

Architectural Analysis of

Godfrey Miller House
422-424 S. Loudoun St.
Winchester, Va.

For

Preservation of Historic Winchester Inc.
8 E. Cork St.
Winchester, Va.

By

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Historic Structures Report

I. The Godfrey Miller Sr. Home
424 S. Loudoun Street

II. The Peter Miller Home
422 S. Loudoun Street

The purpose of this historic structures report was to inspect the house, identify the significant architectural elements and ascertain and describe the chronology of work performed on this site from initial construction through the twentieth century. Because of budgetary restraints, no primary documentary resource investigation was carried out by Preservation Associates, Inc.

Since the information concerning the history of the house that had been supplied was of secondary sources and not verified by the firm, it was felt that the exclusion of most references to previous owners or social history should be excluded from this report. This is not to say that the investigation of the social history aspects should not be done. On the contrary, any conclusive documentation regarding the owners/occupants of the house may be an invaluable aid in firmly establishing who did what to the house and when the work was done.

The following report is a description of the architectural features of the structures based solely on the physical inspection of the building. Detailed measurements of the Godfrey Miller House and careful inspection of the form of the structure, building fabric and construction techniques used in both the Godfrey and Peter Miller Houses form the basis of the information.

The report has two sections. The first part deals with the Godfrey Miller House. The second part describes the Peter Miller House. The two houses have a common wall and, in fact, the Peter Miller House is an addition to the earlier structure.

The Godfrey Miller House section is the larger of the two descriptions. It was discovered that this house is an early form of vertical corner post, plank log construction. There were also many unusual features to the earliest construction period still intact in the house. A great deal of attention was paid to these unusual architectural elements.

The Peter Miller House, though larger in size, was built with methods that are still commonly found in thousands of other log houses. This house has also undergone some interesting changes and some attention was given to these details.

Part I. The Godfrey Miller House

The presently existing structure located at the corner of South Loudoun Street and Monmouth Street at 424 South Loudoun Street is within the town limits of Winchester, Virginia. The initial description is of the structure as it was found on February 22, and March 1, 1980. This deals with the physical appearance as it was basically renovated during or soon after the first quarter of the 19th century.

The last section of Part I deals with the physical appearance of the original structure. However, this was basically done only where architectural evidence indicated original material, sizes, or positions of elements. Any areas that are not covered were left out because no evidence was found to provide insight into the original construction.

The Godfrey Miller House is situated on the east side of South Loudoun Street with the main facade facing west. The full two story structure with a partial basement is three bays wide having a window, window, door arrangement. The second floor has three windows aligned over the lower bays.

The front door, located in the south corner of the west facade, is a twentieth century replacement. The door is hung with modern butt hinges, new hardware, and has a large glass lite over two small lower wooden panels. The finish jamb and exterior architrave casing trim are likely new wooden pieces added when the new front door was installed. The front door header is just slightly lower than the two window headers.

The windows on the west facade are all six over six lite double hung sash. The lower panes are 8" x 11" where as the upper sash lites are the more standard 8" x 10" size.

The trim and siding of the west facade is likely of the early 19th century. The horizontal, hand planed, pine siding is of uniform exposure on the west and south facades. The lower edge has a decorative $\frac{1}{2}$ " bead and the siding is lapped horizontally and fastened with hand wrought nails to firring strips nailed, to the sub structure of oak planks.¹

No shutters are hanging anywhere on the house, but the shutter hardware including the shutter hold backs or "dogs" and the catch on the window sill to hold the shutters closed still exist on some of the windows. These pieces are hand wrought and are indicative of eighteenth and early nineteenth century hardware.

¹The plank walls and corner posts will be described in detail in the second section of Part I.

The window sash, trim and siding on the south gable end and the small one story, one room ell with storage loft matches the west front facade. There are two gable attic windows composed of two, six light 8" x 10" double hung sash.

The one room ell extends east from the east back side of the house. The facade facing south onto Monmouth Street has one 8" x 10" light, six light double hung sash window and one board and batten door.

The east end of the ell has no openings while the east side of the main house has an asymmetrical arrangement of four windows and two doors. The southernmost door opening into the kitchen is possibly an early 19th century door with nine panes of glass in the upper part and two wooden panels below. The door to the right of this opens just off the stairs ascending to the second floor. This is a board and batten door.

There is a basement window and a pair of six light sashes set on end allowing light into a bath/hall combination. The most significant window in the house is the four over two light double hung sash with the top sash fixed and the bottom sash active. It is believed that this is an original window position to the house and is more fully dealt with in the next section.

The north side of the ell has one six over six window. The north side of the Godfrey Miller House was covered by the addition of the Peter Miller House.

The roof of the main house west side is covered with standing seam sheet metal roofing as is the one story ell to the east. The main roof on the east side is corrugated sheet metal.

The partial basement of the Godfrey Miller House is ell shaped and is located under the northwest front room and part of the north-east stair/bath room. The steps leading to the basement have heavy oak treads held by large closed stringers.

The overhead floor joists are of oak and are pieces reused from another structure. There is no uniformity to size or shape and the workmanship of these joists indicates that several different people made them. Since the log plank Godfrey Miller House was built into the corner of an older stone house, it is possible that these pieces are from the stone structure, but no conclusive evidence indicates this.

