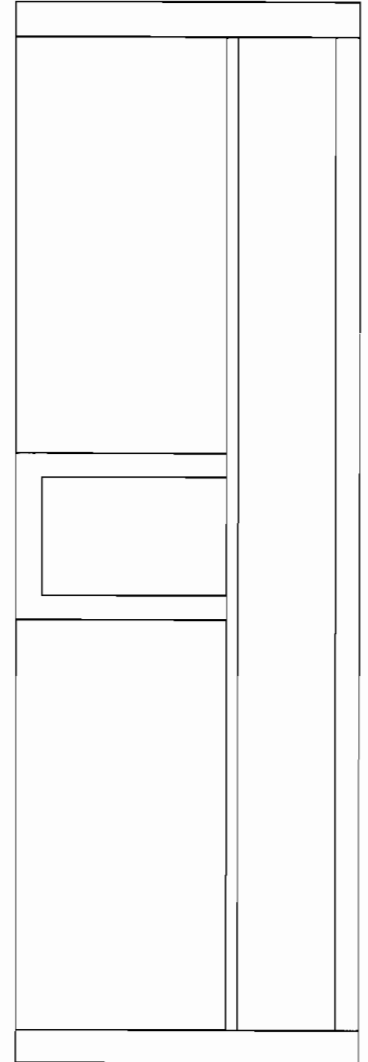
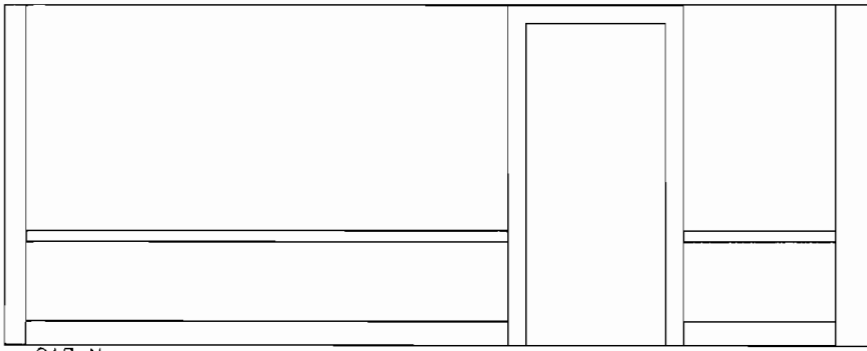


