

**Aiken-Rhett House,
Charleston, South Carolina**

**An Inventory of Architectural Features:
Service Buildings, Garden Buildings, and Perimeter Walls**

For the Historic Charleston Foundation

DRAFT

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NOT TO BE CITED WITHOUT PERMISSION

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A Note about Chronology

Like the main dwelling, the service buildings at the Aiken-Rhett House were built and then altered twice during a forty-year period prior the Civil War. Although each of these three phases is well known generally, specific dates of construction are not precisely known. No contracts or accounts have been found to pinpoint this work to exact years or particular craftsmen. Nevertheless, from other documentary and physical evidence, the construction and subsequent alterations made to the stable/carriage house, kitchen/quarters, garden buildings, privies, and perimeter wall coincided with the same three discrete episodes of work on the main house. Each of the first two may have extended over intervals of four or five years and the third lasted for perhaps two years. In this report, we follow the convention that we followed in the Historic Structures Report for the main house in terms of the approximate years for the three different periods.

Period I: c. 1820-25. Period I refers to the initial building campaign on this site undertaken by merchant John Robinson. It is likely that Robinson started work on the house in 1820 shortly after he purchased the northern part of the lot that extended from Judith Street on the south and Mary Street on the north and was bounded by Elizabeth Street on the west. He moved into the house by 1822, but financial reversals soon forced him to sell it in 1825. Shortly thereafter, the property came into the hands of William Aiken Sr. and other investors.

Period II: c. 1833-38. William Aiken, Sr. died in 1831 and William Aiken, Jr. inherited the property after the settlement of his father's estate in 1833. By 1835 the younger Aiken and his wife, Harriett Lowndes, were living on this site. They added the east wing of the main house, reoriented the principal entrance to the Elizabeth Street facade, and stuccoed the exterior to mask the many alterations. During Period II, the size of the stable and kitchen blocks were doubled and the perimeter wall constructed. In February 1839 the Aikens had a grand ball at their house, perhaps to celebrate the completion of this work.

Period III: c. 1858-59. On their return from an extended trip to Europe, the Aikens made additional changes to the house and service buildings. Period III included the addition of an art gallery on the back of the west side of the dwelling with a large cistern in the basement, the installation of gas, the replumbing of water lines, the repair of the roofs of the two service buildings, and the insertion of a stew stove and a cast-iron cooking stove in the kitchen.

Introduction

The service buildings of the Aiken-Rhett House in Charleston, South Carolina, comprise one of the most comprehensive and intact antebellum urban complexes in the American South. Because of their significance and rarity, the Historic Charleston Foundation, owner of the property since the mid-1990s, invited the three principal investigators, Willie Graham, Carl Lounsbury, and Orlando Ridout V along with paint analyst Susan Buck to conduct a detailed study of the buildings and perimeter walls. This Historic Structures Report is a continuation of the investigation of the main house conducted by this group from 2001-2003. Field work was carried out for several days during four separate visits to the site between October 2011 and August 2012.

As originally configured during John Robinson's ownership, (c. 1820-1827), a pair of two-story service buildings were constructed to the rear of the main house, aligned on a north-south axis with the side boundaries of the city lot, and located approximately 35 feet from the rear elevation of the main house. Each two-story building measured about 19'-4" wide by 35'-6" long, and was constructed of brick. Based on patches of exposed brick on the west and east walls of the east building, the brickwork was originally exposed, laid in Flemish bond with a beak mortar joint typical of refined work in Charleston in the early 19th century. The east building served as a kitchen with accommodations for slaves. The west building primarily as a stable and carriage house, with additional slave accommodations and a hay loft in the second story.

Robinson's east kitchen building had a traditional arrangement of two heated ground-floor service rooms—a kitchen on the south side closest to the main house and a laundry room on the north side—which were divided by a central staircase that rose to the second floor to provide access to two heated chambers. Three separate doorways on the west courtyard façade opened into each of these ground-floor spaces. Each of the two ground-floor rooms was lit by a window on the west front, which with the doors created a symmetrical five-bay façade that was reproduced in the windows on the upper floor. Attached to the northeast corner of the building and integral to the brickwork was a one-story privy that measured 7 feet in width and 12 ½ feet in length.

The carriage house/stable was oriented differently when it was first built by Robinson in the 1820s. The first story of the west building was divided by a brick partition into two rooms. The south room served as the carriage bay, dominated by a broad arched doorway that opened in the west wall onto Elizabeth Street, not into the courtyard as it does now. The north room on the ground floor was built as a stable for three horses with the stalls arranged along the west wall as indicated by three ventilation slits.

The second story of the building was similarly partitioned into two rooms, but with a frame and plaster partition aligned directly above the first floor wall. The south room on the second story was finished with plaster walls and ceiling, but was unheated. This space presumably served as quarters for the coachman and possibly one or more stable hands. The north room was left unfinished and served as a hay loft for the stable below. Three original rectangular openings framed into the floor along the west wall served as hay drops for the stable

mangers below, and a full height door in the west wall provided a way to load hay into the loft from Elizabeth Street.

Not long after William Aiken, Jr. came into full possession of the property in 1833, the two service buildings were doubled in length and the interiors were substantially modified. All the original partition walls were removed from both buildings. In the east building, the original privy on the north end was demolished except for the east wall, which was incorporated into the expanded structure. The kitchen was enlarged and a sizeable laundry room was constructed at the north end. Both these rooms were supplied with sinks from by a cistern-fed water system. Between them, a new staircase was constructed that provided access to five, second-story bedchambers connected by a corridor along the west wall. Four of the five rooms were heated and some spaces were decoratively painted. Household slaves occupied these rooms.

For the west building, changes included tearing down the original north gable wall. The stable function was shifted into the new, northern extension and expanded from three stalls to six. The carriage bay remained in the south end of the ground story, but was enlarged to the north. The original carriage door in the west wall was closed up and replaced with a broad new double carriage door in the east wall, now opening into the courtyard rather than onto the street. The space formerly used for horse stalls was converted into a tack room, and a new stair was constructed in the center of the original building, with access through a lobby that opened onto the courtyard.

On the second story of the stable, the hay loft was shifted from the north end of the original building to the second story of the new addition, roughly doubling in size. Access was provided by a tight winder stair in the northeast corner of the addition, and new hay drops were arrayed along the west wall, each opening serving a pair of stalls below. With the hay loft function shifted, the second story of the original building was reconfigured to create two finished rooms flanking a central stair passage. Chimneys and fireplaces were added on the west wall of each room to create more and better living space to augment the slave quarter space in the kitchen building across the yard. The hay loft door that opened onto Elizabeth Street was blocked.

Like the main house, both service buildings were rendered with stucco in the 1830s, scored and penciled with mortar joints. This hid the patches in the fenestration and masked the additions. They too were finished with a rich yellow ochre and lined white joints.

As part of the expansion and reorganization of the service yard, the brick perimeter walls were constructed and then extended up several courses, presumably eliminating a plain, corbelled brick cornice with one of a more ornamental profile. The wall enclosed a formal garden space and carriage entrance at the north end of the lot that was marked by a pair of brick privies in the northeast and northwest corners and a small pair of garden pavilions situated along the east and west boundary walls about halfway between them and the extended service buildings. An iron fence on a brick and stone plinth was installed on Judith Street to enclose a small garden created in the area that had previously been the front side of the house. The fence provided a modicum of privacy and visually redirected guests around the corner to the new entrance on Elizabeth Street.

Following their extended trip to Europe in the late 1850s, the Aikens returned to Charleston and made further alterations to their house and service buildings. New cisterns that provided water for the kitchen and laundry room were installed along with new pipes and sinks. Along with the house, the kitchen/quarters were provided with gas as each room on the ground floor and a jet in the passage on the second floor were installed. The kitchen received a new stew stove and a cast-iron range replaced open fire cooking. The pitched roofs of both the kitchen and stable were rebuilt and their slope reworked. The original roofs, most likely covered with cypress shingles, were replaced with slate. To diminish the impact of these alterations, the service buildings were stuccoed once more and finished with a red wash.

Although this report focuses exclusively on the physical fabric of the service buildings, pencil markings on walls, customized paint schemes, wear patterns on stairs, walls, and floors, and stray artifacts are testimony to the lives of several generations of people who lived and worked in them. Servicing the main house required the skills and labor of many individuals from cooks and coachmen to butlers and seamstresses. William Aiken, Jr. knew how essential they were to the orderly operation of his household. Following the disruptions of the Civil War, he recalled that “those about his person and in his family were valuable from their peculiar qualities as attendants in the service of his house and establishment.”

Though some of the names and familial relationships of the slaves, freedmen, and white servants who labored for the Aiken and Rhett families from the 1830s through the 1920s are known from documents, it is difficult to distinguish fully how they made these spaces their homes. Research by the staff of the Historic Charleston Foundation has begun to piece together the genealogy of related members of the Richardson, Greggs, Crutchfield, and Polite families who lived here from the 1830s through the first decades of the 20th century. The 1860 census noted that there were 19 enslaved men, women, and children residing on the property, most if not all of who occupied rooms above the carriage house in the stable or on the second floor of the kitchen. Aiken mentioned that his household slaves before the war included Tom, Anne, and son Henry Greggs, Sambo and Dorcas Richardson and their children Charles, Rachael, Victoria, Elizabeth, Julia, Charles Jackson, Anthony Barnwell, and two carpenters, one named Will and the other Jacob.

Following the Civil War, both the stable and kitchen buildings continued to be used by servants. Some of them had been slaves before the war and remained in service; others were newly hired freedmen. Small repairs, alterations, and new paint schemes indicate their presence as does the introduction of electrical wiring in the kitchen and a bedchamber above stairs suggest occupancy well into the 20th century. In 1880, the census takers recorded the presence of nine adult servants living on the property, which included three married black couples. Not enumerated were the children that they may have had. Also listed were two white, Irish-born servant women. Jacob Gaillard, a widower, sometime coachman, and butler to William Aiken lived somewhere in the back buildings until he died in 1896. The former slave Henry Greggs (or Craig), Aiken’s coachman in the 1880s, resided here as well until his death in November 1908. In the 1920s Hattie Simmons, a seamstress, inhabited one or more rooms in the kitchen building.

Just who occupied which rooms is unknown, though there was a distinct hierarchy of spaces. Most chambers were heated following the expansion carried out by Aiken in Period II. Some were larger, better lit and ventilated than others while the chamber over the kitchen shows evidence of additional amenities as carpeting, reused stone fireplace surrounds, and a hook for a mirror or some other object such as a mirror that needed to be supported. If these rooms suggest comforts not found in other slave spaces in Charleston and certainly absent from quarters on plantations, there may have been other places in these buildings that served as more makeshift sleeping spaces. Although plastered, the hayloft may have provided accommodations for some stable hands. Others may have had a bedroll or pallet positioned in the corner of the laundry room or kitchen, common arrangements found in many quarters throughout the antebellum South. If so, such ephemeral domestic lodgings have left little or no physical trace.

Stable/Carriage House

Exterior

South Façade

The south gable façade stands 3' - 8" north of the north wall of the 1858 art gallery wing. The fenestration consists of a pair of windows on the ground floor matched by a pair of windows directly above them on the second floor. There was a pump between the two ground-floor windows raised on a stuccoed brick foundation with two steps on the east side. The second step is modern. The date of the pump is uncertain. It may date from Period I when water was collected from the roof and run through a pipe in the attic of the stable and exited through the tympanum of the south gable and presumably down to where it fed a cistern and pump. However, it may also date from the period after the 1858 art gallery was constructed since there is a cistern in the cellar of the gallery and lead piping (with wrought iron brackets) that protrudes through the north wall of the gallery, which may have fed the pump.

There is a fastener for a drainpipe located above the first floor windows in the center of the wall. It is a wrought iron pintle turned upside down. On the upper half of the wall there are three holes where iron brackets used to be located. They are on the east side of the scar for the downspout. There is also one directly below the pintle which is on the west side. There is a gutter leader bracket mounted off center to west which may have fed a gutter drain that led into cistern in the cellar of the art gallery. The window hardware on the shutters is the same as the others on the building. There are no shutter dogs on the downstairs openings. Like the north façade, there is a circular iron grill in the tympanum of above the cornice. It is the same as pattern as the other. The stucco pattern dates from Period II extension of the building with a Period III renewal. The decoration of the ashlar courses and the color schemes on the south elevation is the same as the other walls.

East Façade

The east façade faces into the courtyard formed by the kitchen, laundry, and second-story accommodations opposite the stable. The Period I portion of the stable sits on a one-brick high plinth measuring 4 ¼" at its maximum, which forms a stepped watertable. The stepped watertable projects 1 ¾". The plinth continues in the north addition but is hidden by the rise in grade. The entire façade is rendered with stucco in Period II. This was first applied with the addition to the north in the 1830s, which doubled the size of the stable. Originally the 1820 south portion of the stable was laid in Flemish bond brickwork with v-shaped tuck joints that were covered with a red wash. There appears to be one period of stucco with many modern patches. The stucco finish was scored to give the appearance of ashlar coursing measuring 1'-7", the same height as the coursing in the main house. The course joints measure ¼" in width and are slightly indented and were penciled white at one time.

Although the buildings was stuccoed only once, there appears to be three color renderings on the building, a yellowish coat, followed by a red coat, and then a deep brick red that survives

in patches around the eaves, which was reworked and restuccoed in Period III, and beneath some of the window sills. All repairs are modern, the most recent of which date to 1991 following the damage sustained by Hurricane Hugo in late September 1989. The second-story windows are rendered with splayed arches but the arched doors are not treated in any special manner. The bonding pattern of the second period exterior brickwork is not known but it does not have a finish tuck point like the first period section. (The interior east wall is laid in Flemish bond).

The stuccoed brick cornice is the result of the 1850s reworking of the roof framing. It has a cavetto bed mold, plain soffit, plain fascia, and a cavetto crown molding. This is where the red wash evidence survives the best. The present gutter is copper half round with copper leaders secured by copper brackets driven into the cornice. This was installed during the post-Hurricane Hugo repairs to the building in the early 1990s. There is a copper leader on the southeast corner that flows into a PVC pipe that connects to an underground system.

The slate roof also dates to the post-Hugo work and incorporates some earlier slate from the mid-19th century roof. Charleston contractor Richard Marks took the roof slates off and salvaged what he could and replaced the rest with new ones. Marks noted that the old slates were a cheap Pennsylvania variety called Bangor that was associated with other 1850s roofs in Charleston. These slates were nailed on with bronze nails similar to the ones at 60 Montagu Street, which was reroofed in the 1850s. This evidence suggests that the stable was reroofed in the 1850s, perhaps explaining the presence of some circular sawn roof sheathing. Because, it appears that Robinson's house had a wooden shingle roof, it is likely that the outbuildings also had a similar covering originally. In the 1830s the roof was completely rebuilt as it was lowered, but what the covering was at that time is unclear. The roof may have had a standing seam tin covering. Certainly by the 1850s a slate roof seems to have been installed. There are no kick rafters so that the eaves do not flare.

The present four-bay arrangement of Gothic arch openings is a result of major alterations made to the original configuration when the addition was constructed to the north in the 1830s. None of the original openings in the Period I south section survives. The southernmost window, whose southern jamb was 2'-10" from the corner of the building, was blocked with the addition. A large carriage door was cut to accommodate vehicles since the arched opening of the west wall facing Elizabeth Street was closed off. After the carriage door, the next opening to the north is a door, which opens into the staircase leading to the second-floor. This too appears to be cut in the old Period I brickwork though part of the north jamb may be part of an original window opening. To the north of this opening is a matching doorway in the new section of the stable that leads into the stalls. This was expanded in the 20th century to create a garage doorway for cars. The expanded arrangement can be seen in a HABS photograph from 1958. This opening was restored to its original size by Richard Marks around 1991 after Hurricane Hugo. A larger doorway to the north, mirroring the size of the carriage door is the last opening on the ground floor and was used for bringing horses into the stalls of the stable. Scars and a patch between in the wall between the two stable doors indicate the position of a gas pipeline that ran to the stable.

The second-floor fenestration consists of ten, identical-sized windows spaced evenly across the façade. None line up with the openings on the ground floor. The three southernmost windows, W203, W204, and W205, are in their first period locations. The positions of W206 and W207 in the first period section of the building are not certain and may have possibly shifted their positions slightly with the extension of the building in the 1830s. In the north addition, the

five windows, W208-W212, are in the locations they were placed when built in Period II and have not moved. There is a single shutter hook or dog for each of the batten shutters. On windows W203 through W 210, they are located on the south side of the opening, but on the two northern windows, they are located on the north side of the openings. W204 and W207 have wrought iron dogs. The rest are cast-iron with a hook or pintle driven into the wall with two uneven sized and weighted swivel arms opposite one another. The arms have not survived on W203 and W206; all of the dogs survive from the 1830s installation. The two styles of dogs match what was used on the Period II east addition to the house and kitchen block.

North Façade

The north gable end overlooks the garden at the back of the yard. It contains single arched doorways 5'- 10" in width, which are not centered, but offset to the east on both the ground floor and second story. The need to accommodate the full depth of the horse stalls, which are located against the west wall, necessitated having the ground-floor doorway shifted to the east. The upper floor doorway, which provided access to the hay loft, was placed directly above the lower door. The ground-floor opening probably provided air circulation for the horse stalls and the second-story aperture gave access for lifting hay to the loft above. The brick cornice on the east facade turns and continues across the north gable end. The façade has a raked cornice of the same design. In the center of the tympanum is a circular opening with a decorative filigree cast-iron grill in the opening. The ashlar stucco pattern continues on this façade where several patches indicate that there are at least three color schemes, the first being an yellow ochre with white pencil joints. The second is red and the third is a darker red. The perimeter garden wall runs off the west corner of the building. The lower part of the wall is a continuation of the brickwork of the west wall of the stable but the upper four courses and the coping courses were added after the stable was constructed.

There is a copper downspout and leader on the west side of the north façade that deposits water from the gutter on the east façade to the ground. This is an early 1990s guttering system, which replaced an earlier one. A series of screw holes just to the west of the present leader between 1 and 3 ½ feet above ground indicate where other clamps had secured previous leaders.

West Façade

The west façade overlooks Elizabeth Street. The original section of the buildings was laid in Flemish bond with tuck pointing in the form of a white lime v joint as is evident from a section of brickwork exposed in the south corner where the Period II stucco has fallen off. The wall shows evidence of at least three coatings of paint like the other facades. The façade now has no window or door openings except for 9 narrow vertical slots on the first floor level, which provided ventilation for horse stalls. Before the building was expanded in the 1830s, there were three slots at the north end; after the expansion, six additional slots were constructed in the north addition for the new stalls. The first stall slots were spaced apart 4'- 6" on center, while the later ones were more widely spaced at 5'- 6". Originally, an eight-foot wide arched carriage door was

located approximately 3' - 8" from the southwest corner of the building, but was blocked in the 1830s when a new Gothic arch carriage door was created on the east facade

The second story level has seven blind Gothic arch windows evenly spaced, approximately 6'-2" apart, across the facade. They date from the expansion of the building in the 1830s and must have required considerable patching and refacing of the second-story brickwork. The blind windows are recessed 4 ½" from the face of the wall, 3 feet in width, and 5'-7" tall to the apex of the pointed arch. The tops of the arches have exaggerated splayed pencil joints etched in the stucco. The third blind arch from the south end of the building covers over part of a Period I hay loft doorway that opened above the middle of the original three stalls below. The upper part of the south jamb of the blocked doorway and a few headers of the segmental arch are evident on the inside of the west wall just south of the south chimney cheek in Room 203. This fragmentary jamb is approximately 24 feet from the southwest corner of the building.

The stuccoed brick cornice is the same as on the east façade. Where the stucco has fallen away, the brickwork reveals that it was laid in English bond with no finish joints, evident that it is a Period II feature with reworking in Period III.

Room S101: Carriage Bay, Period I, reworked Period II

General Discussion: As built by Robinson, the first story of the west building was divided by a brick partition into two rooms. The south room, measuring 15'-1½" on the north-south axis and 16'-9" deep, served as the carriage bay, dominated by a broad carriage door opening in the west wall onto Elizabeth Street. The north room on the ground floor, measuring 18'-0" north to south and 16'-9" east to west, served as a stable for horses, with three stalls arranged along the west wall, as indicated by three ventilation slits in the west wall and hay drops above each stall. When the Aikens came into possession of the property in the 1830s, this space was reconfigured with the expansion of the building. The brick wall dividing the space into the carriage room and stable was demolished, the carriage opening on the Elizabeth Street west façade was enclosed and the east wall facing into the courtyard was reworked as the southernmost window was blocked and a new carriage door was created to the north of the blocked window. The northern part of the old stable was partially incorporated into a new tack room and the staircase to the second floor was reconfigured and rose up along the south wall of the tack room.

Dimensions: The dimensions of the original carriage bay were 15'-1½" north to south by 16'-9" east to west. The present ceiling height is 9'-7" from the wood floor surface to the plastered ceiling. The exterior wall at the east carriage door is 15 to 15½" (1½ bricks) thick.

Floor: The original floor in this space was most likely dirt, but may have been paved or had wood planks laid on sleepers. At this point there is no access to the area below the present floor, which dates to Period II alterations of the 1830s. This floor runs continuous through the Period I section of the building, with no allowance for the interior brick partition, further evidence that it dates to removal of the partition in Period II. The floor joists run on an east to west axis and plank flooring is laid north to south. The joists measure 3" to 3¼" by 9" to 10" deep, and are irregularly laid, ranging from 1'-10" to 3'-2" on center. The southernmost joist is positioned 2'-2" from the south wall, with the flooring cantilevered the final two feet to the wall, further evidence that the flooring is casually laid and recognizes that the principal load is in the carriage bay rather than close to the south wall. The joists vary in clearance, with the dirt crawl space under the plank floor ranging from 9" below finish floor level to 1'-9".

The flooring varies considerably in age and treatment. The earliest planks (14 in number) are 2" thick by 10" to 11" in width, with significant wear and weathering, and no visible saw marks. Later flooring (five planks) bears circular saw marks and ranges from 9" to 10" in width. Three planks nearest the carriage door display parallel saw marks that are probably indicative of modern band-sawn material rather than mid-19th century mill-sawn stock. Several of the early floor planks are secured to the joists with wood pegs, including one 10½" plank that runs continuously the full length of the Period I building, passing under the Period II stair partition. The pegs are ¾" in diameter and are typically positioned in the center of the plank, but just one or two per plank. Most of the planking is face-nailed and almost all of the identifiable nails are large (probably 20d) wire nails. Some of the wire nails clearly signify flooring that has been replaced sometime after about 1890, but other nails presumably were added to reinforce earlier flooring. The lack of significant numbers of wood pegs and early nails suggests the floor may have been laid loose, but it seems more likely that much of the visible flooring simply dates to repair work in the late 19th or 20th century.

Overall, there appears to be no visible evidence of the Period I floor, but framing and planking from Period II, as indicated by running under the 1830s stair partition, and selective replacement of some Period II flooring with 20th century material. Note that partition studs were toe-nailed in place but nails are absent. This raised a question as whether the flooring has been slipped under existing partition.

Base: There is no base in this space.

Walls: The original interior partition was of brick and was keyed into the exterior walls. Clear evidence survives on the west wall where it is not concealed by Period II plaster. Any trace of the east end of the wall was destroyed when the present carriage door was cut in. The partition was one full brick thick, or about 9½". The foundation probably survives archeologically below the Period II plank floor.

On the inside of the Period I south gable wall are traces of rough Flemish bond visible through a single coat of plaster with a later orange limewash finish. The foundation projects out about 1½" from the face of the gable wall at the top surface of the present floor. The plaster on the east wall stops against the stair partition, so the plaster dates to Period II or later.

There is a range of mortar in the S101. There are several areas on the south gable wall where original mortar joints are evident. Most of this work retains the original trowelled finish with an under struck joint. Where the surface has deteriorated, the mortar is buff colored and includes coarse sand and brick granules but primarily fairly well-ground shell with some larger pieces. The infilled window and the cut in the carriage door opening as well as the blocked carriage door to the west have a similar mortar mix but it appears to be weaker and more prone to failure. This mortar seems to also have a coarser mix of shell fragments. The plaster coating has a high lime content so that the base color is white rather than buff, and primarily coarse sand inclusions.

Ceiling: The framing for the second floor was originally exposed and was not whitewashed. The second story joists are supported on bond timbers in the masonry walls. The timbers are 3" deep and of unknown depth in the wall. The ceiling throughout the Period I first story is plastered on riven lathing with no visible evidence of earlier plaster or whitewash. The ceiling joists are pit sawn, 3" by 10". The present plaster ceiling is applied to hand-split lathing and dates to Period II. Hay drop headers are 1'-7" out from the masonry wall and the rough opening of the south hay drop measures 1'-6½" by 2'-8¼".

Windows: There are two window openings in the south wall; W101 to the west and W102 to the east. The west masonry opening of W101 measures 3'-0" (brick to brick) by 4'-8" (brick sill to wood lintel), and the wall plaster is carried around onto the masonry jambs and stops against the window frames, and is carried across the brick sill. The wooden lintel measures 3 by 8" and is 3'-11" long. Its exposed surfaces have been hacked with a hatchet to receive plaster. The plaster is mostly gone but enough survives to show that this and other lintels were entirely concealed with plaster in Period II.

The two south wall windows contain six-over-six sash with $8\frac{1}{8}$ " by $10\frac{1}{8}$ " panes and half-inch muntins. The openings are framed with pinned $5\frac{1}{4}$ " deep by 4" top and side pieces and an $8\frac{1}{4}$ " sill that tapers from $4\frac{1}{4}$ " inside to $2\frac{3}{4}$ " outside. A stop bead serves to create the tracking for the fixed upper and movable lower sash. The lower sash of W101, the west window, is an unpainted 20th century replacement with conventional muntin profile (i.e. does not match early sash). The wood lintels only serve the principal opening and do not extend over the window frame—brickwork rests directly on the top piece of the frame. The stop bead has been replaced on both sides of the west frame and the bottom piece is missing; the top piece survives in place. All of these details are the same for the east window, W102, except that both sash are early. The top and bottom beads survive. The side pieces are replaced. The batten shutters for both windows on the south façade are jammed shut.

A Period I window opening (W103) in the south bay of the east wall, facing the courtyard was blocked with the alterations made in Period II. It aligns with the second story opening. The masonry opening measures 3'-1" wide by 4'-7" high. Queen closers are visible through the plaster on the north jamb. The wood lintel measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ " by $4'-0\frac{1}{2}$ ". The south jamb of the window is 1'- $8\frac{1}{4}$ " from the southeast corner of the carriage space.

Doors: Evidence for the carriage door in the west wall (facing Elizabeth Street) consists of the first five bricks of a segmental arch, indicating the south jamb was located 3'-10" north of the southwest corner of the carriage bay. While the north jamb is not as clearly defined, a transition from original brickwork to the infilled door indicates the door was somewhat less than 8'-2" in width and, if symmetrically placed in the bay, was probably 7'- $5\frac{1}{2}$ " wide. This doorway in the west wall was filled in during Period II work in the 1830s. A corbelled base of a second-story chimney was added directly above the old opening, cantilevered out to create a fireplace and hearth for the room (S201) above.

On the east wall, the Period II carriage doorway opening (D101) is between 8'-11" and 9'-0" wide. The arch spring starts at 6'-8" from the floor at the south door jamb and at 6'-10" at the north jamb. The top of the arch measures $9'-0\frac{1}{2}$ ". It is a four-centered arch but with a very subtle peak, in contrast to the strong Gothic flavor of other large openings on the ground story. The brown sandstone threshold is made of two pieces, fitted together with an interlocking semicircular joint. The south piece of stone is 1'- $3\frac{1}{2}$ " wide by 6'-0" long by at least $4\frac{1}{2}$ " deep. The north piece is 1'- $3\frac{1}{2}$ " by 2'- $10\frac{1}{2}$ ". Both jambs of this opening are cut through and then filled out to a smooth finish with a coarse, buff-colored base coat with large, shell-fragment inclusions. The lime mortar finish coat is more refined but with significant proportion of coarse sand aggregate.

The door frame is original to Period II with some repairs. The doors are rebuilt but modeled either the original door to the stair lobby, which is nearly intact, or possibly based on the original carriage doors. The doors are hung on the same transitional, chamfered strap hinges found on the lobby door (D104). The hinges measure $33\frac{1}{2}$ " (top) and $35\frac{1}{2}$ " (bottom) long and are set on heavy iron pintles with hand-threaded, tapered shafts. Only one of the hooks or pintles (lower, north) retains the original iron nut. Modern carriage bolts have been used to reattach the hinges to the rebuilt doors. One iron holdfast survives in damaged condition and is no longer

employed to secure the frame. This holdfast differs in form from a fully intact early example associated with the stable door in the north gable.

Chimneys were added to both second floor chambers (Rooms S201 and S203) in Period II. The chimneys cantilever out at the second floor level using semicircular brick arch terminating against an inserted trimmer. It is not clear how the trimmers are joined to the supporting joists—primarily due to lack of access but one joint is semi-visible, but remains unclear as to method for securing them—possibly dropped in with half-laps.

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Room S102: Stair Passage, Period II

General Discussion: The present lobby and staircase to the second floor were constructed in Period II, replacing the earlier enclosed stair, which rose near the center of the Period I building. The Period II staircase is constructed with two heavy stringers or carriage pieces that are made from 2¼" by 11¼" (or more) members. The stair is accessed through an exterior door on the east side of the building, facing the courtyard. The staircase is L-shaped. Entry is through the door. On turning 90 degrees to the south, there are five steps (i.e. 5 risers) along the east wall to a landing. The stair then turns 90 degrees to the west and ascends in a straight run of 13 risers to a small lobby on the second floor between rooms S201 and S203.

Dimensions: The L-shaped staircase is 2'-11" wide in the lower run that parallels the east front wall of the stable and extends 8'-4" from the north wall of the lobby entrance to the south wall of the stair landing. The main flight of steps rises from the stair landing on the east wall to a small lobby on the second floor between S201 and S203. The width of the staircase is 2'-6 ½" on this upper flight.

Floors: Flooring in the lobby of the stair passage runs continuous under the partition walls and is part of the Period II floorboards that extends throughout the southern half of the enlarged building. The floorboards measure 2" thick and 10½" to 12" wide, laid on floor joists with plain butt joints. One flooring nail is visible—a heavy machine made nail consistent with work from the 1830s period of work. The stair landing is floored with three planks laid on the east/west axis, with a half-round edge on the northerly board to create a nosing for the lower run of stairs. The outer board is also the widest of the three, measuring 11¾" wide, including the tongue of the tongue-and-groove joint. The floor of the landing is face-nailed to the underlying frame with (rusty) mature machine-made nails.

Base: The base is carried around the north and west walls of the lobby, the east and south walls of the stair landing, and continues as skirting boards on both sides of the two stair carriages (i.e., to the landing, and then from landing to second story. The baseboard 6¼" high with a 5/8" bead, and using 1 3/16" stock with sash saw marks on the back. The baseboard is beveled to the front on the bottom edge in typical practice and butted in the corner with a mitered bead. The trim is installed without the use of whistles set into the brickwork, but simply toe-nailed into the flooring of the landing and across the joint with the adjoining skirting board.

Walls: The stair entry and stair passage are plastered while the other sides of the partitions at first floor level are lined with horizontal sheathing boards. Stringers, steps and risers are all sash sawn material. On the south side of the stair, studs (2¾" by 4") frame the partition. The stringer is blocked out from the stud partition with a 1" by 11" skirting board that serves as a baseboard for the stair carriage, and a corresponding 1" by 2" spacer at the lower edge of the stair stringer. The skirting board is struck with a ¾" beaded edge and has a maximum show above the stringer of 8¾". The skirting boards and risers are face-nailed and painted. On the carriage bay side of the partition, sheathing boards are nailed directly to the studs. The sheathing boards are 7/8" thick and 7½" to 13¼" wide, with ciphured edges, fitted flush and face nailed.

Within the stairwell, at the transition to the second floor, a wide skirting board has been applied at joist level, with a projecting nosing at floor level and baseboard above. The skirting board measures 10½" deep with a ¾" bead on the lower edge. The nosing measures 1¼" high, and the baseboard is 6" high with a 5/8" bead.

Plaster in the stairwell butts against the beaded skirting board of the staircase and a conventional baseboard on the landing and around the north and west walls of the lobby. The brick wall behind the baseboard and skirting board on the exterior wall is left exposed, indicating that the plaster is Period II. The riven plaster lathing is applied directly to the stud partition and stops against the skirting board. There are no readable nails accessible. The plaster is applied in two layers—a base coat that is buff colored, and a second coat with higher lime content. A refined final lime coat is lacking, and multiple layers of lime wash, some colored, served that purpose. The most recent finish is a lime wash in a rich, ochre yellow.

Ceiling: The ceiling is a continuation of the Period II plaster on the walls, also laid on riven lathing and with the same sequence of plaster and lime washes.

Stair: The stair rises near the center of the Period I building but was installed in Period II. The stair is accessed through an exterior door on the east side of the building into a small lobby. It rises to the south at a right angle to the doorway five risers to a landing on the east wall and then turns 90 degrees and continues 13 risers up to the second floor lobby. The first four steps have 9" treads and 6 ¾" to 7" treads. The main flight has 9" treads and 7" risers. They are supported by two heavy stringers or carriage pieces that are made from 2 ¼" by 11 ¼" members. Stair treads and risers are face nailed with mature machine nails. The plank used for the lower east carriage is 2¼" thick and was at least 13½" wide before it was cut to the shape of the steps.

Doors: The door (D104A) to the Period I staircase was located south of the present Period II doorway (D104). The approximate location of the door to the Period I stable can be just made out by evidence in the east wall. A careful comparison of visible mortar combined with a stress crack provides evidence for an opening in the masonry. This seam is located approximately 3'-0" south of the south jamb of the 1830s door to the stair lobby, and suggests a door of four to five feet in width centered under a second-story window opening in the fourth bay of the five bays, counting from south to north. (Window openings are on average 3'-0" wide and the doors in the west façade of the kitchen building are 4'-0" wide.)

The Period II door (D104) opens into a small vestibule and winding staircase that rises near the south doorjamb. It seems likely that this doorway takes the place of a Period I window (W104) opening located in this position. The masonry jambs of the Period II doorway opening to stair lobby are reworked. The north jamb looks good for an original jamb but the lower part has irregular brickwork from the ground up to 3'-0" and the top of the jamb also seems to be patched. The south jamb of this door has a pretty clean edge but with partial bricks, so, it too looks to be a rebuild from a Period I window in Period II. It should be noted that 3'-2" is the sill height for the windows in the south wall of the Period I building.

The lower pair of panels of the door is 15½" wide by 20" high and each panel is fitted with a pair of boards, plain and recessed ½" on the back, and recessed ¼" on the front and beaded to suggest four beaded vertical boards with a ¼" bead. A pair of panels in the middle of

the door are fitted with wide louvers with square-section edges (rather than rounded). The louvers measure 3/8" thick by 3 1/2" wide fitted into diagonal slots and held in place with a band of astragal-and-fillet trim.