The foundation was built from hammer cut field dressed limestone laid in a full bed of mortar. The floor is still of packed earth.

The first floor is divided into four rooms and has no hall. The front doors open into the southwest room. This room has one half of a triangular chimney system located in the southeast corner of the room inside the south wall of the house. The brick fireplace/chimney has a segmentally arched firebox opening large enough to heat a room, but not meant for cooking.

The trim around the window is similar to the door and window trim around several of the other architraves of this house. The casings are approximately $7/8$ " x 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ " wide and have full $1/2$ " round beads on the inside edge of the opening. The back band lining the outside edge of the trim casing is a Grecian ovolo.

The chair rail in the northwest front room has a top rail with a Grecian ogee molded into the front edge. Immediately below is a small $1/2$ " full round piece. The base rail has a $1/2$ " bead in the lower edge.

The partition door between the two front rooms is a six panel semi raised panel with a small panel mold applied to the styles and rails to hold the panels in place.

The three doors of this design, all facing into the northwest front room, and the previously described trim case and molding around the architraves are thought to date from the late first quarter of the 19th century or possibly early in the second quarter (1820 to 1830).

The floor joists in the southwest front room and southeast kitchen are hewn, oak, 5" x 7" and laid on the dirt. The space between the joists are filled with stone shards.

The first floor was laid of a nearly standard width yellow pine 1" thick tongue and groove boards. The widths approximate a standard 6" wide though there is some variation. The boards are surface nailed, two nails per board at each intersection of a joist. The joists are centered variously from 34" to 40" apart.

The kitchen is in the southeast corner where the large cooking fireplace in the other half of the triangular brick chimney is located. The hand hewn oak lintel has a $3/8$ " bead in the lower edge. This brick chimney system was knitted into an older existing stone wall. The south and east walls of the kitchen are of stone. The Godfrey Miller log plank house was built into these two existing stone walls from an earlier structure.

The interior portion of the north kitchen wall is of vertical, tongue and groove boards with a board and batten door. The wall appears to be original to the log plank house, but has been moved from its original position 4' further south than its present location.

The east exterior wall has two doors. One door leads to the small court yard. This door has nine lights in the top half and two small wood panels in the lower half. The upper lights are original to the door. No evidence exists to indicate the upper half of this door has been modified. The surrounding molding on the exterior siding indicates this door position was extant at least to the 1820 period when the siding was installed and is very likely an original 18th century door position. The rough framing and the infill above the door header date from the 18th century.

It is possible that this door dates from the same period as the siding. However, this is difficult to say with certainty. The hinges

are not original to the door and date from the mid 19th century. They are the two knuckle with fixed pin type that allows a door to be easily lifted off its hinges. Also the thumb latch is made from parts of several different thumb latches and the separate pieces date from different periods.

The other door in the east kitchen wall is a four flat panel door probably of the late 19th early 20th century. This is definitely a replacement door, for it leads into a small frame addition that was built before or during the time the existing siding was installed on the exterior of the house.

The small one story addition has no remarkable character to it and serves to indicate its function as an all purpose work room. This room is slightly elevated above the kitchen room level and there is no basement under it.

Back inside the main house on the first floor is the last of the four rooms located in the northeast corner. This is where the stairs are located, also in the northeast corner of this room.

An early board and batten door hung with strap hinges and decorative pintel hinges leads through the north wall into the Peter Miller addition. This door may have been added to provide an entrance into the addition. However, the basement door located next to the north wall door has the same decorative pintel and strap hinges.

It is assumed that the basement stairs would have been originally closed off by a door, and the present door is the only door ever hung there. Since the hinges match on the two doors this could lead one to believe that the north wall door was earlier than the Peter Miller addition. In any case, both of these doors are 18th century and date prior to the 1820 renovation.

This room has a piece of original chair rail still in place to the left of the north wall door. The top rail has a simple nosing and the bottom rail has a flat 3/8" bead along the bottom edge.

The stairs were originally enclosed and of the tightwinder style. The door and a portion of the vertical board wall have been removed. The stairs are lit during the day by a four light over two light double hung sash which is believed to be an original window position. The sash may also be original; however, the muntin profile is identical to the sash in the west wall which dates from the 1820's renovation. Also, the trim outlining the window is the Grecian ovolo of the later period. It seems likely that the sash and trim are from the later renovation but the window position may be original.

The hand rail ascending the stairs between the first and second floors looks more like a chair rail. The top rail is heavier, has a rounded or nosed leading edge, and has a groove cut behind the top front edge. This does allow for some grasp by the hand, but not much. The cove and astragal molding is just below the hand rail and the base rail has a flat 1/2" bead in the lower edge.

The most recent use of the Godfrey Miller House was as a two unit apartment. To accomodate this, two walls of twentieth century construction were noted. A new wall was built to separate what was being used as a bath in the western half of the northeast stair room from the eastern half of this room.

Also a wall was moved from an 1820's location just to the north side of the front door entrance to a twentieth century location dividing the two front rooms into approximately equal spaces. The new wall was of modern construction, but all of the baseboard, trim, door, door jamb, casing and moldings from the earlier period were reused.