## ROOM 210

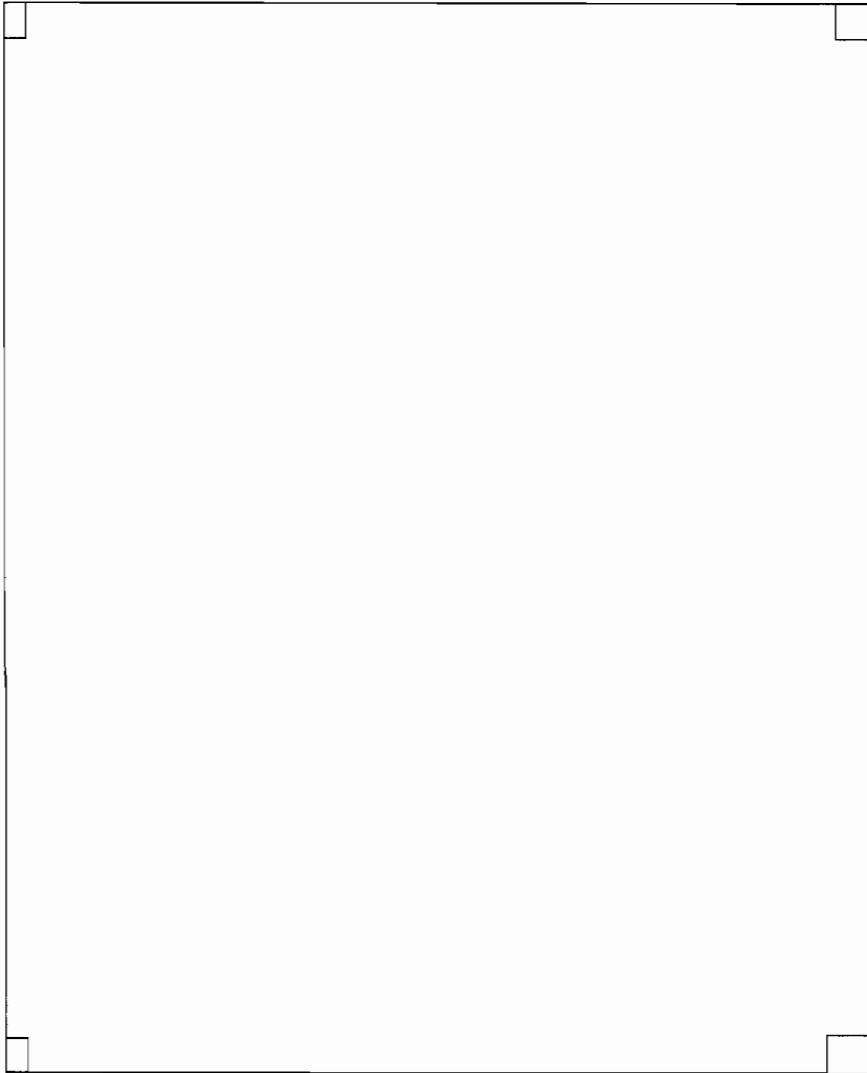
### Parlor Chamber

This chamber was originally unfinished - bereft of any plaster or woodwork. It remained this way until the Federal-period remodelings, when it was given its present appearance.



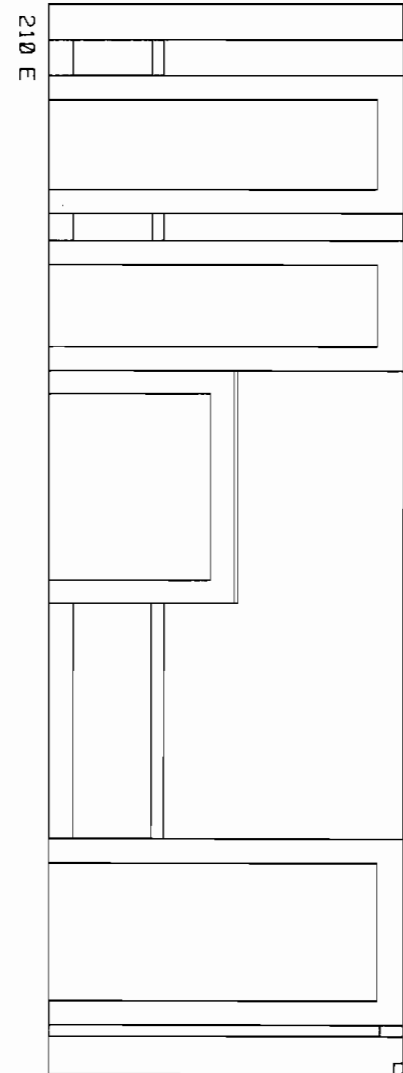


210 N

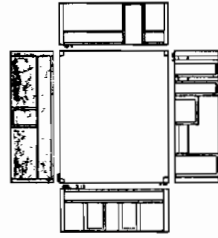
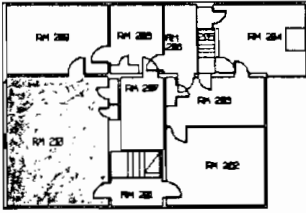


