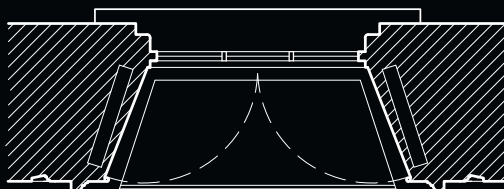
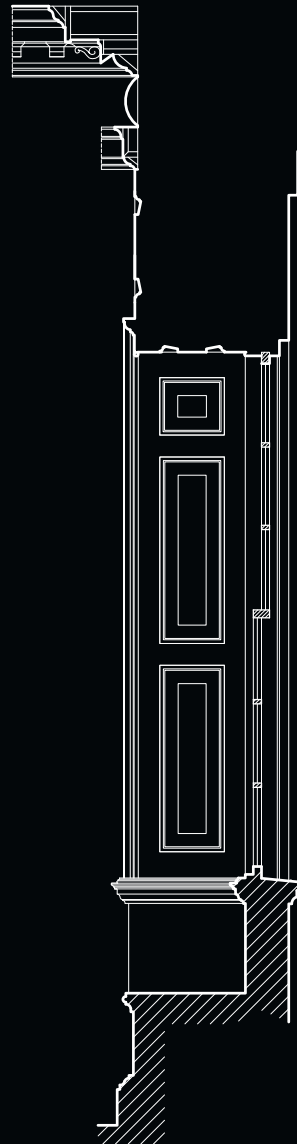
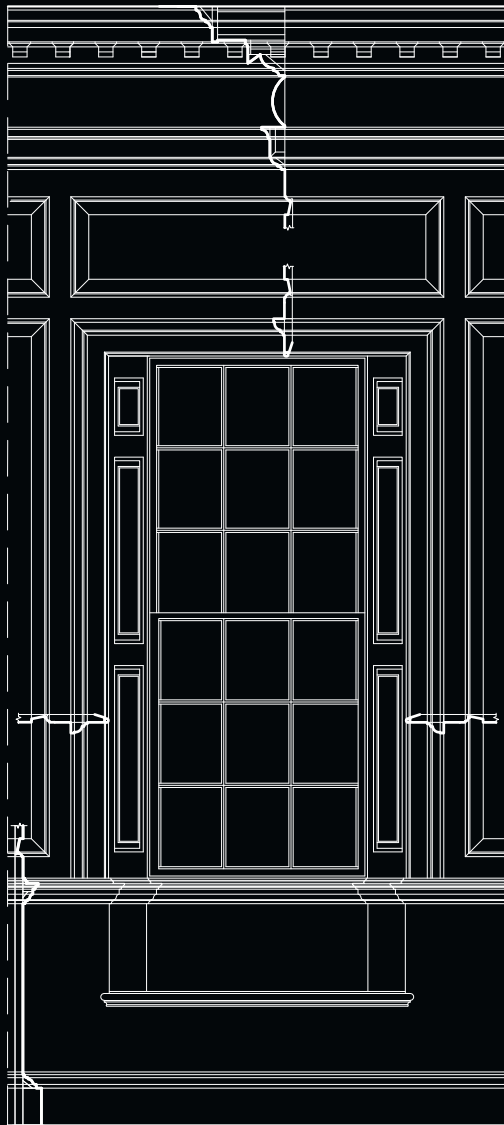


# MOULDINGS ONE

DOCUMENTATION OF HISTORIC WOODWORK  
AND TRADITIONAL MOULDINGS





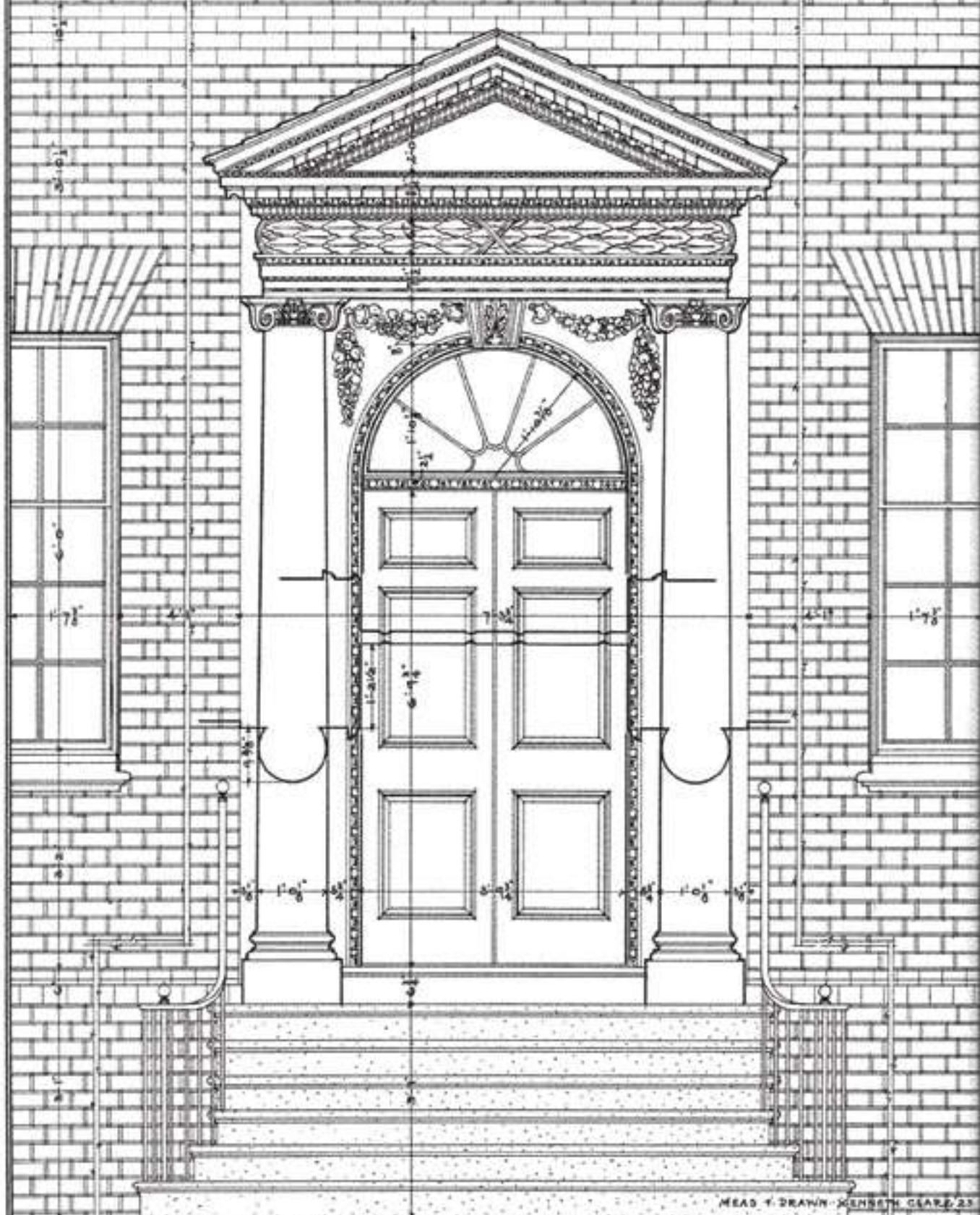


BY MAKING FINE EXAMPLES OF HISTORIC WOODWORK  
AVAILABLE TO A WIDER AUDIENCE OF BUILDERS, CRAFTSMEN,  
DESIGNERS, AND ENTHUSIASTS, I HOPE TO INCREASE  
AWARENESS, APPRECIATION, AND PRESERVATION OF OUR  
EVER-DISAPPEARING ARCHITECTURAL LEGACY.

*-STEPHEN TRUDIC, JR.*

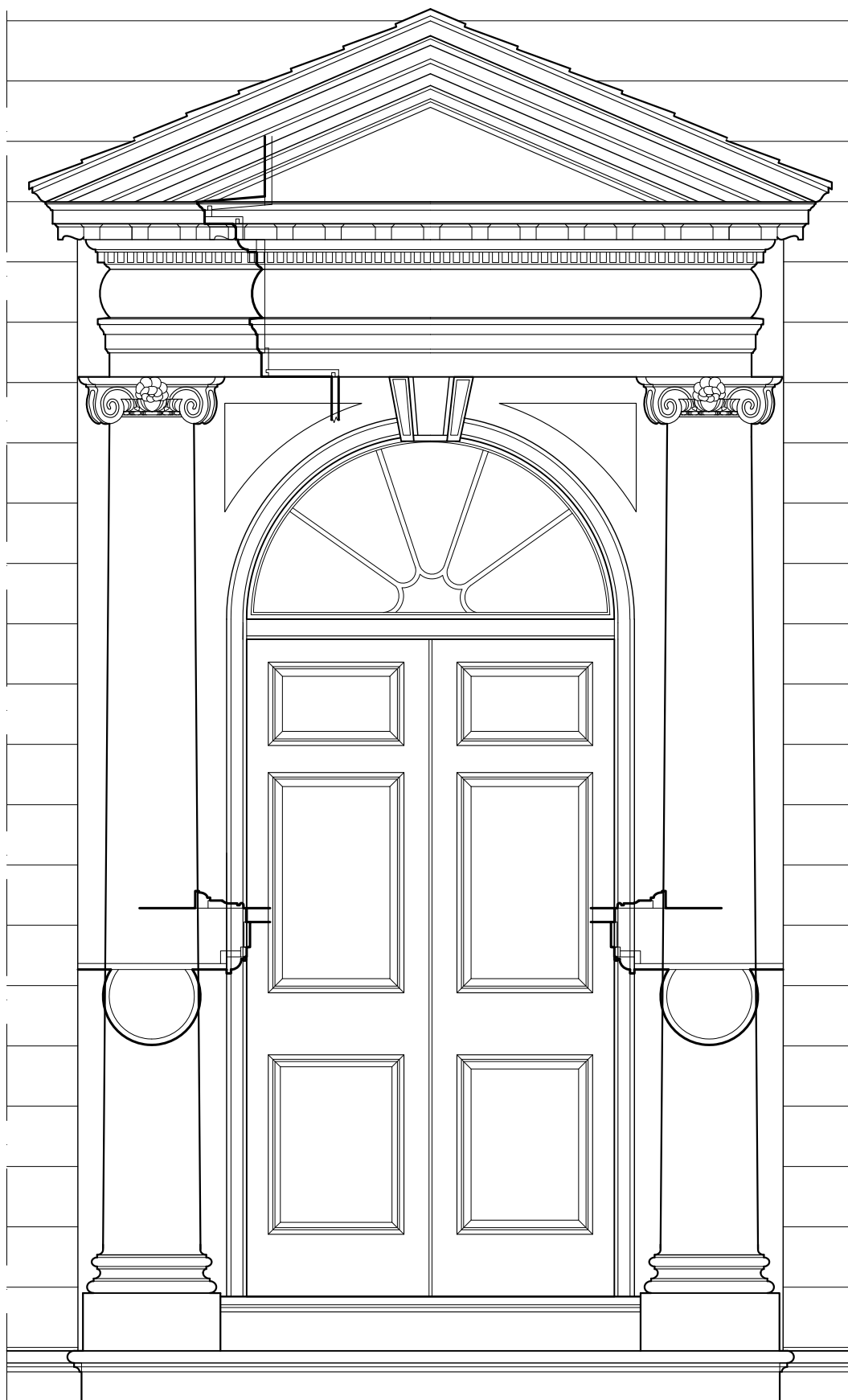


1/2" SCALE · DETAIL OF FRONT · DOOR ·



· THE · MATTHIAS · HAMMOND · HOUSE ·  
· ANNAPOLIS · MARYLAND ·





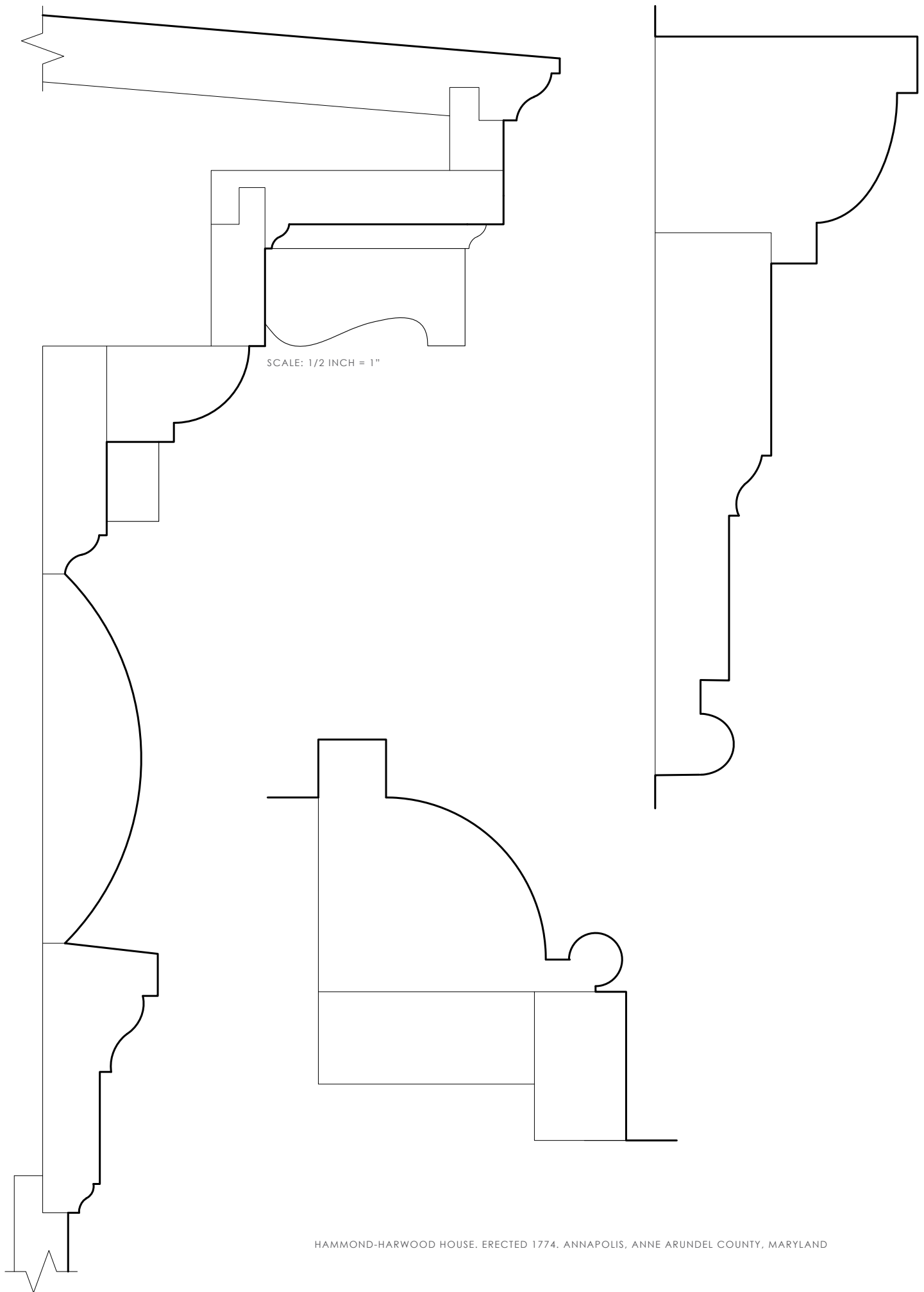
SCALE: 5/8 INCH = 1'

HAMMOND-HARWOOD HOUSE. ERECTED 1774. ANNAPOLIS, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

# MOULDINGS ONE

DOCUMENTATION OF HISTORIC WOODWORK  
AND TRADITIONAL MOULDINGS





SCALE: 1/2 INCH = 1"

HAMMOND-HARWOOD HOUSE, ERECTED 1774. ANNAPOLIS, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

# MOULDINGS ONE

DOCUMENTATION OF HISTORIC WOODWORK  
AND TRADITIONAL MOULDINGS

ELEVATION DRAWINGS AND SKETCHES

*MERIMA DELIC & CHRIS RAMLOW*

COPYRIGHT REGISTRATION NUMBER: TX 8-013-429

PRINTED IN THE USA



LEW LAWYER HOUSE. ERECTED 1810. BURTON, GEauga COUNTY, OHIO





JOSEPH SWIFT HOUSE. ERECTED 1840. VERMILION, LORAIN COUNTY, OHIO



DUNLEITH HOUSE, ERECTED 1855. NATCHEZ, ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI





JAMES BRICE HOUSE. ERECTED 1766. ANNAPOLIS, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND



MONTICELLO. ERECTED 1772. CHARLOTTESVILLE, ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VIRGINIA





DRAYTON HALL. ERECTED 1747. CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

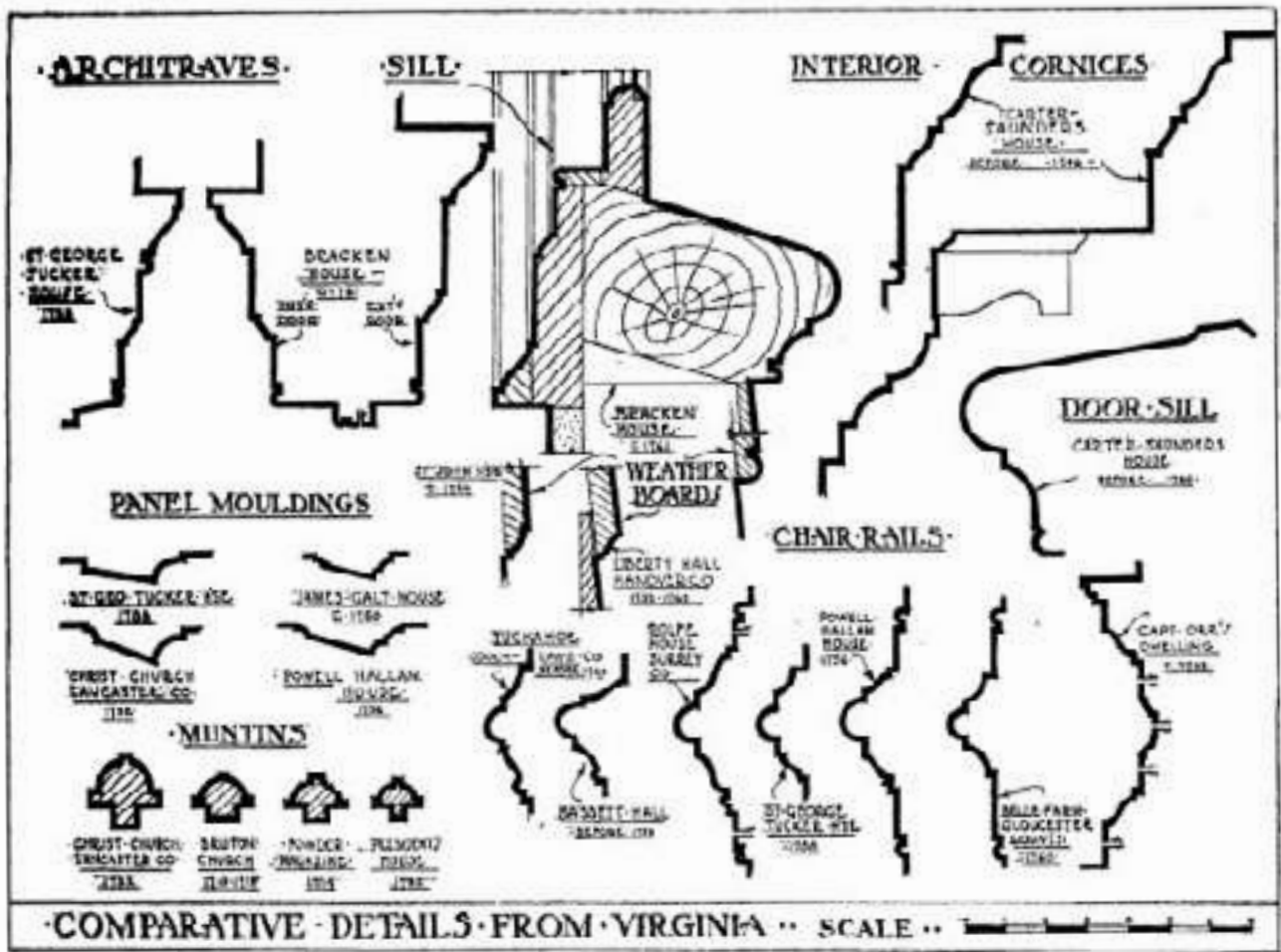


THE HERMITAGE. ERECTED 1835. NASHVILLE, DAVIDSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE

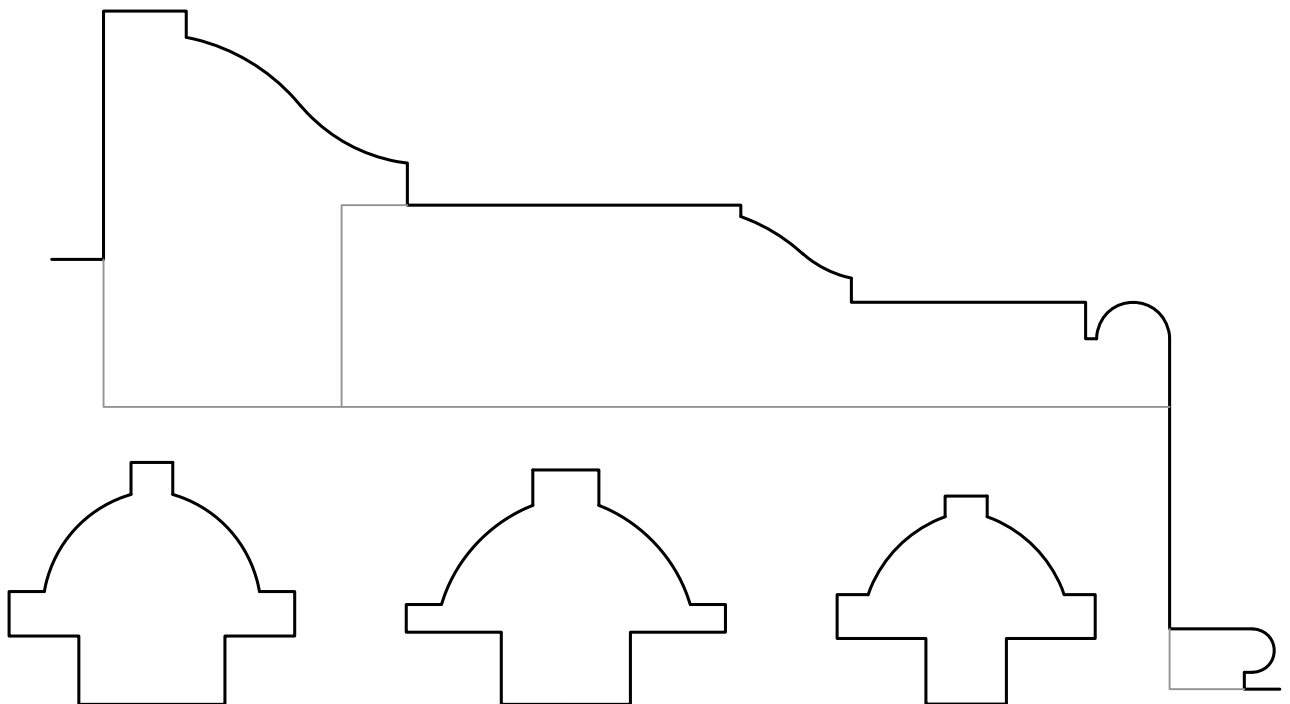




JOHN MATHEWS HOUSE. ERECTED 1829. PAINESVILLE, LAKE COUNTY, OHIO



ISSUE OF DECEMBER, 1935 • PERRY, SHAW & HEPBURN, ARCHITECTS • 367



MOULDINGS ARE TO SCALE

TRANSCRIBED FROM WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA (SHOWN ABOVE)

## AUTHOR'S NOTE

One evening I was at architect, David Ellison's office where I came across the White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs, a compilation of essays, drawings and photographs recording the architecture of the American colonies and early republic. As I started sifting through the pages, I realized there was an incredible wealth of historical documentation. Since these drawings were done by hand, David suggested they would be even more accessible if they were transcribed into a modern digital format. He also introduced me to the Historical American Building Survey (HABS) and an entire world of other sources.

This book is a compilation of drawings transcribed digitally and to scale from a few of those documented sources. My hope is that you might have your own revelation about these houses, their proportions, details, and mouldings, as I have. I believe studying the documentation of historic woodwork is vital to making our work and the places we build more beautiful.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Stephen Trudic".

-Stephen Trudic, Jr.

## A WORD FROM ARCHITECT, DAVID ELLISON

Architecture can be distinguished by its design and the craftsmanship with which its materials are worked, sometimes at great expense. It also can gain cultural importance when scenes are played out on its steps and under its eaves. If it lasts long enough, history is written across its facades and embedded in its stones.

Despite their cost, we don't typically assign lasting value to the vernacular homes or big-box commercial buildings of our recent past. Still, these routine buildings, like similar buildings in days gone by, built by the millions worldwide, make up the majority of human shelter. Architecture schools and the mass-marketed home "improvement" industry have abandoned any notion of beauty and the importance of making where we live a better place and one we want to leave to future generations.

We're attracted to the old places and landmarks of the past. When we visit places like Charleston or New Orleans, New York or the old towns of the Western Reserve, we're often attracted to the town squares and the buildings that define character and convey a sense of the past. When was the last time we eagerly longed for a visit to the local strip shopping center to appreciate its architecture and culture?

Historic preservation of buildings and places contributes to our shared cultural identity and a sense of who we are, where we have been, and are going. Measured drawings and photographs of architecture can help us understand and appreciate the achievements of an earlier

generation. They're essential when we can't see the original in person or when the history of a place has been lost. We might even be able to learn something we can apply in our own work.

The greenest building is the one that is already built. It saves the art and craft of a previous generation, individual and collective wealth, and the environmental costs of vacant land, embodied energy, and solid waste. On the other hand, demolition squanders that investment. It exhausts our resources and, like war, can erase civilization. By preserving even the ordinary, less expensive buildings, we create opportunities for those with less means and we improve local resilience.

Our homes are often the most significant investment we make in our lifetimes. A family's wealth is frequently built over generations through homeownership and investments in education. It follows that a community's enduring legacy left to future generations will be its investments in its buildings and architecture and what its citizens can learn.

Can we contribute to the place we live and work by making it more beautiful, sustainable, and always thinking of the future? When we build, shall we demolish? Or shall we try to find a way to leverage resources and our efforts to create a greater whole, improving our own lot and the place around us? I hope so.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "David Ellison".

- David Ellison



# Museum of Historical Millwork

We invite you to explore our ever-growing online museum. We have transcribed thousands of historical moldings from various sources including Schmidt's documentation of the Greek Revival style of Western New York, The White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs, the Historic American Buildings Survey and others. Our mission is to showcase and share the documentation we have gathered for others to embrace as an educational tool. Moldings One can create any profile or group of profiles in most hardwood species for your use. Please call us for pricing and availability.

*"By drawing attention to these examples and making them available to a wider audience of builders, craftsmen, and enthusiasts, we hope to increase public awareness, appreciation, and preservation of our ever-disappearing American architectural legacy."*

-Stephen Trudic, Jr.

Museum Search



GREEK REVIVAL, ROCHESTER,  
NEW YORK



GREEK REVIVAL, WESTERN  
RESERVE OF OHIO



WHITE PINE MONOGRAPHS



HISTORIC HOUSES OF  
WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA



HISTORIC HOUSES OF  
NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI



HISTORIC HOUSES OF NEW  
ORLEANS, LOUISIANA



HISTORIC MANSIONS OF THE  
DEEP SOUTH



HISTORIC HOUSES OF  
CHARLESTON, SOUTH  
CAROLINA



HISTORIC HOMES OF  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND



HISTORIC HOUSES OF  
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA



FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT AND  
PRAIRIE STYLE HOUSE PLAN  
DRAWINGS



ARCHITECTURE OF  
PRESIDENTIAL HOMES &  
GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

## ABOUT THIS BOOK

The drawings in this book were transcribed from the work of countless architects and surveyors who took an interest in the work of previous generations and recorded what they found. They measured and drew the houses and moulding profiles by hand. Mouldings One has now transcribed them into a digital format and set them side by side so that a broader understanding of the work might emerge. We hope that by observing historical precedent in this way, our work can build upon the lessons of the past.

## USE THIS BOOK WITH OUR ONLINE MUSEUM

Once you've discovered something of interest in this book, you will find more detailed information, photographs, and drawings in our online museum at:

[mouldingsone.com/historical-millwork](http://mouldingsone.com/historical-millwork)

or [mouldingsone.com](http://mouldingsone.com), and click on the Explore the Museum tab.

This book is only a small sampling of what is available on the Mouldings One website. We hope you will go online, take your exploration further and visit our ever-growing collection of drawings of elevations and historical moulding profiles.

## 25-355 DOCUMENTATION OF HISTORIC WOODWORK (PART III)

### 27-79 HISTORIC HOUSES OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

28	LIVINGSTON PARK SEMINARY	1827	ROCHESTER	MONROE	NEW YORK
30	CAMPBELL-WHITTLESEY HOUSE	1835	ROCHESTER	MONROE	NEW YORK
46	HERVEY ELY HOUSE	1837	ROCHESTER	MONROE	NEW YORK
52	HOUSE AT 75 SOUTH FITZHUGH STREET	N/A	ROCHESTER	MONROE	NEW YORK
57	HOUSE AT SCOTTSVILLE	N/A	SCOTTSVILLE	MONROE	NEW YORK
60	VANCE HOUSE	1823	GENESEO	LIVINGSTON	NEW YORK
64	SILAS O. SMITH HOUSE	1839	ROCHESTER	MONROE	NEW YORK
66	STEWART-HOOPER HOUSE	N/A	SCOTTSVILLE	LIVINGSTON	NEW YORK
68	JONATHAN-CHILD HOUSE	1835	ROCHESTER	MONROE	NEW YORK
76	HOYT-POND HOUSE	1823	ROCHESTER	MONROE	NEW YORK

### 81-127 HISTORIC HOUSES OF THE WESTERN RESERVE OF OHIO

82	ARNOLD HOUSE	1830	COPLEY	SUMMIT	OHIO
84	BALDWIN HOUSE	1834	LIMAVILLE	STARK	OHIO
86	BIRTHPLACE OF THOMAS EDISON	1841	MILAN	ERIE	OHIO
90	BRONSON HOUSE	1845	PENINSULA	SUMMIT	OHIO
92	CHESTER MOFFETT HOUSE	1826	CLARIDON	GEAUGA	OHIO
96	COLUMBIAN HOUSE	1828	WATERVILLE	LUCAS	OHIO
106	CORYDON TAYLOR HOUSE	1826	CLARIDON	GEAUGA	OHIO
112	CRAWFORD HOUSE	1836	CHAGRIN FALLS	CUYAHOGA	OHIO
114	FOSDICK HOUSE	1815	VALLEY VIEW	CUYAHOGA	OHIO
116	HERRICK HOUSE	1845	TWINSBURG	SUMMIT	OHIO
118	LEW LAWYER HOUSE	1810	BURTON	GEAUGA	OHIO
120	MERIMAN COOK HOUSE	1806	BURTON	GEAUGA	OHIO
122	PETER ALLEN HOUSE	1821	KINSMAN	TRUMBULL	OHIO

### 129-177 HISTORIC HOUSES OF NEW ENGLAND

130	COOK-OLIVER HOUSE	1804	SALEM	ESSEX	MASSACHUSETTS
132	ELIAS ENDICOTT PORTER HOUSE	1737	DANVERS	ESSEX	MASSACHUSETTS
134	FIRST HARRISON GRAY OTIS HOUSE	1795	BOSTON	SUFFOLK	MASSACHUSETTS
138	GIDEON TUCKER HOUSE	1806	SALEM	ESSEX	MASSACHUSETTS
140	JONATHAN HILDRETH HOUSE	1790	CONCORD	MIDDLESEX	MASSACHUSETTS
142	JOSEPH WEBB HOUSE	1752	WETHERSFIELD	HARTFORD	CONNECTICUT
144	LEVI & PELETIAH GILBERT HOUSE	1734	WEST BROOKFIELD	HAMPDEN	MASSACHUSETTS
146	MAJOR ISRAEL FORSTER HOUSE	1804	MANCHESTER	ESSEX	MASSACHUSETTS
150	NORTON HOUSE	N/A	ANNISQUAM	ESSEX	MASSACHUSETTS
152	SAMUEL FOWLER HOUSE	1810	DANVERS	ESSEX	MASSACHUSETTS
156	JONATHAN WOODBRIDGE HOUSE	1806	WORTHINGTON	HAMPSHIRE	MASSACHUSETTS
158	GEORGE WARD HOUSE	1712	LAKEVILLE	PLYMOUTH	MASSACHUSETTS
162	BRYANT-CUSHING HOUSE	1698	NORWELL	PLYMOUTH	MASSACHUSETTS
167	HOUSE NEAR CRANE RIVER	N/A	DANVERSPORT	ESSEX	MASSACHUSETTS
171	HOUSE ON WASHINGTON SQUARE	N/A	SALEM	ESSEX	MASSACHUSETTS
175	HOUSE IN LOOKOUT COURT	N/A	MARBLEHEAD	ESSEX	MASSACHUSETTS

### 179-193 HISTORIC HOUSES OF WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

180	GRIFFIN HOUSE	1770	WILLIAMSBURG	INDEPENDENT	VIRGINIA
182	OLD COURTHOUSE	1771	WILLIAMSBURG	INDEPENDENT	VIRGINIA
184	CARTER'S GROVE	1750	WILLIAMSBURG	INDEPENDENT	VIRGINIA

## 195-209 HISTORIC HOUSES OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

196	HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA	1810	PHILADELPHIA	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA
200	DUNCAN STILES HOUSE	1815	CARLISLE	CUMBERLAND	PENNSYLVANIA
204	POWEL HOUSE	1768	PHILADELPHIA	PHILADELPHIA	PENNSYLVANIA

## 211-219 HISTORIC HOUSES OF NEW YORK, NEW YORK

212	BANK OF THE UNITED STATES	1824	NEW YORK	MANHATTAN	NEW YORK
216	JOHN HEWLETT HOUSE	1750	WOODBURY	NASSAU	NEW YORK

## 221-227 HISTORIC HOUSES OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

222	EAST PRATT STREET HOUSE	1810	BALTIMORE	INDEPENDENT	MARYLAND
-----	-------------------------	------	-----------	-------------	----------

## 229-241 HISTORIC HOUSES OF ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

230	JAMES BRICE HOUSE	1766	ANNAPOLIS	ANNE ARUNDEL	MARYLAND
232	HAMMOND-HARWOOD HOUSE	1774	ANNAPOLIS	ANNE ARUNDEL	MARYLAND

## 243-291 HISTORIC HOUSES OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

244	RALPH IZARD HOUSE	1728	CHARLESTON	CHARLESTON	SOUTH CAROLINA
246	DR. RAMSAY'S HOUSE	1740	CHARLESTON	CHARLESTON	SOUTH CAROLINA
250	GLEBE HOUSE	1770	CHARLESTON	CHARLESTON	SOUTH CAROLINA
254	OLD JEWISH ORPHANAGE	1801	CHARLESTON	CHARLESTON	SOUTH CAROLINA
256	SAMUEL EDWARD AXSON HOUSE	1810	CHARLESTON	CHARLESTON	SOUTH CAROLINA
258	WILLIAM BLACKLOCK HOUSE	1800	CHARLESTON	CHARLESTON	SOUTH CAROLINA
264	FAIRFIELD PLANTATION	1730	MCCLELLANVILLE	CHARLESTON	SOUTH CAROLINA
269	DRAYTON HALL	1747	CHARLESTON	CHARLESTON	SOUTH CAROLINA
274	OAKLAND PLANTATION	1750	MOUNT PLEASANT	CHARLESTON	SOUTH CAROLINA
281	OTHNIEL BEALE HOUSE	1740	CHARLESTON	CHARLESTON	SOUTH CAROLINA
287	THOMAS ELFE HOUSE	1760	CHARLESTON	CHARLESTON	SOUTH CAROLINA
289	DANIEL BLAKE TENEMENTS	1760	CHARLESTON	CHARLESTON	SOUTH CAROLINA

## 293-311 HISTORIC HOUSES OF NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI

294	VAN COURT TOWNHOUSE	1836	NATCHEZ	ADAMS	MISSISSIPPI
298	MELROSE MANSION	1840	NATCHEZ	ADAMS	MISSISSIPPI
305	ELWARD HOUSE	1830	NATCHEZ	ADAMS	MISSISSIPPI

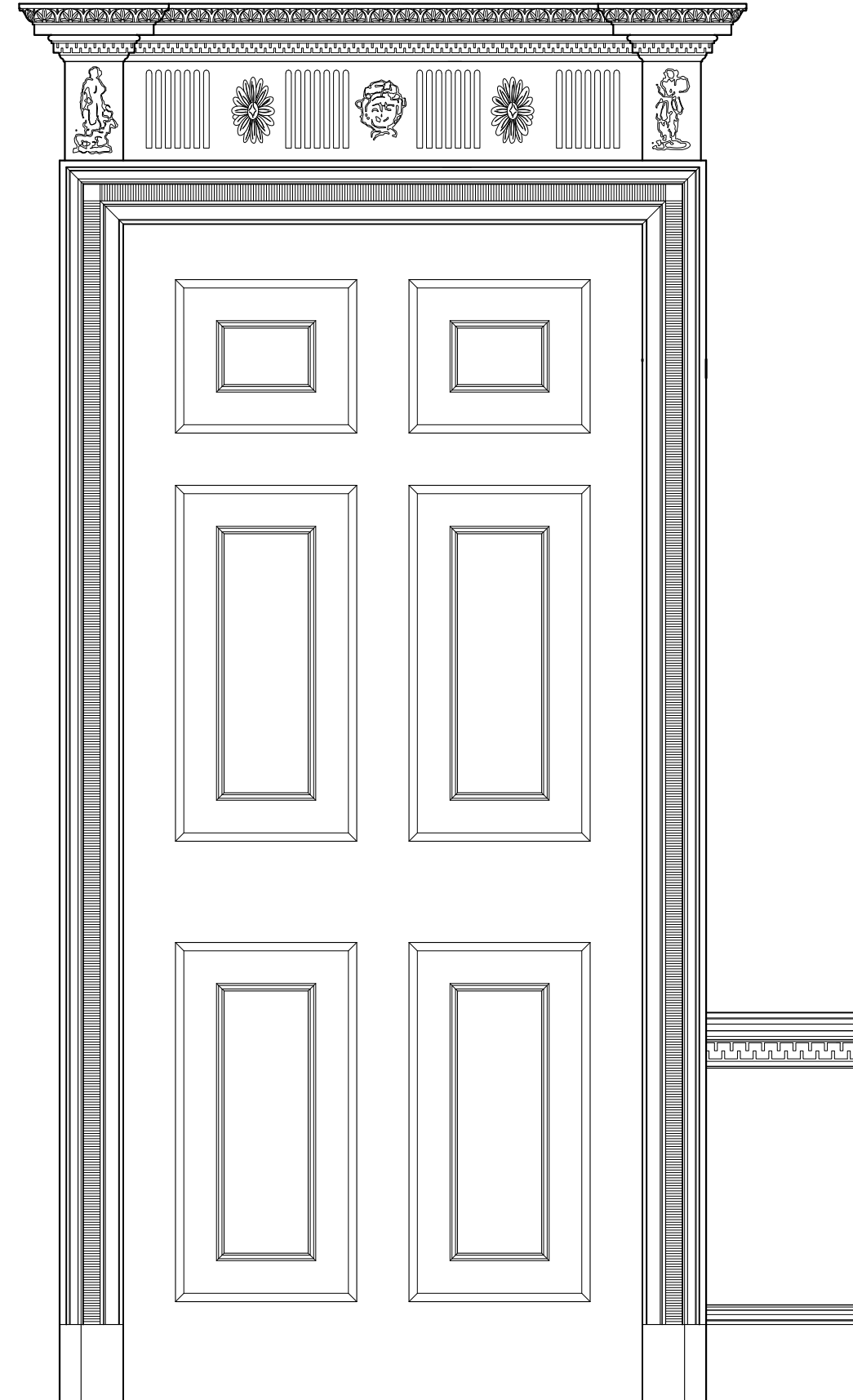
## 313-327 HISTORIC HOUSES OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

314	BEAUREGARD-KEYES HOUSE	1826	NEW ORLEANS	ORLEANS	LOUISIANA
322	LAFITTE'S BLACKSMITH SHOP	1722	NEW ORLEANS	ORLEANS	LOUISIANA
326	BREVARD-RICE HOUSE	1857	NEW ORLEANS	ORLEANS	LOUISIANA

## 329-355 HISTORIC HOUSES OF THE DEEP SOUTH

330	EVERGREEN PLANTATION	1832	WALLACE	ST. JOHN	LOUISIANA
336	OAKLEIGH HOUSE	1833	MOBILE	MOBILE	ALABAMA
344	SHADOWS-ON-THE-TECHE	1834	NEW IBERIA	IBERIA	LOUISIANA
350	DESTREHAN PLANTATION	1787	DESTREHAN	ST. CHARLES	LOUISIANA

## 356 MORE ABOUT THE DRAWINGS



SCALE: 1 INCH = 1' FIRST HARRISON GRAY OTIS HOUSE. ERECTED 1795. BOSTON, SUFFOLK COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

### PART III

## DOCUMENTATION OF HISTORIC WOODWORK

MOULDINGS ONE HAS TRANSCRIBED HISTORIC MOULDING PROFILES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES INCLUDING SCHMIDT'S DOCUMENTATION OF THE GREEK REVIVAL STYLE OF WESTERN NEW YORK, THE WHITE PINE SERIES OF ARCHITECTURAL MONOGRAPHS, THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY AND OTHERS.



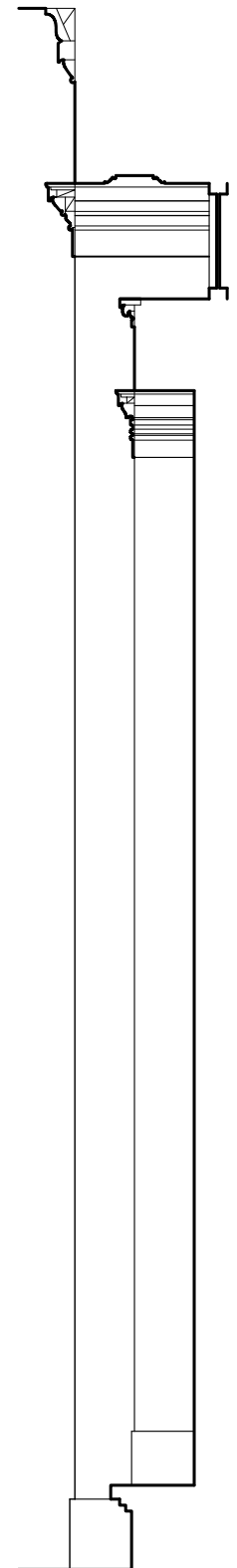
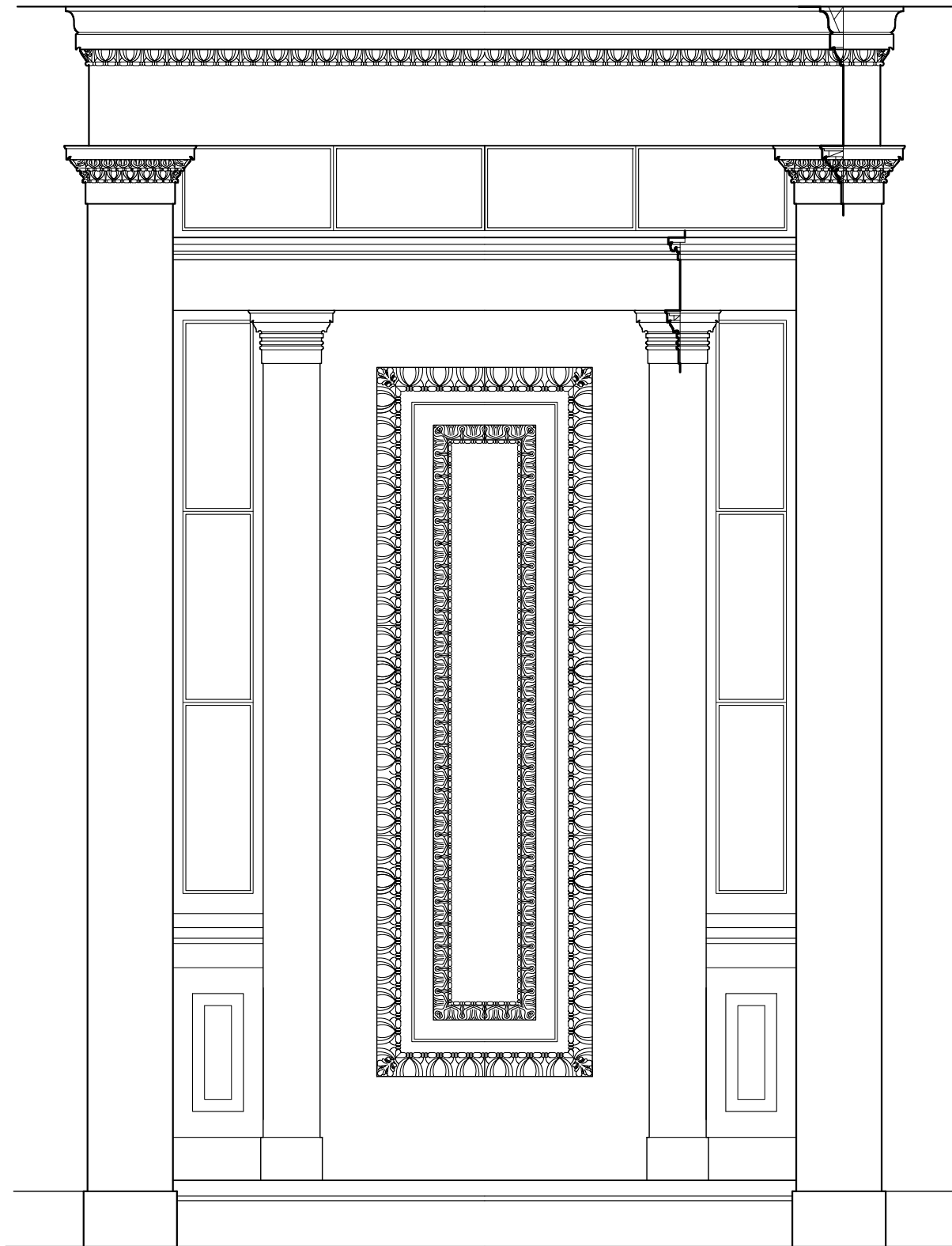


## HISTORIC HOUSES OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

In 1811, Colonel Nathaniel Rochester laid out the village of Rochesterville near Lake Ontario with potential for water-powered mills created by cataracts on the Genesee River. By 1823, an aqueduct joined the western and eastern sections of the Erie Canal, linking the vast Midwest with the Hudson River and New York City. By the 1830s, Rochester was the largest flour-producing city in the United States.

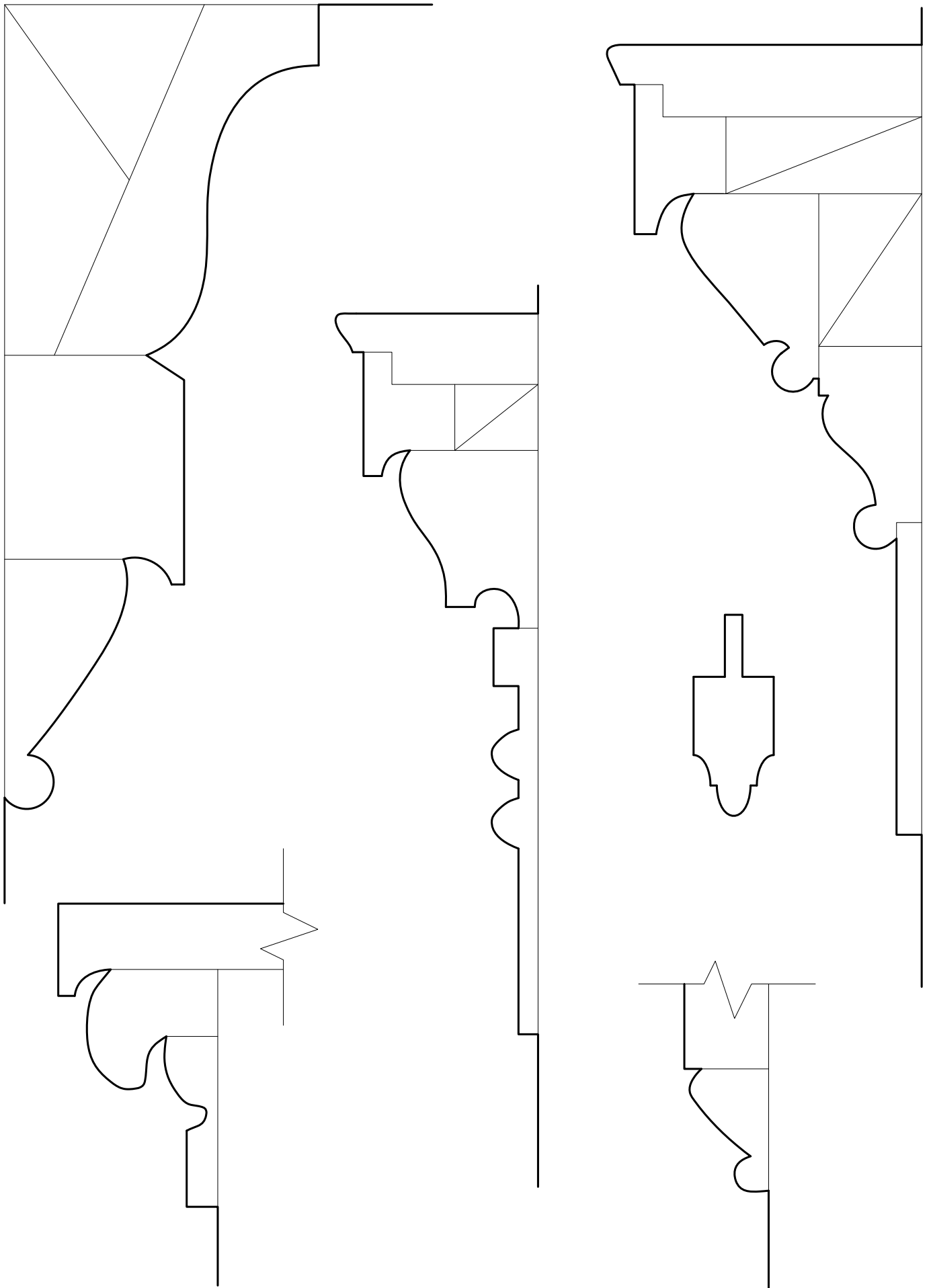
While much of the earliest architecture of Rochester has been lost to development and urban renewal, many examples of residential architecture inspired by builders' manuals survive. Many houses resemble a classical temple exemplified by the Hervey Ely House in the Corn Hill neighborhood. Other examples exist throughout the area, sometimes built as urban city houses or farmhouses but distinguished by their three-bay-wide front façades.

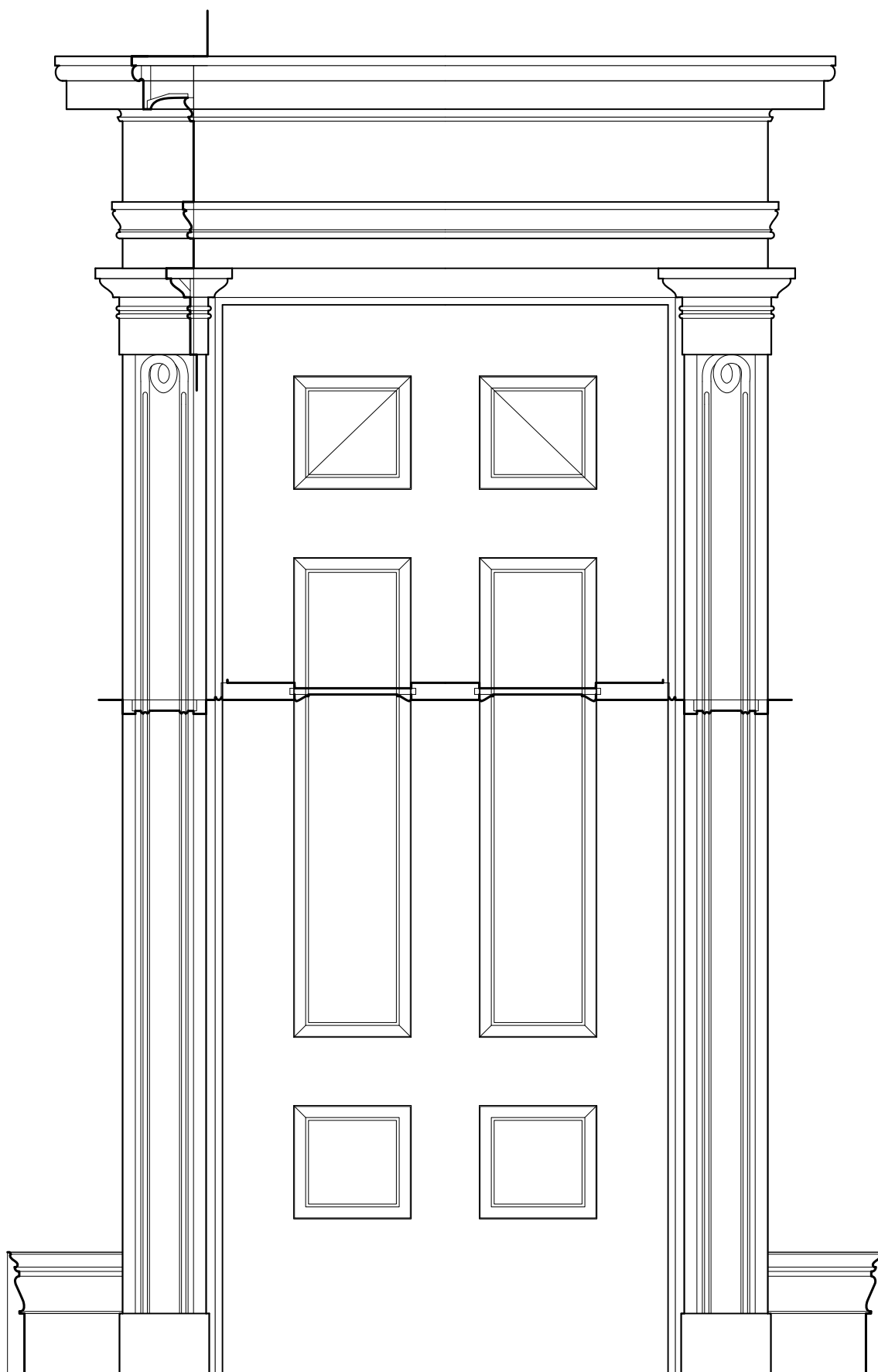
The Irondequoit Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution purchased the Hervey Ely House in 1920 and has stewarded it since then. Nearby, in 1937, in the Corn Hill neighborhood, the Landmark Society of Western New York was founded to protect and preserve the Campbell-Whittlesey House. Local historian and architect Carl F. Schmidt began to document the surviving examples, publishing articles and books on the subject. By 1969, the city had passed the Rochester Preservation Ordinance, allowing the establishment of historic districts and the designation of individual landmarks. Elegant, architect-designed buildings comprise the East Avenue historic district, while the Brown's Race historic district allows a glimpse into Rochester's earliest industrial past. The Genesee Country Village and Museum gathered endangered historic buildings into a living history museum at Mumford, New York.