The second floor of the Godfrey Miller House retains a great deal of its early material. The floor plan is presently three rooms, a large stair landing area, a small hallway leading to the attic stairs and a bathroom.

The window and door casings are trimmed in yellow pine with the base casing 4 1/2" wide and a 1/2" bead on the inside edge. The outline has an ovolo back band. The baseboards are all decorated with a 1/2" bead in the top edge. There was chair rail in all the rooms.

The exterior walls were all plastered originally. The ceilings of the entire upstairs were also plastered.

The interior partitions are essentially in their original positions except where a vertical board wall was added to enclose a small room that later became a 20th century bathroom. Also the partition separating the southwest from the northwest front rooms has moved about 18" to the north to accommodate the window installed during the 1820's renovation.

The attic of the Godfrey Miller House is large and undivided. Surprisingly, the rafter system is not very substantial as most Germanic built houses of the period were.

Section Two - Part I

Since so much of the original construction of the Godfrey Miller House was revealed when the internal walls of the house were stripped to expose the log walls, it was decided to describe the significant features of the log plank shell.

An extremely unusual feature of this house is that it was built into the corner of an existing one and a half story stone structure. The stone walls were of limestone some 20" thick. The first story east wall interior had a beveled jamb cupboard built into the wall. It had a board back and about three shelves. Most of this has been removed to accommodate the work done by Godfrey Miller when he added the log walls to the stone walls to make a larger structure. There was also an original window in the south stone wall that had been closed down in size to accommodate a six over six sash to match the rest of the house windows installed during the 1820's renovation.

The stone walls form the southeast corner of the house and enclose what was the kitchen of the Godfrey Miller House. The east wall extends eleven feet on the interior to the south jamb of the back door. The end of this wall had been rebuilt to have square corners. The other leg of the stone wall runs from the southeast corner west along the kitchen wall and ends behind the triangular brick fireplace/chimney system. The interior surface of the stone wall was plastered and the exterior was covered with the beaded siding mentioned earlier in section one. On the second floor, the stone wall rose three feet from the floor and was capped by a wooden plank with an astragal molded on the leading edge.

The other two, now missing, stone walls were obviously torn out. The dirt floor under the joists held no evidence of natural destruction. Virtually no other evidence existed to explain why the stone building was almost completely torn down. It may be simply that these were Godfrey Miller's wishes.

The shell of the log plank house was framed with hand hewn 13" x 13" square oak posts spaced approximately 10 feet apart though this distance varied. The posts had two trough mortises, four inches wide and four inches deep, cut the entire length of the post. The trough mortises were centered in a side of a post. The posts were continuous from the ground sill plate to the top rafter plate two stories high.

The walls of the house were made up of 4" thick sawn oak planks. The width of the planks varied from 8" to 21" wide and they ran in continuous lengths from post to post. The planks were set on their edges, one on top of another.

There was some daubing made up of clay, lime and straw binding stuffed between the cracks. However, it is felt that the log frame was put together of green wood and allowed to dry. The spaces that formed between the logs from the drying process were those filled with daubing. The cracks between the logs were much too thin to allow chinking to be inserted.

Interestingly, none of the oak planks were fastened to the posts. No pegs, pins or nails were observed going through the sides of the post mortises into the ends of the planks.

The log plank walls do not form a complete box. They enclose half of the east and south walls and all of the north and west walls. The stone walls make up the remainder. An intermediate post is set against the end of the southern stone wall and leads to the southwest corner. The east log plank wall begins a little over three feet from the end of the east stone wall.

On the first floor a back door occupied the space. The area over the door and up to the stone ledge of the second floor was filled with large blocks of wood set in clay, straw mortar.

The post and plank construction technique was consistent in form except for the area framed in by logs over top of the older stone walls.

Because a post was not placed over top the corner of the stone walls, the method of joining the log planks above the stone wall at the corner was by the more typical method of corner notches. The type of notch could not be observed.

Another feature of the posts remains as yet a mystery. Both on the exterior and interior sides of the plank walls located at varying heights in the posts were now empty mortises. These mortises were cut in pairs. One mortise in one post was at the same level as a mortise in the next post. It seemed quite clear that a 4" thick framing member once joined by tenons into these now empty mortises. The only theory thus far advanced to explain these paired mortises from post to post was that they held framing members that tied the posts together during initial construction. After the posts were set in place and the plank walls were completed, then the framing members that held the posts together until the top plate was installed were cut away leaving the empty mortises behind.

Door and window openings in the initial log plank walls were quite different in size and arrangement originally than those that appear today. The windows were much smaller in size and not as numerous. On the west side facing South Loudoun Street there were two windows symmetrically placed on the first floor and two of similar size on the second.

The extant rough openings filled in now with brick measured 30" x 48" on the first floor. This is a size that would allow a six over six light double hung sash with 8" x 10" lights to be installed. The second floor rough openings measure 27" x 36" and likely had a six over three light double hung sash with 8" x 9" lights.

