

Draft

**WEIR FARM
HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT**

**Weir Farm National Historic Site
Wilton, Connecticut**

VOLUME III

Burlingham Complex

*Webb-Burlingham House • Webb-Burlingham Barn
Webb-Burlingham Woodshed • Burlingham Tool House*

By

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PREFACE

This report is Volume III of three volumes that comprise the historic structures report for Weir Farm National Historic Site (Weir Farm NHS). Volume I addresses the Weir House, Weir Studio, and Young Studio, and includes the historical background and context for the entire Weir Farm NHS. Volumes II A and B address the Weir barn and outbuildings. The subjects of Volume III are the structures in the Burlingham complex, which is part of the Weir Farm NHS. While this volume is intended to stand on its own, reference should be made to Volume I for more detail on the relationship of the Burlingham complex to the site as a whole.

This report was prepared for the Weir Farm NHS by the Building Conservation Branch of the Cultural Resources Center in the Northeast Region of the National Park Service and was written by Architectural Conservator Maureen K. Phillips. Paint analysis and mortar analysis are by the author and are included in the appendices and/or incorporated into the text. Measured drawings of the Webb-Burlingham house elevations were completed by Innovative Architectural Technologies, Inc., of New Haven, Connecticut. The remaining measured drawings were completed by BCB Historical Architect Richard C. Crisson and BCB Architectural Technician Steven Pisani.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Background and Scope

The Burlingham complex is part of the Weir Farm NHS that was donated to the United States by the State of Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection on March 10, 1992. Structures in the Burlingham complex include a house, a barn, a woodshed, and a tool house. The house is currently being used as a visitor center and for site offices, the barn for storage and resident artists' projects, and the tool house and woodshed for storage. The preferred alternative outlined in the draft General Management Plan (GMP) for the site calls for using the dwelling to house the artist-in-residence program. The barn is to be used as a year-round space for special programs. The tool house and the woodshed are to be preserved and used for storage.

A scope of work and task directive (with supplement) for the Weir Farm Historic Structures Report were prepared by Architectural Conservator Marie Carden of the BCB. These documents outlined the background, goal, tasks, methodology, and scope of the project. The project goal for the Burlingham complex was to prepare a modified Level II HSR for the house, barn, woodshed, and tool house. The investigation for the report involved: historical research; fabric sampling and analysis, which helped establish the physical evolution of the structures; and documentation of existing features.

The physical investigation for this Level II HSR called for only non-destructive and non-invasive techniques, and the scope of this report is accordingly restricted. Additional information may be revealed as rehabilitation work is performed. Any such information should be included either in an addendum to this HSR, or in the completion report for the project.

Historical Context

The Burlingham complex is situated on a portion of the 50-acre Webb farm that J. Alden Weir purchased in 1907 from the heirs of William Webb, who owned the property between 1843 and 1906. The Webb farm was the last piece Weir was to add to his own farm that he called Branchville, and which he had been assembling since 1882. Weir is thought to have used the old Webb farm to raise hay, with the house occasionally being occupied by tenant farmers.

In 1931 Weir's daughter Dorothy Weir Young, who had inherited Weir farm from her stepmother Ella, gave the Webb farm to her sister Cora Weir Burlingham. The farm that Cora Burlingham received was comprised of a small rundown house that faced Nod Hill Road to its east, a barn that had appeared in some of Weir's etchings, and a stone-wall woodshed that Mahonri Young would sketch in the 1930's. Cora converted the Webb farm into a winter weekend retreat and summer home for herself and her family. Within a few years she had the main house enlarged and renovated, adding dining room and kitchen ells, and had built a small attached greenhouse and a granite tool house .

The Burlingham complex changed little after the 1940's. The Burlinghams continued to use the farm until ~~her~~ Cora's husband's death in 1979.

Summary of Research Findings

The original portion of the extant Webb-Burlingham house was standing on its present site by 1782, and was probably built circa 1775. Little is known about alterations to the house between the late-18th century and the early-20th century. Cora Burlingham began a major renovation campaign on the house soon after she took possession of the old Webb farm in 1931. An avid gardener, Cora also carved out sunken and terraced gardens on the site, defined by stone walls, and in 1940 built a granite tool house near the house. By the early 1940s the Burlingham complex site appeared much as it does today.

There follows a brief chronology summarizing the architectural evolution of the buildings on the Burlingham complex.

CHRONOLOGY OF PHYSICAL EVOLUTION
BURLINGHAM COMPLEX

C. 1782 Original house built

Before 1835 Original barn built

1832-1843 Jared Webb purchases farm

1843-1847 William Webb given/inherits farm

Before 1850 Woodshed built

1906 William Webb dies

1907 Weir purchases Webb farm

1931 Dorothy Weir Young gives Webb farm property to
 sister Cora Weir Burlingham

C. 1932 House enlarged, dining room and kitchen ells added
 to house

1938 Attached greenhouse added to kitchen ell

C. 1930s Attached shed added to barn
 Stonework by Knoches:
 rebuilt woodshed stone walls
 stone terrace and sunken garden
 stone walls ("great walls of Cora")

1940 Tool House built

1948 Kitchen in house remodeled

1979 Cora's husband, Charles (Charlie) Burlingham, dies;
 Cora Burlingham moves to New York and rents out
 farm

1986 Cora Burlingham dies

199~~x~~ 0 Weir Farm National Historic Site established.

Recommendations for Treatment and Use

An important character-defining feature of the house, barn, woodshed, and tool house on the Burlingham complex is the siting of the four structures together as a small rural farm, on a landscape that was created by Cora Burlingham in the 1930s and 1940s. The house is characterized by its siting near Nod Hill Road, its interior and exterior Colonial Revival-style features, and the garden elements such as the attached greenhouse, the porches and flagstone terrace house. The barn and the woodshed are distinguished by their appearance as 19th century vernacular farm buildings, and the 1940 tool house by its ashlar granite walls.

The draft GMP did not designate a period of significance for the Burlingham complex structures. It is recommended that a period of significance be established for the Burlingham complex that is the same as for the Weir farm complex, i.e., 1882 to the early 1940s. Since the interior and exterior appearance of the four structures in the Burlingham complex have changed little over the last 40 years, the structures should be preserved as they currently appear with two specific exceptions. It is recommended that the rustic pergola that used to shade the greenhouse on the south side of the house be rebuilt. It is also recommended that the south facade of the barn be restored to its appearance in the early 1940s by installing double doors in the center opening and fixed or moveable double-doors in the former east and west openings that match the vertical-board exterior of the barn.

- 4) good examples of 18th century farm buildings (house and possibly the barn).

In addition, the property has significance as the subject of sketches by artist/sculptor Mahonri Young, who lived and worked at Weir Farm between his marriage to Dorothy Weir in 1931, and his death in 1957. Therefore, both Weir's and Young's intimate association with the Burlingham property as a subject for their artistry emphasizes the fact that the appearance, or viewscape, of the farm that Weir and Young had experienced during their residency at Weir farm is of critical significance.

Period of Significance

The draft GMP does not specify a period of significance for the structures in the Burlingham complex. However, the context of significance of the Burlingham complex is similar as that for the Weir complex: its association with J. Alden Weir as part of his farm; with his daughter Cora as owner of the property after 1931; and with Weir and Mahonri Young as a subject for their art. Thus, the period of significance for the Burlingham complex should be the same as for the Weir complex, or from 1882 to the 1940s.

National Register Information

Entered 1/05/84

The Burlingham complex is part of the J. Alden Weir Farm Historic District, which was entered onto the National Register January 5, 1984.

Proposed Use and Treatment

Proposed Use

The proposed use outlined in the preferred alternative in the draft GMP of the Webb-Burlingham house is housing for the artist-in-residence program, and of the Webb-Burlingham barn is year-round special program space. The woodshed and the tool house will be preserved and used for storage.

Proposed Treatment

Rehabilitation is the proposed treatment outlined in the preferred alternative in the draft GMP for all the Burlingham complex buildings. The building exteriors will be repaired and stabilized to preserve their present appearance. The house will be adapted to artist housing, which will involve adding handicapped accessibility to the first floor, improved access to the second floor, and sprinkler installation. The barn would be adapted for special program space, which will involve adding accessible rest rooms and installing new HVAC, mechanical, fire protection and security systems.

I. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION AND WEBB OWNERSHIP CIRCA 1782 - 1907¹

The Webb farm, which J. Alden Weir purchased in 1907, was comprised of approximately 50 acres at the southeast corner of what is now Nod Hill Road and Pelham Lane (formerly Knoche Road) in Wilton, Connecticut. The ownership of the farm can be traced back to 1748 when the proprietors of Ridgefield apportioned 41 acres of 2200 acres of common land south of Ridgefield center known as Rockhouse Woods to John Belden, and 9 acres south of the 41-acre parcel to Samuel Brimsmade and John Reed. The first mention of a structure on the property is found in 1782, wherein a deed transferring the land from Joshua Chase to Colonel Stephen St. John mentions a small dwelling house. Based on an evaluation of the original framing in the extant house, it is probable that this "small dwelling house" is now the original portion of the main house on the Burlingham property.

The Webb family ownership of the property dates back to 1832 when Jared Webb bought the 9-acre parcel, to which he added the 41-acre parcel in 1843. In 1843 Webb transferred partial rights to the larger parcel to William Webb, presumably Jared's son. The documentation for the 1843 transactions refers to "buildings" on the property. This would probably refer to at least the house and a barn. The original framing of the extant barn on the property is

¹The information in this section is based on documentation contained in "History and Documentation of Weir Farm: Land Purchases", prepared by Ellen Paul, CGRS, for Weir Farm NHS (1990).

post & beam construction with pegged mortise and tenon joints. These facts indicate that the existing barn was probably constructed by the mid-19th century, and could be one of the buildings referred to in the 1843 documentation.

William Webb inherited the remaining rights to the 41-acre parcel upon Jared's death in 1847, with the 9-acre parcel being left to other of Jared's heirs. Over the next eight years, William obtained the rights to the smaller parcel from the various heirs, and by 1855 owned the entire 50-acre parcel. It remained in William's possession until his death in 1906. J. Alden Weir purchased the farm from William Webb's estate in 1907.²

²Deed, estate of William Webb to J. Alden Weir dated 3/28/07, Fairfield County Registry of Deeds, 25:564-565; release of dower rights from Jane A. Webb dated 3/28/07, Fairfield Registry, 24:535. It is not known why the 1983 National Register nomination form for the Weir Farm National Historic District refers to the property as the "Foster-Webb Farm". Foster Webb was William Foster Webb, son of William Webb who owned the farm between 1847 and 1906. Foster was confirmed in 1866 at St. Mathew's church in Wilton, and paid a military tax under the name Foster Webb in 1878, so he was probably born around 1855. William F. (Foster) Webb acted as the administrator of William Webb's estate that sold the farm to Weir in 1907. See administrator's return re: estate of William Webb, Probate Court for Norwalk District dated 5/2/07, 46:659:661.

WEIR FAMILY OWNERSHIP: 1907-1931³

With J. Alden Weir's purchase of the property in March of 1907, the Webb farm became a part of Weir farm, referred to as "Branchville" by the family. When Weir died intestate in 1919, Branchville was inherited by his second wife, Ella Baker Weir, and his three daughters, Caroline (Caro), Dorothy, and Cora. In 1922, Caro and Cora, who were both married, transferred their rights in the property to their unmarried sister Dorothy. On Ella's death in 1930, Dorothy inherited Ella's share in Weir farm, and Caro and Cora inherited her share in the Baker family's Windham, Connecticut, property. In 1931, around the time of Dorothy's marriage to Mahonri Young, Dorothy gave the Webb farm property to Cora, possibly in exchange for Cora's Windham property rights.

It is thought that, at least during Weir's time, the Webb farm house was intermittently occupied by tenant farmers. Weir correspondence in the spring of 1915 refers to Mr. Boughton, his tenant farmer since at least 1913, urging Weir to hire a second man. Boughton offered that the new man could have his house (the "farm house", or caretaker's house) since he and "Mrs. B." were "anxious to inhabit the old Webb house", which they did in April 1915. Apparently, this arrangement did not last for more than a few years, Weir writing in 1918 that "I have only one man who is

³The information in this section was taken for the most part from the Historical Data section in the May 1994 draft of David Wallace's "Historic Furnishings Report: Weir House, Weir Studio, and Young Studio", and from Dorothy Weir Young's The Life and Letters of J. Alden Weir (1960).

not very competent and the man I had last winter left me."⁴

It is not thought that any of Weir's three daughters used the Webb farm house after his death and before Cora assumed ownership in 1931. Dorothy lived in the Weir house when at Branchville, and Caro and Cora also stayed at the Weir house during their Branchville visits, both before and after their marriages (Caro married George Page Ely in 1916, and Cora married William Edward Carlin in 1917).

⁴Weir to Dorothy Weir, 3/25/15, AAA 126:0057; Weir Ella Baker Weir, 4/23/15, AAA 126/0061; Weir to C.E.S. Wood probably 6/18, AAA 126:9248.

CORA WEIR BURLINGHAM OWNERSHIP 1931-1986⁵

Cora Weir Carlin Burlingham (1892-1986), the third and youngest daughter of J. Alden Weir, took possession of the Webb farm in 1931. Cora had been a volunteer nurse for the American Red Cross in France after World War I, where she met her first husband, William Edward Carlin, who was 24 years her senior. Ed Carlin died in 1927, shortly after the birth of their son Bill. Cora married for a second time in April 1929 Charles Burlingham, and in 1930 their son Charles Jr. (Charlie) was born. Cora was an interior designer and an avid gardener and horticulturalist who worked for many years at the New York Botanic Gardens. Both her professional and outside interests would impact the appearance of the house and farm within a short time after Cora took possession of it.

The Burlinghams' main residence was on Park Avenue in New York City. They used the Wilton property as a winter weekend home, and spent several weeks there each spring and early summer. They kept dogs, cattle and workhorses, and raised chickens. During World War II the field to the north of the house was converted to a "victory garden". Photographs and reminiscences record much friendly and familial contact between the Burlinghams and the Youngs on Weir farm, with frequent visits from sister Caro and her family.

⁵Information in this section was based primarily on: interviews with Bill Young (Mahonri Young's son and Dorothy Weir Young's stepson), Charles Burlingham Jr., and Doris and Sperry Andrews, conducted in 1989, 1993, and 1994; the F. Nelson Breed papers at the Southeastern Architectural Archive, Tulane University in New Orleans, LA; and Wallace's 1995 "Historic Furnishings Report".

Mahonri Young teased Cora about the "chateau" she was building as the additions to the house went up, and about the "great walls of Cora" she was having the Knoche boys build around the old Webb place. Young immortalized the Knoches and those walls in several sketches. Bill and Charlie had the run of both the Burlingham and Weir farms, each had their own ponies, went skeet-shooting on the property, and helped Cora and Charles Sr. with the gardening.

Charles Burlingham died in 1979. After his death, Cora did not want to stay in the house alone, and she rented the farm to a family from New York. It was Cora who was the catalyst behind the preservation of Weir Farm. She helped stop development around the pond, and her donation of 37 acres to the Nature Conservancy initiated the Weir preserve. Cora died in 1986 at the age of 94.

When the Burlinghams assumed possession of the property in 1931, the major farm structures consisted of a dwelling house, and two "barns, sheds, storehouses, garages, etc."⁶ These two outbuildings were probably the existing barn and woodshed. The house was a portion of what is now the main house facing Nod Hill road. The barn was located approximately 100 yards west of the house. The woodshed (or stone shed - so-called because much of the walls was built of dry-laid fieldstone) was located to the south of the barn.

The Burlinghams found the barn and house in poor condition when they moved in, and proceeded to "fix up" both structures. By the mid-1930's, the main house had been enlarged by adding

⁶Town of Wilton tax records, Grand List for 1932.

approximately 8 feet to the south gable end, and two ells (the first containing a dining room and the second a kitchen on the first floor) had been built in a line to the west. Cora had the interior of the main house gutted and the walls and ceilings replaced, moved some original doors, probably rearranged partitions on the second floor of the main house, and had modern bathrooms installed. The gambrel-roofed ells had a dining room and kitchen on the first floor, and a large bedroom for the boys and two smaller bedrooms for a nanny and other help on the second floor.

Family photographs from the 1930s show the south aspect of the exterior of the house looking very much as it does today - the south wall of the main house with two fixed windows with bowed sashes flanking a glazed door, and the south porch outside the south wall of the dining room ell. On the west end, the south kitchen wall had two small (possibly casement) windows and a pergola and vines shading the wall. Cora also accomplished major improvements in landscaping the grounds. A fieldstone terrace was installed outside the south porch, and the first of her "great stone walls" was built. These were the walls depicted by Mahonri Young in several sketches done in the early 1940's. All the stonework was done by the Knoches ("old Joe Knoche and his boys"), who lived on Pelham Lane, formerly called Knoche Road after their family. The Knoche family was to be involved in many of Cora's building projects for more than two decades.

In 1938, Cora had a plain doorway surround for the main entrance (facing Nod Hill Road) replaced with an elaborate

colonial-style surround. She also had a greenhouse built on the exterior south kitchen wall, retaining the pergola and small kitchen windows. The doorway surround and the greenhouse were designed by neighbor and friend F. Nelson Breed,⁷ a New York architect who, with his wife landscape designer Vera Breed, lived in a house down Nod Hill Road. It was probably around this time that a sunken garden, designed by Vera Breed, was installed to the west of the stone terrace. In 1940 Cora had Nelson Breed design a free-standing stone garden shed (referred to as the "Tool House" in Breed's plans), which was built a few feet to the west of the west end of the kitchen/greenhouse and terrace and to the north of the sunken garden.

Cora and Breed collaborated again in 1948 over a major renovation of the kitchen.⁸ The entire room was gutted and reorganized into a kitchen, a pantry, and a laundry, with new cupboards, flooring, walls and ceilings, and new and rearranged windows and doors. At the same time, Breed designed wooden window valances and radiator covers that were installed in the living room. The only additional changes made to the house by the Burlinghams were some minor bathroom renovations in 1955, and the replacement of the kitchen appliances in 1958. Nelson Breed again oversaw the work for both projects.

⁷F. Nelson Breed papers.

⁸F. Nelson Breed papers.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP POST 1986

Upon Cora Burlingham's death in 1986, she willed the remainder of the Burlingham Farm that she had not donated to the Nature Conservancy to the Trust for Public Lands, a non-profit organization based in California. The trust sold its interest in the Burlingham farm to the State of Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, which donated it to the National Park Service (NPS) in 199⁰.

In 1989, the recently-formed Weir Farm Heritage Trust (WFHT) set up their offices in the Webb-Burlingham house. The WFHT performed routine maintenance in order to conserve the farm buildings for future restoration work until the NPS took possession of the property in 199⁰. The Webb-Burlingham house is presently used as a visitor center by the NPS and as administrative offices by the WFHT.

WEFA was established Oct. 31, 1990!

Sarah Olson (Wefa's 1st staff member) arrived Jan 1992.

II. PHYSICAL EVOLUTION AND DESCRIPTION
BURLINGHAM HOUSE

STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS - EVOLUTION

The evolution of the structural elements of the Webb-Burlingham House is incorporated generally into EXTERIOR ELEMENTS - EVOLUTION and INTERIOR ELEMENTS - EVOLUTION, and in STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS - EXISTING FEATURES.

EXTERIOR ELEMENTS - EVOLUTION

Original House - Circa 1775

General

Because the Webb-Burlingham house was significantly altered by the Burlinghams in the 1930's, most of the original features of the house have not survived. Thus, the construction date for the house is not known, and its original 18th century appearance cannot be determined without a great deal of conjecture. However, through analysis of surviving physical evidence of the original structure, the approximate date of construction and size of the original house can be determined, and an approximation can also be made as to its original appearance.

It is thought that a portion of the existing main house dates to circa 1775. The house had to have been built after 1748, the year in which the proprietors of Ridgefield first apportioned the 2200 acres known as Rockhouse Woods and granted the parcel of land on which the house sits to John Belden. The land changed hand at least three more times before the first reference to a "dwelling house" can be found in a 1782 deed transferring the land from Joshua Chase to Col. Stephen St. John.⁹ Some original features that have survived in the extant structure appear to date to the 18th century: post and beam framing in the cellar and attic,

⁹Paul, "History and Documentation of Weir Farm: Land Purchases".

foundation with clay mortar, a large central chimney, and pegged window sashes on the first and upper stories. These features indicate that this original portion of the extant house is probably the dwelling referred to in the 1782 deed.

The fact that the house was of post-and-beam construction with a center chimney plan tends to indicate a construction date of 1750 or before. However, the house did not have the center chimney plan commonly found in early-18th century Connecticut houses (see **INTERIOR ELEMENTS - EVOLUTION**) and the muntin profiles of what are believed to be original window sash are more typical of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Although it is possible that the windows are replacements of earlier circa-1750 sashes, without a more intrusive investigation it is impossible to confirm an earlier construction date. Therefore, it will be assumed that the original house was built circa 1775, or just before the first reference to the building found in the 1782 deed.

From the extant original features, it can be determined that the original Webb-Burlingham house comprised most of what is the now the main house. The original house was built as a 1 1/2 story dwelling, but was 7 to 8 feet shorter at its southern end than the main house today, measuring approximately 24 feet long instead of the current 32 feet (**fig. 1**). Typical of vernacular Connecticut houses of the 18th century, the original dwelling faced the road, which was and is to the east. It is not known what material was originally used for the siding and roofing on the building, but most vernacular farmhouses of the period have used wood shingles

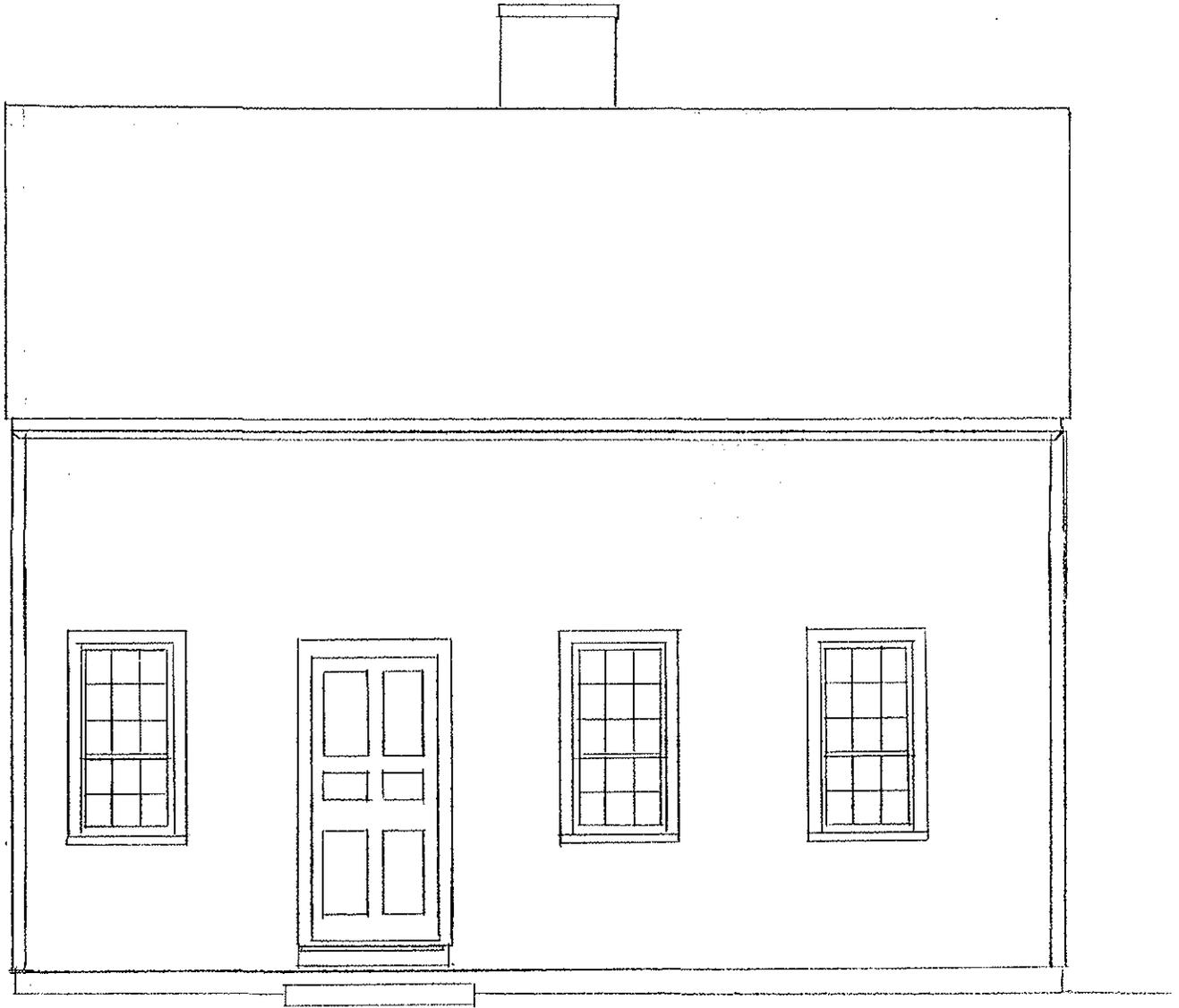


Figure 1. Webb-Burlingham House,
Conjectured Circa-1775 East Facade.

for both applications.¹⁰

Chimney Stack

The chimney pierced the roof behind the ridge line and to the north of the center of the roof. While seemingly unusual to have the center chimney stack behind the ridge line rather than on it, there are several examples in Connecticut of 18th century houses with a similar chimney stack location.¹¹ It is not known what original material was used to construct the upper chimney stack, since it has been rebuilt from at least the second floor ceiling level up, presumably when the south addition to the main house was built in the early 1930's. Since the surviving original chimney base is constructed of fieldstone, it is probable that the entire stack was constructed of fieldstone, at least up to the roof line. Above the roof line the stack could have been built of fieldstone, dressed stone or brick. However, because the original Webb house was a modest vernacular dwelling, the upper portion of the stack was probably built of the less-expensive fieldstone.

Doorways and Windows

The original east facade (fig. 1) was four bays wide, not the five bays that it is today. Three sash windows were located on the first story in three of the bays, and there was probably a doorway

¹⁰Norman M. Isham and Albert F. Brown, Early Connecticut Houses (1900); Frederick J. Kelly, Early Domestic Architecture of Connecticut (1924), p. 17.

¹¹Isham and Brown, Early Connecticut Houses; Kelly, Early Domestic Architecture of Connecticut.

in the fourth bay, making it (south to north) window-doorway-window-window. What appear to be the three original window sashes are extant in their original locations. The sashes have pegged-mortise construction and 1/2-inch-wide muntin profiles, a design that is indicative of the late 18th century (**Type A**). Although the paint stratigraphies on the sashes are only a few layers longer than those on circa-1930's sashes, there is evidence that they have been stripped so that earlier paint histories have been removed.

The original appearance of the circa-1775 doorway is not known since it, or its successor, was replaced in the 1930s with the extant door and surround. It is not known if there were originally any windows on the upper story (the sash in the existing hopper windows all date to circa 1932). It is unlikely there were windows in this location, since knee-wall window openings are characteristic features on New England houses beginning with the Greek Revival period of circa 1820 to 1850.

The north wall of the house appeared much as it does today, with two sash windows on first story and two on the upper story. All four openings are extant, and all four sashes in the openings have the pegged-mortise construction and the 1/2-inch wide muntin profiles (**Type A**) found on the original window sash on the east facade.¹² Since the original south wall was removed when the south addition was built, the appearance of the south aspect of the original house is not known. There are also no surviving original features on the west wall, and its original appearance is also

¹²The lower sash of W209 has a later 19th century replacement.

unknown. Both walls probably had window openings on both floors, since these walls had the warmest exposures. Window sashes were found in the main house attic that, having similar muntin profiles and paint stratigraphies as surviving original sashes, could have been removed from these walls. It is also likely that there was another exterior doorway, either on the south wall or the west wall, or both. This doorway would have provided a more convenient access to the farm and outbuildings to the west of the house (see **INTERIOR ELEMENTS - EVOLUTION** section, following).

Post-Construction Alterations

Circa 1775-1931

It is not known what if any alterations were made to the Webb-Burlingham house between 1775 and 1931. The house was so thoroughly altered by the Burlinghams in the 1930's and 1940's that, other than a few window elements and the extant original features discussed in the previous section, most of the surviving features and alterations are believed to date to the Burlinghams' renovations.

The only non-original features found extant in the main house that are possibly not related to a Burlingham alteration are the surrounds on the circa-1775 window openings on the east facade and north wall, a replaced upper sash in a window on the upper story of the north wall (W209), and the sash in a hopper window on the upper story of the west wall (W211).¹³ The surrounds at the original window openings are thought to date to the mid-19th century, since cut nails were used to attach them to the wall. The replaced upper north-wall sash in W209 has a different muntin profile than the lower sash, but also has pegged-mortise construction and may be almost as old as the circa-1775 sash it replaced. And although the paint history of the sash in the hopper window is similar to that found on other 1930s features in the house, the sash has a muntin profile (**Type C**) that is very different from the profiles found in

¹³A hopper window has a sash that is hinged at the bottom and swings inward. See, e.g., Stephen Phillips, Old House Dictionary (1989).

other windows on the house, including those in the other hopper windows on the east facade. This profile is typical of the those used through the 19th century and into the 20th century, and more information is needed in order to determine whether or not this sash pre-dates the other 1930s work.

1930s - Burlingham Alterations: General

The Burlinghams began major alterations to the house shortly after Cora Burlingham took possession of the old Webb farm. Sometime between 1931 and 1933, the main house was extended to the south, and two ells were added in a line to the west of the house. Porches were built on the south dining room ell wall and west kitchen ell wall, and a pergola was built on the south kitchen ell wall. In 1938, a greenhouse was built under the pergola, and the front (east) entrance was 'Colonial Revivalized' with an elaborate door surround. By 1940, the house appeared as it does today.

There are no obvious changes or breaks in the extant exterior foundation walls that would indicate when the south addition or the ells were built. Analysis of mortar samples taken from several locations on the exterior and interior foundation walls showed that Portland cement was used to point the wall around the entire exterior perimeter, including the main house, and on the interior of the south addition, the dining room ell, and the kitchen ell (see Appendix G).

It appears from the similarity of the stonework and mortar around the exterior foundation wall of the house that care was

taken to replicate the original look of the house in its foundation as additions were made. It is also possible, however, that the exterior face of the main house foundation wall was rebuilt when the south addition and ells were built. This theory is supported by the fact that the fieldstone used on the exterior foundation wall appears smaller and of a somewhat different color than the stones found in the original interior basement wall and central chimney base (see **PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - INTERIOR ELEMENTS**, following).

A fieldstone chimney was built centered on the ridgepole at the west end of the dining room ell, and the original chimney in the main house was rebuilt above the roof line with fieldstone to match the new dining room ell chimney. Photographs from the period show that the roofing material used on the two ells was wood shingle, matching the main house roof. They also show that the siding used is the same as today. Clapboards can be seen as the siding material used on the east facade of the main house and the south wall of the kitchen ell, horizontal flush-board siding was used on the south wall of the dining room ell, and shingles were used on the south main house wall (figs. 2-6 & 9-11). The other walls are not visible in the photographs, but from paint analysis it can be determined that much of the extant siding on the other walls is original to the 1930's alterations: clapboards on the north walls of both ells, and shingles on the main house north and west walls and the kitchen ell west wall.

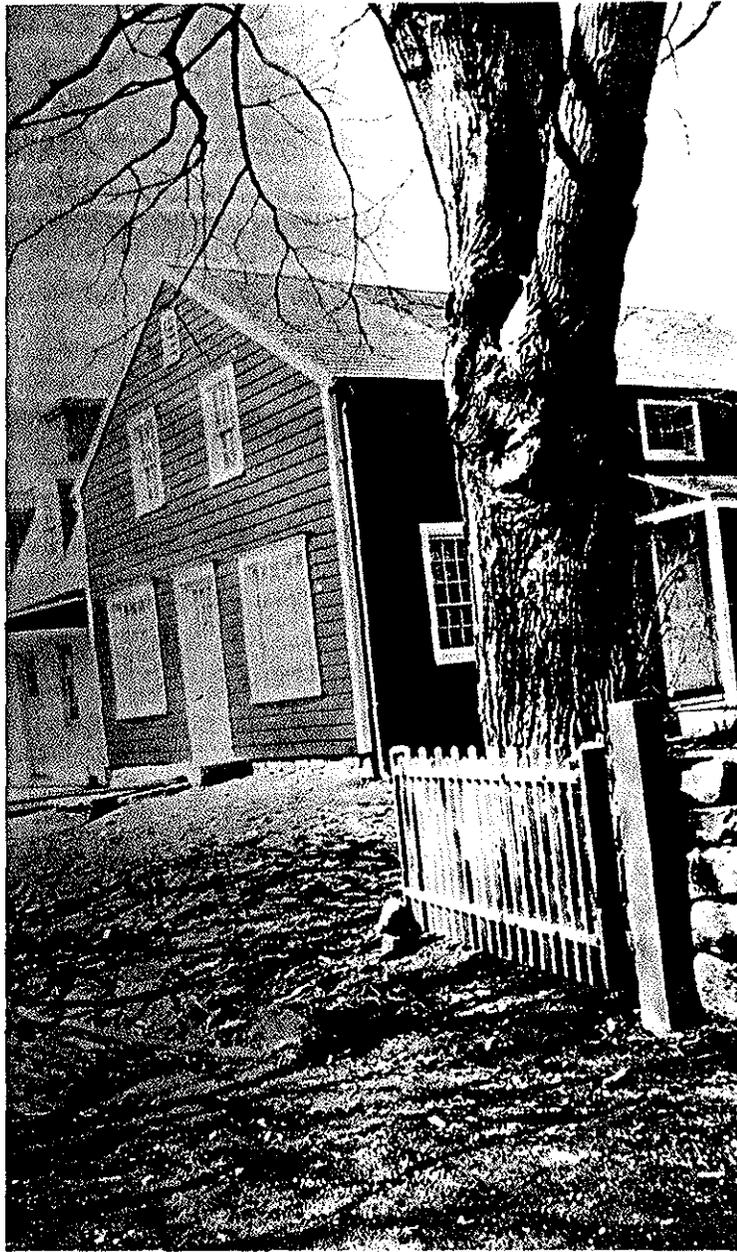


Figure 2. Webb-Burlingham House, Main House,
East Facade and West Wall (circa 1933).

Circa 1932 - South Addition

The first phase of the major alteration that Cora Burlingham made to the Webb-Burlingham house was an 8-foot addition on the south end of the main house, thereby enlarging the main living area on the interior. The framing for the addition, which can be seen in the attic and cellar, was constructed with modern finished lumber and wire nails, and Portland cement mortar was used in the foundation.¹⁴ Wire nails and Portland cement were not in general use in the United States until after 1890, and the common use of planed lumber began in the mid-1920s.¹⁵

Thus it is known that the south addition was not built before the mid-1920s, and was probably constructed very soon after Cora Burlingham became owner of the property in the early 1930s, since photographs taken in the mid-1930s show the addition in place (fig. 2). It is unlikely that Ella or Dorothy Weir completed any major renovations to the Webb-Burlingham house before Dorothy gave the property to Cora, since the Burlinghams are reported to have found the house "a shambles" in 1931 when Cora assumed ownership, implying that no work had been done to the house in a number of years.¹⁶

As a result of the construction of the addition, the original

¹⁴Modern finished lumber is identified by its smooth planed finish and less than full measurements - e.g., the actual measurement of a "2-by-4" is 1 1/2 inches by 3 1/2 inches.

¹⁵Bok, "Ordering from Sawmills", *Old House Journal* (May/June 1987), p. 48.

¹⁶Interview with Bill Young, August 1989.

south wall was destroyed. Photographs taken in the 1930s and 1940s show that the new south wall was built with a center doorway flanked by two large, fixed windows with bowed sashes (figs. 2 & 3). The bow window was a feature used commonly in the Colonial Revival period from the 1920s to the 1940s. The Burlinghams probably used the doorway as their primary guest entrance since cars would drive down the driveway and park down by the barn. On the upper story of the new south wall, two double-hung sash windows were installed that were of the same size and six-over-six configuration as the surviving original sashes on the upper story of the north wall.

On the first story of the new south end of the east facade, a new double-hung sash window (W109) was installed that matched the size and nine-over-six configuration of the circa-1775 window sashes on the wall. Analysis revealed that paint stratigraphies on the surround and sash of W109 match other work around the house known to date to the 1930s alterations, and the construction of the sash, its muntin profile (Type D), and the use of wire nails also date this window that period.

It is also probable that the three knee-wall windows on the upper story of the east facade were installed at the same time as the south addition was built. The windows are symmetrically placed across the lengthened east facade, and the muntin profiles of the hopper sashes are almost identical to that of the new double-hung sash in window W109 below. Paint analysis of the extant hopper sashes shows the same paint stratigraphies as on other 1930s



Figure 3. Webb-Burlingham House, South Aspect,
Main House and Dining Room Ell (pre-1947).

features.

There are some unexplained anomalies concerning the windows installed in the south addition. The surround at the center hopper window opening on the east facade, the sash of which appears to have been installed when the addition was built, has a stratigraphy that is slightly longer than on other 1930s features and which matches the paint stratigraphies on the pre-1890 surrounds on the east facade. It is possible that this surround was reused from another location. In addition, while analysis of the paint on the four window sashes and surrounds on the new south wall of the main house reveals the same paint history as that found on circa-1932 features in the dining room and kitchen ells, the four sashes have 1/2-inch muntins with profile **Type E**. This profile differs from the **Type F** muntin profiles on the windows used in the ells, and from the **Type-D** muntin profile of the circa-1932 sashes in opening W109 and the hopper windows on the east facade. Further research and/or a more intrusive investigation is needed to understand why these elements differ when seemingly installed at the same time.

Circa 1932 - Dining Room Ell

The extant dining room ell and the south porch can be seen in photographs of the house dating to circa 1933-1935 (figs. 4-6). The ell appears to have been built at the same time as the south addition to the main house. This is also evident in a shared basement foundation wall that, from the ell side, is continuous along the main house and the south addition. The ell was joined to

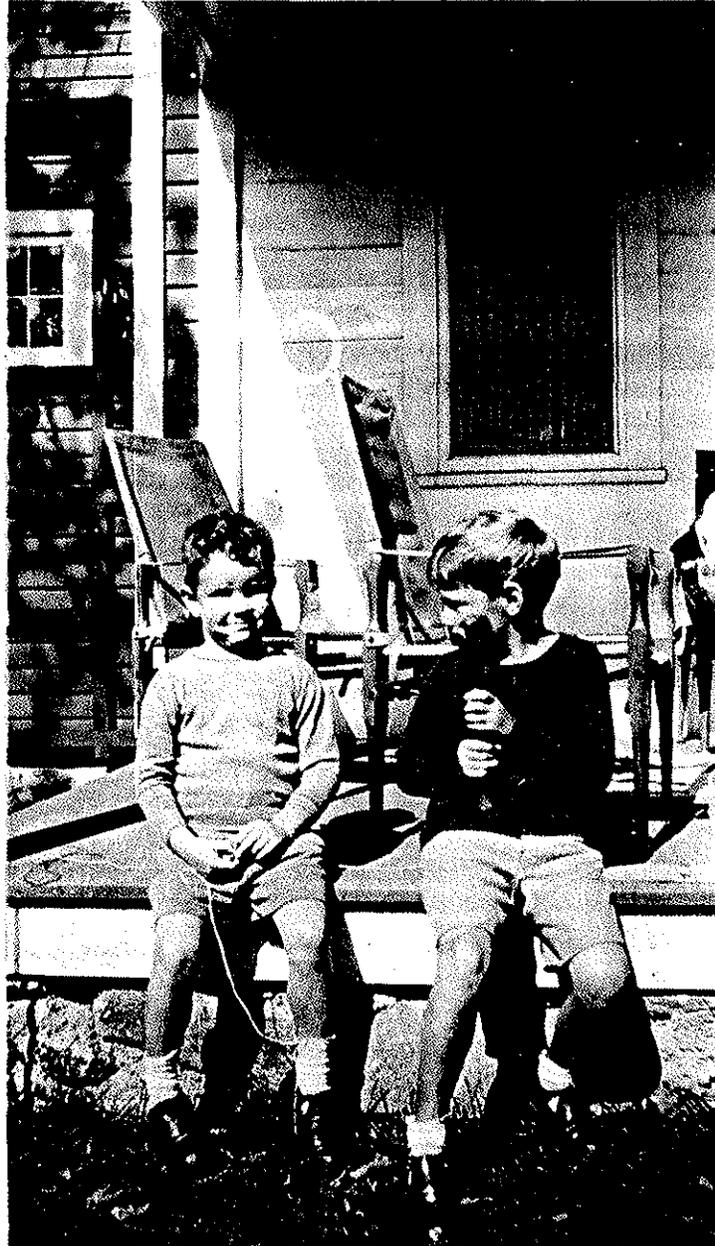


Figure 4. Webb-Burlingham House, South Porch (Circa 1933).

the west wall of the main house (now with its south addition), a few steps down from its floor level and slightly recessed from its south wall.

Some features of the dining room ell and the south addition, such as the shared foundation wall and similar framing techniques, indicate that the two structures were built at the same time. However, other features appear to be from different building campaigns. The foundation mortars in the south addition and dining room ell have different sands. The interior surrounds of windows and exterior doorways in the rooms in the ell differ slightly from the those in the main house rooms. Muntin profiles of the south addition windows do not match those in the ell, and the paint stratigraphies on the surrounds of the east facade hopper windows, thought to have been installed when the south addition was built, are a few layers longer than those on the ell windows. One explanation for this anomaly is that the south addition and dining room ell may have been built as different phases of the same building campaign.

The south porch was built at the same time as the dining room ell. Analysis of mortar samples taken from the porch foundation shows that they are the same as mortar samples taken from the ell foundation, and paint histories of the porch elements match those of features on the ell's south wall. Burlingham family photographs from the mid-1930's show the porch as it appears today, with screens in place and vines growing up the posts in the summer months (figs. 5 & 6). The porch protected the entire south wall of



Figure 5. Webb-Burlingham House, South Wall Dining Room Ell (Circa 1937).



Figure 6. Webb-Burlingham House, South Aspect,
Dining Room and Kitchen Ells with Screened South Porch (Circa 1937).

the ell's first story, which had a center glazed doorway flanked by double-hung sash windows. Paint analysis of these features confirms that the extant windows, doorway, and door are the original circa-1932 features.

Figures 4 and 5 do not show the upper level of the ell. However, paint stratigraphies of the gables and window sashes and surrounds on the two extant dormers situated on the lower slope of the ell's gambrel roof are identical to those on the extant original features on the first story, and are therefore known to date to the circa-1932 construction of the ell.

There are no known circa-1930's photographs of the north wall of the dining room ell, but there are two Mahonri Young drawings of the north side of the kitchen and dining room ells that date to 1939 and circa 1942 (figs. 7 & 8). From the drawings it can be seen that the dining room ell's original appearance has not changed, with the main feature at the first story the extant bay with tripartite windows. The foundation for this bay is integral with the rest of the ell foundation wall, and is thus known to be original to the ell. This is confirmed by analysis of the paint on the sashes and surrounds of the bay and basement windows, which shows stratigraphies similar or identical to those on circa-1932 features on the ell's south wall.

There were also originally two gable dormers on the lower north slope of the dining room ell's gambrel roof. These dormers appear in Young's drawings, and are identical to the extant dormers on the ell's south roof slope. There was also originally a doorway

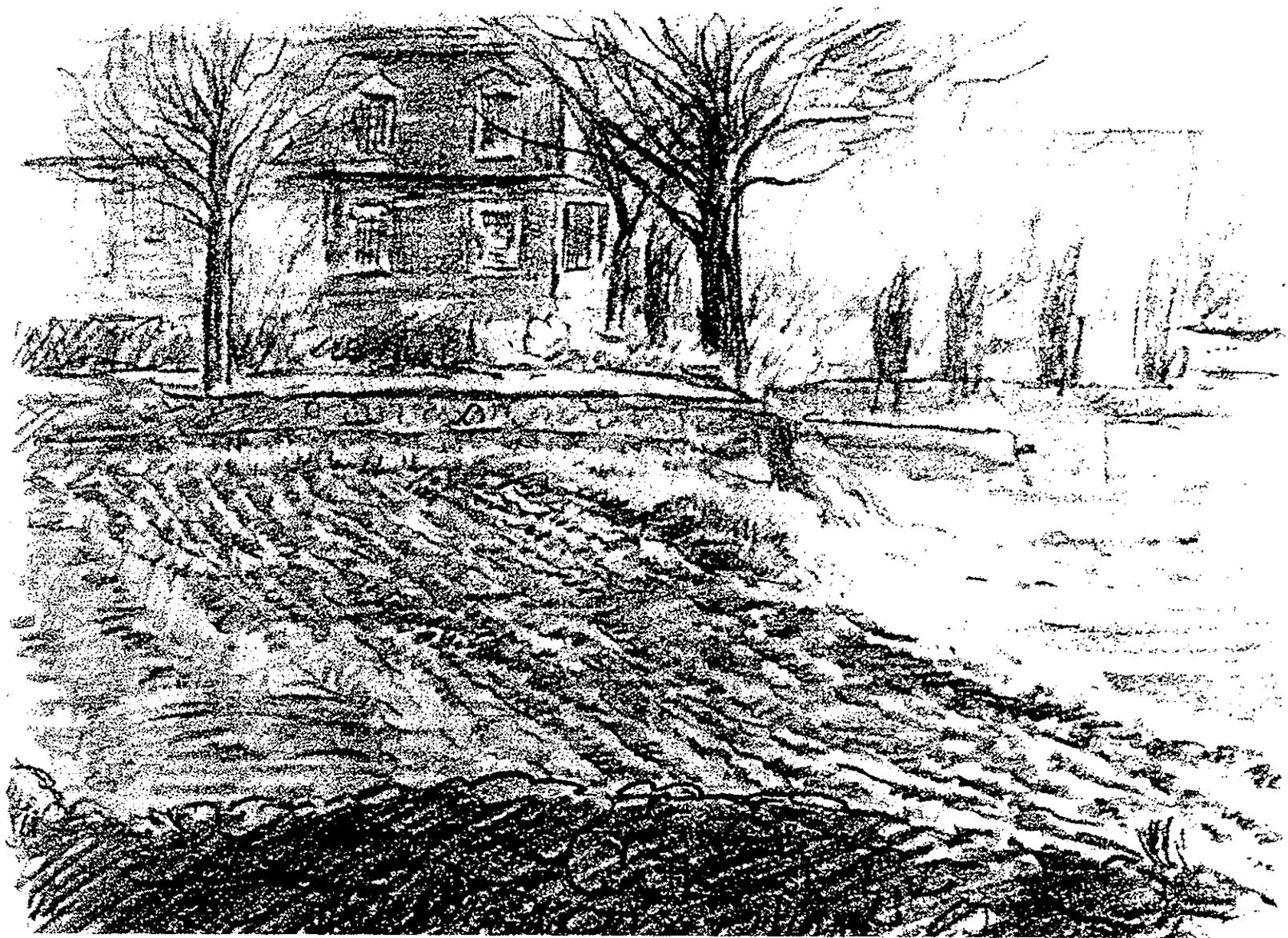


Figure 7. Mahonri Young, *Plowed Garden* (1939), Showing North Aspect of Webb-Burlingham House.

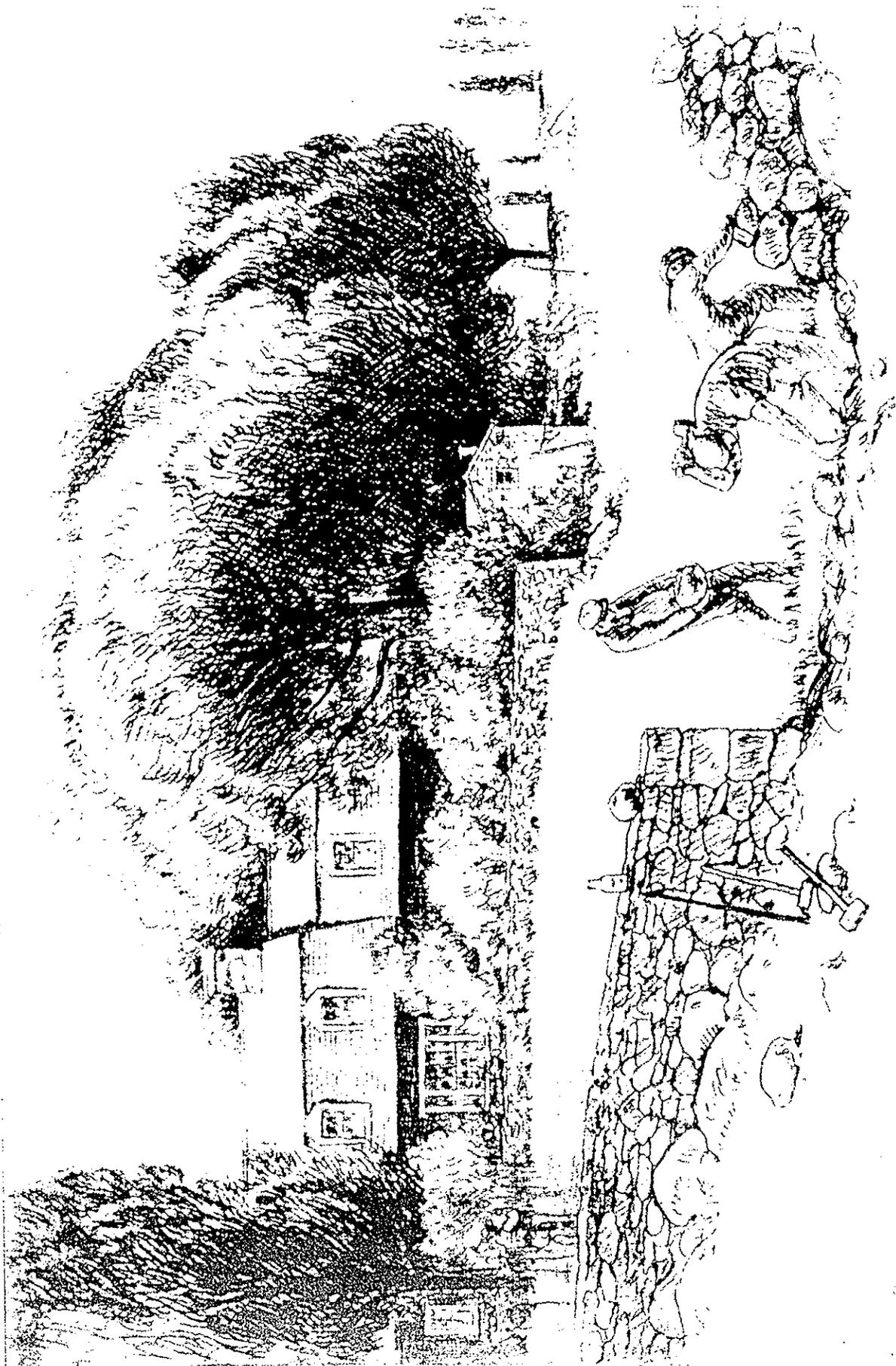


Figure 8. Mahonri Young, Joe Knoche Builds a Wall (Circa 1942), Showing North Aspect of Webb-Burlingham House and Burlingham Tool House.

to the east of the bay that is not visible in Young's drawing. This doorway is also extant, and has a paint history consistent with the other circa-1932 features on the ell.