RML 210

S 012



210 E



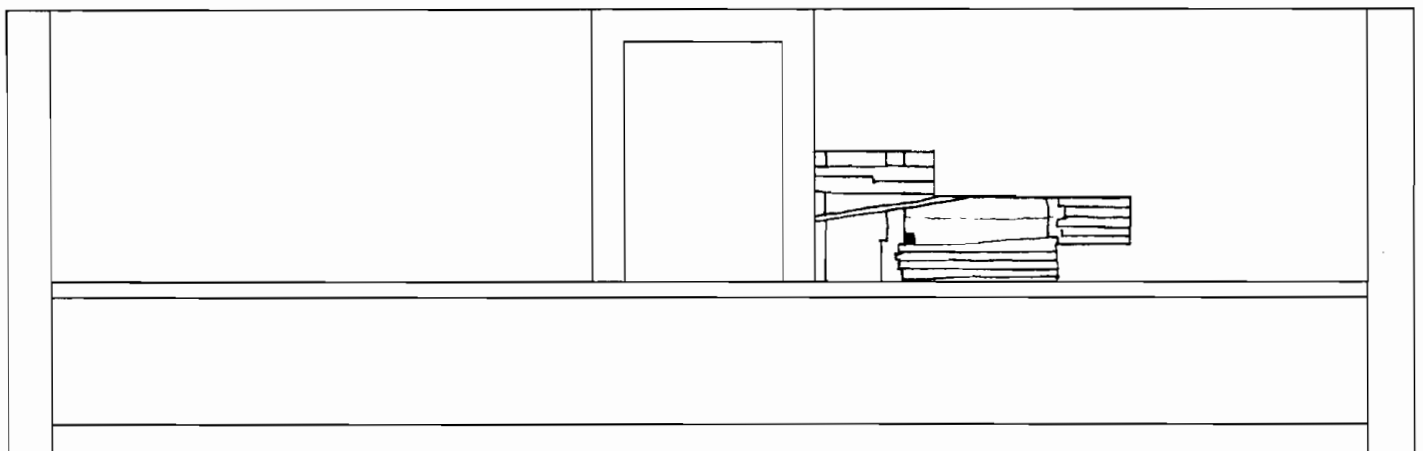
## EXCAVATION 210-A

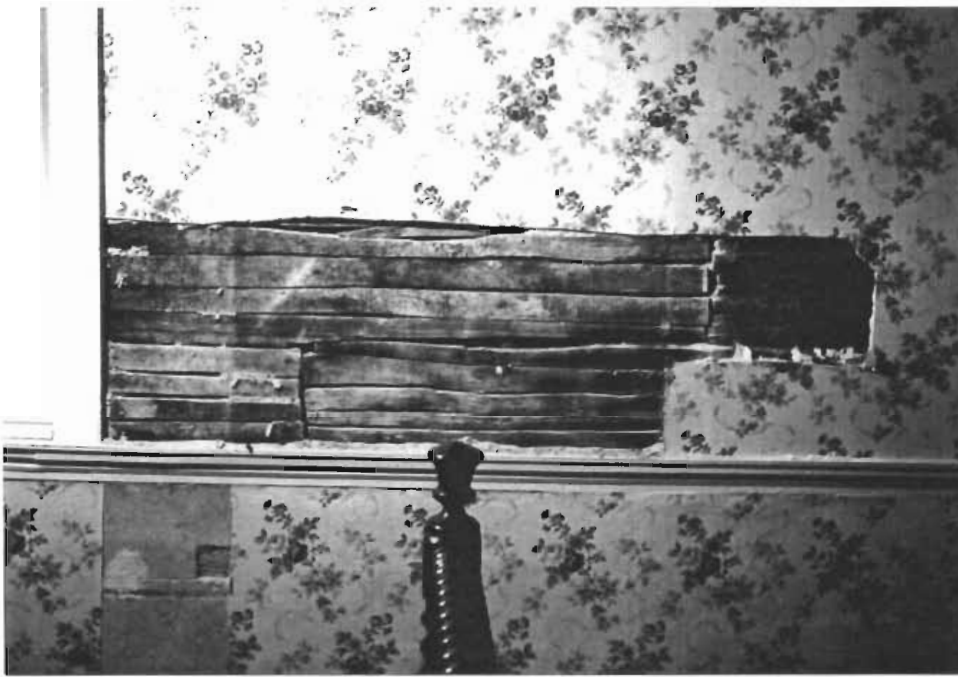
This excavation was intended to determine when the parlor chamber was first finished. A large area of plaster was removed from the west wall, revealing split-board lath attached with cut nails (photo 1). These materials date the plaster to the 1790s or later. Two sections of lath were then carefully removed and the studs behind checked for earlier nail holes (photo 2). None were found, indicating that the present late-eighteenth or early-nineteenth century plaster was the first plaster applied to the walls of this room.

Two conclusions are possible: the room stood unfinished - bereft of plaster and woodwork - until c. 1800, or the walls were sheathed with horizontal or vertical boarding similar to the material in room 102, but which was later removed. The first scenario is more likely, although definitive proof will have await a larger excavation.

The cut incidentally revealed an earlier window opening. One of the studs has been obviously cut to receive a window casing, while a square cut in an adjacent weather-board received an exterior sill (photo 3). We did not look for the southerly dimension of this opening, but its northerly edge is in line with a 5' wide opening in the room below, which likely held a bank of casement windows (see room 112). Drawing 4 shows how the area in photo 3 probably looked in the early 18th century.

Most of the lath we discovered to the right of this window opening was made from weathered pieces of beaded exterior window casing, the same material discovered behind first floor plaster.





210 - 1



210 - 2



210 - 3

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## EXCAVATIONS 210-B and 210-C

We cut holes into the plaster on the north and south walls merely to confirm that the split-board lath found on the west wall was general to the room. It is, although the lath in these locations is derived from regular sawn boards, rather than re-used exterior window casings.



210 - 5



210 - 6