The main entrance to the house was in the gable end facing Monmouth Street. The front door then opened into the southwest room immediately to the west of the brick fireplace and chimney. The rough frame opening is 43 1/2" wide and a few inches over 6' tall. Other than the door was hung with strap hinges and the pintel marks can be seen in the door frame, no other information could be found concerning the appearance of the original front door.

Also in this southern facade were again four windows, two up and two down, symmetrically positioned and the same size as those mentioned for the west facade.

The east side, now considered the back has two, possibly three identifiable original openings. The door immediately to the north of the end of the stone wall was an original exit door. The first major vertical post was set far enough away to accompany this door. It is believed that the original door to this position is now in use in the Peter Miller addition. Hanging at the end of the hallway leading to the kitchen is a six light, 8" x 10" pane top with two panels in the bottom half door. The muntins are nearly an inch wide, the lights are original to the door and the panels are fielded flush with the styles and rails of the door. It was once hung with strap hinges and the door is similar in size to the back door opening.

The other opening probably original to this wall is the stair window. With the board walls and door to the stairs originally in place, this window supplied light to what would otherwise have been a dark flight of stairs. The sash is presently a four light over two light, double hung, 8" x 10" panes. Though the window opening appears to be original, the sash is not. The muntins are narrow and have the identical profile the present windows have. Because of the sash not being original, it leaves enough of a doubt that possibly the window position is not original and was added during the time when the siding was added.

The third opening and the second one that is positively original is a two light slider on the second floor in the southeast rooms east wall. This window still has its original rough frame, finish jambs, sill, interior casing and back band. There were two panes, each 8" x 10". Each glass was in its own small sash. One was fixed in place and the other slid from left (closed) to the right (open) in behind the fixed sash.

The casing was the standard 7/8" x 4" with a 1/2" bead on the inside edge. The back band was a 3/4" x 1 1/4" typical ogee molding. All of the pieces of trim were fastened with hand wrought nails.

The north wall of the house also had a two light slide window similar to the one just described. It was located on the first floor in the northwest room and was only approximately 3' off the floor to the bottom of the window. The window was only 10" high.

The board and batten door in the north wall just west of the tightwinder stairs is a mystery. Whether it was original to the post and plank construction or was added as a passage from one house to the next is not clear.

The evidence that helps point to its being contemporaneous with the 1768 to 1777 construction period are the hinges and decorative pintels. They match those of the door leading to the basement. Also the interior architraves of both these doors matches. The only piece of 18th century chair rail that remains intact butts into this north wall door and does not appear to have been cut after it was in place to allow for this door.

The evidence that supports a later date is also as convincing. The hand riven clapboards do appear to have been cut after they were on the wall to allow for this door. The board and batten door shows almost no weathering, though neither do the clapboards.

The attic of the Godfrey Miller House is unchanged from the initial construction. It is large and open. There were four gable windows, two in each side, but the two north gable windows were removed when the Peter Miller addition was added.

The rafters are surprisingly small and widely spaced for mid to third quarter 18th century Germanic construction. The gable studs are

riven oak framing members with only the thin oak clapboards covering the gable studs.

It appears likely that two or three of the second floor joists over the southeast room date from the stone building as well as some of the flooring in the southeast room on the second floor. These earlier joists were originally exposed to the first floor. Both bottom corners were beaded, all other edges planed smooth and the joists and ceiling boards painted red.

The joists dating from the Godfrey Miller construction were identical throughout the second floor joist system including those used as replacements or in addition to the existing joists in the second floor of the southeast room. These newer joists were all hewn, and the bottom edges were roughly chamfered. There was no paint on any of them.

The flooring over the kitchen in the stone wall section is much wider than the flooring on the rest of the second floor. It is possible that this flooring is from the stone building.

The northwest and the northeast stair room shows whitewash on the joists and ceiling boards. The southeast and southwest rooms have no whitewash. Instead the series of nail holes and the lack of any finish indicate an original plastered ceiling.

All of the exterior walls and most of the interior walls of the original Godfrey Miller House were plastered. A set of shadows left on the exposed plank walls clearly indicated that vertical furring strips were nailed to the walls. Then hand riven lath was applied over which came the plaster.

The only walls not originally plastered were the vertical, beaded board walls enclosing the stair case, separating the two front rooms and the two back rooms of the first floor, and also separating the two front rooms of the second floor.

The other interior partitions were of stud construction. The studs were hand hewn of oak and measured approximately 3" x 4". In the two 3" sides a "V" shaped groove was cut from end to end. With these studs set in the walls so the "V" grooves were facing each other, hand riven, rough oak slats approximately 1 1/4" x 1 1/4" square and wedged on their ends were placed between the studs in the grooves. These slats were the grounds upon which these walls were plastered on both sides of the partition.

The large triangular brick chimney was built into the approximate center of the south wall and provided four fireplaces, one each into the four rooms on the south end of the house. The first floor southeast firebox was much larger than the others and had an oak lintel. The other three had segmental brick arches over the openings. The brick and mortar work do not show particular care and since no whitewash was found on the brick surfaces, the fireboxes, jambs and breasts were all originally plastered. The brick chimney system has been knitted into the existing south wall of the older stone structure.

Godfrey Miller House
(1768 - 1777)

Chronological History of Construction

Mid 18th Century

1 and 1/2 story, one room over one room stone cabin.
Double beaded floor joists.
Beaded window headers.
Beveled jamb cupboard set in stone wall.