Circa 1932 - Kitchen Ell

The kitchen ell was built adjoining the west wall of the dining room ell, from which it was also stepped down and recessed. The ells were built at the same time. They share similar characteristics on both stories, such as the foundation mortar, paint history on many features, window muntin profiles, doorway and window surround profiles, and framing.

Photographs from the mid-1930s show that the exterior appearance of the south and west walls of the kitchen ell has changed since it was first built (figs. 4, 6, & 9-11). Figures 3, 5 and 9 show that the first-story south wall originally had two small 6-pane windows. A trellis is set against the wall shaded by a rustic pergola. The rear (west) wall of the kitchen ell can be seen in the background in figure 10, taken before 1940.¹⁷ The rear porch and upper-story windows are visible and appear much as they do today. A back doorway, which is extant, was located under the rear porch. A post blocks the view of the porch door in the photograph, but the steps lead up to the same point as they do today, and the interior paint stratigraphy of the door is

¹⁷This photograph can be dated to before 1940 because the 1940 stone tool shed, which would have blocked this view of the rear of the kitchen ell, has not yet been built.



Figure 9. Webb-Burlingham House, South Wall,
Kitchen Ell and Pergola (circa 1937).



Figure 10. Webb-Burlingham House, South Aspect,
Kitchen Ell and South Porch (Circa 1937).



Figure 11. Webb-Burlingham House, Dog Pen West of House,
Exterior West Wall of Kitchen Ell in Rear Left (Pre-1940).

consistent with a 1930's construction date. However, to the right of the porch are two narrow windows, apparently double-hung sash, that have since been replaced by a sliding double window.

The north side of the kitchen ell is thought to have appeared in 1935 as it does today. Paint analysis of the interior indicates that the two extant window sashes on the first story were installed with the original circa-1932 construction of the ell. The upper stories of the north and south sides of the ell are not visible in any of the photographs, but the north kitchen ell was depicted in the 1939 and circa-1942 Mahonri Young drawings (fig. 7 & 8). The drawing shows a gambrel roof and two dormers that appear the same as they do today.

1934-1938 - Stone Terrace

Notations on plans for a 1938 greenhouse built on the south kitchen wall (see following section) indicate that the greenhouse used the extant stone terrace for its foundation and flooring. This terrace is thought to have been installed sometime after 1932. A family photograph shows Cora Burlingham's two sons, Charlie and Bill, sitting on the edge of the south porch in front of the kitchen and dining room ells. Charlie is approximately 3 to 4 years old in the photo, which would date it to circa 1933-1934. Both boys' feet are resting on grass where the terrace would exist (fig. 3). A later photograph, taken before the 1938 greenhouse was installed, shows the (somewhat older) boys in a similar pose, with their feet resting on the terrace stone (fig. 10).

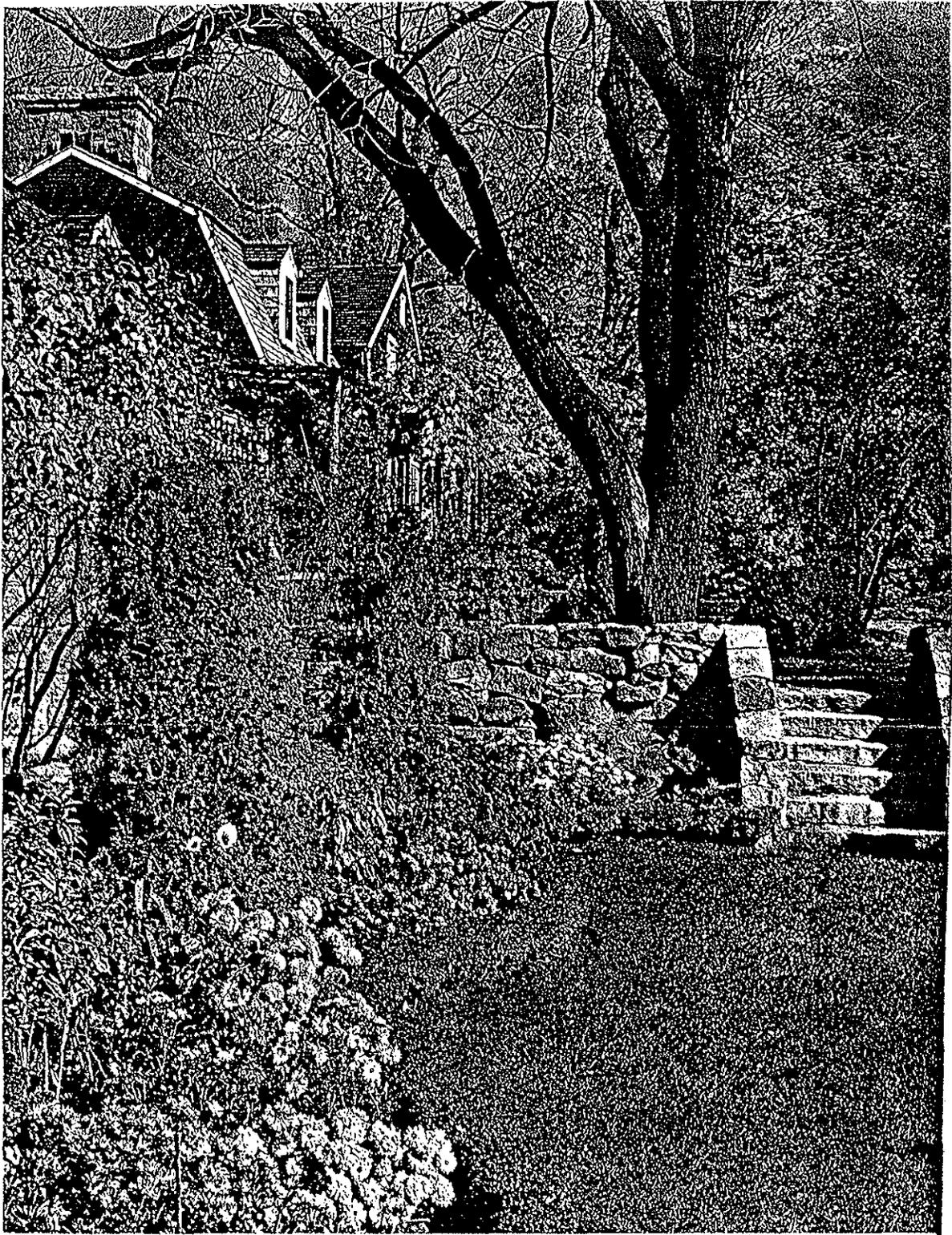


Figure 12. Webb-Burlingham House, View From Sunken Garden (1956).



Figure 13. Webb-Burlingham House, East Facade (circa 1940s).

1938 - Greenhouse and East Entrance

In 1938 a greenhouse designed by F. Nelson Breed was built along the south kitchen ell wall. A Dutch doorway was installed on the short west wall of the dining room ell, replacing a window. This doorway led from the dining room to a wood platform step in the greenhouse that now blocked a basement window on the west foundation wall of the dining room ell. Breed's surviving 1938 architectural drawings for the structure show that it was built as planned, with glazing on the upper half of the exterior west and south walls as well as on the shed roof.¹⁸ A 1956 photograph of the house in a national magazine taken from the sunken garden shows that the pergola was retained when the greenhouse was built (fig. 12).

Around the same time that the greenhouse was being built, Breed also designed an elaborate Colonial-Revival style surround for the east entrance doorway that faces Nod Hill Road (figs. 13 & 26). Surviving drawings by Breed show that the doorway was built as designed, including the installation of the two large granite slabs as entry steps.¹⁹ Although the extant door has a similar paint history as the surround, it is known that the door predates

¹⁸Drawings by F. Nelson Breed entitled "Greenhouse for Mrs. Charles Burlingham - Nod Hill Road - Wilton, Conn", No. 2 dated 3/24/38 and 6/20/38, and No. 3 dated 6/14/28, F. Nelson Breed papers.

¹⁹Drawing by F. Nelson Breed dated 4/20/48, entitled "3/4" Scale and Full Size Details of Main Entrance Doorway of Mrs. Charles Burlingham - Nod Hill Rd, Wilton, Conn." An undated but presumably earlier version by Breed of the doorway labeled "Doorway - Scheme A, residence of Mrs. Charles Burlingham, Wilton, Conn." shows wooden steps leading to the doorway. Both drawings in the F. Nelson Breed papers.

the surround, if only by a few years. A photograph thought to date to circa 1932 shows the east entrance with the extant door but with a plain surround.²⁰ The view also shows that the entrance had a covered porch with a shed roof and wooden stoop, both of which were removed in 1938 (fig. 2).

1948 - Kitchen Remodeling

Surviving plans by Nelson Breed document that the first floor interior of the kitchen ell was gutted and completely remodeled in 1948.²¹ This renovation impacted the exterior appearance of the first story by changing the size and arrangements of windows. The 6-light single-sash windows on the south wall that can be seen in the circa-1935 historic photographs and on Breed's plans for the 1938 greenhouse were replaced by six-over-six double-hung sashes. Analysis of the paint on the interior of the kitchen windows indicates that these double-hung sashes were part of the original 1932 kitchen. They were probably the two sashes that can be seen in the pre-1940 photograph of the rear of the house (fig. 11) and were moved to the south wall when a large sliding window was

²⁰The photograph shows the southeast end of the main house and a portion of the south wall of the dining room ell. The main house has its south addition with the 1930's bow windows on the south wall, the 1930's hopper windows on the east facade, and a plain surround trimming the east entrance that was replaced in 1938. The terrain appears to have been recently graded, and there is no landscaping. Knowing Cora Burlingham's passion for gardening and that she was landscaping the property very soon after she assumed ownership in 1931, this photograph must have been taken within a few years after that date.

²¹Drawings by F. Nelson Breed entitled "3/4" Scale Details of Kitchen Alterations to House of Mrs. Charles Burlingham - Wilton, Conn": No. 1 dated 4/23/47 & 8/15/47; No. 1 (alt. version) dated from 4/23/47 to 2/24/48; No. 47-365 dated 11/25/47 (elevations by Monel Kitchens); "Scheme A" (nd - pre-4/47); F. Nelson Breed papers.

installed on the west wall.

The exterior doorway and door on the west wall are believed to have already been in place before the renovation, as were the extant north wall windows. The sash in the 1948 sliding window has the same muntin profile as the circa-1932 kitchen windows, which is also the same profile in the circa-1932 dining room sashes. Apparently, the profile was common enough for Breed to have been able to match features from one renovation to the next 15 years later.

1990s Alterations

Except for the removal of the pergola on the south wall of the kitchen ell, alterations to the Webb-Burlingham house completed after the 1948 kitchen remodeling has not changed the house's exterior appearance. In 1990, the railing and posts of the rear kitchen porch were replaced in kind, and the south porch was repaired. The clapboards on the east facade and south wall were painted in 1991.²²

In 1993, the cedar shingle roofing was replaced in kind, along with associated wood trim. Blown-in insulation found between rafters in the ells' gambrel roofs was removed, and replaced with a layer of 1-inch-thick polystyrene for insulation. Copper step flashing on the chimneys, dormer hips, and valleys was replaced with lead-coated copper flashing. A 5-inch-wide copper gutter and

²²Telephone interview March 8, 1994, with Connie Evans, former director of the Weir Heritage Trust.

3-inch-wide copper downspout was installed on the south porch shed roof, matching existing gutters on the building. A short section of gutter and downspout was replaced at the southwest eave of the main house roof above the south porch.²³

²³"Reroof Burlingham House" Completion Report, November 30, 1992 - July 23, 1993.

INTERIOR ELEMENTS - EVOLUTION

Original House

Overview

As previously discussed, the Webb-Burlingham house was significantly altered in the 1930's and 1940's, and little remains of the original circa 1775 house (see EXTERIOR ELEMENTS - EVOLUTION, above). There has survived, however, original framing in the attic and cellar, foundation walls and chimney base, and window openings that help to conceptualize an approximate interior first floor plan of the original circa-1775 structure. Only a more intrusive investigation will give more definitive answers on the configuration of the original Webb-Burlingham house, and more information is needed on the history of the families who lived in the original house in order to adequately interpret its physical history.

Basement Floor

The original house comprised a major portion of what is currently the main house, except that it was 8 feet shorter at its southern end than the main house is today. The house had a full cellar under the main living area on the south, and a crawlspace under the rooms on the north. The extant floor in both cellar and crawlspace is poured concrete, but the original floor was probably dirt. The fieldstone foundation walls and the chimney base were

pointed with a clay mortar. Extant evidence in the cellar indicates that the exposed subfloor for the first-floor and the stone foundation walls may have been whitewashed. There is no evidence that there was an interior entry into the cellar from the first floor of the house, and no evidence on the original south, east, or north walls of an exterior opening. Therefore, there was probably an exterior entry along the west wall of the house that entered the cellar near the extant opening from the 1930's dining room ell basement.

First Floor

Plan

The ridge pole of the original roof of the house ran parallel to the road, as was typical in 18th century vernacular Connecticut houses.²⁴ On the first floor, the placement of the chimney stack slightly off-center and behind the ridge line indicates that, although circulation in the original house revolved around the chimney mass, the house did not have the center chimney plan that was more common for the region. The house was built as a one-and-a-half story structure, in which one would usually find either an entry and a second-floor staircase in front of the chimney stack, or (less frequently) an entry in front of the chimney with the stairs behind. Apparently the original Webb-Burlingham house had no such entry or staircase. As can be seen in the conjectured plan

²⁴Isham and Brown, Early Connecticut Houses.

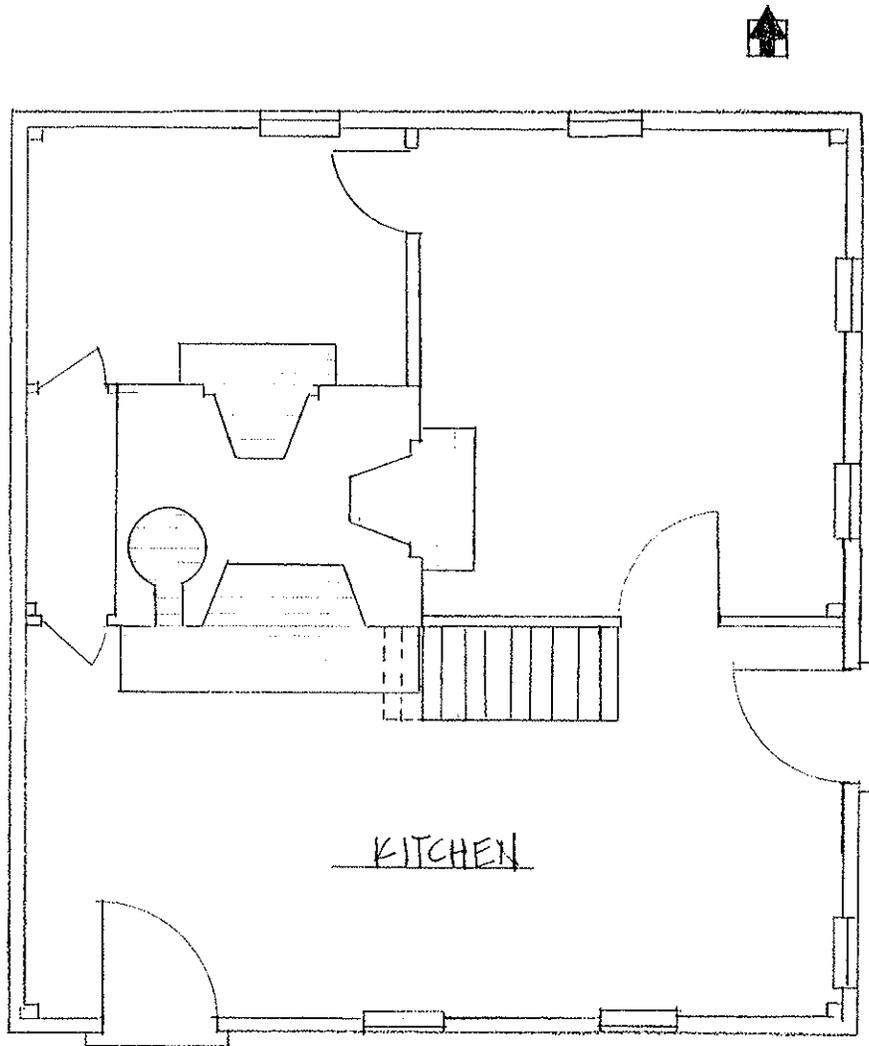


Figure 14. Webb-Burlingham House,
Conjectured Circa-1775 First-Floor Plan.

(fig. 14), the chimney stack was placed off-center front-to-rear. The area to the front of the chimney stack was too large to have been used for an entry alone or even for the entry and staircase typical of 18th century Connecticut houses. In addition, a fireplace was located on the front face of the stack, and analysis of the mortar in its extant firebox in the current study indicates that this is an original feature of the house. The area at the rear of the stack was too narrow to accommodate a staircase.

What can be determined from the surviving evidence is that the original house had a 'centered' chimney around which were placed three rooms of different sizes. The narrow area behind the chimney was probably used as a communicating passage between the front and rear rooms. The existing partitions separating the living room, study, and bathroom date to the 1930's renovations, but, since they spring off of the chimney stack, they are thought to mark original wall locations separating the three rooms. Any stairs to the upper story had to have been located in one of the three rooms. While this plan is not described in most references on 18th-century Connecticut architecture, it could be because this plan is of a vernacular type that would not normally be described in reference works devoted to more high style examples.

An almost identical plan type was recently found in a central Massachusetts farming community. Five one-story houses built between 1786 and 1809 were documented that had plans that "had not

been previously recorded".²⁵ Each of these houses (called the "Hemenway houses") had the ridge pole parallel to the road, and an interior arrangement of three rooms of unequal size with a small passage at one end of the slightly off-center chimney (fig. 15). The main difference between these houses and the original Webb-Burlingham house was that in the Hemenway houses the kitchen was located on the north side, and the two smaller rooms on the south.²⁶ The existence of this house plan type in central Massachusetts beginning a decade after the conjectured construction date for the Webb-Burlingham house suggests a common source for this previously-unrecorded building tradition.

The largest room in the original house was the kitchen, located in the south portion of the building. This room, which is currently part of the living room, had a large fireplace and baking oven on the north wall. The next-largest room (now the study) was located in the northeast corner of the house and also had a fireplace. This was probably the main chamber, or "best room". The narrow passage at the rear of the chimney stack (now a closet from the living room) led from the kitchen to the smallest room located in the northwest corner. This room (now used as a bathroom) may have been a small chamber or a buttery. In the Hemenway houses, the smallest room always had a fireplace, and thus was probably a small chamber. In the Webb-Burlingham house, the

²⁵Myron Strachiw and Nora Pat Small, "Tradition and Transformation: Rural Society and Architectural Change in Nineteenth-century Central Massachusetts", *Perspectives in Architecture, III* (1989), pp. 135-148.

²⁶Strachiw and Small, "Traditions and Transformation" (etc.), pp. 138-139

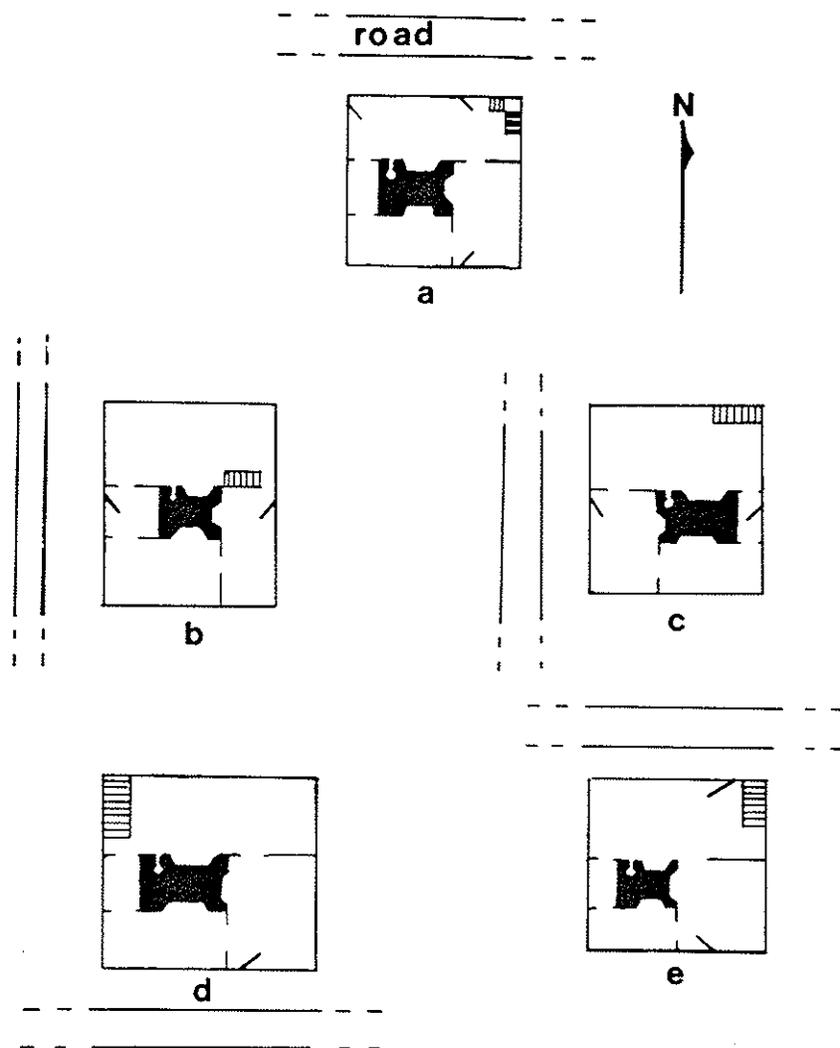


Figure 15. Reconstructed Plans of the Five Hemenway-Plan Houses.

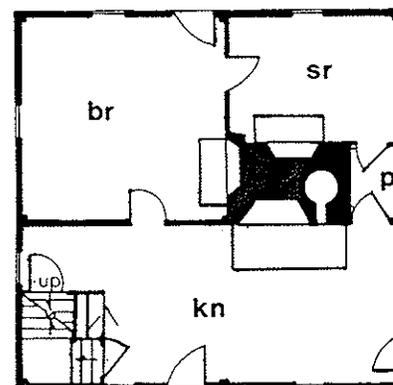


Fig. 3. Plan of Bixby house, as originally constructed by Nathan and Rufus Hemenway. Kn = kitchen; p = passage; br = best room; sr = sitting room. In all the drawings, stippling indicates a first addition; hatching indicates subsequent additions; a dash line indicates a wall or structure removed. (Drawing, Myron O. Stachiw)

Fig. 4. Reconstructed plans of the five Hemenway-plan houses located: (a) Bixby house, (b) Aaron Gates house, (c) Joseph Underwood house, (d) Amos Hemenway house, (e) Joab Holland house. Not to scale. (Drawing, Nora Pat Small)

wall where the fireplace would have been located is plastered over, and it is not known if there were a fireplace originally in this room.

Window and Doorway Openings

It is thought that the extant original windows on the first floor are in their original locations: one window was on the east wall of the kitchen; three windows (two on the east wall and one on the north wall) were in the main chamber; and one window was on the north wall of the small chamber. It is also thought that the extant exterior doorway on the east wall of the living room marks the original doorway, although the door and surround date to the 1930s. This doorway was on the Nod Hill Road facade of the house and opened directly into the kitchen.

No other window or doorway locations are known with certainty, but there were probably windows on the original south and west walls to take advantage of the sun. It is also possible that there was a second exterior doorway into the kitchen located on the south wall. This would have provided more convenient access into the house from the barn and fields to the west. There is some evidence to suggest that this doorway was located at the west end of the wall. The present living room has exposed corner posts on the west and east walls that mark the location of the original south wall. The east wall post has a mortise that probably carried a corner brace, but the west post does not. A corner brace would not have been used in this corner if a doorway were located here.

Stairs

There is no surviving evidence that indicates the placement of the stairs to the second floor. The staircase probably would have been located in the kitchen, as was the case in the five Hemenway houses. The presence of what is thought to be an original window in the original southeast corner of the room means that there was probably no staircase in that corner, unless the window opening is not original. The stairs could have been situated in the southwest corner of the room, unless the conjectured exterior doorway was located at the west end of the south wall. In that instance, stairs would have to have been located near an interior wall, as was the case in one of the Hemenway plans (fig. 15).

Second Floor

The original plan of the second floor is not known. It would have been dictated by the location of the chimney stack, as on the first floor. Exposed posts in the front hall (R201) and in the east closet to the master bedroom (R210) run in an east/west line along the south edge of the chimney stack. These original framing features indicate that a partition ran along this axis dividing the second floor into north and south sections of relatively equal size.

There is an existing fireplace located on the north wall of the current master bedroom. It is not known if this is an original fireplace since the opening has been blocked with concrete. If original, this would clearly indicate that there was a chamber on

the south side of the second floor. This room would have occupied roughly the space now occupied by the bedroom (8 feet shorter on the south end, as in the living room downstairs), the bedroom's west closet, and the south end of the front hall. The stairs from the first floor would probably have terminated in this room.

Two original window sash are extant on the north wall of the second floor: one in the bathroom (R208), and one in the northeast bedroom (R209). It is thus possible that the north side of the second floor was also finished.

Post-Construction Alterations²⁷

Circa 1932 - South Addition

The first phase of the circa-1932 remodeling of the Webb-Burlingham house made by the Burlinghams shortly after Cora Burlingham took possession of the property was the extension of the main house by 8 feet to the south. This work resulted in a larger living room on the south end of the first floor (fig. 16), and the creation of a master suite on the south end of the second floor. The hopper windows on the east wall of the new master bedroom and the northeast bedroom were probably installed at this time. These rooms are essentially unchanged from circa 1932 to today (see section PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - INTERIOR ELEMENTS, following).

²⁷Documentation for the post-construction evolution of the Webb-Burlingham house is discussed in detail in the section entitled EXTERIOR ELEMENTS - EVOLUTION, above.



Figure 16. Webb-Burlingham House Living Room (Room 108), Looking Northwest (circa 1940s).

Circa 1932 - Dining Room and Kitchen Ells

At around the same time that the south addition was built, the Burlinghams added two ells in a line to the west of the main house. The first ell joined the west wall of the main house, slightly recessed from its south wall and a step down. The second ell joined the west wall of the first, from which it was also recessed and stepped down. On the first floor, the first ell (the "dining room ell") contained a dining room and stairhalls that held the stairs to a basement and to the second floor. The second ell contained a kitchen (the "kitchen ell"). The second floor of the dining room ell contained a bedroom and a hall that led to two bedrooms and a half-bath on the second floor of the kitchen ell.

The dining room and the second floor rooms of both ells have remained essentially unchanged from circa 1932 to the present, and will be discussed more fully in **PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - INTERIOR ELEMENTS**. The kitchen was completely remodeled in 1948, and its original appearance for the most part is not known. What is known is that the extant exterior doorway at the north end of the west wall was probably original to the circa-1932 construction. There were also originally two double-hung sash windows on each of the west and north walls, and two-single sash windows, possibly casement, on the south wall. From plans for the 1948 renovation, it is also known that there was a sink and a dishwasher on the north wall. The location of other kitchen features is not known.

1938 - Greenhouse

In 1938, a greenhouse was built along the south exterior wall of the kitchen ell (see **EXTERIOR ELEMENTS - EVOLUTION: Post-Construction Alterations**). This structure was designed by New York architect F. Nelson Breed, a friend and neighbor of the Burlinghams. The surviving architectural drawings for the structure shows that it was built as planned and has survived as built to the present. The greenhouse interior will be described in detail in **PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - INTERIOR ELEMENTS**.

Post 1932 - Flooring

At some point after the dining room and kitchen ells were built, the wood flooring on the second floor was decoratively painted. Photographs taken in 1992 before the existing carpeting was installed show the 6-inch-wide pine flooring in the center hall and kitchen ell bedrooms, and the pine flooring in the master bedroom (the 6-inch-wide boards of the south addition adjacent to the original wide-boards flooring), all with a decorative scumbled paint treatment (fig. ~~65~~.57).

1948 - Kitchen Remodeling

The kitchen was completely remodeled in 1948 (see **EXTERIOR ELEMENTS - EVOLUTION: Post-Construction Alterations**). Again, F. Nelson Breed was the designer and project coordinator, and the Knoche brothers, the stone masons who with their father had built

Cora's stone walls in the early 1940's, performed much of the construction work.²⁸ As part of the remodeling, Breed had the two double-hung sash windows on the west wall replaced with one large sliding window. He also replaced the two single sash windows on the south wall with double-hung sashes, probably those removed from the west wall. Except for the replacement of appliances in 1958, the kitchen has survived as built in 1948, and will be described more fully in **PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - INTERIOR ELEMENTS**.

1950s - Bathrooms and Kitchen

Documentation from F. Nelson Breed's papers reveal that the Burlinghams updated the bathrooms in 1955 under his supervision. This was partially necessitated by damage caused by the well water, which had been analyzed the previous year as "aggressive . . . upon metals with which it comes into contact."²⁹ A water neutralizer was installed, as well as new water supply pipes to the bathrooms. Wood baseboards were replaced with a 4-inch black rubber base, and black Flor-Ever vinyl tiles were installed on the floors. This work was done by the Knoche brothers Terence and Joe. New Roxbury lavatories with chrome legs and towel bars were installed in the master bath (R211) and in the "boys' bath", or north bath (R208). The circa-1932 porcelain lavatory from the master bath was reset in

²⁸F. Nelson Breed papers, File No. 132.

²⁹Certificate of Analysis dated 12/16/54 completed by Janson Diagnostic Laboratories, Westport, CT., F. Nelson Breed papers, File No. 348.

the first floor guest bath (R106).³⁰

Breed also supervised a kitchen remodeling in 1958 in which the appliances were replaced. A custom-built, four-burner, stainless steel range top was installed on the south wall, along with double Thermador ovens and a cabinet built to accommodate them that matched the 1948 work in the kitchen. The 1948 sink and dishwasher on the north wall were also replaced.³¹

1990s Alterations

In 1990, the black vinyl tile in the north bathroom (R208) was covered with black and white ceramic tile. Carpeting was installed in 1992 over all the other second floor floors except the back hall closet (R206).³²

The walls and trim of the dining room (R102) and living room (R108) were painted in early 1991. In 1992 the walls of these two rooms and the center hall (R201) and south bedroom (R202) on the second floor were repainted to the current colors.³³

The master bathroom (R211) was converted to a storage area in 1994. The wall-mounted sink and bathroom fixtures were removed and stored in the basement with the toilet, which had already been

³⁰F. Nelson Breed papers, File No. 348.

³¹F. Nelson Breed papers, File No. 404.

³²Telephone interview 3/8/94 with Connie Evans, former director of The Weir Heritage Trust; Sec. 106 Compliance Approval dated 5/15/92.

³³Interview 3/8/94 with Connie Evans; Sec. 106 Compliance Approval dated 5/15/92.

removed. Damaged woodwork and plaster were repaired, the room was repainted, and a rim lock was installed on the door.³⁴

³⁴Sec. 106 Compliance Approval dated 4/29/94.

MECHANICAL SYSTEMS - EVOLUTION

General

All of the mechanical systems in the Webb-Burlingham house date from the 1930s and after. It is not known what systems the house had before the Burlinghams first remodeled the house in circa 1932. However, it is known that the Weir house did not have electricity or central heat until around 1931, and it is doubtful that the old Webb house, which was used by tenant farmers, would have had these services.³⁵

Heating System

An oil-fuel steam heat system was installed in the Webb-Burlingham house when the south addition and ells were built circa 1932. The oil burner and furnace for the system were located in the new basement (R001). An underground 1,000-gallon oil tank was located in the rear yard in the area to the north of the dining room ell and to the west of the main house. An oil supply pipe led from the tank to above ground near the main house west wall. Radiators were installed in all the first and second floor rooms except the first floor stair halls (R101 & R105) and the second floor back hall (R206). The system was extended to the greenhouse when it was built in 1938, with a 5-foot-long, 1-foot-high radiator

³⁵Interview with Bill Young, May 15, 1994; correspondence from Mahonri Young to Jack Sears, August 8, 1932: "Dorothy has her father's place here in Connecticut. . . We can stay here from early spring until late in the fall. Dorothy has put in electricity."

installed under the south wall potting counter.

In 1948 the oil burner was replaced and new radiators (referred to as "convectors" on the 1947 remodeling plans - Appendix C) were installed in the kitchen when the kitchen was remodeled.³⁶ At some time after the 1948 remodeling, asbestos insulation was used to cover the boiler and pipes in the basement. The asbestos, the original boiler, heating pipes within 10 feet of the boiler, and the 1948 burner were removed in 1992-1993, and a new boiler was installed.³⁷

Plumbing System

It is known that there was a rudimentary bathroom in the Webb house before the Burlinghams remodeled the house in the early 1930s, but it is not known when it was installed.³⁸ Prior to this bathroom, the inhabitants of the house would have used a privy. The remains of one privy is located to the north of the 1940 Burlingham tool house.

It appears that water and sewer services at the Webb-Burlingham house have always been supplied by a well and a cesspool. A well cap, a water storage tank, and two water pressure tanks were installed in circa 1932 by the Burlinghams in the pump room that was built off of the dining room basement (R001). It is

³⁶F. Nelson Breed Papers, File No. 132.

³⁷Section 106 Compliance Approvals dated 8/20/92 and 12/14/92.

³⁸Interview with C. Burlingham Jr. January 21, 1994.

not known if this was the location of a prior or the original well. The Burlinghams had the water supply for the house routed through the water pressure tanks in the pump room and a hot water heater located in the basement to the north of the furnace. Waste pipes from the upstairs bathrooms connected to waste pipes in the basement, cellar and crawl spaces, which joined with a central waste pipe along the north wall of the basement. This pipe led out through a pipe in the center of the kitchen crawl space floor, and from there to a cesspool located to the west of the house.

The water supply serviced the kitchen and the four bathrooms. Water lines were also extended into the 1938 greenhouse and from the kitchen ell crawl space (R002) underground to the 1940 tool house and to faucets placed around the property for Cora Burlingham to water her garden.

It is not known what kitchen facilities the house had before the Burlinghams remodeled the house. The circa-1932 kitchen originally had one sink and a dishwasher under the north wall window. When the kitchen was remodeled in 1948, the north wall sink and dishwasher were replaced, and a double sink was added under the new west wall sliding windows. The north wall sink and dishwasher were again replaced in 1958.³⁹

The circa-1932 remodeling resulted in 3 full baths and 1 half-bath in the house. The two upstairs full bathrooms were remodeled in 1955, which included the replacement of some water supply lines (see **INTERIOR ELEMENTS - EVOLUTION: 1950s - Bathrooms and Kitchen**).

³⁹F. Nelson Breed papers, File No. 404.

Electrical System⁴⁰

The electrical system installed circa 1932 entered the Webb-Burlingham house at the north gable of the main house. The power was wired through a panel on the south wall of the main house cellar.

Surface-mounted track lighting was installed in the living room (R108) and dining room (R102) in 1992. In 1993 the electrical service was upgraded by the installation of eight dedicated electrical circuits on the first and second floors of the house to service administrative computer stations. At the same time, an exterior flood lamp was installed on the south gable of the main house to provide security and area lighting. In 1994, the electrical system was further upgraded by converting from a 100-amp system to a 200-amp system. A new electrical panel was installed on the north wall of the basement, and the original panel was disconnected.⁴¹

Protection Systems

A lightning rod system was installed on the Webb-Burlingham house in 1940. A small metal plate mounted on the exterior west wall of the kitchen ell, near ground wires from the extant rods, is

⁴⁰Light fixtures used on the exterior and in the interior of the house are described in the section entitled **PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - EXTERIOR ELEMENTS** and in the subsection for each room in the section entitled **PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - INTERIOR ELEMENTS**.

⁴¹Section 106 Compliance Approvals dated 5/15/92, 7/27/1993 and 3/8/94.

inscribed "Installed 1940 - Underwriters' Laboratory".

An intrusion and smoke detector alarm system was installed in 1993.⁴² The locations of the smoke detectors that were installed are described in subsections for each room in the section entitled **PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - INTERIOR ELEMENTS.**

⁴²Section 106 Compliance Approval dated /94.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS⁴³

Foundation

The foundation for the Webb-Burlingham House (the main house, which includes the original house and its south addition, and the dining room and kitchen ells) is constructed of mortared fieldstone. The exterior appearance of the foundation is uniform around the entire house. The amount of foundation wall exposed increases as the terrain slopes down to the west away from Nod Hill Road. The main house, at the road and at the high end of the slope, has approximately 1 foot exposed above grade; the west wall of the kitchen ell, at the low end of the slope, has from 3 to 4 feet exposed. On the north side of the dining room ell the foundation projects to support a bay.

Framing

Original House

The framing of the original portion of the Webb-Burlingham house is a combination of the circa-1775 post-and-beam framing and 1930s reinforcing and replacements. In the cellar (R004) and crawlspace (R003), the surviving hand-planed 12-inch-square sills rest on the fieldstone foundation wall. The original north wall sill appears to have been replaced, and the west wall sill has been

⁴³Room numbers refer to plans in Appendix A.

reinforced with a sistered, modern-size 2 x 8-inch board.⁴⁴ The east wall sill may be original, but is encased in poured concrete. Hand-planed, 12-inch-square chimney girts surround the original masonry chimney base. Two girts run along the north and south sides of the chimney between the east and west sills. A single girt runs along the west side, and double girts run along the east side, of the chimney base between the east/west girts. Original joists join the north and south chimney girts to each other, and, except in the northwest corner of the crawlspace, join the north and south chimney girts to the north and south sills. The original joists are stripped tree trunks approximately 8 inches in diameter placed approximately 18 inches on-center, and are attached to the larger members using mortise and tenon joints. The joists in the northwest area of the crawlspace have been replaced with modern-size 2x8-inch boards.

It is thought that much of the original exterior wall framing is extant, while the interior partition walls were removed during the Burlinghams' 1930s remodeling. Original 6-inch-square, hand-planed posts can be seen in the cellar and are exposed in some areas of the first and second floors of the house. The south first-floor end-girt floor was replaced with a steel beam when the original south wall was removed to build the south addition. This beam was cased with beaded boards and is exposed in the enlarged living room to give the appearance of an earlier beam. The

⁴⁴The actual measurements of "modern-size" lumber, which dates to after the mid-1920s, are less than the stated measurements. For example, the actual measurements of a "2 by 8" are 1 1/2 inches by 7 1/2 inches.

remainder of the first and second floor framing is not known.

Most of the original, post-and-beam gable-roof framing is extant. The attic level is unfinished and all the framing is exposed. Bridging beams run between north and south-end tie beams and the two chimney girts that, in turn, run along the north and south sides of the chimney between the east and west plates. Rough-hewn 5 1/2-inch-square rafters run from the east and west plates to the ridge line, where they are pegged together. There is no ridge beam. The rafters are spaced approximately 2 feet 6 inches on-center. The original north gable wall studs are extant. Pockets for the original south gable wall studs can be seen on the south end girt.

South Addition

The framing in the south addition appears to date to the 1930s remodeling by the Burlinghams, and consists mostly of modern-size lumber and wire-nail fasteners.

The floor framing for the first floor of the south addition is visible in the crawl space to the south of the original cellar. The floor joists are modern-size 2 x 8-inch boards that run from a modern 2 x 10-inch sill on the south foundation wall of the addition to the sill on the addition's north foundation wall, the latter being the original south foundation wall of the original cellar. The subflooring is made up of reused 1 x 6-inch boards that also run in a north/south direction. The boards have been installed at a level with the top edge of the joists, and are

supported in place by short pieces of logs between the joists that also act as braces. Cut nail heads are visible on the underside of the subfloor boards.

The framing on the attic level of the south addition consists of modern-size lumber. Ceiling joists measuring 2 x 6 inches are placed approximately 16 inches on-center, and run east/west between the 8-inch-square east and west end plates and a 6-inch-square north/south center beam. The 2 x 6-inch rafters also run east/west and are connected to a center ridge beam, continuing the gable roof of the original house. Roof sheathing is composed of 1 x 4-inch boards that are installed 3 to 4 inches apart.

Dining Room and Kitchen Ells

The framing for the two ellis that the Burlinghams added to the main house in the early 1930s consists of modern-size lumber and wire-nail fasteners.

The floor framing for the first floors of the ellis is visible in the unfinished basement under the dining room (R001) and the crawlspace under the kitchen(R002). The floor joists are 2 x 8-inch boards installed 16 inches on-center. In the basement the joists run north/south between the end sills on the north and south fieldstone foundation walls. In the crawlspace, the joists run from a center 6-inch-square north/south beam to the sills on the east and west fieldstone foundation walls. The subfloor is made up of 1 x 8-inch boards that run in an east/west direction in the basement, and a north/south direction in the crawlspace.

The framing on the attic level of the ells consists of 2 x 6-inch ceiling joists installed approximately 16 inches on-center. The joists run in a north-south direction. Rafters measuring 2 x 6 inches are also installed in a north/south direction

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - EXTERIOR ELEMENTS⁴⁵

Overview

Main House

The Webb-Burlingham house (fig. 17) is located on the west side of Nod Hill Road, and consists of the main house, which is set back approximately 20 feet from the road, and two ells extending from the main house in a line to the west. The main, or front, portion of the house is a rectangular, gable-roof, wood-frame structure measuring 32 feet 6 inches wide by 22 feet 6 inches deep and 1 1/2 stories high. It is set on a fieldstone foundation, and has a wood-shingle gable roof, with a stone chimney located off-center behind (west of) the ridge line. An unpaved driveway, which parallels the south side of the house, leads down from the road to the outbuildings to the west.

The front of the main house faces Nod Hill Road to the east. The east (front) facade is five bays wide, with two sash windows symmetrically placed on either side of a center entrance doorway at the first story, and three hopper windows tucked up under the eaves at the upper half-story (fig. 17).⁴⁶ A basement window is located in the foundation wall to the south of the doorway.

⁴⁵Doorway and window numbers (e.g., W101) refer to those used on the plans in Appendix A.

⁴⁶All sash windows on the first story of the main house and the dining room ell are six-over-nine or nine-over-six. All sash windows on both stories of the kitchen ell, and on the upper story of the main house and the dining room ell, are six-over-six.



Figure 17. Webb-Burlingham House, Main House East Facade (1994).

The **north gable end** of the main house has one basement window, four sash windows (two at the first-story level and two at the upper-story level) and an attic vent under the gable (**fig. 18**). The **south gable end** has two fixed bow windows flanking a center doorway with a half-glass dutch door, two sash windows at the upper level, and an attic vent under the gable (**fig. 19**).

The **rear (west) wall** of the house is interrupted at its south end by an ell. A small **casement** window has been installed on the upper story at the extreme south end of the wall under the eaves where the ell's gambrel roof intersects with the main house roof. The north end of the west wall has a small casement window on the first story near the ell, and a hopper window centered on the exposed wall at the upper story (**fig. 20**).

Dining Room Ell

Two wood-frame ells are located in a line to the west of the main house. The first of the ells (the "dining room ell") is connected to the south end of the west wall of the main house. The ell measures 22 feet wide by approximately 17 feet deep, and is 1 1/2 stories high. It is set on a fieldstone foundation, and has a wood-shingle gambrel roof with a stone chimney at its west end (**fig. 21**).

The dining room ell's **south wall** is recessed from the south wall of the main house, and in turn projects from the kitchen ell south wall to its west (**fig. 21**). The dining room ell's south wall has a center doorway with a half-glass door that is flanked by two



Figure 18. Webb-Burlingham House,
Main House East Facade and North Wall (1993).



Figure 19. Webb-Burlingham House, Main House and
Dining Room Ell, South Aspect (1993).



Figure 20. Webb-Burlingham House, Main House and Dining Room Ell, West and North Walls (1993).



Figure 21. Webb-Burlingham House, Dining Room Ell, South Wall (1993).

sash windows. A narrow section of the wall next to the main house is clapboarded. Almost the full length of the wall is protected by a covered porch, from which a step leads down to a stone terrace located to the south. Two dormers pierce the lower south slope of the gambrel roof, and a skylight has been installed at the east end of the upper slope of the roof.

The short west wall of the dining room ell, which projects from the kitchen ell on the south side of the building, was originally an exterior wall but is now located inside a greenhouse. A basement window is located on the west foundation wall that originally opened to the exterior, and now is covered by a platform step into the greenhouse. The wall has a doorway with a half-glass dutch door that opens from the dining room into the greenhouse.

The dining room ell's north wall is recessed from the north wall of the kitchen ell to the west. A doorway is located at its east end at the junction with the west wall of the main house. This doorway is fitted with a half-glass door and is approached using two steps made from granite slabs. A bay with three windows is centered on the wall (fig. 22), and one basement window is located in the bay foundation. Two dormers pierce the lower north slope of the ell's gambrel roof.

Kitchen Ell

The second of the two ells ("the kitchen ell") is connected to the west wall of the dining room ell (fig. 23). The kitchen ell measures 16 feet 6 inches wide by 18 feet deep and is 1 1/2 stories



Figure 22. Webb-Burlingham House, Dining Room Ell, North Wall (1993).

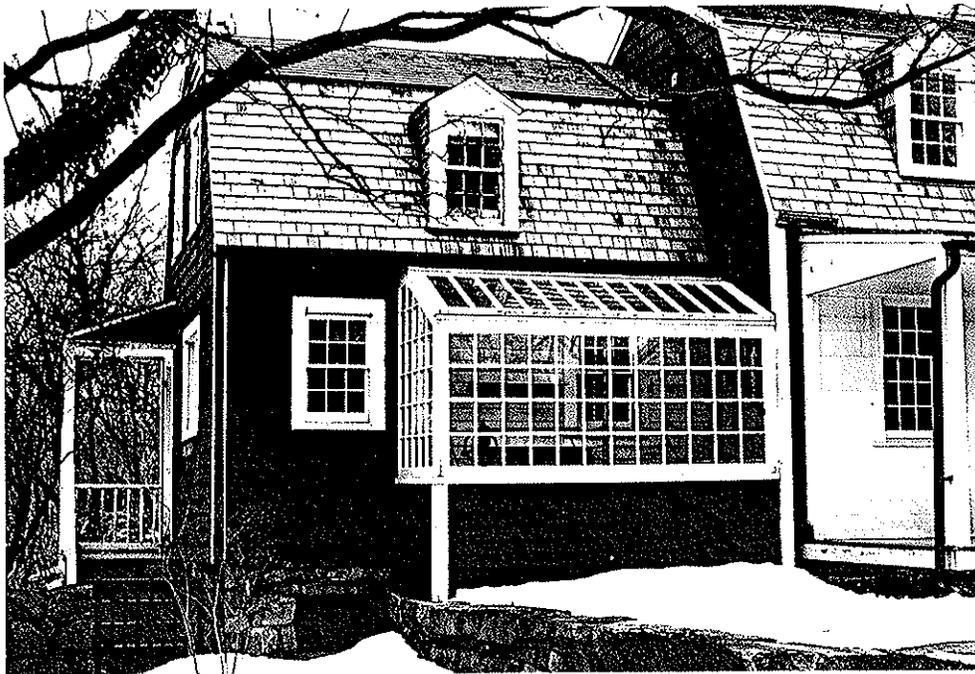


Figure 23. Webb-Burlingham House, Kitchen Ell, South Wall (1993).

high. Like the dining room ell, the kitchen ell is set on a fieldstone foundation and has a gambrel roof.

The **south wall** of the kitchen ell is recessed from the south wall of the dining room ell. The wall has two sash windows on the first story and one dormer window on the lower south slope of the gambrel roof. A basement window is located at the west end of the south foundation wall.

One of the first-story windows on the south wall of the kitchen ell opens into the interior of a **greenhouse** that is located in the recess at the intersection of the dining room ell and the kitchen ell (**fig. 23**). The greenhouse, which rests on the retaining wall and the stone terrace, is glazed on the upper half of its south and west walls and on its shed roof.

The **north wall** of the kitchen ell projects from the north wall of the dining room ell. There are two sash windows on the first story, two dormer windows on the lower north slope of the gambrel roof, and a basement window at the west end of the foundation wall (**fig. 24**). A short **east wall** projects from the north wall of the dining room ell.