The door frame appears to be original to this opening, as is all but the lower rail and adjacent bases of the stiles. The hinges are massive, wrought iron with deeply chamfered edges and angular "arrow" shaped terminal ends, a contrast with the more traditional circular forms found elsewhere on the site. The hinges are set on heavy iron hooks or pintles that extend through the north door frame and are hand-threaded and tapered at the outer ends, secured with blacksmith-fashioned iron nuts. The hinges are attached to the door with rivet-like iron bolts that are also hand-threaded, with tapered ends and iron nuts. The threshold of the door opening is brick, mortared and laid flat, but the bases of the door frame are notched for a wooden threshold of perhaps 1 1/2" thickness, long gone.

Room S103: Tack Room, Period II

General Discussion: The tack room was created in Period II out of the old north end of the Period I stable. With harness racks and access to both the reconfigured carriage bay to the south and the new, six-stall stable to the north, this room provided space to store saddles, bridles, carriage equipment and other items necessary for the Aikens' travels about town and further afield.

Dimensions: The tack room is formed by two wooden partitions that create a width of 10'-9 ½" running north to south. Approximately 8 feet of western part of the south partition wall separating the carriage bay from this room has been removed. The tack room runs 13'-3 ½" from the west wall of the lower flight of the staircase to the west brick wall. The room is 9'-7" from the wooden floorboards to the underside of the plastered ceiling.

Floors: While at least one and possibly three of the floorboards run continuously across the carriage bay and tack room, nearly half are terminated at a seam that aligns with the north jamb of the carriage bay door. The floor framing and flooring make no allowance for the Period I interior brick partition wall, but does pass under and the Period II partitions, making clear that this flooring system dates to Period II, with some replacement flooring from later periods.

The floorboards are 2" thick and between 7 ½" and 12¾" in width with one anomalous example of 3¼". The flooring runs north/south on joists laid on the east/west axis. The joists measure 3½" wide by 11¾" deep. The lower few inches of almost every joist is buried in dirt with clearance below the flooring ranging from 8" to 13". The joist spacing ranges from 25" to 30" on center, and fastenings are relatively scarce, but include wood pegs (¾" diameter) and large machine nails, as well as later wire nails of 20d or so. Some joists have settled below the floor plane but the floor boards are thick enough to be largely unaffected—the result is some springiness but little deflection. As noted, this flooring passes under the Period II partitions, and under the studs that frame the partition between the carriage bay and the tack room. This flooring stops against the sole surviving floor board of the Period II stable, except at the west end of that floor board, where it is elevated enough for the tack room flooring to continue under the first stable floorboard.

South partition: Approximately 8 feet of the western half of the Period II partition between the carriage bay and the tack room is missing. Only the east half of this partition survives, but evidence in the ceiling lathing makes it possible to reconstruct the placement of the missing studs, and a clear vertical ghost of clean masonry free of plaster discoloration on the west (exterior) wall of the building provides an outline of the point at which the partition met the west wall. On the upper wall, the ghost consists of a 4" vertical band of clean masonry flanked by plaster residue on both sides; on the lower wall the plaster survives intact, providing a clear outline of the partition, and demonstrating that this partition was constructed before the masonry surfaces were plastered. Ceiling laths were configured around the tops of the studs.

The partition was constructed of 2¾" by 4" studs set flat to the direction of the wall, toenailed to the floor at the bottom and to a ceiling joist at the top. An extra piece of 1" by 2" batten was nailed to the south side of the ceiling joist to carry the lathing where it was interrupted by a stud. All of the partition material clearly shows sash saw marks, even on the exposed face of the sheathing. The sheathing boards are face-nailed, two per stud. The studs and sheathing are

trimmed to align with the bottom edge of the stair carriage on the south side, but continue down the floor on the north side. A subtle indication that only one partition was planned to run to the floor is the use of a spacer for the south studs to stop against—this feature was not necessary on the north side.

North partition: The stair enclosure forms part of the north partition wall between the tack room and the stable. The stair was enclosed by a framed wall composed of studs and sheathed on the tack room side with wide, unbeaded boards nailed in place from the tack room side. The sheathing boards are ciphred and faced nailed to the studs and run up behind the plaster of the ceiling which is applied with riven lath.

The partition continues across the north side of the tack room framed with 3" by 4" and 3" by 5" studs running from the tack room floor up to the a top plate set against the plaster ceiling installed after the first plaster coat and before the finish coat. The ciphred sheathing was nailed to the stable (north) side of the studs and the upper part of the partition transitions to open slat work with four pieces, beaded on the upper and lower edge of the stable side. They are spaced 3" apart.

Ceiling: The ceiling throughout the Period I first story is plastered on riven lathing with no visible evidence of earlier plaster or whitewash. The ceiling joists are pit sawn, 3" by 10".

Ventilation: Three ventilation slits in the northern section of the Period I west wall provided air for the horse stalls during the Robinson era. The vents are not a straight V-shaped opening, but instead jog so that there is no visibility or access through from the street. The openings are six courses high, 3" wide by 1'-9" high; the bottom edge starts at 4'-4" above the 1830s floor level.

Door to carriage bay: One would assume that a door (D102) would have been an original feature between the carriage bay and the tack room, but the evidence is mixed:

- 1) The east jamb is intact, with ciphred sheathing cut flush with the stud that forms the east jamb of the opening up to a height of 7'-6 1/2".
- 2) Stop-bead trim for a door is intact on the east jamb up to a height of 6'-0 1/4" and is cut off at that point in somewhat casual fashion—it is not mitered for the top of an opening. This trim measures 1/2" thick by 2" wide with a half-round nosing and matches the trim used for the same purpose on the fully intact Period II door opening between the tack room and the stable.
- 3) The missing studs can be placed due to lathing evidence, and are spaced to create a 2'-11" opening, assuming one stud stopped at the head of the door.
- 4) Two sets of three screw holes are evident on the south face of the east jamb, indicating a pair of face-mounted hinges for a door that swung into the carriage bay from the east jamb. The spacing and placement of the screw holes suggest a pair of 3" hinges placed 10" on-center and 5'-5" on-center above the floor, implying a door of perhaps 6'-3" in height. That height would comport well with the clearance available below the stair

carriage, which is 6'-5" at the east jamb. This hinge evidence is comparable to hinge marks on two doors on the kitchen building, and in that location are thought to suggest late 19th- or 20th-century screen doors, a possibility in the case of the tack room but probably ineffectual given the open lattice wall that separates the tack room from the stable.

While it is clear that there was a door in this location at one time, it is more difficult to make an argument that it was original:

- 1) The surviving stud that forms the east jamb bears no trace of a door header, whereas the Period II door from tack room to stable has an integral header that is mortised, tenoned and pinned to the door post.
- 2) The same Period II door was hung on pintles driven into the east door post. The extant east stud bears no evidence of early, properly seated hinges, or any trace of a keeper in the event the door was hinged from the west jamb.
- 3) The stop bead that survives appears to be installed over at least one light application of paint.
- 4) The ciphered sheathing appears to have been cut in place rather than during prior to installation, suggesting a later alteration to an existing partition.

Door to the stable: On the north side of the tack room, there is a door (D103) framed in at right angles to the northeast corner of the room, which provided access to the paved aisle of the stable. The missing door would have measured 3'-3 1/2" by 7'-0" set in a one-inch reveal and hung on small strap hinges. The lower hook or pintle survives in the east jamb of the door and the tenon for the upper pintle is intact. There is no evidence of a lock keeper or latch on the west jamb, but various holes may be evidence of a simple turnbuckle latch.

The doorposts are 3" by 3 3/4" set flat and with reveal for door formed by adding a 1/2" by 2" stop with 1/2" bead on the tack room face. The posts run full height to ceiling and a transom bar is mortised and tenoned and pinned to form the door head with a stop carried across the lower face and space between the door head and ceiling filled with the same beaded slats found in the upper portion of the north wall. Beads on the slats are 1/4".

Harness racks: Racks are located on the north, east, and south sides of the tack room. On each wall a heavy back plate has been drilled to receive racks for harnesses and some saddles. The back plates measure 2 1/4" thick by 4 3/4" deep and are chamfered 1 1/2" on the top and bottom edges. On the north wall, the rack was nailed to the stud partition and drilled after it was put in place. The racks were then made of 1 3/4" diameter dowels or rods that were shaved so that they tapered to fit into the holes in the back plate. On the north wall, the dowels are 10" to 12" long and were probably used for harnesses and bits. They are slightly angled at 5 to 7 degrees. The north rack had five rods and the east end was beveled to meet the angled door jamb. It was removed at some point and is now stored in the tack room. The rods are 23" on center because they are centered on the studs (and drilled into the studs).

On the east wall, the rack also has five rods. All of them are 15" to 15 1/2" in length and taper from 1 3/4" to 1 1/4", the projection depended on how far they were driven into the back

plate. The rods are 15" to 17" on center and align with the wall studs. The rack runs from the southeast corner of the tack room to the edge of an apparent door into the carriage bay (see description of doorway above). It is 4'-6 1/2" long with 3 rods. The rods are spaced 16" to 18 1/2" apart on center.

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Room S104: Stable, Period II

General Discussion: The Period I stable had three stalls. These were demolished with the Aiken expansion in the 1830s, which added six new stalls in the north addition. Pieces of nearly all the elements that comprised this Period II stable can be found in this section of the building, making this stable an extraordinary survivor from the antebellum period. The stable is divided into six equal-sized stalls built against the west wall. Each stall measures 5'-11" to 6'-0" center to center. A manger extends along the west wall, and a row of columns defines the stall openings. These are located 9'-11" from the west wall to the outer face of the columned screen. Beyond this, there is a paved floor measuring 6'-2" in width from the edge of the stall flooring to the east wall of the building. A small enclosed staircase rises in the northeast corner to provide access to the hay loft above. Entrance into the stable is by way of an arched doorway in the east wall. Another arched doorway in the north gable end provided circulation for air more than for entrance of animals since much of it would have been blocked by the northernmost stall.

Dimensions: The Period II stable incorporates approximately 1'-9" of the original Period I north end of the building. The overall interior dimensions are 35'-8 1/2" in length by 16'-9" in width. The height of the room is 9'-8".

Floor: On the west side of the room, remnants of a wooden floor located beneath the stalls survive at the south end of the Period II stable. Sleepers measuring 3" by 7" were laid on the east/west axis at a very slight pitch down from the west (manger) side to the east (aisle) side. An upper tier of lighter joists (3" by 4" deep) were laid on top of the sleepers, running north/south, and then heavy planks (2" by 9") were laid in on the joists to create a wood floor with a modest pitch of about 2" in nine feet. Only one plank survives—the southern-most edge of the floor next to the tack room partition. Note that the floorboards for the adjoining tack room are cut flush with this plank up to a point. They then pass under the upper end of the floorboard, at its rising pitch clears the floor level of the tack room. The dimension of the plank is 2" by 9". Two joists survive in their original position and another that has been displaced under the manger. One sleeper survives, located 10" north (to leading edge) of the foundation for the north gable wall of the original stable. The foundation projects about 4" beyond the original gable wall at first story level.

After cleaning all surfaces of the sole surviving sleeper, three joists and one floorboard, there is scant solid evidence for how the system was joined together. The sleeper is badly deteriorated and mostly buried, and there is some possible evidence for remnants of nails used to spike the floor joists to the sleeper, but this is ephemeral and not as regular as one would expect—seemingly ranging from 19" to 24" apart. The two joists that survive in place are 8'-0" apart, suggesting five joists on approximately 24" centers.

The east side of the stable is paved with brick laid in running bond, stopping at the stall side against a border two courses wide and extending down at least courses to form the edge to the stalls. The paving extends from the stalls to the east wall 6'-2". The brick edge of the aisle paving was laid to create a rebate so the plank floor terminates flush with the paved surface; the last 7" or so of the flooring plank was adzed down slightly for a clean fit with the pavers. The pavers vary in size, at least partially a reflection of wear, but typical bricks measure 8 to 8 1/4" long, 4" wide, and 2 1/4" thick. They are laid in mortar, using the same buff, coarse mortar with large shell inclusions found in other work from Period II and have a 1/4 to 1/2" joint. A stone drain

is located against the door threshold, more or less in line with the edge of the brick-paved aisle. It measures a nominal 14½" by 15¾" with a circular depression in the center, perforated with five drain holes that measure ¾" in diameter.

Walls: The masonry walls were plastered originally. This is evident where plaster is missing on the east wall, which shows that the brickwork is laid with a rough mortar, buff in color with large shell inclusions and ground brick, and was troweled finish to the joint, reasonably neat but workmanlike. Plaster was applied directly to the brickwork. This was a lime based and relatively coarse matrix. A curious feature is found on the west wall where ghost impressions of the manger fittings are outlined in the plaster, but do not penetrate to the brick surface and the finish plaster surface continues behind the feed boxes, as if the fittings were applied while the plaster was wet, and yet there is no evidence of wet plaster being displaced in the process.

The walls were decoratively painted in a faux wainscot fashion similar to that found in the upper floor of the quarters. The walls were limewashed from floor to ceiling. The lower walls were painted with a complex gray wash on the west wall up to a line even with the tops of the six vent slots and two courses lower on the north gable wall. The walls were also painted with a yellow ochre limewash and later a russet color, which was also used for the ceiling.

Ceiling: The ceiling is formed by mill-sawn joists that are 3" by 10" and located on 16" to 20" centers (but primarily 18" to 20"). At their edges, they are notched 1 ½" over a 3" bond timber. Riven lath are applied with machine-cut nails. There is no evidence of an earlier generation of lathing and no whitewash on the joists or other evidence to suggest that the plaster is not original to Period II. The plaster is applied in two coats with a brown coat and a lime second coat with no skim finish.

The joists are framed into trimmers above the two stable door opening in the east wall to avoid placing stress on the shallow masonry arches. The larger door (D106) to the north is framed with a 3 ½" by 10" trimmer through tenoned and pinned at each end. The six abbreviated joists are tenoned through the trimmer. The smaller door (D105) to the south is framed with a 4" by 10" trimmer that carries three abbreviated joists.

Ventilation: The stable is lit and ventilated on the west wall by six slots for each of the six stalls. Like the Period I stall slots, these are not straight, but jog in plan within the wall to the north so that air passes through from the outside but there is no direct view from the street into the openings. The openings are six courses (1'-9 ½") high and their bases are located one course above the top of the feedbox. The openings are 2 ½" in width.

Doors: There are two arched doorways (D105, D106) on the east wall leading from the central courtyard. The larger doorway (D106) to the north is 8'-10 ¾" wide and 6'-11" at the spring. The four-centered arch is 8'-10 ½" from the bottom of the apex of the arch from the threshold. It is an original opening as is evident by the clean jambs and the integral framing of the ceiling joists to allow for the arch. The threshold consists of two blocks of red sandstone, neatly cut and mortised to receive slide bolts for both doors. The threshold measures 10 ½" in width and is at least 3" deep. The two rebuilt doors are set on large iron strap hinges fastened with carriage bolts. The hooks or pintles are driven into the beaded wooden frame, which measures 5" in width and 6 ¾" in depth. The doors combine louvered panels in the middle and upper section with recessed vertical beaded boards in the pair of lower panels. All the wooden elements are reproduction

work, presumably based on earlier material. The hinges are handmade reproductions installed by contractor Herbert DeCosta in the late 1970s when the Charleston Museum owned the property. An iron holdfast remains in place in the north jamb.

The smaller south doorway (D105) on the east wall has been rebuilt following alterations made to it in the early twentieth century to create a garage space for a car. An early 1960s HABS photograph shows the end of a car sticking out of this opening. It was restored to its earlier configuration with the post-Hugo repairs made in the early 1990s. The four-centered arch measures 9'-1" from the threshold to the peak of the arch. The masonry opening is 4'-10 1/2" in width and 6'-11" to the spring of the arch. It has a red sandstone threshold 10 1/2" in width. The arch survived because a new lintel was cut into the wall below and supported by a railway rail. The door is early along with the hinges and part of the frame. The door retains keyholes for four different locks. The upper louvers of the door show chatter marks and beaded paneling in the panels is very crisp.

The arched doorway (D109) on the north gable end is not centered but off-set to the east. This was done to make it possible to use part of the opening as an operable entrance since the northernmost stall projected into the area formed by the doorway. Had it been centered, then the stall would have blocked the opening entirely. As a result it was set off-center to the east 1'-3". The opening provided cross ventilation. The masonry opening measures 5'-11 1/2" in width. The spring of the arch begins at 6'-9 1/2" and the opening is 8'-11" to the peak of the four center arch. There is an iron holdfast in the west jamb. The threshold of the north gable door is red sandstone, in two pieces—one measures 1'-11" by 10 1/4" by 3 1/4" to 3 1/2" deep. The other piece of sandstone is broken but still in its original position and measures 3'-11" long, 10 1/4" wide, and 3 1/4" to 3 3/4" deep.

There is a single door that is completely rebuilt in recent years and is hung on old, perhaps original strap hinges that are 33" long and mounted with carriage bolts. Note that a door stored in the tack room seems to be a later 19th century replacement that must have been used at the north end of the stable. It measures 5'-1" by 8'-6". It was probably replaced with by a new door installed after Hurricane Hugo in 1989.

Staircase: In the northeast corner of the room is a small enclosed winder staircase that leads to the hay loft above. It measures 4'-3 1/2" east to west across the face of the doors and is 4'-2 1/4" deep in a north to south direction. A pair of tall, narrow single-panel doors once faced south onto the paved aisle. The door (D108) to the right against the east wall opens into a small storage closet. The door (D107) to the left opens onto the stair. The door openings are framed with a 1/2" bead. All the work is neatly done but plain. The long sheathing boards were planed and all the finish work was painted. Many elements of the staircase have disappeared and others are in precarious condition.

The door (D107) opening onto the staircase survives in place though it is no longer mounted. It measures 1'-10" by 7'-4 1/4" by 1 1/8" thick with a single, flush, recessed panel running the full height of the door. It was mounted on 2 1/2" butt hinges that were later replaced by a pair of 20th century "barn hinges" and an odd L hinge on a plate pintle, all of which failed. A clear ghost mark survives for an original rim lock mounted on the outer face of the door before it was painted. The lock measured 4" high by about 6" broad. The cast-iron keeper remains fixed to the jamb and is relatively unused. There is a smaller keeper than the 1 1/2" by 4 1/2" back plate

and is applied to a wood shim, suggesting a later catch for the original lock. The door also retains a broken remnant of an early 6" iron hook with a twisted shaft (only the upper end survives plus a deep scar where the hook swung against the door stile.) A lighter scar on the back side of the door indicates it could have been hooked from the stair side as well. The door is through tenoned and pinned. The back face of the panel is lightly feathered. The panel measures 11" by 5'-10".

The door (D108) to the closet under the stair survives in storage in the hay loft above. It closely matches the door to the stair and measures 1'-9 1/4" by 7'-3 3/4" and is 1 1/16" thick with a 10 1/2" wide by 5'-9 3/4" long single panel. The stiles are 5 3/8" and the top rail is 5 1/4" and the bottom rail is 12 5/8". They are tenoned and pinned. The door was hung on 2 3/8" cast-iron butt hinges. The back of the panel is feather edge. The front is recessed with no edge moldings.

There is no evidence of any type of latch, but two holes in the stile are suggestive of a handle (holes are 3 3/4" apart, vertically aligned.) Damage at the edge of the door suggests that it may have been toe nailed shut at some point.

The stair rises two steps and then begins winding to the right with 8" to 8 1/2" of rise per tread, continuing with eight winders followed by five straight steps. The staircase has a total of 15 risers. The stair is boxed with sheathing, two exterior walls are plastered above the stair, but the closet is not plastered. Sheathing boards run horizontally and are 5/8" to 3/4" thick, 8 1/2" to 12" wide, and joined with a very delicate tongue and grooved joint. The tongues are approximately 1/8" or so recessed from the surface. Sheathing has been applied to both sides of the frame. It should be noted that the ceiling lath and plaster were run before the stable stair was fully installed. The carriage was fitted against the east wall and support ran from to the brick paving (that support is now missing) before the plaster was applied. Wall plaster was then run through to the support. Finally the rest of the stair and its enclosure were built, and back walls of staircase were plastered. Or possibly the stair was built, then ceiling and walls plastered, and then closet enclosure was added.

Stalls: The stable is divided into six equal-sized stalls set against the west wall. Each stall measures 5'-11" to 6'-0" center to center. A manger extends along the west wall, and a row of columns defines the stall openings. These are located 9'-11" from the west wall to the outer face of the columned screen. The colonnade defines the separation between the brick paved aisle and the stalls with a secondary screen in front of the west wall that defines the mangers and feed boxes. The colonnade originally had five full columns and presumably two half columns at either end. Two columns are in their original locations; one has been shifted to the south end awkwardly positioned where a half column should be, but with slots for a stall partition, which is unnecessary in this location. A fourth is stored in the tack room. The latter column was doubtlessly removed when the garage stall was created in the early twentieth century. One additional column has been salvaged from elsewhere and retrofitted to serve here. A matching column is stored in the second floor hay loft and it is clear that the retrofitted column was cut down by about 28" in length leaving the mortise for the top rail of a porch balustrade but eliminating the lower end of the column including the mortise for the bottom rail and decorative base.

The columns reach a maximum diameter of 7 3/4" and have Greek details. The columns serve as support for a series of shallow Gothic arched spandrels enriched with beaded edge molding and an ornamental Greek cornice molding. The original base configuration is no longer

evident, but the columns appear to have been plain, probably supported by brick projections from the adjoining paved aisle.

The manger screen is composed of hexagonal posts, serving the same basic function as the columns, but joined to a top plate with a chamfered edge. The Gothic arched spandrel theme is repeated between the posts. Whereas nicely planed but unbeaded sheathing was used to construct the spandrels between the columns, above the mangers the spandrel sheathing is beaded. The posts that support the mangers must have rested directly on the wood floor and are now haphazardly supported on wood blocks.

Between the posts, rails and posts form a manger for hay and a wooden box for grain. These features alternate two by two so that a single hay drop in the ceiling (concealed behind the Gothic spandrels) can serve two adjoining stalls (for a total of three hay drops).

The mangers measure a nominal 1'-10" deep by 3'-10" wide, and are formed by setting eight round dowels or balusters into top and bottom rails. The balusters have entasis, much like a column that lacks a capital and base. The maximum diameter is about 1 7/8"—1 3/4" at the base and 1 5/8" at the top. The feed boxes measure 1'-9" by 2'-0 1/2" with a sloping front so all grain would be eaten while fresh. Feed boxes are lined in front with two horizontal beaded sheathing boards and on the sides with vertical beaded sheathing. The mangers and feed boxes for each stall are kept separate from the neighboring stall by beaded vertical sheathing boards that run full height where the mangers adjoin and from feeding box to ceiling where boxes adjoin.

The individual stalls were partitioned by a series of horizontal planks that were mortised into the octagonal posts at the front of each stall and into the columns at the back. Note that one rail from a stall partition survives intact, but as a loose item next to the stable stair enclosure. This member is 7'-4" long, 1 1/8" thick, and tapers from 6 3/4" down to 6" at the lower end. The rail was planed to a smooth finish, with half-round edges, and painted. Ghost marks at each end indicate that the rail was bedded approximately 1 1/2" into the mortises in the post and the column that served as the anchors for the stall partitions. The broader end was at the manger end of the partition, as demonstrated both by the mortises and by damage to the broader end of the rail, where it displays the same signs of wear as the feed box and manger rail. The dimensions of this rail also neatly correspond to the rails at manger height, as the rails are graduated in size and thus are custom made for each position in the partition.

There were seven partitions boards between each stall. The lower one measured 1 1/16" to 1 1/4" by 17 1/4" (probably composed of two pieces). The other six were single planks of 1 1/4" by 5 3/4" to 6". These boards rose slightly as they approached the manger. This was done by adding 3/4" to the gap between each plank, thereby increasing the overall height by 1'-1 3/4". The height of the top partition board at the column is 5'-11 1/2" from the floor. At the octagonal post of the manger the height measures 7'-0", an increase of 1'-0 1/2".

Harness rack: Between the two doors on the east wall is a harness rack. The back plate is 1 3/4" thick and 3 3/4" wide and chamfered to 1 1/2" at the top and bottom and north end. Originally the rack would have extended 8'-6" to the south door jamb, but it was cut back for the garage door and so now is 6'-2" long with three intact rods and a vacant hole for a fourth. The rods are 1 1/2" in diameter and taper to 1 1/4" and are set at an angle. They project 8 1/2" from the back plate. Presumably, there were originally 6 rods.

Miscellaneous fittings: A gate was added to the opening at the aisle end of the northern stall. The gate is made of circular-sawn material assembled with mature machine nails and is hung on a pair of manufactured T-hinges, also secured with 19th century nails. While the saw marks could date as early as the early 1850s, the hinges are more typical of the post-Civil War period, and these combined with the nails suggest a date of circa 1870 to the 1890s. The gate is hung on the corner support of the stair enclosure and extends across the 3'-1" opening between the stair and the column that defines the north stall.

The second stall from the north has a 3" oval iron tethering ring secured to the top rail of the manger with a staple. The fourth stall has an eye bedded into the south octagonal post, possibly for the same reason. Neither appears to be original.

Room S201: South Chamber, Period I, enlarged and reworked Period II

General Discussion: In Period I this was a smaller, unheated space located above the carriage bay. It may have been used as a chamber. In Period II the size of the room was enlarged, a fireplace and stack inserted against the west wall, and a closet added in the corner between the south cheek of the chimney and the southwest corner of the room. The room served as a chamber for slaves associated with the Aiken stable (or an important body servant) before the Civil War and perhaps for a coachman in the post-bellum decades.

Dimensions: This room measures 16'-8" from east to west by 18'-10" from north to south with a ceiling height of 8'-5".

Floors: The floors are a mixture of Period I and Period II materials, which reflect the reworking of the space by the repositioning of the staircase when the building was expanded in the 1830s. The pine floorboards in S201 are tongue and grooved and face nailed with two nails per board. The nails are narrow L-head brads. The widths of original floorboards to the south of a seam are: 8 1/2", 10 1/4", 10 1/8", 9 1/2", 10 5/8", 10 1/8", and 11". Those on the north side of the seam are narrower: 6 1/2", 7", and 7 1/8". The latter are Period II and are secured with larger square head nails. Those closer to west wall are 9", 10 1/4". The break in floorboards is due to the position of the Period I stairs. The location of the patch in the floorboards from north wall is 5'-9 1/4"; 3'-8 1/4"; 7'-7 3/4" to a jog running from east wall. The full length from east wall is 13'-3 5/8". The floorboards are patched in front of firebox because of the insertion of the Period II chimney. The undersides of the floorboards in the south part of the room are sash sawn and not undercut. The boards that fill the patch on the north side of the room next to the partition wall are gauged and undercut. The floorboard that runs through the east jamb of the door to the passage (D202) is nosed to form the landing of the stair opening.

Base: The base, which dates to the 1830s remodeling, stands 5 3/4" tall, is 1 1/4" thick, and has a 3/4" bead. It extends about 2 1/2" behind the chimney breast and is notched to take the piece that runs on the north and south sides of the chimney breast. The corners are treated by butting one board against the other and mitering the bead. It is now painted green that matches the valance installed over the door in the early 20th century.

Walls: Original plaster runs through behind the chimney demonstrating that the chimney was installed in Period II. The original plaster runs down to the floor indicating that there was no base in Period I when this was an unheated chamber. The original plaster consists of one coat 9/32" thick lime with coarse sand aggregate and a deep red limewash finish as was determined by Susan Buck's 2012 analysis of this room. The red wash extends down behind Period II baseboard. The Period II plaster is a single, 15/64" skim coat applied directly over earlier plaster. She found evidence of several coats of whitewash and tinted limewash including two periods of blue coatings. The north partition wall has two coats of plaster on riven lath. Where the partition abuts the west brick wall, the brickwork has plaster on it, which indicates that the partition is not in an original Period I location. Plaster is applied directly onto the brickwork on the face of the Period II chimney. The cheek walls are furred out with riven laths with two coats of plaster. The bottom coat is 5/8" thick and finish coat is 3/16" thick. There is a bond timber at the top of the west wall.

Closet: A closet was created flush with south jamb of Period II chimney and the south wall of S201. It is framed out with sash sawn beaded sheathing boards applied to heavy studs, which serve as a door frame 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep, and light nailers measuring 1" by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " against south wall. The door opening is framed by three beaded boards, heavily jack planed. The beaded boards are a $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick and their back sides are sash sawn and unplanned. The closet contains three shelves measuring 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep by 7/8" to 1" thick with squared off face showing varying degrees of wear. The shelves are secured haphazardly with a combination of cleats and vertical spacing boards. The lower shelf is 3'-0 $\frac{1}{2}$ " above the floor; the middle one is at 4'-8"; and the upper one is located 6'-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " above floor level.

D201 is a closet door that appears to have been reused from somewhere else, probably a Period I Robinson door from the main dwelling that was installed in this location in Period II. It is 3'-0 $\frac{5}{8}$ " wide by 6'-1 $\frac{1}{8}$ " tall, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick. It has through tenons, which are pegged. There are two lower panels and louvered openings above the lock rail. Below this are two bead and buttwork panels on the outer face. On the interior face are flat panels with quirked ovolo and astragal panel moldings. The upper panels contain two rows of louvers, which are 3" wide by 5/16" thick with squared off edges, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ " long. The louvers are 3'-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " tall and are set in a face-mounted astragal and fillet on both the inside and outside. The lower panel dimensions are 12" wide, 1'-9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " long. The door is hung with wrought iron strap hinges 18" long mounted on the south board and taper to elliptical finial. Pintles are driven through but are not clinched. The hinges have 5 screws with offset slots. On the inside of the door there are ghost marks of strap hinges of approximately the same size opposite of present location of the hinges as well as evidence for a surface-mounted cased lock 7" by 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ ", evidence that the face of the door has been flipped from its earlier location somewhere in the main house in Period I. The door has a keyhole and three screw scars and possible evidence for an additional latch. On the north jamb board, there is evidence of a hook to secure the door. Buck's recent analysis of the paint history on the door leaf indicates that there are five generations of finishes beginning with a bright green on a cream colored base coat. The next three generations of are green paint, which she suggests may be associated with its original location. The fifth generation of paint, which is a brown, is the same as the third generation of paint on D202, the batten door that opens into the stair passage.

Mantels/hearth: Unheated in Period I, S201 received a chimney and fireplace on the west wall when the building was renovated and expanded in the 1830s. The floorboards in front of firebox were patched for insertion of the hearth and mantel, which is now removed. When Susan Buck sampled the mantel in 2003, it appeared to have been reused from the main house. It had the same sequence of four cream colored oil-based paint layers on it that matched the pattern of woodwork in the Period I main house. It was removed from the house and installed here in the 1830s where it received approximately four generations of black-pigmented shellac. The mantel shelf was removed either with or before the painting of the sheathing of the closet.

The chimney and areas around it were damaged during Hurricane Hugo in September 1989, which necessitated removing the mantel and repairing the plaster and brickwork in the firebox. An iron brace was bolted through face to tie the chimney into back (west) wall and. It is assumed that the mantel had a 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ "-wide jamb with 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " backband. It would be similar in profile to the mantel fragment in Room K206 in the kitchen building. The detached mantel shelf in the room does not match the length of the ghost mark on the front face of chimney. The profile

where the chimneypiece was lodged is 11" tall and 5'-6 1/2" in width. The height of chimneypiece ghost where the brickwork is exposed is 4'-7" above the floor. The horizontal ghost of mantel is 18" in height. The ghost of the mantel pilasters is 8" wide. The outline of the edge of the mantel shelf is evident on the face of the jamb of the south closet. There is a splayed firebox replastered in 1991. Its dimensions are 3'-6" across the front, 1'-2 1/2" in depth, and 2'-3" across the back. It is 3'-1" tall above the brick hearth, which was relaid in 1991 in a running bond pattern. The hearth projects 8 1/2" from the face of the jambs and is 5'-2" in length. There is no structural support for the crude flat jack arch. The face of the hearth opening between the mantel and the opening of the firebox was painted black at one time. There are wood tassels (bonding timbers) running on each side of the chimney jambs, which measure 4" wide, 3" tall, and 4'-6" high from top edge to the floor (south tassel) and 4'-7" (north tassel). There are finish nail holes in the south tassel and a big nail hole in the jamb furring strip next to the tassel. There are also nail holes in the furring strip on the north jamb and two visible whistles 3/4" by 1 5/8", one of which shows a visible trim nail hole.

Ceiling: The ceiling was replastered in 1991 after damage incurred by Hurricane Hugo. Remnants of the original ceiling survive in the closet. The plaster was secured by riven lathing with nails too rusted to distinguish their form. In the main body of the room, the wooden lath survives but has expanded metal lath applied to it.

Windows: Room S201 is lit by five windows; W201 and W202 are on the south side and W203, W204, and W205 are on the east wall overlooking the work yard. All are probably Period I openings that were not moved in the Period II alterations. W202, W203, W204 are demonstrably Period I because original 1820s plaster extends around the jambs. There were no wooden jambs in Period I openings. The frame construction of the windows in S201 is similar to all the frames in Rooms S203 and Room S204. Room S204 was built in Period II, therefore, the present window jambs, transoms, sills, interior trim and hardware are Period II (1830s). The woodwork of these Period II windows consist of solid jambs beaded inside and outside with a transom bar and an applied beaded stop on the outside to catch exterior shutters. When installed in Period II, the interiors were set up to take a single sash that was hinged on the transom to open upward and hooked to remain open. There were no stops for the sash. Scars are evident where hinges were fixed to the underside of the transom. The hooks are wrought iron, 5" long, have twisted shanks, and fit into the soffit with a staple. They are set 3" off from one of the jambs. A 5/8" by 1" strip was nailed to the sill to stop the sash when closed. The transom is fixed above the transom bar and contains 3 lights with 8" by 10" panes, 3/4"-wide muntins. It is through tenoned and pinned. The jambs are fashioned with a rabbit planed into the face of the jamb head to receive jamb liners. The liners are 3/4" thick boards, which are finished on the interior edge with a quirked ovolo with astragal backband. Each opening has a solid window sill on the exterior that projects 3" off the jamb. There is a board sill 1 1/4" thick on the inside with a flatten torus clipped off straight and flush with the backbands. A beaded skirt, which runs beneath the sill, is 4" tall with 5/8" bead. Period I plaster runs beneath the skirt board in this room.

The windows have vertical board and beaded batten shutters. The boards are tongue and grooved. W201, W204, and W205 are secured with cut nails; W202 and W203 have wire nails and are modern replacements. These openings have some original shutter hardware, which are composed of wrought iron strap hinges that are 1'-7" long and hung on driven hooks or pintles. The hinges have heavily chamfered sides, which fades to nothing at the eye. They dramatically

taper at the end, which terminates in an elliptical finial. All the early fasteners were replaced with modern Phillip's head screws. The hinges on W201 are modern reproductions. The shutters were held shut with a twisted wrought iron hook 3 ½" long, secured to the shutter staple and latched to a staple in the jamb. The hooks are original for W201 and W202 on the south wall. W205 has a 5 ¼" long replacement.

The windows were converted to sash windows in the late 19th century. This change is evident in the cut nails, cast-iron window catches and circular sawn wood. None of this later sash survives in this room. The paint history of the window trim seems to be a light gray with varnish followed by a gray paint and a third generation consisting of a greenish-gray, which Buck has recognized as the same color that was found on the Period II woodwork in S104. The green layers begin to appear when the windows were converted to sliding sash in the late 19th century.