1768 - 1777

North and west walls of stone cabin torn down.
Two story vertical post and log plank house erected.
Partial basement, full attic.
Triangular brick fireplace and chimney.
Small windows, large muntins.
Doors hung with strap hinges.

Various interior partition construction.

1. stud, stick and plaster
2. vertical, beaded board wall
3. scantling, plastered wall

Various interior finishes.

1. prominent rooms fully plastered and all exterior walls
2. kitchen painted red
3. rest whitewashed, ceiling beams in second floor bedrooms whitewashed

Moldings and trim

1. chair rail - astragal top rail, plain base with bead on lower edge
2. hand rail on stairs - top rail nosed with groove in top for grip, cone with astragal below top rail, and base rail plain with bead in lower edge
3. baseboards - plain with 1/2" bead in top edge. some painted indigo
4. casings - plain with 1/2" bead on inside edge
5. backbands - stand and ogee

Exterior entirely covered in 4" split oak clapboards. White-washed.

Windows had wide muntins and thin sash frames.

Doors both board and batten (interior) and panel type (exterior).

Roof covering - double bevel, smooth oak shingles with a 15" to 16" exposure to weather and 30" long overall.

Last Quarter 18th Century, 1775 - 1800

Peter Miller addition built.

1820 - 1835, Godfrey Miller Renovation

The clapboards removed and the exterior covered with 4 1/2" exposure, beaded lap siding.

[Front door moved from Monmouth Street to Loudoun Street.]

All windows changed, enlarged, moved and new sash installed

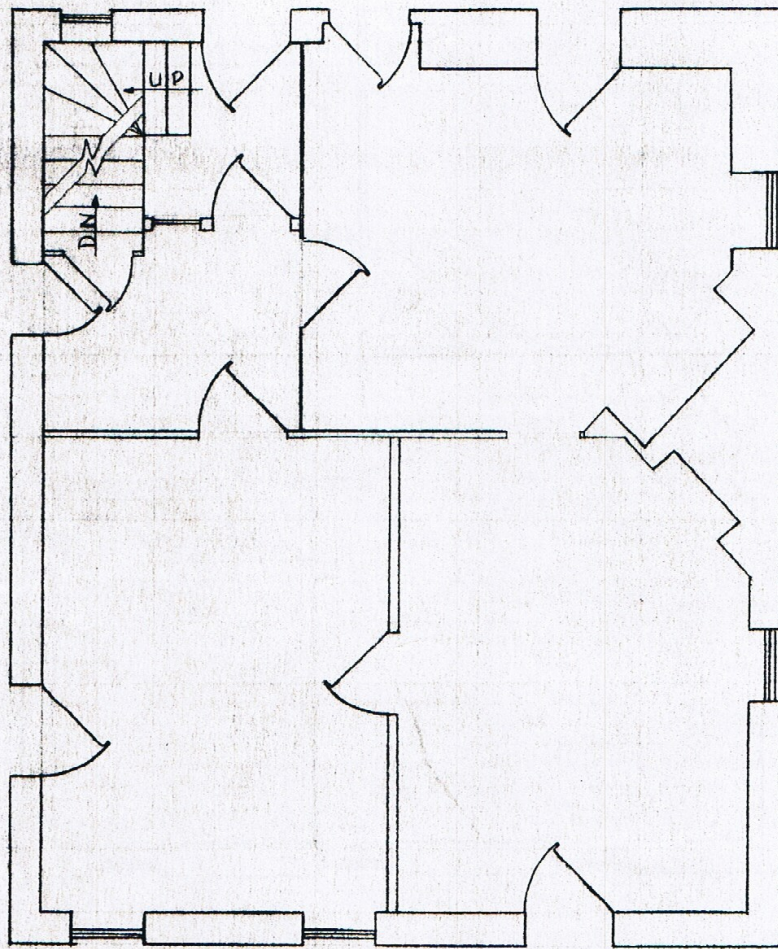
Interior doors paneled and trimmed in mid 1820's style.

All first floor and one second floor interior partitions relocated.

New moldings on the first floor.

1. baseboard slightly higher
2. chair rail - top rail with Grecian ogee front edge and bead below
3. casing has full round bead on inside edge
4. back band is Grecian ogee