The **west (rear) wall** of the ell has a sliding window and a doorway with a half-glass door on the first story, and two sash windows on the upper story (**fig. 25**). A small covered porch with a railing protects the doorway, with steps leading down to the rear of the property.

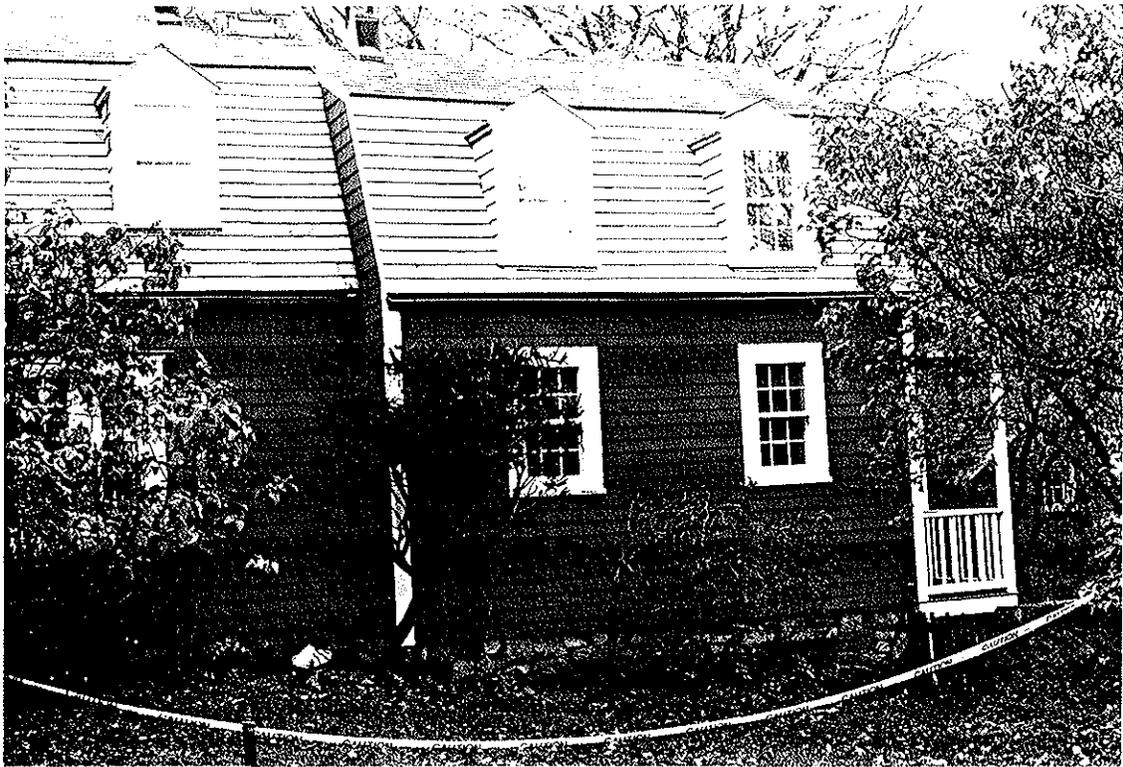


Figure 24. Webb-Burlingham House, Kitchen Ell, North Wall (1993).



Figure 25. Webb-Burlingham House, Kitchen Ell, North and West Walls (1993).

Walls

Sheathing

The wall sheathing in the Webb-Burlingham house is not known.

Siding

The east facade of the **main house** is clapboarded at the first story level up to a wooden stringcourse, above which is vertical flushboard siding. The other three walls on the main house are shingled.

On the **dining room ell**, the lower slopes of the ell's gambrel roof extend down to the top of the first story on the north and south walls (the east and west walls adjoining other structures), and therefore only the first story has siding. Most of the south wall is covered with vertical flush-board siding. A narrow, 14-inch-wide section of the wall that is adjacent to the main house is clapboarded. Shingles cover the short west wall, which projects from the kitchen ell on the south side of the building and is now enclosed within the greenhouse. The ell's north wall also has clapboard siding, except for the bay, which has a recessed panel under each of the three sashes in the bay window.

The gambrel roof of the **kitchen ell** also extends down to the top of the first story on the north and south walls. The south wall of the kitchen ell and the south and west walls on the **greenhouse**, are clapboarded. Clapboards also cover the ell's north

wall and the narrow, 2-foot-wide section of the east wall that projects from the dining room ell on the north side of the building. The first and upper stories of the west (rear) wall of the kitchen ell are shingled.

Trim

The gables on the north and south walls of the main house, and the gambrel gables on the west wall of each of the ells, are trimmed with a 5-inch-wide, raking frieze board under the eaves. All other walls, except the flush-board siding of the dining room ell under the south porch ceiling, are trimmed with a simple 1-inch-wide ogee cornice. The dining room siding has a quarter-round molding cornice that projects slightly at the windows and doorways.

A wooden stringcourse divides the first story from the upper half-story of the east wall of the main house.

All outside corners of the house, including the ells, are trimmed with 4 1/2-inch-wide corner boards.

Doorways

East Facade

The front entrance doorway (D103) is centered on the east facade of the main house, and opens into the living room (**fig. 26**). The doorway measures 3 feet wide by 6 feet 7 1/2 inches high. It has a single 8-panel door with two small panels that are horizontal rectangles at the top, two large panels that are vertical

rectangles in the middle, and a cross panel on the bottom of the door. The hardware consists of a 2-inch-wide brass knob and plate and a brass door knocker, which are original to the door. A modern brass dead-bolt lock has been recently installed. The high-style Colonial Revival doorway surround was designed by F. Nelson Breed in 1938. It consists of fluted pilasters on high paneled bases, a stylized entablature that projects over each pilaster, and a center keystone. Two steps composed of two large granite slabs lead up to the doorway.

South Aspect

There are two doorways along the south aspect of the house. A circa-1932 doorway with a half-glass door is centered on the south wall of the dining room ell. This doorway is approached from the south porch, and opens into the dining room (D101 - fig. 27), and measures 3 feet wide by 6 feet 7 1/2 inches high. The door in the opening has a cross panel on its lower third, two small square panels in the middle, and 12 lights on the top third of the door. There is a 2-inch-wide brass knob and plate, original to the door, and two recently-installed dead-bolt locks. The doorway has a plain 4-inch-wide surround with a quarter-round molding cornice.

The second doorway on the south aspect of the house is a circa-1932 doorway that is centered on the south wall of the main house (D102 - fig. 28). This doorway is approached via two steps composed of large granite slabs, and opens into the living room. The opening measures 3 feet wide by 6 feet 7 1/2 inches high, and

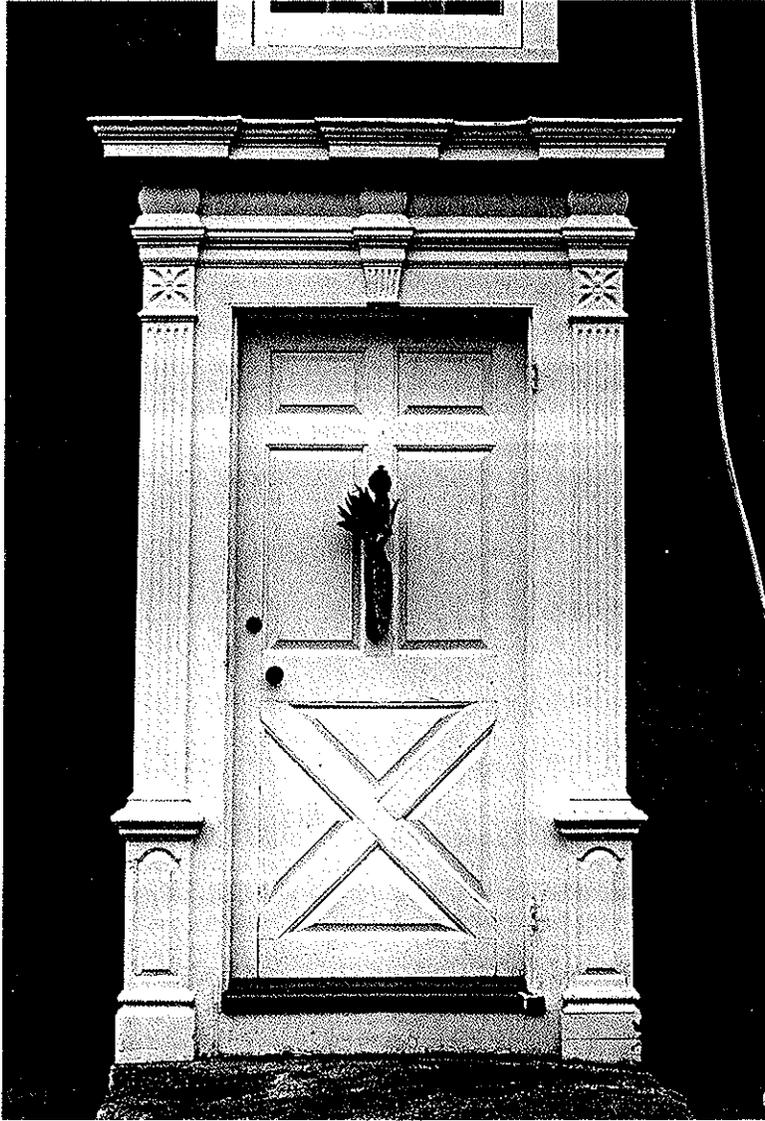


Figure 26. Webb-Burlingham House, Main House
East Facade, Main Entrance (D103) (1993).

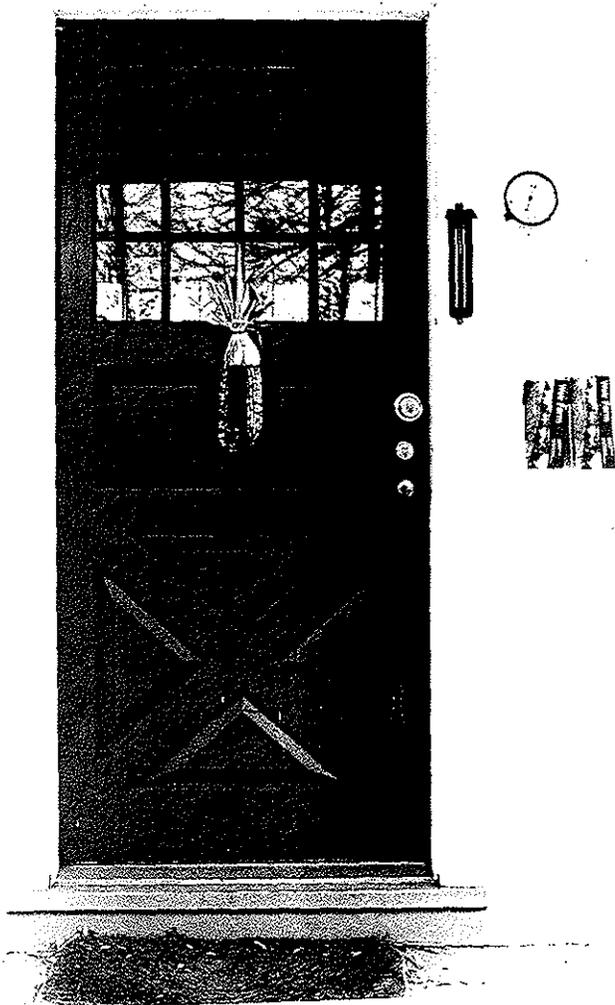


Figure 27. Webb-Burlingham House, Dining Room E11 South Wall, Doorway D101 (1993).



Figure 28. Webb-Burlingham House, Main House South Wall, Doorway D102 (1993).

has a half-glass dutch door with a cross-panel on the bottom half and a glazed upper half with 9 lights. The opening is fitted with a screen door (D102a). The door and screen door have 2-inch-wide brass knobs and plates that are original to both doors. The main door has a recently installed brass dead-bolt lock. The doorway has a plain 4-inch-wide surround, with a slightly more elaborate ogee cornice than on D101.

West Aspect

There is one doorway on the west aspect of the house, located at the north end of the west wall of the kitchen ell. This circa-1932 doorway is approached from the rear porch and opens into the kitchen (D105 - fig. 29). The doorway measures 2 feet 6 inches wide by 6 feet 7 inches high, and is fitted with a half-glass door that has 12 lights on its top half and two vertical-rectangular panels on the bottom half. The door hardware consists of a 2 1/2-inch-wide brass knob and plate, original to the door, and two modern dead-bolt locks. The doorway has a screen door, which is currently being stored in the basement of the house, and a plain, 4 1/2-inch-wide surround.

North Aspect

There is one doorway on the north side of the house, located at the east end of the dining room ell (D104). This doorway, which dates to the circa-1932 construction of the ell, opens into the back hall and is approached by two steps composed of large granite



Figure 29. Webb-Burlingham House, Kitchen
E11 West Wall, Doorway D105 (1993).

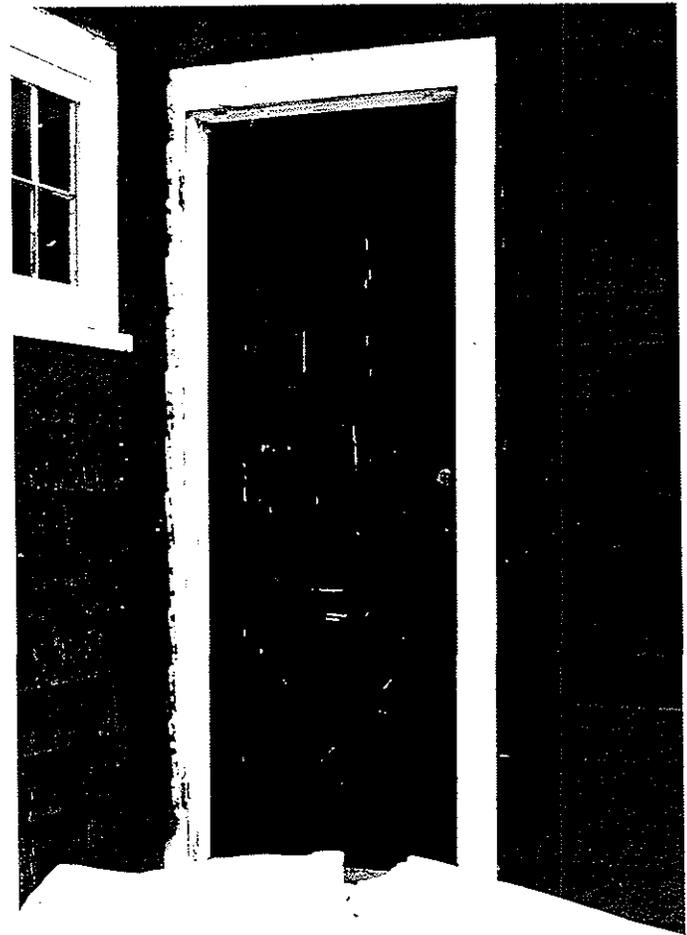


Figure 30. Webb-Burlingham House, Dining
Room E11 North Wall, Doorway D104 (1993).

blocks (fig. 30). The doorway measures 2 feet 6 inches wide by 6 feet 7 1/2 inches high, and has a half-glass door that has a cross-panel on the bottom of the door, two rectangular panels in the middle, and 9 lights on the top third of the door. The door has retained its original, 2-inch-wide brass knob and plate. The opening has a plain surround that is 4 inches wide on the right side and top, and 2 inches wide on the left of the opening where it butts up against the west wall of the main house.

Windows⁴⁷

East Facade

Basement Story

There is one basement window on the east facade (W003), located under opening W110. Although located in the foundation to the original house, it is thought that this opening is either not original to the house or has been modified, since the interior of the opening has been reworked with brick and concrete. The window has an awning sash that measures 24 inches wide by 13 1/2 inches high and has three lights. There is a 15-inch-deep window well in front of the opening that is lined in fieldstone.

First Story

There are four windows on the first story of the east facade. The three northern-most windows (fig. 17) on the first story of the

⁴⁷Muntin profiles and type designations can be found in Appendix G.

east facade (W110, W111, & W112) have double-hung sashes that appear to date to the original circa-1775 structure, and surrounds that are at least pre-1890. Each of the four sash windows measures approximately 25 inches wide by 51 inches high, has 15 lights (nine-over-six), and a plain 4-inch-wide surround. Each opening is fitted with a two-light storm window that is hinged on the surround at the top of the window.

Upper Story

There are three circa-1932 hopper windows on the upper story of the east facade (W206, W207, & W208 - fig. 17). Each of the windows measures 33 inches wide by 24 inches high, has 8 lights (four-over-two), and a plain 4-inch-wide surround. Each opening is fitted with a two-light storm window that is hinged at the top.

South Aspect

Main House

There are four circa-1932 windows on the south wall of the main house, two on the first story and two on the upper level. The two windows on the **first story** (W107 & W108) are bow windows that flank the center entrance (fig. 31). Each window measures 54 inches wide by 57 3/4 inches high, and has a fixed convex sash with 25 lights (five-over-five). Each is trimmed with a 3 1/2-inch wide plain surround with the same ogee cornice found on doorway D102.

The two windows on the **upper story** of the south wall (fig. 19) are double-hung sash windows (W204 & W205). The sash are of a similar configuration to, but smaller than, the sash windows on the

east facade. Each window measures 24 inches wide by 40 inches high, has 12 lights (six-over-six), and a plain 4-inch-wide surround. The window openings are fitted with single-pane storm sashes that are hinged at the top.

Dining Room Ell

There are five circa-1932 windows on the south side of the dining room ell, two sash windows on the first story, two dormer sash windows on the upper story, and a shed dormer skylight on the upper slope of the ell's gambrel roof (fig. 21). The two sash windows on the **first story** flank the center entrance to the ell (W105 & W106). Each window measures 24 inches wide by 49 1/2 inches high, has a double-hung sash with 15 lights (six-over-nine), and a plain 4 1/2-inch-wide surround with a quarter-round molding as a cornice.

The two dormer windows are located at the **upper story** on the lower south slope of the ell's gambrel roof (W202 & W203 - fig. 32). The dormers have gable roofs and shingled cheeks. Each dormer window has a double-hung sash with 12 lights that measures 24 inches wide by 40 1/2 inches high. The window is trimmed with a plain 6-inch-wide surround, and a raised wooden circular medallion or patera is centered on each dormer pediment.

The shed-dormer skylight pierces the east end of the upper slope of the ell's gambrel roof. It has a glazed shed roof and metal-flashed cheeks. The south vertical face of the dormer has louvered glass and is screened.

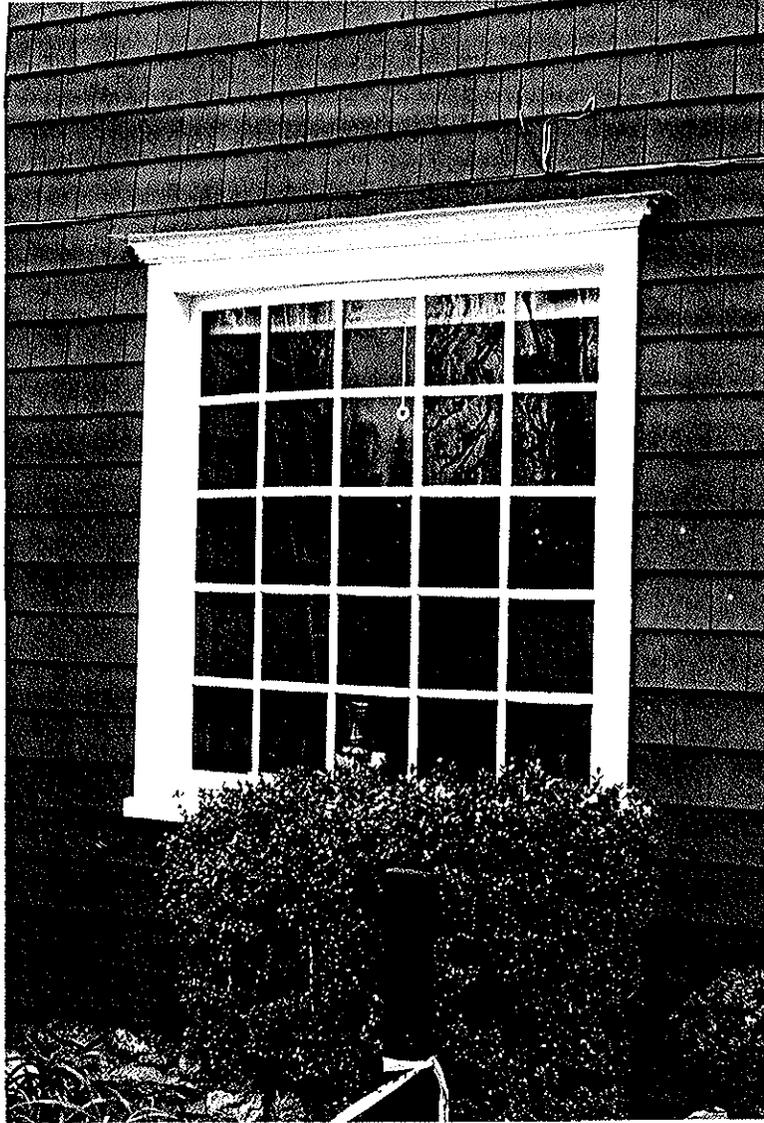


Figure 31. Webb-Burlingham House, Main House
South Wall, Window W107 (1993).

Kitchen Ell

Four windows are located on the south side of the kitchen ell: an awning window on the basement story, two sash windows on the first story, and one dormer window on the upper story (fig. 23). All four sashes are thought to date to the circa-1932 construction of the ell, although the two first-story sashes were moved to this location in 1948.

A **basement** awning window is located at the west end of the foundation wall (W001). The opening measures 28 inches wide by 17 inches high, the typical opening size of the basement windows found in the ells. The window is fitted with a screen. The sash has three lights each measuring 7 inches by 8 1/2 inches.

Each of the two **first-story** windows (W101 & W102) measures 24 inches wide by 40 1/2 inches high, and has a double-hung sash with 12 lights (six-over-six) and a plain 4 1/2-inch-wide surround. Opening W102 is now located on the interior of the greenhouse, which was built in 1938.

The dormer window (W201) is located at the **upper story** on the lower south slope of the kitchen ell's gambrel roof, and is of the same configuration as the dormers on the dining room ell roof south slope. The dormer has a gable roof and shingled cheeks. The window has a double-hung sash that has 12 lights and measures 24 inches wide by 40 1/2 inches high. The window is trimmed with a plain 6-inch-wide surround. There is no ornamentation on the dormer pediment.



Figure 32. Webb-Burlingham House, Dining Room E11 South Wall, Dormer Window W203 (1993).

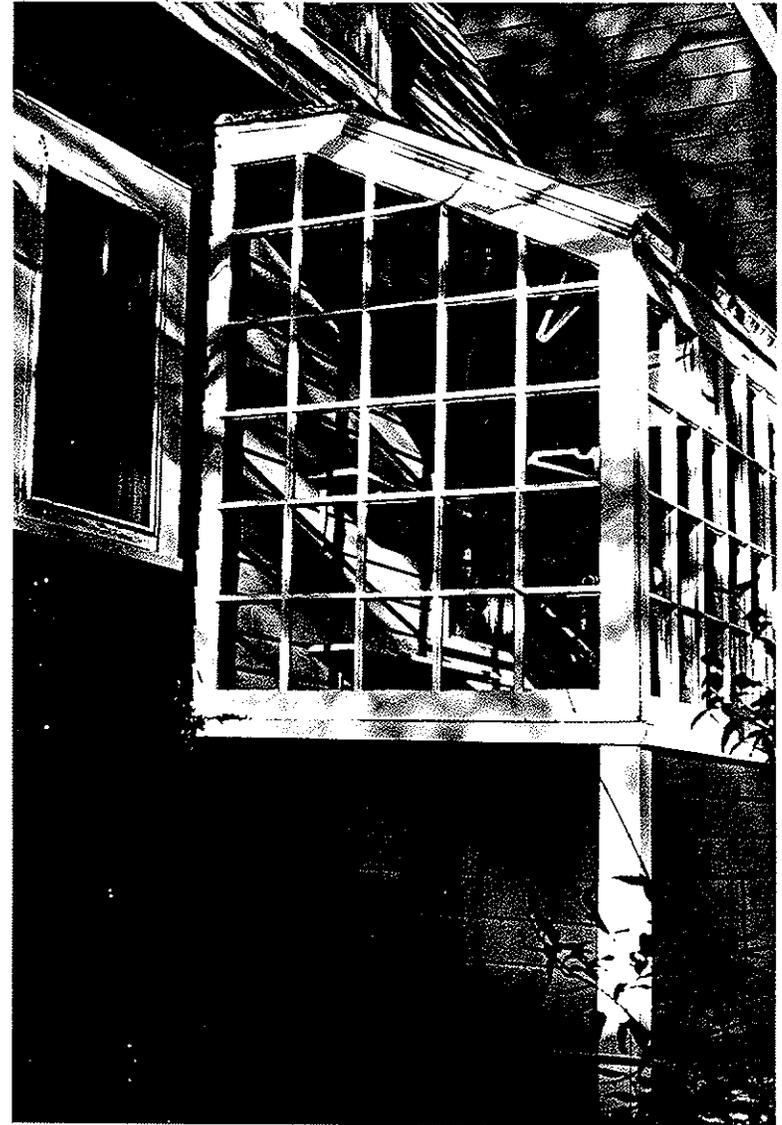


Figure 33. Webb-Burlingham House, Greenhouse West Wall (1993).

Greenhouse

The upper half of the greenhouse's west and south walls are glazed (fig. 33). The west wall has a single fixed glazed sash (W103) in the shape of a rectangle with the right top edge cut off by the slope of the shed roof. It measures 49 3/4 inches wide by 57 1/4 inches at its highest point. The sash has 24 full lights each measuring 8 3/4 inches by 10 1/4 inches, and 5 partial lights.

The south wall has a single glazed awning sash (W104) that is rectangular in shape, measuring 122 3/8 inches wide (approximately 10 feet) by 49 3/4 inches high. The sash has 48 lights (twelve-over-four) each measuring 8 3/4 inches by 10 1/4 inches.

The shed roof of the greenhouse is also glazed. A wood-frame portion of the roof extends at a right angle out from the south kitchen wall approximately 15 inches. A fixed panel with 12 mullioned lights then slopes to the south wall. This panel is currently covered with plywood.

West Aspect

Main House

There are three windows on the west (rear) wall of the main house, two of which are located to the north of the junction of the west wall with the north wall of the dining room ell (fig. 20). One is a small circa-1932 casement window (W115) that is located on the first story at the south end of the wall near the junction. The window measures 25 inches wide by 24 inches high, has 6 lights (three-over-two), and a plain 4 1/2-inch-wide surround.

The second window to the south of the junction with the dining room wall is a hopper window of unknown date (W217) on the **upper story** of the wall. This window measures 47 inches wide by 37 1/2 inches high, has 8 lights (four-over-two), and a plain 4 1/2-inch-wide surround. The opening is fitted with a single-light storm window that is hinged at the top.

The third window on the main house west wall is located to the south of the dining room ell roof. This circa-1932 opening (W218) is situated on the **upper story** of the west wall in a small area above the intersection of the two roofs (fig. 34). The window is trapezoidal, measures 1 foot 6 inches high by 1 foot 2 inches at its widest, and has a casement sash with a single light.

Dining Room Ell

There is one **basement** window (W002) on the 4-foot-wide west wall of the dining room ell that projects from the south wall of the kitchen ell. The circa-1932 opening has an awning sash that measures 28 inches wide by 17 1/2 inches high, the typical opening size of the basement windows found in the ells, and has three lights. At present, the window is located in the greenhouse and is blocked by the platform steps leading down to the greenhouse from the dining room.

Kitchen Ell

There are three windows on the west wall of the kitchen ell. A circa-1948 window (W119) is located on the **first story** to the south (right) of the doorway. It measures 47 inches wide by 37 1/2 inches high, has two sliding sash with 12 lights in each sash



Figure 34. Webb-Burlingham House, South Aspect, Junction of Dining Room Ell Roof (1993).

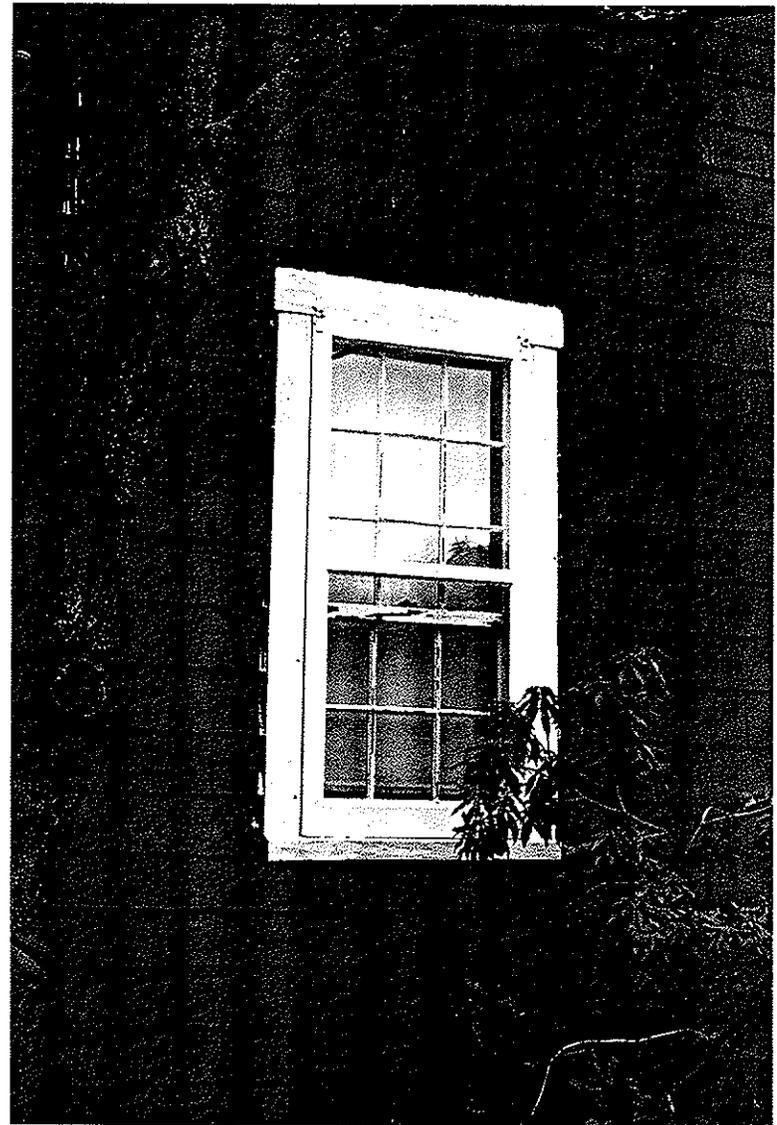


Figure 35. Webb-Burlingham House, Main House North Wall, Window W113 (1993).

(three-over-four), and is trimmed with a plain 4-inch-wide surround.

There are two sash windows on the **upper story** of the west wall (W216 & W217). Each of these circa-1932 windows measures 24 inches with Main House Roof, Windows W218 & W219. wide by 40 1/2 inches high, is fitted with a double hung sash with 12 lights (six-over-six), and has a plain 4 1/2-inch-wide surround.

North Aspect

Main House

The north wall of the main house has one basement window, two sash windows on the first story, and two sash windows on the upper level (fig. 18). The four sash windows have retained their original circa-1775 sashes,⁴⁸ and surrounds that are at least pre-1890.

The **basement** window (W004) on the north foundation wall is located under opening W113. The opening may be original to the circa-1775 house, although the sash dates to the 1930s. The window has an awning sash that measures 24 inches wide by 13 1/2 inches high and has three lights. There is a 15-inch-deep window well in front of the opening that is lined in fieldstone.

Each of the two sash windows on the **first story** (W113 & W114) measures 24 inches wide by 49 1/2 inches high, has a double-hung sash with 15 lights (nine-over-six), and a plain 4-inch-wide

⁴⁸The lower sash of W209 has a later 19th century replacement.

surround (fig. 35). Each of the two sash windows on the **upper story** (W209 & W210) measures 24 inches wide by 40 inches high, has a double-hung sash with 15 lights (nine-over-six), and also has a plain 4-inch-wide surround.

Dining Room Ell

There are four windows on the north wall of the dining room ell: a basement window, a bay window on the first story, and two dormers on the upper story. All the windows are thought to date to the circa-1932 construction of the ell.

A **basement** window (W005) is located in the foundation wall for the bay and is centered under the bay window. The window has an awning sash that measures 28 inches wide by 17 inches high with three lights, and is fitted with a screen. There is a 1-foot 8-inch deep window well in front of the opening that is lined in fieldstone.

The bay window (W116) on the **first story** is composed of three double-hung sashes. The center sash measures 35 inches wide by 54 1/2 inches high and has 20 lights (eight-over-twelve). Each of the side sashes measures 19 inches wide by 54 1/2 inches high, and has 10 lights (four-over-six). Each of the three sashes is fitted with a double-light storm window that is hinged at the top. The bay window is trimmed with a plain 4 1/2-inch-wide surround with a simple ogee cornice.

Two dormer windows are located at the **upper story** level on the lower north slope of the dining room ell's gambrel roof (W212 & W213). These dormers are of the same configuration as found on the

lower south slopes of the dining room and kitchen ell gambrel roofs. Each dormer has a gable roof and shingled cheeks. Each window has a double-hung sash with 12 lights (six-over-six), and a plain 6-inch-wide surround. A raised wooden patera is centered on each dormer pediment.

Kitchen Ell

The north wall of the kitchen ell has five windows, all dating to the circa-1932 construction of the ell. One window is located on the basement story, two on the first story, and two on the upper story (fig. 24). The **basement** window (W006) is located at the west end of the foundation wall. It is an awning window of the typical configuration of basement windows found around the two ells. The sash measures 28 inches wide by 17 1/2 inches high with three lights, and is fitted with a screen.

Each of the two sash windows on the **first story** (W117 & W118) measures 24 inches wide by 40 1/2 inches high, has a double-hung sash with 12 lights (twelve-over-twelve), and a plain 4 1/2-inch-wide surround (fig. 36).

Two dormer windows (W214 & W215) are located at the **upper story** level on the lower north slope of the kitchen ell's gambrel roof. These dormers are of the same configuration as the other dormers found on the dining room and kitchen ell roofs. Each dormer has a gable roof and shingled cheeks. Each window has a double-hung sash that measures 24 inches wide by 40 1/2 inches high with twelve lights (six-over-six), and a plain 6-inch-wide surround. The dormer pediments have no petules.

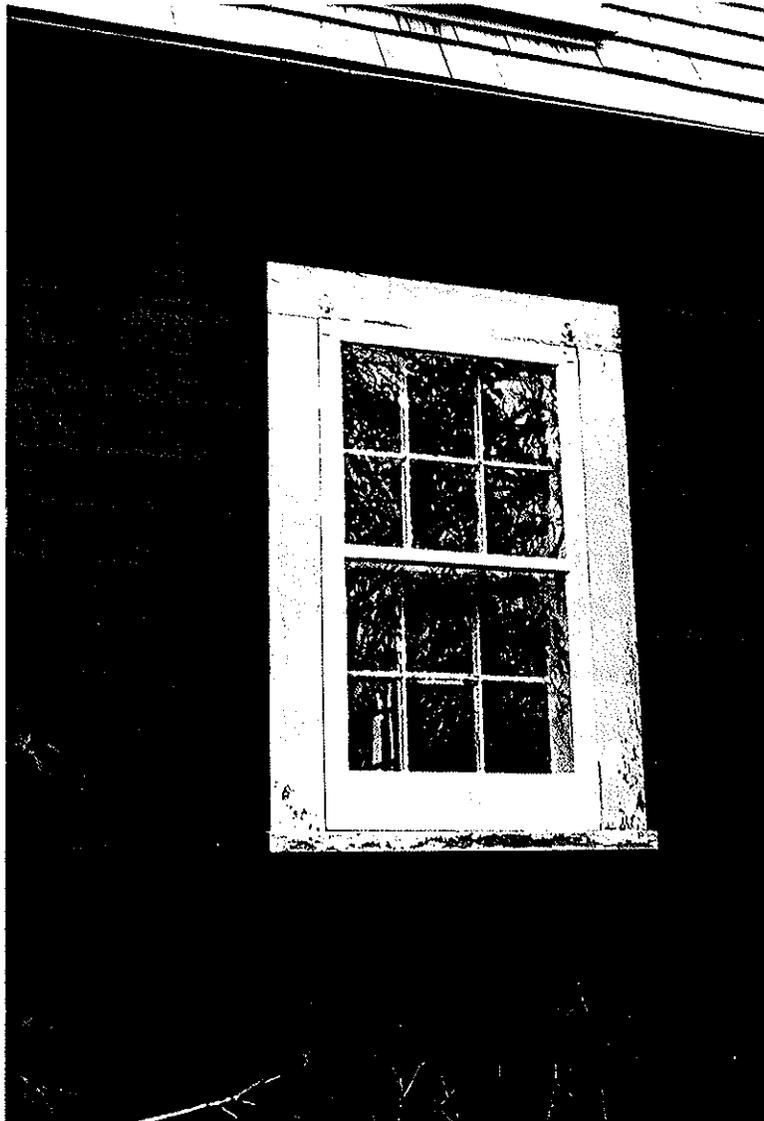


Figure 36. Webb-Burlingham House, Kitchen
E11 North Wall, Window W118 (1993).

Porches

South Porch

A circa-1932 one-story porch is located along the south wall of the dining room ell and protects the ell's south entrance (D101). The porch extends almost the entire length of the ell's south wall, measuring 19 feet 6 inches wide by 8 feet deep, and sits on a mortared fieldstone foundation (figs. 21 & 37). It is approached from a stone terrace to the south of the house. A large granite slab at the center of the south side of the porch is slightly raised from the level of the terrace and acts as steps to the porch floor.

The porch has a shed roof that is supported by four boxed posts measuring 5 inches square along the south edge and two 5-inch-square, engaged boxed columns at the east and west ends of the ell's south wall. Two 2-inch-square posts run from floor to ceiling between the two center posts on the south edge, and 2-inch-square stops are attached to the center posts. These 2-inch-square boards were used to install summer screens, which were removed in 1991. The porch flooring is composed of 3 1/2-inch-wide tongue-and-groove boards. The a ceiling is composed of 4-inch-wide boards installed along the length of the porch.

West (Rear) Porch

The west (rear) entrance doorway D105 that opens into the



Figure 37. Webb-Burlingham House,
Dining Room Ell, South Porch Foundation (1993).

kitchen is protected by a 1-story shed roof porch that measures approximately 7 feet 6 inches wide by 4 feet deep (figs. 23 & 24). The porch is accessed from the rear of the property by four wooden steps that run along the ell's west wall from the south. The porch is supported by the kitchen ell foundation wall along the porch's east side, and 3-foot-tall wooden posts set on concrete pads along its west edge. The roof is tied into the west wall of the kitchen ell, and is further supported by two 4-inch-square posts set along the west edge of the porch.

The porch flooring is composed of 3 1/2-inch tongue-and-groove boards. The ceiling is composed of variable-width boards. A plain, 32-inch-high balustrade runs along the north and west sides of the porch and steps. The rear porch is believed to date to the circa-1932 construction of the kitchen ell.

Roofs

Sheathing

The extant original sheathing in the circa-1775 portion of the main house is composed of rough-hewn boards that are approximately 1 inch thick and from 8 to 12 inches wide, spaced 1 to 3 inches apart. The sheathing on the south addition and ell roofs is composed of modern-size 1 x 6-inch boards.

Roofing Material

The extant roofing material on the gable roof of the main house, the gambrel roofs of ells, the gable roofs on the dormers, and the shed roofs on the porches, is wood shingle. This roofing was installed in 1993, replacing the former wood shingle roofing.

Chimneys

The Webb-Burlingham house has two chimneys. One chimney pierces the main house roof behind (to the west of) the ridge pole and to the north of the center point of the extant roof. This was the location of the original chimney, although at the time it would have been more centered on the 4-bay east facade than it is now on the 5-bay facade. The extant chimney stack was rebuilt in circa-1932, and is constructed of fieldstone above the roof line, and brick below the roof to the attic floor. It has three flues for the living room, study, and second floor bedroom fireplaces.

The second chimney is centered on the ridge line at the west end of the dining room ell roof and dates to the circa-1932 construction of the ell. The chimney has three flues, two for the dining room and upstairs bedroom fireplaces and one for the furnace. The chimney is built of fieldstone above the roof line, and matches the main house chimney in construction, design, and stonework.

Lightning rods are mounted on top of the two chimneys and on the south end of the ridge pole on the main house.

Drainage System

New copper gutters were installed around the house when the roof was replaced in 1993. These gutters replaced the circa-1932 gutters that ran along the east and west eaves of the main house, and the north and south eaves of the dining room and kitchen ells. A gutter was also installed during the 1993 roofing work along the south eave of the south porch.⁴⁹ Circa-1932 copper downspouts are extant at either end of the east facade of the main house, the south downspout leading to an underground drain, and the north downspout open at ground level. The remaining gutters are drained using new lead-coated copper downspouts.

⁴⁹"Reroof Burlingham House Completion Report," 11/30/92 - 7/23/93.

Plumbing and Electrical Fixtures

Water faucets are located on the north wall of the main house to the right (west) of the basement window (W004), and at the east end of the south wall of the greenhouse. A wood hose holder is located to the left (west) of the faucet on the greenhouse wall.

A ceiling fixture with a glass shade is located on the south porch ceiling, and a bare-bulb ceiling fixture is located on the west (rear) porch ceiling. A spotlight is positioned on the main house at the top of the south gable.

Lightning rods are mounted on the south end of the ridge pole on the main house, and on the two chimneys.

Paint Finishes

Most of the siding on the main house, the ells, and the greenhouse is painted **barn red** (10R 3/6), including the narrow section of clapboards on the east end of the dining room south wall painted to match the adjacent main house shingles. The clapboards on the south kitchen wall that are inside the greenhouse, and the flush-board siding on the south wall of the dining room ell, are painted **white** (N9.5/). All wall trim, window sash, and doorway and window trim on the first and upper levels, are also painted white, as are the doors in the south dining room doorway (D101), the east entrance doorway (D103), and the west kitchen doorway (D105). The doors and screen doors in doorways D102 (the south entrance to the living room) and D104 (the north entrance to the back hall) are painted **dark green** (5G 3/4), as are all basement windows (10G 3/4).

This same color scheme has been used since the first of the 1930's alterations. The only variation is that all the clapboards on the south kitchen wall were originally painted barn red before the greenhouse was built in 1938.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - INTERIOR ELEMENTS⁵⁰

Overview

The interior of the Webb-Burlingham house continues the Colonial Revival style of design that characterizes the exterior of the house. The structure has three sections: the main house, which faces Nod Hill Road to the east; the dining room ell to the west of the main house; and the kitchen ell to the west of the dining room ell.

There are full **basements** under the dining room and under the center portion of the main house. Crawlspace are located under the north and south ends of the main house and under the kitchen ell.

On the **first floor**, the main house contains a living room, a study, and a bathroom. The ell immediately to the west of the main house, the dining room ell, contains a dining room and a stairhall. The kitchen is located in the kitchen ell, which stands immediately to the west of the dining room ell. Stairhalls in the dining room ell are situated between the living room and the dining room and contain the basement and the second floor staircases. The stair landing for the staircase to the second floor, located at the south end of the dining room's east wall, also acts as a passage between the dining room and the living room.

⁵⁰Details on the size and configuration of windows and exterior doorways can be found in **PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - EXTERIOR ELEMENTS**, "Doorways" and "Windows". Room, doorway and window numbers refer to those used on the plans in Appendix A.

The **second-floor** staircase leads up to a center hall that traverses the north side of the second floor of the dining room ell. A step up to the right (east) leads to the front hall and the second-floor rooms of the main house: the master bedroom and bathroom on the south side of the house, and a second bedroom and bathroom on the north side. To the south of the center hall above the dining room is a bedroom. A step down at the west end of the center hall leads to a back hall, two small bedrooms and a half-bathroom above the kitchen.

Basement Floor

Rooms 001 & 002 - Dining Room Ell Basement and Kitchen Ell Crawlspace

Overview

The dining room and kitchen ells were built around 1932 (see **EXTERIOR ELEMENTS - EVOLUTION**, preceding section). The dining room ell has a full basement (R001), while the kitchen ell has a 3-foot-high crawlspace (R002). Stairs from the first floor, the only entrance to all the basement-level rooms, lead down into the dining room ell basement along the east end of the ell (**fig. 38**). At the northwest corner of the basement is a shallow entrance into the kitchen crawlspace and a doorway to a pump room. To the east of the basement is an entrance into the main house cellar.

Flooring

The flooring in the basement and pump room is poured concrete. There is a drain installed in the floor approximately 3 feet in

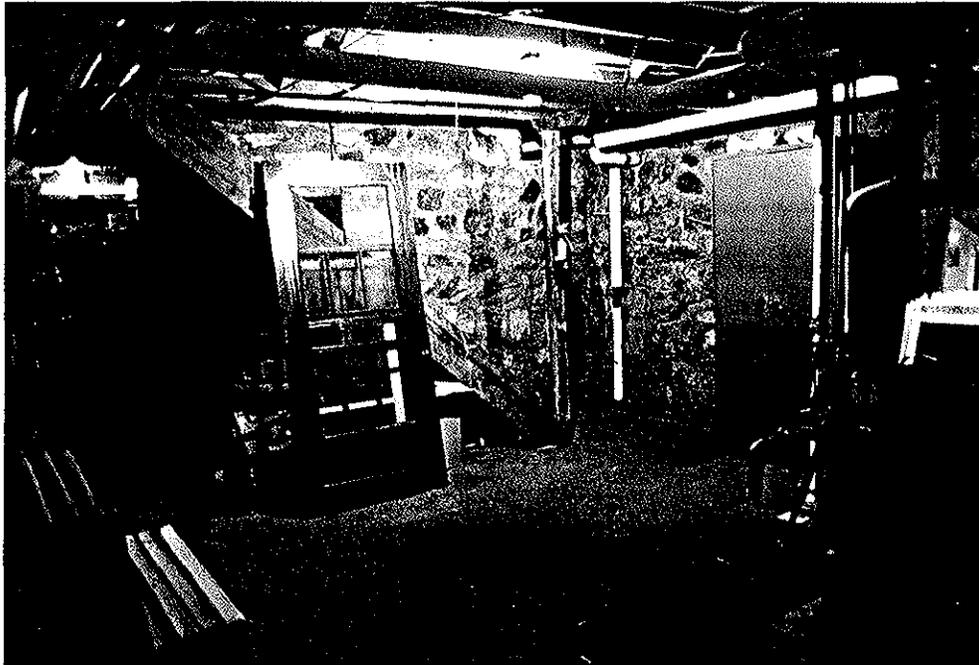


Figure 38. Webb-Burlingham House, Room 001 - Basement, Looking East (1994).

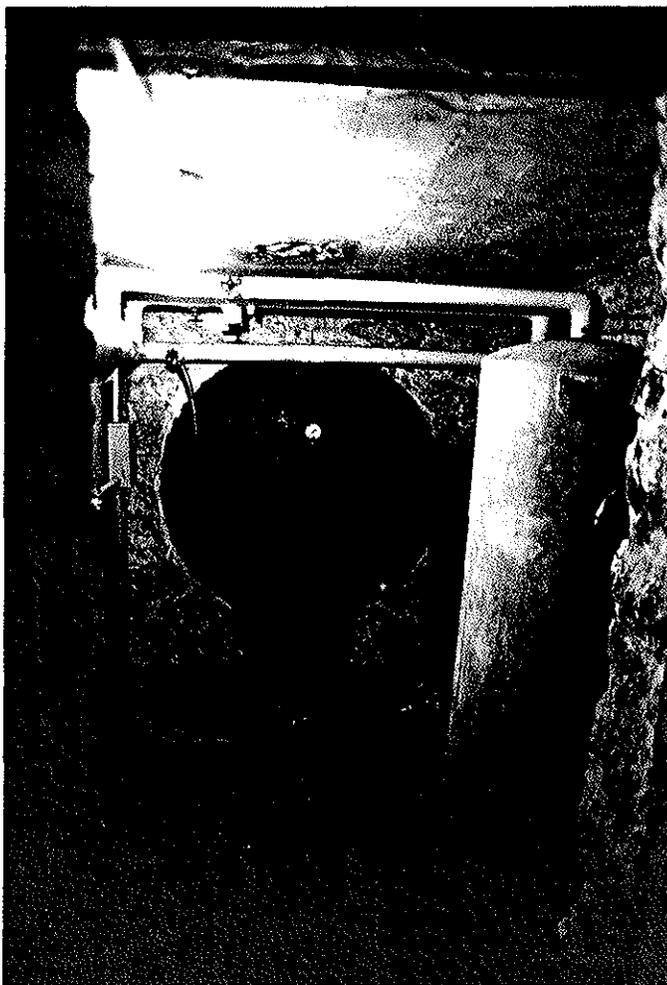


Figure 39. Webb-Burlingham House, Room 001 - Basement, North Wall, Pump Room (1994).

front of the north basement window (W005). The crawlspace flooring is dirt.

Walls

Most of the walls in the basement, crawlspace, and pump room are exposed foundation fieldstone walls. The shared wall between the basement and the kitchen ell crawlspace comprises the chimney foundation. On the basement side, the lower portion of the wall is fieldstone and the upper portion is brick. On the crawlspace side, the wall is all brick.

Doorways

A doorway into the pump room (D001) is located at the west end of the north wall of the basement. The opening has a door constructed of vertical planks. A second doorway (D002) is located at the north end of the basement's east wall. This doorway has no door and is approached by four poured concrete steps that lead up to the main house cellar.

There is also an opening to the kitchen ell crawlspace that is located at the north end of the basement's west wall. This opening begins approximately 4 feet above ground and is 3 feet high.