SCALE: 3/4 INCH = 1'

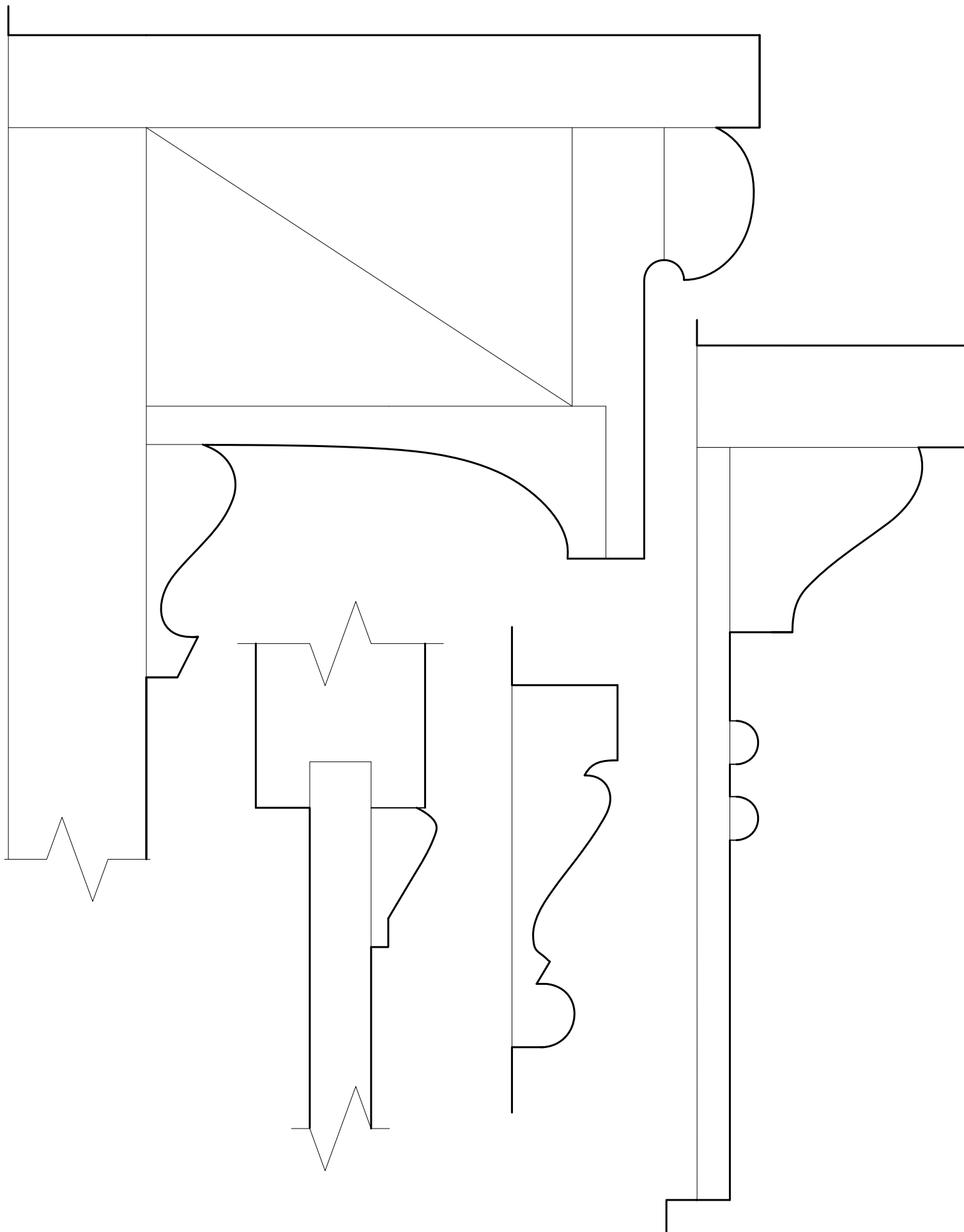
LIVINGSTON PARK SEMINARY. ERECTED 1827. ROCHESTER, MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK

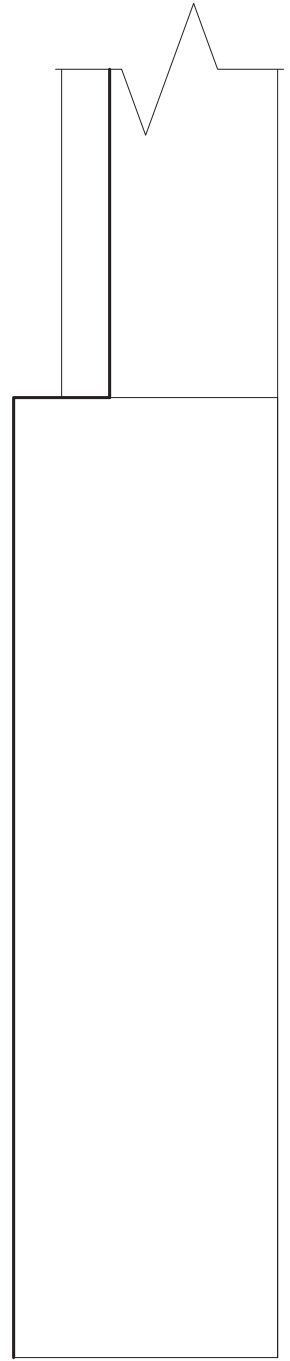
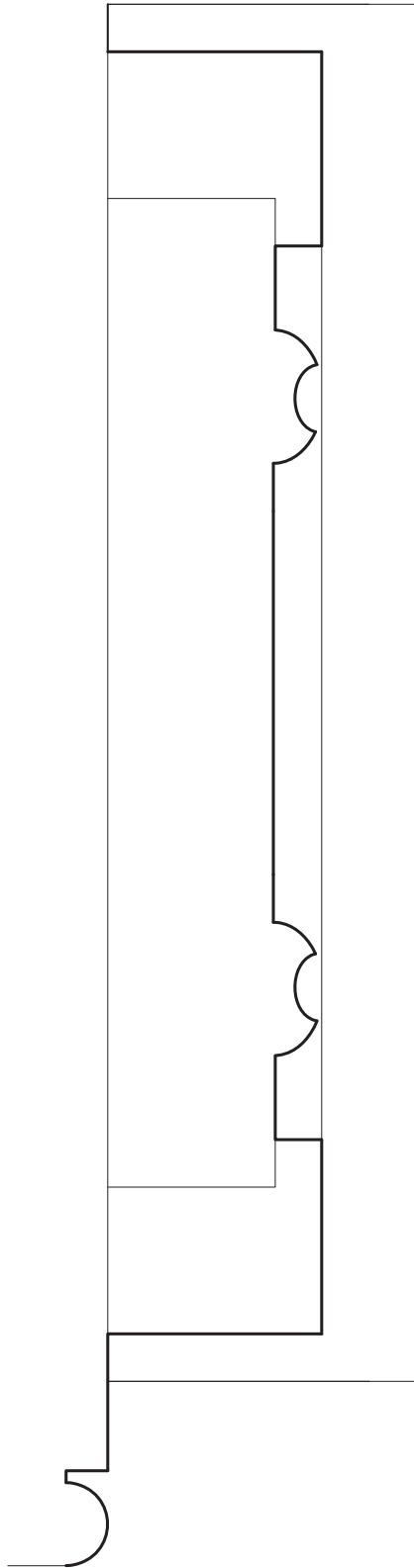
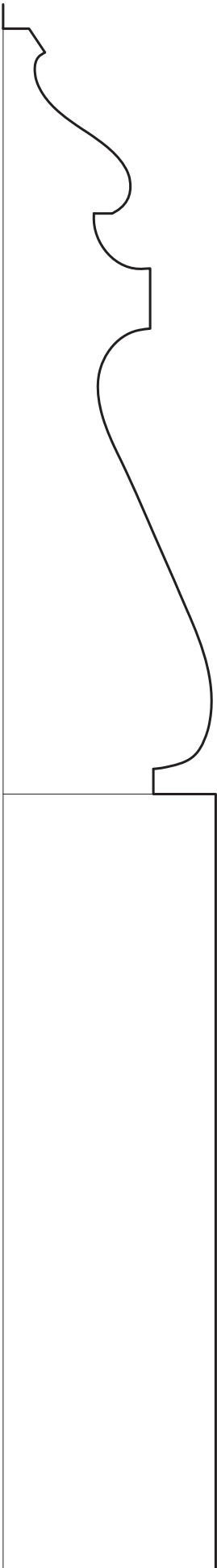


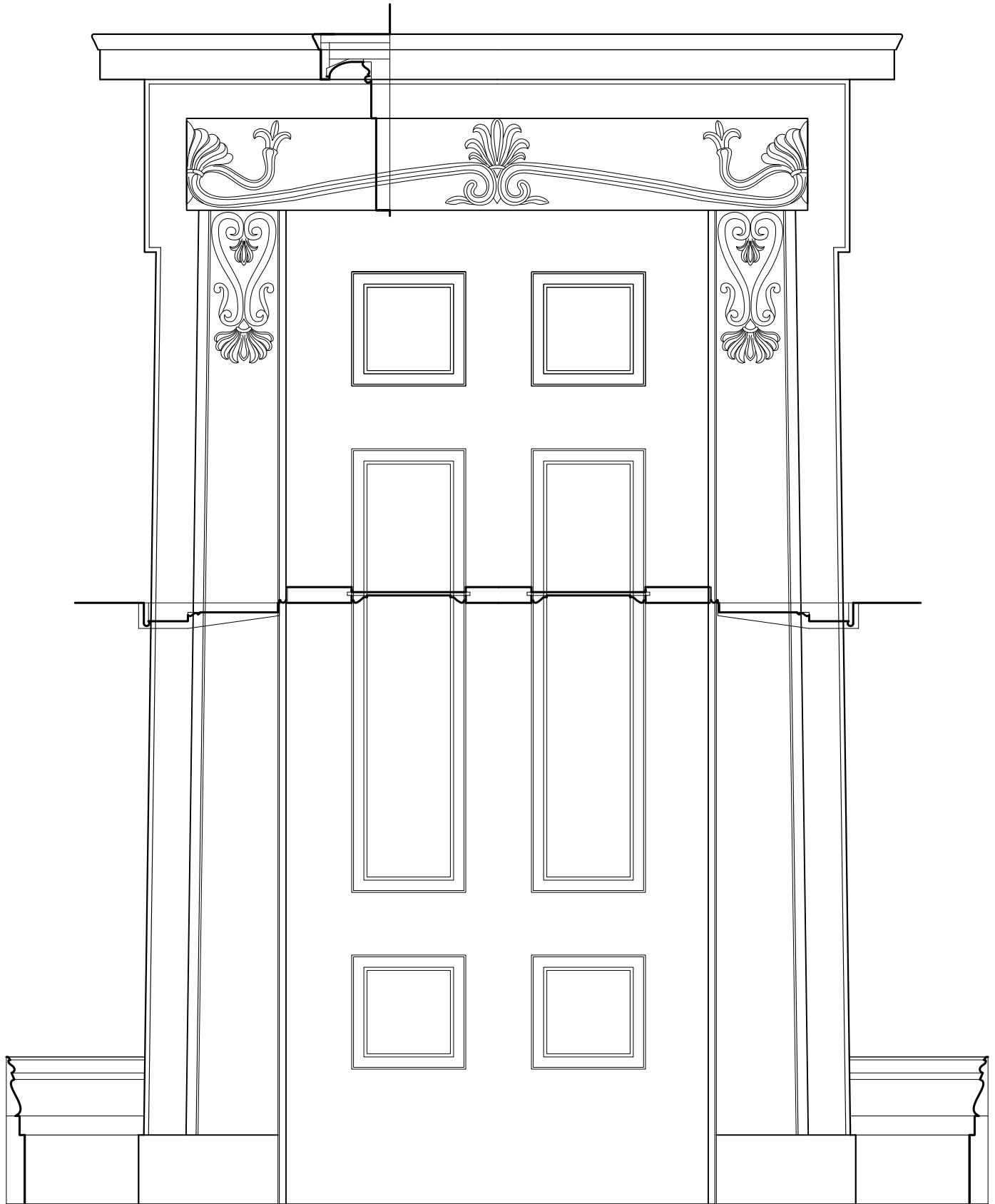


SCALE: 1 INCH = 1'

CAMPBELL-WHITTLESEY HOUSE. ERECTED 1835. ROCHESTER, MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK



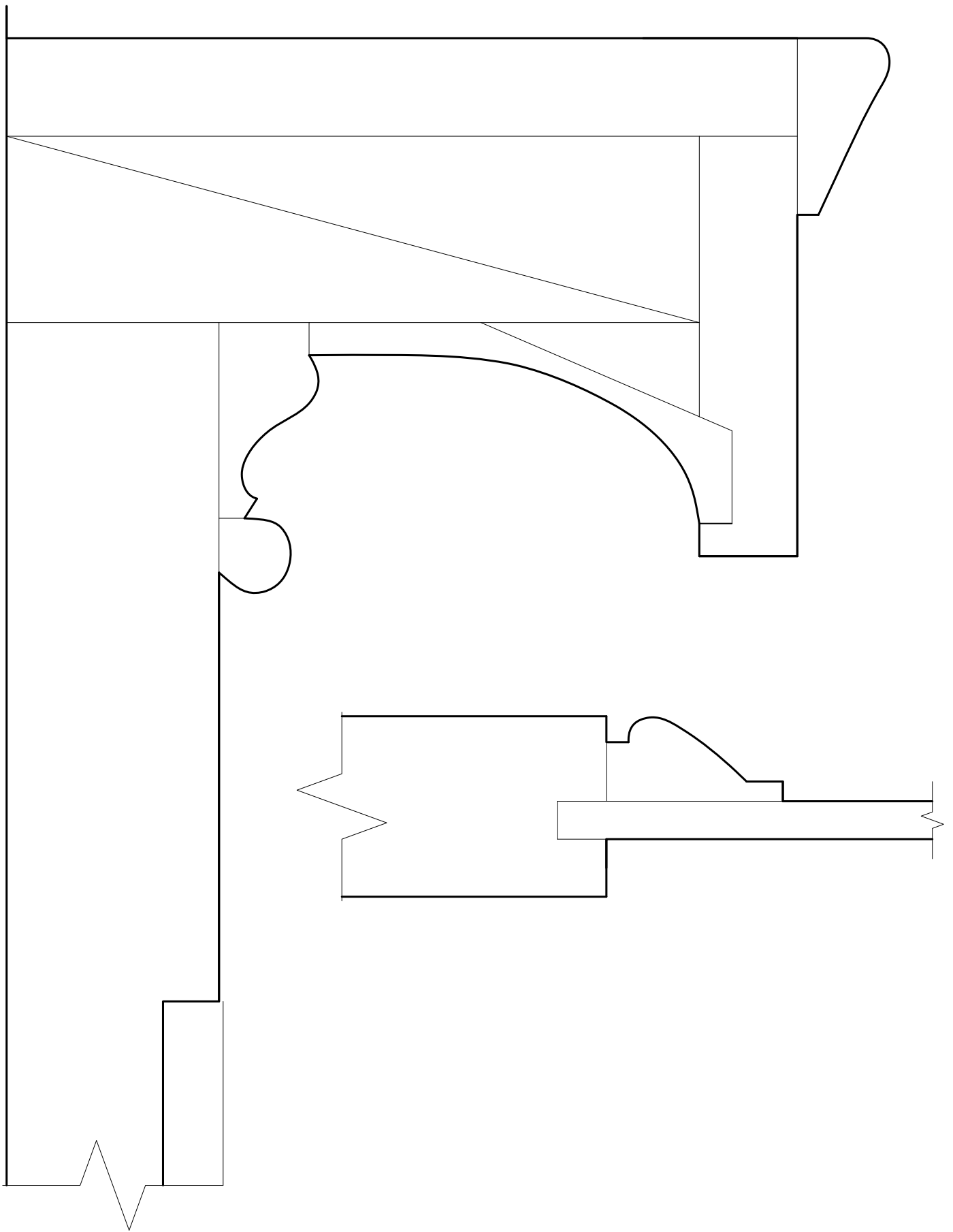


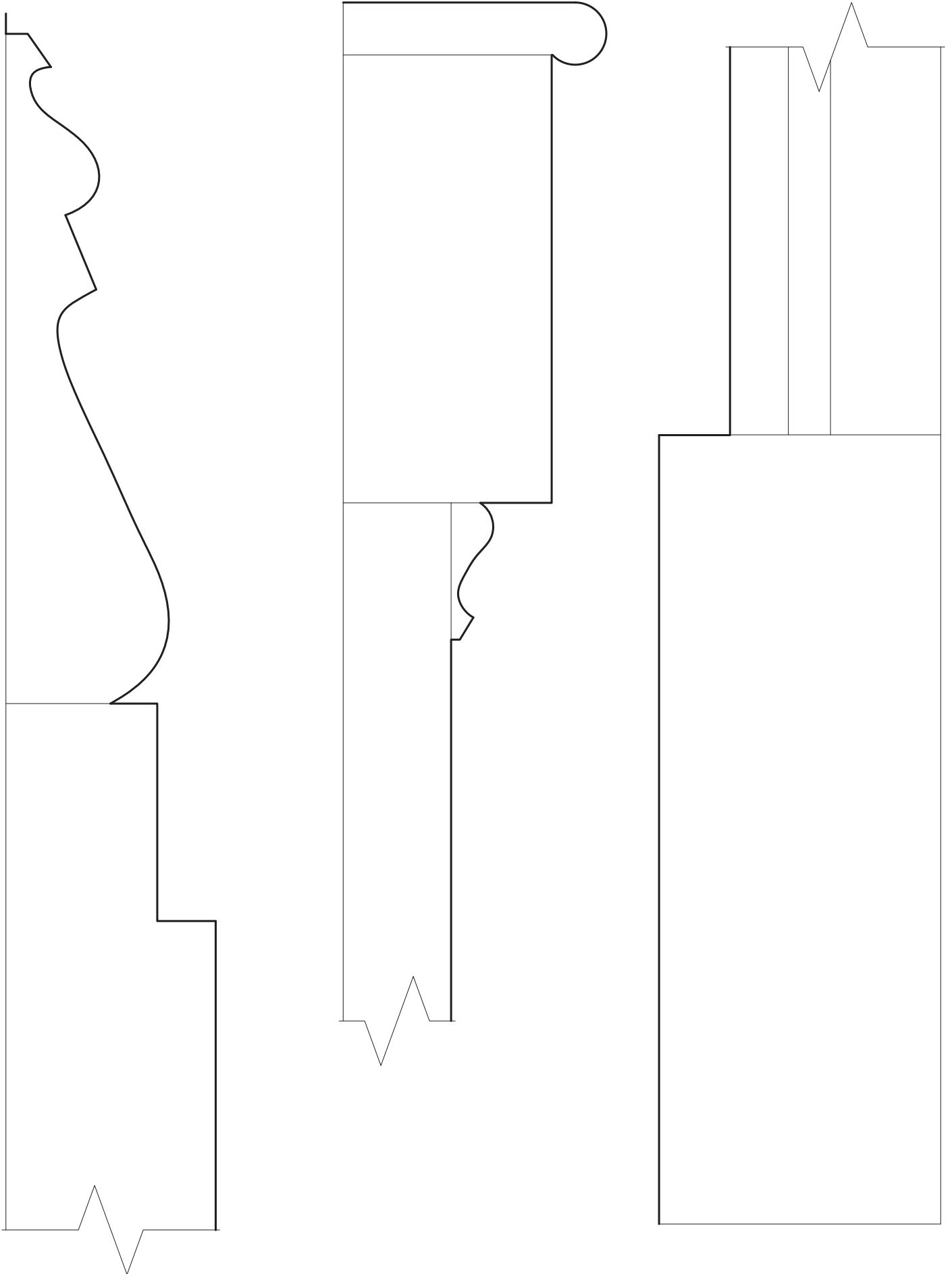


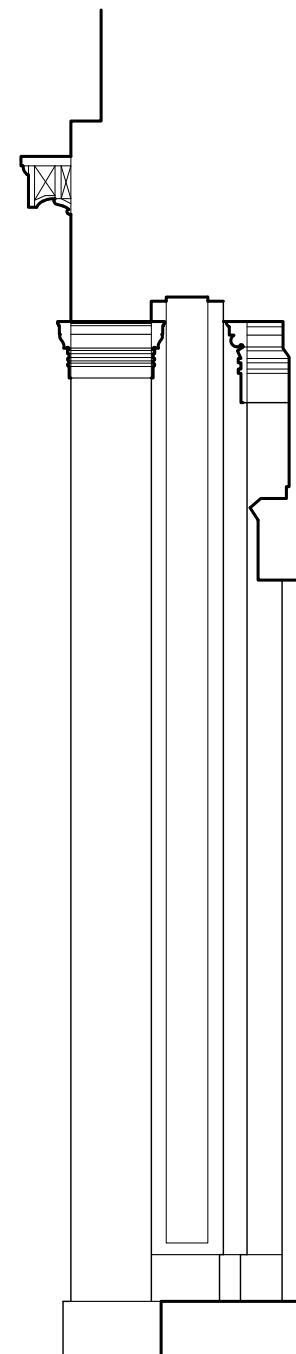
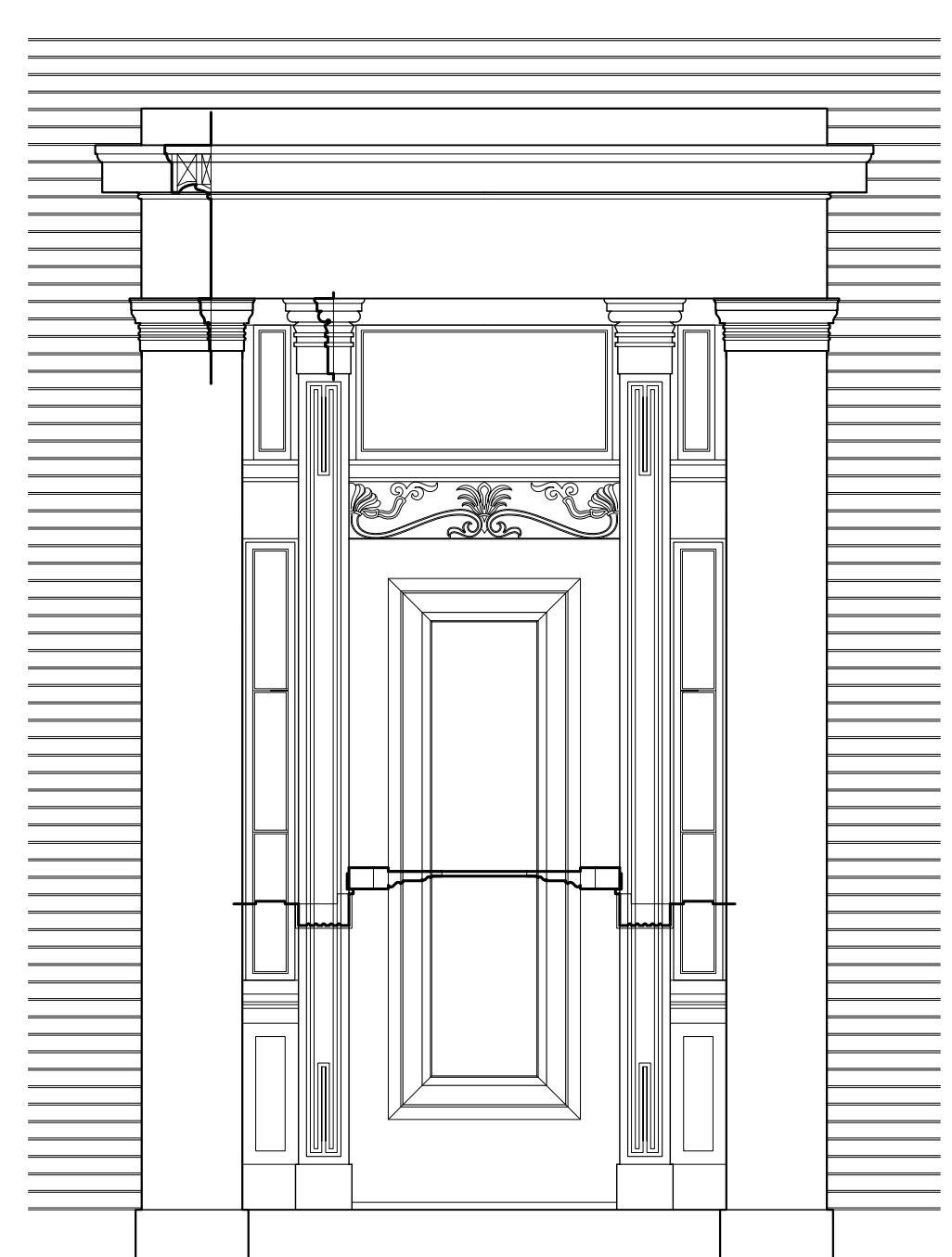
SCALE: 1 INCH = 1'

CAMPBELL-WHITTLESEY HOUSE. ERECTED 1835. ROCHESTER, MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK

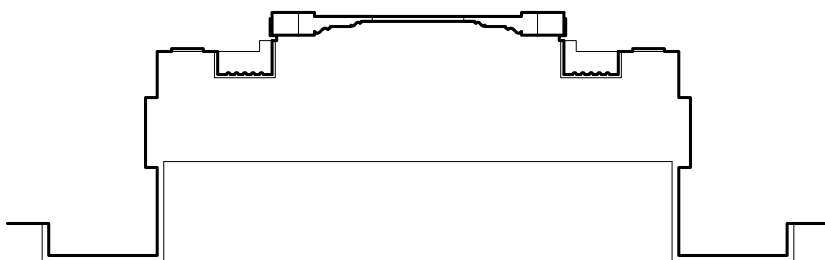


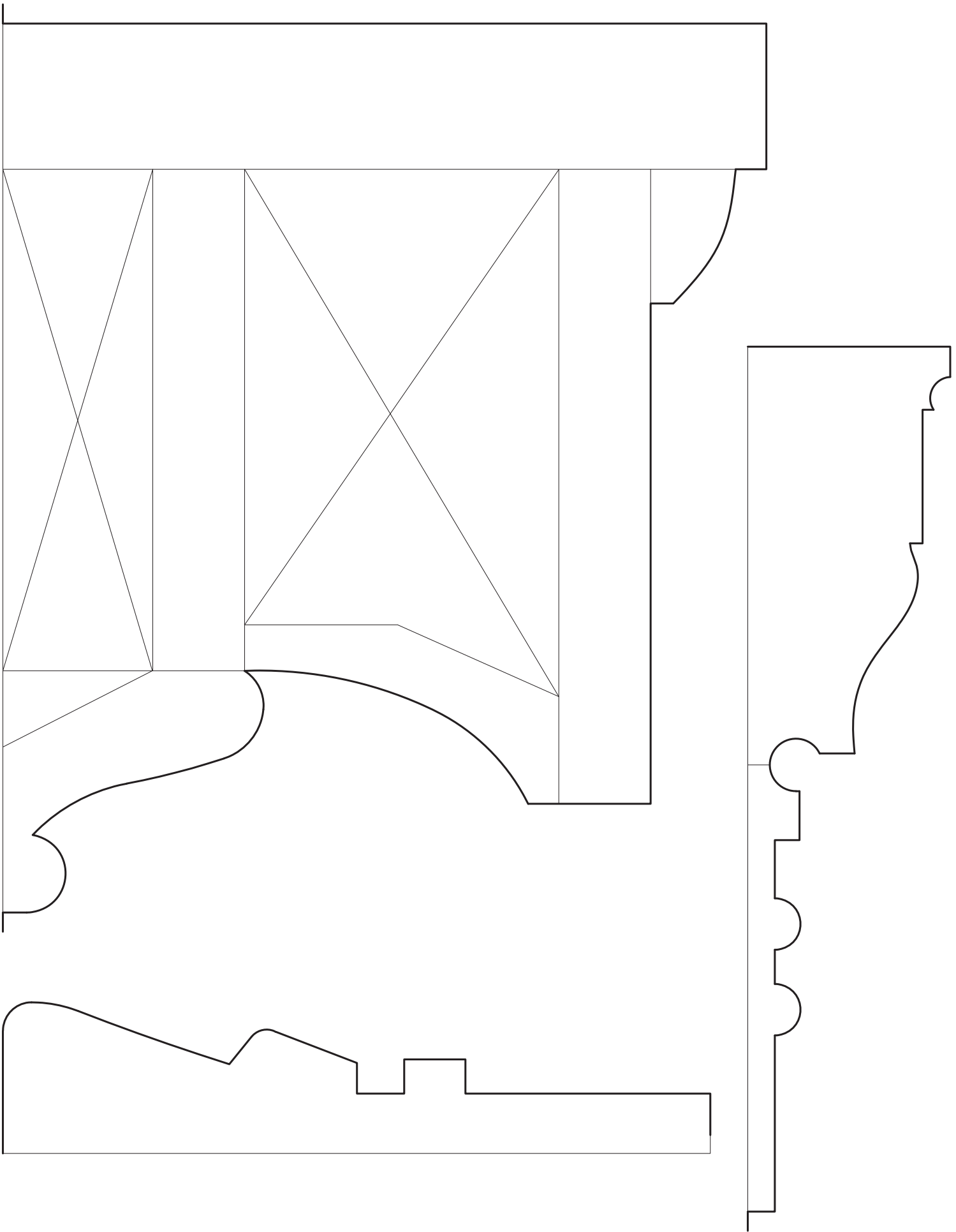


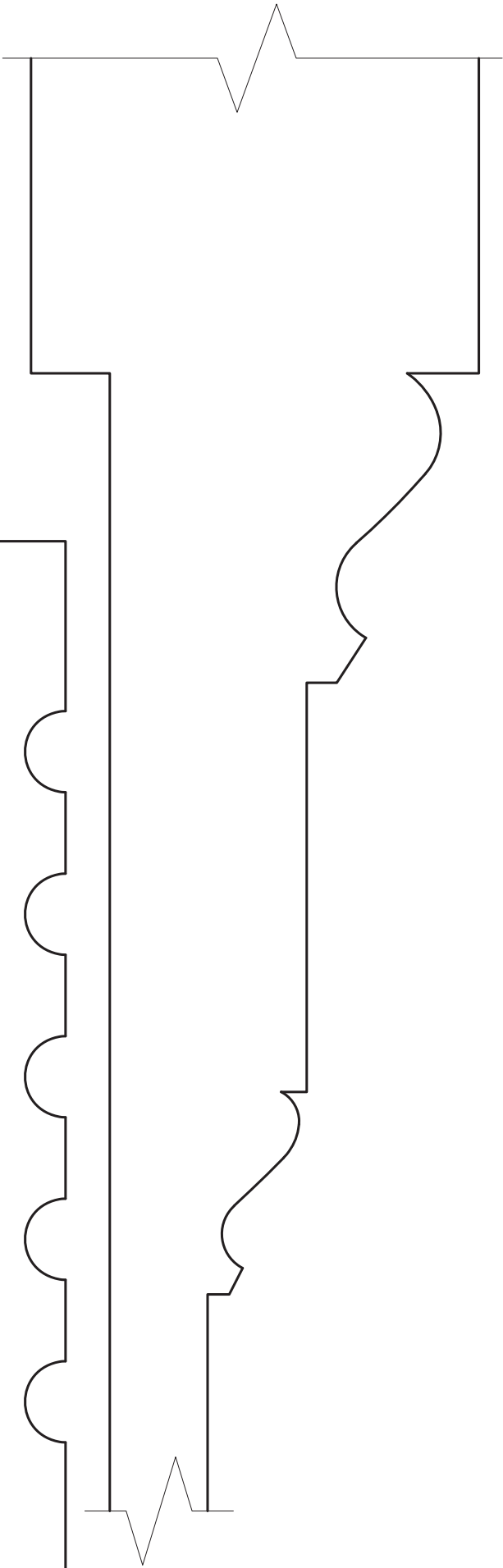
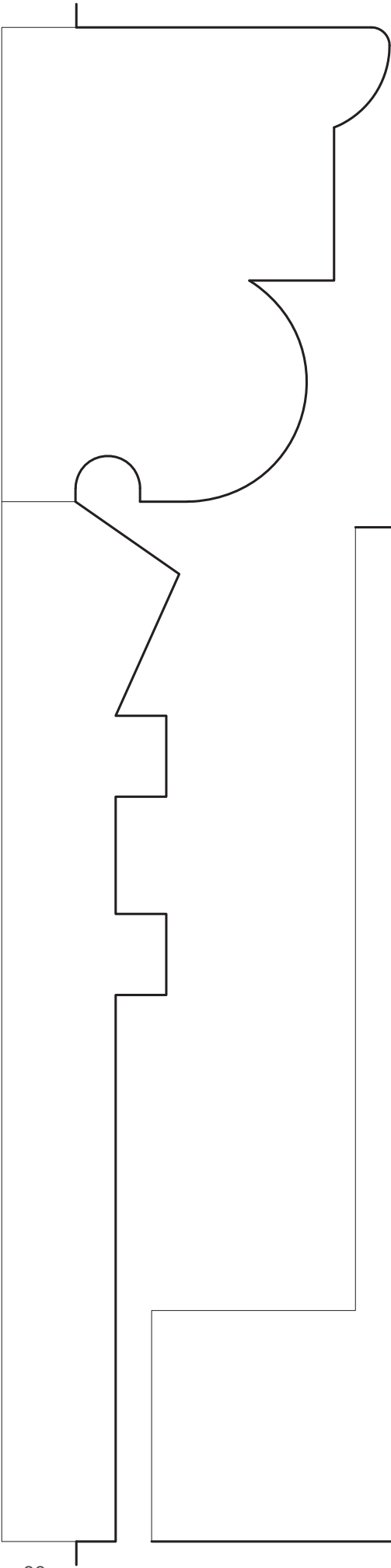


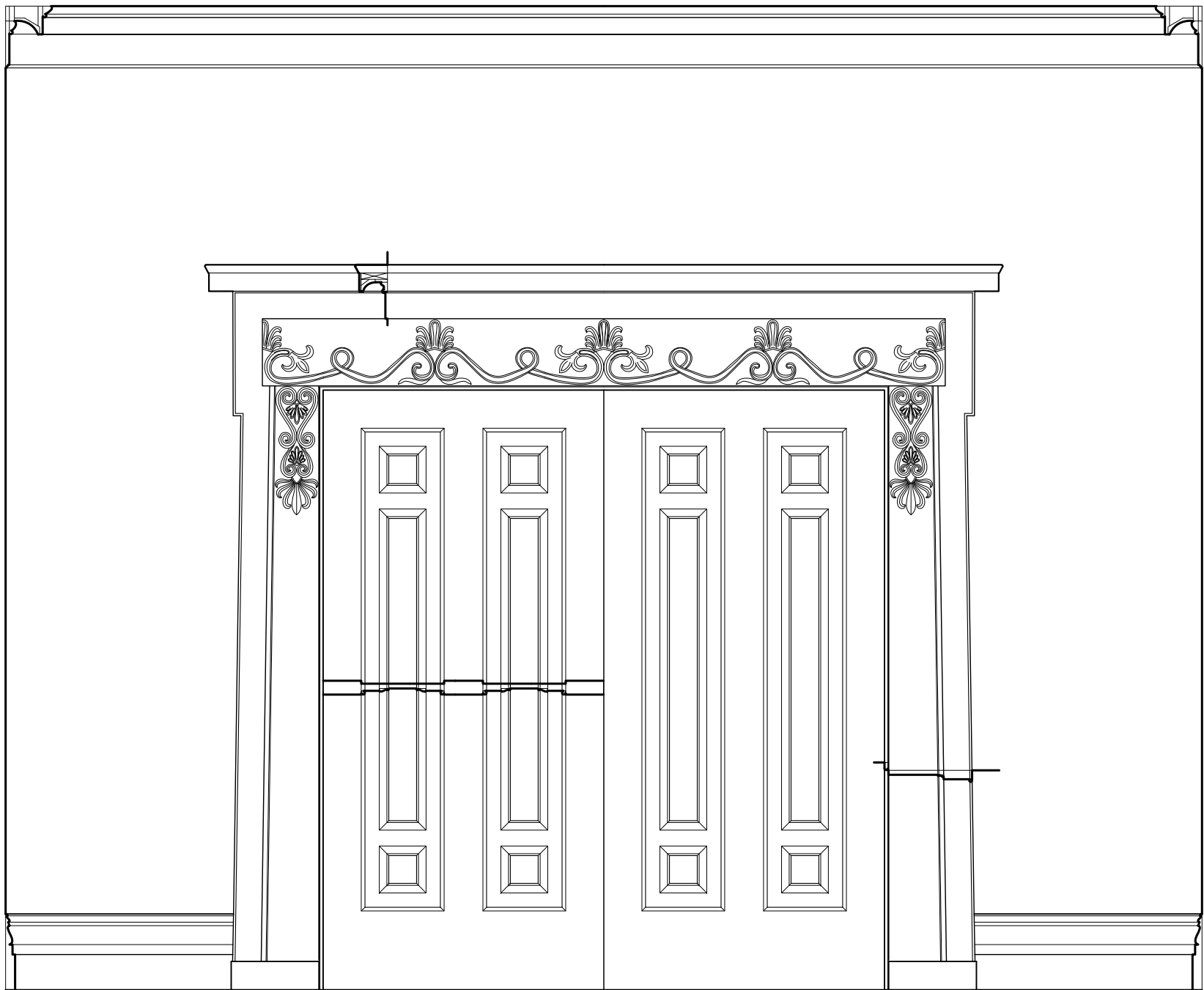


SCALE: 1/2 INCH = 1' CAMPBELL-WHITTLESEY HOUSE, ERECTED 1835. ROCHESTER, MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK



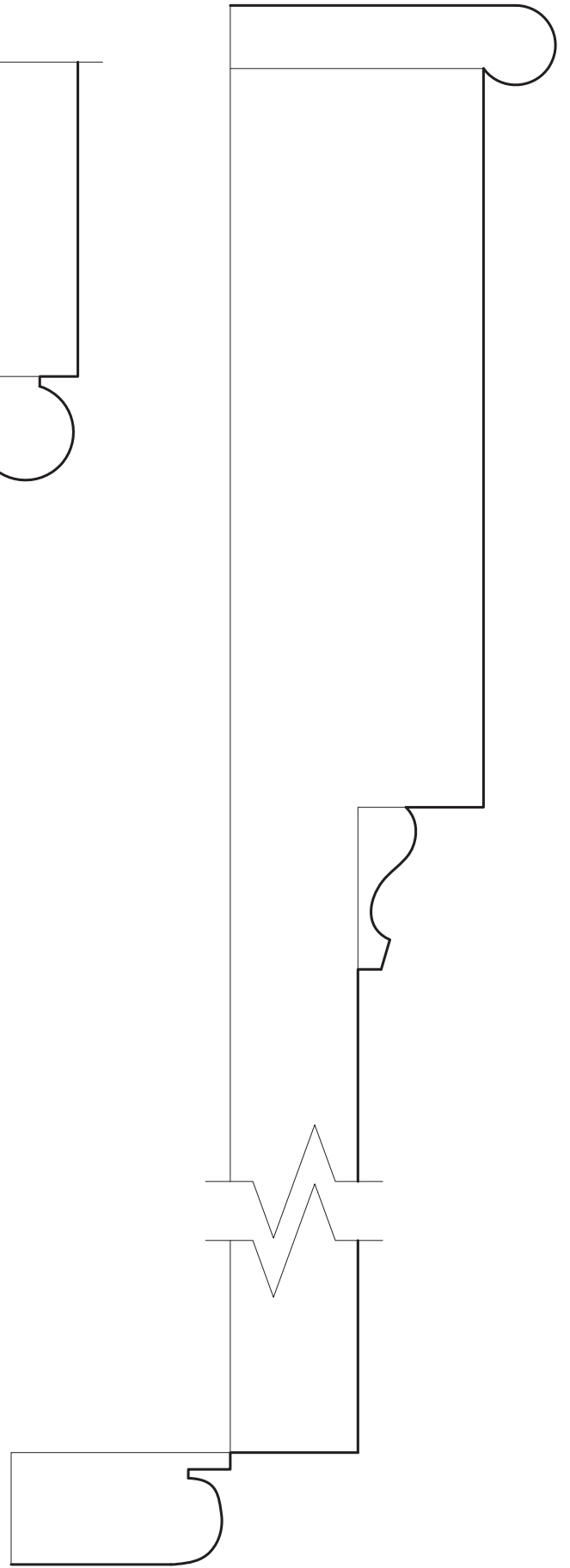
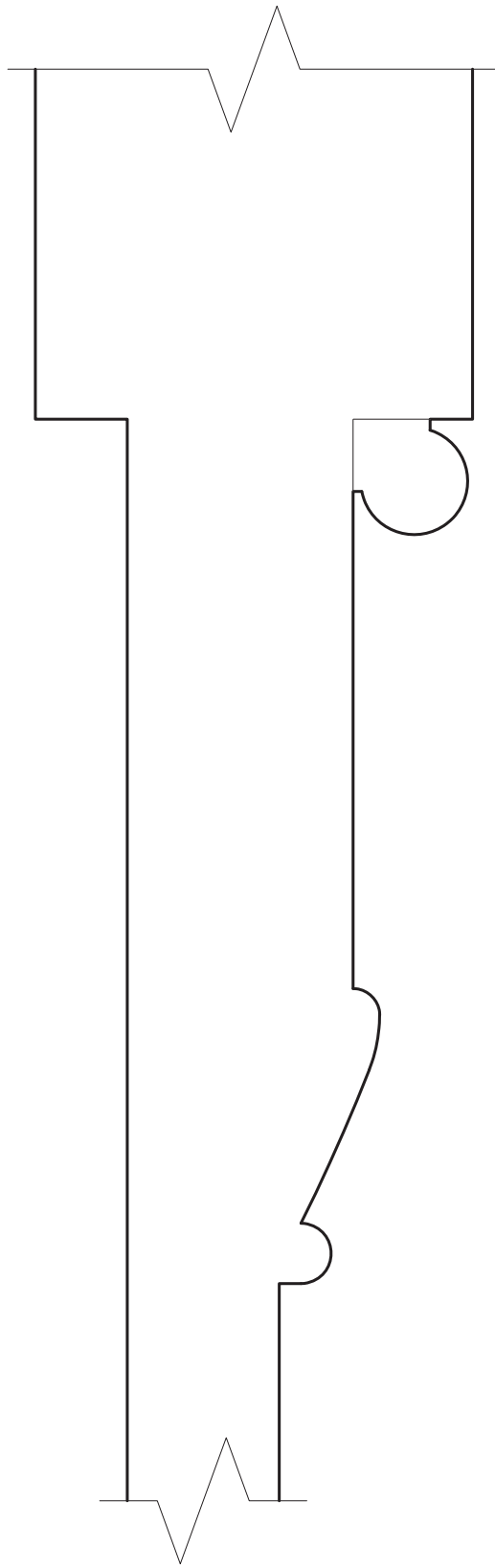
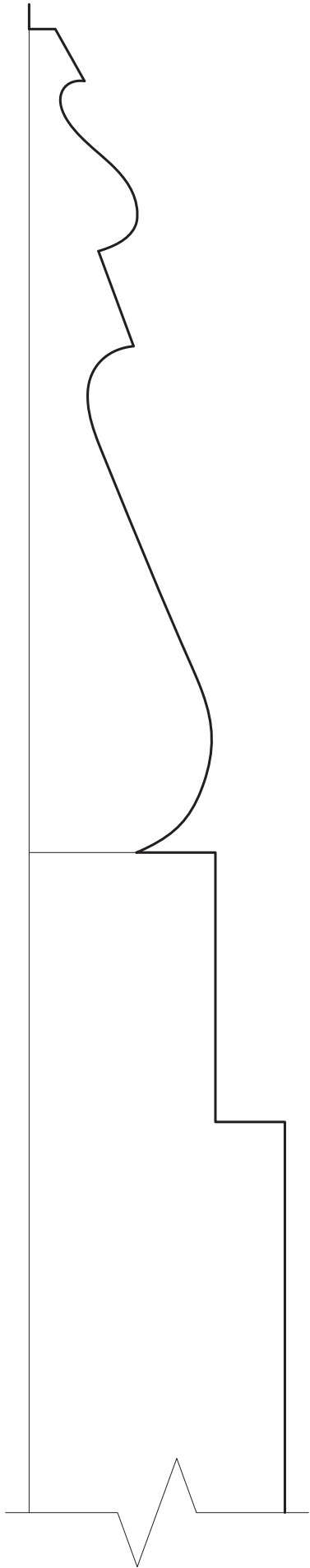


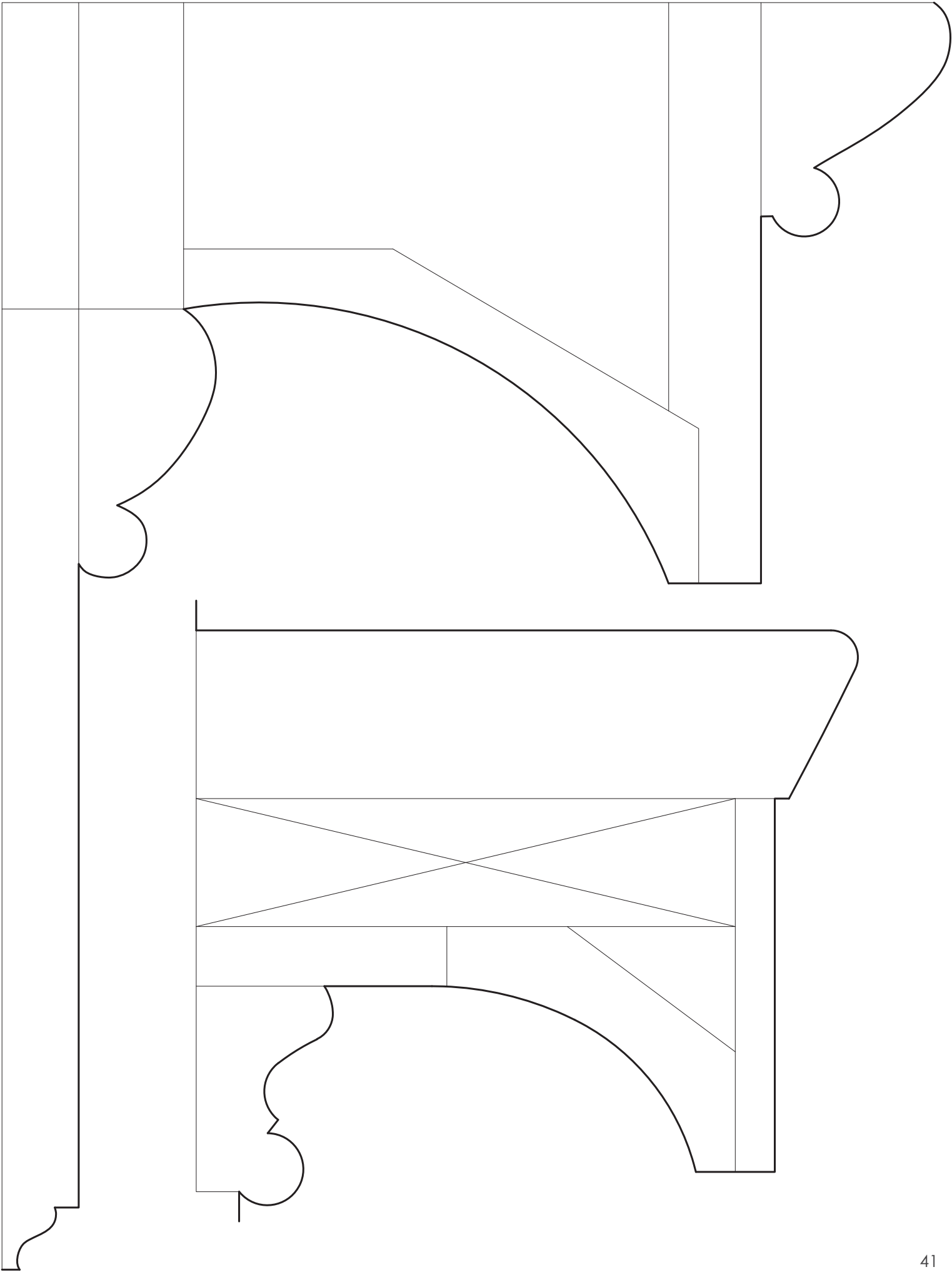




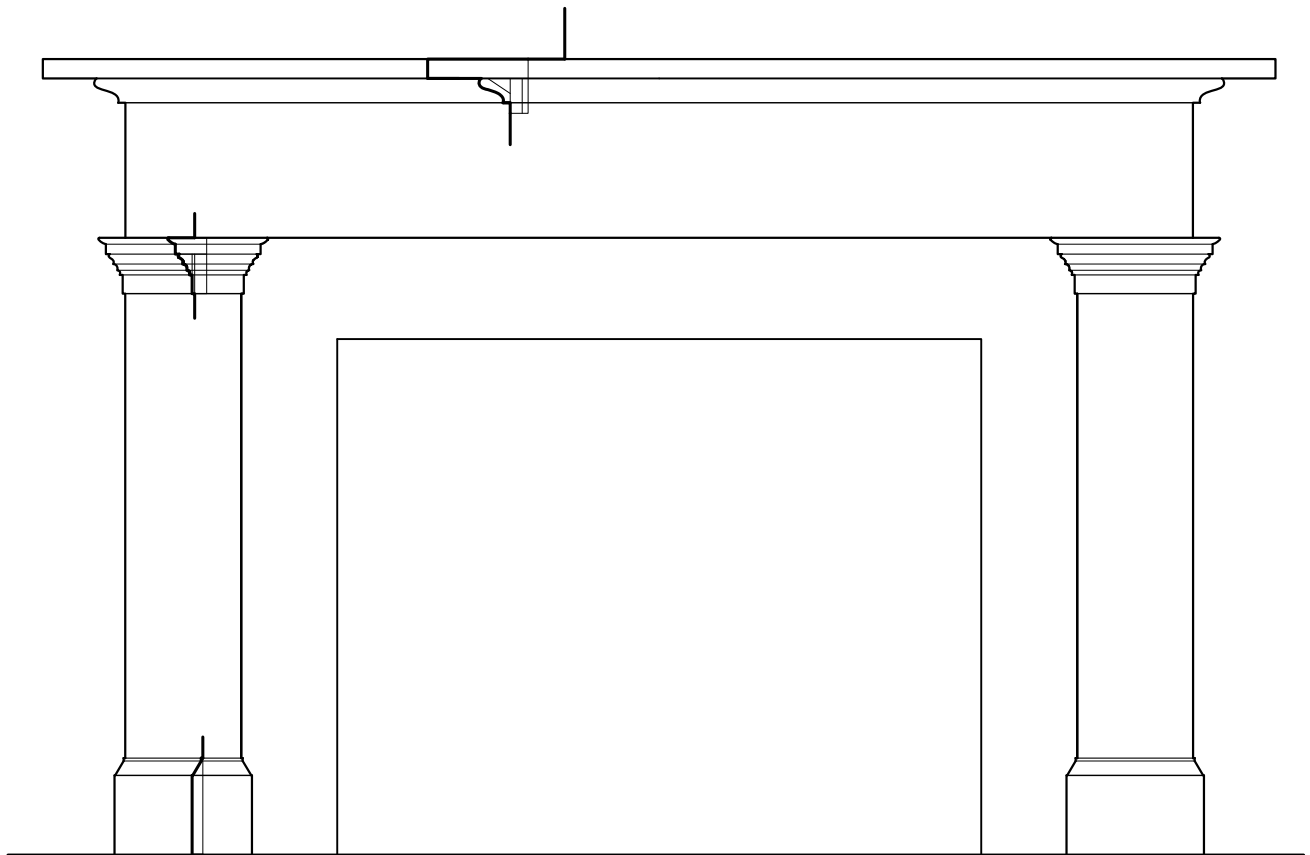
SCALE: 1/2 INCH = 1'

CAMPBELL-WHITTLESEY HOUSE. ERECTED 1835. ROCHESTER, MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK





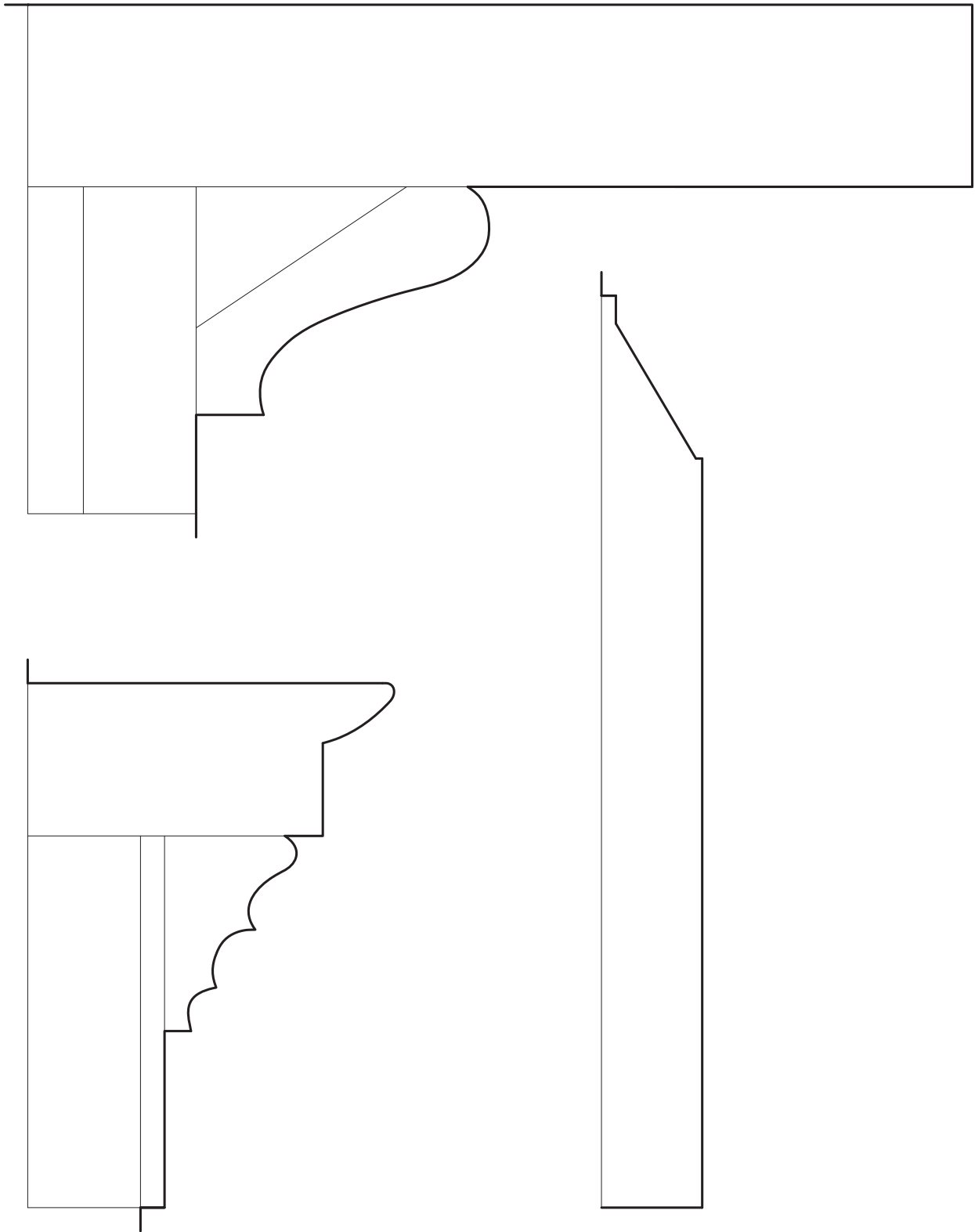


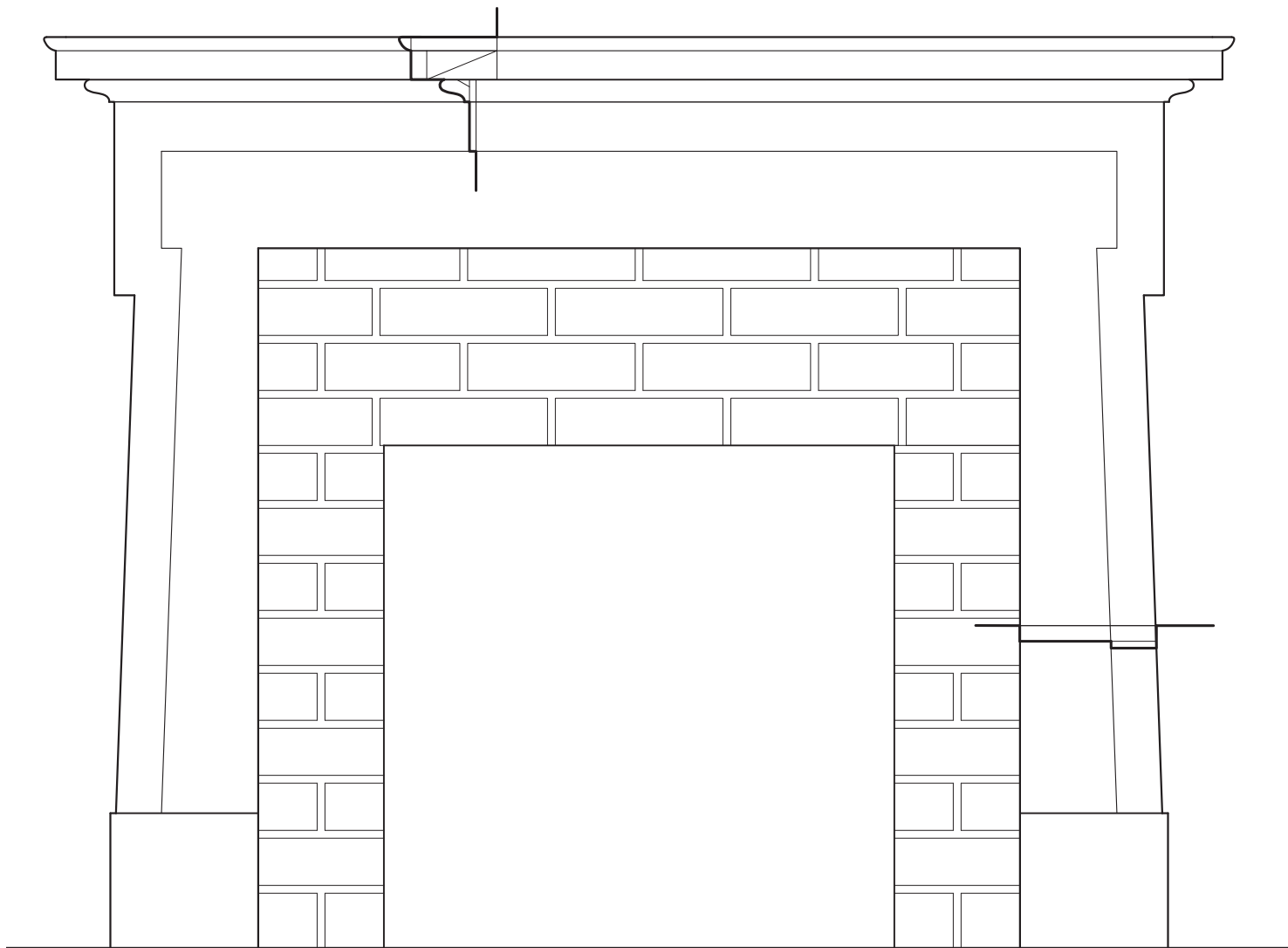


SCALE: 1 INCH = 1'

