

CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG
HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION



SURVEY AND RESEARCH REPORT

The Sloan-Porter House

(circa 1810 and 1890)



Prepared by Brian S. Clarke

1. **Name and Location of Property:** The property known as the Sloan-Porter House is located at 10124 Walkers Ferry Road, Charlotte, North Carolina 28278-9794.
2. **Name and address of the current owner of the property:**

Brian S. Clarke
10124 Walkers Ferry Road
Charlotte, North Carolina 28278-9794
3. **Representative photographs of the property:** This report contains representative photographs of the property.
4. **A map depicting the location of the property:**



5. **Current Tax Parcel Reference and Deed to the Property:** The tax parcel number for the property is 11317102. The most recent deed for the property is recorded in the Mecklenburg County Register of Deeds at Book 29703, Page 913.
6. **A brief historical sketch of the property:** This report contains a brief historical sketch of the property prepared by Brian S. Clarke.
7. **A brief architectural description of the property:** This report contains a brief architectural description prepared by Brian S. Clarke.
8. **Documentation of why and in what ways the property meets the criteria for designation set forth in N.C. Gen. Stat. § 160A-400.5:**

- a. **Special significance in terms of its history, architecture, and/or cultural importance:** The Commission judges that the property known as the Sloan-Porter House does possess special historic significance for Charlotte-Mecklenburg. The Commission bases its judgment on the following criteria:
- i. The Sloan-Porter House is a rare and fine example of the evolution of rural built environment in Mecklenburg County during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
 - ii. The Sloan-Porter House remains remarkably intact inside and out, with almost all of the original woodwork in the house in place and unaltered.
 - iii. The Sloan-Porter House is an increasing rare example of a nineteenth century farmhouse that remains in its original rural setting.
 - iv. The original log house, built ca. 1810 by Alexander Porter or one of his sons, is one of the oldest surviving houses in Mecklenburg County and one of the few surviving homes from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.
 - v. The original log house, with its massive hand-hewn logs and half-dovetail notches, is a fine example of the early building techniques used in the North Carolina Piedmont and Mecklenburg County.
 - vi. The Sloan-Porter House is associated with two prominent families of western Mecklenburg County, the Porters and the Sloans. Both families were among the very early settlers of western Mecklenburg County (arriving in the 1750s) and helped shape and lead the community that grew up around Steele Creek Presbyterian Church.
 - vii. The Sloan-Porter House is one of a dwindling number of historic residences in the Dixie-Berryhill/Steele Creek area and is a significant reminder of the character of the Steele Creek area before the arrival of what is now Charlotte-Douglas International Airport.
- b. **Integrity of design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling and/or association:** The Commission contends that the architectural description in this report demonstrates that the property known as the Sloan-Porter House meets this criterion.
9. **Ad Valorem Tax Appraisal:** The Commission is aware that designation would allow the owner to apply for an automatic deferral of 50% of the Ad Valorem taxes on all or any portion of the property which becomes a “historic landmark.” The current appraised value of the property is \$86,800.

10. **Portion of Property Recommended for Designation:** The interior and exterior of the building, and the land associated with the tax parcel.
11. **Date of Preparation of this Report:** September 30, 2015

Prepared by: Brian S. Clarke

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY:

On March 11, 1871, George Watson Sloan (1838-1902) and his wife Nancy Jane Smith Sloan (1842-1923) purchased 149 acres of land containing a two-story log house from the heirs of his great-great grandfather, Alexander James Porter (1742-1833), for the sum of \$1,229.25. (See Estate File of Alexander Porter (1834), Mecklenburg County Probate Court; Mecklenburg County Register of Deeds, Book 18, Page 62-63, recorded Dec. 18, 1877). The Sloans expanded the house in the late 1880s or early 1890s¹ with a prominent two-story addition to the west end of the log house. The addition gave the house a cross-gabled form. Although the 149 acres tract (as well as the other land owned by G.W. and Nancy Sloan) was subdivided and sold over the years, the house and one acre of that original 149 acre tract remained in the Sloan-Porter² family until August 2014.³

The Sloan-Porter House is significant for several reasons.

First, it is significant due to its association with the Sloan and Porter families. As discussed below, both the Sloans and the Porters were very early settlers of western Mecklenburg County, arriving in the 1750s. These families were among the founders of Steele Creek Presbyterian Church with multiple generations (dating back to that first generation of pioneers) buried in the historic Steele Creek Presbyterian Church Cemetery. Porters and Sloans were leaders in the Steele Creek community (now known as Dixie-Berryhill) for generations. They were elders of Steele Creek Presbyterian Church. Members of the families were delegates to political conventions, local trustees and election judges, and they served in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the Civil War.