Windows

There are two windows in the basement: one window (W005) is centered on the north wall, and second window (W002) is located at the south end of the west wall.

There are also two windows in the crawlspace: one is located at the west end of the south wall (W001), and one at the west end of the north wall (W006). All four windows are of identical size

and configuration.

Ceiling

The ceilings in both the basement and crawlspace are the exposed joists and subfloor of the first floor kitchen and dining room. The ceiling in the pump room is poured concrete that slants to the north away from the house.

Stairs

The staircase from the first floor is located along the east wall of the dining room basement, and runs from the north down to the southeast corner of the room. The staircase has an open-stair construction with no handrail (fig. 38)

Four poured concrete steps leads up the opening to the main house cellar (R004).

Chimney Foundation

The foundation for the dining room chimney stack is located on the west wall of the basement. The foundation is constructed of fieldstone up to a 3-foot height, and of brick to the ceiling level. The top of the chimney foundation is corbelled to support the hearth on the first floor. At each of the north and south ends of the chimney face, there is a clay-pipe flue in the brick wall, with a black cast iron clean-out underneath it in the fieldstone. The north flue and clean-out are not in use. The south flue is currently being used to vent the furnace.

Pump Room

A pump room is located off the northwest corner of the basement (fig. 39). The room is constructed of fieldstone walls

and slanted concrete ceiling, and measures 6 feet wide by 6 feet 6 inches deep. A hatch-cover to a well is located in the center of the floor, and the face of an abandoned water storage tank is located on the north wall. Two water pressure tanks are installed along the east wall of the room.

Miscellaneous

In the basement, an oil furnace and hot water heater are located in front of the west wall chimney foundation. Panel boxes controlling the electricity and alarm systems are located on the north wall. The ceilings in both rooms are criss-crossed with plumbing, heating, and waste pipes, and electrical wiring and conduits. The waste pipes lead from the main house, along the north wall of the basement, and into a drain in the center of the kitchen ell crawlspace. Electrical and water connections lead out of the crawlspace underground to the tool house to the west.

Porcelain pendant ceiling fixtures with bare bulbs are located in the basement and in the pump room.

Rooms 003 & 004 - Original House Cellar and Crawlspace

Overview

A cellar and a crawlspace that were part of the original circa-1775 house are located on either side and in front of the original chimney foundation mass. The cellar (R003) occupies the south side of the chimney (fig. 40) and is located under what used to be the kitchen and is now part of the living room. The crawlspace (R004) is located under the original chambers, now the



Figure 40. Webb-Burlingham House, Room 003 - Cellar, Looking West (1994).



Figure 41. Webb-Burlingham House, Cellar (Room 004),
North Wall Opening Into Crawl Space (1994).

study and bathroom. A 2-foot thick fieldstone wall runs from the east face of the chimney foundation wall to the east foundation wall of the house, separating the crawlspace on the north from the cellar on the south. A waist-high opening at the west end of the wall allows access from the cellar to the crawlspace (fig. 41).

Flooring

The flooring in the cellar and crawlspace is poured concrete.

Walls

The walls of both rooms are the exposed fieldstone foundation walls and the chimney foundation. The top of the east wall in the cellar has been capped with several inches of poured concrete.

Doorways

The one doorway in the cellar (D002) is located on the west wall and leads from the dining room basement. This doorway has no door.

An opening to the crawlspace is located at the west end of the wall separating the crawlspace from the cellar. A second opening is located at the west end of the cellar's south wall. This narrow opening, which begins approximately 5 feet above ground and is 1 foot 8 inches high, was carved out of the original south foundation wall for access to the south addition crawlspace.

Windows

There is one basement window in the cellar (W003), located at the south end of the east wall. The wall to the left of this opening has been patched with concrete, and to the right with brick. There is also one window in the crawlspace (W004), located

at the east end of the north wall. Both windows are of the same size and configuration.

Ceiling

The ceilings in both rooms are the exposed joists and subflooring of the first floor rooms above.

Chimney Foundation

The original chimney foundation for the main house separates the crawlspace from the cellar. It measures approximately 8 feet wide by 9 feet deep, and is constructed of fieldstone.

Miscellaneous

Plumbing and waste pipes along the west wall of the crawlspace and the cellar join above doorway D002 and lead into the basement. Electrical wiring and conduits run along the top of the north and south walls of the cellar, and a disconnected electrical panel is located on the upper south wall. A porcelain pendant fixture with a bare bulb is located in the middle of the cellar ceiling.

Finishes

The cellar and crawlspace are unfinished, although there remains evidence of an earlier (possibly original) coating of whitewash.

Room 005 - South Addition Crawlspace

Overview

There is a 2-foot-high crawlspace located under the south addition to the main house. Access from the cellar is located at the west end of the crawlspace's north wall. The area has no

windows or other openings.

Flooring

The flooring in the south addition crawlspace is dirt.

Walls

The walls in the crawlspace are exposed fieldstone foundation walls.

Ceiling

The ceiling in the crawlspace is made up of the exposed joists and subfloor of the first floor above.

First Floor

Common Elements

It appears that all the walls and ceilings on the first floor in the main house were replaced at the same time that the south addition and the ells were built in the early 1930's. Except for the walls and ceilings in the greenhouse (R103) and the back hall (R105), and the walls in the kitchen (R104), all walls and ceilings in the house are composed of plaster. It is not known what sheathing was used.

Room 101 - Stairhall

Overview

The stairhall is located at the south end of the east side of the dining room ell, and measures approximately 3 feet wide by 3 feet 6 inches deep. The hall acts as a passageway between the

living room and the dining room, and is also a landing for stairs that lead north in a straight run up to the second floor. The landing level is two steps up from the dining room, and is at the same level as the living room.

Flooring

The flooring on the stair landing in the stairhall is composed of 8-inch-wide oak plank boards that are similar to those used in the living room floor, which it abuts. The boards run in an east/west direction, and are fastened to the subfloor using reproduction square-head (cut) nails.

The stairs to the second floor have 7 1/2-inch risers and 10-inch treads. The stairway is carpeted.

Walls

The plaster stair walls are trimmed with a 4-inch-high plain baseboard with a narrow bead.

Doorways

There are two doorways in Room 101, one on either side of the landing. Doorway D109 is located on the west side of the landing and leads into the dining room (R102). This opening has no door.

Doorway D110 is on the east wall of the landing and opens from the living room (R108). This opening measures 2 feet 7 inches wide by 6 feet 5 inches high and 1 inch thick, and has a door constructed of three tongue-and-groove, beaded pine boards of various widths. The boards are mounted vertically using two horizontal pine boards as support that are on the stair landing side of the door. The door has a 1 1/2-inch-wide brass door knob

and plate and is currently unfinished. However, from remnants of paint found in the grooves of the door, it is thought that it may be original to the circa-1775 house.

The reveals for both doorways are lined with unfinished pine, and trimmed with a plain 3-inch-wide pine surround with a narrow bead along the outer edge.

Miscellaneous

There is a shallow alcove on the south wall of the stairhall. Bookshelves mounted in the alcove were removed in the summer of 1993. An electrical switch on the south wall in the alcove operates a globe ceiling fixture at the top of the stairs.

A smoke alarm is located on the ceiling.

Finishes

The walls in the stairhall are painted light cream-white, and the ceiling is painted white. The floor on the stair landing is unfinished, and the stairs are carpeted. All other woodwork in the stairhall is unfinished.

Room 102 - Dining Room

Overview

The dining room occupies most of the first floor of the dining room ell that was built circa-1932 (figs. 42 & 43). The room is located in the center of the east/west axis of the house, and measures approximately 15 feet wide by 18 feet deep. Two steps lead down from the stairhall and living room to the east, and the kitchen is located to the west. All features in the room, except



Figure 42. Webb-Burlingham House,
Room 102 - Dining Room, Looking Southwest (1994).



Figure 43. Webb-Burlingham House,
Room 102 - Dining Room, Looking Northeast (1994).

for the doorway into the greenhouse and some lighting fixtures, date to the circa-1932 construction of the ell.

Flooring

The flooring in the dining room is composed of tongue-and-groove pine boards of various widths that have been installed in an east/west direction. The boards are fastened to the subfloor using reproduction cut nails.

Walls

Wainscot is installed on all the walls in the dining room. It is 2 feet 7 inches high, and is composed of horizontal 9-inch-wide tongue-and-groove boards with a 1 1/2-inch wide chair rail. There is no baseboard.

Doorways

There are five doorways in the dining room. An exterior entrance doorway (D101) is centered on the south wall of the room (**fig. 42**). This opening is fitted with a half-glass door.

Two doorways are located on the east wall of the room: one at the south end of the wall (D109), which leads from the stair landing and has no door; and a second located at the north end of the wall (D108) that opens into a back hall (**fig. 43**). Doorway D108 measures 2 feet 6 inches wide by 6 feet 5 1/2 inches high, and is fitted with a door constructed of tongue-and-groove pine boards approximately 11 inches wide each. These boards are mounted vertically using two horizontal pine boards as support on the back hall side of the door. This is the standard-style door used throughout the house, and replicates what are thought to be original

doors found in the first floor rooms of the main house. This door is fitted with the standard door hardware used in the house: reproduction black cast-iron strap and pintle hinges, and a reproduction black cast-iron bar latch.

There are also two doorways located on the west wall of the room: one at the north end of the wall (D107) that opens into the kitchen; and one in an alcove at the south end of the wall (D108) that leads to the greenhouse. The greenhouse doorway (D106) is fitted with a half-glass dutch door that measures 2 feet 1 inch wide by 6 feet 7 inches high (fig. 44). It is hung using brass butt hinges, a brass sliding latch connecting the door halves, brass locks on the upper and lower doors, and a 1 1/2-inch wide brass door knob and plate. This doorway was installed in the room when the greenhouse was built in 1938, and is thought to have replaced a window opening.

The kitchen doorway (D107) measures 2 feet 6 inches wide by 6 feet 6 inches high, and has a standard style door that is hung as a swinging door.

All doorways are trimmed with the standard 4-inch-wide surround with outer-edge bead, except the greenhouse doorway, which has a 2-inch-wide plain surround with beaded edge.

Windows

There are three windows in the dining room. Two double-hung sash windows flank the entrance doorway on the south wall (W105 and W106). A bay window is located on the north wall that is composed of three double-hung sashes: a large middle sash flanked by two



Figure 44. Webb-Burlingham House,
Room 102 - Dining Room, West Wall Alcove (1994).

narrower sashes.

All windows have sashes with muntin profile Type F, and are trimmed with the standard 4-inch-wide surround with outer-edge bead.

Ceiling

The alcove for doorway D106 has a dropped ceiling that is composed of tongue and groove beaded board that also covers the alcove walls.

Fireplace

A fireplace is centered on the west wall of the dining room. The opening measures 3 feet wide by 2 feet 10 inches high. The firebox, which is 1 foot 6 inches deep, is constructed of red brick that has been painted black, and has a stone floor. The fireplace has a stone hearth that measures 4 feet 4 inches at its widest point and 2 feet 3 inches at its deepest. It is composed of a rectangle made up of two large pieces of granite, with a semi-circle extending into the room composed of three pieces of granite. The fireplace has a Colonial Revival style mantel that measures 6 feet 5 inches long and 4 feet 4 inches high (fig. 42).

Alcove and Cupboards

A 2-foot-deep alcove is located at the south end of the west wall of the dining room, to the left of the fireplace (fig. 44). The alcove contains the doorway to the greenhouse (D106) and shallow cupboards on its north and south walls.

From notes on Breed's plans for the greenhouse, it is known that the cupboards were extant in 1938 before the greenhouse was

built. The cupboards are 1 foot 2 inches wide and 1 foot 3 inches at their deepest point, and extend 6 feet 6 inches from the floor to the alcove's dropped ceiling. The alcove walls and ceiling are lined with 6-inch-wide tongue-and-groove vertical boards, with the cupboard doors built to blend in with the walls. The interior side walls of the cupboards are lined with narrow tongue-and-groove vertical boards.

Miscellaneous

Radiators are located on the north wall under each side sash in opening W116.

A pair of Colonial Revival candlelight sconces with tin backplates are mounted on the east wall, and another pair on the west wall on either side of the fireplace. The switch that operates the west wall sconces is located to the right (north) of the kitchen doorway (D107), and the switch that operates the sconces on the east wall is located at the south end of the wall. Track lighting (1992) is been mounted on the ceiling surface. A switch that operates a greenhouse light fixture is located on the south alcove wall near the greenhouse doorway (D106).

An intrusion alarm monitor is located on the southeast corner of the dining room ceiling.

Finishes

The flooring in the dining room is unfinished. All other woodwork is painted light cream-white. The plaster walls are painted deep rose and the ceiling is painted white.

Room 103 - Greenhouse

Overview

The greenhouse is located on the south exterior wall of the kitchen ell (figs. 45 & 46). It was designed by F. Nelson Breed and was constructed in 1938, approximately five years after the kitchen and dining room ells were built. The room measures 10 feet long by 4 feet wide. The only entrance into the greenhouse is on the west wall from the dining room. There is a step down from the doorway to a 3-foot-square wood platform, and another step down from the platform to a stone floor.

Flooring

The flooring of the greenhouse is flagstone, part of the south stone terrace. A platform located at the east end of the room is composed of 3-inch-wide decking, laid in an east/west direction with 1/2-inch-wide spaces between the boards.

Walls

The east wall of the greenhouse, formerly the exterior west wall of the dining room ell, is covered with shingles. The north wall, formerly the exterior south wall of the kitchen ell, is clapboarded. A counter runs along the west and south walls of the greenhouse. The walls over the counter are glazed, and under the counter are covered with vertical plank boards approximately 6 to 7 inches wide.

Doorways

There is one doorway (D106) in the greenhouse, located on the



Figure 45. Webb-Burlingham House,
Room 103 - Greenhouse, Looking East (1994).

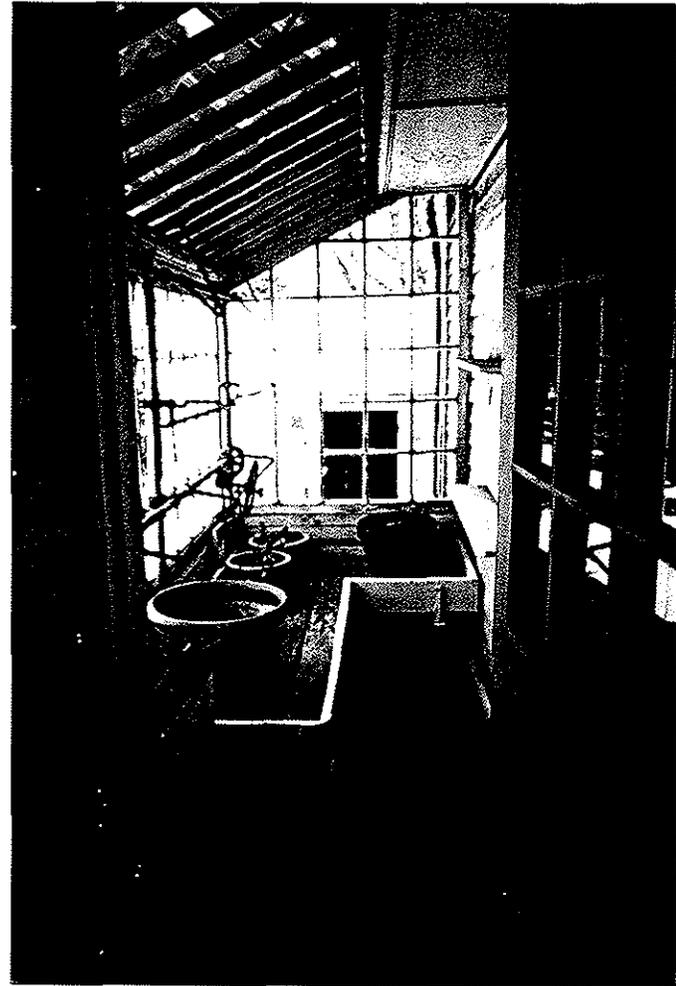


Figure 46. Webb-Burlingham House,
Room 103 - Greenhouse, Looking West (1994).

east wall and leading from the dining room (see subsection "Doorways" in section "Room 102 - Dining Room, above). The door has a brass hand latch, and hardware for a non-extant screen door is mounted on the surround (fig. 45).

Windows

There is one double-hung sash window (W102) on the north wall of the greenhouse that opens from the kitchen. This window will be described more fully in the subsection Room 104 - Kitchen that follows.

The upper half of the west and south walls of the greenhouse are fully glazed (fig. 46).

Ceiling

The ceiling of the greenhouse is composed of glazed panels that slant to the south.

Counters and Shelves

A small cupboard with a sink is located on the platform level at the east end of the south wall of the greenhouse (fig. 45). Two-foot-deep potting counters line the remainder of the south wall and the west wall (fig. 46). The counters are composed of spaced 4-inch boards with 6-inch-high sides, over a frame that is supported by 1 1/2-inch steel pipe.

Two shelves are mounted on brackets on the north wall.

Miscellaneous

A porcelain light fixture with a bare bulb is located on the east wall of the greenhouse to the right (south) of the dining room doorway (D106).

A 9-inch-square porcelain sink is fitted into the east end of the south wall counter. The faucet is missing.

Finishes

The platform is painted blue-gray. The counters are unfinished. The counter sides and all other woodwork are painted white.

Room 104 - Kitchen

Overview

The kitchen occupies the entire first floor of the circa-1932 kitchen ell, and is located at the west end of the east/west axis of the house. The room measures approximately 15 feet 6 inches wide by 16 feet 6 inches deep. A short ramp leads down into the kitchen from the dining room to the east, and a doorway on the west wall opens onto the back porch.

The kitchen is divided into three areas around an east/west partition that runs from the east wall to the center of the room, as can be seen on F. Nelson Breed's 1947-1948 plans (fig. 46a).⁵¹ The first area is on the north side of the room and is referred to on the plans as the butler's pantry (fig. 47). Doorway D107 from the dining room, on the pantry's east wall, is the only interior access to the kitchen. The butler's pantry contains a closet, cupboards, sink, dishwasher, and spaces for a refrigerator and a table. The west side of the room is the cooking and preparation

⁵¹F. Nelson Breed papers.

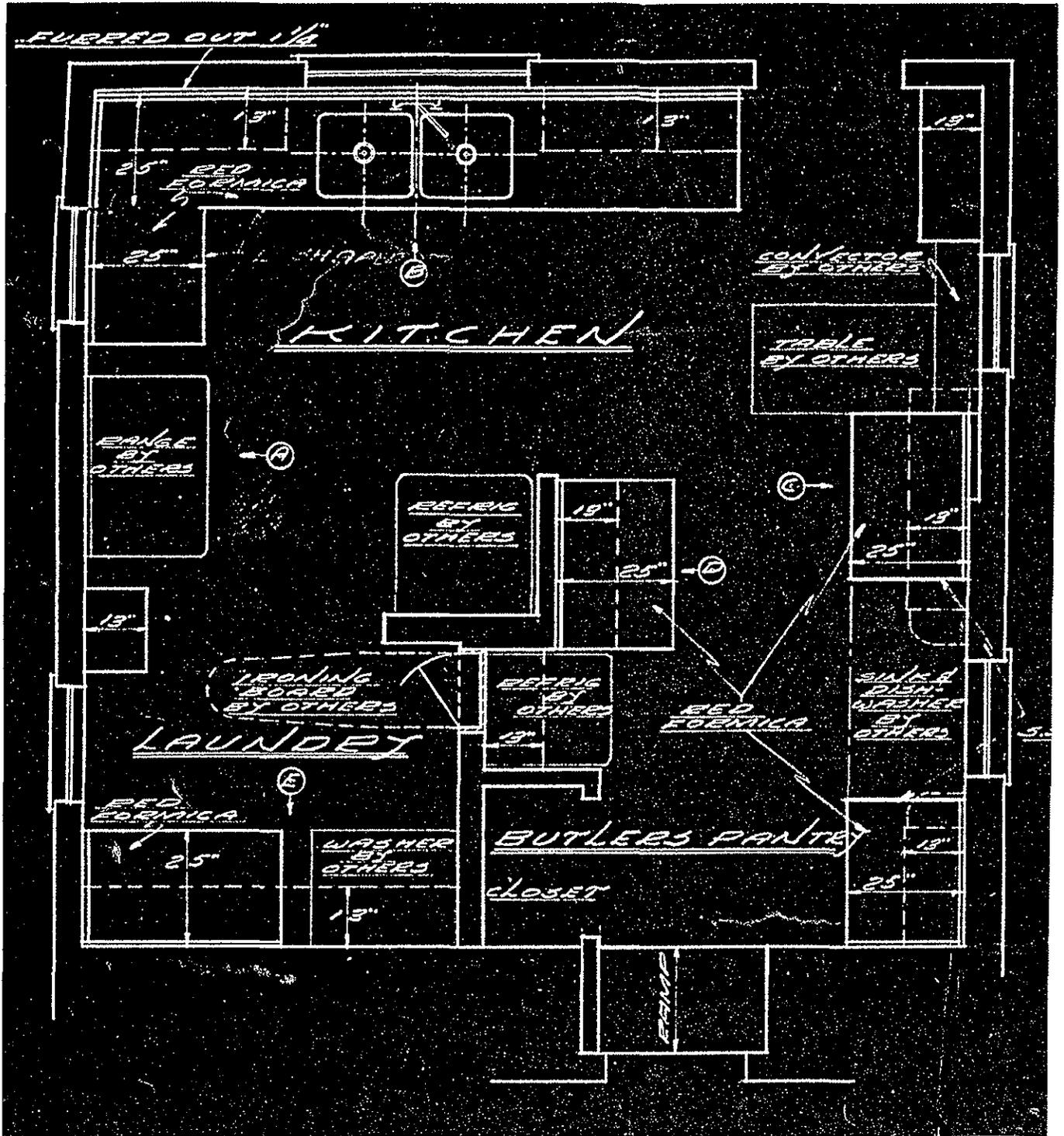


Figure 47. Portion of Drawing of Altered Kitchen Layout for Webb-Burlingham House Dated 11/7/47, Marked "Approved as Noted - F. N. Breed - 11/25/47".



Figure 48. Webb-Burlingham House, Room 104 - Kitchen,
Looking West, Butler's Pantry (1994).

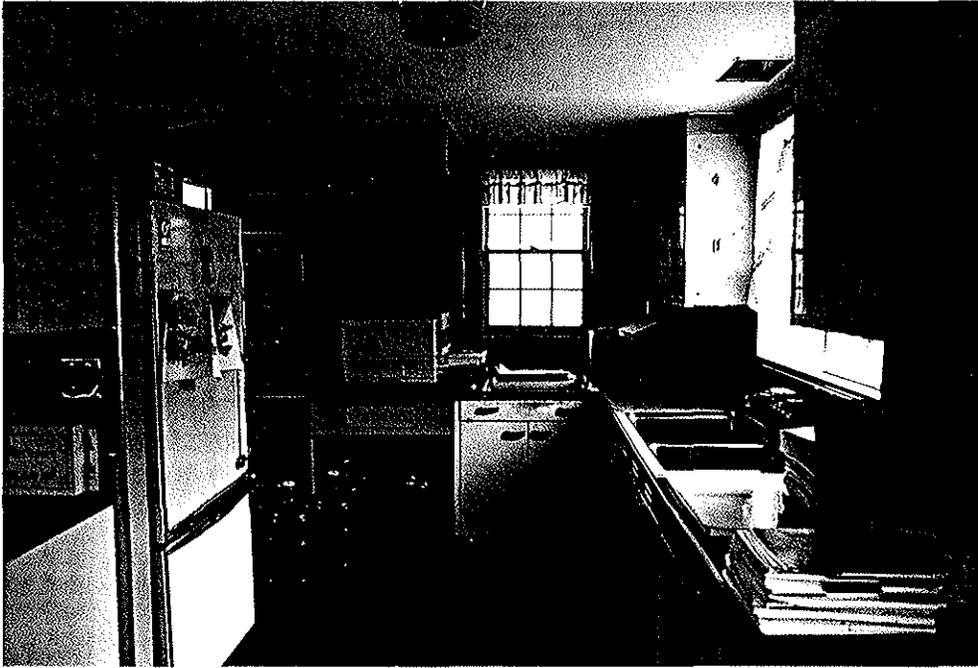


Figure 49. Webb-Burlingham House, Room 104 - Kitchen,
Looking South, Kitchen Area (1994).

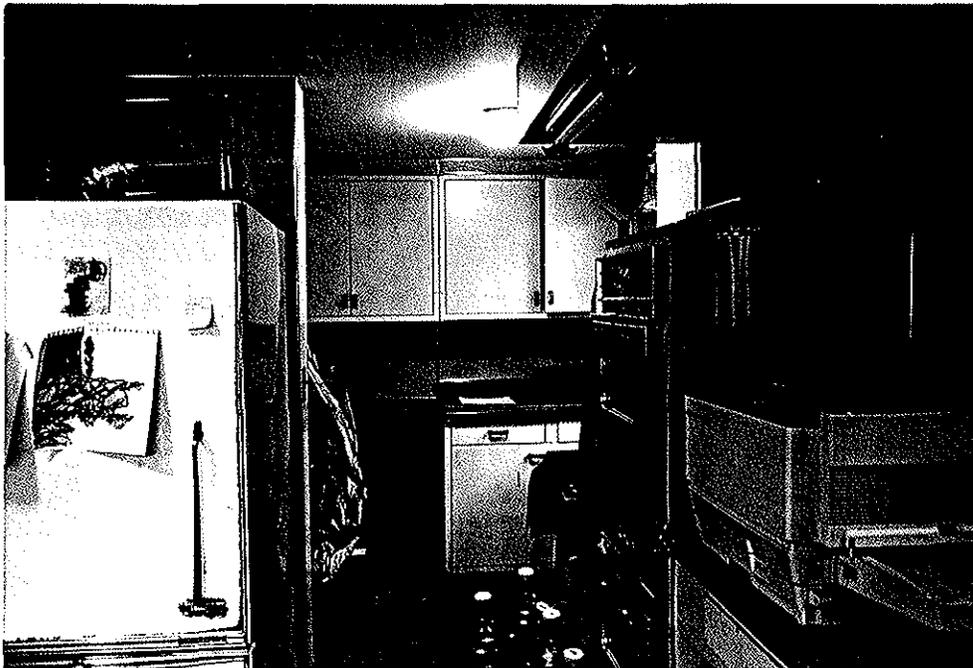


Figure 50. Webb-Burlingham House, Room 104 - Kitchen,
Looking East, Laundry Area (1994).

area, in which is found additional cupboards, a second sink, and a stovetop and ovens (fig. 48). The southeast corner of the room is referred to on Breed's plans as the laundry area, and contains cupboards, a pull-down ironing board, and space for a washing machine (fig. 49).

Most of the features in the kitchen except the exterior doorway, three of the five window openings, and the appliances date to the 1948 remodeling.

Flooring

The flooring in the kitchen is mottled gray and pink sheet linoleum.

Walls

The walls in the kitchen that do not have cabinets or appliances installed on them are covered with formica™ sheets in a mottled gray/beige color (called "white formica" on the Breed plans) and edged in metal. The baseboard is a 4 1/2-inch-high black rubber coping.

The walls in the kitchen closet are plaster.

Doorways

There are three doorways in the kitchen. One doorway is located at the north end of the west wall (D105), and is the exterior entrance from the back porch (fig. 47). This opening has a door hung using butt hinges, and has a 1 3/4-inch wide chrome knob and backplate. A second doorway, which swings open from the dining room, is located on the east wall of the butler's pantry (D107 - see subsection Room 102 - Dining Room, above). There is

also a doorway (D107a) to a closet on the south wall of the butler's pantry. The doors in D107 and D107a have been covered with formica™ that matches the formica™ on the walls in the rest of the kitchen.

The doorways have no surrounds. Formica covers the walls to the edges of the door frames.

Windows

There are five windows in the kitchen. Two double-hung sash windows (W101 and W102) are located on the south wall, and two on the north wall (W117 and W118). A sliding window (W119) is positioned over the sink on the west wall. All double-hung sashes are thought to date to the circa-1932 construction of the ell, but the windows now located on the south wall were originally installed on the west wall. During the 1948 remodeling, these sashes were replaced by the extant sliding window, and in turn replaced smaller single sashes on the south wall.

All windows in the kitchen have sashes with muntin profile Type F. The windows have no surrounds. Formica covers the walls to the edges of the window frames.

Cabinets and Closets

White enamel wall and floor cabinets line the walls of all three areas of the kitchen (fig. 46a). The cabinets have red formica counters and are trimmed with chrome.

There is one closet in the kitchen, located at the east end of the south wall of the butler's pantry.

Miscellaneous

Built-in radiators, called "convectors" on Breed's plans, are located under windows W102 and W118, and on the south wall of the butler's pantry near doorway D107.

A single sink and dishwasher are located on the north wall of the butler's pantry, and a double sink is on the west wall of the kitchen area under window W119. A four-burner stovetop and double ovens are located at the south end of the kitchen area. It is believed that these appliances were installed in 1958.

Ceiling fixtures with glass shades are located in the center of the butler's pantry, the preparation area, and the laundry area. Recessed ceiling fixtures are located over each sink area, and at the west end of the north wall over window W118. A switch that operates both of the ceiling fixtures in the butler's pantry is located on the east wall to the left (north) of the dining room doorway (D107). Switches that operate the fixture in the preparation area are located on the west wall near the back doorway (D105) and on the short east wall section of the area. A second switch near the back doorway operates a fixture on the back porch. The recessed ceiling fixture over the west wall sink is operated by a switch to its right on the west wall, and the switch to the ceiling fixture in the laundry area is located at the end of the short partition wall separating the laundry and preparation areas. A fluorescent fixture is mounted under the front edge of the hood vent over the cooktop on the south wall.

A smoke alarm is located on the ceiling at the west end of the

room.

Finishes

The ceiling and the window sashes and reveals are painted white. All other finishes are discussed above.

Room 105 - Back Hall

Overview

The back hall is located at the north end of the east side of the dining room ell, and measures 3 feet wide by 3 feet 6 inches deep. The hall is a landing for stairs that are located under the staircase to the second floor, and which lead south down to the basement in a straight run. The hall is accessed from the dining room to the west, and from the exterior to the north.

Flooring

The flooring in the back hall is a continuation of the tongue-and-groove-pine board flooring found in the dining room. The boards are fastened to the subfloor using reproduction T-head nails.

Walls and Ceiling

The walls and ceiling of the back hall are composed of wallboard. The bottom of the walls is trimmed with a 4-inch-high plain baseboard with a narrow bead, similar to the standard surrounds for the doorways and windows in the ells.

Doorways

There are two doorways in the back hall. An exterior doorway with a half-glass door (D104) is located on the north wall. The

door in this doorway is hung using butt hinges and has a 1 3/4-inch wide brass knob and backplate. A second doorway (D108) is located on the east wall and opens from the dining room. Its door has a black reproduction wrought iron thumb latch (see subsection "Room 102 - Dining Room" above).

Miscellaneous

An electrical switch that operates the porcelain pendant fixture in the basement is located on the west wall of the back hall.

Finishes

The walls and ceiling in the back hall are painted blue-green. The door in doorway D108 is painted light cream-white. All other woodwork is unfinished.

Room 106 - Bathroom

Overview

The bathroom is located in the northwest corner of the circa-1775 portion of the main house (fig. 50). The room measures approximately 6 feet 6 inches wide by 10 feet at its deepest point. Access to the room is from the study (R107) to the east.

Flooring

The flooring is sheet vinyl in a light blue and white mosaic pattern.

Walls

The plaster walls in the bathroom are trimmed with a 4-inch-high plain baseboard with a narrow bead. The baseboard is finished

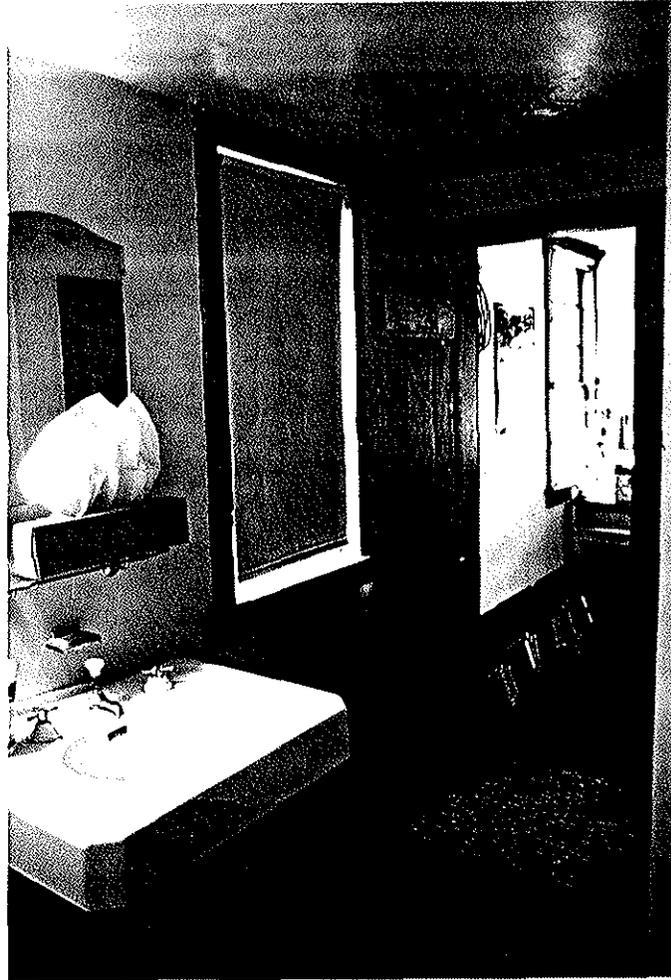


Figure 51. Webb-Burlingham House,
Room 106 - Bathroom, Looking East (1994).

with a 3/4-inch-wide quarter-round molding where it meets the flooring.

Doorways

There is one doorway on the east wall of the bathroom (D113) that opens from the study. This opening measures 2 feet 3 inches wide by 6 feet 5 inches high, and has a 1-inch-thick door constructed of three tongue-and-groove, beaded pine boards of various widths. The boards are mounted vertically using two horizontal pine boards as support on the study side of the door. The door is hung using reproduction black wrought-iron strap hinges on pintles, and is fitted with reproduction black wrought-iron bar/thumb latch and slide bolt.

There is a closet door (D114) in the bathroom that is of similar construction to the one in doorway D113. The closet door measures 2 feet wide by 5 feet 10 1/2 inches high and is 7/8-inches thick. It is constructed of two vertical boards with no bead and three horizontal braces on the rear. This door is also hung on reproduction black wrought iron strap hinges and fitted with a black wrought iron reproduction bar/thumb latch.

Both doors in the bathroom are unfinished. However, evidence that the doors have been altered, and analysis of remnants of paint found in crevices in the doors, indicate that the doors may be original to the circa-1775 house and have been rehung from other locations in the house.

Both doorways are trimmed with 3-inch-wide plain surrounds with an inner bead.

Windows

There is one window in the bathroom (W114), located on the north wall. The window has a double-hung sash with muntin profile Type B, very similar to the muntin profile Type A. From analysis of the sash's construction and paint history, it is thought that the sash dates to the circa-1775 house.

The window has a plain 3-inch-wide surround, the inner edge of which is a bead created by the rounded edge of the reveal.

Closet

A closet measuring 3 feet 3 inches wide by 2 feet 8 inches deep is located in the southeast corner of the room.

Miscellaneous

A circa-1932 porcelain pedestal sink is located on the north wall to the left of the window, and a circa-1932 bathtub is on the west wall. A ca-1955 toilet is located on the south wall between the bathtub and the closet wall.

A colonial revival porcelain wall-fixture with a fabric shade is located on the north wall to the left of the medicine cabinet. The switch to this fixture is located on the east wall to the right (south) of the doorway to the study (D113).

Finishes

The walls and ceiling in the bathroom are painted yellow. The doors and the doorway and window surrounds are unfinished. The window sash is painted in a cream and varnish treatment to make it appear as though it is also unfinished wood.

Room 107 - Study

Overview

The study is located in the northeast corner of the circa-1775 portion of the main house (figs. 51 & 52). The room measures approximately 10 feet 6 inches wide by 12 feet 6 inches deep. Access to the room is from the living room (R108) to the south. The bathroom (R106) is located to the west.

Flooring

The flooring in the study is composed of wide oak boards in various widths. The boards are laid butt-edge in an east/west direction continuously from the living room. Wrought, wire, cut, and reproduction cut nails can be seen in the floor boards, and it is thought that the boards may date to the circa-1775 construction of the house, and were reused or re-laid in the 1930s remodeling.

A section of the flooring in the southeast corner of the room has been patched.

Walls

The plaster walls in the study are trimmed with a plain 4-inch-high baseboard with a narrow bead.

Doorways

There are two doorways in the study. A doorway on the south wall (D112) opens from the living room, and another doorway at the north end of the west wall (D113) leads to the bathroom (see **Room 106 - Bathroom** subsection above). The door in opening D112 is of similar construction, measuring 2 feet 4 inches wide by 6 feet 5

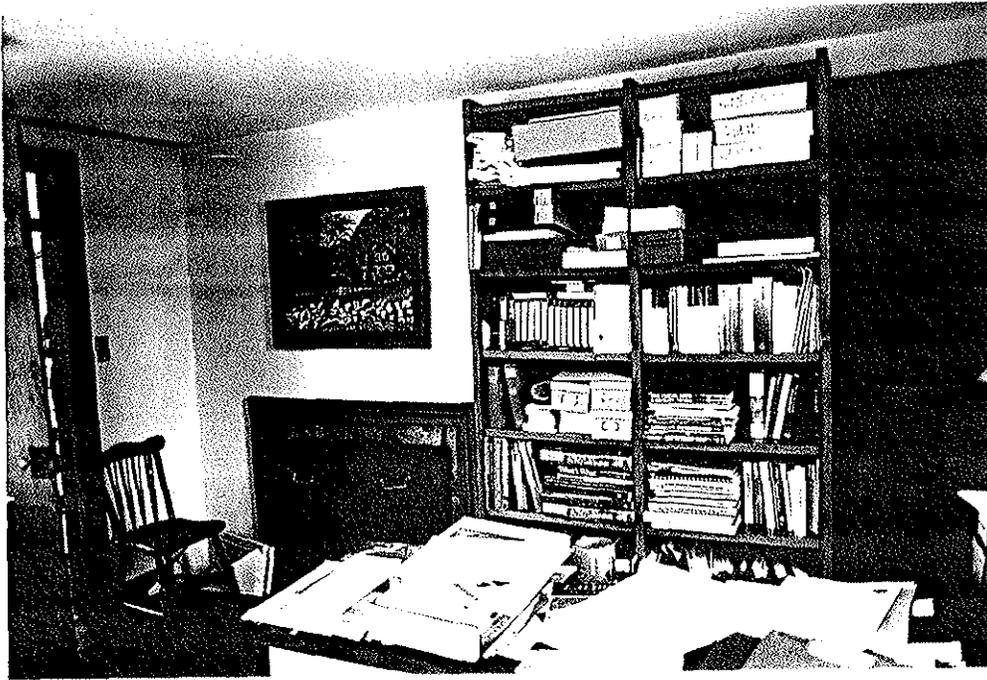


Figure 52. Webb-Burlingham House,
Room 107 - Study, West Wall (1994).

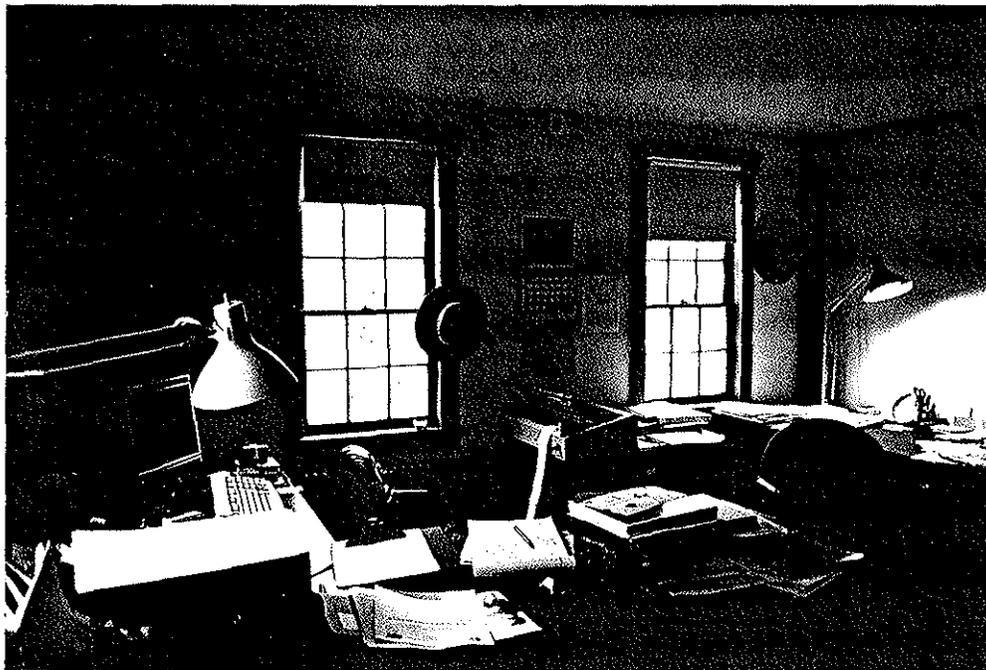


Figure 53. Webb-Burlingham House,
Room 107 - Study, East Wall (1994).

inches high and 1-inch thick. It is composed of two tongue-and-groove, beaded pine boards mounted vertically using two horizontal pine boards as support on the study side of the door. This door is also hung using reproduction black wrought-iron strap hinges, and has an antique box-latch with a 1 1/2-inch brass knob.

Both doorways are trimmed with 3-inch-wide plain pine surrounds with inner bead.

There is evidence that the doors have been reused from other locations, e.g., the door in D112 has evidence of mortises for butt hinges on the side opposite to the current strap hinges. Analysis of remnants of paint found in crevices in the doors indicate that the doors may be original to the circa-1775 house.

Windows

There are three windows in the study, all of which are thought to be original to the circa-1775 house. Two windows are located on the east wall (W111 and W112), and one window (W113) is on the north wall. The windows have double-hung sashes with muntin profile Type A, and are trimmed with surrounds that match the doorway surrounds; i.e., 3-inch-wide plain pine board with an inner bead.

Fireplace

A fireplace is located on the west wall of the study (fig. 51). The opening measured 2 feet 1 1/2 inches wide by 2 feet 2 1/2 inches high. The firebox is constructed of fieldstone. The hearth is one large stone slab measuring 1 foot 5 1/2 inches deep by 5 feet 2 inches wide. The fireplace has no mantel, but is framed

with a pine surround.

Miscellaneous

There is one radiator on the north wall under window W112.

There are no light fixtures in the study. One light switch on the south wall to the right (west) of the living room doorway (D112) operates track lighting in the living room.

A smoke alarm is centered on the south end of the ceiling.

Finishes

The walls are painted light yellow-cream. The flooring, the doors, and the doorway and window surrounds are unfinished. The window sashes are painted in a cream and varnish treatment to make it appear as if they are also unfinished wood.

Room 108 - Living Room

Overview

The living room is located in the south half of the main house (figs. 53 & 54). A portion of this room was the original kitchen in the circa-1775 house. The living room measures approximately 21 feet wide by 18 feet deep, and has a large fireplace and cooking oven on the north wall.

Flooring

The flooring in the living room is composed of wide oak boards in various widths. The boards are laid butt-edge in an east/west direction continuously from the study. The floor boards are notched around an exposed post on the east wall, and run under an exposed post on the west wall.



Figure 54. Webb-Burlingham House,
Room 108 - Living Room, Looking Northwest (1994).



Figure 55. Webb-Burlingham House,
Room 108 - Living Room, Looking Southwest (1994).

Wrought, wire, cut, and reproduction cut nails can be seen in the floor boards, and it is thought that the boards may date to the circa-1775 construction of the house and reused or re-laid in the 1930's renovations.

Walls

Wainscotting similar to that found in the dining room lines the lower walls in the living room. The wainscot is 2 feet 5 1/2 inches high, and is composed of horizontal tongue-and-groove pine boards with a 1 1/2-inch-wide chair rail.

Exposed posts on the east and west walls indicate the location of the original south exterior wall of the kitchen.

Doorways

The living room has five doorways. Doorway D102 is an exterior doorway with a half-glass dutch door that is located on the south wall. The house's main entrance (D103) is located on the east wall and opens from the Nod Hill Road facade of the house. Both doorways are hung using brass butt hinges, and have reproduction brass box latches with 1 3/4-inch-wide door knobs.

A doorway on the south end of the west wall (D110) opens to the stairhall (R101), and to dining room beyond (R102). The door in this opening is hung using reproduction black wrought iron H-L hinges and has an antique box latch with 1 1/2-inch-wide brass knob and backplate. Doorway D112 is on the north wall of the room and leads to the study (R107). Both doorways are described in subsections **Room 101 - Stairhall** and **Room 107 - Study**, above.

There is also a closet doorway (D111) on the north wall to the

left of the fireplace. The closet door is of similar construction to those found in the study and bathroom, and is possibly original to the circa-1775 house. This door is hung using reproduction black wrought iron H-L hinges, and has an antique box latch with 1 1/2-inch-wide brass handle.

All doorways in the living room are trimmed with 4-inch-wide pine surrounds with outer-edge bead.

Windows

There are four windows in the living room. Two fixed bow windows (W107 and W108) are located on either side of doorway D102 on the south walls. These windows have sashes with muntin profile Type E, and are trimmed with 3-inch-wide surrounds, the inner edge of which is a bead created by the rounded edge of the window reveal.

Two double-hung sash windows (W109 and W110) are on the east wall to the right (south) of doorway D103. Window W109 has a sash with muntin profile type D, while W110 has a sash with muntin profile Type A. Each of these windows is trimmed with a plain 3-inch-wide pine surround with inner-edge bead.

All four windows in the living room are fitted with wood valances designed by F. Nelson Breed and installed in 1938 (Appendix B).

There is also a small casement window (W115) located on the west wall of the living room closet. This window has a sash with muntin profile Type E, the same as is found on the living room bow windows.

Ceiling

An exposed beam runs across the ceiling between the exposed posts on the east and west walls. This is a boxed steel I-beam that was installed when the room was enlarged circa 1932.

Fireplace

A large fireplace is located on the north wall that was the original cooking fireplace in the kitchen (fig. 55). The opening is 4 feet 9 inches wide by 4 feet 1 inch high. The firebox is constructed of fieldstone and is 2 feet 2 inches deep. The hearth measures 86 inches long by 22 1/2 inches deep, and is made up of two granite stone slabs. A bake oven is located to the left of the fireplace opening. The door covering the bake oven opening is of similar construction to those in the study and bathroom that are thought to be original to the house. It is hung using reproduction black wrought-iron H hinges.

The firebox and oven have a mantelpiece composed of a plain 6-inch-wide wood surround on either side, with a wide fascia board across the top. The fascia is topped with a shallow 4 1/4-inch-deep mantel. A narrow 1-inch molding trims the outer edges of the surround and under the mantel. All elements of the mantelpiece date to the early 1930's except for the fascia. This feature has paint remnants on its end that indicate that it may be original to the fireplace.

Closet

There is a closet in the living room located in the northwest corner of the room, to the left of the fireplace. This closet,

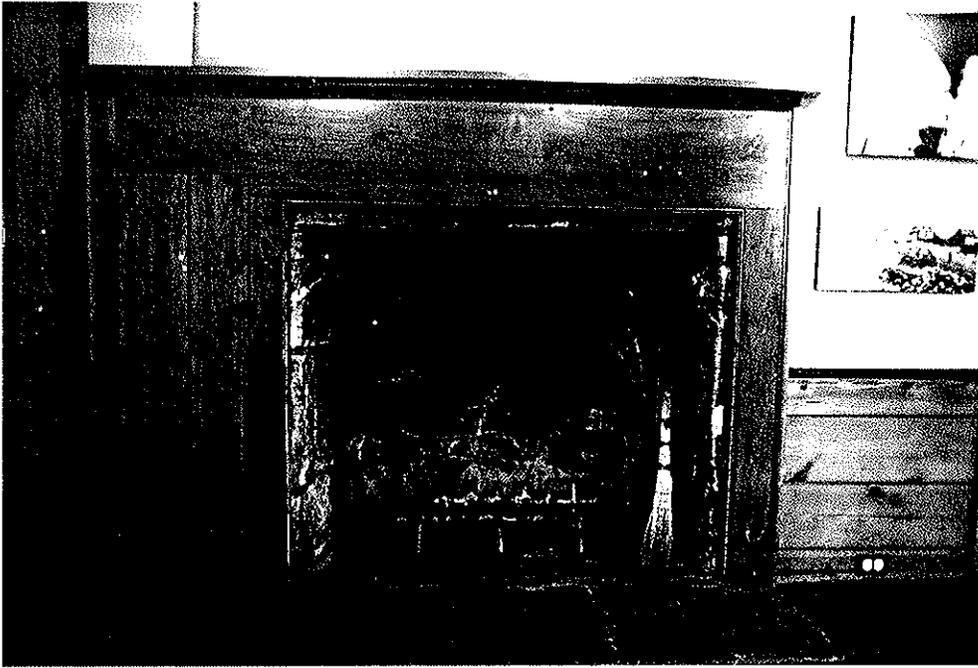


Figure 56. Webb-Burlingham House, Room 108 -
Living Room, North Wall Fireplace (1994).

which measures 2 feet 6 inches wide by 5 feet 6 inches long, was thought to originally have been a passage from the kitchen to the back chamber.

A window (W115) is located on the west wall of the closet. An exposed boxed post can be seen next to the door in the southwest corner of the closet, supporting an exposed original chimney girt that runs across the top of the closet doorway opening.

