



HUNT HOUSE

Women's Rights National Historical Park Seneca Falls and Waterloo, New York



Historic Structure Report

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PARTIAL DRAFT

HUNT HOUSE

Historic Structure Report

Women's Rights National Historical Park
Seneca Falls and Waterloo, New York

By

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Hunt Family

Peggy Hunt Van Kirk, Great-great Granddaughter of Richard P. and Jane Hunt (Interview June 29, 2007)

Greenwood and Olmstead Families

Mrs. Irving (Maria) Greenwood (Interview Feb. 29, 1984)

Joan Greenwood Olmstead, Daughter of Mrs. Greenwood (Interview June 2, 2008)

Doris Greenwood Depp, Daughter of Mrs. Greenwood (Interview June 2, 2008)

Tom Olmstead, Son of Joan G. Olmstead (Interview June 2, 2008)

Robin Olmstead Cain, Daughter of Joan G. Olmstead (Interview June 2, 2008)

Doug Cain, Son of Robin Olmstead Cain (Interview June 2, 2008)

I. INTRODUCTION

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This historic structure report on the Hunt House is the result of many years of study and the collaborative efforts of numerous individuals. I first toured the Hunt House on a snowy day in February 1984 with Judy Hart, the first superintendent of Women's Rights NHP; E. Blaine Cliver, Chief of the Historic Preservation Center, North Atlantic Region, NPS; and Terry Wong, Engineer with the Denver Service Center, NPS. Maria Greenwood, the mother of current owner Joan Olmstead, was kind enough to allow us into her home for a glimpse of the place where the idea for the first Women's Rights Convention was conceived in 1848. The Hunt House was one of five structures visited that week in the pursuit of background information for the fledgling park's first General Management Plan. The resulting "Architectural Survey" provided brief architectural histories of the Hunt House, M'Clintock House, Stanton House, Bloomer House, and Wesleyan Chapel in Waterloo and Seneca Falls, New York. More general historical context was provided by Sandra S. Weber's *Special History Study* published in 1985. It was in the process of researching these reports that the incredibly detailed probate inventories of Richard P. Hunt and Jane C. Hunt were discovered in the Surrogate Court Office of the Seneca County Courthouse. These documents contained not only the names of the rooms within the Hunt House but also their furnishings for the years 1856 and 1889. The Hunt House remained in private ownership for almost 20 more years before its acquisition by the National Trust for Historic Preservation in 1999 and thereafter by the federal government in 2001.

Background

The red-brick Hunt House at 401 East Main Street in Waterloo, New York, was the home of Richard P. Hunt from 1828 to 1856, and his widow Jane C. Hunt and children from 1856 to 1889. The house remained in the Hunt family until 1919 and was in private ownership until 1999. It became part of Women's Rights National Historical Park in 2001. The house is listed as a contributing resource in a thematic nomination to the National Register of Historic Places entitled "Women's Rights Historic Sites."

The Hunt House is significant as the site where the idea was conceived to hold a convention on the rights of women. Invitees to the home of Richard and Jane Hunt were Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Mary Ann M'Clintock, and Mary C. Wright. The convention took place July 19 and 20, 1848 at the First Wesleyan Church (the Wesleyan Chapel) in Seneca Falls, New York. Richard and Jane Hunt both attended and were also signers of the convention's Declaration of Sentiments.

One of the goals of this Historic Structure Report was to determine the historic integrity of the Hunt House for the period 1847 to 1849. This evaluation was achieved in part based on a collection of Hunt family papers that was recently acquired by Women's Rights National

Historical Park and probate inventories dated 1856 and 1890. Archival research, along with physical investigation of the house, revealed the following:

- The house was constructed in 1828, according to a receipt for labor.
- Invoices for extensive work in 1841 are believed to have included enlargement of an existing north wing, building of a new west wing, and raising of the roof to accommodate the existing Greek-Revival style cornice.
- The Hunt's "homestead farm" in 1847-49 encompassed 145-1/2 acres of land, the house, and numerous outbuildings. Of these, only the main portion of the main house remains today on 2.74 acres.
- Missing are the north and west wings that were removed around 1920.
- Many of the original windows with 9-over-6 sashes survive today, although the old doors in the front and back doorways are gone.
- Inside, the general layout of the rooms is unchanged, except for the parlor that was enlarged to its present size around 1860, and the northwest corner rooms that were modernized as a kitchen and bathrooms in the 20th century.
- The rooms retain much of their original woodwork trim, but no early fireplace mantels.
- Three interior 6-panel doors remain in their original doorways in the upper hall.
- Preserved beneath later accretions of flooring and plasterboard are the original random-width floorboards and plaster walls and ceilings.

Although no historic wallpapers were found, complete removal of the later plasterboard may reveal surviving remnants. Paint analysis determined that the exterior and interior woodwork was finished during the historic period with a cream-color oil paint containing lead.

Many existing elements of the house and site were identified as dating to the twentieth century:

- The existing two-story portico with Doric columns was added to the front facade around 1920.
- The small cabin west of the house was one of three built in 1938-39.
- The Greenwood family constructed the three-bay detached garage in 1954, the one-story brick addition on the back of the house around 1960, and the in-ground swimming pool (now filled with sand) in 1962.
- The semi-circular driveway in front of the house was installed by the last owners, Joan and Thomas Olmstead.

The house, while updated and modernized over the years, has nevertheless retained its historic ambience.

Methodology

Documentary research for this report incorporated a review of both primary and secondary sources. Among the primary records were the personal papers of the Hunt family, probate documents, deeds, tax assessment records, maps, U.S. census records, newspaper articles, local directories, genealogical records, photographs, and interviews. General historical information on the Village and Town of Waterloo was obtained primarily from John Becker's 1949 book *The History of the Village of Waterloo, New York*. Descriptions of the planning for and execution of the first Woman's Rights Convention in 1848 were found in the 1881 *History of Woman Suffrage* and the 1898 *Reminiscences of Elizabeth Cady Stanton*. Information from more recent scholarship was provided by Chad Garrett Randl's 1999 report "Richard P. Hunt, Leader in Waterloo Real Estate and Business." A report on the "Level I Environmental Assessment Survey and Hazardous Materials Investigation" of the property and its structures by Roy F. Weston, Inc., of Rockville, Maryland is dated 2000. Subsequent archeological monitoring for the removal of underground gasoline storage tanks and electrical pole installation resulted in two reports by Corey R. Rosentel of Lonetree Archeology in 2002 and 2003. A "Cultural Landscapes Inventory" of the Hunt House was prepared by Robert Mooney and David L. Uschold in 2003. Judith Wellman's book *The Road to Seneca Falls* published in 2004, incorporates several earlier papers written for the park over the years. Finally, a "Conditions Assessment Report" that includes existing -conditions drawings of the house was prepared by John G. Waite Associates, Architects, in 2006.

A physical investigation of the house was undertaken by John G. Waite Associates, Architects, in 2006 (see previous citation) and by this author during several visits to the site in 2007 and 2008. Existing conditions were recorded photographically and in written site notes. Paint samples were extracted from exterior and interior painted elements and examined microscopically (see Appendix A). Mortar and plaster samples were also removed for comparative study (see Appendix B), and a diligent search made for early wallpapers. The park's maintenance staff undertook selective removal of modern materials, such as plasterboard and later flooring, in order to determine the extent of surviving historic fabric. Two bathrooms, one in the first story the other in the second story, were also disassembled to ascertain the earlier configuration of those areas. This process was photographically documented and the findings presented in this report.

Report Organization

This report introduces the people and historical events associated with the historic Hunt House, provides a chronology of its physical evolution, describes its various parts, identifies character-defining features, evaluates its integrity for the 1847-49 period of significance, and makes suggestions for its use and treatment. The report is divided into five primary sections as follows:

Section I, "Introduction," includes the author's acknowledgements, this executive summary, and administrative data.

Section II, Developmental History," is divided into two subsections. "Historical Background" chronicles the people and events associated with the Hunt House.¹ "Chronology of Development and Use" describes the physical construction and evolution of the Hunt House from its construction in 1828 to the present time. The text of this section is illustrated with historical portraits, conjectural architectural drawings, maps, and photographs.

Section III, "Physical Descriptions" is a systematic accounting of the architectural elements of the Hunt House. Exterior and interior features are described and their historic integrity is assessed in this section. The state of repair of the Hunt House is not discussed in this report, but has been covered in a separate "Conditions Assessment Report." This section is illustrated with existing conditions floor plans and recent photographs.

Section IV, "Conclusions," discusses the existing integrity of the Hunt House for the 1847-49 period of significance and identifies character-defining features. Various general treatment options are also presented in this section.

Appendices A and B contain information on the paint and mortar analyses that were carried out on the building. The results and conclusions of these analyses are incorporated into the text of the report.

Bibliography. Sources of information consulted for this historic structure report are listed in this section. References in the text are also cited in footnotes.

Treatment Recommendations

[To be written following a charrette on the Hunt House to be held at Women's Rights NHP.]

¹ The "Historical Background" section of the report was written by Vivien Rose, Chief of Cultural Resources, Women's Rights NHP. The remainder of the report was written by Barbara Yocum, Architectural Conservator, Historic Architecture Program, Northeast Region, National Park Service.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Address

The Hunt House is located at 401 East Main Street in the Town and Village of Waterloo, Seneca County, New York. The existing property, acquired by the federal government in 2001, is village lot 13.11 and encompasses 2.74 acres.²

National Register of Historic Places

The Hunt House was listed in the National Register of Historic Places while still in private ownership as part of a thematic nomination entitled the "Women's Rights Historic Sites Thematic Resources," in August 1980. Five sites in Waterloo and Seneca Falls were included: the Hunt House, M'Clintock House, Wesleyan Chapel, Stanton House, and Bloomer House. These were chosen for their direct connection to the origins of the women's rights movement in the United States. The period of significance of the nomination was 1800-1899, focusing on the years 1847-1849. A "Hunt House Cultural Landscapes Inventory" written in 2003 concurred with these dates, as did the New York State Historic Preservation Officer.³ A revised National Register nomination, which expands the period of significance to include the years 1815 to 1862, is currently in progress.

Women's Rights National Historical Park

Women's Rights National Historical Park was established by Public Law 96-607, Title XVI, signed on December 28, 1980. An amendment to the enabling legislation, Public Law 106-258, was signed by President Bill Clinton on August 8, 2000, permitting the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the fee simple title to the Hunt House. Actual transfer of the title to the federal government from the National Trust for Historic Preservation took place the following year, on September 14, 2001.

² Robert Mooney and David Uschold, "Hunt House Cultural Landscapes Inventory, Women's Rights NHP," 2003, Part 4, p. 2.

³ Ibid, and transmittal letter dated Aug. 20, 2003, from Marie Rust, Regional Director, Northeast Region, to Bernadette Castro, Commissioner, New York State Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation; concurrence signed by the SHPO Sept. 18, 2003.

List of Classified Structures

The Hunt House is included in the National Park Service's "List of Classified Structures" as LCS number 040667, and park structure number 07. The LCS management category is "must be preserved and maintained" and the suggested treatment "preservation." This may be superseded, however, by the General Management Plan, which is in the process of being revised and updated.

Geographical Data

The following UTM coordinates are provided in the previously described National Register nomination: Zone 18, Easting 349420, and Northing 4751810.

Related Studies

Several other studies have addressed the Hunt House and its site. The earliest, entitled "Architectural Survey: Women's Rights National Historical Park," was written in 1984 by Architectural Conservator Barbara Pearson (now Yocum) to provide additional information on the historic structures listed in the 1980 National Register nomination for the park's first General Management Plan. Later studies were prepared following acquisition of the house by the National Trust for Historical Preservation in 1999 and thereafter by the National Park Service in 2001. These are listed in the previous section under the heading "Methodology" and in the bibliography. All of these studies were consulted and relevant information incorporated into this historic structure report.

Research Materials

Materials generated by this report include research notes, paint samples, and mortar/samples. Original research notes and paint and mortar/samples will be retained at the offices of the Historic Architecture Program, Northeast Region, in Lowell Massachusetts. Copies of research notes will be made available to Women's Rights National Historical Park.

II. DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND [22 PT BOLD]

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Subheading [14 PT Bold]

CHRONOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT AND USE

Richard P. Hunt, 1827-56

The Van Tuyl Property

Village of Waterloo merchant Richard P. Hunt purchased 145-1/5 acres of land for \$3,585.00 from fellow residents John Van Tuyl and his wife Jane on November 5, 1827.⁴ This lot was located on the east side of the village and comprised the south eastern part of Military Lot 98 in the Town of Junius (fig. 1). The deed and associated map (fig. 2) did not describe any buildings on the property, although other historical evidence suggests that the transaction included the Van Tuyl's dwelling house. It was presumably here that Richard Hunt moved with his wife of four years, Matilda Kendig Hunt, in the winter of 1827-28.

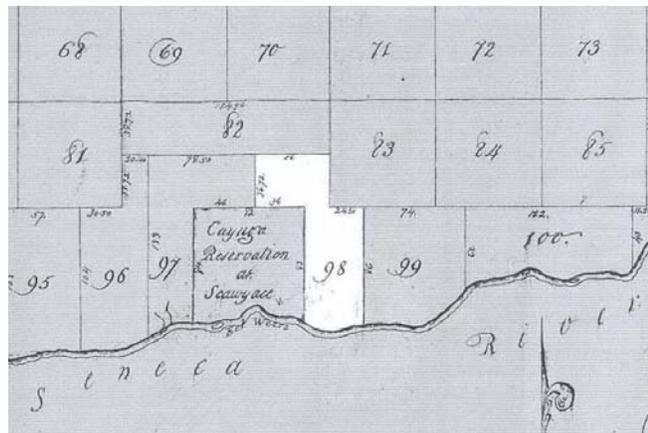


Figure 1. 1790 map of Seneca County showing military lots, including Lot 98.

The location of Van Tuyl's residence had been described more than three years earlier, on April 9, 1824, in the Act of Incorporation for the Village of Waterloo. This document recorded the east boundary of the new village as 10 rods (165 feet) east of "John Van Tuyl's dwelling house" on the north side of the Turnpike road.⁵ The house was again referred to in a clarification of the village boundaries issued on April 18, 1829, as "the dwelling house in which John Van Tuyl resided at the time of the passing of [the] act hereby amended."⁶ Yet another amendment recorded on April 26, 1839, referred to the house as "formerly owned by John Van Tuyl, now by Richard P. Hunt."⁷

⁴ Deed Book T, p. 86, Seneca County Registry of Deeds, Waterloo, N.Y. A copy of the deed is also in The Richard Pell Hunt Family Collection of the Waterloo Historical Society.

⁵ John Becker, *A History of the Village of Waterloo, New York, and Thesaurus of Related Facts* (Waterloo: Waterloo Library and Historical Society, 1949), p. 93.

⁶ Becker, *History of the Village of Waterloo*, 1949, p. 469.

⁷ Ibid.

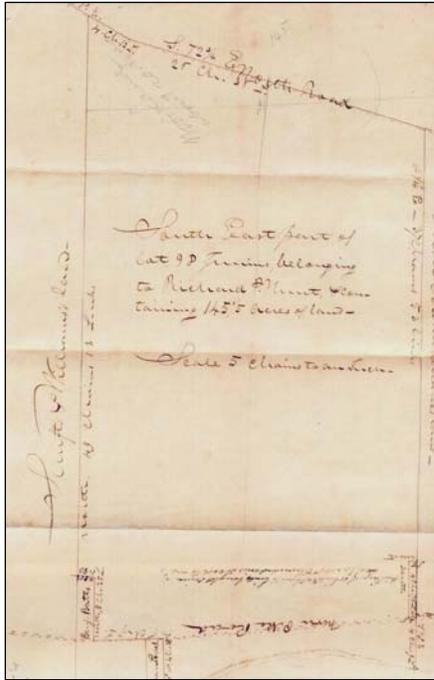


Figure 2. "Map of part of Lot 98 Junius, for Richard P. Hunt," circa 1827.

Charles D. Morgan later recalled in a paper read before the Waterloo Historical Society in 1878 that Richard Hunt sold his store in Waterloo in 1829 [sic: 1828] and "removed to the old red house called the Van Tyle [sic] house."⁸ No detailed descriptions or drawings of this house are known to survive. The dwelling may have been constructed by John Van Tuyl, who was one of the early settlers of the area. Van Tuyl was a veteran of the Revolutionary War who had resided "within a mile of Waterloo village" since about 1818, according to his pension application dated May 16, 1833.⁹ Horace F. Gustin, son of early settler Oliver Gustin, wrote of nine "dwellings" on the north side of the river in 1815, among them "the tavern of John Van Tuyl at the extreme end of the street."¹⁰ Gustin also recalled, "the Van Tuyl tavern was later owned by Jane Hunt, and in it was printed the first newspaper in Waterloo, edited by George Lewis and called the Waterloo Gazette."¹¹ Presumably Van Tuyl's place of business also served as his home.

In addition to his jobs as tavern keeper and landlord, John Van Tuyl served as sheriff of Seneca County from 1813 to 1815 and was a trustee of the first Waterloo

public school district in 1816. He and his wife Jane were founding members of the Presbyterian Church, organized in 1817, and the parents of seven children. John Van Tuyl died in Waterloo in 1836, and his wife eight years later in 1844.¹²

Measurements made by Anne Derousie, historian with Women's Rights National Park, have determined that the old Van Tuyl house/tavern was located a short distance to the east of the existing Hunt House. As such, it would have been a convenient location for Richard P. Hunt to supervise the nearby construction of his new brick dwelling house. Following completion of the new house, the old dwelling was said to have been occupied "for a long time" by Isaac Mosher, who was employed as a private agent by Richard P. Hunt. Following Hunt's death in 1856, Mosher was entrusted with the general management and supervision of his estate and farm.¹³ The building was finally "moved back on the Hunt farm and . . . used as an outhouse of the farm."¹⁴ No traces of it are visible today.

⁸ "Paper read before the Waterloo Library and Historical Society, by Charles D. Morgan, on Feb. 7, 1878," in Scrapbook #2, p. 16, Waterloo Historical Society.

⁹ Alma Cramer, "Notes on the Van Tuyl Family," 1959, pp. 21 and 22. Typewritten manuscript posted on www.ancestry.com.

¹⁰ Becker, *History of Waterloo*, 1949, p. 67.

¹¹ Becker, *History of Waterloo*, 1949, p. 68.

¹² Becker, *History of Waterloo*, 1949, pp. 62, 73, and 75; and Cramer, "Notes on the Van Tuyl Family," 1959, pp. 21 and 22.

¹³ *The Centennial Celebration of General Sullivan's Campaign Against the Iroquois in 1779 . . . to which is Prefixed a Sketch of the Waterloo Library and Historical Society* by Rev. S.H. Gridley, D.D. (Waterloo: Waterloo Library and Historical Society, 1880), p. 22; and Becker, *History of Waterloo*, 1949, p. 61.

New Brick Dwelling House, 1828-29

"Soon after" moving to the old red Van Tuyl house in 1827-28, Richard P. Hunt is said to have "erected the brick dwelling where he died."¹⁵ About this same time, Hunt sold his general store in Waterloo and published notices in the local newspaper requesting that all persons with outstanding balances settle their accounts with the new proprietors, Elijah P. Quinby and Daniel S. Kendig.¹⁶ Thus freed from the daily demands of the mercantile trade, Hunt now had time to devote to the building of his new home, real estate dealings, farming, and other interests.

Architectural Influences

Richard Hunt is said to have been influenced in his choice of architectural design by the homes of two of Waterloo's prominent citizens—Reuben Swift and Martin Kendig, Junior.¹⁷ The Swift house, known locally as the "Mansion House," was a wooden structure built in 1815-16 on the north side of Main Street, approximately one block west of Virginia Street



Figure 3. Undated photograph of the Reuben Swift House on West Main Street, Waterloo. The house was remodeled as the Waterloo Memorial Hospital in 1920 and was later demolished in 1981-82.

The Federal Population Census for 1860 listed "Isaac Mosher, age 60, Superintendent of Farm" within close proximity to the Jane C. Hunt family.

¹⁴ Becker, *History of Waterloo*, 1949, p. 61.

¹⁵ "Paper read before the Waterloo Library and Historical Society, Feb. 7, 1878," Scrapbook #2, p. 16, Waterloo Historical Society.

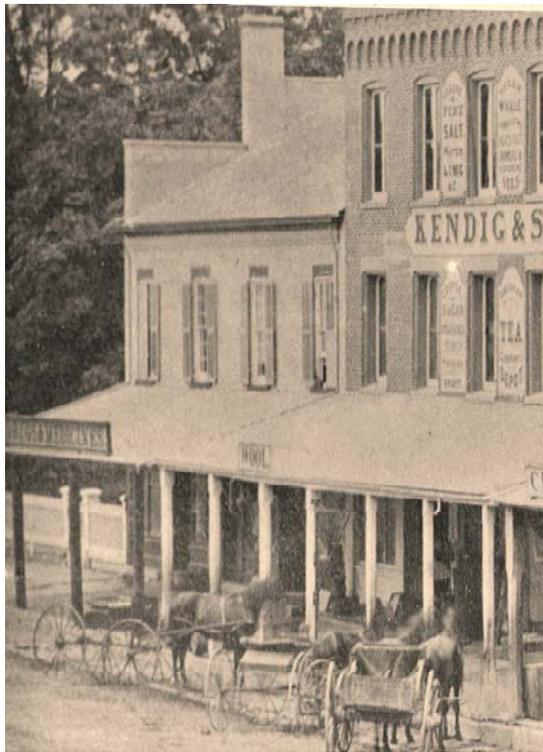
¹⁶ Notices asking people to settle their accounts were published in the *Seneca Farmer & Waterloo Advertiser* from Jun. 4 to Nov. 28, 1828. Both Elijah Quinby and Daniel Kendig were Hunt's brothers-in-law: Quinby the husband of his sister Mary, and Kendig the brother of his wife Matilda. An incomplete set of "Day Books" for Richard P. Hunt's business, covering the years 1823 to 1828, are in The Richard Pell Hunt Family Collection of the Waterloo Historical Society. Hunt's store carried a variety of items including cloth, sewing notions, groceries, hardware, and sundries, to name a few.

¹⁷ Local historian Judith Wellman has asserted that Richard Hunt's new house "symbolized [his] arrival as one of the three most important men in Waterloo's economic history," and consciously imitated the houses of Reuben Swift and Martin Kendig, Junior. (Wellman, "Richard P. Hunt," undated paper posted on the NPS web site for Women's Rights National Historical Park; and Wellman, *The Road to Seneca Falls* (Champaign: University of Illinois Press, 2004), p. 93.) Swift and Kendig were both agents of absentee lawyer-landowner Elisha Williams. (Becker, *History of Waterloo*, 1949, pp. 58 and 69.)



Figure 4. Circa-1870 photograph of the First National Bank of Waterloo at the corner of Main and Virginia Streets. The house was constructed as the home of Martin Kendig, Jr., circa 1815.

(fig. 3).¹⁸ The Kendig house was constructed of bricks about this same time at the northeast corner of Main and Virginia Streets (fig. 4).¹⁹ Both were large, two-story dwellings in a vernacular Federal style featuring a five-bay symmetrical facade, Palladian-style window above the front doorway, and gable roof oriented parallel with Main Street. The Mansion House was further embellished with a two-story projecting center bay and Ionic pilasters at the corners of the building. Richard's Hunt's house, built more than a decade later, was a smaller and far less grand version of these two dwellings.



Like the Mansion House and the Kendig home, Richard Hunt's new brick house was a five-bay symmetrical design, two stories tall, with a gable roof oriented parallel with the principal street. Here, however, the similarities ended. The front façade had no Palladian window, but rather a center doorway with sidelights and a fanlight. Physical evidence preserved in the attic today also suggests that the brickwork on the sides of the house extended above the roofline in "stepped" fashion, incorporating two brick chimneys at each end. An example of this construction detail is illustrated in an 1867

Figure 5. Circa-1867 photograph of a building with stepped gable on West Main Street in Waterloo. The Hunt House had a similar roofline when constructed in 1828.

¹⁸ The Mansion House was built by Reuben Swift as the residence of Elisha Williams. It was occupied by Reuben Swift and occasionally by Elisha Williams when he visited Waterloo. The house was converted to the Waterloo Memorial Hospital in 1920. (Becker, *History of Waterloo*, 1949, pp. 69, 70, 497 and 499.) It was demolished around 1981-82. (Tanya Warren to Barbara Yocum, June 3, 2008.)

¹⁹ The Martin Kendig, Jr., house was converted to a bank in 1834, in which use it remained until sometime after 1919. (Becker, *History of Waterloo*, 1949, pp. 100 and 498.) The house is still standing today, in altered condition, at the corner of Main and Virginia Streets.

photograph of a building that survives today at 18-20 West Main Street in Waterloo (fig. 5). It was built sometime after 1836 and before 1855, according to maps of those dates. The 1828 Hunt House was thus an early example of stepped-gable construction in Waterloo.

Construction Commences, 1828

Construction of the Hunt's house proceeded from May through July 1828 under the direction of L.R. [A?] LaBattell. A receipt "For work at House" records the payments made to a team of workers that included LaBattell, Jackson, Moury, Long, Ingram, Thomson, Pulver, Edington, Joseph, Jasper Jones, Hagadorn, and Wilson Armstrong. Some descriptive entries of the labor were also recorded, such as work "on cellar," "on watertable," "keying stone," "Setting 3 door sills," work on the "fire places" and "fire place stone," "on Steps," "Setting 22 window Sills," "plasting" [plastering], "breaking stone," and "Laying 82 thousand of Brick." The total bill for this labor amounted to \$325.82, which was considered paid in full in a settlement with LaBattell dated March 17, 1829.²⁰

Several of the "stone" elements installed in the house were marble. These were ordered by Richard Hunt from Albert John of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, according to a letter to John from Hunt dated May 14, 1828, and "an order for marble" dated May 30. Hunt's order was shipped from Stockbridge to Waterloo via canal and included 20 window sills, 1 door sill, and 2 side sills. The 2 mantels, 2 hearths, 8 facings and 1 back, were presumably fireplace components.²¹

Little documentation has been found on the finishing of the house, which would have entailed the installation of window sashes, doors, and interior trim. It was not until half a century later that carpenter Levi Fatzinger was remembered for his work on the Hunt House.

Six sons [of Jacob Fatzinger] all grew up to manhood, the four oldest learned the carpenter and joiners trade The third son, Levi, became a skillful workman and made the doors and casings of R.P. Hunt's dwelling, where the Hunt family now live; and they are as firm and sound as when made 50 years ago [1828]. . . . In 1833[8?] Levi and Thomas Fatzinger built their distillery Some years later Levi was stricken down with paralysis and did not rally from the shock and died in March 1870.²²

An undated receipt for hardware purchased by R.P. Hunt from Knight Taylor "for Building" included nails, screws, butt hinges, latches, locks, and brads. The large quantity ordered makes it doubtful that the hardware was for Hunt's house, but was more likely intended for another building project. It is nevertheless of interest as documentation of the type of hardware that was available in 19th-century Waterloo.²³

²⁰ "Receipt for Labor on House," Catalog #26.3.4, The Hunt Family Papers, Women's Rights NHP.

²¹ "Order for Marble," Catalog #18.2, The Hunt Family Papers, Women's Rights NHP. No explanation has yet been found for the discrepancy in the number of window sills purchased (20) and installed (22).

²² "Paper read before the Waterloo Library and Historical Society, Feb. 7, 1878," Scrapbook #2, p. 16, Waterloo Historical Society.

²³ The order included "3 Dz Butts [hinges] 3 ½ in, 3 Gross Janus Screws, 1 Gross Janus Screws, 1 Gross Latches No. 2, 1 Gross Latches American No. 2, ½ Dz. Barret Bolts, 1/2 Dz Escutcheon Latches, 4

Appearance of the Hunt House, 1828

No drawings or detailed descriptions of the Hunt's new house as completed in 1828 are known to exist. However, it is possible to ascertain its appearance based on the clues provided in the documents described in the previous section and the original elements that survive in the house today. The foundation walls were a combination of hewn and rubble stones, the finer cut stones used on the principal façade and two side elevations. The upper walls and four chimneys were constructed of red handmade bricks laid in an American common bond with lime mortar. Only the front two chimneys contained flues; the back two chimneys had no function except to give the roof a symmetrical appearance typical of the Federal style. One doorway was centered in the front façade and one in the back, the front doorway flanked by decorative sidelights and topped by a fanlight. Abundant natural light was provided by 18 windows with 9-over-6 sashes. Inside, plaster with a hair binder was applied directly to the exterior walls and chimney breasts. Interior walls and ceilings were plastered on circular-sawn lath applied to wooden studs and joists. The floors consisted of one layer of thick, tongue-and-groove pine boards of random widths (approximately 4" – 5") nailed to floor joists. Doors had six panels and were hung on closed-butt hinges. Hand-planed moldings with bull's-eye corner blocks trimmed the doorway and window openings, except in the back chambers where no corner blocks were used. Working fireplaces were in the front four rooms of the first and second stories; no provision appears to have been made for heating the rear rooms of the main house.

The interior layout of the main house was a simple one with a center stair hall that communicated with the rooms in the first and second stories (figs. 6 and 7). Later probate inventories conducted in 1856 and 1890 indicate a dining room was located in the southwest corner of the first story. Behind it was a pantry, possibly partitioned into two rooms or closets, for the storage of china, plates, glassware, and flatware. The parlor was located across the hall in the southeast corner of the house. A small room situated behind the parlor may have been an office originally, which was later used as a bedroom by 1856. Upstairs were four chambers that opened off the center hall. Only one, at the head of the stairs in the northwest corner, appears to have been partitioned into three smaller areas to create an entry, a storage closet containing the attic stair, and a small bedroom. The attic was reached by a ladder stair, the physical evidence for which was found in 2008; the original hatch with wrought-iron hardware remains today.

An attached kitchen wing of unknown dimensions, missing today, was presumably built of the same materials as the main house, with stone foundation walls and brick exterior walls. Its probable location was the back of the house on the west side, judging by a doorway patch in the existing cellar that would have connected with the kitchen cellar. The wing appears to have had one doorway and four windows, based on the total number of door and window sills actually installed as documented in Richard Hunt's "Receipt for Labor on House." This suggests that it was a small structure, most likely one story tall, possibly with a garret or attic. A cooking fireplace and bake oven were probably situated at the back (north) wall of the wing, which may have been similar in style to the circa-1835 kitchen fireplace at the M'Clintock House. More detailed information about this missing wing may be obtained by

Carpenter Knob Locks, 2 [nv?] 1-1/4 in Brads, 2 Kegs of Nails." Note that a "gross" is 12 dozen. (Receipt for Hardware, Catalog #26.3.2, The Hunt Family Papers, Women's Rights NHP.)

future archeological explorations of the wing's foundation walls and former cellar. The exterior wall of the existing house, where the wing abutted, has unfortunately been altered by later openings for a later wing constructed circa 1960.

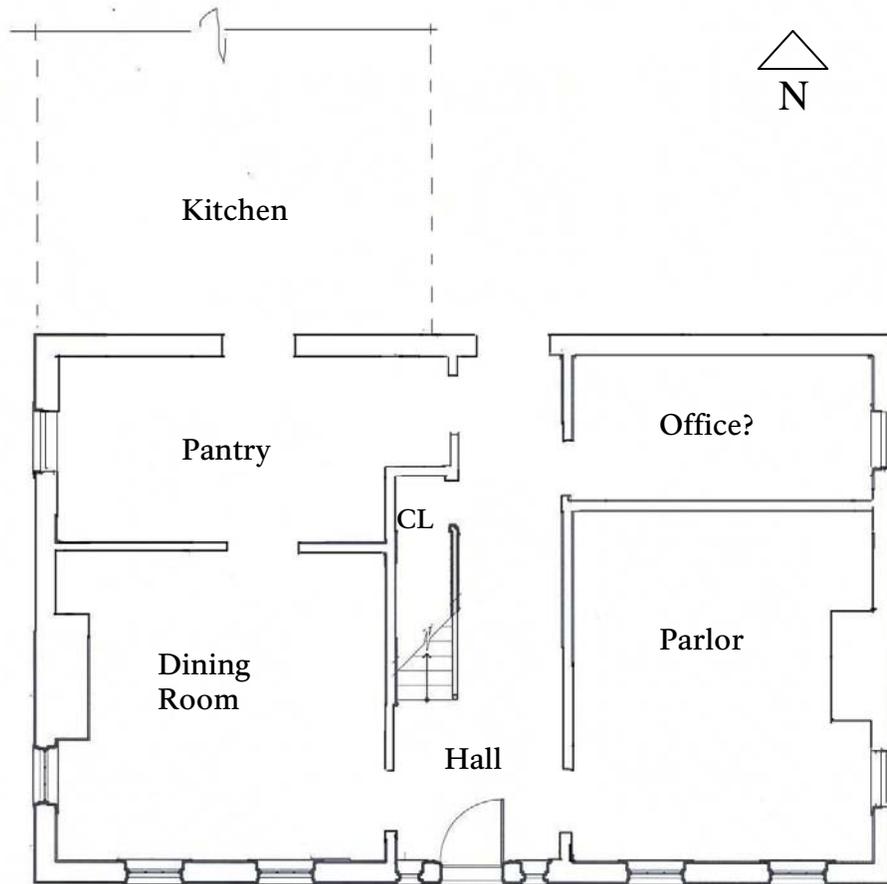


Figure 6. Conjectural first-floor plan of the Hunt House, circa 1828.
Not to scale.

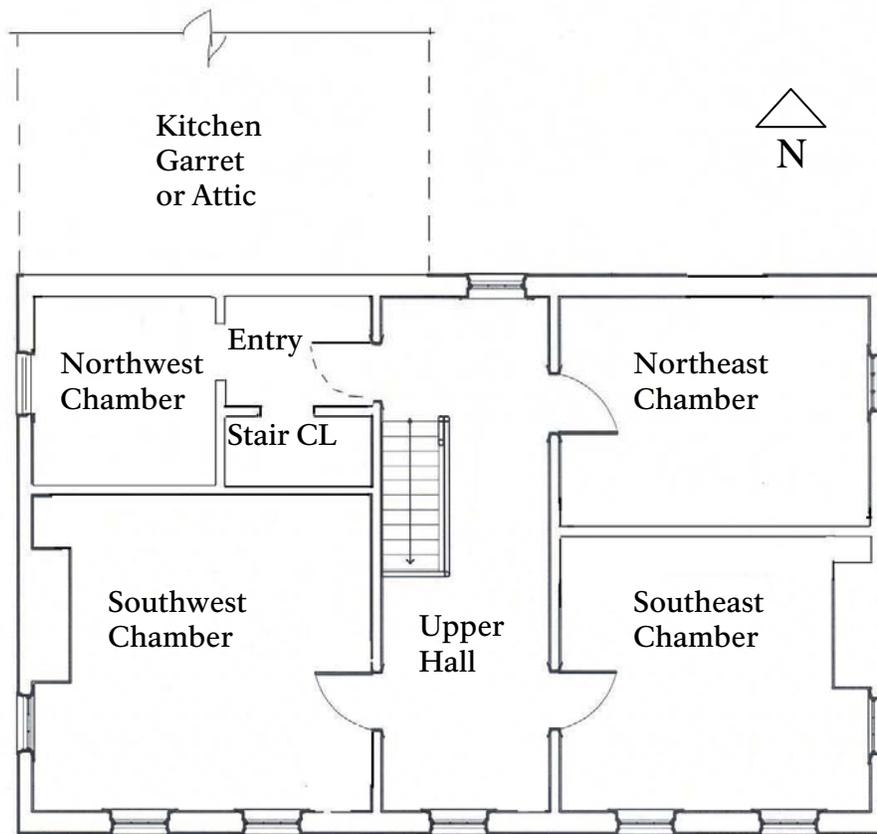


Figure 7. Conjectural second-floor plan of the Hunt House, circa 1828. Not to scale.

New Fence, 1829

Construction of Richard Hunt's new brick house had probably been completed by January 1829, when Richard Hunt wrote Nathan Rusco of Starkie, New York, inquiring if he was still interested in furnishing the boards and rails for "a Picket fence" they had discussed during Rusco's visit the previous summer. Rusco responded that he could indeed provide the "400 boards 12 inches wide 12 feet long and 800 Ribs 12 feet long" and would ship the order by way of the canal. Hunt refined his requirements in a subsequent letter in which he expressed his preference for oak and hemlock rails, and an additional 100 chestnut posts to complete his existing inventory. He also said he was in hopes that the order could be delivered by the first of April, as he had "engaged Carpenters to commence work at that time."²⁴

The picket fence described by Richard Hunt would have typically enclosed a house yard, rather than a barn yard or agricultural field, and was very likely intended for the new Hunt home. Such a fence can be seen in the earliest known photograph of the Hunt House, taken around 1900 (fig. 18). Although this fence was undoubtedly of later construction, it may have continued a Hunt family tradition of picket fences that started with Richard Hunt in 1829.

Civic duties also occupied Richard Hunt about this time. He served as the first supervisor for the newly created Town of Waterloo from 1829 to 1830.

The "Homestead Farm"

Richard P. Hunt continued to purchase and sell additional portions of Military Lot 98 during his lifetime.²⁵ He never sold the 145-1/5 acres acquired from John and Jane Van Tuyl in 1827, though, and it was this property that came to be known as the Hunt family's "homestead farm." Richard Hunt himself referred to his "homestead farm" in his "Last Will and Testament" dated October 4, 1856. Hunt also mentioned his "present dwelling house" in this document, also called his "residence."²⁶ Inventories undertaken by the executors of Richard Hunt's estate following his death in 1856 abbreviated "homestead farm" to "home farm."

Residents of the Hunt Household, 1830

Richard P. Hunt and his wife Matilda had no known surviving children during their marriage from 1823 until Matilda's early death on August 17, 1832. While it is possible that extended

²⁴ Letters from R.P. Hunt to Nathan Rusco, Jan. 5 and 29, 1829; and letter from Rusco to Hunt, Jan. 20, 1829; Catalog #7.1 and #8.1, The Hunt Family Papers, Women's Rights NHP.

²⁵ Chad Garrett Randl, "Richard P. Hunt, Leader in Waterloo Real Estate and Business," Appendix A, pp. 1-2, unpublished manuscript prepared for Women's Rights NHP, Dec. 15, 1999.

²⁶ Probate File #592, Surrogate Court Office, Seneca County Courthouse, Waterloo, NY; and The Richard Pell Hunt Family Collection, Waterloo Historical Society.

family members or others lived with the Hunts in their new home, no such information has yet come to light. One source, the *Fifth Census of the United States* for the year 1830, recorded the heads of households, along with the number and ages of the persons in that household for the entire country including Waterloo, New York. Unfortunately, the Richard P. Hunt family of Waterloo was not included in this census. One possible reason for this omission by the census taker may have been the family's temporary absence from home.

Family and Business, 1832-1842

No alterations are known to have been made to Richard Hunt's new house in the early years following its completion in 1828. The house was the setting for several personal tragedies and joys, including the death Matilda Kendig Hunt in 1832, and the marriage and death of Hunt's second wife, Anne Underhill, in 1834. Richard Hunt married his third wife, Sarah M'Clintock, in 1837 and together they had four children: Richard, born in 1838; Mary M., born in 1839; Sarah M., born in 1841; and Anna T., born and died in 1842, the same year as her mother Sarah.

Richard Hunt supported his family with dealings in banking, real estate, and agriculture. He served as a member of the board of directors of the Seneca County Bank for 11 years, beginning in 1833. Hunt's many real estate transactions, beginning with the purchase of a lot in downtown Waterloo in 1823, are on record at the Seneca County Registry of Deeds. Many of these lots were developed as housing for workers of the Waterloo Woolen Manufacturing Company, incorporated in 1836, of which Hunt was both a founding member and secretary. One of the brick houses constructed by Hunt in 1836 was leased to druggist Thomas M'Clintock, the uncle of his wife Sarah.²⁷ Hunt erected a brick commercial building on the north side of downtown Waterloo in 1839, adding two more structures in the 1850s. He was also actively involved in the operation of his "homestead farm," and was acknowledged with others by the Seneca County Agricultural Society in 1834 for their efforts in the development of a breed of cow with exceptional milking qualities.

Nine persons were listed in the household of Richard P. Hunt in the *Sixth Census of the United States* in 1840. In addition to Richard, his wife Sarah, and their two young children, were five unidentified "Free White Persons." These included two males 30-to-40 years of age, one female 5-to-10 years of age, and two females 20-to-30 years of age. No "Free Colored Persons" were included in the Hunt household in 1840. Of the nine persons, three (presumably males) were listed as being employed in "Agriculture." Interestingly, none was listed as being employed in "Commerce."

²⁷ The genealogy of the Richard P. Hunt family is found in several sources, including several entries in www.ancestry.com, and unpublished papers on Richard P. Hunt and Jane Hunt posted on www.nps.gov/wori/historyculture. Recent scholarship indicates that Sarah M'Clintock was a niece of Thomas M'Clintock of Waterloo, not his sister as had previously been thought, according to historian Anne Derousie of Women's Rights NHP.

House Remodeling, 1841

The arrival of children beginning in the summer of 1838, combined with Richard Hunt's successful business dealings, may have prompted a remodeling of the Hunt home in 1841. Receipts in The Hunt Family Papers dated May 1841 document the purchase of floorboards, French and American window glass, white lead (most likely for painting), door latches and hinges, window springs and sash fasteners, screws, casks of nails, a cook stove with riser pipe, a copper-bottom boiler, carpets, stair rods, china, furniture, and fabrics. Most items were obtained from merchants in New York City, with a few (mostly fabrics) from Philadelphia.²⁸ This purchase of building supplies, combined with household furnishings, suggests that the materials were for the Hunt home rather than one of Richard Hunt's business projects. No invoice for the laborers employed to remodel the house has yet been found, nor are any contemporary descriptions of the project known. The only known record of this work is found in these few receipts, later descriptions of the rooms in the probate inventories of 1856 and 1890, and surviving physical evidence at the house itself.

Changes made to the Hunt House in 1841 are believed to have included removing the stepped brickwork walls at the gable ends, raising the roof, moving the kitchen from the rear wing of the house to a new wing on the west side, enlarging the rear wing to accommodate a nursery and additional bedrooms, and adding a doorway in the second story to connect with the new wing. These changes are explained in detail below.

Roof Raised

Physical evidence of the original lower roof and remnants of the former stepped gable are preserved at the east and west walls of the attic today. Here the outline of the early roof can clearly be seen, along with the brickwork end walls that rose above it. The roof framing appears to have been lifted in place approximately two feet, thus preserving its original pitch. The reason for this alteration may have been to modernize the house in the popular Greek Revival style by adding a wide cornice above the windows in the front and rear elevations. It also had the added advantage of creating more head space in the attic.

²⁸ Receipts are in The Hunt Family Archives at Women's Rights NHS. They include the following merchants and vendors: R. Mount, for floorboards, cord wood, etc., May 3, 1841, (cat. #?); Wm. John Underhill, for white lead and window glass, May 5, 1841 (cat. #36.8); A. & E.S. Higgins of New York, for carpet and stair rods, May 7, 1841 (cat. #36.13); Eyre & Landell of Philadelphia, for fabric items, May 15, 1841 (cat. #35.2); Isaac C. Stokes, for fabric items, May 17, 1841 (cat. #35.3); Charles Wise of Philadelphia, for fabric items, May 18, 1841 (cat. #36.11); W.M. Wilson of Philadelphia, for spoons & c., May 19, 1841 (cat. #36.4); Stratton & Seymour of New York, for cook stove, stove pipe, boiler & c., May 21, 1841 (cat. #35.5); White & Barnes of New York, for "brown sheetings" & c., May 24, 1841 (cat. #35.4); S.P. Ingraham of New York, for furniture and Brussels rug, May 24, 1841 (cat. #36.1); A. & S. Willets of New York, for various hardware items, May 25, 1841 (cat. #35.6); James M. Shaw of New York, for china dishes, May 25, 1841 (cat. #36.5); and White & Barnes of New York, for fabric items, May 26, 1841 (cat. #36.7).

West Kitchen Wing Built

A small wing that is missing today is believed to have been built on the west side of the Hunt House around 1841. A west wing definitely existed by 1855, based on the Waterloo map of 1855 that depicts it in plan (fig. 14). The wing was also shown in perspective on the Bird's-Eye view of 1873 (fig. 15). Photographs of the wing taken many years later (figs. 18 and 19) show it as a small, one-story structure with a tall chimney at the west end. Although it is difficult to say with certainty, it is assumed the wing was made of brick similar to the main house. The front was covered by a porch with shallow-pitched roof and wide cornice supported by three Doric-style columns in the Greek style. Openings in the front façade included a doorway and one window with nine-over-six sashes.

That this wing contained the kitchen is suggested in the probate inventories of Richard P. and Jane C. Hunt prepared in 1856 and 1890. Both inventories recorded the names of the rooms and their contents, with both listing the "Kitchen" in close proximity to the Dining Room in the northwest corner of the main house.

Physical evidence indicates that the west wing was a later addition and not part of the original construction of the house in 1828. First, assuming this kitchen wing had a cellar for preserving and storing food as most did, the cellar did not have a doorway connecting with the main cellar as would be expected if the two structures had been built at the same time. Second, the foundation of the main house in the vicinity of the west wing is composed of cut stones as was common for exposed, not covered, foundation walls. Finally, one original window in the pantry of the main house bears evidence of having been converted at some later date to doorway, and a second doorway opening appears to have been added in the west wall of the dining room, both connecting with the new wing. Future archeological excavations may uncover the foundations of this wing and conclusively determine if it had a cellar.

North Wing Enlarged

The original north kitchen wing is believed to have been enlarged to a two-story structure, and its kitchen moved to the new west wing, around 1841. The earliest documentation of a large wing on the north side of the house is the Waterloo map of 1855 that shows it in plan (fig. 14). Its two-story configuration is clearly depicted on the Bird's-Eye View of 1873 (fig. 15).

Although the north wing is missing today, surviving evidence at the existing main house is indicative of its alteration from one to two stories. A new second-story doorway was created in the north exterior wall of the passage off the northwest chamber, providing access from the main house to the second story of the north wing. An inventory of Richard Hunt's estate in 1856 referred to this passage as an "Entry," while the 1890 inventory of Jane Hunt's estate called it a "Hall." Following removal of the north wing circa 1920, the doorway was converted to a window. A brickwork patch visible beneath this window, in what is now the north bathroom (Room 204), attests to its earlier configuration as a doorway. Shadow

outlines and a woodwork patch at the north and south baseboards of the room are all that remains of the west partition of the entry/hall. Archeological exploration will be required to determine if the north wing was lengthened, in addition to heightened, circa 1841.

More Family Changes, 1842-1848

Sarah Hunt had only a short time to enjoy her newly renovated home. She died the following year, in July 1842, at the age of 35. Richard P. Hunt was thus left with three small children under the age of five. What accommodations were made for child care are unknown. Hunt's close-knit community of family and friends no doubt helped to fill the void. Richard Hunt's sister, Lydia Mount, of Seneca Falls had become recently widowed and may have been available with her three older girls to help. Certainly the recently expanded house would have been able to accommodate additional family members. Three years later, in November 1845, Richard Hunt married his fourth wife, Jane Clothier Master of Philadelphia. Jane gave birth to a son, William Master, in October 1846, and to a daughter, Jane Master, in June 1848. By 1850, Lydia Mount and two of her daughters were living elsewhere in Waterloo, according to the *Seventh Population Census of the United States*.

Woman's Rights Convention, July 1848

The event for which the Hunt House is best known is a meeting in which the idea for the first Women's Rights Convention was conceived and the newspaper announcement of it written. Our primary knowledge of this gathering comes to us from Elizabeth Cady Stanton who wrote of it in 1881 in the *History of Woman Suffrage*, and again in 1898 in *Eighty Years and More*. In 1881, Stanton said,

[T]he call "was issued by Lucretia Mott, Martha C. Wright, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Mary Ann McClintock [sic]. . . . These four ladies, sitting round the tea-table of Richard Hunt, a prominent Friend near Waterloo, decided to put their long-talked-of resolution into action, and before the twilight deepened into night, the call was written, and sent to the *Seneca County Courier*.²⁹

Stanton had embellished her story by 1898 as follows:

I received an invitation to spend the day with Lucretia Mott, at Richard Hunt's, in Waterloo. There I met several members of different families of Friends, earnest, thoughtful women. I poured out, that day, the torrent of my long-accumulating discontent, with such vehemence and indignation that I stirred myself, as well as the rest of the party, to do and dare anything. My discontent, according to Emerson, must have been healthy, for it moved us all to prompt action, and we decided, then and there, to call a "Woman's Rights Convention." We wrote the call that evening and published it in the *Seneca County Courier* the next day, the 14th of July, 1848 [sic], giving only five days' notice, as the convention was to be held on the 19th and 20th. The

²⁹ Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and Matilda Joslyn Gage, (eds.), *History of Woman Suffrage*, Vol. I, 1848-1861 (Salem: Ayer Co. Publishers, Inc., 1985 Reprint Edition), pp. 67-68.

call was inserted without signatures,--in fact it was a mere announcement of a meeting,--but the chief movers and managers were Lucretia Mott, Mary Ann McClintock, Jane Hunt, Martha C. Wright, and myself. The convention, which was held two days in the Methodist Church, was in every way a grand success. The house was crowded at every session, the speaking good, and a religious earnestness dignified all the proceedings.³⁰

The exact day of this gathering the Hunt House has been questioned, since the first notice of the convention appeared in the Seneca County Courier on Tuesday, July 11—not July 14 as recalled by Stanton. Historian Judith Wellman has concluded that the ladies therefore most likely met on Sunday, July 9, submitted their notice to the newspaper on Monday, July 10, which was then published the following day.³¹

Appearance of the Homestead Farm, 1848

No contemporary descriptions or views are known to exist of the Hunt residence for the year 1848. As related in the previous section, Elizabeth Cady Stanton provided no insightful information about the house except that she and her hostess and fellow visitors were seated at a "tea table." Our best information comes from inventories and appraisals of Richard Hunt's estate undertaken in the months following his death in November 1856.³² These list the rooms of the house and their contents. Although dated more than eight years after the fact, no major alterations are known to have been made to the house between the years 1848 and 1856.