¹ In 1889, Mr. Sloan borrowed \$625 from L.M. Hoffman of Gaston County and A.D. Jenkins of New York City, which was secured by an indenture/deed of trust on the Property. (See Mecklenburg County Register of Deeds Book 69, Page 155 (recorded 31 Dec 1889)). It is quite possible that this loan was secured to complete the expansion and remodeling of the original log house.

² Alexander Porter obtained the property on which the house is located in or before 1775.

³ The house and property passed to H.O. Sloan following the death of Nancy Sloan in 1923. Following the death of H.O. Sloan in 1978, the property passed to his children and, in 1979, ownership of a 10 acre portion of the original 149+ acre tract containing the house was consolidated with Sarah Sloan Barnes, granddaughter of G.W. and N.J. Sloan, and her husband, Robert Jackson Barnes. Much of the remaining acreage, as well as other land owned by the Sloan family, eventually became the Berryhill Nature Preserve. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes occupied the house for many years until moving to assisted living. The house then became a rental property and, as a result, suffered from deferred maintenance issues and general neglect. Nine of the ten acres remaining acres were sold to Mecklenburg County to be added to Berryhill Nature Preserve, with Mr. Barnes, by now a widower, retaining the house and one acre. In August 2014, the last acre and the house left the hands of the Sloan family after 143 years, when it was purchased by Seth and Carolyn Lehman. The present owners, Brian and Chrissy Clarke, purchased the house on January 21, 2015, to restore and occupy.

Second, the original house (now incorporated into the current structure) is among the dozen oldest surviving houses in Mecklenburg County.⁴ The original log house was likely constructed before 1820 (and perhaps as early as the late eighteenth century) by Alexander Porter or one of his sons. It may even be the “plantation house” of Alexander Porter, which served as the seat of his 300+ acre plantation along the Catawba River and Paw Creek.⁵ The original two-story log house was constructed with massive, hand-hewn, half-dovetail notched logs. It likely had end chimneys on each end flanked by nine-over-six light, double hung windows. The end chimney and original windows remain on the east end, but those on the west end were likely removed during the ca. 1890 renovation.

The “before 1820” construction date is not entirely certain, as contemporaneous records have not yet been located. However, given the construction methods and, particularly the surviving east end windows, before 1820 is an appropriate estimate. The nine-over-six light pattern was used primarily in the later years of the eighteenth century and in the early years of the nineteenth century. Further, the windows are handmade with thick muntins extending all the way through the rails. Handmade nine-over-six light windows appear on a number of the oldest houses in Mecklenburg County. Specifically, the Cooper Log House (c. 1790), which is located approximately 2 miles south of the Sloan-Porter House, has identical windows on its first floor. The Hugh Torrance House (c. 1780), Latta Plantation (c. 1800), William T. Alexander House (c. 1800), and the Grier-Rea House (c. 1804) all have identical nine-over-six light windows on their second floors.⁶ The latest example of nine-over-six light windows from this era (that the author has been able to identify) are those on the second floor of the c. 1828 William Grier House, which was originally located approximately 4 miles south of the Sloan-Porter House.

⁴ The oldest surviving houses in Mecklenburg County are the handful of eighteenth century dwellings that remain, particularly the c. 1774 Hezekiah Alexander House, the c. 1780 Hugh Torrance House, the c. 1792 White Oak Plantation, the c. 1795 Holly Bend, and the c. 1790 Cooper Log House. The c. 1800 Latta Plantation, c. 1800 William Alexander House, c. 1804 Grier-Rea House, c. 1807 Rosedale, c. 1811 Potts Plantation house, c. 1815 Neel House, and c. 1820 Benj. W. Davidson House are rough contemporaries of the original portion of the Sloan-Porter House. The “before 1820” construction of the original log house places it slightly earlier than the Beaver Dam plantation house (c. 1829), the William Lee House (c. 1828), and the William Grier House (c. 1825).

⁵ Alexander Porter refers to his “dwelling house” and “plantation” in his will dated 27 July 1827 and probated upon his death in 1833.

⁶ The second story windows of the c. 1815 Neel House feature a six-over-nine light pattern. Col. Samuel Neel, builder of the Neel House, was one of the named executors of Alexander J. Porter’s estate and was described in his will as “my esteemed friend.”

Third, the House incorporates one of only nine (9) two-story log houses known to remain in Mecklenburg County.⁷ The original log-construction portion of the house is exceptionally well preserved. Its logs show the distinctive marks of the draw knives and axes used to shape them. The half-dovetail notches are typical of early log construction in Mecklenburg County.⁸ The rear wall of the original log house is retains original whitewash and chinking.