CAMPBELL-WHITTLESEY HOUSE, ERECTED 1835, ROCHESTER, MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK



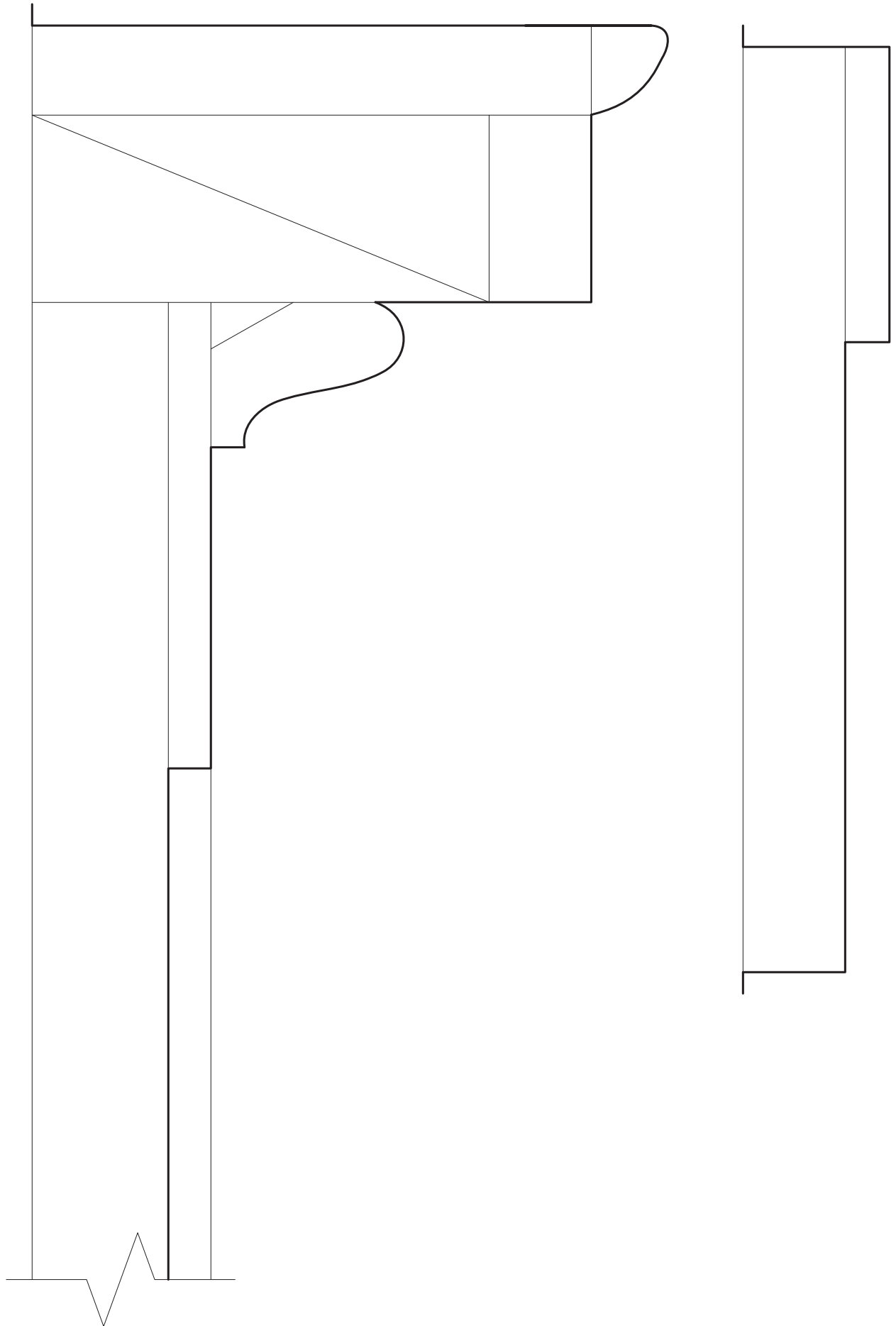


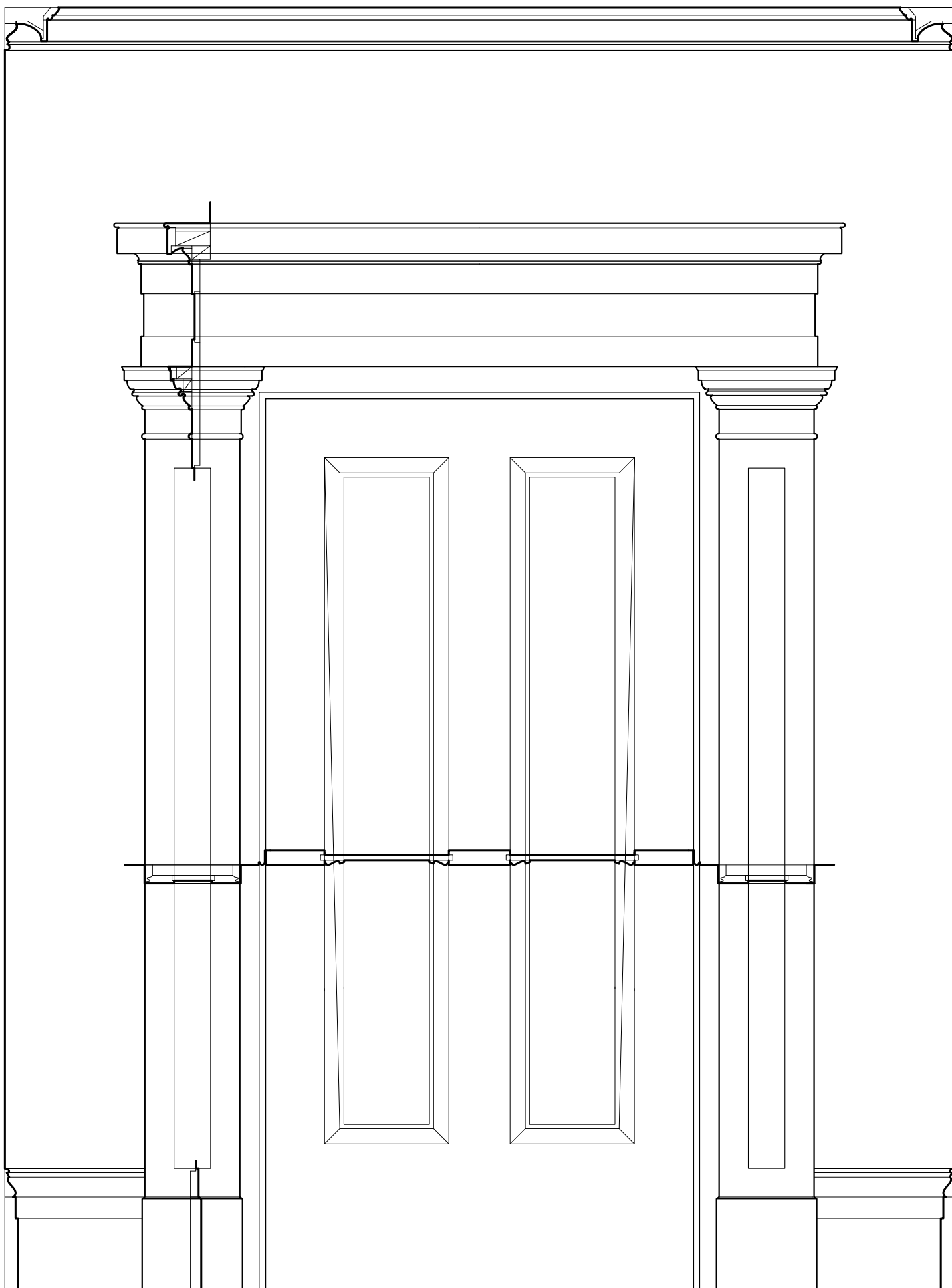


SCALE: 1-1/2 INCH = 1'

CAMPBELL-WHITTLESEY HOUSE. ERECTED 1835. ROCHESTER, MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK

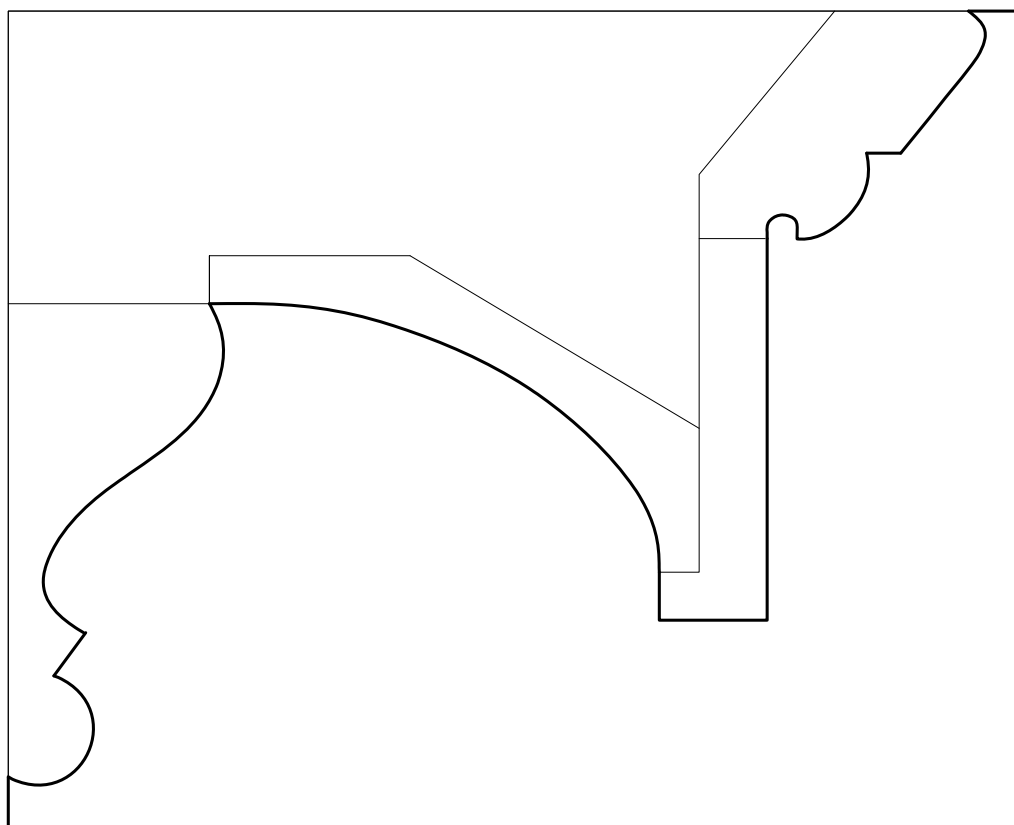
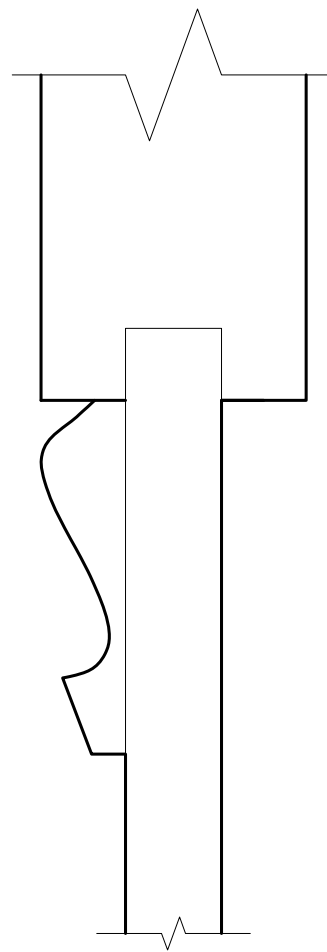
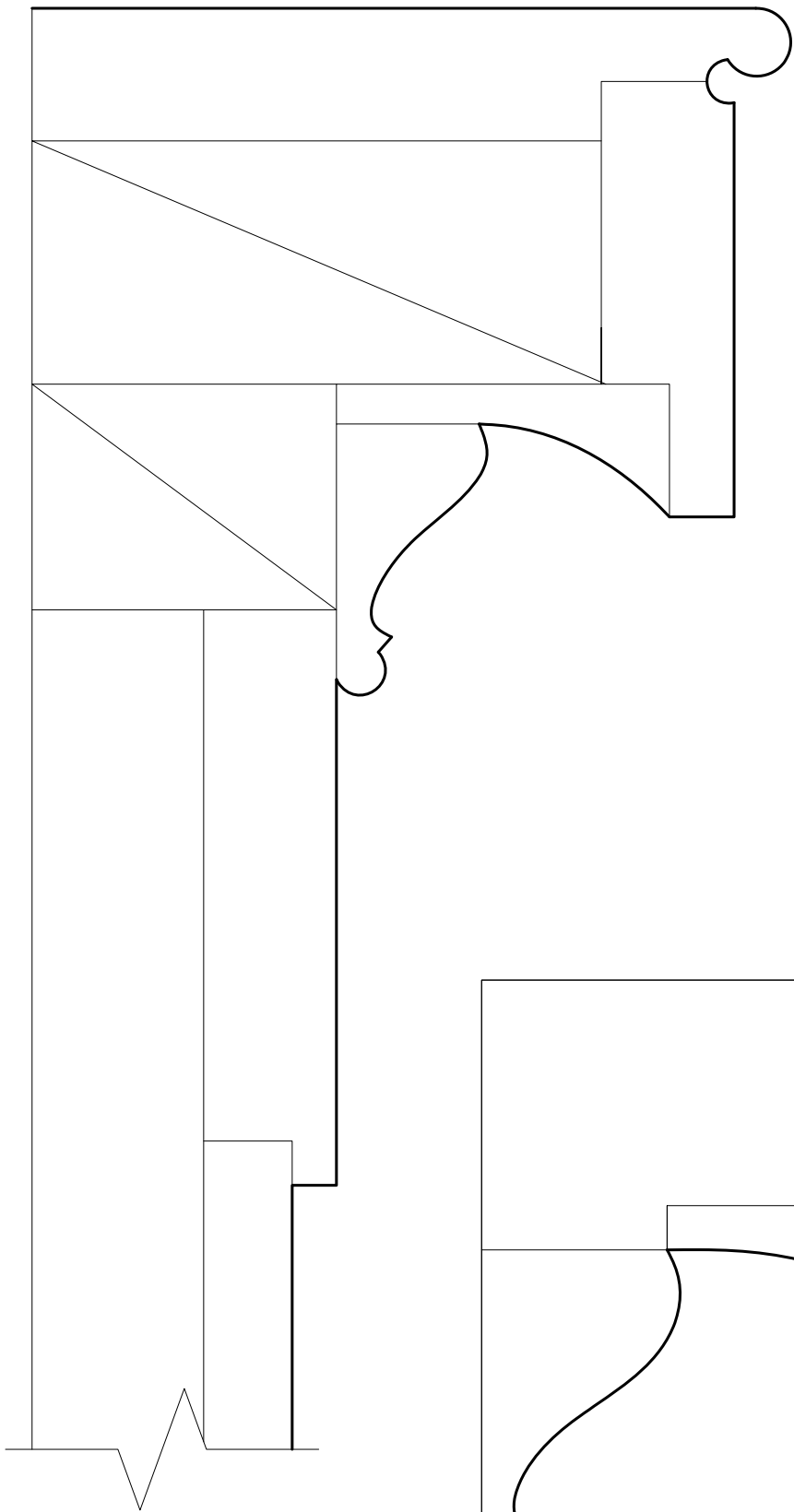




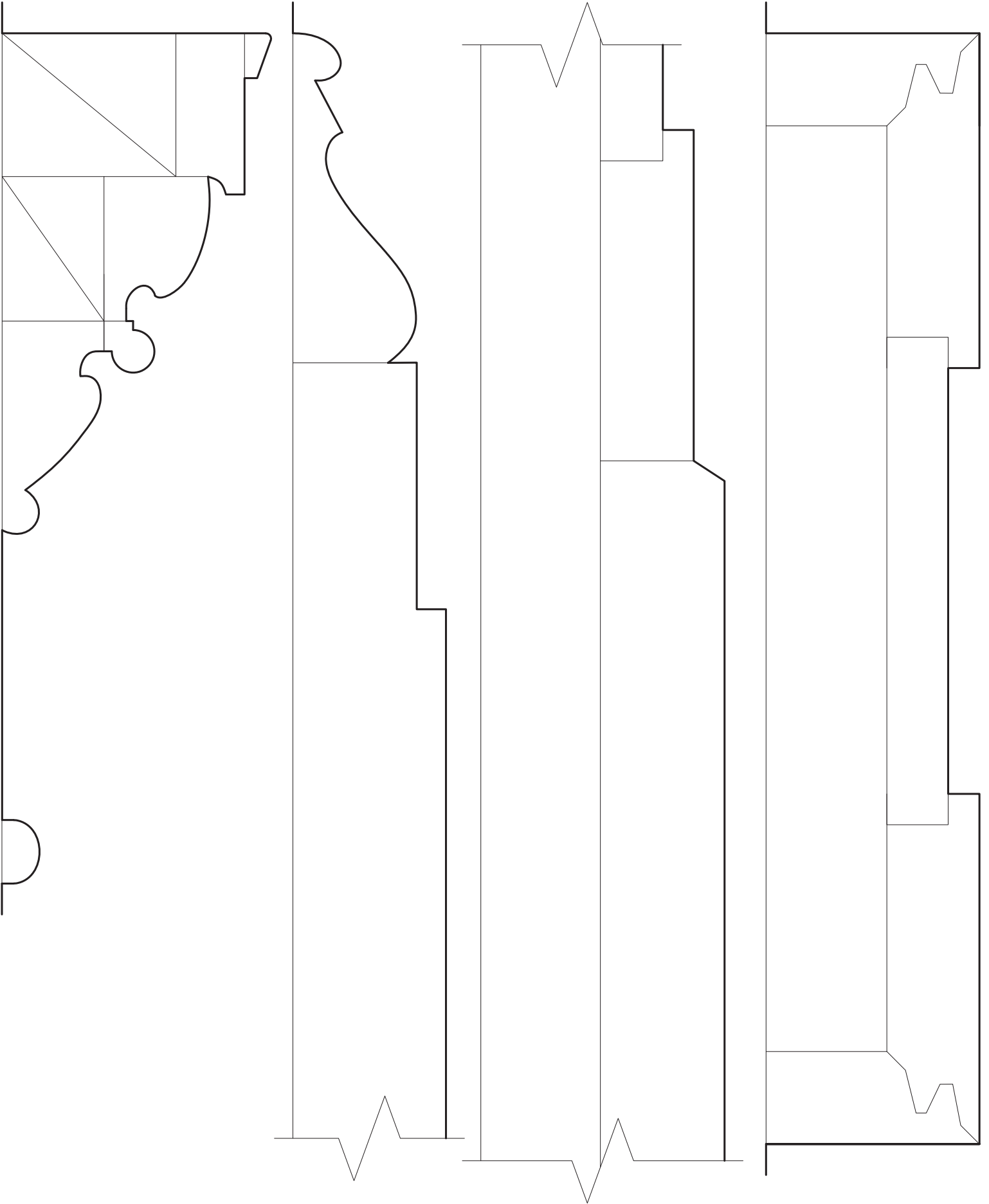


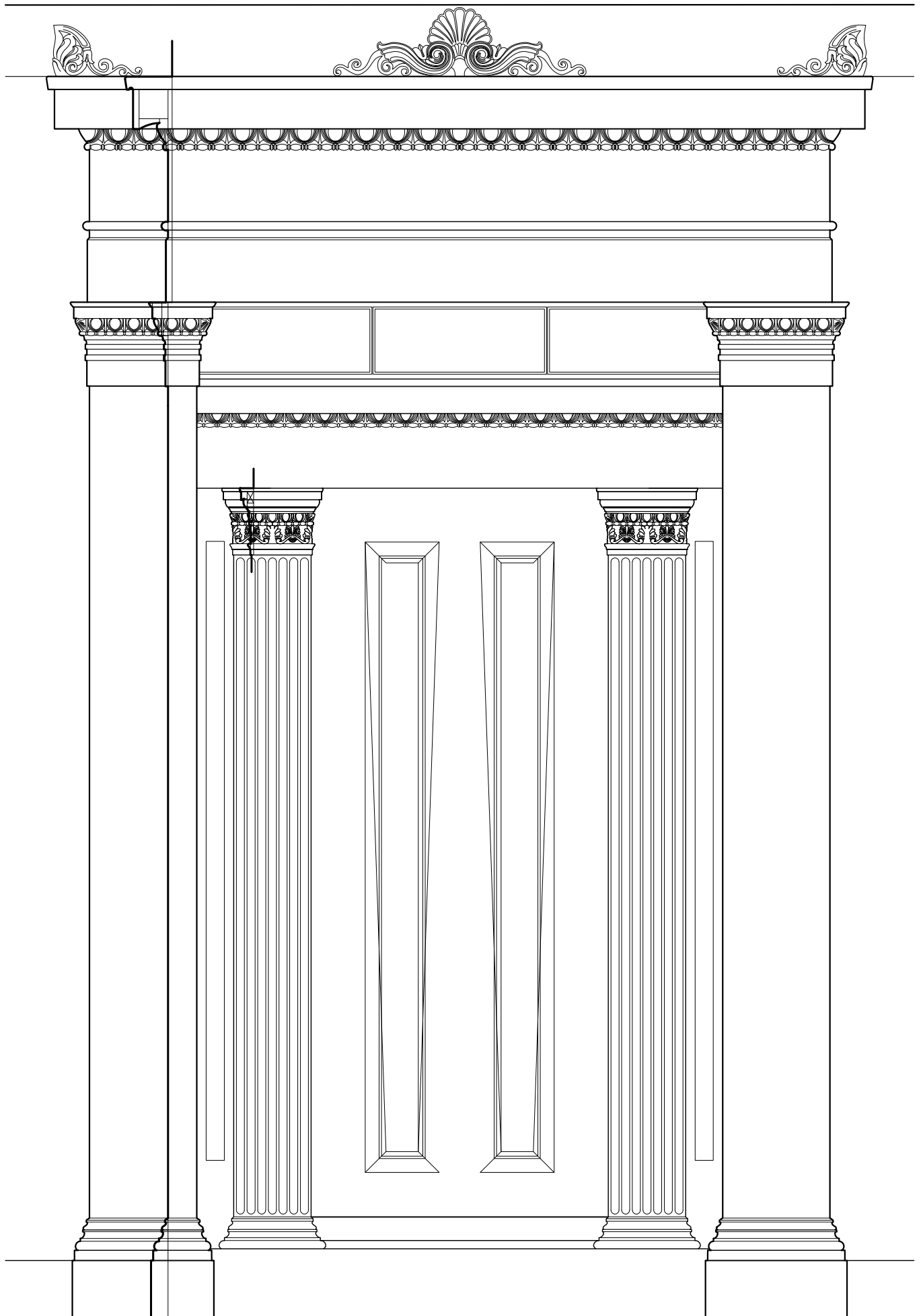
SCALE: 1 INCH = 1'

HERVEY ELY HOUSE. ERECTED 1837. ROCHESTER, MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK



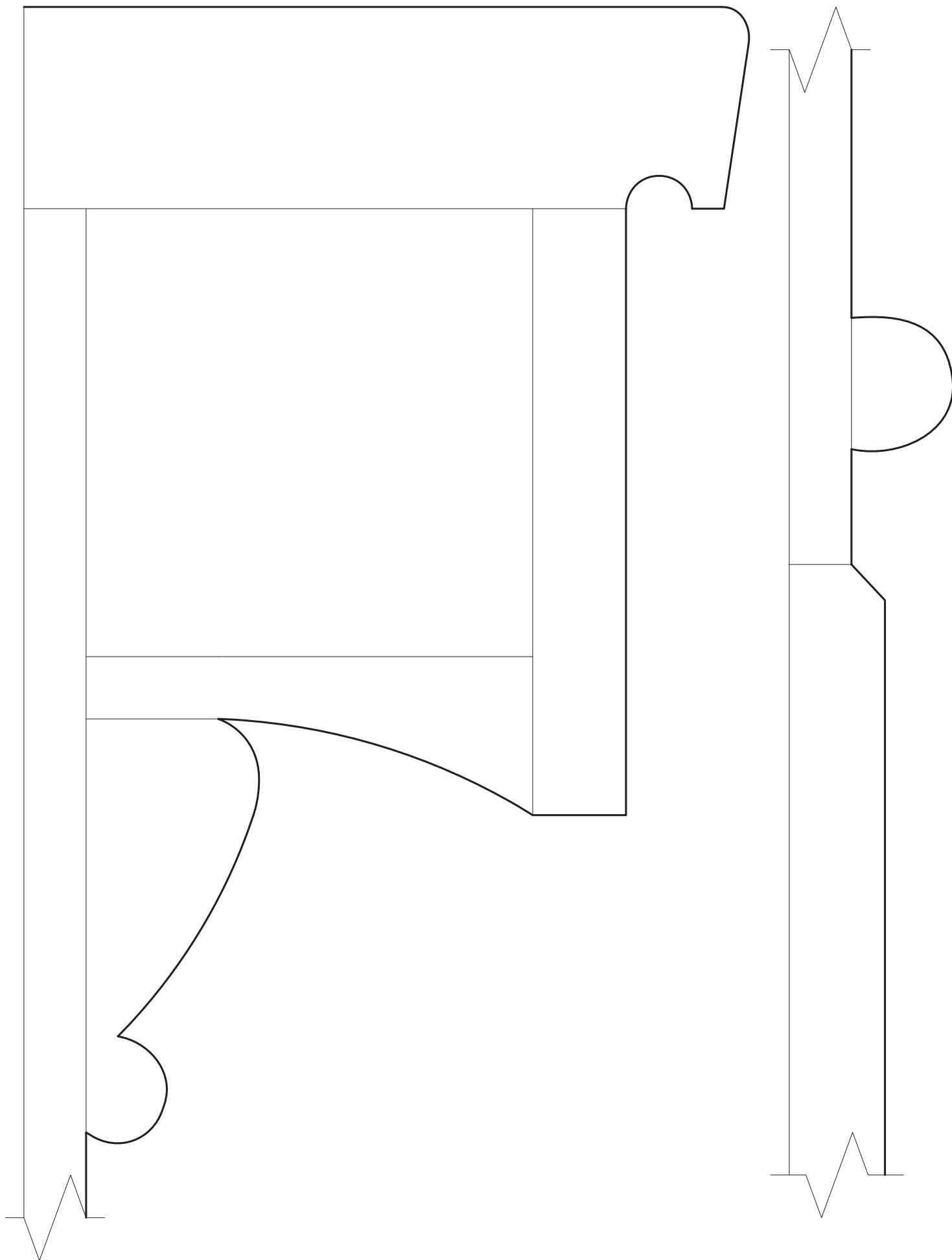


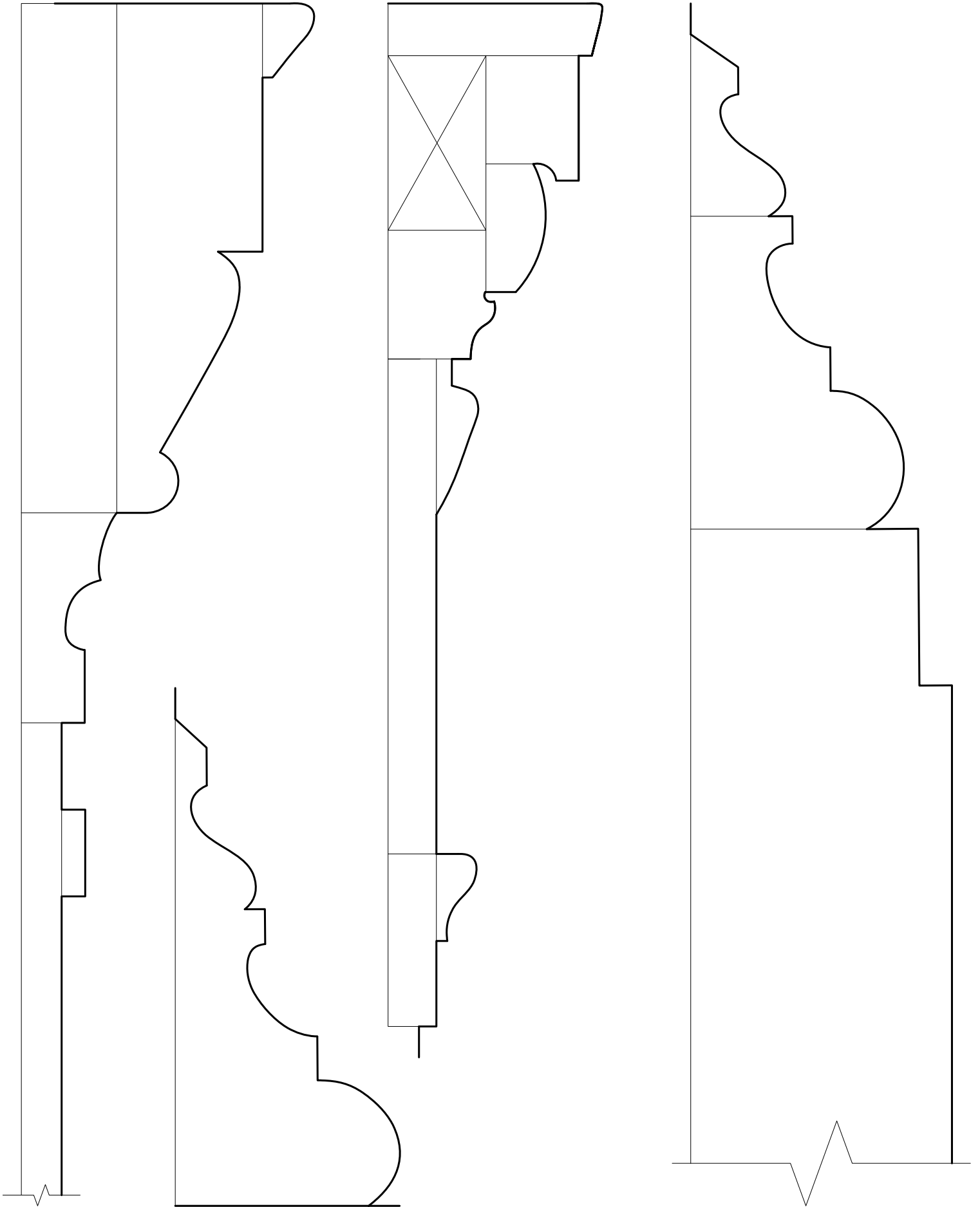


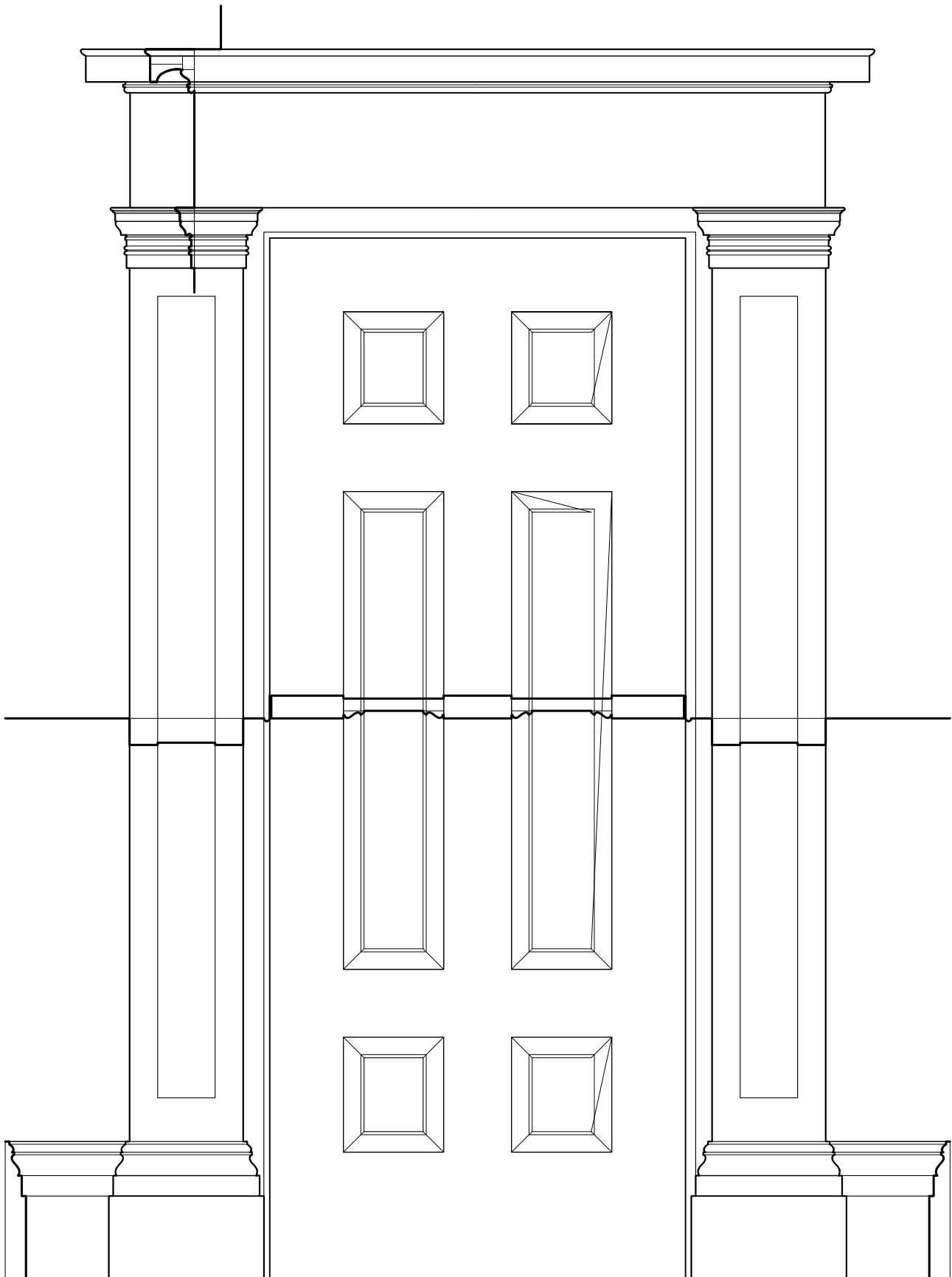


SCALE: 3/4 INCH = 1'

HERVEY ELY HOUSE. ERECTED 1837. ROCHESTER, MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK

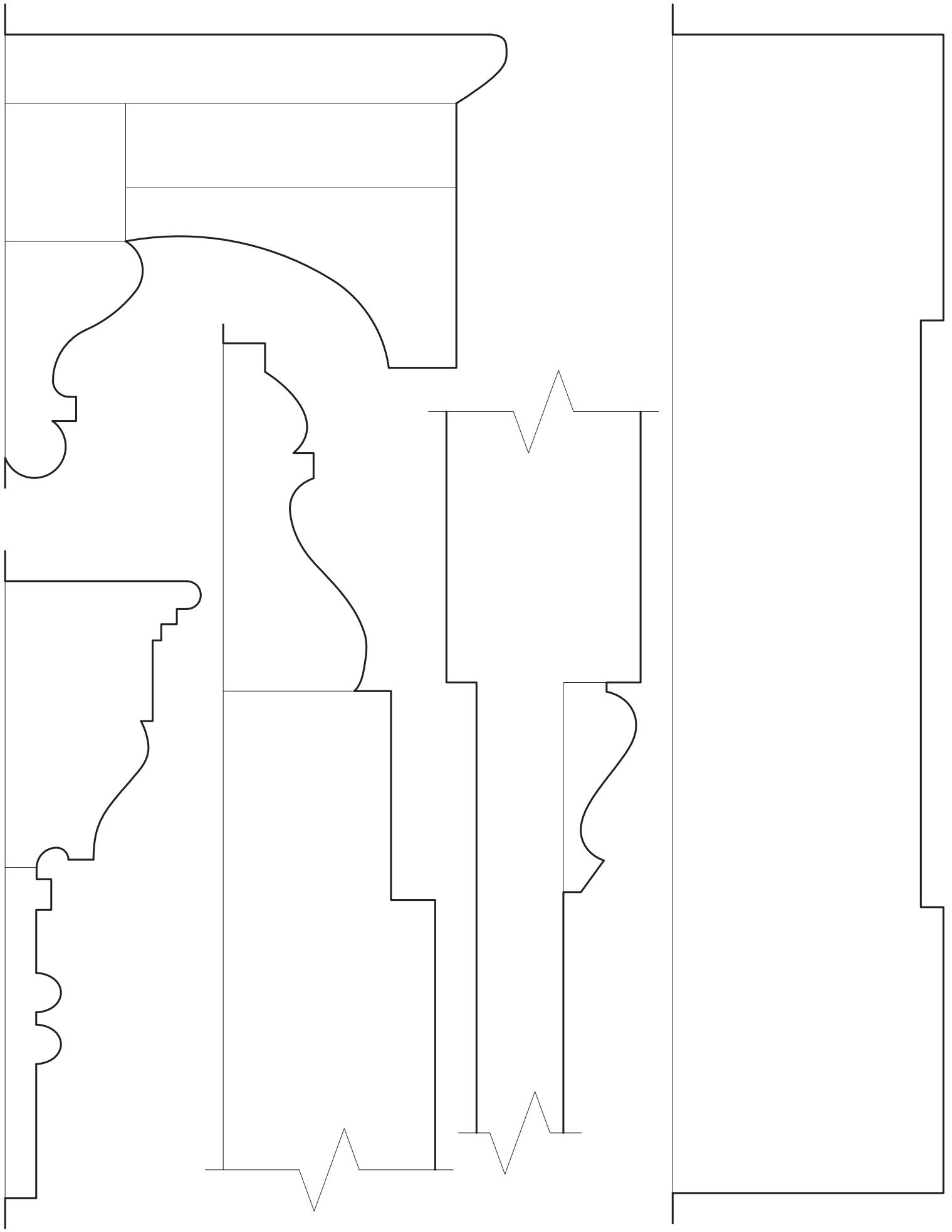




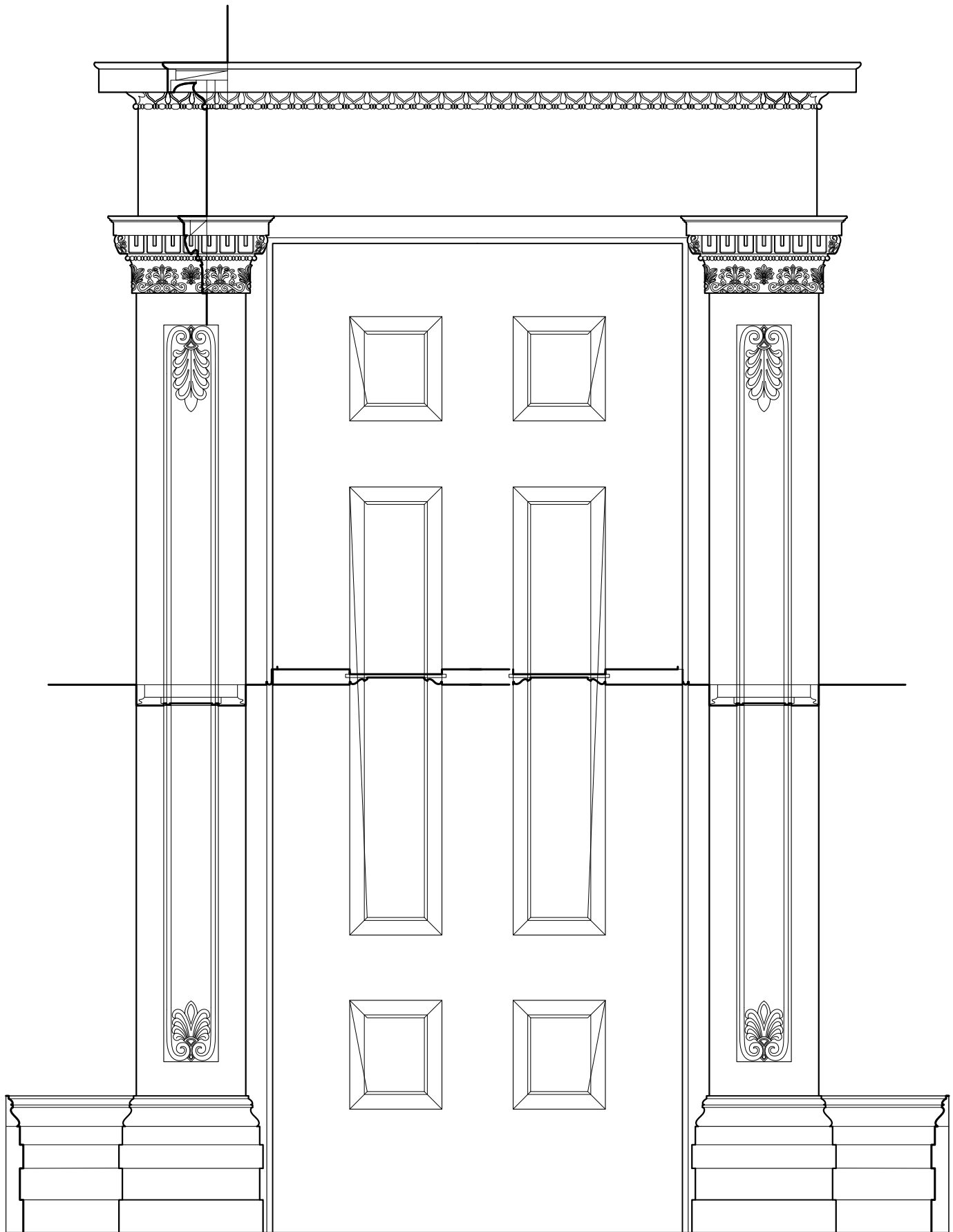


SCALE: 1 INCH = 1'

HOUSE AT 75 SOUTH FITZHUGH STREET, ROCHESTER, MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK

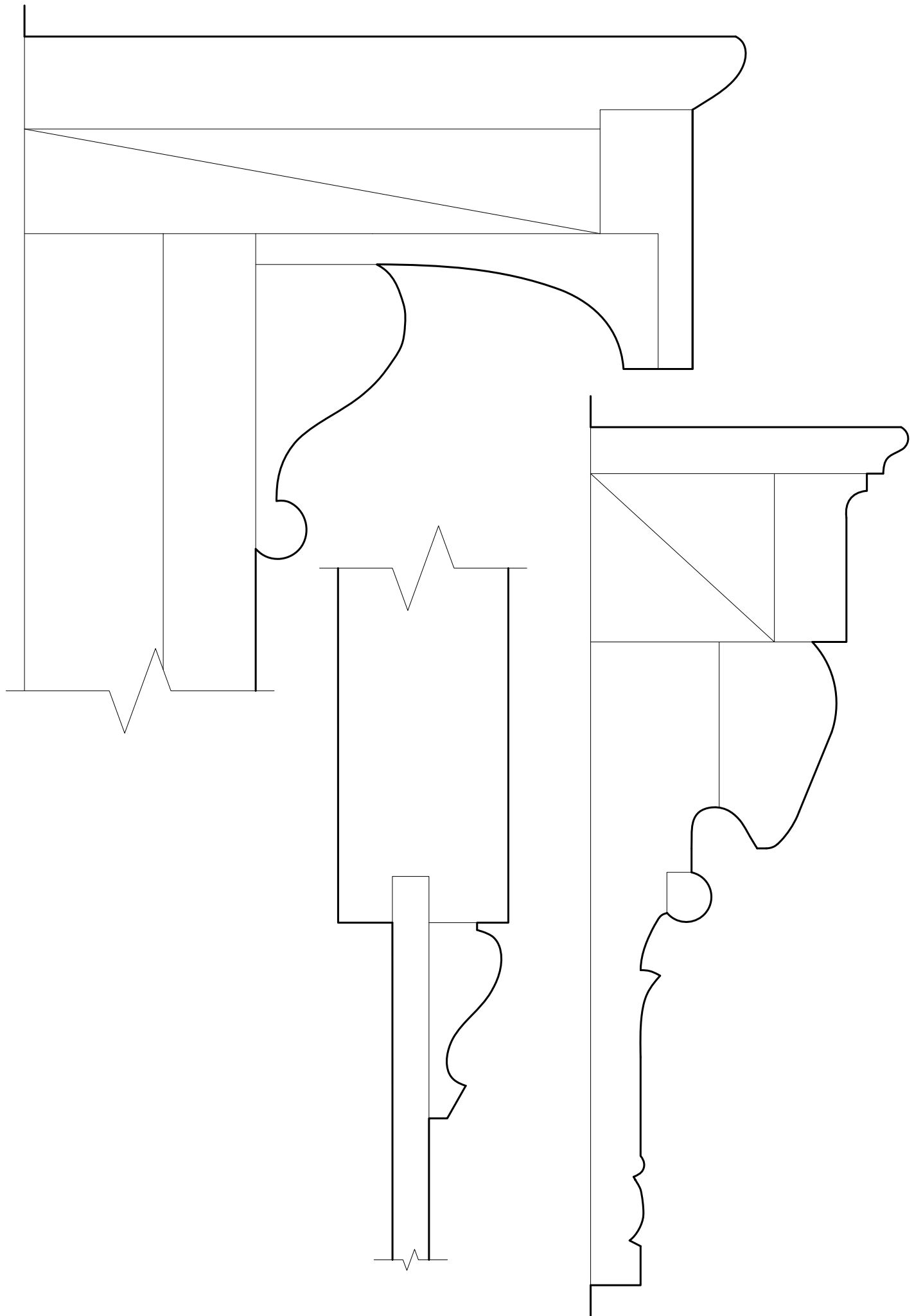


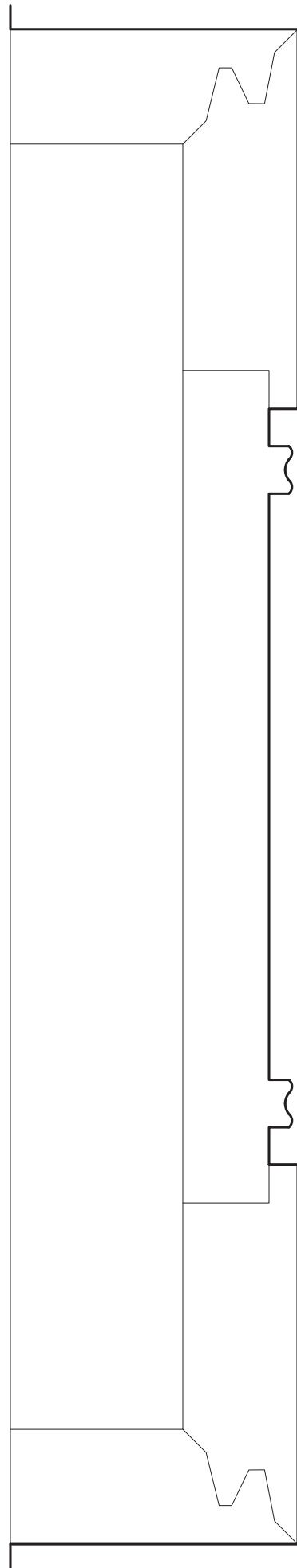
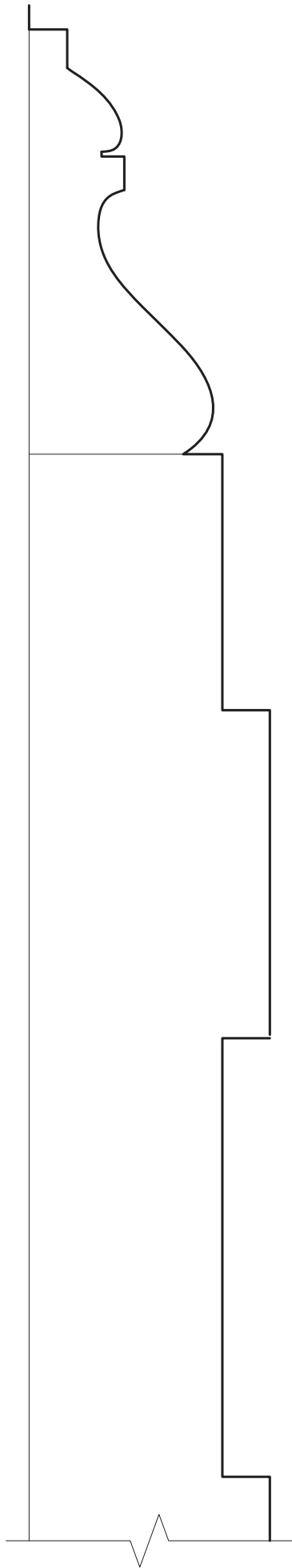


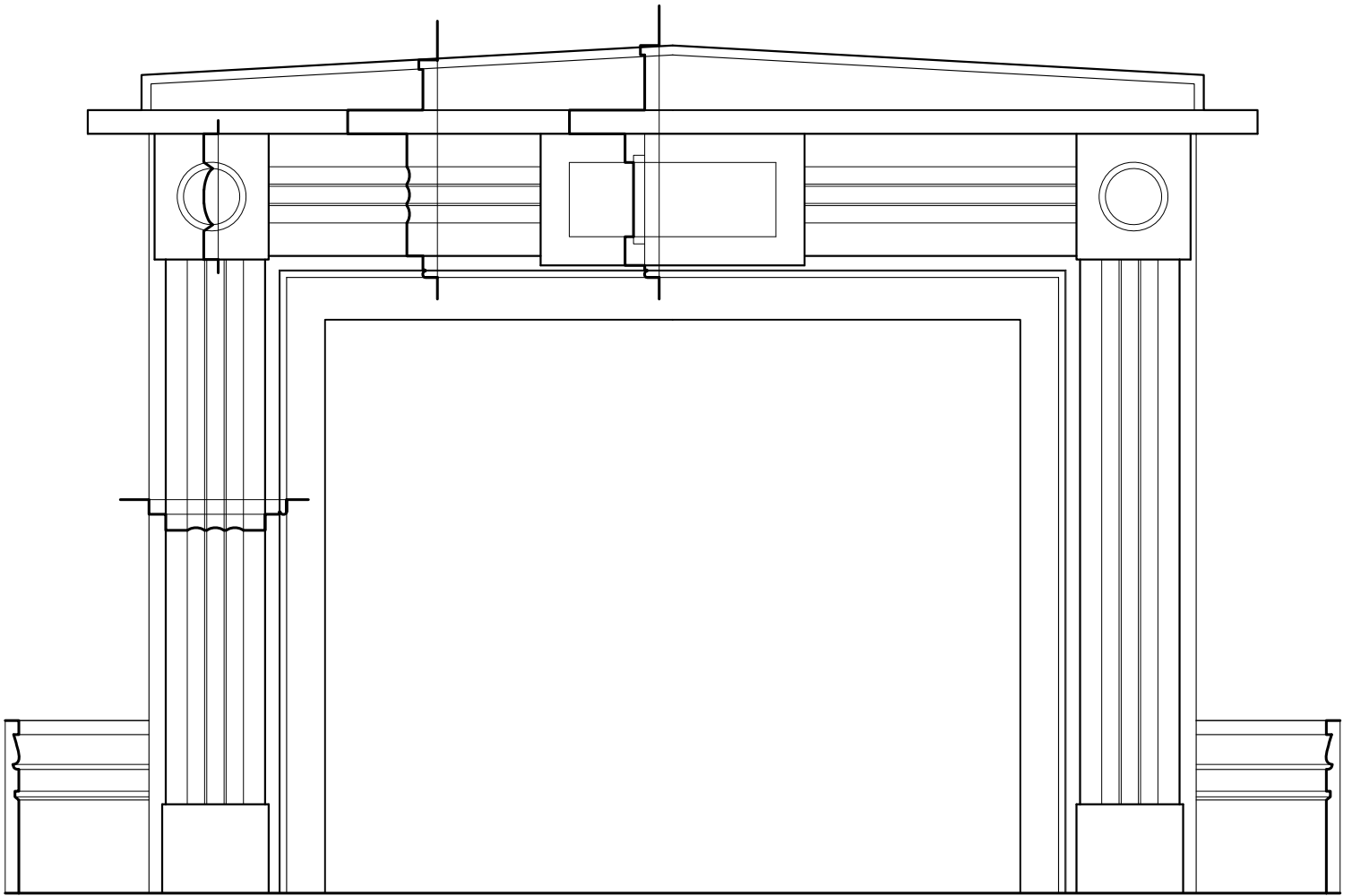


SCALE: 1 INCH = 1'

HOUSE AT 75 SOUTH FITZHUGH STREET, ROCHESTER, MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK



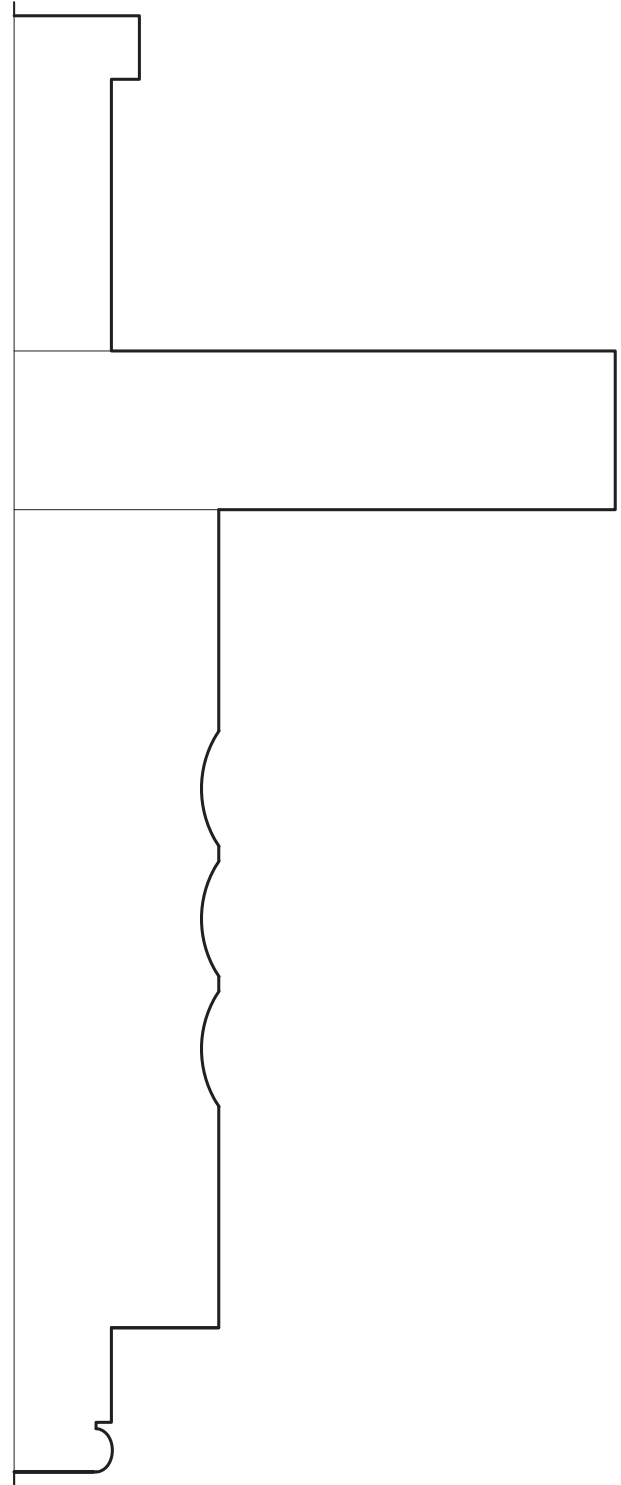
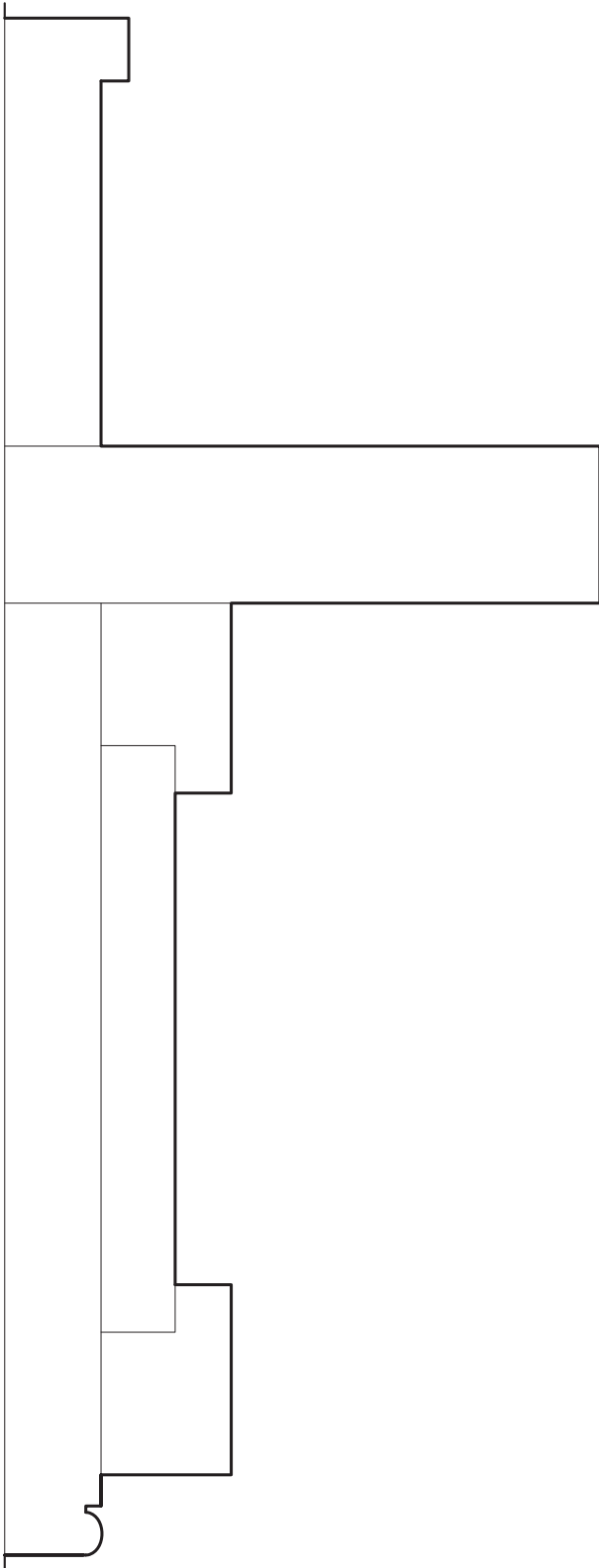