*existing photo-
graphs show
no door on
Loudoun St
as late as
c. 1900*

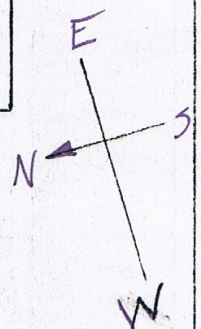
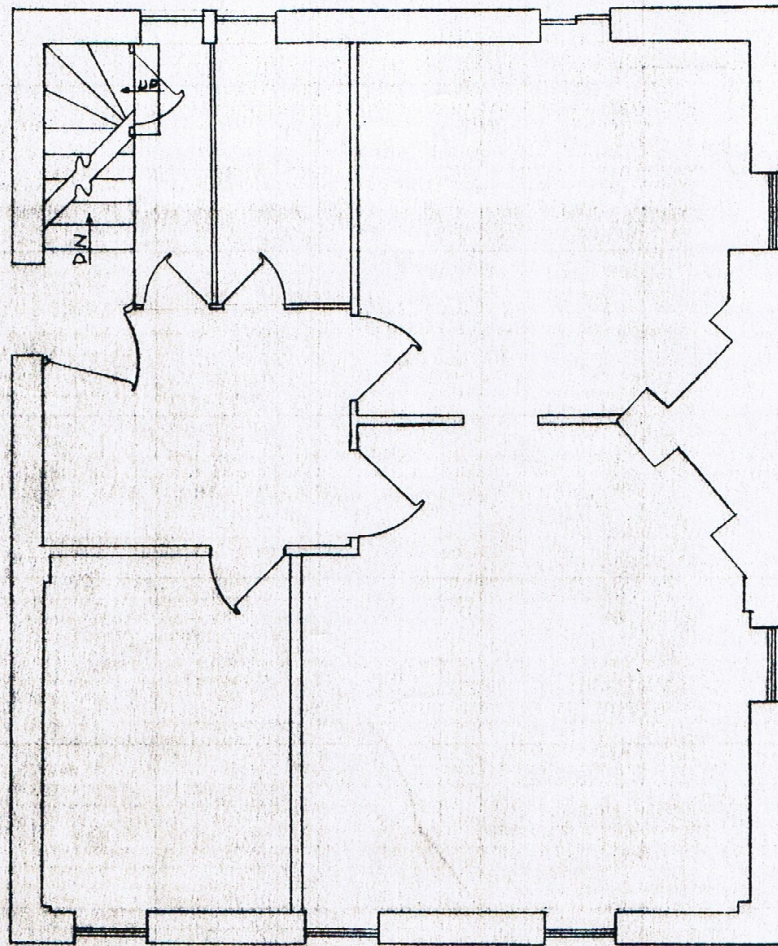


DRAWN BY RESTORATION CONSULTANT DOUGLASS C. REED

SCALE:
3/16" - 1'