Fourth, the House is a good example of the evolution of rural domestic architecture in Mecklenburg County. The House began as a two-story log house, and was then expanded and remodeled in the 1890s. The expanded house features simple embellishments, like chamfered porch posts, a hipped porch roof, cornice returns, and a louvered gable vent. Additionally, the interior of the House remains remarkably intact with most of the original woodwork from the ca. 1890 expansion remaining unaltered. Especially notable is the two-story entry/stair hall with its heart pine floors, bead-board walls and ceiling, and carved newel post and banisters.

Fifth, the House is an increasingly rare example of a nineteenth century farmhouse that remains in its original rural setting. The House was once the seat of a substantial farm. Much of the land that made up that farm is now protected from development as Berryhill Nature Preserve. While other 19th-century Mecklenburg farmhouses in Mecklenburg County are engulfed by subdivisions, shopping centers, or businesses, the Sloan-Porter House will likely retain a rural setting. Preserving this House in this setting is even more critical as the development of the Dixie-Berryhill area begins to accelerate.⁹

Finally, the historic buildings of the Steele Creek Area are disappearing at an alarming rate. The nearby William Grier House and the Hayes-Byrum House were moved and then abandoned to make room for commercial development. The Steele Creek Presbyterian Church Manse and several other historic houses south of Charlotte-Douglas International Airport fall within an area that the Airport Authority is seeking to purchase for industrial and commercial development. The Sloan-Porter House is a significant reminder of the character of the Steele Creek area before the arrival of the Airport.

HISTORICAL ESSAY

⁷ See Dan Morrill, *Survey and Research Report on the Ephraim Alexander McAuley Log House* (1990). The number cited in this report is seven. I have increased this to nine to account for the Cooper Log House and the Sloan Porter House, both of which were “discovered” subsequent to 1990.

⁸ See Stewart Gray, *Log Building Construction in Mecklenburg County From 1920 to 1945*.

⁹ The Charlotte Observer recently noted of the Dixie Berryhill area: “the more than 5,000 hilly acres have remained largely undeveloped, one of the last major open stretches in Charlotte.” See “Charlotte airport’s next big hire: Someone to boost development,” Charlotte Observer, Feb. 14, 2015.

Alexander J. Porter and Family

Alexander James Porter immigrated to Mecklenburg County with his parents William (1709-1787) and Elizabeth (1718-1779)¹⁰ Porter and, along with his parents, was well established in the western part of the county before 1775. Both William Porter and Alexander Porter were substantial landowners in the Steele Creek community. The Porters attended Steele Creek Presbyterian Church, along with the other leading families of the area. Between 1776 and 1803, Alexander Porter assembled a plantation consisting of nearly 500 acres near the confluence of Paw Creek and the Catawba River.

According to the announcement of his death in 1833, Alexander Porter “was actively engaged during our Revolutionary Struggle, and was among those who met in Charlotte on the 20th May, 1775, to proclaim independence.” (See THE MINERS’ AND FARMERS’ JOURNAL, 26 Oct. 1833, p. 3). Although neither Alexander Porter nor his father William were among the purported signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, it is very likely, given their status in the Steele Creek Area, that they participated in the convention that led to the Mecklenburg Resolves on 31 May 1775 and, perhaps, the declaration on 20 May 1775. During the American Revolution, Alexander Porter provided material support to the Patriots and served as an officer in the militia regiment raised from the Steele Creek area by Col. (later General) Robert Irwin, who also attended and is buried at Steele Creek Presbyterian Church. (See DAR Genealogical Research Database, entry for Porter, Alexander [Ancestor # A090927]).

The exact nature of Alexander Porter’s plantation is not entirely clear, however he operated it, at least in part, with slaves. Porter specifically bequeathed four slaves to various of his children in his Last Will and Testament (executed in 27 July 1827). Specifically, he left his “negro boy Tuck” to his daughter Margaret, his “negro boy Sam” to his daughter Sarah, and his “negro[s] Jack and Amy” to his sons Alexander and William. [See Will of Alexander Porter dated 27 July 1827, Mecklenburg Co. Wills Vol. G, pp. 148-153.] As to the output of the Porter Plantation, it appears that Alexander Porter grew and ginned cotton, as the his estate contained 1,400 pounds of cotton and ten bushels of cotton seed along with the running gears of a cotton gin when he died. [See Inventory of Sale of Personal Property on 13 Dec 1833, Estate file of Alexander Porter (signed by James Porter, Executor)]. He also grew corn and raised various animals, including bees, chickens, cows, and pigs, although these were potentially for domestic use.[2] Other plantation businesses are a bit more opaque but among the more valuable items Porter owned at his death were a large “Mettal Kittel” (sold for \$15.75) and “Waggon & hind [?] Gears” (sold for \$15.00).