Doors: D202 is a board and batten door that opens from S201 into the stair passage on north partition wall. The door leaf is 2' - 11 ¾" by 6' - 9"; ¾" in height. It is composed of 7 boards ranging from 3" to 6 5/8" in width, tongue and grooved with ¼" bead. They are secured by three battens, which measure 7 3/4" by 7/8" and finished on the edges with a 3/8" bead, which runs out at each end (no chamfering). The door is mounted on west side and held by wrought iron strap hinges, 12 ¼" long, set on driven pintles, which are secured with nails and a screw at the end at the taper. Each hinge has four fasteners. The battens are secured to the boards with nails that have thin double-struck heads, which are driven through from the outside face to the battens and clinched. There are three to five nails per board.

The door show signs of having four locks. The first is on unpainted wood 5" by 3" on the center batten. The second lock is 7 ½" by 4 ½" on the center batten with reddish brown paint beneath (suggesting that reddish brown is Period I paint on this door). This second lock overlaps position of first lock. The third lock measured 4 ½" wide by 4" high. All that remains is the keyhole and four screws. This is located above the middle batten. It was a dead lock—no handle. The fourth lock on the door is a cast-iron rim lock with a ribbed case, 3 ¾ wide by 5" high with remnants Japanned black finish. It has a sliding bolt night latch with a brass knob on the latch and brown mineral porcelain knobs.

D202 has solid door jambs 2 ¾" wide and at least 3 5/8" deep including an applied stop with an unmolded backband to stop the plaster, which is one inch square nailed on with mature cut nails. At 5 ½" below the bottom of the current lintel is the top of what had been a transom bar that was mortised and tenoned and pegged into the face of the jambs. The transom bar is 4" tall with a ½" bead. The peg is 1 1/8" in diameter. There is no obvious evidence of the lintel being pegged at the top. The door jamb was cut down for its current configuration and the head was dropped. In its moved location the head is no longer tenoned into the jambs.

The present door is hung on strap hinges and is the only one that has been on this jamb. The board applied over the lintel served as a curtain valance. It measures 7 ¾" by 7/8" and was machine planed, chamfered on its lower edge and wire nailed in place. Metal curtain rod holders date from 20th century. The jamb is painted at an early date a cream color, subsequently painted a dark green. The green is probably at best early 20th century since it also covers the curtain valance above the door. The first color on the door leaf is a dark brown followed by the 20th century green also used for the board supporting the valance. The passage side of the jamb (Room S202) has same early cream color followed by gray and finished with a white. Buck's

paint study of 2012 suggests that the door leaf on the room side does not match any of the other elements in the room in the initial two of four paint generations. The first is a deep red-brown paint, followed by a dark green, and then a deep red-brown. She noted that the second and third generations match the Period II board door in the kitchen building leading from the kitchen K101 to the ancillary kitchen/laundry K102 and suggests that the door may not have been installed in this stable room until the deep red-brown in generation 3 was applied, which matches generation 5 on the closet door that was recycled from the main house.

Fitting: On the north partition wall, there is a coat and hat rail 3" wide with 1/2" beads on the top and bottom edges. The top edge is 7' - 0 3/4" off the floor. There are 7 cast-iron pegs with heart shaped base with three screws that secure the base to the rail. The screws have asymmetrical slotted heads. The railing stops 3" short of the east wall and butts against the west architrave of D202. Other hangers have been nailed or screwed into the rail. The paint history of the peg rail, according to Buck's 2012 analysis, does not align with most of the coatings in S201. After an initial beige layer, the second was a pale green that was also found on the closet in the southwest corner of the room. The most recent green dark green is the same green that is on the 20th-century valance above the door D202.

Room S202: Staircase lobby, Period II, reworked from Period I space

General Discussion: The unlit staircase and lobby provided access to two heated chambers on the second floor. This was formed with the new arrangement of the staircase in Period II.

Dimensions: This room measures 2'-5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide with a ceiling height of 8'-5".

Floors: The first two floorboards from the west wall are gauged and undercut and run through beneath the south partition to Room S201 covering up the old hay drop of Period I and break in the middle of the passage floor. The next five to the east are sash sawn and not gauged and undercut and part of the patch mentioned in Room S201.

Base: The base dates from Period II and is the same size and has the same profile as the one in S201. The base runs along the walls of the partitions through the stair opening except at the east end of the passage. A base in the stair opening is fitted to the angled stair base. It was painted a cream color and then later a gray.

Walls: The north and south Period II partition walls are plastered on split lath. There is a coarse thin coat of plaster. The plaster is applied directly to the brick west and east walls. Evidence of two or more generations of color wash, an early finish may be white with a later yellowish layer and finally a dark brownish yellow. Buck did not sample the plaster in this space. The plaster at the top of the walls was patched with a thin white coat of ceiling plaster when the ceiling was lathed and plastered in Period III.

Ceiling: The plaster in the passage is applied to circular sawn lath that runs through to Room 203. The plaster has a much smoother finish than the walls because it has a thin brown and a very fine finish coat unlike the walls. The base layer finish may be yellow ochre, no evidence of later finish. This plaster may date from the reworking of the roof in Period III or perhaps later.

Doors: For D202, the door on the south partition wall that opens into Room S201, see Room S201 description. D204 is the door on north partition wall into Room S203: see Room S203 for its description.

Room S203: North Chamber; Period I hayloft, Period II heated chamber

General Discussion: In Period I, a slightly smaller room served as a hay loft to supply the three-stall stable immediately below. There were hay drops in the floor that fed the mangers. There was a loft door on the west wall (just south of the Period II chimney) that opened onto Elizabeth Street, which provided the means to get hay up into the loft. In Period II, the door was sealed and a chimney inserted on the west wall so that the room became a heated bedchamber for slaves probably associated with tending the carriages and horses. A solid stud and plaster partition separated this room from the new hay loft immediately to the north.

Dimensions: This room measures 16'-8½" from east to west by 14'-3" from north to south with a ceiling height of 8'-5½". The Period I wall was 2'-6" to the south of the north partition where there is a patch in the floorboards.

Floors: The first two floorboards on the south side of the chimney run under the room's south partition wall to the passage (S202) and stop against the south jamb of the inserted chimney. These appear to be original and are not undercut. The next two floorboards to the west run from Room S201 and Room S202 and stop to form the hearth. The board in front of the hearth was cut out in Period II to fit the newly-built hearth. On the south side there is a trim piece, which is 11¾" long and mitered on the outside to frame the hearth. The area immediately to the north of the firebox, which is 1'-5" wide by 3'-4" long, was removed after Hurricane Hugo and patched with a mixture of the floorboards that were cut out and plywood. From that point north to the wall, the first two floorboards, which are tongue-and-grooved, were inserted in Period II to cover the hay drop and extend into the new hay loft (Room S204). To infill the flooring of the 2'-6" section that was newly created to the north in Period II, there is a straight joint with the floorboards extending beneath the north partition wall into the hay loft (S204). In the northeast corner of the room there are two Period II floorboards and part of another Period II floorboard that extend south an additional 3'-0", suggesting an opening of 2'-7" by 3'-0" (perhaps for a ladder) in Period I. All the Period I floorboards run unbroken from the south wall to the seams described above. These floorboards are random width, ranging from 8½" to 11½" with the majority being 11½" wide. The floorboards are pine, tongue-and-grooved. In two limited places for observation, they showed no gauging or undercutting.

Base: The base is Period II and is the same size, details, and corner conditions as in Room S201. It is sash sawn, painted a dark color perhaps gray from an early date and shows signs of a later brown coat north of the chimney on the west wall.

Walls: Period I walls were not plastered as can be seen behind the passage partition wall where there is bare brick. In Period II when the plan current room size were created, the walls were plastered above the base. The north and south frame partition have split lath secured with square-headed cut nails. On the west and east brick walls the plaster is applied directly to the walls. The plaster is thinly laid on but two layers. The top layer has a higher lime content but with coarse sand which creates a very rough texture. Buck determined that the earliest finish is a deep red pigmented limewash. Like S201, a fine white coat of plaster was applied on top of the red limewash and a series of thin white and colorful washes were applied over this coat in a pattern including blues and yellows.

Mantels/hearth: The firebox and hearth was inserted on the west wall in Period II. The chimney was partially rebuilt following damage by Hurricane Hugo by Richard Marks' construction company under the direction of architect Glenn Keyes. As in S201, iron plate and bolts attached to front or east face of the chimney above the firebox to tie the chimney into the west brick wall. A horizontal scribe line 4'-7½" above the floor that runs across the face of the chimney is a layout line for the mantel in the brickwork. The shelf appears to have been ¾" above that line. The chimney sits across the former opening of the hay loft doorway on the west wall in Period I, but bonds into the fill of the opening. There is no bonding on the north jamb of the chimney with the west brick wall. The stack is stepped to the north to create a flue that pierces through the ceiling. The chimney brickwork begins with a mixed bond from the floor level to approximately 3'-0" above the floor where a pair of wooden tassels are located on each jamb. Above this, the bonding develops into English bond with closers then steps back on the south jamb to form the upper flue which is laid in common bond. The rebuilt firebox measures 2'-4" in width, 3'-1" tall, 1'-8" deep, and 1'-11" across the back. The hearth is composed of relaid brick and extends 7½" from the face of the firebox but had originally extended 10" out. The face of the firebox was restuccoed by Marks' crew in 1991.

Ceiling: The current plaster ceiling is a Period III replacement of an earlier ceiling. The plaster is applied to circular sawn lath secured with machine-headed cut nails. There is some visible evidence on the joist just north of the chimney stack of an earlier generation of lath nails. The circular sawn lath is suggestive from the 1850s or later period, perhaps related to the Period III work that went on in the main house and the reworking of the roof of the stable and kitchen. Buck determined that there are only two layers of finishes on the ceiling, unpigmented limewash followed by the current yellow pigmented wash. The ceiling plaster is made up of a thin brown coat with a hair binder seen in the Period II work. It is skimmed with a fine slick finish coat made mostly of lime. The plaster at the top of the wall, which is evident particularly on the south partition wall, is fractured when the earlier lath had been taken out. Therefore, when the ceiling was plastered the fractured area on the walls was finished with the same plaster as on the ceiling.

Windows: W206 and W207 on the east wall light the room. They are similarly constructed as those in Room S201 and are more intact than those in that room. These two windows retain their original lower nine-light sash with 8" by 8" panes. These are hinged at the transom and swing up and are held in place by the wrought iron twisted hooks as in S201. The cast-iron butt hinges are 2 3/8" by 2 1/8" with two knuckles. The frame, trim, and sash date to Period II. The openings appear to be in Period I original locations, but there is no visible evidence to confirm this assumption. There is a 3½" sash-sawn pine lintel set on the interior face of the wall. Except where modern green paint intrudes on the inside, the trim has a similar paint history as the door jambs. Buck's analysis of W206 indicates that the original elements had four generations of paint on them. The earliest layer was a light gray followed a cream color, then a resinous tan, and finally a dark green.

Doors: There is evidence of a Period I door (D203) on the west wall between the partition with the stair passage (Room S202) and the inserted Period II chimney. Presumably this is a door for loading hay into a Period I loft above the three stalls of the original stable in S101. The door opened at the second floor level on the Elizabeth Street façade and was blocked with the Period II alterations. This blocked door is not visible on the exterior of the building because of the Period II stuccoing and creation of recessed Gothic arches. On the inside, the left jamb of the

door opening is 4½" from the south partition wall. There are remnants of five segmental arch headers running from this straight joint to the north located 7'-6½" off the present floor. There is a nailing block located on the south jamb one course above the floor the size of a header in cross section intended to hold trim that was applied to the opening. There is a wooden bond timber let into the wall of the doorway just below the spring of the south arch that was installed in Period II. It is 3" tall and projects from the partition wall of Room S202 northward 2'-9½".

D204 opens from Room S202 (the stair passage into S203). It has the same jamb construction as D202 with transom bar and alteration. It also has a similar batten door except with wider vertical boards. The door leaf is 2'-11¾" by 6'-9" and the five vertical boards are ¾" thick. There are three beaded battens. Buck's 2012 paint study indicates the architrave has the same four generations of paint found on the Period I windows elements. Light gray first, followed by cream, tan, and dark green layers. She found that the door itself was painted four times and the first three generations can be precisely aligned with the first three on the Period II door leading from K101 to K102 in the kitchen building. Perhaps these two doors were in the same room or in another but space together during this period.

The hinges are the same as D202 including their fasteners. The door had two locks. The first lock was a cased lock measuring 4¾" by 6" and was mounted to the middle batten. It had a door handle mounted on the room side of the door and a 1½" round rosette mounted on the handle on the stair passage side. There was an oval keyhole escutcheon on that face. The oval was 1 7/8" tall by 1¼" wide. The keeper on the jamb was the same height as the lock and was furred out with a riven board. The second lock is a late Victorian iron rim lock measuring 4" in height and 3" in width and mounted just above the middle rail. It includes a spring latch opened by brown mineral porcelain knobs. There is a deadbolt operated by a key. The keyhole escutcheon on the passage side is decorative measuring 1 5/8" tall and 1 1/8" wide and is held on with flat-headed slotted screws. The lock has its original factory black paint. The keeper for this lock was at the same height as the lock but has been removed. There is a staple in the west jamb, passage side, which is located 3'-5½" above the floor and probably dates to the 20th century for an unknown purpose (for there is no hook on the door).

Fittings: There are ghost marks of two cabinets that were once in the room. One was on the west wall between the partition and the south jamb of the Period II chimney. Ghost marks of this cabinet indicate that it was 3'-8½" tall and 1'-5" deep with the top being a ¾" board with a rounded nosing that has left its impression on the south partition wall just west of the doorway D204. A 2"-wide jamb for the door is mounted to the face of the plaster and lapped around the baseboard. The north jamb evidence against the chimney cheek no longer survives. The cabinet had two shelves running the full depth. The first stood 1'-2½" above the floor; the second one was 2'-5" above the floor. At a level of 1'-4½" above the top of the cabinet was another shelf ¾" thick and 1'-0½" deep. Between the cabinet and this shelf was a vertical back board that has left a 2" wide scar against the south partition wall. The lack of paint on the jamb piece in the south plaster wall, but the presence of paint on the baseboard before the piece was applied, suggests that the cabinet dates after the Period II (1830s) creation of the wall and Period III in the late 1850s after painting of the plaster on the south and north walls and ceiling occurred.

The second missing cabinet was located on the east wall just to the south of the north partition wall separating this room from the hay loft (S204). Between the wall and W207 is a ghost mark of the cabinet that was attached to the plaster. The cabinet measured 1'-8" deep, 1'-

6" wide and 6'-8" tall and sat on the floor. The opening faced south and the back was attached against the north partition wall. The framework for this cabinet consisted of a 2 3/8"-wide board secured on top of the plaster on the east wall, a 2"-wide board on the same wall that formed the front face, and a 2"-wide board across the top that extended 1 3/8" beyond the face of the cabinet. The divisions in the cabinet are unclear except for its top shelf which is 1'-10" below the top of the cabinet. On top of the cabinet was a shelf that measured 3/4" thick by 1'-8" wide and extended 4'-11" along the north partition wall. As with the first cabinet described in this room on the west wall, this one was applied to the plaster before the east wall was covered with a red wash. This paint evidence suggests that the feature was installed after the Period II refashioning and extension of this room but before Period III. Evidence of over-painting of the top of the cabinet on the east wall suggests that the cabinet was a dark brown.

A third fitting that does survive on the south partition wall is a coat and hat rail installed in Period II because there is no paint behind it on the plaster wall and the nail heads look similar to those in the Period II hay loft flooring in room S204. It is 3" wide with 1/2" beads on the top and bottom edges. The top edge is 7'-0 3/4" off the floor and is very similar to the rail that is on the north wall of S201. It is at the same height as the top of the door architrave and stops within 1/2" of the south wall. The peg rail has six cast-iron hooks that are the same as the ones in Room S201 with asymmetrical slotted screw heads holding the bases. The railing was not sampled by Buck, but its paint history seems to be a light cream or beige bottom coat followed by a gray or brown, repainted a third time in brown.

Room S204: Hay loft, Period II

General Discussion: Located immediately above the stable, this unheated space served as a hay loft. A wooden winch at the north end of the room allowed workmen to lift hay bales from the ground through the large arched doorway. Those tending the horses, dropped hay through rectangular floor openings spaced along the west wall. In later years, the room became a gathering place for cock fighting.

Dimensions: This room measures 16'-9" from east to west by 32'-7" from north to south with a ceiling height of 8'-5½".

Floors: Floorboards run through from Room S203 beneath the south partition wall and end in a straight joint 13'-8" from the north side of the south partition wall. They are secured with square-headed cut nails with two nails per joist. The boards are tongue and grooved. There is a patch contemporary with the floor installation in the northeast corner of the room where the staircase rises from the stable measures 1'-9½" by 1'-11" and seems to anticipate the construction of a larger stair opening.

Base: There is no base.

Walls: The south partition is composed of studs measuring 3 by 4" laid flat, set on 1'-10" centers and sash sawn. The studs are toenailed to the floor and lapped and nailed to the ceiling joists at the top. The split laths are secured with square-head cut nails. The partition is finished with a thinly applied layer of plaster laid in two coats. The bottom coat has hair used as binder and the finish coat is granular with more lime. On the west, north, and east masonry walls, the plaster was applied directly on bricks and has largely fallen off the east wall. These walls have the same two coats of plaster as was applied to the south partition walls. The brickwork bonding is Flemish on the inside with an occasional over fired brick, Savannah grays. The bricks measure 8¾ - 9" in length, 9" being the most predominant; 4" to 4 3/8" in width with 4 ¼" being the most predominant; and 2¾ - 3" in height with 2¾" being the most predominant. Four courses equals 1'-1¾". On the inside wall closers were not used. The mortar joints ½ - 5/8" thick. The mortar on the inside has a high sand and clay content with lots of unground shell bits.

Buck's 2012 paint analysis indicates that the hay loft was painted less frequently than the stable below. The fact that it was painted at all is interesting, though there is no indication that there was a faux wainscot finishes in this space. Rather, the walls had only two generations of wash on them, the first being an unpigmented limewash, followed by a deep orange-reddish pigment, which is the same coating as the most recent paint used on the stable below (S104).

Ceiling: After Hurricane Hugo in September 1989, the ceiling was replaced. The wooden lath was completely stripped out and replaced with expanded metal lath and new plaster coat by Richard Marks' construction company under the design supervision of architect Glenn Keyes. The work was paid for by FEMA.

Windows: The hay loft is lit by five Period II windows on the east façade. W208, W209, W210, W211, and W212 have sash sawn pine headers above the opening that measure 3" by 8½" and are between 3'-9" and 3'-11" in length. They are hacked on their exposed front and bottom facades to receive plaster. The window frames are generally constructed in a similar fashion as the ones in Rooms S201 and S203, though they are less finished than the others by the omission

of the jamb liners and interior wooden sills. The jambs were rabbited for the liners but never completed. There is cross-grain cutting on the sills and head. The openings never had hinged sash. The jambs are set up for beads on their interior edge but were not executed in most cases except D211 where the bead was cut on the three sides. An error was made in cutting the transom bar on D210. The mortise was overcut and then plugged with a ½" by 7/8" plug. The windows were painted in the same manner as those in S203. There are three generations of coatings beginning with light gray followed by a cream color. The third is a resinous tan that has degraded to a dark brown.

All the shutters are modern replacement done by either the Charleston Museum or the Historic Charleston Foundation. All the hinges are original except for D211. The original hinges match those in the other rooms. All four windows retain their original staples for their hooks, but only D209 has its original hook as the others are modern replacements. D211 and D212 are the only shutters hinged on their left or north jamb on the entire second floor.

Doors: D205 is offset to the east in the north gable end, 4' - 2" from the east wall and 6' - 7 ¼" from the west wall. The masonry opening is 6' - 0 ½" wide and 7' - 5" high at the top of the Gothic arch, which is formed by rowlocks. It has a solid jamb measuring 5" by 5" that extends on the inside face, creating a lap to take the members that form the Gothic arch. The arch consists of paired pieces that in combination measure 3 ½" by 5". A 1 ¾" beaded board is applied to the exterior to form a stop for an out-swing door leaf. It is unclear how the jamb was originally held in place, but has been reinforced in modern times with anchor bolts let into the masonry. A modern replacement square sectioned backband is applied to the exterior to stop the exterior stucco. The solid sill is square nosed and cut flush with the masonry opening. The door and jamb are made of pine. The door has three solid panels at the base, wide meeting rail, and two rectangular louvered panels below an arched louvered upper panel. The interior face of the lower panels are crudely tapered to fit into their stiles and rails on their back sides. The louvers are fixed in place and are mortised through their stiles and rails and trimmed off on the interior with an applied astragal and fillet. The stiles and rails through tenoned each other are wedged and pinned; the outer stiles tenon into the arch pieces above them and are pinned. The arch has a slit tenon where the two pieces meet at the center which is also pinned on either side. The door is carried on two strap hinges with the hooks or pintles bolted through the jambs. The hinges are bolted through the rails of the door. There has never been a lock on the door; the only fastener is a twisted wrought iron hook mounted to the door on the east outer face and secured shut to a staple mounted to the side of the jamb. To keep the door from racking, a modern "come along" puts tension on two wire cables that run diagonally across the inside face of the door. The door and jamb appear to have remnants of an original paint finish dark brown in color and appears to never have been repainted.

Stairs: L-shaped opening located in northeast corner contains a tight winder staircase with two-foot wide tread. The opening is enclosed with a railing on the south and west sides. There are three newel posts and each one is different. The principal newel, which carries the stair, is 3 ¾" square and heavily chamfered on the four corners with run-out stops on their lower edges. The chamfers terminate against the top of the post. The top of this newel post and the other two newels are coved and chamfered. The interior corner post is 3" by 3 ¾" and is chamfered on the four corners with run-out stops at the top and bottom that extend between the top and bottom rails. The four corners at the top have been gouged in a semicircular profile. A half newel is

planted against the north wall and measures 2" by 3". It is chamfered only on its outer two corners in a fashion similar to the second newel. The top and bottom rails are tenoned and pinned into the newel posts. The top rail measures 4" by 1 1/8" and the upper edges have been gently eased with run-out stops. The bottom rail measures 6" by 1 1/4" with similarly fashioned edges. The distance from the top of the rail to the floor is 2'-11". A 3"-wide nosing is used at the top of the stair landing to tie into the floor boards. The stairs are fashioned out of pine. The stair railing has remnants of early dark brown paint and has not been repainted.

Crane: The hay loft retains a remarkably intact pivoting arm crane at the north end of the room just in front of the Gothic door opening in the north gable end. It is made of pine and hand planed. It consists of a vertical shaft nearly flush with the west jamb that allows the crane arm to swing out into the opening. It is secured to a bottom plank and ceiling plank; the bottom plank is 8" wide, 2" thick, and 1'-6 3/4" and is mounted tight against the wall perpendicular to it. Its three upper exposed corners are heavily chamfered. The board is carried by one joist below it. The upper mounting board is similarly fashioned but is of larger dimensions 9 1/2" in width, 2" thick, and 3'-6" long, which allows it to be secured to three ceiling joists. The vertical shaft of the crane measures 3 3/4" by 6 3/4" with an iron pin or dowel fitted into its upper and lower ends that allows it to pivot. Though finely planed, its edges are not eased or chamfered.

A diagonally set boom, which measures 3 7/8" by 6", is fitted into the shaft with a blind mortise and tenon joint. The joint is pinned with a 1" peg. A 1 1/2" by 7" plug has been set into the shaft immediately above the boom either fixing a mistaken boom location or perhaps making it easier to fit the boom and its brace. The blank tenon is pegged. The boom is cut off on an angle at its top in order to provide maximum clearance as it swings out on the east side of the Gothic arch. The bottom corner of the angle has been heavily eased to reduce its sharpness. Two mortises, 1" by 6", were cut parallel to each other near the top of the boom to receive a wooden pulley wheel in each opening. The wheel is made of a dense wood, perhaps boxwood. It is held in place with a large wooden pin or dowel, which is center wedged. The boom is held rigid by a long angle brace that is secured with a blind mortise and tenon and pegged joint at its top and bottom. It measures 3 3/4" by 3 3/8". The crane appears never to have been painted.

Hay drops: S204 has three hay drops located against the west wall that were used to feed hay from the loft to the mangers of the horse stalls below in Room S102. The finish opening in the floor measures 3'-10" by 1'-11 1/4". The sides of the opening are sheathed with a pair of beaded boards 5" to 5 1/2" wide with a 1/4" bead. They are face nailed to the joists with mature cut nails. The east face is lined with tongue and grooved boards, one of which is beaded and measures 4" to 6 3/4" wide by 1" thick. These boards are canted at an angle toward the west wall. The finish opening at the bottom of the chute is 3'-10" by 1'-5". The chute is 12" deep from the surface of the floor to the bottom edge. The drop is divided in the center by a trimmer that measures 3 1/2" by 2" deep and is mortised into the bonding timber in the west masonry wall. The trimmer has a 1" slot cut into the center line of the bottom face to receive 1" thick vertical sheathing boards that separated the two stalls below the chute. Thus the hay drop for each stall has an opening of 1'-10" by 1'-5".

Stable/Carriage House

Attic and Roof

The roof framing appears to be from several periods. All the materials, construction methods, and other features appear to be uniform the entire length of the stable, perhaps reflecting the work of the Period III alterations made to the slope of the roof.

The ceiling joists of second floor above the south older section of stable measure 3" in width and 7½" deep. Some were pit sawn and others were sash or mill sawn. They are spaced on 17-19" centers. The top of joists is three courses below the top level of the bricks. There are short outriggers joists about five feet long that sit on top of the joists. These are on every joist except every seven or eight ones, which are double joists. The outrigger joists are tied to the primary joists with vertical 1" by 6" pieces that are scabbed on with mature cut nails. The top of the outrigger joists are flush with the top of the brick wall and support a board false plate of approximately 1" by 8". The rafters are notched and oversail the outer edge of the false plate. There is no evidence in the ceiling for an earlier partition in Room S201.

The roof is composed of a series of common rafters. These measure 4" deep by 3" wide and do not taper toward the apex. They are joined at the ridge with pinned mortise and tenoned joints. They have center tenons. The rafter pairs are reinforced with scabbed on collars that are sash sawn and typically measure 7/8" by 4¾" and secured with mature cut nails. The rafters are set at a thirty degree pitch and average 21" to 22" on center, thus they do not align with the joist system. The rafters are numbered with Roman numerals. Examples range from numbers 4 to 41. The numbering is not sequential but scrambled. For example rafter pair number four is at the north end of the building. The numerals are formed with a narrow-set saw and extend across the full width of the rafter.

The roof lath is composed of closely spaced wooden boards one inch thick. They are primarily sash sawn (4" to 6" in width) with some circular sawn ones (3¼" by 7" in width), mainly over the period II extension to the north. Very few nails come through the sheathing from the present slate roof or earlier roof coverings.

There is no obvious joint or other feature that distinguishes the Period I section from the Period II addition to the north. There are no obvious features indicating the location of earlier partitions from the first period of construction. For example the partition in the Period II section dividing the hay loft (Room S204) from the Room S203 is treated in the same fashion as the two partitions creating the stair passage (Room S202) in the older section of the stable. The joists above Room S201 have been notched along the center line as if to trench in a 1" by 4" member. It is not clear if there are nail holes in this notch and whether it was filled with a member.

The roof was damaged by Hurricane Hugo in 1989 necessitating its repair by Richard Marks. He took the roof slates off and salvaged what he could and replaced the rest with new slates. Marks noted that the old slates were a cheap Pennsylvania slate called Bangor that was associated with other 1850s roofs in Charleston. These slates were nailed on with bronze nails similar to the ones at 60 Montagu Street, which was reroofed in the 1850s. This evidence

suggests that the stable was reroofed in the 1850s, which explains the presence of some circular sawn roof sheathing.

DRAFT

Kitchen/Quarter

Exterior

South Façade

The two-story south gable faces the rear elevation of the dining room wing. The building originally had exposed Flemish bond brickwork, probably with a corbelled brick cornice and parapet gables similar to the form employed by John Robinson on his service building on the adjoining lot on Judith Street. The exposed brickwork and cornice was rendered with stucco, with a coursed rusticated finish in the 1830s. In the late 1850s the roof was rebuilt to a shallower pitch of about 30 degrees and the height of both service buildings was raised 9" or more to create a more decorative treatment. The gable ends were pedimented with the bed mold and fascia of the cornice carried across the gable end and the crown mold and frieze carried up the gable eaves. A circular opening in the center of the pedimented gable is fitted with a 24" cast-iron ornamental grill, providing ventilation to the attic. This feature also dates to the 1850s alteration of the roof.

Fenestration on the west gable originally consisted of two windows on the first story and two on the second story. In Period II, the west window on the first story was converted into a door and the east window was sealed over. The new doorway in the kitchen created the shortest route to the east wing with its dining room on the main floor. The alteration of the west window in the kitchen can be demonstrated by the brickwork of the jambs—a clean, original jamb at window height and roughly cut brickwork below the sill level. There is no visible evidence to verify the assumption regarding an original window in the east bay, but this layout would be symmetrical and would match the undisturbed Period I fenestration on the south gable of the matching stable. Presumably this change was made to adjust circulation between the kitchen and the new wing added to the main house in the 1830s, providing a direct path to the service passage, servants' hall, and stair that leads up to the new dining room on the first floor of the wing.

The Period II door in the west bay of the south gable is aligned with the east jamb of the window opening, but the door (at 3'-6" by 7'-0" in height) is 6" wider than the window (typical first floor window openings are 3'-0" wide by 4'-5" high), so the entire west jamb is cut in. A wood lintel above the door opening is bedded in the brick masonry, further evidence of an original opening, and two wood blocks are visible in the east jamb of the door opening, one just above window sill height and one located midway up the window opening.

The second story masonry window openings measure 2'-11½" wide by 4'-4¾" wide (nominally identical to first floor openings). A beaded frame is set into the masonry, and consists of a 4" frame with a ½" bead, partially concealed by a square 7/8" trim piece that serves as a stop for the stucco rendering. A 2" transom bar, beaded on the top and bottom edges is mitered into the window frame to create a nearly square, unglazed lower opening and a three-light transom above. The lower opening of each window is fitted with a board-and-batten shutter, mounted flush with the exterior face of the window frame, with the battens on the exterior face of the shutter to facilitate pintle-mounted strap hinges. Both shutters are hinged on the west jamb, and a

shutter dog survives intact for the west window. Only the shaft of the dog for the east window survives. Paired interior casement sash were added to the inside jambs of the lower opening in the last quarter of the 20th century.

In order to mask the alterations and additions made to the two main outbuildings by William Aiken in the 1830s, the stable and kitchen, like the main house, were stuccoed. The lime-based stucco on the main façade of the kitchen is buff colored. The incised coursing is typically 1'-5¾" on center in the vertical dimension and penciled ¼" in width with white lime. The lengths of the blocks that are full width measure 4'-11". The vertical joints are aligned vertically by alternating courses, but are widely spaced—the only clearly defined pair of head joints on the south gable is 7'-5" apart. The windows had joint lines scribed to represent splayed jack arches, but it is unclear if the window that became a door had the same treatment due to stucco repairs, some of which include inaccurately placed scribe lines.

The wall between the east wing of the main house and the kitchen measures 13'-1½" from the brick paving to the bottom edge of the corbelled cap. The upper part of this wall abuts bare brickwork of the Period I kitchen but is not bonded in, so the assumption is that William Aiken built the wall in the mid-1830s when the dining room wing was added to the main house, and completed this high privacy wall before the wing and the kitchen and stable were rendered with stucco.

At 8'-1" in from the southwest corner of the kitchen, a vertical line of mortar and paint marks the edge of a later addition, since demolished. This line extends up two stories and dies out about even with the lintel of the second story west window; and aligns with the eastern end of a patch in the stucco that runs at a slight pitch to the western edge of the kitchen, representing the lightly pitched roof of the two-story concrete block kitchen addition from the late 1950s that appears in the 1962 HABS photographs. Another patch in the stucco above the first-story door is pitched from west to east and may represent a separate feature, suggestive of a narrow, shed-roofed structure that protected the door.

More subtle is a roughly rectangular patch in the stucco 6" to 8" above the window lintels and centered on the gable. A narrow band of stucco (perhaps 2" to 3" wide) descending from this patch is free of lime wash or other paint, and is further evidence that a cistern was located in the south end of the kitchen attic (and in the attic of the stable/carriage house), as indicated by the sloping trough cut into the attic joists just inside the south gable. Aiken must have added these cisterns, as the evidence is consistent with the building in its stuccoed, Period II form. The cisterns would have become extraneous after the city water system was completed in the 1880s. The stucco used to patch the hole left by the cistern pipe is darker than that used to re-stucco the cornice in the 1850s.

Copper leaders for the east and west gutters are carried down from the eaves of the gable wall, one tucked in against the east garden wall, and the other 1'-2" on center from the southwest corner of the building.

A stucco seam about 14" above the second-floor window heads signals the change to the cornice that occurred when the roof was raised in Period III. A close examination of the stucco above this seam reveals that it is harder than the 1830s stucco and is made with a grayish Roman mortar that was also used to block the large cooking fireplace in the kitchen. The seam at cornice

level extends entirely around both the kitchen/quarter and the stable/carriage house and dates to the rebuilding of the cornice and roof in the 1850s. Note that the reddish wash is particularly obvious above this seam in the stucco—it seems to have bonded better with the Roman cement and was protected by the overhang of the cornice and eaves.

West Façade

The two-story, 11-bay west façade faces the courtyard opposite the stable. The original Period I southern section of the west façade was composed of five bays—an alternating pattern of three doorways and two windows on the ground floor. The transition between Period I and Period II is expressed in the second story by the broader expanse of wall between the north window of Period I and the south window of Period II. On the ground floor, the same five-bay pattern is repeated for the Period II section of the building, with doors in the south, center, and north bays and windows in between. The arrangement of the apertures in the second story of the Period I section is generally symmetrically with five windows aligned with first floor openings. The wider first-floor doors sharing the same center line with the narrower second-story windows.

The place where the Period II north extension was attached to the Period I section is marked by repaired crack in the stucco (and by interior evidence). One small area of original brickwork on the Period I section is exposed on the south side of the door D105. It reveals well laid Flemish bond brickwork with white lime mortar finished with a beak joint. While a neat edge, it is not properly laid for an original jamb opening with closers. The Period I brickwork was concealed by stucco in the 1830s when the kitchen building was doubled in length. Like the east façade, the stucco on the west façade was struck with ¼” joints to create regular coursing highlighted with lime penciling. The stucco is relatively thin and in places it is possible to see brick pattern beneath the stucco.

The gray slate roof has tile caps on the ridgeline.

North Façade

The north façade was erected in the 1830s when the kitchen building was extended to the north. It was laid in Flemish bond to which stucco was immediately applied. The stucco was coursed with ashlar blocks as the other facades on this building. The stucco on this wall was installed before the east garden wall was raised to its full height but after the lower portion of the wall was raised, despite all of this work being of the same construction phase. Note that the lower northeast corner of the north wall is not bonded into the east wall of the extended Period II kitchen. There are several patches and repair work in the stucco including the upper cornice and pediment, which were reworked in Period III in the late 1850s when the roof was raised and the cornice and tympanum rebuilt. This is darker stucco that feathers down on top of the 1830s stucco. There is a modern post-Hugo stucco repair, light in color, in the upper cornice of the pediment. Similar stucco patches surround the upper aperture, which runs down to the head of the ground-floor doorway.