Sixteen rooms are listed in the inventories and appraisals, along with a cellar, a lower and upper hall, and a closet under the stairs. A general idea of the locations of these rooms can be determined by comparing this inventory with other sources of information, such as the 1873 Bird's-Eye View (fig. 15), two exterior photographs taken in the early 20th-century (figs. 18 and 19), and the layout of the surviving rooms as they exist today. Thus, the distribution of space appears to have been as follows. In the main two-story house that is still standing today were a cellar story and two floors of living space above, with rooms distributed on either side of a center north-south stair hall. In the first story, a "Dining Room" was located in the front northwest corner, with a "Dining Room Cupboard" to the rear. A "Parlor" occupied the front northeast corner, and behind it was a "Hall Bed Room" believed to have been used by Richard Hunt during his final illness. A "Closet Under Stairs" provided storage space in the first-story hall. Upstairs, a "Front Chamber" opened off the west side of the "Upper Hall." Behind it, also opening off the hall was a "Bed Room" with carpeted "Entry" and a storage

³⁰ Elizabeth Cady Stanton, *Eighty Years and More (1815-1897): Reminiscences of Elizabeth Cady Stanton* (New York: European Publishing Co., 1898), pp. 148-149.

³¹ Sandy Weber, *Special History Study, Women's Rights NHP* (U.S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, 1985), p. 11.

³² "Inventory of the Real & Personal Estate of Richard P. Hunt, Deceased, owned by him at the time of his death Nov. 7, 1856." One copy by appraisers William Knox and James Stevenson, dated Dec. 8, 1856, is in Probate File #592, Surrogate Court Office, Seneca County Courthouse, Waterloo, NY. A nearly identical copy by executors and trustees Sterling G. Hadley and Walter Quinby, dated Jan. 1, 1857, is in The Richard Pell Hunt Family Collection, Waterloo Historical Society.

area for "trunks" and "carpet bags." The front bedroom on the east side was called the "Bed Room Over Parlor," and the bedroom behind it the "North East Bed Room."

Several rooms appear to have been in two wings that are missing today. As previously explained, the "Kitchen" is believed to have been situated in a one-story west wing adjacent to the "Dining Room." Others appear to have been in the two-story north wing. These included a "Nursery," "Bed Room adjoining Sitting Room" and "Sitting Room" in the first story. Later references were also made in family correspondence in the early 1850s to a "bathroom" near the Nursery, which may have existed as early as 1848.³³ Rooms in the second story of the north wing were a room "Over Nursery," a "Bed Room," and "Room Over Sitting Room."

The rooms in which Elizabeth Cady Stanton and friends may have met in July 1848 to formulate the first Woman's Rights Convention were the parlor, dining room, and/or sitting room. Of these rooms, only the parlor and dining room remain (in altered condition) today.

Other structures on the homestead farm were also listed in the inventories and appraisals of 1856-57. These included a "Barn & Shed," "West Barn," "Carriage House," "Hen House," "Back Shed," "New Barn," "Old Barn," "Stable," "East Shed," "West Shed," "Corn House," and a "Shed Under Corn House." These structures were used for sheltering and storing animals and their feed, farm implements and vehicles, harnesses and saddles, family carriages and sleighs, and unused household and other miscellaneous items. Animals mentioned in the inventory were horses (one named "Tom"), cattle, hogs, and poultry. Feed, which may have been grown on the farm, included hay, wheat, oats, corn, and clover chaff. The buildings were located a short distance from, and to the northeast of, the house according to the 1855 Map of Waterloo (fig. 14). The carriage house was also later described as being "attached to his [Mr. Hunt's] residence," the upper story "fitted up with beds, for needy persons journeying along the road," including slaves traveling north to freedom.³⁴ This may have been the gable-roofed structure shown appended to the back (north) side of the dwelling's north wing in the Bird's-Eye View of 1873 (fig. 15).

One building not mentioned in the 1856 estate inventory was the outdoor privy or necessary that was probably situated a convenient distance from the house. Also not readily identified in the inventory was the old Van Tuyl House to the east of the Hunt residence.

Drawings of the Hunt House showing its conjectural appearance circa 1841-56 are on the following pages. These include the four exterior elevations, the first floor plan, and the second floor plan (figs. 8-13). Room names are from the inventories and appraisals of Richard P. Hunt dated 1856 and 1857. Information on the approximate height of the missing west and north wings was obtained from the 1873 Bird's-Eye View (fig. 14) and two early photographs taken in the early twentieth century (figs. 18 and 19).

³³ Letter from Mary and Sarah Hunt to Richard Hunt, Jr., April 4, 18[52?]; and letter from Sarah Hunt to Richard Hunt, Jr., Aug. 31, 1852. Cat. #50.4 and #41.1, The Hunt Family Papers, Women's Rights NHP.

³⁴ Becker, *History of Waterloo*, 1949, p. 156.



Figure 8. Conjectural south elevation of the Hunt House, circa 1848.

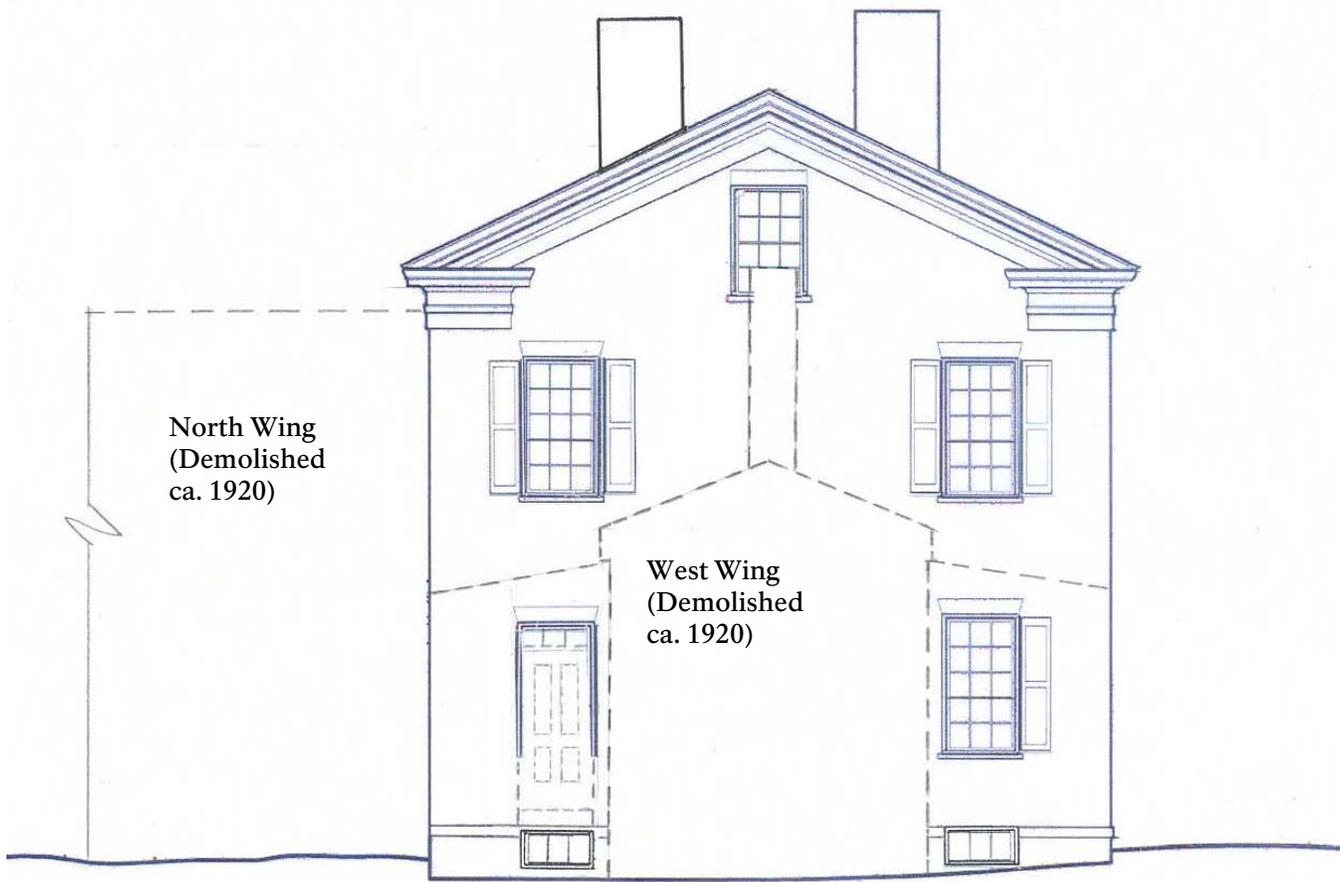


Figure 9. Conjectural west elevation of the Hunt House, circa 1848.

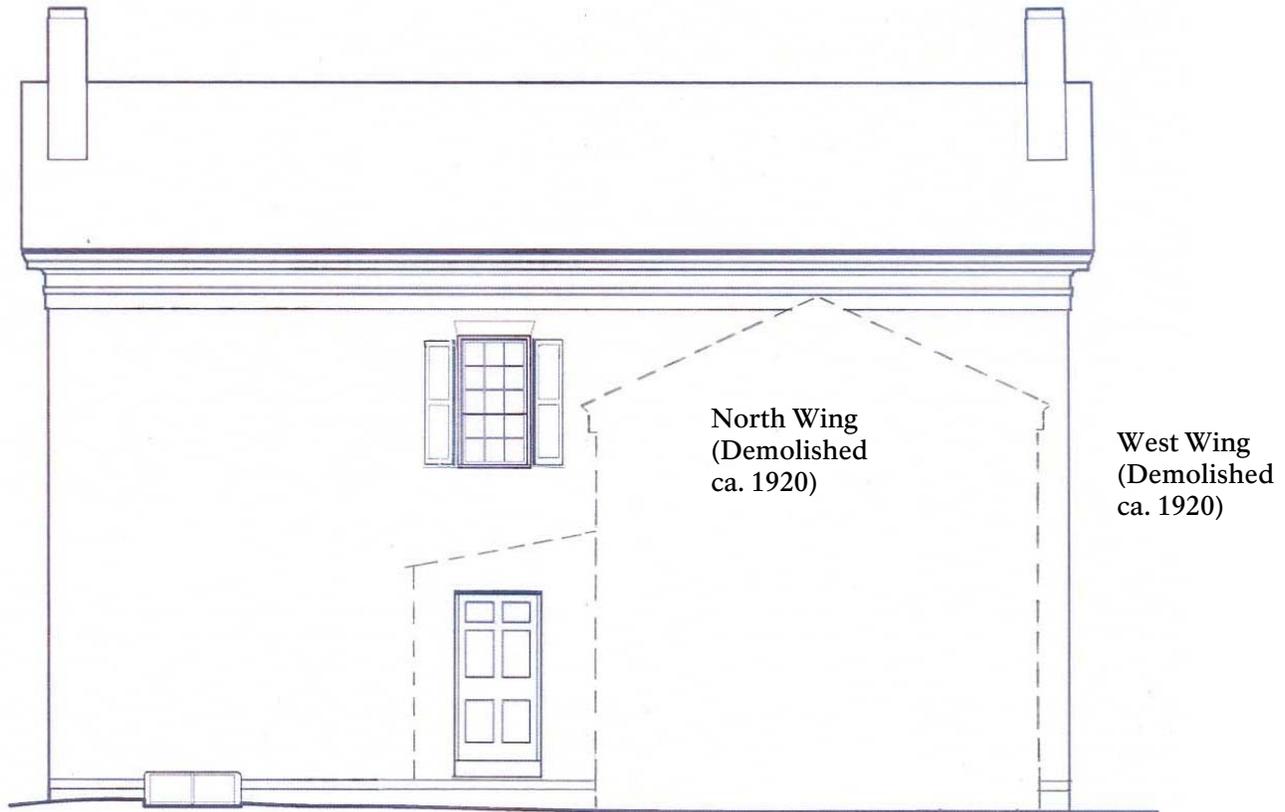


Figure 10. Conjectural north elevation of the Hunt House, circa 1848.



Figure 11. Conjectural east elevation of the Hunt House, circa 1848.

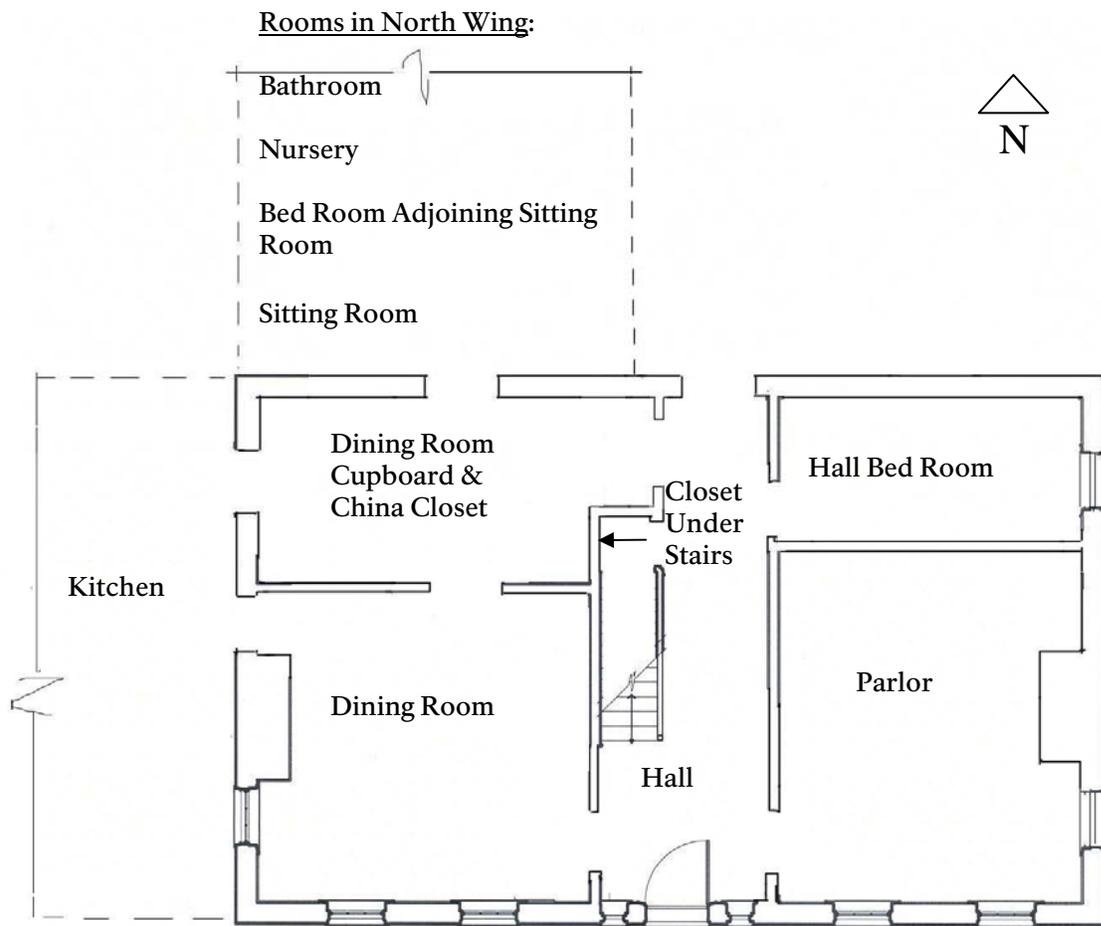


Figure 12. Conjectural first floor plan of the Hunt House, circa 1848. Most room names are from the 1856 probate inventory of Richard Hunt; the "bathroom" was mentioned in Hunt family correspondence in 1852. Not to scale.

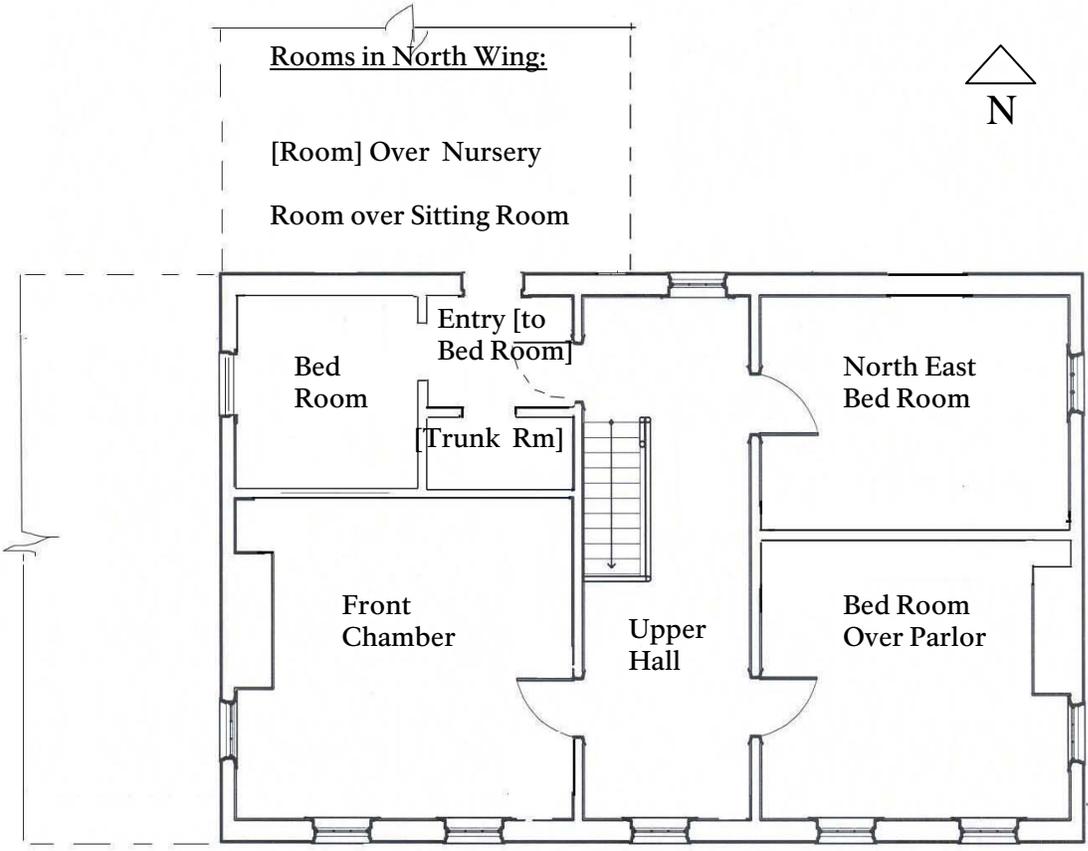


Figure 13. Conjectural second floor plan of the Hunt House, circa 1848. Room names are from the 1856 probate inventory of Richard Hunt. Not to scale.

Land Acquisition and Census, 1850

Richard P. Hunt made one additional purchase of land to expand his homestead farm from 145 1/5 acres to 145 9/20 acres (later referred to as 145 ½ acres) in 1850. This small parcel, acquired from Jacob P. Chamberlain for \$40.00, was located in the southeast corner of Lot 98.³⁵

The year 1850 is also when the most detailed national population census to date was undertaken. Head of household Richard P. Hunt was then recorded as age 52 with the occupation of "Farmer." Persons listed as members of the Hunt household were wife J[ane] C., age 38, and children Richard, age 11; M[ary] M., age 10; S[arah] M., age 9; Wm. M., age 3; and Jane, age 2. Also living with the Hunt family in 1850 were George Hunt, a male laborer from Ireland, age 30; Ann McClelland, also from Ireland, age 25; and Elizabeth Hennard of New York, age 13.³⁶ Although their occupations were not identified, McClelland and Hennard both presumably provided household help.

New "Bath Contrivance," Circa 1852

The Hunt residence appears to have had a separate "bathroom" by 1852, as indicated in two letters written to Richard Hunt, Jr., by his sisters Mary and Sarah about that time. The first letter informed Richard,

... We have got a new Bath Contrivance it is to stand in the bathroom and have the tin Bathtub in it, it is mahogany[.] [W]e took the door off and are going to have it for the door to a wardrobe.³⁷

Sarah later related a light-hearted prank to her brother in another letter dated 1852 in which the "bath-room" was mentioned as being in the vicinity of the downstairs nursery. Later inventories suggest the nursery was in the first story of the north wing.

I [Sarah] dressed up in thy old suit of clothes and put on Willie's hat and came down to the nursery door and knocked[.] Mother was in the bath-room when she came out she said 'Laws, I thought it was Richard and what does thee want little boy?' Then I thought she knew me so I laughed right out.³⁸

³⁵ Deed Book W2, p. 188, Seneca County Registry of Deeds, Waterloo, N.Y.

³⁶ *Seventh Census of the United States*, 1850.

³⁷ Letter from Mary and Sarah Hunt to Richard Hunt, Jr. April 4, 18[52?], cat. #50.4, The Hunt Family Papers, Women's Rights NHP.

³⁸ Letter from Sarah Hunt to Richard Hunt, Jr., Aug. 31, 1852, cat. #41.1, The Hunt Family Papers, Women's Rights NHP.

Map of Waterloo, 1855

The earliest known depiction of the buildings on Richard P. Hunt's homestead farm was recorded on the 1855 "Map of the Town of Waterloo"³⁹ (fig. 14). This shows the Hunt House on the north side of Main Street near the east boundary of the village. The footprint of the house suggests that it then had two wings: a small wing on the west side and a larger wing in two tiers on the north (back) side. The narrow back tier of the north wing may have been the carriage house, which was later described as having been "attached to his [Richard Hunt's] residence."⁴⁰ A number of other structures to the northeast of the house were undoubtedly the outbuildings of the farm. Of these buildings, only the house itself, without its wings, remains today.

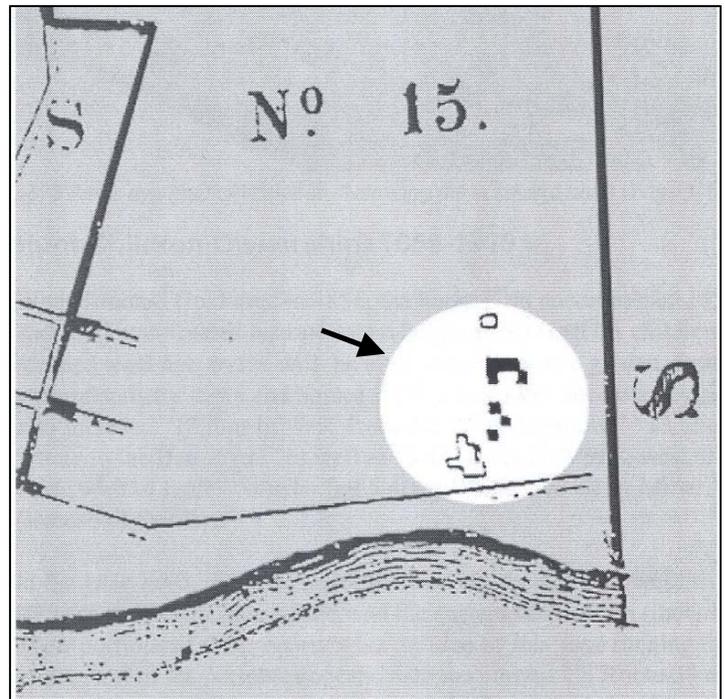


Figure 14. Detail of the 1855 Map of Waterloo showing the house (at arrow) and outbuildings of the Hunt farm.

Death of Richard P. Hunt, 1856

Richard P. Hunt died at his residence on Friday evening, November 7, 1856, following an illness that had confined him to his home for three months. His death was declared a public loss, and his contributions towards improving the Village of Waterloo with business investments and personal efforts were extolled.⁴¹ Hunt's survivors included his widow Jane, age 44, and six minor children between the ages of four and 18. One more child had been born two years after the census of 1850--son George Truman Hunt, then age 4.

Richard Hunt left a sizable estate, including his 145-1/2 acre "Home Farm" valued at \$14,550.00. In his "Last Will and Testament" he provided for his widow, Jane C. Hunt, by giving her "one equal third part of all and singular my real estate, wheresoever situated, for and during the period of her natural life time only." He also specified that Jane should have,

... the use of my said dwelling house, where we now reside, and of the garden and fruit yard, and such portion of the orchard there as she chooses to take; also the use of one

³⁹ "Map of the Town of Waterloo, Seneca County, N.Y.: Illustrated Plat-Book from the Cadastral, from actual surveys." Philadelphia: J.H. French, 1855. Reprinted by W.E. Morrison and Co., Ovid, N.Y., n.d.

⁴⁰ Becker, *History of Waterloo*, 1949, p. 156.

⁴¹ "Death of Richard P. Hunt, *Seneca Observer*, Nov. 13, 1856. (The Richard Pell Hunt Family Collection, Waterloo Historical Society.)

horse and two cows . . . and also the use of my one horse wagon and sleigh and harness; and also the use of all my house-hold furniture . . . [for as long as] . . . she remains my widow and continues to reside at my present dwelling house and takes care of my minor children. . . . [These] to be used and enjoyed by my said wife and my said children remaining at home for their mutual comfort and convenience. I intending that all my children may have a comfortable home at my said present residence, during their several and respective minority, and until married provided they behave in a proper manner. But in case my said wife sees fit to remove from said present residence, then said personal property above enumerated shall go into the general fund, with my other personal property, and she thereby forfeits all right to use the same. . . .⁴²

The care and management of the estate were to be handled by trustees Sterling G. Hadley and Walter Quinby, "in order to preserve my estate from waste and to insure its more judicious management." The trustees were also authorized and empowered to:

. . . make such repairs and improvements in and upon any building or farm of which I may die possessed, as they deem best, suitable, or necessary to keep all or any said buildings properly insured, to employ such labourers, servants, and agents as they deem necessary. . . .⁴³

The trustees were also empowered to sell off real estate as would be "most beneficial to the interests of my estate," but were "not [to] sell or convey my homestead farm so called, where I now reside, situated in the town of Waterloo, between the Seneca outlet and the North Canandaigua road, so called, nor any part of it, except such part as they shall lay out into village lots, as hereinbefore provided . . ." ⁴⁴ Isaac Mosher, then about 56 years of age, was also later said to have been entrusted with the "supervision of the estate, in behalf of the heirs," and appears to have assumed the role of farm superintendent.⁴⁵

As previously described, detailed inventories made of Richard Hunt's personal estate shortly after his death provide our first glimpse of the interior rooms and furnishings of the Hunt family home. Descriptions of the outbuildings and their contents also give some idea of the size and scope of the farm of which the house was a part.

It was not until 1859, when son Richard reached his majority age of 21, that Richard P. Hunt's estate was divided (or partitioned) by the trustees among the six surviving children. The Home farm was divided into three parts, with the western portion allocated to Jane (Jenny) M. Hunt, then age 11. Jane's portion encompassed 64 and 12/100 acres, an unknown number of buildings, and was valued at \$8,015.00. The northern portion was allocated to William, then age 13. William's portion encompassed 12 and 98/100 acres and was valued at \$1,038.40.

⁴² "Probate of the last Will and Testament of Richard P. Hunt, Deceased, Recorded the 17th day of November, A.D., 1856." (Probate File #592, Surrogate Court Office, Seneca county Courthouse, Waterloo, NY., and The Richard Pell Hunt Family Collection, Waterloo Historical Society.)

⁴³ "Probate of the last Will and Testament of Richard P. Hunt," 1856.

⁴⁴ "Probate of the last Will and Testament of Richard P. Hunt," 1856.

⁴⁵ Willers Diedrich and Rev. S.H. Gridley, *The Centennial Celebration of General Sullivan's Campaign Against the Iroquois in 1778, Held at Waterloo, September 3rd, 1879, to which is Prefixed a Sketch of the Waterloo Library and Historical Society* (Waterloo: the Waterloo Library and Historical Society, 1880), p. 22. Isaac Mosher was listed in the U.S. Census of 1860 on the same page as, and one person removed from, Jane C. Hunt, with an occupation of "Superintendent of Farm."

The eastern portion was allocated to George Truman Hunt, then age 7. George's portion encompassed 68 and 71/100 acres, the dwelling house, and outbuildings and was valued at \$8,588.00. George's partition also carried the provision that the Home Farm portion was "subject to the widow's rights under the will," meaning that his mother could continue to occupy the house during her lifetime as long as she remained a widow and used the house as her primary residence. George would come into possession of his inheritance upon reaching the age of 21 in the year 1873.⁴⁶

Jane C. Hunt, 1856-89

Jane C. Hunt Household

The household of widow Jane C. Hunt remained a full one following the death of her husband Richard P. Hunt in 1856. The U.S. Census of 1860 recorded all six Hunt children, ages 8 to 22, as still living in the house headed by their mother who was then age 47. Shortly thereafter, son Richard married and by 1862 was living in his own house on Virginia Street in Waterloo. Daughter Sarah married Lyman C. Gardner and departed around 1864.⁴⁷

By the time of the next U.S. Census in 1870, only four children were still at home with their mother: William, age 24, then listed as a "Farmer"; Mary, age 30; Jennie [Jane], age 22; and George T., age 17. Helping with the farm was Christian Storty, age 17, a "Farm Laborer" from Germany. The next to marry and depart was Jane, who wed William Trasher in 1874. Son William also appears to have left about this same time. Youngest son George T. Hunt is believed to have remained at the homestead farm, which had been left to him as part of his inheritance, until his untimely death in 1878. He was listed in the local directory of 1874-75 as a "farmer" living in the house on "Main [street] n. [near] village limits."⁴⁸ George married Ellen (Nellie) Goss Smith in October 1875, and together they had two children: Jane (Jennie) born in 1876 and George T. born in 1878. Sadly, George died only a few months after the birth of his son, in December 1878.⁴⁹

Jane C. Hunt's household had diminished considerably by the time of the next U.S. Census of 1880. Then living in the family home were Jane, age 69; her unmarried daughter Mary, age

⁴⁶ Deed Book 62, p. 346, Seneca County Registry of Deeds, Waterloo, N.Y. A copy of this document is also in The Richard Pell Hunt Family Collection of the Waterloo Historical Society, entitled "Sterling G. Hadley & Walter Quinby, Exrs & Trustees of Rich P. Hunt, decd, to Richard Hunt, Mary M. Hunt, Sarah M. Hunt, William M. Hunt, Jane M. Hunt & Geo. T. Hunt, Deed in Partition."

⁴⁷ *Eight Census of the United States, 1860, and Brigham's Geneva, Seneca Falls and Waterloo Directory and Business Advertiser for 1862 and 1863.* Although the exact dates of marriage of Richard and Sarah Hunt are not known, they can be roughly surmised from the birth dates of their first children. Richard and Anna Hunt had a son, Richard, around 1863. (*Ninth Census of the United States, 1870.*) Sarah and Lyman Gardner had a daughter, Mary, in 1865. (Tanya Warren, "The Family of Richard Pell Hunt of Waterloo, NY, Waterloo Historical Society.)

⁴⁸ *Seneca Falls and Waterloo Village Directory, 1874-75.*

⁴⁹ *Ninth Census of the United States, 1870; Seneca Falls and Waterloo Village Directory, 1874-5; and Warren, "The Family of Richard Pell Hunt of Waterloo, NY," Waterloo Historical Society.*

39; and two servants: Rose Morgan, age 13, and Margaret Mahoney from Ireland, age 38. Also listed was John Walters, a 20-year-old "Farm Laborer" from Germany. Jane's daughter-in-law, Ellen Hunt, and her two young grandchildren, were boarding elsewhere in Waterloo with another widow named Jane Hutton.⁵⁰

Gas Lighting Installed, Circa 1858

Gas lighting was installed in the Hunt family residence sometime after inventories and appraisals were taken of the personal estate of Richard P. Hunt in December 1856 and January 1857, and before partitioning of the estate in September 1859. This improvement was no doubt made to the house under the direction of the estate's trustees following installation of a gas works in the Village of Waterloo sometime after December 1855.⁵¹ Gas fixtures were itemized in the revised inventory prepared for the 1859 partition. These included one "hall burner & shades," in addition to ten "gas burners," one "gas drop light," and one "gas burner & shades" in unspecified rooms.⁵² While none of these fixtures survive today, the gas pipes supplying them can still be seen within the floor and walls of the house.

Parlor Enlarged and East Porch Built, Circa 1860s

Sometime around the 1860s a remodeling was undertaken on the east side of the house. The work entailed the creation of one large room by removing the partition between the front parlor and the rear bedroom, centering the fireplace at the east wall by moving it farther north, and converting the two east windows to French doorways that opened onto a new exterior verandah. These changes occurred sometime after the inventory of Richard P. Hunt's personal estate in 1856, when the front parlor and hall bedroom still existed, and before the Bird's-Eye View of 1873 that shows the one-story veranda at the east elevation (fig. 15). The instigation for the improvements may have been the marriage of son Richard P. Hunt around 1861 or daughter Sarah around 1864. The date "circa 1860s" is used in this report.

Bird's-Eye View of Waterloo, 1873

The earliest perspective view of the Hunt House comes from the 1873 panoramic map entitled the "Bird's -Eye View of Waterloo,"⁵³ (fig. 15). This is an artist's rendition looking

⁵⁰ *Tenth Census of the United States, 1880.*

⁵¹ Becker, *History of Waterloo*, 1949, p. 167.

⁵² "Inventory of the Real & Personal property of Richard P. Hunt Dec'd made by Sterling G. Hadley & Walter Quimby Trustees of said Estate September 12th 1859." (Probate File #592, Surrogate Court Office, Seneca County Courthouse; and The Richard Pell Hunt Family Collection, Waterloo Historical Society.)

⁵³ "Bird's Eye View of Waterloo, Seneca county, New York, 1873," drawn by Aug. Koch, published by J.J. Stoner.

towards the northwest that shows the front (south) and east elevations of the Hunt residence. The house is shown as a large structure with wings on the west and north (back) sides, similar to the 1855 map. The main house appears little changed from its appearance today, being 2-1/2-stories in height with gable roof, front doorway centered in the 5-bay façade, and two bays in the east gable end. A one-story, shed-roofed veranda that is missing today was on the east side. A small wing, approximately 1-1/2 stories tall, was appended to the west side of the house. This wing had a gable roof, chimney at the far west end, and a front porch. The rear wing was more substantial, consisting of two parts. The portion abutting the back of the main house was 2-1/2 stories tall with a gable roof. Joined to it on the back side was a lower gable-roofed structure with a porch on the east elevation. This may have been the carriage house described in later years as "attached to his [Richard Hunt's] residence."⁵⁴ Outbuildings that undoubtedly existed at this time were outside the boundaries of this map.

⁵⁴ Becker, *History of Waterloo*, 1949, p. 156.

Death of Jane C. Hunt, 1889

Jane C. Hunt died at the age of 77 on November 28, 1889, while on a visit to Chicago, Illinois. She was interred in Maple Grove Cemetery in Waterloo on December 2, 1889. Richard P. Hunt, who had been buried in the Quaker Cemetery, was later moved to the Maple Grove Cemetery and reinterred on April 20, 1893.

Appearance of the Hunt House, 1889

Similar to the procedure followed upon her husband's death, Jane Hunt's personal property, along with the dwelling house, was inventoried and appraised on February 7, 1890. Comparison of this inventory with the one made 34 years earlier provides valuable information of changes that had been made to the house during this period. Missing in 1890 was the first floor "Hall Bed Room," most likely due to enlargement of the adjacent parlor, then described as having curtains for four openings instead of the three noted in 1856. Also missing were the Dining Room Cupboard, renamed the "Pantry off Dining Room," and the Room over Sitting Room possibly renamed the "Man's Bedroom." An addition appears to have been made to the kitchen wing, to accommodate a "Bed Room, off Kitchen" and a "Kitchen Stoop." Also mentioned was a "Bath Room" between the "Nursery" and the "Bed Room North of Sitting Room." Floor coverings were described as "rugs" and "carpets," with no oil cloth mentioned as before. Window dressings were more elaborate, with one window typically fitted with "shades, lace curtains, and cornices." "Gas light fixtures" had replaced oil lamps as a light source. Stoves, no doubt fueled by the five tons of coal stored in the basement, were noted in both the "Kitchen" and "Dining Room." The large amount of coal also suggests that house may have been equipped with a coal-burning furnace by this time.⁵⁵

An idea of the occupants of two of the upstairs bedrooms can be ascertained from the inventory. Jane's room appears to have been the southwest corner, based on a notation that it contained the "clothing of the deceased . . ." Located off the hall behind Jane's room was the "North West Bed Room" that was also referred to as "Will's Room," presumably for Jane's son William Hunt.

⁵⁵ The loose cast-iron door of what may have been the original furnace, cast with the name "Richardson, Boynton & Co., New York," is stored in the cellar today. The company's name changed to "Richardson & Boynton Co." sometime between 1863 and 1885, according to trade catalogs and ads dated 1863, 1885, 1886, 1900, 1913, and 1931.

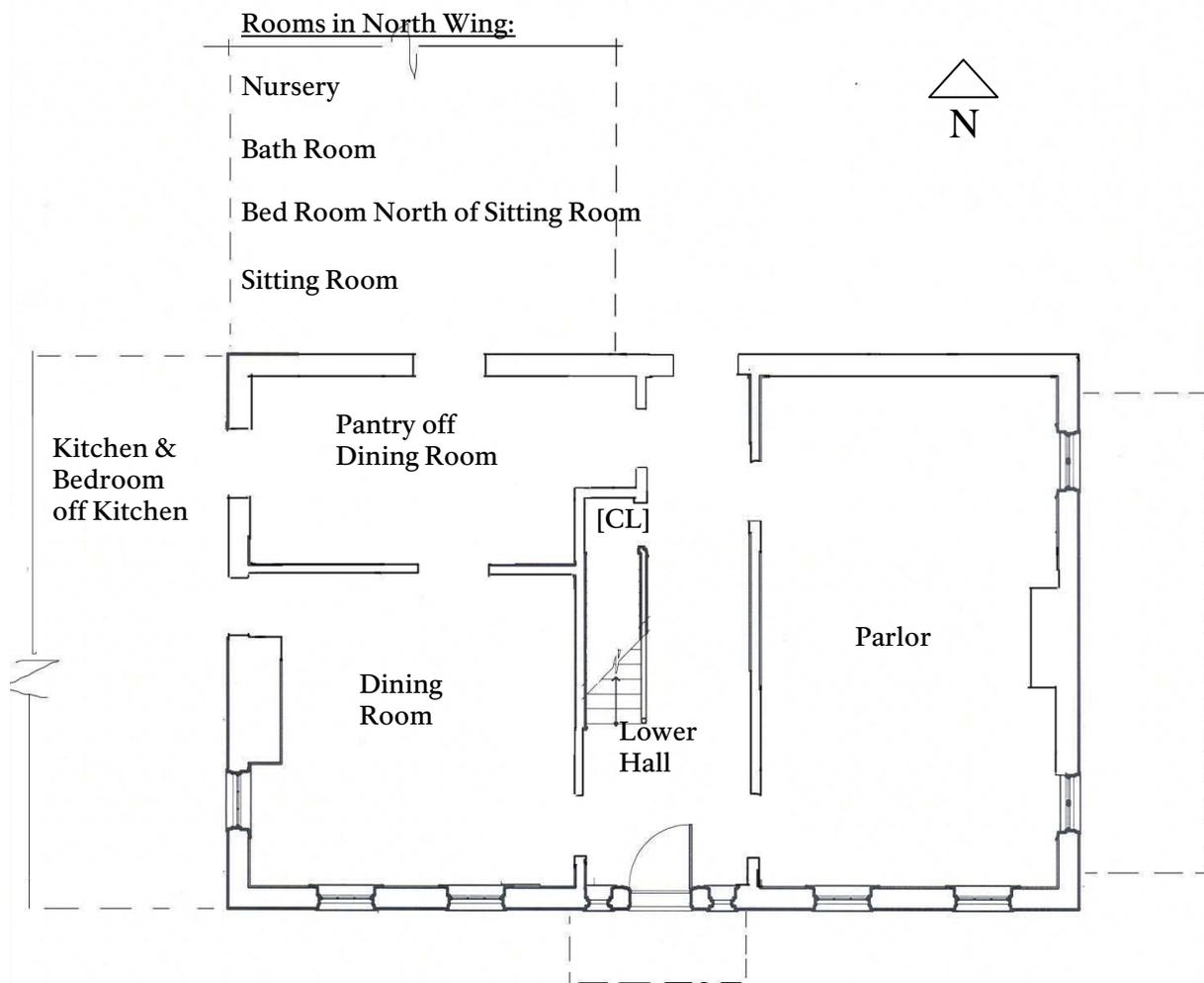


Figure 16. Conjectural first floor plan of the Hunt House, 1889. Room names are from the 1890 probate inventory of Jane Hunt. Not to scale.

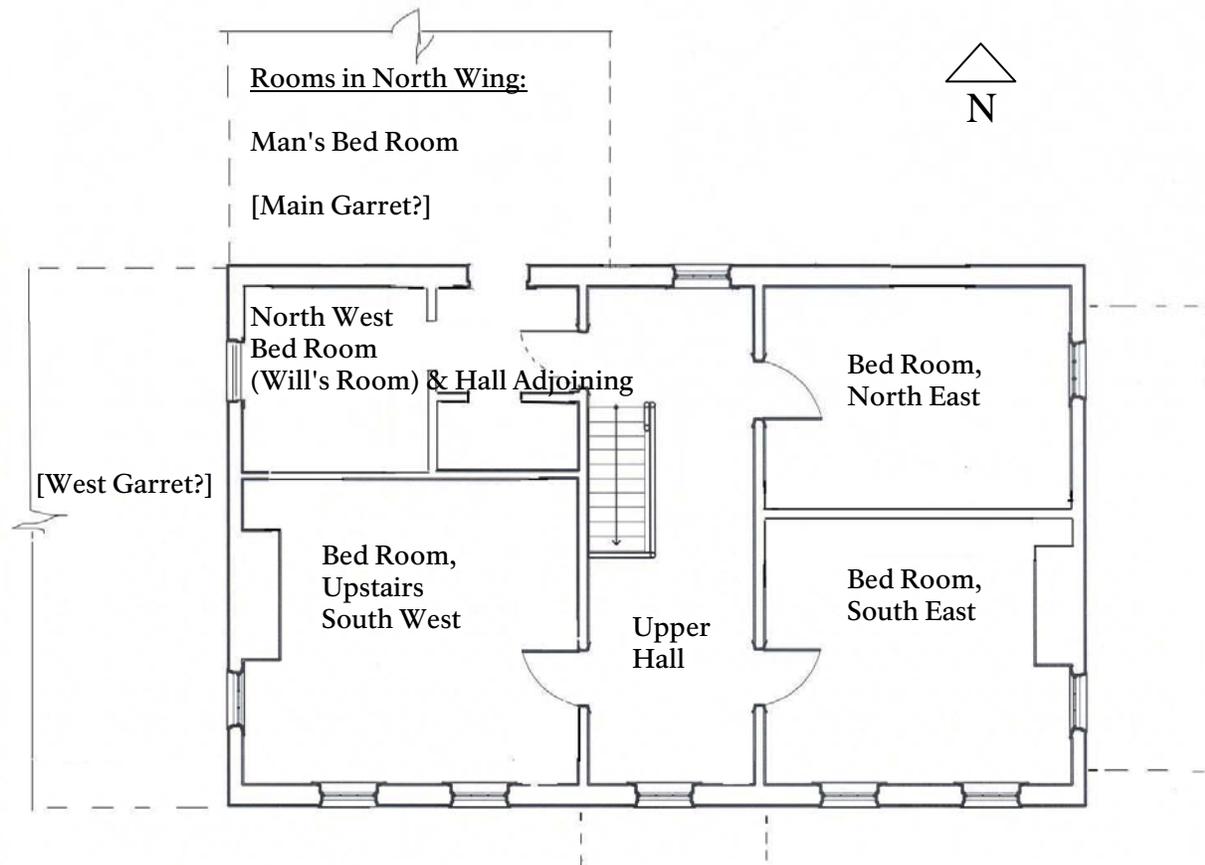


Figure 17. Conjectural second floor plan of the Hunt House, 1889. Room names are from the 1890 probate inventory of Jane Hunt. Not to scale.

Dispersal of Jane C. Hunt's Estate

A previous ruling in 1882 had decided that the one-third portion of Richard P. Hunt's estate that had been allotted in 1856 to his widow, Jane C. Hunt, for her lifetime would be dispersed following her death. It was also decreed that the trust previously established to manage the affairs of the estate would be discontinued at that time.⁵⁶

Upon Jane Hunt's death in 1889, the one-third remaining portion of Richard P. Hunt's estate was thus divided by the sole surviving trustee, Sterling G. Hadley, into six shares for the surviving Hunt children and/or their heirs. This included the eastern portion of the homestead farm, which had been left to youngest son George T. Hunt. George had predeceased his mother in 1878, so the property passed in 1890 to his two minor children, Jane (Jennie) Hunt and George T. Hunt.⁵⁷

Jennie and George T. Hunt, 1890-1919

Jennie Hunt was 14-years old, and her brother George was 12, when they inherited the homestead farm from their grandparents' estate in 1890.⁵⁸ Jennie and George were living on the farm by 1894 with their mother Ellen (known as "Nellie"), her new husband Montgomery Whiteside, and a Miss Mannie L. Smith, according to the 1894-95 *Business Directory of Seneca County, New York*. The directory also noted that the farm owned by Jennie and George Hunt was located on "E. Main n[ear] Gas Works," had 4 horses and 3 cows, and was "worked by Montgomery Whiteside." Aunt Mary Hunt, who had been living at the family home with their Grandmother Jane in 1880, was then residing in her own house at the corner of Williams and Virginia Streets in Waterloo.⁵⁹

The earliest known photograph of the Hunt House was taken around 1900 (fig. 18)⁶⁰ This shows the front elevation as remarkably similar to the artist's rendition in the 1873 "Bird's-Eye View" (fig. 15). Details not previously seen in 1873 include a picket fence fronting the property, a small pedimented porch at the front doorway, and windows with nine-over-six sashes and shutters. The west wing was still standing, as was verandah on the east side of the house. Other details about the property in 1900 come from the property assessment for the Town of Waterloo and the U.S. Census. Jane and George T. Hunt were then listed as co-

⁵⁶ "Opinion in the matter of the Estate of Richard P. Hunt, late of Waterloo, dec'd," by H.L. Comstock, Mar. 14, 1882. (The Richard Pell Hunt Family Collection, Waterloo Historical Society.)

⁵⁷ Deed Book 105, p. 330, Seneca County Registry of Deeds, Waterloo, N.Y; and "Division Finally Made of the Hunt Estate," Rochester Democrat & Chronicle, Apr. 28, 1890. (The Richard Pell Hunt Family Collection, Waterloo Historical Society.)

⁵⁸ Ibid. The transmittal of George T. Hunt, Sr.'s, estate to his children was not officially recorded until Aug. 1, 1908. (Deed Book 127, p. 495, Seneca County Registry of Deeds).

⁵⁹ Hamilton Child (ed.), *Reference Business Directory of Seneca County, N.Y., 1894-95* (Syracuse: E.M. Child, 1894), pp. 501, 532, and 544.

⁶⁰ The photograph is contained in an album that is in the possession of Peggy Hunt Van Kirk, daughter of Robert Hunt who was the son of George T. and Bertha Hunt. The photograph is labeled, "The old 'Hunt' Homestead - about 1900."

owners of the 62-acre Hunt Farm valued at \$4,200.⁶¹ Members of the family, as noted in the U.S. Census for 1900, included widow Nellie Whiteside, age 45, and her two unmarried children: daughter "Jennie" Hunt, age 23, and son George T. Hunt, age 21, a "farmer."⁶²



Figure 18. Front façade of "the old Hunt homestead," circa 1900.

George T. Hunt became head of the household after marrying Bertha Leora Emerick in 1903; sister Jennie had married Joseph Koeltz the previous year.⁶³ George Hunt's family in 1910 consisted of himself, age 31; his wife Bertha, age 28; daughter Helen, age 5; son Richard, age 3; and mother Ellen (Nellie), age 56. His profession was still recorded as "farmer" in the 1910 census, suggesting that Hunt made a living working the family farm. A notation on the census form also indicates that George Hunt "rented" his home, perhaps an arrangement with sister and co-owner Jennie who then lived down the street.⁶⁴ A photograph taken about this time shows a number of people, including young daughter Helen, posed in front of the house (fig.

⁶¹ Town of Waterloo tax assessment book, 1900, Treasurer's Office, Seneca County Building, Waterloo, N.Y.

⁶² *Twelfth Census of the United States*, 1900.