Alexander Porter also constructed a dwelling house on his plantation, which he referenced in his will. He provided that his daughters Margaret and Sarah, while they remained single, would be entitled to live in his “Dwelling House” on his plantation. Further, with the exception of the bequest to his daughters, Alexander Porter bequeathed to his sons Alexander and William “the Plantation

¹⁰ Both William and Elizabeth Porter are buried in the cemetery of Steele Creek Presbyterian Church.

on which I now live.” The dwelling house on his plantation is the only house mentioned in Alexander Porter’s will or in his estate file. It is safe to assume, that the extant substantial two-story log house is the “dwelling house referenced in the will.”

Upon Alexander Porter’s death in 1833, his real property, including a 300+ acre tract of land, passed to his surviving children. [See Will of Alexander Porter]. By 1869, this property had passed to Alexander Porter’s grandchildren and the various descendants disagreed about the future of the property. As a result a partition action was filed in the Mecklenburg County Probate Court. The Probate Court ordered the partition sale and, after advertising the sale in SOUTHERN HOME (a weekly owned by former Confederate General D. Harvey Hill), the property was sold at public auction on March 11, 1871. The largest tract, consisting of 149 acres, was purchased by Alexander Porter’s great-grandson George Watson Sloan and his wife Nancy James Smith Sloan.

George Watson & Nancy James Smith Sloan and Family

George Watson Sloan was part of two prominent western Mecklenburg County families, the Porters¹¹ and the Sloans. Like the Porters, the Sloans immigrated to western Mecklenburg County in or around the 1750s and were firmly established by the time of the Revolution. His great-great grandmother – Margaret Bigham Sloan – died on 22 November 1769 at the age of 66 (b. 1703) and is buried in Steele Creek Presbyterian Church Cemetery.¹²

G.W. Sloan’s great-grandfather Capt. Robert Sloan (1750-1780) was (allegedly) killed at the Battle of Ramseur’s Mill in the Revolution. His grandparents – Robert Sloan Jr. (1776-1842) and Ruth Beaty Sloan (1776-1842) – were born in Mecklenburg County in 1776 and were prominent citizens.¹³ His father, James Madison Sloan (1803-1845), was an elder of Steele Creek Presbyterian Church. His brother Dr. Independence James Sloan (1828-1888) was an early doctor in the Steele Creek Area and a substantial land owner. Another brother, Robert E. Sloan (1843-1863) was mortally wounded during the Civil War and died in Richmond. His sisters, Ruth Beaty Sloan Porter Berryhill (1840-1930) and Margaret Anne Sloan Stowe (1842-1912) married into prominent western

¹¹ Alexander J. Porter was George W. Sloan’s great-grandfather, via his daughter Jane Porter Marshall, and her daughter Martha Ann Marshall Sloan.

¹² The oldest graves in Steele Creek Presbyterian Church Cemetery date to 1763. Margaret Sloan was among the earliest ten known burials. As stated in the CMHLC’s documentation of Steele Creek Presbyterian, the “cemetery has some of the oldest graves in Mecklenburg County. Among them are to be found the names of many pioneering families of that part of the county: Allen, Bigham, Davis, Grier, Hart, Herron, McDowell, Neely, **Porter, Sloan**, Tagart, and Vance. Thirteen veterans of the Revolutionary War are buried there, and a number of families who buried members as far back as 1763 still attended in the 1970s, and thus span seven generations: Berryhill, Bigham, Cathey, Clark, Freeman, Grier, Herron, Knot, Mitchell, McDowell, Neel, Neely, **Porter**, Price, **Sloan**, Spratt, Stilwell, Whiteside and Wilson.” (emphasis added).

¹³ At their deaths, Robert and Ruth Sloan owned at least nine (9) slaves, a sign of fairly significant wealth. See Sale Notices, Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, 1842.

Mecklenburg (Porter and Berryhill) and Gaston County (Stowe) families. His cousin H.L. Sloan, was a large landowner in the northern part of Berryhill Township.¹⁴

G.W. Sloan was also a prominent citizen in his own right. He enlisted in Company B of the 13th North Carolina Infantry Regiment on 17 July 1861 and mustered out on 9 April 1865 at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia following the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. He was wounded in action around Fredericksburg, Virginia. Following the Civil War, G.W. Sloan became a substantial land owner and served several terms as a Trustee of Berryhill Township and as an election judge. G.W. and Nancy Sloan had seven children, four of whom survived to adulthood: Lee Ira Sloan, Forest H. Sloan, Ela E. Sloan, and Hazel Ottus Sloan. Both George W. and Nancy J. Sloan are buried at Steele Creek Presbyterian Church.