Miscellaneous

A radiator is located under each of the bow windows. Wood covers, designed by Breed and installed at the same time as the wood window valances in 1948, protect each radiator and act as window seats.

Surface-mounted track lighting (1992) has been installed around the perimeter of the living room ceiling. A switch that operates part of the lighting is located to the left of the exterior doorway on the south wall (D102).

A smoke alarm is located at the center of the ceiling.

Finishes

The ceiling is painted white, and the walls are painted light blue. All the woodwork except the window sashes is unfinished. The sashes are painted in a cream and varnish treatment to make them appear as though they are also unfinished wood.

Second Floor

Common Elements

It appears that all the **walls** and **ceilings** on the second floor of the main house were replaced at the same time that the south addition and the ells were built in the early 1930's. All walls and ceilings on the second floor are composed of plaster. The wall sheathing is not known. Except where noted, the walls in all rooms on the second floor have a 4-inch-wide baseboard with narrow bead, similar to that found in the bathroom and study on the first floor.

Except for the two full bathrooms and one ell closet, the floors in all the rooms on the second floor are covered with gray wall-to-wall carpeting that was installed in 1992. The carpeting covered a pine-board flooring in the rooms in the two ells that is similar to the flooring found in the dining room below (see **Room 102 - Dining Room** subsection, above), a black vinyl tile flooring in the kitchen ell half-bath, and the original pine flooring in the circa-1775 portion of the main house. The pine floors in both the main house and in the ells had been finished with a decorative "scrumbled" paint design (see **fig. 56**).

Room 201 - Center Hall

Overview

The center hall (**fig. 57**) is located along the north side of the dining room ell in the center of the east/west axis of the

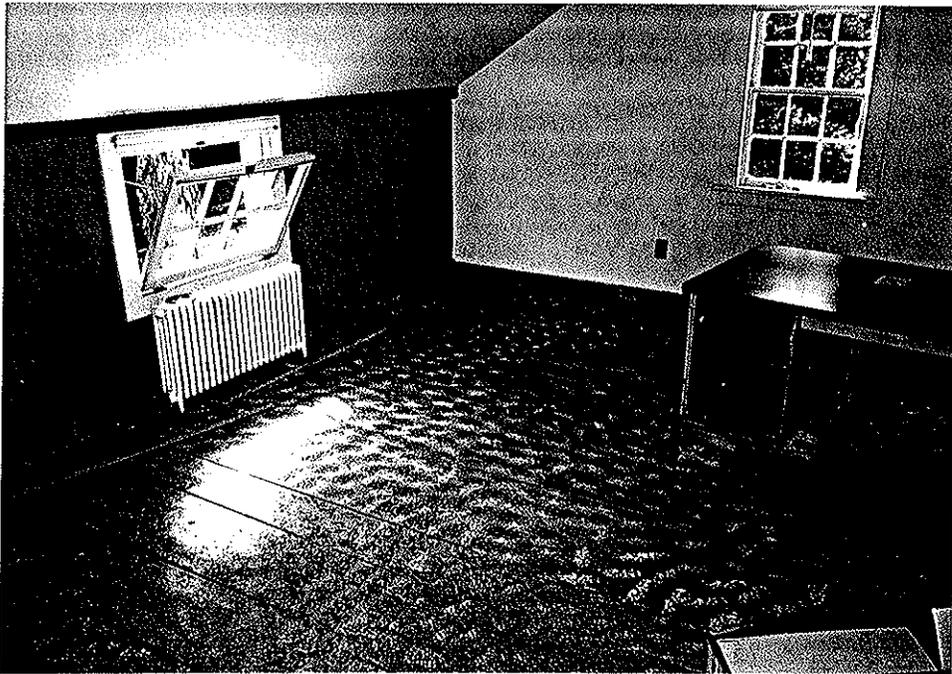


Figure 57. Webb-Burlingham House, Room 210 -
Master Bedroom, Floor With Decorative "Scrambled" Painting (1992).

house. The hall measures 20 feet long by 3 feet wide. Stairs from the first floor lead up to the east end of the room. To the east are the second floor rooms of the main house. To the south of the center hall is a bedroom. The north wall is lined with dormer windows and cupboards. The second floor rooms of the kitchen ell are located at the hall's west end.

Doorways

There are five doorways in the center hall. Doorway D201 is located on the south wall. The doorway opens into the south bedroom, and measures 2 feet 6 inches wide by 6 feet 2 1/2 inches high. Doorway D204 at the west end of the hall leads to the second floor rooms of the kitchen ell. This doorway is the same size as doorway D201 but has no door.

Three doorways on the north wall of the center hall (D210, D211, and D212) open into shallow cupboards. All three doorways are 4 feet 5 inches high. Doorway D210, at the west end of the wall, is fitted with double doors and measures 2 feet 10 inches wide. Doorways D211 and D212, at the center and the east end of the hall, are each fitted with three door panels: one pair of double doors and a single door. These doorways each measures 4 feet 7 1/2 inches wide.

The doors in all five doorways are of the vertical board construction standard for the house (see subsection **Room 102 - Dining Room**, above). The doors in doorways D201 and D204 are hung using reproduction black wrought-iron strap hinges and thumb/bar latches. The cupboard doorways are hung using brass butt hinges,

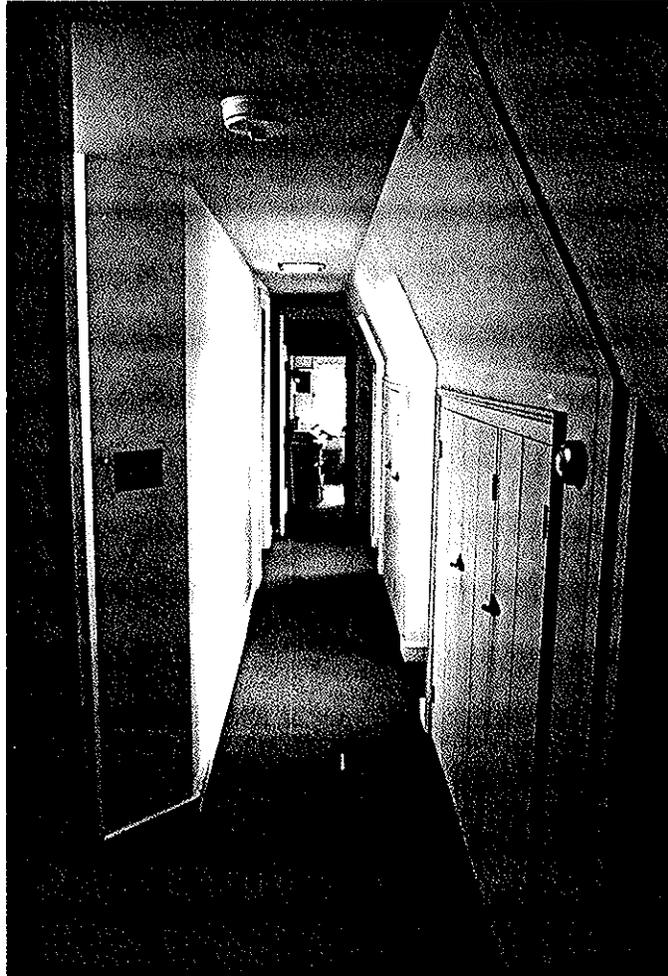


Figure 58. Webb-Burlingham House,
Room 201 - Center Hall, Looking West (1994).

and each has a reproduction black wrought-iron turn latch.

All five doorways are trimmed with 4-inch-wide surrounds with an inner bead and an applied 1 1/4-inch ogee molding around the outer edge. This is the standard surround used in the second floor rooms of the dining room and kitchen ells.

Windows

The center hall has two dormer windows located on the north wall between the closets (W212 & W213). Each window has a double-hung sash with muntin Type F. Neither window has a surround, but each window has a plain 2 3/4-inch-deep stool and 3 1/2-inch wide apron.

Cupboards

Three shallow cupboards are located along the north wall. The west cupboard is 2 feet 10 inches wide and has a double door, and the other two cupboards each measure 4 feet 7 inches wide and has a triple door (see "Doorways" above).

Miscellaneous

There is a radiator installed under each window opening in the center hall.

A recessed ceiling fixture is located in the center of the hall, and a glass-globe ceiling fixture is located at the top of the stairs. A 3-way electrical switch is located on the short diagonal wall at the top of the stairs that operates the two center hall fixtures and a front hall fixture.

A smoke alarm is located on the ceiling at the east end of the center hall.

Finishes

The walls, ceiling, and woodwork in the center hall are painted light cream. The floor is carpeted.

Room 202 - South Bedroom

Overview

The south bedroom (fig. 58), located to the south of the central hall, occupies most of the second floor of the dining room ell. The room measures 15 feet wide by 12 feet deep. It is entered from the center hall through a doorway on the north wall.

Walls

The south wall of the room is sloped due to the slope of the ell's gambrel roof. There is a large piece of masonite or plywood mounted on the wall over the mantel.

Doorways

There are three doorways in the south bedroom. Doorway D201, located on the north wall, opens from the center hall (see subsection **Room 201 - Center Hall**, above). There are also two closet doorways, one at the south end of the east wall and one at the south end of the west wall. The closet doorways are 5 feet 11 inches high. The west closet doorway (D202) measures 2 feet 1 1/2 inches wide, and the east closet doorway (D203) measures 2 feet 4 inches wide.

All three doorways are fitted with the standard vertical plank doors found in the house (see subsection **Room 102 - Dining Room** above). The top edge of each closet door is cut off to accommodate

the slope of the south wall/ceiling (see fig. 58). Each of the three doors is hung using reproduction black wrought-iron strap hinges and thumb/bar latch.

All three doorways are trimmed with the standard ell surround: 4 inches wide with an inner bead and an applied 1 1/4-inch ogee molding around the outer edge.

Windows

The south bedroom has two dormer windows (W202 and W203) located on the south wall. Each window has a sash with muntin Type F, and a plain 2 3/4-inch-deep stool and a 3 1/2-inch wide apron. The windows have no surrounds.

Fireplace

A fireplace is located on the west wall of the south bedroom. The opening measures 2 feet 8 inches wide by 2 feet 6 inches high. The firebox has a red brick face with a yellow brick interior and a cement floor. The hearth has been carpeted over. The fireplace has a Colonial Revival style mantel that measures 5 feet long by 4 feet high, and which is similar in design to the dining room (R102) and master bedroom (R210) fireplace mantels.

Closets and Shelves

There is a closet located in the southeast corner of the room and another in the northeast corner. The east closet is 2 feet 10 inches deep and approximately 6 feet 6 inches wide. Most of the width of the closet is over the second floor staircase. The west closet measures 1 foot 10 inches deep and is 4 feet 4 inches wide.

Built-in wood bookshelves are located at the west end of the

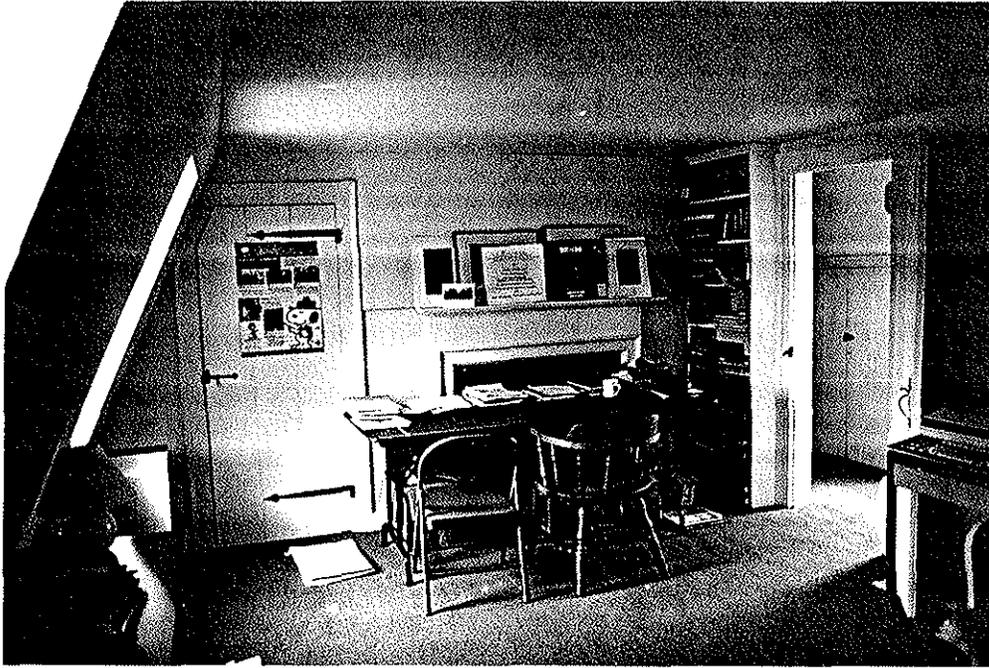


Figure 59. Webb-Burlingham House,
Room 202 - South Bedroom, West Wall (1994).

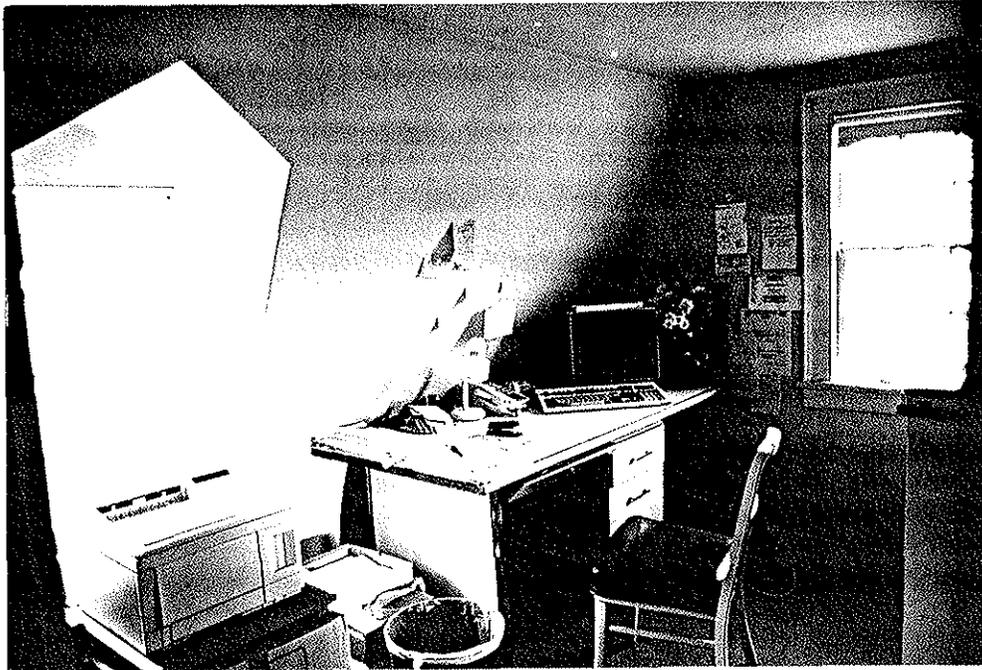


Figure 60. Webb-Burlingham House,
Room 203 - Southwest Bedroom, Looking Southwest (1994).

north wall of the room to the left (west) of D201). Each shelf is 7 1/2 inches deep and 2 feet 1 inch wide.

Miscellaneous

There is one radiator in the room, located under window W202.

There are no ceiling or wall fixtures in the south bedroom. A switch to the left (west) of the hall doorway (D201) is connected to an electrical outlet on the west wall to the left (south) of the fireplace.

Finishes

The walls, ceiling, and woodwork in the south bedroom are painted light yellow. The walls on the interior of the closets are painted blue-green. The floor is carpeted.

Room 203 - Southwest Bedroom

Overview

The southwest bedroom (fig. 59) is one of two small bedrooms at the west end of the house in the second story of the kitchen ell. The room measures 7 feet 6 inches wide by 9 feet 6 inches deep. It is accessed from the south end of the back hall.

Walls

The south wall of the room is sloped due to the slope of the ell's gambrel roof.

Doorways

There are two doorways in the southwest bedroom. One doorway (D206) is located on the north end of the east wall and opens from the back hall. The second opening is a closet doorway (D207)

located at the south end of the east wall. Both openings measure 2 feet 4 inches wide by 6 feet 3 inches high. The top right edge of the closet door is cut to accommodate the slope of the south wall/ceiling. The door in doorway D206 is of the vertical board construction standard for the house (see subsection **Room 102 - Dining Room**, above), and is hung using the standard reproduction black wrought-iron strap hinges and thumb/bar latch. The closet door is missing.

Both doorways are trimmed with the standard ell surround: 4 inches wide with an inner bead and an applied 1 1/4-inch ogee molding around the outer edge.

Windows

The southwest bedroom has two windows. A dormer window with a double-hung sash (W201) is located on the south wall, and a double-hung sash window (W217) is located on the west wall. Each window has a sash with muntin profile Type F and a plain 2 3/4-inch deep stool and a plain 3 1/2-inch wide apron. The dormer window has no surround. The west window is trimmed with the standard ell surround: 4 inches wide with an inner bead and an applied 1 1/4-inch ogee molding around the outer edge.

Closet

A closet is located in the southeast corner of the room. The closet measures 2 feet deep by 4 feet 6 inches wide. The closet door is missing.

Miscellaneous

A radiator is located on west wall under the window. A small

wall-hung porcelain sink is located at the west end of the north wall.

A small porcelain wall fixture with a fabric shade is located on the north wall of the room, operated by a switch on the east wall to the right (south) of the back hall doorway (D206).

Finishes

The walls, ceiling, and woodwork are all painted light cream-white. The floor is carpeted.

Room 204 - Northwest Bedroom

Overview

The northwest bedroom is one of two small bedrooms at the west end of the house in the second story of the kitchen ell. The room measures 7 feet 6 inches at its widest by 9 feet 6 inches at its deepest. It is accessed from the north end of the back hall.

Walls

The north wall of the room is sloped due to the slope of the ell's gambrel roof.

Doorways

There are two doorways in the northwest bedroom. One doorway (D208) is located on the south end of the east wall and opens from the back hall. The second opening is a closet doorway (D208a) located at the east end of the north wall. Both openings measure 2 feet 4 inches wide by 6 feet 3 inches high, have doors of the vertical board construction standard for the house (see subsection **Room 102 - Dining Room**, above), and use the standard reproduction

black wrought-iron strap hinges and thumb/bar latch.

Both doorways are trimmed with the standard ell surround: 4 inches wide with an inner bead and an applied 1 1/4-inch ogee molding around the outer edge.

Windows

The northwest bedroom has two windows. A dormer window with a double-hung sash (W215) is located on the north wall, and a double-hung sash window (W216) is located on the west wall. Each window has a sash with muntin profile Type F and a plain 2 3/4-inch deep stool and a plain 3 1/2-inch wide apron. The dormer window has no surround. The west window is trimmed with 4-inch-wide surrounds with an inner bead and an applied 1 1/4-inch ogee molding around the outer edge.

Closet

A closet is built into the northeast corner of the room. The closet measures 2 feet deep by 4 feet 6 inches wide.

Miscellaneous

A radiator is located on west wall under the window. A small wall-hung sink is located at the west end of the south wall.

A small porcelain wall fixture with a fabric shade is located on the south wall of the room, operated by a switch on the east wall to the right (south) of the back hall doorway (D208).

Finishes

The walls, ceiling, and woodwork are all painted light cream-white. The floor is carpeted.

Room 205 - West Half-Bathroom

Overview

The west half-bathroom is located in the northeast corner of the second floor of the kitchen ell, accessed from the north end of the back hall (fig. 60). The room measures approximately 5 feet wide by 4 feet deep, and contains a toilet and small bathtub.

Flooring

The gray carpeting was installed in 1992 over 1955 black vinyl tile flooring.

Walls

The north wall of the half-bathroom is sloped due to the slope of the ell's gambrel roof. The base of the walls is trimmed with a 4-inch-wide plain wood baseboard with narrow bead. The baseboard is finished with a 3/4-inch-wide quarter-round molding where it meets the flooring.

Doorways

There is one doorway (D209) in the half-bathroom, located on the south wall of the room. The opening measures 2 feet 4 inches wide by 6 feet 3 inches high. It is fitted with a standard vertical plank door (see subsection Room 102 - Dining Room, above), which is hung using reproduction black wrought-iron strap hinges and thumb/bar latch. The doorway is trimmed with the standard ell surround: 4 inches wide with an inner bead and an applied 1 1/4-inch molding around the outer edge.

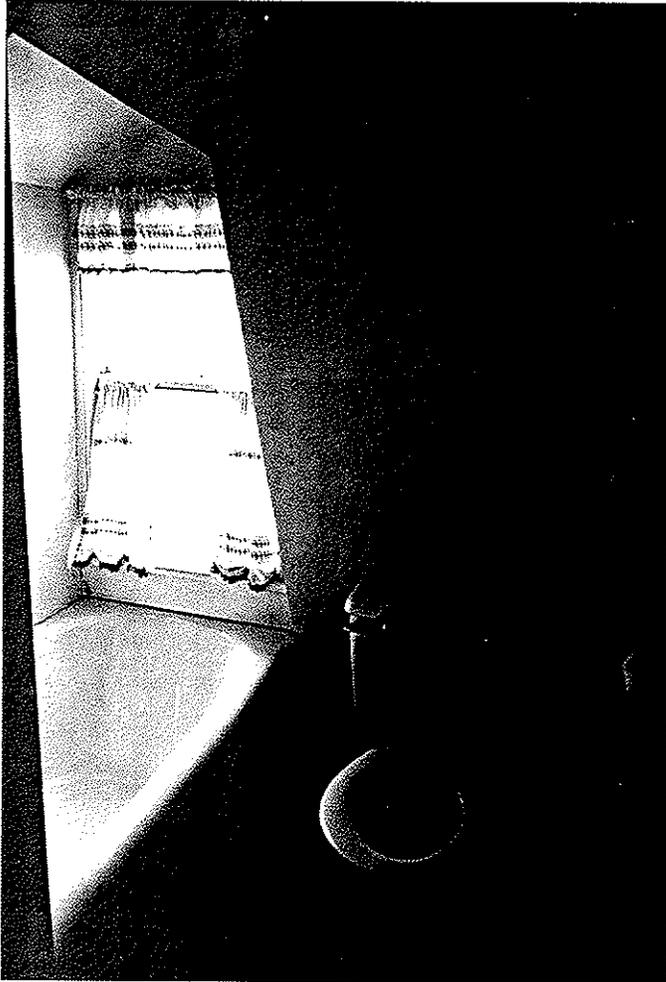


Figure 61. Webb-Burlingham House,
Room 205 - North Half-Bathroom (1994).

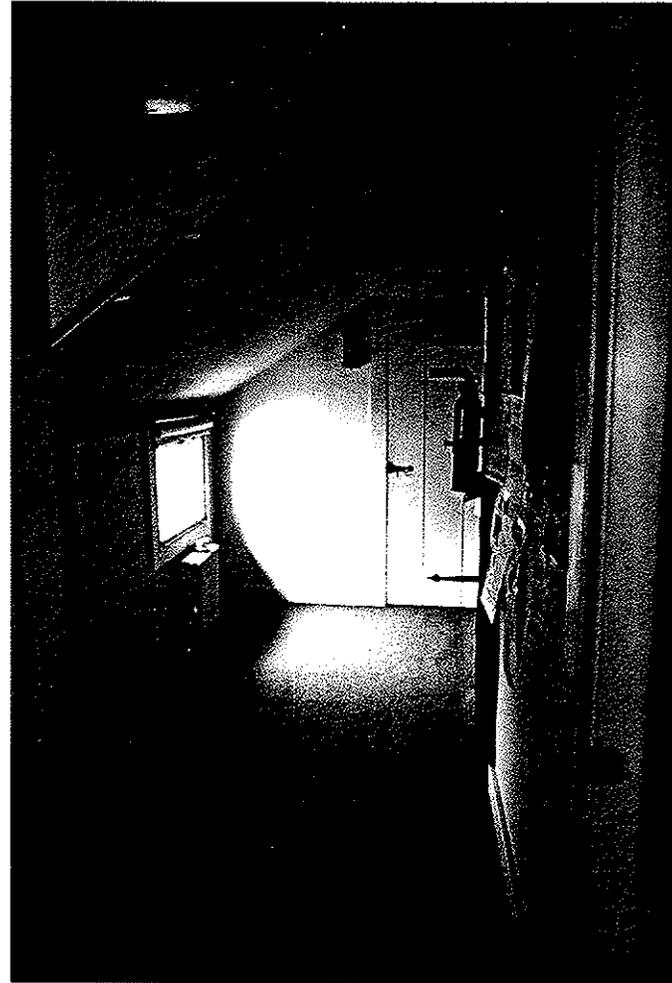


Figure 62. Webb-Burlingham House,
Room 207 - Front Hall, Looking North (1994).

Window

The half-bathroom has one dormer window (W214) located on the north wall. The window has a double-hung sash with muntin Type F and a plain 2 3/4-inch-deep stool and 3 1/2-inch wide apron. The opening has no surround.

Miscellaneous

A radiator is located at the south end of the east wall. A 4-foot-long bathtub is placed along the west wall of the room, and a toilet located on the north wall.

A small porcelain wall fixture with a fabric shade is located on the south wall of the room over the bathtub, operated by a switch in the back hall.

Finishes

The walls, ceiling, and woodwork of the half-bathroom are painted light cream-white.

Room 206 - Back Hall

Overview

The back hall is located at the east side of the second floor of the kitchen ell. The back hall is an L-shaped room that is entered from the center hall (R201) on the east. The west leg of the hall measures 2 feet 6 inches wide by 6 feet 6 inches long, and the north end measures 3 feet wide by 5 feet long. Two doorways along the long west wall lead into the southwest and northwest bedrooms. Two additional doorways on the north and south walls of the east end open into the half bathroom and a closet.

Flooring

The carpeting installed in 1992 was not continued into the back hall closet, where the pine-board flooring is still visible.

Doorways

There are five doorways in the back hall. Four of these doorways have been described above. Doorway D204 opens from the center hall one step up to the east. Two doorways along the long west wall of the hall open into the small bedrooms: doorway D206 into the southwest bedroom, and doorway D208 into the northwest bedroom. A doorway on the north wall of the short east end of the hall (D209) opens into the half bathroom.

The fifth doorway in the back hall is located on the south wall of the east end of the hall (D205) and opens into a closet. It is of the same size and configuration as doorway D209 across the hall.

Closet

A deep closet is located on the south wall of the east end of the hall. The room measures 2 feet 6 inches wide by 7 feet 6 inches deep. Free-standing shelves have been installed along the east wall.

Miscellaneous

A small porcelain ceiling fixture with a fabric shade is located on the ceiling in the back hall, operated by a switch on the north wall of the room.

A smoke detector is located in the center of the back hall ceiling.

Finishes

The walls, ceiling, and woodwork in the back hall closet are painted light cream-white. The floor is unfinished.

Room 207 - Front Hall

Overview

The front hall is located on the west side of the second floor of the main house (fig. 61). The front hall is an L-shaped room that is entered at its southwest end from the center hall (R201). Both legs of the front hall are 5 feet wide. The west leg is 14 feet 6 inches long, and the north leg is 9 feet 6 inches long. Doorways in the room open into the master bedroom suite, the northeast bedroom, and the north bathroom.

Walls

The west wall of the room is a 3-foot-high knee wall, to which the ceiling slopes. Exposed posts are located on the east and west walls of the west leg of the hall. The west post is supporting an exposed plate at the top of the knee wall. All exposed framing members are thought to date to the original circa-1775 house.

Doorways

There are three doorways in the front hall. Doorway D213 is located at the south end of the hall and opens into the master bedroom area. A doorway on the north wall of the hall (D218) opens into the north bathroom. A third doorway (D219) is located on the east wall of the north leg of the room, and opens into the northeast bedroom.

All three doorways measure 2 feet 4 inches wide by 5 feet 11 inches high, and are fitted with the standard vertical plank doors found in the house (see subsection Room 102 - Dining Room, above). Each of the doors is hung using reproduction black wrought-iron strap hinges and thumb/bar latch, and is trimmed with a 4-inch-wide surround with inner bead, similar to the surrounds used in the first floor rooms of the main house.

Windows

There is one hopper window (W211) in the front hall, located on the west knee wall. The opening has a sash with muntin profile Type C and is trimmed with a plain 3 1/2-inch wide surround.

Miscellaneous

A radiator is located under window W211 on the west wall.

A wall fixture is located on the north wall of the room to the left (west) of the bathroom door. The fixture is colonial revival design that resembles a candle sconce with a pewter backplate.

Finishes

The exposed posts and end girt are unfinished, but are splattered with blue and white paint. The walls, ceiling, and other woodwork in the room are painted light yellow. The floor is carpeted.

Room 208 - North Bathroom

Overview

The north bathroom is located in the northwest corner of the main house. The room measures 9 feet 6 inches wide by 4 feet 6 inches deep. It is entered from the front hall to the south.

Flooring

The flooring in the north bathroom is ceramic tile. The pattern is of 4 1/4-inch square white tile and 2-inch-square black tile laid in a diamond pattern.

Walls

The west wall of the bathroom is a 3-foot-high knee wall, to which the ceiling slopes. A mark on the bottom of the plaster walls indicates where the black rubber coping was removed when the tile floor was laid.

Doorways

There is one doorway in the north bathroom, located on the south wall (D218), that opens from the front hall (see subsection **Room 207 - Front Hall**). It is trimmed with a 4-inch-wide surround with inner bead, similar to the surrounds used in the first floor rooms of the main house.

Windows

There is one sash window located on the north wall of the room. The window has a double-hung sash with muntin profile Type A and a plain 4-inch-wide surround, the inner edge of which is a bead created by the rounded edge of the reveal. The window also

has a plain 2 3/4-inch-deep stool and 3 1/2-inch wide apron.

Miscellaneous

A radiator is located on the west wall of the room. A circa-1932 bathtub is placed at the west end of the north wall. A toilet and a sink mounted on chrome legs, both installed in 1955, are located on the east wall.

A small porcelain wall fixture is located on the east wall to the right (south) of the medicine cabinet.

Finishes

The walls, ceiling, and woodwork of the north bathroom are painted pink.

Room 209 - Northeast Bedroom

Overview

The northeast bedroom is located in the northeast corner of the main house. The room measures 10 feet wide by 11 feet deep, and is accessed via a doorway on its west wall from the front hall.

Walls

The east wall of the room is a 3-foot-high knee wall, to which the ceiling slopes. An exposed post is located in the northeast corner, supporting an exposed plate at the top of the knee wall. These framing members are thought to be original to the circa-1775 house.

Doorways

There are two doorways in the northeast bedroom. Doorway D219 is located on the west wall and opens from the front hall, and a

closet doorway (D220) is located at the west end of the south wall. Both doorways are of the same size and configuration, and have the same style hardware, as the doorways in the front hall (see subsection **Room 207 - Front Hall**, above). Both are trimmed with a 4-inch-wide surround with inner bead, similar to the surrounds used in the first floor rooms of the main house.

Windows

There are two windows in the northeast bedroom. A double-hung sash window is located on the north wall (W209). This opening's upper sash has muntins with profile Type A, while the lower sash has muntins with profile Type G. A hopper window is located on the east knee-wall (W208). This opening has a sash with muntin profile Type D-1.

Each window in the northeast bedroom has a plain 4-inch-wide surround, the inner edge of which is a bead created by the rounded edge of the reveal. The sash window has a plain 2 3/4-inch-deep stool and 3 1/2-inch wide apron.

Closet

A closet is located on the south wall of the room, and is accessed by a doorway (D220) at the west end of the wall. The closet is approximately 5 feet wide by 2 feet deep.

Miscellaneous

There is one radiator located on the north wall under window W210.

There are no wall or ceiling fixtures in the northeast bedroom. An electrical switch on the west wall to the right

(north) of the hall doorway (D219) operates an outlet on the south wall.

Finishes

The walls, ceiling, and woodwork in the northeast bedroom are painted light cream. The exposed post and plate are unfinished.

Room 210 - Master Bedroom

Overview

The master bedroom is located in the southeast corner of the main house (figs. 62 & 63). The room measures 15 feet wide by 18 feet deep, and has a fireplace and a closet located along the north wall. The room is entered from the front hall via a small entry area to the west of the room, which also opens to a closet on its west wall and to the master bathroom to the south.

Walls

The east wall of the room is a 3-foot-high knee wall, to which the ceiling slopes (fig. 62). An exposed plate is located at the top of the knee wall. The plate is in two sections. The first and longest section runs from the north end of the wall to the left casing of the south hopper window (W206), and demarcates the span of the east wall in the original house before the south addition was built. The shorter plate section butts up against the first section and runs to the south corner, indicating the extent of the south addition.

In the north wall closet, two exposed posts can also be seen on the east and west ends of the closet's south interior wall.

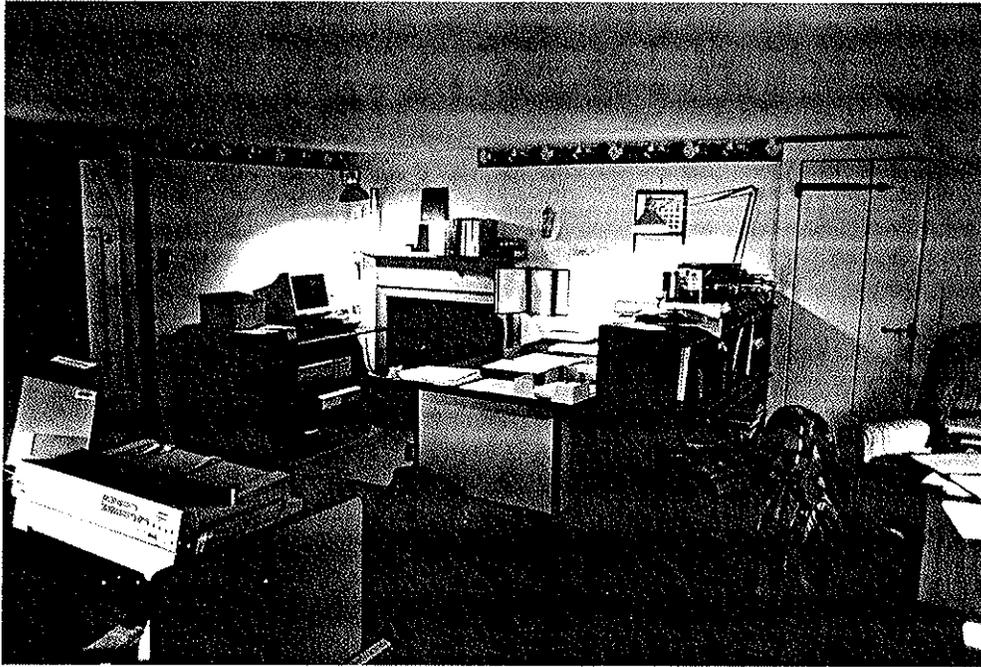


Figure 63. Webb-Burlingham House,
Room 210 - Master Bedroom, Looking Northwest (1994).

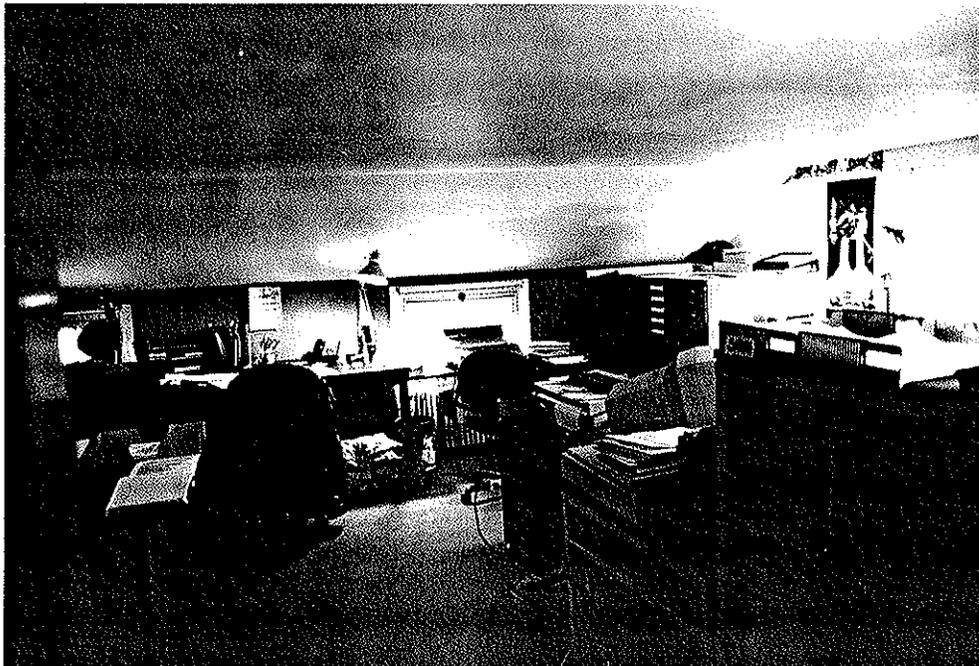


Figure 64. Webb-Burlingham House,
Room 210 - Master Bedroom, Looking Southeast (1994).

Doorways

There are five doorways in the master bedroom, all of which are 5 feet 10 inches high. Four of the doorways are located in the west entry area: doorway D213 (2 feet 4 inches wide) on the north wall opens from the front hall; doorway D214 (2 feet 3 inches wide) opens into the west closet; doorway D215 (2 feet 4 inches wide) on the south wall opens into the master bathroom; and doorway D216 (3 feet wide) leads into the main bedroom area. The fifth doorway (D217 - 2 feet wide) is in the main bedroom area, and opens into the closet on the north wall.

The doorway from the west entry into the main bedroom area (D216) has no door. The other four doorways have doors that are of the same configuration and have the same style hardware as those found in the front hall (see subsection **Room 207 - Front Hall**, above). All five openings are trimmed with a 4-inch-wide surround with inner bead, similar to the surrounds used in the first floor rooms of the main house. The top right edge of the north closet door surround has been cut off to accommodate the sloped ceiling.

Windows

The master bedroom has four windows. Two windows are located on the north wall (W204 and W205), each fitted with double-hung sashes with muntin profile Type E. Two hopper windows are located on the east knee wall (W206 and W207), each having a sash with muntin profile Type D-1.

Each of the four windows in the master bedroom has a plain 4-inch-wide surround, the inner edge of which is a bead created by

the rounded edge of the reveal. The sash windows have a plain 2 3/4-inch-deep stool and 3 1/2-inch wide apron.

Fireplace

A fireplace is located at the west end of the north wall of the master bedroom (fig. 62). The opening measures 3 feet 1 inch wide by 2 feet 10 1/2 inches high. The firebox has been cemented in and carpeting covers the hearth. The fireplace has Colonial Revival style mantel that measures 4 feet 5 inches wide by 4 feet high, similar to the mantel found in the south bedroom and in the dining room.

Closets

There are two closets in the master bedroom. One closet is located on the west wall of the entry area, and measures 2 feet 6 inches wide by 2 feet deep. The second closet is located at the east end of the north wall, and measures 5 feet wide by 2 feet deep.

Miscellaneous

There are two radiators located on the east wall, one under each of the hopper windows.

A recessed ceiling fixture is located in the entry area to the bedroom.

Finishes

The east knee wall, the surround at doorway D216, and the mantelpiece are all painted mauve. The ceiling and the rest of the walls and woodwork are painted light cream. A flowered wallpaper border trims the top of the north, south, and west walls.

Room 211 - Master Bathroom

Overview

The master bathroom is located in the southwest corner of the main house (fig. 64). The room measures 5 feet 6 inches wide by 8 feet 6 inches deep. It is accessed from the master bedroom entry area to the north.

Flooring

The floor in the master bathroom is covered with a light blue-gray plush carpet. Visible through holes in the carpet is black vinyl tile flooring installed in 1955.

Walls

A black rubber coping lines the bottom of the walls in the bathroom.

Doorways

There is one doorway (D215) in the master bathroom, located on the north wall, that opens from the entry area to the master bedroom (see subsection **Room 210 - Master Bedroom**, above). The doorway is trimmed with a 4-inch-wide surround with inner bead, similar to the surrounds used in the first floor rooms of the main house.

Windows

There is one window in the master bathroom. This opening, located at the south end of the west wall, is trapezoidal in shape. It measures 1 foot 2 inches at its widest point by 1 foot 6 inches at its longest and is fitted with a one-light casement sash. The

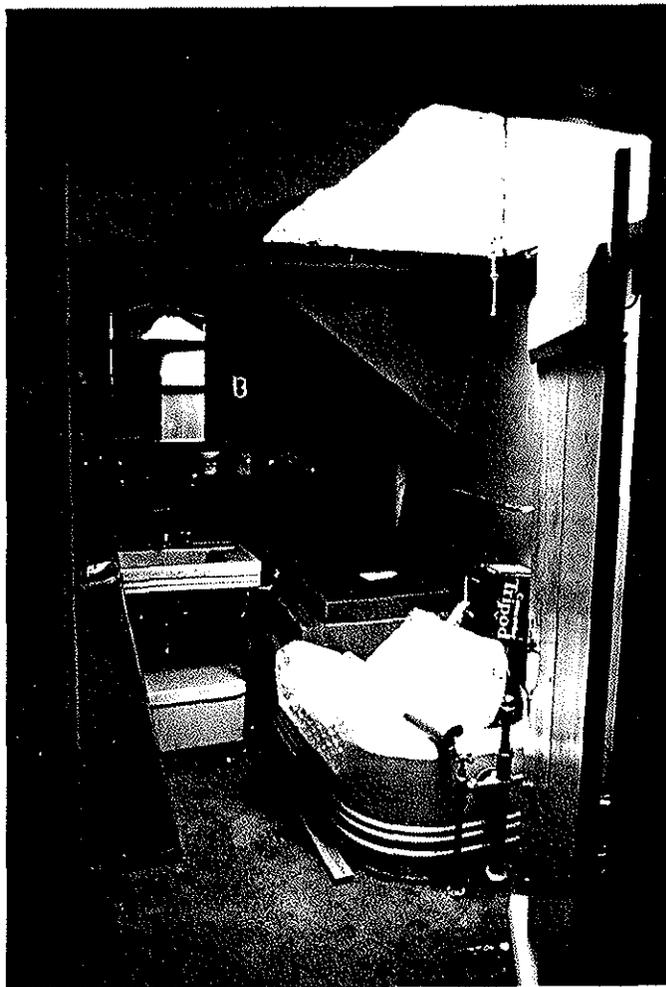


Figure 65. Webb-Burlingham House, Room 211 - Master Bathroom (1994).
(before 1994 rehabilitation)

window has a plain 4-inch-wide surround.

There is also a skylight in the ceiling of the master bathroom. The opening in the ceiling for the skylight measures 2 feet 8 inches wide by 4 feet 3 inches long. The skylight has a glazed top panel that slopes to the south, and a south-facing panel with glass louvers.

Miscellaneous

A radiator is located on the north wall of the room. A full bathtub has been placed at the south end of the west wall. The 1955 porcelain sink with chrome legs that was on the south wall and the 1955 toilet that had been installed on the west wall were removed in 1994 and are being stored in the basement.⁵²

A porcelain wall fixture with a bare bulb is located to the right of the medicine cabinet on the south wall.

Finishes

The walls, ceiling, and woodwork are all painted light yellow.

⁵²Section 106 Compliance approval dated 4/29/94.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - MECHANICAL SYSTEMS

The description of the existing features of the mechanical systems of the Webb-Burlingham house is incorporated generally into the preceding sections **PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - EXTERIOR ELEMENTS** and **PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - INTERIOR ELEMENTS**.

III. PHYSICAL EVOLUTION AND DESCRIPTION
WEBB-BURLINGHAM BARN

STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS - EVOLUTION

Pre 1843 - Original Barn

The original Webb-Burlingham barn was a rectangular gable-roof structure that was 2 stories high and set on a dry fieldstone foundation. The barn was of post-and-beam construction consisting of hand-hewn timbers with pegged mortise-and-tenon joints. Major framing timbers measured 10 to 12-inches square, and rafters and braces were 6 to 8 inches square.

The interior of the barn was organized along four bents that divided the barn lengthwise into three sections: a center section accessed by a south facade double doorway, and the west and east sections that were probably originally framed with stalls and cribs. Pockets can be seen on the lower transverse girts that held the studs separating the west and east sections from the center section. The interior space was open to the roof except for a loft that may have occupied the west end of the barn. Except for the double-doorway on the south wall, there were no other doorways in the building.

The roof framing of the barn consisted of a series of 6-inch-square rafters spaced approximately 3 feet apart that were joined together at their peak without a ridgepole, and which were supported by 8-inch-square principal purlins. The purlins were supported by braces that rested on the upper transverse girts.

Post Construction Alterations

The barn was remodeled by the Burlinghams circa 1932. Two doorways were added to the south facade on either side of the main entrance, and a window was installed in each of the east and west gables. The loft at the west end of the building was also probably built at this time. The framing for all these elements consisted of planed lumber.⁵³ The only exceptions were the headers for the two new doorways on the south wall. These headers were the former front girts that had been raised to make space for the doorways.

Sometime between 1932 and 1948, an attached gable-roof shed was added to the barn at the east end of the north wall (see **EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR ELEMENTS - EVOLUTION** section, following). The shed was set on a dry fieldstone foundation, and planed lumber was used for the shed's framing.

⁵³The dimensions of planed lumber are less than the size designation: e.g., the actual measurements of a "2x4" are 1 1/2 inches by 3 1/2 inches. Planed lumber was commonly available after the mid-1920s.

EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR ELEMENTS - EVOLUTION

Pre 1835 - Original Barn

The Webb-Burlingham barn is thought to have been built before 1843 and may have been built as early as the original circa-1775 Webb-Burlingham house. Weir drawings from the 1890s (fig. 65) document that the barn was standing by at least the late-19th century. In a 1843 deed there is a reference to "buildings" on the Webb property.⁵⁴ One building would have been the house, while physical evidence indicates that another building was the barn.

The evidence that the barn was built before 1835 is the existence of cut nails in extant roof sheathing. The nails have characteristics of cut nails manufactured between circa 1815 and 1835, indicating that the extant sheathing was installed during that period. It is not known if the sheathing and nails are original to the construction of the barn, or if they are from later work installed on the original structure.

The framing methods and original configuration of the barn also indicate that it was built no later than 1835, and suggest that the original construction date may be closer to circa 1800. The Webb-Burlingham barn is a typical example of what has been typed an "English barn", with its major doorway located in the middle of the barn's side wall. The English barn was more commonly built before 1830 as opposed to the New England barn (major doorway

⁵⁴Paul, "History and Documentation of Weir Farm.

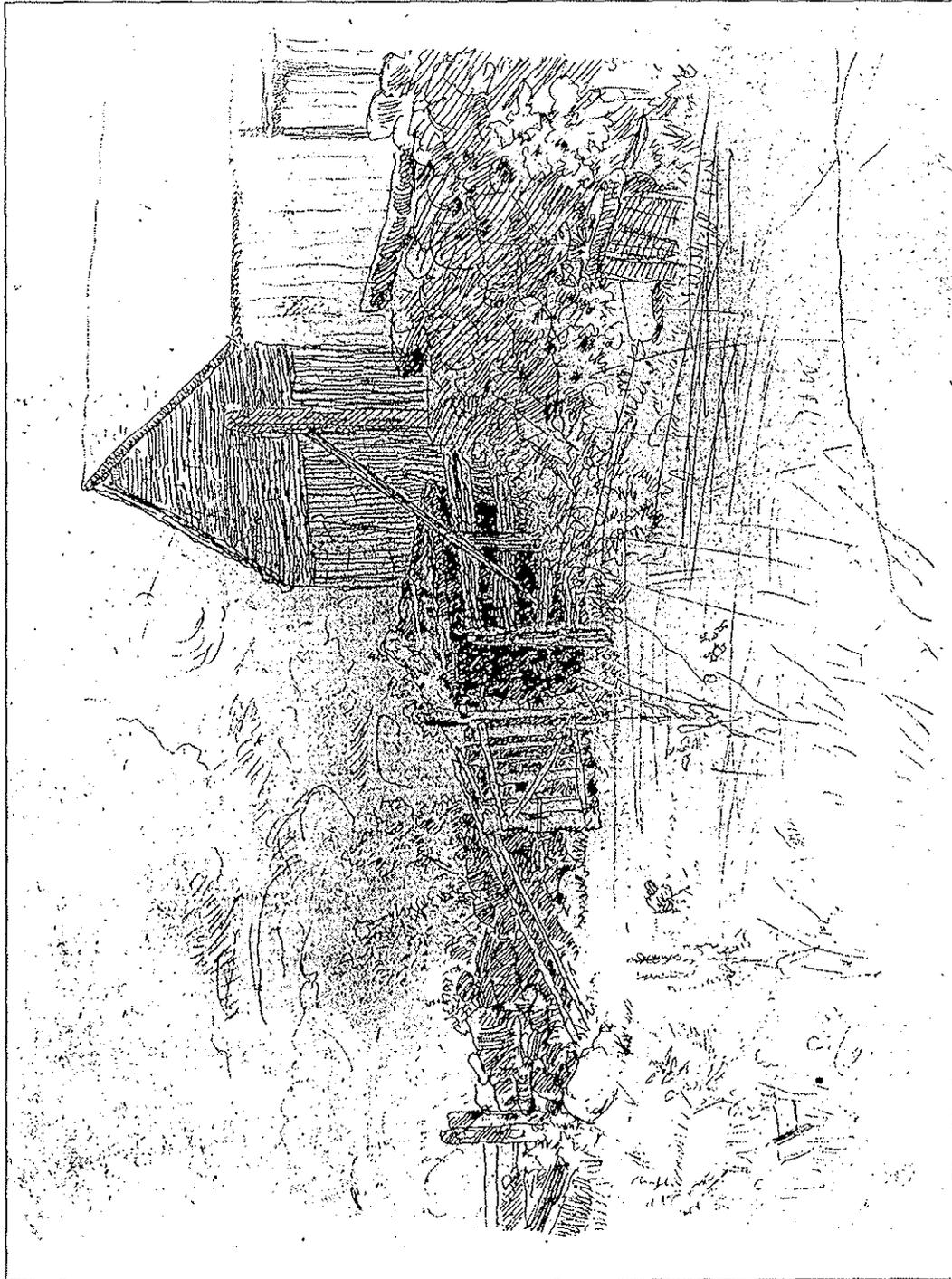


Figure 66. J. Alden Weir, Webb Farm (N.D.),
Showing West Wall and Partial South Facade of Webb-Burlingham Barn (circa 1894).

on gable end) was more commonly built after 1830.⁵⁵

The Webb-Burlingham barn was built using hand-hewn timbers with pegged mortise and tenon joinery. While this system of construction was used throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, sawn timbers gradually replaced hewn timbers as the 19th century progressed. Thus, an English barn would most likely date to no later than the early 19th century. The Webb-Burlingham barn does not, however, display the "gunstock" or "shoulder" structural posts common to 18th-century English barns. Thus, the Webb-Burlingham barn was probably built no earlier than the late 1700s.