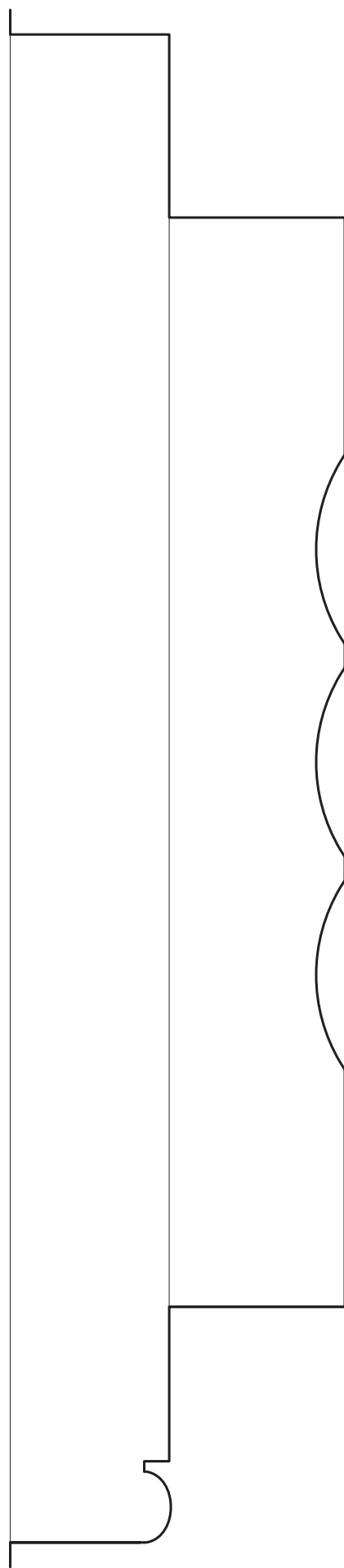
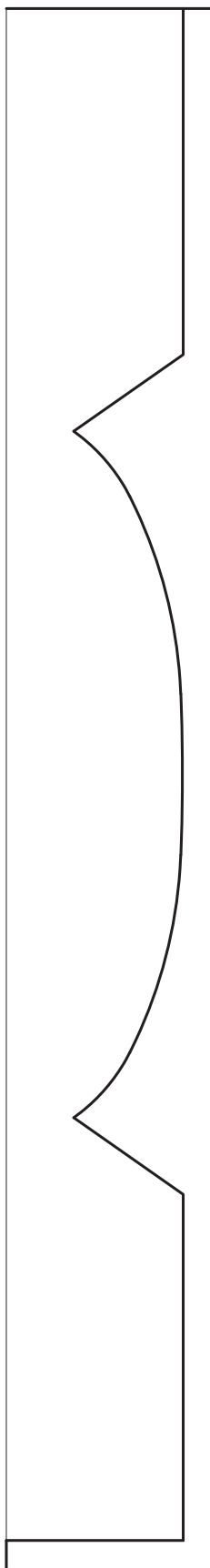
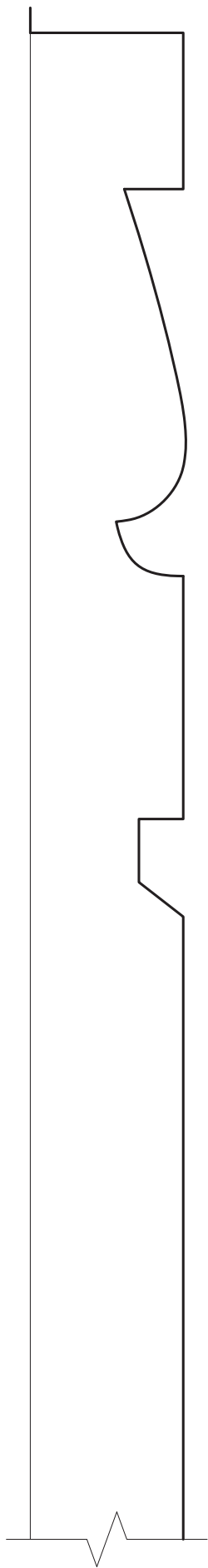
SCALE: 1 INCH = 1'

HOUSE IN SCOTTSVILLE, SCOTTSVILLE, MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK

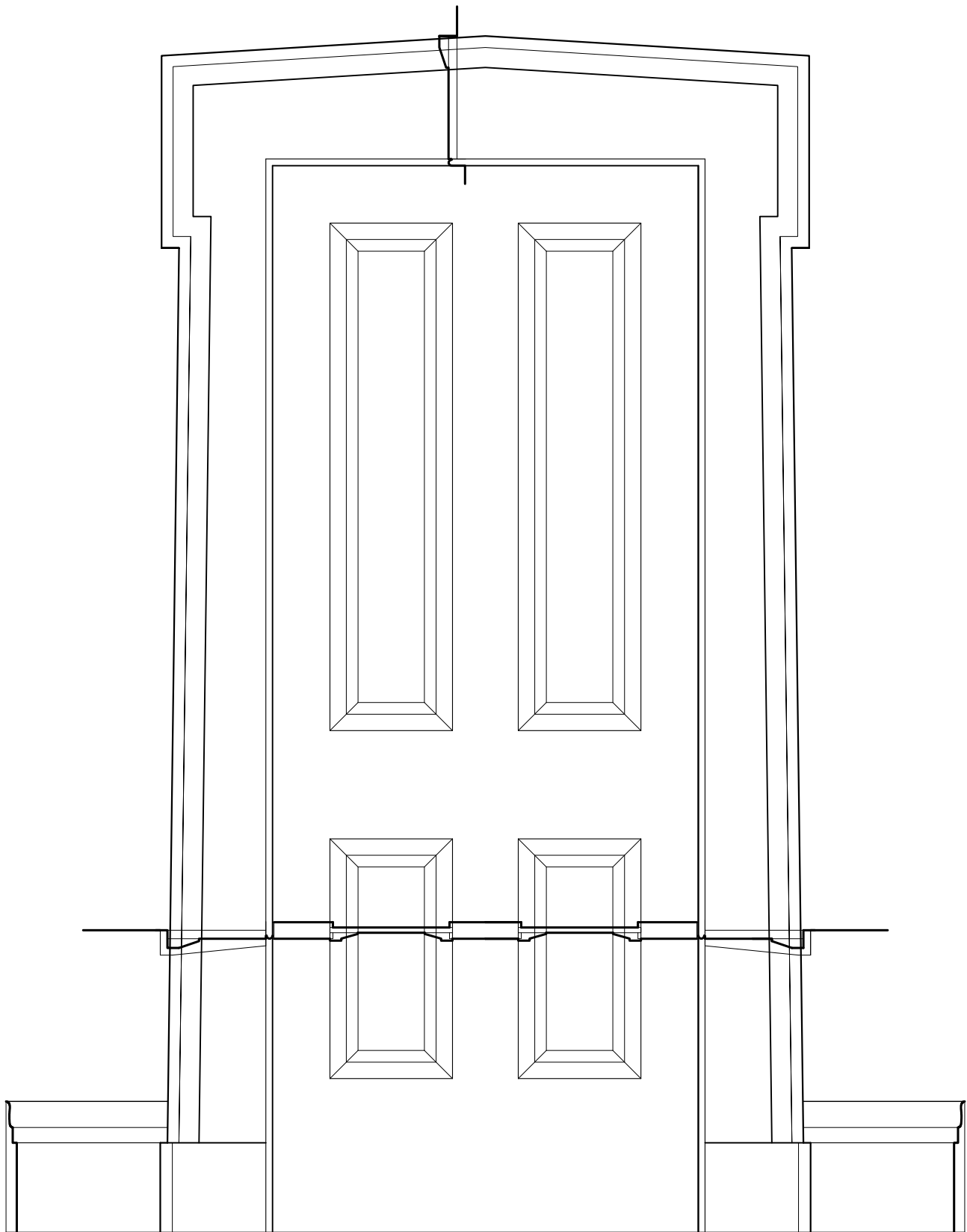




SCALE: 1/2 INCH = 1"

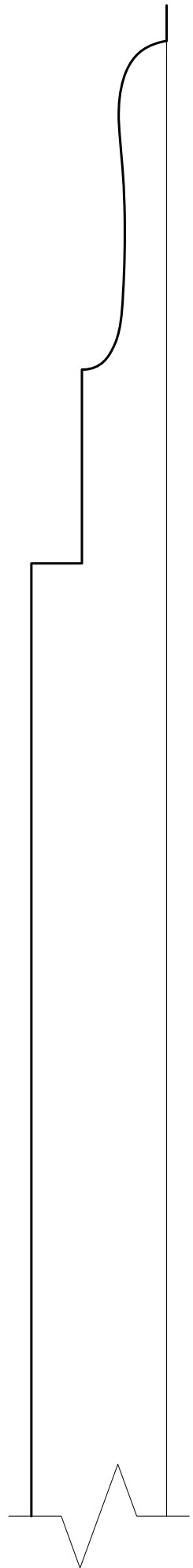
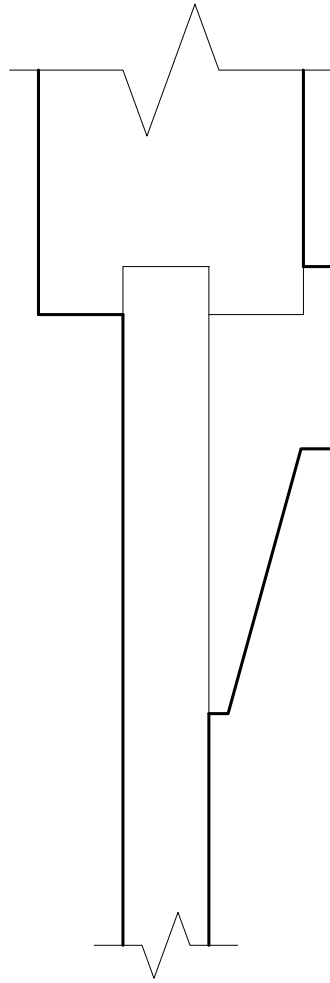
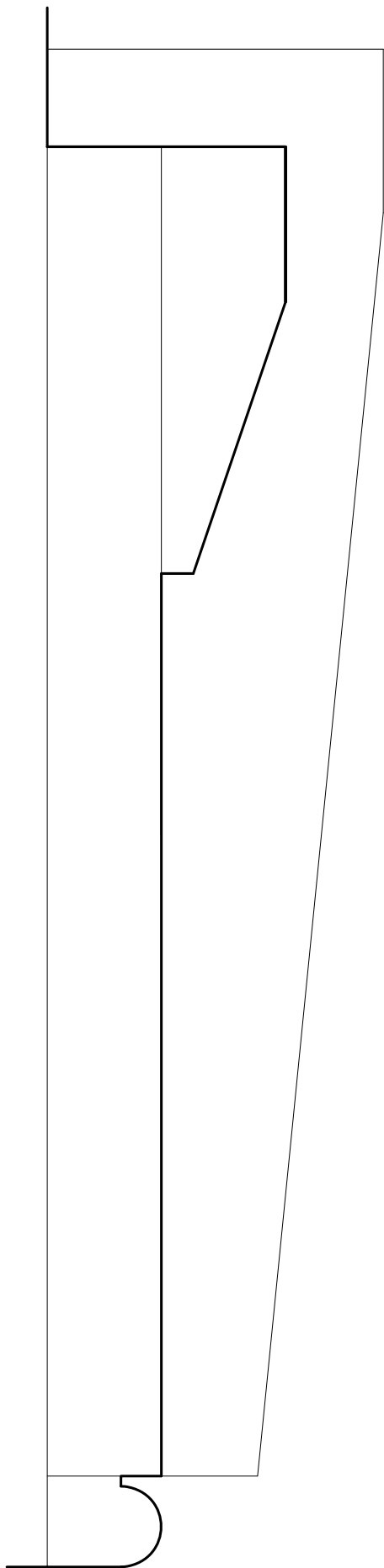


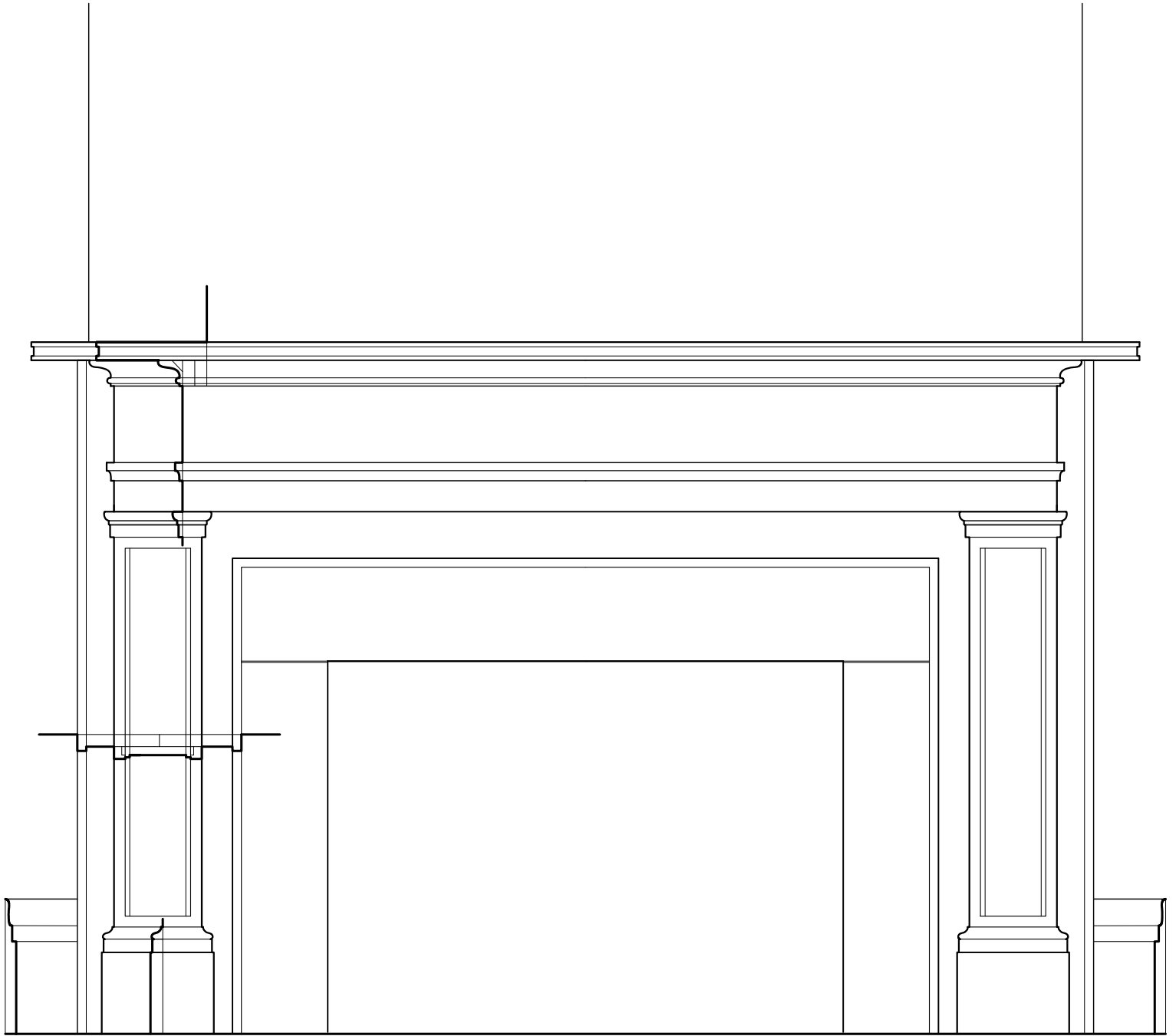




SCALE: 1 INCH = 1'

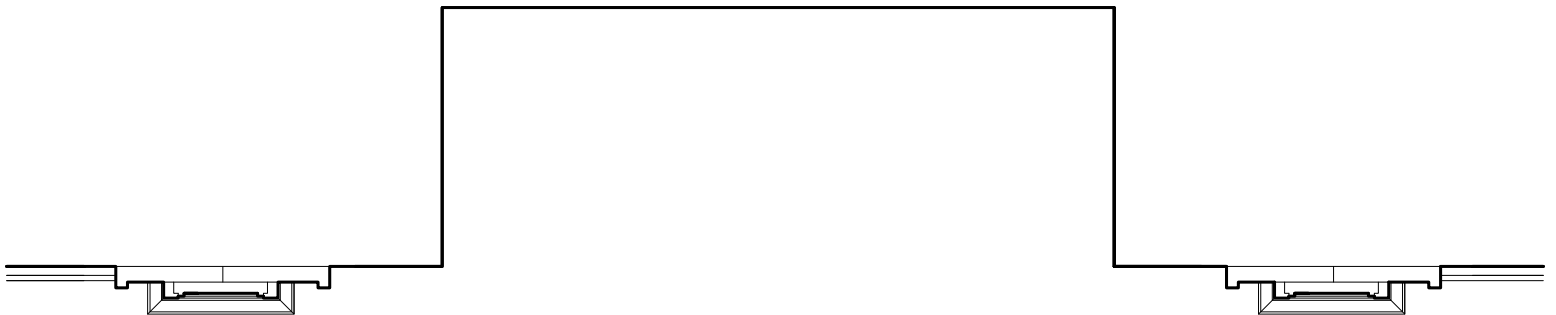
VANCE HOUSE. ERECTED 1823. GENESEO, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, NEW YORK

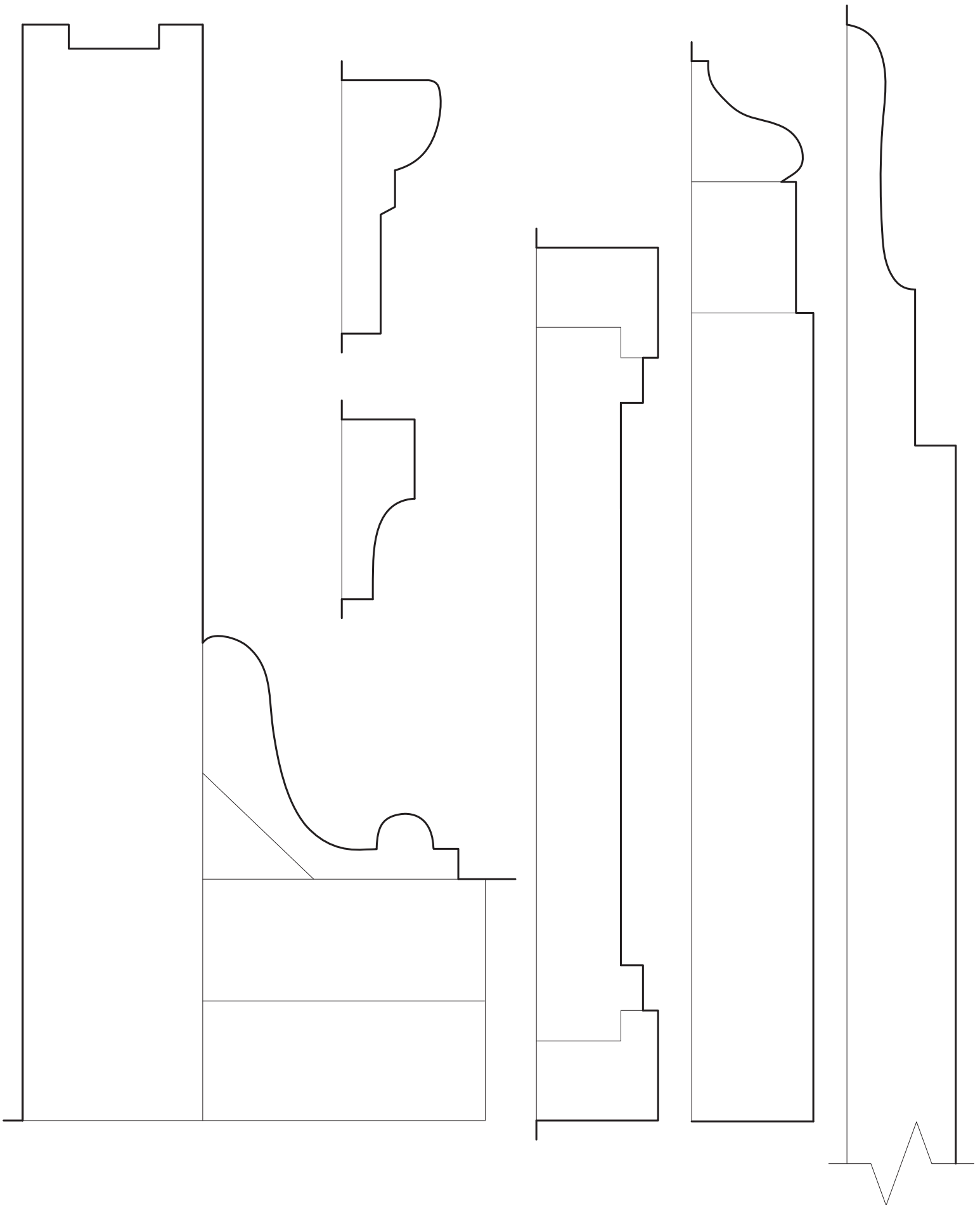


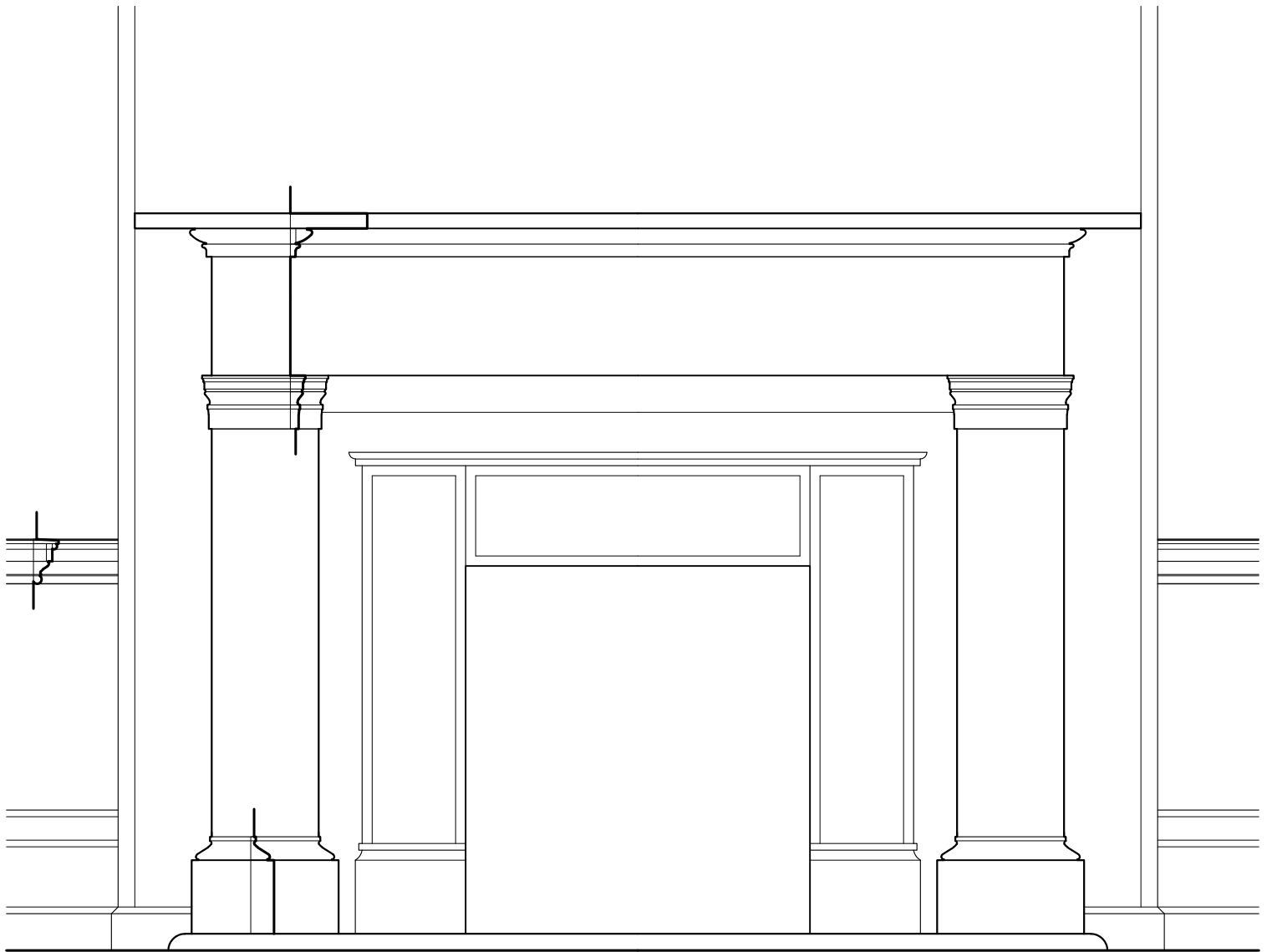


SCALE: 1 INCH = 1'

VANCE HOUSE. ERECTED 1823. GENESEO, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, NEW YORK

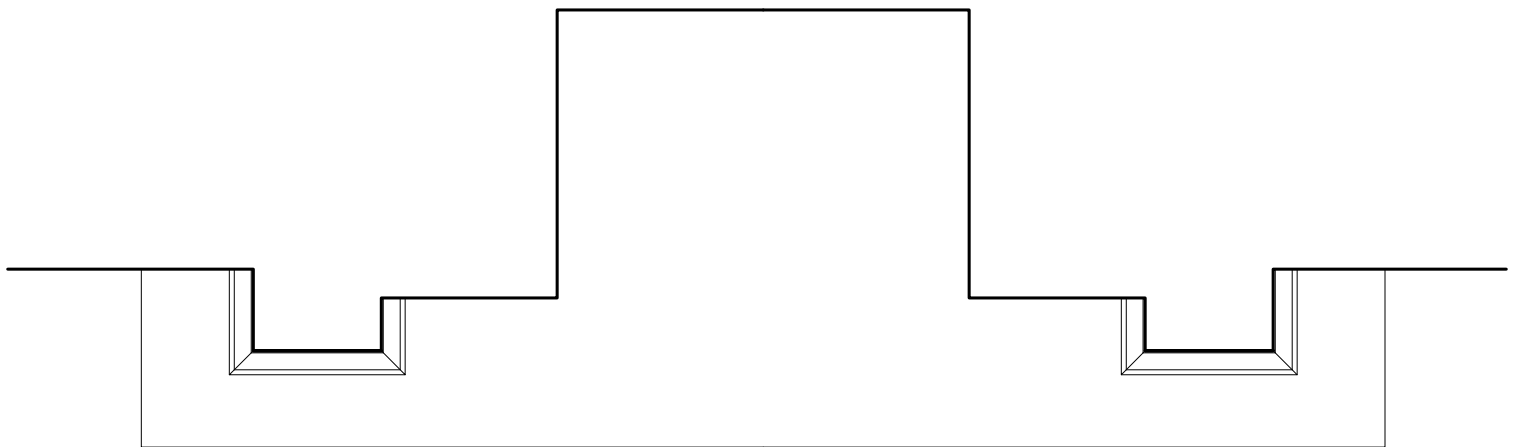


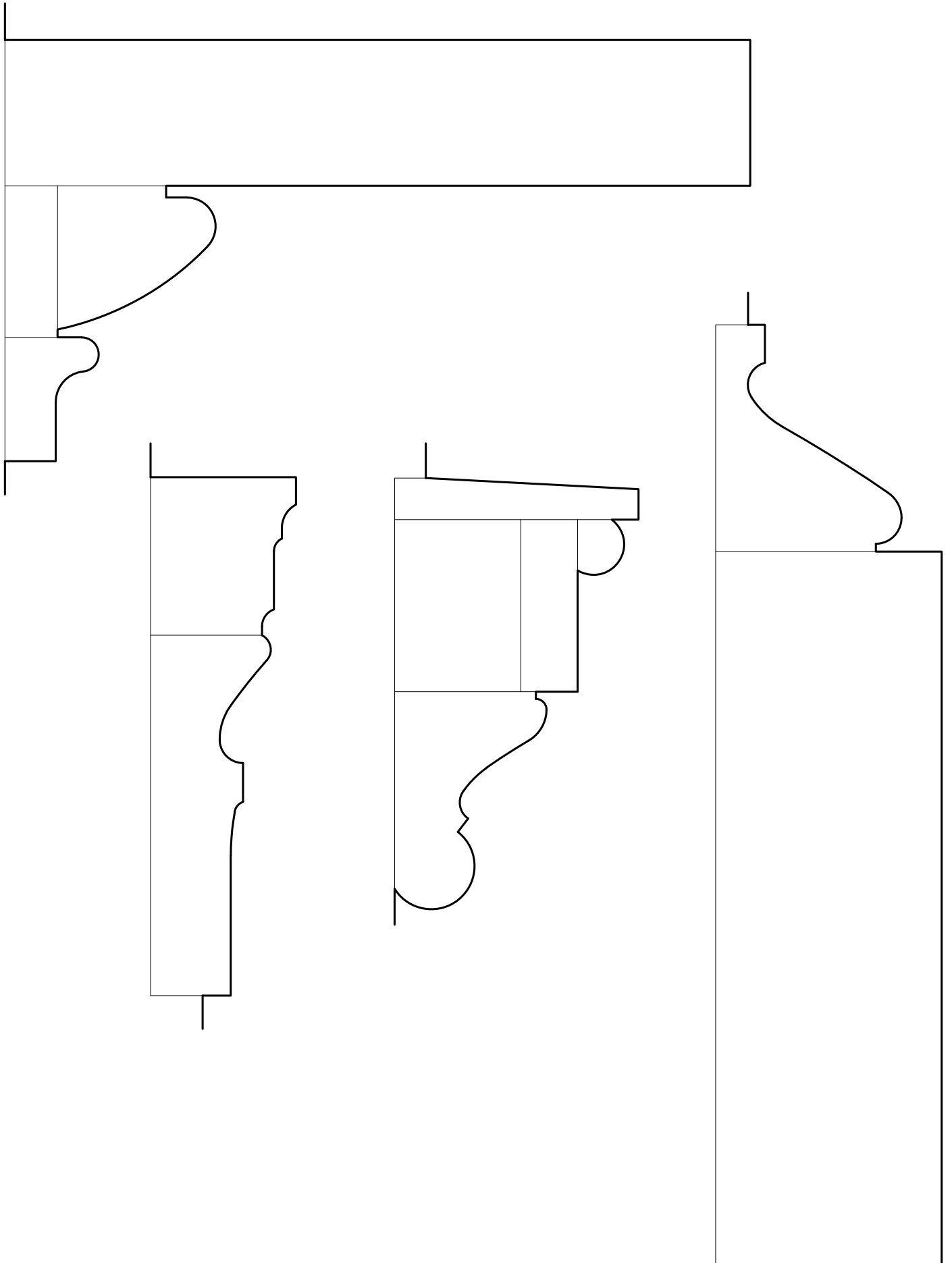


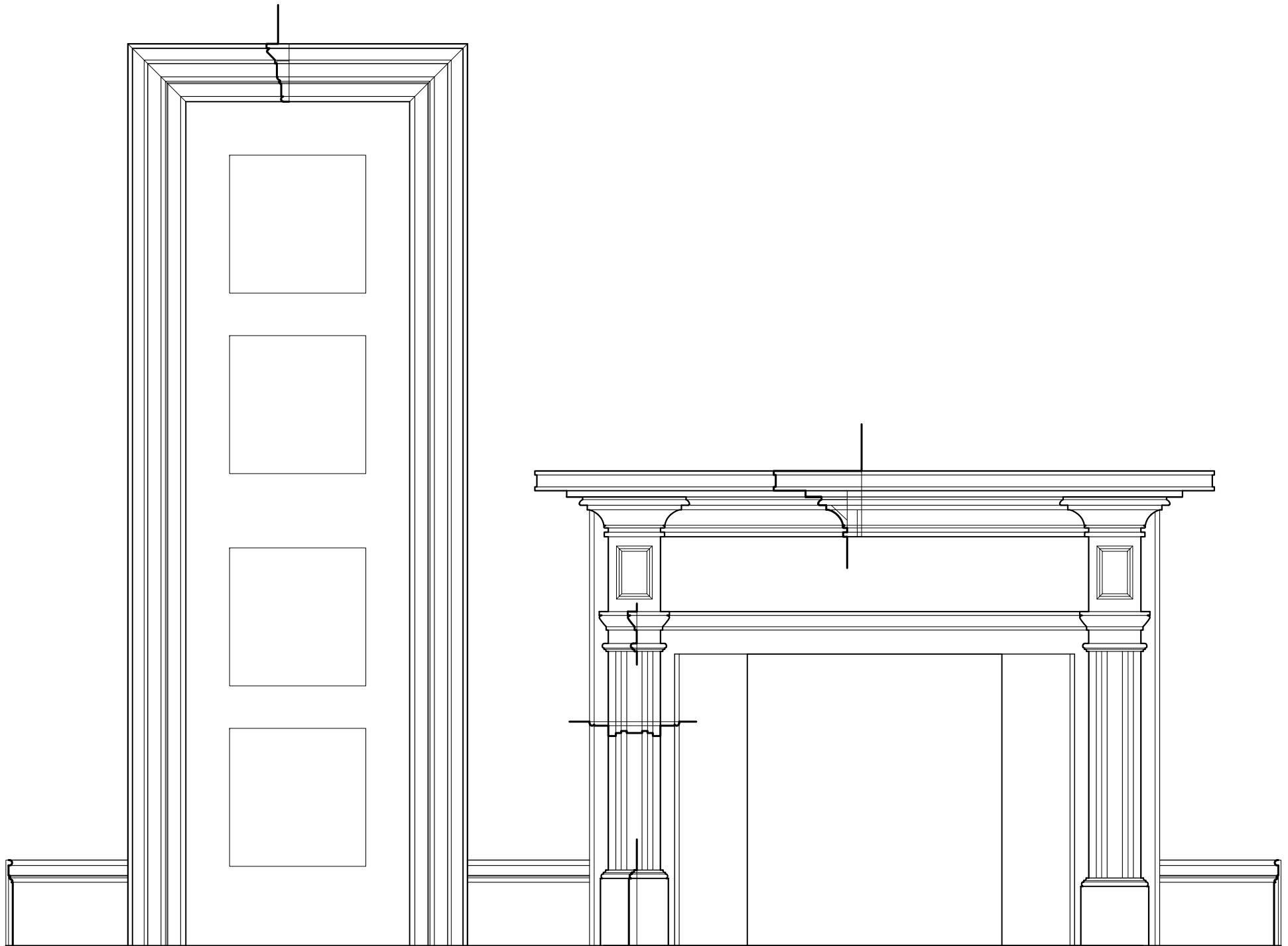


SCALE: 1 INCH = 1'

SILAS O. SMITH HOUSE, ERECTED 1839, ROCHESTER, MONROE COUNTY, , NEW YORK

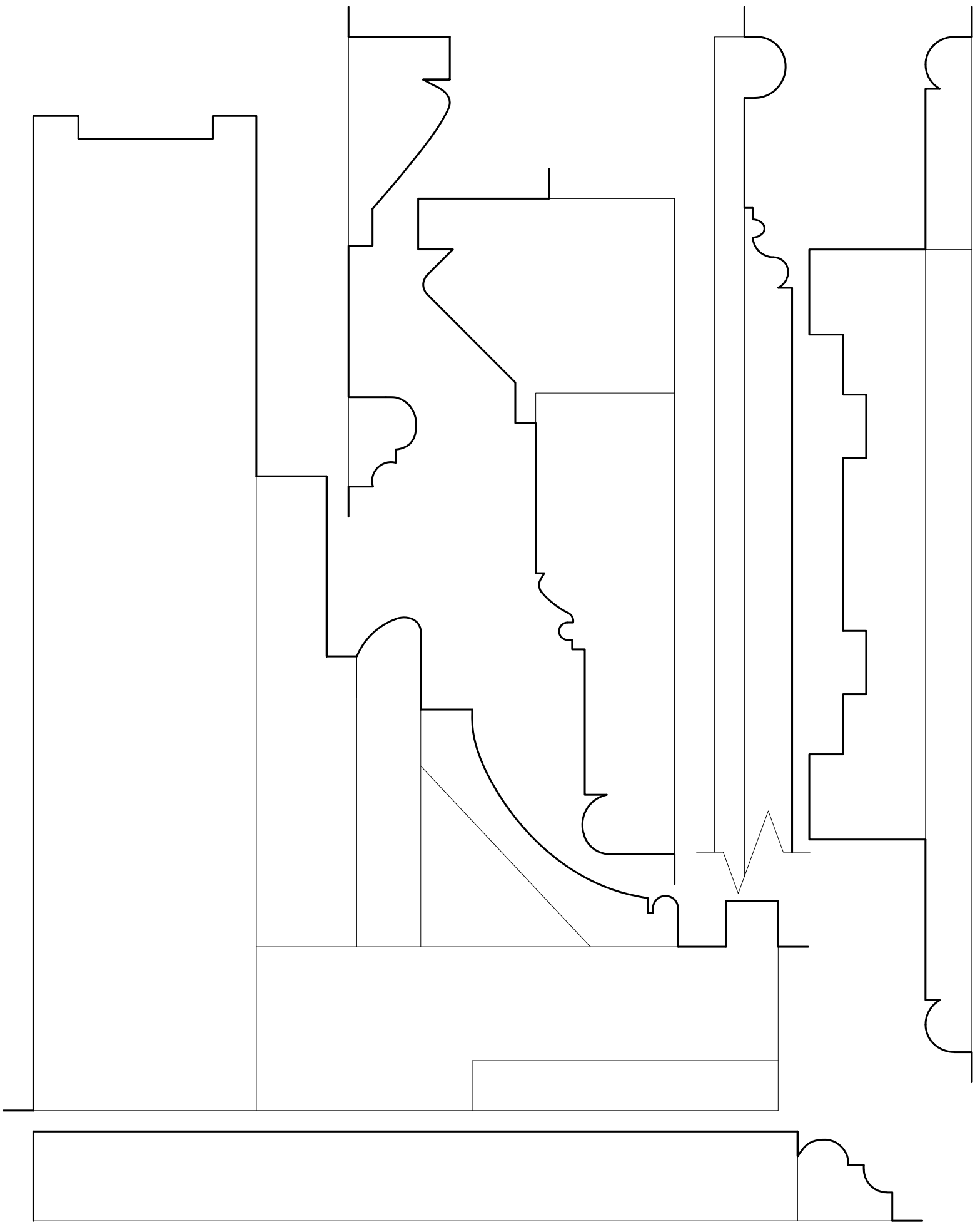




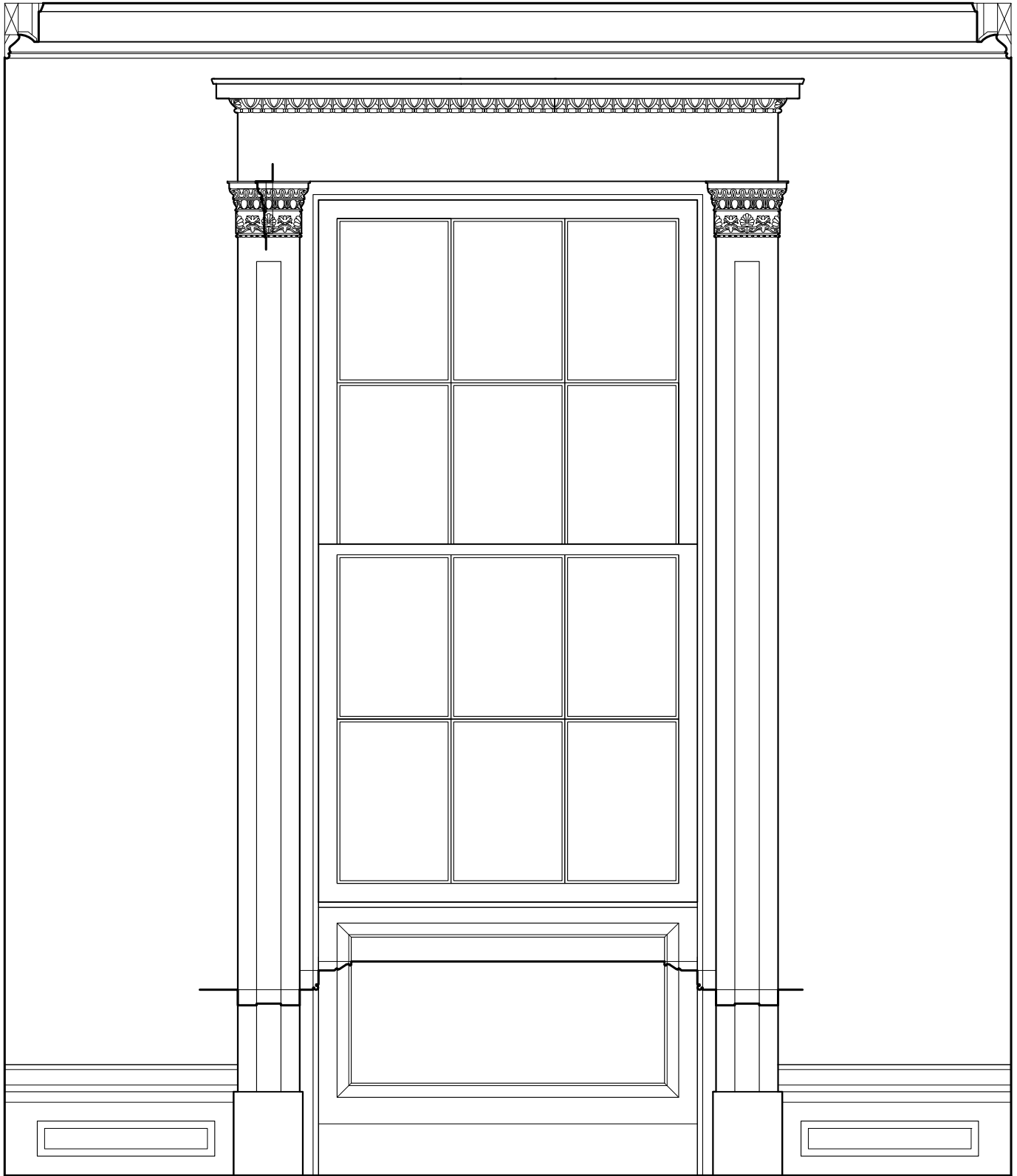


SCALE: 1 INCH = 1'

STEWART-HOOPER HOUSE. SCOTTSVILLE, MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK

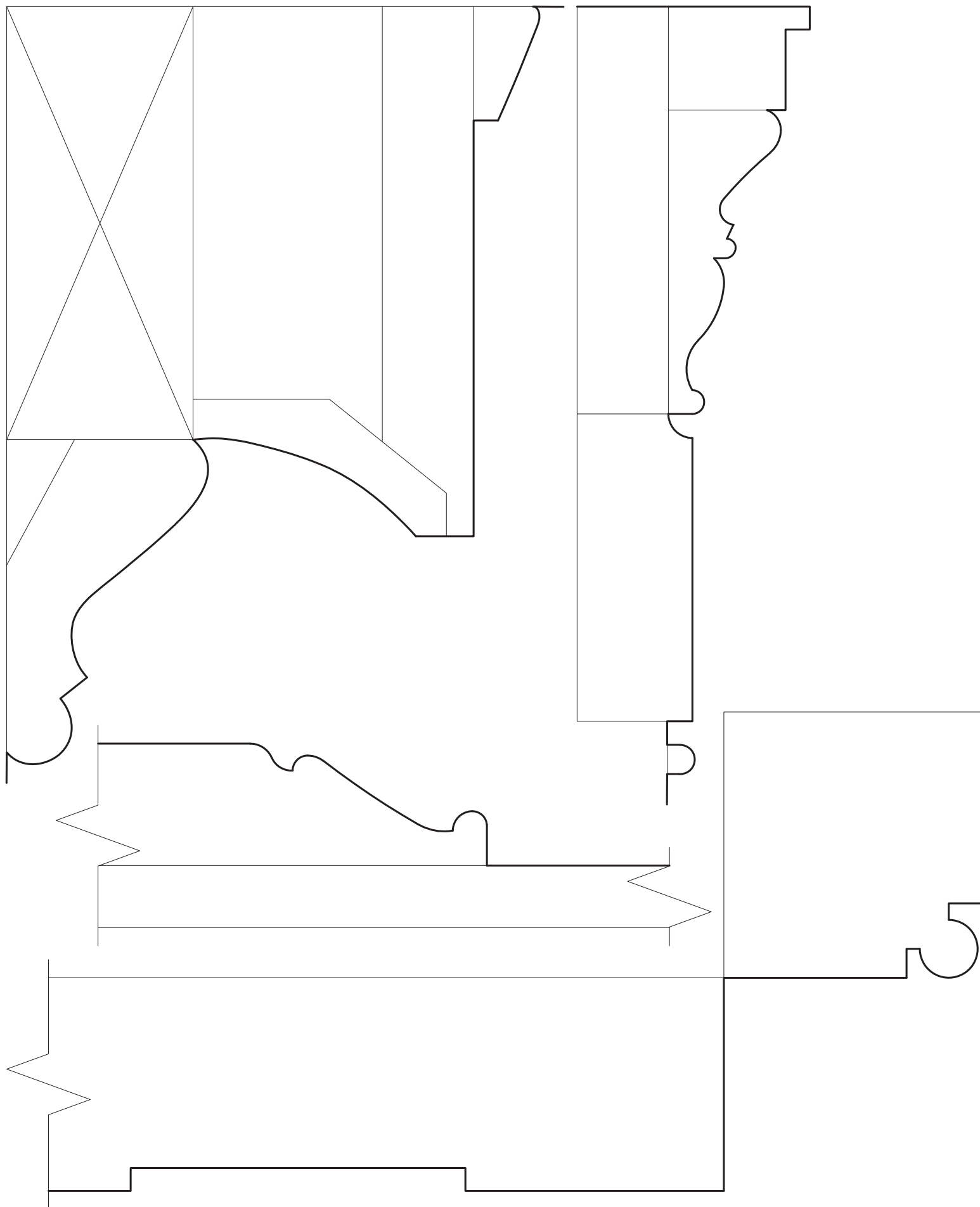


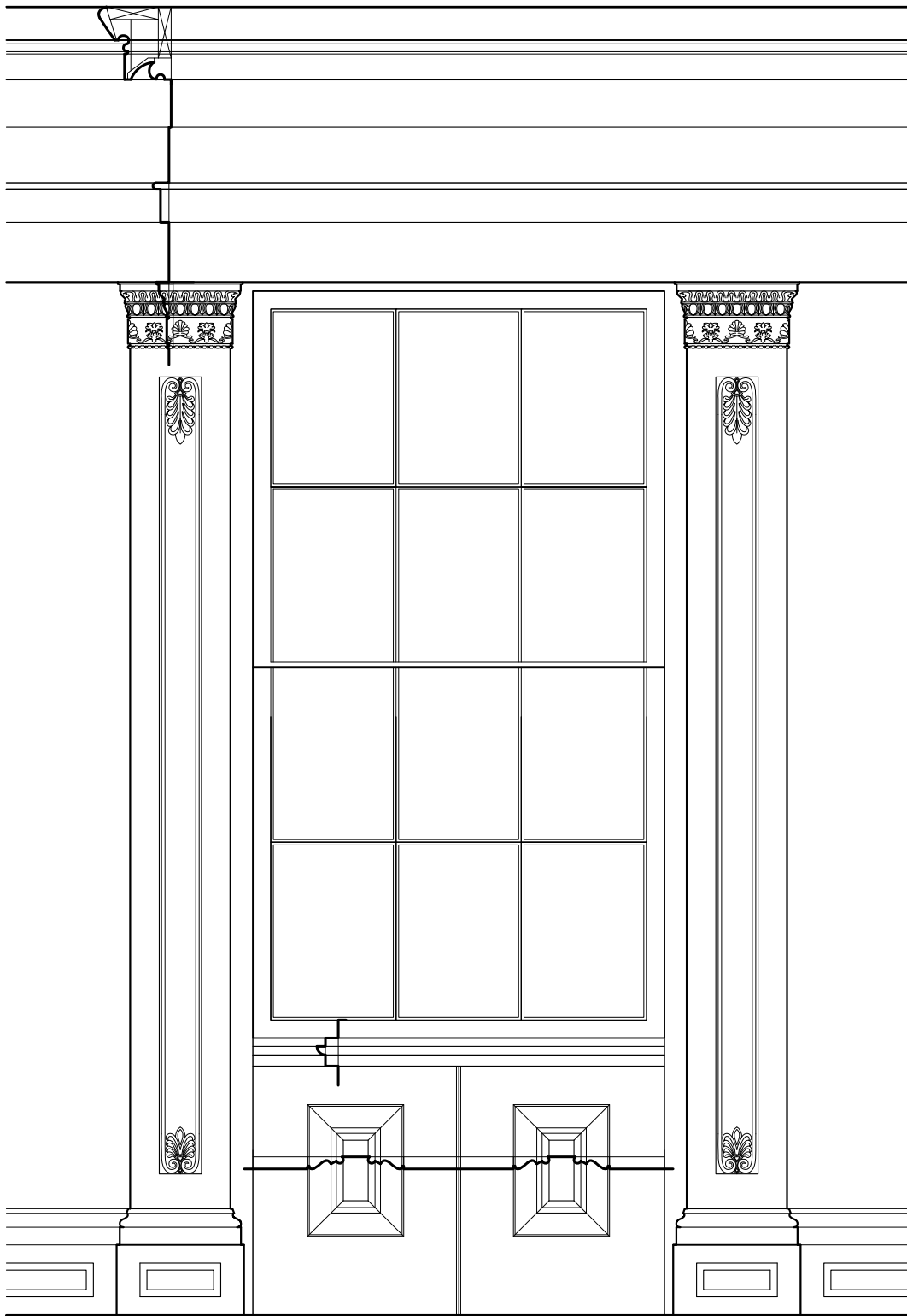




SCALE: 3/4 INCH = 1'

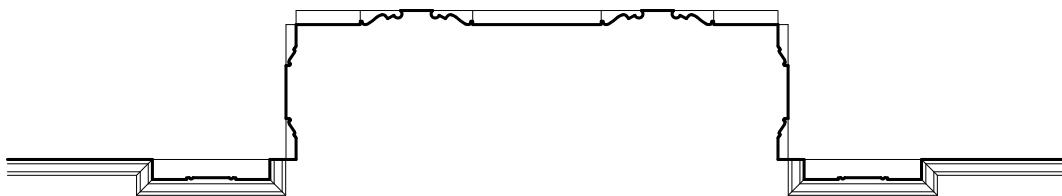
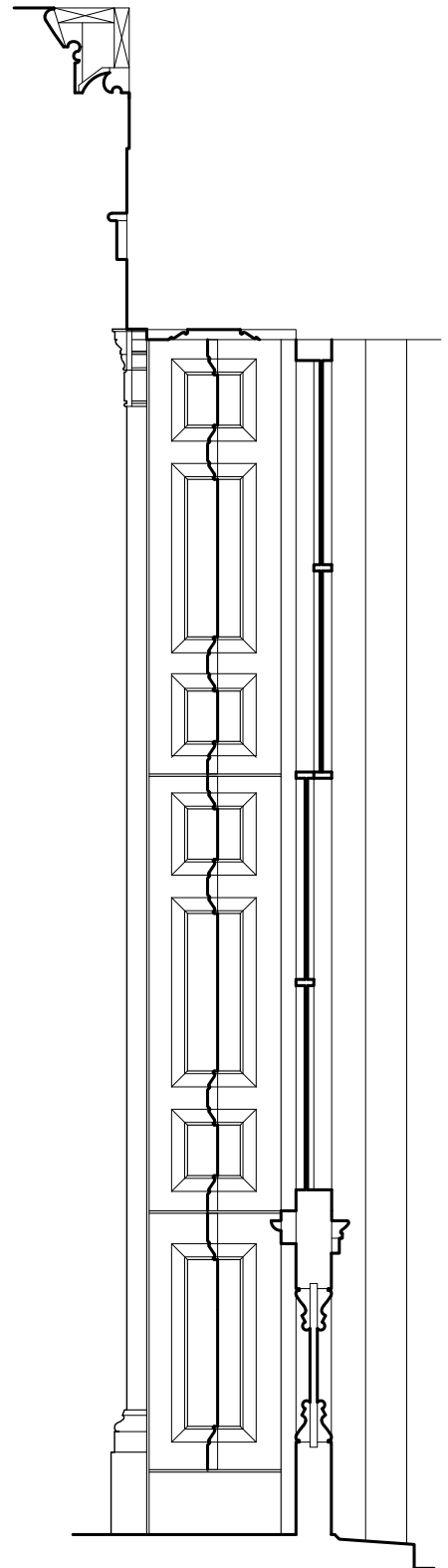
JONATHAN-CHILD HOUSE. ERECTED 1835. ROCHESTER, MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK

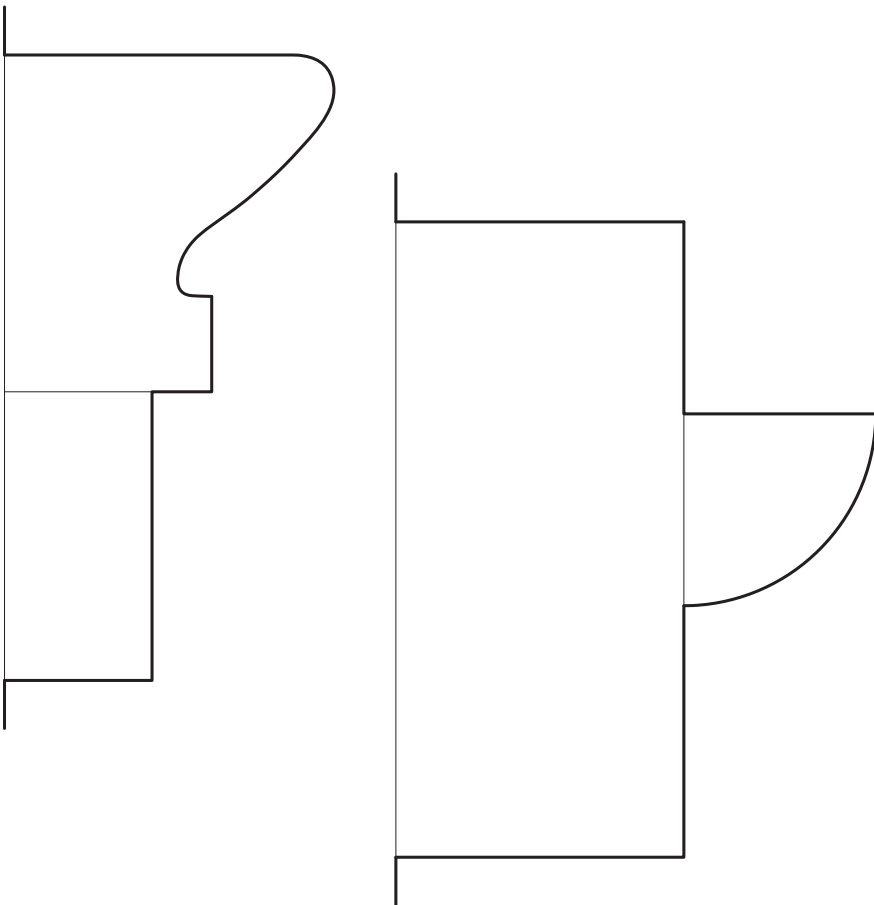
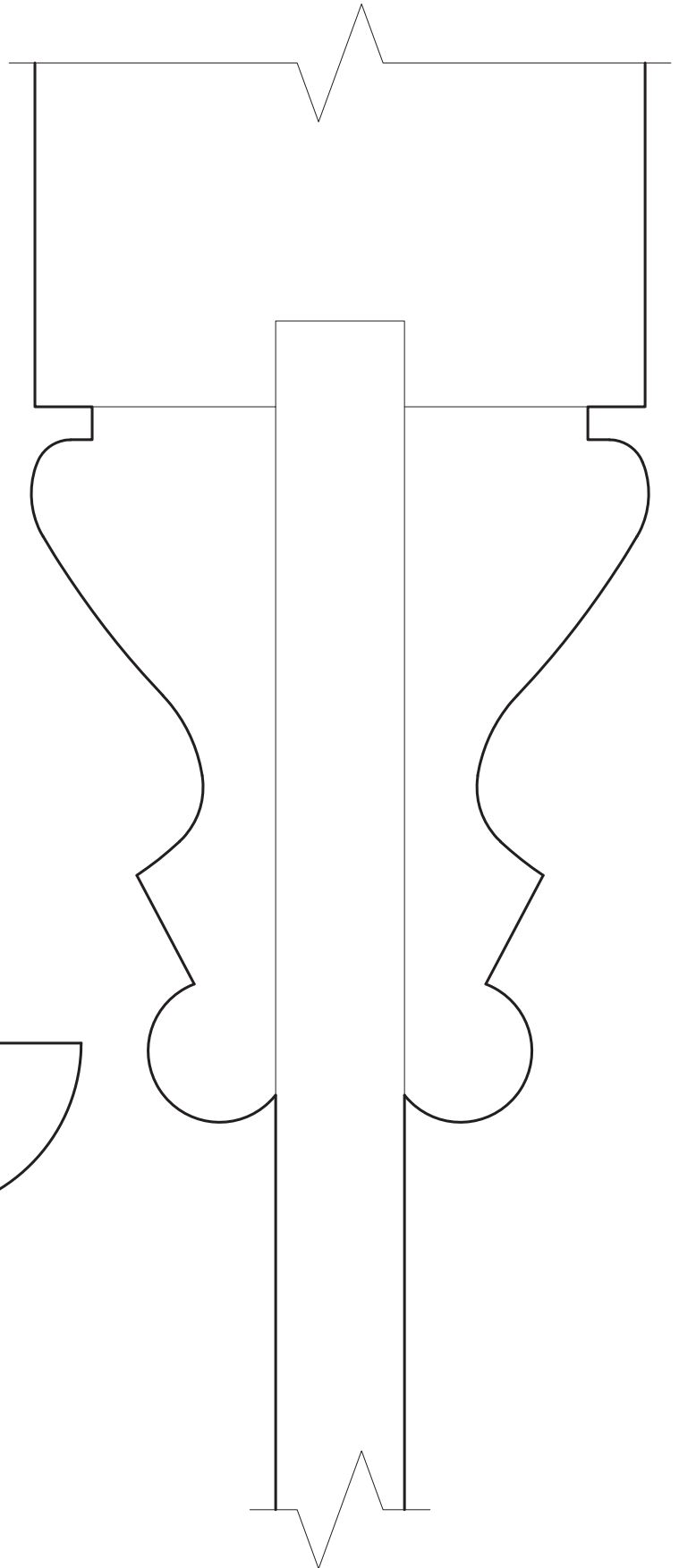
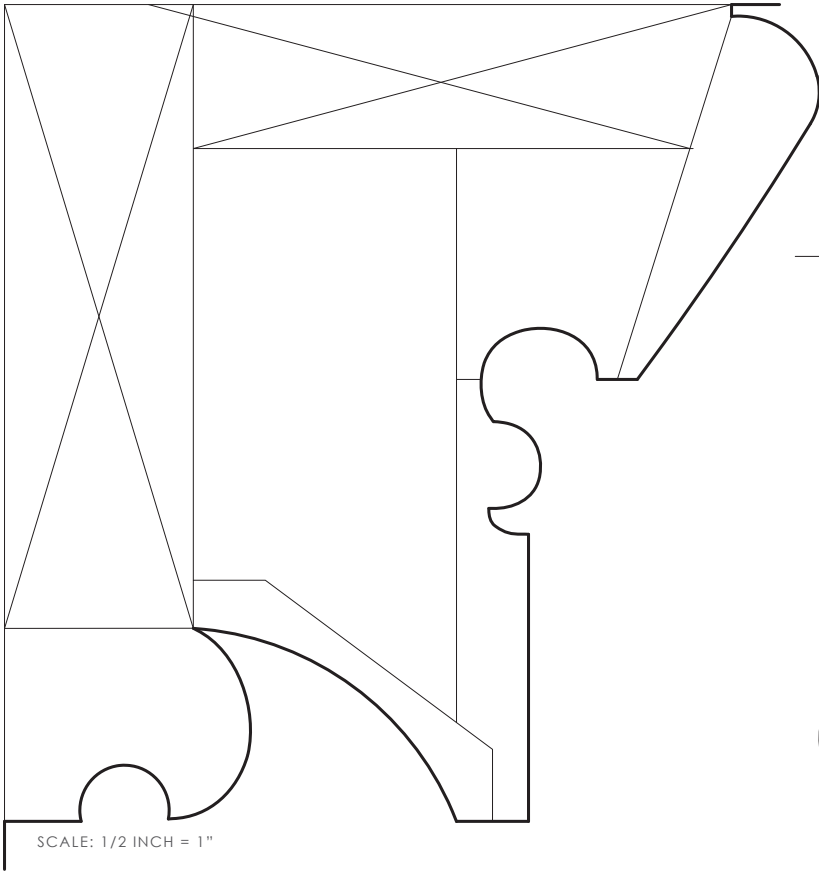


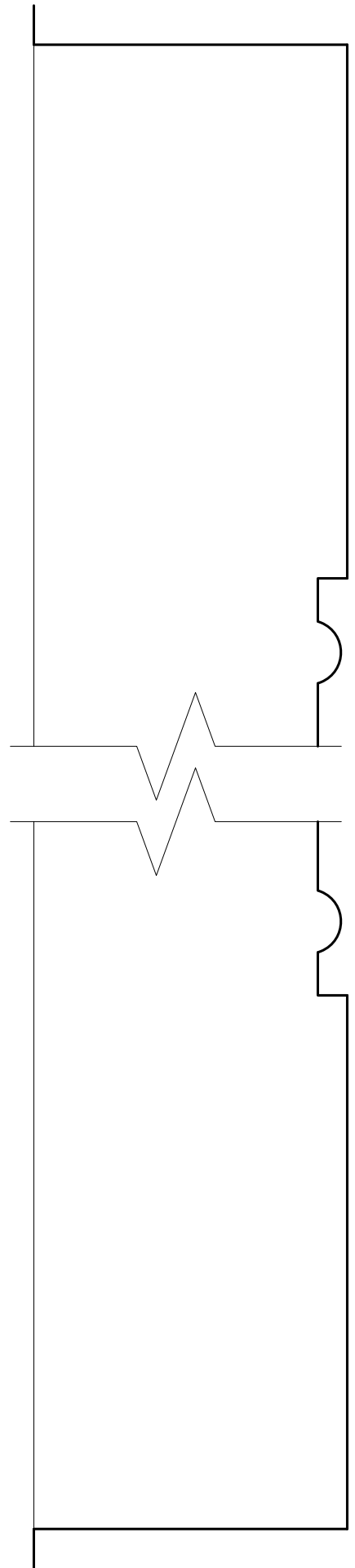
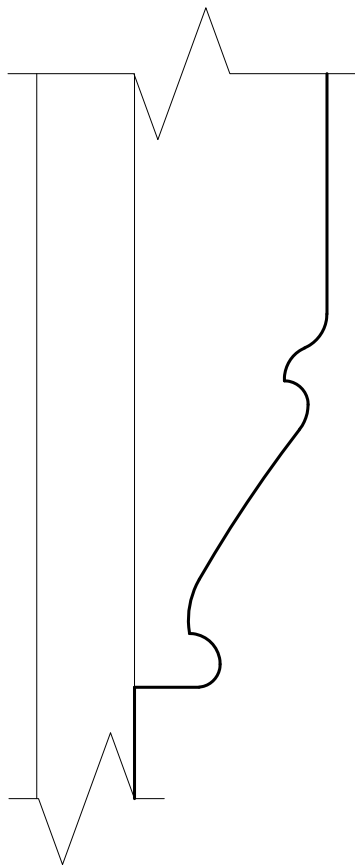
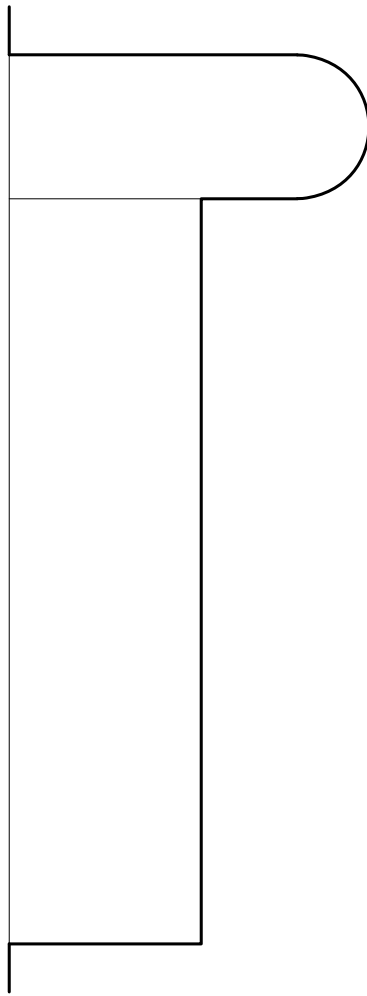
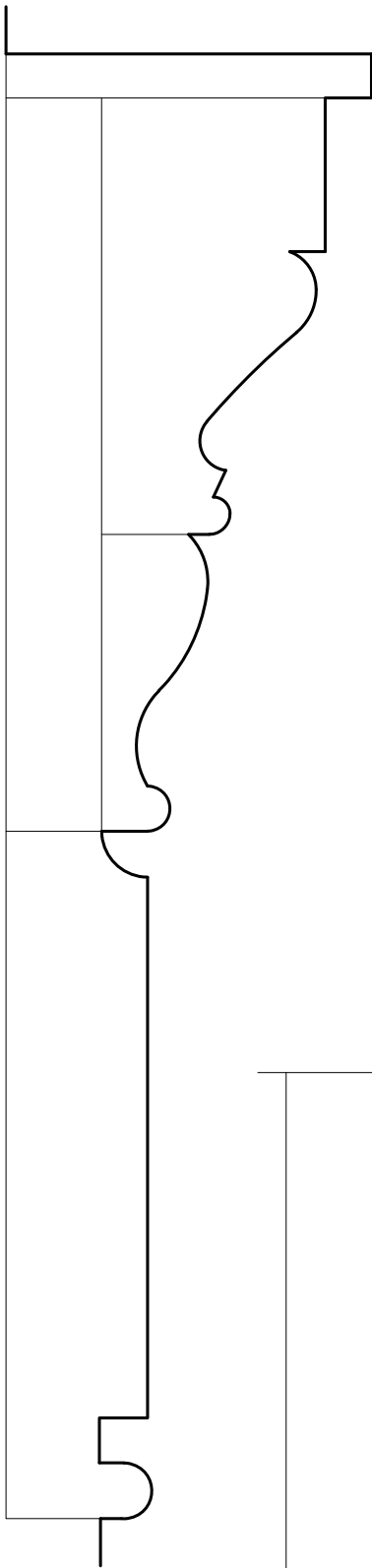


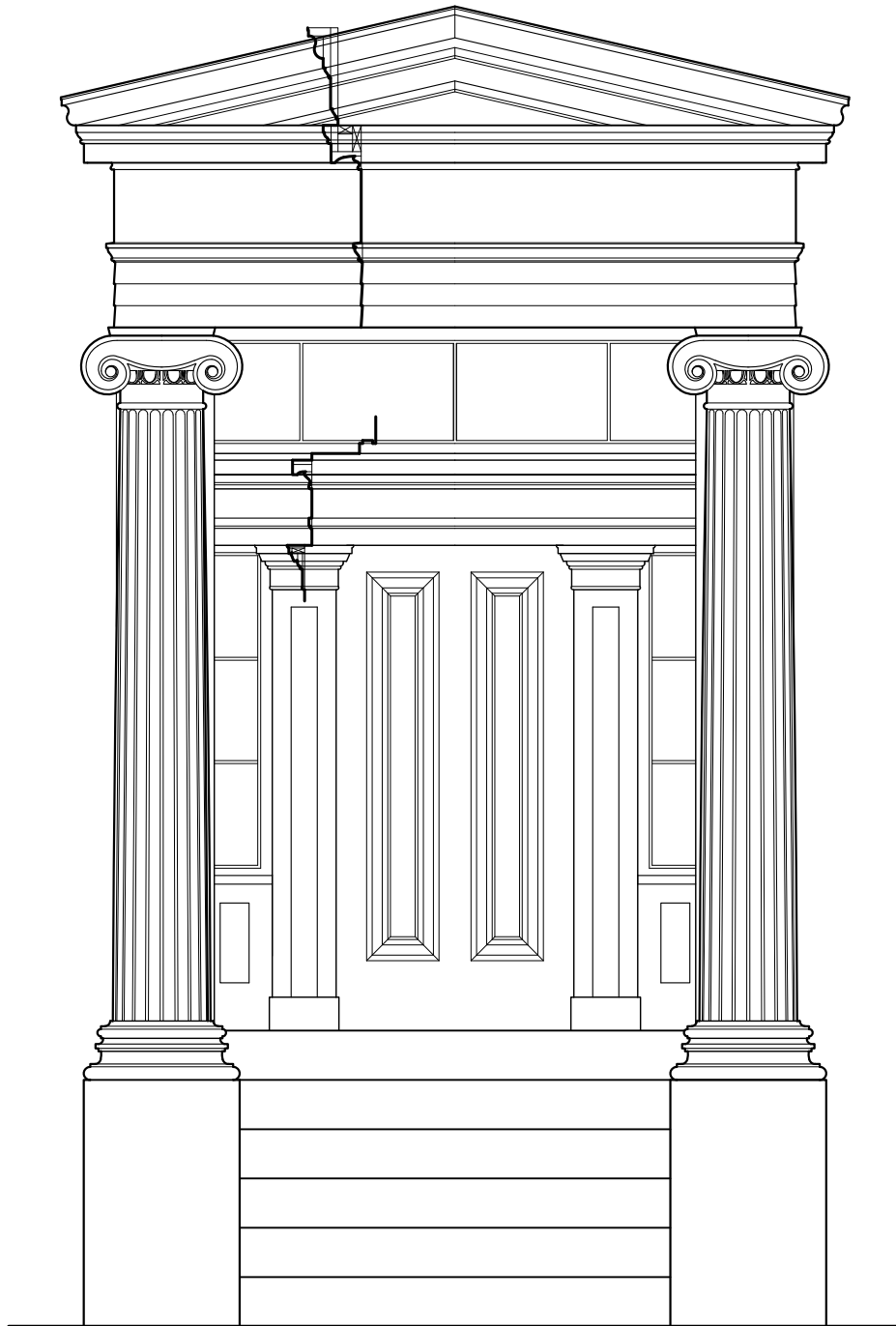
SCALE: 5/8 INCH = 1'

JONATHAN-CHILD HOUSE, ERECTED 1835. ROCHESTER, MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK

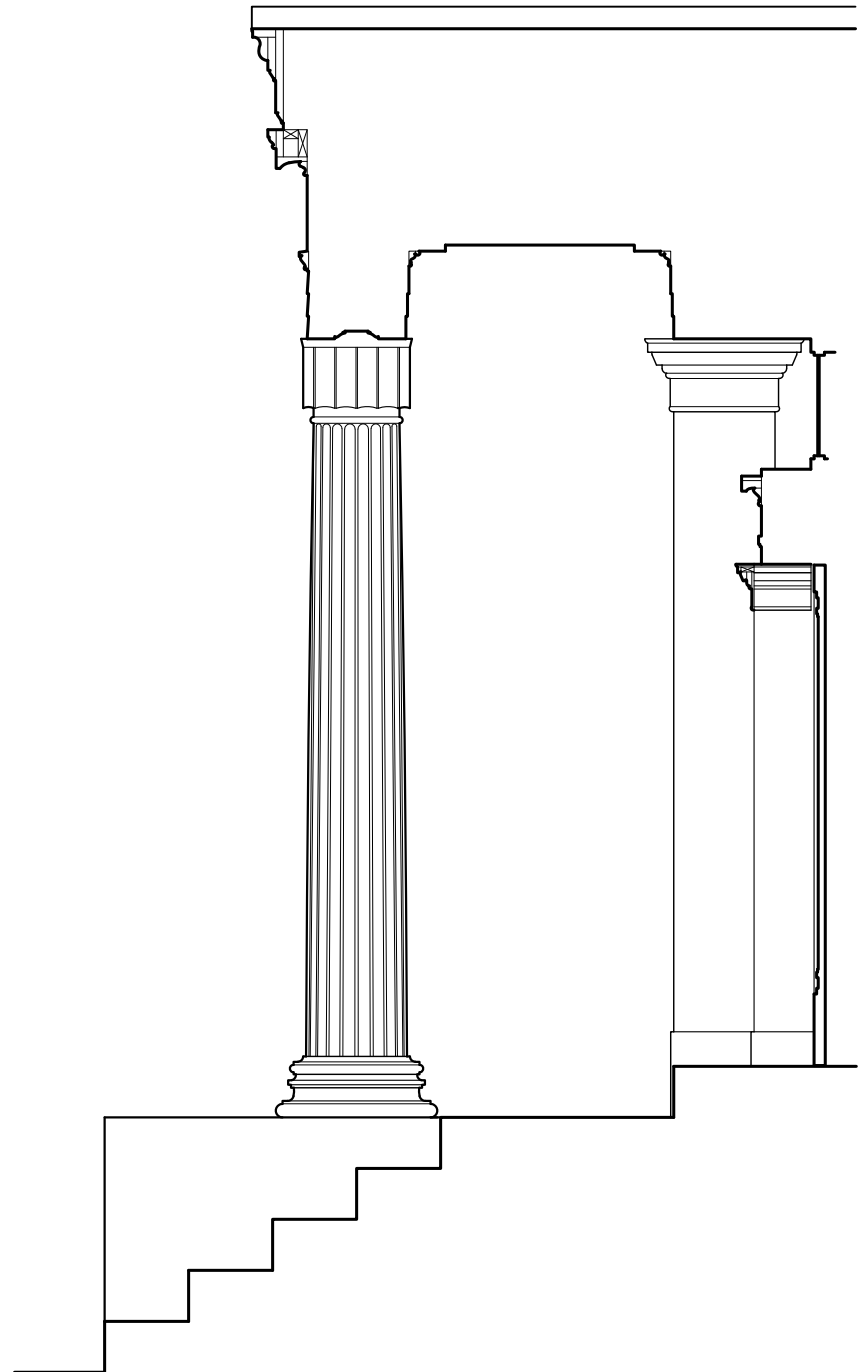




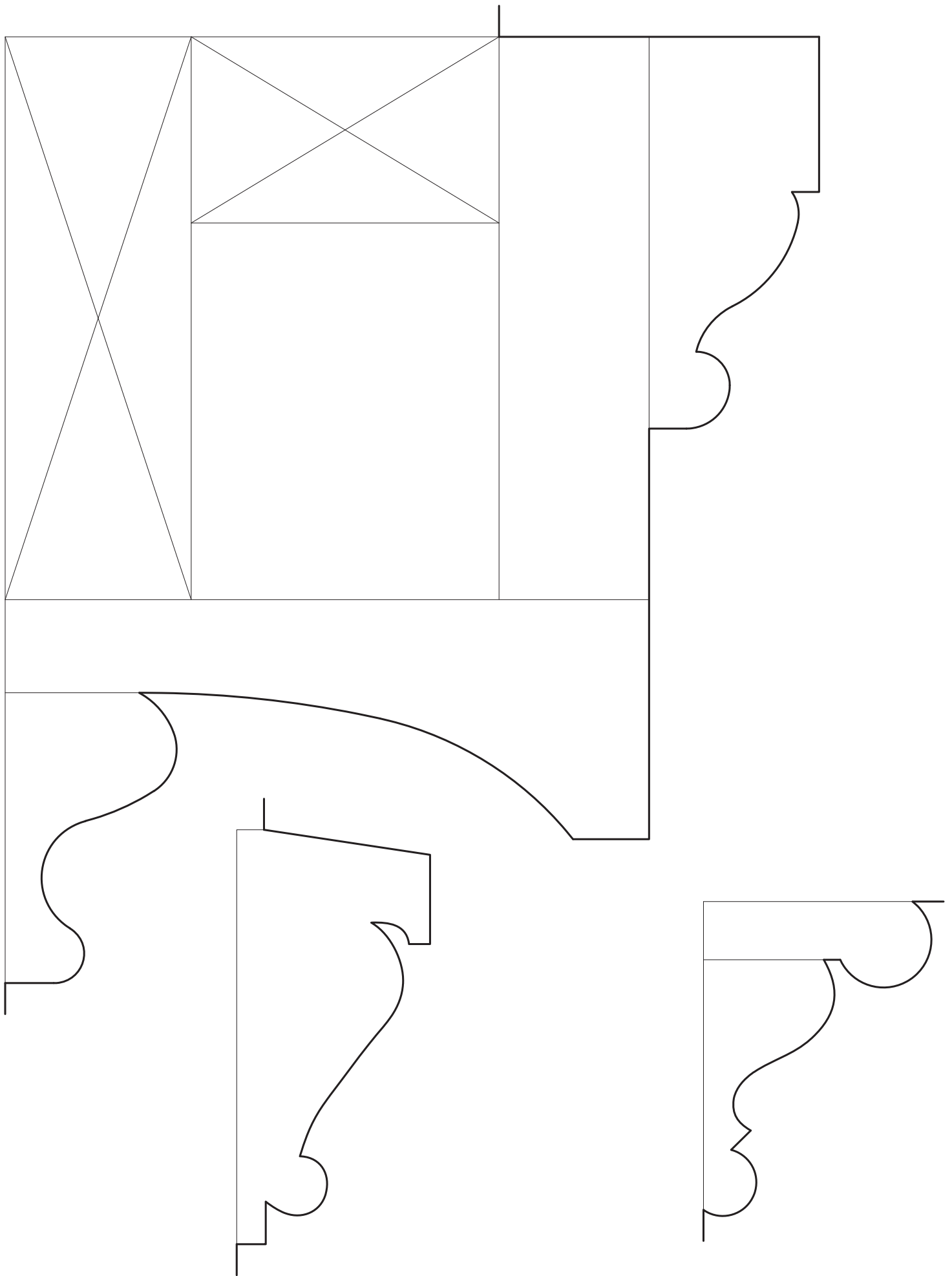


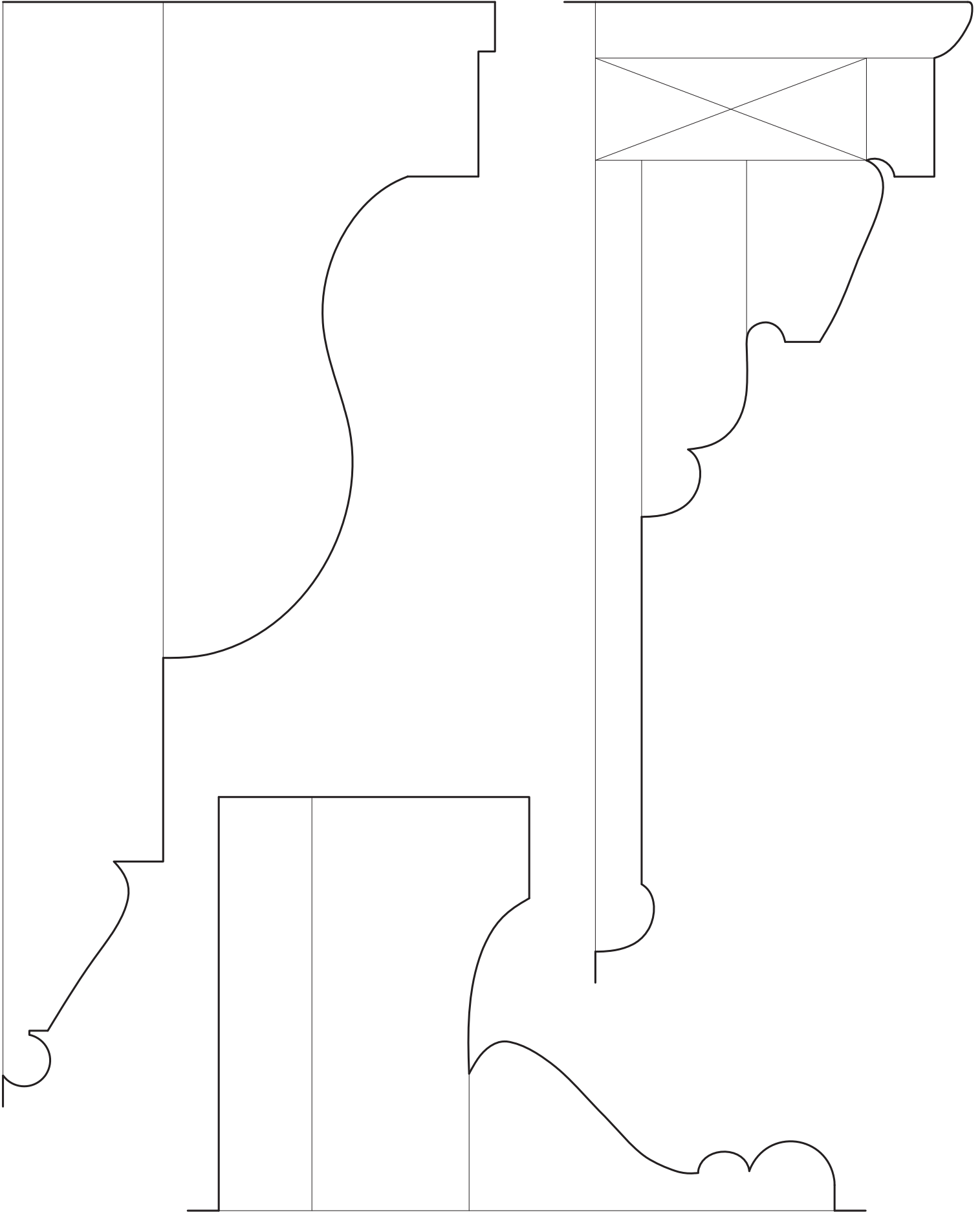


SCALE: 3/8 INCH = 1'

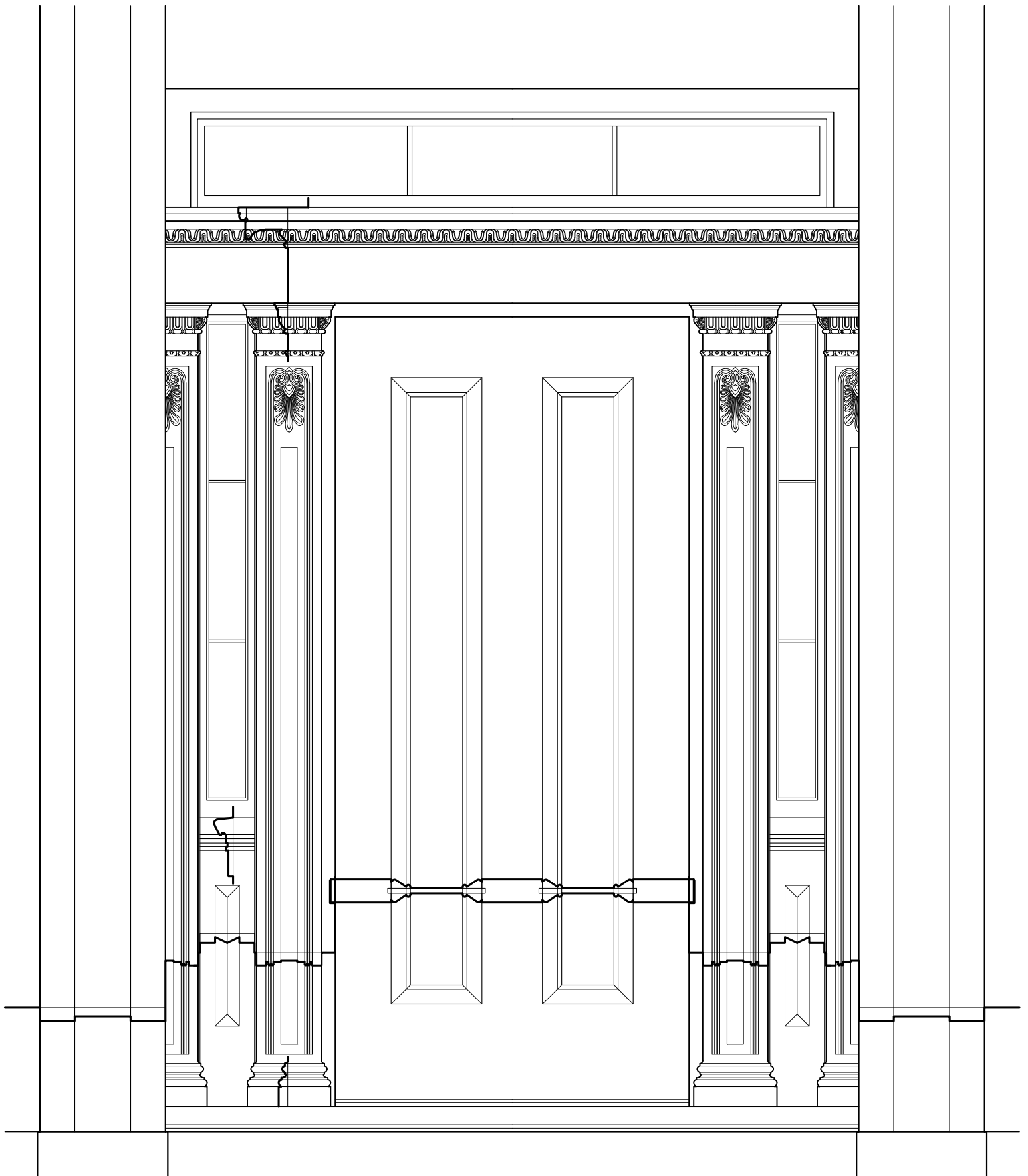


JONATHAN-CHILD HOUSE. ERECTED 1835. ROCHESTER, MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK



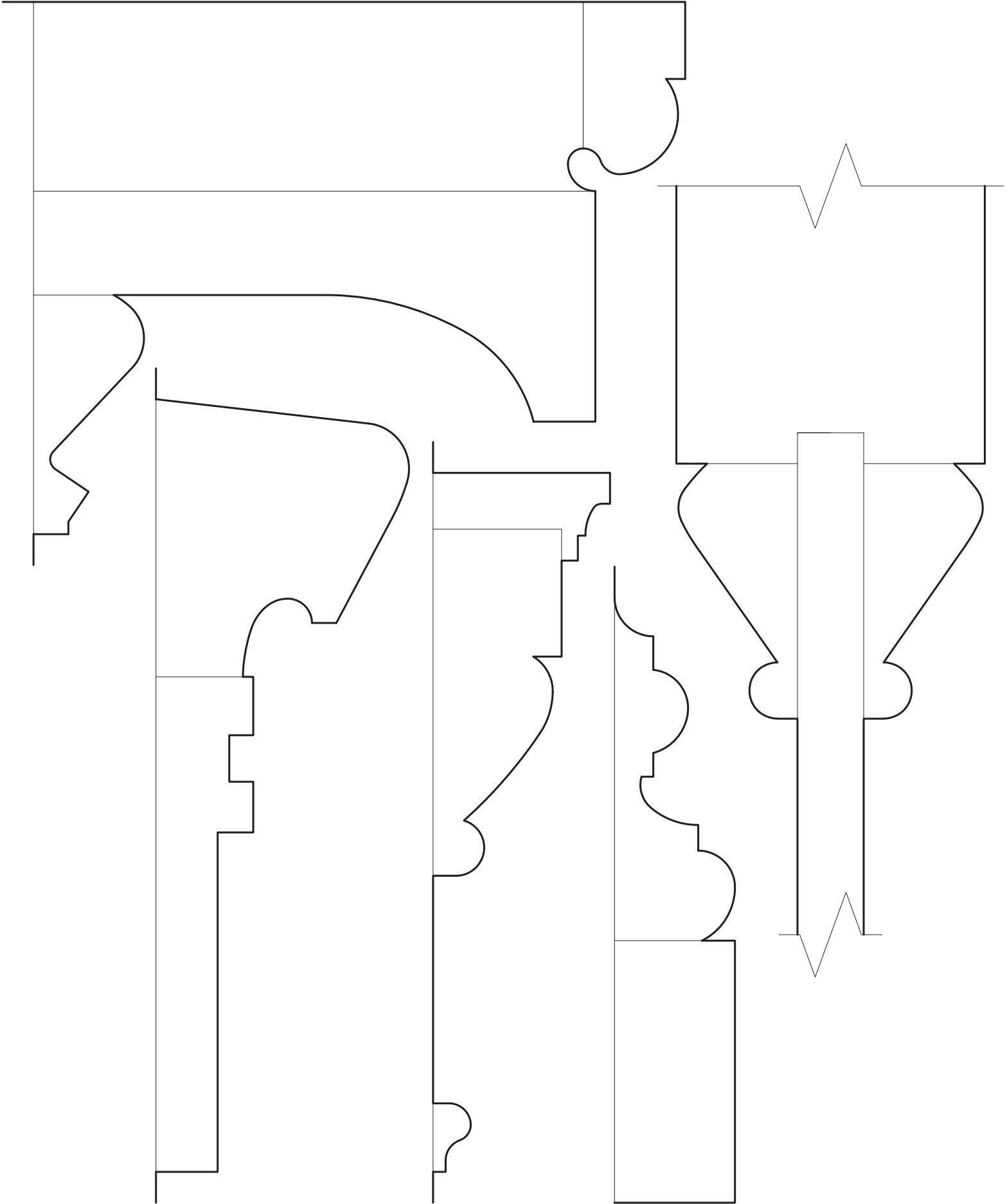


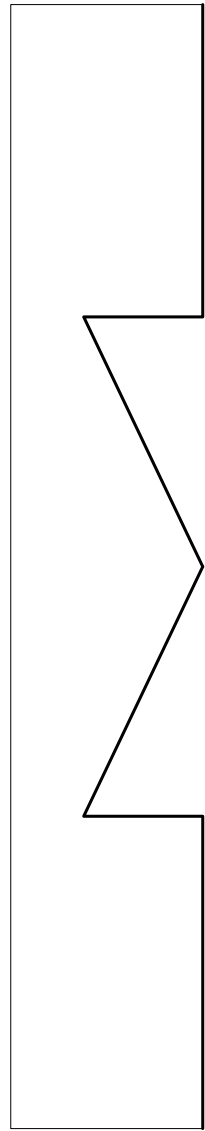
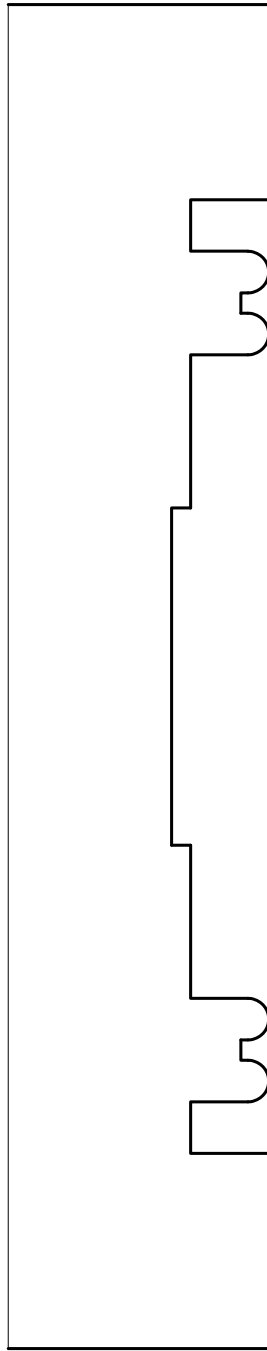
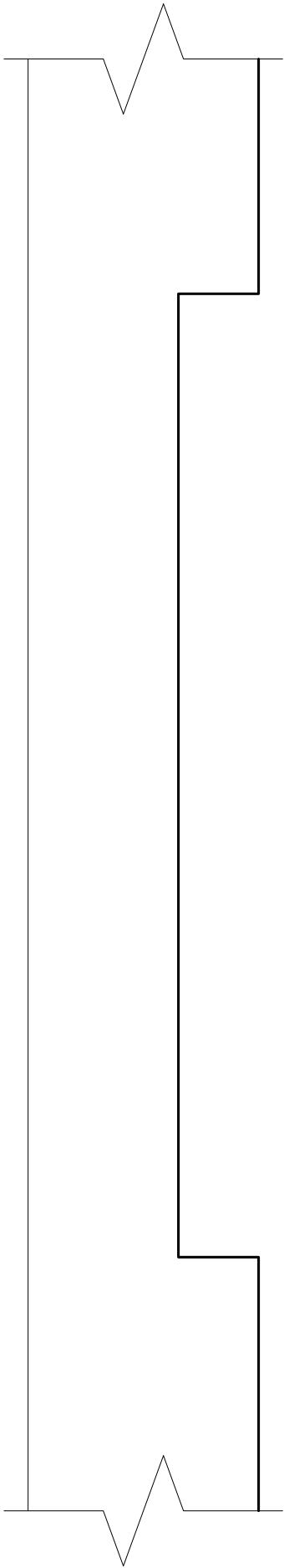




SCALE: 7/8 INCH = 1'

HOYT-POND HOUSE. ERECTED 1823. ROCHESTER, MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK







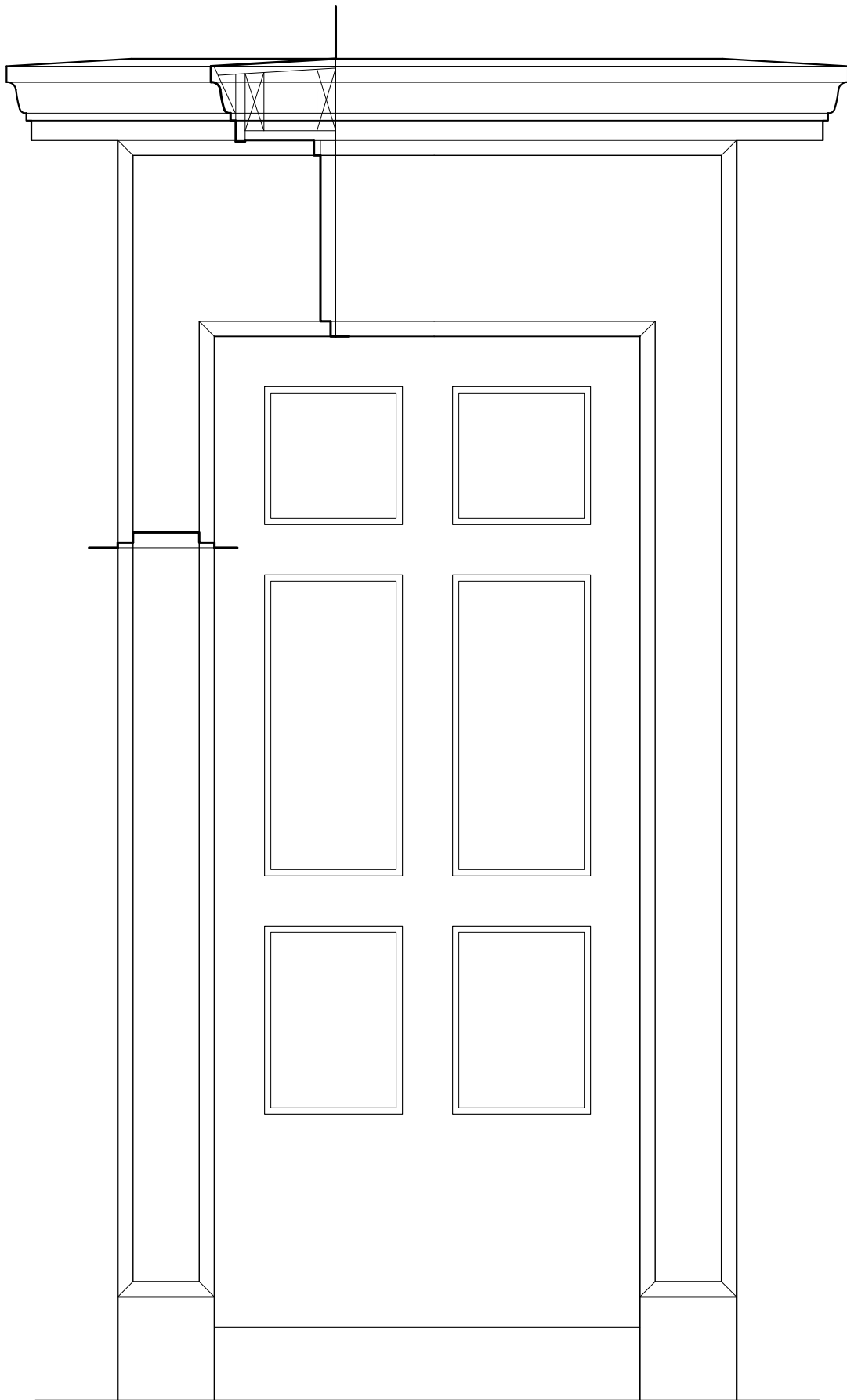


## HISTORIC HOUSES OF THE WESTERN RESERVE OF OHIO

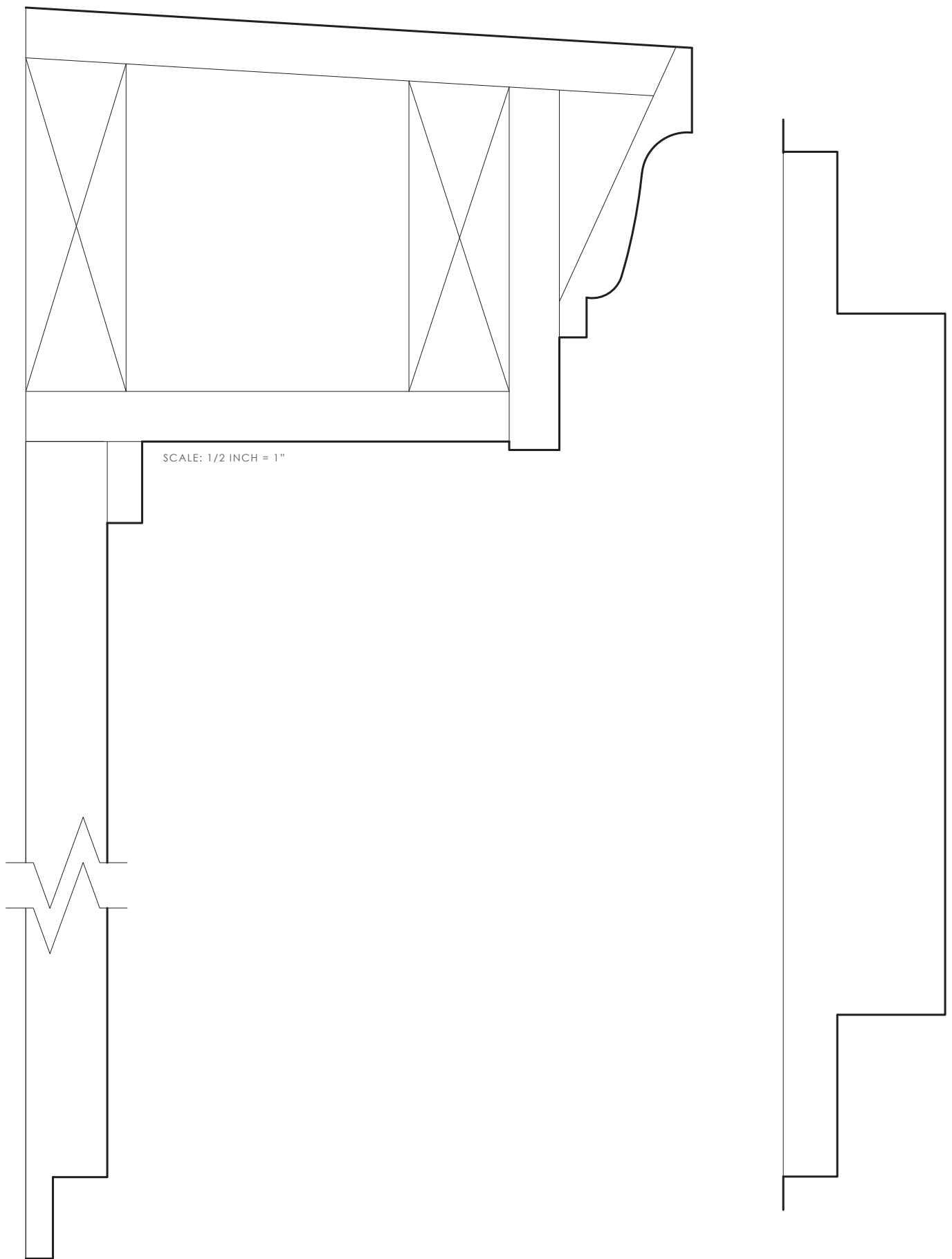
In its royal charter of 1662, the colony of Connecticut was established from "sea-to-sea" across the width of the continent. After the revolutionary war, Connecticut ceded its claims west of New York and Pennsylvania to create the Northwest Territory. It reserved a 120-mile strip known by 1795 as the Connecticut Western Reserve in northeast Ohio.

Revolutionary war veterans moving from New England, New York, and Pennsylvania were among the earliest settlers. Their buildings were rustic, built of logs from the continuous forest that stretched from the Appalachians toward the western prairies. Settlers eventually created more sophisticated buildings using the same building manuals followed in the east, but with restraint and economy. Most of the surviving houses from this period exist along the ridges, hilltops, and valleys where they have escaped urbanization. Examples such as Dunham Tavern Museum are survivors. They are found in almost every city and village.

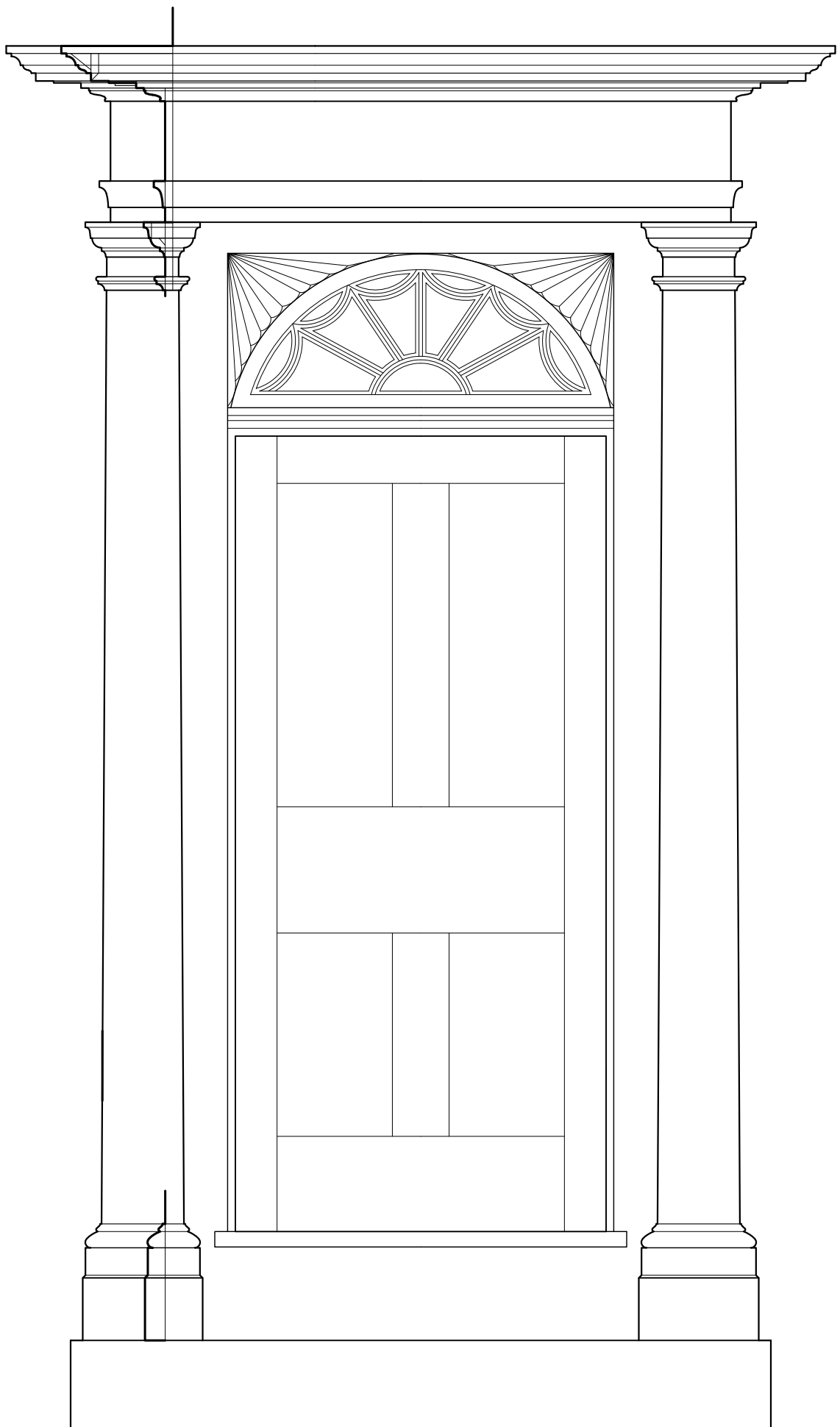
In 1938, Citizens of Geauga County, with the help of US Rep. Frances P. Bolton, created what eventually became the Century Village at Burton, Ohio. It is a collection of historic buildings illustrating the life of the pioneers. After urban renewal in the 1960's and the lingering effect of the loss of culturally significant buildings such as the Weddell House in Cleveland, the Cleveland Landmarks Ordinance was enacted in 1971. Subsequently, preservationists formed the Cleveland Restoration Society to help preserve the architectural legacy of the area. The Western Reserve Historical Society saved and moved several historic buildings into an outdoor exhibit at Hale Farm. Local historical societies and preservation groups exist throughout the region, like the old houses.