G.W. and Nancy Sloan expanded the existing log house with the addition of a two-story perpendicular wing on the west end in the late 1880s or early 1890s, creating a “T-plan” house (the “Wing”). As is typical in T-plan houses, the Wing is one bay wide and two rooms deep. It has a corbelled center chimney with fireplaces in each of the first floor rooms. The fireplace mantel in the front parlor is mildly ornate with carved columns flanking the fireplace. The mantel in the rear room may have originally been in the western pen of the log house, as it appears older stylistically and is similar to the extant (original) mantel in the eastern pen room of the log house. When the Wing was added, the western pen of the log house was converted into a grand two-story entry/stair hall with heart pine bead board paneling, carved newel post, and other embellishments.

At the same time they added the Wing, G.W. and Nancy Sloan also added a one-story kitchen and dining room ell (the “Ell”) extending north from the east pen of the log house. Like the Wing, the Ell is one bay wide and two rooms deep. It originally had two small chimneys, one at the north end of each room, that were apparently designed for use with woodstoves as the chimneys extend downward only to the ceilings of each room.

Around 1930, Hazel Ottus Sloan (one of G.W. and Nancy Sloan’s sons who became the owner of the property following Nancy Sloan’s death in 1923), widened the Ell along its west side with the addition of a bathroom, mud room, and pantry.

¹⁴ The place where Wilkinson Blvd. crosses the Catawba River was traditionally known as Sloan’s Ferry (see CMHLC documentation of Sloan’s Ferry Bridge), which was near the home of H.L. Sloan.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The House: Plan and Evolution

The cross-gabled house is three bays wide, and built in a side facing T-plan with wings projecting from the front and the rear of the principal section of the house. The principal and wing sections of the house are single-pile.

The core of the present structure is a 2-story log house constructed of squared, hewn logs with half-dovetail notches. It is likely that the single-pile log house featured two room on each story. The full 2-story rear wall of the original log house (with surviving chinking) is visible from the attic space of the rear ell.

The original windows remain throughout the house, with 6-over-6 windows dating to the 1890 renovation predominating. The two windows flanking the original chimney in the eastern pen of the log house are, as discussed above, a much older 9-over-6 layout. The front door dates to the 1890 renovation. The brick and stone piers are visible around the exterior, however, modern brickwork now fills the gaps between the original piers. The structural supports under the house are large, stripped pine and cedar trees that run the length of the house and are rough-hewn at most.

The House: Exterior Features and Finishes

There is a double-shouldered chimney on the east gable end of the original log house. It has an opening only on the first floor and a disengaged upper stack. The chimney has decorative brickwork on the shoulders and is skim coated with mortar.¹⁵ The base of the chimney is large field stones. The chimney is flanked by original 9-over-6 windows on the first floor only.

The original log exterior was covered with clapboards at the time of the 1890 renovation. The window moldings are simple. The south gable end of the Wing (which faces the road), has deep cornice returns and a diamond-shaped louvered vent above a single window centered on each story. The north gable end is simpler and lacks the cornice returns and the vent. The west face of the Wing has 2 symmetrically spaced windows on each story.

A one-story front porch runs the length of the original log house on the south face. It has a hipped roof and bead board ceiling. The porch is supported by three square wooden columns, which are chamfered and not set on bases. Additionally, matching semi-engaged columns are located where

¹⁵ The design and finishing of this chimney is similar to the southern end chimney of the Cooper Log House, which dates to the late 18th Century and is located approximately 2 miles south of the Sloan-Porter House.

the porch meets the house. The portion of the front façade covered by the front porch, has German siding instead of the clapboards that cover the rest of the exterior.¹⁶

The Ell has two entry doors along its eastern face and one window in each room. Above each entry door is a gabled roof extending about three feet from the Ell.

The roof was originally cedar shingles.¹⁷ However, the original roof was replaced during the latter half of the twentieth century and is now asphalt shingles.

The House: Interior

Inside, the house remains largely intact with most interior finishes unchanged since the circa 1890 renovation. The walls in the entry/stair hall, the front parlor, and the upper front bedroom in the Wing and the upper room of the log house have heart pine floors and bead board walls. The rooms in the Wing have bead board ceilings as well. The ceilings in the log house - upstairs and down - are board-and-batten. Drywall was added to the walls of the downstairs/east room of the log house, the rear downstairs room of the Wing, and the rear upstairs room of the Wing at some point in the mid-twentieth century. The original bead board remains in place under the drywall. Additionally, acoustic tiles were added over the original ceilings in several rooms (although the original ceilings remain intact). The interior woodwork remains entirely intact: from the solid five-panel doors with rim locks, to the newel post and bannisters, to the bead board and floors.