⁶³ Warren, "The Family of Richard Pell Hunt of Waterloo, N.Y.," The Richard Pell Hunt Family Collection, Waterloo Historical Society.

⁶⁴ *Thirteenth Census of the United States*, 1910. Joseph C. Koeltz, his wife Jennie H., and their 7-year-old daughter Alice were living elsewhere on Main Street in Waterloo in 1910, according to information provided by the census. George and Ellen had two more sons, according to the 1920 U.S. Census: Carroll B. in 1914 and Robert C. in 1918.

19).⁶⁵ Only a few changes appear to have been made to the property since the earlier photograph of circa 1900: the picket fence was gone and a gutter downspout had been added to the front façade.



Figure 19. Front façade of the Hunt House, circa 1910.

George and Jennie Hunt began selling off portions of the farm in lots along East Main Street in 1909. By 1915 they had conveyed all but 33.6 acres, then assessed at \$1,500.⁶⁶ Improvements had been made to the town by 1915, including completion of a sanitary sewer system and the paving of East Main Street.⁶⁷ Four years later, on February 7, 1919, George and Bertha Hunt, together with sister Jennie Koeltz, sold the old Hunt dwelling house and one acre of land to Clifford L. Beare.⁶⁸

⁶⁵ The photograph is in The Richard Pell Hunt Family Collection, Waterloo Historical Society. Peggy Hunt Van Kirk, granddaughter of George T. and Bertha Hunt, has identified the little girl standing at the doorway as her Aunt Helen.

⁶⁶ Robert Mooney and David L. Uschold, "Hunt House Cultural Landscapes Inventory," Women's Rights NHP, 2003, Part 2a, p. 5.

⁶⁷ Becker, *History of Waterloo*, 1949, p. 448.

⁶⁸ Deed Book 143, pp. 354-55, and Deed Book 144, p. 126, Seneca County Registry of Deeds, Waterloo, N.Y. George T. Hunt and his family moved down the street to 229 East Main Street in Waterloo, later known as the "Helen Hunt" house, across from the Waterloo Woolen Mills, according to Tanya Warren of the Waterloo Historical Society.

Clifford Beare, 1919-30

Clifford L. Beare purchased a one-acre lot, along with the brick Hunt House, from the Hunt family on January 7, 1919.⁶⁹ The U.S. Census of 1920 listed Clifford Beare as a 42-year-old "Lawyer in General Practice" who was living with his wife Dorothy, age 22.⁷⁰ Beare worked as the attorney for the Village of Waterloo for two years, in 1922 and 1923.⁷¹ He and his wife had one son, Robert, born in 1920.⁷²

Clifford Beare was remembered by later owner Marie Greenwood as having made a number of changes to the house, the most notable being the construction of a two-story, neoclassical portico on the front side. He is also said to have removed the wings from the west and north sides of the house and the veranda from the east side.⁷³ A new kitchen and bathroom must have replaced those formerly located in the west and north wings, and doorways connecting with those wings converted to exterior openings. Other changes most likely attributed to Beare included the alteration of several interior doorways, such as widening of the openings connecting the lower hall with the dining room and parlor. The larger dining room doorway was fitted with French doors, and the parlor doorway embellished with columns that matched a new fireplace mantel. Upstairs, the partition in the northwest chamber was relocated, perhaps in connection with installation of the new bathroom. Care appears to have been taken to remove and reuse old woodwork trim, reattaching it with new wire nails. New oak floorboards, 2" wide, were installed over the old random-width floorboards throughout the house. Walls were patched with lath and plaster containing wood fibers. Gas lighting was probably converted to electric lighting. Beare may also have installed or upgraded the coal-burning furnace in the cellar.⁷⁴

That much of this work was carried out shortly after Beare acquired the house in 1919 is suggested by the assessed property value, which rose from \$1,500 in 1918 for the 33.66-acre farm, to \$3,000 in 1919 for the one-acre residential lot. Less dramatic increases were also recorded in 1923 when the value rose to \$3,500, then to \$4,000 in 1926. Beginning in 1927 the total valuation of \$4,000 that encompassed the "full value of real property including buildings thereon" was further refined by assigning a "land value" of \$600, thus making the value of the undefined "buildings" \$3,400. Curiously, Beare's property assessment was unaffected by his acquisition of additional land to the north and east of the house lot in 1929, which increased his total holdings to 5-1/4 acres.⁷⁵

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ *Fourteenth Census of the United States*, 1920.

⁷¹ Becker, *History of the Village of Waterloo*, 1949, p. 455.

⁷² *Fifteenth Census of the United States*, 1930.

⁷³ Mrs. Greenwood to Barbara Pearson (now Yocum), Feb. 29, 1984.

⁷⁴ The detached door of an old boiler or furnace, cast with "Richardson Boynton & Co.," is stored in the cellar today. Electric street lights were installed in the Village of Waterloo in 1885-86. However, it was not until 1925-28 that electric lighting replaced gas lighting in the Baptist Church and parsonage (the M'Clintock House) on Williams Street. (Becker, *History of the Village of Waterloo*, 1949, p. 275; and Barbara Yocum, *The M'Clintock House Historic Structure Report*, 1993, p. 80.)

⁷⁵ Town of Waterloo tax assessment books, 1918-30, Treasurer's Office, Seneca County Building, Waterloo, N.Y.; and Mooney and Uschold, "Hunt House Cultural Landscapes Inventory," 2003, Part 1, p. 12.

The Hunt House had been thoroughly remodeled and modernized by the time of its sale by Clifford Beare in July 1930.⁷⁶ Unfortunately, no photographs, detailed maps, or drawings are known to exist that document this transformation. Conjectural floor plans prepared for this report give an idea of the interior layout of the first and second floors (figs. 20 and 21).

⁷⁶ Deed Book 160, pp. 566-67, Seneca Country Registry of Deeds.

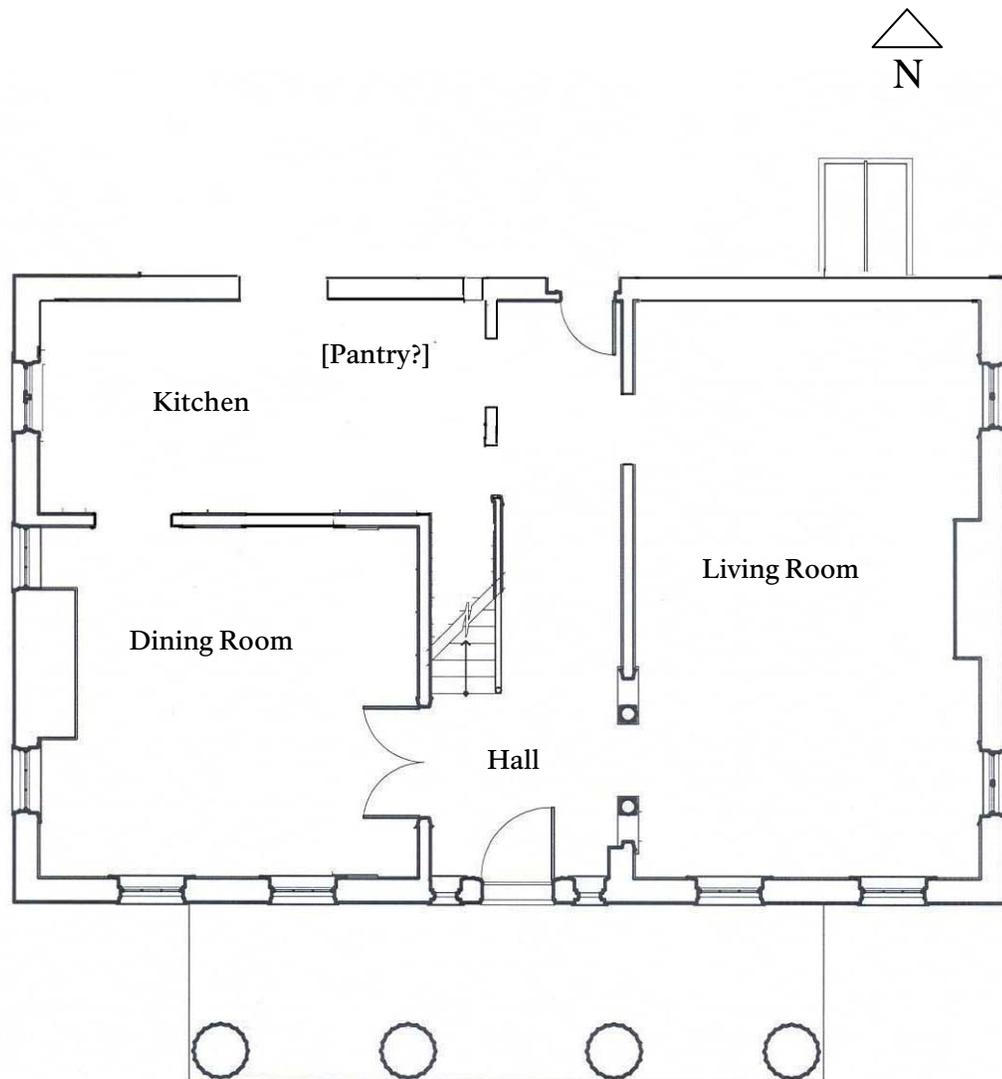


Figure 20. Conjectural first floor plan of the Hunt House, circa 1920. Not to scale.

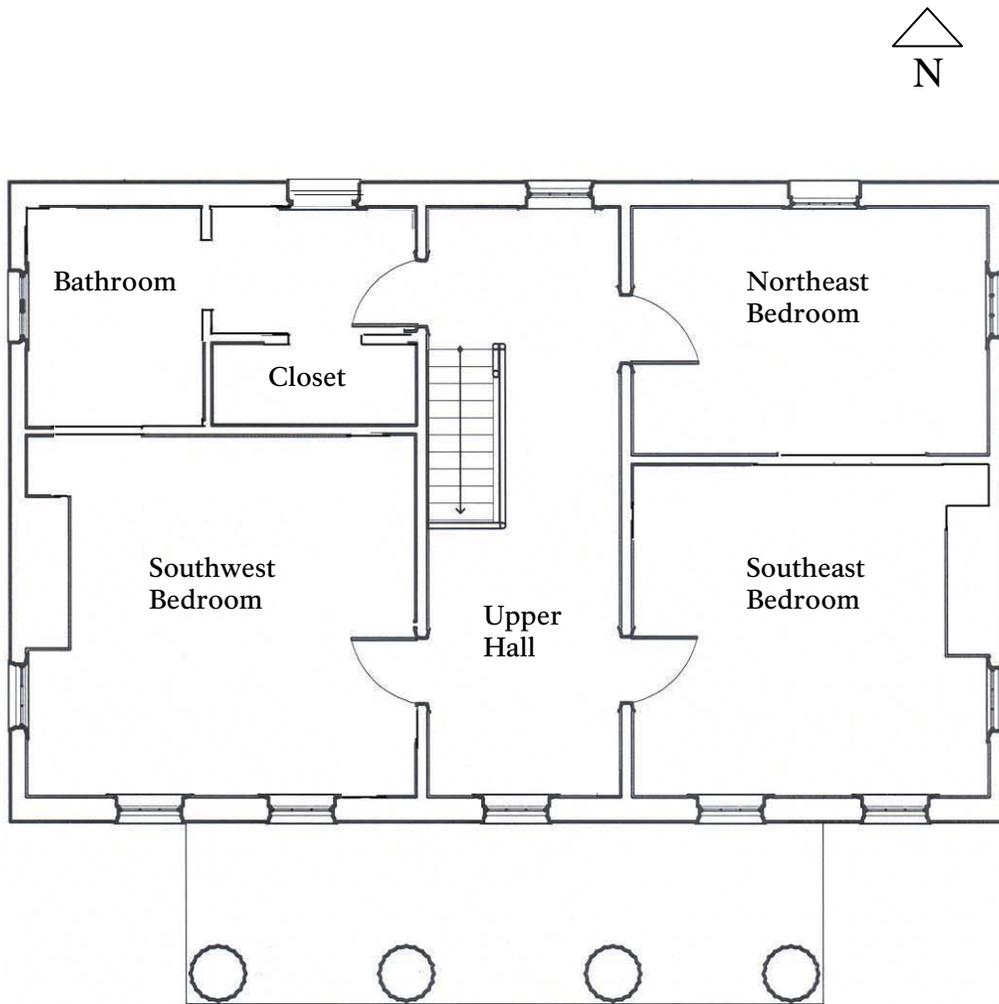


Figure 21. Conjectural second floor plan of the Hunt House, circa 1920. Not to scale.

Roy A. Brewster, 1930-44

Roy A. Brewster purchased the white-columned house on Main Street in Waterloo from Charles B. and Mary A. Smith on August 22, 1930, who in turn had acquired it from Clifford Beare on July 23, 1930.⁷⁷ Little is known about Brewster, except for the information recorded by the U.S. Census taker in April 1930. Roy A. Brewster, age 45, was then living in nearby Geneva, New York, with his wife, Agnes E., and his 70-year-old mother Georgiana. He was employed as a salesman for a bakery.⁷⁸

No significant alterations are known to have made to the Hunt House by the Brewster family during their 14-year occupancy. Three "cabins" were constructed on the property between 1938 and 1939, which were probably rented to traveling motorists.⁷⁹ One of these cabins is still standing today (fig. 22). Roy Brewster sold the property to Irving Greenwood in 1944.⁸⁰



Figure 22. Cabin constructed in 1938-39 by Roy Brewster located northeast of the Hunt House, 2001.

Irving Greenwood, 1944-1976

Irving Greenwood, owner and president of the "Home Style Food Products Company" (later called "Greenwood Foods"), moved his company and family from Brooklyn, New York, to Waterloo in 1944.⁸¹ Greenwood purchased the red-brick house of Roy A. Brewster on East Main Street on August 23, 1944, and established a processing plant for his company outside of town.⁸² Greenwood soon made his mark on Waterloo, serving as the president of the

⁷⁷ Deed Book 160, pp. 566-67 and p.587, Seneca County Registry of Deeds.

⁷⁸ *Fifteenth Census of the United States*, 1930.

⁷⁹ Town of Waterloo tax assessment books, 1931-44, Treasurer's Office, Seneca County Building, Waterloo, N.Y. Joan Greenwood Olmstead remembered there were three cabins when her family bought the property in 1944. (Interview at the Hunt House June 2, 2008. Transcript is on file at Women's Rights NHP.)

⁸⁰ Deed Book 187, p. 590, Seneca County Registry of Deeds.

⁸¹ A history of the company, which is still in operation today, says "In 1944 the company moved to Waterloo, N.Y. to be closer to the beet fields." (www.birdseyefoods.com/greenwood/history.asp.)

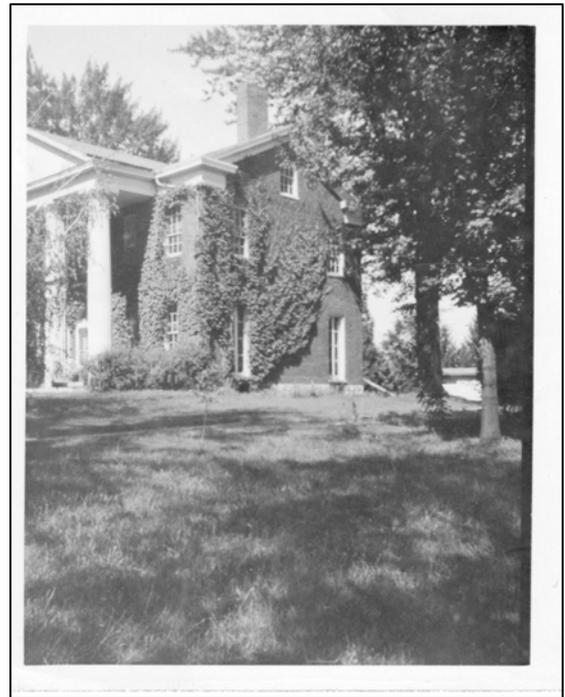
⁸² Deed Book 187, p. 590; and Becker, *History of Waterloo*, 1949, p. 435.

Chamber of Commerce in 1946-47 and mayor of the Village of Waterloo from 1949 to 1951.⁸³ He was considered a leading industrialist in the area, providing steady employment to local residents.⁸⁴ Irving and his wife Marie were active in civic affairs and contributed both land and money for the construction of a new community hospital.⁸⁵ Two daughters of Irving and Marie Greenwood, Joan Greenwood Olmstead and Doris Greenwood Depp, still live in the area today.

Photographs were taken of the exterior of the house in September 1944 shortly after its purchase by the Greenwoods (figs. 23a and 23b). These show the columned portico added by Clifford Beare and the brick walls overgrown with ivy. The veranda is missing from the east side of the house, as is the wing from the west side. There are no views of the rear elevation, although it is known from an interview with Marie Greenwood in 1984, and her daughter Joan in 2008, that the old north wing was also gone by 1944.



Figure 23a. Exterior views of the house from the Greenwood's photo album, September 1944.



⁸³ "Greenwood Named Head of Chamber," *Syracuse Herald-Journal*, Nov. 23, 1946, p. 3; "Retiring as Chamber President—He is the President of the 'Home Style Food Products Co.," *Syracuse Herald-Journal*, Nov. 23, 1947, p. 3; and Becker, *History of Waterloo*, 1949, p. 458.

⁸⁴ "Firm Adopts Bonus Plan," *Syracuse Herald-American*, July 5, 1953, p. 32.

⁸⁵ "600 at Seneca Falls Hear Dr. Fishbein Tell Need of Community Hospital," *Syracuse Herald-Journal*, April 18, 1955, p. 2.

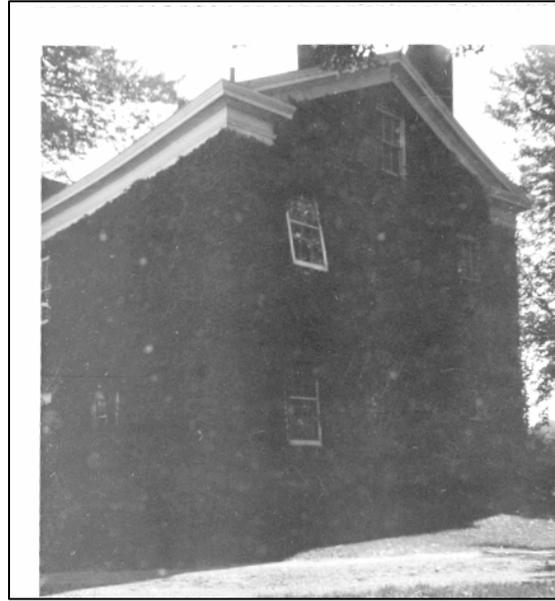


Figure 23b. More exterior photographs of the house from the Greenwood's photo album, September 1944.

Daughters Joan Greenwood Olmstead and Doris Greenwood Depp recalled in a recent interview that when they moved to Waterloo there were hitching posts and stone mounting steps near the road. A sidewalk led from the road to the front door. Three cabins were on the east side of the property and a long low building oriented east-west stood just north of the current garage. There was no wing or appendage on the back (north) side of the house. Here a center doorway in the first story entered the hall, and a kitchen door with a window were to the right. Inside, the kitchen had a large pantry on the east side and a hatch in the floor that led to the dirt-floored basement. The only bathroom in the house was in the second story in the small northwest corner room. A stair to the attic was in the closet of what is now the north bathroom. One electric light hung from the center ceiling of each room, and there were no (or few) electrical outlets at the walls. The fireplaces were closed up and the mantels missing in the dining room and upstairs bedrooms.⁸⁶

Joan and Doris remembered that improvements were made to the house over the years as their parents were able to afford them. The electrical system was upgraded and the coal-burning furnace was replaced by an oil-fueled furnace and later by a gas furnace. A concrete floor



Figure 24. Three-bay garage constructed by the Greenwood family in 1954. (Photograph 2001.)

⁸⁶ Interviews June 2, 2008, Oct. 14, and 17, 2008. Transcripts on file at Women's Rights NHP.

slab was poured over the dirt floor in the basement and a stair replaced the hatch in the kitchen floor. The kitchen was enlarged by removing the pantry and a small toilet room opening off the hall was eventually installed in its place. Closets were added to the bedrooms. The dining room was wallpapered in 1948 by "O.C. Kidd" of Waterloo.⁸⁷ The original bathroom was remodeled and a second bathroom added in the room next to it around 1950.⁸⁸ The long shed out back was demolished and a garage constructed nearby in 1954. The cabins were rented until 1956-57, when the two smaller ones were sold and removed. A one-story brick addition was also built on the back side of the house around 1960, and two windows added to the main house: a picture window in the parlor and a smaller window in the northeast bedroom (figs. 25 and 26). A small closet was also installed in the northwest corner of the dining room about this time (fig. 26). A concrete swimming pool was installed in the back yard in 1962, and the remaining cabin retrofitted as a pool house.⁸⁹



Figure 25. Family snapshots from Joan Olmstead's photo album showing two views of the living room in the process of being remodeled circa 1959-60. Note the enclosed doorway at the west wall (left) and the right edge of the new picture window in the north wall (right).

Living in an old house had its share of surprises and excitement. The Greenwood sisters remembered hearing a "huge crash" while the family was watching television downstairs.

⁸⁷ The wallpaper installer left this note on the plastered chimney breast of the dining room: "Oct. 1st 1948, O.C. Kidd, 19 Oak St., Waterloo, N.Y."

⁸⁸ The date of the bathroom remodeling is based on the date of manufacture imprinted on the back side of one of the sinks: "May 6 K49."

⁸⁹ An undated drawing found in a closet of the house is entitled, "Pool for Greenwood, Route 5 & 20, Waterloo N.Y., Built by Whiting Pools Inc., 7244 Palmyra Rd., Fairport, N.Y." Unless otherwise noted, the information in this paragraph is from the interview with the Greenwood sisters on June 2, 2008, and the "Hunt House Cultural Landscapes Inventory," 2003.

Upon inspection they found the ceiling in their parents' bedroom, the southwest chamber, had fallen onto the bed.⁹⁰

The house remained in the Greenwood family for two generations, passing to daughter Joan Greenwood Olmstead and her husband Thomas in 1976.⁹¹



Figure 26. More family snapshots from Joan Olmstead's photo album.

Above: West wall of the dining room showing later closet, August 1968.

Below: Southwest corner of the new back room, August 1968. Note large interior window in the south wall and built-in barbeque at the west wall.



Joan and Thomas Olmstead, 1976-99

Joan and Thomas Olmstead moved back to the family home to care for Joan's mother, Marie Greenwood, in 1976. The property was conveyed to them on July 19 of that year.⁹² The

⁹⁰ Interview at the Hunt House June 2, 2008. Transcript on file at Women's Rights NHP.

⁹¹ Deed Book 373, p. 230, Seneca County Registry of Deeds.

⁹² Ibid.

Olmsteads retained ownership of the property for more than twenty years, during which a number of changes and improvements were made to the house and yard.

Shortly after moving to the house, in 1977, the toilet room in the first story was enlarged to a full bathroom by partitioning the north end of the hall. A distinctive floor-to-ceiling mirror was installed on the hall side of the new bathroom wall.⁹³ The back addition was also partitioned to create another bedroom for daughter Christie, who had moved back home after finishing college. The plaster walls and ceilings of all the rooms were covered with plasterboard, and new louvered doors installed on the closets of the upstairs bedrooms. Outside, a semi-circular driveway was added to the front of the house along with new landscape plantings.

The kitchen was most recently remodeled in 1993 by Johnson's Kitchens and Baths of Geneva, New York, with new sheet flooring, cabinets, appliances, and Corian countertops. The dining room was also updated with new built-in cabinets at the east wall and hardwood flooring installed over the oak floorboards. Plush wall-to-wall carpeting was laid over the oak floorboards in the parlor, upstairs hall and the second-story bedrooms.

The back addition was renovated sometime between 1984 and 1999, according to the photographic documentation (figs. 27-30).⁹⁴ The exterior doorway in the east wall was removed and a small portico installed at the west doorway. New windows replaced the old, including a projecting bay window with interior window seat at the east wall. The interior partition was also removed to make one large sun room.

The Olmstead family listed their house for sale for \$139,900 in May 1999 with real-estate agent Gregory W. Peet of Waterloo. Although the National Park Service was interested in acquiring the house, Congressional authorization was not then in place for its inclusion in Women's Rights National Historical Park. A private party offer of \$134,000 was therefore accepted by the Olmsteads, contingent on the sale of the buyers' house in East Bloomfield, New York. National publicity for the sale was subsequently generated by an article published in the *New York Times* on November 14 headlined, "For Sale: Home of Original Suffragists." The story generated a flurry of interest and several additional offers that ultimately resulted in termination of the first contract. An auction was thought to be the fairest means to accommodate serious bidders. This was scheduled for December 17 with an initial asking price of \$205,000. The winning bid of \$231,000 was made by the Trust for Public Lands, working with the National Trust for Historic Preservation.⁹⁵

⁹³ The plasterboard behind the mirror was signed in pencil by "Dave, Dick [and] Bill, Geneva Glass, April 21, 1977."

⁹⁴ Exterior photographs of the Hunt House were included in an "Architectural Survey" report prepared by Architectural Conservator Barbara Pearson (now Yocum) for Women's Rights NHP in 1984.

⁹⁵ Articles in the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*: "Market for Hunt House Heats Up," Dec. __, 1999; "Family Loses Chance on Hunt House," Dec. __, 1999; "History Up for Auction," Dec. 17, 1999; and "Hunt House Sold; Buyer Giving it to Park Service," Dec. 18, 1999." Also, "In the Hunt," *Preservation News*, March/April 2000, and Deed Book 600, p. 139, Seneca County Registry of Deeds.



Figure 27. South and east elevations of the Hunt House, February 29, 1984.



Figure 28. West elevation of the Hunt House, February 29, 1984.



Figure 29. North elevation of the Hunt House, February 29, 1984.



Figure 30. North and east elevations of the Hunt House, February 29, 1984.

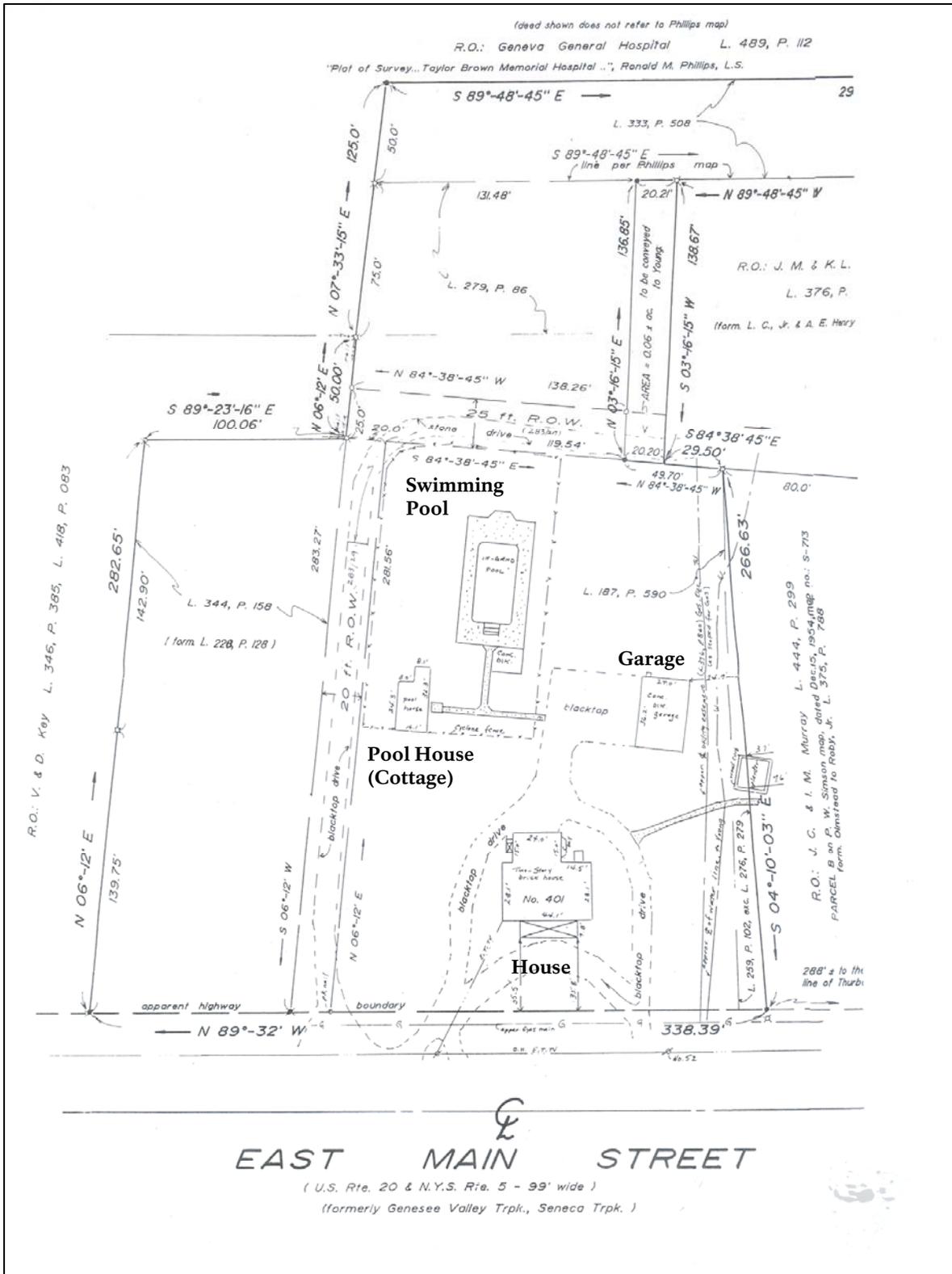


Figure 31. "Survey Map of the Premises of Thomas H. and Joan K. Olmstead," drawn December 3, 1999, based on the instrument survey of Nov. 12, 1999 (identifying labels added).

National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1999-2001

The Hunt House property was acquired by the Trust for Public Lands, working with the National Trust for Historic Preservation, with a winning telephone bid of \$231,000 on December 17, 1999.⁹⁶ The property included 2.74 acres of land, the Hunt House, one surviving cabin built by Roy Brewster in 1938-39, a garage and swimming pool installed by the Greenwood family, and landscaping improvements made by Joan and Thomas Olmstead.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation contracted with Roy F. Weston, Inc., of Rockville, Maryland in 2000 to undertake a "Level I Environmental Assessment Survey and Hazardous Materials Investigation" of the Hunt House. Hazardous materials identified at the house included asbestos and lead paint. Asbestos was found in duct wrapping in the basement, in the bottom layers of sheet flooring in the kitchen and downstairs bathroom, in the window caulk, and within the stone/tar on the roof of the back addition. The lead paint investigation, subcontracted to Integreyted Consultants of Syracuse, New York, used hand-held XFR (X-ray fluorescence) spectrometers to identify lead paint on the exterior and interior painted surfaces of the building. 301 areas were tested at the Hunt House, pool house, and garage. At the house, positive readings for lead were observed on selected exterior woodwork and interior trim. No lead paint was found in new or renovated rooms such as the kitchen, downstairs bathroom, and back addition.

The Hunt House and other structures remained unoccupied during the ownership of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The property was transferred to the federal government in 2001.⁹⁷

National Park Service, 2001-Present

The federal law establishing Women's Rights National Historical Park in 1980 was amended by Public Law 106-258, signed by President Bill Clinton on August 8, 2000. This amendment permitted the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the fee simple title to the Hunt House in Waterloo, New York. Actual transfer of the title to the federal government from the National Trust for Historic Preservation took place the following year, on September 14, 2001.⁹⁸

Underground gasoline storage tanks on the west side of the property were excavated and removed, with archeological monitoring, in 2001.⁹⁹ The National Park Service filled in the

⁹⁶ Deed Book 600, p.139, Seneca County Registry of Deeds.

⁹⁷ Deed Book 633, p. 103, Seneca Country Registry of Deeds.

⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁹⁹ The gasoline tanks were the site of a former gas station located west of the house that had been purchased by the Greenwoods from the Getty Oil Company on October 1, 1968. (Mooney and Uschold, "Hunt House Cultural Landscapes Inventory," 2003, Part 2b, p. 2 of 5.) Removal of the tanks is documented a report by Corey Rosentel, Lonetree Archeology, "Hunt House Property UST [Underground Storage Tanks] Removal Archeological Monitoring, End of Field Letter," Women's Rights NHP, April 2002.

concrete swimming pool with sand for safety reasons in 2002. Archeological monitoring was also provided for installation of a new electrical pole installed east of the house in 2003.¹⁰⁰ The pole provided electrical service to the garage to run the climate control system for a new collections storage unit installed in the garage.

A "Conditions Assessment Report" of the Hunt House, along with existing conditions drawings, was prepared by John G. Waite Associates, Architects, in December 2006.¹⁰¹ This report provided a brief historical background of the house and evaluated its state of repair. Annotated copies of the drawings can be found on the following pages (figs. 32-40). These drawings were also used as the basis for conjectural drawings of earlier configurations of the Hunt House, which are incorporated in the text of this report. John G. Waite Associates recommended that a historic structure report be prepared on the building, and that archeological investigations be undertaken to search for the remaining foundations of missing wings. No treatment recommendations were made.

Following completion of the "Conditions Assessment Report," the maintenance staff of Women's Rights NHP removed existing soiled and compressed fiberglass insulation on the floor of the attic and replaced it with new fiberglass insulation. Documentation of the house for this historic structure report commenced in the summer of 2007 with detailed notes and photographs. Careful removal of selected modern materials was then carried out by the park maintenance staff in order to determine the extent of surviving historic materials. Small areas of circa-1920 oak floorboards were removed from each room to reveal the earlier floorboards beneath. Panels of circa-1970s plasterboard were also removed from chimney breasts and selected walls and ceilings to uncover the original plaster finishes. The first-story bathroom and the hall bathroom in the second story were both disassembled in 2007.

Contract work in 2007 included removal of sheet flooring containing asbestos from the kitchen, downstairs bathroom, and hall bathroom. Asbestos wrap was also removed from the heating ducts in the basement prior to installation of a new furnace.

The house has remained unoccupied as of Autumn 2008, but is occasionally open to visitors for special tours. The park is awaiting the completion of all planning studies before a future use is decided.

¹⁰⁰ Corey R. Rosentel, Lonetree Archeology, "Hunt House Electrical Pole Archeological Investigation," Women's Rights NHP, 2003.

¹⁰¹ John G. Waite Associates, Architects, "Hunt House Conditions Assessment Report," National Park Service Contract No. 1443CX2000040700, Task Order T2000040712," Dec. 2006.

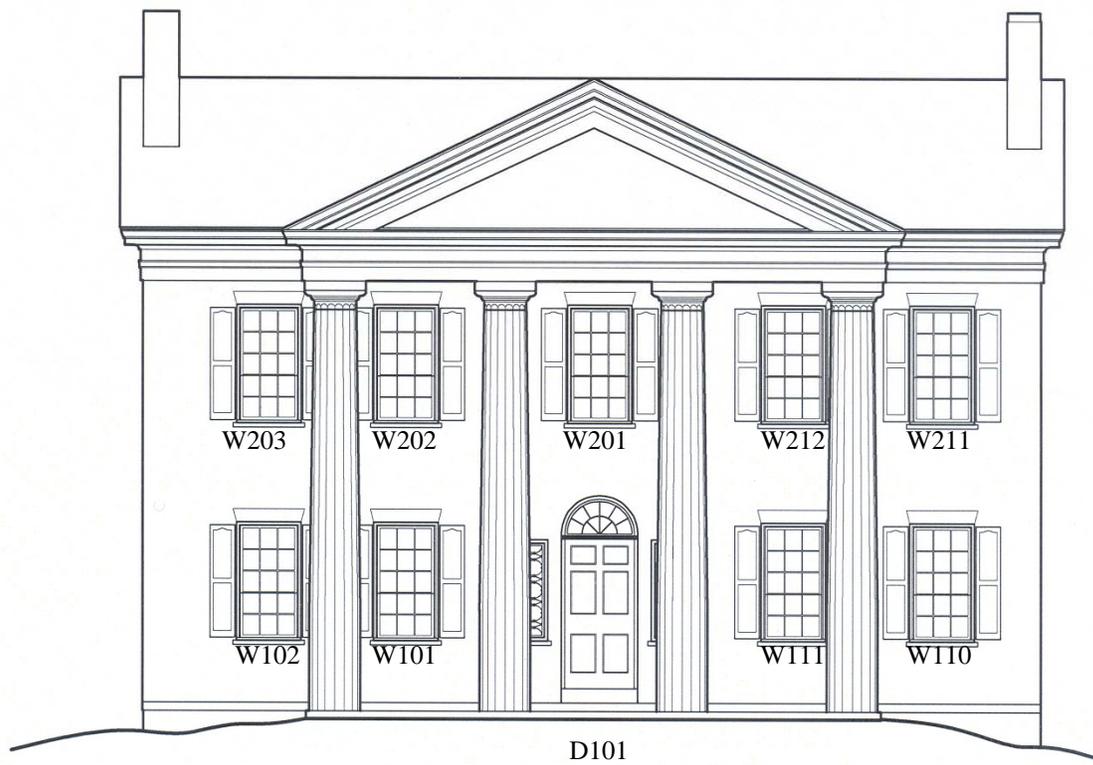


Figure 32. South elevation of the Hunt House, December 2006. Existing conditions drawings by John G. Waite Associates, Architects, December 22, 2006; doorway and window numbers added by Barbara Yocum. Not to scale.

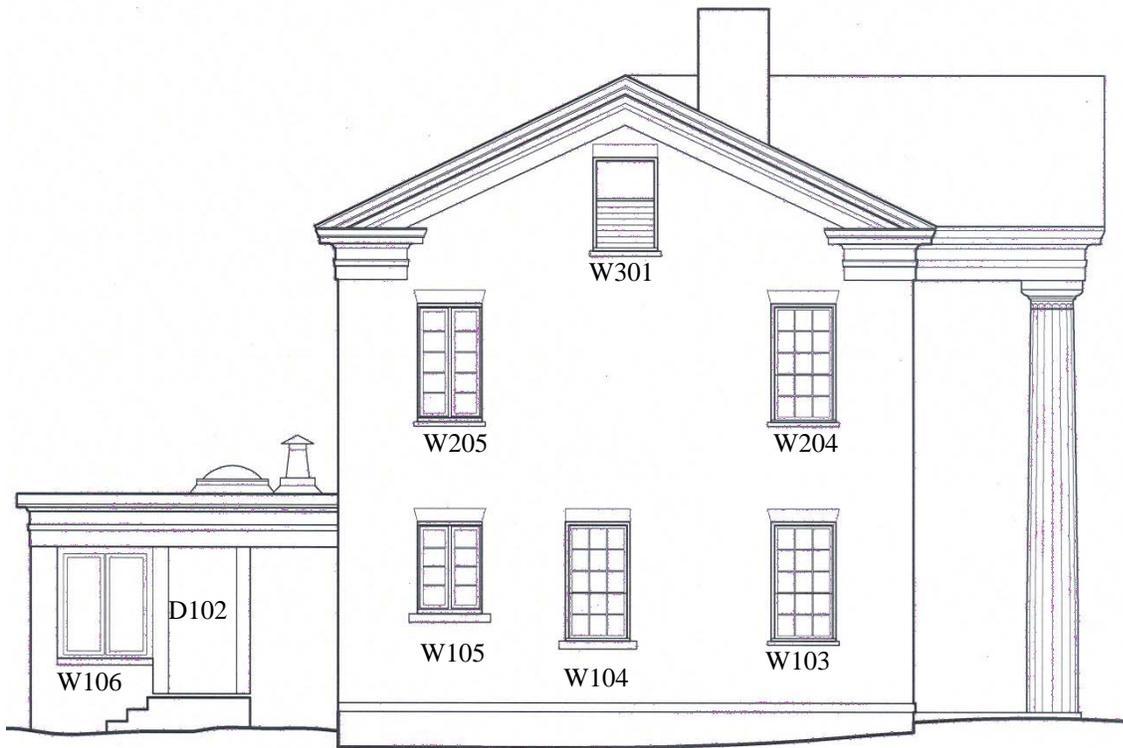


Figure 33. West elevation of the Hunt House, December 2006. Not to scale.



Figure 34. North elevation of the Hunt House, December 2006. Not to scale.

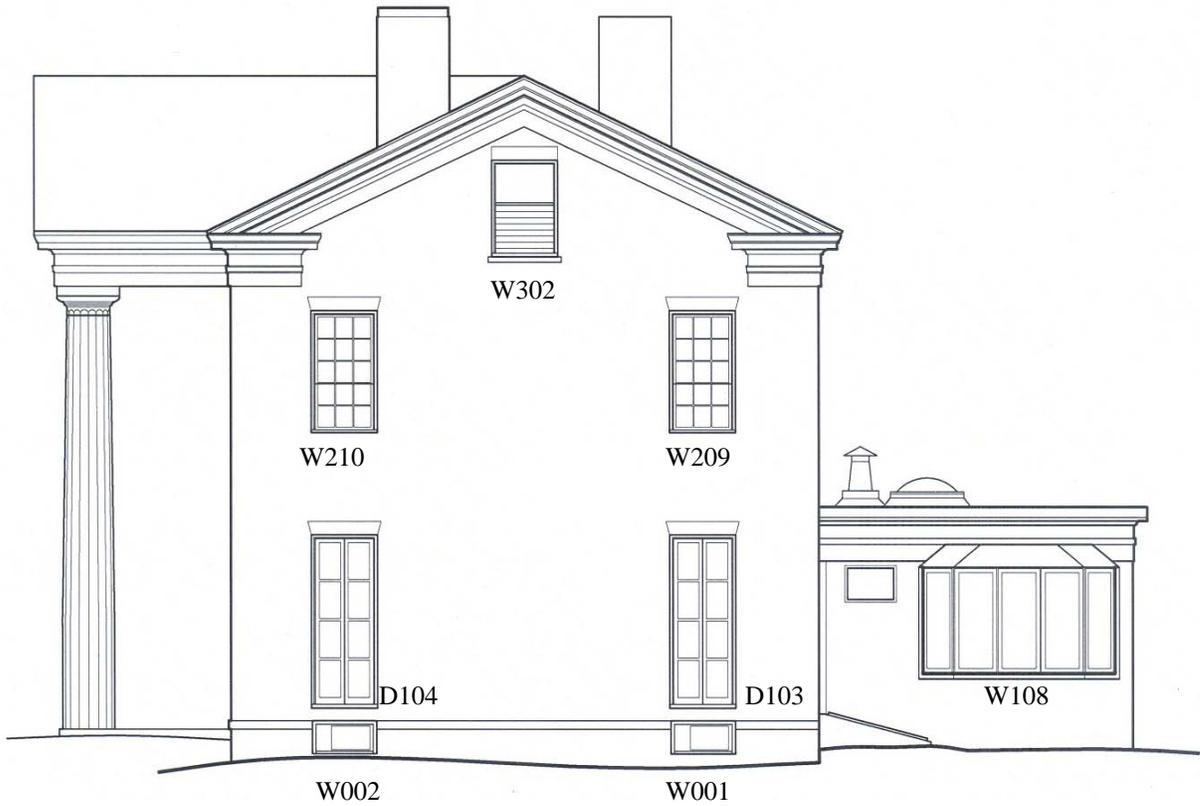


Figure 35. East elevation of the Hunt House, December 2006. Not to scale.

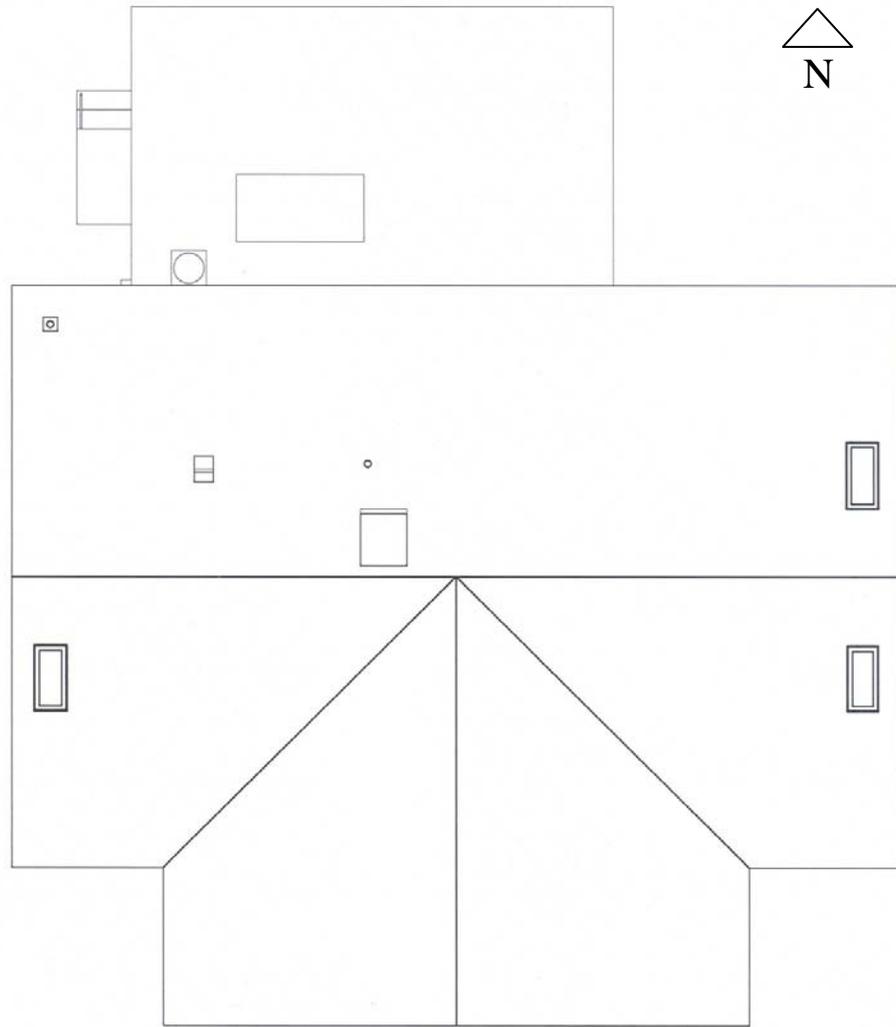


Figure 36. Roof plan of the Hunt House, December 2006. Not to scale.

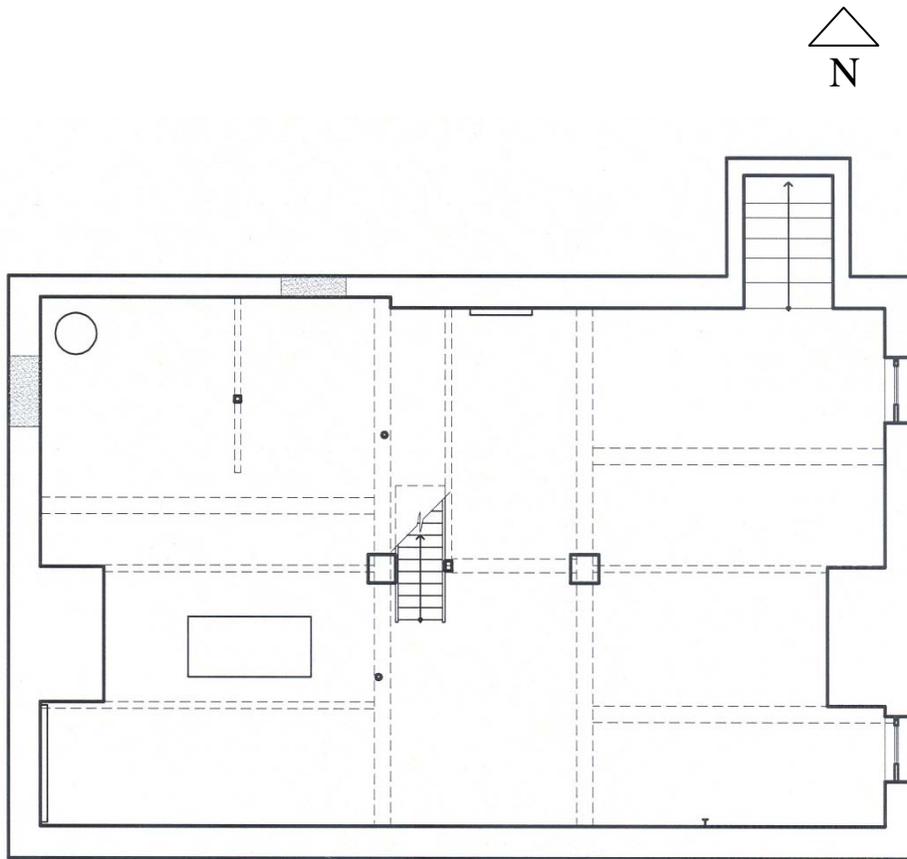


Figure 37. Cellar plan of the Hunt House, December 2006. Not to scale.