In the 1830s when the kitchen was extended, Gothic arched recesses were centered on the first and second story to match the north gable of the stable (which were not centered because of the placement of the stalls). These were originally blind openings fitted with beaded frames and louvered and paneled doors. The doors were not operable. In Period III, a doorway was installed in the ground-floor by the removal of the brickwork behind the recessed arch. The second-story doorway was also reworked to create a sash window opening behind the paneled shutter. This shutter is now literally a blind door and lacks any hardware, though a sash window was installed behind it in Period III. However, a HABS photograph from 1979 shows that the upper area above the center rail had been opened up with the removal of louvers or panels so that the sash from the Period III window was exposed. Whether this was done when the window was created or a later alteration is unknown.

Like the gable tympanum on the south wall and the two in the stable, the north gable has a circular opening in the center of the pediment above the cornice. It is fitted with a 24" cast-iron ornamental grill, providing ventilation to the attic. This feature dates to the 1850s alteration of the roof when the cornice was rebuilt with the raising of the roof. See discussion of the east elevation for this detail. The cornice is made of brick and rendered with dark-bodied stucco. It was shaped to form a cove used as a bed mold, a short soffit and frieze, and a small cove for a crown molding. There is a red wash and probably a tan wash evident underneath the dark 1858 repair of the cornice where it skims the earlier stucco work.

In the northeast corner of the wall next to the perimeter wall are ghost marks of what was probably a pump that was supplied by an underground cistern nearby that was built after Period II and before Period III. This cistern and pump system fed water through a pipe that pierced through the north wall of the laundry room (K104). There are brick foundations for a step and its associated platform that was undoubtedly used to access the pump. (The cistern was discovered by Martha Zierden's excavations in this area). The platform is missing its stone top and now has a cast-iron grate over it. The platform measures 2'-1 1/2" by 1'-9". The step has a stone top with mica in the stone, similar to material used as paving around the hearth in the kitchen (K101). It measures 12" deep.

A dark patch in the stucco on the exterior approximately 4'-6" east of the east doorjamb of D111 and 8'-8" above ground level, roughly centered above the platform, indicates where the water line pierced the wall to feed a sink in the northeast corner of the laundry room K104. The patch is about 8" tall and approximately 14" wide and its color implies it is a Period III repair (although the texture is slicker than most other observed c. 1858 stucco). There is a lighter repair underneath it that is perhaps related to the installation of the pump and its pipe, presumably dating to shortly after the construction of the building extension in the early 1830s. Red wash that might date to the late 1850s extends to where the pump had been.

There are six large dome-headed, cut-nailed spikes that were used to carry a downspout driven into the east side of the wall. Two are in sets, two not. The top set measures 3'-8" above grade and the spikes are set 6" and 10" respectively off the inside of the garden wall. The downspout seems to have fed the underground cistern. The date of the spikes is a bit shaky—maybe as early as the 1850s, but they could easily date to the 1870s or 1880s (similar spikes were used that late in the Charleston County Courthouse renovations; because of the rarity of this nail top there has been little research done on them in order to more tightly date their use).

East Facade

The east elevation or rear façade overlooks the lot to the east of the Aiken-Rhett House property. Like the west elevation, the rear east elevation reveals the evolution of the kitchen/quarter. Straight joints and patches define additions and repairs to the building following its initial construction by John Robinson in the early 1820s. Foremost, the east elevation reveals the original height and length of the one-story privy, an integral element located at the north end of the Period I structure. A straight joint in the brickwork, visible as a distinct line defined by a stucco border just north of it, runs upward to the eaves of the second story from the top of the privy's southeast corner wall. The bottom part of this joint defined the height of the one-story wall that was an integral part of the Period I kitchen. The undertaker of the original wall laid it in Flemish bond and finished it with a tuck-pointed beak joint. He raised the one-story east privy wall to a height of 9'-6" from the stepped foundations to its original eaves level and made the privy wing 12'-6" long. Work in the 1830s created a second joint by the north extension. Masons demolished much of the privy at this time except for its east wall, which they used to carry the new second story of the north addition. (That raising created the previously mentioned vertical joint). At the first-floor level, these workers simply butted the new, northern extension to the remaining wall of the privy instead of toothing them together.

Workers improved the backyard of the Aiken-Rhett complex piecemeal, including expansion of the kitchen. Clearly, Aiken initially directed his masons in the early 1830s to replace an earlier wooden fence with a brick wall and that work commenced before he fully imagined how he would treat the service buildings. One of the masons' first tasks, then, was to begin construction of a perimeter wall at the north end of the kitchen. They laid it to a height of 4'-9" above current grade from this point northward until it met an earlier privy that survived in the northeast corner of the rear lot. After masons skipped across the yard and repeated the same work on the west side, Aiken made up his mind to double the size of both the kitchen and the stable by extending them both to the north. To accomplish this task, his masons simply took off the roof of the kitchen privy shed and tore down its north and west walls. They then built anew on top of the remaining privy wall and that portion of the newly laid garden wall that would fall within the footprint of the kitchen's northerly extension. Their work raised the new wall to the height of the eaves of the original block and the whole was then stuccoed, except where Outbuilding A from the property next door (24 Judith Street) abutted it. Once that building was demolished, a perfect outline of its form remained as a ghost on the back of the kitchen.

Aiken ordered new improvements to the kitchen in 1858 that required raising its height that pushed the eaves up less than a foot. Carpenters reframed the roof, although they did reuse some earlier rafter pairs and reset much of the earlier roof sheathing. This work required the masons to rebuild the cornice. Instead of re-stuccoing the entire wall, they simply finished the new cornice and feathered that stucco onto that on the wall below.

Step foundations on both Period I and Period II sections were intended to be hidden, but are visible in various places along the length of this wall on its east facade. The original foundations were built 1 ½ courses lower than the Period II extension. Masons laid the original

portion of the wall (two stories of the south half of the building, in addition to the wall of what had been a privy at the north end of the kitchen) in Flemish bond and tuck-pointed with a neat, ruled, beak joint made with fine sand and a high content of lime. They used a bed mortar with a lower lime content, one tan in color because of its mix of clay and inclusions of shell and other impurities mixed in with the lime and sand.

When the building was expanded in Period II, Aiken's masons laid the new work also in Flemish bond and tuck-pointed it, yet their tuck-pointing was poorly finished, resembling the quality of work on this same face of the garden wall from the north corner of the kitchen to the northeast garden pier. This latter tuck-pointing faced undeveloped land at the time, which may explain the casualness of the masons' effort, or perhaps Aiken intended them to stucco over the garden wall and kitchen, the latter of which they did, but not the former. The bricklayers troweled the tuck-pointing without the benefit of a rule to keep it straight, and failed to clean off the face of the brick, leaving it riddled with so many "cat faces" (as modern masons call voids created in trowel work), that the mortar appears eaten away by erosion. However, that the mortar on the kitchen has this appearance and was yet immediately stuccoed over indicates that this variegated finish was the choice of the workmen and not a result of time and erosion.

Bricks used in the original work match that elsewhere on the building, being of the typical brown color with an occasional red or orange color and little glazing—the type often referred to as "Savannah gray." Small, dark blisters show evidence of iron in the clay that burned almost black in the firing. Bricks of the Period II alterations look very similar.

Aiken integrated the work of the major service buildings with that of the house and its expansion in the 1830s by applying a stucco render, scored in imitation of ashlar, to these structures. The east wall of the kitchen was no exception. However, workmen applied stucco to the east wall more thinly they did to the walls of the house, stable and the other sides of the kitchen. One can only presume this thinner treatment was due to its inferior status. It resulted in the shape of the bricks behind the stucco showing through the rendering. Nonetheless, it was still scored into blocks—those that are full size measure 4'-11" long; each course is about 1'-5 ¼" to 1'-5 ½" tall; and the joints are shallow and ¼" wide. These retain traces of what appears to be lime penciling assume to date to the addition of the stucco.

It appears that when workmen raised the roof and rebuilt the cornice in 1858, they dug "put-log" holes through the stucco and brickwork in which to set horizontal timbers for their scaffolding. They stuccoed the new brick cornice with a darker brown formula that contrasted with the lighter buff color stucco of the 1830s. They feathered the cornice stucco onto the face of the older stucco so as to not re-trowel the entire wall. To fill in the put-log holes, they patched them with new brick and stuccoed these patches as well with the same colored mix. At some point, perhaps original to the 1858 phase, the wall was red washed, covering the disparate stucco patches on this façade. Now that the color has nearly worn away, the 1858 patches stand out. Contractor Richard Marks was hired to make repairs to the kitchen after damaged by Hurricane Hugo in September 1989. Part of the cornice required new stucco, and his workers patched a crack that ran down the wall below these chimneys. The result of settlement in this area and repair work has resulted in misalignment of a portion of the cornice.

A pair of stuccoed chimneys on the east wall of Period I rise near the eaves. The south chimney terminates in a chimney pot for the south flue, an arched bishop's cap for the north flue, and a double corbelled cap over both flues of the north chimney. These arched caps are likely original and consist, from the top down, of three stepped courses, followed by a plain neck (of the width of the stack below), and then a single stepped course to help define that neck. Contractors working in the 20th century replaced stucco on both surviving stacks. Richard Marks' crew took down below the roofline two additional chimneys in the Period II section of the building following damage caused by Hugo.

Forming the east boundary of the Aiken-Rhett property, the east wall of the kitchen exhibits ghost marks of where at least two buildings from the neighboring property (24 Judith Street) have abutted it. A one-story building (Outbuilding A) with its gable end butting against the east wall of the kitchen was constructed sometime between Period I and Period II, roughly c. 1820-1835. A ghost mark of the peak of the gable of this outbuilding is located just a few feet below the present cornice of the kitchen and no more than two feet south of the original northeast corner of the kitchen. The angle of the roof line of the now missing building continued northward across what was an open area just above the roof line of the one-story privy that was attached to the north east corner of the kitchen. Below the angle formed by the missing building, the kitchen brickwork is not stuccoed. This adjoining building postdates original construction of the kitchen if by only a short period of time, since the mortar joints on the Flemish bond kitchen wall protected by this east lot building are finished—a feat that could not have been accomplished had the construction order been reversed. Yet two factors indicate that Outbuilding A was unlikely to be much later than the initial construction of the kitchen around 1820. First is its steeply pitched roof, a form that was increasingly uncommon in Charleston as the century wore on. More importantly, stucco from the 1830s remodeling of the kitchen stopped against this building, indicating the neighbors ordered its construction before enlargement and finishing of the kitchen. Finally, its demise almost certainly by 1858 did not give it much time to exist and thus its life span can only be compressed so much.

One could read this evidence as 1858 being the date of removal of Outbuilding A, at yet there is additional evidence that seems to contradict it. Large sections of original brickwork of the kitchen—for a time protected by this building—remains exposed to this day. The small patch at the top of the outbuilding roofline, mentioned above, is one exception, and a larger, approximately triangular section of stucco lower in the roof is another. It adds peculiar evidence that needs explanation. The vertical line on the kitchen wall that represents the original northern extent of its second floor divides this stucco patch from otherwise bare brick in the area represented by the gable of the outbuilding. That building straddled the juncture of where the Aiken-Rhett privy met the back of the kitchen and thus both sides of the kitchen's second floor—the pre and post-1830s sections—were hidden by the building. The triangular patch roughly follows the north rake of the building's roof, is seated at the top of the older privy wall, and its third boundary is the vertical joint that defines the original north corner of the second floor. That stucco patch, then, lies north of the joint and its color suggests it to be different from the 1858 work and is probably later. Masons troweled stucco in this area, allowing it to smear overtop of the 1830s stucco of the kitchen extension—enough so that the original roof line on this side is more vaguely evident than the distinct roof pitch to the south.

Why masons would carefully patch just this section of the kitchen's stucco once the building was removed remains a puzzle. The suggestion that the building had an attic divided by a longitudinal passage and that its rear room was plastered directly against the neighboring kitchen wall does not hold water, since the patch extends across where its north rafter would have interfered. And why the patching occurred at two different dates—one in 1858 the other seemingly later—is just as puzzling. The outbuilding is clearly gone by the time Outbuilding B shows up on the Sanborn Maps in 1888. Perhaps further documentary research, supplemented by archaeology, will help resolve these seeming inconsistencies. It is easy to imagine that Outbuilding A served as a service building or stable for the adjoining site. Its height and location argue for such a purpose.

The earliest Sandborn insurance maps of the property dating from 1888 and 1902 depict the short end of a one-story building (Outbuilding B) lodged against the north end of the east wall of the kitchen. Starting about midway up the east kitchen wall, an angled patch in the stucco runs from the northeast corner of the Period II north wall to about five feet from the break joint that defined the northeast corner of the Period I privy. The angled slope terminates about five feet above the ground level, indicating that there was either a sloping shed roof or a downspout and rain ran at this angle just above the roof line of the second, later structure that abutted the east kitchen wall. The latter seems more plausible since the insurance maps illustrate a hip roof structure. By the middle of the 20th century, this building had disappeared, replaced by a third building, a small one-story structure that was close but not quite abutting the kitchen wall just north of its center point. At the moment, a much dilapidated, one-story frame outbuilding sits parallel to the east wall, though there is enough space to squeeze between it and the kitchen.

There are many patches in the stucco on the east wall. In some places, the joints of the ashlar coursing of the Period II stucco are still quite evident. Elsewhere, the stucco has worn thin and the outline of the brickwork bonding can be discerned. About four feet below the Period III cornice, which retains its darker stucco finish and red wash over it in many places, there are a series of dark stucco patches (the size of a brick header) spaced evenly across the entire façade at approximately eight foot intervals. These appear to be patches where putlog scaffolding had been erected perhaps in the late 1850s when the roof was reworked and the cornice rebuilt.

Kitchen/Quarter

Interior

Room K101: Kitchen

General Discussion: Room K101 served as the principal kitchen for about 75 years, from its first construction in the early 1820s until it was supplanted by a new, one-story structure sometime between 1893 and 1902, which was built between the east wing of the main house and the south end of the old kitchen/quarter building. Room K101 is larger than when it was first built by John Robinson in Period I. At that time, the north end of the present room was divided off from the kitchen by a partition that formed a small passage with a winding staircase located against the east wall. The staircase and two partitions that formed the passage in Period I were removed by the remodeling made by William Aiken, Jr. in Period II in the 1830s. The door on the west wall into the Period I passage (D103) was retained, but a new partition was built to form the north end of the space in approximately the same location where the north stair partition had been in Period I. A running water system fed by a cistern was introduced into the kitchen at this time. A sink was located on the west wall just to the south of the south jamb of W102.

In the late 1850s, further improvements were made to the kitchen with the construction of a stew stove with wrought and cast-iron top, grates, and covers and framed and plastered smoke hood in the northeast corner of the room. Large stone pavers were laid the length of the room just in front of the stew stove and fireplace. The firebox of the Period I chimney was closed and a cast-iron cook stove installed in front of it. This stove was vented through a pipe that was connected to the old chimney flue through a hole cut into the face of the brickwork. New water pipes were installed and the room was lit by gas from a line that was installed in the building. A gas fixture was hung from the ceiling in the center of the room. These new cooking, plumbing, and lighting systems made the kitchen one of the most up-to-date spaces in Charleston on the eve of the Civil War.

Dimensions: The present kitchen space measures 16'-6" from the west courtyard wall to the east wall. With the expansion in Period II, the length of the kitchen from south to north is 19'-3". The height from the wooden floorboards to the plastered ceiling is 9'-6".

Floors: The kitchen floor is composed of three materials. On the western side of the room are wooden floorboards; butted up against the stew stove and face of the chimney are large stone pavers installed in Period II in the late 1850s; and in the southeast corner between the south chimney cheek and south wall there is a section of brick paving. The floor is not built directly on the surface of the ground. The ground level is three feet below the tops of the floorboards, so that there is a shallow crawl space beneath the joists. There is no obvious evidence for subfloor pits or even access to the space. The space below may reflect the topography of the lot where the ground originally sloped a number of feet from west to east. A few wide floorboards appear to date from Period I. These boards measure 8 ¾ to 11" in width, are tongue and grooved, and have been renailed at least once. The earliest nails seem to be L-head brads. These pine floorboards

run from the south wall to the Period II north partition wall (in the same position as the north wall of the Period I staircase wall). There are nail holes approximately 4'-11" south of the north partition wall, which is evidence for the location of the south partition wall of the Period I staircase passage. Newer floorboards, at least post-Period III, are located near the west wall.

When new cooking systems were introduced into the kitchen in late 1850s, the floor was partially paved. This Period III remodeling featured the installation of at least 8 large stone pavers, which run the length of the room and project westward into the room 4'-5" beyond the front of the chimney breast. In order to accomplish this, workmen cut the old floor joists and headed them off and laid a brick foundation. The area below the floor from the east wall westward approximately 7'-3" was filled with a bed of clay and sand to provide a firm foundation for the stones, stew stove, and brick paving.

The Period III stone pavers are of various lengths and materials. From the north next to the stew stove moving southward, these stone pavers, which are approximately 2" thick, measure the following:

- 1: granite (possibly): north-south: 3'-11," east-west: 3'-2"
- 2: granite: north-south: 3'-11," east-west: at 1'-4 1/2"; it continues beneath the brick base of the stew stove
- 3: granite: north-south: 4'-1 1/2," east-west: 3'-3"
- 4: granite: north-south: perhaps 4'-1 1/2" (the south end is obscured by a concrete overlay from where the old hearth was patched, east-west: at 1'-1 1/2," it continues beneath the brick base of the stew stove
- 5: a different unidentified gray stone: north-south: 2'-11," east-west: 3'-4" to a concrete patch where the old hearth was located
- 6: same grayish stone as #5: north-south: 3'-3," east-west: at least 3 feet before an overlay of concrete from hearth patch, probably extended 3'-3"
- 7: same grayish stone as previous two: north-south: 2'-11," east-west: 3'-5" at south end, which is cut back at least 2" where the old hearth was located
- 8: granite now beneath a large wooden cupboard against south wall: north-south: 1'-10," east-west: probably 3'-3"

In the southeast corner of the room, the floor is paved with bricks that run in a staggered joint pattern from east to west. The area of this brickwork measures 3'-7" running from east to west and 4'-3" in a north to south direction between south cheek of chimney and south wall.

Base: Most of the Period I base has been removed, but evidence for it appears on the west wall. A small fragment survives behind the corner cupboard in the southwest corner of the west wall. The Period I base is 6" tall with a 1/2" bead. The Period II base survives on the north partition wall and measures 5 1/2" in height with an 11/16" bead. It is carefully scribed to the floor to compensate for the irregularities of the floor especially the stone at the east end, which suggests that it was taken up and reset in Period III.

Walls: The Period I walls are the south, east, and west walls. They are made of brick with a thin layer of plaster applied directly to the surface. According to Susan Buck's paint studies, the Period I walls were initially finished with a brown coat of plaster with no limewash finishes. The

presence of soot on the plaster indicates that the walls were unpainted initially. The north wall is a Period II plank and lath partition with a plaster coating. The first of many limewashes was a pigmented yellow wash, followed by at least 18 additional generations that ranged from dark orange, gray, bright yellow, pale gray, deep orange, dark yellow, grayish white and several unpigmented layers of whitewash. The Period II plaster consists of two coats measuring $\frac{3}{8}$ " in thickness on top of the lath wall and $\frac{5}{8}$ " thickness on the brick walls. It is roughly textured.

Mantels/hearth: The fireplace is original but was filled in Period III. The opening is 5'-3" in width and 4'-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " tall at the apex of the segmental arch. The opening had rounded corners and the firebox was plastered on the inside. The firebox is 2'-8" deep and the sides appear to be square rather than splayed. When the firebox was blocked in Period III, a cast-iron stove was installed in front of the opening. There is a tile thimble (8" in diameter) that is centered 6'-8" above the hearth floor. The plaster rendering that filled in the firebox opening is Roman cement of a dark greenish gray color similar to the rendering of the 1858 cornice on the building. The hearth in front of the firebox was probably brick, but was covered in concrete at some later period in the 19th or early 20th century. The south cheek of the Period I chimney was altered in Period III or later to accommodate some sort of cooking or, more likely, washing function. There is a 12" by 15"-wide hole located 1'-5" above the brick floor that pierced the cheek to the old firebox when or just after it had been closed with Roman cement in Period III. It was used to vent the fumes of an apparatus that may have been roughly 18" square whose top was three feet above the floor surface and may have sat on a base of some kind. Because it seems associated with the Roman cement rendering on this cheek and the front closing of the fireplace, it seems likely that it was part of the Period III remodeling of the kitchen. The rendering is the same Roman cement as a large bulbous projection that begins to project off the south side of the chimney cheek at ceiling level and extends down about a foot and is about 16" wide. This missing feature seems to be related to the disturbance in the floor on the south side of the chimney upstairs in Room K201.

Stew stove: A stew stove was constructed around 1858 in the northeast corner of the kitchen. It has a smoke hood above the surface of the cast-iron cook range. The hood is constructed with circular sawn lath with a plastered covering that helped dissipate noxious CO₂ gases although there is no flue to take off the gases. The cast-iron top has a series of circular and square lids. It measures 2'-6" by 7'-6" and is 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick and stands 2'-4 $\frac{3}{4}$ " above the floor. The cast-iron work was made by "D. Lopaz Charleston," whose name is embossed on the back side of one of the front vent doors. The stove's brick walls are composed of smooth, hard red pressed bricks measuring 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " laid in running bond. The bricks are clipped at the edge of the openings. They are 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " to 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ " tall, 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ " to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide and are laid in white mortar with tight head joints $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick. The course joints are $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick. Four courses measure 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " in height. There are 11 courses measuring 2'-4 $\frac{3}{4}$ " from the floor to the top of the iron work surface. There are no arches but the brickwork is notched to form the top of the openings. The brickwork has been whitewashed a number of times. The foundation courses are made of regular bricks as well as the internal brickwork forming the largest burner.

The stew stove has four sets of burners. On the north end is a large single burner 15" in diameter with an iron grate below built into the masonry beneath which is air shaft, a design inspired by Rumford oven technology. This had the two hinged doors (one of which had the D

Lopaz signature). The lower door regulated air flow while the upper one was used for the charcoal. The frame of the upper door has a shouldered head with two eyes set into the back of the top in order for it to take the door, which was secured by two pins. It has a neat cove and file border. Both doors have a raised file and astragal decoration. The top door has the same segmental head as the frame with small strap iron hinges riveted to the front to hang on cast-iron hooks (pintles) set into the frame. Now missing, the handle for the door was on the north side as evident by the surviving holes that were used to help secure it. The center had a decorative feature that is now lost. The grate is wrought iron 8" by 18" deep, made of 5/8"-square stock with six rails that run the length of the opening and are tenoned through the frame. The rails are 3/8" by 5/8" in profile. The grate is set 14" below the top of the iron top. The length is oriented front to back but set flush with the back of the door. It is locked into the brickwork, which slopes outward as it rises to the burner top.

Moving to the south, the next burner has two lids serviced by the same air shaft three brick courses below. The front circular lid is 10 1/2" in diameter with a circular indentation for a handle in the center the projects below to allow it to be grasped on the edges to open it. The back burner is 8" in diameter. The lids are 3/16" thick. Cast into the top are the charcoal holders for all the remaining burners. These are 9" deep and conical in shape. They taper to a diameter of 5 1/2" at the bottom from their top dimension of 9". There was a grate cast into the bottom with a center hole and two rings of increasingly larger holes outside of it to facilitate air flow. There are also a series of holes around the top of the cone to facilitate air flow as well.

The third set of burners has a rectangular burner in the front measuring 9" by 1'-2" with the same depression in the center to lift the lid like the circular coal box. This rectangular one slopes on all four sides. Behind this is a circular opening 10 1/2" in diameter. The fourth and southernmost set of burners consists two circular openings—the front one is 10 1/2" in diameter and the rear one is 8 1/2" in diameter. The air supply channels on the front face of the stove vary in size. The northernmost one is 6 3/4" tall. Moving south, number 2 and number 4 are 9 1/2" wide and number 3 between them is 11 1/2" wide. They extend 2'-3" in depth. There is a channel along the back of the brick base beneath the cast-iron top that vents the heat and air from the individual air chambers and carries them to a flue cut into the Period I back (east) brick wall. That flue was cut out and refaced with redder bricks of a variety of sizes measuring 8 3/4" to 9 1/4" in length, 2" to 2 3/4" tall, and "4 to 4 1/2" wide.

A smoke hood was built to collect smoke but there was no vent to carry the fumes off. The hood spans the length of stove between the Period II north partition wall and the north chimney breast of the Period I chimney. The lower edge is 3'-2" above the cast-iron work surface and is very lightly framed with a 9 1/2"-wide by 3/4"-thick board, which is angled to begin the slope in the back and acts as the trimmer to carry the studs above it. The frame above the trimmer consists of double studs nailed on its front and back and are composed of odd reused pieces some of which have paint on them. Circular sawn lath are applied to both sides of the studs and plastered. The ceiling walls were also plastered and show some evidence of light smoke blackening.

Ceiling: The ceiling was replastered in 1991 after Hurricane Hugo damage with modern gypsum plaster, partially on wood lath and expanding metal lath.

Windows: Originally when this was a smaller room in Period I, there were two windows on the south wall and one window on the west wall. With the major alterations made in Period II in the 1830s, the easternmost of the south wall windows (W101) was completely blocked (perhaps to prevent sights of cooking to be seen from the new east wing of the house). The westernmost window on the south wall was converted to a door that would lead across the short courtyard space to the ground-floor door in north wall of the east wing with the passage, staircase, and servants' hall just beyond. This new doorway provided the most direct access from kitchen to the dining room.

W102 is an original window on the west wall in the center of the room between D102 and D103. The window is built with a solid jamb with a bead on the exterior face and square, Period II stop backband to stop the Period II stucco. The opening is lined on the inside with 1"-thick jamb boards that are beaded on the front face. The boards sit in a groove cut into the jamb indicating that they're original features. They sit on a ¾" sill with a rounded nose. Whatever trim board that sat beneath the sill has been removed. A ¾" by 2" beaded board was nailed to the jamb to create a track for a pair of six-over-six sash of 12 lights. Two out of the three sticks that form the track for the sash have been replaced in modern times. The top sash is fixed and has 5/8" muntin; the lower sash has a ¾" muntin (probably the original one). Both types are pinned and through-tenoned. The panes in the sash are 8" by 10". A frame with bars has been applied to inside face of window frame. There is a 1" by 2 ¾" board with 9 square mortises on each side for a set of horizontal 1"-square wooden bars. The bars are early though not original, perhaps dating from Period II. The lower four bars survive. According to Buck's 2012 paint study, the most complete paint history for the woodwork in K101 is from a sample taken from the lower bar across the window, which contained 19 generations of paint. The earliest layer was painted tan or cream color in Period I.

The exterior shutter is a modern replace reusing wrought iron hooks or pintles that are driven through the jambs. It is constructed of beaded vertical boards and two battens, with battens on exterior face (when the shutters are closed). The vertical boards are a mix of wide (7") and narrow (3"), fairly uniform, with one board sized to make the opening (in this case, the north board is 4 5/8" wide). Battens are 4 ¾" with 5/16" beads on the top and bottom, nailed with "domed" nails and clinched, exposing an inch or more of shaft. The regular dimensions, domed and over-clinched nails combined with light weathering are all indicative of reproduction work from post 1970s period. The strap hinges are probably Period II, which have been reset in recent years by Historic Charleston Foundation workmen. The lower hinge is of the type used here in the 1830s, with straight shafts, tapered only for the outer half of the hinge, 1 ¾" by 19 ¾," with relatively parallel sides for the first half of the hinge. The upper hinge is 1 7/8" by 19 ¼" and has deeper chamfers on the edges and a more evenly distributed taper.

Doors: There are four doors that enter into the kitchen. Originally, in Period I, there was but a single exterior door (D102) on the west façade, which entered the smaller kitchen. There may have been a second, interior door on the now missing south partition of the stair passage, which was removed with the expansion of the kitchen in Period II. D101 on the south wall is a conversion of a Period I window into a door in Period II. D102 and D103 on the west wall are original, the former being the doorway into the smaller Period I kitchen and the latter being the

entrance into the Period I stair passage. D104 is a Period II internal door providing access into K102 on the north partition wall in the northwest corner of the room.

The Period II D101 is an entrance door on the south wall. It has a solid 3" jamb with a ½" bead on the outside, tenoned and panned in the corners with ¾" wooden pegs. The frame has an applied stop that is missing on the east jamb. It does not have a channel cut into it for the jamb liners, but is made to match the Period I jambs with a ½" beaded edge that has a slight quirk. The door opens out into the courtyard. The opening has a batten door mounted on the east jamb. The door is historic rather than a recent restoration feature, but has been introduced to this location from elsewhere, as it is 2" short for the height of the opening, is hung with the battens facing out, and shows no significant weathering on the exterior face. This door measures 2'-11½" wide by 6'-4" high with eight vertical boards and three horizontal battens. The vertical boards are random in width but relatively narrow, ranging from 3 3/8" to 5 ½" by 1" thick, joined with tongue-and-groove joints and struck on both faces with a 5/16" bead. The top and bottom battens measure 1" by 5¾"; the middle batten is 1" by 6¼". The top and bottom edges of the battens are struck with a ½" bead and the battens are secured with clinched nails set in a diagonal line.

The door is hung on a mixed pair of strap hinges. The upper hinge is recycled but of the period. It is hand-wrought and 15" long, set on a plate-mounted pintle, but mounted on the door with modern screws. The lower hinge is a modern reproduction, very thin and easily distinguished as a poor reproduction. Scars are clearly evident for the original position of a pair of 15" strap hinges centered on the upper and lower battens. The door has scars from a rim lock mounted below the middle batten and an early iron sliding bolt is mounted on the interior face of the door. The sliding bolt measures 7 ½" by 2 3/8" with a round bolt. On the interior face of the east jamb are 20th-century butt hinges 3" by 3" with round finials on the top and bottom that perhaps held a screen door. The wood sill is modern.

D102, the first bay from the south on the west wall facing the courtyard, is the original doorway into the Period I kitchen. There is a solid beaded wooden jamb 3 ½" wide on the inside with a Period II square backband to stop the stucco on the outside. Paint analysis reveals that the Period I inside jamb was painted a tan or cream color originally. It is rabbeted on the inside for the door that opens in. The south side has a groove cut into the jamb and head for interior jamb liners that are 1" thick with a ½" half-bead. The wooden doorsill is tapered to 3" at the outer edge, weathered, but not early. The door is a Dutch door with board-and-batten door for the lower leaf and a pair of two-pane glass casements above. The lower door opens inward, but there are pintles (or pintle holes) on the exterior jambs for an upper door that opened out from the south jamb of the south door and the north jamb of the door in the center bay. The original door has been cut down to become a jib door. It measures 3'-5" wide by 2'-10½" high, cut down from a full-size board-and-batten door that would have been about 7'-0½" high. The lower part of door is original. It consists of five beaded boards with three beaded battens, tongue and grooved. The beads are 5/16". The five vertical boards measure 7¾" to 8½" wide by 7/8" to 1" thick with tongue-and-groove joints and ¼" edge beads.

Originally the door would have had three battens, but this one was cut below the middle batten. The lower batten is original, and measures 8" wide by 7/8" thick with ½" beads top and bottom, and nailed in sets of five nails clinched on the exterior face. The second batten was

added when the door was cut down and measures 6½" wide by 7/8" thick, chamfered top and bottom but not on the ends, and nailed. Each of the three battens had a wrought iron strap hinge (2'-7 ¾" in length) that was refastened with Philips head screws. The original door from 1820 (wide boards) was hung on three strap hinges, one per batten (as found on the surviving interior door from the kitchen (K101) to K102. A strap hinge with a large pintle survives on the lower batten, now 2'-2" long but cut down from 2'-6" or more. The pintle and strap hinge on the upper batten have been recycled to this location as a repair—there are holes immediately above it for the previous strap hinge, and the hinge is secured in place with Phillips-head screws.

At some later date, probably Period III, the upper part door was cut off and replaced by a pair of two-light casements mounted on the interior face of the jamb with two-knuckle, 3" cast-iron butt hinges. Each casement measures 1'-8¾" by 4'-0", with 15 1/8" by 20¼" panes. They have 9/16" wide muntins that are through tenoned in place. The active leaf has a parting bead. The windows are secured by a pair of two-knuckle butt hinges with three screws per side. They have been replaced on the south face. The casements have turnbuckles on the side of the jamb and spring or head bolts attached to the active leaf at the top. At some point the lower part of the door was cut into two but not of equal size including cutting through the strap hinge but was repaired by the Historic Charleston Foundation. These repairs also included a 2 by 4" board under the casements. Presumably as part of this change, two pintles were driven into the upper south jamb of the exterior frame and served a board-and-batten shutter similar to those on the second-story windows. The lower of these two pintles survives; a pintle hole marks the position of the upper hinge.

Evidence also survives for a screen door that was secured by using three, surface-mounted butt hinges on the north jamb (three screw holes each) and a small mortise marks the location of the latch receptacle on the south jamb. A screen door is visible in a 1962 HABS photograph of the kitchen wing.

D103 is the same as D102 except lower part of door was not cut into two sections. This doorway originally served as the entrance into the stair passage in Period I, but since the alterations made in the 1830s has been a second entrance into the kitchen. The doorway's history is similar to D102 with the Period I batten door cut down and fitted with a pair of later 19th-century casement with two-over-two lights. The original beaded frame is patched at the base on both sides on the lower 13". Two pintles survive on the north jamb face. In the 7'-1" tall opening, they are located at 6'-5," and 3'-6". There is also a hinge rebate for what at first appears to be an H or HL hinge, measuring 1 by 6¾", but on closer inspection appears to be sequential rebates for a ¾" to 3½" butt hinge with three screw holes. The south jamb reveals ghosts for the middle and upper hinges of a screen door, face mounted with three screws each, and a mortise for the keeper bolt on the north jamb.

D104 is Period II internal doorway going from the kitchen K101 into the laundry K102. It is a batten door that measures 7'-11 ½" by 3'-2 ¼". It opens into K102 and is hinged on the west jamb with strap hinges. The door has eight beaded tongue and groove boards (3" to 7 ¾" in width with ¼" beads). There are three beaded battens with 3/8" beads on the top and bottom on the K102 side. The top batten is ¾" thick by 5 ¼" wide and the bottom one is the same thickness

and 6 ¼" wide. The door was later divided into an upper and lower section with the addition of a batten on the upper part of the lower door. This new batten is 7/8" thick by 6 5/8" wide with beveled edges on the top and bottom. The battens are nailed with rose head wrought nails from the better face and are clinched on the batten side with one going the other way and are arranged in a diagonal pattern. The door is secured to the jamb with wrought iron strap hinges with round finials. The hinges have straight sides that are only taper the last third of their length toward the finial and are secured by screws. The hooks or pintles are driven through the door jamb. The newest batten has cut nails instead of wrought ones. When the door was spit two additional hinges were employed—a reused Period I hinge on the new batten, and a second hinge on the upper leaf that appears to be from the mid to late 19th century. The door has had one rim or stock (now gone) lock. After it had disappeared, two sliding bolts, measuring 1 ¾" by 7," were installed on the upper and lower leafs. The keepers have two wide staples to receive the bolt and measure 1 ¾" by 3". The doorjamb of D104 is like the other Period II jambs. It is solid and runs from the floor to the ceiling and made of 3" by 3 5/8" stock. The head is tenoned into the side with a 7/16" beaded stop applied on the jambs and mitered to the head.