The interior finishes of the Ell are unusual and consists of wide, horizontal tongue-and-groove boards on the walls and floors. At some point, potentially as early as the time of its construction around 1890, the walls of the dining room (the room closest to the main house), were covered with muslin and wallpaper. Three additional layers of wallpaper were added over the years. In the mid-20th century, the walls were covered with drywall. In the kitchen, the walls are also wide, horizontal tongue-and-groove boards. The walls were originally painted then, in the 1930s or 1940s, covered with wallpaper before being covered with drywall in the mid-20th century. The original floor in the kitchen has been removed and replaced with plywood and vinyl.

The finishes of the narrow, 1930s/1940s addition along the west side of the Ell are of markedly inferior quality. With the exception of bead board walls in the mudroom, the finishes are utilitarian and in poor condition.

¹⁶ This design element is identical to the siding pattern on the Hayes-Byrum House (c. 1890) formerly located on Steele Creek Road and now located on Richey Circle, just off of Shopton Road, about ¼ mile from its original location. Given the dates of construction, proximity, and common church of the Sloans and the Byrums, it is quite possible that the Hayes-Byrum House and the Sloan-Porter House influenced one another and perhaps even shared craftsmen (although the Hayes-Byrum house is far grander).

¹⁷ Remnants of the original cedar shingles can be found in the attic.

CONCLUSION

The Sloan-Porter House is an important piece of Mecklenburg County's built environment. Not only is it one of Mecklenburg County's oldest surviving homes, connected to several of western Mecklenburg County's original pioneers, and one of only a handful of surviving log houses, it is a rare and exceptionally fine example of the evolution of rural domestic architecture in Mecklenburg County. The house remains remarkably intact inside and out, and remains in its original rural setting surrounded by protected nature preserve on three sides.

Alexander J. Porter and Family

REPRESENTATIVE PHOTOGRAPHS:



View from the southeast.



Wing front (south) façade.



Front/South façade. Wing on left and log portion on right.



Wing rear/north façade.



Front/southeast corner of second story(hip of porch roof running across lower left corner), three courses of logs with chinking and half-dovetail notching under clapboards.



Detail of half-dovetail notching on log portion.



South façade of log portion, just above porch roof. Detail of draw knife marks on log and chinking.



The rear wall (northeast corner) of the log house, viewed from the attic of the Ell, showing courses of logs, half-dovetail notching and whitewash.



Saw marks on vertical timber of Wing (just above front porch roof).



Chamfered porch column, with front door opening and molding in background.



Southeast corner under front porch, showing German siding under porch and clapboard outside porch (also chamfered column in foreground and engaged column at siding transition).



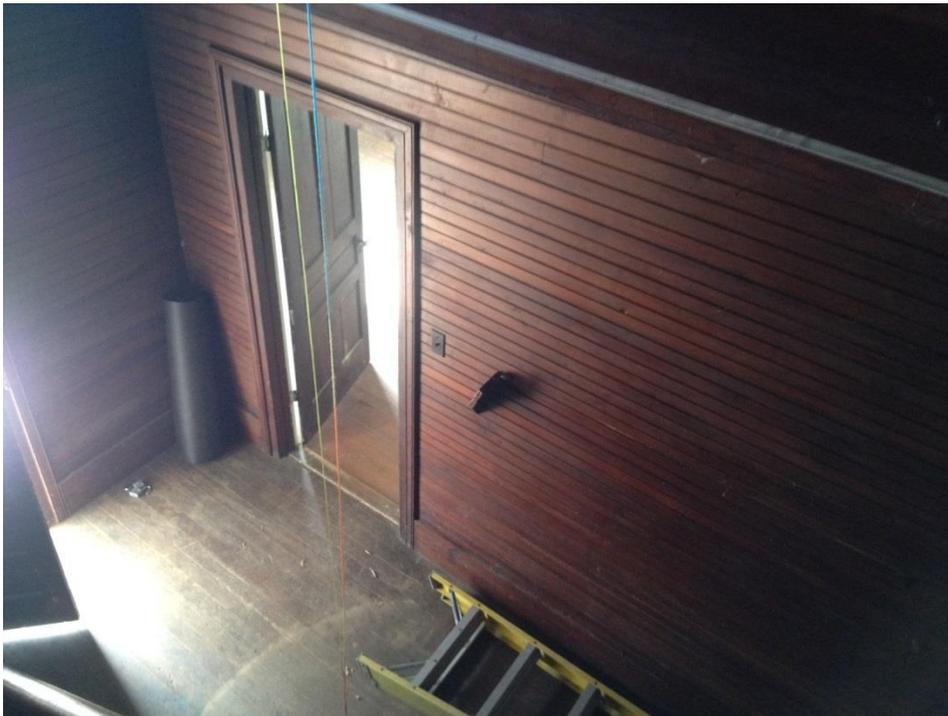
East gable end chimney, shoulders with decorative brickwork and skim coat. Chimney disengaged above shoulders.