GODFREY MILLER
HOUSE

EXISTING FIRST
FLOOR PLAN
MAR 1, 1980

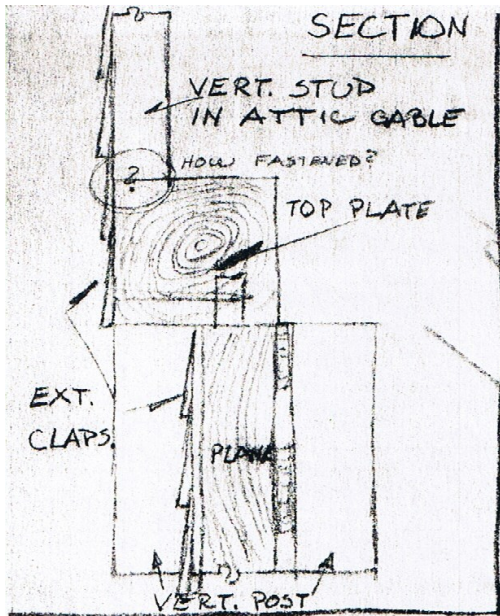


DRAWN BY RESTORATION CONSULTANT DOUGLASS C. REED

SCALE
 $\frac{3}{16}'' = 1'$

GODFREY MILLER
HOUSE

EXISTING SECOND
FLOOR PLAN
MAR. 1, 1980



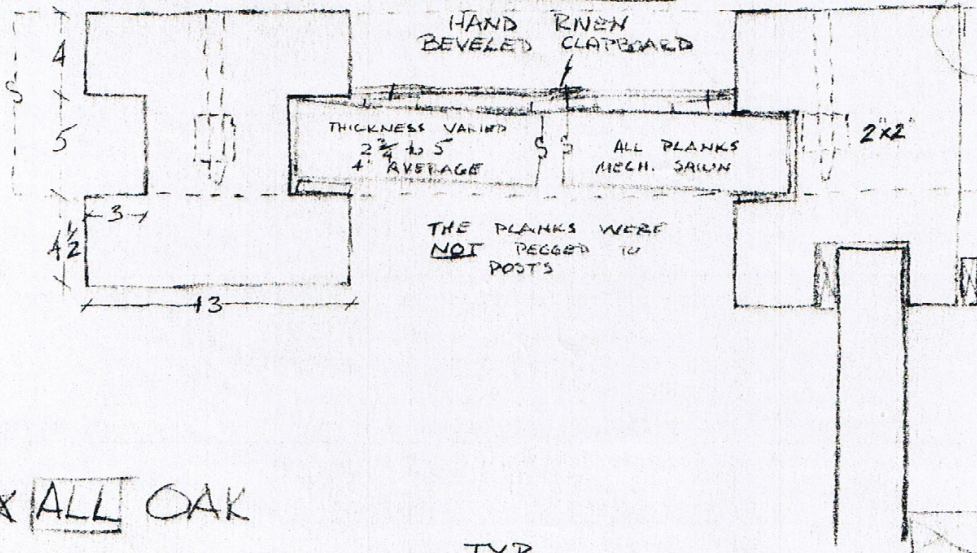
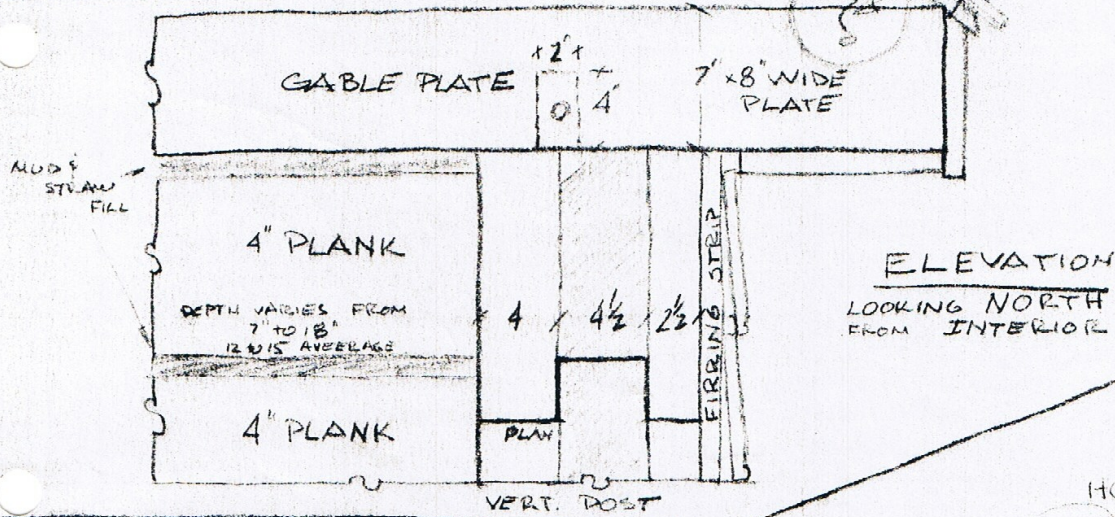
GODFREY MILLER

TOP-NORTHEAST CORNER

1 MAR 80 DCREED

DOUBLE BEVEL OAK
SIDE LAP SHINGLES
12" to 15" EXPOSURE

HOW FASTENED?



HOW FINISHED?

* ALL OAK

TYP.
PLAN

Part II. The Peter Miller House

This part of the report is less extensive than what was done for the Godfrey Miller House. It should not be mistaken though that this large addition is less important than the older main house. On the contrary, the entire complex is important as an example of how small structures grew into large ones and also of the stylistic changes that occurred along the way.

It should also be made clear that evidence does not firmly establish Peter Miller as the builder of this portion of the house. Godfrey Miller's will of July, 1803 establishes the existence of the "new" log house addition and the whole structure is left to his son Peter. However, Peter Miller probably did have a hand in the construction process since Godfrey, born in 1730, would have been in his sixties, while the newer portion of the house was under construction.

The Peter Miller Home is located at 422 South Loudoun Street in the city of Winchester, Virginia. It is presently a five bay structure on the first floor facing west and situated on the east side of South Loudoun Street.

Of six to seven inches thick, hewn log construction, the structure is a full two stories high with a large attic and a full basement. There are only three log walls with the fourth wall common to the north wall of the Godfrey Miller House. The front and back log walls are attached to the Godfrey Miller House by two large, vertical addition posts. The log ends are mortised and pegged to the addition posts which in turn are fastened to the north wall of the Godfrey Miller House. The northwest and northeast corners of the Peter Miller log house are joined by the common "V" notch. There are interstices between these logs that vary in size. They were chinked with wooden split wedges and daubed shut against the exterior elements.

Originally, the fenestration of the Peter Miller house was quite different than it is now. There were four bays across the front occupying slightly different positions than the existing ones do now. The original bays were from north to south, a window, door, window, window arrangement. The back door in the east side opposed the front door.

It was during an extensive interior and exterior renovation that the floor plan, partitions, trim, and exterior fenestration and siding was changed. The renovation appears to have been completed during the turn of the 19th century.

[The window/door fenestration after the early renovation was from north to south window, window, window, door.] The four window bays of the second floor aligned with the bays of the first floor. Sometime in the 20th century a second door was added to allow for private passage through a hall to the second floor.

The siding on the west facade is wide with an eight and one half inch exposure. There were at one time solid wooden three panel shutters on at least the first floor windows. Whatever type of shutters whether solid or louvered was used on the second floor is not known, but there were at one time shutters around the second floor.

The windows of the first floor were six over nine light double hung sash. The panes are eight by ten inches. The windows of the second floor are similar only they are six over six sash. The sash muntins are narrow and characteristic of the early 19th century.

The pitch of the roof is shallower than that on the Godfrey Miller House, and the addition is slightly more than one foot higher than the older half. The present roof covering is standing seam tin.

A very large central brick chimney system has six fireplaces opening into six different rooms, three fireplaces on each of the first and second floors. The largest of the fireplaces was where the kitchen was located in the southeast corner room. This is also where the small tightwinder stairs were located for access to both the basement, second floor and attic.

The partitions that divide the first floor are of various periods and types of construction. The 3" square stud with "V" grooves in the sides to accommodate the riven oak sticks and plastered on both sides of the wall separated the southeast and southwest rooms.