The original barn had the same rectangular footprint as the extant barn without the attached north shed. The original exterior appearance of the barn is not known with certainty, since the current doorways and windows are not original features and the building has been resided. The barn probably looked much as it did in the Weir etchings (fig. 14), a rectangular structure with a gable roof and one large double-doorway on the south facade. Vertical plank siding covered all walls except the gables, which the Weir views show with horizontal-board siding.

An inspection of the extant framing confirms that there was originally only one doorway in the barn. This large doorway was centered on the south wall. The header for the original doorway is extant over the existing center doorway on the south wall (see fig. 66). Extant original posts on the south wall on either side of the

⁵⁵See discussion on the English and New England barn types and on barn construction in WEIR FARM HSR VOLUME IIA - Weir Barn, Physical Evolution; see also Hubka, *Big House, Little House, Back House, Barn* (1984), pp. 55-65.

center doorway have tenons for lower front girts approximately 4 feet from the floor level, and a remnant of the west lower girt has survived at the west end of the wall (see **Appendix B**). This framing is similar to the extant north-wall framing, with lower girts positioned approximately 4 feet from floor level. These girts were too low to have allowed for doorways. Similarly, the extant original framing of the barn's east and west walls has posts and girts in locations that would not allow for doorways.

The original south facade doorway measured approximately 10 feet wide and was 12 feet high, several feet higher than the extant door. This high doorway can be seen in the Weir drawing (**fig. 65**) and in a Burlingham family photograph taken circa-1933, which shows the exterior south wall of the barn (**fig. 67**). By the time the photograph was taken, the door had been altered and two flanking doorways had been installed on the south wall. However, patching in the siding that is visible over the center opening shows that there had previously been a higher doorway in this location.

The interior of the barn was divided into three sections: a center section that was accessed by the south wall doorway, and two flanking sections at the east and west ends. The framing that separated these areas is no longer existing, but the stud pockets for the framing remains on the transverse girts. These end sections probably contained stalls and cribs. It is thought that the barn had a dirt floor, and that the modern loft at the west end of the barn marks the location of an original loft.



Figure 67. Webb-Burlingham Barn Interior,
South Wall Framing (1994).

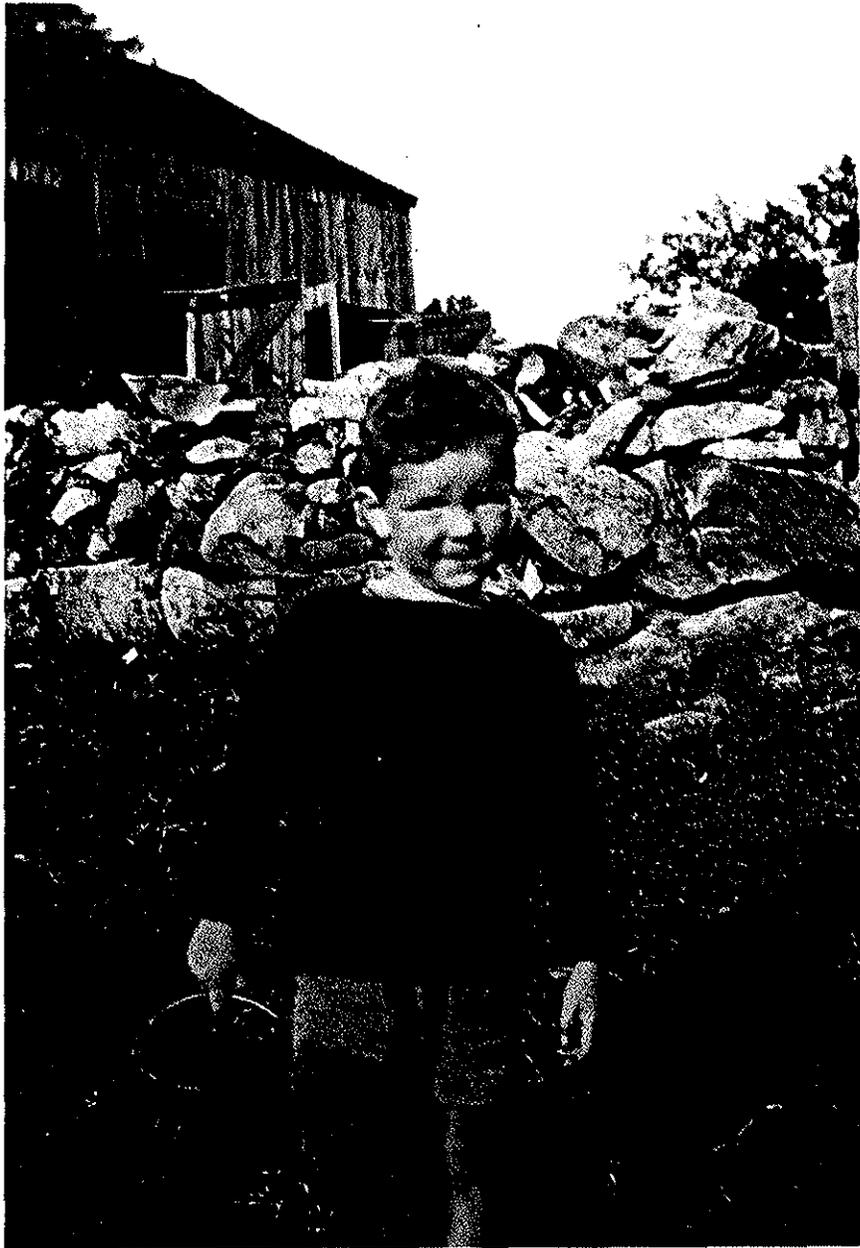


Figure 68. Webb-Burlingham Barn, South Facade,
from Paddock West of Barn (Circa 1933).

Post-Construction Alterations

Circa 1933-1938 - Barn and Attached Shed

The Burlinghams "fixed up" the barn soon after they took over the property in 1931.⁵⁶ Except for the south facade, it is thought that the appearance of the barn and shed after the remodeling is much the same as it is today. The circa-1933 photograph (fig. 67) shows doorways flanking the original doorway on the south wall of the barn, and patching over the center doorway indicates that the height of this opening had been lowered. These changes were probably made by the Burlinghams. The new doorways were created by raising the original 4-foot-high front-wall girts to act as headers for the new openings. The remainder of the framing consisted of planed lumber generally available after the mid-1920s.

The new side doorways measured approximately 8 feet 6 inches high by 8 feet wide. The original center doorway was altered to be approximately the same size as the new openings. A reused hand-hewn beam (origin unknown) was toed-in as a header at the same height as the other doorways, and posts were installed to narrow the opening to 7 feet wide.

In the circa-1933 photograph, the exterior walls and doors were covered with vertical plank siding, similar in appearance to the extant siding. The walls and doors were painted (or had weathered to) a monochrome dark color, and there is no trim visible

⁵⁶Interviews with C. Burlingham Jr. 1989, 1993.

around the doors or on the walls. It is thought that the Burlinghams painted the trim on the barn within a few years of this view. In a circa-1938 photograph, in which the east gable end of the barn is visible in the background, a gable window, the raking fascia board, and what appear to be corner boards were painted a light color in contrast to the walls (fig. 68). Analysis of the paint on surviving portions of the original surrounds on the two circa-1932 doorways shows an extensive history of several white or light cream layers of paint that could easily date to the 1930s period. There are no corner boards on the barn today, but the corners have been painted white to imitate this feature. Analysis of the painted corners shows chromochronologies that are similar to that of the circa-1932 doorway surrounds on the south facade. Therefore, it appears that the extant trim on the barn, including the surrounds on the south facade doorways and the faux corner boards, were first painted white sometime between 1933 and 1938.

The east gable window visible in the circa-1938 photograph is similar to the extant east and west gable-wall windows. The circa-1890 Weir drawings, which feature the west end of the barn, show no window on the west gable. The extant gable windows were not accessible for a close inspection. However, based on the Weir views and the photograph, the windows are both thought to have been installed between 1890 and 1938, and were probably added during the circa-1932 remodeling.

The extant loft in the barn was probably built by the Burlinghams in the 1930s, as was the attached shed at the east end



Figure 69. Webb-Burlingham Barn, East Wall,
from South Terrace of House (Circa 1937).

of the barn's north wall. Both features are constructed using wire nails and planed lumber, and the muntin profile of the shed's five window sashes matches that of the sashes that were installed in the house's dining room and kitchen ells in circa-1932 and in 1948. In addition, the 1933-1938 paint stratigraphies of the painted corner boards and lower surrounds of the former south doorways of the original barn are similar to those from window sashes, window and doorway surrounds, corner boards, and the cornice of the shed, indicating that all these features were probably installed in the same period.

Post 1940

The three-doorway configuration of the south facade of the barn survived until 1991, at which time the doors were replaced with fixed glazed panels in the two side doorways, and a double-door opening in the center doorway (D101).⁵⁷ The extant center doorway and the false door panels are a foot lower than the prior doorways, and it appears that this was done as part of the 1991 work.

The barn has undergone several phases of residing, at least four of which are extant on the building. The oldest is found on the south facade, and consists of vertical siding composed of 9-inch-wide tongue-and-groove pine boards. This siding probably dates to the mid-1930s. The boards at the extreme west end of the

⁵⁷Telephone interview with C. Evans March 8, 1994, former director of Weir Farm Heritage Trust.

wall are fastened using modern cut nails. Normally, the use of cut nails would date a feature to before 1890, but cut nails composed of steel were used into the 1930's and beyond. The extant nails are too degraded to determine easily whether they are composed of iron or steel, and the paint on most of the siding too worn to determine paint history of the siding. However, the board at the west end of the facade that is painted white to resemble a corner board, and which is attached using the cut nails, has a paint history that is almost identical to that found on the mid- 1930s lower surrounds to the south doorways.

In 1993, the wood shingle roofing on the west slope of the attached shed was replaced in kind as part of the project to reroof the Burlingham house. In 1994 the interior walls of the shed were insulated. The west, north, and east walls, and the cathedral ceiling, had 3-inch-thick, paper-faced, fiberglass insulation installed between the studs and rafters. The south wall (part of the old exterior wall of the barn) had 4-foot by 8-foot sheets of rigid insulation attached to the wall using battens and screws. At the same time, two new electrical outlets were installed and the door sill was repaired in the shed.⁵⁸

⁵⁸"Reroof Burlingham House" Completion Report, 11/30/92 - 7/23/93; Section 106 Compliance approval dated 12/28/93.

MECHANICAL SYSTEMS - EVOLUTION

Heating and Plumbing Systems

There is no evidence that the Webb-Burlingham barn has ever had heating or plumbing.

Electrical System

The electrical system in the barn dates from the 1930s and after. The Burlinghams probably extended electrical service to the barn/shed at the same time that they installed a new electrical service in the Webb-Burlingham house when they remodeled it circa 1932. Flexible metal conduit of the same circa-1932 vintage as that found in the house is extant in the barn and shed. However, the conduit serving the barn runs underground from the crawl space under the house's kitchen ell, as does a conduit leading to the 1940 tool house. Thus it is also possible that the electrical line was extended to the barn/shed as late as 1940 when the tool house was built. Additional electrical lines and outlets were installed in the barn and shed in 1993.⁵⁹

The Burlinghams also installed a lightning rod system on the barn. This system is extant and appears to date to the 1940 lightning rod system extant on the Webb-Burlingham house.

⁵⁹Section 106 Compliance Report dated July 27, 1993.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

Foundation

The Webb-Burlingham barn and the attached shed have dry fieldstone foundation walls.

Framing

The framing of the Webb-Burlingham barn is a combination of original 19th-century post-and-beam timbers and circa-1932 planed lumber.

A description of the barn framing is included in the preceding section entitled **STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS - EVOLUTION.**

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - EXTERIOR ELEMENTS⁶⁰

Overview

The Webb-Burlingham barn is located approximately 100 yards to the west of the Webb-Burlingham house, at the end of the driveway that runs from Nod Hill Road past the south side of the house (fig. 69). The barn faces south across the driveway to the Webb-Burlingham woodshed.

The structure consists of the main barn and an attached shed or ell. The main barn is a rectangular wood-frame structure measuring approximately 34 feet long by 24 feet 6 inches deep and 2 stories high. It is set on a dry fieldstone foundation, and has vertical-board siding and a wood-shingle gable roof. Three double doorways are located along the south wall of the building, and a small fixed window is located at the peak of each of the its east and west gable ends. The shed is located at the east end of the north wall of the main barn. The shed is a rectangular wood-frame structure that measures 12 feet 6 inches wide by 16 feet 6 inches deep and 1 story high. Like the barn, the shed is set on a dry fieldstone foundation and has a wood-shingle gable roof, but unlike the barn it has clapboard siding. The shed faces the house to the east. Its east facade is three bays wide with two sash windows flanking a center doorway. There are also two sash windows on the north gable wall, and one on the west wall.

⁶⁰Doorway and window numbers (e.g., D101) refer to those used on the plans in Appendix B.

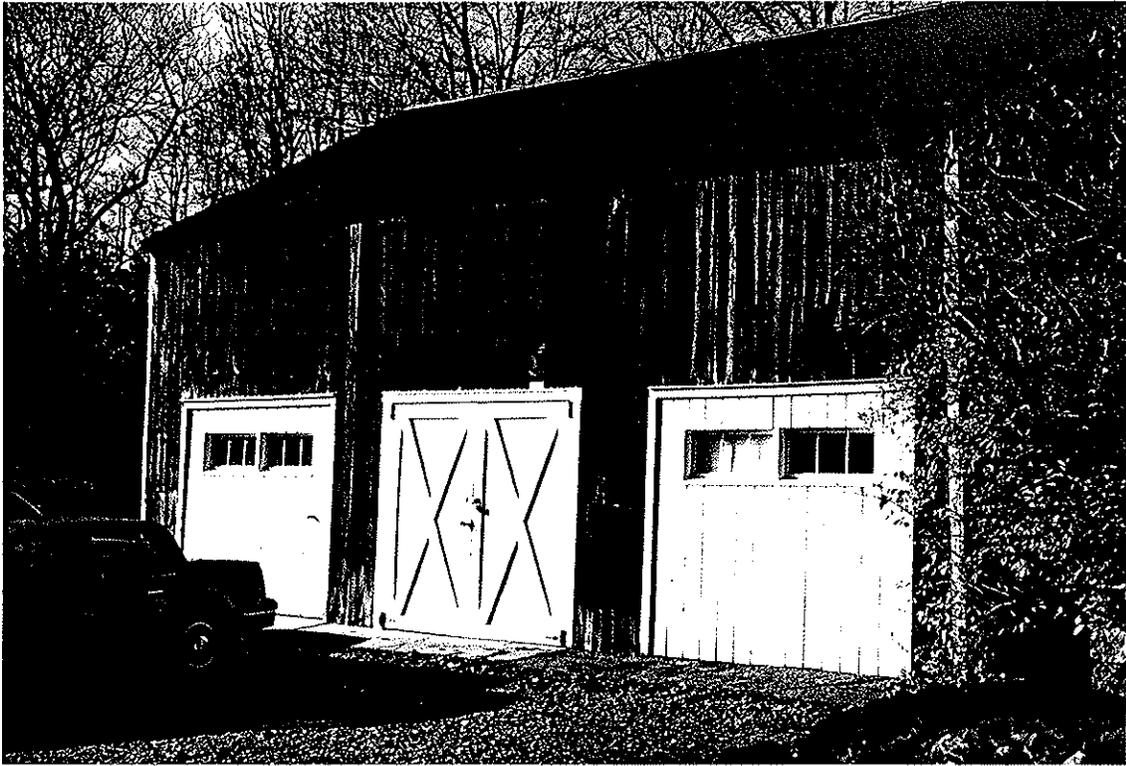


Figure 70. Webb-Burlingham Barn, South Facade (1994).



Figure 71. Webb-Burlingham Barn and Attached Shed, East and North Walls (1994).

Walls

Sheathing

There is no wall sheathing in the barn or attached shed.

Siding

Barn

The siding on the main barn structure is vertical tongue-and-groove pine boards. On the **south facade**, the boards are 9 inches wide and of various lengths, laid butt end to end up the wall. The boards on the **east wall** are 6 3/4 inches wide and are installed on two levels: the lower level is composed of vertical boards of uniform length that cover the wall to just under the bottom edge of the gable; the upper level is composed of vertical boards in the gable that overlap the lower boards (fig. 70).

The boards on the **west wall** are 7 1/2 inches wide. These are installed vertically in the same manner as the east gable end: boards of uniform length cover the wall to just under the bottom edge of the gable, with a second level of boards in the gable that overlap the lower boards. Although the boards are also tongue-and-groove, there are 1/2- to 1-inch-wide gaps between the boards that have been covered with 2-inch-wide battens (fig. 71). This may have been a purposeful detail of construction. However, since this feature is not used on the other barn walls, it is possible that weathering on this side of the building caused the boards to



Figure 72. Webb-Burlingham Barn, West Wall (1994).

separate, necessitating installation of the battens to cover the gaps.

Two widths of tongue-and-groove boards have been used as siding on the west end of the barn's north wall. Most of the boards are 7 1/2 inches wide, similar to those on the west gable end. Areas of the wall have been patched with boards that are similar to the 6 3/4-inch-wide boards used on the east wall. A small triangular area at the extreme upper east end of the wall is clapboarded to match the siding on the shed.

Shed

The shed has clapboard siding with a 4 1/2-inch exposure. There is a wood louver vent at the top of the shed's north gable wall (fig. 70).

Trim

The east and west gables of the barn and the north gable of the shed are trimmed with plain raking frieze boards under the eaves that measure approximately 6 inches wide.

The outside corners of the shed are trimmed with 3 3/4-inch-wide corner boards. A corner board also trims the east end of the barn's north wall where it joins the shed. White paint is used on the other corners of the barn to replicate the appearance of corner boards.

The tops of all the shed walls, including the frieze boards on the north gable, are trimmed with a 3-inch-wide ogee cornice.

Doorways

South Facade

The only entrance into the main barn is centered on the south facade (D101). The doorway measures 7 feet wide by 7 feet 6 inches high and is fitted with double doors. Each door is constructed of vertical 6-inch-wide shiplapped siding with 1/2-inch-wide channels facing the interior, supported by an X-frame that is on the exterior (fig. 69). The doors are hung using modern strap hinges and opened using a reproduction black cast-iron thumb latch. The opening has a 5-inch-wide plain surround.

Former openings on either side of the south entrance are now fitted with fixed glazed panels that look like double doors. The panel in each opening measures approximately 8 feet wide by 7 feet 6 inches high, and is composed of 6-inch-wide shiplapped siding with 1/2-inch channels facing the exterior, supported by an X-frame that is on the interior. The upper portion of each panel is glazed with two adjacent horizontal hopper sashes, each measuring 2 feet 11 inches long by 1 foot 3 1/2 inches high and having 3 lights. The former doorways are trimmed with plain 3 1/4-inch-wide surrounds.

East Facade

The entrance into the shed is located on the east facade of the attached shed (D102 - fig. 72). The opening is fitted with a



Figure 73. Webb-Burlingham Barn,
Attached Shed, East Facade (1994).

half-glass door that has 2-over-2 lights on the top half and three horizontal recessed panels on the bottom half. The door is hung using butt hinges, and has a 2 1/4-inch wide brass knob with a rectangular brass escutcheon plate. The doorway is trimmed with a plain 4-inch-wide surround.

Windows

Barn

There are two fixed single windows in the barn, one on the east gable end (W201) and one on the west gable end (W202). These windows were not accessible for analysis. They each appear to measure approximately 2 feet wide by 1 foot 8 inches high, with three-over-two lights. Each is trimmed with a plain wood surround.

Shed

There are five double-hung sash windows on the shed. Two windows are located on either side of the doorway on the east facade (W101 and W102 - fig. 72), two windows are located on the north wall (W103 and W104) - fig. 70), and one window is located on the west wall (W105). Each of the windows measures 2 feet wide by 3 feet 5 1/2 inches high. Each sash has three-over-four lights with muntin profile Type F, and a plain 4 1/2-inch-wide surround.

Roofs

The sheathing on the barn roof consists of irregularly-sized

planks laid across the rafters with large spaces in between the planks.

The extant roofing on the barn and on the shed is wood shingles.

Paint Finishes

The siding on the barn and on the shed is painted **barn red** (10R3/6). The window sashes, the double doors and false doors on the south facade, the window and doorway surrounds, the vent on the shed's north gable wall, and the corner boards on the shed and the north wall of the barn, are painted **white** (N9.5/). The southeast and southwest corner edges of the south facade are also painted **white** to resemble corner boards. The shed door is painted **dark green** (10G 2/4).

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - INTERIOR ELEMENTS⁶¹

Rooms 101 and 201 - Barn

Overview

The interior of the barn consists of a large open space that measures approximately 34 feet wide by 24 feet deep and is open to the roof two floors above (Room 101). An 11-foot-deep loft extends across the west end of the space, accessed by an open staircase in the northwest corner (Room 201). A 2-foot-high rail extends across the east end of the loft.

Flooring

The flooring in the barn is poured concrete. The loft has flooring composed of 5 1/2-inch-wide tongue-and-groove pine boards laid in a north/south direction.

Walls and Ceiling

The interior of the barn has no finished walls or ceiling, and the interior of the structural framing and exterior siding is exposed (fig. 73).

⁶¹Details on the size and configuration of windows and exterior doorways can be found in PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - EXTERIOR ELEMENTS, "Doorways" and "Windows". Room, doorway and window numbers refer to those used on the plans in Appendix B.



Figure 74. Webb-Burlingham Barn
Interior, Looking Northeast (1992).

Doorways and Windows

A double doorway (D101) is centered on the south wall of the room. The doorway is flanked by two former openings of similar size into which fixed glazed panels that look like doors have been installed.

A small single-sash window is located at the top of each of the east and west gable end walls (W201 and W202).

The doorways and windows are described in the preceding section **EXTERIOR ELEMENTS - EXISTING FEATURES**.

Paint Finishes

The doorway (D101) and the false doors are painted white. None of the other features in the barn or loft are painted.

Room 102 - Shed

Overview

The interior of the shed consists of one room (Room 102) that is attached to the east end of the barn's exterior north wall. The room measures approximately 12 feet wide by 15 feet 6 inches deep.

Flooring

The flooring in the shed is composed of 3 1/2-inch-wide tongue-and-groove oak boards laid in an east/west direction.

Walls and Ceiling

The interior of the shed is unfinished except for the exposed insulation on the walls and ceiling.

Doorways and Windows

An entrance doorway (D102) is centered on the east wall of the room. Two double-hung sash windows flank the doorway (W101 & W102). There are also two double-hung sash windows on the north wall (W103 & W104), and one on the west wall (W105).

The doorways and windows are described in the preceding section **PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - EXTERIOR ELEMENTS**.

Miscellaneous

A generator that was used to provide emergency power to the house is located in the shed.

Paint Finishes

There are no painted finishes on any interior features in the shed.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - MECHANICAL SYSTEMS

Heating and Plumbing Systems

There are no heating or plumbing systems in either the barn or in the attached shed.

Electrical System

Lightning rods are located on the ridge poles at the east and west ends of the barn roof.

Both the barn and the attached shed have **electrical** service. It appears to enter the shed via an underground conduit from the house to the east. Flexible metal conduits that probably date to the 1930s could be seen on the east and north walls of the shed before it was recently covered with insulation. These conduits led to outlets and a plain porcelain wall fixture with a bare bulb on the north wall with its switch to the right (south) of doorway D102. Electrical lines and outlets installed in 1993 are also extant under the insulation along the north wall.

The circa-1930s flexible metal conduit continues from the shed's east wall to and through its south wall into the barn. In the barn, the conduit runs across the north interior wall where it leads to a plain porcelain fixture with a bare bulb on the east truss beam. A 1993 electrical line is also snaked from the shed into the barn interior at the same point as the older conduit. This modern line leads to outlets on all four walls and spotlights

on the east and west truss beams. Two fluorescent fixtures that hang from the loft floor at the west end of the barn are plugged into modern outlets on the west wall.

On the exterior, spotlights have been installed at the apex of the east gable wall of the barn and at the east end of the top of the barn's south facade.

IV. PHYSICAL EVOLUTION AND EXISTING FEATURES
WEBB-BURLINGHAM WOODSHED

STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS - EVOLUTION

The evolution of the structural elements of the Webb-Burlingham woodshed is incorporated generally into the section **EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR ELEMENTS - EVOLUTION** that follows.

EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR ELEMENTS - EVOLUTION

Original Woodshed - Circa 1850

The Webb-Burlingham woodshed is thought to have been built around 1850. It is known to have been standing when the Burlinghams took possession of the old Webb farm in 1931⁶². It was probably one of the sheds listed along with the Webb farm house and barn in the 1920 Weir estate inventory, and may have been one of the buildings mentioned in the 1843 deed.

Portions of the extant framing in the woodshed indicate that it is a 19th-century building similar to the pre-1843 Webb-Burlingham barn. The extant end walls and the rear slope of the extant roof have retained their rough-hewn timbers (the rafters and ridge pole being debarked tree trunks), and are joined using pegged mortise-and-tenon joints (fig. 74).

The extant framing of the front (south) slope of the woodshed roof is noticeably different from that in the rear (north) slope (see plan of roof framing - fig. 75). The rear roof has rafters and a ridge pole that are debarked tree-trunk, while the front roof has circular-sawn rafters and front plates. This at first suggests that the front section of the building is a later addition. However, the framing of the front and rear sections of the east end wall and the sole partition wall appears to be integral, indicating that both sections of the building were built at the same time (see

⁶²Interview C. Burlingham, Jr., 1989.

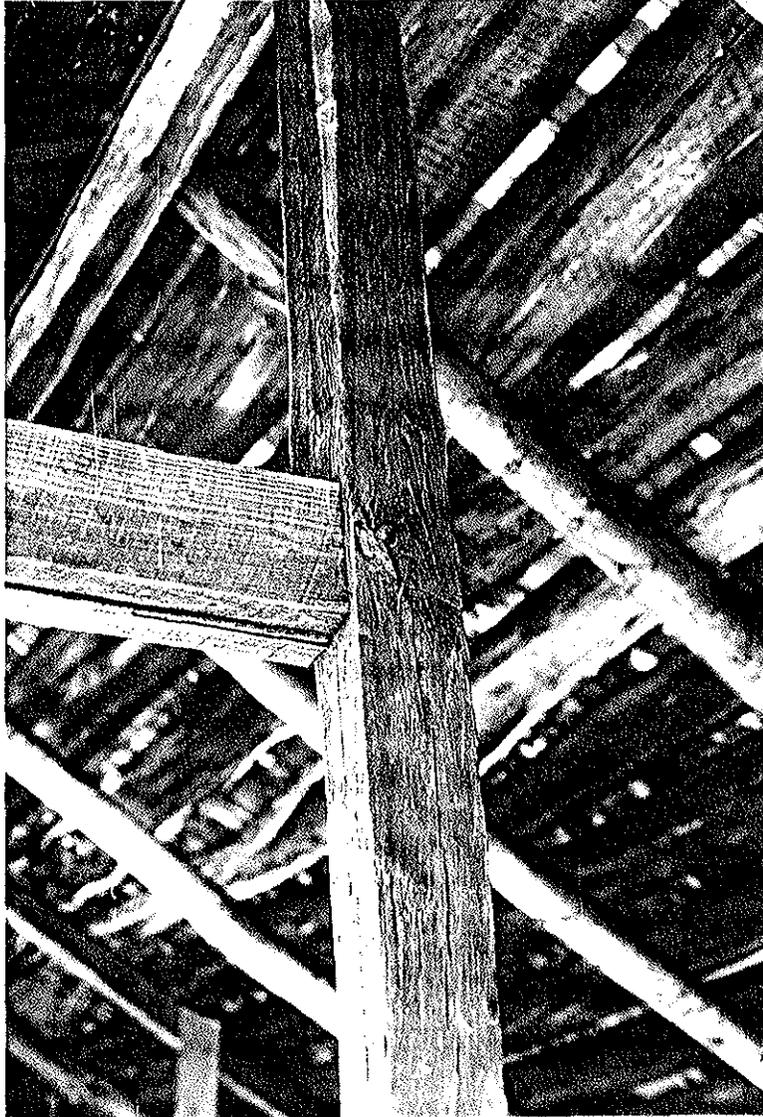


Figure 75. Webb-Burlingham Woodshed,
Interior Framing (1994).

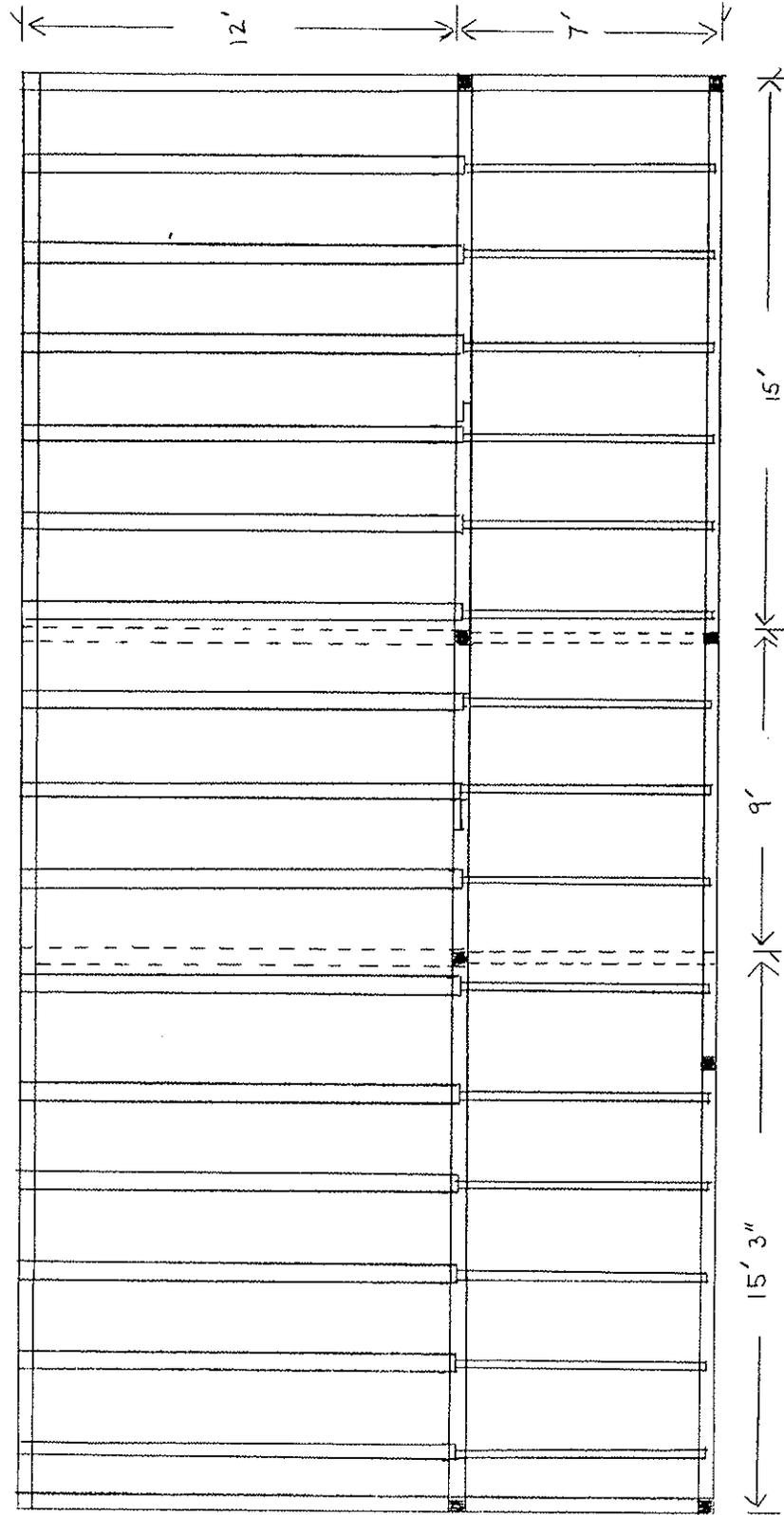


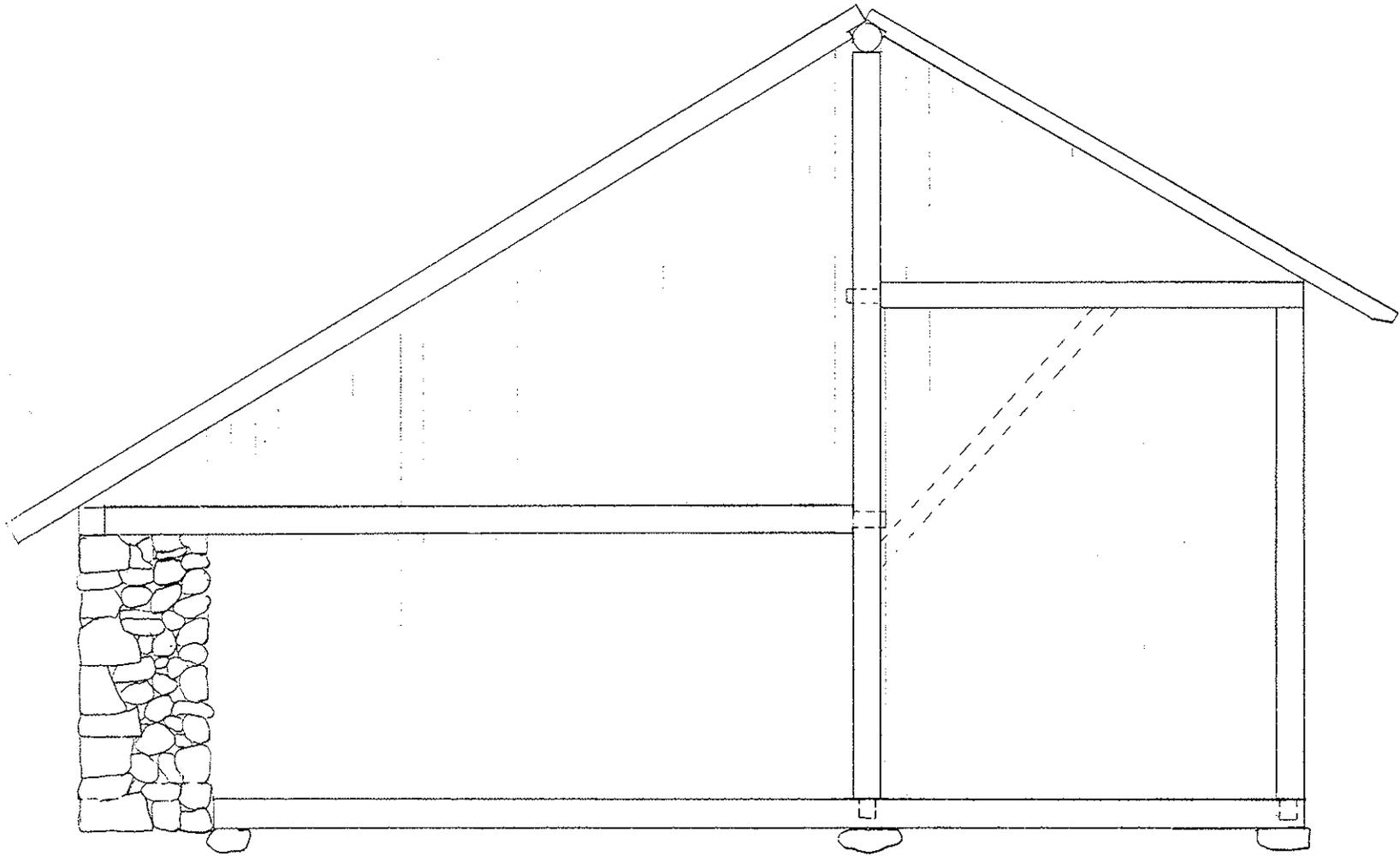
Figure 76. Webb-Burlingham Woodshed, Plan of Roof Framing (1994).

section of wall framing - fig. 76). Therefore, it is assumed that the woodshed was originally built in its current configuration, and that the front roof slope was subsequently rebuilt.

The original framing in the woodshed is similar to that in the pre-1843 Webb-Burlingham barn, although the timbers are not as massive as is appropriate for a smaller outbuilding. The fact that a portion of the original woodshed was rebuilt using circular-sawn lumber, which was commonly available after 1850, would mean that the original building was constructed prior to that period. Therefore, it is believed that the woodshed was built before 1850.

Assuming that the woodshed was originally built in its present configuration, it would have been a long rectangular building of pegged post-and-beam construction. The woodshed faced south and had a salt box roof with a long north slope that rested on a low fieldstone wall at the rear of the structure. The east wall was wood-frame with wood siding (probably vertical planks similar to the barn's siding), and the west wall was a combination of a low fieldstone wall topped with a wood-framed and -sided gable. There was one interior partition that stood parallel to and approximately 15 feet from the east end wall, separating the east section from the rest of the building. The east section of the woodshed probably had doors, as it does today, but it appears that the rest of the building was open to the south.

The interior of the woodshed has probably always been unfinished.



(not to scale)

Figure 77. Webb-Burlingham Woodshed, Section of Partion Wall and East, End Wall (1994).

Post-Construction Alterations

Circa 1850-1880s

As mentioned in the previous section, circular-sawn lumber was used to rebuild the front slope of the roof. The extant rafters, the front plate and girts, and the braces that angle down from the front girts to the original interior posts, are all circular-sawn boards. Apparently, the roofing for the entire structure was replaced at the same time, since the extant sheathing for both roof slopes also consists of circular-sawn boards (fig. 74). Since circular-sawn lumber was commonly available only after 1850, it is probable that these alterations were completed after that date.

Post-1935

Whatever its original appearance, the woodshed had attained its current size and roofline by the time Cora Burlingham took possession of the old Webb farm. Mahonri Young sketched the building in the mid-1930s showing its distinctive saltbox profile with the long rear roof slope (fig. 77). And Charlie Burlingham Jr. recalls that he and a friend using this slope as a slide in the early 1940s.⁶³

The north stone wall and the stone-wall portion of the west wall were rebuilt after 1933. A circa-1933 family photograph shows

⁶³Interview with C. Burlingham Jr., 1989.



Figure 78. Mahonri Young, Wilton Road Sign (1934), Showing Webb-Burlingham Woodshed.

Cora Burlingham's son Bill on a pony in a fenced paddock to the west of the barn, with the woodshed in the background (fig. 78). At first glance, the familiar profile of the west end of the building seems the same as it does today. However, comparison of the 1933 view with a photograph of the woodshed taken in 1994 (fig. 79) clearly shows that the stonework in the west wall is not the same. The wall seen in the 1933 view was constructed of rubblestone of smaller dimensions than the stone in the wall today, which appears more finished and the stones somewhat larger and smoother. The distinctive stonework of the west wall carries around to the extant north wall (fig. 80). This stonework is characteristic of the work done in the 1930s and 1940s by the Knoche family in constructing Cora Burlingham's "great stone walls," and the stone walls of the woodshed were probably re-built by the Knoches at the same time.

It is probable that the wood-frame portion of the woodshed walls were resided at the same time at the stone portion of the walls were rebuilt.

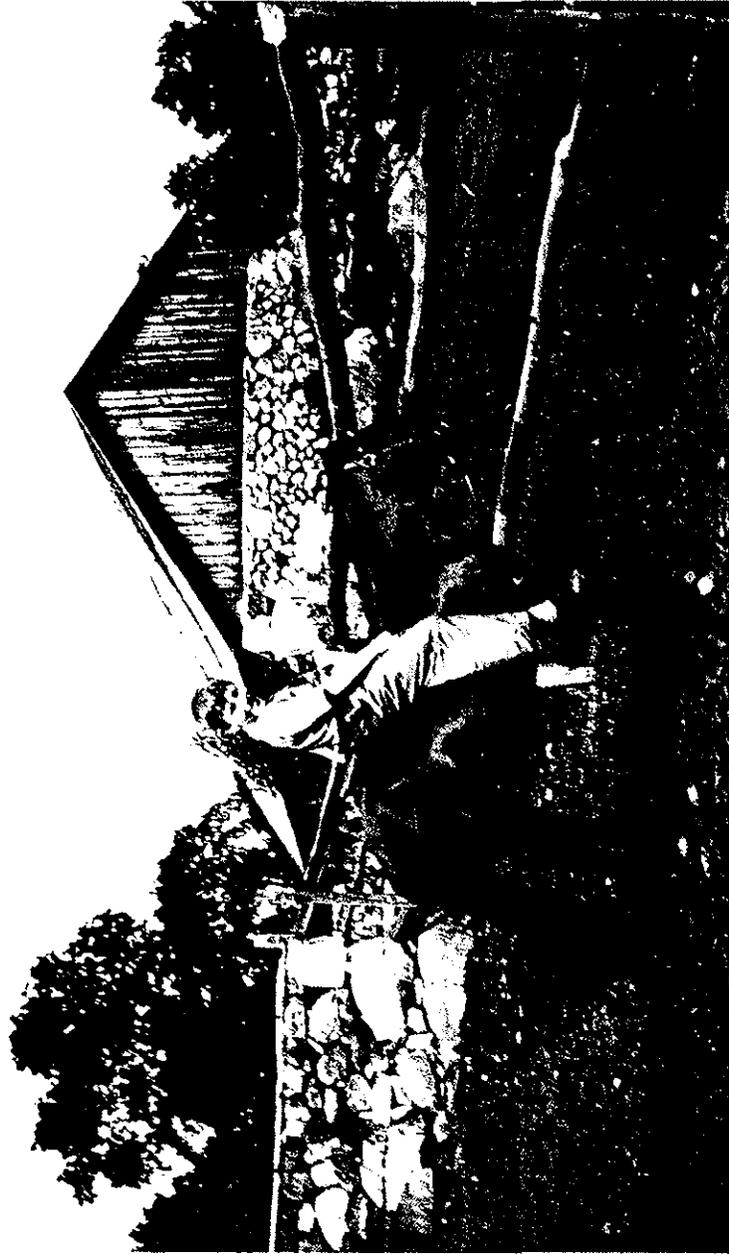


Figure 79. Webb-Burlingham Woodshed, West Wall from Paddock West of Barn (circa 1935).



Figure 80. Webb-Burlingham Woodshed, View from West (1994).



Figure 81. Webb-Burlingham Woodshed, North Wall (1994).

MECHANICAL SYSTEMS - EVOLUTION

There is no evidence that the Webb-Burlingham woodshed has ever had any mechanical systems.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

Foundation

There is no foundation to the woodshed. The 4 1/2-foot-high west stone wall acts as a foundation for the beam that supports wood-frame gable portion of the wall. The low north wall is completely stone.

Both the west and north stone walls are 2 feet thick. The sill for the wood-frame east wall is supported by large stones or boulders positioned under each of the wall posts. The posts along the south facade and in the interior are also supported by large stones.

Framing

A 5-inch-square beam acts as a sill that support the east wall of the woodshed. The beam that lies on the 4-foot-high stone wall is composed of three 5-inch-square sections. The rear (north) section of the beam runs from the rear wall to the ridge-pole post. This beam is at the same height as, and is the equivalent to, the rear end girt on the east wall. The front two sections of the west wall beam are connected using a half-lap joint. These two sections run from under the ridge-pole post to the bottom section of the south end post, on which it rests.

A 5-inch-square beam also lies on the stone north wall approximately 4 1/2 feet above ground level. Because of stored

equipment that blocked access to portions of the rear of the building, it was not ascertained if the beam is of one span or several sections. This beam acts as the wall plate that supports the roof rafters.

There is no sill on the south facade.

On the interior, rafters rest on the rear (north) wall plate. The rafters that are spaced approximately 30-36 inches on-center and slope up in a southerly direction from the rear wall plate to a ridge pole that is located approximately 12 feet from the rear wall. The rear-slope rafters and the ridge pole are debarked tree trunks that measure approximately 4-5 inches in diameter. The rafters that slope down from the ridge pole to the front plate are circular-sawn 2-by-4-inch boards. The front plate is composed of circular-sawn 2-by-6-inch boards that are sistered to create 4-by-eight-inch beams.

The roof ridge pole is supported by four posts, one post on each of the two end walls, and two posts on the interior. All the posts are measure approximately 4 inches square. The two interior posts and the east-wall post travel the full height of the building from ground level to the ridge pole. The west-wall ridge-pole post rests on the end girt that lies on the west stone wall. The front plate is also supported by four posts, all four of which measure approximately 4 inches square. The east-end post and the two center posts run from the ground level to the plate. The west end post sits in front of the south end of the west stone wall. This post is composed of two sections. The bottom section is

approximately 4 1/2 feet high and supports the end of the beam that lies on the west stone wall. The top section of the post sits on the south end of the end-girt and supports the upper girt, which runs from the end post to the west ridge-pole post, and the south wall plate.

A partition located 15 feet from the east end wall creates a room at the east end of the woodshed. Both the partition and the east end wall are framed in a similar manner (fig. 76). Rear girts run from the rear stone wall 4 feet above ground level to the ridge-pole post, and front girts run from the ridge-pole post to the south wall plate approximately 8 feet above ground level. The girts are connected to the post using pegged mortise and tenon joinery. On the partition wall, a circular-sawn 4-inch-square beam acts as a brace between the ridge pole post and the front transverse girt. Vertical boards are attached to the east side of the interior transverse girts and to the rafters to create the partition.

Approximately 9 feet to the west of the partition wall, another transverse girt runs from the rear stone wall to the second interior ridge pole post. The girt and post are connected using a pegged mortise-and-tenon joint (fig. 74). A second transverse girt runs from the post approximately 8 feet above ground level to the south wall plate, on which it sits. A circular-sawn 4-inch-square beam acts as a brace between the post and the front transverse girt.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - EXTERIOR ELEMENTS

Overview

The Webb-Burlingham woodshed is located approximately 100 yards west/southwest of the Webb-Burlingham house, directly south of (and across the driveway from) the Webb-Burlingham barn. The building is a rectangular wood-frame structure measuring 40 feet long by 15 feet deep and 1 story high, and has a flattened saltbox roof. The woodshed's roof is covered with wood shingles. Its long south facade and gable-end east wall has vertical-board siding, as does the top of its gable-end west wall. The bottom of the west wall, and the entire 4-foot-high north wall (which the barn faces) is composed of fieldstone. Three arched openings are located along the south wall of the building, with a pair of large vertical-plank doors that slide across the middle and east openings (**fig. 81**).

Walls

Sheathing

There is no wall sheathing on the woodshed.

Siding

The siding on the woodshed is a combination of fieldstone and vertical tongue-and-groove pine boards. The siding on the **south facade** is vertical tongue-and-groove boards that are 7 1/2 inches wide. The siding on the **east wall** is vertical tongue-and-groove



Figure 82. Webb-Burlingham Woodshed, South Facade (1994).



Figure 83. Webb-Burlingham Woodshed, East Wall (1994).

boards that are 5 1/2 inches wide (fig. 82). The 4 1/2-foot-high north wall is approximately 2 feet thick and composed entirely of fieldstone. The west wall is composed of fieldstone to the level of the north wall, and vertical tongue-and-groove boards on the gable that are 5 1/2 inches wide (fig. 79).

All wood siding has been attached to the woodshed frame using wire nails.

Trim

There is no trim on the woodshed walls.

Doorways

Three large flattened-arch openings are located on the south facade of the woodshed (fig. 81). Each opening measures approximately 6 feet 6 inches high by 7 feet wide, and are cut into the siding of the wall. Double doors cover the east opening (D103). These doors are constructed of tongue-and-groove vertical-boards, which are the same width (7 1/2 inches) as the siding used on the south facade, framed on three horizontal braces. The doors are mounted on a track that runs across the top of the center and east openings (D102 and D103) and allows the doors to slide clear of either opening.

Roof

The sheathing for the woodshed roof is composed of

irregularly-sized, circular-sawn planks spaced across the rafters.

The extant roofing on the woodshed is wood shingles. The edges of the eaves on all four sides of the roof are trimmed with a 4-inch-wide ogee molding.

Paint Finishes

The wood siding and the door on the woodshed are painted **barn red** (10R 3/6). The trim at the edge of the eaves is painted **white** (N9.5/). The edges of the corners and of the openings are painted **white** to mimic corner boards and trim.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - INTERIOR ELEMENTS

Overview

The interior of the woodshed consists of two unfinished spaces. The larger space (Room 101) occupies the center and west end of the building and measures approximately 20 feet long by 12 feet deep. The smaller space (Room 102) is at the east end of the building and measures approximately 10 feet wide by 12 feet deep. Both spaces are accessed by large openings on the south wall.

Flooring

Both rooms in the woodshed have dirt floors.