Fieldstone base of east gable end chimney.

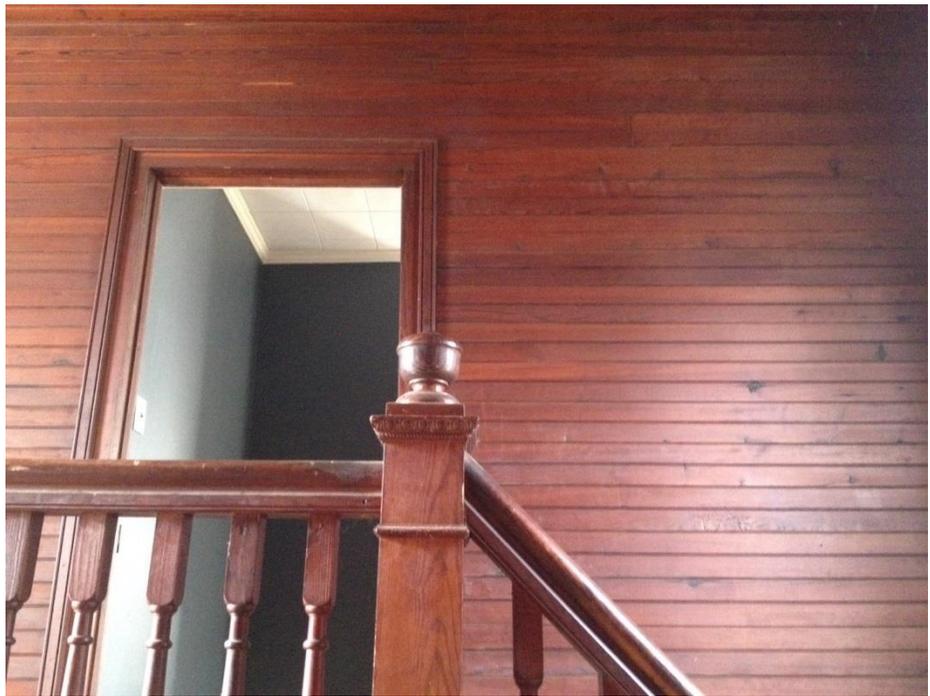


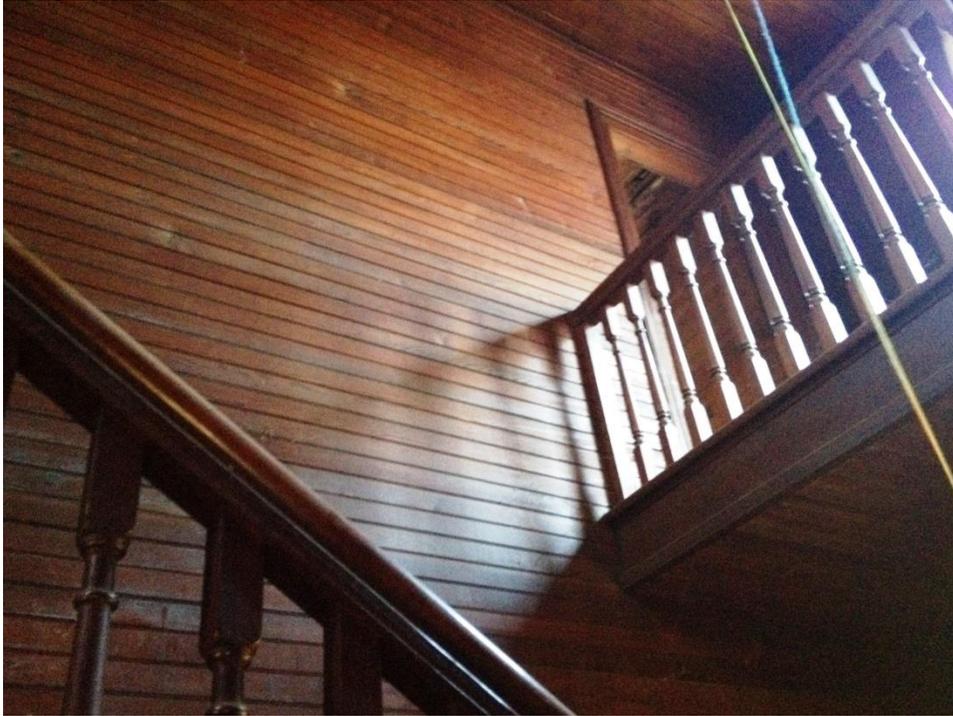
The Entry/Stair Hall (converted from west pen of log house)