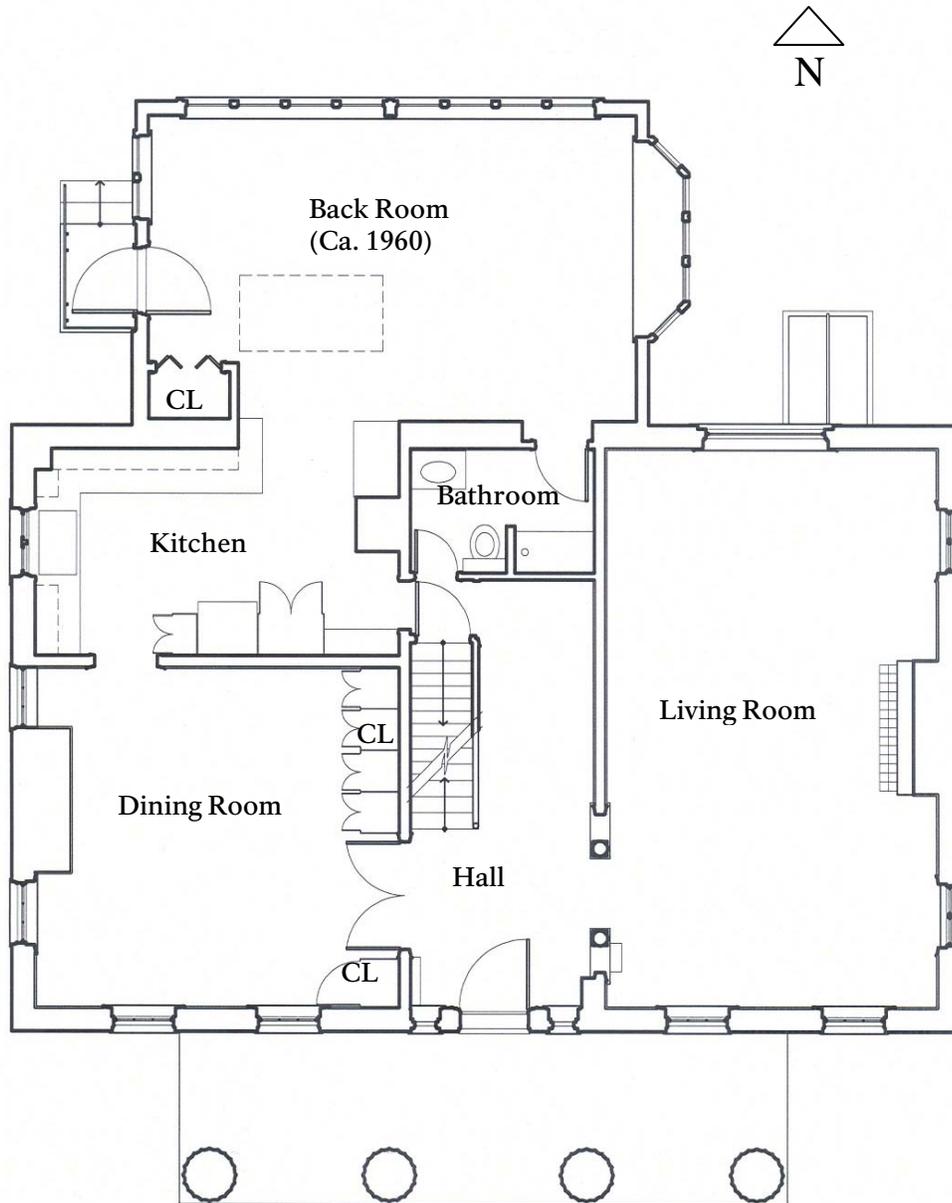


Figure 38. First floor plan of the Hunt House, December 2006. Room names added by Barbara Yocum. Not to scale.

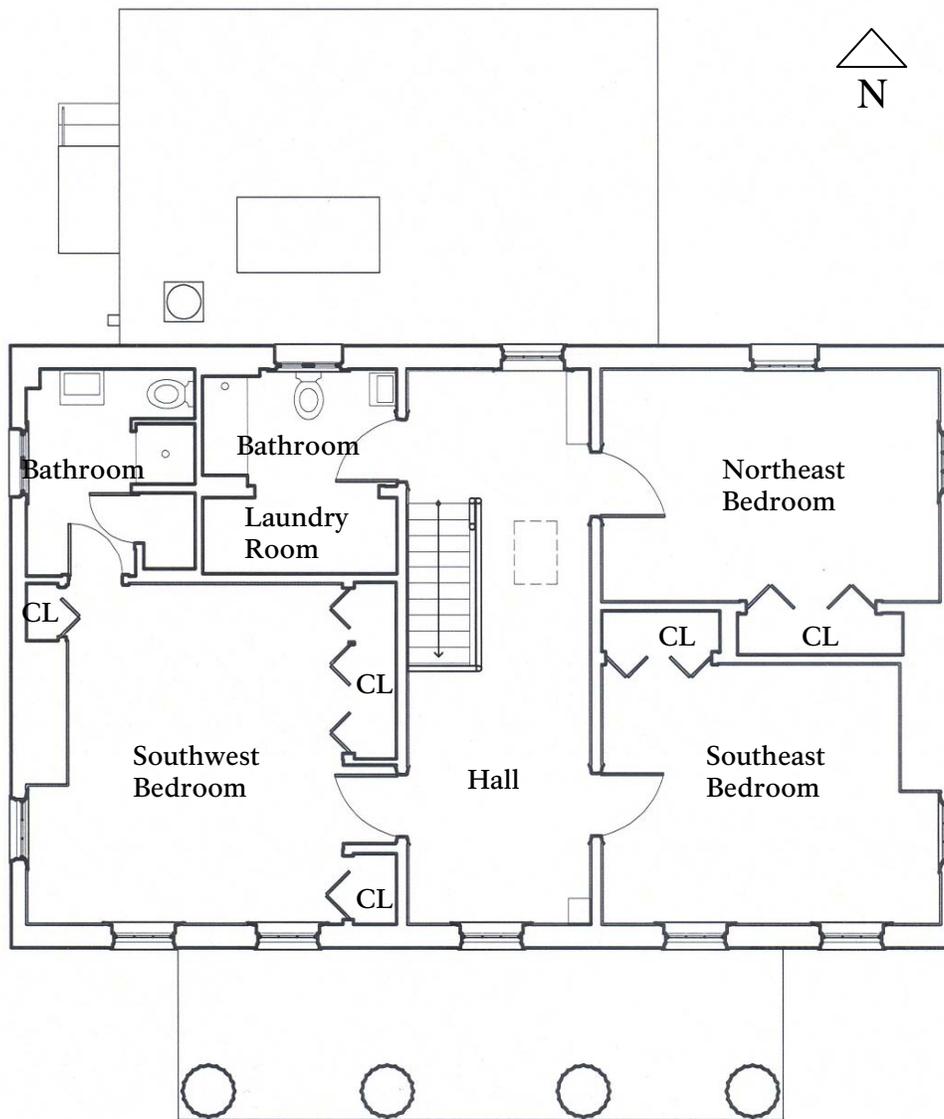


Figure 39. Second floor plan of the Hunt House, December 2006. Room names added by Barbara Yocum. Not to scale.

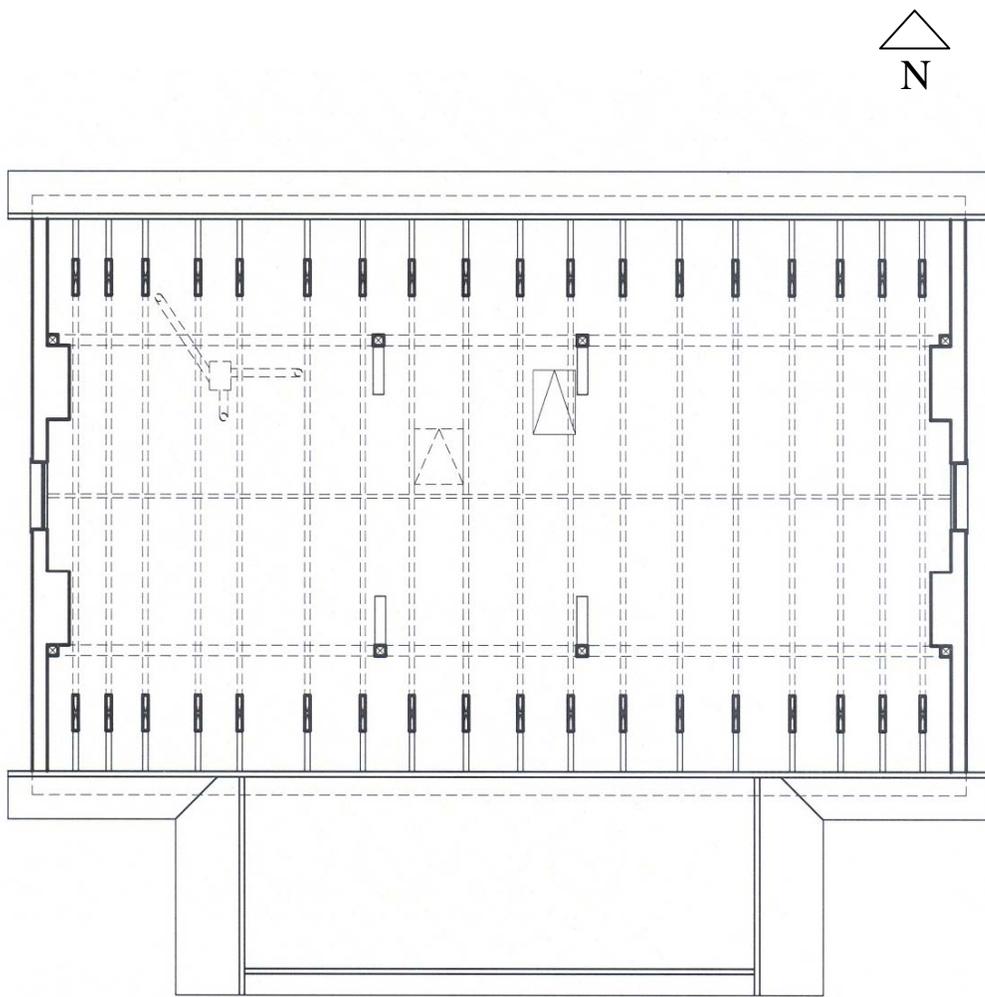


Figure 40. Attic plan of the Hunt House, December 2006. Not to scale.

III. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTIONS

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EXTERIOR

General Information

The existing 2-1/2 story, brick-walled Hunt House is all that remains of the buildings comprising the Hunt family's 19th-century "homestead farm." The house was constructed by Richard P. Hunt in 1828 and its roofline and cornice altered to its present appearance circa 1841. Two wings that were built circa 1841 on the west and north sides of the house and existing in 1848 were removed, and the existing two-story portico added to front, around 1920. A brick addition on the back side of the house was built around 1960. No outbuildings associated with the Hunts' 145-1/2 acre farm survive today. These have been replaced by structures more in keeping with a suburban lot, including a small cottage northwest of the house built in 1938-39, a detached garage to the northeast built in 1954, and a concrete swimming pool (now filled with sand) installed in the back yard in 1962. The paved semi-circular driveway and most landscape plantings were installed by the last owners of the property in 1977.

Foundation

Limestone foundation walls dating to 1828 support the upper brick walls of the Hunt House (figs. 45-47). Rubble and roughly-shaped stones used below grade are visible in the cellar and on the back side of the house. Stone blocks are above grade on the exposed front, east, and west sides of the house. A limestone water table, with beveled upper edge and tooled decorative finish, crowns the foundation on the front façade only. The absence of a stone foundation on the back northwest side of the house is a clue that the house was originally constructed with a rear wing with its own cellar. This portion of the foundation is made of bricks, which is described in more detail on the section on the cellar walls.

Walls

The upper walls of the Hunt House are made of red bricks laid in the American common bond (fig. 48). These walls date to the original construction of the house in 1828. The bricks are hand made and the original mortar a lime type. Some original mortar joints remain visible today, despite many episodes of repointing. The early mortar is characterized by its pink-beige color and white lime inclusions (fig. 49 and Appendix B). Physical evidence visible in the attic indicates the brick end walls of the house originally extended above the roof line, probably in a "stepped" fashion (figs. 151 and 153). The elevated end walls are believed to have been eliminated when the roof was raised around 1841. Other missing

exterior features have also left their marks on the brick walls in the form of nail remnants and paint lines. These include a small portico at the front doorway, a veranda at the east wall, and the roof of the missing north wing (figs. 50-52).

Extensive brickwork repairs and repointing have occurred on the back northwest side of the house, in the vicinity of the former north wing. These brick joints have hard, gray and light-color mortars containing cement.

Doorways

There are five existing exterior doorways at the Hunt House: one in the cellar story and four in the first story. Two of these openings date to the original construction of the house in 1828, two were converted from windows to doorways circa 1860s, and one is in the circa-1960 back addition. Physical evidence of the original back doorway (now an interior doorway) was also discovered during the architectural investigation of the building. Doorway numbers in the following descriptions are keyed to elevation drawings on pages 62-65 (figs. 32-35).

Cellar Doorway (D001)

An exterior entrance to the cellar is located on the east side of the rear elevation (figs. 43 and 59). This opening appears to be an original feature of the foundation, with stone retaining walls and stone steps. The metal bulkhead frame and doors are modern. A wood-framed enclosure most likely covered the stairway in the 19th century.

Front Doorway (D101)

The main entrance to the house is centered in the front façade (fig. 50). This doorway, which dates to 1828, retains many original features including marble threshold, flanking sidelights, semi-circular fanlight, and wooden casings. Some early glass, held in place by lead comes, has survived in the sidelights and fanlight. The sidelight comes have a distinctive geometric design of circles and diamonds ornamented with 4-leaf bosses. The 6-panel door, while stylistically appropriate, is a later replacement probably installed by the Greenwood family sometime after 1944, according to the findings of the paint analysis. A modern aluminum storm door covers the exterior side of the opening.

West Doorway (D102)

The side entrance of the house is located in the west elevation of the circa-1960 north addition (fig. 42). This opening is presumably contemporary with the addition; the existing metal door was installed sometime between 1984 and 1999, based on photographic documentation.

East Doorways (D103 and D104)

Two doorways in the first story of the east elevation were converted from windows sometime between 1856 and 1873—a conjectural date of "circa 1860s" is used in this report (fig. 44). The doorways opened onto a veranda that had been constructed on the east side of the house by 1873, as seen in the "Birds-Eye View" of that date (fig. 15). The original marble window sills appear to have been reused as door sills; glazed French doors replaced the window sashes. Both openings are covered today by modern aluminum storm sashes. The veranda was removed around 1920.

Back Doorway

The original back doorway of the Hunt House opened onto the center hall. Physical evidence indicates that this was a simple opening with no sidelights or fanlight. The doorway was converted to an interior doorway when the existing addition was built on the north side of the house circa 1960. It became a bathroom doorway when the downstairs toilet room was enlarged as a bathroom (Room 105) in 1977. The original frame of this doorway survives today; the early casings and door are missing (fig. 72).

Windows

Existing Windows

There are 27 windows in the Hunt House. Of these, 16 are original openings dating to 1828 that retain their early casings and sashes; four are original openings that are missing their early sashes; two are circa-1841 doorways that were converted to windows circa 1920; and five were installed circa 1960 or later (see figs. 53-56). Windows in the front and side elevations are framed by non-historic vinyl shutters. Most of the windows also have modern storm sashes and screens with aluminum frames. Both the shutters and storm sashes were installed sometime after acquisition of the house by Irving Greenwood in 1944.

Each window is briefly described in the chart below. Window numbers are keyed to elevation drawings on pages 62-65 (figs. 32-35).

Window Number	Date	Story	Elevation	Sill	Sashes	Brief Description
W001	1828	Cellar	East	Wood	Modern	Original window opening with later sash.
W002	1828	Cellar	East	Wood	Modern	Original window opening with later sash.
W101	1828	First	South	Marble	9/6	Original unaltered window (fig. 53).
W102	1828	First	South	Marble	9/6	Original unaltered window.
W103	1828	First	West	Marble	9/6	Original unaltered window.
W104	ca. 1920	First	West	Marble	9/6	Ca.-1841 interior doorway to west wing converted to window ca. 1920 (fig. 54).
W105	1828	First	West	Marble	Modern casement	Original window enlarged as doorway ca. 1841; window restored ca. 1920; shortened to present height sometime later (fig. 55).
W106	Ca. 1960	First	West	Wood	Casement, post-1984	Window is in the ca.-1960 back addition.
W107	Ca. 1960	First	North	Wood	Casement, post-1984	Window is in the ca.-1960 back addition.
W108	Post-1984	First	East	Wood	Casement, post-1984	Bay window installed after 1984 in ca.-1960 addition.
W109	Ca. 1960	First	North	Marble	Large plate glass	Later window opening (fig. 56).
W110	1828	First	South	Marble	9/6	Original unaltered window.
W111	1828	First	South	Marble	9/6	Original unaltered window.
W112						
W201	1828	Second	South	Marble	9/6	Original unaltered window.
W202	1828	Second	South	Marble	9/6	Original unaltered window.
W203	1828	Second	South	Marble	9/6	Original unaltered window.
W204	1828	Second	West	Marble	9/6	Original unaltered window.
W205	1828	Second	West	Marble	Casement	Original window opening with later casement sashes.
W206	Ca. 1920	Second	North	Marble	Casement	Ca.-1841 interior doorway to north wing converted to window ca. 1920.
W207	1828	Second	North	Marble	9/6	Original unaltered window.
W208	Ca. 1960	Second	North	?	8/8	Later window opening (fig. 56).
W209	1828	Second	East	Marble	9/6	Original unaltered window.
W210	1828	Second	East	Marble	9/6	Original unaltered window.
W211	1828	Second	South	Marble	9/6	Original unaltered window.
W212	1828	Second	South	Marble	9/6	Original unaltered window.
W301	1828	Attic	West	Wood	Plate glass & louvers	Original opening; 6/6 sashes are stored in attic.
W302	1828	Attic	East	Wood	Plate glass & louvers	Original opening; 6/6 sashes are stored in attic.

Missing Windows

Two original windows with 9-over-6 sashes were converted to doorways (D103 and D104) when a verandah was constructed on the east side of the house circa 1860s (fig. 51). These former windows are missing their sashes and casings; the marble window sills appear to have been reused as door sills.

Cornice

The Hunt House has a wide cornice with gable-end returns that is typical of the Greek Revival style. This cornice dates to circa-1841, when the roof was raised and the north wing enlarged to 2-stories. That some portions of the cornice are old is suggested by a patch in the frieze on the back side of the house in the former location of the north-wing roof (fig. 52). The cornice was also replicated in the two-story portico that was constructed on the front of the house circa 1920.

Gutters

White aluminum gutters with downspouts provide drainage from both the main roof and back addition of the Hunt House. These were installed by either the Greenwoods or the Olmsteads sometime after 1944. The earlier gutter system consisted of a wooden gutter incorporated into the existing boxed cornice, which was drained by metal leaders. The remnant of one of these early leaders can be seen today at the eave soffit on the south elevation where the 2-story portico meets the main house. The roof covers these early gutters today.

Roof

The Hunt House has a gable roof that is oriented ridge-parallel to the street. The roof framing and most sheathing boards appear to be original to the house when it was constructed in 1828. This roof was heightened approximately 2 feet circa 1841 to accommodate the existing wide cornice. Physical evidence of the roof's original height is preserved at the gable ends of the attic (figs. 151 and 153). A hatch on the north side enables access to the roof from the attic. The house and circa-1920 portico were last roofed with asphalt shingles around 1997, as noted in the 1999 real estate listing that states "new roof in past 2 years." The 19th-century roofing was most likely wood shingles, similar to those used on the nearby M'Clintock House that was also owned by Richard P. Hunt.¹ Physical

¹ Barbara Yocum, *M'Clintock House Historic Structure Report, Women's Rights National Historical Park*, 1993, p. 122.

evidence of the historic roofing may be found by examining the sheathing boards the next time the roofing is replaced on the Hunt House.

The circa-1960 addition on the back of the house has a flat roof with ballasted built-up roofing. It is covered with stone/tar roofing that contains asbestos, according to a "Hazardous Materials Investigation" report prepared in 2000.

Chimneys

Three brick chimneys rise above the roof of the Hunt House: two on the east side, and one on the west side (figs. 42 and 44). One chimney, at the northwest corner, is missing above the level of the roof. Of the four original chimneys, only the two on the front (south) side of the house were functional, each equipped with two flues to accommodate two fireplaces. The two chimneys on the back (north) side did not extend below the level of the attic floor and were thus strictly decorative, providing symmetry to the roof. The southwest chimney appears to have been completely rebuilt with new bricks. This most likely occurred around 1920, when a central heating system was installed and vented to this chimney.

Porticos

A two-story neoclassical portico with four fluted Doric columns and concrete floor is centered on the front façade of the Hunt House (fig. 41). This portico was constructed by Clifford Beare circa 1920; the concrete slab was added sometime after 1944. The portico replaced a smaller, gable-roofed portico that covered the front doorway by circa 1900 (figs. 18 and 19). This smaller portico is not shown on the Bird's-Eye view of 1873 (fig. 15), suggesting that it was added sometime between 1873 and 1900.

A smaller portico, installed by the Olmsteads after 1984, is located at the west doorway of the circa-1960 back addition (fig. 42).

Electrical Fixtures

Electrical service enters the Hunt House via overhead wires from a pole at the street to a vertical conduit at the southwest corner of the building. An electric meter attached to this conduit is mounted to the west brick wall in the first story (fig. 42).

Exterior lighting is provided by two pole-mounted lamps at the front driveway and by lights mounted to the house. A brass fixture resembling an old-fashioned gas lamp is mounted above the fanlight at the front doorway, while floodlights at the two corners of the back addition illuminate the back yard. All exterior lighting fixtures were installed sometime after 1944 by the Greenwood and/or Olmstead families.

Painted Finishes

Paint analysis indicates that all exterior woodwork elements of the Hunt House have always been painted various shades of white. The earliest paintings of the house used cream-white oil paints that contained lead. The most recent paintings have used latex paints.

All exterior wooden elements of the Hunt House are painted white today. This includes the doorways, windows, front portico, and cornice. There is also surviving evidence of red paint on the exterior brickwork walls of the house (fig 49). Analysis of this paint, combined with close study of the two early photographs of the house, suggests that the walls were painted red around 1920 when the west and north wings were removed. The reason for this may have been to provide a more uniform appearance to the walls by covering the scars left by the missing wings and patched openings.

Missing Wings and Porches

West Wing

A one-story kitchen wing was attached to the west side of the house from circa 1841 to 1920. The wing is documented by the "Bird's-Eye View" of 1873 (fig. 15) and by two photographs dated circa 1900 and 1910 (figs. 18 and 19). The wing appears to have been constructed of brick with a veranda on the front side and tall end chimney. A doorway connecting with this wing was added to the west wall of the existing dining room, which was later converted to a window when the wing was removed circa 1920 (W104). Brickwork patching beneath this window is indicative of its earlier configuration as a doorway. The wing covered the two cellar windows on the west side of the main house and appears to have had no connecting doorway in the cellar, both suggesting later construction. The west brick wall of the main house appears to retain surprisingly few remnants of the former wing, such as shadow outlines or flashing nails from the former roof. Better access to the upper reaches of the wall, with tall ladders or scaffolding, may help to identify additional physical evidence. Future archeological excavations may also reveal the subterranean foundation walls of the west wing.

North Wing

Another wing was attached to the back side of the house from circa 1828 to 1920. This wing is believed to have originally housed the kitchen, which was moved to the new wing on the west side of the house circa 1841. The north wing is thought to have been enlarged to 2-1/2 stories at that time. A carriage house may also have been attached to the back side of the wing, as described in John Becker's 1949 *History of the Village of Waterloo*. The only known depiction of the north wing appears in the 1873 "Bird's-Eye View" of Waterloo (fig. 15). The

probate inventories of Richard P. Hunt in 1856 and Jane C. Hunt in 1890 suggest the wing contained a sitting room, bedroom, nursery and bathroom in the first story and two rooms in the second story. Physical evidence of the missing wing is found on the north wall, west side, of the main house. Inside, in the cellar, can be seen a patch for a doorway that once connected with the now missing cellar of the north wing (fig. 58). Outside, the outline of the wing's missing roof is faintly defined by flashing nails, repointing repairs to the brickwork, and a patch in the lower edge of the cornice (fig. 52). In addition, a second-story window in the vicinity of the wing (W206) retains evidence of its earlier configuration as a doorway, including brick patching below the window and a baseboard patch on the room side of the opening. Future archeological excavations may also reveal the subterranean foundation walls of the north wing and determine if the walls were brick or wood.

Front Portico

A small gable-roofed portico was located at the front doorway of the Hunt House by circa 1900, according to photographs dated circa 1900 and 1910 (figs. 18 and 19). A shadow outline of the portico is also preserved on the brickwork today (fig. 50). This portico is believed to have been replaced by the existing 2-story portico around 1920. Less certain is when it was constructed. Its absence in the "Bird's-Eye View of Waterloo" of 1873 (fig. 15) suggests the small portico was installed sometime after that date. Whether or not this was the case, or the portico was inadvertently omitted from the drawing, is unknown. Physical evidence of the early portico deck was most likely destroyed by the concrete slab of the existing large portico.

East Veranda

A one-story veranda was added to the east side of the house sometime between 1856 and 1873 (circa 1860s is used in this report); it was removed around 1920. This alteration coincided with the remodeling of the parlor, which included enlargement of the two east windows as doorways. The veranda is documented by the 1873 "Bird's-Eye View of Waterloo" and the photographs of circa 1900 and 1910 (figs. 15, 18 and 19). Physical evidence of the veranda's roof and roof brackets is also preserved on the existing brickwork as ghosted outlines (fig. 51).



Figure 41. Front façade and west elevation of the Hunt House, June 2007.



Figure 42. West elevation of the Hunt House, June 2007.



Figure 43. North (rear) elevation of the Hunt House, June 2007.



Figure 44. East elevation of the Hunt House, June 2007.



Figure 45. Limestone water table of the front façade shown in elevation (above) and profile (right), June 2007.



Figure 46. Limestone foundation at the northeast corner of the east elevation, June 2007. Similar construction is found on the west side of the house.



Figure 47. Limestone foundation stones are noticeably absent from the west side of the north elevation, except at the northwest corner (at arrow).

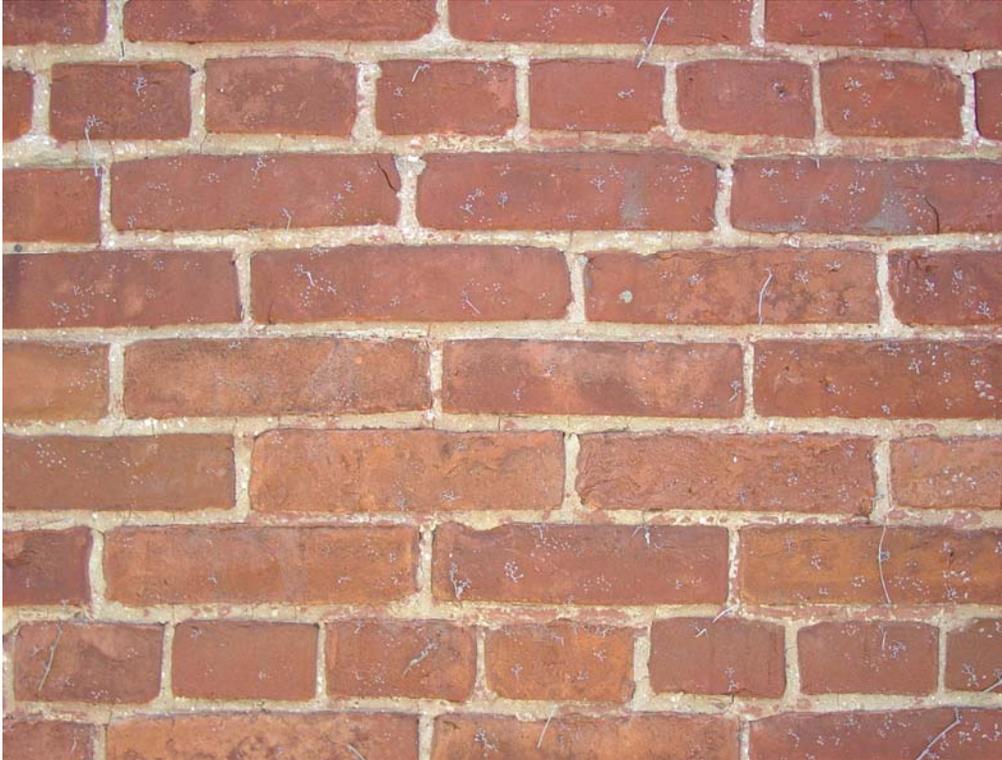


Figure 48. Detail of the exterior brick wall at the north elevation showing common bond pattern—one row of headers to five rows of stretchers. June 2007.



Figure 49. Detail of north brick wall showing remnants of circa-1920 red paint on the brickwork and early lime mortar (at arrow), June 2007.



Figure 50. Front doorway and details, including shadow outline of former portico (above at arrow), and reproduction 6-panel door (lower right), June 2007.





Figure 51. Detail of later French doorways at east elevation and shadow evidence of missing veranda roof (at arrows), June 2007.





Figure 52. Detail of north elevation in the vicinity of the missing north-wing roof (at arrows). April 2008.





Figure 53. Window W101 in the front façade, June 2007. This is an original window with limestone lintel, jack arch, and 9-over-6 sashes.



Figure 54. Window W104 in the west elevation, June 2007. This opening appears to have once been a doorway.



Figure 55. Window W105 in the west elevation, June 2007. Note the brickwork patching beneath the window, suggestive of a former doorway.



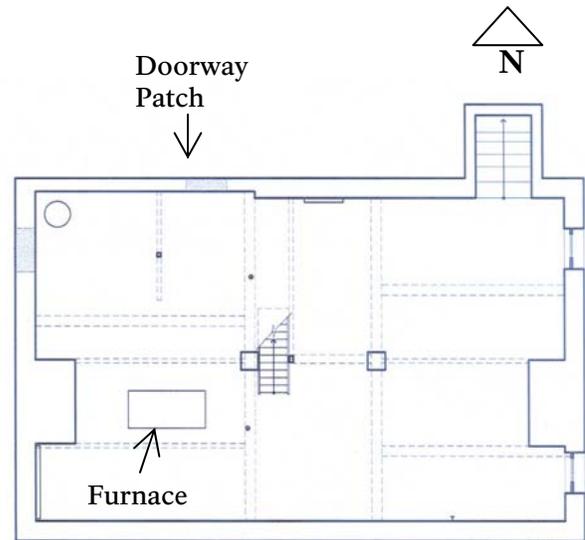
Figure 56. Windows W109 and W208 in the north elevation, June 2007. Both are later openings installed circa 1960.

INTERIOR

Cellar

General Information

The cellar is an original feature of the Hunt House dating to 1828. This cellar appears to have connected with a cellar beneath the now missing north wing, based on physical evidence of a patched doorway at the north wall. Exterior access was through a stone-stepped entrance at the east end of the north wall. Richard P. Hunt's probate inventory of 1856 described milk pans, stone crocks, meat casks, and a safe stored "In Cellar." Jane Hunt's probate inventory of the "Cellar" was more detailed, listing 5 tons of coal, "1 Washing Machine," "1 Refrigerator," "1 Wash boiler tin," and 2 "Churn[s]," in addition to various crocks, tubs, pails, barrels, beets, carrots, potatoes, apples, a wooden bench, and a bell. The existing interior stair was installed by the Greenwoods sometime after 1944; an earlier interior stairway may have been in the former north wing. A modern gas-fueled furnace, two electrical panels, and a water heater are in the cellar today.



Floor

The floor of the cellar is concrete. The original dirt floor was most likely covered with concrete when the heating system was upgraded by the Greenwood family circa 1945.

Walls

The walls of the cellar are exposed stone covered with a thin pargette of gray mortar, except for the western portion of the back (north) wall that is constructed of bricks with a doorway-sized patch (fig. 58). This stretch of wall, measuring 16'-10" long, is also less deep than the adjacent stone walls. A plausible explanation is that the house had a wing with cellar appended to this side when it was originally constructed in 1828. A doorway would have connected the cellar of the main house with the cellar beneath the north wing. Bricks were probably used here instead of stone because the material did not need to function as an earthen retaining wall. The north wing was demolished, and the doorway patched, around 1920.

Ceiling

The cellar ceiling is the exposed framing of the first floor. Fiberglass insulation installed by the Olmsteads (1976-99) fills the spaces between the floor joists today. A small area of lath and plaster is on the ceiling above the furnace, perhaps intended as fire-proofing.

Doorways

An exterior bulkhead entrance is located at the east end of the back (north) wall. This is probably an original (1828) feature of the house based on the construction details including the smooth sides of the opening, stonework retaining walls, and stone steps (fig. 59). A modern metal bulkhead door covers the stairway today. A wooden structure most likely existed in the 19th century. A second doorway connecting with the cellar beneath the north wing was enclosed circa 1920 (see "Walls" for more information).

Windows

There are two small windows in the upper east wall of the cellar (W001 and W002). These appear to be original (1828) openings with modern sashes. Two historic windows that are enclosed today were in the upper west wall. These would have been covered by the west wing and its porches when they were constructed circa 1841. It is not known when the openings were enclosed with stonework patches.

Chimney Bases

Two original brick chimney bases are situated at the east and west walls of the cellar (fig. 60). Like the walls, the chimneys are covered with a thin pargette of gray mortar. The east chimney base supported the chimney for the fireplaces in the parlor and the southeast bedroom. The west chimney base supported the chimney for the fireplaces in the dining room and the southwest bedroom. Today the west chimney is used exclusively to vent the cellar furnace.

Brick Piers

Two brick piers with a thin pargette of grey mortar are located in the middle of the cellar (fig. 57). These support the two main north-south beams that define the width of the center hall in the first and second stories. The piers provide important structural support and may date to the original construction of the house in 1828.

Stairway

The existing wooden stair to the first story was installed in the center of the cellar by the Greenwood family around 1950 (fig. 57). The Greenwood children recalled in a recent interview that access to the cellar was originally through "a trap in the center of the [kitchen] floor." Later flooring in the kitchen and a covering of fiberglass insulation in the cellar ceiling obscures the location of this hatch today. The wooden stair is a simple design with open treads and a single handrail.

Electrical Equipment

The main electrical panel for the house is mounted to the west wall of the cellar in the southwest corner. A second panel for the north addition and outbuildings is mounted to the north wall. Lighting is provided by ceiling fixtures with single exposed light bulbs.

Heating Equipment

All that remains of early heating equipment in the cellar is a detached cast-iron door of what may have been the original furnace, cast with the name of the manufacturer "Richardson, Boynton & Co., New York" (fig. 63). A gas-fueled "Lennox Aire-F10" furnace was in the cellar when the Hunt House was acquired by the federal government in 2001 (fig. 57). This was replaced by a new furnace in 2007. The furnace is located on the west side of the cellar and is vented to the southwest chimney. Sheet metal heating ducts exposed at the ceiling were installed by the Greenwoods around 1945.

Plumbing Equipment

Plumbing is believed to have been first introduced into the existing Hunt House around 1920, with the installation of a kitchen and second-story bathroom. The exposed plumbing in the cellar is more recent than this, however. A waste pipe, which exits the house through the west wall, is made of white PVC. A gas-fueled hot-water tank in the northwest corner of the cellar appears to be new.



Figure 57. Cellar: View looking northwest, June 2007.



Figure 58. Cellar: North wall at doorway patch (at arrow), June 2007.



Figure 59. Cellar: East end of the north wall showing bulkhead stair (at arrow), June 2007.



Figure 60. Cellar: View looking southeast, June 2007. Note chimney base at the east wall (at arrow).



Figure 61. Cellar: View looking southwest, June 2007.



Figure 62. Cellar: Southwest corner showing the electrical panels (left) and furnace (right), June 2007.



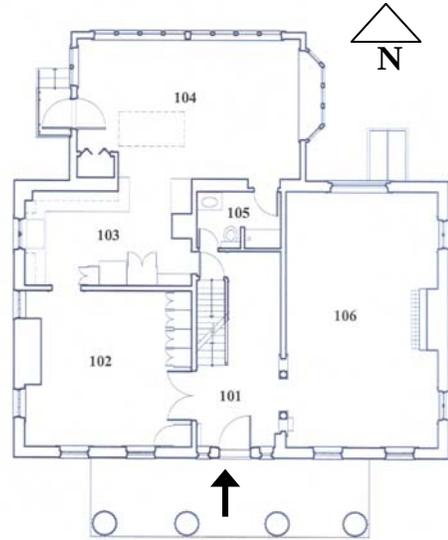
Figure 63. Cellar: Detached cast-iron door from an early furnace made by "Richardson, Boynton & Co., New York."

Room 101 (Lower Hall)

General Information

The lower hall is an original feature of the house dating to 1828. The hall functioned as the main entrance, connecting corridor, and stairway to the second story. Richard P. Hunt's probate inventory of 1856 indicates the "Hall" was furnished with a table and a map of the United States, while Jane C. Hunt's probate inventory of 1890 mentioned only "2 Door Mats" in the "Lower Hall." The hall extended the entire depth of the house, with the front doorway at one end and the back doorway at the other. Interior doorways on the west side connected with the dining room and back pantry, and on the east side with the parlor and back bedroom (later the rear parlor). The doorways to the

parlor and the dining room were widened and new oak floorboards installed over the old flooring by Clifford Beare around 1920. Changes made by the Greenwood family (1944-76) included replacing the front door with a new 6-panel door, installing new ductwork and chases for the heating system, and removing the rear parlor door. The north end of the hall was partitioned by Joan and Tom Olmstead to create a full bathroom, and the walls and ceiling of the hall were sheathed with plasterboard, in 1977. This bathroom was disassembled and the partition removed by the National Park Service in 2008.



Floor

The original floor of the hall consists of a single layer of random-width, tongue-and groove floorboards (fig. 70). The floor was protected in 1856 with "1 Oil Cloth," according to Richard P. Hunt's probate inventory. The oil cloth was replaced by 1890 with "Abt. 25 yds carpet in lower hall" along with "2 door mats," as noted in Jane C. Hunt's probate inventory. Two layers of later flooring cover the original floorboards today. Oak floorboards over construction paper were installed circa 1920. Black-and-white vinyl tiles 9" square were removed in 1977 prior to installation of 12"-square vinyl tiles of faux marble design that cover the floor today. The circa-1950 black-and-white tiles were found preserved at the north end of the hall beneath the bathroom flooring (fig. 72).

Baseboards

Molded baseboards trim the base of the walls in the lower hall. The baseboards are 7-1/2"+ tall, as measured from the level of the existing tile flooring. The molding style is similar to that used in the parlor (Room 106), the upper hall (Room 201), and the southeast bedroom (Room 206).

Walls

The four walls of the 19th-century hall are mostly intact today. The walls at the north and south ends of the hall are exterior brick walls; the east and west walls are wood-framed interior partitions. Portions of the interior walls that are missing today include the south ends of the interior walls where the doorways were widened circa 1920. The north end of the west wall (north of the closet doorway) was also mostly removed to create a downstairs bathroom in 1977. Note that upper studs of this wall remain intact, concealed above a drop ceiling, and shadow evidence of the wall is preserved on the floorboards. A vertical gap in the original plaster of the adjacent north wall also clearly defines the wall's location. The walls of the hall were finished historically with lime plaster applied directly to the brickwork of the exterior walls and to sawn lath at the interior walls. How much of this original plaster remains is unknown because the walls are mostly concealed today by plasterboard installed in 1977. Small areas uncovered in 2007 reveal both original plaster and later patching. The north end of the hall was partitioned in 1977 to create a bathroom (Room 105), with a floor-to-ceiling mirror installed on the hall side. Both the partition and mirror were removed by the National Park Service in 2008.²

Ceiling

The ceiling measures 9' 9" high today, which is less than its historic height due to the buildup of later flooring and ceiling materials. The ceiling, like the walls, was finished with lime plaster applied to sawn lath originally. The extent of surviving original ceiling plaster in the lower hall is unknown, since most of the ceiling is still covered today with plasterboard installed in 1977. A round decorative ceiling molding in the front portion of the lower hall is presumably contemporary with the plasterboard (fig. 69).

Doorways

Five of the hall's doorways seven original doorways survive today in altered condition. The doorways were trimmed with casings featuring ovolo edge molding and rosette corner

² A penciled note on the plasterboard beneath the mirror reads, "April 21, 1977, Geneva Glass, Dave, Dick, Bill" (fig. 71).

blocks, except the front doorway that was crowned with a fanlight. Casings of similar style were used in the parlor (Room 106), upper hall (Room 201), and southeast bedroom (Room 206). No original doors or door hardware remains today. Each doorway is described in more detail below, presented in clockwise order beginning with the front (south) doorway.

South Doorway (Front Entrance)

The main entrance to the house is the south exterior doorway of the lower hall (fig. 64). This doorway retains its original casings, flanking sidelights, and semi-circular fanlight. The existing 6-panel door is a later replacement installed circa 1945-60 by the Greenwoods, based on the analysis of the door's painted finishes. The modern hardware is contemporary with the door. The earlier door appears to have also had 6 panels, based on the earliest-known photograph of the house dated circa 1900 (fig. 18).

West Doorway (Dining Room)

The first doorway on the left as one enters the house connects with the west dining room (Room 102—fig. 65). This doorway was widened to its present size, and French doors installed, circa 1920. The casings and rosette corner blocks have a mixture of ovolo and cavetto moldings reused from two or more doorways. Physical evidence preserved on the original floorboards may be helpful in determining the size and location of the original doorway.

West Doorway (Closet)

An original doorway in the west wall beneath the stair opened onto a storage closet until around 1920. This closet was called the "Closet Under Stairs" in the 1856 probate inventory of Richard P. Hunt. Although not specifically mentioned in Jane C. Hunt's 1890 probate inventory, miscellaneous items listed in the "Lower Hall," such as a "cake box" and "lot of tin ware," were no doubt stored in the closet. A portion of this doorway remains intact today, including some of the casings and jambs on the hall side (fig. 67). The west wall of the closet itself appears to have been removed to create a large kitchen circa 1920; the closet doorway was retained to provide direct access from the hall to the new kitchen. The doorway opening was narrowed on the north side and the closet door removed when the north end of the hall was partitioned for a bathroom in 1977. It retains this appearance today.

West Doorway (Pantry)--Missing

A doorway at the north end of the west wall is believed to have connected the hall with the room called the "Dining Room Cupboard" in Richard P. Hunt's probate inventory of 1856

and the "Pantry off Dining Room" in Jane C. Hunts probate inventory of 1890. This doorway may have been used circa 1950 to access a new toilet room that opened off the hall. The lower wall in which the doorway was located was removed in 1977 to enlarge the toilet room to a full bathroom. Physical evidence of the missing doorway may yet be found on the floorboards following complete removal of later flooring materials.

North Doorway (Back Entrance)

The back entrance to the house was in the north exterior wall of the lower hall. All that remains of this doorway is the opening itself and the door frame (fig. 72). Physical evidence indicates that this doorway had no sidelights or fanlight. It was converted to an interior doorway with the construction of the north addition around 1960. Access to the doorway from the hall was later completely blocked in 1977 when the north end of the hall was partitioned for a bathroom. This partition was removed by the National Park Service in 2008. The existing narrowed opening has a modern, hollow-core door.

East Doorway (Hall Bedroom/Rear Parlor)--Missing

The last doorway on the right near the back end of the hall opened onto a small room called the "Hall Bed Room" in the probate inventory of Richard P. Hunt in 1856. This doorway was retained when the bedroom partition was removed to enlarge the parlor sometime before 1873 (circa 1860s). It was finally removed and the opening enclosed by the Greenwoods around 1960, based on a family photograph (fig. 25) and analysis of the paint on the baseboard patch. The location of this former doorway can be clearly discerned by patches in the baseboards and walls on the hall and parlor sides of the former opening (fig. 74).

East Doorway (Parlor/Living Room)

The first doorway on the right as one enters the house connects with the parlor, now called the living room (Room 106—fig. 68). This doorway was widened to its present size, and embellished with flanking columns on paneled bases, circa 1920. There are no doors. The casings and rosette corner blocks have a mixture ovolo and cavetto moldings reused from two or more doorways. Physical evidence preserved on the original floorboards may be helpful in determining the size and location of the original doorway.

Windows

Natural light is provided to the lower hall by the sidelights and fanlight at the front doorway (fig. 64). These are original windows with lead comes and some early glass, judging by swirls

and imperfections. Although these are not large windows, their southern exposure provides adequate lighting to the entire length of the hall during daylight hours.

Closet (Missing)

A closet located beneath the stair at the west wall was an original feature of the hall from 1828 until circa 1920. As previously mentioned in the section on "Doorways," this closet was referred to as the "Closet Under Stairs" in the 1856 probate inventory of Richard P. Hunt. Surviving physical evidence indicates that the framing of the stair was exposed in the closet historically. The closet's north and west partitions were removed around 1920 and the space incorporated as part of a new kitchen. The underside of the stair was finished at this time with the lath and plaster, which is furred out with pieces of reused painted woodwork. A cellar stair and access doorway were later installed by the Greenwoods circa 1950, beneath the hall stair in the south wall of the former closet. Plasterboard walls were erected at this time for a toilet room in the northeast corner of the kitchen, creating the existing narrow passage. All that remains of the hall closet today is the partial doorway opening and casing on the hall side (fig. 67). See "Doorways" for details.

Stairway

A stairway leading to the second story is an original feature of the lower hall (fig. 66). The stair is a straight run with a Federal-style railing and simple tapered balusters. The stair was described in Richard P. Hunt's probate inventory of 1856 as having a "Stair Carpet & Rods." These may have been the same "77 yds Carpet" and "1 1/3 doz Rod" purchased by Hunt from A. & E. S. Higgins of New York on May 7, 1841.³ A mechanical chair lift that was installed on the west side of the stair by the last owners is missing today.

Light Fixtures

No specific references to lighting of the lower hall were made in Richard P. Hunt's probate inventory, although "1 Astrol Lamp" was noted in the upper hall. Gas lighting had been installed in the house by the time a revised inventory was undertaken in 1859 that included "1 Hall Gas Burner," no remnants of which were found during the architectural investigation. Electric lighting was probably introduced around 1920. The hall is lit today by a combination electrical ceiling fan/light fixture installed by the last owners, located at the south end of the hall near the front doorway (fig. 69).

³ Cat. #36.13, The Hunt Family Papers, Women's Rights NHP.

Heating Equipment

A modern heat register is located at the west wall of the lower hall to the south of the dining room doorway (fig. 65). An enclosed ductwork chase is also in the southeast corner of the room. The ductwork is believed to have been installed by the Greenwoods around 1945.

Paint and Wallpaper Finishes

The first several paintings of the woodwork in the lower hall (1828 to circa 1848) used cream-color paints containing lead, according to the findings of the paint analysis. The stair steps and risers were similarly painted, although the railing (including the balusters) had a resinous finish. The walls were most likely wallpapered historically, based on the smooth texture of the surviving original plaster and absence of paint. No remnants of early wallpapers have yet been found. The ceiling appears to have been painted with a water-soluble calcimine. No paint was observed on the original floorboards, which have a buildup of dirt and a substance that may be wax.

The hall woodwork continued to be painted in light shades of cream, white, and light yellow in subsequent years. Paint analysis confirmed that woodwork from several rooms was assembled to create the casings for the widened doorways to the dining room and parlor circa 1920. The earliest wallpaper found in the lower hall is a circa-1930 brown-leaf design preserved behind heat ducts at the north end of the hall at the east wall, now Room 105 (fig. C-1, Appendix C). This foliate wallpaper was completely removed from wall surfaces prior to application of the next wallpaper, a pink-and-white striped design, circa 1945 (also hung in Room 204—see fig. C-3, Appendix C). Another wallpaper was applied over this paper circa 1960, with a design of geometric forms and flowering branches in gold and silver on a beige ground (figs. 73 and 74).⁴ These wallpapers remain on the walls today, preserved beneath later plasterboard.

Plasterboard was installed over the wallpapered walls and painted ceiling in 1977. Vinyl wallpaper with a yellow damask design and no border covers the walls from baseboard to ceiling (figs. 64-67). The woodwork is painted cream, except the stair treads that are brown and the stair handrail that has a clear resinous finish. The ceiling is painted white.

⁴ This wallpaper was remembered by Robin Olmstead Cain as having been hung by her grandparents, Irving and Marie Greenwood, in the 1960s. (Interview at the Hunt House June 2, 2008; transcript on file at Women's Rights NHP.)



Figure 64. Room 101: Front doorway at the south wall, June 2007.



Figure 65. Room 101: West doorway to Room 102, June 2007.



Figure 66. Room 101: Stairway to the second story, June 2007.



Figure 67. Room 101: West doorway beneath the stair, June 2007.



Figure 68. Room 101: East doorway to Room 106, June 2007.



Figure 69. Room 101: Detail of the ceiling looking south towards the front doorway, June 2007.



Figure 70. Room 101: Detail of the floor at the west doorway to Room 102 showing original floorboards (at arrow) beneath later flooring, August 2007.