SCALE: 1 INCH = 1'      ARNOLD HOUSE. ERECTED 1830. COPLEY, SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO

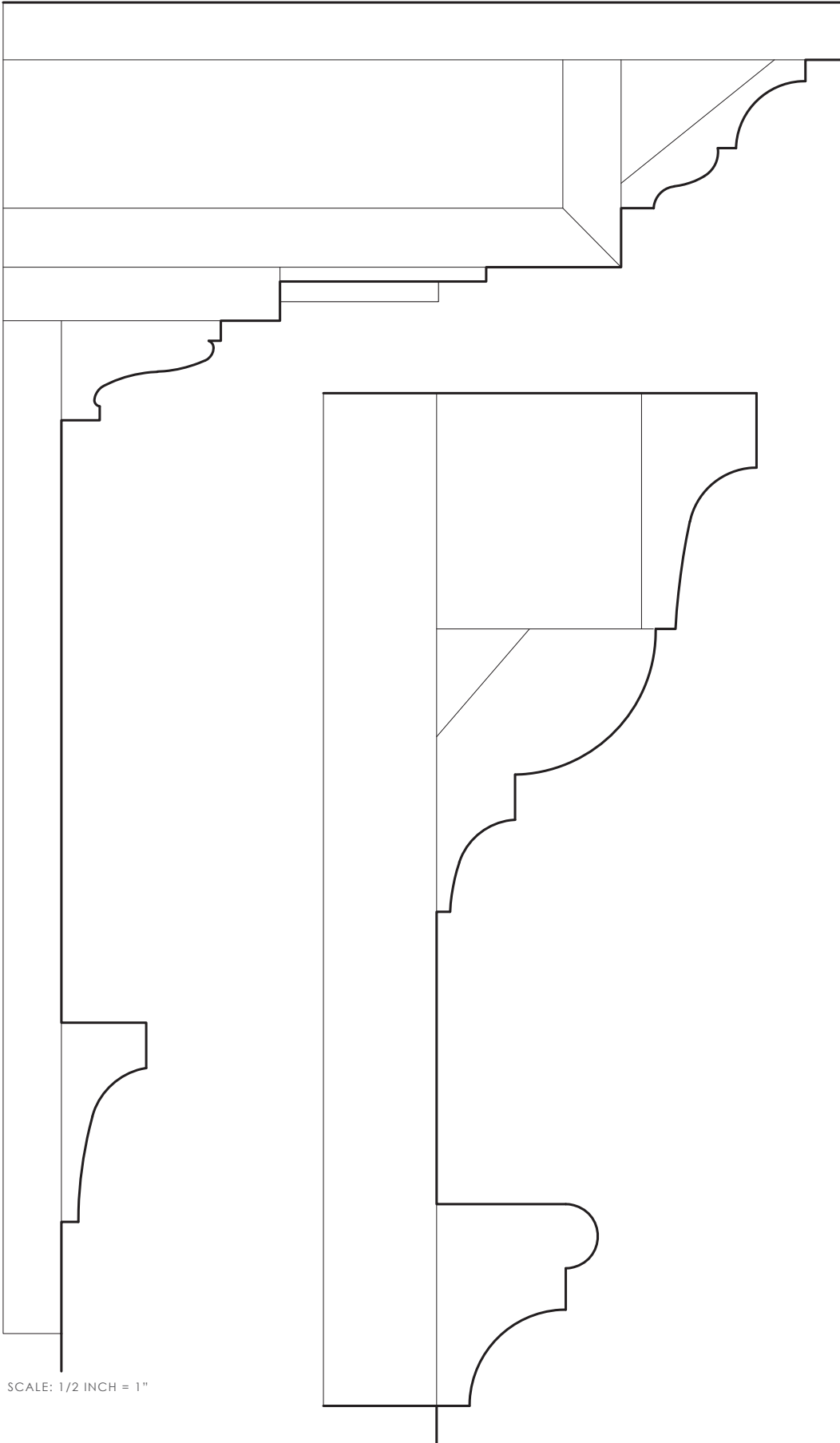




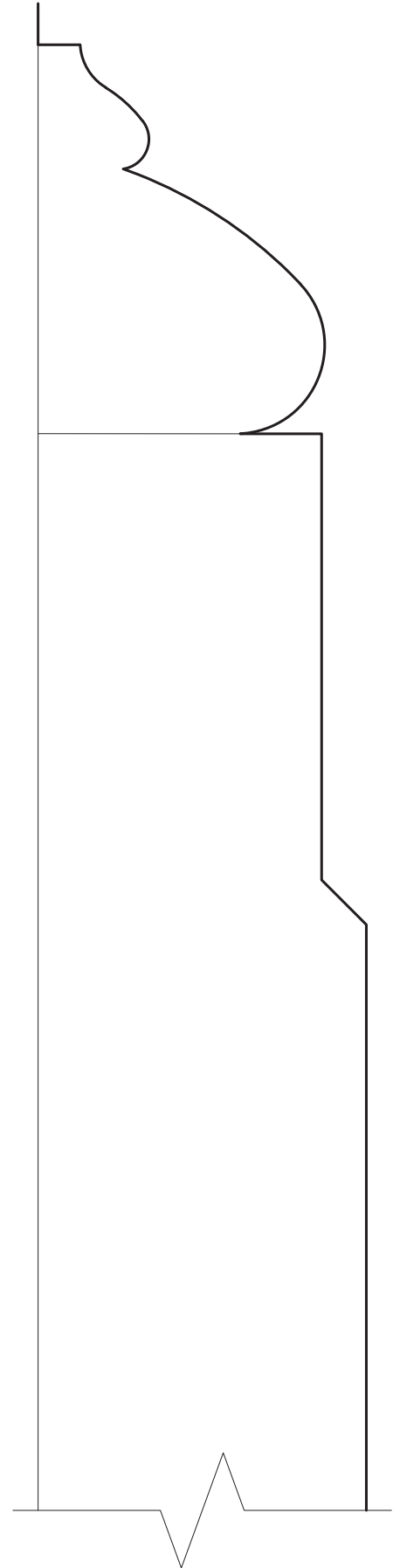


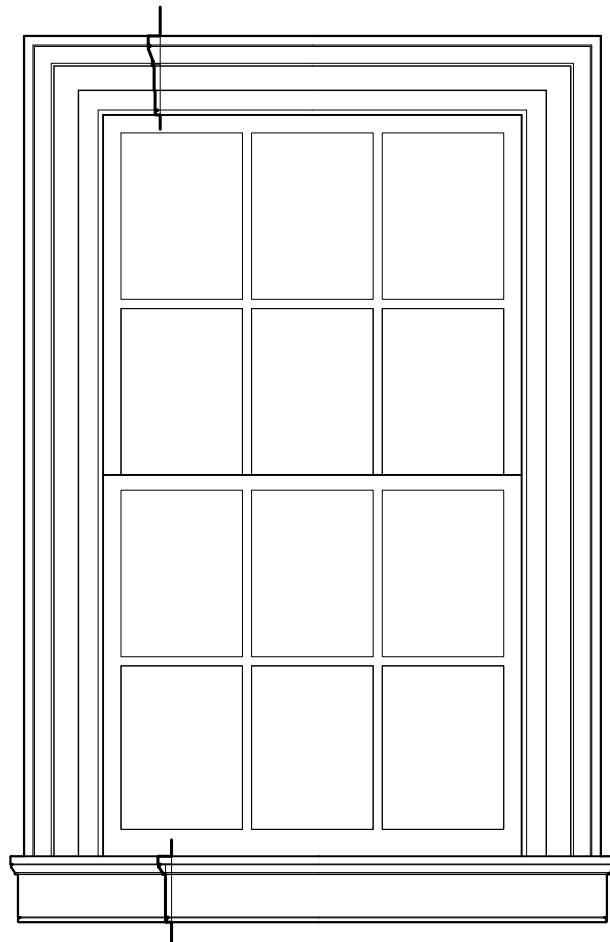
SCALE: 7/8 INCH = 1'

BALDWIN HOUSE, ERECTED 1834, LIMAVILLE, STARK COUNTY, OHIO



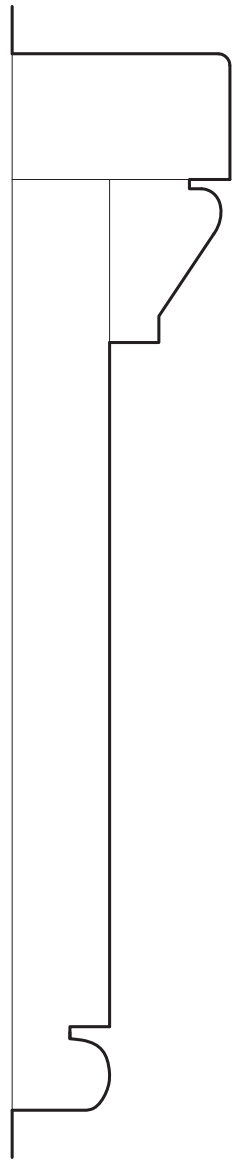
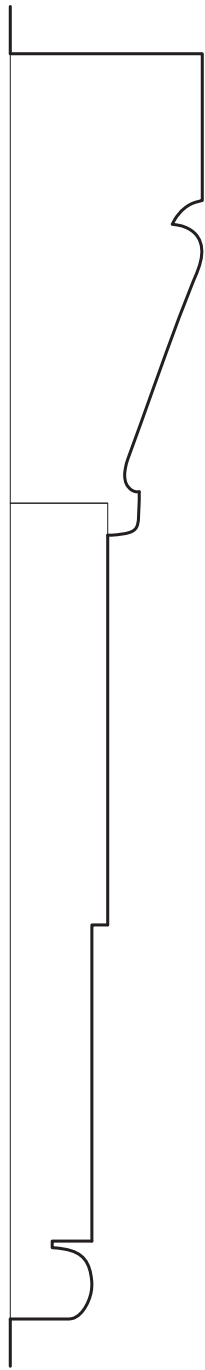
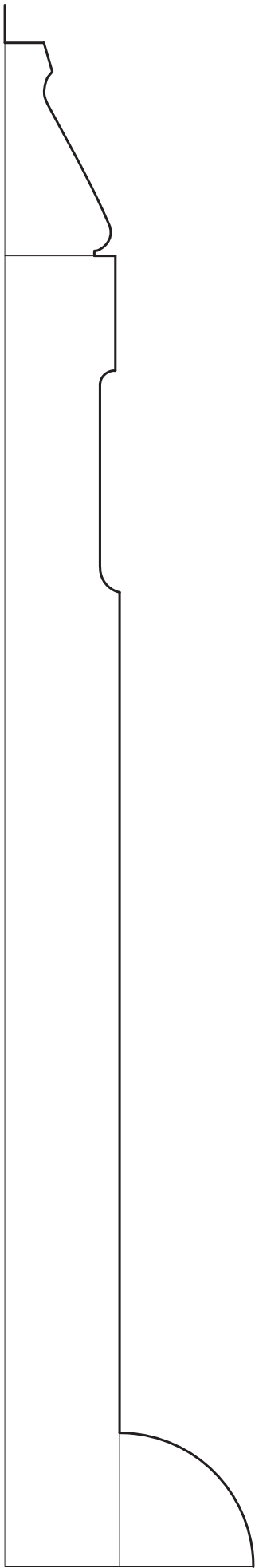
SCALE: 1/2 INCH = 1"

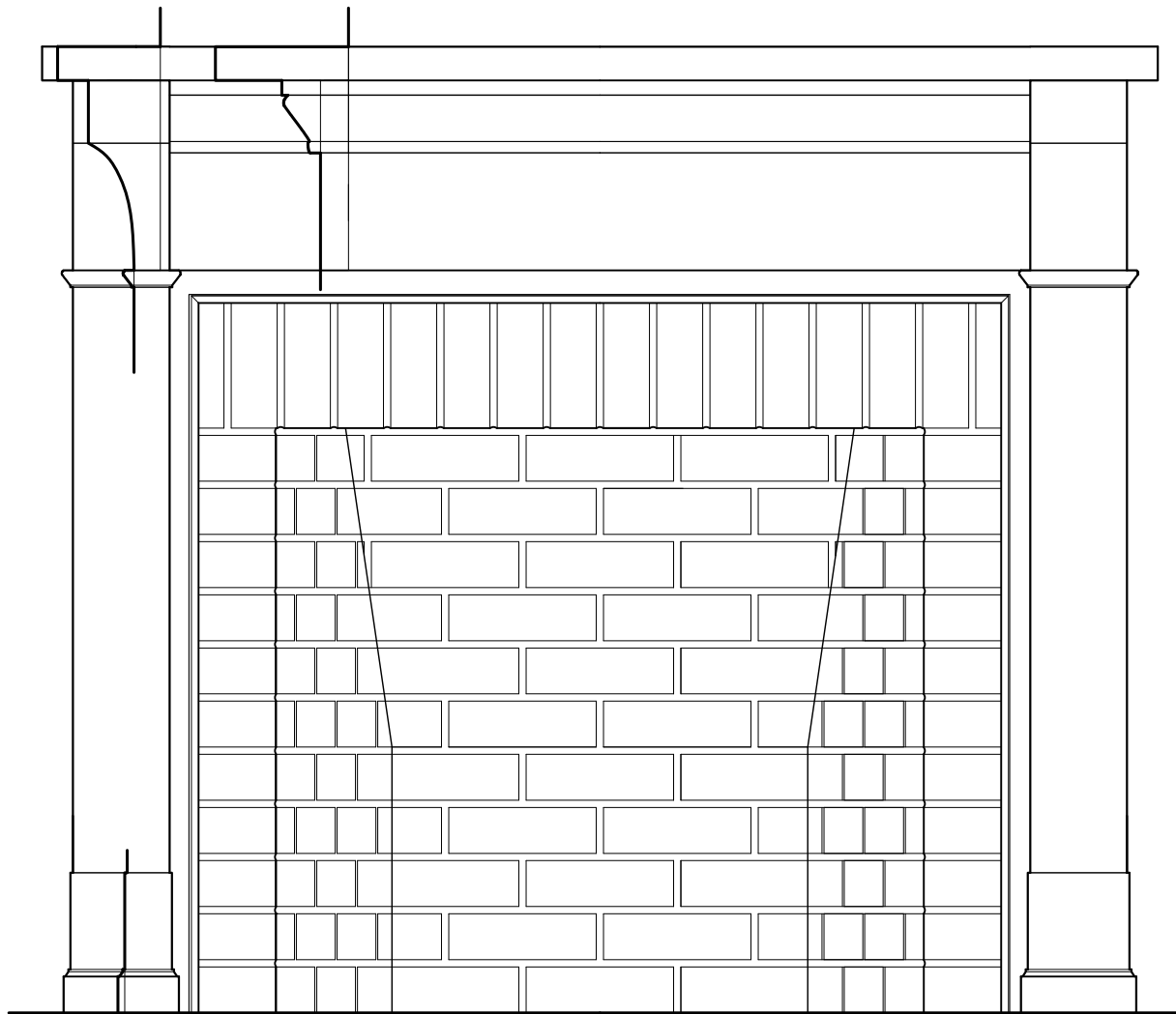




SCALE: 3/4 INCH = 1'

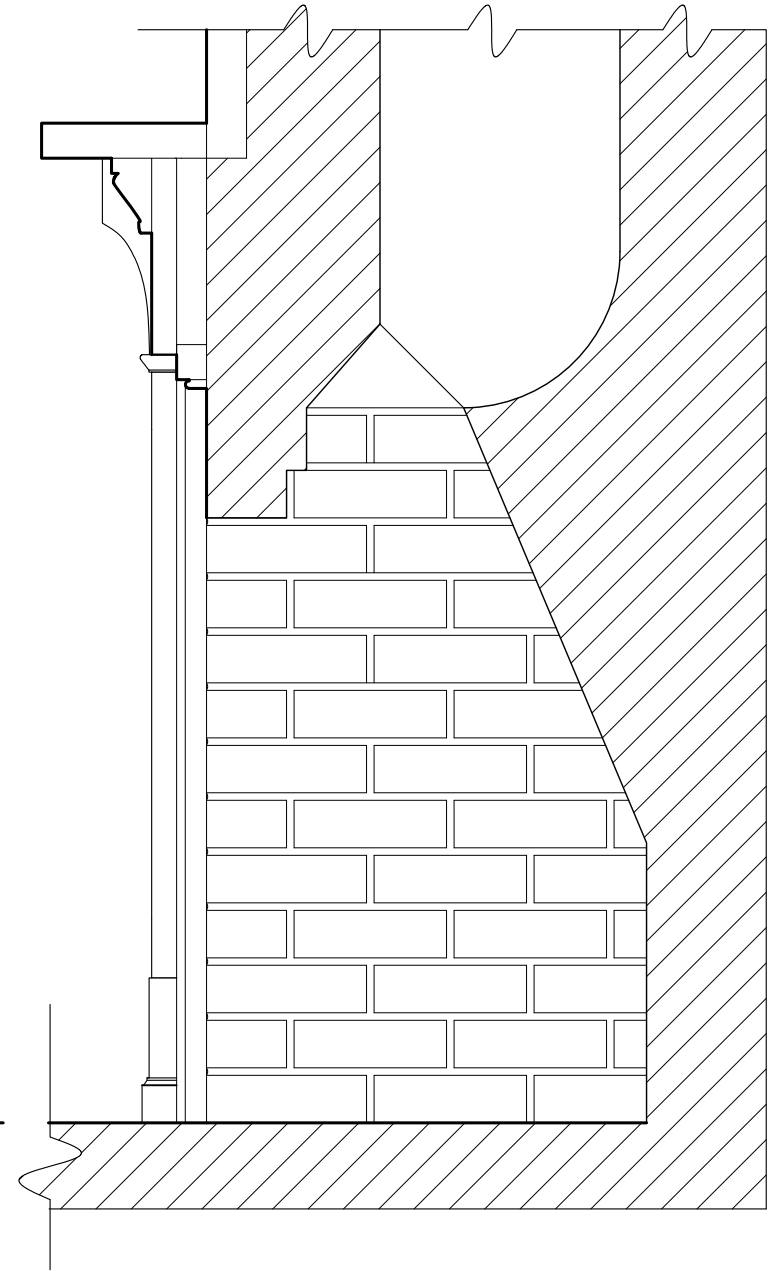
BIRTHPLACE OF THOMAS EDISON, ERECTED 1841-1842. MILAN, ERIE COUNTY, OHIO

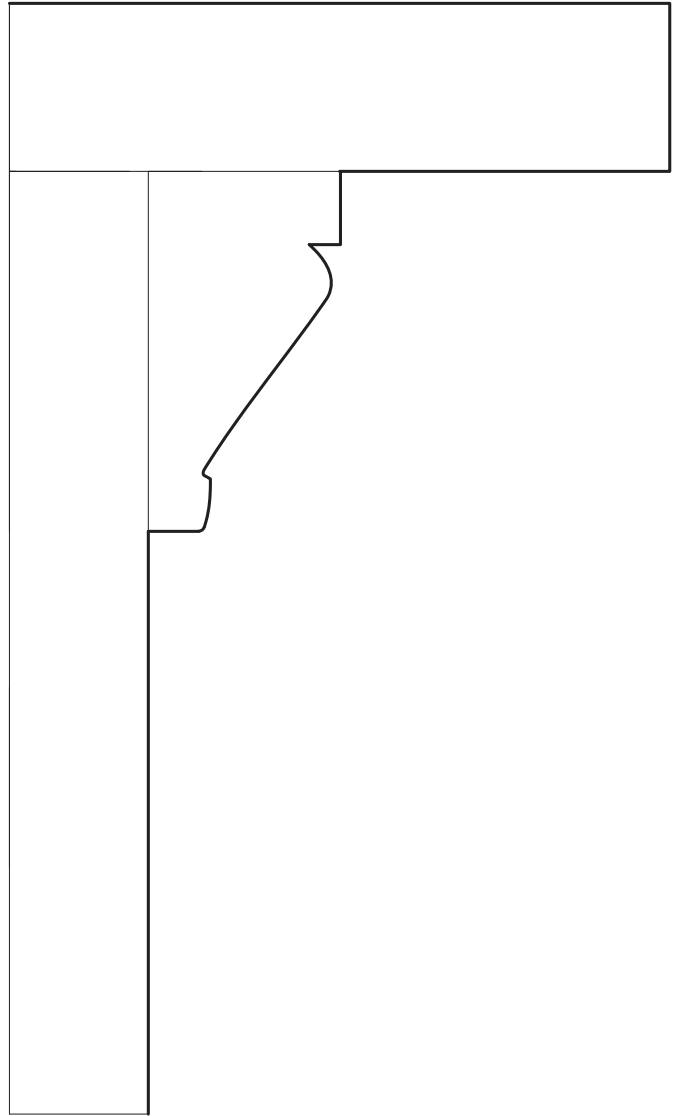
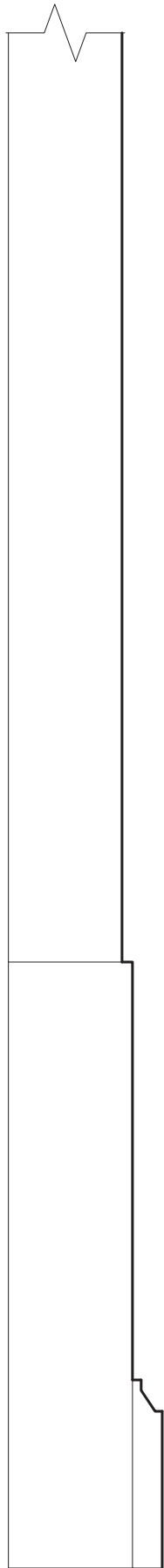
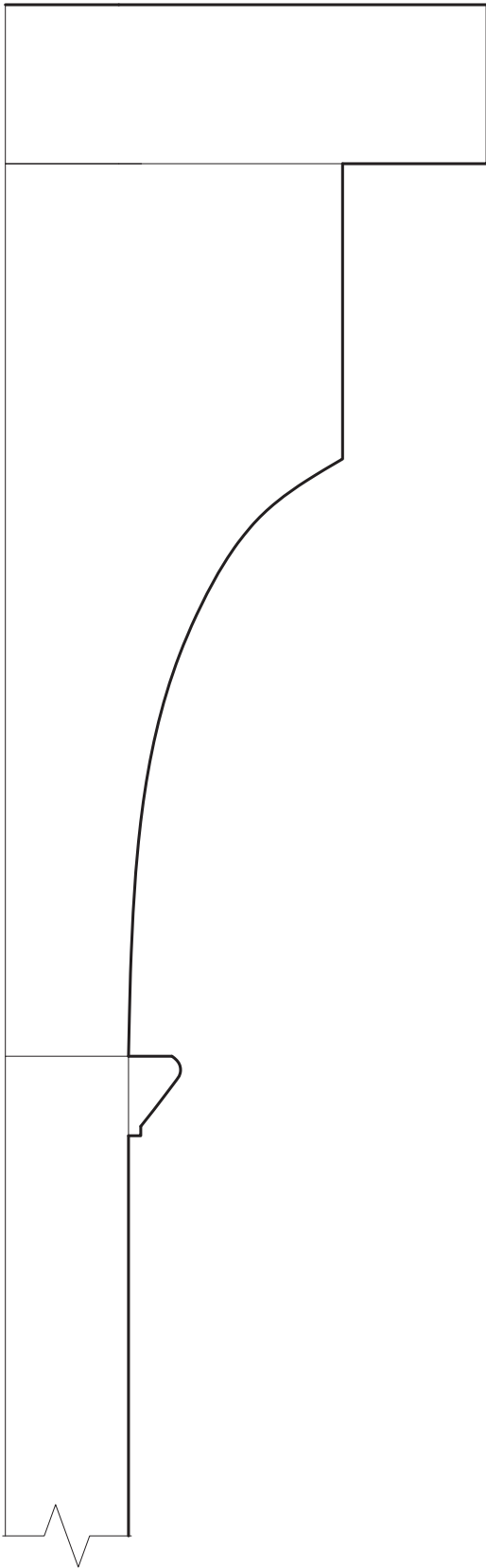




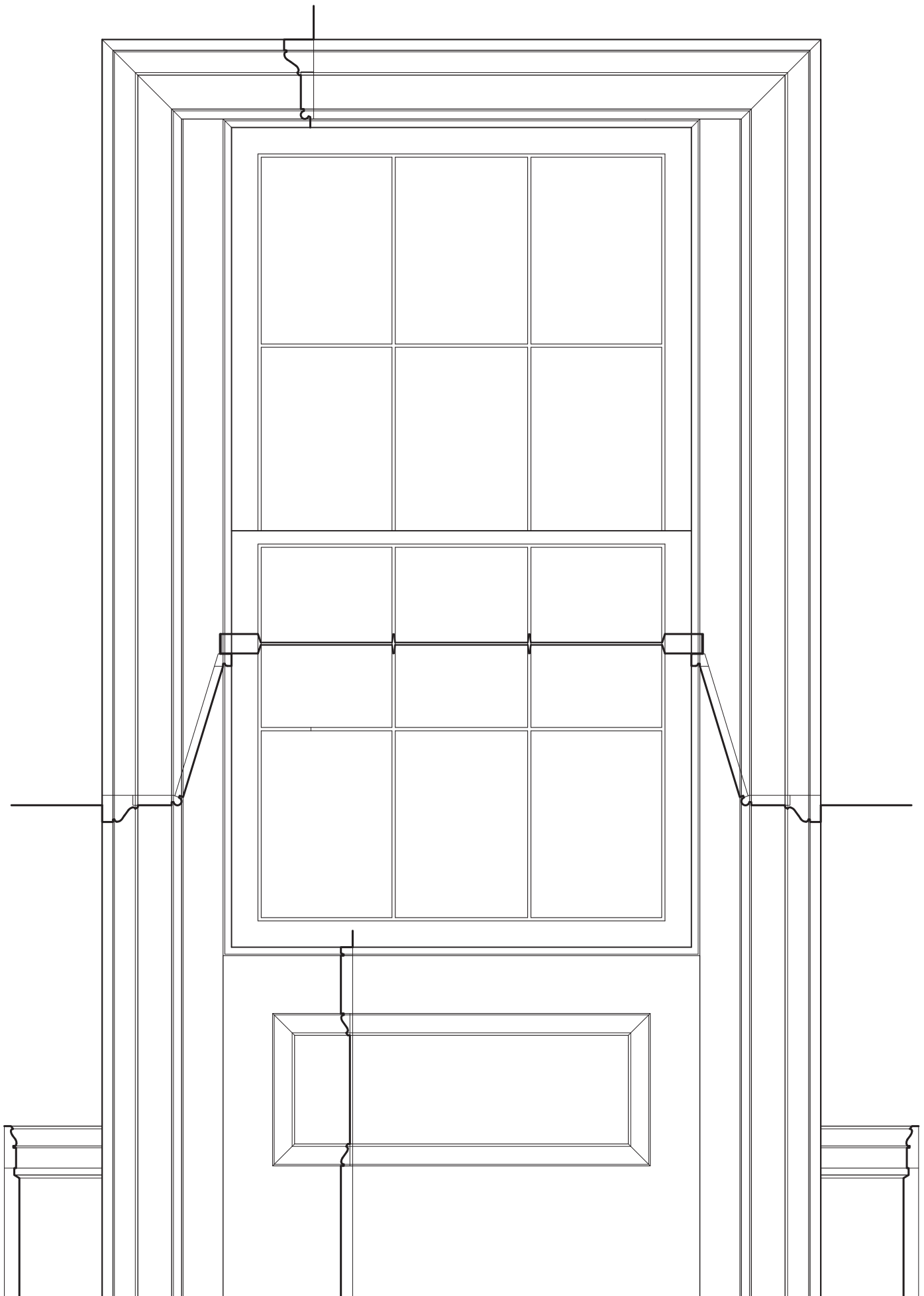
SCALE: 1-1/4 INCH = 1'

BIRTHPLACE OF THOMAS EDISON. ERECTED 1841-1842. MILAN, ERIE COUNTY, OHIO



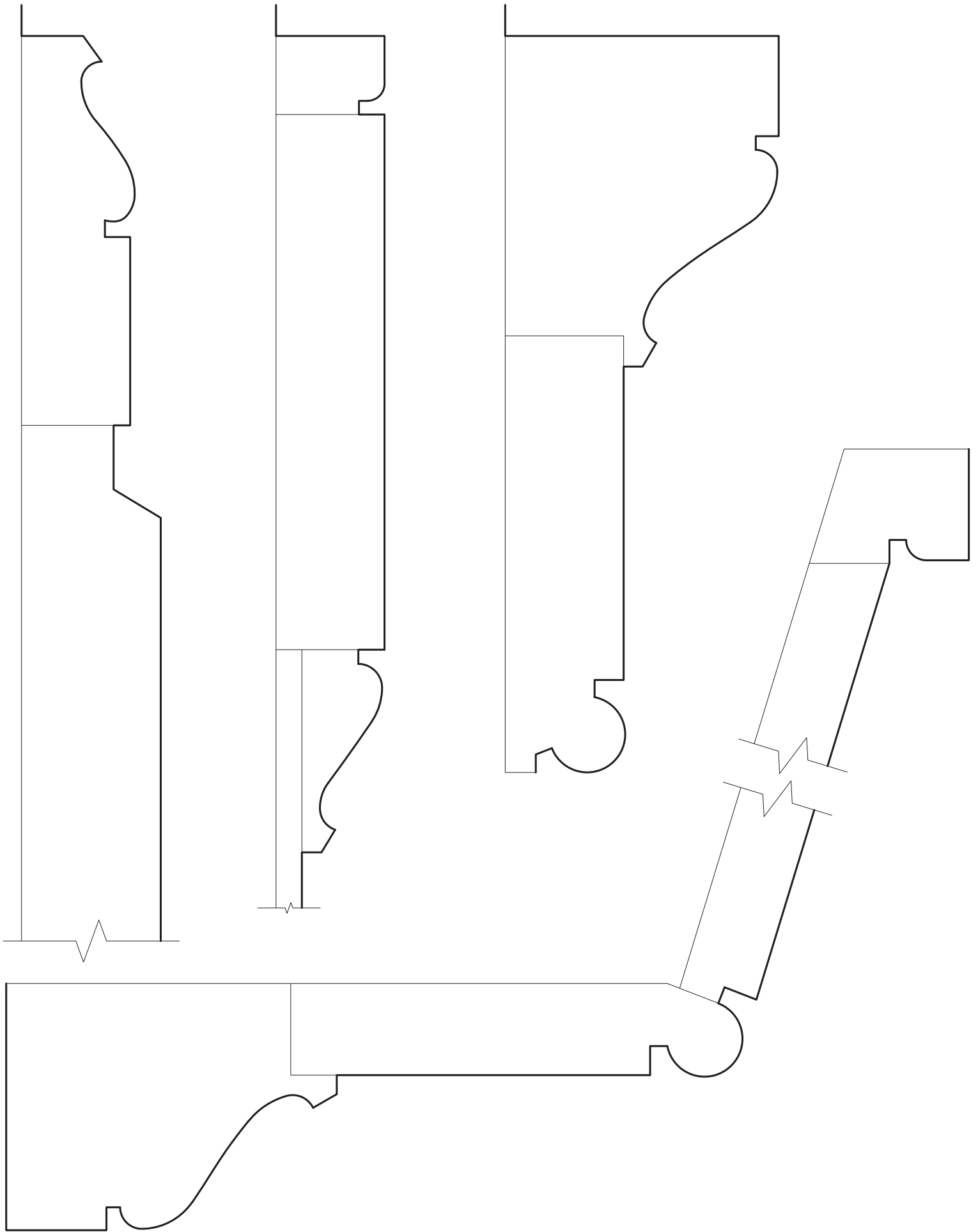


SCALE: 1/2 INCH = 1"

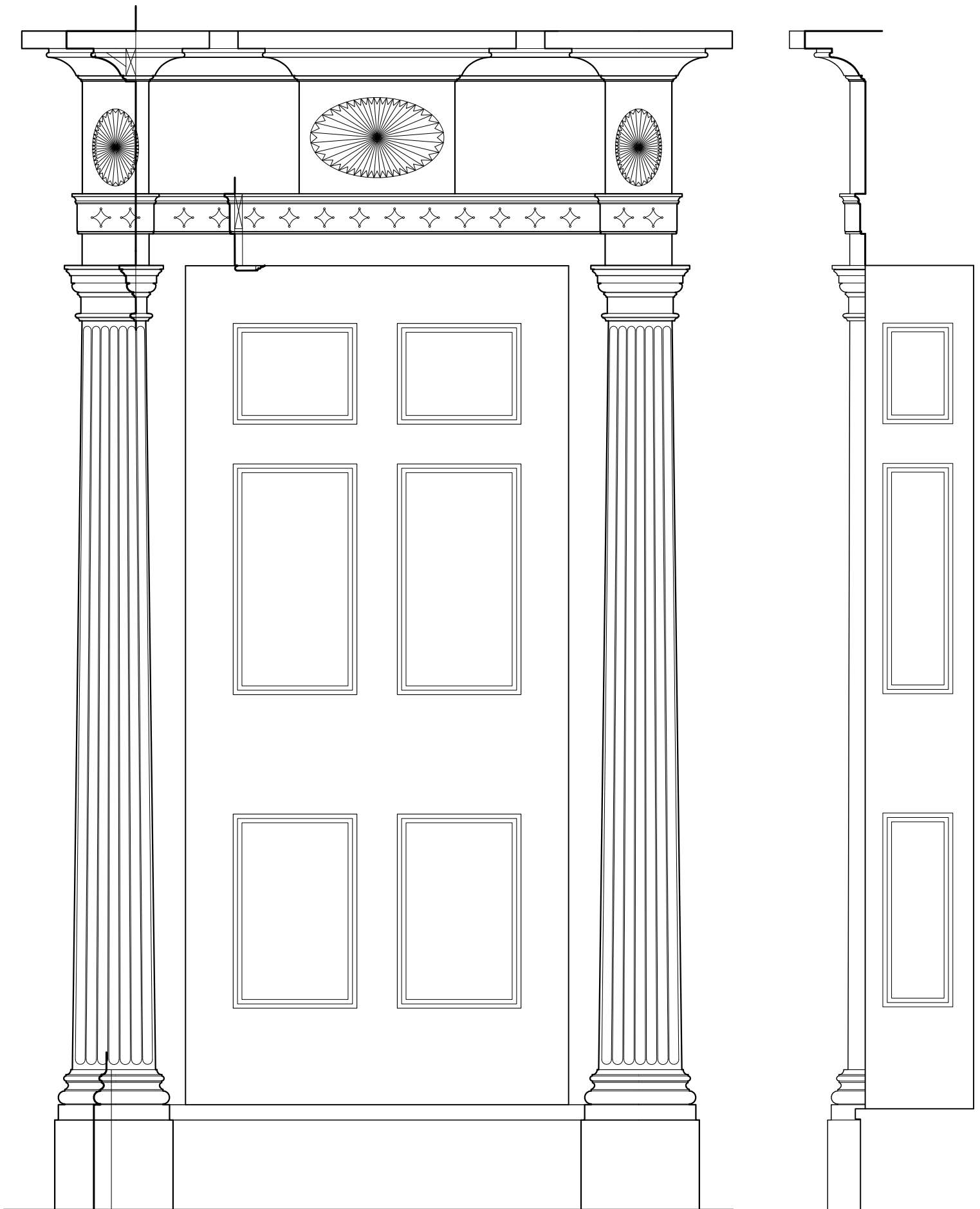


SCALE: 1-1/4 INCH = 1'

BRONSON HOUSE. ERECTED 1845. PENINSULA, SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO

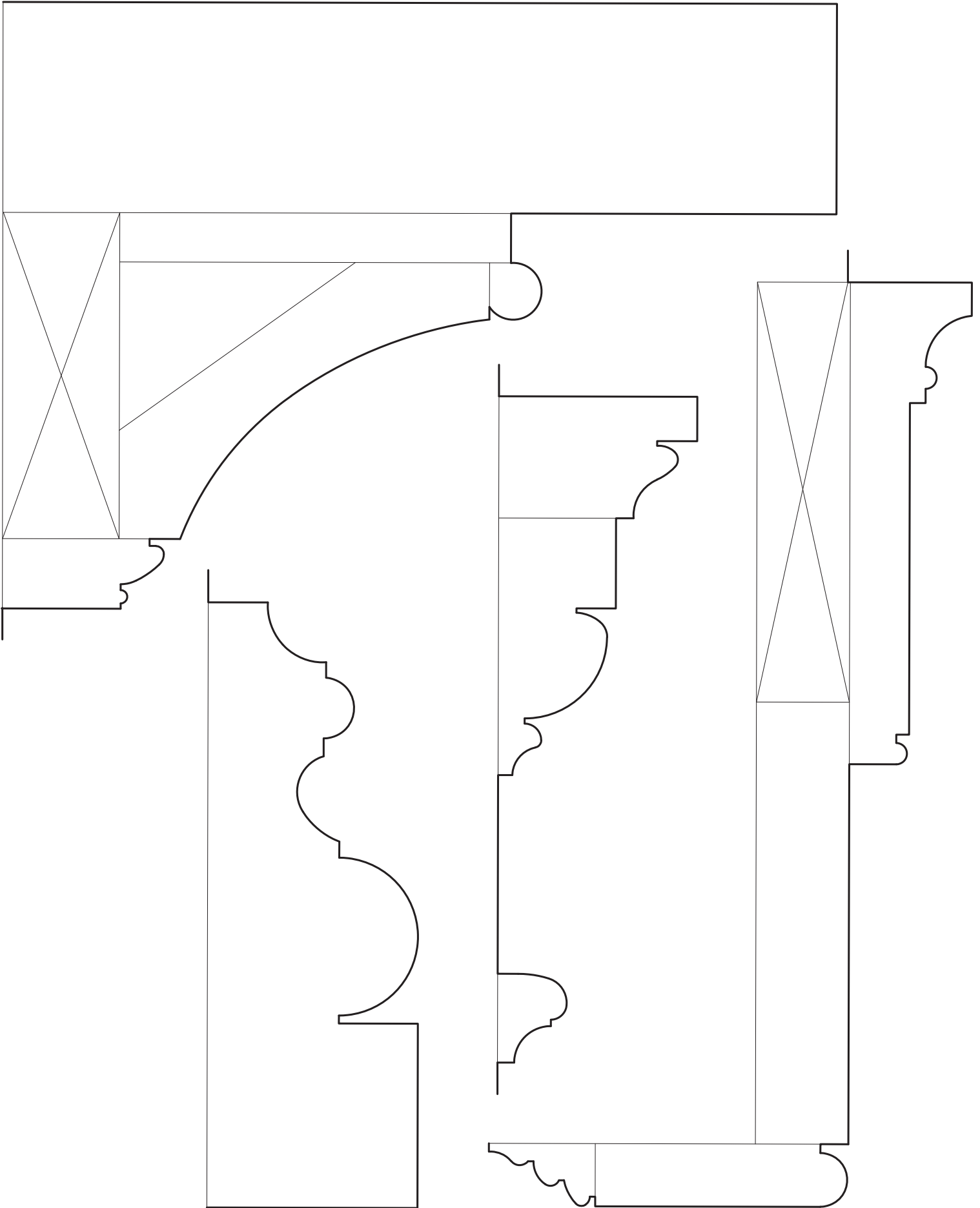


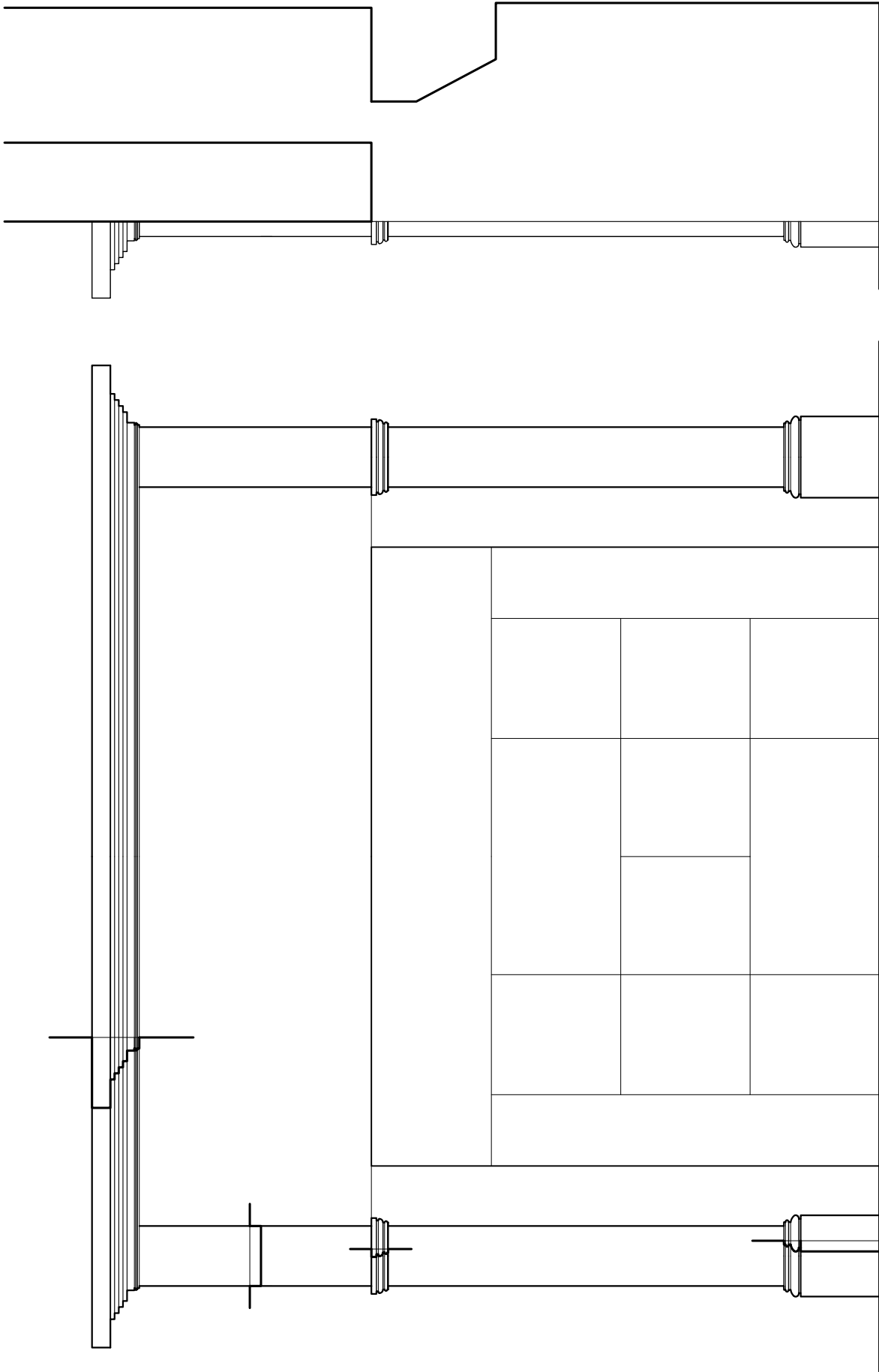


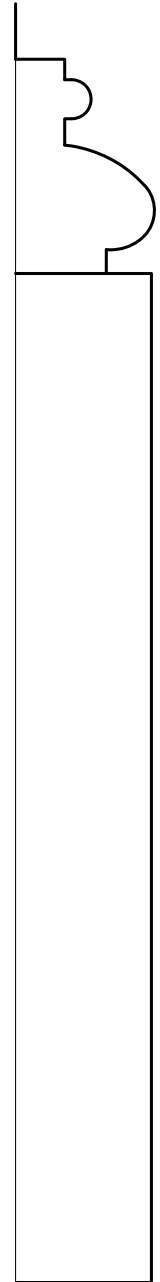
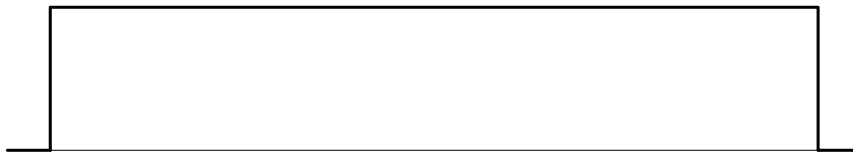
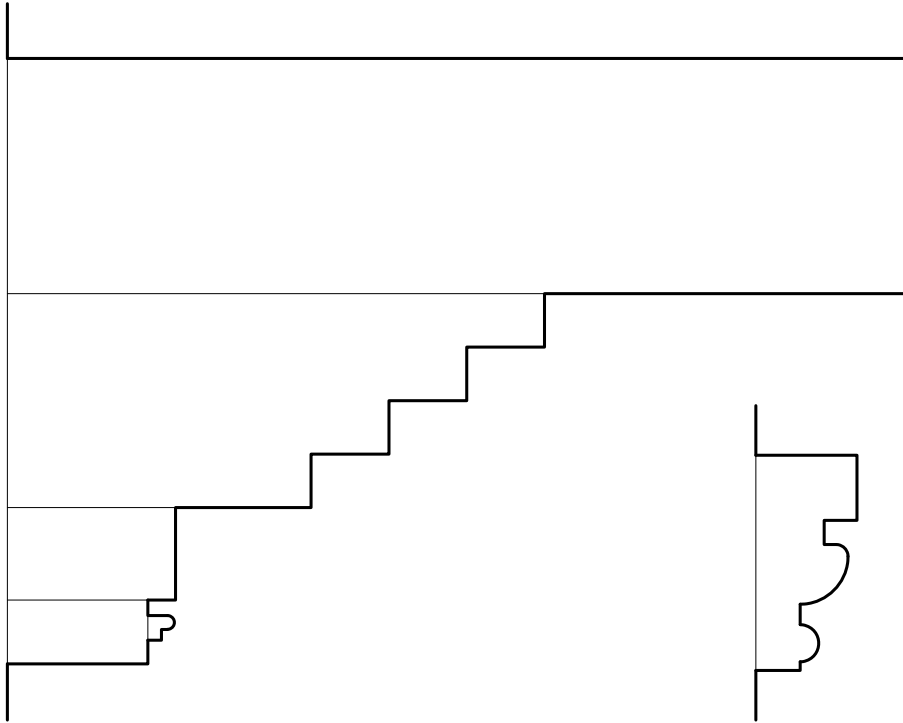


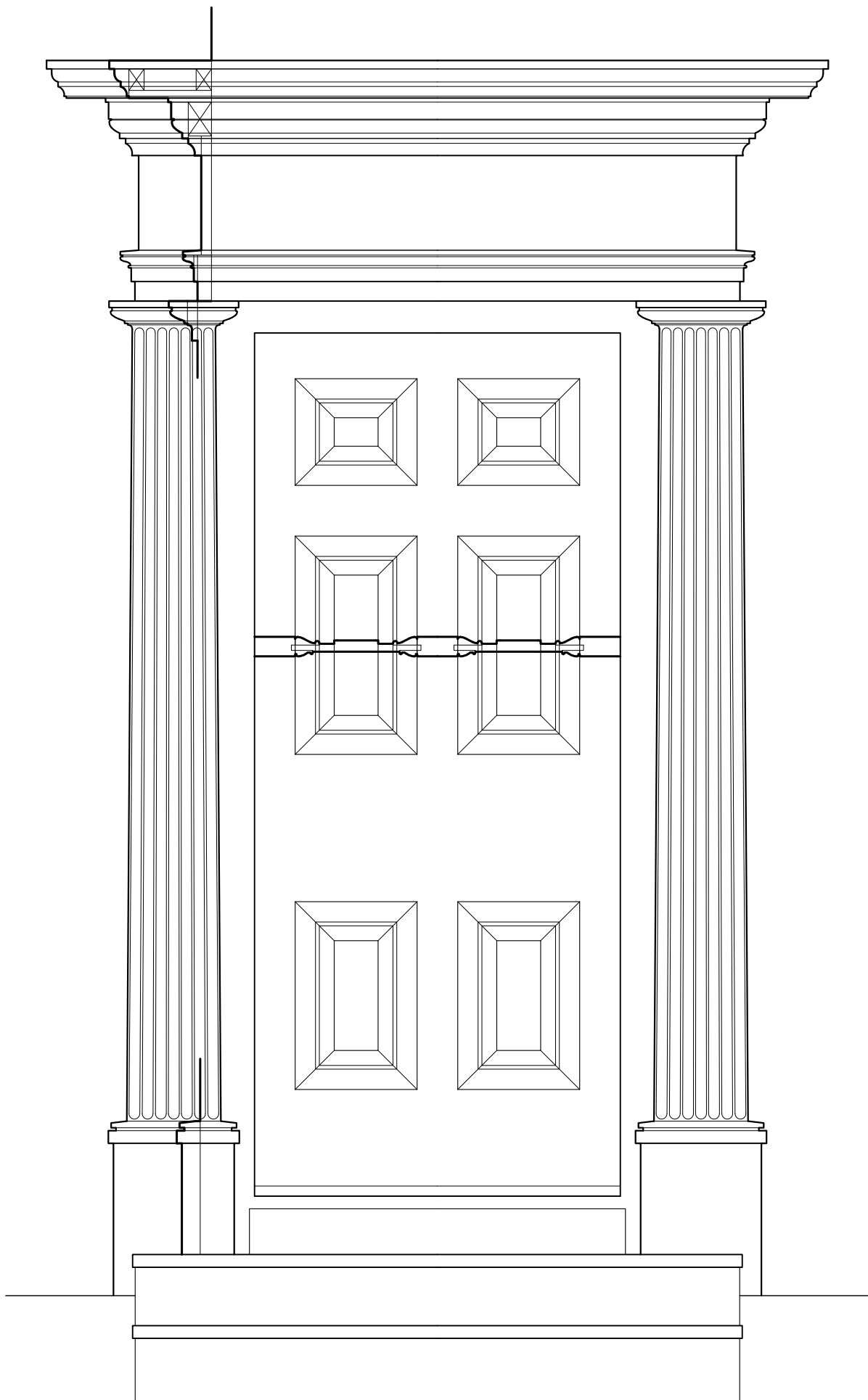
SCALE: 1 INCH = 1'

CHESTER MOFFETT HOUSE, ERECTED 1826. CLARIDON, GEauga COUNTY, OHIO



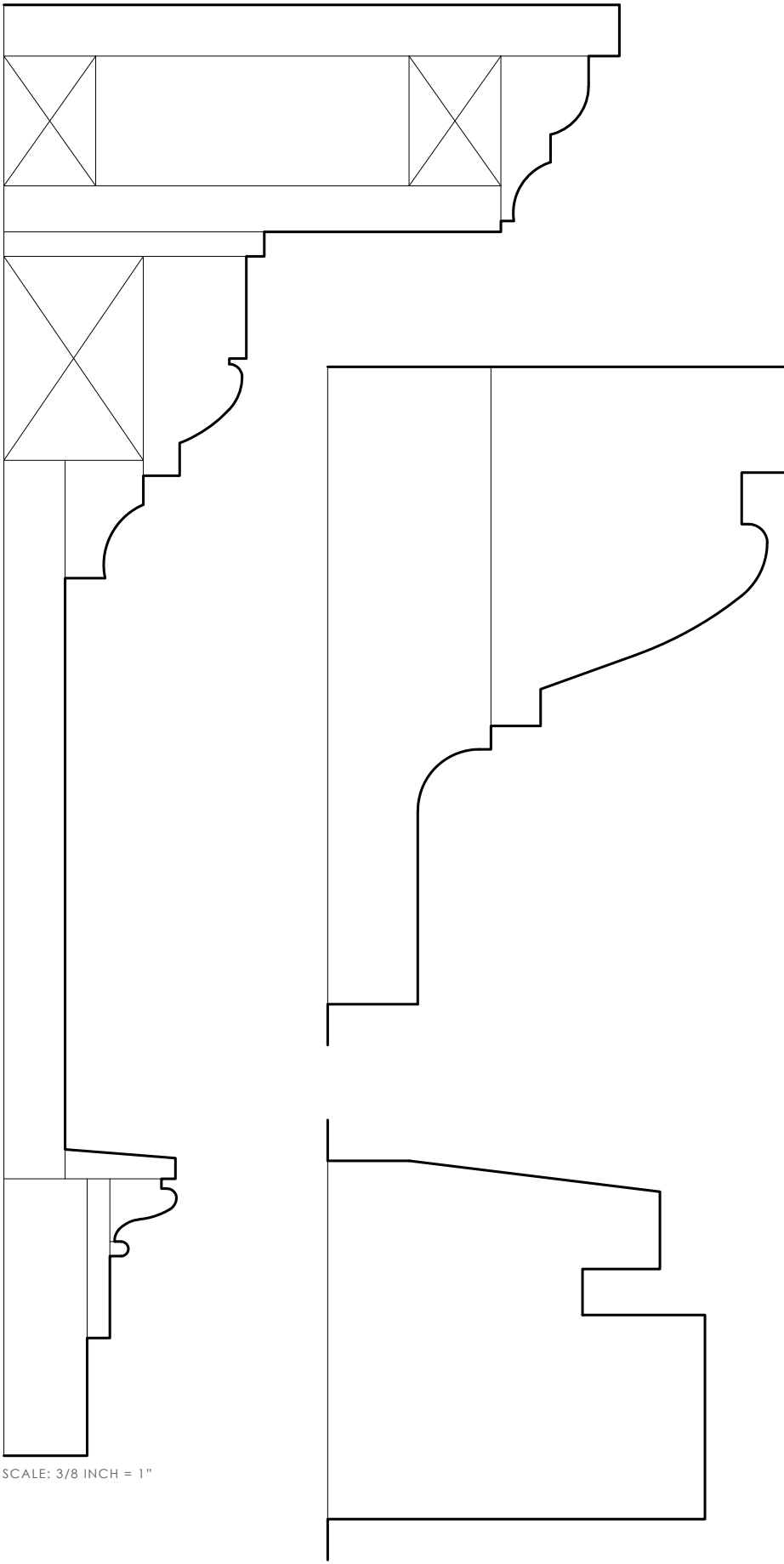




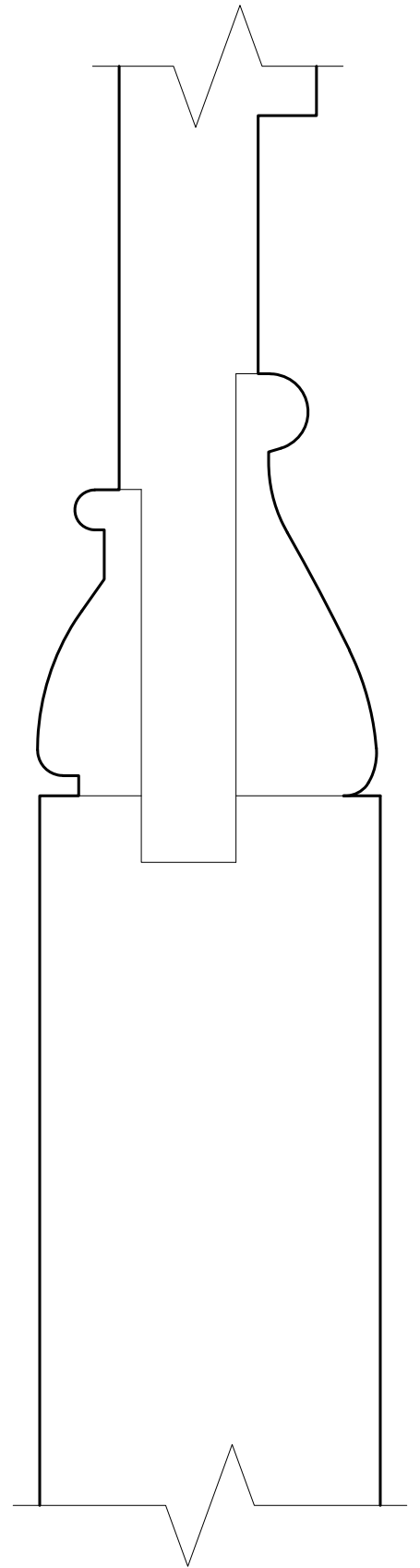


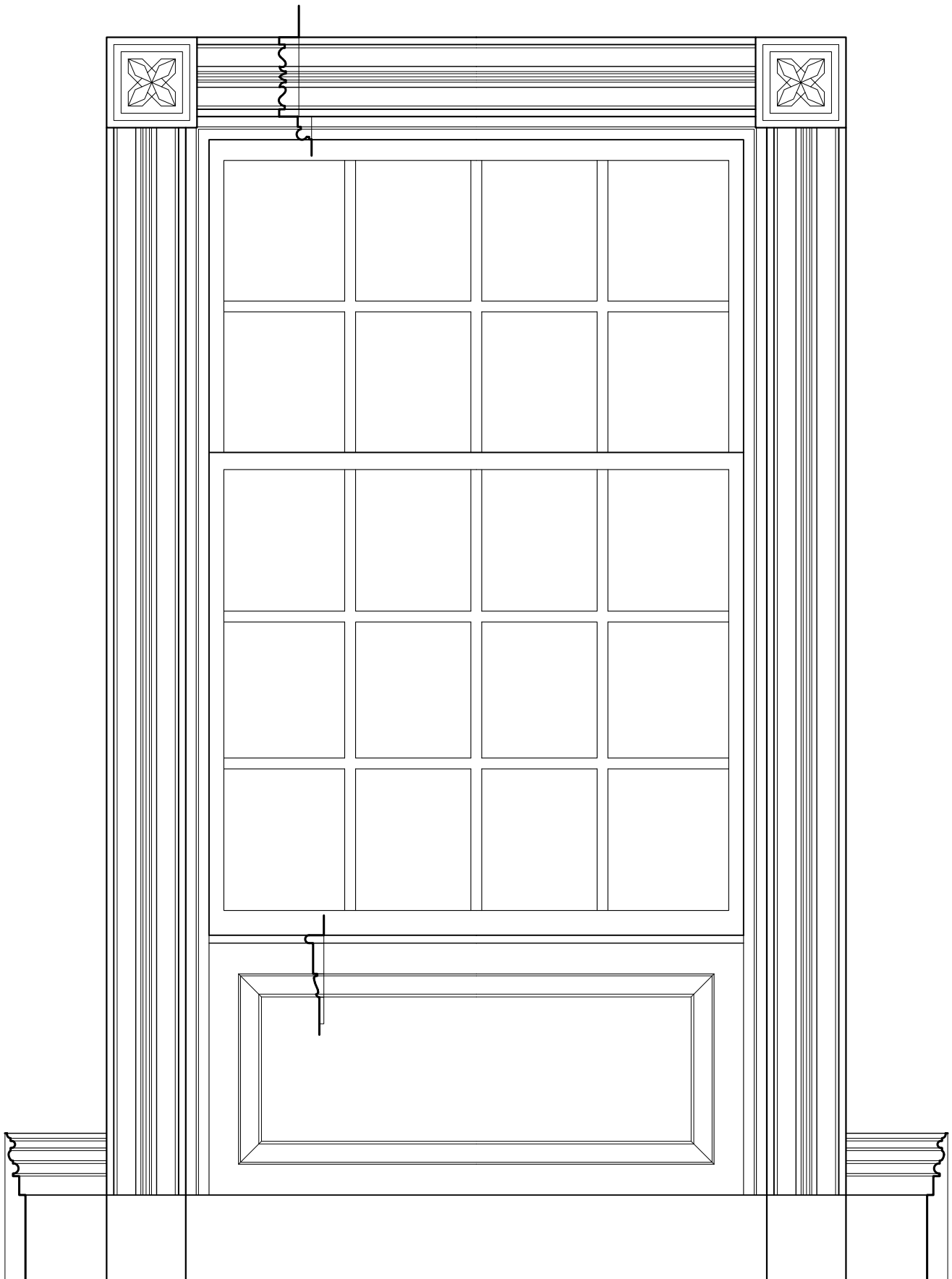
SCALE: 7/8 INCH = 1'

COLUMBIAN HOUSE. ERECTED 1828. WATERVILLE, LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO



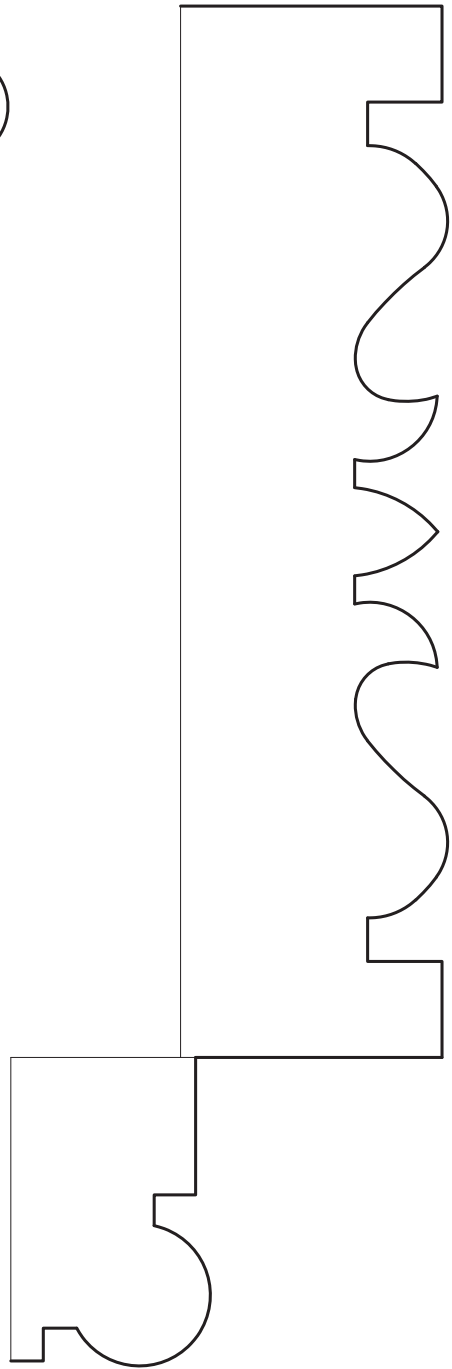
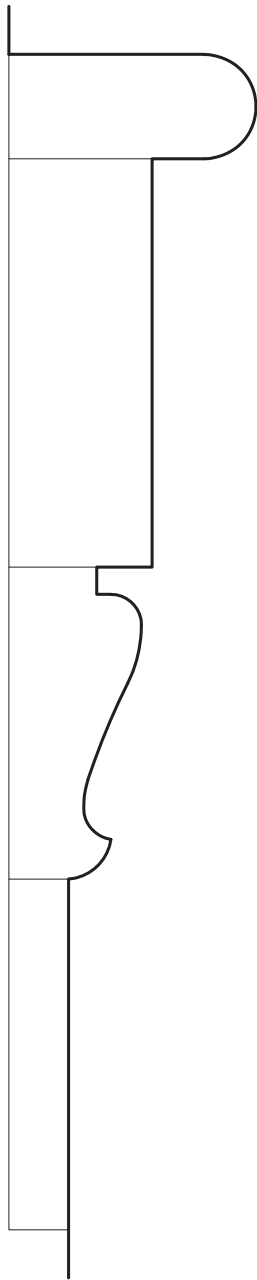
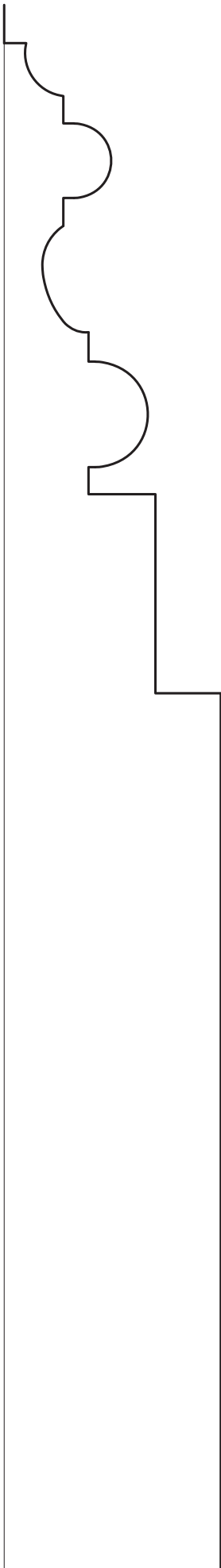
SCALE: 3/8 INCH = 1"