Fittings: A cloak and hat rail runs the full length of the south and west walls just at the top of the window and door jambs at 7'-6 ½" from the floor at its top edge. The rail measures 3 ½" in height, is 1" thick, and is nailed directly over the plastered brick walls. The railing has a ½" bead at the top and bottom and is punctuated periodically by 5"-long, cast-iron hooks with round finial heads and heart shaped bases with three screws securing the base to the rail. The screws have asymmetrical slotted heads. Three of the four hooks survive on the south wall and two of four are intact on the west wall. From paint analysis, it appears that this rail is early, probably Period I. The earliest finish is a deep red wash on top of the wood.

There is another lower hanging rail located below the upper railing on the west wall between the two doors and window, the top edge of which is located at 5'-7" above the floor. The southern run of railing between D102 and W102 at this height has been removed but a ghost of its presence remains. The northern section between W102 and D103 is 3 ½" with a ½" bead and is nailed directly into nailing blocks before the room was plastered, which indicates that this railing is also Period I. Finally, on the north partition wall is a large board measuring 1'-2" in width with ½" quirked beads at the top and bottom. The west end is located 8 ½" east of the east doorjamb of D104 into room K102 and stops against the smoke hood of the stew stove suggesting that it dates to Period III at the earliest or possibly later.

Gas: The introduction of gas into the main house in the late 1850s also extended into the kitchen/quarter building. In the kitchen, most of the lead piping for this Period III gas line survives except for where it ran across the ceiling in the center of the room and terminated with a fixture. The re-plastering of this ceiling after Hurricane Hugo obliterated the evidence. An underground line ran from the main house across the south end of the courtyard to the kitchen/quarter. The line is 1 ½" in diameter and rises from beneath the floor in the southwest corner of the kitchen on the west wall. It pierces the floor approximate 4" from the south wall and rises to the ceiling where it turns at a 90 degree angle and runs just below the ceiling along the west wall. It continues running northward through the kitchen and cuts the north partition wall into Room K102.

Small hooks tied into a bond timber on the west wall at ceiling height helped secure the pipe. There is a cock in the middle of this length located over the middle of W102 with a projection for a jet turning eastward along the ceiling into the center of the room (the fixture is now gone). There is a 2" by 2 1/4" strip of wood just below the pipe line that perhaps acted as additional support for the gas pipe, but was originally installed in Period II to support a lead water pipe that ran in the same position. This wooden strip continues the full length of the west wall. In other rooms this wooden strip pierces through the partition plaster (where it was patched with circular sawn laths (see particularly the evidence in the north partition in K103A.)

Electrical: An early 20th century knob-and-tube double wire electrical line came into the kitchen through the lintel of D101 on the south wall. It seems likely that it electrified the one-story kitchen erected between this building and east wing of the main house in the very late 19th or early 20th century. The wiring extended upward and probably traveled along the ceiling but evidence for it has been obliterated by the new ceiling. A modern electrical cable wiring replaced this earlier system, coming through the door lintel on the south wall. This wiring ran along the west wall attached at to the upper edge of the coat and hat rail and penetrated through the north partition wall into Room K102.

Plumbing: There were at least two periods of water lines in the kitchen. The first installed in Period II in the 1830s and the second installed in Period III in the late 1850s. The water pipes supplied a sink (now missing) in this room on the west wall just to the south of the south jamb of W102. In addition to these two 19th-century systems, there is a 20th-century water heater in the southeast corner of the room next to the south chimney jamb that continued to supply water for the sink and perhaps for the 1959 concrete block kitchen added against the south face of this building.

The Period II water system of the 1830s consisted of a lead pipe, which ran along the south wall at ceiling level with a wooden strip below that provided support. The lead pipe pierces through the wall 4" from the southeast corner of the south wall. It was probably fed by a cistern located in the attic of this building. A water line ran from the cistern through the south gable wall and down the exterior of the south wall before it traveled eastward and entered through the kitchen wall in the southeast corner. (See the earlier description of scars on the exterior south wall of this building). The lead pipe ran along the south wall of the room and turned in the southwest corner and extended north along the west wall until a juncture at 8'-7" from the south wall where a line ran down the west wall to a now missing sink located just to south of the south jamb of W102.

Throughout the room, the water pipe was supported by a 2" by 2 1/4" wooden strip nailed against the wall just below it. The strip extends nearly the full length of the south wall and another strip in the same location runs along the west wall where there is 2" angled gap, which allowed for a line to run down to a sink below. Another strip to the north of this break continues northward along the west wall to the Period II north partition wall. Additional strips were installed in the same place along the west wall in rooms K102, K103A, and K104 to carry the water pipe through these spaces. Yet another strip was added to the north wall in K104 to allow for the lead pipe above to turn a 90 degree angle and then run along the wall into the northwest corner to supply a sink there in the laundry room.

In Period III this water system was replaced by another and a gas pipe took the place where the Period II water pipe had been on the west wall of these rooms. A “black iron” pipe supplied water to the kitchen K101 only. A pipe from the exterior pierced the south wall of the kitchen in the southeast corner next to the east perimeter wall. This new pipe was fed from the cistern in the third floor attic in the east wing of the house or from a pump in a cistern in the work yard in the northeast corner of the east wing of the main house. It came through the wall at 6’-10” above the kitchen floor in the southeast corner. It or another replacement pipe is now tied into the hot water heater (see below).

In Period III, the pipe ran across the south wall at 7’-7” from the floor above a strip that had been nailed against the side of the cloak and hat rail. The pipe, or a later 1”-diameter replacement, runs to the southwest corner of the room and then turns north and continues northward along the west wall 8’-8” until it turns 90 degrees downward for 4’-2” where it stops, providing water to the now missing sink, which was located where the previous one had been just at the south jamb of D102. A wooden strip similar to the one on the south wall is nailed to the hat and cloak rail on the west wall and provided support for the pipe on the west wall until where it stopped and turned down to the sink.

A 20th-century water heater is located in southeast corner of the room nestled next to the south chimney breast and mounted on the east wall. The 30 gallon water heater measures a foot in diameter and 5 feet in height and sits off the floor. This serviced the now missing sink on the west wall of the kitchen and perhaps as well as the late 1950s kitchen that was erected between the east wing of the main house and the kitchen/quarter.

Bell system: The remnants of an electric bell system box are mounted on the west jamb of D101 on the south wall just below the lintel. The 1858 bell system was mounted on the exterior of the north wall of the east wing just above the doorway into the stair passage on the ground floor and near the east corner of that wall, close enough for those working in the kitchen and for those working in the servants’ hall in the cellar of the east wing of the main house. However, it does not appear that bell system extended to the kitchen/quarter building itself.

Room K102: Laundry, Period I; Probably Secondary Kitchen, Periods II and III

General Discussion: The function of this room, the northernmost heated ground-floor space in the original outbuilding, is not entirely certain. Because it was heated by a fireplace on the east wall from the outset, it is quite likely that it served as a laundry room in Period I. That function was superseded by K104 when the building was enlarged in Period II in the 1830s. From that time through the end of the 19th century, K102 was probably used as an ancillary cooking space as the firebox retained its crane. When a cook stove replaced open hearth cooking in K101 in Period III in the late 1850s, this fireplace in K102 remained functional. The room has remained the same size though access to it has changed slightly. The room originally had one door (D105) and a single window (W103) on west front façade. It may have had a doorway to a stair passage on the south wall where the present doorway (D104) from Period II is located. A window on the north wall was converted to a doorway in Period II with the expansion the building. A one-story privy that butted against the outside north wall was demolished with the alteration of the 1830s.

Dimensions: Although the south partition wall was rebuilt in Period II, it was reconstructed close if not on the location of the original one. Therefore the size of the room has not changed from its Period I size—the only room in the kitchen/quarter to remain its original size. The room measures 16'-6" from east to west. It stretches 14'-1" from the south partition to the north brick wall, which was the original terminus of the building in Period I. The plaster ceiling is 9'-8 1/4" above the wooden floor.

Floors: Early if not in some cases original pine floorboards run in a north to south direction the full length of room. The random-width (between 9" and 12") boards sit on joists above a crawl space that was inaccessible. They are tongued and grooved on the edges and are secured by face-nailed L-headed brads. There are two replacement boards in the north closet that are early and two modern replacement boards toward the west front of the room, probably dating to the Charleston Museum period of ownership in the 1970s or 1980s.

Base: The north wall base is original and measures 5 1/2" in height with a 3/4" quirked bead. There is no plaster behind the base on the north wall. The base was cut during the Period II extension of the building with the insertion of a doorway in place of a window that had been in the west end of the wall. The north doorjamb of the north closet, which appears to be a Period II modification, is cut out over the original base that extends to the east wall of the room. The base on the north wall had 7 layers of paint finishes on it compared to the 23 found in the woodwork in K101, indicating that this room was painted far less frequently than the kitchen. The first layer was a cream-colored base coat with a darker tan finish layer.

The base on the south wall partition is Period II like the wall itself. It is 5 3/4" tall, sash sawn, and has 5/8" bead without a quirk. There is a ghost of a base on the unplastered east wall in the closet and another ghost of a missing base on west front wall that was laid up against bare brick as well. This base ran southward past the present Period II south partition wall, the west doorjamb of which is cut out to fit over the original base.

Walls: The Period II south partition wall between the kitchen (K101) and this room is constructed like the other 1830s partitions upstairs and in the stable. It consists of wide 1"-thick vertical planks that are lapped over each other and measure between 12" and 14" in width with 9" gaps. Riven plaster laths secured by cut nails are applied directly to the boards on both sides. The wall is finished with a brown coat and a finish coat of plaster with at least 11 layers of whitewash. The first layer of finish on the Period II plaster was a pigmented pinkish-orange limewash, followed by an unpigmented limewash and then two yellow limewashes. There is a patch in the southeast corner where the lath and plasterwork was disturbed by the installation of the kitchen stew stove in Period III. The total thickness of the plaster and lath is $\frac{3}{4}$ ".

The west, north, and east walls are PI brick with varying degrees of plaster surviving on them. The east wall is laid in Flemish bond on the inside. The north wall starts as English but has lots of snapped bricks in it. The original plaster has large chunks of shell in it and seems to be only one layer roughly smoothed. The earlier layer is hacked up to key in the second generation of plaster, probably added in Period II. Evident are several layers of limewash including deep yellow, white, red, and two more deep yellow layers, a white and a gray layer followed by unpigmented washes. Susan Buck discovered that the paint sequence on the plaster walls in K102 does not follow the one found in K101. The space was treated differently in terms of finishes.

Closet/shelves: In the spaces between the cheeks of the fireplace and the partition walls, there was a closet in the north and a series of shelves in the south, which date to the Period II alterations.

North closet: Located flush with north jamb of the Period I chimney and terminating against the north brick wall that defined the gable end of the Period I building is a small closet that was constructed in Period II. It is framed with sash sawn beaded sheathing boards applied to studs that serve as doorframe that are 5" wide by 2" deep. Over the top of these studs is a 1"-thick vertical board with a $\frac{1}{2}$ " bead, which forms the lintel of the door opening. From the front face of this frame, the closet measures 1'-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " to the surface of the rear east brick wall. However, it original projected 2'-1" from the back wall and has been altered and moved back 2," perhaps during the repair of the ceiling after Hurricane Hugo in 1989. The door is now missing. It hung on 5"-tall butt hinges secured by four nails set into the north jamb. The south jamb has a small square mortise in it to take a latch knob. Above the doorway are three horizontal beaded boards that extend to the ceiling and are nailed against the studs. The beads are $\frac{3}{8}$ ". There is evidence that the closet had three shelves. Ghost marks against the plaster on the north face of the closet wall indicate that the top of the shelves stood 2'-7," 4'-5," and 6 feet respectively from the floor.

Shelving in between the south chimney jamb and south partition wall measured 2'-1" in depth and butted against the back east brick wall. The shelves were supported by a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide nailers or cleats that were applied against the plaster on the south partition wall. There was also a vertical nailer of the same width applied to the wall at the front of the shelves. The shelves on the north side were nailed directly into the plaster and brickwork of the chimney cheek. There may have been a vertical nailer at the back of cheek to help support the shelves on this side. One $\frac{3}{4}$ "-thick shelf survives 4'-7" from the floor. Measuring 1'-4" deep, the shelf does not extend the full depth of the opening. The top of the ghost of another shelf is located 6'-7" above the floor. There

may have been another shelf lower down but this part of the south partition wall has deteriorated with a number of holes bashed into it to make it impossible to determine.

Mantels/hearth: The Period I firebox is 4'-6" wide and 2'-0 ½" deep. The opening has square sides and has a segmental arched lintel. The springing of segmental arch is at 3'-7" and rises to 4'-1 ½" in the center of the arch, which is supported by a wrought iron metal bar 5/8" thick by 2 ¾" wide. There is a large gray stone slab that is set vertically at the lower part of the back of the firebox, which is 2" thick. Above the stone, the back of the firebox and the jambs are plastered as is the entire flue. Remnants of a crane hook embedded in the south jamb of the firebox stands 3'-3" above the hearth floor about 6 ½" from the back wall. The lower hook was 1'-1 ½" off the floor. The hearth bricks project 1'-11" and are laid in a common running bond pattern. The top of a bond timber stands 5'-7" off the floor and measures 3" by 4". It sits on side tassels of the same dimensions. The iron for the arch support also sits on wooden tassels. The relieving arch above the opening was heavily reworked after Hurricane Hugo damage by Richard Marks' crew of workmen. Nail holes in the face of the bond timber suggesting the possibility of a mantel, but now there is no further evidence for one.

Ceiling: The ceiling was replastered in 1991 after Hugo damage with modern gypsum plaster, partially on wood lath and expanding metal lath.

Windows: W103 on the west wall is the only one to light the room. It is identical to W102 in K101. See it for a detailed description.

Doors: D104 opening on the south partition wall from the kitchen is Period II. See its description in the text for K101. D105 is an original entrance into the room on the west wall facing the courtyard. The wood jamb and door are replacements made by Jim Crowe of the Historic Charleston Foundation done in the first decade of the 21st century. There are also modern strap hinges on the board and batten door.

D106 is Period II door that was created from a Period I window opening on the north wall when the building was expanded in the 1830s. Evidence for the conversion of the window into a doorway can be seen in the chopped brickwork in the lower section of the two jambs. Beaded tongue and grooved wood sheathing form the jambs with a ½" by 2 ½" strip applied on the north face of the opening. This acts as a stop for the plaster without having an architrave in this location. The door is a batten door with three battens. The battens are beaded on the top and bottoms and lightly beveled on their ends. The upper batten is set 1'-7" down from the top of the door. The reason for dropping the top batten is so that the hook or pintle holding the strap hinge could be driven through a wooden bond timber lining the jamb at that height as well as the bottom where the lower strap hinge is located. The battens are mounted on the stair passage side. The back side was eventually whitewashed and covered with multiple layers of paper (for insulation?) from the first half of the 20th century. The six vertical boards are random width measuring between 5" and 7 ½" and beaded.

The strap hinges of D106 are held in place with screws and have round finials. They are 12 ¾" long and of the same style as the other Period II hinges, which only taper the last third of their length. The door has had a series of locks to secure it. There are three key holes, one of

which still has its iron escutcheon still in place. At least two sliding bolts, remnants of which survive, were applied to the door. The early and more intact is antebellum in character and has a round iron rod, brass knob, and a cast-iron stop. The other sliding bolt is broken and is post-Civil War in date at best and perhaps early 20th century. There had been a hook on the door that was 3 ¼" long on the north face.

Fittings: There were two coat or hat rails on the south Period II partition. Both these rails sat on top of the plaster. The upper one has been removed, but stood 7'-6" from the floor to the top edge. It ran the entire length of the south wall. The lower one runs from the east door jamb to the face of the south corner shelving between the south chimney jamb and the partition wall. The upper edge of the rail is 6'-4" above the floor. It is 1" thick and 2 7/8" broad and is beaded on the top and bottom edges. It had ten cast-iron hooks with acorn finials, three of which survive. Buck's analysis revealed that the railing was painted with oil-based paints. The first color was a tan or cream color followed by a light gray.

On the north brick partition wall there is a short rail with evidence of nails and 3 hooks with triangular bases (now gone) for hanging objects. Unlike the others, this one is beveled on the top and bottom and beveled on the west end and slightly beveled on the east edge. The top edge is 6'-7" above the floor and is 2'-9" in length. It is 4" wide, an inch thick, and nailed directly into the Period II plaster. It is located 2'-10" east of the east jamb of D105 and may have been longer at one time. Unlike the south rail, this one was painted with a combination of limewashes and oil-bound paints.

Gas: Running along the west front wall just at the ceiling line is a Period III gas pipe that cuts through the south partition and carries through the north brick wall. A cock appears just south of the center of the room, where it may have turned and run along the ceiling to a fixture. As in the kitchen (K101), a wooden 2" by 2 ¼" wooden strip was installed just below the gas line to help support the original Period II water line that ran to the laundry sink in Room K104.

Electrical: An early 20th-century electrical wire attached to a board strip runs across the top of the north wall, down the two side walls, and into the south (K101) and north (K103A) rooms. There are no outlets in this room, however.

Room K103: Stair passage, Period II

General Discussion: The eastern part of this space originally contained a one-story brick shed in Period I that was used as a privy. Except for the east wall, the privy was knocked down when the building was expanded to the north in Period II and a double leg staircase erected at the east end of the new passage where the privy had stood. Since the 1830s, it has served as the sole staircase to the five bedchambers located on the second floor. Originally the space was undivided and ran from the west courtyard wall to the east back wall. A partition wall was added at near the west end to create a small entrance vestibule (K103A) in the late 19th or early 20th century.

Dimensions: The passage measures 7'-8 ½" in width. The length running from the east back wall to a board wall that forms the vestibule is 14'-7 ½". The height of the room is 9'-8 ½".

Floors: The space contains random width, tight-grained pine floorboards dating from Period II. The boards measure between 4" and 7" in width and are tongue and grooved. They run north to south and appear to be blind nailed with a few random nails driven into the face perhaps as repairs. Three of the boards may be replacements starting at 14" to the west of the staircase and continuing under the staircase. Modern repairs have been made to the floor including the strengthening of the joists in the area near the east wall below the staircase.

Base: The Period II base is now removed from the south wall, exposing bare brickwork. The base on the north partition wall forming (K104) is 5 ¾" in height, has 5/8" bead without a quirk, and is sash sawn.

Walls: The south and east walls are composed of original Period I brickwork. The south is an original Flemish bond exterior wall that was exposed until it was encompassed within a one-story shed privy at the east end. Evidence of an exterior tucked v joint can be seen where the plaster is coming away where the Period II west wall was added and on the south wall where the Period II base is missing. The east wall is part of the one-story privy shed. The north wall is similar to the other Period II partition walls from the 1830s consisting of vertical boards lapped at their edges and covered with split lath secured with cut nails and plastered over. The west wall was for a brief time, a late 19th or 20th-century vestibule partition (the northern half now removed). There are several generations of colored lime washes over the plaster finish on the north, east, and south walls. Buck discovered that the earliest colors on the north wall at the stair landing were a deep yellow limewash followed by a pinkish-orange limewash, a sequence that closely resemble the initial patterns in the Period II plaster in K101. Because the east wall was only 9" thick at the lower level when it was first constructed as the east wall of the privy (see below), it was furred out in PERIOD II and covered with split lath and plaster.

Ceiling: The ceiling is composed of split lath and plastered, which then runs to cover the underside of the second flight on the north wall of the Period II staircase.

Staircase: The short, three-step, first flight of the Period II open string staircase begins east of the east jamb of D106 on the south wall before it reaches a 3'-5" wide landing that extends the breadth of the passage from the south to the north walls. The lower flight of steps is 3'-11" wide

with 9" treads with nosing and 7" risers. The second flight turns 180 degrees and rises along the north partition wall. The staircase is composed of re-used material assembled from a variety of places as the paint evidence demonstrates with different coating sequences. The mixing of parts is visibly evident from the ghost of where the Period II lower newel post butted against the second flight of stairs. There are two mortise holes in each of the steps, which once secured the lower end of balusters. However, there are no balusters now and perhaps at all when this stair was installed in this location in the 1830s. Instead there was a rectangular rail secured midway between the step surface and the lower edge of the round handrail (which has mortises on the underside to secure the original balusters. The now missing lower newel post measured at least 3" by 2 1/2" (based on the ghost marks on the first tread and the side of the second flight of stairs) and probably had beveled edges. The newel lapped over the first tread and terminated against the string of the second flight below the fourth step of that flight. A small handrail rose from the newel and terminated at a beveled newel post at the landing into which it was mortised. The ghost mark on this newel suggests that it was at least 2" deep and perhaps an inch and a fraction wide. A modern wooden handrail and newel were installed in the late 20th century either by the Charleston Museum or the Historic Charleston Foundation for the convenience and safety of visitors.

The landing is 3'-5" deep and is trimmed with a 7" beaded base with a 1/2" bead. The base on the south wall of the landing has been removed. The newel on the landing has beveled edges and measures 3" by 3 3/4". It is similar to the one that was installed in the hay loft staircase (S204). The top of the newel post is lapped over the stairwell trim board, which measures 11" and has a 3/4" bead at the bottom. A reused round handrail was installed for the second flight, which rises along the north wall of the passage. It is 2 3/4" in diameter and laps over the stairwell trim board. Between the handrail and the risers, workmen in the 1830s installed a 1" by 4 1/2" railing that is lapped into the newel post and lapped over the trim board 10" below the lower side of the handrail. At the upper level of the second flight of stairs, another modern handrail was installed by one of the museum institutions in the late 20th century from the well trim board to the second-floor landing.

Privy: Beneath the stair landing are the remains of one of at least two privies erected on the property by John Robinson in Period I (the other was in the northeast corner of the lot). This Period I privy was built at the northeast corner of the original kitchen building and was integral to the construction of the building as is evident in the continuity of the Flemish bond brickwork with v-joint tuck pointing on the east face of the east wall. The one-story east privy wall measures 9'-6" in height from the stepped foundations on the east exterior wall to the change of bricks above this point where the Period II addition was constructed. The north and west walls of the privy were taken down to the foundation level when the Period II addition was made in the 1830s.

The privy measured 12'-6" from the north face of the south wall to the outer face of north wall and 7'-1 1/2" outside dimensions from east to west. At the foundation level, the interior measurements of the privy from inside to inside wall is 4'-9 1/4" running east to west and 11'-4" from north to south. The inside faces of the foundations are laid in English bond and the foundation walls are 1'-2" thick or a brick and a half wide. They are at least 3'-1" deep and are probably much deeper as there are many broken bricks with mortar on them on the floor from the

destruction of the privy when the Period II extension occurred in the 1830s, which makes it difficult to measure with excavating the space. The foundation walls step in to a 9" width (one brick thick) above the foundation level. On the east wall, there are three pockets or putlog holes at 1'-3," 5'-11," and 9'-7" at their leading edge measuring from the inside south wall of the privy moving northward. The pockets are approximately 5"-7" wide and are two courses below the top of the foundation level. It is not apparent what the purpose of these if not for framing some part of the privy's woodwork. On the west side of the east wall, there is evidence of plaster running down approximately one foot inside the west wall. This stops at two feet from the face of the east wall. A horizontal line of finish plaster stops 1'-7" below the floor of the present stair landing on the north face of south wall. There are bond timbers in the east wall that have nail holes in them (especially the lower one) that suggests that there may have been furring strips to hold plaster laths for a plastered back wall above the privy bench that ran along the east wall.

Electrical: See the description for electrical systems in K103A.

Room K103A: Vestibule, late 19th or early 20th century

General discussion: K103A is a small vestibule added in late 19th or early 20th century at the west end of the Period II stair passage. The north part of the east partition that separates this space from the rest of the stair passage was removed sometime in the mid to late 20th century.

Dimensions: The vestibule measures 7'-8 ½" in width from north to south and is 2'-4" from the inside face of the west wall to the east vestibule partition. The height of the space from the floor to the ceiling is 9-8 ½".

Floors: See K103 for description.

Base: See K103 for description.

Walls: For south, west, and north walls see K103 for description. The east vestibule wall partially survives on the south side of the doorway (D108). It consists of vertical boards measuring between 11" and 12" in width and 1" thickness. The boards are butted together with tongue and grooved joints with ¼" bead. There are two surviving boards on the south side forming the enclosure and the south jamb of the doorway (D108) into the stair passage. There is also a small 1" by 2 ½" strip that butts up against the south brick wall. These boards are toenailed into the Period II flooring at the bottom and are nailed into a 1 by 2" nailer that is attached to the plaster ceiling. All the framing nails are wire nails. The west or vestibule side of the partition was painted red at one time. There is a green matchstick board that rises to the height of the door head and is attached to one of the vertical boards just north of the juncture with the other surviving vertical board (and hence not acting as a batten) that is painted green. The south brick wall and north brick wall have a coat of gray paint on them, which was applied after the vestibule was created.

Ceiling: See K103 for description. Much of the original plaster has fallen or been removed, revealing split lath from Period II.

Doors: D107 is the entrance doorway on the west front wall of the building. The jamb and door are replacements made by Jim Crowe of the Historic Charleston Foundation fabricated in the first decade of the 21st century. Modern strap hinges secure the board and batten door, which are hung from the south wooden jamb.

D108 was a door separating the vestibule from the stair passage, but is now removed along with the north side of the vestibule partition. The door was hinged on the north jamb and opened into the stair passage. The doorjamb that survives on the south side of this approximately 3'-4" opening (based on the location of nail holes on the floor) consists of a 1" by 2 ½" beaded board nailed to the west face of the partition boards. It is secured by wire nails. The door was locked from the stair passage side and had at least iron keepers that survive on the south jamb as well as an iron ring for a sliding bolt.

Gas: Along the west front wall just below the ceiling, a gas pipe runs through the south partition and continues along through the north wall into Room K104. There is no evidence of gas fittings in the vestibule. However, the a gas cock, which is not visible but was located either on the north or south side of the brick wall dividing K103A and K102, allowed for a branch pipe to rise through the ceiling and run eastward for a short distance before it turned it came out through the floor and rose along the angled wall on the second floor in the lateral passage (Room K202) just south of the south jamb of D203 outside of Room K204 where it terminated with a fixture to light that space.

Electrical: A mid-20th century metal light switch is attached to the east face of the vestibule wall just to the south of the vestibule opening. A few inches to the south is a metal fuse box with two switches. Four wires go out from the box: one to the switch next to it, one to the south and through the back of the door casing of D106 into Room K102, the other two ascend the wall and cut through the ceiling into the second floor.

Room K104: Laundry, Period II

General Discussion: Constructed in the 1830s, K104 is the largest room in the kitchen/quarter. It replaced K102 as the laundry in the antebellum period and was supplied with water, a set kettle, and a fireplace to handle the task of washing. The length of this northernmost room had little to do with its function, but probably stemmed from aesthetic concerns that the expanded kitchen/quarter should match the length of the stable across the courtyard. The false arched window in north wall in the second story (K206) and the false door just below it in this room were also intended to match the working arched doors in the north gable end of the stable, especially as seen from the formal garden at the back of the lot.

The lengthy room (26'-9 1/2") shows no evidence that it was ever subdivided. The two doorways on the west façade that open into the room were created, like the north apertures, for aesthetic purposes—to keep the rhythm and balance of doors and windows of the Period II northern addition resembling the spacing of openings in the Period I section and generally reflect the pattern on the stable as well. K104 was originally heated by a fireplace on the east wall and incorporates part of the Period I privy in the southeast corner of the room. The laundry functions in Period II can be discerned by the ghost marks of a sink in the northeast corner of the room and the remains of the foundations of a set kettle located between the sink and the fireplace.

This room suffered serious damage from Hurricane Hugo in September 1989. The chimney was taken down, the ceiling plaster demolished, and the flooring taken up. A plywood covering was placed over new pressure-treated joists in most of the room. A few Period II floor joists survive at the southern end of the room. A new plaster ceiling was installed in 1991. Since taking possession of the property in the mid 1990s, the Historic Charleston Foundation has used the space as a carpenter's shop and a storage room.

Dimensions: K104 extends 26'-9 1/2" from the south Period II wooden partition wall and the north wall. It is 16'-9 1/2" wide. The height of the room is 9'-8".

Floors: Post Hugo repairs included the installation of a new floor with treated lumber joists and plywood covering in most of the room. This covering extends 20 feet from the north wall. At the south end of the room, the Period II joists and early flooring survive from the south partition wall extending 6'-9" to the north over the area where the original Period I privy was located. The Period II floor system in this area consists of 3" by 10" sash-sawn joists running east to west that are spaced on 20" centers. The 1"-thick wooden floorboards are circular sawn and measure between 9" and 12" in width and are butted along their lengths. They were secured by faced nailed cut nails. Given that they are circular sawn, it seems unlikely that these are the original floorboards but mid-to late 19th century replacements.

Base: The base has been removed from the east, north, and west walls. The surviving Period II base on the south partition wall is 5 3/4" tall, sash sawn, and has 5/8" bead without a quirk. There is a fragment of base on the east wall in the southeast corner over the area that was once the Period I privy. It is 5 7/8" tall, 1" thick, and has a 1/2" bead.

Walls: The east, north, and west walls are brick covered with plaster while the south partition wall is standard Period II construction with a double layer of offset planks and riven lathing applied to both sides and plastered. The southeast corner wall is the original east wall of the Period I privy, which measures 9" or one brick thick. It runs 4'-7 ¾" from the south partition to what had been the outside of the Period I northeast corner of the privy wall. There is a straight joint here that begins the Period II extension wall, which is 1'-2" thick. To resolve the difference in the thickness of the two periods of walling, the Period II workmen furred out the narrower wall with vertical strips of planks and applied riven split lath over them to match the thickness of the Period II brick wall to the north. A heavy timber was placed on top of the 9" wall to support the upper story.

There is a step footing measuring 1'-6" long at the beginning of the new brickwork of the east wall. The bonding of this Period II wall to the north of the Period I privy wall is English in the foundations and then turns to Flemish bond below the floor level just above the stepped footing and continues 21 courses above the top of the stepped footing (the first four of which are below the finish floor level). The Flemish bond is 4'-9 ¾" above the top of the floor joists and continues north straight through the north wall (where it is not bonded in the first 4'-9" from the floor) to form the garden wall. Above this level, the wall pattern turns to English and irregular bonding. The brickwork was covered with a single coat of plaster with a rough texture. In the southeast corner there is a very thin layer on the lath section covering the surviving Period I privy wall. The plaster is covered with several generations of limewash. A major patch of plaster survives under the corbelling for the hearth in Room K205 above and is darkish brown with lots of hair.

In the northeast corner, the north wall does not bond into the east wall until 4'-9" above the floor. The north wall is laid in English bond with one layer of coarse plaster. There is a plaster patch associated with the cutting of the 5'-9 ¼" north door in Period III, changing it from a blind opening into an operational door. The dark hard brown mortar is the same type as in the patch around the set kettle and in the infill of the Period I firebox in the kitchen K101. The west wall is laid in English bond with one thin coat of plaster

Chimney: On the east wall at 4'-9" above the present floor level, there are two vertical rows of bricks toothed out from the wall that helped tie the chimney that was in this room. The fact that the toothing begins above the Flemish bond courses indicates that the chimney, and indeed, the extension of the kitchen was a second thought after the garden wall had been built. The rows of toothing are set 5'-8" apart. The northern toothing is located 6'-8" from the inside of the north wall. Every other course is toothed and extends all the way up to the ceiling. The cheeks of the chimney were probably 1'-6" wide making the width of the firebox approximately 5'-2". The flue is cut into the brickwork in the east wall and is angled to the south to avoid the fireplace on the second floor in Room K206. Just below the ceiling level at 1'-11" from the south edge of the chimney toothing, the base of the chimney for Room K205 curves out from the wall. It measures 4'-5 ½" and projects into the room 12". A 7" by 12" hole was cut in the middle of this to take a stove flue at some time in the late 19th or early 20th century when the firebox upstairs was closed. Between the north end wall and the chimney is evidence of a now missing apparatus, perhaps the upper part of a set kettle that was heated and flued.

Ceiling: The ceiling was replastered in 1991 after Hugo damage. It is composed of modern gypsum plaster on expanding metal lath.

Windows: There are two original Period II windows on the west façade that align with those on the second story. W104 is the southernmost one and W105 is located between D109 and D110 to the north. Both windows are basically constructed in the same fashion as the other windows, consisting of a solid outer frame with tenoned and pinned jambs. They have a pair of 12 light, 6 over 6 sash with the bottom sash operable only. The upper is fixed. There is a 1"-square unmolded backband on the outside used to stop the stucco. The window sills are replaced and the shutters have been rebuilt by workmen for the Historic Charleston Foundation by reusing a variety of antebellum strap hinges with modern hooks to secure them shut. The frame has a ½" bead on the outside and a rabbet approximately an inch deep to accommodate the shutter. The inside of the jamb is rabbeted for wooden jamb liners that are 1 1/8" thick made of sash-sawn material planed on their finish faces that project from the plaster wall 1 ¼" with a ½" bead on the inside edge. They sit on a wooden sill 1 ¼" thick, which projects ¾" beyond the jamb liner on its front and sides. The sill is bull nosed and sits on 3" by 4" blocking set in the masonry and used elsewhere in the building for nailers for skirts, but here never applied. The sash are different from window to window and date from various antebellum periods and refitted by the Historic Charleston Foundation workmen to fit in these spaces.

Doors: There are two original Period II doorways on the west wall into the room, although K104 is and has always been a single room. The two doorways respond to the aperture pattern on the west façade of the building in order to maintain its symmetry. The jambs, batten doors, strap hinges of D109 and D110 are modern reproductions made by the Historic Charleston Foundation since taking possession of the property in 1995.

D111 is in the center of the north gable end. Originally there was a false door in this location in Period II to match the operable Gothic doorway in the north wall of the stable. The frame of the Period II false louvered, bead and buttwork door has been substantially rebuilt. Only the applied outer covering of the arched frame appears to survive. The rest is a Historic Charleston Foundation reproduction including the bottom strap hinge. The stiles and rails of the door are early but the bottom rail, louvers, and most if not all of the three bead-and-butt panels are reproduction work.

In the late 1850s the false door was turned into an operable doorway with the cutting out of the brickwork behind the recess of the false door. The ragged brickwork along the jambs shows where this occurred. A pine sash-sawn lintel, measuring 2 1/8" by 8 ¼," hand planed on the bottom, was inserted and the sides were lined with wooden jambs (since removed by the Historic Charleston Foundation). The missing jambs were 7 ¾" by 3 ½" and had a stop created on the inside perhaps for a secondary set of inner doors. The stop was made by an applied piece measuring ½" by 1 3/16" nailed to the head jamb. The plaster patching around the doorway is the hard dark brown type seen in other Period III repairs and alterations throughout this building. The red sandstone sill projects is 10 ¾" wide and projects beyond the stucco surface 3 ¼".