Walls and Ceiling

The interior of the woodshed is unfinished, and framing and exterior siding are exposed (fig. 74). The partition separating the east end from the rest of the building is composed of 7-inch-wide boards attached vertically to the interior transverse girt.

Doorways

Two arched double-doorways are located on the south wall of Room 101 (D101 & D102), and one on the south wall of Room 102 (D103). These doorways are described in the preceding section **PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - EXTERIOR ELEMENTS.**

Paint Finishes

None of the interior features in the woodshed are painted.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - MECHANICAL SYSTEMS

There are no heating, plumbing, or electrical systems in the woodshed.

V. PHYSICAL EVOLUTION AND DESCRIPTION
BURLINGHAM TOOL HOUSE

EVOLUTION

Construction - 1940

The Burlingham tool house (fig. 83) was constructed in 1940 and appeared in circa-1942 Mahonri Young sketches (fig. 8). Cora Burlingham commissioned F. Nelson Breed to design the structure after the sunken garden was built in the late 1930's.⁶⁴ The shed was a small rectangular structure of dressed ashlar granite construction with a wood-frame gable roof. The shed was comprised of one room at the level of the stone terrace that was used for potting plants and storing garden tools and supplies, and a root cellar at the basement level. The building did not have a heating system but was equipped with electricity and water. A passive ventilation system was installed in the root cellar.

Except for replacing the bulkhead doors in 1993, the tool house has not been altered since it was built in 1940. Its original mechanical systems and original structural, exterior, and interior features will all be described in detail in the **PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS**, **PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - EXTERIOR ELEMENTS**, and **PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - INTERIOR ELEMENTS** sections that follow.

⁶⁴Breed's measured drawings for the tool house (dated 4/20/40 and 8/8/40) have survived (F. Nelson Breed papers), but are too faint to reproduce for the report. The sunken garden is thought to have been constructed ca. 1938. Charlie Burlingham, Jr., remembers it as being constructed before the tool house, and the garden's arbor vitae hedge can be seen in a Mahonri Young sketch dated 1939 referred to as "The Plowed Garden".

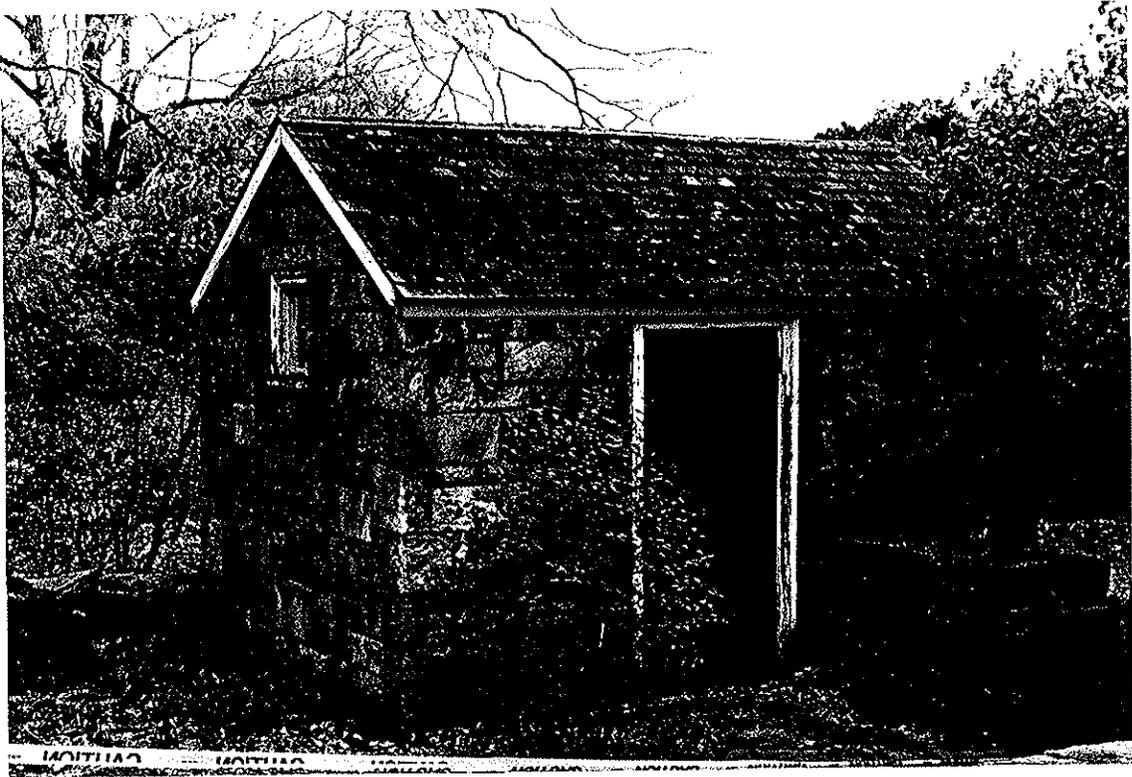


Figure 84. Burlingham Tool House, East Facade (1994).



Figure 85. Burlingham Tool House, View from Southwest (1994).

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

Foundation

The foundation for the Burlingham tool house is mortared granite block.

Framing

The walls of the Burlingham tool house are of built of dressed ashlar granite blocks. The roof framing consists of 6-inch-square oak rafters that rest on the east and west stone walls and are toenailed together at their peak with no ridge pole.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - EXTERIOR ELEMENTS⁶⁵

Overview

The tool house is located approximately 10 feet to the west/southwest of the west end of the kitchen ell at the northeast corner of the sunken garden (fig. 84). The building faces east toward the house and stone terrace. It is approached via a flagstone path that leads from the back porch of the house past the tool house to the driveway to the south.

The tool house consists of one room on the ground level over a root cellar at the basement level. The building is constructed of 1-foot-6-inch-thick, dressed, ashlar granite blocks, measures 14 feet 6 inches wide by 10 feet deep, and is one story high. It is set on a granite block foundation, and has a wood-shingle gable roof. An entrance doorway is located on the east facade, and a bulkhead doorway is located on the west wall. A small single-sash window is located at the peak of each of the shed's north and south gable ends, and a double-hung sash is centered on the west wall.

Walls

The walls of the tool house are composed of dressed ashlar granite blocks of various dimensions, as are the cheeks of the bulkhead. A plain 4-inch-wide fascia board trims the top of the east and west walls. The tops of the north and south gable walls

⁶⁵Refer to Appendix C for plan, configuration, and features of the building.

are trimmed with a 4-inch-wide raking frieze board.

Doorways

East Facade

The main entrance into the tool house (D101) is centered on the east facade (fig. 83). The doorway measures approximately 3 feet wide by 6 feet 3 inches high. It is fitted with a door constructed of three beaded tongue-and-groove boards that are 1 1/2 inches thick, mounted vertically on a Z-brace that faces the shed interior. The door is hung using reproduction black wrought-iron strap hinges, and is opened using a reproduction black wrought-iron thumb/bar latch. The doorway is trimmed with a plain 4-inch-wide surround.

West Wall

A bulkhead doorway (D001) is centered at the basement level of the west wall of the building (fig. 85). The doorway measures approximately 4 feet 6 inches wide by 4 feet high, and is fitted with double doors. Each door measures 2 feet 3 inches wide and is constructed of 3 1/4-inch-wide tongue-and-groove boards mounted vertically on a Z-brace that faces the interior. The doors are hung using reproduction wrought-iron strap hinges. A chrome handle is located on the right-hand door.

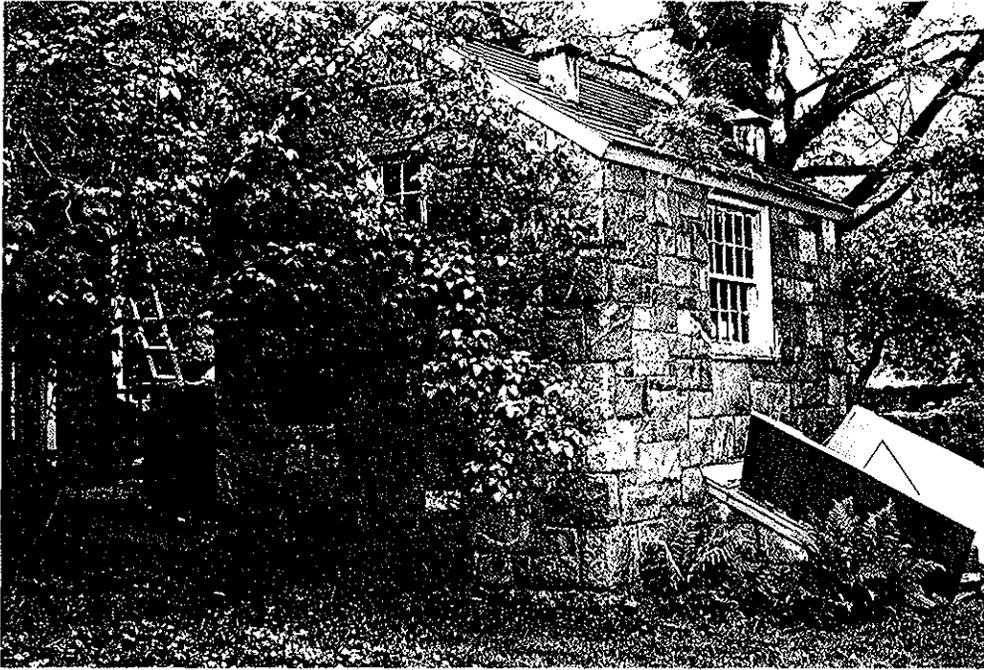


Figure 86. Burlingham Tool House, West and North Walls (1994).

Windows

There are two single-sash hopper windows in the tool house, one on the south gable end (W101 - fig. 84) and one on the north gable end (W103 - fig. 85). Each window measures approximately 1 foot 9 inches wide by 2 feet high, with two-over-two lights. Each opening is trimmed with a plain, 4-inch-wide surround.

A double-hung sash is centered on the east wall (W102). This window measures 3 feet 3 inches square, with five-over-four lights, and is trimmed with a plain, 4-inch-wide surround.

Roof

The sheathing for the tool house roof is composed of pine boards (referred to as "weathered boards" in Breed's drawing) in widths ranging from 1 foot to 1 foot 6 inches.

The extant roofing material on the tool house is wood shingles. Square wood ventilation shafts, which lead up from the root cellar, pierce the south and north ends of the west slope of the roof.

Paint Finishes

The window sash, the doorway and window surrounds, and the frieze board trim are painted **white** (N9.5/). The bulkhead door (D001) is painted **gray** (N5.5/). The entrance doorway (D101) is painted **dark green** (10G 2/4). The stone walls are not painted.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - INTERIOR ELEMENTS⁶⁶

Room 001 - Root Cellar

Overview

The cellar level of the tool house is a root cellar. The interior is one room measuring approximately 11 feet 6 inches wide by 7 feet deep. It is entered from an entrance on the west wall that opens from the bulkhead doorway to the west.

Flooring and Walls

The root cellar has a dirt floor. The walls of the room are composed of the structural granite block and are unfinished.

Doorways

The bulkhead doorway on the west exterior wall opens to six poured concrete steps that lead down to a doorway (D001) that accesses the root cellar (D002). This opening measures 3 feet wide by 6 feet 1 1/2 inches high. It is fitted with a door constructed of four, 9-inch-wide, tongue-and-groove boards mounted vertically on a Z-brace that faces the cellar interior. The door is hung using butt hinges, and is opened using a reproduction black wrought-iron thumb/bar latch.

⁶⁶Details on the size and configuration of doorways and windows can be found in PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - EXTERIOR ELEMENTS, "Doorways" and "Windows".

Ceiling

The ceiling of the root cellar is reinforced poured concrete.

Miscellaneous

Open wood shelving 1 foot 8 inches deep lines the north, south, and east walls of the root cellar.

Wood-boxed ventilation shafts are located in the southwest and northwest corners of the room. The shafts lead up through the first floor and through the west slope of the roof (figs. 84 & 85).

Paint Finishes

The stone walls of the root cellar have been parged and whitewashed. Doorway D002 is painted gray. The shelves are not painted.

Room 101 - Potting Room

Overview

The first floor of the tool house is one room (the "potting room") that was used for potting plants and storing garden supplies and tools (figs. 86 & 87). The room measures approximately 11 feet 6 inches wide by 7 feet deep, and is accessed via an entrance on the east wall. Windows pierce the north and south gable end walls, and another window is centered on the west wall that looks toward the barn and fields to the west. Cupboards, work counters, storage spaces, and a sink line the interior walls.

Figure 87. Burlingham Tool House,
Potting Room South Wall (1994).

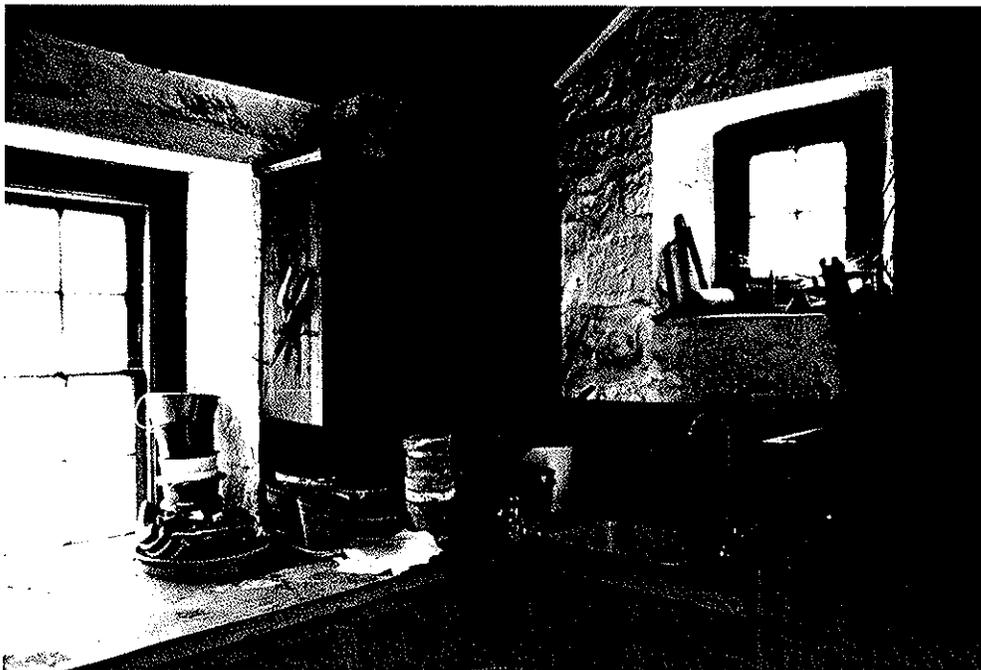
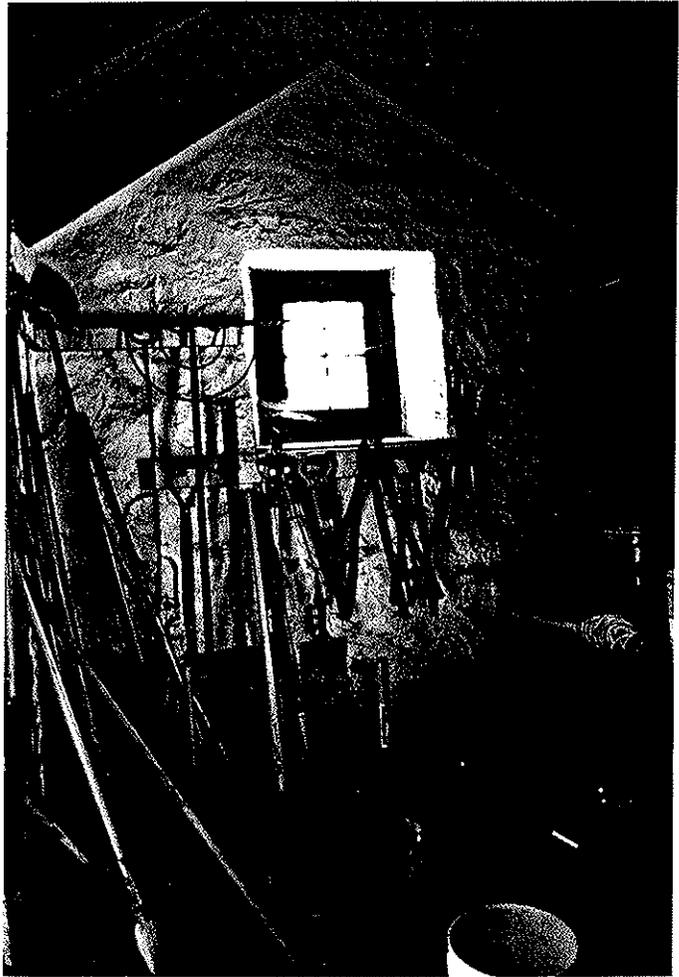


Figure 88. Burlingham Tool House, Potting Room Northwest Corner (1994).

Flooring

The flooring in the potting room is composed of 7 1/4-inch-square, unglazed clay tiles. The tiles are 2 inches thick, and are laid on a poured reinforced-concrete subfloor.

Walls and Ceiling

The interior of the potting room has no finished walls over the parged structural stone walls. The interior framing of gabled roof is exposed.

Doorways

The entrance into the tool house (D101) is centered on the east wall of the potting room. The doorway is trimmed with a plain 4-inch-wide surround.

Windows

A single-sash hopper window is located at each of the north and south gable ends of the potting room (W101 - fig. 86 & W103 - fig. 87). A double-hung sash window (W102) is centered on the west wall between wall cupboards and over a work counter. All three windows are recessed from the interior face of the stone wall.

The two hopper windows have plain 2 3/4-inch-wide surrounds. The double-hung sash window on the west wall has a plain 4-inch-wide surround, which is trimmed with an ogee molding where it meets the walls in the recess.

Cupboards and Storage

Pine wall cupboards are hung on the **west** wall on either side of window W102 (fig. 87). Pine storage areas and drawers topped by a counter are located along the wall under the cupboards and window. The storage areas are now open, but were originally outfitted with tilting storage bins. The counter is 2 feet deep along most of the wall, and deepens further into the window recess. It is composed of 1 3/4-inch-thick wood which is covered by faux-wood formica. A pine backsplash covers the wall between the counter and the wall cupboards.

A small pine floor cabinet is located under window W102 at the west end of the **north** wall next to the west wall cabinets. The cabinet is fitted with a small sink that has a goose-neck faucet. There is a pine backsplash over the sink that continues from the west wall. To the right (east) of the sink is a wood-lined storage area for tall tools.

Peg boards are mounted approximately 6 feet high on the **east** wall on either side of doorway D101 and at the east end of the **south** wall. Another length of pegboard is mounted under window W101 on the south wall (fig. 86). A stake rack, which measures 3 feet high and 1 foot 3 inches square, is located in the southeast corner of the room.

Paint Finishes

The parged stone walls of the potting room and the peg boards

mounted on the east and south walls are whitewashed. The shapes of various garden tools have been painted in gray on the south and east walls under the peg boards. This decorative technique was also useful so as to insure that the tools be hung in designated locations.

The window sashes and surrounds have been painted to resemble unfinished wood. It is a similar paint treatment to that used in the living room and study of the main house.

The door in D101 is painted white. The cupboards and storage areas and racks are unpainted.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - MECHANICAL SYSTEMS

Heating System

There is no heating system in the Burlingham tool house.

Plumbing System

Plumbing in the tool house is piped in from the Webb-Burlingham house to the west. A water pipe runs underground from the crawl space under the house's kitchen ell to the tool house, through its north wall into the root cellar, and then straight up to the potting room. The pipe is connected to a gooseneck faucet that empties into a small porcelain sink built into the sink and counter on the north wall of the room (fig. 87).

Electrical System

The electrical service in the tool house is also delivered underground via the kitchen ell crawl space under the house. A circa-1940 flexible metal conduit leads into the root cellar to a fuse box on the north wall. From the fuse box a conduit leads along the north wall to an outlet and light switch by the doorway on the west wall (D002), and thence through the west wall underground to the barn. A second conduit travels from the fuse box along the east wall and up through the poured concrete ceiling to the potting room above, where it connects with a light switch near the doorway (D101). The light switch in the root cellar

operates a porcelain pendant ceiling fixture with a bare bulb. The light switch in the potting room operates a colonial revival-style wall fixture mounted on side of the cabinet on the west wall to the left (south) of the window (W102).

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

The character-defining features (CDFs) of the structures in the Burlingham complex are those "distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property".⁶⁷ Of particular importance is the view or siting of the four structures together as a small rural New England farm. The farm that exists today is the landscape that Cora Weir Burlingham created in the 1930s and 1940s, and which was photographed for national magazines. Garden structures (greenhouse and tool house), sunken and terraced gardens, the flagstone entrance, porches, and stone walls were all installed by Cora Burlingham and all contribute, along with the other major structures, to the character of the property.

Webb-Burlingham House

The CDFs of the **exterior** of the Webb-Burlingham house are:

- the siting of the house near Nod Hill Road;
- the elegant Colonial Revival-style entrance on the east facade (Nod Hill Road side) of the house;
- the greenhouse and porch on the south walls of the kitchen and dining room ells;
- the flag stone terrace on the south side of the house;
- the bay window on the north wall of the dining room ell;
- the large fieldstone chimneys on the main house and on the dining room ell.

⁶⁷From Standard No. 5, "Standards for Rehabilitation," *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties* (1992).

The CDFs of the **interior** of the Webb-Burlingham house are:

- the original fireplaces: the large cooking fireplace in the living room and a smaller fireplace in the study;
- the original circa-1775 window sashes in the living room and in the study;
- the Colonial Revival-style alterations in the house that have survived unchanged since the 1932 alterations;
- the F. Nelson Breed-designed 1948 kitchen interior with the Monel cabinets;
- the interior of the attached greenhouse.

Webb-Burlingham Barn and Woodshed

The primary CDF of the **exterior** of the Webb-Burlingham barn and woodshed is their appearance as early-19th century vernacular farm buildings. The **interiors** of both buildings are characterized by the hand-hewn, mortise and tenon framing.

The woodshed is also characterized by its distinctive salt-box profile and fieldstone walls.

Burlingham Tool House

A CDF of the **exterior** of the Burlingham tool house is its dressed ashlar granite-wall construction. The **interior** is characterized by its whitewashed granite walls, open rustic ceiling, and Colonial Revival-style cabinets installed on the west wall.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

Period of Significance

The preferred alternative of the draft GMP calls for **rehabilitation** of the structures in the Burlingham complex. The exteriors of all the buildings are to be repaired and stabilized to preserve their present appearance. "Rehabilitation" is defined by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (1992) as:

the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

Although not designated in the GMP, it is recommended that a period of significance be designated for the structures in the Burlingham complex that is the same as for the buildings on the Weir farm complex. This period encompasses the years from 1882 through the 1940s, reflecting the influences of J. Alden Weir, his daughters Cora Weir Burlingham and Dorothy Weir Young, and his son-in-law Mahonri Young.

Establishing the period 1882 to the early 1940s as the period of significance for the Burlingham complex would mean that the buildings would be rehabilitated to their appearance in the early 1940s, rather than their present appearance. However, with minor exceptions, the exterior appearance of the structures in the Burlingham complex has not changed since the construction of the

tool house in 1940, and establishing this historic period would not appreciably change the guidelines outlined in the draft GMP.

Exteriors

Any alterations made to adapt the Burlingham complex structures to their new uses should be designed so that they have no impact to the exterior portions of the structures that were depicted in the Mahonri Young drawings from the 1930s and 1940s, and minimal impact on the remaining exterior aspects of the structure. The current exterior color schemes on all four structures appear to have been used since the 1940's and should be maintained.

In order to return the Webb-Burlingham house to its appearance in circa-1940, the pergola that use to shade the attached greenhouse on the south side of the house should be rebuilt. Sufficient photo and physical documentation exists to accurately reconstruct the pergola with minimal conjecture.

It is also recommended that the south facade of the Webb-Burlingham barn should be restored to its appearance in the early 1940s by installing a double-door in the center opening and fixed or moveable double-doors in the former east and west openings. The doors in these openings should be composed of a material and of a color that match the vertical-board siding of the wall.

Interior

On the interior of the Webb-Burlingham house, the surviving

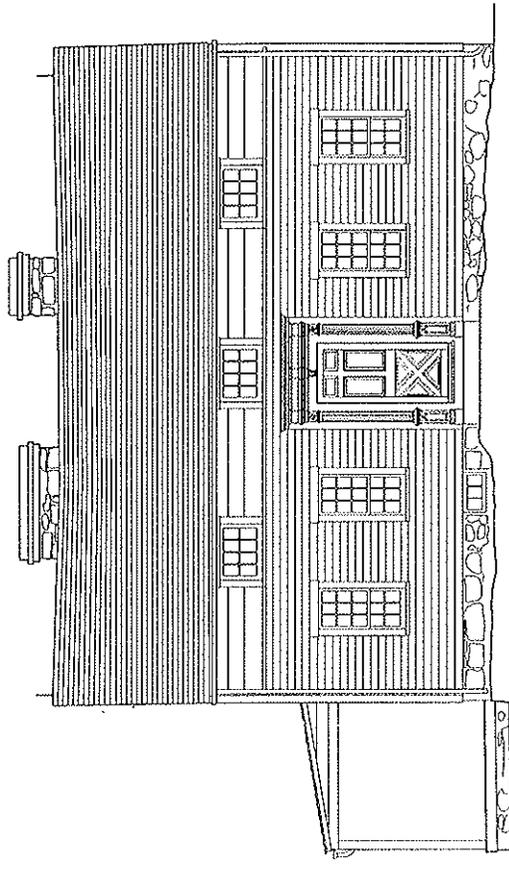
original 18th-century window sashes and fireplace openings should be preserved, as well as what appear to be surviving 18th-century doors in the living room and study and the mantel in the living room.

It is recommended that the **Burlingham tool house** continue to be used for the purpose for which it was designed and built. In the potting room, the cupboards, counters, sink, and storage bins should be preserved. Consideration should be given to replacing the tilt-out bins under the west-wall counter that have been removed.

VII. APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

**1995 MEASURED DRAWINGS
WEBB-BURLINGHAM HOUSE**



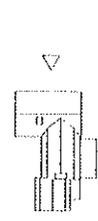
7'3"

32'8.75"

East Elevation

1/4" = 1'0"

0 5 10 20



1/4" PLAN 1" = 40'0"

DRAWN BY: MAGNARINE ARCHITECTURAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
SUPERVISED BY: CULTURAL RESOURCES CENTER, NAE/USPS

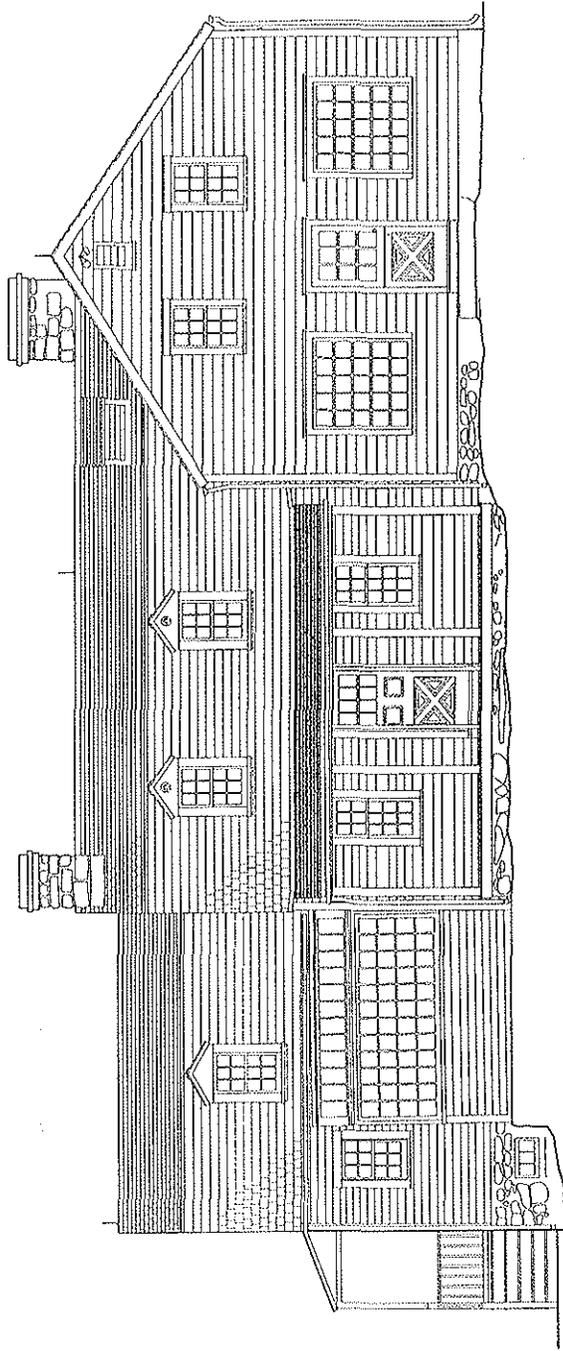
OFFICE OF ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
THE BURLINGHAM HOUSE
NEAR FARM NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE - RIDGEFIELD / WILTON, CONNECTICUT

SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDING SURVEY
SHEET OF SHEETS

DATE OF DRAWING



South Elevation

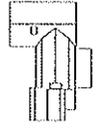
1/4" = 1'0"



3'10"

15'10.5"

31'6.75"



KEY PLAN 1" = 40'0"



DRAWN BY: NICHOLAS J. PETERSON, TECHNICAL DRAFTER, AIA
 SUPERVISED BY: CULTURAL RESOURCES CENTER, NHRD/USPS

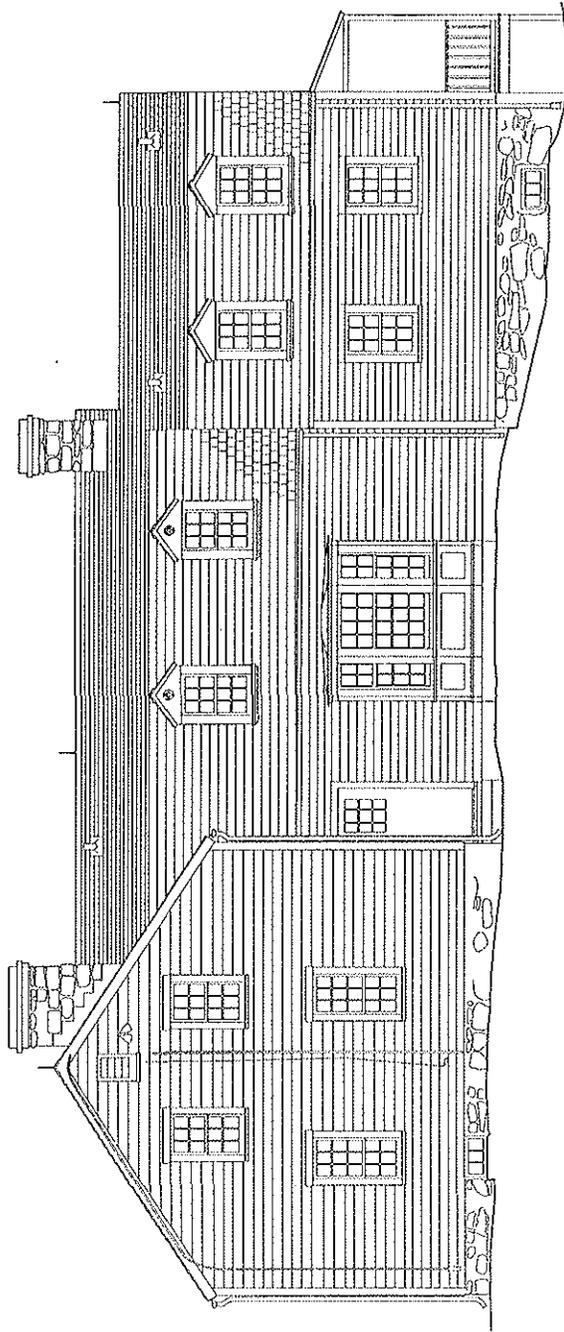
OFFICE OF ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
THE BURLINGHAM HOUSE
 WEIR FARM NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE - RIDGEFIELD / WILTON, CONNECTICUT

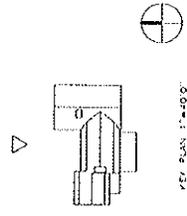
SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN
 BUILDING SURVEY
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 OF

DATE



22'4.5" 20'4.5" 16'7.75" 3'10"



North Elevation

1/4" = 1'0"
 0 5 10 20

NET PLAN 1" = 40'

DRAWN BY: RESTITUTIVE ARCHITECTURAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
 SUPERVISED BY: CULTURAL RESOURCES CENTER (ARCADIA)

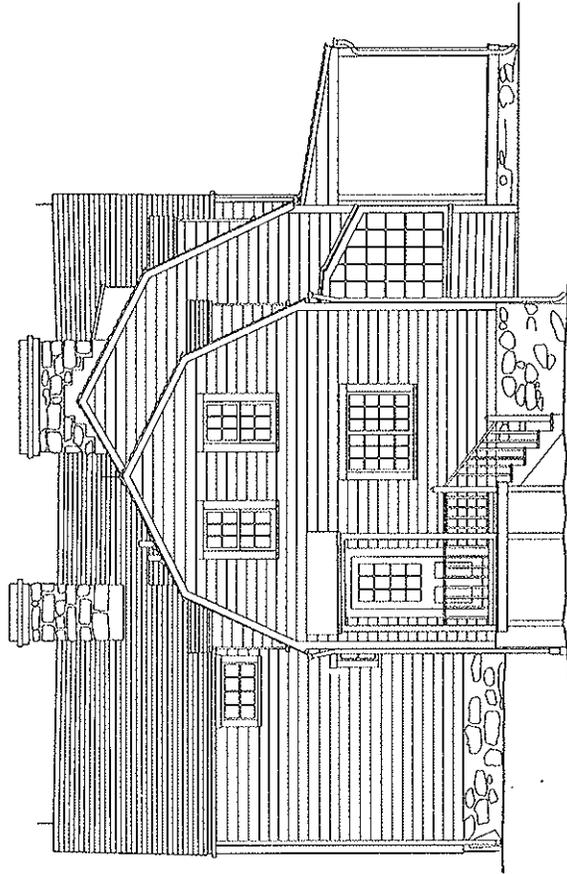
OFFICE OF ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
THE BURLINGHAM HOUSE
 WEBER FARM NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE - RIDGEFIELD / WILSON, CONNECTICUT

SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN
 BUILDING SURVEY
 SHEET OF SHEETS

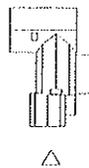
DATE



100.75' 171' 49.5' 79.5'

West Elevation

1/4" = 1'-0"



1/4" PLAN 1'-0" = 0-0

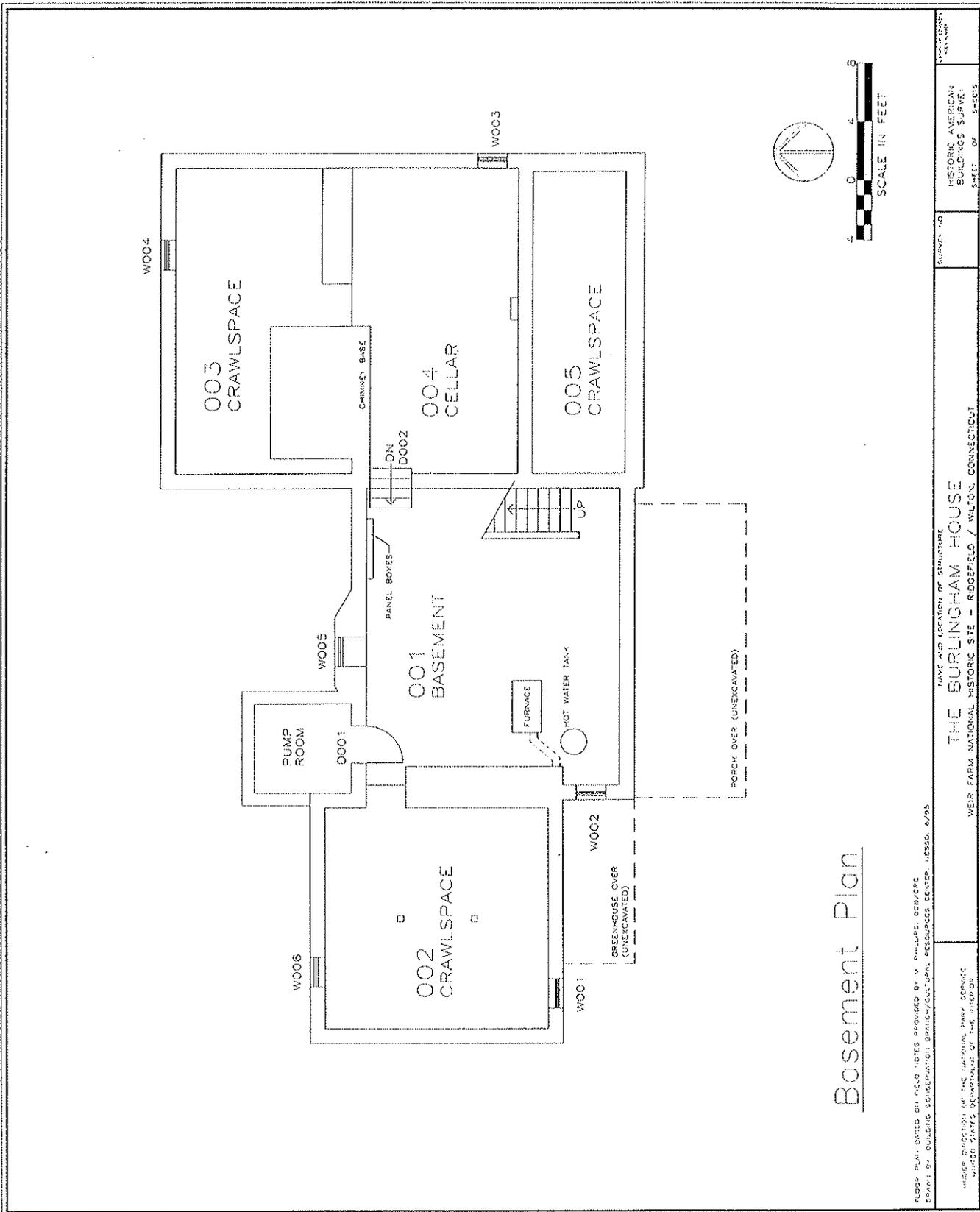
DRAWN BY: MARYBETH ABBOTT, ARCHITECTURAL TECHNOLOGIST, AIA
 SUPERVISED BY: CULTURAL RESOURCES CENTER GUARD/ARS

OFFICE OF ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
THE BURLINGHAM HOUSE
 WEIR FARM NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE - RIDGEFIELD / WILTON, CONNECTICUT

SURVEY NO.
 HISTORIC AMERICAN
 BUILDING SURVEY
 SHEET OF SHEETS

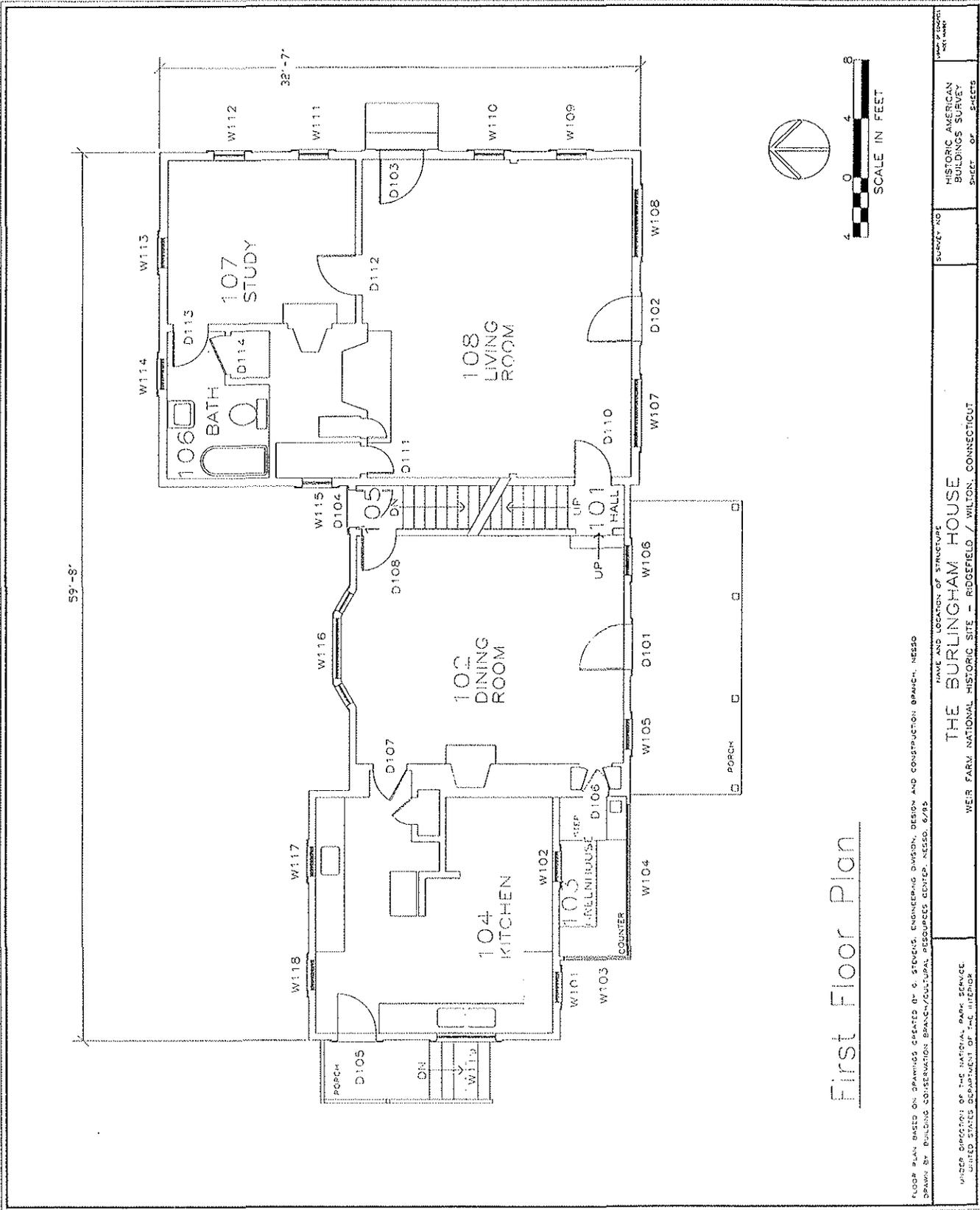
DATE



Basement Plan

FLOOR PLAN, BASED ON FIELD NOTES PROVIDED BY W. PHILLIPS, ARCHITECT
 DRAWN BY: BUREAU OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE, NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS CENTER, WASHINGTON, D.C.