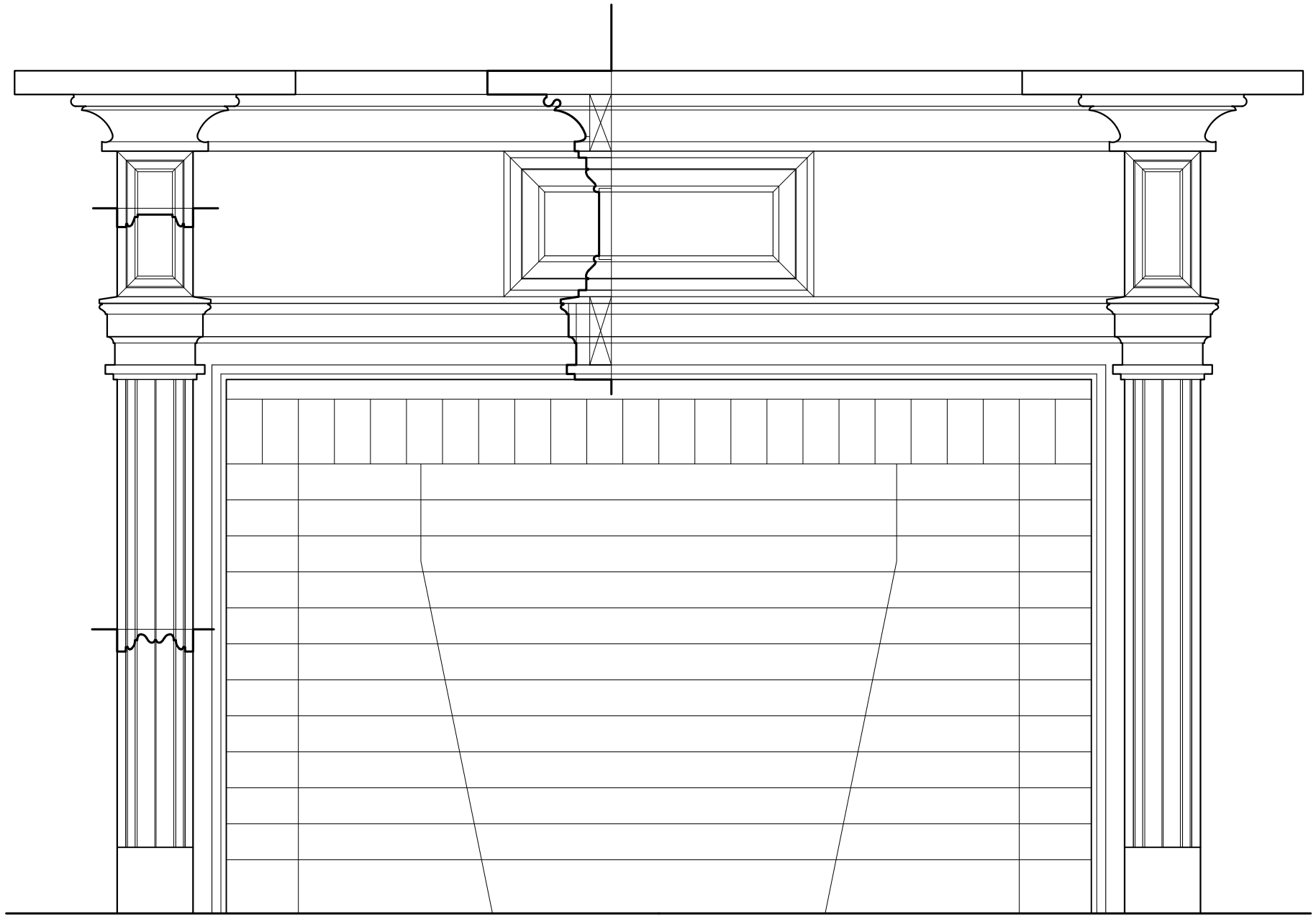


SCALE: 1-1/4 INCH = 1'

COLUMBIAN HOUSE, ERECTED 1828, WATERVILLE, LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO

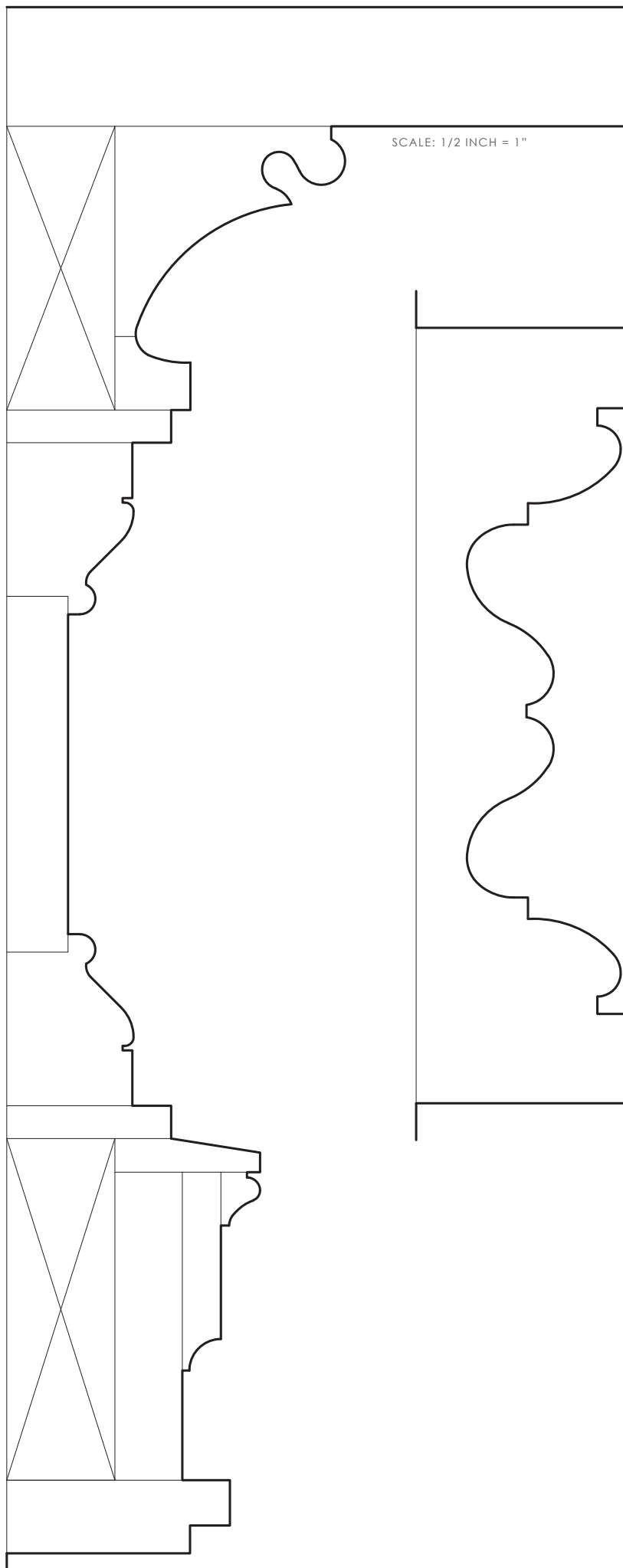




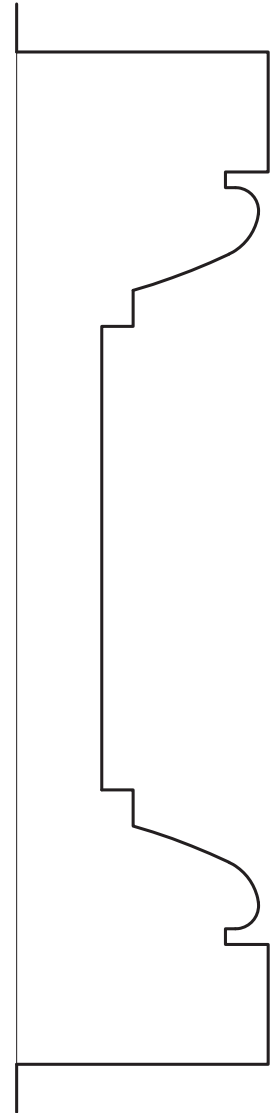
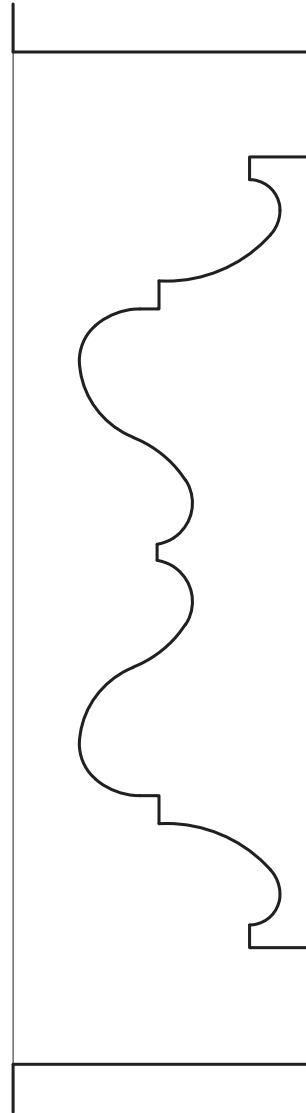


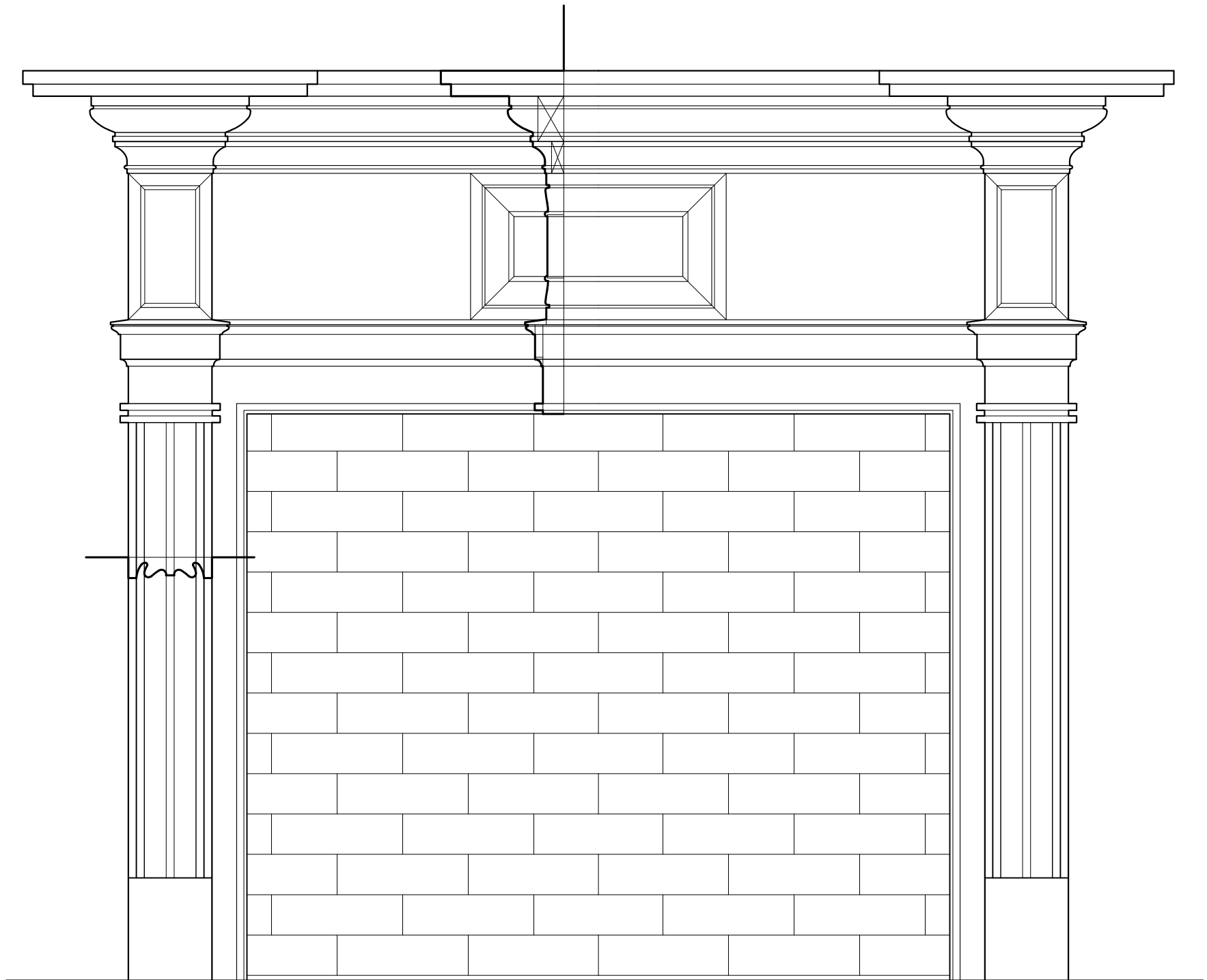
SCALE: 1-1/4 INCH = 1'

COLUMBIAN HOUSE. ERECTED 1828. WATERVILLE, LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO



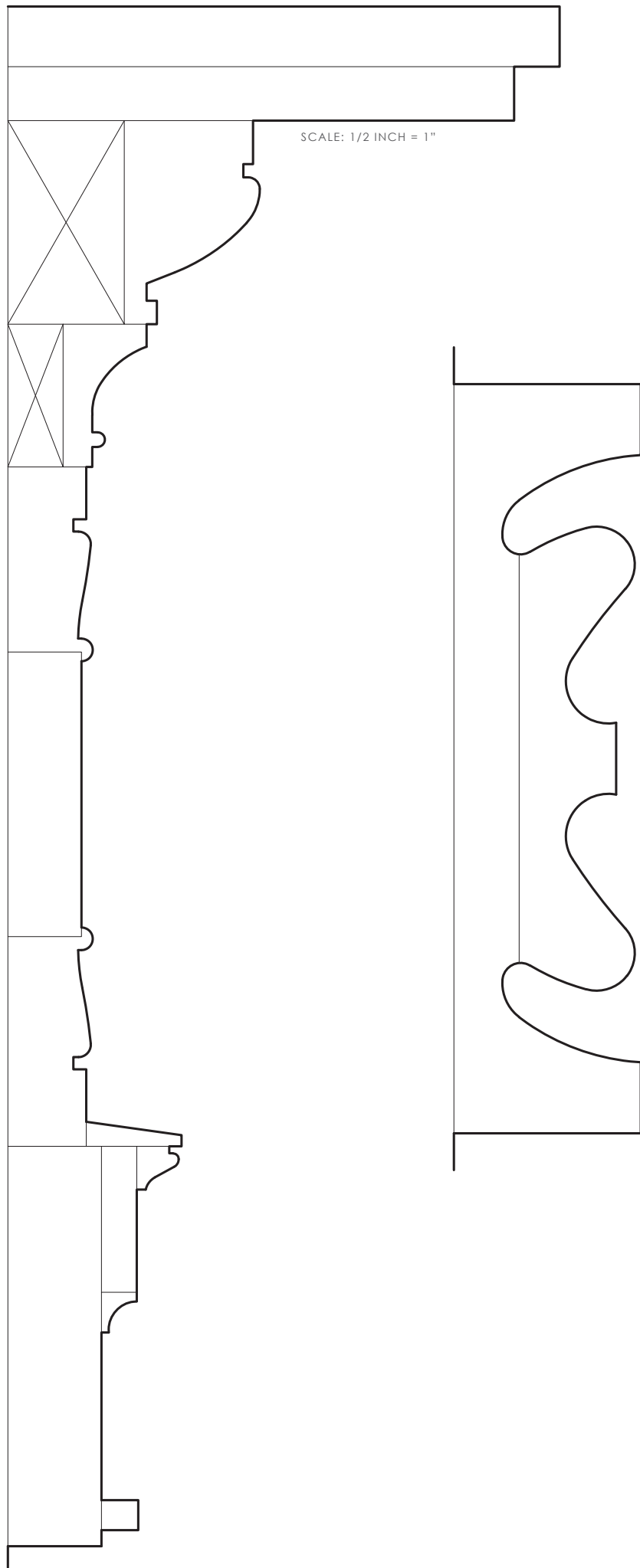
SCALE: 1/2 INCH = 1"

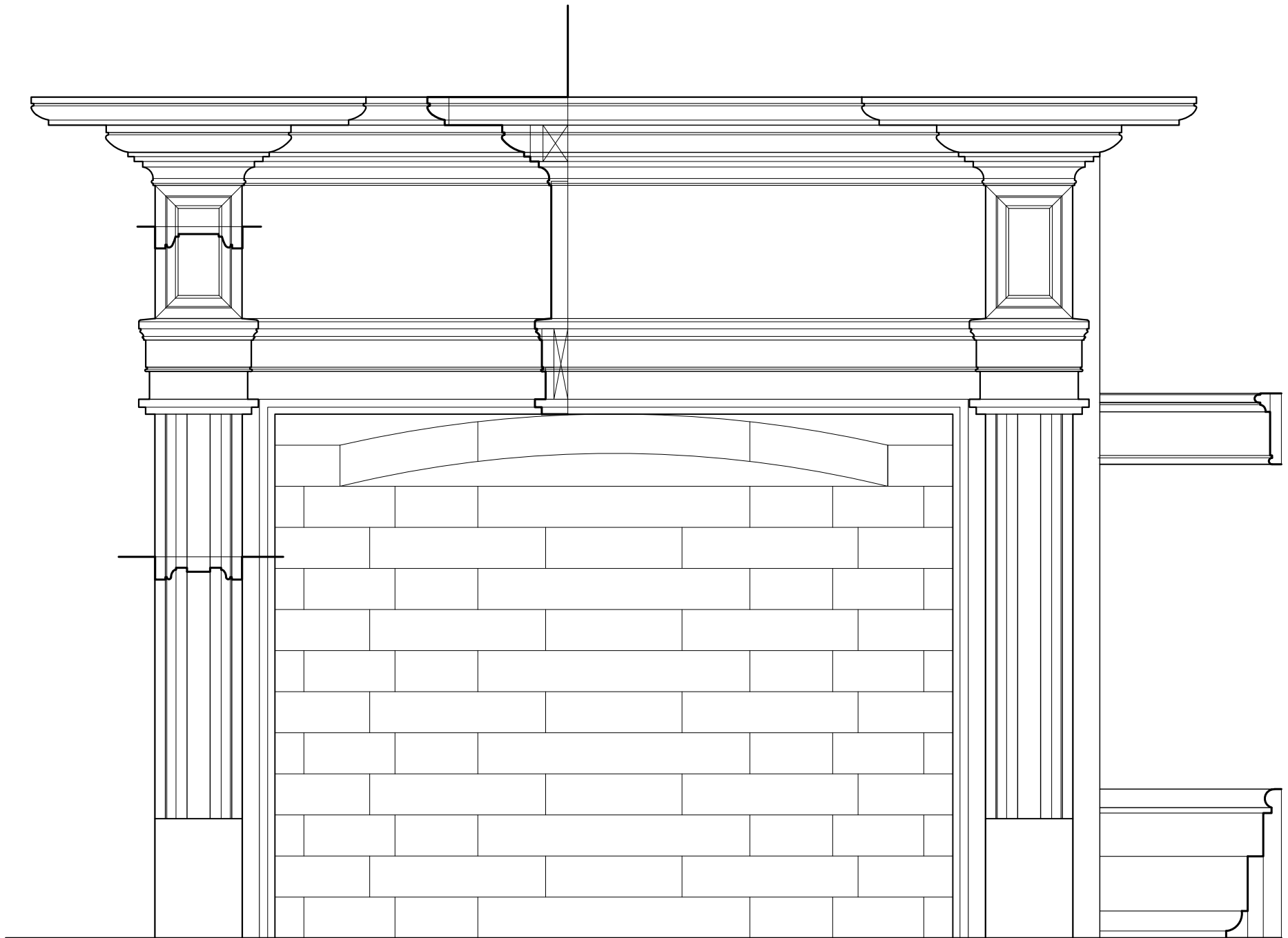




SCALE: 1-1/2 INCH = 1'

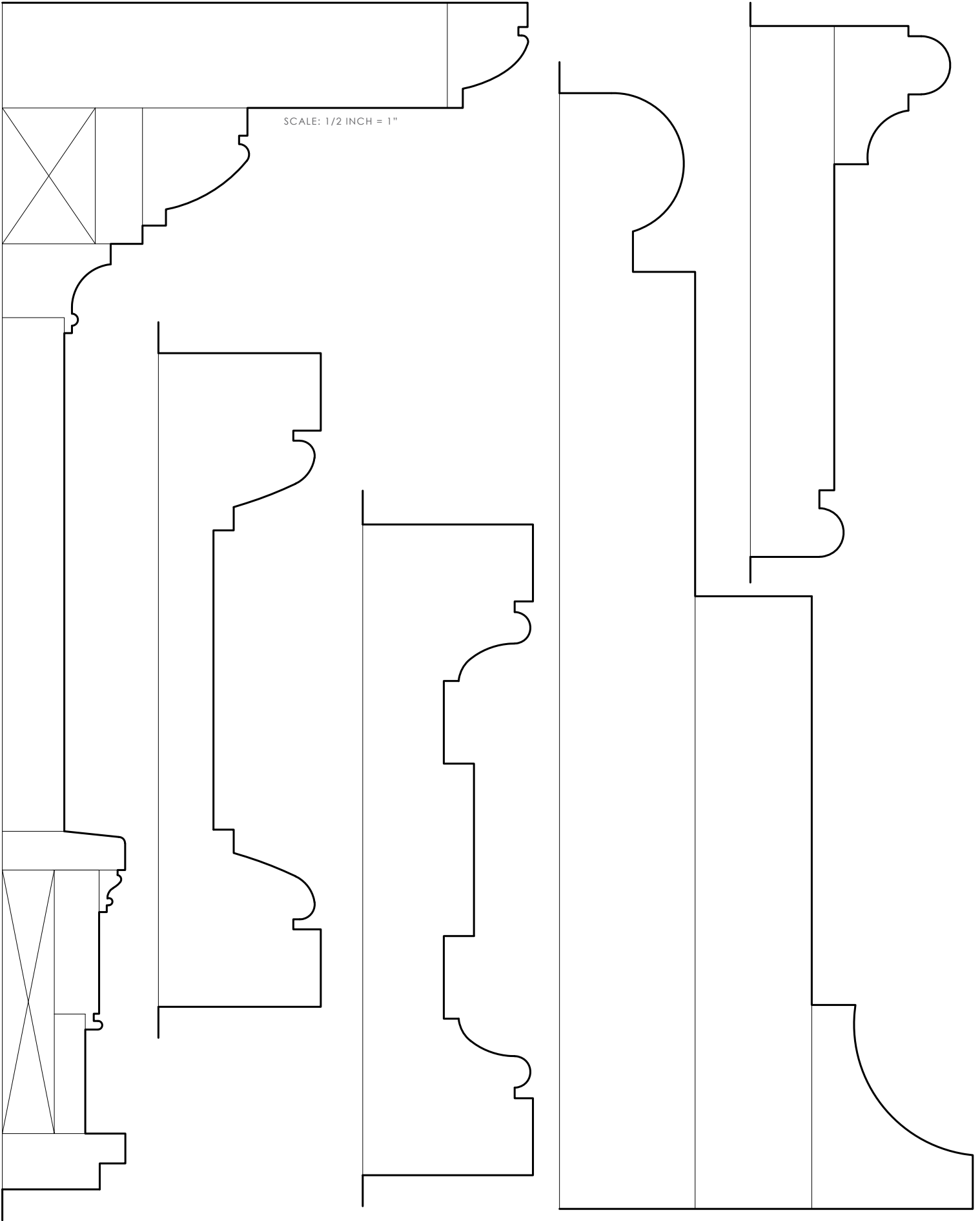
COLUMBIAN HOUSE. ERECTED 1828. WATERVILLE, LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO

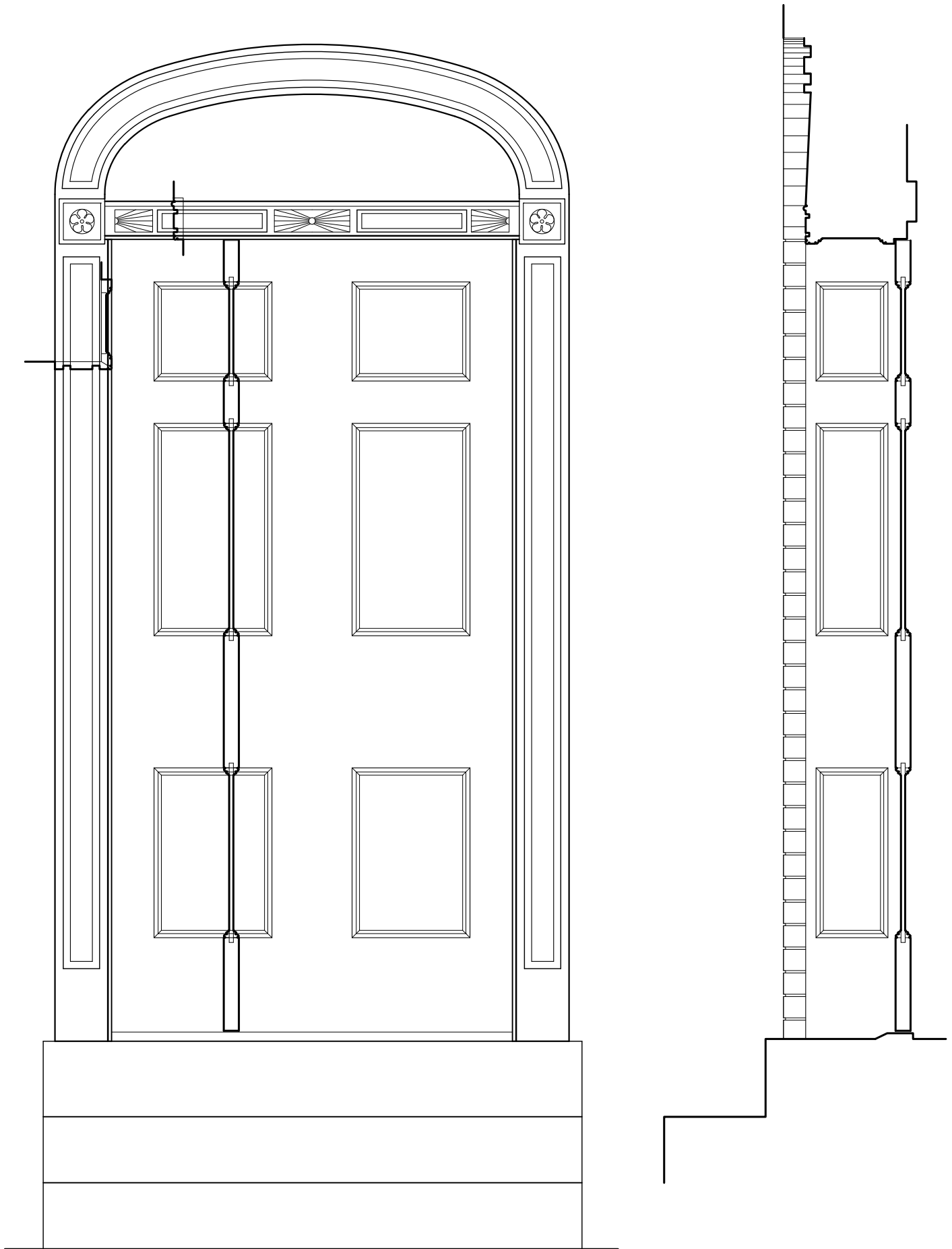




SCALE: 1-1/2 INCH = 1'

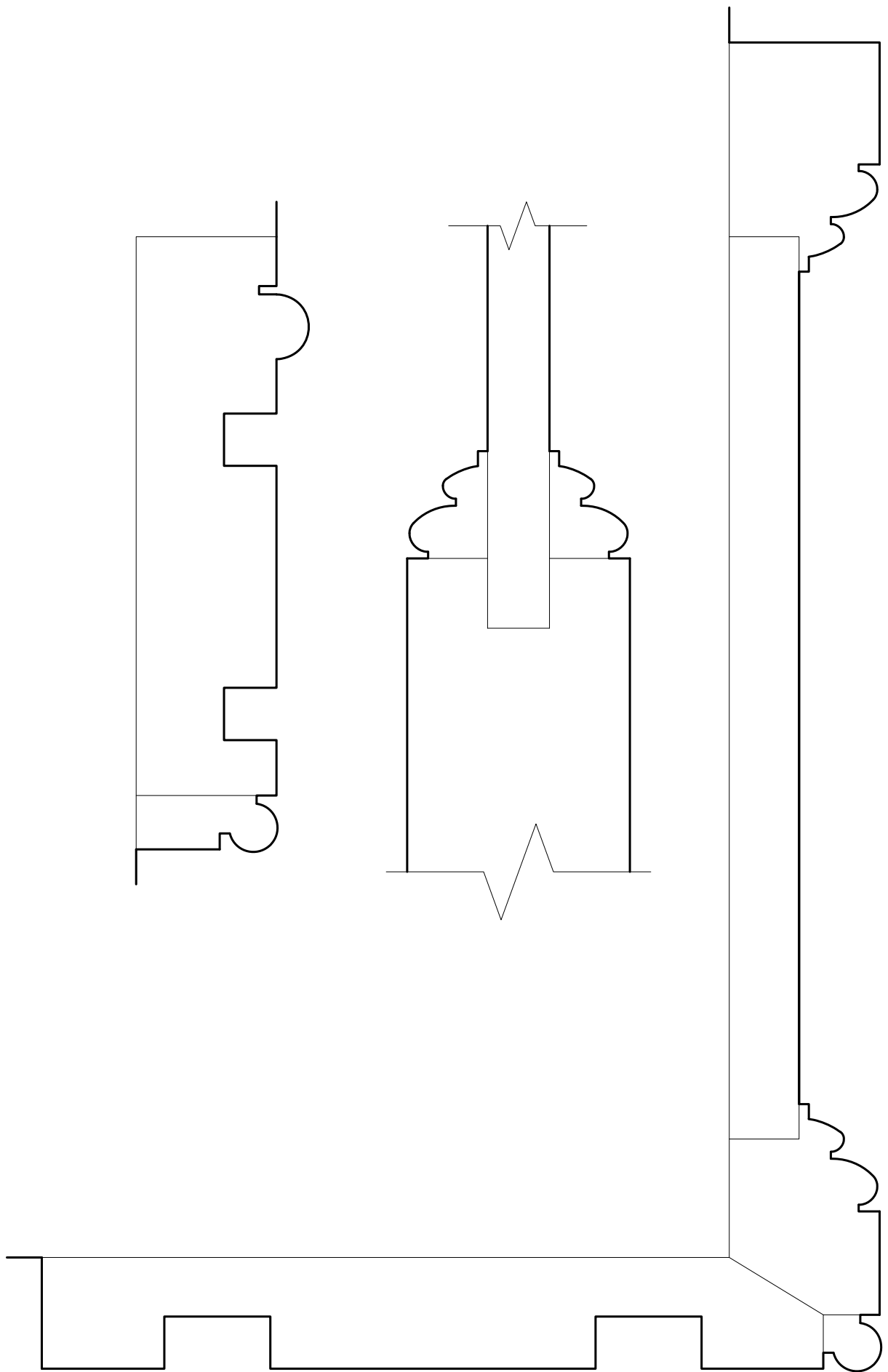
COLUMBIAN HOUSE. ERECTED 1828. WATERVILLE, LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO



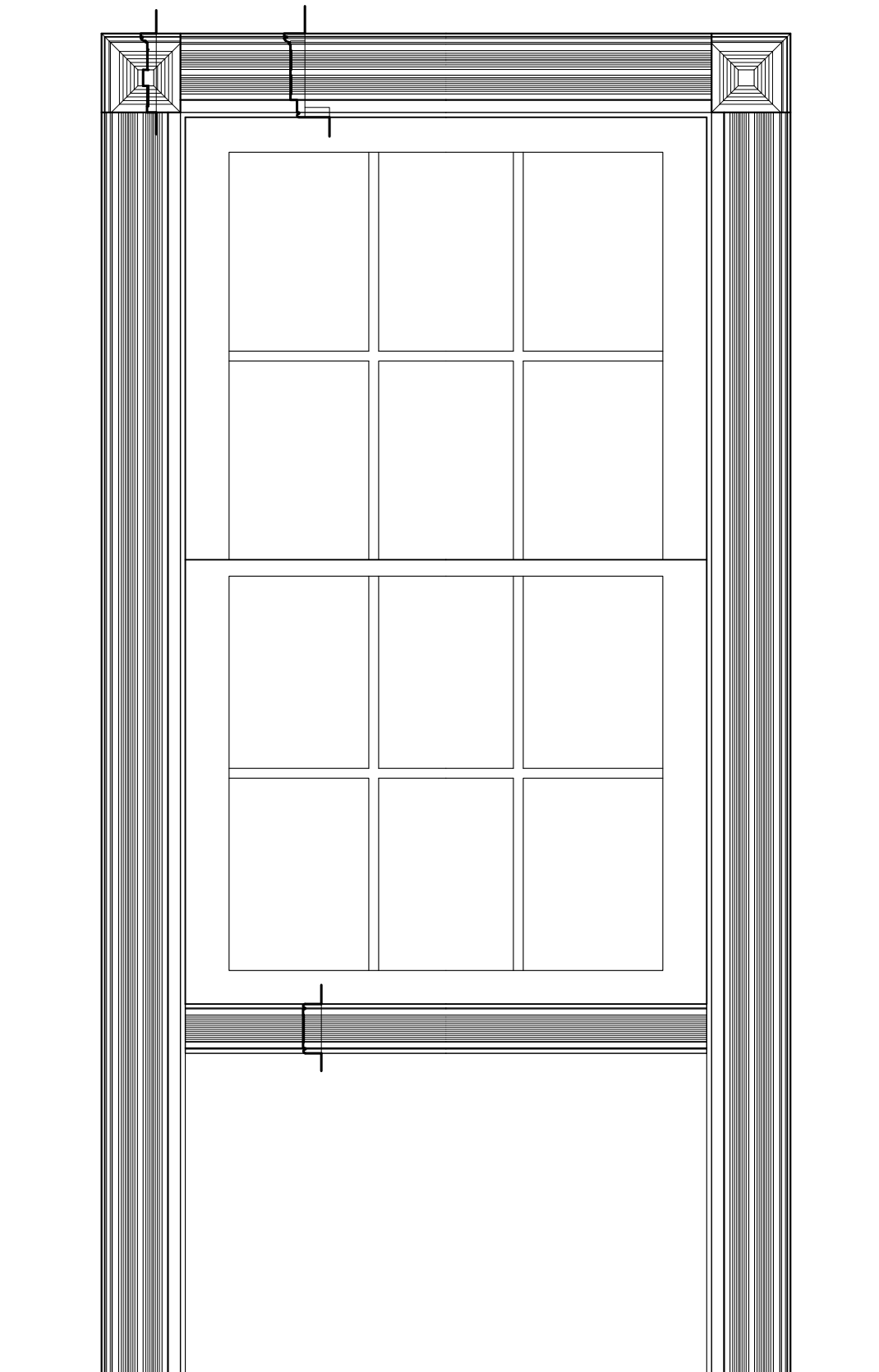


SCALE: 7/8 INCH = 1'

CORYDON TAYLOR HOUSE. ERECTED 1826. CLARIDON, GEauga COUNTY, OHIO

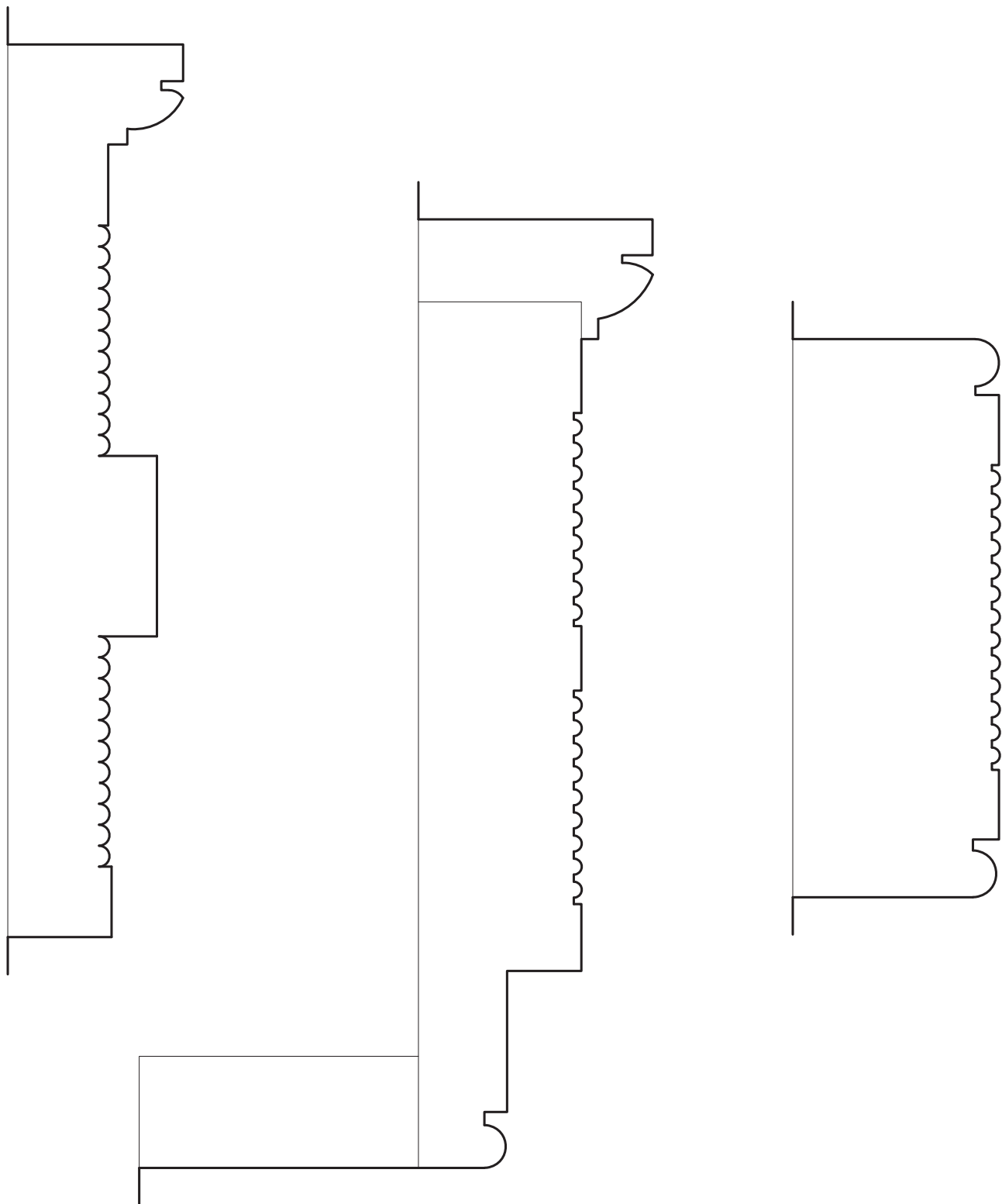


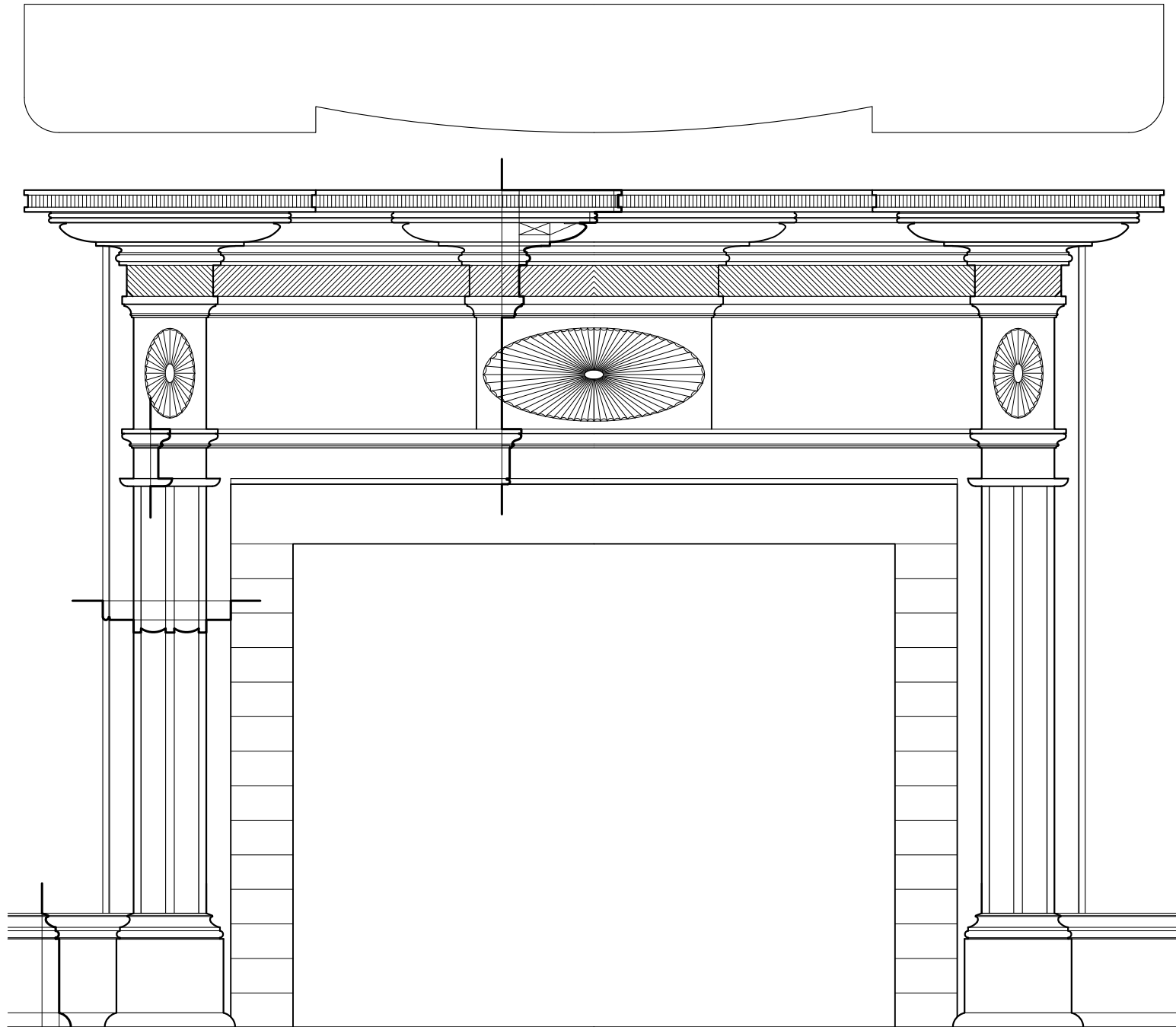




SCALE: 1 INCH = 1'

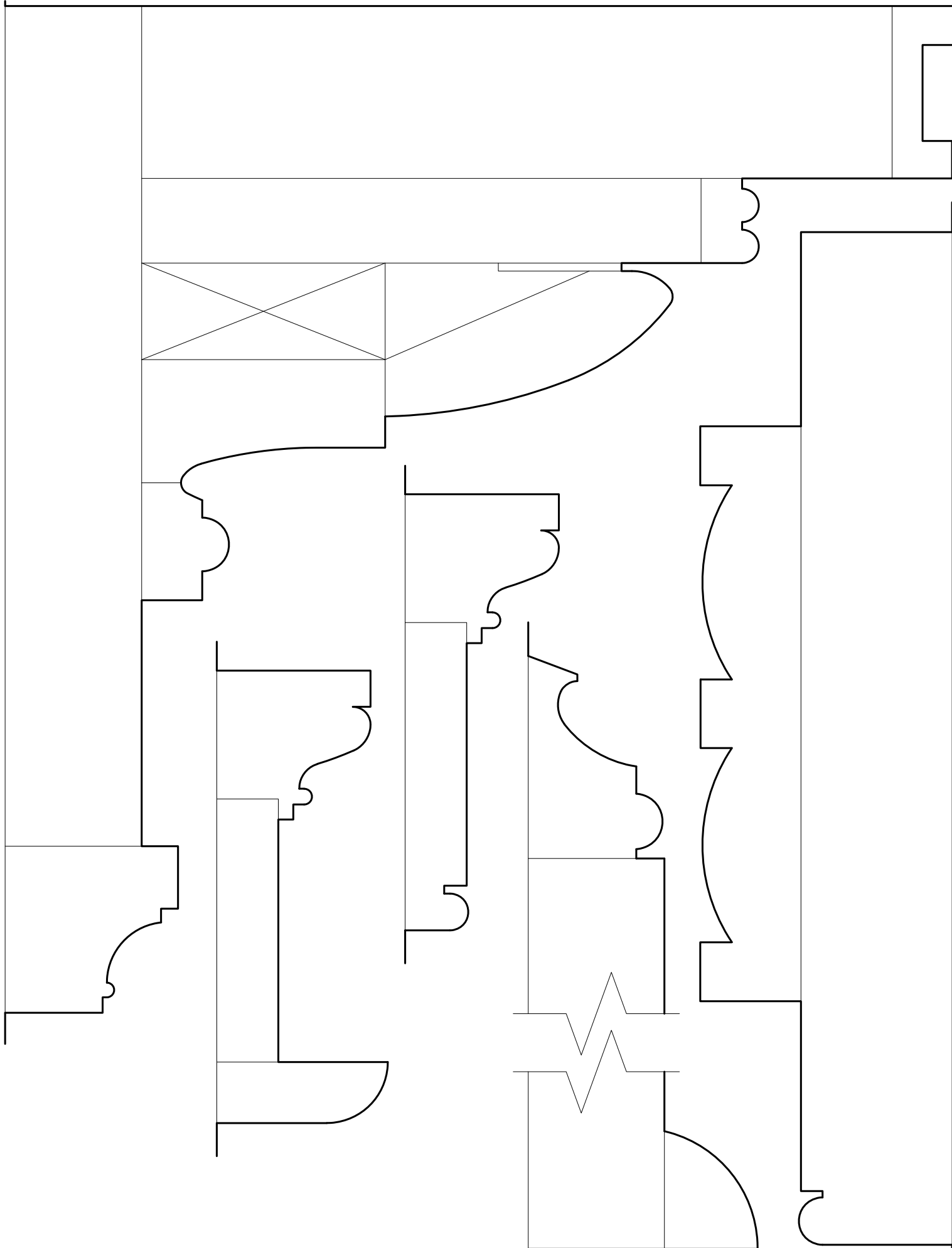
CORYDON TAYLOR HOUSE. ERECTED 1826. CLARIDON, GEAUGA COUNTY, OHIO

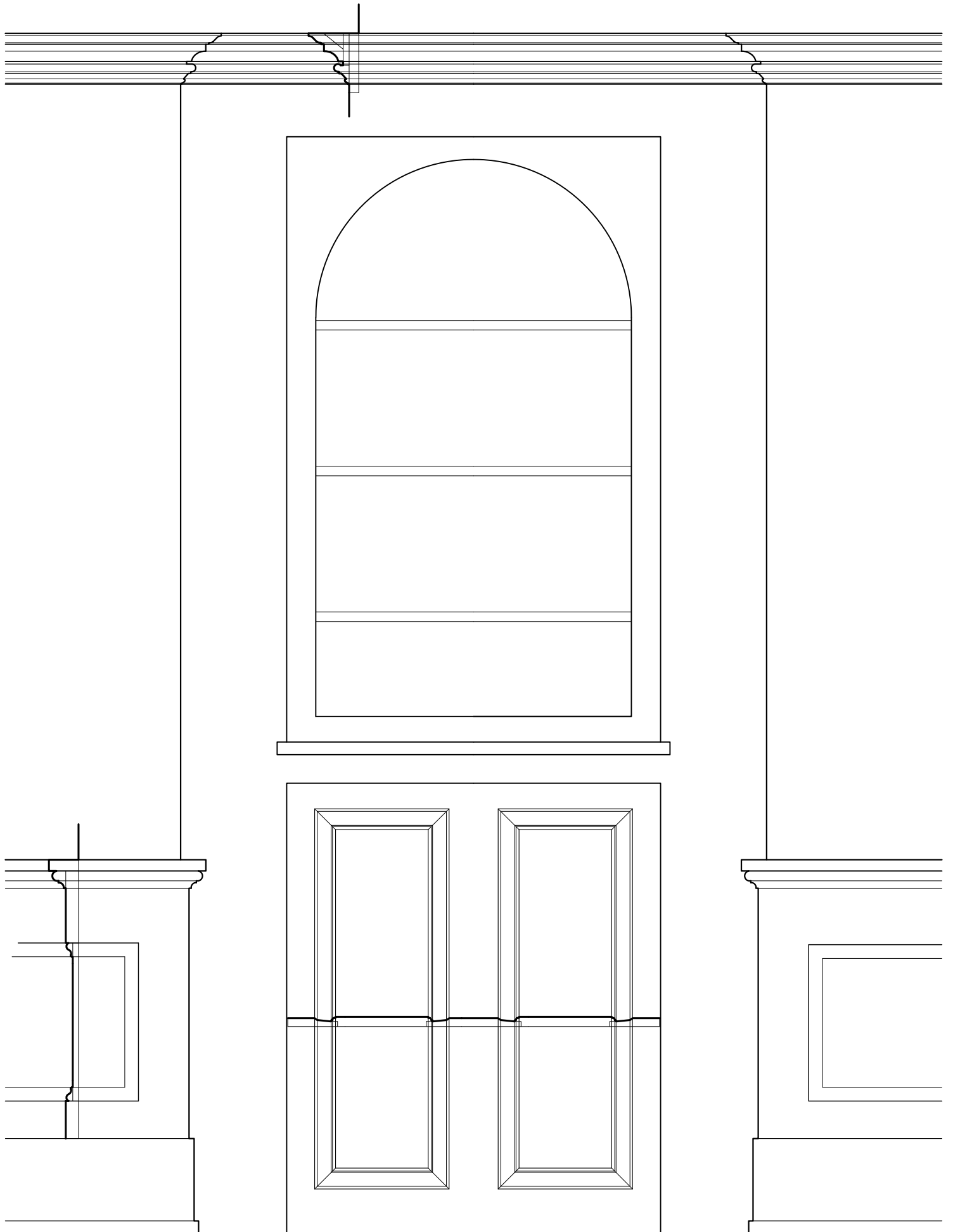




SCALE: 1-1/4 INCH = 1'

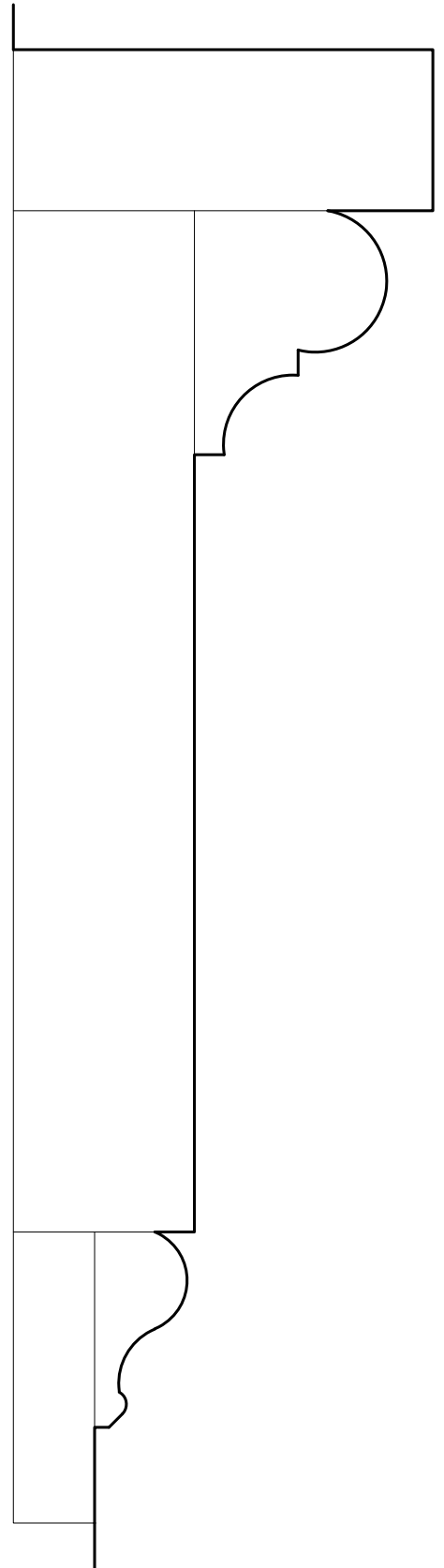
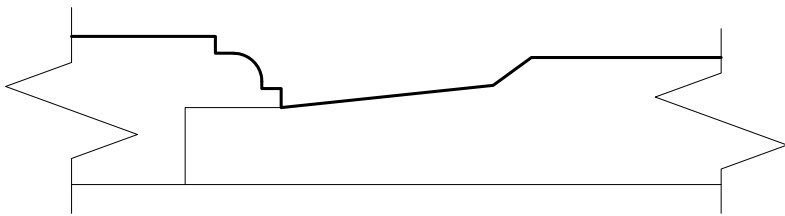
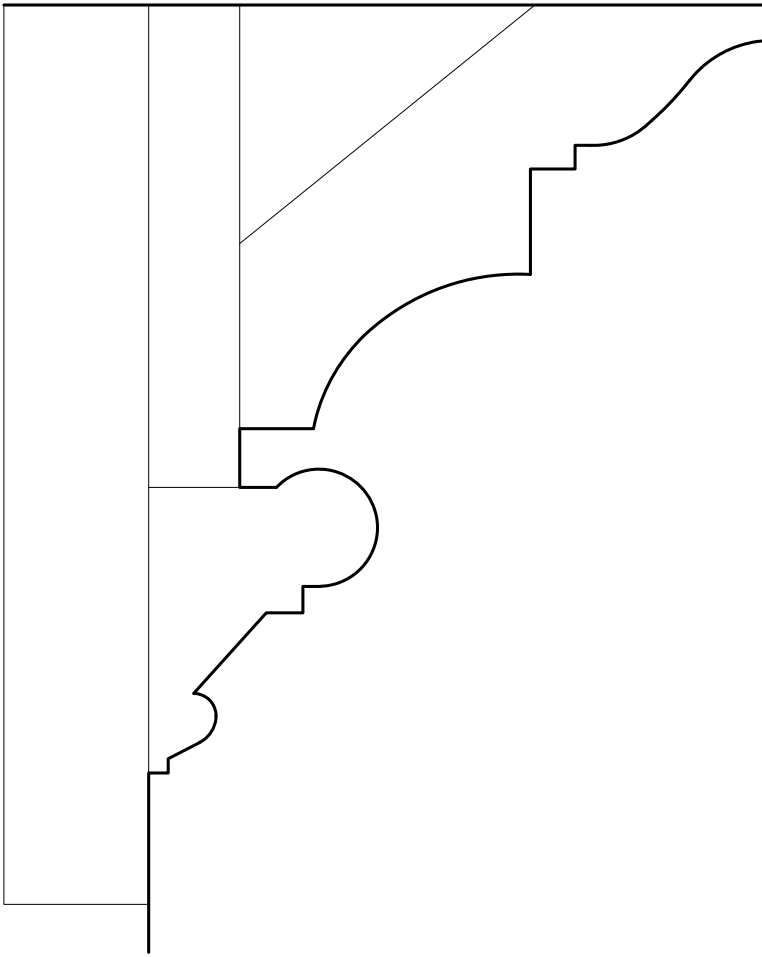
CORYDON TAYLOR HOUSE. ERECTED 1826. CLARIDON, GEAUGA COUNTY, OHIO