Gas: The one-inch gas pipe that supplied K104 and ran along the west wall has been cut off 3" north of the south partition wall. There is the ghost mark of the wooden strip as in the other

rooms on the west wall, which originally helped to carry the Period II lead water pipe. It was reused in Period III when the gas pipe was installed in the same position near the ceiling of the west wall. The plaster in the area covered over by the 2" by 2 1/4" strip is white with perhaps a coat of whitewash on it up to a little past the center of the west wall at 14'-9". This is where the strip remained intact when the gas line was installed and used to carry the gas pipe to center of the room. Presumably the gas pipe then turned east and ran along the ceiling to a fixture in or near the center of the room. The old wooden strip that had once continued along the west and turned and ran along the north wall were removed in 1858 when the Period II water pipe was removed and replaced by a new system in Period III—the water system associated with a cistern outside the building in the northeast corner next to the garden wall. The removal of this strip in Period III along the northern half of the west wall and north wall allowed workmen to apply yellow color washes to the area at the top of the wall where the strip had been.

Electrical: On the north wall in the northwest corner is a modern electrical box and metal light switch with a four-socket outlet below it. The electrical line runs down to the ground and under the building. A line runs up the wall from the electrical box along the north wall at ceiling height and then turns and runs along the ceiling to power four fluorescent lights attached to the post 1990 ceiling. Another line runs from a box in the center of the ceiling eastward and then down the east wall to another four-outlet socket. This feeds yet another line running from it to the north to a four-outlet socket near the north wall.

Set kettle: Brick foundations survive in the northeast corner of K104 for a Period III apparatus that required heat. It was approximately 3'-4" out from the east wall and seven feet from the north wall. The foundations form an offset circular feature that had what appears to be a tapered tunnel airshaft on the west side leading into the circle. If the patch in the east wall brickwork above the subfloor foundations is any indication, the top of the apparatus sat three feet above the finished floor. There is a rectangular feature to the north of the circular brickwork that was cut into the east wall about 1'-10" wide. Seemingly both features shared a flue that was cut out of the east wall and angled toward the chimney to the south but never emptied into it. Instead the small flue continued up beside the larger chimney flue into Room K206. The masonry contained a tin pipe that vented the air into the chimney flue in the second floor fireplace. The bricks used to create the outer face of the flue on the west side of the east wall are red bricks that measure 3 1/2" by 7 1/2" by 2 3/8" and look a lot like the ones that formed the flue for the Period III stew stove in K101.

The set kettle device was removed and the patched wall got a new coat of plaster to hide the scars. The patch was done in the pre-Portland cement era. A vertical ghost and buildup of paint on the north wall above suggests that there was a hood of some type over part of the apparatus. The line is 2'-8 1/2" from the east wall and extends down from the ceiling four feet to where there is a brick patch as if there was a header let into the wall, which may have run to the north jamb of the fireplace to the south. Patching in the corner on the north and east wall above the cut in the brickwork is the hard dark brown plaster associated with Period III work elsewhere that was used to repair the wall after the installation of the set kettle. It is identical to the plaster, which appears around the north jamb of the nearby north doorway that was cut in in Period III. It is also found in the kitchen in the infill of the Period I firebox and similar to the stucco rendering on the exterior cornice of the kitchen and stable.

Plumbing: There are two periods of plumbing in this room. In Period II, there appears to have been a sink in the northeast corner of the room fed by a water pipe that extended through the entire building near the ceiling on the west wall. In Period III, this lead pipe was removed and a set kettle was constructed (see above) against the east wall and a new water line was introduced into the room through the north wall near the east corner. This water line was fed by a cistern just outside the building against the north wall next to the east garden wall.

The Period II plumbing consisted of a lead water pipe at ceiling level height that was supported below by a wooden strip (now removed) nailed against the west wall just below the pipeline. After running the full length of the west wall, the pipe turned and ran along the north wall to the northeast corner where it turned and descended to a sink located in the northeast corner of the room. The Period III plaster repairs on the north and east walls indicate the approximate location of the sink about three feet above floor level. Patches running two feet out in both directions from the northeast corner of the room reveal the location of the splash boards for the sink. A similar arrangement may be seen in the east cellar stair passage in the east wing of the main house at the bottom of the service stairs. This plumbing system was removed and replaced sometime before Period III by a set kettle and a new water line that was supplied by the outside cistern at the northeast corner of the building. A patch in the stucco on the exterior and a patch on the inside approximately 4'-6" east of the east doorjamb of D111 and 8'-6" above the present floor level indicates where the water line pierced the wall after Period II but before Period III. See a discussion of this cistern under the exterior north façade discussion.

Room K201: South Chamber, Period I; altered Period II

General Discussion: The south chamber on the second story of the kitchen building is the most intriguing domestic chamber in the Aiken-Rhett service complex. It is positioned in a key location facing the dining room wing of the main house and architectural evidence suggests it was the best finished of the slave living quarters. In Period I, this was one of just two heated chambers in the two principal outbuildings, and the room was part of an orderly and conventional center passage plan. In Period II in the 1830s, the stable and kitchen buildings were doubled in length, and the interior floor plans of both buildings were altered. This room was reduced in size by demolishing the original north partition and building a new board-and-plaster partition approximately 3½ feet south of the earlier one. The Period II alterations significantly expanded the number of chambers in the service quarter, while broadening the range of room amenities from chambers with or without heat, and with or without direct access to sun and fresh air.

Paint analysis reveals a surprising range of finishes including an expensive synthetic ultramarine blue on the plaster walls from Period III, and the presence of early curtain supports, tack holes for carpeting, a Period I mantel re-used from the main house, and a wall hook for hanging a picture or mirror hint at a relatively high degree of status for the slave who occupied this chamber. Curiously, the suggestion of higher status did not extend to glazed windows, as this chamber evidently lacked glazed principal sash until Period II and later. The paint history of the South Chamber derived from Susan Buck's 2003 analysis indicates that the room began with whitewashed walls, white or off-white window and door trim, and dark red baseboards. In Period II and certainly by Period III it was enlivened with the ultramarine blue limewash on the walls, dark brown door, and a glossy black mantelpiece reused from the main house.

Dimensions: This room measures 16'-6¾" from east to west by 11'-4" from north to south, flaring to 11'-9" at the west jamb of the passage doorway. These are Period II dimensions when the room was made smaller. Originally the room was approximately 14'-0½" from north to south. The ceiling height is 8'-3".

Floors: The flooring is original to Period I, and consists of long leaf pine floorboards, tight grained with some sapwood. The boards range from 9½" to 11" wide, with tongue-and-groove joint, faced nailed with mature L-shaped brads. Rows of tack holes provide evidence of a number of generations of carpet that were installed after the room reached its present configuration, i.e. Period II. The rows of tacks are located every 36," indicating three-foot strips laid north to south.

Base: The Period I base is 5½" high with a ½" bead; the base is mounted directly against the brick of the exterior wall and sits proud of the plaster with no evidence of an earlier finish behind the base. The bead is mitered in the southeast and southwest corners above butted corner joints. In Period I, the baseboards on the east and west walls were installed first, and the base for the south wall was then installed with mitered beads and plain butt joints below the bead. The base on the west wall runs through the Period II partition and continues past the 14'-0½" location of the Period I partition. There is a break at the position of the original (Period I) stair passage. A second base picks up at that point and continues down the present passage to terminate at the

north end of the original building. When Room K201 was reduced in size in Period II, a new north partition was constructed and Period I base was salvaged from the original north partition and reinstalled (face-nailed) to the new partition. Paint analysis revealed that the base was originally painted a deep dark red.

Walls: The east, south and west walls are original exterior masonry walls; the north partition is board-and-plaster, dating to the Period II reduction of the size of this room. The plaster on the three exterior walls dates to Period I and consists of a roughly textured finish coat (possibly applied as two coats), mostly concealed by later periods of plaster. The north partition is constructed in a fashion used throughout the kitchen and stable for Period II alterations to room configurations—rough sawn boards are set vertically, nailed to the ceiling framing and toe-nailed to the floor. There are two layers of vertical planks, offset to create a nailing surface for riven lathing. With plaster applied, these partitions measure about 3½” thick and served as an easy and flexible way to reconfigure the floor plan in the 1830s.

Two courses of bond timbers are evident in the masonry walls. One tier is located approximately 3’-1” on center above the floor; it runs between the windows on the south and west walls and the jambs of the windows are nailed to these timbers. A second tier of bond timbers runs across the top of the window openings on the south, east, and west walls.

On the north partition wall, ghost marks may be evidence of a now-missing chair board, measuring 3½” high, with the upper edge located 2’-11” off the floor. Where the Period II north wall abuts the east wall of the room, plaster runs behind the partition on the east wall, which indicates that this room was plastered originally in Period I. As noted above, the base is applied directly to the brick walls with no plaster behind the trim, which demonstrates that the Period I base was installed before the Period I plaster was applied.

Buck’s 2003 investigations revealed that there are 13 generations of limewash on the original Period I plaster. The paint history indicates that the first six generations were unpigmented whitewashes followed by a gray and then a bright yellow. The ninth generation she identified as a synthetic ultramarine blue, an expensive pigment that was first synthesized in Europe in the late 1820s and commercially available shortly thereafter. Associated in England in the 1840s with prestigious spaces, its presence in this service space is all the more remarkable. Buck found the pigments used in the main house in the double parlors beneath the 1858 wallpaper and in the third generation of cast plaster ceiling rosettes in those spaces. It seems likely that the use of the pigment in this room was a result of some leftover blue pigments being mixed into a limewash for the walls sometime around midcentury at the end of Period II or the beginning of Period III in the late 1850s.

Mantels/hearth: The original chimney is located on the east wall and projects 1’-7½” into the room, by 6’-1¼” broad. The firebox measures 3’-6½” wide by 1’-3¾” deep and 2’-5” across the back. The height of the opening is 3’-1”. A wooden lintel, ¾” high by 4” deep, runs across the chimney breast. The floor of the firebox is paved with brick while the outer hearth projects 1’-1” by 5’-1½” wide and is composed of five marble pavers, which were installed in Period II and are likely to have been reused from the main house. These pavers are white with gray mottling and measure a nominal 11” by 11,” 11” by 12,” and 12” by 13”. Three marble jamb liners have been

inserted vertically to close the front edge of the hearth. These are King of Prussia marble and vary in size; the longest measures 1 1/8" thick, 4 1/4" wide, and 2'-3 3/4" long. The second piece is 1 3/8" thick, an unknown width, and 2'-1 3/4" long. The third piece is 1" thick, 4 1/4" wide, and 7 1/4" long.

In Period II, a mantel was installed in this room using Period I woodwork from the main house. The mantelpiece is virtually identical to one installed at this time in the chamber above the carriage room in the stable (Room S201). The mantel in Room K201 is 1" thick, 6 1/2" wide, and 3'-7 1/4" tall. It was made of pine or cypress and jack planed on the back. In its original position in the main house, it had a double architrave with a 3/4" bead on the inside edge. It had a quirked cyma with an astragal and the middle section was reeded. The backband was 1 3/4" wide and was stripped off when it was reused in this room. The mantel was painted black at some point when it was moved to this location in Period II. It was set up around fireplace with a 3 1/4" reveal on the side and 7" reveal on the top of the opening. The out to out measurement of the shelf is 5'-3". The Period II shelf is now detached. Its back is mill sawn pine. The beaded board that creates a frieze and the shelf are 10" tall. The shelf board is 7/8" thick, double-beaded on the front with no returns on the end, and 9 1/2" deep. The shelf is supported by a 1 5/8" by 3" board planted on top of the frieze board.

At an early date, a feature of uncertain purpose was added to the south side of the chimney breast. Did it have something to do with the supply of water? Evidence includes one opening cut into the masonry (10" wide and 1'-11" tall) and a second cut into the floor (1'-3" square). Both openings were later filled, and the fill for the masonry offers some clues to sequence, as the cherry-red bricks with some glazing and the hard, dark-brown plaster of that patch are typical of alterations made in Period III, which cuts through Period II plaster. The inserted masonry plug runs over where the baseboard had been on the south face of the chimney breast. There are cut nails in the patch in the floor and these boards are sash sawn.

Before the mantel was installed in Period II, it appears from paint analysis of the area of plaster on the chimney face covered by the mantel shelf had a dark gray-pigmented limewash or distemper paint not found on areas of Period I plaster. The gray is the third layer of limewash and suggests that there may have been a faux finish around the fireplace opening before the mantel was installed.

Ceiling: Riven lath survives in this ceiling from either Period I or Period II, but the present plaster and metal expansion lath dates to repairs made after Hurricane Hugo in 1989. The earliest plaster may also have required repair or replacement (retaining the split lath) when the roof of the building was altered in Period III.

Windows: There are four windows in this chamber (K201), two on the south wall (W201, W202), and two on the west wall (W203, W204). All four windows are original but have been changed to a degree from their original condition. The original arrangement for these windows suggests that each opening was intended to have a single movable sash below the transom bar and a three-light fixed sash above. The lower sash were intended to swing up and be secured with an iron hook, as demonstrated by windows of this design in the second floor of the stable building. In this room, however, there is no evidence of hinges for the sash, and a staple in the

stop for the outside shutter would have interfered with a lower sash. Thus the early configuration must have consisted of the existing three-light transom sash alone, with exterior shutters providing the means to seal the unglazed opening below. The transom sash consist of three panes measuring 8" by 10" with 11/16" muntins. The transom sash are through-tenoned and pegged together.

As with the second-floor windows in the stable, these windows have solid jambs with beads on the inside and outside corners; a plain, square-section back band was added to the exterior frame in Period II as a stop the exterior stuccowork. A second stop, presumably original, was positioned to stop the exterior shutters, and would have served as well for window sash if needed. This trim detail measures $\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ " with a bead inside and outside. The interior of the window is trimmed with jamb liners that measure $\frac{7}{8}$ " thick and are set nearly flush with the interior face of the wall. The window sill is 1" thick and projects $1\frac{3}{8}$ ". This feature has a rounded nose with returns on the two ends and is supported by a 3" tall beaded board below it. Paint evidence indicates that the window trim was cream colored, like the main house, in Period I, and continued to be painted with cream-colored paints into the late 19th or early 20th century.

While the original intention of upward-swinging sash windows was never executed in this room, the need for glazing must have been compelling, and in either Period II or Period III, this need was addressed for Windows W203 and W204 by inserting paired casement sash that were hinged to open inward. Each casement sash has two lights aligned vertically in a through-tenoned and pinned frame with chamfered muntin profiles $\frac{5}{8}$ " thick. The casements are hung on three-knuckle iron butt hinges, each 2" tall and secured with four screws. The sash are rabbeted at the center and the active leaf is fixed with a small iron sliding bolt with brass knob. The window openings were adjusted to receive the casement sash by inserting jamb pieces that measure 1 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ " and are nailed to the face of the original jamb liners. Windows W201 and W202 are similarly treated, but a careful review of the details indicates that these casements are relatively modern reproductions of the early work.

At an early date, wooden brackets were nailed to the side of the windows at the top to carry curtain rods. The earliest surviving brackets were whittled to shape. These have been repaired and replaced through the early 20th century, indicating continued occupation of this room. A sampling of the paint in on one of the curtain wooden supports by Susan Buck in 2012 revealed that it had layers of limewashes with dirt trapped between each layer beneath the synthetic ultramarine blue limewash, which is the ninth layer on the walls dating from the middle of the 19th century. Thus, the curtain supports were installed some time before this time in the late antebellum period.

The exterior board and batten shutters have been replaced in recent years. The shutter for window W203 also is a replacement but slightly older. This shutter is hung on wrought iron strap hinges with the pintles driven into the masonry, similar to those in the stable. The shutter for windows W201 and W202 are hung on the west side. Shutters for windows W203 and W204 are hung from the north jambs. The shutter for W201 measures 2'-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide by 2'-5" high and is constructed of seven vertical boards ranging from 2" to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, struck with a tongue-and-groove edge joint and a $\frac{1}{4}$ " bead, with two battens on the exterior face. The battens are 4" wide and beaded top and bottom. The shutter is hung on strap hinges mounted on pintles driven into

the jamb. The window frame is 4" wide with a ½" edge bead; the outer edge of the frame is concealed by a 7/8" by 7/8" strip of trim that serves as a stop for the exterior stucco.

Doors: D201 is on the Period II north partition wall, hinged on the west jamb to open out into the passage, and with the batten side of the door facing the passage. The doorjamb is set just like the doorjamb that have transoms in this building and in the stable but there is no visible evidence that door D201 had a transom. The solid jamb measures 2¾ by 3¾" with the top integral to the jamb. A simple bead is struck on the room face only. The frame is mitered at the head bead and is tenoned and pegged. It has an applied 1"-square stock backband on both sides to stop the plaster.

This opening is fitted with a batten door recycled from Period I. The door measures 2'-8½" wide by 6'-5½" tall and is composed of three boards that are hand-planed on both faces and measure 7/8" thick. The boards are joined with tongue-and-groove joints and are struck with 5/16" beads on both sides. The vertical boards are secured with a pair of battens mounted on the passage face, with the nails driven through from the batten side and tightly clinched. The battens measure ¾" thick by 7¾" wide, beaded on top and bottom with beveled ends.

The door is hung on wrought iron strap hinges with the pintles driven through the jambs. The hinges are 1'-2¼" long and are secured with three dog nails and a rose head nail on the finial. The straps taper the entire length and are chamfered. As they taper toward the finial the thickness swells slightly, creating a shelf at the round finial.

This door has had five locks and two hasps, as indicated by a mixture of surviving hardware, scars, and ghosting. The earliest surviving lock is a wrought iron, cased rim lock typical of circa 1820s. The lock measures 3½" by 6" and features a deadbolt operated by a key, but no handle. It is mounted on the room face with three dome-head screws. The cutout for this lock falls in the middle of other keyholes and scars, suggesting that this early lock was installed at a later date. Above the early lock is a manufactured rim lock with a cast-iron case that dates no earlier than the late 1850s. It measures 4¼" by 3½" and is mounted upside-down on the passage side with three flathead screws. The three sides away from the door edge are sharply beveled, and it is fitted with a pair of brown mineral knobs with iron shafts and an iron rosette on the room side; a cast-iron keep is let into the jamb of the plaster partition wall forming Room K203.

Above the manufactured lock is a 20th century staple mounted to an iron plate for a hasp, and above this staple is an early wrought iron staple for an earlier generation hasp, driven through the door and clinched on the room side. The remnant of an iron back plate for an early slide bolt has been mounted over the rosette of the cast-iron rim lock just below the mineral knob. It is secured with machine cut nails, and perhaps was intended to cover up some of the key holes cut through the door.

Fittings: A wrought iron hook is embedded in the west wall between windows W203 and W204, located 2" below the ceiling and projecting 2¾" beyond the plaster. This hook was probably used to hang a painting or mirror and is a key piece of evidence for a certain level of refinement in this room. Paint analysis was inconclusive since the hook was corroded with early coatings probably missing. Buck identified the earliest layer on top of the corrosion as a cream color containing

zinc white, possibly associated with the fifth generation of paint on the woodwork. Zinc white was commercially available after 1845, which indicates the hook was no earlier than the mid-19th century. She also notes that the hook may not have been painted originally, which allowed the thick layer of corrosion to accumulate.

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Room K202: Lateral Passage, Period II

General Discussion: The lateral passage that runs along west wall was created in Period II with the expansion of the building and the reconfiguring of the upstairs. Access to this space is from the Period II staircase (Room 202A) that rises at right angles to it in the center of the expanded kitchen/quarter. The passage runs from a doorway to Room 201 on the south side to a doorway to Room 206 at the north end of the building. It is lit by a series of regularly spaced windows on the west exterior wall.

Dimensions: The width of the passage is 3'-1". It runs 43'-5" along the west wall of the building. The ceiling height is 8'-3 1/2".

Floors: The floorboards are same as in K201 in terms of materials. In period I, they extended part way into this space. The longest boards are 15'-7" from the south wall of K201 to the middle of passage and 15'-7" from end of the Period I north interior wall (removed) southward to the middle of passage. In other words, the original flooring was run from the two gable end walls inward. They were not long enough to meet each other, so the short space between them had to be filled in with boards that are 2'-7" long (which continue into Room K203 until where there is a patch over the Period I staircase location).

North of the break where the Period II extension begins, the floorboards are made of tight grained longleaf pine with fewer knots than in the Period I boards. The floorboards were laid before the partitions were fixed so run beneath them. The boards are 5" to 6 1/2" in width in the passage. The tongue and grooved boards are face nailed with large square-headed mature cut nails, alternating from one side of the board to the other on the narrow boards. These Period II floorboards run to a straight line from the break joint northward 15'-7" where they end in a straight joint. To finish the north Period II extension, a new run of floorboards extend 20'-2" where they terminate at the north gable wall in Room K206. There is evidence of 20th-century linoleum at the head of the stairs which had a black felt paper base and was secured by rows of wire tacks. This linoleum did not cover the entire floor, but stopped short of the walls and left a stain on the floorboards at the edge. This linoleum does extend the full length of the passage but stops just after the doorway into room K204.

Base: There are remnants of the Period I base on the west wall. Still evident is the miter return on the bead of the base where the north room in Period I stopped. The Period I base on this west wall extends southward from what was the northwest corner of that Period I until it stops 6'-5" from the doorjamb of D201, which opens into Room K201. This base is 5 1/2" tall and has a 1/2" bead. The rest of the beaded base in the passage is Period II and ranges in 5 1/4" to 5 3/4" in height and has a 9/16" bead.

Walls: The west wall up to the break joint of the extension is Period I. The south, east, and north walls are Period II board and plaster partitions inserted when the building was expanded in the 1830s to create the lateral corridor or passage. In Period I, plaster was applied directly to the west wall. The wall was finished with several coats of whitewash, which matched that found on the north wall of K201. However, the west wall was not sampled by Buck during her 2012 work.

From visual evidence from flaking finishes, it appears that the west wall was treated like the Period II east wall, which had at least three layers of dark gray limewash up to wainscot height and white limewash above. By the eighth generation of coatings, there was an orange pigmented limewash followed by layers of yellow. A modern white coat was laid over these earlier color limewashes when a movie was filmed in the building in the 1980s.

Ceiling: The ceiling consists of plaster largely on riven lath with a little circular sawn lath inserted when it was repaired in Period III or later.

Windows: W205, W206, W207, W208, W209, and W210 light the corridor on the west wall. W205, W206, and W207 are Period I openings which have not been altered from their original locations. They had transoms, but never a lower sash. They are similar to the ones in Room K201. The jamb liners are made out of cypress with some sapwood. All the shutters are later replacements, but the hardware is early if not original.

Installed in Period II, W208, W209, and W210 are very similar to the original window frames. However, a small but telling difference is that the beads in the Period II jambs are 7/16" whereas the earlier ones have 1/2" beads. Workmen went to great length to make them look the same as the Period I windows. These jamb liners were set up to have the walls furred out, which they did not do in this space and thus stick out 1 1/2" into the room.

Gas: A hole for a gas line is cut through a floorboard next to the angled wall on the north side of the doorway D203 into room K204. The plaster on the wall above has been patched suggesting that a pipe may have run up the wall to a fixture that would have provided light in the passage and at the top of the staircase.

Room K202A: Stair Passage, Period II

General Discussion: This cross passage and staircase was created in Period II when the building was doubled in length. The original stair to the south was eliminated in favor of this more central location. Circulation in the expanded building was further facilitated by the creation of a lateral passage along the west side of the second story (Room K202).

Dimensions: The landing at the top of the stairs is 3'-5" wide. On the south side, the well of the second flight of the staircase measures 10'-7" from east wall to where south partition wall angles for Room K204. On the north side, it measures 13'-5 1/4" from the east wall to the edge of the partition wall of Room K205. At the landing, the ceiling height is 8' 5".

Floors: See Room K202.

Base: See Room K202.

Walls: See Room K202. There is a lot of modern plaster repair in the stairwell and modern paint over it.

Ceiling: See Room K202.

Room K203: Unheated Chamber, Period II

General Discussion: The area encompassed by this space contained the Period I winder staircase that was built against the east wall and its landing passage. When that was removed in the Period II expansion in the 1830s, a small unheated chamber incorporating parts of Period I Rooms K201 and K204 was fabricated. Access to the new room was through a doorway from the lateral passage K202.

Dimensions: The room measures 13'-1" from east to west and 10'-5" from north to south. It is the smallest chamber on the second floor. The height of K203 is 8'-3 1/2".

Floors: The floorboards and conditions are described in K201 and K202. On the south side of the room, the boards run under the south partition from K201. Boards on the north side run under the north partition wall dividing this room from K204. In the middle of the room there is a short stretch of floorboards which measures 2'-7" in width and extends from the patch where the Period I staircase (5'-0" north to south by 5'-8" east to west) was located westward into the lateral passage (K202). This is not a patch for the stair but simply the space not covered by the original floorboards that run from the south wall in K201 and the former north wall of K204. These floorboards are secured with L-head brads seen in other Period I locations in both stable and kitchen. In the center of the first of these boards to the west of the staircase patch is a plugged mortise measuring 1 1/2" by 3" and is 1'-2 1/2" west of the patched staircase joint. The patched flooring where the Period I staircase well was located consist of tight-grained, pine boards, which are tongue and grooved and range from 9 1/2" to 11" in width. They are face nailed with large square-headed nails, which have larger heads than the Period I floorboard nails.

Base: The Period II base is 5" tall with bead on top. The base mitered at the bead in the corners and toenailed to the floor to help lock the partition walls in place in the same manner as was done downstairs in the K101/K102 partition. On the east wall the plaster runs behind the base in the patched area where the Period I staircase rose.

Walls: The Period I east brick wall has three bond timbers embedded in the surface of the brickwork; one at chair board height; another a few feet above; and the third at ceiling level on top of which the joists rest. The north, south, and west walls are Period II partition walls fabricated in the same fashion of other 1830s work. They are made of vertical planks that are staggered and nailed batten style. Their bottoms are toe-nailed into the Period I flooring. They are composed of tight-grown pine 1 1/8" thick. The end board is 5 1/2" wide; but the others are much wider, up to 13 1/2" in width and nailed to the sides of the joists above the north and south partitions. The front west wall facing the corridor has a board measuring 1 1/4" by 3" nailed to the underside of the ceiling joists to which every other one of the partition boards is nailed. The vertical boards are covered with riven lath secured by cut nails. Where the south chimney breast of the north Period I chimney now in Room K204 protrudes into this room, vertical furring strips (1" by 3") are applied to take the lath.

There is a 7/16" thick layer of plaster on the partition walls, which is roughly textured and made of two coats. The top coat has lots of lime but is also contains much coarse sand. In Period II, the back brick wall was also skimmed. In the northeast corner of the room, the Period I

plaster on the east wall wraps around south chimney breast now in Room K204. That plaster seems to have had only a coat or two of white limewash on it. The same condition is true of the north cheek of the south chimney now in Room K201.

In Period II, Buck discovered in her 2003 analysis that this room had a black-painted faux wainscot with an unpigmented limewash above it, a decorative scheme that matched that in the passage (K202). The lower black wainscot was 4 feet high all around the four walls. The bristles of the brush that was used to paint the limewash were 3" long based on the evidence of some left behind on the upper north corner of the east wall. Following the wainscot pattern, the entire room was painted with yellow pigmented limewash, perhaps as early as Period III in the late 1850s and related to the scheme in Room S203 in the stable.

Ceiling: K203 has a new plastered ceiling done by Richard Marks in 1991 after Hurricane Hugo damaged the earlier one. This plastering was done on riven lath with wire lath patching.

Mantel: Although there is no source of heat in this room, a wooden mantel was nailed to the center of the east wall. The absence of the black-colored wainscot paint beneath its sides and lintel where they stood against the wall and the presence of nail holes that once held fasteners for this now missing mantel indicate its original location and indicate its size. It was 4'-9" tall and 4'-0" wide from out to out. The side pieces were 6" wide and the headpiece or lintel was 7" wide. The mantel was painted black in place before any color wash was applied to the Period II plaster skim coat as can be seen in an over painted area in the north corner of the top piece. It sat on top of the baseboard and was secured with several nails. The wainscot black painting on the walls ran up to it on the sides and continued in the faux firebox or the false opening. The wainscot paint line is 4 feet high on the north side of the faux mantle and 4'-4" on the south side. The mantle was removed before the two coats of yellow limewash were applied to the walls.

Windows: The room has no exterior windows but is lit by two rob light windows (W214 and W215) in the west partition wall facing onto the lateral corridor or passage K202. A six-light window is located on each side of the central door. The single sash in each of the windows is 2'-4 ¾" wide by 2'-1" tall. The top of the sill from the floor is 2'-11". W214 (the one on the south side of the door) had two deadlights at one time in the upper north corner and lower south corner. Each opening is lined on three sides with a 1 ¼" board that is beaded on its inside edge. A 1 ¼" by 5/8" strip nailed on each of the three sides acts as a stop. The sills are 1 ½" thick with a blunt bull nose on each side with returns on both sides as well. The sash were hinged on the top with cast-iron butt hinges, 2 ½" long with three knuckles and were secured into the frame and sash by screws. When opened for ventilation, the sash were secured by a wrought-iron hook tied into the plaster 1'-4" above the trim at the south edge of the openings. There is a corresponding staple on the south stile of the sash to secure it to the hook. The windows have been nailed shut with squared headed nails. Across W214, a horizontal circular sawn board has been nailed with cut nails. This may have been done to keep the sash from falling out since the hinges are gone on this window. Both W214 and W215 have a vertical circular sawn board nailed to the outside in the passage (K202) to prevent the sash from being damaged. There are four coats of paint on the window trim and sash. The earliest finish was a cream color.

Doors: D202 is a transomed doorway with a batten door that opens into the corridor. The battens are on the outside face of the door. The jamb sections are just like D201 with the exception that D202 has a transom bar that is mortised and pegged into the jambs with $\frac{3}{4}$ " pins. The beads on the lower jambs are $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide; the beads on the upper side of the transom are smaller at $\frac{1}{4}$ ". The three-light transom is not original but from another location (perhaps W202 in Room K201 or W213 in K206) as it does not properly fit the opening. The weathered exterior face with stops is set toward the room. To make the transom fit the opening, strips of old wood were added to the side and top.

D202 is a reused Period I door. It measures 2'-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " in width and is 6'-5 $\frac{5}{8}$ " tall. The four vertical boards are beaded on both sides. Except for the number of boards, the construction of the door is the same as D201. The door is secured on strap hinges identical to the ones on D201 and is hinged on the north jamb and opens out into the corridor. These hinges are likely to have been reused from Period I. There is evidence for three locks and a sliding bolt. None of the locks survive, but their ghosts reveal some evidence of their form. One was 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " by 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " and was in place before the current dark topcoat was applied. However, there were at least two generations of paint beneath it. The lock was held in place with four fasteners, seemingly nails. The keeper to this lock survives on the south jamb and is 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " by 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " and made out of sheet iron held in place by two dog nails. Another lock was about the same size. All three locks were mounted on the passage side. A large wooden keyhole escutcheon was nailed to the room side of the door, possibly in the 20th century for the first lock. It is a board 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " by 5," eased on its four sides. A sliding bolt is possibly Period II. It has a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " tall by 5" long back plate, the edge side of which is squared off and the other has a double cyma profile. It has a round bar and a post with a mushroom-like head, which acts as a handle. The guides are made of sheet metal, held in place with cut nails.

Fittings: There is a coat and hat rail on south partition wall that is 3" wide with $\frac{1}{2}$ " beads on top and bottom edges. The top edge is six feet off the floor. The rail contains 4 cast-iron pegs with heart shaped bases secured with three screws. The screws have asymmetrical slotted heads. The railing stops 4'-3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " short of the east wall and 3'-8" from the west wall. Its overall length is 5'-1". Running along the south partition wall against the east wall is a wooden ledger nailed to take a corner shelf. The ledge is 1'-6" long, 2" tall, and $\frac{3}{4}$ ". The top of the ledger is 6'-4 $\frac{3}{4}$ " above the floor and is beveled at its west end indicating that it supported a corner shelf. There is a ghost mark in the plaster on the east wall just above the middle bond timber where the corresponding ledger was located to support the other corner of the shelf.

Room K204: Heated Chamber, Period I; altered Period II

General Discussion: Altered in size in Period II, the core of this room formed the north heated chamber in Period I. In the 1830s the north and south walls were shifted a few northward and reconfigured with a new doorway (D203) set in a short angled wall located near the stair landing in the passage K202. In Period III a gas fixture was installed on the angled wall just outside the doorway.

Dimensions: The original Period I north and south walls were taken down and new ones erected that shifted the room slightly to the north. The Period I south partition wall stood several feet to the south to form the edge of the north partition of the Period I staircase. The northern edge of the room in Period I was the brick gable end wall. This wall was taken down at the second floor level and a new wooden partition wall built a few feet to the north to form south wall enclosing the second flight of the Period II staircase. Three feet of space was taken from the western edge of the old room to accommodate the longitudinal Period II passage K202 that runs along the west wall of the building. As reconstituted in the 1830s renovations, the east to west dimension of K204 is 13'-1". At its longest point on the eastern side of the room, the room runs 16'-3" in a north to south direction. The ceiling height is 8'-3 1/2".

Floors: Room K204 has many original Period I floorboards that extend from the original north brick wall (now demolished) of the building southward 15'-7". Because the south partition wall has been shifted northward four feet to the south cheek of the east wall fireplace, the southern ends of these boards continue beneath the south partition wall into K203. In terms of materials, size, and nails, they are same as those in K201, K202, and K203. See a description of these boards in Rooms K202 and K203. When the Period I north gable brick wall was taken down in Period II, a break joint was created at the inner edge of the old wall. Here, new boards 4'-11 1/2" long were laid to incorporate additional space created with the extension of this room. Over time, this part of the floor has settled with a distinctive slope downward toward the Period II north partition wall. The new floorboards are tight grained longleaf pine with fewer knots than Period I boards and measure between 4 1/2" to 7" in width. They are tongue and grooved and face nailed, alternating from one side of the board to the other on the narrow boards. The floor has a dark stain finish that probably dating to the 20th century.

Base: There is evidence for the Period I base on east wall north of fireplace. This area has been replastered in modern times. The Period II base appears throughout the rest of room. It measures 5 1/2" in height and has a 9/16" bead. There is a vertical joint in the base of the north partition 6 1/2" west of the east wall.

Walls: For a description of the construction of south, west, and north plank and lath walls, see room K203. The original Period I plaster on the east fireplace wall over the firebox is coarsely textured and a single 3/16" coat applied directly onto the brickwork. The Period II plastering is similarly coarse and is laid on riven lath on the south, west, and north walls and directly applied to east wall in the northeast corner in the Period II addition. A 20th-century coat of reddish pink paint obscures much of the paint history. Buck discovered seven finish coats beneath this

including an unpigmented limewash initially from Period II, followed by a yellow wash and then an orange-pigmented limewash.

Mantels/hearth: A chimney on the east wall heated this room in Period I. The firebox opening measures 3'-9" across the front, 2'-1" across back, 1'-8" deep, and 3'-2 1/4" tall. The inside hearth is made up of an indiscernible pattern of bricks. The outer part of the hearth is Period II reworking made of six recycled marble tiles measuring 11" square. A wooden lintel or bond timber forms the support of the opening. Squint bricks at angles are squared off using mortar to make up the angle. The corners are clipped on every other one to allow for mortar to form the angle of jamb of the box. There was probably no mantel in Period I since plaster runs down to the bond timber lintel and was whitewashed.

