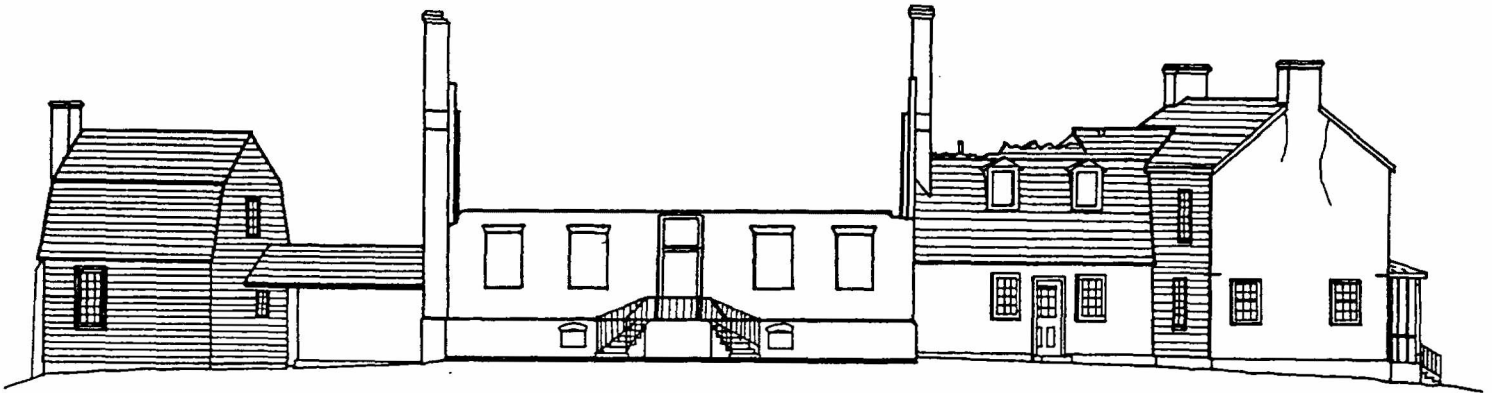


House Restoration



Front view of Thomas Stone House after 1977 fire.

HISTORY

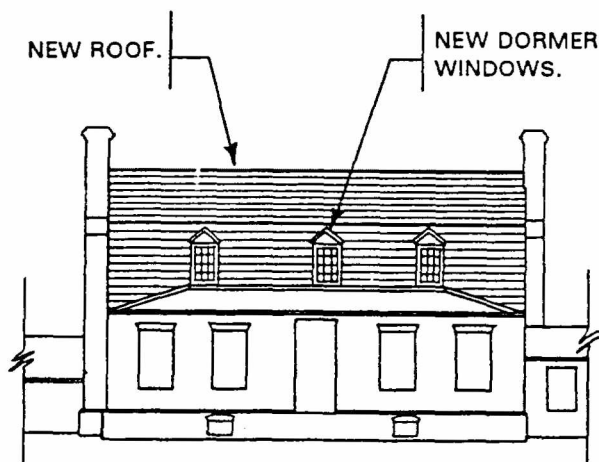
The Thomas Stone House serves as a reminder of the importance of Thomas Stone's political contributions. It was while Thomas Stone was living at his Haberdeventure estate that he began his political career. Thomas Stone is most noted for his role as a signer of the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

Thomas Stone purchased the property known as Haberdeventure in 1770. Construction of the main house probably began in 1771 and was

most likely completed around 1772. The present-day wings of the house were added at later time periods.

In 1977, a chimney fire gutted the center block of the house, leaving only its brick walls. Recognizing the need to protect Haberdeventure, Congress authorized the creation of Thomas Stone National Historic Site in 1978. The National Park Service is currently in the process of restoring the Thomas Stone House to its mid 19th century appearance.