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE		SURVEY NO.		UNIVERSITY	
THE BURLINGTON HOUSE				HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY	
WEIR FARM NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE - RIDGFIELD / WILTON, CONNECTICUT				SHEET OF SHEETS	



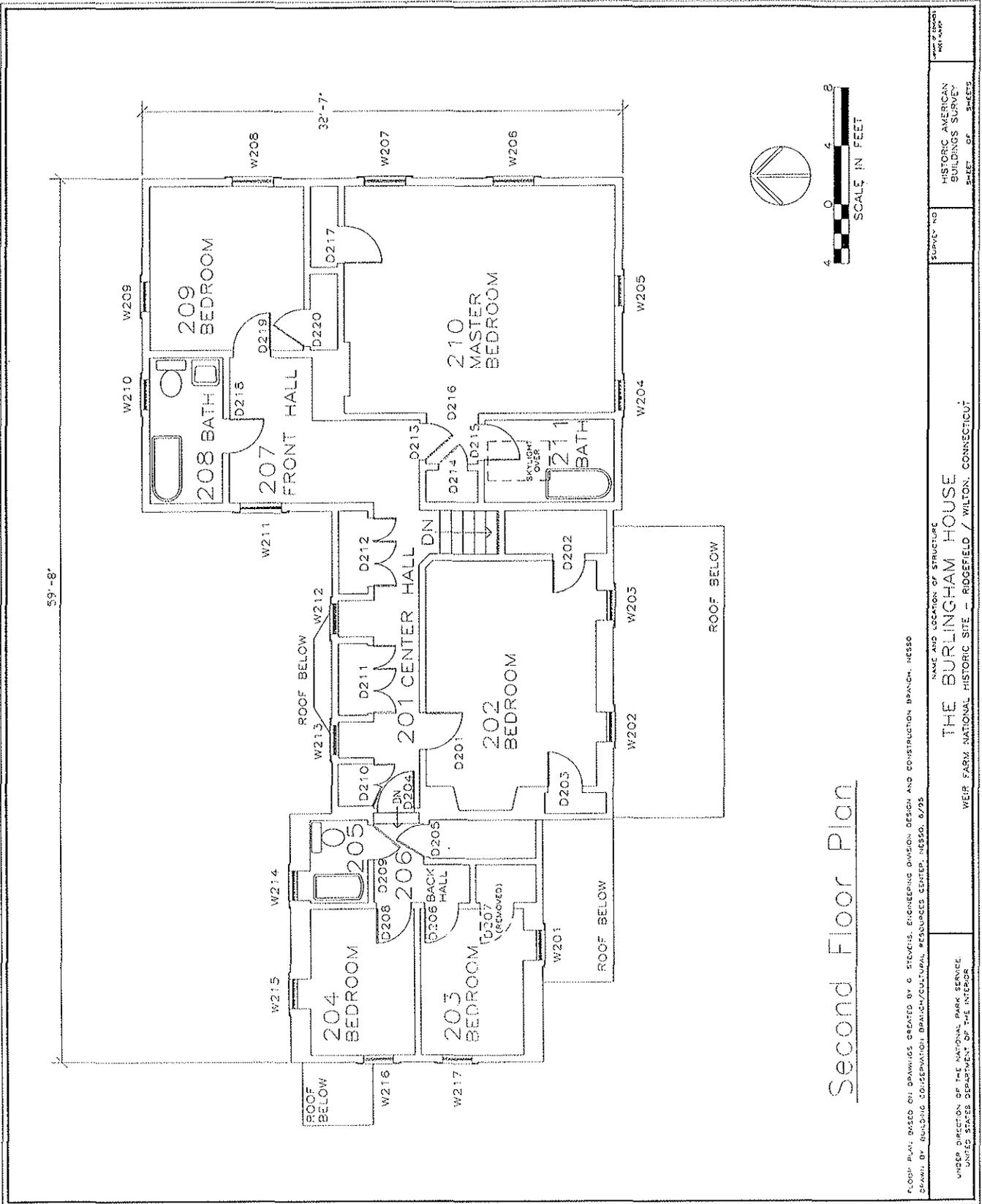
First Floor Plan

FLOOR PLAN BASED ON DRAWINGS CREATED BY G. STEVENS, ENGINEERING DIVISION, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION BRANCH, NESCO
 DRAWN BY BUILDING CONSERVATION BRANCH/CULTURAL RESOURCES CENTER, NESCO, 6/89

UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
THE BURLINGHAM HOUSE
 WEIR FARM NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE - RIDGEFIELD / WILTON, CONNECTICUT

SURVEY AND
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 BUILDINGS SURVEY
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Second Floor Plan

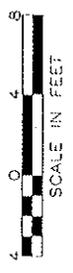
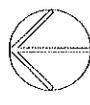
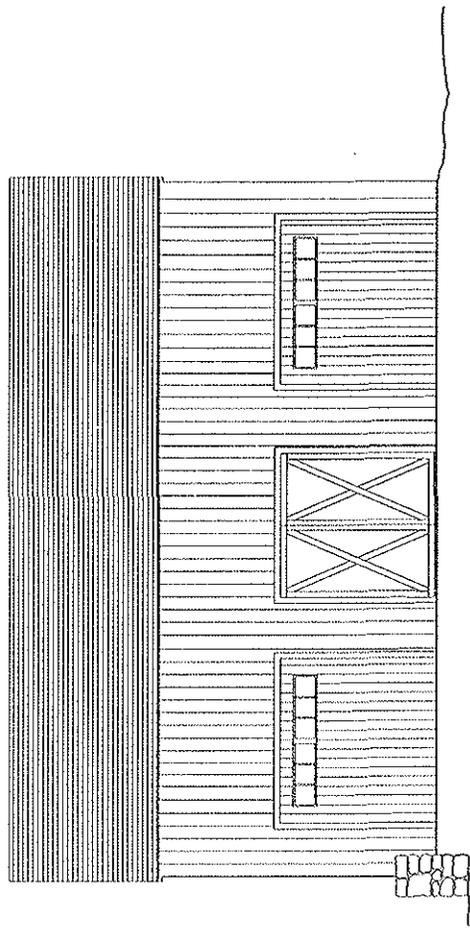
FLOOR PLAN BASED ON DRAWINGS CREATED BY G. STEVENS, ENGINEERING DIVISION, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION BRANCH, NCSBO
 DRAWN BY: BUILDING CONSERVATION BRANCH/CULTURAL RESOURCES CENTER, NCSBO, 6/75

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
THE BURLINGHAM HOUSE
 WEIR FARM, NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE - RIDGEFIELD / WILTON, CONNECTICUT

SUPV. NO. _____
 SHEET NO. _____
 HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
 SHEET OF SHEETS

APPENDIX B

**1995 MEASURED DRAWINGS
WEBB-BURLINGHAM BARN**



South Elevation

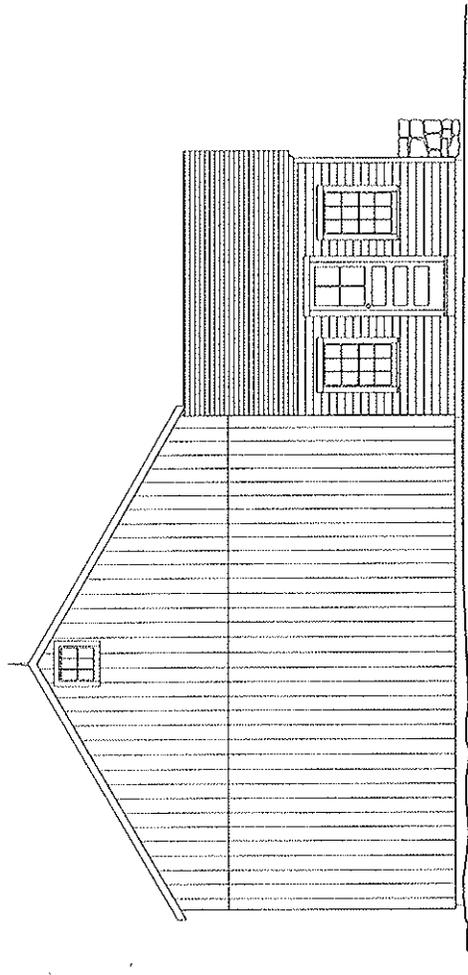
DRAWN BY: BUILDING CONSERVATION BRANCH/CULTURAL RESOURCES CENTER, NESCO, 6/95

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
BURLINGHAM BARN
 WEB FARM NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE - RIDGEFIELD, WILTON, CONNECTICUT

UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN
 BUILDINGS SURVEY
 SHEET OF SHEETS



East Elevation



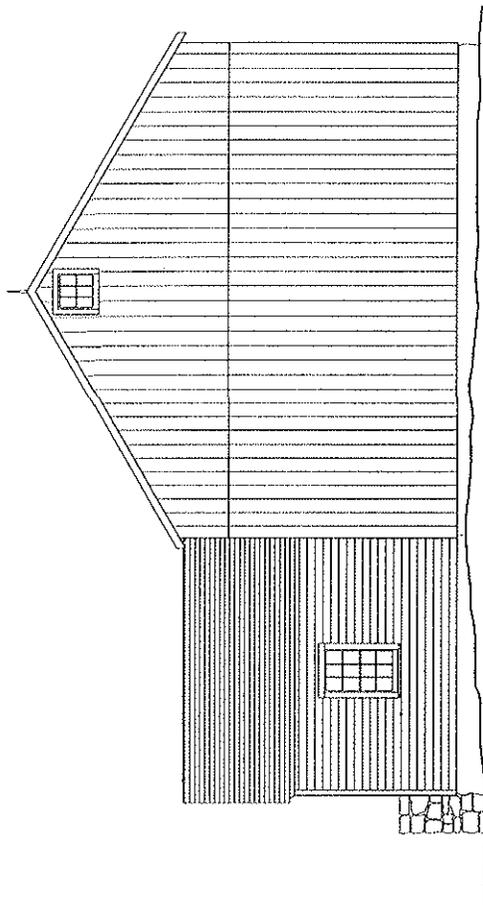
DRAWN BY BUILDING CONSERVATION BRANCH/CULTURAL RESOURCES CENTER, NEESD, 6/75

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
BURLINGHAM BARN
 WEIR FARM NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE - RIDGEFIELD / WILTON, CONNECTICUT

UNDER DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

IMAGE NO. 2000

HISTORIC AMERICAN
 BUILDINGS SURVEY
 SHEET OF SHEETS



West Elevation



DRAWN BY BUILDING CONSERVATION BRANCH/CULTURAL RESOURCES CENTER, NESCO, 6/95

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

BURLINGHAM BARN

WER FARM, NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE - RIDGEFIELD / WILTON, CONNECTICUT

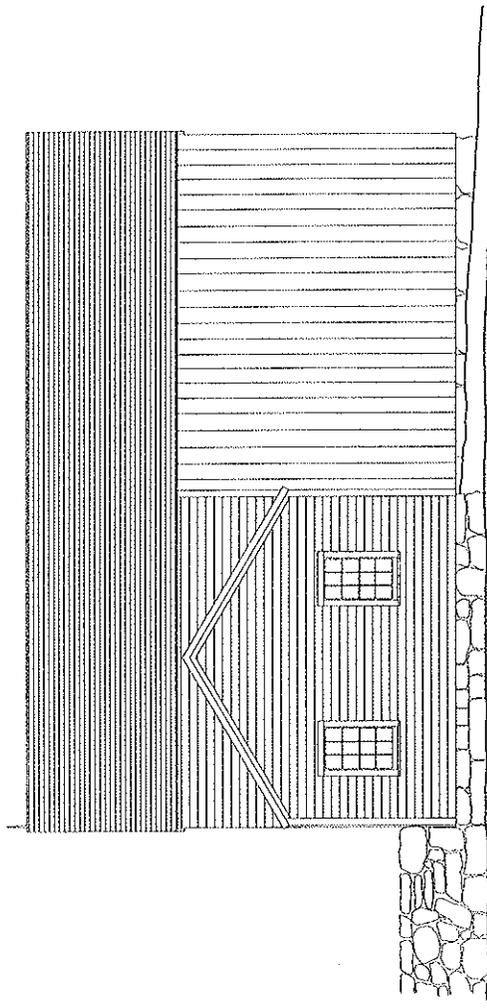
UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET OF SHEETS

DATE OF DRAWING

1981



North Elevation

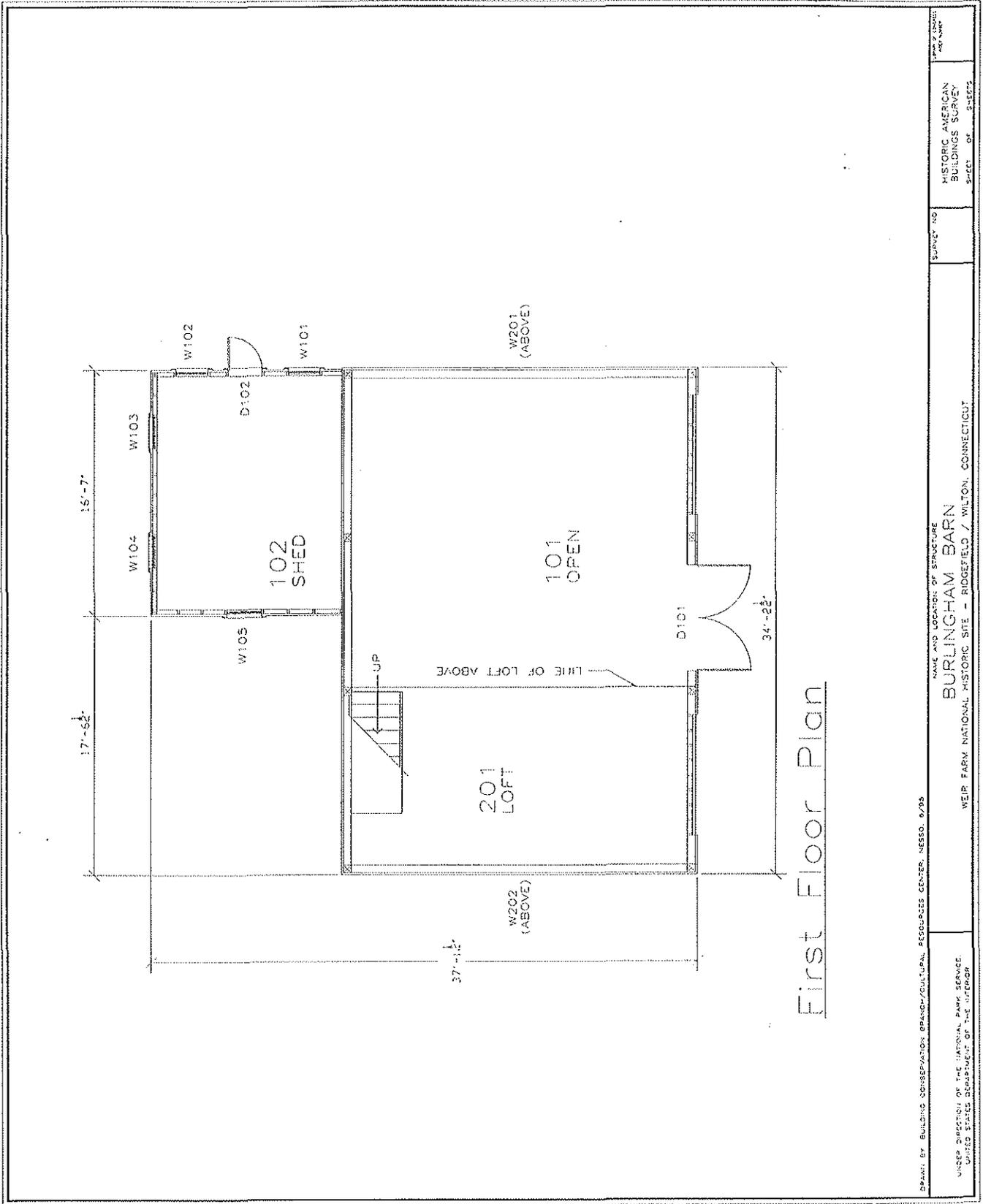


DRAWN BY: BUILDING CONSERVATION BRANCH/CULTURAL RESOURCES CENTER, NESCO, B/MS

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
BURLINGHAM BARN
 WEP. FARM NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE - RIDGEFIELD / WILTON, CONNECTICUT

UNDER DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DATE: 10/11/81
 HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL
 BUILDINGS SURVEY
 SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS



First Floor Plan

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UNSP	10/20/72	100-1000	UNSP
BUREAU	PROJECT	SHEET	SHEET
OF	OF	OF	OF
DRAWN BY BUILDING CONSERVATION BRANCH/CULTURAL RESOURCES CENTER, NESCO, 8/78			
NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE			
BURLINGHAM BARN			
WEIR FARM NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE - RIDGEFIELD / WILTON, CONNECTICUT			
UNSP, DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY			
SHEET 01 OF 02			

APPENDIX C

**1995 MEASURED DRAWINGS
WEBB-BURLINGHAM WOODSHED**

Drawing will be in final draft

Drawing will be in final draft

APPENDIX D

1995 MEASURED DRAWINGS: BURLINGHAM TOOL HOUSE

Drawing will be in final draft

APPENDIX E

**1907 DEED FROM ESTATE OF WILLIAM WEBB
TO J. ALDEN WEIR**

~~Barrie L. Gordon~~

~~value and that she has resided in said Norwalk less than one year.~~

~~This court did not see and examine said alleged insane person, because from the evidence it was manifestly unnecessary and inadvisable to do so. And this court finds that the said Barrie L. Gordon is insane, and a fit subject for treatment in an asylum, and that she ought to be confined, and that she is indigent, and that the allegations of said complaint as hereinbefore set forth are true, and that said applicant has requested that said Barrie L. Gordon be committed to the Norwich Hospital for the Insane, it is therefore~~

~~Ordered, that said Barrie L. Gordon be forthwith committed to the Norwich Hospital for the Insane at Norwich Connecticut there to be confined while said insanity continues, or until she shall be discharged in due course of law. And the said Alexander Gordon, husband of the said Barrie L. Gordon is hereby authorized and commanded to convey the said Barrie L. Gordon to said Norwich Hospital and deliver her with a copy of this order and of said certificates and of the proceedings had in the keeping thereof.~~

~~Barrie L. Gordon~~
Judge

William Webb

To the Court of Probate for the District of Norwalk:
Estate of William Webb late of Pitton in said District, deceased

The subscriber, administrator of said estate hereby makes return that under and pursuant to that certain order of said Court, made the 17th day of November, 1906, authorizing and empowering him to sell all such right, title

William Webb

and interest as said deceased had at the time of his death in and to certain real estate parts wholy described in said order, he first gave public notice that said real estate was for sale by advertising the same in the Norwalk Hour a newspaper having a circulation in said District, as deeming a disposition of said real estate at private sale to be to the best advantage, he accordingly sold at private sale and legally conveyed all such right, title and interest as said deceased had at the time of his death subject to the power of the widow therein in and to all the real estate described in said order to J. All heir of Ridgefield, Connecticut for the sum of \$2800⁰⁰ which was the most he could get there for after the most diligent efforts, the widow said deceased receiving for her dower right the sum of \$150⁰⁰.

Return of sale of real estate

Wm. D. Webb

Administrator

Subscribed and sworn to in open court this day of May 1907, before me.

Henry W. Gregory
Judge

At a court of Probate holden at Norwalk, with and for the District of Norwalk on the 2nd day of May A. D. 1907.

Estate of William Webb late of Milton in said District, deceased.

The above and foregoing return by the administrator of said estate of his doings under that certain order of this said court, made the 19th day of November 1906, authorizing and empowering him to sell certain real estate of said estate, on this day made to this court under oath, this court, having made due inquiry, finds said return to be true, and approves and accepts the same and orders that it be recorded and lodged on file.

Henry W. Gregory
Judge

William Webb

To the Court of Probate for the District of Norwalk
Estate of William Webb late of Milton in
said District, deceased.

The subscriber, administrator of said estate
pursuant to the order of said Court made on
the 26th day of April 1907, herewith exhibits
to said Court his administration account
with said estate for adjustment and prays,
said Court to allow the same, as follows, to wit:

Said Administrator is	b.p.
To amount of real estate as per inventory	1925.—
To gain on sale of said real estate subject to the dower of the widow	925.—
	\$ 28 50.—

Said Administrator is		
By expenses of administration:		
Norwalk Hour, Publication of Notice	# 12.—	
appraisers	1.—	
traveling expenses of administrator	3.—	
Services of administrator	10.—	
Probate fees and charges for sundry legal papers	40.—	66.
By cash balance for distributees		27 84.
		\$ 28 50.—

The subscriber in explanation further represents
that subsequent to the death of said intestate the
heirs and widow joined in a mortgage of the real
estate of said deceased in order to raise money to
pay certain notes of said deceased; said mortgage
was for \$300⁰⁰ and upon the sale of the real
estate said mortgage was paid by the subscriber
so that the actual cash is \$300 less than appears
above - the parties are interested treating said \$300⁰⁰
as already paid upon their distributive shares
or as a charge against said estate of that amount.

The subscriber further represents that upon
the sale of the real estate the widow of said
deceased received the sum of \$150 - for the value
of her dower right.

William F. Webb Administrator

Know all Men by these Presents:

THAT

I Gane A Webb of the Town of Wilton, in the County of Fairfield and State of Connecticut

for the consideration of a certain sum of money received to my full satisfaction of G Alden Weir of the Town of Bridgefield in said County and State

do, by these Presents, remise, release, and forever QUIT-CLAIM unto the said G Alden Weir

all right, title, interest, claim and demand whatever, which I the said RELEASOR have or ought to have in or to one certain tract of land situated in said Wilton, with the buildings thereon, bounded Cheever's and Caswell's by Highway, southerly by lands severally of John Farley, L. Grand Deymond Frederick S Webb and land of Madison Davis, and Westly by land of L. Grand Deymond, land of George Wright, land formerly of Wheeler, now of John Knoche, and of the estate of Warren Lockwood and other land of the said John Knoche

To Have and to Hold the premises, with all their appurtenances, unto the said RELEASEE his heirs and assigns forever, so that neither I the said RELEASOR nor my heirs, nor any person under me or them, shall hereafter have any claim, right or title in or to the premises, or any part thereof, but therefrom I am and they are by these Presents forever barred and secluded.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal the 13th day of March Anno Domini 1907

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of H S Stearns Lucie Brew Dodge L. C. B. B. B. STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, SS.

Gane A Webb [SEAL] [SEAL]

To the said Town 28th A. D. 1907

Personally appeared Gane A Webb signer and sealer of the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged the same to be free act and deed, before me.

Wilton
Vol.-
25:
564-5

and for the District of New York, on the 17th day of November
A. D. 1906, upon the return and opinion of William S Webb of
Wilton in said District. Administrator of the estate of William
Webb, late of said Wilton, deceased, and upon due public notice
given and due proceedings had thereon, in due course of settle-
ment of the estate of said deceased, an order was made
authorizing and empowering the said William S Webb, Adminis-
trator as aforesaid, to sell at public or private sale as he should
deem to be to the best advantage, and convey all such right,
title and interest as the said William Webb had at the time
of his decease in and to the real estate herein after described, and
giving public notice that said real estate was for sale by
publishing a notice to that effect in a newspaper having the
circulation in said District, and giving a probate bond in the
sum of three thousand dollars, all which by the files and
records of said court, reference thereto being had, well more
fully appear; and

Whereas, the said William S Webb, Administrator as aforesaid,
did give a probate bond in the sum of three thousand dollars
to the satisfaction of said court, and gave public notice
that said real estate was for sale by publishing a notice to that
effect in the New York Hour, a newspaper having a circulation
in said District and

Whereas, the said William S Webb, Administrator as aforesaid
deeming a disposition of said real estate at private sale to
be to the best advantage, sold at private sale all such
right, title and interest as the said William Webb had
at the time of his decease in and to said real estate, to
the Orville and for the consideration herein after described and
mentioned:

That I, the said, know & truly I the said William S Webb,
Administrator as aforesaid, under and pursuant to the power
and authority to me given as aforesaid and for the consideration
of three thousand dollars received to me, did sell, convey and
to the said Orville and to the said Richard in the County of
Fairfield and State of New York, do by these presents
confirm and confirm unto him, the said

Received for Record August 13, 1907
at 8 P.M. and recorded by
H. B. H. H. H.

of A den Uter, as such rights, title and interest as he said
William Uter had at the time of his decease, or had as such
Administrator or otherwise law or want to have, in or to be, with-
-out being deceived or otherwise, to wit:

One certain tract of and situated in said Uter, with the
buildings thereon, bounded northerly and easterly by highway,
southerly by lands hereafter of John Lewis, Sr. Grand Juryman,
Frederick's Mill and land of Madison Davis, and Westerly by
land of Le Grand Jeymour, land of George Haight, land formerly
of _____ Wheeler, now of John Knoche, land of the estate of Warren
Lockwood, and other land of the said John Knoche: Subject to
the dower of the widow of said deceased Uter.

To Have And to Hold the above granted and bargained
premises, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereon, unto
him, the said grantee, his heirs and assigns forever, to his and
their own proper use and behoof.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal
this 28th day of March, A.D. 1907

Signed, Sealed and delivered }
in presence of } William F. Webb }
H. E. Crinister } Administrator as aforesaid }
John Van Hooker }

Witness of bonnet and }
County of Fairfield } do Uter. March 28th A.D. 1907

Personally appeared appeared William F. Webb, Administrator
of the estate of William Uter, one of Uter, deceased
Dianer and Seam of the foregoing instrument, and individually
and as such Administrator aforesaid the same to be his
free will and deed, before me

Thomas E. Crinister }
Notary Public }
seal

Recorded for record by 30 1907 00 50.16 and recorded by
H. E. Crinister
-don & wife

APPENDIX F
MUNTIN PROFILES

INTRODUCTION

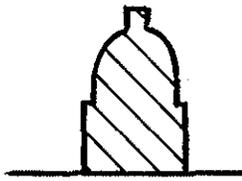
This appendix contains the profiles of most of the window sashes in the Webb-Burlingham house and barn, and the Burlingham tool house. These profiles were taken for documentation and for comparative analysis purposes. No paint stripping was performed prior to recording the profiles. They are therefore not necessarily exact representations and are not intended to be used for reproduction purposes. The profiles were drawn by the author and are shown to scale.

MUNTIN DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

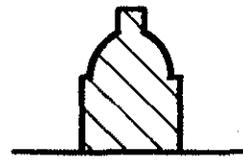
<u>Type & Date</u>	<u>Webb-Burlingham House</u>
Type A - circa 1775	Room 107 Room 108 - W110 Room 208 Room 209 - W209 (upper sash)
Type B - circa 1775	Room 106
Type C - (unknown)	Room 207 - W211 (hopper)
Type D - circa 1932	Room 108 - W109 (east wall)
Type D-1 - circa 1932	Room 209 - W206 (east wall) Room 210 - W207-W208 (east wall)
Type E - circa 1932	Room 108 - W115 (closet) - W107-108 (east wall) Room 210 - W204-W205 (south wall)
Type F - circa 1932	Dining Room & Kitchen Ells
Type G - circa 1800	Room 209 - W209 (lower sash)
Type H - 1938	Room 103 - W103-W104, D106

<u>Type & Date</u>	<u>Webb-Burlingham Barn</u>
Type F - circa 1935	Room 102 - W201-W205 (shed)

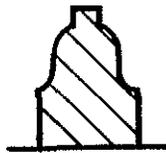
<u>Type & Date</u>	<u>Burlingham Tool House</u>
Type F - 1940	Room 101 - W101-W103



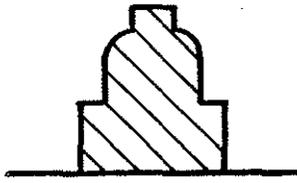
(A) MUNTIN



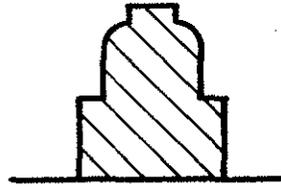
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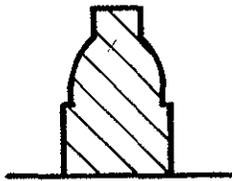
(C) MUNTIN



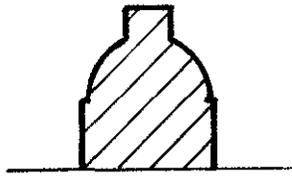
Ⓓ MUNTIN



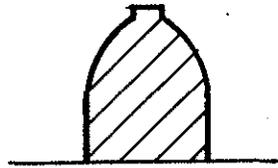
Ⓓ-1 MUNTIN



Ⓔ MUNTIN



Ⓕ MUNTIN



Ⓖ MUNTIN



Ⓖ MUNTIN

APPENDIX G
MORTAR ANALYSIS

METHODOLOGY

Forty-four mortar samples were removed from three Burlingham complex structures: 41 from the Webb-Burlingham house (WEFA-15); 1 from the Webb-Burlingham woodshed (WEFA-17); and 2 from the Burlingham tool house (WEFA-18). Each sample was placed in an individually-labeled artifact bag and numbered WEFA-15-M001 through -M041, WEFA-17-M001, and WEFA-18-M001 through -M002.

Mortar analysis was carried out in the mortar lab at the Building Conservation Branch of the NPS Northeast Region's Cultural Resources Center. Each sample was pulverized using a mortar and pestle. Approximately 20 grams of pulverized sample were then weighed out, swirled in a solution of diluted hydrochloric acid (HCl:H₂O 1:5) and separated into sand and fines⁶⁸ components. In two samples (M029 and M034), 20 grams were not available so less than that amount was analyzed for each sample.

After drying, the sands and fines were weighed, and a calculation was made of the approximate weight of acid soluble materials that had been present in the sample. The color of the sands and fines were noted, and the fines were color-matched using the Munsell Color Notation System for mortar.

Based on the results of the analysis, samples were grouped by shared characteristics and given relative dates. This information is provided in the following section. A numerical list of the

⁶⁸Fines are the residues or sample impurities that were originally components of the mortar (e.g., clay, silica magnesia, extra-fine sand, etc.)

mortar samples removed and each sample's location follow the summary of analysis results, along with plans of the basement and first floor levels of the Webb-Burlingham house on which the sample locations from that structure are recorded.

SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS RESULTS

Group A - Circa-1775 Clay Mortar

Analysis

The 8 mortar samples included in this group appear to date to the construction of the original house. The samples were taken from the chimney base and south foundation wall in the main house, and from the first-floor fireplaces in the living room and study (Rooms 107 & 108). The samples are characterized by fine-grained, tan-colored sands, and a high to very-high percentage of fines.

The percentage weight of fines in the samples from the chimney base and from the fireplaces is very high, with a low percentage weight of acid-soluble materials. This indicates a high clay content in this mortar. It was common for chimneys in 18th-century vernacular houses in Connecticut to be laid with clay mortar up to the roof line, using little lime. Thus it is probable that these features date to the original house. Since the sands and fines of these samples match the sands and fines from the samples taken from the south foundation wall and the fireplaces of the original house, those features probably also dates to the original structure.

One of the samples analyzed was a remnant from a horsehair plaster wall that was found in the debris at the chimney base. This sample was probably from an original plaster wall on the first floor that was replaced during the 1930's renovation of the house by Cora Burlingham. (cont.)

Group A - Circa-1775 Clay Mortar

Mortar Characteristics

Mortar type: soft
probably clay mortar

Filtrate color: amber

Fines color: tan
Munsell notation 2.5Y 7/3-7/2

Sand color: tan

Sand type: fine - very fine aggregate

Acid-soluble materials: varied widely from 0% to 28%

Samples [all from Webb-Burlingham House WEFA-15]:

M021	Original house cellar - south chimney base
M022	Original house crawlspace - east chimney base
M023	Original house crawlspace - plaster wall remnant
M024	Original house crawlspace - east chimney base
M026	Original house cellar - south wall
M034	Living room - north wall, fireplace
M036	Study - west wall, fireplace
M041	South addition crawlspace - north wall (south foundation wall of original house)

Group B - Circa-1933 Portland Cement Mortar

Analysis

Most of the 10 samples in Group B were taken from dining room ell features, including interior and exterior foundation walls and the exterior chimney face. The samples are all hard mortars with green/yellow filtrate, and thus are probably Portland cements. They are characterized by light-tan sands of fine to large aggregate, and light gray-tan fines.

The use of Portland cement in these mortars indicates that the samples date to after 1890, when Portland cement came into general use in the United States. The presence of this mortar mix in the dining room ell, known to have been added by Cora Burlingham, indicates a circa-1933 date of use. Although these samples differ from the exterior samples taken from the kitchen ell foundation, a mortar sample taken from the interior foundation walls of the kitchen ell has the same characteristics. Therefore, it is known that both ells were built at the same time.

(cont.)

Group B - Circa-1933 Portland Cement Mortar

Mortar Analysis

Mortar type: hard
Portland cement

Filtrate color: green-yellow

Fines color: lt gray-tan
Munsell notation 10YR 7/3

Sand color: light tan

Sand type: fine - large aggregate

Acid-soluble materials: approximately 19% to 25%

Samples [all from Webb-Burlingham House WEFA-15]:

M010 Dining room ell- exterior north wall, steps to D104

M011 Dining room ell - exterior north foundation wall, @
bay

M016 Main house - exterior east foundation wall, W003 well

M027 Dining room ell - basement, interior west foundation
wall

M028 Dining room ell - basement, interior north foundation
wall

M029 Dining room ell - basement pump room, interior west
foundation wall

M030 South porch - exterior foundation wall

M032 Dining room ell - exterior chimney, north face

M033 Dining room ell - exterior chimney, north face

M039 Kitchen ell - interior west foundation wall

Group C - Circa-1933 - 1938 Portland Cement Mortar

Analysis

Most of the 19 samples included in Group C were removed from the exterior foundation of the main house and the kitchen ell. Several of the samples were removed from the original house interior basement foundation walls that covered earlier Group-A mortars, and one sample was taken from interior foundation wall of the south addition.

The Group-C mortar samples are characterized by tan-gray sands with fine to very large aggregate, and by light tan-gray fines. These samples are all hard mortars and most had green/yellow filtrate, and are therefore Portland cement mortars. The fact that the samples were taken from the kitchen ell foundation indicates that the Group-C samples date to at least circa 1933, the year the ell was built. One sample that had the Group-C characteristics was removed from the west terrace retaining wall that acts as the foundation for the greenhouse. The stone terrace had been installed before the construction of the greenhouse in 1938, and therefore it is also known that the Group-C samples pre-date 1938.

The use of a bedding mortar on the exterior foundation walls of the kitchen ell that was different than that used on the interior of the kitchen ell walls and on the exterior and interior of the dining room foundation walls probably indicates different phases of the same building campaign when the south addition and two ells were built by Cora Burlingham in the early 1930's.

Group C - Circa-1933 - 1938 Portland Cement Mortar

Mortar Characteristics

Mortar type: hard
portland cement

Filtrate color: green-yellow & amber

Fines color: lt tan-gray
Munsell notation 10YR 7/2

Sand color: tan-gray overall - with
black, white, tan aggregate

Sand type: fine - very large aggregate

Acid-soluble materials: approximately 17% to 20%

Samples [all from Webb-Burlingham House WEFA-15]:

M001 Main house - exterior south foundation wall, west end
M002 Main house - exterior south foundation wall, east end
M003 Main house - exterior east foundation wall, south corner
M004 Main house - exterior east foundation wall, south of D103
M005 Main house - exterior east foundation wall, north of D103
M006 Main house - exterior east foundation wall, north of D103
M007 Main house - exterior east foundation wall, north end
M008 Main house - exterior north foundation wall
M009 Main house - exterior west foundation wall
M012 Kitchen ell - exterior north foundation wall
M013 Kitchen ell - exterior west foundation wall
M014 West terrace- exterior foundation wall under greenhouse
M019 Original house cellar - interior south foundation wall, east end, gray mortar
M020 Original house cellar - interior south foundation wall, west end, gray parging over brown mortar
M025 Original house cellar - interior east chimney base, gray mortar
M031 Main house chimney - exterior south face
M035 Living room - north wall fireplace, repointing
M037 Study - west wall fireplace, repointing
M040 South addition - interior south foundation wall

Group C-1 - Circa- 1940 Portland Cement

Analysis

The 7 samples in Group C-1 were taken from the house, woodshed, and tool house. These samples are very similar to the samples included in Group C, and some of them could possibly belong in that group, although the sands did not contain the very large aggregate found in the Group-C samples. However, the locations from which some of the samples were taken would indicate that they are from a slightly later period of work. Two of the samples were repointings over samples from Group C, believed to date to circa 1933 to 1938. Two samples were from the potting shed, known to have been built in 1940.

(cont.)

Group C-1 - Circa-1940 Portland Cement

Mortar Characteristics

Mortar type: hard
portland cement

Filtrate color: green-yellow
[WEFA-15-M015 = amber]

Fines color: lt tan-gray
Munsell notation 10YR 7/2

Sand color: tan-gray overall -
with black, white, tan aggregate

Sand type: fine - large aggregate

Acid-soluble materials: approximately 20% - 30%

Samples:

WEFA-15-M015	Main house - exterior east foundation wall,
-M017	Main house - exterior west foundation wall, repointing
-M018	Kitchen ell - exterior west foundation wall, repointing
-M038	Original house cellar - interior west foundation wall
WEFA-17-M001	Woodshed - exterior west foundation wall
WEFA-18-M001	Tool house - exterior northeast corner
WEFA-18-M002	Tool house - root cellar, interior west wall

MORTAR SAMPLES AND LOCATIONS

Webb-Burlingham House (WEFA-15)

Sample

Location

EXTERIOR FOUNDATION

M001 Main house - south wall, west end
M002 Main house - south wall, east end
M003 Main house - east (front) wall, south corner
M004 Main house - east (front) wall, south of D103
M005 Main house - east (front) wall, north of D103
M006 Main house - east (front) wall, north of D103 @ rubble
M007 Main house - east (front) wall, north end
M008 Main house - north wall
M009 Main house - west wall
M010 Dining room ell - north wall, @ D104 granite steps
M011 Dining room ell - north wall, near bay
M012 Kitchen ell - north wall
M013 Kitchen ell - west wall
M014 Greenhouse - west wall (continues into terrace foundation wall)
M015 Main house - east wall, south end, bedding
M016 Main house - east wall, W003 well
M017 Main house - west wall, gray repointing over M009
M018 Kitchen ell - west wall, gray repointing over M013
M030 South porch - foundation

INTERIOR FOUNDATION

M019 Original house cellar (R004) - south wall, east end
M020 Original house cellar (R004) - south wall, west end, gray repointing over brown mortar
M021 Original house cellar (R004) - south chimney base, from clean-out
M022 Original house crawlspace (R003) - east chimney base, near original girt behind repointing
M023 Original house crawlspace (R003) - east chimney base, remnants of plaster wall
M024 Original house crawlspace (R003) - east chimney base, behind gray "parging"
M025 Original house crawlspace (R003) - east chimney base, gray "parging"
M026 Original house cellar (R004) - west end of south wall, under gray repointing (M019)
M027 Basement (R001) - west wall (share w/ old house)
M028 Basement (R001) - north wall

INTERIOR FOUNDATION (cont.)

M029 Basement (R001) - pump room, west wall
M038 Original house cellar (R004) - west wall
M039 Crawlspace (R002) - west wall
M040 South addition crawlspace (R005) - south wall
M041 South addition crawlspace (R005) - north wall (south
foundation wall of original house)

EXTERIOR CHIMNEYS

M031 Front (east) chimney - south face
M032 Rear (west) chimney - north face
M033 Rear (west) chimney - north face, deep mortar (under
M032)

FIREPLACES

M034 Living room (R108) - right side, loose brown mortar
M035 Living room (R108) - right side, gray repointing
M036 Study (R107) - back, loose brown mortar
M037 Study (R107) - back, gray repointing

Webb-Burlingham Woodshed (WEFA-17)

M001 West wall - mortar capping stone wall/foundation

Burlingham Tool House (WEFA-18)

M001 North wall - exterior pointing
M002 Basement/root cellar - west wall, parging

APPENDIX H
PAINT ANALYSIS

METHODOLOGY

Approximately 450 paint samples were taken from the exterior and interior painted surfaces of the Webb-Burlingham house, barn, and woodshed, and the Burlingham tool house, in the fall of 1993 and the winter and spring of 1994. Samples were removed using an X-acto knife. Each sample was numbered and placed in an individually-labeled coin envelope. The samples were logged using a three-part code that identifies the park, the building, and the paint sample number, beginning with WEFA-15-P001. In this code, "WEFA" is the Weir Farm National Historic Site, "15" is the LCS (List of Classified Structures) structure number for the Webb-Burlingham house, and "P001" is paint sample number 1.

Samples were examined at the microscopy laboratory of the Building Conservation Branch, Cultural Resources Center, using a stereozoom microscope. Paint layer sequences (chromochronologies) were recorded, and spot chemical tests performed. Chemicals used included sodium sulfide to identify lead paint and to help to identify similar layers between samples.

A list of the paint samples taken and the location from which each sample was removed are included in this appendix. Time and space do not allow for the incorporation of the chromochronology tables. However, the findings of the analysis were used to assist in the relative dating of various features of the structures and have been incorporated into the physical evolution section of this report.

PAINT SAMPLES AND LOCATIONS

WEFA 15 - Webb-Burlingham House

EXTERIOR

<u>Number</u>	<u>Elevation</u>	<u>Location</u>
P001	South	Kitchen ell - clapboard
P002	"	Kitchen ell - west corner board
P003	"	Kitchen ell - W001, sash
P004	"	Kitchen ell - W101, surround
P005	"	Kitchen ell - W201, sash
P006	"	Kitchen ell - W201, surround
P007	"	Kitchen ell - W201, screen
P008	West	Greenhouse - clapboards
P009	"	Greenhouse - corner board, south end
P010	"	Greenhouse - W103, sash
P011	South	Greenhouse - clapboards
P012	"	Greenhouse - corner board, west end
P013	"	Greenhouse - corner board, west end @ W103 & W104
P014	"	Greenhouse - W104, sash
P015	"	Greenhouse - hose holder
P016	"	Dining room ell - vertical flush board cladding, near D101
P017	"	Dining room ell - vert. flush board, west end
P018	"	Dining room ell - clapboard @ east end (outside porch, painted red)
P019	South	Dining room ell - cornice, top of porch wall
P020	"	Dining room ell - D101, door
P021	"	Dining room ell - D101, surround
P022	"	Dining room ell - W105, lower sash
P023	"	Dining room ell - W105, sill
P024	"	Dining room ell - W105, frame
P025	"	Dining room ell - W202, dormer sash
P026	"	Dining room ell - W202, dormer surround
P027	"	Dining room ell - W202, dormer gable
P028	"	Dining room ell - W202, gable bulls eye
P029	"	Dining room ell - W202, screen
P030	"	Dining room ell - W203, gable
P031	"	Dining room ell - porch, flooring
P032	"	Dining room ell - porch roof, east end, trim on soffit
P033	South	Dining room ell - porch roof, east end, fascia
P034	"	Dining room ell - porch, ceiling
P035	"	Dining room ell - porch, posts
P036	"	Dining room ell - shingle, west end

Webb-Burlingham House Exterior Paint Samples (cont.)

P037	South	Main house - shingle, east end
P038	"	Main house - shingle, near D102
P039	"	Main house - corner board, west end
P040	"	Main house- corner board, east end
P041	"	Main house - D102, door
P042	"	Main house - D102, surround
P043	"	Main house - D102, threshold
P044	"	Main house - D102, screen door
P045	"	Main house - W107, sill
P046	"	Main house - W107, sash
P047	"	Main house - W107, frame
P048	"	Main house - W108, sash
P049	"	Main house - W108, frame
P050	"	Main house - W204, sash
P051	"	Main house - W204, surround
P052	"	Main house - W204, screen
P053	East	Main house - clapboard, south end
P054	"	Main house - clapboard, north end
P055	"	Main house - corner board, south end
P056	"	Main house- corner board, north end
P057	"	Main house - vertical flush board siding, 2nd story
P058	"	Main house - upper cornice
P059	"	Main house - D103, red flush surround board
P060	"	Main house - D103, door
P061	"	Main house - D103, inner surround
P062	"	Main house - D103, left pilaster, column base
P063	East	Main house - D103, left pilaster, paneled pedestal
P064	"	Main house - D103, left pilaster, flutes
P065	"	Main house - D103, right pilaster, flutes
P066	"	Main house - D103, architrave
P067	"	Main house - D103, cornice, keystone
P068	"	Main house - D103, cornice
P069	"	Main house - D103, threshold, bottom board
P070	"	Main house - D103, threshold, upper board
P071	"	Main house - W003, sash
P072	"	Main house - W003, reveal
P073	"	Main house - W109, sash
P074	"	Main house - W109, surround
P075	"	Main house - W110, surround
P076	"	Main house - W110, storm insert
P077	"	Main house - W111, surround
P078	"	Main house - W112, sash
P079	"	Main house - W112, surround
P080	"	Main house - W207, sash
[P081]		[not used]
P082	"	Main house - W207, upper surround
P083	"	Main house - W207, surround
P084	North	Main house - shingle, east end

Webb-Burlingham House Exterior Paint Samples (cont.)

P085	"	Main house - shingle, west end
P086	"	Main house - shingle, second story
P087	"	Main house - corner board, west end
P088	"	Main house - corner board, east end
P089	"	Main house - W004, reveal
P090	"	Main house - W004, sash
P091	"	Main house - W113, surround
P092	"	Main house - W113, sill
P093	"	Main house - W114, surround
P094	"	Main house - W210, sash
P095	"	Main house - W210, surround
P096	West	Main house - shingle
P097	"	Main house - corner board, north end
P098	"	Main house - W115, surround
P099	"	Main house - W115, sill
P100	"	Main house - W211, sash
P101	"	Main house - W211, surround
P102	"	Main house - upper cornice
P103	North	Dining room ell - clapboard
P104	"	Dining room ell - D104, door
P105	"	Dining room ell - D104, surround
P106	"	Dining room ell - D104, left surround
P107	"	Dining room ell - D104, threshold
P108	"	Dining room ell - W005, sash
P109	"	Dining room ell - W116, sash
P110	"	Dining room ell - W116, sill
P111	"	Dining room ell - W116, left surround
P112	"	Dining room ell - W116, right surround
P113	"	Dining room ell - bay panel, recess
P114	East	Kitchen ell - shingle
P115	"	Kitchen ell - corner board, north end
P116	North	Kitchen ell - clapboard
P117	"	Kitchen ell - corner board, west end
P118	"	Kitchen ell - corner board, east end
P119	"	Kitchen ell - W117, sash
P120	"	Kitchen ell - W117, sill
P121	"	Kitchen ell - W117, surround
P122	"	Kitchen ell - W117, storm
P123	West	Kitchen ell - shingle
P124	"	Kitchen ell - corner board, north end
P125	"	" " - corner board, south end
P126	"	" " - D105, door
P127	"	" " - D105, surround
P128	"	" " - D105, threshold
P129	"	" " - W119, sash
P130	"	" " - W119, surround
P131	"	" " - porch, flooring
P132	"	" " - porch, post
P133	"	" " - porch, railing
P134	"	" " - porch, ceiling

WEFA 15 - Webb-Burlingham House

INTERIOR

Number

Location

Entrance Hall - Room 101

P200 South wall
P201 West wall - stairway
P202 Ceiling - stairway
P203 Ceiling - landing
P204 South wall, behind wallpaper fragments

Dining Room - Room 102

P205 Flooring
P206 South wall
P207 South wall - wainscot
P208 South wall - chairrail
P209 East wall
P210 East wall - wainscot
P211 South wall - D101, door (from exterior)
P212 South wall - D101, surround
P213 West wall - D106, door (to R103 greenhouse)
P214 West wall - alcove, cupboard door
P215 East wall - D107, surround (to R101 entrance hall)
P216 East wall - D108, door (to R105 back hall)
P217 East wall - D108, surround
P218 South wall - W106, sash
P219 South wall - W106, surround
P220 North wall - W116, center sash
P221 North wall - W116, surround
P222 West wall - mantel
P223 West wall - mantelpiece, pilaster
P224 West wall - alcove, surround
P225 Ceiling
P226 Alcove - ceiling, paneled

Greenhouse - Room 103

P227 East wall - shingle, above sink (former exterior west wall, DR ell)
P228 East wall - shingle, below sink
P229 North wall - clapboard (former ext. south wall - kitchen)
P230 South wall - vertical flush board, under W104
P231 East wall - D106, door (to R102 dining room)
P232 East wall - D106, surround

Greenhouse - Room 103 (cont.)

P233 East wall - D106, threshold
P234 East wall - platform flooring
P235 West wall - W103, sash
P236 South wall - W104, sash
P236a North wall - W102, sash
P236b North wall - W102, surround
P237 North wall - shelf
P238 South wall - cupboard under sink
P239 South wall - potting counter, raised side

Kitchen - Room 104

P240 West wall - D105, door (from exterior)
P241 West wall - D105, frame
P242 South wall - W102, sash
P243 North wall - W118, sash
P244 North wall - W118, frame
P245 West wall - W119, sash
P246 West wall - W119, frame
P247 Ceiling - cooking area
P248 Ceiling - prep area
P249 Ceiling - west end
P250 South wall - prep area, closet shelf
P251 South wall - prep area, closet door (inside)
P252 South wall - prep area, closet wall

Back Hall - Room 105

P253 West wall - D108, door
P254 West wall - D108, frame
P256 East wall
P257 East wall - board for hanging coats
P258 West wall - shelf

Bathroom - Room 106

P258 North wall
P259 South wall
P260 West wall
P261 South wall - closet wall
P262 North wall - W114, sash
P263 Ceiling
P264 Ceiling plaster - current
P265 Ceiling plaster - under current plaster
P265a South wall - D114, door (to closet)
P265b East wall - D113, door (to study)

Study - Room 107

P266 South wall
P267 North wall
P268 West wall
P269 East wall - W112, sash
P270 North wall - W113, sash
P271 Ceiling
P271a South wall - D112, door (to living room)

Living Room - Room 108

P272 South wall
P273 North wall
P274 North wall - closet, wall
P275 South wall - W107, sash
P276 East wall - W109, sash
P277 East wall - W110, sash
P278 Ceiling - south end
P279 Ceiling - north end
P280 North wall - end of mantel frieze board
P281 North wall - oven door, inside cracks
P281a North wall - D112, door (to study)

Front Hall - Room 201

P282 South wall
P283 North wall
P284 East wall - south end
P285 East wall - north end
P286 West wall
P287 East wall - baseboard, south end
P288 West wall - baseboard, north side of post
P289 North wall - baseboard
P290 South wall - D213, door (to R210 bedroom)
P291 South wall - D213, surround
P292 North wall - D218, door (to bathroom)
P293 North wall - D218, surround
P294 West wall - W211, sash
P295 West wall - W211, surround
P296 Sloped west ceiling

South Bedroom - Room 202

P297 North wall
P298 South wall - baseboard
P299 North wall - D201, door (to R207 center hall)
P300 North wall - D201, outer surround
P301 North wall - D201, inner surround

South Bedroom - Room 202 (cont.)

P302 West wall - D203, door (to closet)
P303 West wall - D203, outer surround
P304 South wall - W202, sash
P305 South wall - W202, stool
P306 West wall - mantel
P307 West wall - mantelpiece, surround
P308 South wall - west end, bookshelves
P309 Ceiling

Southwest Bedroom - Room 203

P310 North wall
P311 West wall - baseboard
P312 East wall - D207, door (to R205 back hall)
P313 East wall - D207, surround
P314 South wall - W201, sash
P315 West wall - W217, sash
P316 West wall - W217, surround
P317 Ceiling - W201 dormer
P318 Ceiling
P319 Radiator

Northwest Bedroom - Room 204

P320 South wall
P321 North wall - baseboard
P322 East wall - D208, door (to R206 back hall)
P323 East wall - D208, outer surround
P324 East wall - D208, inner surround
P325 West wall - W216, sash
P326 West wall - W216, stool

Northwest Bathroom - Room 205

P327 West wall
P328 West wall - baseboard
P329 South wall - D209, door (to R206 back hall)
P330 South wall - D209, surround
P331 North wall - W214, sash

Back Hall - Room 206

P332 North wall
P333 North wall - baseboard
P334 East wall - D204, door (to center hall)
P335 South wall - D205, door (to closet)

Back Hall - Room 206 (cont.)

P336 West wall - D206, door (to R203 bedroom)
P337 West wall - D206, surround
P338 West wall - D208, surround (to R204 bedroom)
P339 North wall - D209, door (to R205 bathroom)

Center Hall - Room 207

P340 South wall
P341 North wall - baseboard
P342 South wall - D201, door (to R202 bedroom)
P343 South wall - D201, inner surround
P344 South wall - D201, outer surround
P345 North wall - D212, door (to closet)
P346 North wall - D212, inner surround
P347 North wall - D212, outer surround
P348 North wall - W211, sash

Northeast Bathroom - Room 208

P349 South wall
P350 North wall
P351 South wall - D218, door (into R201 front hall)
P352 South wall - D218, surround
P353 North wall - W210, sash
P354 North wall - W210, stool
P355 North wall - W210, surround

Northeast Bedroom - Room 209

P356 East wall
P357 North wall
P358 South wall
P359 North wall - baseboard
P360 West wall - D219, door (into R201 front hall)
P361 West wall - D219, surround
P362 East wall - W208, sash
P363 East wall - W208, surround
P364 North wall - W209, sash
P365 North wall - W209, surround
P366 " North wall - W209, stool
P367 " Ceiling

Southeast Bedroom - Room 210

P368 East wall
P369 South wall
P370 North wall
P371 South (?) wall - baseboard
P372 South wall - D215, door (into R211 bathroom)
P373 South wall - D215, surround
P374 West wall - D216, recess
P375 North wall - D217, door (to closet)
P376 South wall - W204, sash
P377 South wall - W204, surround
P378 South wall - W204, stool
P379 East wall - W207, sash
P380 East wall - W207, surround
P381 Ceiling
P382 North wall - mantel
P383 North wall - mantelpiece surround

South Bathroom - Room 211

P384 West wall
P385 Skylight wall
P386 North wall - D215, door (to R210 bedroom)
P387 North wall - D215, surround
P388 North wall - D215, mirror edge
P389 West wall - W203A, surround
P390 North wall - shelves

WEFA 16 - Webb-Burlingham Barn

EXTERIOR

<u>Number</u>	<u>Elevation</u>	<u>Location</u>
P001	South	West end - painted "corner board"
P002	"	West end - vertical siding
P003	"	East end - vertical siding
P004	"	D101 - fixed door
P005	"	D101 - surround
P006	"	D102 - door
P007	"	D103 - surround
P008	"	D103 - frame for glazed area
P009	"	East end - painted "corner board"
P010	East	Barn - south end, vertical siding
P011	"	Barn - north end, vertical siding
P012	"	Barn - north end, corner board
P013	"	Ell/shed - clapboard
P014	"	Ell/shed - D104, door
P015	"	Ell/shed - D104, surround
P016	"	Ell/shed - W101, sash
P017	"	Ell/shed - W101, surround
P018	North	Ell/shed - clapboard
P019	"	Ell/shed - west corner board
P020	"	Ell/shed - W103, surround
P021	"	Ell/shed - W104, sash
P022	West	Ell/shed - W105, surround
P023	"	Ell/shed - W105, sash
P024	"	Ell/shed - clapboard
P025	North	Barn - vertical siding
P026	West	Barn - vertical siding, batten
P027	"	Barn - vertical siding
P028	"	Shed - cornice

INTERIOR

P030	Shed	South wall (north barn wall)
P031	"	South wall, metal pipe

WEFA 17 - Webb-Burlingham Woodshed

EXTERIOR

<u>Number</u>	<u>Elevation</u>	<u>Location</u>
P001	South	Vertical board siding
P002	"	White trim around openings
P003	"	West painted "corner board"
P004	"	D103 - doors
P005	"	Siding over door track/brace
P006	West	Vertical board siding
P007	"	Eaves - molding
P008	North	Eaves - molding
P009	"	West corner - 1-foot post, top of stone wall
P010	East	Vertical board siding
P011	"	North corner board

WEFA 18 - Burlingham Tool House

EXTERIOR

<u>Number</u>	<u>Elevation</u>	<u>Location</u>
P013	West	D001 - bulkhead door
P014	"	D001 - strap hinge
P015	East	D101 - door
P016	"	D101 - surround
P017	South	W101 - sash
P018	"	W101 - surround
P019	"	W102 - surround

INTERIOR

<u>Number</u>	<u>Location</u>
<u>Potting Room - Room 101</u>	
P001	W101 - surround
P002	W101 - sash
P003	W102 - sash
P004	W102 - surround
P005	D101 - surround
P006	D101 - door
P007	East wall - gray painted "tool"
P008	East wall
P009	East wall - peg board
<u>Root Cellar - Room 001</u>	
P010	D001 - bulkhead door
P011	D002 - door
P012	East wall

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