The Period II mantel has been removed from the fireplace. The shelf ran the full length of the firebox. The top of the shelf stood 4'-10" above the floor. Paint analysis indicates that the shelf and perhaps the rest of the mantel was painted black at least twice. It is uncertain what the jamb pieces of the Period II mantel looked like but the frieze and shelf are similarly constructed as those in room K201, which was salvaged from the Period I main house. They measured 10 1/2" tall; the shelf 8 3/4" deep and 5'-9 1/4" long.

Ceiling: K204 has a plaster ceiling on Period III circular sawn lath in much of the room, perhaps indicative of the major repairs made to the roof in the late 1850s. Unlike the earlier Period II paint history on the ceiling, which consisted of the same sequences found on the walls, the paint finishes in the 1850s plasterwork revealed thinly applied coats of limewash between the first and second white plaster skim coats. The brown and white coats were considerably smoother than the Period II plaster found elsewhere. Like the walls, the most recent reddish pink coat is thickly applied. There is a Period III hatch in the northeast corner. It is lined with wood with a 3/4" quirk bead. The hole is 2'-3" from east to west and 11 3/4" north to south. It is covered with a board and batten hatch with a wooden handle secured by cut nails. The two battens are beveled on two sides.

Windows: As configured in Period II, K204 is lit by two rob light windows. W216 on the west wall faces the lateral corridor and W217 on the north wall overlooks the passage and staircase. Originally, these two openings had 6-light sash that were hinged at the top and secured with a hook into a staple when opened. See W214 and W215 in room K203 for a detailed description. The sash in W216 on the west wall survives but the hook to hold it open has been removed. The sash in W217 on the north wall has been removed, but the hook to hold it open survives. There is a wooden turnbuckle on the face of the west jamb to secure the sash closed. Both windows had crudely fashioned scraps of boards nailed into the plaster with wire nails to form framing to hold curtain rods. The framing consisted of two vertical boards nailed at an angle to a cross piece about 6 1/2 feet above the floor with curtain rods attached to the cross piece. This slapdash framing was installed to give height to the curtains since the window openings were low and small. Two generations of 20th-century curtain rods are apparent (last generation of curtains had a light colored background with a red and green pattern).

Doors: D203 is a batten door set in the angled wall in the northwest corner of the room. The jamb is set up in a similar fashion as D201 except turned around so that the door turns into the

room instead of out into the passage. See D201 in room K201 for detailed description. A second square section backband has been added in modern times on the outside north jamb perhaps to prevent people from getting scratched by the pintles that were driven through from the inside face. The bead of the jamb is in the passage. The opening is framed to take a transom but there is not one now above the door. The transom bar, which does not have a bead on top like D201, is a Period II door with battens facing into the room. It had a transom set flush on the passage side. However, it is possible that it was not original because there is an earlier generation of paint that ran behind where the transom once sat. Circular sawn boards secured with wire nails and two vertical pieces were nailed over the transom opening to block it in modern times.

The batten door (D203) is Period II, but made to look similar to the earlier doors D201, D202. It has 7 vertical beaded boards which are $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick, beaded on front and back. The three battens are 1" thick and $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5" wide and are beaded on their top and bottom edges. They battens are secured by cut nails that are driven through the battens and clinched on the board face. The boards are nicely jack planed on both side. The door is hung with wrought-iron strap hinges held on driven iron pintles. The straps are 12" long and are screwed into the door. The straps are different from those on D201 and D220, being straight sided for much of their length and only tapering dramatically to a pinch near the end to create a round finial. The sides are heavily beveled and start a $1\frac{1}{4}$ " from the eye. The door shows evidence of five locks and a modern hasp. All the locks are gone. Only one lock size is discernible from ghost marks. It measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ " wide by $5\frac{1}{4}$ " tall with a handle and was secured with three screws. Its proportions suggest a late 1850s or later cast-iron lock. There is evidence for two different lock keepers let into the south jamb, one $4\frac{1}{4}$ " tall and the other $3\frac{3}{4}$ " tall.

Fittings: There is a coat and hat rail on west partition wall, $3\frac{1}{4}$ " wide with $\frac{1}{2}$ " beads on the top and bottom edges. The top edge is 6'-4" off the floor. There are four cast-iron pegs with heart shaped bases with three screws securing the base to the rail identical to those in K203 and elsewhere in the stable and kitchen buildings. The screws have asymmetrical slotted heads. The rail is 4'-7" long and is set 5'-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " from the south wall. Buck observed in her 2012 paint report that the finish history on this rail is unlike that of others. The first paint layer was a dark reddish brown, which apparently remained exposed for some time. After substantial dirt accumulation, the rail was covered in shellac, followed by a brown coat, black, and finally the current reddish pink color.

Electrical: There is an electrical outlet centered on west wall base fed by Romex cable, which runs along the top of base and turns and up the south side of the south door jamb to provide power for a light switch. The light switch has been replaced by a wire mold junction box and plate which dates no earlier than the 1960s. Wires run through a conduit up through the ceiling into the attic to serve a porcelain light fixture in the center of the ceiling.

Room: K205: Heated Chamber, Period II

General Discussion: This heated chamber was created when the kitchen was expanded in the 1830s. It is lit by a rob light window in the south partition wall, which overlooks the Period II staircase, and one in the west partition wall that separates the room from the longitudinal passage K202. There is considerable plaster loss on the east wall chimney breast, the mantel is missing, and the plaster ceiling is new.

Dimensions: Nearly square, the room measures 12'-10 ½" from north to south and is 13'-0" long from the east brick wall to the west corridor partition. The ceiling height is 8'-5".

Floors: The floorboards are tight grained longleaf pine, 4 ½" to 7" in width, which are face nailed with large square-headed cut nails, alternating from one side of the board to the other on the narrow boards. The sides are tongue and grooved. There is a break joint dividing the floorboards at 6'-6" from the south partition wall. The floor has a brown stain on it. There is a piece of sheet metal 2'-7" by 4'-7" nailed to the floor in front of the hearth.

Base: The base is missing on east wall, but survives on the other three. It measures 5 ½" in height with 9/16" bead.

Walls: The east wall is brick; the other three are wooden similar in construction as the other Period II plank and lath plaster on riven lath partitions secured with cut nails. The east brick wall has 3 ¾" by 1" furring strips to which the lath is attached. The plaster is coarse in texture and ½" thick. The walls were covered with at least eight layers pigmented and unpigmented limewashes. The earliest coatings include whites, followed by a third generation of yellow, and then an orange. All subsequent layers were white, except the present green, which postdates 1910 since it has titanium white pigments in it. There was no evidence of a painted faux wainscot in K205. The area in the northeast corner of the room between the north check of the fireplace and the north partition wall was originally plastered over creating a 1'-8" deep by 1'-7" wide void. The plaster covering this area was removed during the post-Hurricane Hugo damage repairs in the early 1990s. This removal of lath can be seen in the break in the lath and corner plaster joint on the north partition. The base in this partition stops flush with the line of the face of the fireplace and the bead is mitered to meet the now missing bead of the base that ran from this point to the edge of the fireplace jamb.

Mantels/hearth: The room was heated by a fireplace tied into the east brick wall. The flue was angled to the north to tie into the chimney stack in room K206. The firebox measures 2'-8" across the front and back and is 1'-8" deep. The height of the box is 2'-10" from the hearth floor, which is paved with bricks that are laid in staggered joints. A 3" by 4" bond timber, which sits on side tassels, serves as a lintel for the hearth opening. The firebox was completely sealed by the time of Hurricane Hugo and only opened up during the repairs in 1991. The upper part of the chimney stack was taken down to four courses above the firebox opening during that repair work.

Ceiling: The ceiling was replastered after Hurricane Hugo by Richard Marks in 1991. The original wood lath was taken down and the new ceiling plastered onto wire lath.

Windows: The room is lit by two rob light windows, W218 on the south partition wall overlooking the staircase and W219 on the west wall that looks out into the passage K202. For detailed description see W214 in Room K203. Each of these openings originally had a 6-light sash, which was hinged to open at top. W218 is missing its hook, but does have its turnbuckle on the side. It also had a deadlight on the lower west light. W219 is missing its sash, hinges, and hook.

Doors: D204 is composed of a three-light transom window above a batten door located at the south end of the west partition wall. For detailed description of the doorjamb see D202 in room K203. The only difference between D204 and D202 is that the former is reversed so that the door swings into the room with battens on the inside. The door is hung on strap hinges located on the north jamb. A hole was drilled on the south jamb for the upper pintle but not for the lower one, and decision was to hang the door on the north jamb instead. Like others in the kitchen, the transom is makeshift fitted to the opening. The bead that runs around the jamb and header is a 5/16" bead, but the craftsmen started cutting it as a 1/2" bead before realizing their mistake. D204 is a batten door from Period I with the battens on the room side. It consists of two vertical beaded boards with a small strip to make it wide enough to fit the opening. See D201 in Room K201 for a detailed description of the door. The door was originally painted with a tick resinous red-brown coating, which resembled the first red-brown coat identified on the Period II door D104 between Rooms K101 and K102. The door is held on with hooks or pintles driven through the jamb. These ends of the pintles stick out slightly into the corridor (Room K202). The top hinge has been reset with a combination of screws and nails. The strap hinges are the same as the ones on D201.

Over the years, the door has had six locks. One of them survives, a Victorian cast-iron rim lock, measuring 4 by 3 1/4". It is marked with the name "SPARKS" and has an iron rosette and keyhole escutcheon on the passage side. William Sparks had patented such locks in 1869 when he worked for Sargent and Company of New Haven, Connecticut. The Mallory, Wheeler Company of the same city advertised these locks in its catalogues in the 1870s. A manufactured sliding bolt that is currently mounted to the inside face of the door probably dates to the first half of 20th century and measures 1 1/4" by 4". A late 20th -century hasp is attached to the outside face of the door and is 6" by 1 1/16," and is 1/4" thick. On the south jamb, a 4 1/4" by 1 1/2" keeper cuts through an earlier one, which measured 1 3/8" by 5 1/4". As a measure of privacy, there was a curtain at one time over the transom held in place with fine staples.

Fittings: There is a coat and hat rail on south partition wall, 3 1/4" wide with 1/2" beads on the top and bottom edges. The top edge of the rail is 5'-10 1/2" off the floor. The rail has four cast-iron pegs (the two easternmost are broken off at their base) with heart shaped base with three screws securing the base to the rail. The screws have asymmetrical slotted heads. It is 4'-4" long and is set 4" from the east wall.

Electrical: There is a modern electrical outlet on the north wall in the base. A wire mold box and conduit is located on the south wall near the doorway. The wire emanating from the box leads to a light fixture in the center of the room (which was removed during the post Hugo repairs).

DRAFT

Room K206: North Chamber, Period II

General Discussion: This northernmost chamber was also the largest of the five private spaces created on the second floor in Period II. It stands at the end of the long west corridor and was heated by a chimney on the east wall. It originally had two windows on the west wall to light the space. The blind window on the north wall was turned into a 12-light opening in Period III. The room suffered much water damage during Hurricane Hugo in September 1989. The chimney was taken down. Large gaping holes remain in the ceiling.

Dimensions: The north chamber measure 13'-6 ½" from the south board partition wall to the north brick gable end. Like K201, its east to west dimensions are the full width of the building, stretching 16'-6 ½". The ceiling stands 8'-5" tall.

Floors: The flooring is an extension of the boards that run through into room K205 and the passage K202. See the description of them in those rooms. There are no head joints in K206.

Base: The base is 5 ½" tall and has a 9/16" bead.

Walls: Unlike other rooms, the plasterwork in K206 is furred out from the west, north, and east brick walls. The furring strips are 1" by 3 ¾" set irregularly between 1'-1" to 2'-0" on center. The plastering on the chimney was also furred out. The south partition wall is the typical Period II vertical board wall with lath. The lath on all the walls are split and secured with cut nails. Ghosts of the hammer used to drive lath nails indicate that it had a textured head. There are two coats of plaster 3/8" thick. The top coat has a heavy lime content while there is considerable animal hair in the bottom brown coat. The finish is roughly textured. Buck discovered in her 2003 paint research that the room had a faux-painted wainscot in deep red with a gray shadow line at the top to suggest a surbase. The top of the wainscot level paint was 2'-11" above the floor. The faux wainscot scheme does not appear to have been applied to the fireplace wall, although it was on the other three walls. This red wainscot layer was found in the 16th layer of finishes and may date from the 1850s remodeling of the kitchen building. A gray wainscot was discovered in the 10th-15th generations of finishes. This room was repainted with far greater frequency than the other chambers on the second floor, reinforcing its relative high status and its continued occupancy into the 20th century.

Mantels/hearth: The firebox and chimney were demolished following the damage incurred by Hurricane Hugo in 1989. It was taken down in April 1991 by a crew employed by contractor Richard Marks. Photographs taken during by Marks during the demolition work show a large iron pipe coming up from the ground floor Room K104 along the north jamb of the chimney. This pipe turned 90 degree horizontally and was vented into the chimney flue. The firebox in this room originally had tapered jambs and was 1'-10" across the back of the opening and approximately 1'-6" deep. The hearth was 1'-2 ½" deep.

Ceiling: The circular sawn lath that can be seen dates to Period III repairs. The ceiling was painted at least two generations of dark and light ochre followed by some whites.

Windows: The room is now lit by three windows—two on the west wall, W211 and W212, and one centered on the north wall, W213. The west wall windows overlooking the courtyard, W211 and W212, are set up like W208, W209, and W210 in the passage. See the detailed description of these in Room K202. Because the walls are furred out, the inside jamb liners are flush with the plaster walls. They were set up for sash windows in the early 20th century (wire nails and cast-iron sash catchers). Tracks were created by light framing to the inside of the jambs and trimmed on the outside with thin boards. These were added to an earlier neoclassical cove and astral stops to set up for a fixed sash. The shutters are new but the hardware is early as is the case with all windows on the west façade. Both windows were given a back board to carry curtain hardware at some time in the 20th century. There are two generations of curtain hardware at the top of these two apertures.

W213 is a Period III sash window that was cut in where there was a blind Gothic opening in Period II on the north wall that was covered with a louvered shutter to match the operable louvered opening in the stable hay loft S204. In K206, there is evidence of chopped bricks on both sides of the opening where the sash window was installed. This was probably done to provide ventilation. The furred-out lath on the north wall were also cut away to create the opening (see extra set of lath nails on the north furring strip). The jamb liners of the new window were mill sawn on the back side and jack planed on their inside face. The sash are composed of 12 lights with 8" by 10" panes. The upper sash was fixed, but the lower one has a wooden catch to keep it in place when raised. The muntin profile of the sash is similar to earlier windows of Period II. The window has a solid jamb tenoned at the head with a square sill and applied stops to create the sash track. The exterior sash was painted red originally. The early interior paint color on the sash and jamb was cream color followed by three generations of gray and a modern white.

As noted above, the exterior of W213 was originally a blind arched louvered door. Much of the original Period II woodwork survives though substantially repaired. There is no hardware. It has a beaded jamb with square stock "brick mold" that matches that on the first floor, but here it is virtually all original to the 1830s phase (it is mostly replaced below). The door leaf is original, but repaired in the 20th century, including work by the Historic Charleston Foundation. It is made of a joined frame divided into three large panels, some of which are then further subdivided. At the top is a louvered section in the arched portion of the doorway. Next is a rail below the springing of the arch caps. A middle panel is now divided into two side-by-side sections of louvers, but these were cut out when a window was installed behind it (note that a 1979 HABS photograph shows an opening in this leaf for the window. There is a wide rail below the middle panel to separate bottom door panel, which is itself divided into three panels set side by side and made of narrow, vertical beaded boards, each with a 1/4" bead, each divided with an unmolded stile with a wide bottom rail. All the stiles and rails are unmolded.

Doors: D205 is located at the southwest corner of the room and swings into the room from the corridor. The jamb is essentially the same as D201. There is no square stock back band on the passage face on the sides but there is one at the head. The sides instead have a 3/8" bead on the outside of the west jamb where it meets the plaster wall. Because the west jamb is so close to the furred out wall on the inside on the west side, there is no backband. In the 20th century, a small stock was applied around the jamb to accommodate an out-of-square doorway.

D205 is a batten door which looks similar to Period I doors with 4 vertical 13/16" boards beaded on the passage side only. The two battens are on the room side. They are 3/4" thick, 7 3/4" wide and beaded on the top and bottom edges. The door is secured by two strap hinges that are the same form and appearance as those on D201 including the fasteners. The door has had at least two locks. A tin plate lock measuring 4 1/2" by 5 1/4" is nailed to front and back to hide earlier lock evidence. A Victorian cast-iron rim lock, 3 1/4" by 4" with a handle, now much broken and an iron keyhole escutcheon survive. There is a cast-iron keeper on west jamb 4" tall by 7/8" associated with the Victorian lock. An earlier keeper was 5 1/4" tall. There is a modern hasp on the door.

Fittings: There is a Period II coat and hat rail on south partition wall, 2 1/2" wide with a 1/2" bead on top and bottom edges. It is 1 3/8" thick with lightly chamfered ends. It is 3'-8" long and abuts the east door jamb. The top edge is 6'-4" off the floor. There is one large wooden shaped peg surviving with evidence of four additional ones. There is a modern hook in the west wall between the two windows 6 feet off the floor.

Electrical: There is one outlet in the center of the south partition wall. A wire mold running down to a light switch from the 1960s or later connects to a ceiling fixture in the center of the room, indicating that this space was used well into the second half of the 20th century.

Kitchen/Quarter

Attic and Roof

Like the stable, two major building campaigns in the 1830s and the late 1850s altered the form and fabric of the original attic and roof framing in the kitchen service building. Some lower elements of the original c. 1820 roof frame remain intact in the southern half of the kitchen. Evidence suggests that the Period I roof was more steeply pitched than the present one and may have had parapet gables. It had a cistern and drainage system. The covering material may have been wooden shingles. In the 1830s when the building was doubled in size with the addition to the north, the parapets taken down, and a standing seam tin covering may have been applied. Finally, additional alterations were made in the late 1850s when the eaves were reworked, the roof was raised slightly, the cistern and its drainage system removed, circular, cast-iron ornamental grills installed in the tympana of the gables, and a slate roof installed.

The unfinished attic space with access through a small rectangular hatch in the northeast corner of the Period I building in Room K204. There may have been some intention of expanding into the attic, as the ceiling frame is laid out to include a stair opening in the center of the Period I building, against the east side of the attic. Further, some of the joists are drilled on the top face for leveraging flooring during installation. When the Period III outrigger joists were added, they made no allowance for the stair opening, and the new partition, and the addition of collars to the new, lower pitched roof make it clear that the attic was no longer viewed as useful, accessible space, even for storage. The Period I allowance for a stair may be an indication of a steeper roof. Even if collars were removed, the present roof is too shallow to allow adequate headroom. The clearance to the collars is 4'-0 1/2". They appear to be a later, Period III, addition. The roof pitch is 30 degrees.

The attic floor joists are in two tiers—the lower set in the south half of the building date to Period I and the lower ones in the northern half of the building are Period II. The upper set throughout the building date to Period III. The Period I joists from the 1820s uniformly span the full width of the building and are set on 17 1/2" to 21" centers. They measure 3" wide by 8" deep and are pit sawn. The Period II joists span the full width of the northern half of the enlarged building, while a second tier of joists was installed when the roof was raised and altered in pitch in the late 1850s (Period III). In this upper tier, only about every eighth joist runs through across the full width of the building and is bedded in the raised masonry walls. The intermediate joists are only outriggers, also bedded in the masonry wall and serve to support the false plates for the rebuilt roof. The Period II and Period III joists are sash sawn and measure 3" by 9". The outrigger joists are joined to the Period I joists below with a pair of vertical battens face nailed with mature machine nails.

The Period I joists are framed with tenoned and pinned trimmers for both Period I chimneys and the original stair opening. The chimney openings measure 1'-5 1/2" east to west and 3'-8" north to south. The upper chimney stack is 2'-1" by 3'-9" and sits 3" east of the trimmer, extending partway onto the exterior wall. Headers were not employed between the rafters that flank the chimney. The rafter that is interrupted by the chimney is simply mitered and was carried by the roof sheathing. It is now supported with added (post Hurricane Hugo) framing.

The Period I stair opening measures 5'-0" north to south and extends 6'-4½" out from the masonry east wall. The opening was probably never used and was filled with two smaller joists that are 3" wide by 3¾" deep, and toe nailed into the header.

The first bay of Period I joists at the south end of the attic has been trenched, as if to accommodate a pipe for an attic cistern. The same feature was evident in the south end of the stable attic as well, and both buildings bear corresponding evidence on the exterior gable to support the proposition that cisterns occupied this space in both buildings in the first period of occupancy.

The transition from Period I joists to Period II joists is clearly demonstrated at the midpoint of the building in alignment with the brick seams in the exterior brickwork. At this transition, the most northerly of the Period I joists is clearly pit sawn and notched over a bonding timber that extends out about 2" beyond the last joist. Once across the seam into Period II, the lower tier of joists is all sash sawn.

The Period III rafters are sash-sawn and measure from 3" to 3¼" wide by 4" to 4¼" deep at the ridge and the same at the base with no significant taper. They rest on a flat 1½" deep wall plate placed directly on top of the Period II brickwork and are joined at the ridge with center cut, mortise-and-tenon joints secured with wood pins of ¾" diameter, driven from south to north. Circular-sawn material is used for at least part of the wall plate, further evidence that the present roof dates to circa 1850s alterations.

The rafter pairs are set 21½" on center and are reinforced with scabbed-on collars that average 1" to 1¼" thick by 5½" to 5¾" deep. They are mill sawn, recycled from a prior use, probably as roof sheathing for an earlier, standing-seam metal roof. Each collar has remnant nails and nail holes for pairs of machine cut (i.e. fully mature) nails on 17" to 20" centers and the top face of some collars retain sheet metal tabs that appear to be remnants of fasteners used to secure a standing-seam roof. These scraps are held with small mature cut nails. Where a series of metal roofing tabs can be measured, the sequence runs: 0"; 18¾"; 37¼"; 55".

The collars are nailed to the south face of each rafter pair and could have been added later in the 19th century, presumably to strengthen the roof as part of a change from standing seam to slate.

The present roof sheathing is of three types:

- 1) Recycled material that matches the collar pieces, including remnant metal tabs from an earlier roof (most of this is 1" thick rather than 1¼").
- 2) Similar material but circular sawn and lacking evidence of reuse.
- 3) Late 20th century sheathing associated with post-Hugo repairs.

In Period II, Aiken's carpenters reset some of the earlier sheathing boards upside down, revealing clips for holding a metal roof—probably tin, but perhaps zinc—in place. Exactly when roofers installed the tin roof remains unclear. It could have been part of initial construction, but is more likely part of Aiken's first improvement to the site in the 1830s. Whenever it was done, Aiken had slates installed as part of the 1858 roof raising. Contractor Richard Marks pointed out

a series of rough pieces of scantling nailed to the underside of rafters with mature machine nails at regular intervals. These are circular sawn, 1½" by 8" by 2'-3" long. Each is aligned with a patch in the roof sheathing. He suggested that this was done to support scantling for stacks of slates during their installation on the roof. A technique roofers used to put on shingles was to building decks on the roof by cutting holes through the shingles and extending temporary horizontal members into the attic and nailed to the sides of the rafters. A platform was created outside on which the slates could be stacked while being laid. Once no longer needed, the platform and temporary framing were removed and the holes patched over with slates. This construction method is evidence here as part of the 1858 construction phase. Roofers used bronze nails to install the shingles, made evident when Marks made heavy repairs to the covering after Hugo.

The present second-floor partitions are all clearly defined in the attic. The partitions are made by running a double layer of vertical, rough-sawn boards up and nailing them to the face of the joists (for east/west partitions, and legers or battens for north/south partitions) and off-setting the two layers, then adding horizontal lathing and plaster to each side to create a 3½" finish wall. The rough planks are 1" to 1¼" thick by 9" to 14" wide. A typical board is 1" by 11". Some have waney edges, others are relatively cleanly sawn.

The chimneys in the Period I south half of the building show evidence of an earlier, steeper roof. Finished beak joints from the original exterior are now captured inside the raised, shallow-pitched Period III roof. This is especially evident on the south face of the south chimney.

Richard Marks notes that the "trench" across the tops of the Period I south joists is graduated to suggest a gravity fall as would be found for the pipe from a cistern, but we were unable to locate any other trace in the attic of a cistern. Several rafters are re-used from another context—at least three have mortises with stud ghosts, on 35" centers, and one has stud ghosts with nail evidence rather than mortises. The mortises are straight 90 degrees to the plane, so not associated with gable framing in a roof.

A search for evidence of the Period I partitions yielded nail evidence on the opening sides of the joists that flank the stair location. These were 16d machine nails as revealed by scattered ones and numerous nail holes, suggesting board partitions rather than studs. So, partitions would have been removed in the Period II alterations of the 1830s. The plaster ceiling must date to the same period, which fits with the partitions that form the present plan (and are applied to riven lathing).

Front Garden

The front garden was created in Period II in the 1830s when the entrance of the house was shifted from Judith Street to Elizabeth Street. When John Robinson built the house on the northeast corner of Judith and Elizabeth Streets around 1820, the principal entrance to the residence was by way of a broad set of red sandstone stairs that rose to the main floor level. The house had a doorway in the center of the south façade, which led to a stair passage.

In 1825 a newspaper advertisement for the sale of the property mentioned that the entire lot was enclosed with a wooden fence. At this time there was a drive that led to the back yard that entered the property in the southeast corner on Judith Street. Presumably it ran from the street along the east side of the house into the back work yard between the two service buildings. In test units opened by archaeologist Martha Zierdan evidence of a marl drive was discovered bordering the eastern edge of the property in the present front garden north of the brick pier that marks the southeast corner.

William Aiken, Jr. remodeled the house in the 1830s and moved the stone steps to the rear of the house. The south-facing, two-story piazza that stretched around the new east wing became a more private space overlooking a small garden bordering Judith Street. With the construction of the east wing and the reorientation of the main entrance to the west façade on Elizabeth Street, the old drive from the front was replaced by the garden. To create this small garden area, Aiken erected a wrought iron fence, which stands on a brick and red sandstone base. This fence extends 15'-7" from the pier in the southwest corner of the piazza and turns at a right angle and continues eastward across the southern boundary of the property on Judith Street where it abuts a Period II brick pier in the southeast corner of the lot. Once the decision was made to enclose the property with a masonry wall, the brickwork of this wall was keyed into this pier on the north side and ran northward and was tied into the southeast corner of the cellar wall of the new east wing that Aiken erected at this time. In front of the fence is a broad side walk set with large stones, which runs parallel with Judith Street. This sidewalk appears as early as the 1865 photograph of the house taken from the southwest.

Iron Fence

The Period II decorative iron fence sits on a brick and stone foundation. There are at least three courses of bricks above grade of the present sidewalk and are laid in English bond. Sitting atop the brickwork is a series of 10" high red sandstone pieces, which measure between 2'-9" and 5'-11" in length. They are decorated on the upper part of the south side facing the street with a Greek molding consisting of a large scale version of a quirked ovolo with an astragal at the top; the second stage of the stone base consists of several pieces that are 1'-0" in width and 6¾" tall, cambered at the top where the ironwork is set in mortises in the center of the camber. The lengths of the stone pieces vary, measuring between 3'-6½" and 7'-4". These are set flush with the inner side of the wider stage below it.

The wrought iron fence consists of large iron posts measuring 1 5/8" square set on 8'-9" centers with a series of 1"-square wrought iron bars set diagonally and pointed at their tops. The

posts have cast-iron finials. The bars alternate between short 6"-long bars pointed obelisk-like and taller ones measuring 4'-6" in height. The bars are tenoned and riveted to a ½"-thick by 1½"-wide rail at the bottom, which is carried by the posts. The taller bars have a similar size rail near the top through which they are tenoned and riveted. At third points between the posts, taller bars run through the lower rail and are set into the stone base. There are upside down "c" scrolls under the top rail between the tall bars. There are 1"-square iron angle braces running from each post northward into the garden and set into sandstone bases inside the garden. The top rail is lapped at the corner.

Southeast Pier

A brick pier anchors the southeast corner of the property. It was constructed in Period II when the house was enlarged and the entrance to the property reoriented by William Aiken, Jr. It measures 1'-11" in an east to west direction by 2'-0 ½" north to south. In form, this pier resembles those at the rear of the yard which are known to date to the 1830s construction phase. It sits on a short plinth that is capped with a cavetto course set over a torus course. Like the rear piers, the base does not encircle the entire pier. Here it is limited to the front. Although its shaft is shorter (measuring 7'-5 ½") than those in the rear wall, its cap is identical, made of the same marble and arrangement of the profile of the upper courses.

East Wall

This wall was installed in Period II. Because it was toothed into the north face of the southeast pier rather than bonded into, it suggests that the pier was built first, perhaps before it was decided to enclose the entire property with the masonry wall. If so, the decision to enclose came very soon thereafter. The wall is laid in Flemish bond on both sides with a cap courses similar to those in the rear yard. It has remnants of finished beaked mortar joints. The wall runs northward and is tied into the southeast corner of the east dining room wing of the house erected by Aiken in the early 1830s, thus making it contemporaneous with the major expansion of the dwelling. Unlike the east wall in the back yard, there is no evidence that the wall was raised any additional courses, but has remained at its present height since first constructed. The wall is now whitewashed on both side sides.

Perimeter Wall Enclosing the Rear Lot

The brick wall enclosing the Aiken-Rhett property was erected in Period II, the mid 1830s. As noted above, an 1825 newspaper advertisement noted that Robinson's property was enclosed with a wooden fence. William Aiken, Jr. began to enclose his property with a brick wall before he made the decision to extend the Robinson-era kitchen and stable outbuildings as revealed in the bonding of walls and finish joints. The sequence of construction of the perimeter wall illustrates the evolving plans that Aiken devised for his property. Work began on the wall at the same time that the east wing of the house was under construction in the mid-1830s after Aiken secured full possession of the property in 1833. In the back yard, work on the wall appears to have started on the east side. A tall brick wall was erected that connected the new dining room wing to the kitchen at the time that the dining room wing was under construction (although it was not raised to its full height until later in the construction phase). This wall bonds to the wall of the dining-room wing and simply butts to the kitchen. Because the height of the wall was raised later in this construction phase, it can be presumed to have predated construction of the rear, north wall that was built to its full height in one episode and is thus one of the last pieces constructed.

Either contemporaneous with construction of this section or immediately thereafter, the wall was built north of the original kitchen and extended to near the northeast corner where it abutted a pre-existing privy in that corner. This southernmost section of the wall abutted the northeast corner of the one-story, Period I brick privy that was attached to the back of the kitchen and was initially raised to a height of about 4'-9" above the current grade before there was any consideration of extending the kitchen and demolishing its shed privy. This garden wall passed through what became the northeast corner of the extended kitchen without bonding to it. The wall was capped at this lower height. Construction of the east wall only included large, underground buttresses because of its extreme height above grade and depth below it. It should be remembered there was a ravine in this area that is now filled. According to archaeologist Martha Zierdan, the fill was at least four feet or more. No planning for garden buildings or new rear-yard privies had yet begun.

Brick masons then moved to the west side of the yard to begin construction of a wall there. It seems logical but unproven that work first started on this side to connect the main house to the stable. Unfortunately, most of this area of the wall, which would have jutted out to the west a few feet from the southwest corner of the main house near where the new entrance was constructed before it turned northward toward the stable, was pulled down to make way for the art gallery built in 1858. Little can be made of the date of the few feet of the brick wall between the northwest corner of the art gallery and the southwest corner of the Period I stable because stucco adheres to it, obscuring any evidence of the brickwork.

That said, the workmen were certainly soon constructing a wall between the end of the original stable building at its northwest corner and extending it to the northwest corner of the property to a pier that was also built at this time, albeit shorter than what it soon became. This lower wall was built bonded to the pier, demonstrating the two parts to have been simultaneously

constructed. This wall was capped, and the garden buildings and new privies had yet to be planned.

However by this stage in the construction phase, Aiken realized he wanted three major changes to his plans for the back yard: 1) the kitchen and stable were to be doubled in size by extending their lengths to the north 2) the perimeter walls were to be higher and 3) garden buildings and new garden privies were to be constructed. The decision to double the major service buildings—the kitchen and the stable—is evident in the latter where the lower stage of the west wall as it runs from the demolished Period I north wall to the northwest corner pier. Laid in Flemish bond, the lower section of the wall also has six new air vents for the new stalls that were to be constructed in the expanded stable. These do not appear to be cut into the brickwork but are integral to its construction as far as can be discerned through the stucco covering around them. Perhaps more telling is the fact that the north wall of the expanded stable is bonded into this west wall in the northwest corner, unlike in the kitchen where the new north wall was not bonded into the lower part of the east wall and only bonds 4'-9" above the ground level, or the same height as the original garden wall when it was first laid.

The rear north perimeter wall bounding Mary Street was built next. This phase meant that the northwest corner pier was raised to its current, full height (to accommodate both a taller wall and the roof of the privy that was to be built into its corner). The earlier privy in the northeast corner was demolished and the east perimeter wall was fully extended to the corner at this time. This pier was newly raised from the ground up at this time since none had yet existed here. And since the old privy was demolished (it was frame on brick foundations), the brick wall had to be extended to the corner. This brickwork bonds to the pier from grade to the cap of the pier.

Next, the kitchen and the stable were raised to two stories, their extensions built upon the new garden walls that had just been erected in their way. Seemingly the caps had yet been removed, at least on the stable side, when this work commenced.

The first phase of the perimeter walls were then “decapitated,” meaning that the original cap courses were removed and the west and east walls raised to their present full height. Four courses were added to the west side and six on the east side. The wall was then stuccoed (this has left a scar of the lower original cap on the back north wall of the stable). The raising of the walls probably occurred when the ground level of the rear garden was infilled where there were swales, especially along the eastern side of the lot. With a level rear lot, accommodation was made in the raising of the side walls to add the garden buildings and new privies against them. Tell-tale signs that suggest this sequence can be found inside the privies. The west wall as it runs through the privy is properly tuck-pointed to the lower height of the wall, but consistent with the decision being made to build the privy against it once the lower wall was raised, the new, higher brickwork is left raw without proper finish pointing. The corner pier likewise shows signs of being raised. However, the entire rear (north) wall as seen within the privy is rough work, as if the masons knew by this time that a building, with plaster walls, would always hide it.

The walls as seen within the new, east privy is rough on the north and where it turned the corner in the area of the earlier privy (remember that all of this was either newly built or rebuilt after that privy was demolished). There is too much plaster on the wall inside the current privy

south of the extent of the earlier one, but presumably this section was tuck pointed before being plastered. The raising of the east and west garden walls—and the adding of new caps—butted to the masonry of the newly raised kitchen and stable. About this time, that section of the wall between the dining room extension and kitchen was also raised.

Finally, work began on the four garden buildings. Note that the lower portion of the yard walls was tuck pointed within the body of the two garden buildings, but not above, demonstrating that the garden buildings had not been decided upon until after the lower portion of the walls were raised.

East Wall

The perimeter wall is tied into the Period II east wing of the main house in the northeast corner for most of its height (a break joint starts 16 courses below the present cap) and runs northward where it abuts the southeast corner of the Robinson-era kitchen. That section of the east side of the east wall is tuck pointed with a casual free-hand undercut joint. On the west side facing into the courtyard created by the wing and kitchen, the wall was roughly tuck pointed with undercut joints. Stucco was soon applied as the upper portion of the wall was laid, later in this same construction phase.