The scantling style wall now separating the southwest from northwest rooms is made of overlapped rough sawn pine boards and was probably built in the present location about 1820 to 1830. The other two portions were built from old reused board lumber probably original wall material from this house.

Most of the first floor was originally plastered and trimmed with baseboards that had a 1/2" bead along the top edge. The chair rails in all the rooms had nosed front edges on the top rails and a plain base rail with a bead along the bottom edge. The window and door casings were approximately 4" with a bead on the inside edge and a backband molding along the outside edge.

The mantelpieces were of the early 19th century probably the first quarter.

The kitchen and northeast rooms mantels had plain pilasters and breast boards topped with a decorative smaller outliner pilaster. The northwest main room had a multicurvilinear mantel ledge with a decorative molded pilaster and breast board.

The second floor still retains a similar four room plan to the first. The tightwinder stairs lands in the southeast room. The other three rooms on the second floor were all accessible from this room.

The small southwest room is the only second floor room without a fireplace. The interior partitions enclosing this room from the others was rebuilt from sawn pine boards that had a blue, brown and

white floral wallpaper on them. This wallpaper predates the renovation of the Peter Miller House and places its age in the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

The interior partitions of the rest of the second floor were also of similar construction from reused board partitions. These were all whitewashed and were probably originally from the Peter Miller House second floor. The exterior walls of logs were for a short time all whitewashed along with the ceilings until all were plastered in the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

The fireplaces and brick walls forming the chimney were originally whitewashed and had no mantels or plaster. However, again during the renovation the fireboxes and chimney walls were plastered and mantels were added.

All of the rooms were trimmed with baseboards that had a 1/2" bead along the top front edge. Chair rails were in all rooms similar to those of the first floor. The doors and windows were trimmed in 4 1/2" casings that had a 1/2" bead along the inside and an ovolo backband along the outside.

The attic was left unfinished. The south wall still has all the original clapboards on what was once the exposed exterior of the Godfrey Miller north wall. The Peter Miller north gable was framed and covered with the horizontal lap sidings.

The basement was dug out prior to construction. The walls are of limestone and the floor is still of dirt. The summer beam and floor joists were hewn. Between the joists were placed riven slats laid along a ledger strip nailed near the bottom of the floor joists. Before the floor boards were put down, a stiff mud bond with wheat straw was poured over top of the riven slats flush with the tops of the floor joists. This became an insulation between the basement and first floor which was commonly done in 18th century dwellings.

The door leading from the southeast kitchen to the southwest hall is not in its original location. It was definitely built in the eighteenth century. There were six 8" x 10" panes of glass originally installed in the top. The muntins were almost an inch wide. The four fielded panels below the glass were made flush with the styles and rails. The door was originally hung with strap hinges. It may have been moved from the Godfrey Miller House.

The board and batten doors of the tightwinder stairs are believed to be original to the initial construction of the Peter Miller side. The doors were hung with decorative pintels and strap hinges.

There have been numerous, extensive and mostly early changes to this house as well as the Godfrey Miller side. The Peter Miller House has all the ear marks of having been built during the last quarter of the 18th century. However, probably shortly after the death of Godfrey Miller, his son Peter undertook an extensive renovation of the house including the window and door fenestration as well as changing the

floor plan somewhat. There are still enough of these renovation elements left to suggest that the work continued up into the late 1820's or early 1830's. After this period, little was done to the house until it was rather crudely chopped up into apartments in the third quarter of the twentieth century.

An interesting point to both the Godfrey Miller and the Peter Miller houses is that both structures were undergoing what would seem to be constant changes made during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. However, there is something of a lack of continuity between the two. The windows, doors and trim elements though similar in period and somewhat so in style are different. This seems to indicate that though the Miller family had control of the entire structure, the individual members had control over the different sides at different times. Thus each family unit of the extended Miller family has left its mark on this house for us to study today.

The continuum of history represented between ca. 1759 and about 1835 through the initial construction periods and subsequent renovations of this structure are important examples of the constant evolutions of structures. The historical significance of the Miller house in an architectural sense is that it was clearly initially built reflecting traditional principals and methods of construction in the third quarter of the eighteenth century. Then as the country evolved and sought to establish itself as a strong nation, new styles were brought forth to give America its own identity. In a vernacular form, all the changes made to the Godfrey and Peter Miller homes reflect these feelings of establishing the new nation with new ways and of leaving some traditional ways in the background. They also indicate the increasing technology and the infancy of the industrial revolution with some of the later changes made especially in the use of later hardware.

To totally recapture the picture of what the original houses looked like will be almost impossible with so much original material missing and so many changes made. However, the treasures of this house are not in this period or that, but are in the combination of the whole structure. To try a restoration would be destructive to certain distinctive elements of the house. However, to try and maintain the architectural character and integrity of this house is a very plausible approach.

The rehabilitation of this structure will involve no small task for either side. Since both have so many architecturally important features, each side should have plans and specifications, at least a minimal guideline set, prepared prior to "jumping in" and starting on the work. The value of these will be in the savings realized both in not spending money on incorrectly done or unnecessary items and in the salvaging of original material that might otherwise be damaged or removed.