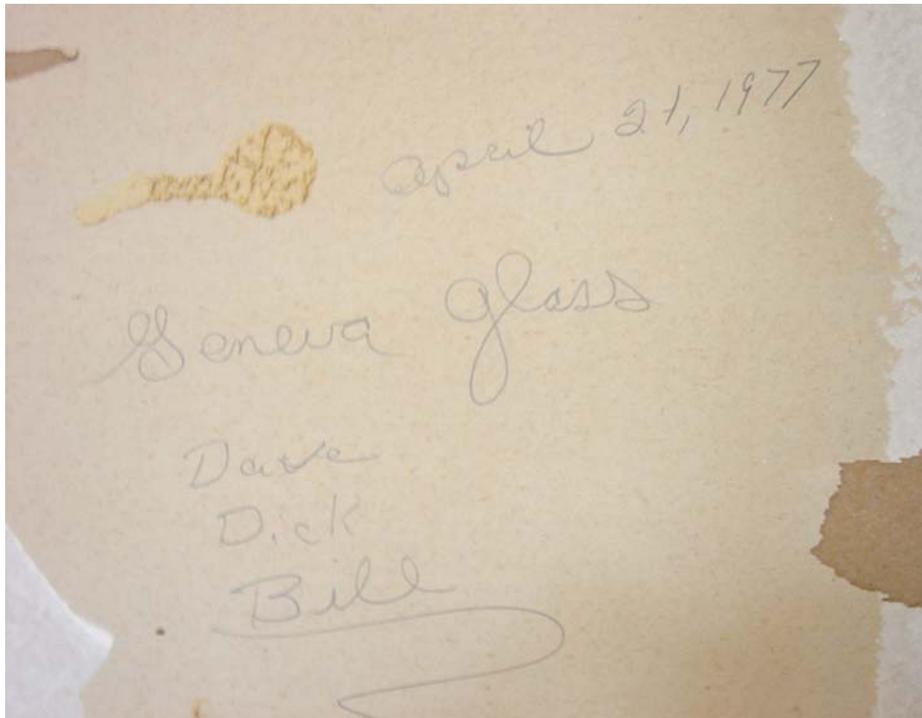


Figure 71. Room 101: Detail of writing on plasterboard at the later north partition beneath large mirror, August 2007.



Figure 72. Room 101: View looking north towards the original exterior back doorway at the end of the hall following removal of the bathroom partition, April 2008.

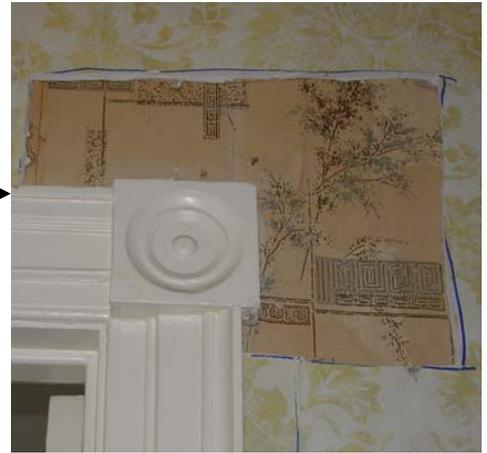


Figure 73. Room 101: Detail at west doorway to Room 102 showing circa-1960 wallpaper on plaster beneath existing plasterboard, August 2007.

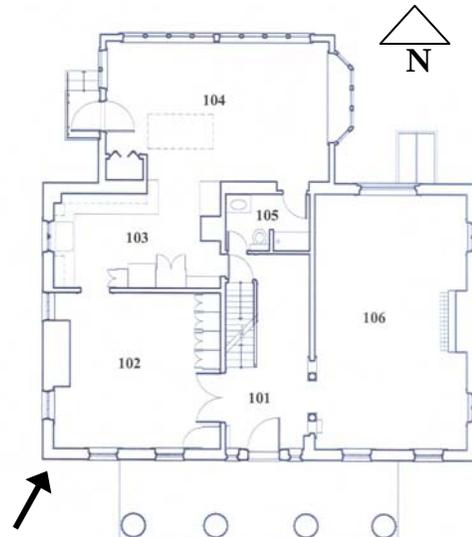


Figure 74. Room 101: Detail of east plaster wall beneath plasterboard at former doorway to Room 106, August 2007.

Room 102 (Dining Room)

General Information

The room in the southeast corner of the house is believed to have always been used for dining because of its close proximity to the pantry and kitchen. Richard P. Hunt's probate inventory of 1856 described the furnishings of the "Dining Room" as including two tables, 10 chairs, a settee, and a clock. No chairs or tables were noted in Jane C. Hunt's 1890 probate inventory, although reference was made to a closet, stove, curtains, and gas light fixture. A doorway appears to have been added to the right side of the fireplace around 1841 to connect with a newly constructed kitchen wing. This wing was removed and the doorway converted to a window by Clifford Beare circa 1920. The hall doorway was also widened about this time, the north doorway relocated to the west end of the wall, and oak floorboards installed. The Olmsteads covered the walls and ceiling with plasterboard in 1977, and installed new flooring and built-in closets in the early 1990s.



Floor

The original floor of the dining room consists of a single layer of random-width, tongue-and-groove floorboards. No floor covering was mentioned for this room in Richard P. Hunt's 1856 probate inventory. By 1890, the floor was covered with "36 yds of carpet," "Matting under carpet," and "1 rug," according to Jane C. Hunt's probate inventory of 1890. Two layers of later flooring cover the original floorboards today. Oak floorboards over construction paper were installed circa 1920. Over these are new oak floorboards installed by the last owners in the early 1990s. This flooring was made by "Bruce Hardwood Floors," according to a 1991 brochure found in a closet of the house labeled "Dining Room Floor."

Baseboards

Original molded baseboards approximately 7+" high trim the lower walls of the room. Identical baseboards are also found in the southwest bedroom (Room 202). Later baseboards with slightly different molding profile are at the west chimney breast, beneath the window to the right of the chimney breast, and at the former doorway opening in the center of the north wall. These have been dated circa 1920, based on the findings of the paint analysis.

Walls

The four walls of the dining room are unchanged today from their original configuration. The south and west walls are exterior brick walls; the east and north walls are interior wood-framed partitions. Plaster is applied directly to the brickwork of the exterior walls and to sawn lath at the interior walls. How much original lime plaster remains is unknown because the walls are mostly concealed today by plasterboard installed in 1977. Small areas uncovered in 2007 reveal both original plaster and later patching (fig. 81).

Ceiling

The ceiling, like the walls, was finished with lime plaster applied to sawn lath originally. The extent of surviving original ceiling plaster in the dining room is unknown because it is covered by plasterboard installed in 1977 (fig. 79).

Doorways

There are two doorways in the dining room: one in the east wall connecting to the hall, the other in the north wall leading to the kitchen. Both are original doorways that were altered circa 1920. The doorways are trimmed with casings with cavetto edge molding and rosette corner blocks. Casings of similar style were used in the southwest bedroom above the dining room (Room 202). Detailed descriptions of the dining room doorways are provided below.

East Doorway (Hall)

The doorway connecting with the hall is located at the south end of the east wall (fig. 80). This doorway was widened and the existing French door installed circa 1920, based on the results of the paint analysis. The casings and jambs of both this doorway and the hall doorway to the parlor were disassembled and reinstalled at the enlarged openings. Interestingly, no care was taken to correctly match the moldings of the casings and corner blocks, so that a mixed assemblage trims doorways today.

North Doorway (Pantry/Kitchen)

A doorway in the north wall led to a room called the "Dining Room Cupboard" in 1856 and the "Pantry off Dining Room" in 1890. The original location of this doorway can be clearly ascertained by the patches in the baseboard and corresponding plaster wall above (fig. 83). The doorway was moved to the west end of the wall around 1920 when the adjacent room was remodeled as a kitchen. The original dimensions of the doorway appear to have been

retained and the casings reused at the new opening. The jambs are modern; there is no door (fig. 77).

West Doorway (Kitchen/West Wing)--Missing

A doorway is believed to have been created on the right side of the chimney breast circa 1841 to connect with a new west kitchen wing. This wing was removed and the opening reconfigured as a window circa 1920. Physical evidence of the missing doorway includes brickwork patching below the window on the exterior side of the opening and plaster patching on the interior side and a later baseboard (figs. 54 and 76). Paint analysis also suggests this window dates to circa 1920.

Windows

Three of the four existing windows in the dining room are historic. These are the two windows in the south wall (W101 and W102) and one to the left of the chimney breast in the west wall (W103)—see figs. 75 and 76. These windows retain their original 9-over-6 sashes and casings with cavetto edge molding and rosette corner blocks. Two of the windows, presumably at the south wall, were outfitted in 1890 with "2 curtains & cornices, shades & fixtures," according to Jane C. Hunt's probate inventory of that year. A fourth window (W104), on the right side of the chimney breast, replaced a circa-1841 doorway. Paint analysis indicates the window casing dates to circa 1920, while the 9-over-6 sashes were reused from some unknown location. Modern window elements include the sash locks and spring counterbalances that replaced the original sash cords and weights.

Chimney Breast

A chimney breast is centered at the west wall of the dining room (fig. 76). This is an original feature of the room that was constructed of brick and finished with a coat of plaster. The front face undoubtedly had a fireplace opening and mantel, but no physical evidence of either remains today. These are thought to have been removed and replaced by the existing coating of cement plaster around 1920. This modern plaster definitely existed by 1948, based on a penciled note from a local interior decorator of that date (fig. 81). The entire chimney breast was later covered by plasterboard panels glued to the plaster in 1977. The lower portions of plasterboard only were removed for the architectural investigation, revealing the plaster beneath.

Closets

Built-in floor-to-ceiling closets cover the entire east wall of the dining room on both sides of the hall doorway (fig. 80). These closets were installed by the Olmsteads (1976-99). The closets are finished with the same vinyl wallpaper as the walls.

Two closets are missing today. One is the "closet" mentioned in Jane C. Hunt's probate inventory of 1890. Located in this closet were the following items: "crochery & tin ware, majolica dish & 2 Sally Lunn dishes, 1 cut glass sugar bowl, 1 Japanese tea-pot, and 1 orange marmalade dish." It is not known if this was a built-in closet or a piece of furniture such as a corner cupboard. The second missing closet was installed by the Greenwood family to the north side of the chimney breast around 1950. A photograph of the dining room taken in 1968 shows this closet with an accordion-style folding door (fig. 26). The closet was removed during the renovation of the room in 1977.

Light Fixtures

The dining room was historically lit by oil lamps and candles. Richard P. Hunt's 1856 probate inventory included "1 pr. Brass candle sticks" in the listing for the "Dining Room." Gas lighting was installed sometime between 1856 and 1859, with the dining room later equipped with "1 2-light gas fixture & globes," according to Jane C. Hunt's probate inventory of 1890. Electric lighting was probably installed around 1920. The existing crystal chandelier was installed by the Greenwood family sometime between 1944 and 1968 (figs. 26 and 79).

Heating Equipment

The dining room was probably heated originally by a fireplace when the house was constructed in 1828. A stove had been installed in the fireplace by 1890, according to Jane C. Hunt's probate inventory that listed "1 stove & pipe & zinc-in dining room." The mantel was removed and the fireplace opening enclosed around 1920. The room is warmed today by a furnace in the cellar that vents to the dining room chimney. Two heat grates are located in the floor of the dining room: one in the southeast corner of the room, the other in the southwest corner. The associated hardware most likely dates to the installation of the existing floorboards by the last owners in the early 1990s.

Paint and Wallpaper Finishes

The first several paintings of the dining-room woodwork from 1828 to circa 1848 used cream-color paints containing lead, according to the findings of the paint analysis. Insufficient physical or documentary evidence is available to determine the finishes of the

plaster walls and ceiling, although a typical treatment for the mid-19th century would have been to paper the walls and paint the ceiling with calcimine.

Subsequent paintings of the dining room's woodwork used light shades of cream, white, and light yellow over the years. A thick skim coat of white plaster was applied to the walls at some later date and painted green: first with a medium green, later with an olive green. This appears to have occurred sometime before 1920, since no green paint is on the plaster patch of the north doorway that was relocated about that time. We know that O.C. Kidd of Waterloo decorated the dining room for the Greenwoods in 1948, thanks to the penciled note he left on the chimney breast (fig. 81). Kidd most likely stripped the existing "dark yellow wallpaper" remembered by the Greenwood daughters and covered his note with a new scenic wallpaper with diamond trellis design printed on a green ground, samples of which were later preserved within a closet with folding door to the right of the chimney breast (fig. 82). This paper was eventually painted cream, then covered by the same green abstract-pattern paper hung in the living room circa 1960s (fig. 82). Plasterboard was applied to the wallpapered walls and ceiling in 1977. The walls were finished with a vinyl-foil paper with a gridwork of gold and yellow squares and the ceiling was painted white (figs. 75-80). This plasterboard and wallpaper remains on the walls today.



Figure 75. Room 102: South wall, June 2007.



Figure 76. Room 102: West wall, June 2007.



Figure 77. Room 102:
North doorway to
Room 103, June 2007.



Figure 78. Room 102: Northeast corner, June 2007.



Figure 79. Room 102: Upper east wall and ceiling, June 2007.



Figure 80. Room 102: East wall at doorway to Room 101, June 2007.



Figure 81. Room 102: Detail of chimney breast at the west wall following partial removal of plasterboard, August 2007. Pencil writing on the exposed plaster wall (below) reads "Oct. 1st 1948, O.C. Kidd, 19 Oak St., Waterloo N.Y., Interior Decorator."



Figure 82. Room 102: Northwest corner to the right side of the chimney breast, August 2007. Note the circa-1948 wallpaper (left arrow) and circa-1960 wallpaper (right arrow) revealed beneath the existing plasterboard. This is the former location of a closet installed by the Greenwoods around 1960.





Figure 83. Room 102: Detail of the north wall at former doorway location, August 2007. Note baseboard patch (lower arrow) and gray plaster patch beneath the existing wallpaper (upper arrow) enclosing the former doorway opening.

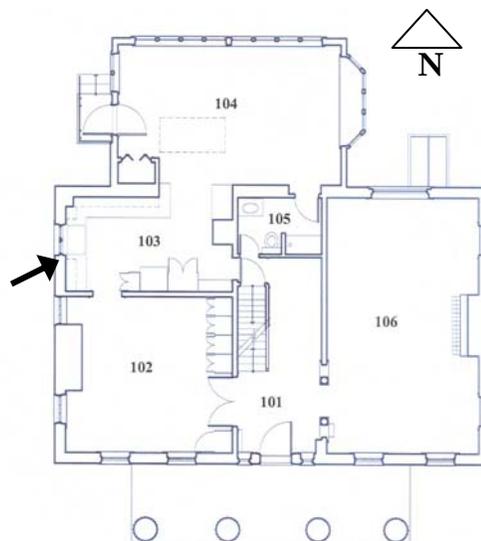


Room 103 (Kitchen)

General Information

The kitchen is located off the dining room in the northwest corner of the house. This room functioned historically as a pantry. It may have been this room that Richard P. Hunt's probate inventory referred to as the "China Closet" and "Dining Room Cupboard." Jane C. Hunt's probate inventory called the room the "Pantry off Dining Room," which then contained a bread box, tin pans, a flour barrel, clothes wringer, carpet sweeper, and a coffee mill. Assorted dishes were also stored in a "closet" in the dining room.

The room was converted from a pantry to a kitchen when the west kitchen wing was demolished circa 1920. The north wing was also removed at that time, transforming the north wall of the room to exterior wall. A large pantry on the east side of the room was removed by the Greenwood family and a small bathroom installed in its place around 1950.⁵ Construction of a new north addition around 1960 once again covered most of the room's north wall. The kitchen was most recently remodeled by Joan and Tom Olmstead in the early 1990s.



The room was converted from a pantry to a kitchen when the west kitchen wing was demolished circa 1920. The north wing was also removed at that time, transforming the north wall of the room to exterior wall. A large pantry on the east side of the room was removed by the Greenwood family and a small bathroom installed in its place around 1950.⁵ Construction of a new north addition around 1960 once again covered most of the room's north wall. The kitchen was most recently remodeled by Joan and Tom Olmstead in the early 1990s.

Floor

The original floor of this room consists of a single layer of random-width, tongue-and groove floorboards. These were later overlaid with several layers of flooring. The floor is presently covered with tongue-and-groove floorboards, 3-1/4" wide, that may date to 1920. These were overlaid with several layers of sheet flooring, some containing asbestos, which were removed by a contractor in 2007.

Baseboards

Early baseboards may be concealed behind the existing modern kitchen cabinets; no baseboards are visible today. The historic baseboards most likely resembled those in the room above (Room 204), which measure 7-1/2 inches high and have a single beaded molding.

⁵ Interview at the Hunt House with the Greenwood family, June 2, 2008. Transcript on file at Women's Rights NHP.

Walls

The walls of this room have been considerably altered over the years. The south and east walls are interior wood-framed partitions; the west wall is an exterior brick wall; and the north wall is an interior brick wall. The walls were originally finished with lime plaster adhered to lath on the interior walls and applied directly to the brickwork of the exterior walls. A layer of cement plaster was later applied to the walls when the room was converted to a kitchen circa 1920. Plasterboard was most recently installed by the Greenwoods circa 1950 and by the Olmsteads in 1977. Each wall is described separately below because of the complexity of alterations.

South Wall

The south wall is an original wood-framed partition. A carrying beam in the cellar beneath this wall indicates that its location is unchanged from original construction in 1828. Some original lime plaster survives, as indicated at a small area in the southwest corner where later plasterboard has been removed (fig. 88). A comprehensive assessment of surviving plaster will require complete removal of the later materials.

West Wall

The west wall is an exterior brick wall. Original plaster would have been adhered directly to the bricks. How much, if any, early plaster remains at this wall is unknown because it is covered by later plasterboard and cabinets today (fig. 86).

North Wall

The north brick wall has undergone many changes. This wall originally functioned as an interior partition between the pantry and the kitchen in the north wing. The upper portion of the wall that is now covered by a counter and cabinets was opened as a large interior window to provide additional light to the kitchen after the north addition was built circa 1960 (fig. 26). The wall to the right (east) of this has been completely removed to create a spacious connection between the kitchen and back room (fig. 85). The eastern portion of the north wall, now partitioned as Room 105, contains a small niche with wood jambs (fig. 96). Jagged bricks at the opening and newer bricks on the exterior side indicate this is not an original feature. The opening may have been a milk delivery door that was installed after the kitchen was installed in the main house ca. 1920.

East Wall

Most of the original east wall is missing today. The south portion of the wall, which comprised the partition for the hall closet, is believed to have been removed circa 1920 when the room was converted to a kitchen. The north portion of the wall probably remained in place when a toilet room was installed in the northeast corner of the kitchen circa 1950. It was not until 1977 that the wall was mostly removed to enlarge the toilet room to a full bathroom. Only the upper framing was left in place and concealed above a drop ceiling. The existing east wall of the kitchen therefore dates to the earlier installation of the toilet room about 1950. The wall is made of plasterboard attached to modern studs. The narrow passage to the hall and cellar doorway were also created about this time (fig. 84).

Ceiling

The original ceiling would have been finished with lime plaster adhered to sawn lath. How much, if any, of this ceiling remains today is unknown because it is covered with plasterboard installed in 1977.

Doorways

The existing kitchen has two doorways. One is a historic doorway that has been moved and substantially altered; the other is a modern opening dating to circa 1950. This room is believed to have had four doorways historically: one in each of the four walls. Casings probably matched those of the hall doorway in the room above (Room 204).

South Doorway (Dining Room)

A doorway connecting with the dining room is at the west end of the south wall (fig. 88). This is an original doorway that was moved to its current location in the 20th century. Paint evidence in the dining room suggests this occurred around 1920. The original location of the doorway in the south wall is clearly visible on the dining room side of the opening, as indicated by a baseboard patch and plaster wall patch. The historic casings were preserved on the dining room side of the opening but were replaced by modern trim on the kitchen/pantry side. There is no door.

East Doorway (Hall Passage)

The doorway at the south end of the east wall connects with a short passage leading to the lower hall (fig. 84). This doorway and passage were created around 1950 when a toilet room was installed in the northeast corner of the kitchen. The passage occupies the location of the original hall closet, which was removed circa 1920. A doorway in the south wall of the passage, with 2-panel door and metal knobs, opens onto the circa-1950 cellar stairway. A second doorway in the north wall of the passage, with a hollow-core door, was installed by the Olmsteads in 1977 to connect with the enlarged toilet room/bathroom.

West Doorway (Exterior)--Missing

The window in the west wall of the kitchen (fig. 86) is an original window opening that may have been enlarged to a doorway circa 1841. The doorway would have communicated with the rear porch or stoop of the west kitchen wing that was constructed about that time. Evidence of several episodes of patching below the window on the exterior side is the only remaining evidence of this doorway (fig. 55). Additional information may be uncovered when the existing sink and cabinets are removed from the interior side at some future date.

North Doorway (North Wing)--Missing

A doorway in the north wall of the kitchen/pantry communicated with the now missing north wing. This was an interior doorway that originally connected with the kitchen in the north wing, and later with the sitting room after the kitchen was moved to the west wing around 1841. The doorway became an exterior doorway when the north wing was removed circa 1920, and was remembered by the Greenwood children as a "door with a window." The doorway was completely removed when the existing north addition was built around 1960, based on Olmstead family photographs. The existing wide passage was created during a later remodeling of the kitchen by the Olmsteads in the 1990s (fig. 85).

East Doorway (Lower Hall)--Missing

A doorway that connected with the hall is believed to have been located in the now missing east wall. This doorway was probably removed sometime in the 20th century, possibly as late as 1977 when the lower portion of the wall in which the doorway was located was removed for the installation of a bathroom. Physical evidence of the missing doorway may be found on the floorboards following complete removal of later flooring materials.

Windows

There is one window, labeled W105, in the west wall of the current kitchen (fig. 86). This is an original window opening dating to 1828 that has undergone several alterations. The window may have been enlarged to an exterior doorway circa 1841 to communicate with the back porch or stoop of the new kitchen wing, as suggested by patching evidence below the window on the exterior side (fig. 55). The window was probably restored around 1920 when the west wing was removed. The opening was later shortened to accommodate a kitchen counter and sink at the west wall. All that remains of this historic window is the upper portion of the opening. The clamshell casing and vinyl window sashes were installed by the Olmsteads (1976-99).

Light Fixtures

Lighting was historically provided by oil lamps and candles; gas lighting was introduced sometime between 1856 and 1859. No remnants of early light fixtures are visible in the room today. Modern light fixtures include recessed and track lighting in the ceiling and task lighting mounted beneath the overhead cabinets (figs. 84, 86 and 87).

Heating Equipment

There is no source of heat in the existing kitchen. The room is warmed today by electric baseboard heaters in the adjacent north addition (Room 104).

Plumbing Fixtures

Existing modern plumbing fixtures in the kitchen include a sink and dishwasher at the west wall and a small bar sink at the east wall (figs. 85 and 86). Plumbing was probably first installed circa 1920 when the room was remodeled as a kitchen. All that is known to remain of this early plumbing is a cast iron soil pipe for the second-story bathroom that is concealed behind later wall materials in the northwest corner of the room. The pipe was partially revealed in 2008 to investigate a leak in this corner, which was caused by a large crack in the pipe.

Plumbing for a small toilet room was also installed in the northeast corner of the kitchen circa 1950. This was later upgraded when the toilet room was enlarged to a bathroom in 1977. See Room 105 for additional information.

Paint and Wallpaper Finishes

The earliest paint finishes observed in paint samples removed from original wall and ceiling plaster in the current kitchen consist of deteriorated calcimine paints. These early paints were pigmented in shades of mustard yellow/pale orange. It is difficult to say with certainty if any of these early layers date to the 1828-1848 time period, since these water-soluble paints were typically removed prior to repainting. No early woodwork trim survives in this room (such as baseboards, doorway casings, or window casings), so the paint finish on those elements is unknown. The walls were later painted with oil-based paints in colors of beige-gray, yellow, white and cream-yellow.

Two layers of paint were identified on the original random-width floorboards preserved beneath multiple layers of later flooring installed sometime after 1944. Each paint layer is distinctly separated by a heavy accumulation of dirt and soiling. The earliest painted finish is gray and the second layer orange. It seems unlikely that any of these paints could date to as early as 1828-1848, given the few number of layers.

Conversion of the pantry to a kitchen circa 1920 included plastering the underside of the newly exposed stair and selectively skim coating and repairing the plaster walls with cement plaster. The plaster was painted three times between circa 1920 to 1950 in colors of white, blue-green, and a high-gloss cream-yellow. A wallpaper border patterned with cherries, blueberries and other colorful fruits was coordinated with the last (circa-1940s) cream-yellow wall paint. These painted and wallpapered surfaces were covered circa 1950 by plasterboard. The plasterboard walls of the newly created toilet room, in the northeast corner of the kitchen, were first painted cream. Later, circa 1960, the walls were papered with a pattern featuring geometric shapes and flowering tree branches in gold and silver. This same wallpaper was hung in the hall and upstairs bathroom (Room 204). New plasterboard was installed over the old in 1977 and finished with floral vinyl wallpaper (figs. 84-86).



Figure 84. Room 103: View looking east, June 2007.



Figure 85. Room 103: Northeast corner, June 2007.



Figure 86. Room 103: Northwest corner, June 2007.



Figure 87. Room 103: North wall, June 2007.

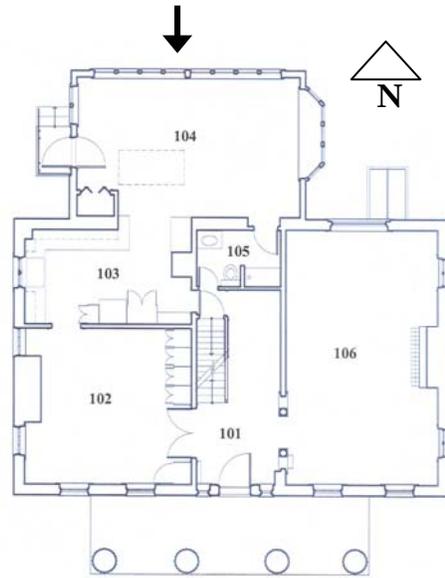


Figure 88. Room 103: Detail of upper southwest wall at the doorway to Room 102 revealing early plaster beneath plasterboard (at arrow), August 2007.

Room 104 (Back Room)

General Information

The "back room" is the name used by the Greenwood and Olmstead families for the large room on the north side of the house. This room was constructed as a brick addition by the Greenwoods around 1960. The large space was bisected by a north-south partition around 1977 to create an additional bedroom, according to Joan Greenwood Olmstead. It was later restored as one large room, and new windows installed, sometime between 1984 and 1999 (figs. 89 and 90).



Floor

The floor is covered with vinyl tiles installed sometime between 1984 and 1999.

Baseboards

The lower walls are trimmed with modern wood baseboards that measure 3-1/2" high.

Walls

The walls are finished with plasterboard panels that are presumably attached to wooden studs.

Ceiling

The ceiling is plasterboard with textured finish. It dates to the remodeling of the north addition between 1984 and 1999.

Doorways

There are two doorways in the north addition: one exterior and one interior. A wide passage also connects the north addition with the adjacent kitchen. Each doorway is described separately below.

West Doorway (Exterior--D102)

The west exterior doorway is presumably an original feature of the north addition. The metal door and wooden trim date to a later renovation of the room sometime between 1984 and 1999. A second exterior entrance that existed at the east wall in 1984 (fig. 30) was replaced by a bay window sometime between 1984 and 1999.

South Doorway (Bathroom)

A doorway in the south wall of the back room connects with a bathroom (Room 105) installed at the north end of the lower hall in 1977. This doorway has a modern, hollow-core door and wood casing. The opening is significant, however, for being the original back doorway of the house that opened off the hall. This opening was framed to its present smaller size in 1977 when the bathroom was installed; the original frame remains in place in the wall. Physical evidence in the brickwork indicates this was a plain doorway with no sidelights, fanlight or transom.

Wide Passage (Kitchen)

A wide opening connects the back room with the kitchen today. This was the probable location of the historic interior doorway between the former north wing and the pantry (now the kitchen—Room 103). This doorway appears to have been retained as an exterior doorway when the north wing was removed circa 1920. Doris Greenwood Depp described the circa-1944-1960 appearance of the back kitchen doorway as having a "window on top" and as a "door with a window."⁶ The doorway was removed when the existing north addition was constructed circa 1960. The existing wide passage was created in the 1990s.

⁶ Interview with the Greenwood family at the Hunt House June 2, 2008. Transcript on file at Women's Rights NHP.

Windows

Modern casement windows are located on the east, north, and west sides of the back room. The east window is a projecting bay with window seat. The window bay was installed, and all the sashes in the room replaced, during the remodeling of the north addition between 1984 and 1999. A ceiling skylight was also probably dates to this time.

Closet

A closet in the southwest corner of the room was added sometime between 1984 and 1999. It has bi-fold wooden doors.

Light Fixtures

The room has nine recessed lights in the ceiling dating to the remodeling of the room between 1984 and 1999.

Heating Equipment

The room is warmed by an electric baseboard heater located at the north wall. It was installed between 1984 and 1999.

Paint and Wallpaper Finishes

The backroom is finished with dark green wallpaper, a white-painted ceiling, and varnished woodwork. The exterior door is painted dark green; the bathroom door is white. No analysis was undertaken of the room's painted finishes.



Figure 89. Room 104: View looking east, June 2007.

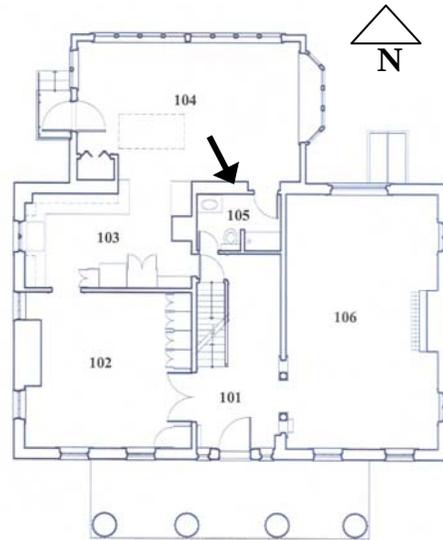


Figure 90. Room 104: View looking west, June 2007.

Room 105 (Bathroom)

General Information

The bathroom in the first story of the Hunt House was enlarged from a circa-1950 toilet room in 1977. The latter date was verified by Joan Greenwood Olmstead, the last owner of the house, and by a penciled note on the hall side of the south plasterboard partition (fig. 71). The room occupies the north end of the lower hall and the northeast corner of the original pantry that was converted to a kitchen circa 1920 and partitioned as a toilet room circa 1950. The bathroom was disassembled by the National Park Service for the architectural investigation in 2007. Physical remnants of the circa-1950 toilet room were revealed when the 1977 plasterboard was removed in 2007 (fig. 97). The toilet room was created by partitioning the northeast corner of the kitchen with wood studs and plasterboard. A sink and medicine cabinet were installed at the west wall and a toilet at the south wall. The room was accessed through a doorway connecting with the hall. The east wall of the toilet room was removed, and new plumbing fixtures installed, when the toilet room was enlarged to a full bathroom with shower in 1977.



Floor

Portions of the original random-width floorboards of the two original rooms (the pantry/kitchen and lower hall) now occupied by the bathroom survive beneath multiple layers of later flooring. The original floorboards of both rooms are oriented in a north-south direction. Considerable damage has occurred to these boards by the installation of the plumbing for the toilet room and later bathroom.

The evolution of the room's later flooring differs because it was two separate rooms until 1977. The western portion of the room was the northeast corner of the pantry/kitchen and later partitioned as a toilet room circa 1950. The original floorboards here are overlaid with the same 3-1/4"-wide tongue-and-groove floorboards installed in the kitchen circa 1920, which are covered by mustard-color sheet flooring. The eastern portion of the room was part of the hall until it was remodeled as the bathroom in 1977. The original floorboards here are overlaid with circa-1920 oak flooring, which is covered by circa-1950s black-and-white vinyl tiles 9" square (fig. 72). When the bathroom was created in 1977, the two rooms became one and the floor was covered with plywood underlayment on strapping that was finished with two layers of sheet vinyl by 1999.

Baseboards

The lower walls of the bathroom are trimmed with modern wooden clamshell-style baseboards dating to 1977. The original hall baseboard is preserved at the east wall behind two plasterboard walls: one installed circa 1945 to conceal heating ducts, the other dating to 1977.

Walls

The walls of the bathroom, like the flooring, are composed of multiple layers of materials. The most recent plasterboard installed in 1977 was removed by the National Park Service for the architectural investigation in 2007. Each wall is described in detail below.

North Wall

The north wall is the exterior brickwork wall of the house that was originally finished with lime plaster. This wall was initially divided into two separate rooms by a north-south partition, the physical evidence of which is clearly visible as a vertical line of exposed brickwork (figs. 95 and 96). The wall on the east side of the partition was the north end of the lower hall (Room 101), while the wall on the west side of the partition was in the original pantry that was converted to the existing kitchen (Room 103). The east portion of the wall remained as part of the hall, which was finished with wallpaper applied directly to the plaster walls until 1977. The west portion of the wall became part of the kitchen circa 1920. Cement plaster that was applied to the early plaster, and a small wood-framed opening in the brick wall (possibly for milk deliveries), most likely date to the circa-1920 kitchen (fig. 96). Uneven and broken brickwork around the opening attests to its later installation. This portion of the wall was covered with plasterboard when it became part of the toilet room circa 1950. The entire north wall was covered with new plasterboard following removal of the north-south partition to create the existing large bathroom in 1977. This plasterboard preserved layers of wall finishes beneath it including the early wall plaster, later cement plaster, and circa-1950 plasterboard.

East Wall

The east wall is the original wood-framed partition of the lower hall that became part of the bathroom in 1977. This wall is believed to retain most of its original lath and lime plaster. Later heating ductwork installed at this wall by the Greenwoods circa 1945 is concealed by plasterboard finished with two layers of wallpaper (see figure C-1, Appendix C). The entire wall, including the ductwork, was most recently covered by new plasterboard in 1977.

South Wall

The south wall is a modern, wood-framed wall that is divided into two parts: the west portion and the east portion. The west portion dates to the circa -1950 construction of a small toilet room in the circa-1920 kitchen. This wall was finished with plasterboard circa 1950 and later altered with the addition of a doorway in 1977. The east portion of the wall partitioned the north end of the lower hall to create the existing larger bathroom in 1977. The entire south wall was finished with new plasterboard at that time.

West Wall

The west wall is a wood-framed wall finished with plasterboard that dates to the creation of the toilet room circa 1950. The former location of a medicine cabinet flanked by electric lights is clearly evident at this wall based on cutouts in the plasterboard (fig. 97). The entire wall was later covered by a new layer of plasterboard in 1977.

Ceiling

The original ceiling of the hall and adjacent pantry/kitchen is preserved above the low plasterboard ceiling of the circa-1950 toilet room and 1977 bathroom (fig. 95). This early ceiling is finished with lime plaster adhered to sawn lath.

Doorways

There are two doorways in the bathroom. One is the original back doorway of the house, the other was installed in 1977. Both are described below.

North Doorway (Back Room/Original Exterior)

The doorway in the north wall of the bathroom connects with the circa-1960 back room. It is outfitted today with a modern hollow-core door and clamshell-style casing dating to 1977. This doorway is significant for being the original exterior back doorway of the house, the frame of which is preserved in the wall (figs. 72, 93 and 95).

South Doorway (Kitchen Hall)

The doorway in the south wall was created in 1977 when the bathroom was installed. It opens onto a short hall that connects the kitchen and the lower hall. The doorway has the same style hollow-core door and clamshell-style casing as the north doorway, dating to 1977 (fig. 91).

Windows

There are no windows in the bathroom.

Light Fixtures

The bathroom is illuminated by a single ceiling-mounted light fixture (fig. 94). This fixture presumably dates to the 1977 creation of the bathroom. Physical evidence of two earlier lights that are missing today can be seen on the circa-1950 plasterboard of the west wall (fig. 97). These lights, and the medicine cabinet that they flanked, were both removed in 1977.

Heating Equipment

The bathroom was heated by a ceiling-mounted heat lamp (fig. 94). Other heating equipment includes ductwork concealed behind circa-1945 plasterboard at the east wall of the hall, which was in turn covered by another plasterboard wall when the bathroom was created in 1977 (see fig. C-1, Appendix C).

Plumbing Equipment

The bathroom is equipped with a lavatory and vanity at the north wall, a toilet at the south wall, and a shower in the southeast corner of the room (figs. 91-94). The existing fixtures replaced earlier bathroom fixtures in 1988. Both the toilet and lavatory were made by Kohler. A manufacturing dated of "11/23/87" is stamped on the toilet, and product literature for the lavatory faucet has "2/88" written on it. A vinyl liner in the shower was also probably installed at this time. Both current and obsolete PVC plumbing is concealed beneath the flooring and above the drop ceiling.

Paint and Wallpaper Finishes

A complex layering of wall and ceiling finishes is preserved behind the circa-1945, circa 1950 and 1977 plasterboard of the bathroom. These finishes, which predate the toilet room and bathroom, are discussed in the sections on the lower hall (Room 101) and the kitchen (Room 103).

The walls of the toilet room and the bathroom have been finished with paint and wallpaper over the years. The upper walls of the toilet room were painted and the lower walls covered with "fake grey tile" when the room was created around 1950.⁷ The upper walls were later wallpapered circa 1960 in a geometric pattern with flowering branches printed in silver and gold on a beige ground (figs. 96 and 97).⁸ This same wallpaper was also used in the lower and upper halls (Rooms 101 and 201) and the upstairs hall bathroom (Room 204). It remained on the walls until 1977, when it was covered by the plasterboard walls of the new bathroom. The bathroom is currently finished with vinyl wallpaper with a floral pattern and matching blue border (figs 91-94).

⁷ Interview with Doris Greenwood Depp at the Hunt House, June 2, 2008. Transcript on file at Women's Rights NHP.

⁸ Ibid. Granddaughter Robin Olmstead Cain remembered that "Grandma and Grandpa put in the white wallpaper with the silver and gold sometime in the 1960s . . ."



Figure 91. Room 105: Southwest corner, June 2007.



Figure 92. Room 105: North wall, June 2007.



Figure 93. Room 105: East wall, June 2007.



Figure 94. Room 105: View of ceiling looking east, June 2007.



Figure 95. Room 105: View looking northwest following removal of hall partition and plasterboard, December 2007. Note original back doorway (at arrow).



Figure 96. Room 105: Detail of north wall showing later wall niche (left arrow) and circa-1960 wallpaper (right arrow), December 2007.

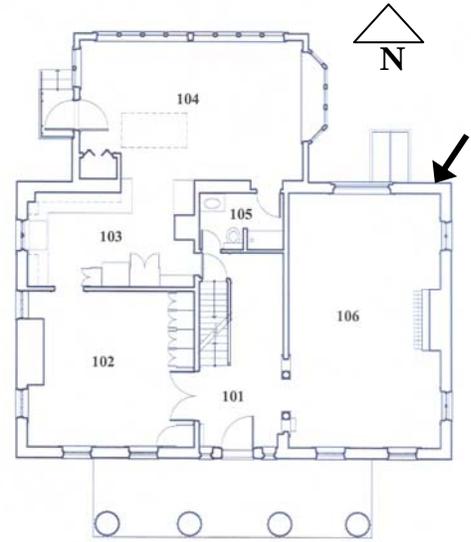


Figure 97. Room 105: Detail of west wall showing locations of circa-1950 medicine cabinet (at arrow) and flanking lights, April 2008.

Room 106 (Living Room)

General Information

The living room is located on the east side of the house in the first story. This was originally two smaller rooms called the "Parlor" and the "Hall Bed Room," according to Richard P. Hunt's probate inventory of 1856. The back bedroom is believed to have been where Richard P. Hunt spent his last days and died on November 7, 1856, and may have previously served as an office. A partition separating the two rooms was later removed, the fireplace was relocated farther north, and two windows were converted to doorways opening onto a new veranda. These alterations may have coincided with the weddings of two Hunt children in the early 1860s and definitely existed by 1873, according to a Bird's-Eye View that shows the veranda on the east side of the house (fig. 15).⁹ The four exterior openings of the enlarged "Parlor" were dressed with "4 pair lace curtains" by 1890, according to Jane C. Hunt's probate inventory. Other changes were made to the room around 1920 by Clifford C. Beare, who also built the two-story columned portico on the front of the house. The hall doorway closest to the front door was widened and flanked by columns, the fireplace mantel replaced by the existing mantel, and the old floorboards covered with oak flooring. The Greenwood family later added a picture window to the back wall and enclosed the doorway to the back hall circa 1960. The plaster walls and ceiling were covered with plasterboard by the Olmsteads in 1977.



Floor

The original random-width floorboards of the parlor are covered with circa-1920 oak flooring, which is overlaid with wall-to-wall carpeting installed by the Olmstead family. Historically, the parlor had "30 yds carpeting" in 1856, and "abt. 60 yds. carpet" in 1890, according to the probate inventories of Richard P. Hunt and Jane C. Hunt. No mention was made of the floor covering in the back hall bedroom in the 1856 inventory, which became part of the parlor circa 1860s.

⁹ Richard P. Hunt (Jr.) was married about 1861 and Sarah Hunt about 1864, according to genealogical records. A date of "circa 1860s" for these alterations is used in this report.

Baseboards

Molded baseboards approximately 8" tall trim the lower walls of the living room. The baseboards are similar in style to those in the lower hall (Room 101), the upper hall (Room 201) and the southeast bedroom (Room 206). A baseboard patch with a different molding profile is at the north end of the west wall enclosing a second doorway to the lower hall. This patch has been dated circa 1960 based on the paint analysis and photographic documentation (fig. 25).¹⁰ Noticeably absent are patches in the baseboards in the location of the missing east-west partition that originally divided the parlor from the back bedroom. The most likely explanation for this is that the baseboard from the former partition was salvaged and reinstalled at the north end of the room to present an unblemished appearance. This assumes that both rooms were trimmed with the same style baseboard and were similarly painted, since no difference was observed in the early paint schemes of the baseboards on the north and south sides of the room.

Walls

The living room has four walls dating to 1828. The three walls on the south, east, and west sides are exterior walls; the west wall is an interior wall partitioning the living room from the lower hall. The original finish of the walls was lime plaster applied directly to the brickwork of the exterior walls and to sawn lath at the interior wall. The plaster is covered by later wallpaper and plasterboard installed in 1977, which obscures the full extent of surviving original plaster. Another interior partition that divided the front parlor from the back bedroom is missing today. This partition was supported by a floor beam that is visible in the cellar, and which corresponds to a distortion, or "bump," in the plaster of the west wall. The wall was removed circa 1860s to create the existing large room.

Ceiling

The ceiling is covered with plasterboard installed circa 1977. How much, if any, original plaster survives above the plasterboard is unknown.

Doorways

The living room has three doorways today. One is the original parlor doorway that was widened and flanked with columns circa 1920. The two other doorways are original windows that were enlarged as doorways circa 1860s. Additional details are provided on the following page.

¹⁰ The baseboard patch has the same number of paint layers as the casing of the circa-1960 picture window in the north wall.

West Doorway (Lower/front Hall)

The doorway at the south end of the west wall connects with the lower hall (figs. 68 and 98). This is the original parlor doorway that was altered to its present appearance circa 1920. The casings of both this doorway and the dining room doorway were removed circa 1920, their openings widened, and the casings reinstalled in a haphazard fashion, thus resulting in a mixture of molding styles.¹¹ The parlor doorway is distinguished by its flanking Doric columns that sit on paneled bases dating to circa 1920. There is no door.

East Doorways (Exterior/Veranda)

Two original windows in the east wall were enlarged to doorways when the parlor was made one large room circa 1860s. These doorways opened onto a new veranda on the east side of the house, shown in the "Bird's-Eye View" of 1873 (fig. 15). The doorways were outfitted with French doors and trimmed with new casings with rosette corner blocks that did not match the existing doorway and window casings. These doorways retain their circa-1860s appearance today (fig. 102)

West Doorway (Lower/back Hall--Missing)

A second doorway at the north end of the west wall originally connected the hall bedroom with the lower hall. This doorway was retained when the parlor was made one large room circa 1860s. The opening was enclosed one hundred years later, around 1960, with a cement plaster patch and later baseboard patch (figs. 25 and 103).

Windows

The historic configuration of the windows during the years 1828 to 1848 consisted of three windows in the front parlor and one window in the hall bedroom. Richard P. Hunt's probate inventory of 1856 noted that the windows of the "Parlor" were then outfitted with "3 window shades"; no mention was made of the window in the "Hall Bed Room." Sometime between 1856 and 1873 (circa 1860s), the partition between the two rooms was removed and the two east windows were converted to doorways. The openings then had "4 pair lace curtains," according to Jane C. Hunt's probate inventory of 1890. A picture window was added to the north wall around 1960 (fig. 25).

¹¹ The top casing and right bull's-eye corner block were reinstalled from the dining room, while the side casings and left corner block were reused from the parlor or lower hall.

South Windows

Two windows in the south wall are original parlor windows dating to 1828 (fig. 98). These windows retain their historic 9-over-6 sashes and casings with ovolo edge molding and rosette blocks. No early hardware remains. Modern window elements include sash locks and spring counterbalances that replaced the original sash cords and weights.

North Window

The window at the north wall is a picture window installed by the Greenwoods circa 1960 (figs. 25 and 99). There was no opening in this wall historically.

East Windows (Missing)

Two doorways in the east wall were enlarged from original windows circa 1860s. The opening on the right (south) side of the fireplace was in the parlor, and the opening on the left (north) side was in the hall bedroom before the partition between the rooms was removed circa 1860s. These missing windows were presumably the same size and had the same 9-over-6 sashes as the two original windows in the south wall. The casing of the parlor window would have matched that of the existing south windows. The casing of the hall bedroom window may have differed slightly, perhaps having mitered corners instead of corner blocks similar to the east window in the northeast bedroom above.

Chimney Breast and Fireplace

A chimney breast and fireplace are centered at the east wall of the living room (fig. 100). This placement is a change that was probably made when the room was enlarged to its current size circa 1860s. The original location of the chimney breast can be clearly ascertained by the position of the chimney base in the cellar and the chimney breast in the room above (Room 206). Physical evidence may also be preserved in the original floorboards beneath the layers of later flooring. The existing wooden mantel is a neoclassical design that appears to have been installed circa 1920. Dating of the mantel was accomplished by comparative paint analysis, which indicates the mantel is contemporary with the columns and paneled bases of the widened west doorway. The existing mantel shelf was installed around 1960, also based on the paint evidence.

Light Fixtures

The only known historic reference to lighting of this room is the 1856 probate inventory of Richard P. Hunt that listed "2 candle sticks" in the parlor. Gas lighting had been installed in the house by the time of Jane C. Hunt's probate inventory of 1890, although no light fixtures were listed in this room. No remnants of early light fixtures are visible in the living room today, nor are there any hard-wired electric light fixtures.

Heating Equipment

Heating equipment includes two boxed heat grates, one each at the east and west walls, that were installed by the Greenwoods circa 1945. A Honeywell thermostat at the west wall next to the hall doorway is probably dates to 1977, when plasterboard was installed on the walls. (See figs. 100 and 101.)

Paint and Wallpaper Finishes

Paint samples were taken from both the south and north sides of the existing living room so as to determine the historic (1828-48) paint schemes when the room was partitioned as a parlor and hall bedroom. No samples were examined from the floorboards or ceiling plaster because these are covered with later flooring and plasterboard. The paint analysis of the woodwork determined that the first several paintings of both rooms used a cream-color, oil-based paint containing lead. The plaster walls of the parlor were most likely wallpapered, while the walls of the back bedroom appear to have painted with calcimine: first a cream color, later a gray-green color. It is difficult to say with certainty if these two layers date to 1828-1848, since calcimine is a water-soluble that was typically removed prior to repainting. No descriptions or scraps of 19th-century wallpaper have yet been found.

The woodwork of the enlarged parlor was painted circa 1860 with a white unleaded (possibly zinc) paint. Wallpaper was undoubtedly hung on the walls to cover the painted walls of the former bedroom and unify the room; no samples of this paper have been found. Subsequent paintings of the woodwork used white, light gray-green, and sage green-color paints. Light-color paints have been applied since circa 1920, including shades of white, light yellow, and cream. None of the "dark yellow wallpaper" that was on the walls of the living room in 1944¹² remains today. Two existing wallpapers on the plaster walls were most likely hung by the Greenwoods circa 1945 and 1960: the first a floral-and-ribbon pattern with wide vertical stripes in pink and white (figs. 25 and C-4 in Appendix C), the second a green abstract/pebbled pattern that concealed the west door patch (fig. 106). Today, plasterboard covers the plaster walls and ceiling. The woodwork is painted cream, the ceiling white, and the walls are covered with vinyl wallpaper with a mottled cream-yellow pattern and a swag border (figs. 98-102).

¹² Interview at the Hunt House June 2, 2008. Transcript on file at Women's Rights NHP.



Figure 98. Room 106: View looking south, June 2007.



Figure 99. Room 106: View looking north, June 2007.



Figure 100. Room 106: Detail of fireplace mantel at the east wall, June 2007.



Figure 101. Room 106: Detail of doorway to Room 101 at the west wall, June 2007.



Figure 102. Room 106: Detail of French doorway at the east wall, June 2007.

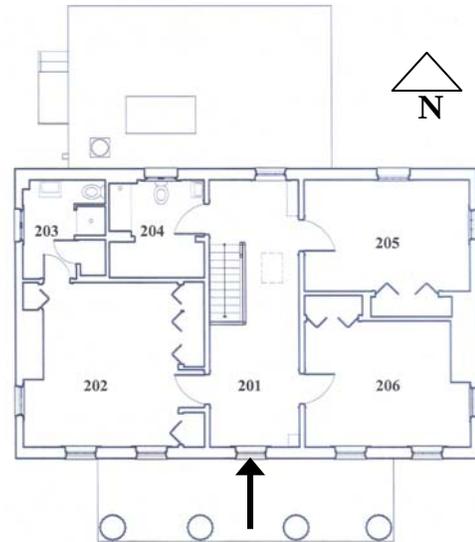


Figure 103. Room 106: Detail of west wall at former hall doorway, August 2007. The arrow delineates the width of the patch enclosing the former opening. (Also see fig. 25.)