The original kitchen building had an integral one-story privy on the northeast corner that extended 12'-6" north of the north wall of the original two-story section. From the northeast corner of this privy, the perimeter wall enclosing the back part of the lot was begun. Abutting the privy wall, the foundations of the new perimeter wall consisted of stepped footing laid in English bond before it turned into 21 courses of Flemish bond at ground level. The wall continued straight through the present Period II north wall of the kitchen addition to form the garden wall and was not bonded into this north wall 4'-9" above the floor level of Room 104. This strongly suggests that the perimeter wall was constructed before the addition to the kitchen building was planned. The east perimeter wall continued at this height with finish joints till it reached an earlier feature (probably a second Robinson-era privy) located approximately 9'-1" from the north face of the present north perimeter wall.

The bottom courses of the east face of the east perimeter wall, which began against the north wall of the old privy wall adjoining the north side of the Robinson-era (Period I) kitchen building, form a plinth laid in English bond and raised 3-4 courses above the present ground level of the lot just to the east of the Aiken-Rhett property. This plinth terminated abruptly and neatly against a brick wall (probably the earlier privy in the northeast corner of the lot, of which the lower few courses survive). Above the plinth, the perimeter wall is laid in Flemish bond of a regular pattern until it gets to this point. The first three courses above the plinth also terminated against a brick wall as there is a closer in one of the courses to make the Flemish bond work out; to the north and above this break joint, the bonding becomes irregular (with some courses with two or three headers in a row) and the height of the courses are slightly off; it appears that the straight joint of the perimeter wall continued to its initial height, abutting the earlier (now replaced) building. It appears that the decision was made to remove the early privy in the northeast corner and replace it with the present (albeit rebuilt) privy and northeast corner pier.

When the lower perimeter wall was first started, there, there was no consideration of accommodating a garden pavilion halfway along the wall since the finish joints run straight through and the wall was still relatively low, some six courses below the present lower level of the coping. Near grade on the east side of this there is a stub of a pier that may have been part of a buttress just 1'-6" north of the north raised section that once contained a garden pavilion. The feature was 1'-6 1/2" wide, located approximately opposite the one that Martha Zierdan excavated in 2003.

There is evidence that an earlier coping crowned the east and west perimeter walls when first built. At the two back corner piers, several courses immediately above the original wall heights are not bonded into the piers. On the east wall, six courses are not bonded into the pier and on the west the number of unbonded courses is four. The top six courses on the east side of the wall were set up for tuck pointing but never received any.

Above this level, however, the brickwork bonds in the upper courses. It suggests that a cap was in place when the lower wall was raised, which accounts for the missing four courses of bonding. The piers had to be heightened to accommodate the change, which it made it possible for the brickwork to be bonded again to the pier. Since the rear wall had yet to be started, the builders could bond it from the ground to its top. A further piece of evidence for an earlier cap to the lower wall is the ghost marks on the north end of the stable wing where it meets the perimeter wall. Oddly the ghost is evident even in a second generation stucco phase when the earlier cap should have been removed but nonetheless provides additional confirmation for this earlier, short-lived cap. The same bonding conditions seen in the northwest pier are evident in the northeast pier.

West Wall

The west perimeter wall was constructed after the decision had been made to extend the stable building an additional 36 feet to the north. Unlike the kitchen, the lower part of the west extension of the stable wall is bonded into the Period II north gable wall. Another indication that the extension of the stable was integral to the perimeter wall building campaign is the fact that the new air vents for the six stable stalls are apparently not cut in but original openings. The perimeter wall extends beyond the stable addition to where it tied into the brick pier in the northwest corner of the property at Mary and Elizabeth Street. It too was laid in Flemish bond on both sides with tuck v-joints. The wall was four courses lower than its present height. The construction of the wall on this side of the property also showed no signs of planning for a garden pavilion midway along the length or for a northwest corner privy. The finish v-joints continue behind the abutting brick walls of the garden building and extend to the northwest brick pier behind the wooden wall inside the privy at a height of 5'-10" above the present wooden floor of the privy.

North Wall

The back north wall was raised from grade to the top in a single run. It is five courses (1'-3") higher than the two side walls even in their raised state. The north wall is 7'-4" from the ground to the bottom of the cap courses. Like the other walls, it is laid in Flemish bond on both sides with tuck joints. The question arises as to why the north wall is taller than the two side walls. Mary Street was not fashionable during the antebellum period or afterward in the late 19th century when branch tracks of the South Carolina Railroad ran down the center of the street to a terminus along the Cooper River. In the antebellum period, several houses on the south side east of the Aiken property were occupied by slaves. The rail line was not laid until after the Civil War so the idea of blocking the view of rolling stock or railway cars did not affect the original construction of the wall.

Northwest Pier

Located on the southeast corner of Elizabeth and Mary, this pier was built in two stages, the first with the west perimeter wall was begun with the addition of the stable addition in the early 1830s when it was four courses lower than its final height. It was raised further with the decision to build the corner privies and construct the north perimeter wall. This sequence is evident on the inside where the lower courses from the initial wall construction have closers in the pier. Above this level when the wall was raised, there are no closers in the piers and the joints on the south face of the pier are wider joints and not finished. The differences in the two episodes of construction is also evident in the color of the bricks, those in the upper portion of the wall on the west side are lighter and redder than those below. This color palette matches the four raised courses below the cap on the west perimeter wall. The pier sits on a 2 ½ course-high plinth. The dimensions of the pier are 1'-10 ½" on its west face above the plinth and 1'-11" on its north face. The pier projects 2" from the face of the perimeter walls on the west and north sides. It stands 10'-8" from the ground to the bottom of the stone cap. The west and north face of the pier—the two exposed outer sides facing onto the two streets— have pairs of closers on alternating courses.

The stone cap is similarly treated as all the other piers and is composed of Carrera marble or Vermont stone, both of which are sculpture grade white stone; there are a pair wrought iron cramps driven into a mortar joint on the north face of the northeast pier 6'-11" from the ground. One is 6" from the west corner and the other is an inch from the east corner. These may have been used to hang a street sign.

Entrance Piers in the Center of the North Wall

There are four brick piers crowned with stone caps in the center of the north perimeter wall. These piers define a central wooden double carriage doorway in the center and a smaller pedestrian doorway on the west side and wooden panel on the east, which may have had a doorway earlier. The piers were leaning after Hurricane Hugo and were straightened afterward and new gates constructed by the Historic Charleston Foundation in the 1990s. The western and eastern gate piers measure 1'-11" in width and 2'-3" in depth. The two inner piers defining the carriage entrance are larger, measure 2'-3" square and are two brick courses (6") taller than the

flanking ones. The jambs of the brickwork jut out to create stops for the gates. The stop measure 8 ½" in width and are 2" deep and rises 8'-5" above the ground where it terminates with a bevel course. The outside of the piers facing Mary Street have decorative brick bases consisting of four plinth courses—a roughly carved torus course with a cavetto or scotia above it. The two smaller outside piers have closers on the Mary Street side; the two inside piers have no closers on that façade.

The stone caps begin 11'-6 ½" above ground level. The overall height of the stone cap is two feet. At the bottom is a projecting course, followed by a frieze the same width as the brickwork of the pier; another projecting course follows on top of which is an inverted bevel piece that projects. On top of this is a piece with square sides the same width as the pier, and then at the top is a shorter and narrower cap. Embedded into the east side of the west pier are two pieces of red sandstone.

North Wall Gates

The current gates are copies made in the 1990s by craftsmen for the Historic Charleston Foundation that replicate the appearance of previous ones, which can be seen in a 1979 HABS photograph by Charles Bayless. The westernmost gate is a single folding door that swings into the lot and is secured by a pair of strap hinges that are driven into the east jamb of the westernmost pier just above a red sandstone block. The gate measures 10'-9 ½" in height. It has a large bottom rail measuring 2'-2 ¼". The other rails and stiles are 2 ¾" thick by 5 3/8" wide. Above the bottom rail is a recessed panel consisting of a series of random-width vertical beaded boards that are 5'-2 ½" in height. The panel is trimmed with a ½"-wide ovolo and fillet molding on both sides. There is a 10" tall rail to which the upper strap hinge is attached. Above this rail, the top "panel" consists of a series of turned balusters set in an open framework trimmed with an ovolo and fillet molding. The top rail is 5 3/8" in height. The strap hinges are 3'-7 ¼" long. The top one is missing its finial and is probably early if not original. This wrought iron hinge has nine bolt holes, heavy chamfers on the sides, run-out stops near the eye, and presumably had a round finial on the end. The lower hinge is a 1990s copy of the original with the eye improperly made and finial too thin, but otherwise a reasonably attempt to mimic the original form. A modern, off-the-shelf sliding bolt is used to secure this leaf.

The carriage entrance in the center consists of two gate leaves that are secured by strap hinges driven into the jambs of the larger central piers. The form of the leaves are the same as the pedestrian gate to the west except there are diagonally set bracing on the inner face of the leaves where the vertical boards are located. These battens have the same ovolo and fillet moldings as the pedestrian gate. There are two modern reproduction sliding bolts of an inferior quality made as foot bolts, one for each door. They are 2'-6 ½" tall. There is a modern horizontal sliding bolt that has been affixed to the penultimate rail at the top of the center leaves to secure them together. The bolt is of a poor quality and has an arm that extends down 2'-3" to provide an easy reach for someone to slide the bolt open and shut. This bar is also slotted to fit over a staple so that it can be padlocked. There is a modern hasp—the second replacement on the door since the gates had been rebuilt in the 1990s.

The strap hinges on the left leaf of the double door generally match profile of those on the west leaf of the pedestrian gate. They are 3'-5 1/2" in length. The bottom hinge appears to be early if not original; the top hinge is a 1990s replacement made to resemble its predecessor. The hooks or pintles are set in red sandstone blocks in the piers as with the west pedestrian gate. Both the hinges on the right leaf of the center double gate are early. The top is 3'-6 1/2" long and the bottom one is 3'-8 1/2" in length. The lower hinge is set in a red sandstone block and the upper appears to have been set in one originally, but was replaced during the restoration.

The smaller, easternmost gate is fixed. It is finished in the same manner as the western gate except that it is not hinged.

Northeast Pier

Unlike the northwest pier, the pier in the northeast corner of the lot was built in a single stage when a previous privy was torn down, the east perimeter wall raised an extra six courses, and the north perimeter wall was built entirely. The pier is slightly bonded into both these walls from the ground to their full height. The connection is accomplished by cutting the bonding bricks to a sharp point and chipping back the receiving brick to secure a tight fit. The pier measure 2'-1" on the north façade and projects 1 1/2" from the north face of the north perimeter wall. There are closers on the west edge of the pier on this face that extend from the plinth to the cap. The east side of the pier measures 1'-11 1/4" and projects 1 1/2" from the east face of the east perimeter wall. There are no closers on the east face. On the Mary Street (north) façade, there is a 7 1/2-course tall plinth capped by a roughly cut torus course and cavetto course above it. The corners of these molded brick courses are missing. The pier is capped by the same stone cornice configuration as the other piers.

Garden Pavilions

The back of the Aiken-Rhett lot combined functional and decorative buildings and landscaping. There is very little evidence of how the area north of the kitchen and stable buildings were used in Period I when Robinson constructed the buildings on the property around 1820. A one-story privy was connected to the north side of the kitchen and another building—probably additional privy—was located in the northeast corner of the lot. A wooden fence enclosed the property. Archaeological testing by Martha Zierdan on several occasions over the past two decades indicates that there was considerable soil fill to level the back lot, most likely after Harriet and William Aiken, Jr. took possession of the property in the 1830s and made numerous additions to the house and grounds. An 1893 topographical map of this part of Charleston shows the land sloping at least 2 ½ feet in the northeast corner of the lot from the west wall. This topographical incline is most notable just to the east of the Aiken-Rhett property. The ground level inside the back yard is several feet higher than it is in the lot to the east of the east perimeter wall.

Archaeological investigations by Zierdan revealed that the area between the north perimeter wall and the extended stable and kitchen buildings contained a number of garden features. The area was bisected by a marl drive that ran from the back gates to the paved work yard in front of the carriage and stable entrances. She discovered a series of posts lining the paved carriage path as well as planting beds on either side. It was within this formal arrangement that the new owners constructed new privies and garden pavilions.

The privies and garden pavilions were added when the two side walls were raised (four courses on the west and six courses on the east) and new caps added to them. This is evident inside the surviving northwest privy where there is no finish joint on the west wall above the original wall height and none at all on the north wall from ground level to top. The wall that connects the dining room to the kitchen is tuck pointed with a sloppy joint on the east outside face and probably not on the inside as well. Stucco was applied to the entirety of the east wall of the dining room wing, the wall extension above and below the bonding seam and the kitchen on the east face. Since the stucco dates from the 1830s period, the extension of that wall occurred before the Period II stuccoing went on.

West Garden Pavilion

The west garden pavilion is located slightly less than half way between the north end of the stable and the west privy in the northwest corner of the lot. The distance between the two is approximately 42 feet. The west garden building appears on an 1852 map of Charleston opposite one on the east wall in the same location. The west building is now a roofless shell, but Sandborn insurance plats from 1888 through 1944 indicate that it was covered with a slate roof. However, a 1962 HABS photograph shows that it had lost its roof by that time and was overgrown with vegetation. The HABS drawing of the building made the following year identified the building as a cow house, which suggests that it may have been used sometime in the first half of the 20th

century to house a family milk cow, or that lore had obscured the original purpose of the pavilion. The building was excavated on the inside and around its perimeter by Martha Zierdan in 2001.

Dimensions: The one-story brick garden pavilion measures 14' - 4" running north to south and projects from the west perimeter wall eastward 10' - 1 1/4". Its height from ground to the top brick course is 11' - 8".

Floor: Grass now covers the ground inside the open shell of the structure. However, there may have been a masonry floor originally, perhaps made of bricks, brick tiles, or stone pavers, which would have been well suited to contain containers or delicate flowering plants, trees, or shrubs. Immediately in front of each of the arched openings on the outside of the two sides and fronts, there are 3 feet-wide stone pavers of mica schist. These large stones are now set in brick borders held by Portland cement, which were renewed in the 1980s. The HABS photographs from the 1960s show these exterior pads were composed of overgrown broken stones.

Walls: The walls consist of red handmade bricks specially formed to have clean corners. Some of them show evidence of glazing, which is mainly hidden. The bricks range from 8 3/8" – 8 1/2" in length; 4" – 4 1/8" in width; and 2 1/4" - 2 3/8" in height. Four courses of bricks and mortar measure 10 1/4". These bricks are much smaller than those used in the main house and the kitchen and stable blocks, but larger than those used to build the privies. The mortar joints are 1/4" thick and tuck pointed. They are finished with a rounded v joint with white lime mortar. There is yellow shell mortar beneath the finish joint inside the walls. The piers are narrow enough to be done in common bond, but the recessed panels and the brickwork above the arches are laid in a bond that is mainly 1:3. The walls sit on a plinth at grade with a spread footing of 1 1/2" above ground.

The building is an essay in doors and windows, large openings that would allow plenty of light to fill the small room filled with plants. Its chief decorative features are recessed openings and pointed arches. The pavilion is one bay wide on the north and south sides and two bays on the east façade. The piers define the corners and central bay and the flat, header arches spring from a 7/8" projecting impost course. The imposts carry a shallow three-point arch that reflects the arch motif of the stable block and north gable of the kitchen. A much steeper arch accentuates the inner walls of the recessed panels of the bay openings. These panels are only one brick thick and once held the door and window frames as is evident in the scars in the reveals and pockets lower down for securing the wooden jambs. These openings extend from the arch to the ground, making it difficult to discern which of the openings were once enclosed with a door or a window. From the top of the sill to the spring of the arch, the opening is 6' - 5" in height. Starting one course above the flatter outer arches is an unmolded, two-course brick cornice. A plain frieze or parapet of four courses rises above the top of the cornice and is capped by a projecting brick, which is then crowned by one above that is recessed in the same plane as the parapet. The parapet was intended to hide a very shallow pitched shed roof that sloped from west perimeter wall eastward to the front of the building facing the middle of the rear garden.

The interior is now plastered up to the brick jambs. This appears to be the third generation of rendering. Originally there was a thin white plaster coat that survives in places in

the soffits of the arches. That was replaced by a plaster coat that had a deep yellow sandy coat, traces of which can be found in the jambs. The third rendering consists of a grainy stucco that appears to have been applied after the roof disappeared. It is not composed of Portland cement. This coat extends all the way above the joist pockets to the top of the parapet walls and was applied sometime after a set of HABS photographs were taken in the late 1970s. This work was done when the site was under the jurisdiction of the Charleston Museum.

The west wall of the pavilion is the west perimeter wall, which had been raised 18 courses to match the height of the parapet. The raising occurred before the west perimeter wall and new cap were added as is evident by the straight joint in the perimeter wall at this location. The bricks are the same dimension, consistency, and color as the bricks in the lower perimeter wall. The cap profile runs up the side of the raised section of the perimeter wall and ties into the cap of the parapet of the garden pavilion.

Roof: As noted earlier, there has been no roof on the pavilion since the mid-20th century. It once had a shallow shed roof that sloped eastward and was hidden by the parapet. There are eight joist pockets cut into the east side of the west wall above a wooden bond timber. They are 5 ¼" tall by 3 ½" wide and are spaced roughly at 1'-10" on center. On the inside of the east wall of the pavilion, there was no penetration in the parapet for a down spout, suggesting that the angled corners on the inside of the brickwork in the northeast and southeast corners probably contained pipes to carry water down and perhaps out into underground drains.

Windows and Doors: The earliest HABS photographs from 1962 show the building bereft of its windows and doors. Only the brickwork remained by this time. Therefore, the form of the original windows and doors in the pavilion are unknown, but some evidence of their appearance can be gleaned from the jambs. The two side openings are 4'-3" from brick to brick and the two front arched openings are 4'-4" wide. Ground sills at the bottom of these openings are now gone, but it appears that there were once wooden members that locked into the back side of the brickwork and measured 3 ¼" in height and projected 2 ½" beyond the face of the recessed panels. They were cut flush with the brick jambs. The brick jambs are 9 ½" wide and were hidden by the wooden jambs below the springing of the arch. Above the arch the soffit of the wooden jamb is only 6" deep and flush with the front face of the arch. This position implies that the sash and doors rose to the height of a transom bar. The original plaster returned under the soffit up to the wooden jambs 2 ¼" on the inside, which means that the wooden jamb above the transom was 6" wide.

East Garden Pavilion

The east garden pavilion no longer exists and appears to have been pulled down by the late 19th century. A building is shown on an 1852 map of the city of Charleston (though depicted with a smaller footprint than the west pavilion). It was located directly opposite the west building. However, it is not depicted on the earliest Sandborn insurance map of 1888 that includes the Aiken-Rhett property or later ones from the 20th century. It has been suggested by Martha Zierdan and others that the east pavilion may have been pulled down follow the August 1886 earthquake, but there is no documentary evidence that has come to light to confirm this. What little is known about this long missing part of the back garden derives from the ghost marks on east perimeter wall and limited archaeological testing done by Zierdan in 1985 and 2001.

Dimensions: Distinct ghost marks on the inside face of the east perimeter wall indicates that the pavilion extended 14'-1 1/2" in length in a north to south direction. The length of the raised perimeter wall behind the building is 16'-1 1/2," which means that the width of garden building extended on both side to within one foot of the edge of where the perimeter wall rises. The height of its parapet against the east perimeter wall was 11'-0 1/2" above the present ground level.

Walls: The lower section of the perimeter wall is laid in Flemish bond with v-shaped tuck pointing up to a level of 4'-7" above ground level. Above this original wall height, builders added an additional 22 courses including a single course corbelled cap. The back wall that defined the width of the pavilion was laid up first and then was extended an additional outer foot on either side to create the 16'-1 1/2" length of taller wall height. The bedding mortar of this raised part of the perimeter wall is composed of yellowish clay mixed with very coarse shells and the brickwork is very irregular with a number of straight joints, broken bricks, and fat joints that indicate that it was always intended to be covered with a plaster rendering. The contrast between the regular bonding with closers at the outer edges where the brickwork remained exposed outside the building is a clear indication that the builders had intended to cover over this part of the wall once the decision had been made to build the pavilion. The plaster rendering stops about 1'-4" from the ground. Did it continue lower but has now worn away? The top of the rendering ends in a straight joint at 9'-1" from the ground. The plaster was later covered with a red wash, probably after the building had come down and the plaster was thinning as the red wash also appears on finished mortar joints at the lower level of the wall. At 9'-1" above ground level where the stucco stops, a brick course sits proud of the wall plane about half an inch. Above this was the parapet. The top four courses just below the corbeled cap have no finish on them, no finish joints, and include a soldier course. Unlike the west garden building, there are no mortises in the brickwork to indicate the position of joists for the roof frame.

Embedded in the walls is an iron hook or pintle 6'-8" above ground level and 5'-3" north of the south straight joint. There is another iron hook 4'-11" above the ground and 2'-10" south of the north straight joint driven into a joint in the wall. These may relate to training plants to the wall if they were inserted during the period when the garden building was standing. If they post-date the demolition of the building, then they were used for some unknown function, perhaps related to gardening. There is a horizontal concrete ghost line 5'-9" above the ground, which

runs 5'-4 1/2" in length on the right side of the raised wall and extends 5 1/2" beyond the south straight joint. It varies in height from 1 3/4" to 6 3/4" and clearly comes down to seal the top of a roof or shed. A large wire nail is driven into the right edge of this feathered concrete patch. Finally, there are two wire hooks that are in the course where the wall steps back at the top above the plaster line. The first is 5'-6 3/4" from the south break joint and the second is 10'-10 1/2" from the same. These were installed in recent years by Valerie Perry of the Historic Charleston Foundation for an educational program.

Privies

West Privy

The west privy was built in Period II in the northwest corner of the lot. Presumably, it replaced the one that was destroyed when the kitchen/quarter building was extended by William Aiken, Jr. in the 1830s. It was constructed with small reddish brick after the lower level of the west perimeter wall was raised (as tuck pointed v joints can be found inside the privy on that wall, but not on the north wall). The building retained its original function well into the 20th century as the old wooden seats were superseded by a porcelain commode. There is no evidence of modern toilets in the kitchen/quarter building and if rooms in this structure continued to be occupied well into the 20th century, then this privy and perhaps the east one provided the nearest convenience for residents of the back building. The privy was repaired after HABS photographs were taken in 1979 by the Charleston Museum and once again after it was damaged by Hurricane Hugo in September 1989.

Dimensions: Constructed against the west and north perimeter walls with the front facade clipped at a 45 degree angle in the southeast corner, the footprint of the privy forms a five sided building. The angled southeast front facade measures 7'-7 1/2" on the exterior. The north to south dimensions of the building on the interior is 10'-6," and the east to west measurement is 10'-9" from inside to inside. The height of the privy is 9'-1 1/2" from finished wooden floor to the underside of the plastered ceiling.

Floors: The privy is covered with pine floorboards 7 3/4" in width. They are tongue and grooved and blind nailed. Machine chatter marks indicate that these are modern replacements.

Base: The privy has a 6" tall unpainted, unbeaded base. It is modern replacement, evident by the machine chatter marks and the wire nails that secure it in place. It is of the same period of modern restoration as the floorboards. The base does not run along the masonry walls.

Exterior Walls: The walls of the privy are constructed with dense, reddish orange bricks. They have pilasters with shallow arches above raised impost blocks with recessed panels containing steeper pointed arched openings. The recessed wall panels are laid in 1:3 bond. The bricks measure 7 1/2" - 7 7/8" in length; 3 5/8" - 3 3/4" in width; and 1 7/8" - 2 1/8" in height. Four courses with mortar joints measure 9 5/8" - 9 3/4" in height. As noted earlier, these bricks are different in size and texture from all others at the Aiken-Rhett House. They are smaller than those of the garden pavilion and slightly different in size from those used for the base of the stew stove in the kitchen (K101) installed in the late 1850s. At the two corners of the front facade, the squint bricks are cut to accommodate the angle of the intersecting side walls. The brickwork is laid in 3/8" - 1/2" white mortar joint. On top of this is red mortar with large grains of sand. The bricks were painted red as well as mortar. Finally, a thin white tuck point overlays the red wash as an accent. In recent decades, either the Charleston Museum or the Historic Charleston Foundation had some of the brick joints repointed inappropriately with beak joints.

The parapet begins one course above the top of the jack arches. It corbels out two courses and then rises four courses in the same plane as the outer walls. The parapet terminates with a two-course corbelled cap, both courses of which are in the same plane. A downspout cuts through the parapet in the northeast corner next to the north perimeter wall. Some bricks were taken from the east privy after it was knocked down by Hurricane Hugo in September 1989 to patch the west privy according to contractor Richard Marks.

The west and north perimeter walls meet at the northwest corner of the lot, which is marked by the northwest brick pier. As with the garden wall pavilions, these walls rise up with a corbeled course on both sides and match the height of the privy parapet. On the inside, there is good evidence of the raising of the brick pier whose southeast corner protrudes into the back of the privy. The lower height of the west perimeter wall ties into the pier where there are closers to give the juncture a well resolved finish. When the decision was made to raise the west perimeter wall, the brickwork above this level was not as neatly finished. There are no closers on the pier above this level and the joints here are much wider to compensate for not using them in these courses.

Interior Walls: The west and north perimeter walls are lined with horizontal, random width beaded boards that run from the finish floor to the height of 3'-0 1/2". These are old boards that have been recut to fit their present location, presumably when the old privy seat was removed. The bead on the top board is a 1/2"; the other boards have 1/4" beads. The boards range in width from 3" to 8 1/4". The same boards run across the back of the angled partition that defined the back of the seat and the clean out space behind. The two lower boards on the west wall are 20th-century replacements when the privy was converted into a modern bathroom with a supply of running water and ceramic toilet. All but the top of the angled partition are modern replacements as are the boards on the north wall. The walls are plastered above the sheathing and above the base on the outer three walls. The plaster is applied directly onto the brickwork. The irregularities in the brickwork were smoothed out by the plaster, which ranges in depth from 1/2" to 1". The plaster appears to have been put on in two coats of similar consistency with a coarse granular finish. In a few places where it hasn't decayed, there are several generations of whitewash on the plaster.

Ceiling: The ceiling was heavily if not completely reframed sometime after the HABS 1979 photo, which showed the building in great disrepair. The framing consists of two levels of joists set perpendicular to each other, the lower one used to secure the ceiling lath and plaster and the upper one for the shallow sloping roof. The few lower joists that could conceivably be original are sash sawn and have evidence of a single generation of plaster lath nails. They are 3" by 4" and 1'-7 1/2" on center. The replacement joists are reused circular sawn timbers with no evidence of having plaster laths applied to them after they had been installed.

Roof: The second tier of framing above the ceiling joists are set with a slight rake to shed water toward the northeast where a hole in the parapet leads to a collection box and downspout. The roof was rebuilt after 1979 HABS photographs. The roof framing members are a mixture of earlier re-used timbers and newly sawn ones measuring 3'-4" in length, which are set 1'-7" on center and buried in the parapet walls at both ends. They run in a west to east direction. The re-used timbers are made up of sash and circular sawn pieces. The roof decking is composed of 5"-

wide tongue and groove planks, which carry the modern roof covering. There is no evidence for original draining of the gutter.

Windows: There are four louvered windows in the west privy. There is one on the south wall designated WPW1; two smaller ones on either side of the door, WPW2 (left side), and WPW3 (right side); and one on the east wall WPW4. All four openings terminate in pointed arches at their apex. The inside masonry dimensions of WPW1 is 2'-4 $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide by 6'-4 $\frac{1}{4}$ " in height. It has a solid jamb measuring 2" by 4" with a $\frac{1}{2}$ " bead on the outside. The stiles of the jamb are rabbeted to take a fixed louvered panel. The wooden sill is a modern replacement, unmolded 3" tall and projecting 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " from the face of the jamb. An ovolo and cavetto strip was applied to the outside to keep the louvers in place. There is a rail at the springing of the arch above which the louvers continue. The stiles and rails are mortise and tenoned together and have the same ovolo and cavetto molding that was used to trim out the inside of the slats. The louvered panels are set flush with the inside of the jamb with no extra stop to hold them in place. WPW2 and WPW3 are identical in size. They measure 1'-2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " in width and extend from the floor 6'-7". They are missing their sills. WPW4 is the same as WPW1 in all characteristics.

Doors: The only doorway of the privy in the center of the angled front wall is WPD1. Its opening is 2'-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide by 7'-11" tall and terminates in a pointed arch. The jamb and door leaf are missing and a new one should be fabricated to help preserve the building from further deterioration. The masonry jamb is 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep. The original wooden jamb sat short of the inside by 2" and the jamb itself was 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " deep. Wood grain impressions on the mortar of the brick jamb show that the wood jambs were set before the masonry was laid up against it. Unlike the openings in the west garden building, the depth of the wooden jambs was maintained above and below the arch. A HABS photograph taken by C. N. Bayless in 1979 shows the door was louvered with the same features as the window louvers with horizontal slats and a rail at the springing of the arch. It appears to have been hinged on the left jamb.

Plumbing: Evidence for the privy seat and its framing are now gone. Presumably, the seat was built up against the angled frame wall that stands 6'-6" inside the doorway. Some of the boards of this platform appear to be reused as sheathing on the inside when the privy was converted into a modern bathroom with ceramic toilet and water supply in the 20th century. A HABS photograph from 1979 shows a 20th-century metal plumbing vent attached to the outer wall at the southwest corner of the angled wall. This indicates that the building continued to be used for its original purpose for some time, but perhaps reserved in early to mid-20th-century to servants who resided in the back buildings. There is a cast-iron bracket 9" long and 2" tall on the inside on the front angled wall for hanging a ceramic toilet. The bracket is 2'-9" above the present floor level and mounted upside down and marked "Standard." The ghost outline of the toilet can be seen on the modern sheathing boards.

Miscellaneous: The 1979 HABS photograph of the privy exterior shows that the collection box and downspout in the northeast corner of the building where it meets the north perimeter wall was gone by this time. The parapet at this juncture had lost many bricks and showed a large gaping hole that was repaired some time later. Outside the front door set in the ground is a mica schist stone measuring 3'-6" by 4'-11" surrounded by a brick border. This is similar to those found at the doorstep of the west garden pavilion and east privy.

East Privy

The brick privy in the northeast corner of the lot was reconstructed from original and salvaged material in the early 1990s following Hurricane Hugo. As noted previously, there was an earlier privy located in the northeast corner, which probably dated from the Robinson era (Period I) of the 1820s. The privy was one of two known privies from this period; the other located at the north end of the Period I kitchen/service quarter building. As noted in the discussion of the east perimeter wall, evidence for the earlier building in the northeast corner of the lot survives in the patched brickwork on the east side of the perimeter wall. The second privy on this location, matching the one in the northwest corner of the lot, was erected after the lower level of the east perimeter wall was constructed when William Aiken, Jr. came into possession of the property in the 1830s. Sandborn maps from the 19th and early 20th centuries reveals that it had a tile or slate roof during this period. However, by 1979 when HABS photographed the site, the structure was roofless. Ten years later, it collapsed under the force of the winds from Hugo. It was rebuilt afterward based on the designs of architect Glenn Keyes using salvaged brick and other materials from the original structure. It is currently being used as a tool shed by the Historic Charleston Foundation.

Dimensions: Like the original west privy, the present northeast privy is a five-sided structure. The west facade is 5'-9 1/2"; the angled front entrance is 7'-5 1/2"; and the south facade is 5'-11 1/2". The height of the building is 11'-2" to the top of the parapet from ground level.

Floors: The floorboards are all modern, dating from the reconstruction of the early 1990s.

Base: The base is modern. It is unmolded, 6" in height, and runs along the three outer walls of the building.

Exterior Walls: The privy is built against the east and north perimeter walls where they meet in the northeast corner of the lot. The three front walls of the building are composed of some new and some reused small, hard-fire red bricks. The bricks measure 7 3/4" - 8" in length, 3 3/4" in width, and 2" - 2 1/8" in height. The cement mortar joints are tuck pointed with a v joint. They range in from 1/4" to 3/8" with most being 1/4" in width. Four courses of bricks and their joints measure 9 3/8". Although there are header courses below the side windows and in the panel at the arch of the doorway, the rest of the courses are laid in stretcher bond. At the two wall angles, machine-sawn squint bricks are used every other course.

Interior Walls: The interior face of the three outer walls that project into the rear garden are rendered is a coarse stucco plaster above the base to the height of the ceiling. The angled interior wall that would have been the support for the raised privy seats consists of a five studs measuring 3" by 4". There are some reused mill sawn timbers with lath nail marks along with modern circular sawn ones. This stud wall stands 6'-8" from the outer face of the angled entrance wall. The studs are butt nailed to a 2" by 4" circular sawn top plate and secured with wire nails.

Ceiling: The ceiling joists—some re-used others modern— run from sockets in the north perimeter wall to the south. They are exposed, never having had lath or plaster applied to them.

Roof: A second tier of joists above the ceiling joists are set with a slight rake to shed water toward the northwest corner where a hole in the parapet leads to a post-1989 collection box and downspout when the roof was rebuilt after Hugo. The roof joists are a mixture of earlier re-used timbers and newly sawn ones measuring 3" by 4" set 1'-7" on center and buried in the parapet walls at both ends. They run in an east to west direction. The re-used timbers are made up of sash and circular sawn pieces. The roof deck consists of 5"-wide tongue and groove planks which carry the modern roofing cover.

Windows: There are four, pointed-arch window openings in the building with fixed louvers. The shuttered louvers are identical to the ones in the west privy. EPW1 on the south wall has a brick opening is 2'-4" in width and 6'-4" in height. The sill is new but the jambs are old as is the louvered panel itself. EPW2 is the right-hand opening on the angled wall. The opening measures 1'-2" in width and is 6'-8" in height. The sill, jambs, and louver panel are new, dating from the reconstruction in the early 1990s. EPW3 is the left-hand opening on the angled wall and has the same dimensions as its twin on the other side of the doorway. The sill and jambs are new, but the louvered panel is old. EPW4 on the west wall is 2'-4" in width and 6'-4" in height. The sill and jambs are new. Parts of the louver panel are old.

Doors: EPD1 is the arched doorway opening in the center of the angled entrance façade. The opening of the brickwork measures 2'-7" in width and 7'-9 1/2" in height. The wooden sill is new; the jambs are mostly new, but retain a few re-used pieces. One of the arched pieces is re-used. The door leaf is old. It was made with through tenons and consists of two panels. The top fills the arch with fixed horizontal slats trimmed with an ovolo and astragal molding. The lower piece is hinged on the left with modern cross-garnets and has a modern thumb latch put on with Phillips head screws.

Miscellaneous: Like the other three buildings in the garden, the northeast privy has a mica schist stone 2'-11" by 5'-2 1/2" set in front of the doorway. It is surrounded by a brick border. This was probably set after Hugo replacing an earlier masonry pad.

Conservation Philosophy and Recommendations

Like the main house, the outbuildings, gardens, work yard, and perimeter wall of the Aiken-Rhett House requires subtle and suitable approaches in the treatment and response to a variety of issues ranging from water, wind, and heat damage, decay, replacement of fabric, maintenance, security, visitor comfort, safety, and interpretative programs. The general philosophical principles that inform the care of the main house should apply to the rest of the property with no significant differences in the manner in which the Historic Charleston Foundation deals with all of its buildings and objects on this site.

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