PHASE I



CENTER BLOCK - NORTH ELEVATION

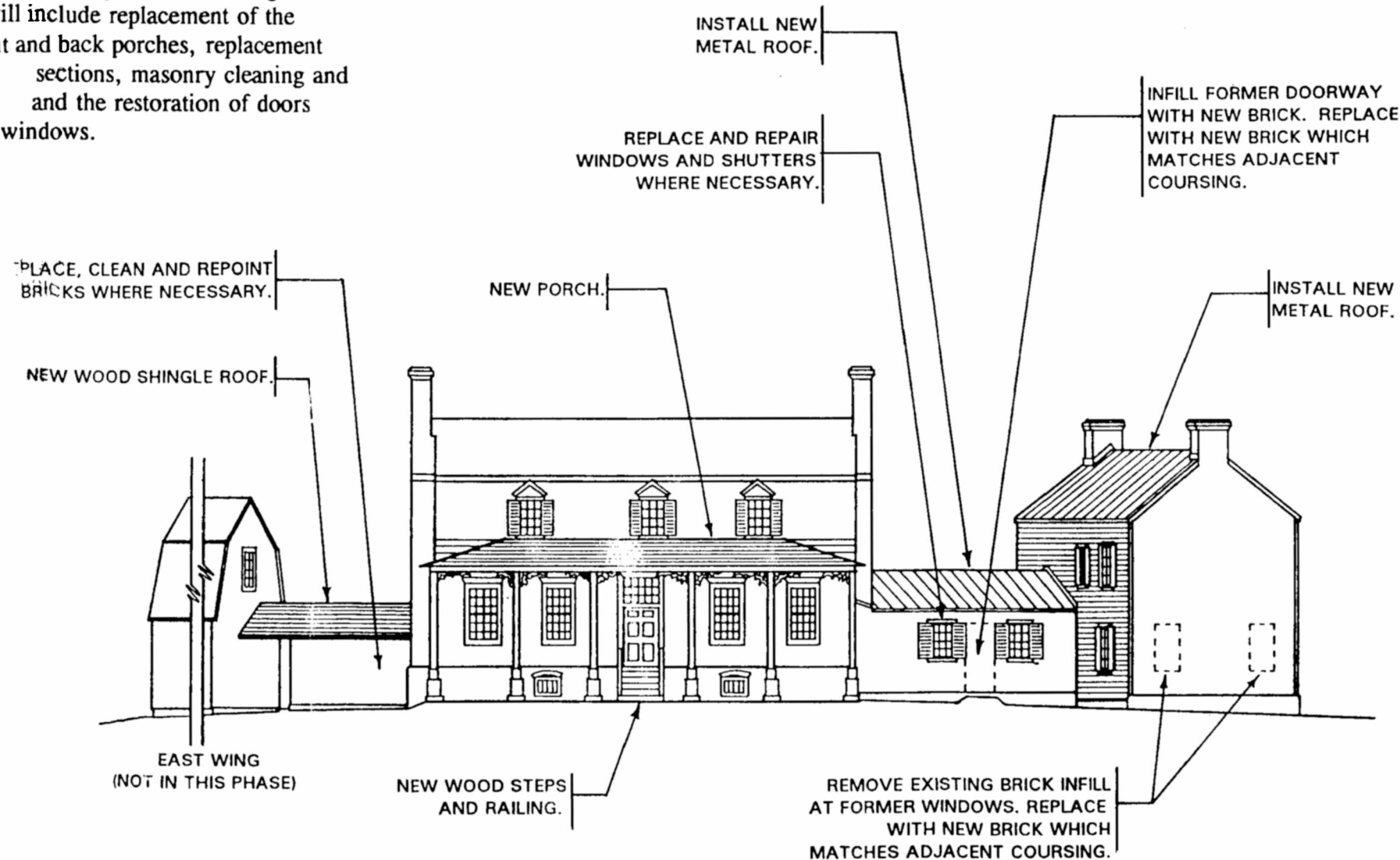
Restoration work on the Thomas Stone House will be completed in different phases over a period of several years.

Phase I construction began in 1991. Its main objective was to reconstruct the gambrel roof and dormer windows of the structure's center block. Completion of the first phase occurred early in 1992.

PHASE II

Phase II restoration is expected to begin in 1993. It will focus on the remaining exterior of the house with the exception of the east wing. Work performed during Phase II will include replacement of the front and back porches, replacement sections, masonry cleaning and and the restoration of doors and windows.

PHASE II CONSTRUCTION FRONT OF HOUSE -- NORTH VIEW



FUTURE RESTORATION

Once exterior restoration is completed, the structure's interior will be reconstructed and turned into a visitor information center and museum.