Room 201 (Upper Hall)

General Information

The upper hall is located directly above the lower hall (Room 101). An original stair at the north end of the hall provides the only access to the second story. Both Richard P. Hunt's probate inventory of 1856 and Jane C. Hunt's inventory of 1890 referred to this as the "Upper Hall." This hall is particularly significant for being the least altered space in the Hunt House. Four intact doorways connect with the four original second-story bedrooms. The hall is lit by two original windows: one in the south wall, the other in the north wall. Later changes made circa 1920 included the installation of oak floorboards over the original random-width boards and slight modification of the stair railing. Modern heat ducts were installed by the Greenwoods circa 1945. Plasterboard was applied to the walls and ceiling and a folding attic stair was installed in the ceiling in 1977. The existing wall-to-wall carpeting and vinyl wallpaper probably also date to this remodeling.



Floor

There are three layers of flooring in the upper hall: original floorboards, oak floorboards, and wall-to-wall carpet. The original floor consists of random-width floorboards. These were historically covered by "1 carpet," according to the 1856 probate inventory of Richard P. Hunt. By 1890, it was estimated that the upper hall had "abt 20 yds carpet," as recorded in Jane C. Hunt's probate inventory. Oak floorboards were nailed to the old floorboards around 1920. These were in turn overlaid by wall-to-wall carpeting by the Olmsteads, the last private owners of the house.

Baseboards

Original molded baseboards approximately 8" high finish the lower walls of the upper hall. Baseboards of identical style are also located in the lower hall (Room 101), the living room (Room 106), and the southeast bedroom (Room 206). A plain trim board attached to the lower portion of the baseboards is believed to date to the circa-1920 installation of oak floorboards.

Walls

The four walls of the upper hall date to the original construction of the house in 1828. Unlike the lower hall, the walls of the upper hall appear to be relatively intact and unaltered. The north and south end walls are exterior brickwork walls, and the east and west walls are wood-framed interior partitions. The walls were finished historically with lime plaster applied directly to the brickwork on the exterior walls and to sawn lath on the interior walls. How much original plaster remains today is unknown because of a covering of plasterboard installed in 1977. That some early plaster remains is evident at the north end of the west wall, where the back side of the lath and plaster has been revealed in the adjacent hall bathroom (Room 204).

Ceiling

The ceiling is finished with lime plaster adhered to sawn lath, which is covered by plasterboard installed by the last owners in 1977. The extent of surviving historic plaster is unknown because only a small area of plasterboard was removed for this architectural investigation.

Doorways

Four original doorways open off the upper hall. All four doorways have original 6-panel doors and are trimmed with casings featuring ovolo edge molding and rosette corner blocks (fig. 107). The doors have recessed panels on both sides, with molded panels on the hall side only. Three of the doors retain their original 5-knuckle, closed butt hinges. One door, to the hall bathroom, appears to have been reused from some other location based on the paint analysis. A mixture of porcelain doorknobs suggests that some, if not all, are later replacements; one door has a modern metal knob. Doorway details are summarized in the chart below.

Doorway	Door	Doorknobs	Hinges
To southwest bedroom (Room 202)—fig. 107	6 panels (original)	Porcelain (white both sides)	Closed butt (original)
To hall bathroom (Room 204)	6 panels (reused?)	Porcelain (hall side black, room side white)	Loose pin (patented in 1872)
To northeast bedroom (Room 205)	6 panels (original)	Porcelain (brown "mineral knobs" both sides—patented 1841)	Closed butt (original)
To southeast bedroom (Room 206)	6 panels (original)	Modern metal	Closed butt (original)

Windows

There are two original windows in the upper hall: one in the north wall, the other in the south wall (figs. 104 and 105). No mention was made of the windows in Richard P. Hunt's probate inventory in 1856; Jane Hunt's probate inventory described the windows as fitted with "2 curtains & cornices" in 1890. Both windows are trimmed with casings similar to the doorways, featuring ovolo edge molding and rosette corner blocks. Both windows also retain their original 9-over-6 sashes. Spring counterbalances have replaced the original sash cords and weights; there are no sash locks.

Attic Hatch

A hatch in the ceiling at the north end of the upper hall contains a folding (pull-down) attic stair installed by the Olmsteads in 1977 (fig. 106). The attic stair and plasterboard adhered to the ceiling are contemporary.

Light Fixtures

The upper hall was historically lighted by candles and oil lamps. Richard P. Hunt's probate inventory of 1856 listed "1 astrol lamp" in the upper hall that probably sat on the hall "table." One "candelabra" was on the table by the time of Jane C. Hunt's probate inventory in 1890. This may have been decorative, since gas lighting had been installed in the house sometime between 1856 and 1859. Electric lighting was introduced around 1920. No gas lights or early electric fixtures remain in the hall today. One modern electric light is mounted to the plasterboard ceiling (fig. 106).

Ceiling Fan

A modern ceiling fan is mounted to the 1977 plasterboard ceiling at the north end of the hall. The fan is probably contemporary with the fan/light in the lower hall (fig. 105).

Stairway Railing

The stairway opening on the northwest side of the upper hall is bordered on the east and south sides by a wooden railing (figs. 108 and 109). This is an elegant railing of Federal design with simple turned newels and tapered balusters that most likely dates to the original construction of the house in 1828. Close examination of the railing reveals, however, that it has undergone some alterations. It appears that the railing was removed, trimmed, and

reinstalled closer to the stairway opening. This most likely occurred when oak flooring was installed in the hall circa 1920, since former owner Joan Greenwood Olmstead has no recollection of this change.¹³ Physical evidence of the railing's original placement is undoubtedly preserved on the original floorboards currently covered by later oak flooring and wall-to-wall carpeting.

Heating Equipment

There are two boxed heat ducts in the upper hall: one in the northeast corner, the other in the southeast corner (figs. 104 and 105). Both were installed by the Greenwoods around 1945. The hall was unheated historically.

Paint and Wallpaper Finishes

Like the lower hall, the first several paintings of the woodwork in the upper hall from 1828 to circa 1848 used cream-color paints containing lead, according to the findings of the paint analysis. This included the baseboards, doorway and window casings, doors, and sashes. The railing at the stairway (handrail and balusters) had a resinous finish. The walls were most likely wallpapered historically, based on the smooth texture of the surviving original plaster and absence of paint; no remnants of early wallpapers have yet been found. The ceiling appears to have been painted with a water-soluble calcimine. No paint was observed on the original floorboards, which have a buildup of dirt and a substance that may be wax.

The hall woodwork continued to be painted in light shades of cream, white, and light yellow over the years. Three layers of wallpaper remain on the plaster walls of the upper hall. The first is the same circa-1930, brown-leaf design that is preserved within the circa-1945 heat-duct boxes at either end of the upper hall. It appears to have been completely removed from the hall walls, except within these boxes, prior to application of the second wallpaper--a pink-and-white striped design that was hung circa 1945. The third wallpaper is a design of geometric forms and flowering branches in gold and silver on a beige ground installed circa 1960.¹⁴ These same wallpapers decorated the walls of the lower hall and Room 204 (see figs. C-1 and -3 in Appendix C). The last two layers are preserved behind plasterboard that covered the walls in 1977.

Plasterboard was installed over the wallpapered walls and ceiling in 1977. Vinyl wallpaper with a yellow damask design and no border covers the west wall of the stairway and upper hall; a grass-cloth patterned wallpaper is on the north, east, and south walls (figs. 104-108). The stairway handrail that has a clear resinous finish; all other woodwork and the plasterboard ceiling are painted white.

¹³ Interview at the Hunt House June 2, 2008. Transcript on file at Women's Rights NHP.

¹⁴ Ibid. This wallpaper was remembered by Robin Olmstead Cain as having been hung by her grandparents, Irving and Marie Greenwood, in the 1960s.



Figure 104. Room 201: View looking south, June 2007.



Figure 105. Room 201: View looking north, June 2007.



Figure 106. Room 201: Detail of ceiling looking north, June 2007. Folding attic stair is at ceiling hatch (at arrow).



Figure 107. Room 201: Detail of doorway to Room 202, June 2007.



Figure 108. Room 201: Detail of stair railing, June 2007.

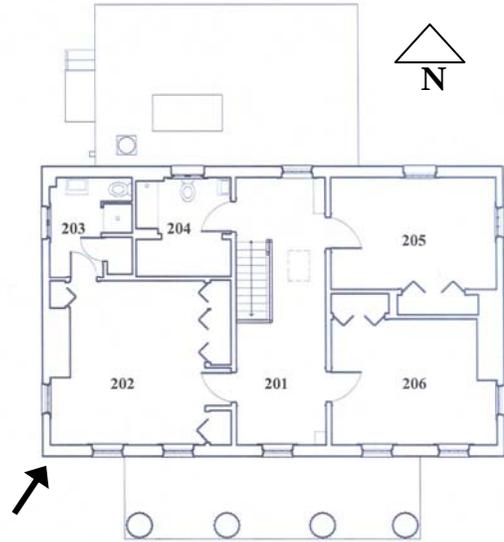


Figure 109. Room 201: Detail of railing newel posts, June 2007.

Room 202 (Southwest Bedroom)

General Information

The southwest bedroom is located in the southwest corner of the house above the dining room. The room was referred to as the "Front Chamber" in Richard Hunt's probate inventory of 1856. It was later called the "Bed room, Upstairs South West," in Jane Hunt's probate inventory of 1890. This appears to have been the bedroom used by Jane Hunt, as suggested by the presence in the room of "clothing of the deceased other than specifically bequeathed" in the 1890 inventory. The room is unchanged in general configuration from its appearance as constructed in 1828. Most alterations appear to have been made in the 20th century. The fireplace mantel was removed and the original floorboards covered with oak flooring around 1920. A large closet was installed in 1944-45 and a doorway connecting with the adjacent bathroom added around 1950. Collapse of the ceiling plaster sometime between 1944 and 1976 resulted in the installation of the existing ceiling tiles. The most recent remodeling in 1977 added two small closets and covered the walls and ceiling with plasterboard. Wall-to-wall carpeting was installed over the oak floorboards and new wallpaper covered the walls. The room was most recently occupied by the last owners of the house, Joan and Thomas Olmstead.



Floor

There are three layers of flooring in the southwest bedroom: original floorboards, oak floorboards, and wall-to-wall carpet (fig. 117). The original flooring consists of random-width floorboards. These were historically covered by "28 yds carpeting," according to the 1856 probate inventory of Richard P. Hunt. By 1890, the room had "1 Large red Rug," as recorded in Jane C. Hunt's probate inventory. A more permanent installation of oak floorboards was nailed to the old floorboards circa 1920. These were in turn overlaid by wall-to-wall carpeting by the Olmsteads, the last owners of the house, in 1977.

Baseboards

Original molded baseboards approximately 7+" high finish the lower walls of the southwest bedroom. These are identical style to the baseboards in the dining room below (Room 102). A later baseboard of slightly different style is attached to the front of the chimney breast. Paint analysis suggests this baseboard dates to circa 1920, most likely when the fireplace mantel was removed. A plain trim board was also applied to the lower baseboards about this time, which was most likely in conjunction with installation of the oak floorboards.

Walls

The four walls of the southwest bedroom date to the original construction of the house in 1828. The south and west walls are exterior brickwork walls finished with lime plaster adhered directly to the bricks. The north and east walls are wood-framed partitions finished with lime plaster adhered to sawn lath. The walls are mostly covered today with plasterboard installed in 1977, except where it is exposed within three closets on the east and west sides of the room. Complete removal of the plasterboard is necessary to ascertain the extent of the room's surviving early plaster.

Ceiling

The ceiling is covered today with acoustical ceiling tiles installed by the Greenwoods sometime between 1944 and 1976, except in the large closet at the east wall where the painted plaster ceiling is exposed. The story behind the tiles was relayed in 2008 by daughters Joan Olmstead and Doris Depp:

They were all watching television downstairs and they heard a huge crash. When they came upstairs the ceiling (plaster and lath) had fallen in on the bed. They were glad their parents hadn't been in the bed.¹⁵

How much, if any, early ceiling plaster remains above the acoustical tiles is unknown. The original ceiling plaster consisted of lime plaster adhered to sawn lath.

Doorways

There are two doorways in the southwest bedroom: one dating to 1828, the other added circa 1950. Both are described on the following page. See "Closets" for a description of the three closet doorways.

¹⁵ Interview at the Hunt House June 2, 2008. Transcript on file at Women's Rights NHP.

East Doorway

The doorway at the south end of the east wall is an original opening that connects with the upper hall (fig. 110). This doorway retains its original casing and 6-panel door. The casing, featuring cavetto edge molding and rosette corner blocks, matches the casings of the windows and those in the downstairs dining room. The closed-butt hinges of the door are original. Less certain is the white-porcelain doorknob, which may have replaced an earlier latching mechanism.

North Doorway

The doorway at the west end of the north wall is a later opening dating to circa 1950 that leads to the northwest bathroom (fig. 114). Although the bathroom was installed circa 1920, this room was originally accessed from the upper hall. This was changed circa 1950 when a second bathroom was installed in the second story (Room 204), requiring a new doorway for the existing bathroom. The existing plain-board trim, hollow-core door, and modern hardware appear to be later alterations that most likely date to the renovation of the room in 1977.

Windows

There are three original windows in the southwest bedroom: two in the south wall and one in the west wall (figs. 111-113). These windows were described in the 1856 probate inventory of Richard P. Hunt as outfitted with "3 window curtains." Jane C. Hunt's inventory of 1890 was more specific, noting "3 sets lace curtains." The windows retain their original casings, featuring cavetto edge molding and rosette corner blocks (fig. 113).¹⁶ These resemble the casings in the dining room (Room 102). The nine-over-six sashes also appear to be original and unaltered, except for the spring counterbalances that replaced sash cords and weights. There are no sash locks.

Chimney Breast

The projecting chimney breast at the west wall is an original feature of the room that was covered by plasterboard in 1977 (fig. 112). Removal of the plasterboard from the baseboard up to 6-feet high in 2007 revealed brickwork construction finished with a combination of original lime plaster and later cement plaster applied directly to the bricks. A later gray

¹⁶ An 1828 date of installation for the window casings in Room 202 was verified by removing one of the corner blocks in November 2008 to examine the nails attaching it. These were found to be an early machine-cut type with round points commonly made between 1815 and 1835. See Appendix C for additional details.

plaster enclosed the former fireplace opening on the front face and also delineated the missing fireplace mantel (figs. 115 and 116). This mantel measured approximately 4'-2" wide by 4'6" high, not counting the upper shelf that extended beyond the body of the mantel. The mantel still existed in 1890, as indicated by the probate inventory of Jane C. Hunt that listed "1 mantel lambrequin" (a decorative scarf) in the southwest bedroom. The mantel is believed to have been removed, and the fireplace opening enclosed, around 1920. It was missing by the time the Greenwoods purchased the house in 1944, according to Joan Greenwood Olmstead.

Closets

There are three closets in the southwest bedroom: one large closet at the east wall and two smaller closets in the southeast and northwest corners (figs. 110 and 112). The large closet appears to have been installed by the Greenwoods in 1944-45 and the smaller closets by the Olmsteads in 1977. This is based on the closet ceilings, which consist of exposed plaster in the large closet and later acoustical ceiling tiles in the small closets. All three closets appear to have been updated with new plain-board casings and louvered doors during the 1977 remodeling of the room.

Light Fixture

A modern ceiling light with glass shade is probably contemporary with the acoustical ceiling tiles (1944-76). The room was historically lit by "1 pr. Plated candle sticks," according to Richard P. Hunt's probate inventory of 1856. By 1890, the probate inventory of Jane C. Hunt listed a "Candelabra" and "1 gas fixture." Physical evidence of the gas fixture may be found beneath the plasterboard covering the walls.

Heating Equipment

A metal heat register is located at the lower north wall (fig. 114). Although the exact date of this register is not known, a gray plaster patch around it is indicative of its later (circa-1920-45) installation. The room was historically warmed by the fireplace, and possibly by a cast-iron stove in later years.

Paint and Wallpaper Finishes

Analysis of the painted finishes in the southwest bedroom found that the room's woodwork elements have always been painted in shades of cream and white. Oil-based paints containing lead were used in the early years until around 1920, while the most recent

applications used latex paints. The wooden floorboards were found to have a heavy buildup of dirt and a substance that may be wax. This was covered by one layer of mustard-yellow paint applied sometime before oak floorboards were installed around 1920. Less information is available on the historic treatment of the walls and ceiling. Original plaster exposed on the chimney breast at the west wall has a smooth finish and displays no evidence of painted finishes; the exposed plaster walls in the closets are finished with later paint. This suggests that the walls were wallpapered, as confirmed by small scraps of wallpaper observed on the chimney breast. These remnants are of insufficient size to reveal either pattern or colors. The plaster ceiling has not yet been examined. The existing plasterboard walls installed in 1977 are covered with textured wallpaper resembling grass cloth in colors of brown, gold and cream; the ceiling is painted white (figs. 110-115).



Figure 110. Room 202: East wall, June 2007.



Figure 111. Room 202: South wall, June 2007.



Figure 112. Room 202: West wall, June 2007.



Figure 113. Room 202:
Detail of window casing at
west window, June 2007.



Figure 114. Room 202: North wall, June 2007.



Figure 115. Room 202: Original plaster revealed beneath the plasterboard at the chimney breast, August 2007. The brown lines are adhesive residue from the plasterboard. (Compare with pre-demolition photograph at fig. 112.)



Figure 116. Room 202: Detail of the chimney breast showing plaster patch (at arrow) that preserves the outline of the missing fireplace mantel, August 2007.



Figure 117. Room 202: Original floorboards (at arrow) uncovered beneath the later oak flooring in the southeast closet, August 2007.

Room 203 (Northwest Bathroom)

General Information

The small room called the "northwest bathroom" in this report has undergone a number of alterations over the years. It is believed to have been one of two small rooms in the northwest corner of the second story that opened off the upper hall. These rooms were described in Richard P. Hunt's probate inventory of 1856 as a "Bed Room" with "Entry." It was referred to several times in Jane C. Hunt's inventory of 1890 as the "Bed Room (Will's Room)," the "No. West Bedroom," and "Will's Room & Hall adjoining." Conversion of the room to a bathroom is believed to have occurred around 1920, when the north wing containing the original bathroom was demolished. The room was slightly reduced in size at this time by relocating the east partition approximately ____ to the west. This was the only bathroom in the house when it was purchased by the Greenwoods in 1944.¹⁷ It was upgraded with the existing plumbing fixtures and shower around 1950, the same time a new hall bathroom was installed in the east adjoining entry (Room 204). The doorway in the east wall was enclosed at this time and a new doorway created in the south wall. The room was most recently redecorated by the Olmsteads in 1977.



Floor

Two types of flooring cover the floor of the northwest bathroom today. Brown wall-to-wall carpet is in the main room, and sheet flooring with a black marbled design is exposed in the linen closet. It has not yet been determined if the original random-width floorboards survive beneath these modern flooring materials. The sheet flooring could be as early as 1950, while the carpeting was installed sometime after that.

Baseboards

If any historic baseboards remain in the northwest bathroom, they are covered by later materials. Remnants of the room's early baseboards do survive, however, in the east adjacent

¹⁷ Interview with the Greenwood family at the Hunt House June 2, 2008. Transcript on file at Women's Rights NHP.

room (Room 205). These were preserved at the north and south walls when the east partition was relocated ____ to the west. These baseboards are approximately 7-1/2" high with a simple bead at the top edge (figs. 124 and 125).

Walls

Three of the room's original four walls survive today on the north, west, and south sides. The north and west walls are exterior brick walls and the south wall is a wood-framed partition. Lime plaster was originally adhered directly to the brickwork of the exterior walls and to sawn lath on the interior wall. Some of this early plaster survives on the south wall today; it appears to have been completely replaced by later (circa-1920) plaster at the west wall (figs. 122 and 123). A full assessment of the plaster cannot be made until the existing plasterboard is completely removed from the walls.

The existing east wall replaced an earlier wall circa 1920 when the bathroom was first installed. This is a wood-framed partition finished with cement plaster. The original east wall was located approximately ____ to the east, based on physical evidence on the north and south baseboards in the east adjacent room (figs. 124 and 125). All four walls of the room were covered with the existing plasterboard when the bathroom was remodeled by the Greenwoods around 1950.

Ceiling

The original plaster ceiling on sawn lath is preserved above the existing circa-1950 plasterboard ceiling. The full extent of surviving early plaster cannot be ascertained until the existing modern ceiling is completely removed.

Doorways

The two existing doorways date to the remodeling of the northwest bathroom by the Greenwoods circa 1950. The room's one original doorway was demolished around 1920. All three doorways are described below.

South Doorway

The south doorway connects with the southwest bedroom--Room 202 (figs. 118 and 121). This opening, with plain-board casing, was created around 1950. The flush-panel door is a later replacement installed by the Olmsteads in 1977.

East Doorway (Closet)

The doorway to the linen closet is located at the south end of the east wall (fig. 120). Both the closet and its doorway, with plain-board casing and 2-panel door, date to circa 1950.

Missing Doorways

An original doorway connecting with an extension of the hall, called the "entry," was located in an earlier (now missing) east wall. This wall was replaced by the existing relocated east wall circa 1920. This wall also had a doorway, the outline of which is still visible on the Room-204 side of the opening (fig. 132). The casing and door of the doorway were removed, and the opening covered with plasterboard, when the bathroom was remodeled circa 1950.

Although no physical evidence appears to remain of the original doorway, we can make an educated guess as to its appearance based on the surviving doorways in two other back rooms of the house: Rooms 204 and 205. The casing most likely resembled the doorway in Room 204, with mitered corners and cavetto edge molding (fig. 128). The doors of both rooms have 6 panels, as no doubt did the door to Room 203. Hinges would have been a closed-butt type, similar to the unaltered hinges on the door in Room 205.

Windows

The room has one original window opening in the west wall (fig. 122). The opening is all that remains of this historic window. Both the casing and sashes are later replacements. The casing is made of plain boards that most likely date to the remodeling of the bathroom in 1950. The sashes are a vinyl casement type installed sometime between 1977 and 1999 by the Olmsteads. The original sashes would have been 9-over-6, double-hung type, similar to the other windows in the house.

Linen Closet

A built-in linen closet is located in the southeast corner of the room. It has five tiers of wooden shelving and a two-panel door (fig. 120). The linen closet dates to the remodeling of the bathroom circa 1950.

Light Fixtures

The room's existing light fixtures include two strips of vanity lights, one on either side of the medicine cabinet, and one recessed ceiling light (fig. 118). Both are modern fixtures installed

in 1950 or later by the Greenwoods and/or the Olmsteads. No candles, oil lamps, or gas fixtures were mentioned in this room in the probate inventories of Richard P. Hunt in 1856 and Jane C. Hunt in 1890.

Heating Equipment

The only source of heat in the bathroom today is a ceiling-mounted heat lamp (fig. 118). The room appears to have been unheated historically, lacking a chimney for either a fireplace or stove.

Plumbing Fixtures

The bathroom has a lavatory, toilet and shower (figs. 118-120). The arrangement of these fixtures dates to the remodeling of the bathroom by the Greenwoods circa 1950. It had previously been configured with a claw-foot bathtub in the southwest corner of the room,¹⁸ most likely installed by Clifford Beare around 1920.

Lavatory

A pink lavatory with two chrome legs and attached towel bars is mounted to the north wall beneath a mirrored medicine cabinet (figs. 118 and 119). It is identical in style to the yellow lavatory in the adjacent hall bathroom; both were presumably installed at the same time. Manufacturing information stamped on the back side of the yellow lavatory identifies it as having been made by the "Standard" company on May 6, 1949. An installation date of "circa 1950" is therefore used in this report.

Toilet

A brown toilet sits in the northeast corner of the bathroom (fig. 119). This is a later toilet manufactured by the "Kohler" company in 1977, based on dates stamped on the toilet tank and lid.

¹⁸ Interview at the Hunt House with Doris Greenwood Depp, June 2, 2008. Transcript on file at Women's Rights NHP.

Shower

A built-in shower with glass door is centered at the east wall, between the toilet and linen closet (fig. 120). The shower is presumably contemporary with the remodeling of the bathroom circa 1950.

Paint and Wallpaper Finishes

Although little remains of this room's original elements, it was possible to determine some early finish treatments by analyzing the paint on the surviving baseboards in the adjacent east room (Room 204). It was assumed that the missing woodwork elements, such as doorway and window casings, would have been painted the same as the baseboards. The woodwork was found to have been painted only four times between 1828 and circa 1920. The earliest two paintings used a cream-color oil paint that contained lead, similar to the other rooms of the house. The next painting of unknown date grained the woodwork on a cream-color base to imitate wood in a technique known as "graining." The graining could have remained exposed for many years, thus explaining the few number of paint layers. The last painting before 1920 lightened the woodwork with a thick application of white paint. The earliest surviving paint observed on the walls appears to date to 1920. Paint layers applied between 1920 and 1950 are white, light blue, light blue-green, white, and yellow with a high gloss.

A complete remodeling of the bathroom circa 1950 installed plasterboard over the plaster walls and ceiling and replaced all the old woodwork. A pink color scheme prevailed, with pink-color plumbing fixtures coordinating with the pink-and-black plastic tiles on the lower walls. The room was most recently updated by the Olmsteads in 1977 with pink-painted woodwork and patterned foil wallpapers applied to the walls and ceiling (figs. 118-121).



Figure 118. Room 203: North wall, June 2007.



Figure 119. Room 203: Northeast corner, June 2007.



Figure 120. Room 203: East wall, June 2007.



Figure 121. Room 203: Southwest corner, June 2007.



Figure 122. Room 203: West wall with pink-tiled plasterboard of 1950 vintage partially removed to reveal circa-1920 plaster, August 2007.

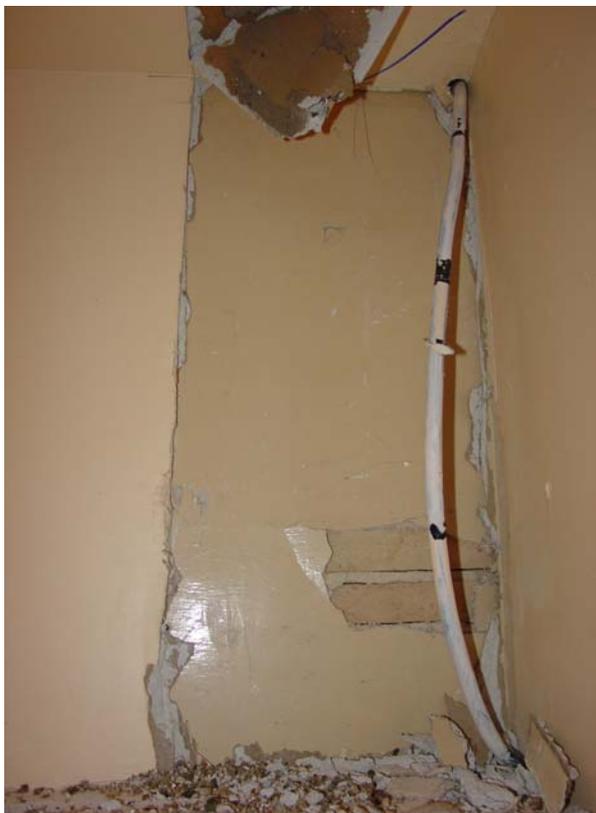


Figure 123. Room 203: South wall of linen closet with circa-1950 plasterboard partially removed to reveal original lath and plaster, August 2007.

Figure 124. Room 204: Remnant of Room 203 baseboard (at arrow) preserved at the north wall of Room 204, April 2008. Note the area of missing paint on the lower baseboard formerly covered by the missing east partition, which was preserved beneath a lower trim board installed circa 1920.



Figure 125. Room 204: Remnant of Room 203 baseboard (at arrow) preserved at the south wall of the closet in Room 204, April 2008. Note the baseboard patch in the location of the original east partition.

Room 204 (North Bathroom)

General Information

The small room called the "north bathroom" in this report appears to have been constructed originally as an extension of the upper hall that led to the northwest bedroom (Room 203). The passage also functioned as a storage area and was the location of the steep attic stair. A doorway connecting with the north wing was added when the wing was heightened to two stories around 1841. The room was referred to in Richard P. Hunt's probate inventory of 1856 as the "Entry" off the northwest "Bed Room." Items listed in the entry that were presumably stored in a closet were "1 Trunk," "2 Carpet Bags," and "1 Galvanic Battery." The room was later mentioned in Jane C. Hunt's probate inventory of 1890 as the "Hall adjoining" the northwest bedroom, then called "Will's Room." Alterations made around 1920 coincided with the removal of the north wing and the installation of a bathroom in the adjacent northwest room (Room 203). The doorway connecting with the wing was converted to a window and the room slightly enlarged by relocating the west partition. The partition of the south closet also appears to have been rebuilt at this time. The room was remodeled as a bathroom about 1950, based on the manufacturing date "K49 [1949], May 6" stamped on the back side of the existing lavatory. The west doorway was then enclosed with plasterboard and a bathtub installed at the west wall. The ceiling was lowered and the room last redecorated in 1977. Modern sheet flooring, plasterboard on the walls, and plumbing fixtures were partially removed by the National Park Service for the architectural investigation in 2007.



Floor

Removal of several layers of sheet flooring in 2007 revealed the room's original random-width floorboards beneath. Some loss and damage has occurred to the floorboards by the installation of plumbing fixtures (figs. 132 and 134).

Baseboards

The lower walls of the room are trimmed with baseboards that are a mixture of original, reused, and later elements. Some of these were preserved behind later plasterboard walls installed circa 1950. The baseboards are described in detail below.

Original Baseboards (1828)

Baseboards that appear to be unmoved from their original locations are at the north and south walls. These are approximately 7-1/2 inches high and have a simple bead molding at the top edge. This includes the entire length of baseboard at the south wall and most of the baseboard at the north wall except the patch beneath the window. In addition, the baseboards in the west adjacent room were incorporated into this room when the west partition wall was relocated farther west, as indicated by physical evidence of the missing wall on the baseboards. A shadow of the missing partition is evident on the north baseboard, and a corresponding patch is in the south baseboard (figs. 124 and 125).

New and Reused Baseboards (Circa 1920)

New plain and beaded baseboards were installed, and beaded baseboards from unknown locations were reused, when the west wall was moved around 1920. This was determined based on the physical appearance of the boards and paint analysis. Reused beaded baseboards are located at the west partition and on the room side of the south closet partition. A beaded baseboard of circa-1920 vintage infills the former doorway opening at the north wall and is located on the closet side of the south partition. A plain baseboard at the west end of the closet was probably also installed at this time. The baseboards on the room side only were finished with a trim board applied to the lower portion of the boards circa 1920. These trim boards are missing today but their former locations are indicated by paint ghosting and paint lines.

Baseboard Alterations (Circa 1950 and 1977)

The baseboards at the west end of the room were covered by the existing bathtub when the bathroom was installed about 1950. A board trimming the lower portions of the baseboards was also removed about this time. The beaded baseboard at the north end of the east wall, beneath the lavatory, appears to have been installed here from some other location circa 1950.

Other work undertaken in 1977 covered the interior walls of the closet, and most of its baseboards with plasterboard and plain-board baseboards 3-3/4" high, except at the east wall

where the baseboard was removed. These modern materials were removed from the closet in 2007.

Walls

Several alterations have been made to the room's walls over the years. The existing walls date from three periods: 1828, circa 1920 and circa 1950. These are described below.

Original surviving walls are located on the north, east, and south sides of the room. The north wall is an exterior brickwork wall; the east and west walls are wood-framed partitions. The exterior wall was finished historically with plaster applied directly to the brickwork, and the partitions with plaster applied to sawn lath. Much of the original plaster at the north and east walls appears to have been replaced with later cement plaster most likely dating to circa 1920; all plaster and some lath has been removed from east wall south of the doorway. The plaster of the south wall inside the closet is by contrast remarkably intact.

Of the room's original west partition, nothing remains except physical evidence on the baseboards. This includes a patch at the south closet baseboard and an unpainted ghost line at the north baseboard, which were preserved beneath a trim board circa 1920 and by the bathtub circa 1950 (figs. 124 and 125). This wall is believed to have been demolished and rebuilt farther west, in its existing location, circa 1920. Also missing is the original partition of the south closet, which was rebuilt in its present location circa 1920 and 1950. Ghosted outlines of the earlier wall, which was in approximately the same location, are preserved on the original floorboards beneath later layers of sheet flooring (fig. 134) and on the plaster ceiling.

Ceiling

A plaster ceiling on sawn lath is concealed above a lowered plasterboard ceiling installed in 1977 (fig. 131). The full extent of original surviving lime plaster cannot be ascertained until the plasterboard ceiling is completely removed.

Doorways

Four doorways are believed to have opened off this room historically—one in each of the room's walls. Of these, only the hall doorway remains today. A wide closet doorway is a later alteration installed in 1977. These doorways, and evidence of the three missing historic doorways, are described on the following page.

East Doorway (Hall)

The existing doorway in the east wall connects with the upper hall (fig. 128). This is an original opening dating to 1828. The unaltered casing features cavetto edge molding and mitered corners. The 6-panel door, while old and similar in style to the three other hall doors, appears to have been reused in this doorway. This is based on the paint analysis that identified paints not matching the room's painted finishes. In addition, shims attached to the north jamb and to the door itself indicate the door was refitted for this doorway. Remnants of screw holes on the north edge of the door also indicate the door was originally hinged on this side. The existing loose-pin hinges were patented in 1872 and therefore post-date 1848. The existing white ceramic door knobs are also later.

South Doorway (Closet—Existing and Missing)

A wide doorway opening onto the south closet is a later alteration dating to circa 1950 (fig. 129). The widening of this doorway was probably prompted by the installation of a washer and dryer in the closet. The casing consists of plain boards; the door is an accordion type made of vinyl. Close examination of ghosting on the original floorboards may pinpoint the location of an earlier doorway.

North Doorway (North Wing—Missing)

A doorway was once located in the exterior north wall, based on physical evidence of a brickwork patch beneath the existing window. This doorway connected with the now missing north wing. A likely date for the doorway is 1841, based on invoices of that date that suggest the north wing was enlarged at that time. The doorway was probably converted to a window when the wing was demolished circa 1920. See "Windows" for additional information.

West Doorway (Northwest Bedroom—Missing)

A doorway in the original (now missing) west partition led to the northwest bedroom (Room 203). No physical evidence of this doorway remains today, although a patch and ghosting in the north and south baseboards are indicative of the missing wall's location. Floorboards that may have retained an imprint of the doorway's former threshold have unfortunately been removed from this area.

A doorway was also installed in the new partition when it was constructed farther west circa 1920. The doorway opening was preserved in the wall beneath a covering of circa-1950 plasterboard (fig. 132). Other doorway elements, including the frame, casing, and door, were removed at that time. Interestingly, the casing appears to have corner blocks, unlike the

original casing at the hall doorway that has mitered corners. An explanation for this may be that a casing removed from one of the demolished wings was reused at this doorway circa 1920.

Windows

This room is believed to have had no window when it was constructed in 1828. Natural light would have been provided by windows in the adjacent hall and the northwest bedroom. The existing window in the north wall appears to have been converted from a doorway when the north wing was demolished circa 1920 (figs. 126 and 127). The plain-board window casing dates to this time, as does the baseboard patch beneath the window, according to the results of the paint analysis. The vinyl casement sashes are modern, installed in 1977 or later.

Closet

It is assumed that an early closet was located in this room based on the 1856 inventory of Richard P. Hunt that described "1 Trunk," "2 Carpet Bags," and "1 Galvanic Battery." The closet appears to have occupied the same location as the existing closet on the south side of the room, as indicated by ghosted images of the missing partition preserved on the original floorboards. The wood-framed partitions of the existing closet date to circa 1920. A wide doorway with vinyl accordion door was installed around 1950 when the room was converted to a bathroom, and the closet partition in the vicinity of the doorway was replaced by plasterboard (figs. 128 and 129).

Attic Stair

A small ceiling hatch in the southeast corner of the closet historically provided access to the attic (fig. 157). The hatch is framed with wood and enclosed with a board-and-batten door with closed-butt hinges and wrought-iron hooks. The hatch opening measures 3 feet long by 2 feet 3-1/2 inches wide. The hatch was reached by means of a permanently installed ladder stair. Although the stair is missing today, its ghosted image is clearly outlined on the south closet wall and floorboards (fig. 133). The stair measured approximately 2 feet wide. The hatch became inaccessible when a lower plasterboard ceiling was installed in 1977. The hatch and its attached stair were replaced by a folding attic stair installed in the ceiling of the upper hall (fig. 106).

Light Fixtures

Remnants of gas-light piping installed sometime between 1856 and 1859 are preserved beneath the floorboards of the room. Lighting is provided today by modern electric ceiling lights installed in 1977: one in the main room (fig. 130), the other in the closet. A horizontal strip of vanity lights is also located above the medicine cabinet at the east wall (figs. 127 and 128).

Heating Equipment

An electric heat lamp in the lowered plasterboard ceiling dates to the remodeling of the bathroom in 1977 (fig. 130). There is no other source of heat in this room.

Plumbing Fixtures

This room was converted to a bathroom by the Greenwood family after their purchase of the house in August 1944, according to daughters Joan Olmstead and Doris Depp. Joan recalled that this occurred "during the war" (circa 1944-45), although a manufacturing stamp of May K49" on the back side of the lavatory indicates the date was sometime after May 1949 ("circa 1950" is used in this report). The existing yellow plumbing fixtures were made by the Standard Company. These are described in detail below.

Lavatory

A yellow lavatory is mounted to the wall below a mirrored medicine cabinet at the north end of the east wall (figs. 127 and 128). As noted above, a manufacturing stamp embossed on the back (wall) side identifies it as having been manufactured on May 6, 1949 (fig. 135). Also stamped on the back is "F125 20 01" and "Made in USA." It is identical in style to the pink lavatory in the northwest bathroom (Room 203).

Toilet

A yellow toilet made by the Standard company sits at the north wall beneath the window (figs. 126 and 127). The light-brown tank and cover are later replacements.

Bathtub

A yellow cast-iron bathtub with full apron made by the Standard Company occupies the west end of the room (fig. 126). A fiberglass liner at the upper walls was probably installed in 1977. The bathtub blocks an earlier doorway that was enclosed when the bathtub was installed circa 1950. A small doorway to access the plumbing of the bathtub is located in the lower north wall of the adjacent closet.

Paint and Wallpaper Finishes

The woodwork of this room, like the rest of the house, was originally finished with a cream, lead-based paint containing lead, according to the findings of the paint analysis. The walls appear to have been painted in the early years in shades of cream-yellow, white, cream, and yellow. The woodwork was next given a grained finish on a cream-yellow ground, except for the attic ceiling hatch that was simply painted with the ground coat. The exact date of this graining is unknown. The graining in the closet was lightened with white paint sometime before 1920, but it was retained in the main room.

The room was remodeled circa 1920 with a new window and rebuilt partitions; the woodwork was painted white and wallpaper was most likely hung on the walls, although no samples survive today. A striped pink-and-white wallpaper with coordinating border, also used in the upper and lower halls, is believed to have been installed by the Greenwoods shortly after they purchased the house in 1944 (figs. 132 and C-3 in Appendix C). This wallpaper appears to have been retained when the room was converted to a bathroom circa 1950. It was later covered by gold-and-silver wallpaper featuring a geometric pattern with tree branches around 1960, which was also installed in the halls and downstairs toilet room (fig. 131). The room was most recently updated in 1977 with a lowered ceiling and geometric wallpaper in pastel colors applied to the walls and ceiling (figs. 126-130). Ceramic tiles may have replaced existing circa-1950 plastic tiles in 1977. The woodwork has been painted various shades of white and cream since 1920.



Figure 126. Room 204: Northwest corner, June 2007.



Figure 127. Room 204: Northeast corner, June 2007.



Figure 128. Room 204: Doorway to Room 201 at east wall, June 2007.



Figure 129. Room 204: Southeast corner at closet, June 2007.



Figure 130. Room 204: Ceiling looking north, June 2007.



Figure 131. Room 204: East plaster wall and ceiling above existing plasterboard ceiling, June 2007. Note circa-1960 wallpaper (at arrow).



Figure 132. Room 204: Early doorway (at arrow) enclosed with later studs and plasterboard uncovered at the west wall of the former bathtub enclosure, April 2008. (Compare with pre-demolition photograph at fig. 126.)



Figure 133. Room 204: Shadow of the missing attic stair on original plaster (at arrow) discovered beneath later plasterboard at the south wall, southeast corner, April 2008. (Compare with pre-demolition photograph at fig. 129.)



Figure 134. Room 204: Original floorboards revealed beneath later sheet flooring, view looking north, April 2008.

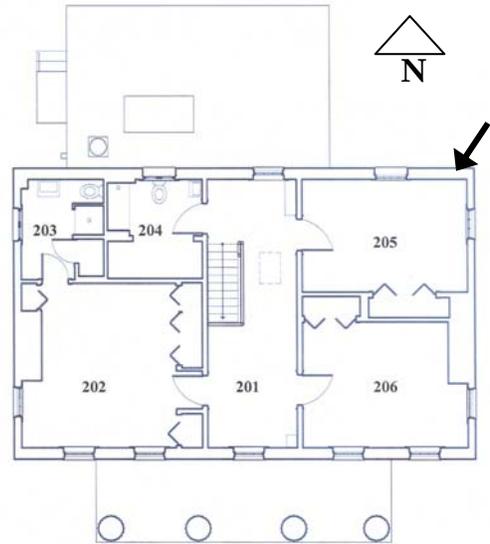


Figure 135. Room 204: Back side of the lavatory embossed with the date of manufacture, "K49, May 6" (at arrow), April 2008. (See intact lavatory at fig. 127.)

Room 205 (Northeast Bedroom)

General Information

The northeast bedroom is located in the northeast corner of the second story. The room was referred to in Richard P. Hunt's probate inventory of 1856 as the "North East Bed Room," and in Jane C. Hunt's probate inventory of 1890 as the "Bed Room, North East." No information has yet been found on which Hunt family member(s) occupied this room. Few alterations appear to have been made until the 20th century. A closet was added to the south wall in 1944-45 and a window installed in the north wall around 1960. Ceiling tiles were applied to the ceiling by the Greenwoods sometime between 1944 and 1976. The room was most recently remodeled in 1977 with new closet doors and plasterboard applied to the walls.



Floor

There are three layers of flooring in the northeast bedroom: original floorboards, oak floorboards, and wall-to-wall carpet. The original floor consists of random-width floorboards. These were historically covered by "1 carpet," according to the 1856 probate inventory of Richard P. Hunt. No mention of carpeting was made in Jane C. Hunt's probate inventory of 1890. A more permanent installation of oak floorboards was nailed to the old floorboards circa 1920. These were in turn overlaid by wall-to-wall carpeting around 1977. The floor of the north closet, installed in 1944-45, was originally part of the southwest bedroom (Room 206).

Baseboards

The room retains most of its original baseboards. These are approximately 7+" high (as measured from the existing floor height), with simple bead detail at the top edge. A plain trim board attached to the lower portion of the baseboards is believed to have been installed about 1920, at the same time as the oak floorboards. A section of baseboard was removed circa 1944-45 for the closet doorway. The closet interior has two plain baseboards (with no molding) on the south and west walls that are contemporary with the closet. The original

baseboard at the east wall of the closet matches that of the adjacent southeast bedroom (Room 206), in which it was originally located (fig. 141).

Walls

The four original walls of the northeast bedroom are mostly intact today. The north and east walls are exterior brickwork walls; the south and west walls are interior wood-framed partitions. The exterior walls were finished with lime plaster applied directly to the brickwork, and the interior walls with plaster applied to sawn lath. A portion of the south wall was removed in 1944-45 to create a doorway for the existing closet. The partitions of this closet are finished with plasterboard. The walls of the room were most recently covered with plasterboard in 1977. A complete assessment of the original surviving plaster will require removal of the plasterboard.

Ceiling

The ceiling was originally finished with lime plaster applied to sawn lath. Today, the plaster ceiling is concealed by ceiling tiles attached to wood battens installed by the Greenwoods (1944-76)—fig. 140. How much of the original ceiling plaster remains cannot be determined until the ceiling tiles are removed. The exposed plaster ceiling in the closet was once part of the southwest bedroom (Room 206).

Doorways

The northeast bedroom has one original doorway in the west wall that connects with the upper hall (figs. 136 and 142). This doorway retains its original casing with ovolo edge molding. The casing is similar to those in the parlor and hall, except that the corners of the bedroom casing are mitered (with no corner blocks). The 6-panel door is hung on closed-butt hinges and also appears to be unaltered, except for the door latch with mineral knobs (patented 1841). See "Closet" for a description of the closet doorway.

Windows

There are two windows in the northeast bedroom: one in the east wall, the other in the north wall. Of these two windows, only the east window is historic; the north window is a later opening installed around 1960.

East Window

The window in the east wall is an original opening dating to 1828 (fig. 138). This window retains its historic casing with ovolo edge molding, mitered corners, and 9-over-6 sashes. Spring counterbalances have replaced the original sash cords and weights; there is no sash lock hardware.

North Window

The window in the north wall was installed by the Greenwood family circa 1960. This window has a plain-board casing and 8-over-8 sashes (fig. 137).

Closet

A closet with wide doorway is located at the north wall of Room 205 (figs. 139 and 141). The closet was created in 1944-45 by partitioning space in the adjacent southeast bedroom (Room 206) and removing a large portion of the original wall to make a wide doorway. The interior south and west walls of the closet are plasterboard; the east wall and ceiling are painted plaster. The baseboard on the east closet wall matches the original baseboards in the adjacent southeast bedroom, while plain boards dating to 1944-45 trim the south and west walls. The closet doorway appears to have been updated in 1977 with new plain-board casing and louvered doors, based on the findings of the paint analysis.

Light Fixtures

One electric light fixture with glass shade is mounted to the ceiling of the northeast bedroom (fig. 140). It is identical in style to the ceiling light in the southeast bedroom (Room 206). No candles, oil lamps or gas fixtures were mentioned in this room in the probate inventories of Richard P. Hunt in 1856 and Jane C. Hunt in 1890.

Heating Equipment

This room appears to have had no source of heat historically, lacking both a chimney and fireplace. Warm air is supplied to the room today through a metal grate at the west wall north of the hall doorway (figs. 136 and 142). This is supplemented by an electric baseboard heater in the southwest corner of the room that is controlled by a Honeywell thermostat mounted to the south wall east of the closet (fig. 139). The metal grate is thought to have been installed by the Greenwoods around 1945 and the electric heater by the Olmsteads around 1977.

Paint and Wallpaper Finishes

The original woodwork elements of the northeast bedroom were first painted with a cream-color oil paint containing lead, similar to the rest of the house, according to the findings of the paint analysis. These included the baseboards, doorway and window casings, 6-panel door, and window sashes. At some unknown date the woodwork was given a grained finish on a yellow base coat to imitate wood graining. This grained finish appears to have been exposed for some time, based on the poor adhesion of the later painted finish (figs. 142 and 143).¹⁹ The graining was later lightened with a white, lead-based paint sometime before 1920. Subsequent paintings of the woodwork were in shades of white, cream, and pale yellow. The woodwork is painted white today.

Less information is available on the early finishes of the walls and ceiling. The walls were most likely finished with wallpaper in the 19th century, since the earliest wall paint was applied in 1920 or later.²⁰ The walls were first painted green, followed by two layers of white, then two layers of light yellow. Former owner Joan Olmstead recalled that the walls were yellow when she and her husband moved back to the house to care for her mother in 1976. The walls were covered with plasterboard and finished with the existing floral wallpaper in 1977 (figs. 136-139).

The northwest corner of the ceiling, where a small area of tiles was removed, was found to have a modern gray-cement plaster with white skim coat and one layer of cream-color paint. The rest of the ceiling remains covered with the ceiling tiles installed by the Greenwoods (1944-76). Complete removal of the later tiles is required to determine if any original plaster and painted finishes survive in the northeast bedroom.

¹⁹ The graining was partially exposed on the door of the northeast bedroom in 2007 by shearing off the later paint layers with the blade of an X-Acto knife.

²⁰ Red fluorescence exhibited by the paint layers under ultraviolet light is indicative of titanium dioxide, which was used in paints beginning around 1920.



Figure 136. Room 205: West wall, June 2007.



Figure 137. Room 205: Northwest corner, June 2007.



Figure 138. Room 205: East wall, June 2007.



Figure 139. Room 205: South wall, June 2007.



Figure 140. Room 205: Ceiling looking west, June 2007.



Figure 141. Room 205: Interior of closet at south wall, June 2007. Detail of the baseboard at the east wall of the closet (at arrow), which was originally in Room 206.





Figure 142. Room 205: West doorway showing graining partially exposed on the lower door panels, August 2007.