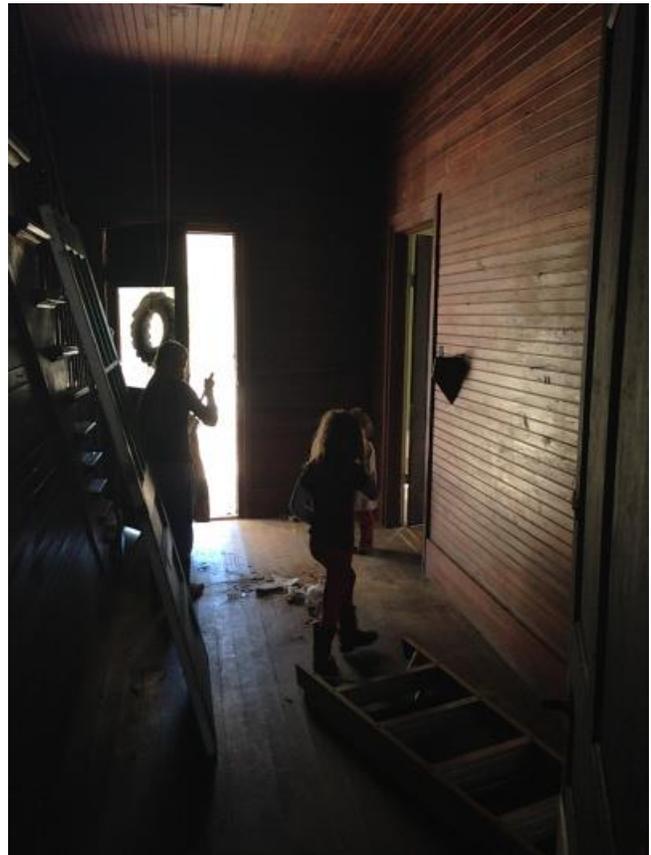


The Entry/Stair Hall
(above, view up the stairs w/ newell post;
below, the second floor from the landing)



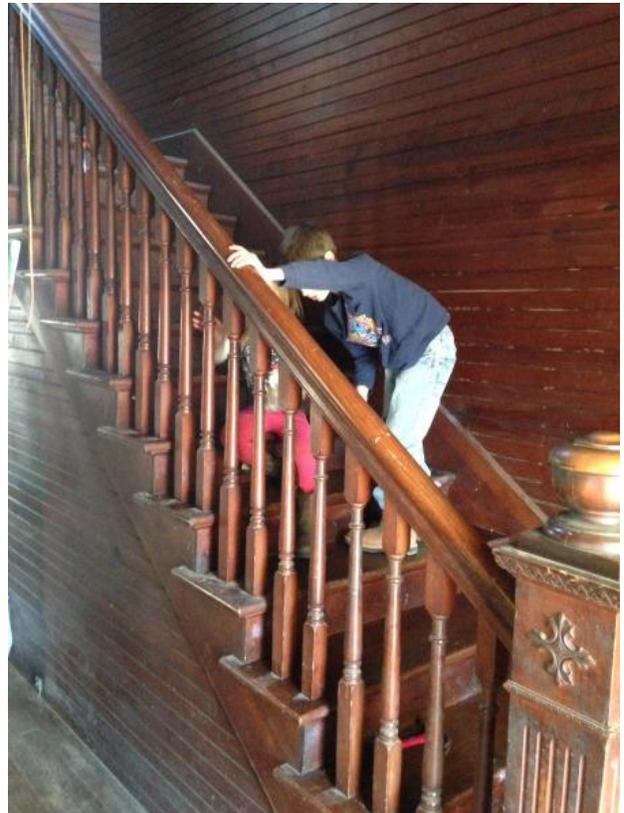


The Entry/Stair Hall





The Entry/Stair Hall





Mantels. *Above:* Wing, downstairs back room; *Below:* downstairs east log pen, with nine-over-six light windows flanking original chimney/fireplace opening; *Bottom:* Wing, downstairs front room.





Door (Wing, downstairs front room)

The cupboard under the stairs.





Upstairs Rooms in Wing:
Back bedroom (above) and Front bedroom (below)





Upstairs Room in log portion.