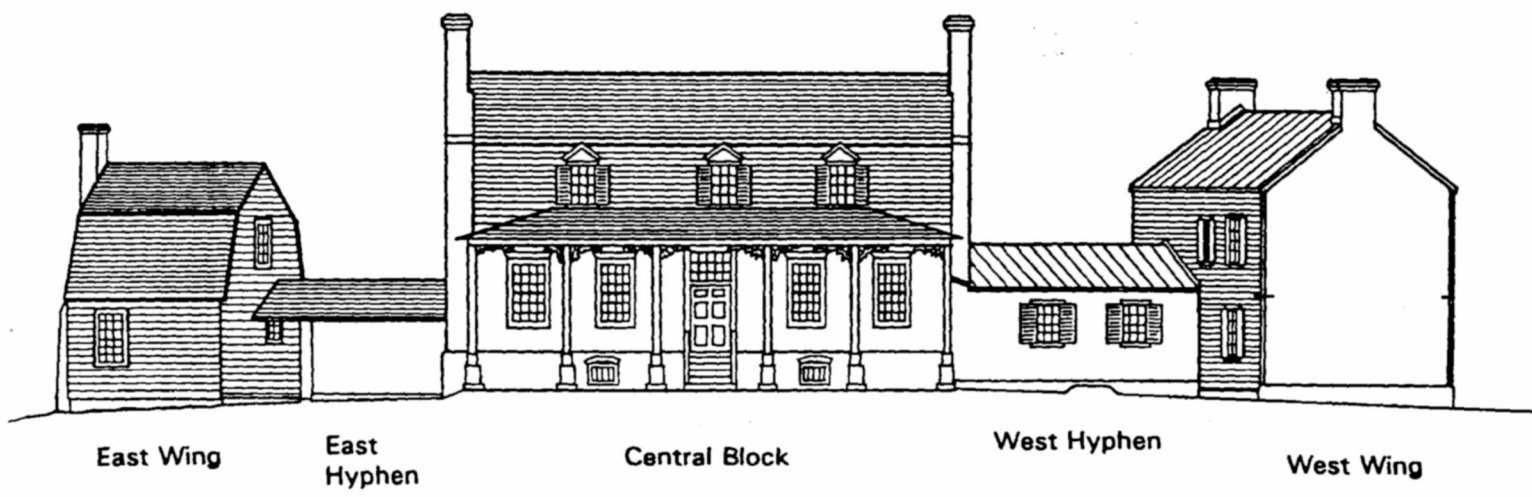
The first floor parlor will be reconstructed and furnished to resemble the eighteenth century lifestyle of Thomas Stone. Parlor reconstruction will be accomplished by replicating the original paneling purchased by the Baltimore Museum of Art in 1928.

The complete restoration of the Thomas Stone House will provide a visible link to America's past and will enable visitors to gain a better understanding of the life and career of Haberdventure's most famous owner, Thomas Stone.

FOR YOUR SAFETY

The Thomas Stone House is in the process of being restored. Uneven terrain and continuing construction make the site potentially hazardous in the area near the house. Observe all caution signs and barriers. Avoid construction zones.

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES



Front of House -- North View

East Wing	A wood frame structure 1 1/2-stories high with a gambrel-roof and an external brick chimney. Much of the structure's internal	framing dates to the late 18th century. According to tradition, Thomas Stone may have used this wing as his law office.
East Hyphen	A one-story brick structure with a gable-roof. The east hyphen serves as an entryway to the basement of the central block. It is constructed at a wide obtuse	angle from the central block. The present east hyphen was probably constructed during the early to mid 19th century.
Central Block	Constructed during the early 1770's, it was the first section of the house to be completed. It is a 1 1/2-story brick structure with a gambrel-roof, dormer windows, an elevated basement, two external end chimneys, and two front and back piazzas (porches). A center hallway separated the parlor room from the dining room on the first floor. Two bedrooms were located on the second floor.	A 1977 chimney fire gutted the interior of the structure, leaving only its brick walls. Ironically, the parlor's distinctive wood paneling was saved from destruction when it was acquired by the Baltimore Museum of Art in 1928 to be used in a Colonial room exhibit. The house's parlor will be reconstructed by copying the original paneling.
West Hyphen	The one-story brick west hyphen was constructed during the late 18th century shortly after the central block was completed. Like the east hyphen, it is constructed at a wide obtuse angle from the central block.	A second story addition was built around 1928. This addition was removed after the 1977 fire and the former low-arched gable-roof was replaced.
West Wing	A two-story gable-roof structure, probably built during the 1840's. Interesting features include braced-frame sides and brick-end walls. Two internal chimneys on each end of the structure provided heat for a kitchen/laundry area on the first floor and two bedrooms on the second	An original 18th century brick foundation lies underneath the present structure. This former wing was most likely used as a kitchen and may have been destroyed by fire during the early 19th century.