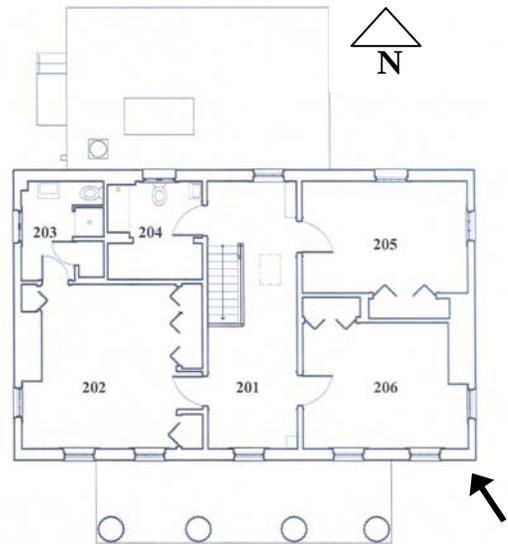
Figure 143. Room 205: Detail of graining exposed on the lower panel of the west door, August 2007.



Room 206 (Southeast Bedroom)

General Information

The southeast bedroom is located in the southeast corner of the second story. It was called the "Bed Room over Parlor" in Richard P. Hunt's probate inventory of 1856, and the "Bed Room, South East" in Jane C. Hunt's probate inventory of 1890. This room, like the southwest bedroom, was originally equipped with a fireplace. The fireplace and mantel were removed and the original floorboards covered with oak flooring around 1920. Plasterboard partitions for two closets (one for Room 205) were installed at the north wall in 1944-45. Collapse of the ceiling plaster in the southwest bedroom prompted the installation of ceiling tiles in several bedrooms, including this one, sometime between 1944 and 1976. The most recent remodeling in 1977 covered the plaster walls with plasterboard and the floor with wall-to-wall carpeting. The room was most recently occupied by Tom Olmstead, son of Joan and Thomas Olmstead.



Floor

There are three layers of flooring in the northeast bedroom: original floorboards, oak floorboards, and wall-to-wall carpet. The original floor consists of random-width floorboards. These were historically covered by "1 carpet," according to the 1856 probate inventory of Richard P. Hunt. Jane C. Hunt's probate inventory of 1890 recorded "2 floor mats" and a "carpet" in this room. A more permanent installation of oak floorboards was nailed to the old floorboards circa 1920. These were in turn overlaid by wall-to-wall carpeting around 1977.

Baseboards

Original molded baseboards approximately 8+\" tall finish the lower walls of the room (fig. 149). These baseboards are identical in style to baseboards in the parlor (Room 106) and the lower and upper halls (Rooms 101 and 201). A later baseboard that is similar, but not identical, in style is attached to the front of the chimney breast at the east wall. It most likely dates to the removal of the fireplace mantel circa 1920. Plain trim boards attached to the

lower baseboards were most likely installed at the same time as the oak floorboards, also around 1920. The baseboard at the north plasterboard wall, installed in 1944-45, is a plain board with no lower trim board.

Walls

The four original walls of the southeast bedroom are mostly intact today. The south and east walls are exterior brickwork walls; the north and west walls are interior wood-framed partitions. The exterior walls were finished with lime plaster applied directly to the brickwork, and the interior walls with plaster applied to sawn lath. A plasterboard partition was installed on the north side of the room to create two closets in 1944-45: one for this room, the other for the adjacent northeast room (Room 205). A portion of the original north wall was also removed at this time to create a doorway for a closet in Room 205. The remaining east, south, and west walls were later covered with plasterboard in 1977. A complete assessment of the room's original plaster walls will require removal of the plasterboard.

Ceiling

The ceiling was originally finished with lime plaster applied to sawn lath. Today, the plaster ceiling is concealed by ceiling tiles attached to wooden battens installed by the Greenwoods (1944-76), except in the closets of Rooms 205 and 206 where painted plaster is exposed. A small section of tiles was removed in 2007 in the center of the room to reveal the painted plaster (fig. 148). The entire extent of remaining plaster cannot be determined until the ceiling tiles are completely removed.

Doorways

The northeast bedroom has one original doorway in the west wall that connects with the upper hall (fig. 144). This doorway retains its original casing with ovolo edge molding and rosette corner blocks. The casing is identical to those in the parlor (Room 106) and the lower and upper halls (Rooms 101 and 201). The 6-panel door is hung on original closed-butt hinges. The metal door knobs and latch are modern. See "Closet" for a description of the closet doorway.

Windows

There are three original windows in the southeast bedroom: two in the south wall and one in the east wall (figs. 146 and 147). These windows were referred to in the 1856 probate inventory of Richard P. Hunt as outfitted with "3 window curtains." Jane C. Hunt's

inventory of 1890 was more specific, describing "4 lace curtains, cornices (1 not up)," and "3 window shades & fixtures." The windows retain their original casings, featuring ovolo edge molding and rosette corner blocks, which resemble the window casings of the parlor (Room 106) and halls (Rooms 101 and 201).²¹ The nine-over-six sashes also appear to be original and unaltered, except for the spring counterbalances that replaced sash cords and weights. There are no sash locks.

Chimney Breast

The projecting chimney breast at the east wall is an original feature of the room that was covered with plasterboard in 1944-45 or 1977 (fig. 146). Removal of the plasterboard from the baseboard up to 6-feet high in 2007 revealed brickwork construction finished with a combination of original lime plaster and later cement plaster applied directly to the bricks. The later gray plaster enclosed the former fireplace opening on the front face and also delineated the missing fireplace mantel (fig. 150). This mantel measured approximately 4' 7-1/2" high; the width could not be determined because of the later closet partition installed on the north side in 1944-45. The mantel is believed to have been removed, and the fireplace opening enclosed, around 1920. It was missing by the time the Greenwoods purchased the house in 1944, according to Joan Greenwood Olmstead.

Closets

New closets for the southeast and northeast bedrooms were created by installing new plasterboard partitions at the north wall of the southeast bedroom circa 1944-45 (fig. 145). These are side-by-side closets, with the closet for this room (Room 206) located in the northwest corner. A portion of the room's north wall was removed at this time to create a wide doorway for the northeast bedroom closet (Room 205). The doorway for the Room-206 closet is in the plasterboard partition. The south and east walls of this closet are plasterboard; painted plaster remains exposed at the north and west walls and ceiling. Likewise, the east plaster wall and ceiling of this room are exposed in the closet of the northeast bedroom (Room 205). Early baseboards were also retained in the two closets (figs. 141 and 149). The closet doorways appear to have been modernized in 1977 with new plain-board casings and louvered doors, based on the findings of the paint analysis.

²¹ An 1828 date of installation for the window casings in Room 206 was verified by removing one of the corner blocks in November 2008 to examine the nails attaching it. These were found to be an early machine-cut type with round points commonly made between 1815 and 1835. See Appendix C for additional details.

Light Fixtures

One electric light fixture with glass shade is mounted to the ceiling of this room (fig. 148). It is identical in style to the ceiling light in the northeast bedroom (Room 205). No candles, oil lamps, or gas fixtures were mentioned in this room in the probate inventories of Richard P. Hunt in 1856 and Jane C. Hunt in 1890.

Heating Equipment

A metal heat register is located at the lower west wall (fig. 144). This appears to be a modern register installed by the Greenwood family around 1944-45. The room was historically warmed by the fireplace, and possibly by a cast-iron stove in later years.

Paint and Wallpaper Finishes

The original woodwork elements of the southeast bedroom were first painted with a cream-color oil paint containing lead, similar to the rest of the house, according to the findings of the paint analysis. These included the baseboards, doorway and window casings, 6-panel door, and window sashes. At some unknown date the woodwork was given a grained finish on a cream base coat to imitate wood graining. This graining appears to have been exposed for some time, based on the poor adhesion of the later painted finishes.²² The graining was later lightened with a white, lead-based paint sometime before 1920. Subsequent paintings of the woodwork were in shades of white and cream. The woodwork is painted yellow today.

The walls were presumably wallpapered historically, lacking physical evidence of paint on the original plaster of the chimney breast. Paint on the exposed plaster walls of the closets is contemporary with the closet installation of 1944-45. The room itself appears to have been wallpapered by 1953 with a basket-weave pattern, based on a photograph of that date in the album of Joan Olmstead (fig. C-5 in Appendix C). The room's existing plasterboard walls are finished today with two different wallpapers dating to 1977. A yellow grass-cloth pattern is on the west, south, and east walls, and a thematic wallpaper is on the north wall and chimney breast (figs. 144-147).

The plaster ceiling appears to have been painted with a water-soluble calcimine historically, based on the results of the paint analysis. Ten layers of paint were observed in the one paint sample removed from the plaster ceiling. Of these, the first nine were water-soluble calcimine paints. Most of these layers were white, except the second painting that was pigmented pink and the fifth painting that was yellow. No definite date could be assigned to these colored paint layers. The most recent white paint was applied sometime before installation of the ceiling tiles by the Greenwood family (1944-76).

²² The graining was partially exposed on the door of the northeast bedroom in 2007 by shearing off the later paint layers with the blade of an X-Acto knife.



Figure 144. Room 206: West wall, June 2007.



Figure 145. Room 206: North wall, June 2007.



Figure 146. Room 206: East wall, June 2007.



Figure 147. Room 206: South wall, June 2007.



Figure 148. Room 206: Ceiling looking east, June 2007.



Figure 149. Room 206: Interior of north closet, June 2007. Detail of the room's original baseboard in the northwest corner of the closet is shown above (at arrow). The lower trim board was applied circa 1920.

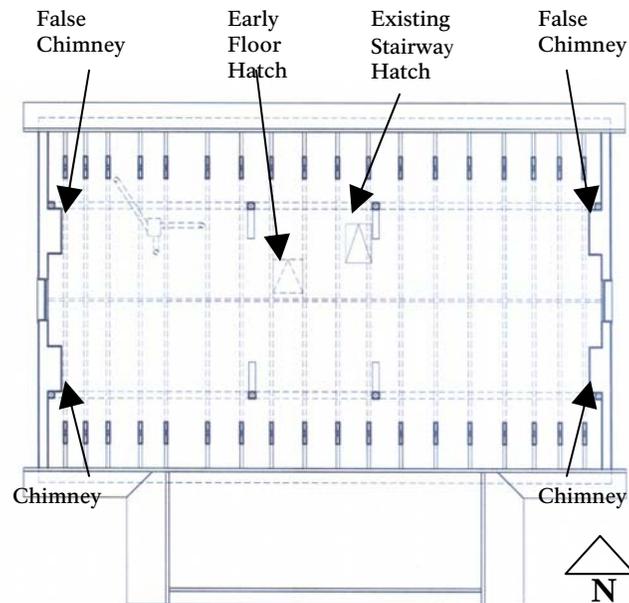


Figure 150. Room 206: Detail of the chimney breast beneath later plasterboard, August 2007. Note the cement-plaster patch (at arrow) that preserves the outline of the missing fireplace mantel.

Attic

General Information

The attic is a historic feature of the Hunt House. Physical evidence preserved at the east and west end walls indicates the roof was raised approximately 2 feet and that the brickwork originally extended above the level of the roof, most likely in "stepped" fashion. This alteration is thought to have occurred around 1841 to enable the installation of a wide, Greek-Revival style cornice. Original, unaltered elements in the attic include wide floorboards, a floor hatch, roof framing members, and roof sheathing boards. A folding stair was installed by the Olmsteads in 1977. Two layers of new pink fiberglass insulation were laid on the floor by the National Park Service in 2007.



Floor

The floor of the attic is framed by two north-south floor beams that support floor joists oriented in an east-west direction. These are covered by a single layer of floorboards of variable width, from 12" to 16" wide (figs. 156 and 157). The floorboards are nailed to the floor framing and oriented in a north-south direction. They are plain boards with no tongue-and-groove interface on the sides. As mentioned above, the floorboards were covered with two layers of pink fiberglass insulation by the National Park Service in 2007.

Walls

The brickwork walls of the attic were constructed in 1828 and circa 1841. The east and west end walls of the attic date to the original construction of the house in 1828 (figs. 151 and 153). They are particularly significant for the physical evidence they retain of the building's original features. Early lime plaster applied directly to the brickwork remains today, which clearly delineates the original lower roof height. Metal straps that secured the two roof purlins remain embedded in place the walls (fig. 152), made obsolete by repositioning of the

purlins when the roof was raised to its present height around 1841. It is also evident from the surviving brickwork that the walls originally extended above the height of the roof, possibly in a "stepped" fashion.

The lower brickwork walls on the north and south sides of the attic are later, dating to the raising of the roof circa 1841. Close examination of these walls reveals they are butted to, not integral with, the original east and west end walls. There is no plaster finish on these later walls, which are covered on the exterior side by a wide, Greek-Revival style cornice.

Doorways (Floor and Roof Hatches)

Original access to the attic was through a small hatch in the floor (fig. 157). The opening of this hatch, which remains today, measures approximately 3-feet long by 2-feet 3-1/2 inches wide. It has a deep wooden frame and a board-and-batten door made of two wide boards. Door hardware includes two early wrought-iron hooks (one on the attic side, the other on the room side) and two closed-butt hinges. The hatch was located in the ceiling of the entry off the northwest bedroom (Room 204) and had a steep ladder-style stair. It was closed off by a plasterboard ceiling in 1977. In its place was installed the existing large opening in the ceiling of the upper hall, equipped with a built-in folding stair (fig. 156). A hatch near the peak of the roof on the back (north) side also enables access to the roof from the attic. The date of this opening is not known.

Windows

There are two windows in the attic: one in the east wall, the other in the west wall (figs. 151 and 153). These appear to be original and unaltered, judging by the early wall plaster that abuts the wood framing of the openings. Two pairs of 6-over-6 sashes, one for each window, are stored in the attic. The through-mortise construction of these sashes and the style of their muntins suggest that these too are original, dating to 1828.

Ceiling (Roof)

The ceiling of the attic consists of the exposed framing and sheathing boards of the roof (fig. 155). These elements appear to date to the construction of the house in 1828, including two hand-hewn purlins and reciprocal-sawn rafters and sheathing boards. The sheathing boards are of variable sizes, ranging in width from 12 to 16 inches. The roof has been raised approximately 2 feet, according to physical evidence of the original roof preserved at the east and west end walls (figs. 151 and 153). This consists of intact original plaster that clearly outlines the position of the original roof. Heightening of the roof is believed to have occurred during a remodeling of the house in 1841 to accommodate the existing wide cornice in the Greek-Revival style.

Chimneys

Four chimneys are located in the attic: two each at the east and west end walls (figs.151 and 153). The chimneys are constructed of brick and covered with plaster up to the level of the original (lower) roofline. Of these four chimneys, only the two on the front (south) side of the house are functional. The two chimneys on the back (north) side are false, not extending below the level of the attic floorboards. That all four chimneys are original is certain, based on their coating of early plaster that predates the raising of the roof.

Light Fixtures

A single exposed light bulb in a porcelain base is mounted to a rafter in the center of the attic (fig. 154). Natural light is provided by the two windows in the east and west end walls.

Attic Fan

A large attic fan sits in the lower half of the east window (fig. 151), which is operated by a switch in the upper hall. Although the exact date of this fan is unknown, it was most likely installed during the ownership of the Olmsteads (1976-99). Contemporary with the fan are louvers in the lower half of the west window that are thermostatically operated (fig. 153).

Painted Finishes

The only painted finishes in the attic are found on the detached 6-over-6 window sashes. There are no painted finishes on the floorboards, roof framing, sheathing boards, plaster, or exposed brickwork. This suggests the attic was not occupied as a living space but was used to store items that could fit through the small floor hatch.



Figure 151. Attic:
View looking east,
June 2007. Note the
white plastered wall
and line of the
original lower roof
(at upper arrow).



Figure 152. Attic Details:
Left: Southeast corner
showing the original reused
roof purlin and the iron strap
that formerly supported it (at
arrow).

Below: Indentation in the
floorboard beneath the iron
strap (at arrow) is evidence of
an early post that supported
the purlin.





Figure 153. Attic: View looking west, June 2007.



Figure 154. Attic: View looking north, June 2007.



Figure 155. Attic: Roof framing, view looking west, June 2007.



Figure 156. Attic: Modern hatch with folding stair, view looking north, June 2007. The original wide floorboards can be seen to the left of the hatch.

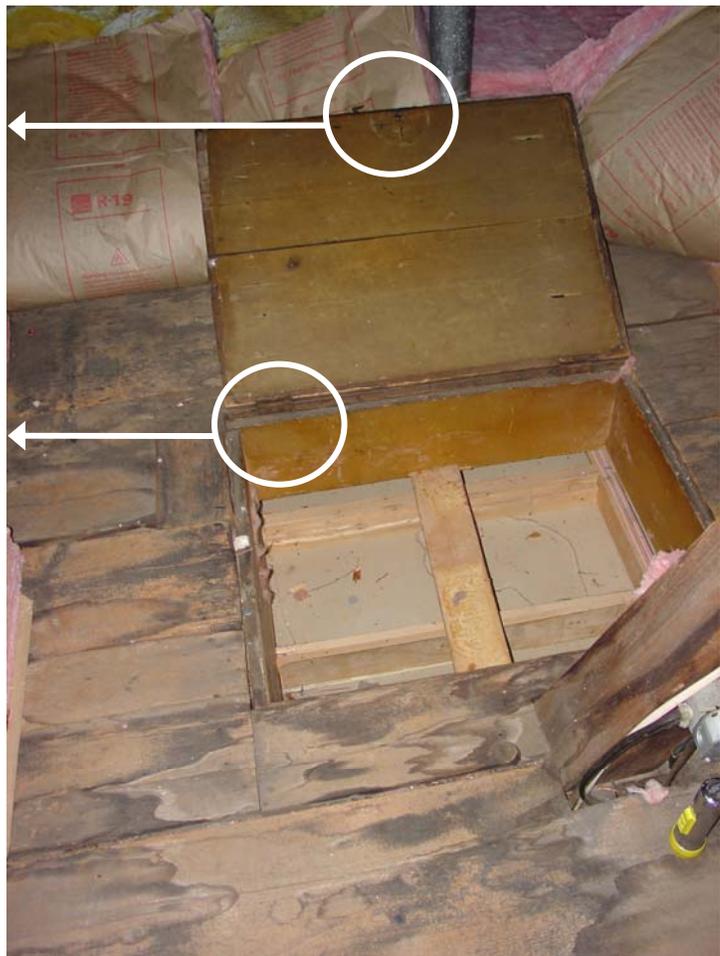


Figure 157. Attic: The original attic hatch (right) retains its early hardware, including wrought-iron hook (above) and closed-butt hinges (below). June 2007.

UTILITIES

Gas Lighting

Gas light fixtures had supplemented candles and oil lamps in the Hunt House sometime between 1856 and 1859, according to documentation provided by the probate inventories of Richard P. Hunt. Distribution of gas was administered by the "Seneca Falls and Waterloo Gas Co.," listed at 165 Main Street, Waterloo, in the local directory for 1862-63. The Hunt House was only a short distance from the "Gas Reservoir," which was housed in a round building shown on the south side of Main Street on the Bird's-Eye View map of 1873. No gas light fixtures survive in the house today, although the gas piping that supplied the fixtures remains concealed beneath the floorboards and within the plaster walls.

Electrical

Electric lighting is thought to have been first installed in the house around 1920 by Clifford Beare. The last owner of the house, Joan Greenwood Olmsted, recalled in an interview on June 2, 2008, that "when we got here [in 1944], there was just one light hanging from the center of each ceiling and no outlets." The electrical system has been completely upgraded since that time. Electrical service enters the Hunt House at the southwest corner of the house. The main electrical panel is in the southwest corner of the cellar. A secondary panel for the circa-1960 back addition and outbuildings is at the north wall of the cellar. The back room and the northeast bedroom (Rooms 104 and 205) are warmed with electric baseboard heat. All light fixtures have been replaced and electrical outlets installed in every room since 1944.

Heating

The Hunt House was probably warmed in 1828 by heat provided by the four fireplaces in the front rooms of the house and by the cooking fireplace and/or stove in the rear kitchen wing. Stoves were noted as being "in and about the residence" by 1856, according to the initial probate inventory of Richard P. Hunt undertaken in December of that year. These were more specifically described in a subsequent probate inventory dated September 12, 1859, as "1 cooking stove & furniture" and "2 air-tight stoves." A cook stove was in the kitchen and another stove was in the dining room by 1890, as noted in the probate inventory of Jane C. Hunt dated February 7 of that year. There may also have been a furnace for central heating of the house by this time, judging by the large amount of coal (five tons) then stored in the cellar. Its omission from the inventory would not have been surprising since it was most

likely considered to be a built-in component of the house. A loose cast iron door that may have been from this early furnace, cast with the name "Richardson, Boynton & Co., New York," is stored in the cellar today.²³

The daughters of Irving and Marie Greenwood remember that the house was heated by a coal-fueled furnace when they moved there in 1944. The Greenwoods later changed the fuel to oil, installed new ductwork, and finally converted to natural gas. A new gas furnace was most recently installed by the National Park Service in 2007.

Plumbing

It is not known exactly when plumbing was installed in the Hunt House. Letters written by sisters Mary and Sarah Hunt to their brother Richard Hunt in 1852 reported the "bath-room" near the nursery had been newly outfitted with a mahogany "Bath Contrivance" to hold the tin washtub.²⁴ The bathroom was not mentioned in Richard P. Hunt's probate inventory in 1856, perhaps because it contained no items of notable value. Four of the bedrooms were, however, noted as each having a "wash stand ewer [pitcher] & basin." The "Bath Room" was finally listed in Jane C. Hunt's probate inventory of 1890. Its placement in the inventory suggests it was located adjacent to the nursery in the first story of the north wing, which was demolished around 1920. No plumbing fixtures were described in the bathroom, which appears to have had a closet for cleaning supplies and other items including "3 Brushes; 1 Carpet stretcher; 1 Camp chair; [and] 1 workbasket, whisk broom & dust pan." Interestingly, the bedroom north of the sitting room was still furnished in 1890 with "1 washbowl, cup & tray," the northeast bedroom with "1 commode," the northwest bedroom with "1 washstand," and the southwest bedroom with "1 washstand marble top" and "1 towel rack."

No information has yet been found to indicate when plumbing was introduced to provide running water to the bathroom and kitchen. A well that is paved over today was located in the back yard, according to recent interview with the former owners of the house.²⁵ "Water plants" were available in Waterloo by 1903, and a sanitary sewer system had been completed in 1915, but it is not known when the Hunt House was connected to these services.²⁶

The earliest plumbing in the main house was most likely installed by Clifford Beare circa 1920, when the northwest corner room was remodeled as a kitchen and a bathroom was

²³ Trade catalogs for "Richardson, Boynton & Co." and advertisements dated 1863, 1885, 1886, 1900, 1913, and 1931, indicate the company's name changed to "Richardson & Boynton Co." sometime between 1863 and 1885.

²⁴ Letters from Mary and Sarah Hunt to Richard Hunt, Jr., April 4, 18[52?], cat. #50.4; and Aug. 31, 1852, cat. #41.1. The Hunt Family Papers, Women's Rights NHP.

²⁵ Interview with members of the Greenwood family at the Hunt House June 2, 2008, on file at Women's Rights NHP.

²⁶ "Grip's" *Historical Souvenir of Waterloo, N.Y.* (New York: 1903), p. 2; and Becker, *History of the Village of Waterloo*, 1949, p. 448. The 2008 "Property Inventory Summery" for 401 E. Main St., Town of Waterloo, indicates the house is connected to public water and sewer.

installed in the room above it. This bathroom was renovated around 1950 by the Greenwoods, who also created a new toilet room off the kitchen and installed a second bathroom off the upper hall. The toilet room was later enlarged by the Olmsteads to a full bathroom in 1977. This room and the second-story hall bathroom were partially disassembled by the National Park Service in 2007 for the architectural investigation. Water to the circa-1920 bathroom was turned off in 2008 after discovery of a large crack in the waste pipe in the northwest wall of the kitchen.

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IV. CONCLUSIONS

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EXISTING INTEGRITY for 1847-49

Introduction

One of the goals of this historic structure report was to ascertain the extent of surviving historic architectural fabric at the Hunt House for the defined period of significance: 1847-49. How much of the historic Hunt House remains is an important consideration in the determination of treatment options. To that end, an attempt is made here to summarize that information. For more details, see the "Physical Descriptions" section of this report.

Exterior Elements

Of the multiple structures that comprised the Hunt family's "homestead farm," all that remains is the main portion of the home known today as the Hunt House. The house was built in 1828 and was updated and enlarged circa 1841. Missing components of the house include a 1-1/2 story wing on the west side and a 2-story wing on the north side. Also missing are the farm's barns and other outbuildings that were situated to the northeast of the house, fences, and landscape elements. The 145-1/2 acres of land on which the buildings sat has been reduced to 2.74 acres.

Surviving historic components of the existing house include the exterior brick walls, three of the four brick chimneys, and roof. Some mortar joints still retain the original lime mortar with which they were laid, distinguished by its pink-beige hue and white lime inclusions. Doorway and window openings in the front façade remain remarkably unaltered: the doorway with its flanking sidelights and semi-circular fanlight with lead comes, and the windows with their marble window sills and 9-over-6 sashes. The 6-panel front door, although a later replacement, is a close replica of the missing original. Alterations have occurred to the historic openings in the side and rear elevations, although three intact windows and sashes remain in the east wall, one in the north wall, and three in the west wall. The exterior cellar doorway with its stone steps appears to be original, as does the framed opening of the doorway in the back hall. The original gable roof was raised to its present height, and the existing wide cornice with integral gutters, installed around 1841. Physical evidence of the historic roofing may survive on the early sheathing boards beneath the existing asphalt roofing shingles. Paint analysis indicates the exterior wooden elements of the house were historically painted with a cream color oil paint containing lead.

Interior Elements

Inside, the Hunt House retains its historic layout of center stair hall with rooms opening off it on the east and west sides. Most rooms are intact in the first and second stories, with the notable exceptions of the parlor that was enlarged to its present size sometime between 1856 and 1873, and the northwest corner rooms that were modernized as a kitchen and bathrooms in the 20th century. The stair connecting the first and second stories appears to be original, although the second-story railing was slightly altered around 1920. The steep ladder stair to the attic is missing, but its shadow is clearly preserved on the adjacent wall and floor of the closet in the existing hall bathroom. Accretions of later materials preserve the original random-width floorboards on the floors and the plastered walls and ceilings. Although the extent of surviving plaster is not yet known, selected removal of later plasterboard has revealed early lime plaster with hair binder applied directly to the brickwork of the exterior walls and to sawn lath on the interior walls and ceilings. Like the early mortar used to lay the exterior bricks, the original interior plaster is a pink-beige color with white lime inclusions.

Molded woodwork that presumably dates to 1828 trims the lower walls, doorways, and windows. Moldings of similar style were used in the center hall and the rooms on the east side of the house, with a different style used in the west rooms. Bull's-eye corner blocks adorn the doorway and window casings in the center hall and front rooms, and simple mitered corners are found in the back rooms. No unaltered doorways remain in the first story and only three survive in the second story. These three doorways, all located in the upper hall, retain their historic 6-panel doors and closed-butt hinges; the existing door latches and knobs are later. One other 6-panel door to the hall bathroom has been reused in its present doorway and two old 6-panel doors from unknown locations are stored in the cellar. Of the four original fireplaces and fireplace mantels, none remain today. Three of the four fireplace openings were enclosed and their mantels removed around 1920. The one existing fireplace in the parlor was moved and rebuilt sometime between 1856 and 1873 and its mantel replaced around 1920.

Like the exterior, all the interior woodwork trim was painted historically with a cream-color oil paint containing lead, according to the findings of the paint analysis. The floorboards were either unfinished or waxed. Ceilings appear to have been painted with water-soluble calcimine. The walls were most likely wallpapered, based on the smooth texture of the original plaster and absence of paint. No samples of historic wallpapers were found during the architectural investigation, having been removed prior to hanging of the existing 20th-century wallpapers.

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

Definition

"Character-defining features" (CDFs), are explained in the National Park service's *D.O./NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline* as follows:

A prominent or distinctive aspect, quality, or characteristic of a historic property that contributes significantly to its physical character. Structures, objects, vegetation, spatial relationships, views, furnishings, decorative details, and materials may be such features.¹

By this definition, a CDF can date from any period in the history of the property. In the case of the Hunt House, this could span the time period from its date of construction in 1828 to the present day.

A more restrictive explanation is cited in *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, in which CDFs are tied to the "historic character" of a building or structure:

Character-defining features . . . [are] those architectural materials and features that are important in defining the building's historic character The character of a historic building may be defined by the form and detailing of exterior materials, such as masonry, wood and metal; exterior features, such as roofs, porches, and windows; interior materials, such as plaster and paint; and interior features, such as moldings and stairways, room configuration and spatial relationships, as well as structural and mechanical systems.²

"Historic character" is thereby tied to historical significance, which *D.O./NPS-28* defines as "the meaning or value ascribed to a structure, landscape, object, or site based on the National Register criteria for evaluation. It normally stems from a combination of association and

¹ *D.O./NPS-28, Cultural Resources Management Guideline*, Release No. 5 (U.S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, History Division, 1997), Appendix A, p. 178.

² Kay E. Weeks and Anne E. Grimmer, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* (U.S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Historic Preservation Services, 1995), p. 63.

integrity."³ The aspects of integrity include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.⁴

Hunt House Character-Defining Features

The following have been identified as historic character-defining features (CDFs) of the Hunt House at Women's Rights National Historical Park. These are architectural materials and features that are important in defining the building's historic character, which is tied to its 1847-49 period of significance. Therefore, although the existing 2-story portico could be considered a character-defining feature, it does not qualify because it was installed circa 1920 and therefore does not contribute to the *historic* character of the building.

Exterior CDFs

- House siting on the north side of a major east-west highway, historically called the "Turnpike road," now designated "Route 5 & 20" or "East Main Street."
- South orientation of the main house with its front doorway facing the road and the back doorway opening onto the back yard of the former "homestead farm."
- Symmetrical massing of the 2-story main house with its gable roof, 5-bay façade, center doorway, and four end chimneys.
- Masonry construction materials including a stone foundation, red brickwork walls, and marble water table, door sills, and window sills.
- Wide, Greek-Revival style cornice with integral gutters dating to circa 1841.
- Classical front doorway with 6-panel door flanked by sidelights and crowned by a semi-circular fanlight, both glazed with clear glass held by decorative lead comes.
- Numerous window openings in the south façade and east and west side elevations that brightened the interiors with natural light, including small openings in the cellar story and large openings in the upper stories. The original 9-over-6 sashes in the first and second stories, and 6-over-6 sashes in the attic story, are CDFs. The comparatively few number of historic window openings (one) in the north (rear) elevation is also a CDF.
- Cream-color paint on the woodwork trim, doors, and sashes, as identified by paint analysis.

³ *D.O./NPS-28*, Appendix A, p. 193.

⁴ *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (U.S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, 1990, revised 1991), pp. 44-45.

Interior CDFs

- Interior configuration of full cellar, two principal stories of living space, and attic.
- Spatial arrangement in the first and second stories of rooms opening off a center stair hall. The stairway connecting the two stories, with simple Federal-style railing, is also a CDF.
- Hierarchy of the rooms' finish carpentry, with the finer baseboards and casings in the front rooms on the south side of the house, and the less formal woodwork in the back rooms on the north side of the house.
- Placement of storage and multifunctional spaces in the northwest corner of the house in both the first and second stories .
- Attic access via a hatch in the ceiling formerly equipped with a steep ladder stair.
- The use of random-width, tongue-and-groove floorboards, one board thick, in all the rooms.
- Finishing of the walls and ceilings with lime plaster with hair binder, applied directly to the brickwork of the exterior walls and to sawn lath on the interior walls.
- Doors with six panels hung on closed-butt hinges (see fig. 107).
- The presence of chimney breasts for working fireplaces in the front rooms only.
- Cream-color paint on all the woodwork trim throughout the house, except the stair railing, as identified by paint analysis.

Missing CDFs

- The most significant missing features of the Hunt House are its two wings that were removed around 1920. One was located on the west side of the house, the other on the back (north) side. Both were important visual and functional components of the building for the 1847-49 period of significance. The west wing housed the kitchen and the back wing several rooms including a sitting room, nursery, bedrooms, and a bathroom.
- One of four chimneys is missing from the northwest corner of the house. This was a false chimney that provided symmetry to the roof.
- All four historic fireplace mantels are missing from the front rooms of the house.

- Historic partitions are missing from three areas: 1. the parlor/back bedroom (Room 106), 2. the kitchen pantry (Room 103), and 3. the northwest bedroom/entry/closet (Rooms 203 and 204).
- Most original doorways and their doors are either missing, or have been considerably altered, in the first-story rooms of the house.

Additional CDFs, 1849-62

A revised National Register nomination for "Women's Rights Historic Site" is currently in progress, which recommends an expanded period of significance to include the years 1815 to 1862. If this nomination is accepted, the following additional features would be considered as character-defining.

- Gas lighting was installed in the Hunt House sometime between 1857 and 1859—the date "circa 1858" is used in this report. Although no gas light fixtures remain today, gas piping remains embedded within walls and floor of the house. These pipes, even though they are not visible, are considered as CDFs.
- Two French doorways on the east side of the house were enlarged from original window openings to open onto a verandah that is missing today. The exact date of this alteration is not known, but may have been instigated by the marriages of two Hunt children: one in 1861, the other in 1864. A date of "circa 1860s" is used in this report. The verandah definitely existed by 1873, based on the Bird's-Eye View of that date.
- The existing large parlor is contemporary with the French doorways and now-missing verandah. The parlor achieved its present size with the removal of the north partition wall.
- The position of the chimney breast at the east wall of the parlor is also a CDF. The chimney breast was centered between the French doorways when the parlor was enlarged circa 1860s.

TREATMENT OPTIONS

[To be written following a charrette on the Hunt House to be held at Women's Rights NHP.]

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APPENDIX A

Paint Analysis

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Introduction

Paint analysis was undertaken at the Hunt House for two reasons. First, to obtain additional information that would help in interpreting the physical evolution of the house. Second, to determine how the house was painted during the historic period of significance, 1847-49.

Methodology

One hundred eighty five (185) paint samples were removed from the exterior and interior painted elements of the Hunt House by Architectural Conservator Barbara Yocum in August 2007 and April 2008. Prior to sampling, site notes were made recording existing painted finishes and photographs were taken. Small samples of paint were then extracted from representative room elements using an X-Acto knife fitted with a No.-18 blade. Each sample was placed in a separate coin envelope labeled with the sample location. Paint-sample locations were also recorded on floor plans, which are included in this appendix. Analysis of the samples was undertaken at the Historic Architecture Program of the Northeast Region, National Park Service, in Lowell, Massachusetts.

In Lowell, each sample was assigned a log number derived from the center's "Integrated Research Organization System" (IROS). This system provides a three-part code that identifies the site, the building from which the sample was taken, and the sample number. The first sample removed for this study, for example, was assigned log number "WORI 07 P001" "WORI" signifies Women's Rights National Historical Park, "07" is the park's structure number for the Hunt House, the letter "P" indicates that the sample is paint, and the number "01" denotes that this is the first paint sample removed from the building.

Selected paint samples were mounted in petrie dishes filled with microcrystalline wax and microscopically viewed using two binocular microscopes. The samples were first examined with reflected tungsten light at 10 to 63 times magnification with a Nikon sMZ-2T microscope. The were next viewed under long-wave ultraviolet light with an Olympus BX-40 microscope.

Certain characteristics of each paint layer were noted and recorded, such as paint color and paint type. Paints containing lead were identified by a spot chemical test using a solution of sodium sulfide and water, in which a positive reaction turns a paint layer brown or black. Paints containing calcium carbonate, such as calcimine, were identified by their characteristic chalky appearance and positive reaction to a spot chemical test using diluted hydrochloric acid. Finish layers were distinguished from primer layers by the presence of dirt and/or poor adhesion between paint layers. Chromochronology charts summarizing the paint layers for the exterior and for each room are included in this report.

Dating of the paint layers was achieved by removing paint samples from room elements of known date of installation. Much of the woodwork trim for example appears to date to the original construction of the main house by Richard Hunt. The first paint layer on these

elements was therefore dated "1828." A remodeling was carried out in 1841 that enlarged the north wing; the parlor was enlarged and two windows converted to doorways sometime between 1856 and 1873 ("circa 1860" is used in this report); and the wings were demolished and the existing large front portico constructed around 1920. Comparison of painted elements associated with these alterations with earlier elements enabled approximate dating of the later paint layers.

Paint Sample Locations

Exterior Samples

WORI 07 P01	Paint on bricks above front doorway (D101), south elevation
WORI 07 P02	Doric column shaft, south elevation
WORI 07 P03	Casing of D101, south elevation
WORI 07 P04	Six-panel door of D101, south elevation
WORI 07 P05	Casing of left sidelight panel of D101, south elevation
WORI 07 P06	Sash of left sidelight panel of D101, south elevation
WORI 07 P07	Lead came of left sidelight of D101, south elevation
WORI 07 P08	Transom casing above D101, south elevation
WORI 07 P09	Transom sill above D101, south elevation
WORI 07 P10	Transom sash above D101, south elevation
WORI 07 P11	Lead came of transom sash above D101, south elevation
WORI 07 P12	Window casing of W111, south elevation
WORI 07 P13	Window sash of W111, south elevation
WORI 07 P14	Window casing of W104, west elevation
WORI 07 P15	Window sash of W104, west elevation
WORI 07 P16	Window casing of W105, west elevation
WORI 07 P17	Window casing of W109, north elevation
WORI 07 P18	Window sash of W109, north elevation
WORI 07 P19	Doorway casing of D103 (French doorway), east elevation
WORI 07 P156	Painted mortar joint between windows, west elevation
WORI 07 P157	Painted mortar joint, south side of west elevation (pink mortar)
WORI 07 P158	Painted mortar joint, east side of north elevation
WORI 07 P159	Painted mortar joint between windows, east elevation

Interior Samples

Room 101

WORI 07 P20	Floorboards beneath later flooring, southeast corner
WORI 07 P21	Baseboard at east wall
WORI 07 P22	Baseboard at former doorway, east wall

WORI 07 P23	Baseboard at chase for heat duct, southeast corner
WORI 07 P24	Six-panel door of front doorway (D101), hall side
WORI 07 P25	Casing of D101
WORI 07 P26	Casing of transom above D101
WORI 07 P27	Sash of transom above D101
WORI 07 P28	Casing of west sidelight of D101
WORI 07 P29	Sash of west sidelight of D101, covered by storm window
WORI 07 P30	French doors, west doorway to Room 102
WORI 07 P31	Side casing of west doorway to Room 102 (concave molding)
WORI 07 P32	Top casing of west doorway to Room 102 (convex molding)
WORI 07 P33	Bull's-eye corner blocks, west doorway to Room 102
WORI 07 P34	Base of columned doorway to Room 106
WORI 07 P35	Column shaft at doorway to Room 106
WORI 07 P36	Side casing of east doorway to Room 106 (convex molding)
WORI 07 P37	Top casing of east doorway to Room 106 (concave molding)
WORI 07 P38	Bull's-eye corner blocks, west doorway to Room 106
WORI 07 P39	Casing of west doorway beneath stairs
WORI 07 P40	Two-panel door, cellar doorway
WORI 07 P41	Casing of cellar doorway
WORI 07 P42	Casing of north bathroom doorway
WORI 07 P43	Stair tread
WORI 07 P44	Stair riser
WORI 07 P45	Stair baluster
WORI 07 P46	Stair hand rail
WORI 07 P47	Plaster ceiling beneath later plaster board at northwest corner
WORI 07 P160	Painted woodwork reused as lath nailer beneath main stair (former closet)
WORI 07 P161	Ditto (different piece)
WORI 07 P162	Later sloped plaster ceiling beneath main stair (former closet)

Room 102

WORI 07 P48	Baseboard at south wall
WORI 07 P49	Baseboard at west chimney breast
WORI 07 P50	Baseboard beneath W104 (former doorway)
WORI 07 P51	Baseboard at former north doorway
WORI 07 P52	French doors, east doorway to Room 101
WORI 07 P53	Left-side casing (concave) of east doorway to Room 101
WORI 07 P54	Right-side and top casing (convex) of east doorway to Room 101
WORI 07 P55	Bull's-eye corner blocks of east doorway to Room 101
WORI 07 P56	Casing of north doorway to Room 103
WORI 07 P57	Casing of west window, W103
WORI 07 P58	Sash of west window, W103
WORI 07 P59	Casing of west window (former doorway), W104
WORI 07 P60	Sash of west window (former doorway), W104
WORI 07 P61	Plastered chimney breast
WORI 07 P62	North plastered wall adjacent to former doorway

Room 103

WORI 07 P63 Upper north plaster wall beneath plasterboard
WORI 07 P64 South plaster wall beneath later plasterboard
WORI 07 P163 Original floorboard beneath later flooring

Room 105

WORI 07 P164 Original floorboard on west side of room beneath later flooring
WORI 07 P165 North doorway frame beneath later plasterboard
WORI 07 P166 Wooden jamb of north wall niche formerly concealed by plasterboard
WORI 07 P167 North plaster wall (original plaster) beneath plasterboard
WORI 07 P168 North plaster wall (later plaster) beneath plasterboard
WORI 07 P169 Plaster ceiling above plasterboard

Room 106

WORI 07 P65 Baseboard at south wall
WORI 07 P66 Baseboard at west wall north of doorway to Room 101
WORI 07 P67 Baseboard at west wall at former doorway
WORI 07 P68 Baseboard at north wall
WORI 07 P69 Side casing (convex molding) of doorway to Room 101
WORI 07 P70 Top casing (concave molding) of doorway to Room 101
WORI 07 P71 Bull's-eye corner blocks at doorway to Room 101
WORI 07 P72 Paneled base of columned doorway to Room 101
WORI 07 P73 Column shaft at doorway to Room 101
WORI 07 P74 Casing of French doorway, D104
WORI 07 P75 French doors at D104
WORI 07 P76 Casing of south window, W113
WORI 07 P77 Sash of south window, W113
WORI 07 P78 Casing of picture window, W109
WORI 07 P79 Pilaster base of fireplace mantel
WORI 07 P80 Pilaster capital of fireplace mantel
WORI 07 P81 Molded trim beneath shelf of fireplace mantel
WORI 07 P82 Backboard of fireplace mantel, left side
WORI 07 P83 Shelf support of fireplace mantel
WORI 07 P84 Shelf of fireplace mantel
WORI 07 P85 Painted plaster wall, northwest corner
WORI 07 P170 Baseboard, at north end of west wall

Room 201

WORI 07 P86 Floorboards beneath later flooring, northeast corner
WORI 07 P87 Baseboard at east wall between doorways
WORI 07 P88 Board applied to lower baseboard (for telephone cord?)
WORI 07 P89 Casing of doorway to Room 206
WORI 07 P90 Six-panel door of doorway to Room 206
WORI 07 P91 Casing of south window, W201

WORI 07 P92	Sash of south window, W201
WORI 07 P93	Stair baluster and railing
WORI 07 P94	Floor edging at balusters
WORI 07 P95	Plastered ceiling beneath plasterboard at attic hatch
WORI 07 P96	Wood trim at attic hatch
WORI 07 P97	Heat register box, northeast corner

Room 202

WORI 07 P98	Floorboards beneath later flooring in southeast closet
WORI 07 P99	Baseboard at south wall
WORI 07 P100	Baseboard at east wall of later northeast closet
WORI 07 P101	Baseboard on room side of later northeast closet
WORI 07 P102	Baseboard at west chimney breast
WORI 07 P103	Casing of doorway to Room 201
WORI 07 P104	Six-panel door of doorway to Room 201
WORI 07 P105	Casing of later doorway to Room 203
WORI 07 P106	Casing of doorway at later northeast closet
WORI 07 P107	Casing of doorway at later southeast closet
WORI 07 P108	Casing of west window, W204
WORI 07 P109	Sash of west window, W204
WORI 07 P110	Heat register at north wall

Room 203

WORI 07 P111	Upper south plaster wall within later closet
WORI 07 P112	Upper east plaster wall beneath later plasterboard
WORI 07 P113	Lower west plaster wall beneath later plasterboard

Room 204

WORI 07 P114	Baseboard at north wall
WORI 07 P115	Baseboard at west wall, covered by tub enclosure
WORI 07 P116	Baseboard at south partition, covered by tub enclosure
WORI 07 P117	Baseboard at closet partition, closet side
WORI 07 P118	Baseboard at south wall of closet
WORI 07 P119	Casing of doorway to Room 201
WORI 07 P120	Six-panel door of doorway to Room 201
WORI 07 P121	Casing of wide doorway at closet
WORI 07 P122	Casing of window W206
WORI 07 P123	Upper east wall (plaster) above later drop ceiling
WORI 07 P124	Plaster ceiling of closet above later drop ceiling
WORI 07 P125	Ghost of former east-west partition on ceiling above later drop ceiling
WORI 07 P126	Wood framing of attic hatch in closet concealed by later drop ceiling
WORI 07 P172	Six-panel door of doorway to Room 204
WORI 07 P173	Original floorboards beneath later flooring, south side of room
WORI 07 P174	Baseboard, north wall at northwest corner (original unmoved?)
WORI 07 P175	Ditto, lower portion near floor
WORI 07 P176	Baseboard at north wall, northeast corner

WOR1 07 P177 Baseboard at east wall, northeast corner
 WOR1 07 P178 Baseboard at south wall, formerly covered by ladder stair
 WOR1 07 P179 Baseboard at south wall to left (east) of partition patch
 WOR1 07 P180 Baseboard at south wall at partition patch
 WOR1 07 P181 Baseboard at south wall to right (west) of partition patch
 WOR1 07 P182 Side trim pieces added to hang existing hall door
 WOR1 07 P183 Baseboard at south wall, southeast corner
 WOR1 07 P184 South plaster wall formerly covered by ladder stair
 WOR1 07 P185 West plaster wall, overlap of paint from former door casing

Room 205

WOR1 07 P127 Baseboard at north wall
 WOR1 07 P128 Baseboard at south wall of later south closet
 WOR1 07 P129 Casing of doorway to Room 201
 WOR1 07 P130 Six-panel door of doorway to Room 201
 WOR1 07 P131 Casing of doorway at later south closet
 WOR1 07 P132 Casing of east window, W209
 WOR1 07 P133 Sash of east window, W209
 WOR1 07 P134 Casing of north window, W208
 WOR1 07 P135 Sash of north window, W208
 WOR1 07 P136 Lower north plaster wall beneath later plasterboard
 WOR1 07 P137 Upper north plaster wall beneath later plasterboard
 WOR1 07 P138 Plaster ceiling beneath later plasterboard

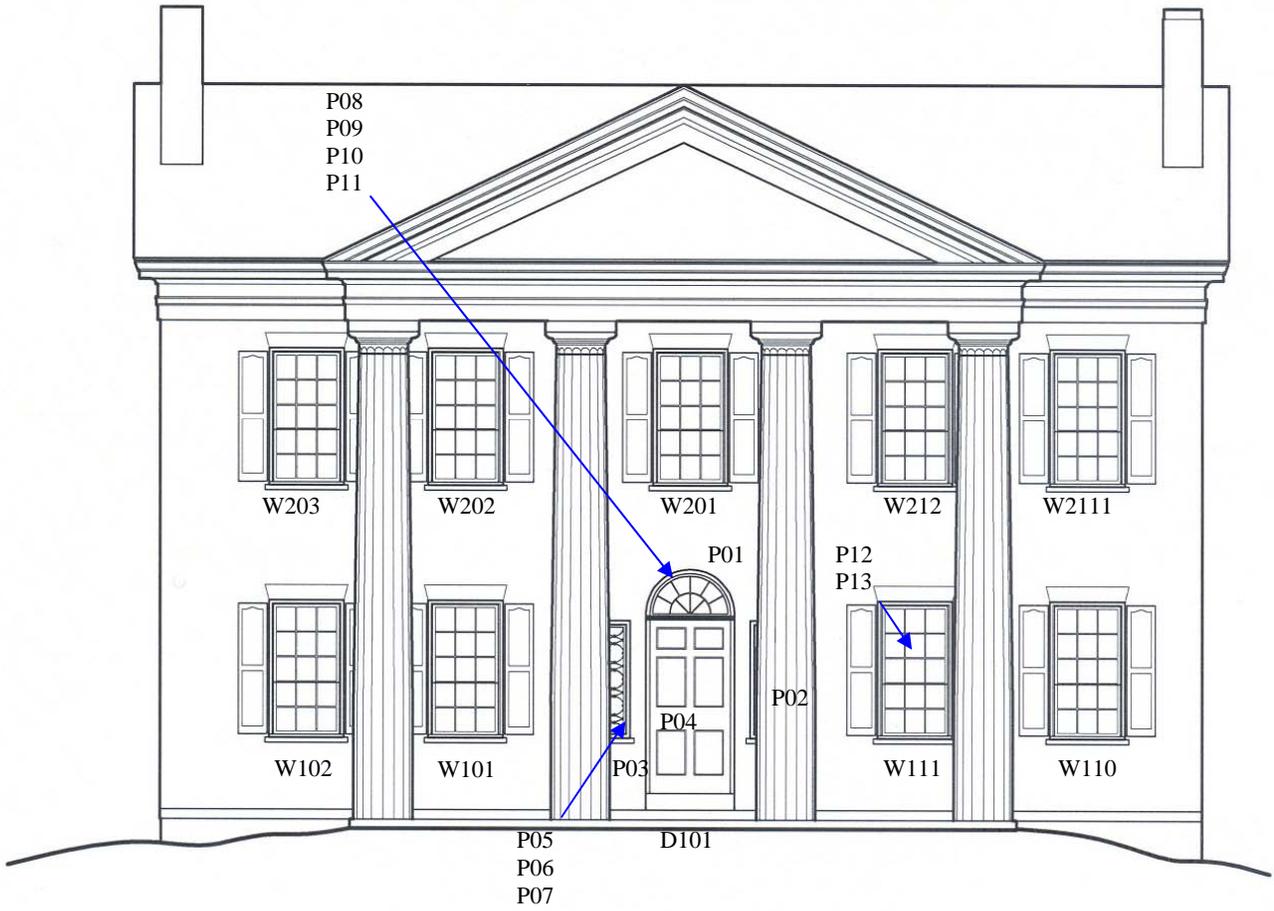
Room 206

WOR1 07 P139 Floorboards in later north closet beneath later oak flooring
 WOR1 07 P140 Baseboard at south wall
 WOR1 07 P141 Baseboard in later north closet
 WOR1 07 P142 Baseboard at later north partition
 WOR1 07 P143 Baseboard at east chimney breast
 WOR1 07 P144 Casing at doorway to Room 201
 WOR1 07 P145 Six-panel door at doorway to Room 201
 WOR1 07 P146 Casing at later north closet
 WOR1 07 P147 Casing at east window, W210
 WOR1 07 P148 Sash at east window, W210
 WOR1 07 P149 Plaster ceiling beneath plasterboard

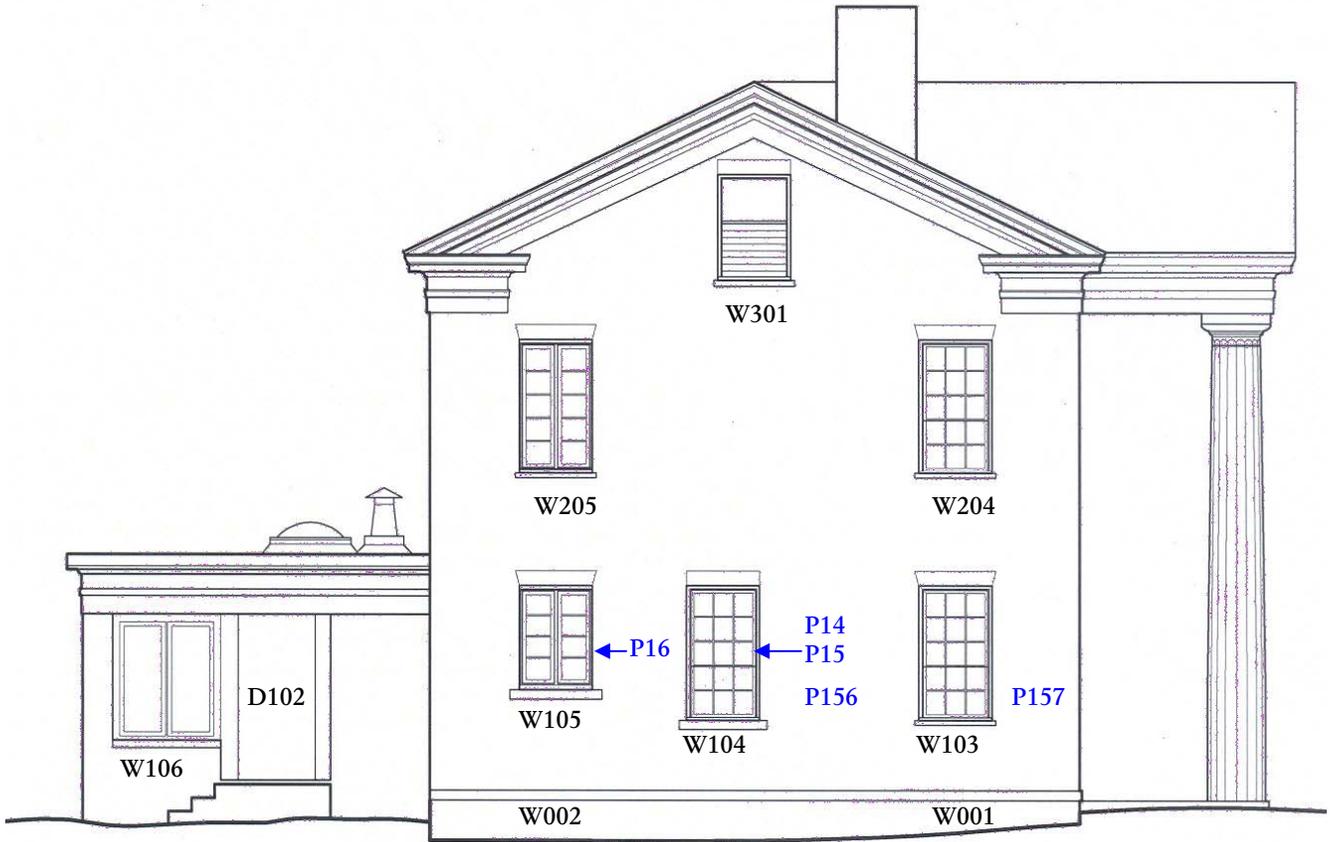
Samples from Detached Doors in Cellar

WOR1 07 P150 Door #1, six recessed panels, chrome doorknob one side (former bathroom?), lift hinges (88 $\frac{3}{4}$ " high x 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick)
 WOR1 07 P151 Door #1, opposite side with flush panels
 WOR1 07 P152 Door #2, six recessed panels, white glass doorknobs, lift hinges (87" high x 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide x 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick)

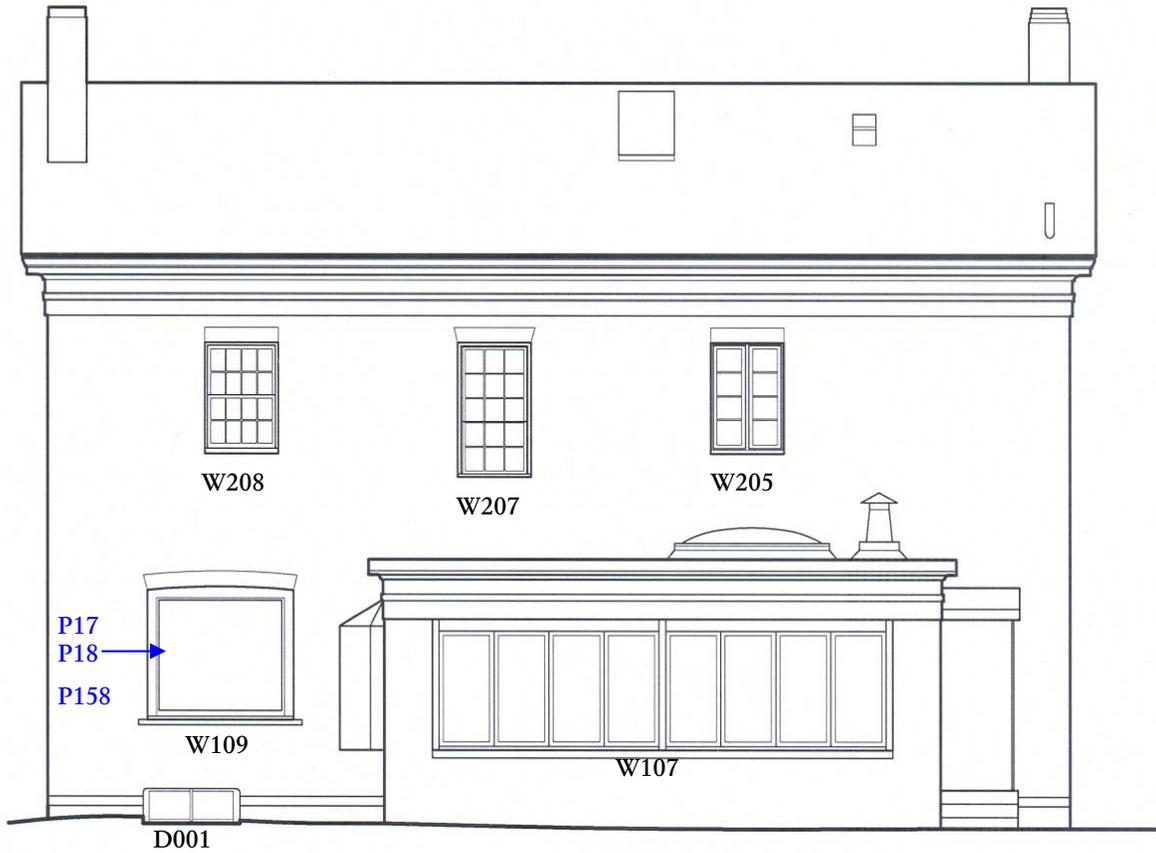
WORI 07 P153	Door #2, opposite side with flush panels
WORI 07 P154	Door #3, later with two panels
WORI 07 P155	Door #3, opposite side



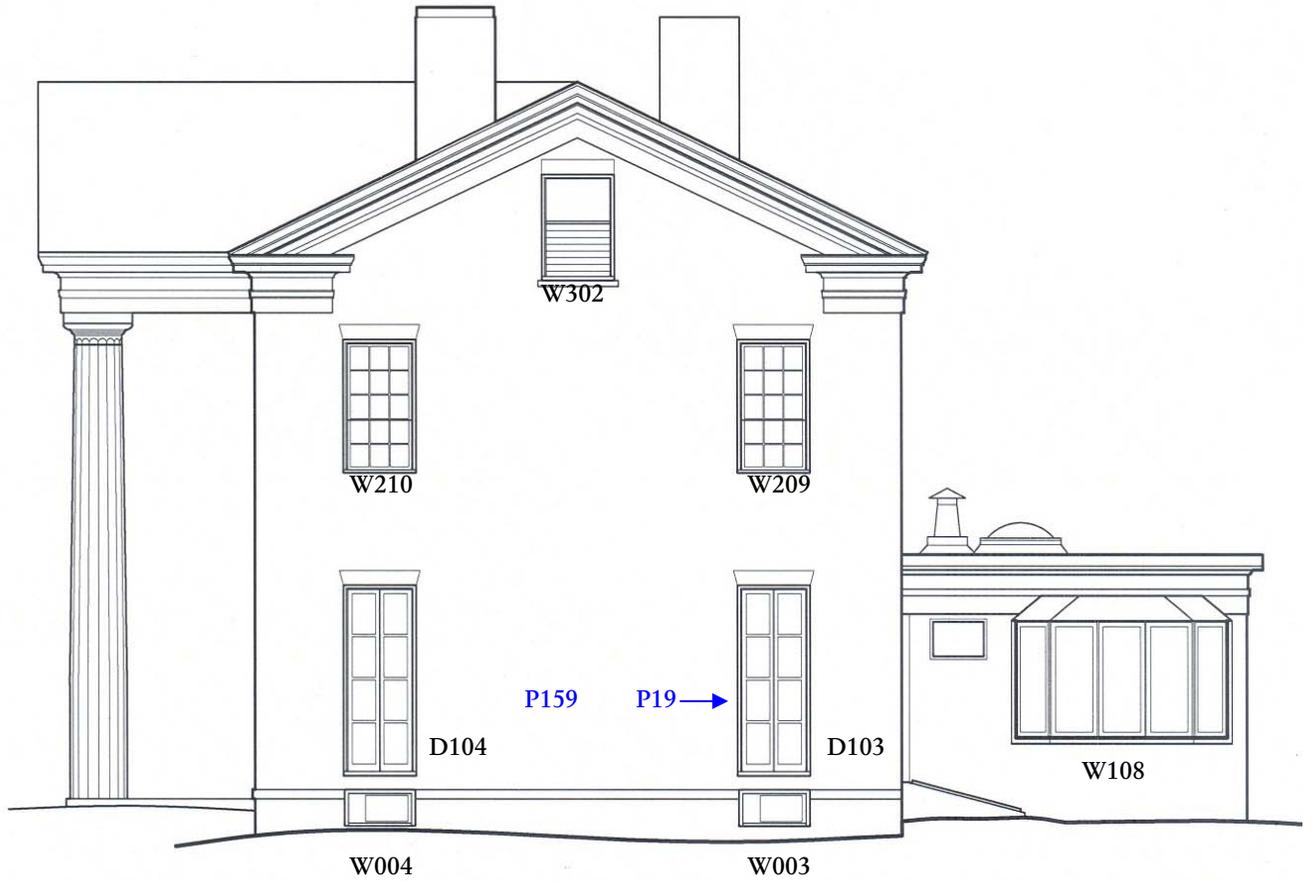
SOUTH ELEVATION



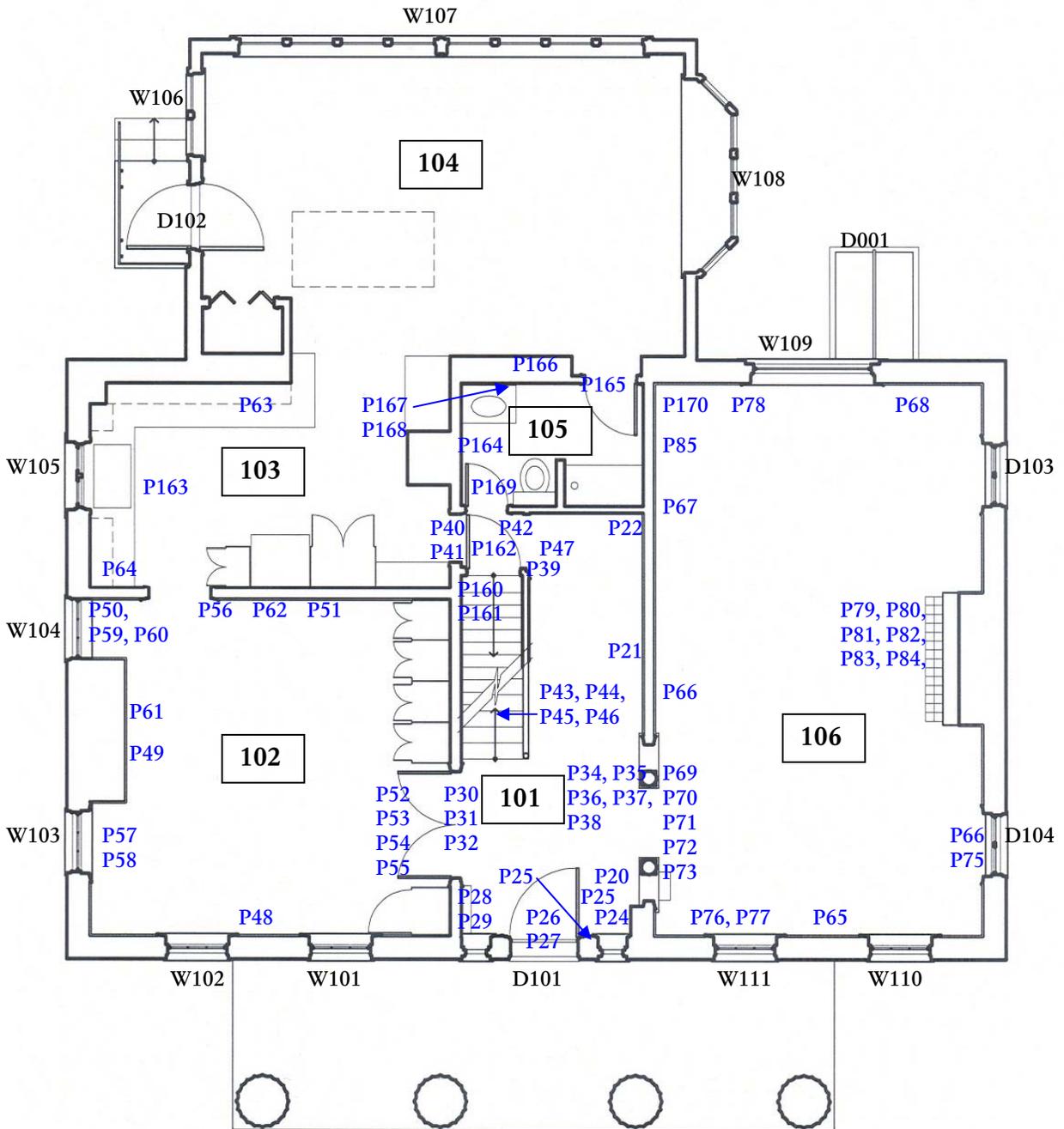
WEST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



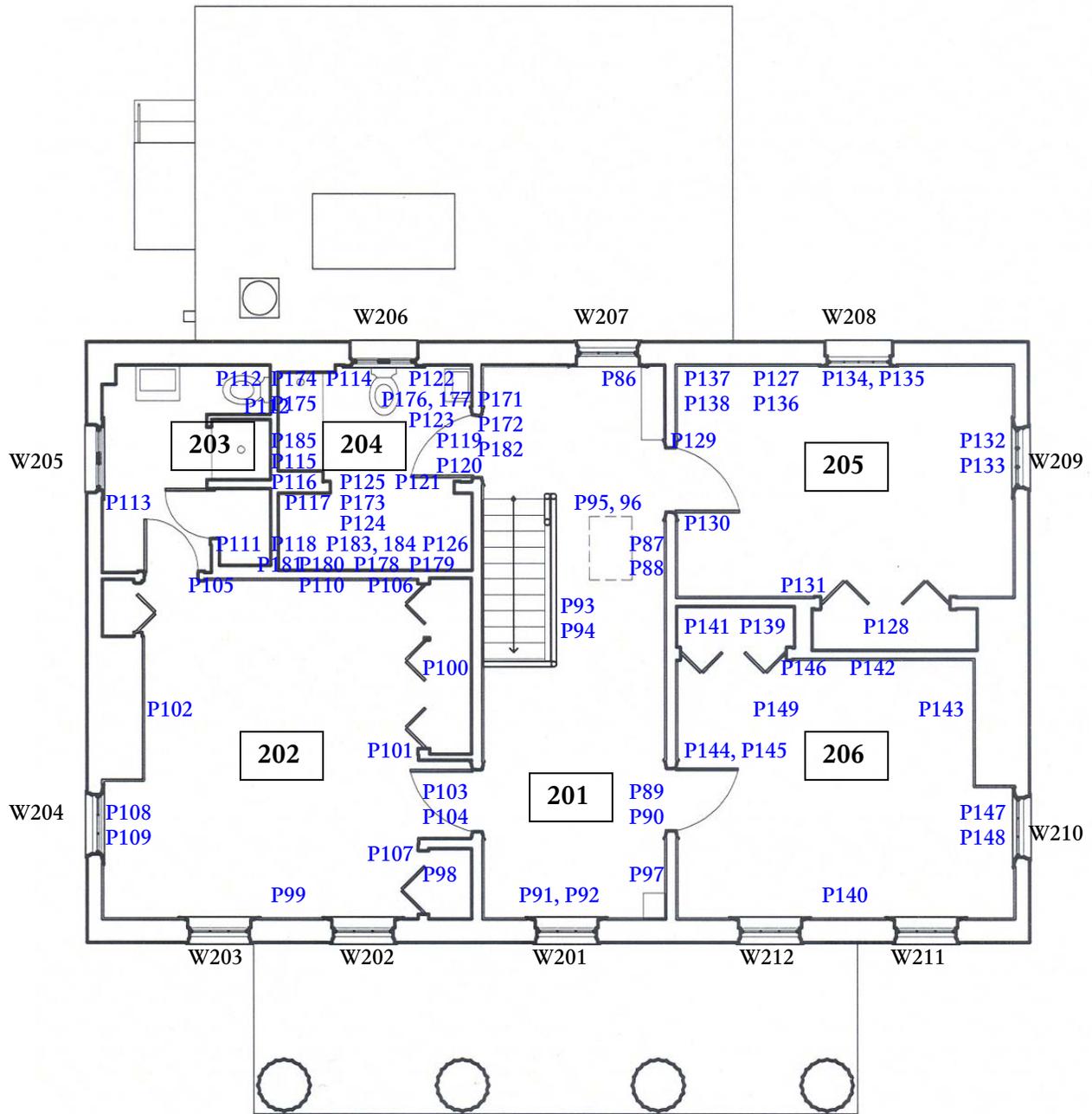
EAST ELEVATION



Three Detached
Doors in Cellar:

1. P150, P151
2. P152, P153
3. P154, P155

FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Summary of Paint Chromochronologies

Exterior

Date	Woodwork and Sashes	French Doorways	Front Portico	Front Door	Brick Walls
1828	Cream*				
	Cream*				
	Cream*				
	Cream*				
Circa 1860	Cream*	Cream			
	White	White			
	White*				
	Gray				
	White-Gray*	White-Gray*			
	White-Gray				
	White*	White*			
	White*	White*			
	White*	White*			
	White*				
Circa 1920	Cream		Cream		Red
	Cream		White		
	Cream		Cream		
	Cream		White		
Circa 1960	Cream	Cream	White	White	
	Beige		Beige	White	
	White	White	White	White	
	White	White	White	White	

KEY: * Paint contains lead.

Room 101 (Lower Hall)

Date	Floor-boards	Walls	Ceiling	Woodwork & Stair Risers	Stair Treads	Stair Balusters
1828	Dirt and wax-like substance	[Wallpaper?]	[White**?]	Cream*	Cream*	Brown Resinous (Varnish?)
			Yellow**	Cream*	Cream*	
			White**	Cream*	Cream*	
			White**	White	White	
				White		
				White		
Ca. 1920	Oak flooring		White	White* Lt. Yellow*	Varnish	
Ca. 1930		Wallpaper (brown leaves)	Lt. yellow	Cream-lt. yellow		
Ca. 1945		Wallpaper (pink and white stripes)	White	White		
Ca. 1960	Vinyl tiles (black-and-white)	Wallpaper (gold and silver)		Beige	Brown Varnish	White Beige
				Cream		
1977	Vinyl tiles (marble design)	Plasterboard Wallpaper (yellow)	Plasterboard White	Cream		Cream
				Cream	Brown	Cream
				Cream		Cream

KEY: *Paint contains lead; **calcimine paint.

Room 102 (Dining Room)

Date	Floorboards	Walls	Ceiling	Woodwork
1828	[No sample]	[Wallpaper?]	[No sample]	Cream*
				Cream*
				Cream*
				White*
				White
				Yellow* Varnish ("Graining")
				White*
		Green*		White
		Olive green		White-Cream
Ca. 1920	Oak flooring	[Wallpaper?]		Cream-yellow*
Ca. 1930		Wallpaper (dark yellow)		White*
1948		Wallpaper (scenic) Cream paint		White
Ca. 1960		Wallpaper (green abstract)		White
1977		Plasterboard Wallpaper (foil type)	Plasterboard White	White
1991	Hardwood flooring			

KEY: *Paint contains lead; **calcimine paint.

Room 103 (Kitchen)

Date	Floorboards	Walls	Ceiling	Woodwork
1828			[No samples]	[No samples]
		Mustard yellow** (multiple layers)		
		Beige-gray		
		Yellow		
		White		
	Gray	Cream-yellow		
	Orange	White		
Ca. 1920	T&G flooring	White		
Ca. 1930		Blue-green		
Ca. 1945	Sheet flooring	Yellow (glossy)		
Ca. 1950		Plasterboard? Wallpaper	Plasterboard?	
Ca. 1960	Sheet flooring			
1977				
1990s	Sheet flooring	Wallpaper	White	

KEY: *Paint contains lead; **calcimine paint.

Room 105 (Bathroom)

Date	Floorboards	Walls	Ceiling	Woodwork
1828		Cream-white**	Cream**	
		Orange**	Orange**	
		Pale orange**	Pale orange**	
		Orange**	Orange**	
	Orange	Orange-red**	Orange-red	
	Orange	Mustard yellow*	Mustard yellow*	
	Gray	Buff pink*	Buff pink*	
	Orange	Light gray		
Ca. 1920	T&G flooring	Gray-white*	(Later plaster) Cream	(Later wall niche frame) White
Ca. 1930		Gray-green		Light Green
Ca. 1945	Sheet flooring (mustard yellow)	Cream-yellow (glossy)	Cream-yellow (glossy)	White Light Yellow*
Ca. 1950		Plasterboard Cream	Plasterboard [Painted?]	(New woodwork trim)

KEY: *Paint contains lead; **calcimine paint.

Room 106 (Living Room)

Date	Floorboards	Walls South Side of Room	Walls North Side of Room	Ceiling	Woodwork
1828	[No sample]	[Wallpaper?]	Cream**	[No sample]	Cream*
			Gray-Green**		Cream*
					Cream*
Ca. 1860		[Wallpaper?]	[Wallpaper paste]		White
					White*
					Gray-Green
					Sage
Ca. 1920		[Wallpaper?]	[Wallpaper?]		White Lt. Yellow*
Ca. 1930		Wallpaper (dark yellow— missing)	Wallpaper (dark yellow— missing)		Lt. Yellow*
Ca. 1945		Wallpaper (pink & white)	Wallpaper (pink & white)		Cream
Ca. 1960		Wallpaper (green abstract)	Wallpaper (green abstract)		White Beige
1977	Carpet	Plasterboard Wallpaper (Beige + border)	Plasterboard Wallpaper (Beige + border)	Plasterboard White	White
					Cream

KEY: *Paint contains lead; **calcimine paint.

Room 201 (Upper Hall)

Date	Floorboards	Walls	Ceiling	Woodwork	Stair Balusters
1828	Dirt and wax-like substance	[Wallpaper?]		Cream*	Brown resinous (varnish?)
				Cream*	
				White*	
			White**	White	
			Yellow**	White* Lt. Yellow	
				Lt. yellow	
				White	
Ca. 1920	Oak flooring		Cream	Cream	
Ca. 1930		Wallpaper (brown leaves)		White	
Ca. 1945		Wallpaper (pink and white)		White	White
Ca. 1960		Wallpaper (gold and silver)		Cream	Beige Cream
1977	Carpet	Plasterboard Wallpaper	Plasterboard White	Cream	Cream

KEY: *Paint contains lead; **calcimine paint.

Room 202 (Southwest Bedroom)

Date	Floorboards	Walls	Ceiling	Woodwork
1828	Dirt and wax-like substance	[Wallpaper?]	[No samples]	Cream*
				Cream*
	Mustard yellow			Cream*
				Cream*
				White*
				White
Ca. 1920	Oak flooring			White* Cream-yellow*
Ca. 1930				White
Ca. 1945				White
Ca. 1960			Ceiling tiles	White
1977	Carpet	Plasterboard Wallpaper (faux grass cloth)		White

KEY: *Paint contains lead; **calcimine paint.

Room 203 (Northwest Bathroom)

Date	Floorboards	Walls	Ceiling	Woodwork [Baseboard, now Room 204]
1828	[No samples]		[No samples]	Cream*
				Cream
				Cream-yellow Varnish ("Graining")
				White
Ca. 1920		White Light blue**		[East partition moved ca. 1920]
		Light blue-green**		
Ca. 1930		White		
Ca. 1945		Yellow (glossy)		
Ca. 1950	Vinyl flooring (black marbled pattern exposed in closet)	Plasterboard Lower walls: pink plastic tiles Upper walls: Wallpaper?	Plasterboard	
1977	Brown carpet	Wallpaper (foil type)	Wallpaper (foil type)	Pink

KEY: *Paint contains lead; **calcimine paint.

Room 204 (North Bathroom, North Side)

Date	Floorboards	Walls	Ceiling	Woodwork
1828			[No sample]	Cream*
		White-yellow		Cream* Varnish ("Graining")
		White		
		Cream		
		Yellow		
		White		
		Cream		
Ca. 1920		(New plaster partitions) [Missing wallpaper?]		White* Light Yellow*
Ca. 1930		[Missing wallpaper?]		White
Ca. 1945		Wallpaper (pink and white)		White
Ca. 1950	Vinyl flooring?	Plasterboard (at tub) Lower walls: plastic tiles? Upper walls: paint?		White
Ca. 1960		Wallpaper Lower walls: tiles? Upper walls: wallpaper (gold & silver)		Cream
Ca. 1977	Plywood Vinyl flooring (green & yellow pebbled pattern)	Plasterboard Lower walls: ceramic tiles Upper walls: Wallpaper (multicolor squares)		Cream

KEY: *Paint contains lead; **calcimine paint.

Note: Much of the woodwork in this room consists of pieces that were reused circa 1920 from some unknown location—most likely the north wing or west wing that were both demolished at this time. Many of the baseboards and the hall door were identified by the paint analysis as having early paint layers that do not fit the paint history of this room.

Room 204 (North Bathroom, South Side—Closet)

Date	Floorboards	Walls	Ceiling	Woodwork
1828				Cream*
				Cream
				Cream-yellow Varnish ("Graining")
	Yellow Wax or varnish	White	White-cream**	
	White*	White	White-cream**	
Ca. 1920	Yellow*	White	Yellow**	White* Yellow*
Ca. 1930				
Ca. 1945	Sheet flooring	Yellow		
Ca. 1950				
Ca. 1960				
Ca. 1977	Sheet flooring	Plasterboard Wallpaper (multicolor squares)	Plasterboard Wallpaper (multicolor squares)	White

KEY: *Paint contains lead; **calcimine paint.

Room 205 (Northeast Bedroom)

Date	Floorboards	Walls	Ceiling	Woodwork
1828	[No sample]	[Wallpaper?]		Cream*
				Cream*
				Yellow Varnish ("Graining")
				White*
				White-gray (x2?)
				Cream-white
Ca. 1920	Oak flooring			White* Light yellow*
Ca. 1930				White
Ca. 1945		Plasterboard (at closet)		White Light yellow
		Light green	(Gray plaster with white skim) Cream	White [Lt. green, trace]
		White Light yellow		White
Ca. 1960		White Light Yellow	Ceiling Tiles	White
1977	Carpet	Plasterboard Wallpaper (floral)		White

KEY: *Paint contains lead; **calcimine paint.

Room 206 (Southeast Bedroom)

Date	Floorboards	Walls	Ceiling	Woodwork
1828		[Wallpaper?]	White**	Cream*
			Pink**	Cream*
			White**	Cream Varnish ("Graining")
			White**	
			Yellow**	
			White**	
			White**	
			White**	White
Ca. 1920	Oak flooring		White**	Cream-yellow*
Ca. 1930			White**	Cream-white*
Ca. 1945		Plasterboard at North Wall for Closets [Wallpaper—seen in 1953 photo]	White	Cream
Ca. 1960			Ceiling Tiles	Cream
1977	Carpet	Plasterboard Wallpaper (yellow & thematic)		White
				Yellow

KEY: *Paint contains lead; **calcimine paint.

Conclusions

The earliest painted finishes observed on both the exterior and interior woodwork of the Hunt House was a cream-color paint containing lead. This paint scheme was repeated several times and undoubtedly existed during the historic period of 1847 to 1849. A similar finding was also made at the circa-1835 M'Clintock House in Waterloo, New York. The cream-color paints were color matched to **Munsell 2.5Y 9/2**.

Wallpaper appears to have finished the walls of the center hall and the front rooms in the first and second stories historically, based on the smooth texture of the walls and absence of painted finishes. The walls of the back rooms may have been painted with water-soluble calcimine paints, based on surviving remnants identified by the paint analysis. It is difficult to know if any of these paints date to the 1847-49 period of significance, however, since it was common practice to remove calcimine paints prior to repainting. The ceilings of all the rooms were most likely finished with calcimine, which was also common in the 19th century. Traces of calcimine were identified by the paint analysis in ceiling samples with original plaster substrates.

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APPENDIX B

Mortar and Plaster

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Original Mortar and Plaster

Mortar was used at the Hunt House to lay the stone foundation and brick walls in 1828. Plaster finished the walls and ceilings of the interior rooms in the first and second stories. The plaster was applied directly to the brickwork at the exterior walls of the rooms and to sawn lath at the wood-framed partition walls and ceilings. It was observed that the original lime mortar and plaster could be easily identified by its characteristic pink color with white lime inclusions (figs. B-1 and B-2). The plaster only has hair binder. Mortar and plaster both used fine beige-color sand, which was separated from selected mortar and plaster samples using diluted hydrochloric acid. Sand samples can be made available to the park for the purpose of preparing replication mortar/plaster mixes.



Figure B-1.
Hunt House: Detail of exterior brickwork with original lime mortar. Note the pink-beige color of the mortar and white lime inclusions. Remnants of red paint date to circa 1920. Photograph by Barbara Yocum, June 2007.

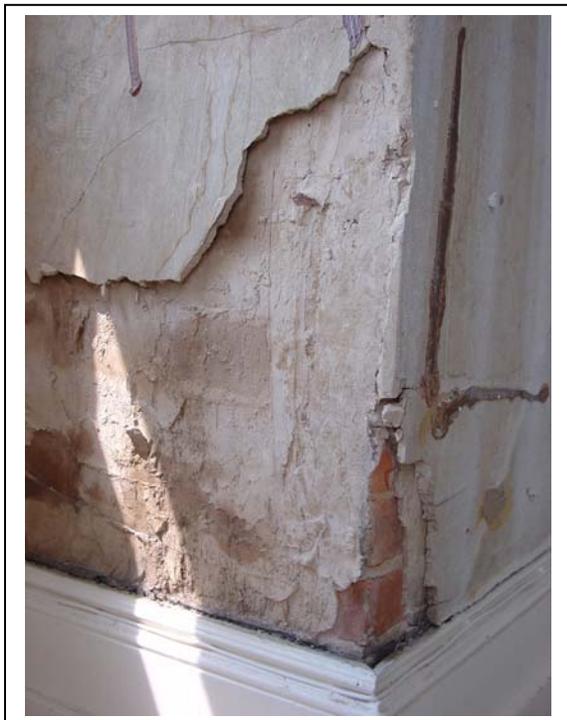


Figure B-2.
Detail of original plaster on the south side of the chimney breast in the southwest bedroom (Room 202). Note the pink-beige color of both the first scratch coat and the smooth finish coat. Photograph by Barbara Yocum, August 2007.

Later Mortar and Plaster

Repairs were made to the exterior brickwork of the Hunt House when the west and north wings were removed around 1920 (fig. B-3). This later mortar can be easily distinguished from the original mortar by its characteristic hardness and gray color. Inside, later plasterwork dating to circa 1920 is a white color and has visible gray pebbles. It was also found to contain wood-fiber binder upon dissolution in diluted hydrochloric acid. A circa-1960 doorway patch in the parlor used a hard gray plaster (fig B-4).

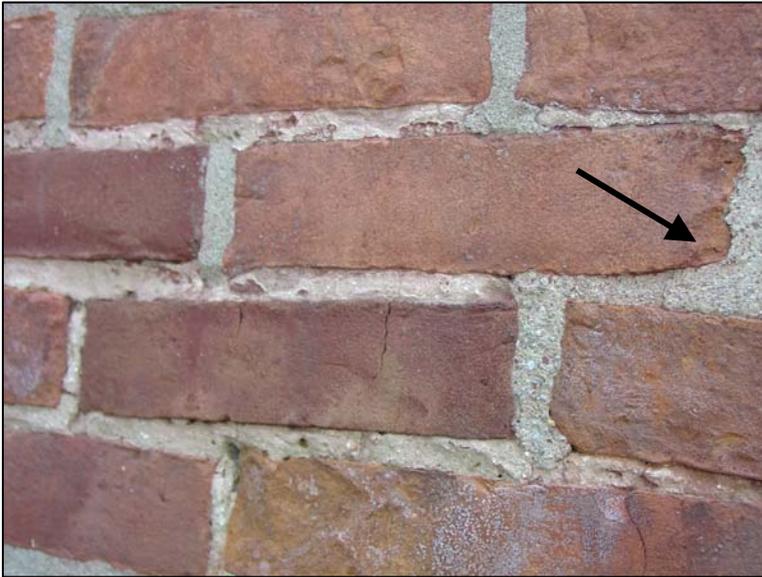


Figure B-3.
Hunt House: Detail of exterior brickwork with gray repointing mortar (at arrow). Photograph by Barbara Yocum, April 2008.



Figure B-4.
Circa-1960 snapshot of the living room (Room 106) showing gray plaster patch at the former hall doorway. Photograph courtesy of Joan Olmstead.

Mortar and Plaster Samples

The following mortar and plaster samples were taken from the Hunt House for the architectural investigation in 2007 and 2008. The same numbering system was used for the mortar samples as for the paint samples, except that "M" for mortar was substituted for "P" for paint. Sand samples were obtained by grinding the samples with a mortar and pestle and swirling them in diluted hydrochloric acid.

Sample Number	Type	Location	Date
WORI 07 M01	Mortar	Brick mortar, sample obtained from interior west wall, Room 203	1828
WORI 07 M02	Plaster	Room 101: Ceiling beneath main stair	Ca. 1920
WORI 07 M03	Plaster	Room 106: West wall next to doorway patch	1828
WORI 07 M04	Plaster	Room 106: West wall at doorway patch	Ca. 1960
WORI 07 M05	Plaster	Room 202: Plaster on south side of chimney breast	1828
WORI 07 M06	Plaster	Room 204 closet: South wall at former attic stair	1828
WORI 07 M07	Plaster	Room 204: West wall and closet partition	Ca. 1920

Restoration Mortar and Plaster

Sand samples of historic Hunt House mortar and plaster are available from the Historic Architecture Program for use in creating historic mortar mixes.

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APPENDIX C

Wallpaper Investigation

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Methodology

Information on the wallpapers of the Hunt House was gleaned from three sources: the physical architectural investigation, interviews with Joan Greenwood Olmstead and her sister Doris Greenwood Depp, and family photographs generously loaned to the park by Joan Olmstead.

Wallpaper Findings

As mentioned in Appendix A, it appears the walls of the center hall and the front rooms in the first and second stories of the Hunt House were papered during the years 1847-49, the historic period of significance. This is based on the smooth texture of the original plaster and the absence of painted finishes. Unfortunately, no remnants of historic wallpapers were found during the architectural investigation undertaken for this Historic Structure Report.

The earliest (circa-1930) wallpaper was discovered on the east wall of the lower and upper halls (fig. C-1). This paper was concealed behind chases for heating ductwork installed by the Greenwood family shortly after their purchase of the house in 1944. The pattern is a subdued design of brown leaves on a beige ground. It was most likely hung by the previous owner, Roy Brewster, who owned the house from 1930 to 1944. There appears to be only one layer of this wallpaper adhered to the plaster wall. A "dark yellow wallpaper," remembered by Joan Olmstead and Doris Depp as being in the dining room and living room when they moved to the house in 1944, was later removed by the Greenwoods.



Figure C-1. Circa-1930 wallpaper discovered behind a circa-1945 chase for heating ductwork at the east wall of the lower hall (at arrow). The gold-and-silver wallpaper on the left is dated circa 1960. Photograph by Barbara Yocum, April 2008.

The Greenwood family continued the tradition of wallpapering the walls during their ownership from 1944 to 1976. They initially followed the recommended practice of stripping the plaster walls of all existing papers before hanging new wallpaper. Most rooms were papered twice by the Greenwoods: first in the 1940s (circa 1945 and 1948) and again around 1960. Photographs of selected patterns follow.

Figure C-2.

Two wallpapers hung in the dining room by the Greenwoods: the diamond-pattern on the left in 1948, and the abstract pattern on the right around 1960. The earlier paper is documented by a penciled note on the chimney breast dated Oct. 1, 1948, by O.C. Kidd of Waterloo, "Interior Decorator." The later paper is shown in a photograph of the room dated August 1968 (fig. 26 in the main report). Photograph by Barbara Yocum, August 2007.



Figure C-3.

Striped wallpaper with narrow border hung circa 1945 in the second-story room that was later remodeled as a bathroom (Room 204). This wallpaper covered the new ductwork chases installed in the lower hall circa 1945 (fig. C-1). Photograph showing the southwest corner of Room 204 by Barbara Yocum, April 2008.



Figure C-4.
Remnants of this circa-1945 pink-and-white striped wallpaper were found adhered to the plaster walls of the living room. New wallpaper was applied over the old around 1960--an abstract pattern similar to the one hung in the dining room (fig. C-2). Photograph dated 1953 showing the northwest corner of Room 106 is courtesy of Joan Olmstead.

Figure C-5.
Photograph dated 1953 showing basketweave-patterned wallpaper at the east wall of the southeast bedroom (Room 206). No samples of these papers have yet been found, since the walls are still mostly covered by plasterboard installed in 1977. Photograph courtesy of Joan Olmstead.



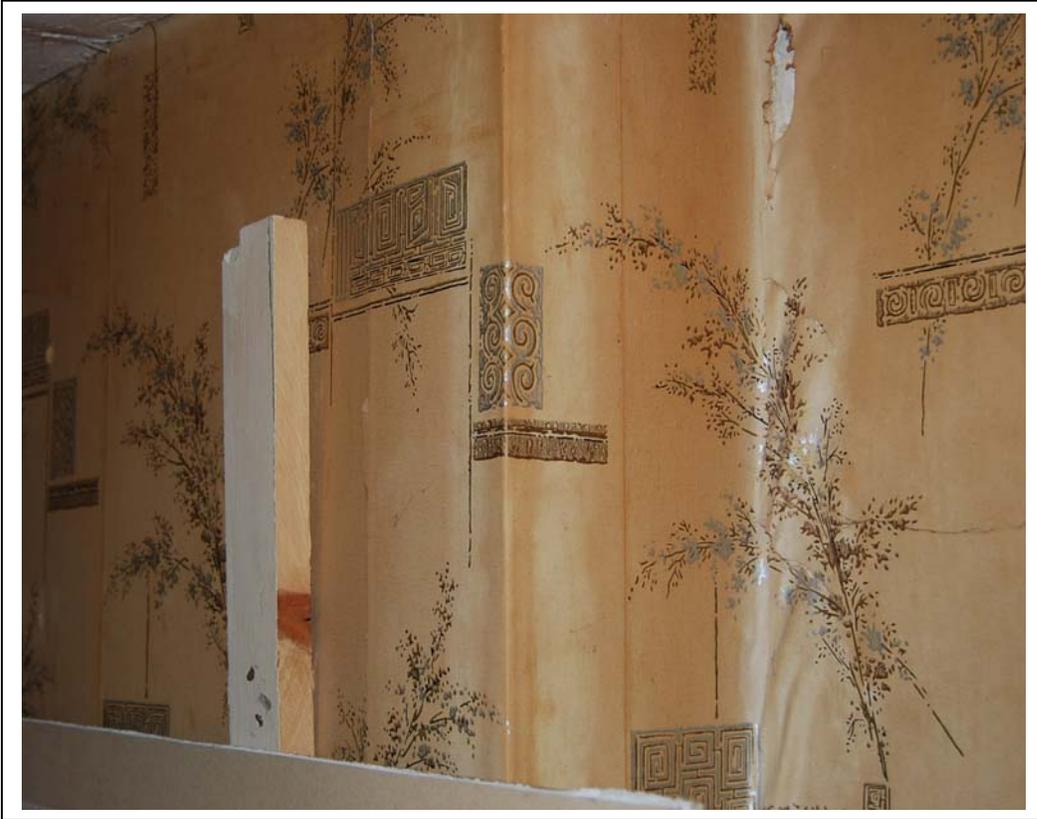


Figure C-6. Wallpaper hung circa 1960 in the center hall, downstairs toilet room, and hall bathroom. This photograph shows the north end of the upper east wall of the lower hall, where the wallpaper was concealed above a drop ceiling installed in 1977. Joan Olmstead's daughter, Robin, remembers that her grandparents hung this wallpaper "sometime in the 1960s." Photograph by Anne Derosie, September 2007.

The walls of all the rooms, except the kitchen and the southeast bedroom, had been finished with wallpapers by 1976, when the house was sold to daughter Joan Olmstead and her husband Tom. The following year the new owners undertook an extensive remodeling, covering the plaster walls and ceilings throughout the house with plasterboard and hanging new vinyl wallpapers. Most of these wallpapers remain on the walls today. Photographs of the wallpapers can be seen in this report in the section entitled "Physical Descriptions."

APPENDIX D:

Interior Woodwork Casings

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Original or Later Casings?

One of the intriguing questions at the Hunt House was whether or not the interior woodwork trim was original to the construction of the house in 1828. It had been thought likely by the authors of the 2006 "Conditions Assessment Report" for the Hunt House, John G. Waite Associates, Architects, that the trim and detail work of the house had been altered in the 1840s. Physical evidence clearly indicates that the roof had been raised to accommodate a wide cornice in the Greek Revival style about that time. However, evidence for the complete replacement of the interior trim is less certain. Information was therefore sought to more clearly date this important feature of the house. To that end, the 19th century publications of Asher Benjamin were consulted and the corner blocks of two window casings removed to enable a better understanding of the woodwork and its installation.

Findings

Asher Benjamin

Asher Benjamin was a carpenter-builder who authored seven books on the details of constructing buildings in the first half of the 19th century. These were published in 1797, 1806, 1814, 1830, 1833, 1839, and 1843. The first book that included illustrations of casings with corner blocks appeared in the 1830 publication *The Practical House Carpenter*. Two styles were shown: one of a plain block, the other of a block with a square interior motif. It was not until 1833 that Benjamin included a "block . . . with a turned rosette in its centre" in his book the *Practice of Architecture* (fig. D-1). The rosette design is similar to the corner blocks found in the front rooms of the Hunt House. We can therefore conclude that the technology to make these rosette blocks, most likely on a lathe, was available by 1833.

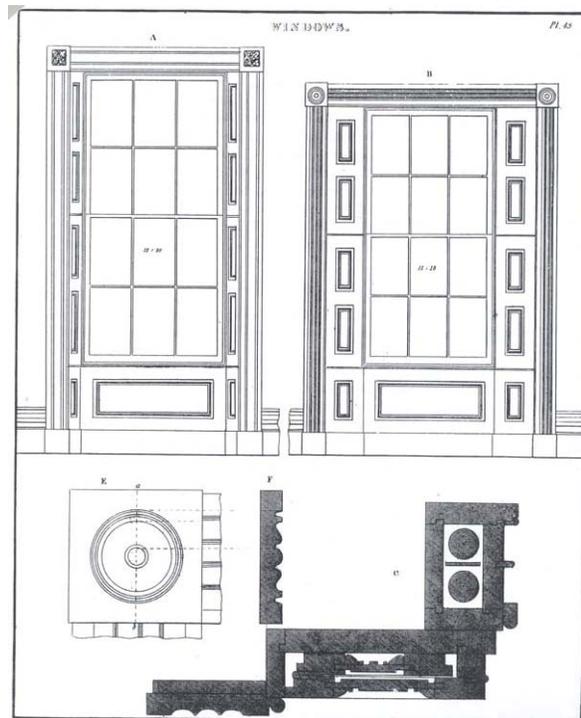


Figure D-1. Plate 42 from Asher Benjamin's 1833 book *Practice of Architecture*.

Nails

Two corner blocks were temporarily removed from the window casings of the front bedrooms by Guy ("Sparky") Hock, Jr., Maintenance Mechanic with Women's Rights NHP, in November 2008. The window casings and their corner blocks are of two different styles, with a covetto molding used at the perimeter of the casings in the southwest bedroom (Room 202 and an ovolo molding in the southeast bedroom (Room 206). See figures D-2 and D-3.

Figure D-2. Room 202: Detail of south window casing in the southwest bedroom. Photograph by Barbara Yocum, June 2007.



Figure D-3. Room 206: Detail of south window casing in the southeast bedroom. Photograph by Barbara Yocum, June 2007.

The corner blocks were found to be attached with machine-cut nails of a type typically manufactured from about 1815 through the 1830s. These nails have round points, as opposed to nails manufactured after 1840 that have flat, or sheared, points (fig. D- 4). Furthermore, no evidence was seen of previous nailings in the wood framework to which the casings and their corner blocks are attached. These wooden frames, also called plaster grounds, are original and unaltered, judging by the original lime plaster that abuts them (fig D-5).

Figure D-4. Room 206: Nail removed from south window corner block in the southeast bedroom. Note the round point, a feature of nails manufactured from circa 1815 through the 1830s. Photograph by Anne Derosie, November 2008.



Figure D-5. Room 206: Detail showing the wooden frame, or plaster ground, to which the corner block was nailed in the southeast bedroom. Note the proximity of the original lime plaster to the right. Photograph by Anne Derosie, November 2008.

Conclusions

The documentary evidence as found in Asher Benjamin's publications indicates the technology for making turned-rosette corner blocks, similar to those at the Hunt House, was available by 1833. The physical evidence further indicates that the wooden frame and corner blocks of the window casings are unaltered features of the original house, which was constructed in 1828 according to an invoice for labor. Since the other woodwork trim in the house is similar in style to these casings, it appears that the trim and detail work of the interior was *not* altered in the 1840s, but rather dates to the construction of the house in 1828.

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The Hunt Family Papers

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materials dates from 1824 to 1854. It was acquired by the National Park Service from Mr. Sigrist in 2008.

The Richard Pell Hunt Family Collection

Another collection of papers relating to the Hunt family is in the Waterloo Historical Society. "The Richard Pell Hunt Family Collection" includes genealogical information, account books for Richard Hunt's general store (an incomplete set of four "Day Books," covering the years 1823 to 1828), deeds, maps, probate records, legal rulings and obituaries. Note that some account books of Richard P. Hunt and family photographs are still in the possession of Hunt family descendants.

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- 1850 Deed Book W2, p. 188
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- 1890 Deed Book 105, p. 330
- 1908 Deed Book 127, p. 495
- 1919 Deed Book 144, p. 126
- 1919 Deed Book 143, pp. 354 and 355
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