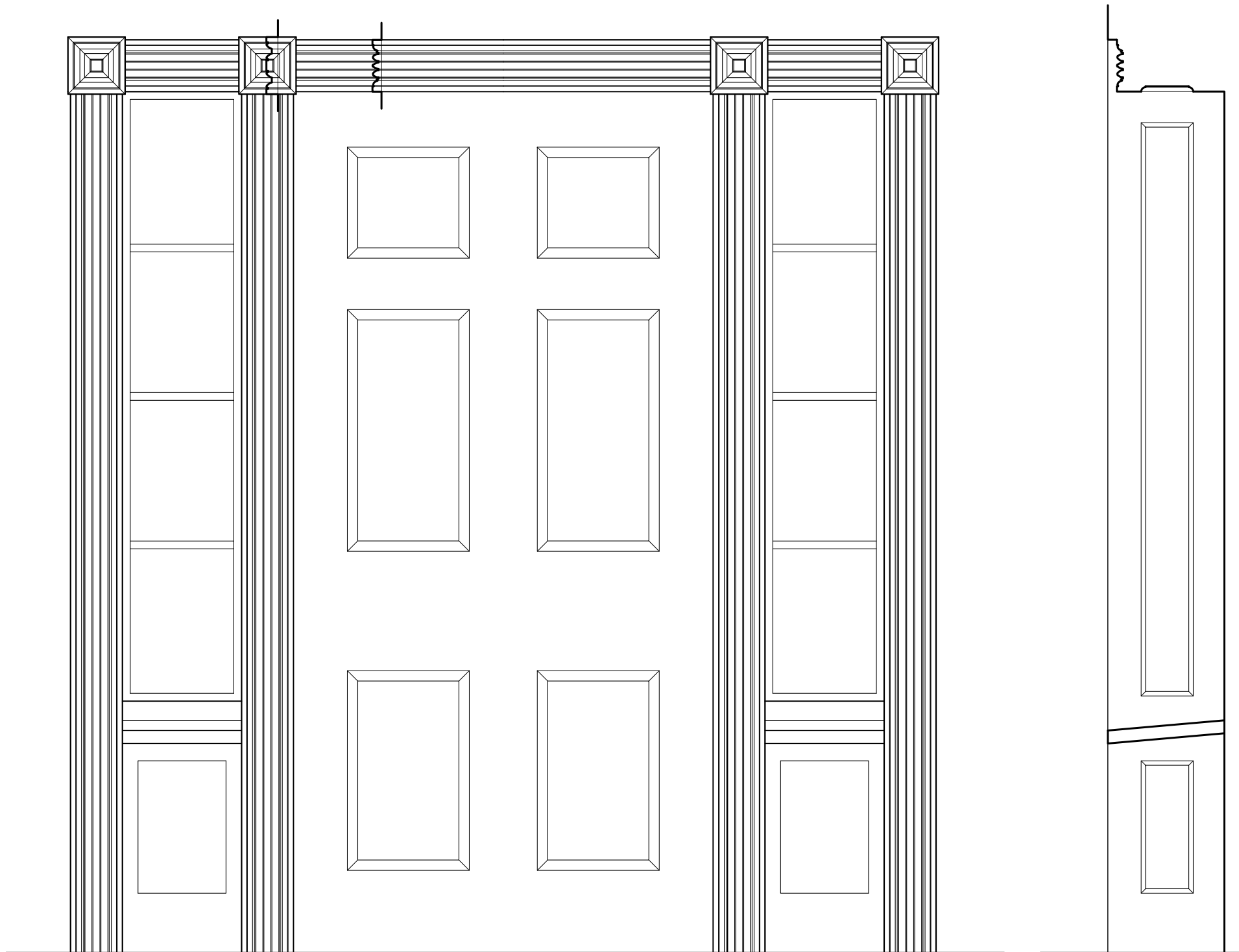




SCALE: 1-1/4 INCH = 1'

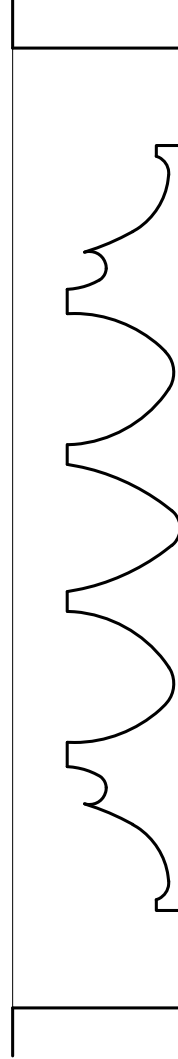
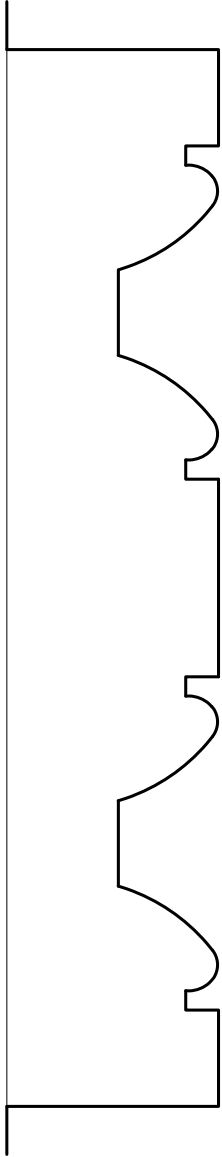
CRAWFORD HOUSE. ERECTED 1836. CHAGRIN FALLS, CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO



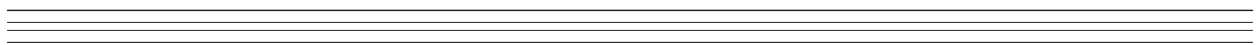
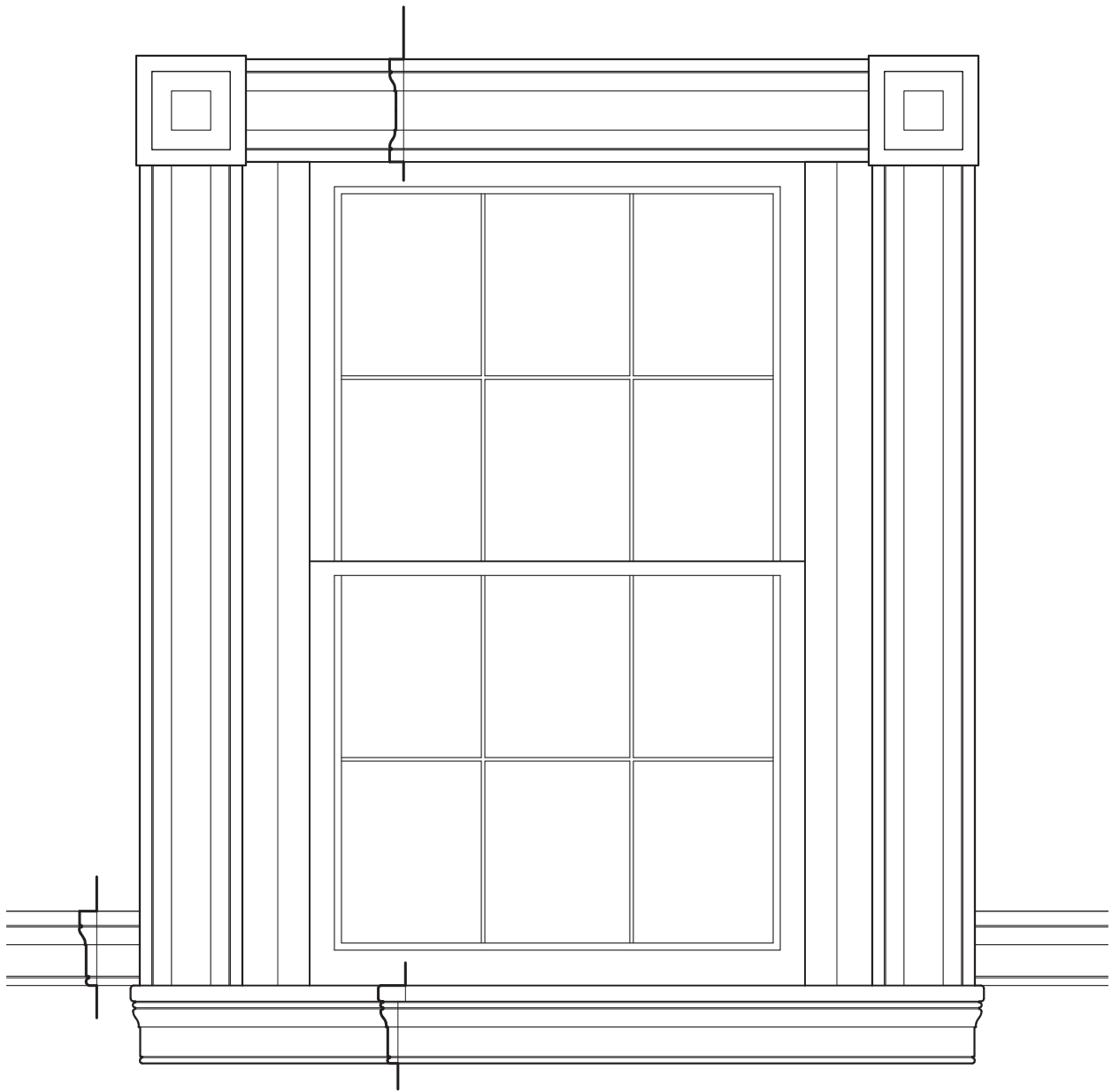


SCALE: 1 INCH = 1'

FOSDICK HOUSE. ERECTED 1815. VALLEY VIEW, CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO

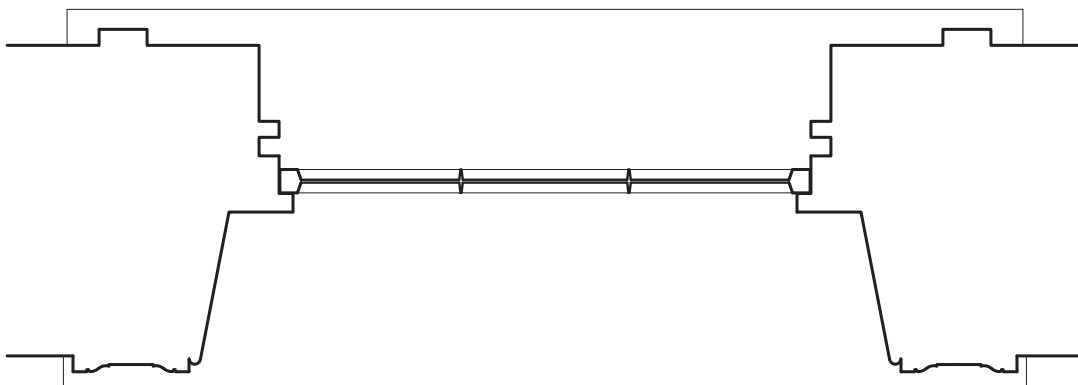


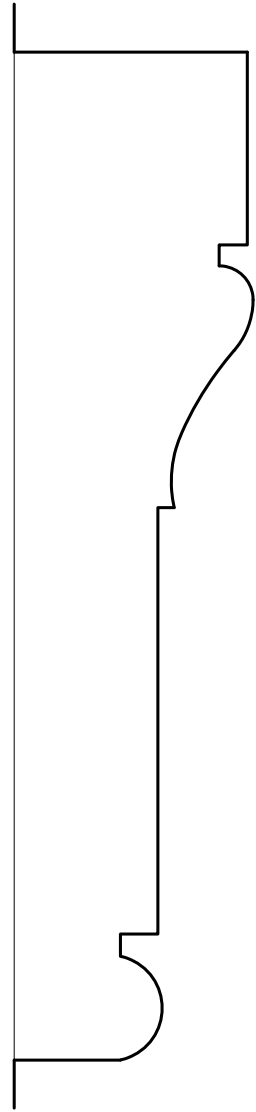
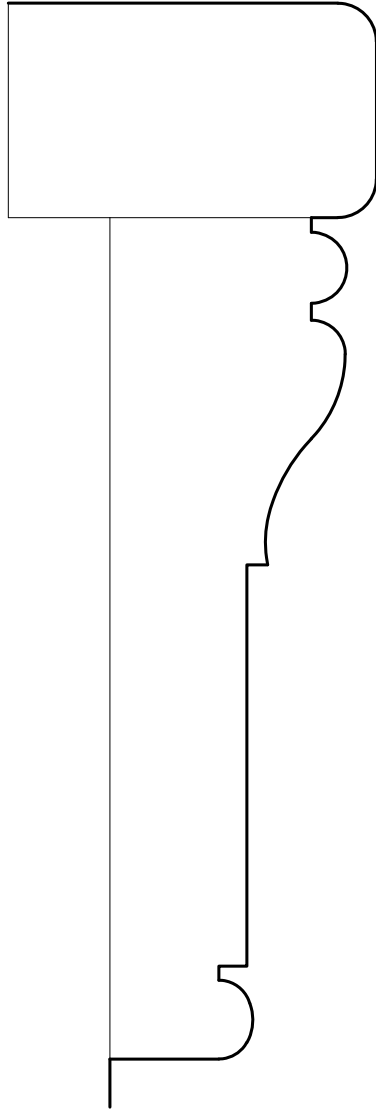
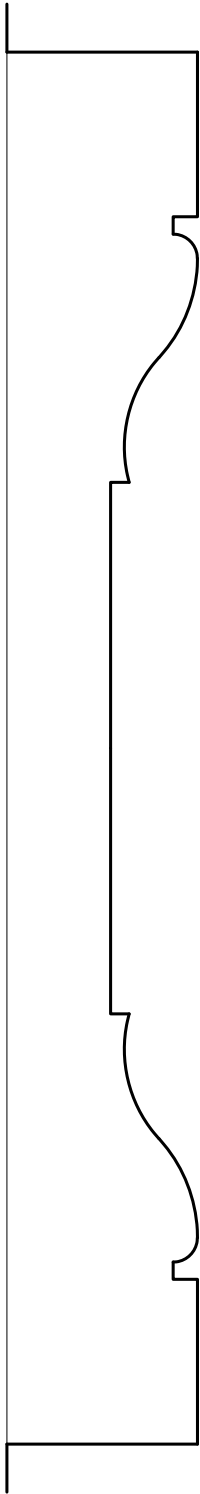


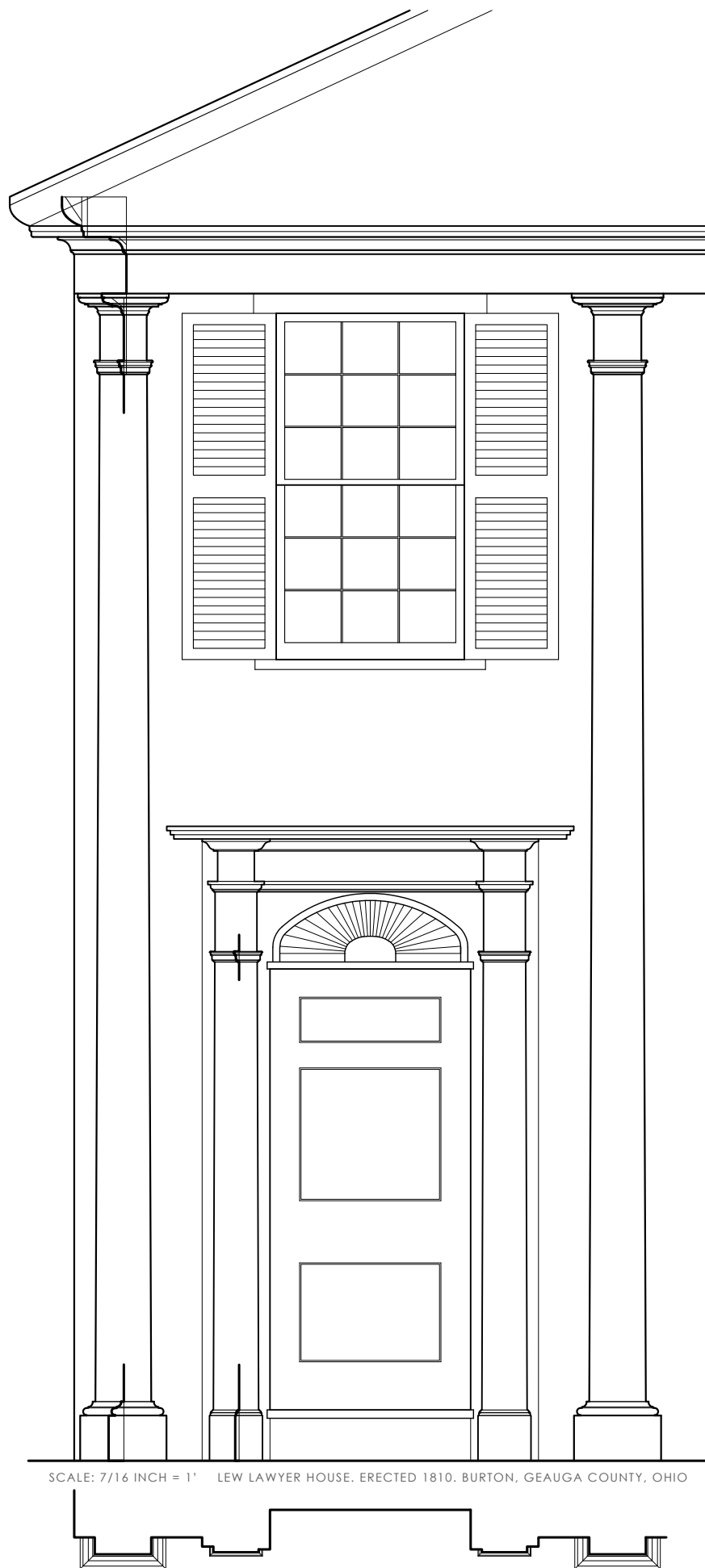


SCALE: 1 INCH = 1'

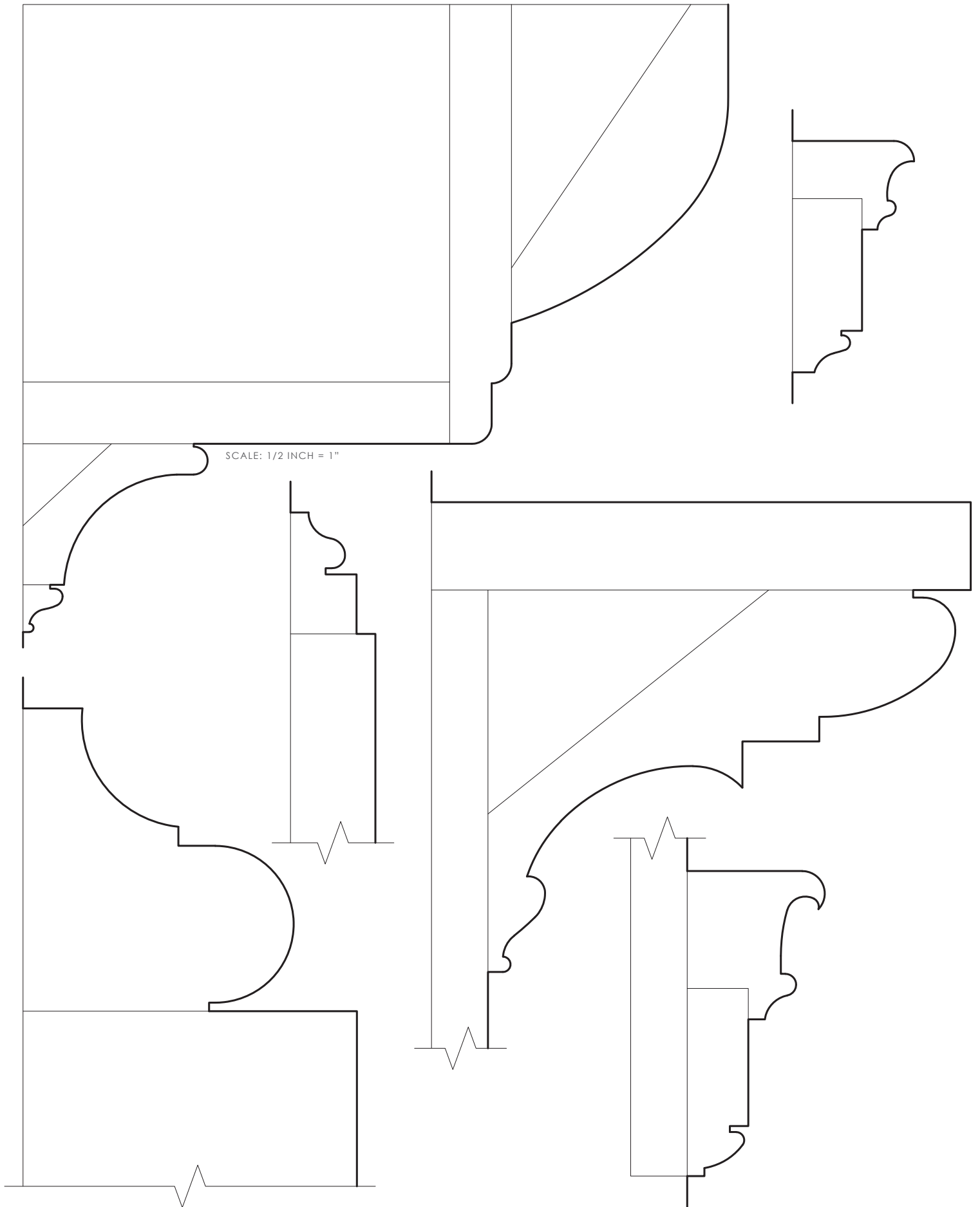
HERRICK HOUSE, ERECTED 1845, TWINSBURG, SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO

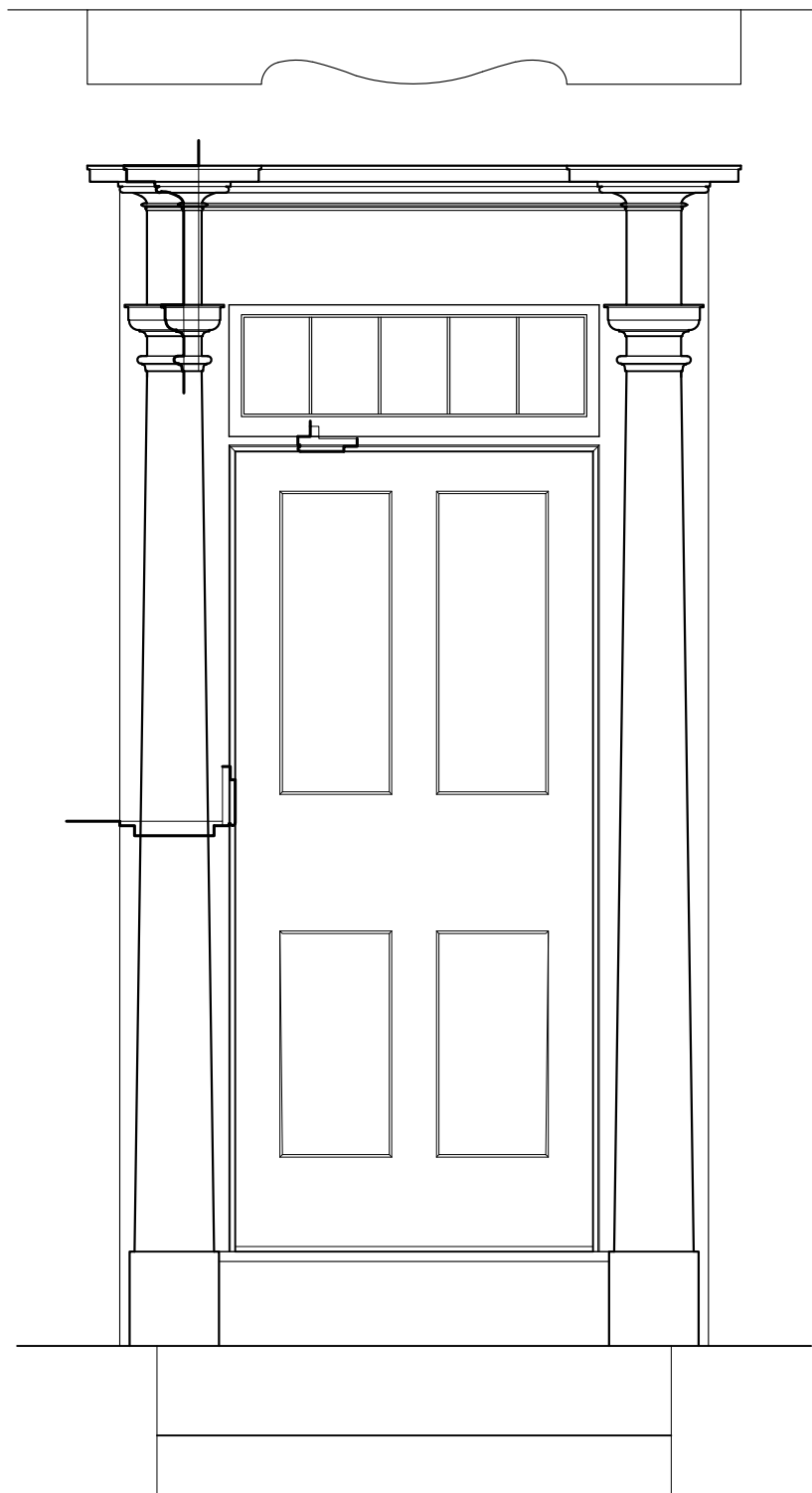






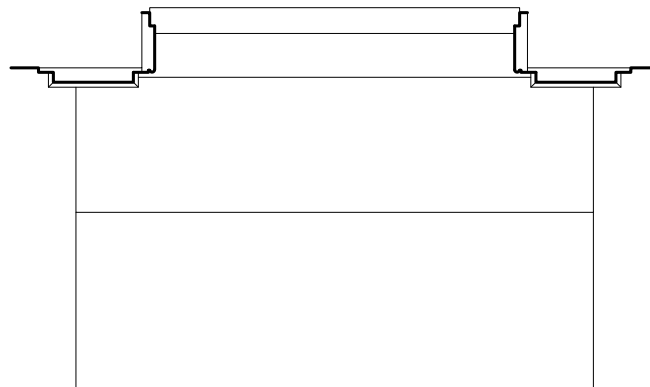
SCALE: 7/16 INCH = 1' LEW LAWYER HOUSE. ERECTED 1810. BURTON, GEAGA COUNTY, OHIO

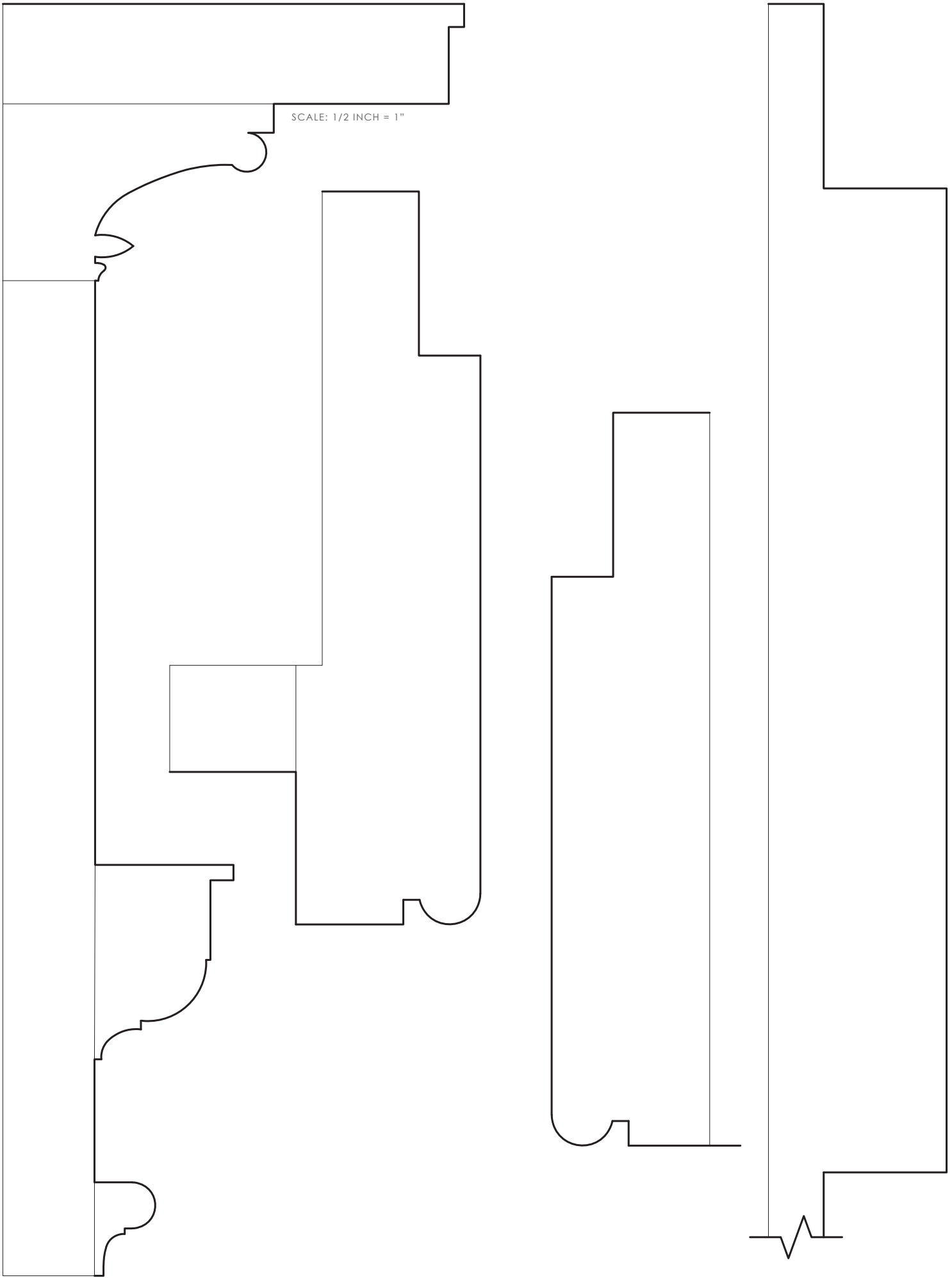


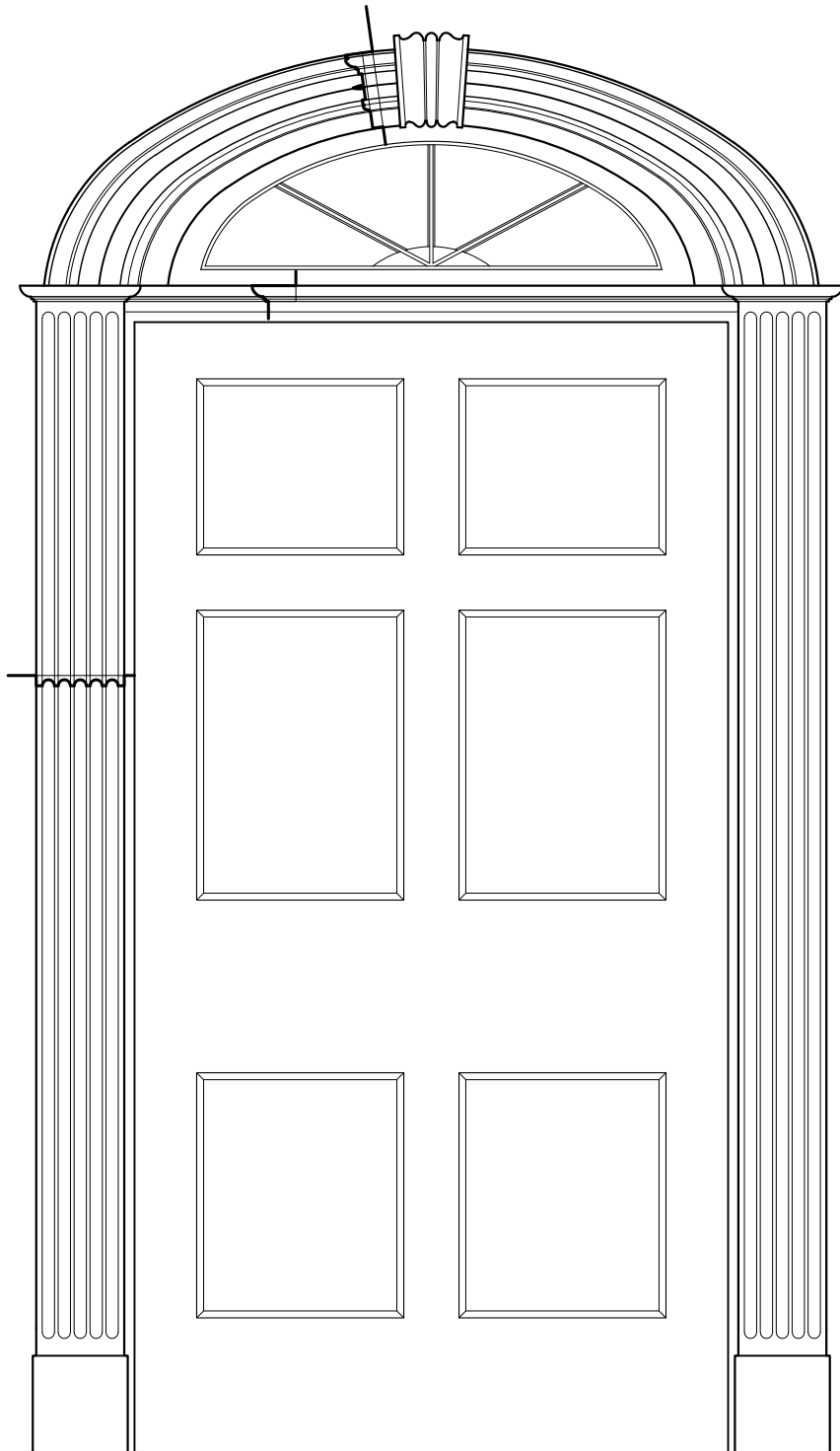


SCALE: 5/8 INCH = 1'

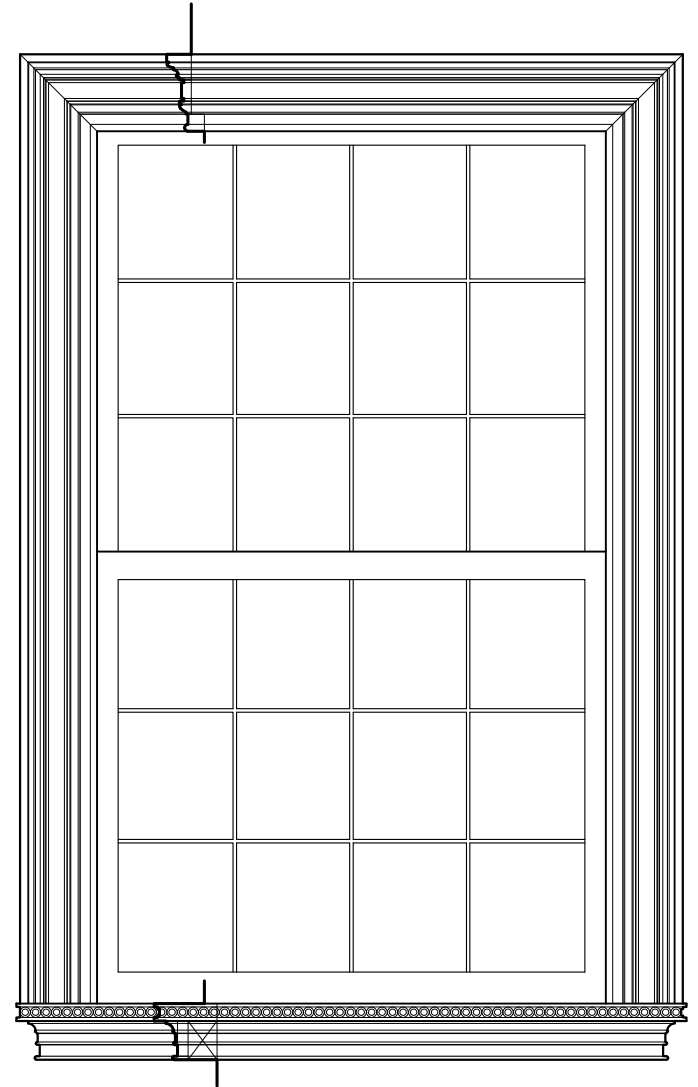
MERIMAN COOK HOUSE. ERECTED 1806. BURTON, GAUGA COUNTY, OHIO



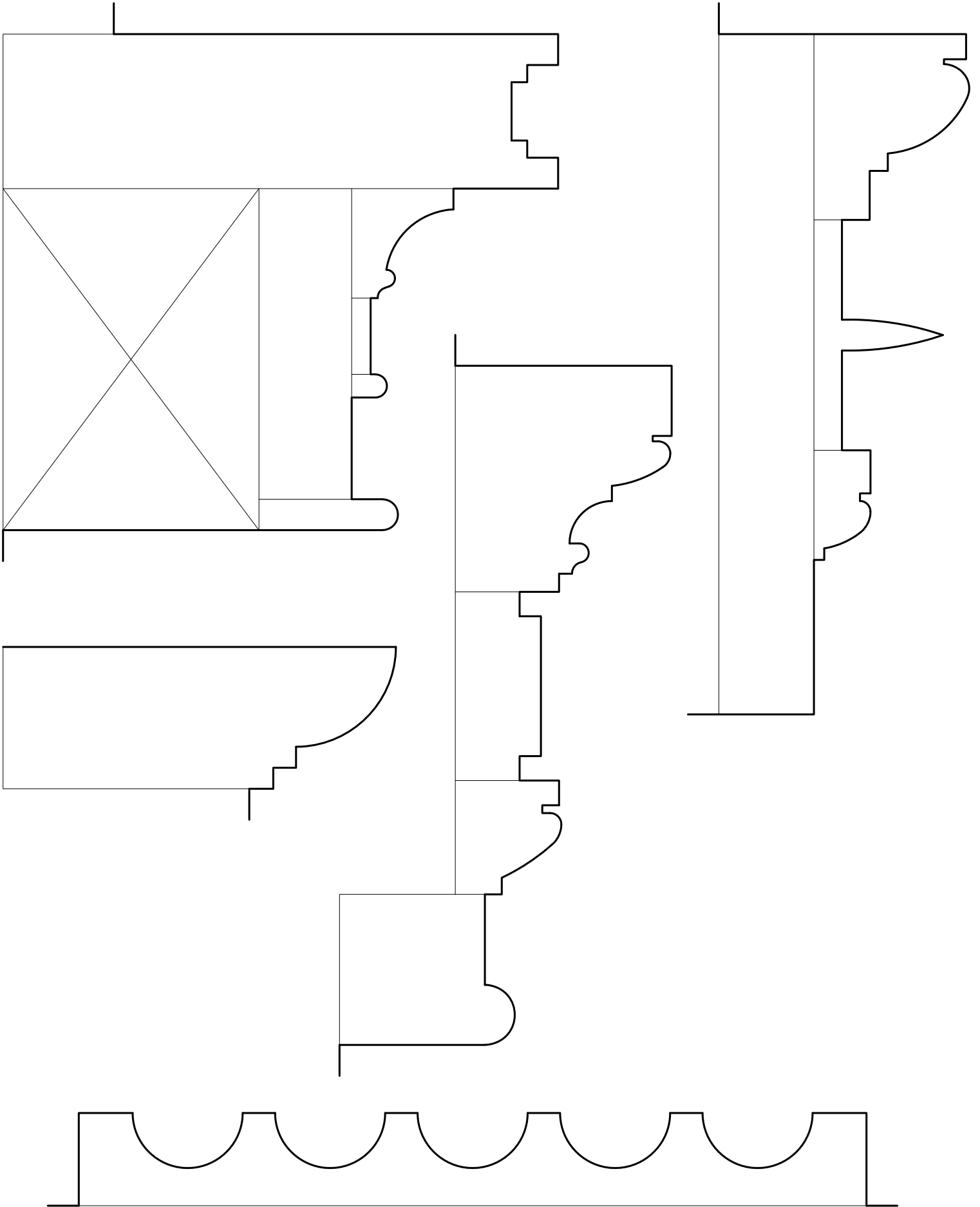




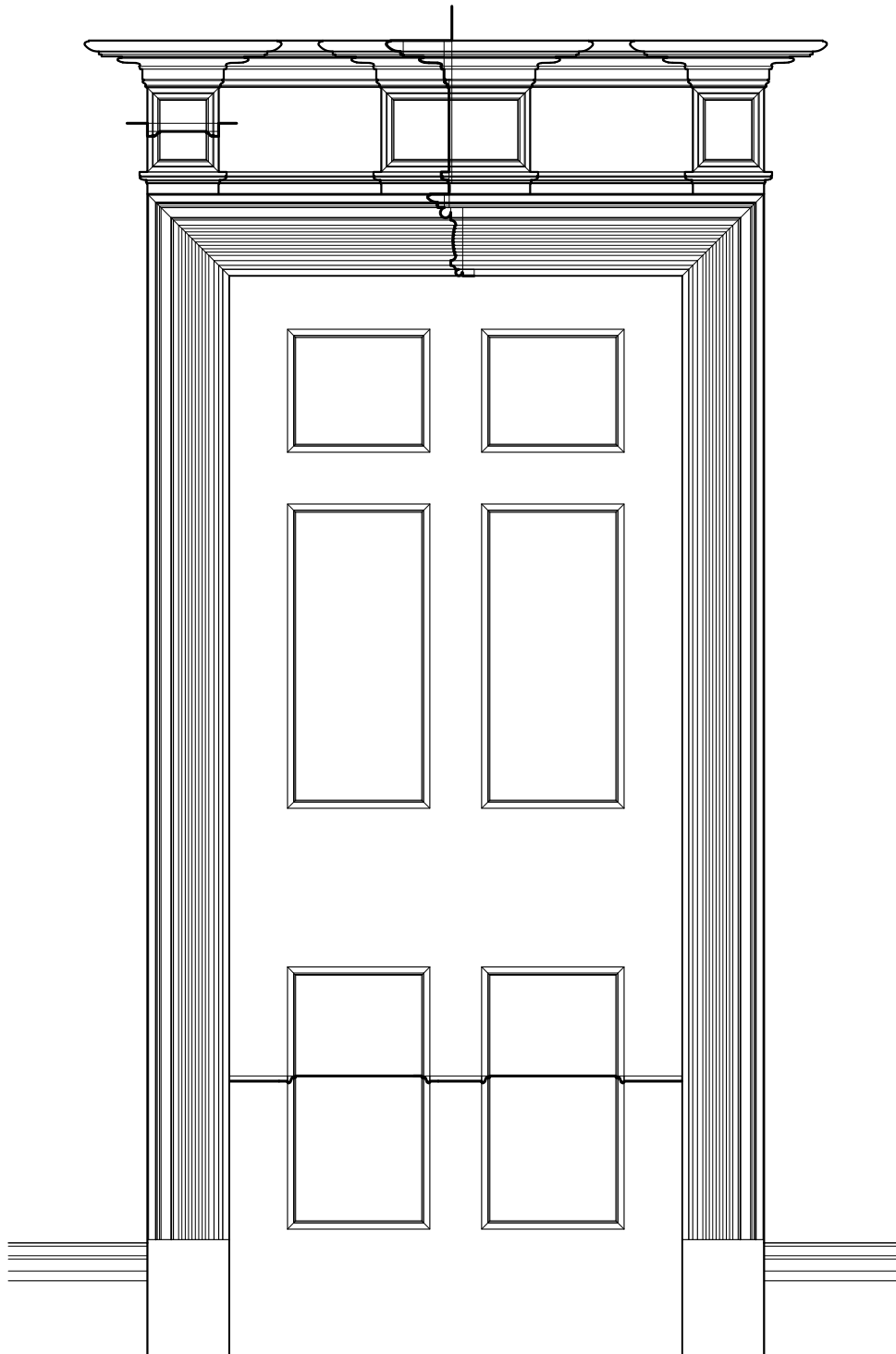
SCALE: 7/8 INCH = 1'



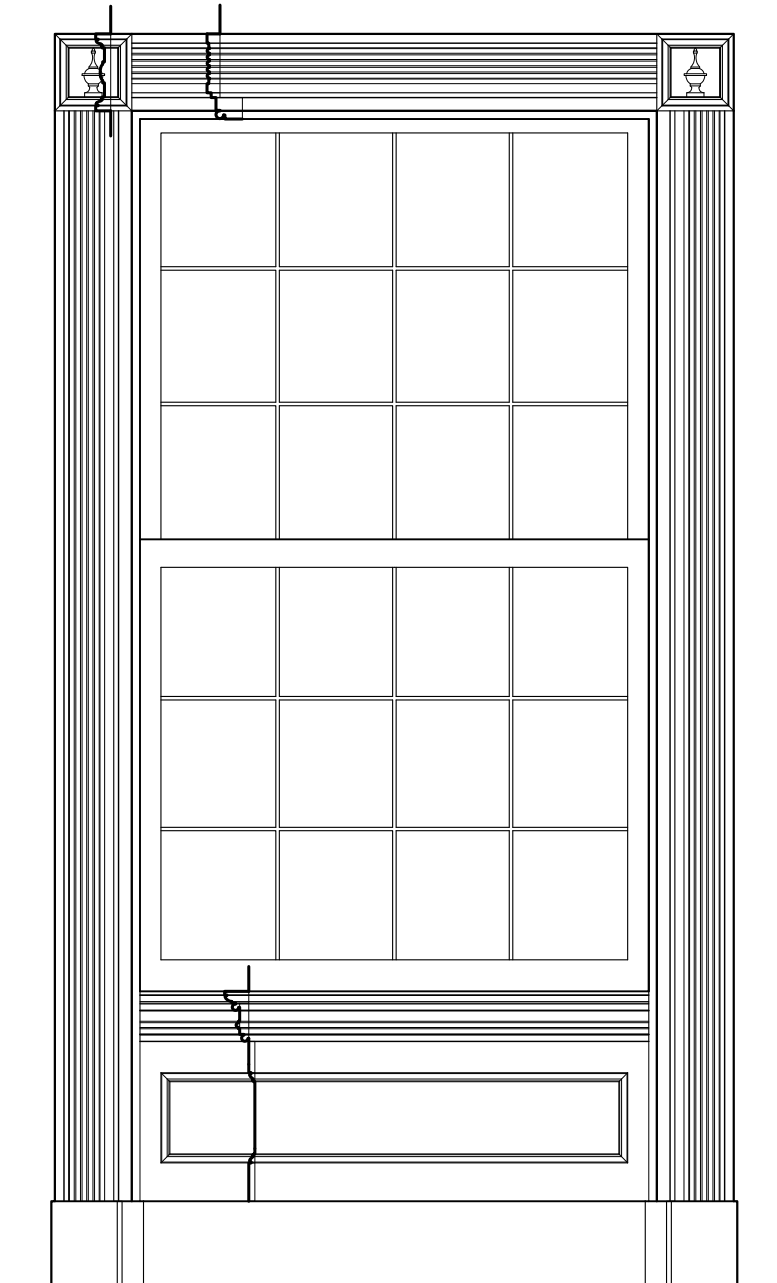
PETER ALLEN HOUSE. ERECTED 1821. KINSMAN, TRUMBULL COUNTY, OHIO



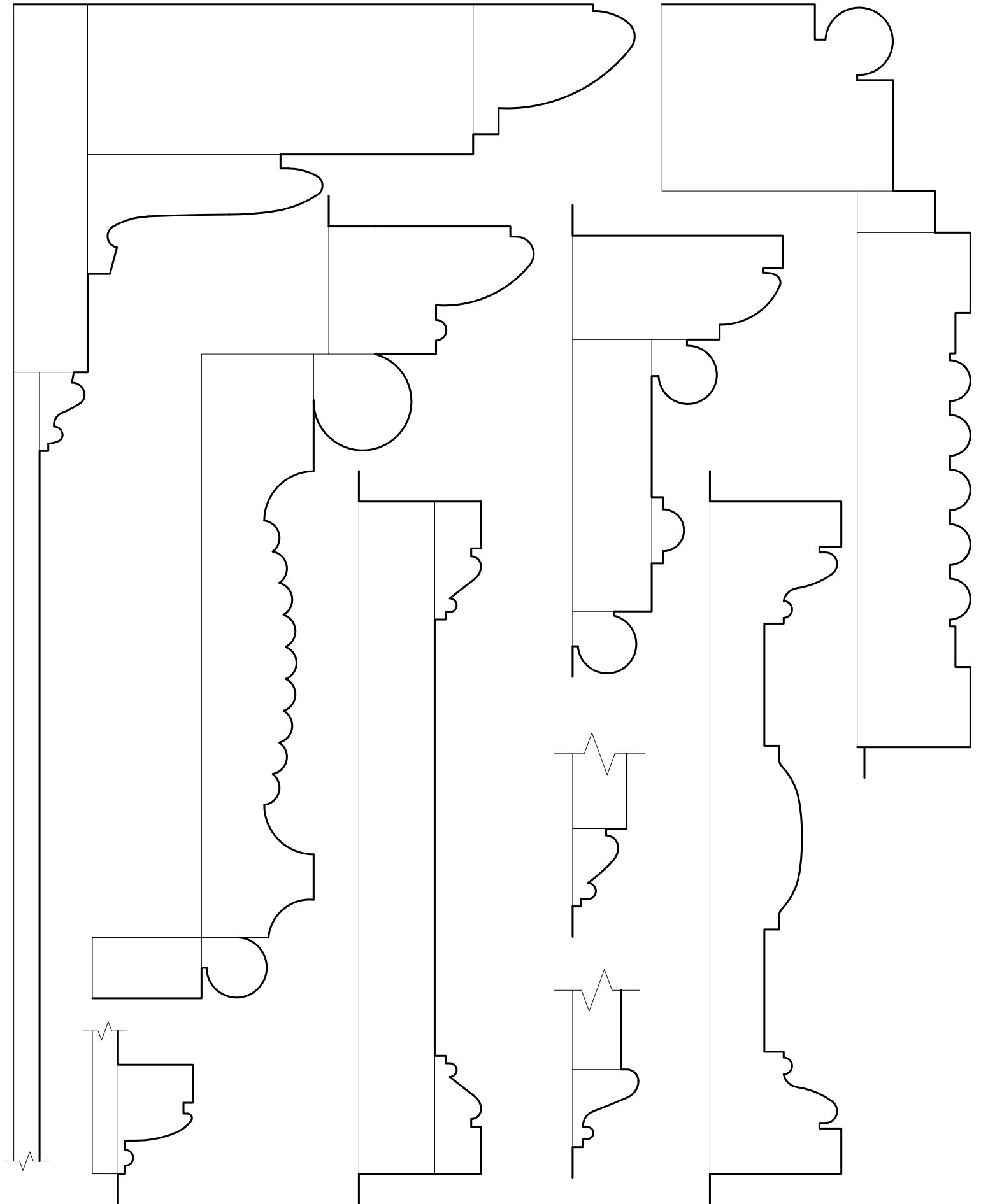


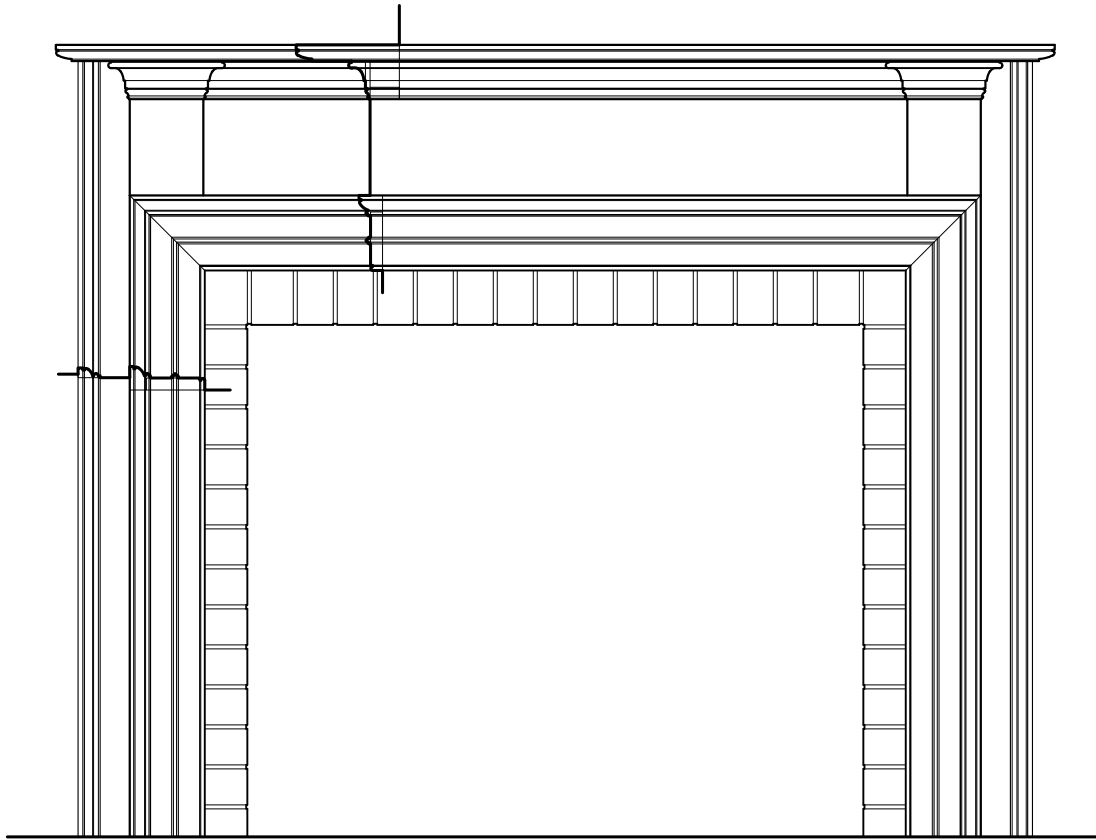


SCALE: 7/8 INCH = 1'



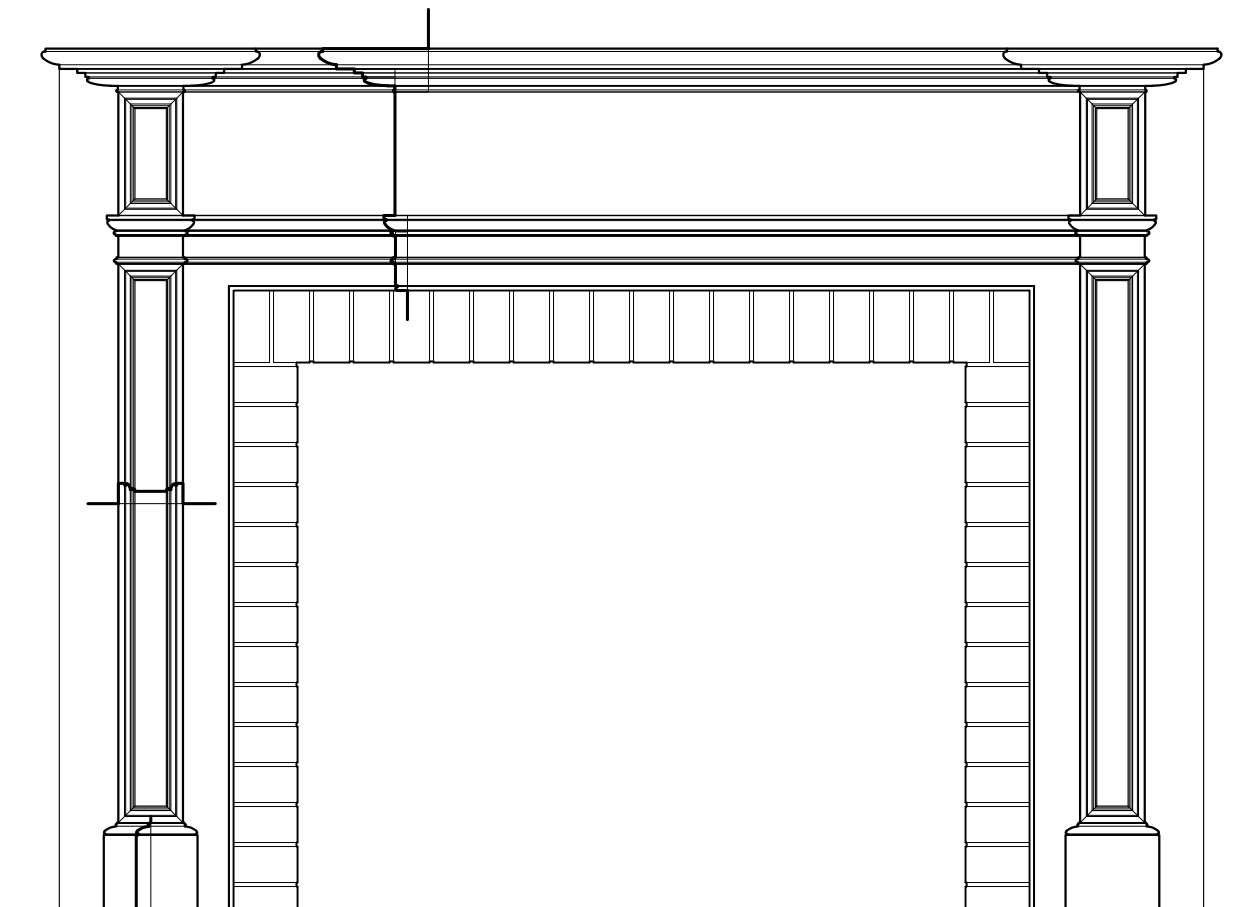
PETER ALLEN HOUSE, ERECTED 1821. KINSMAN, TRUMBULL COUNTY, OHIO





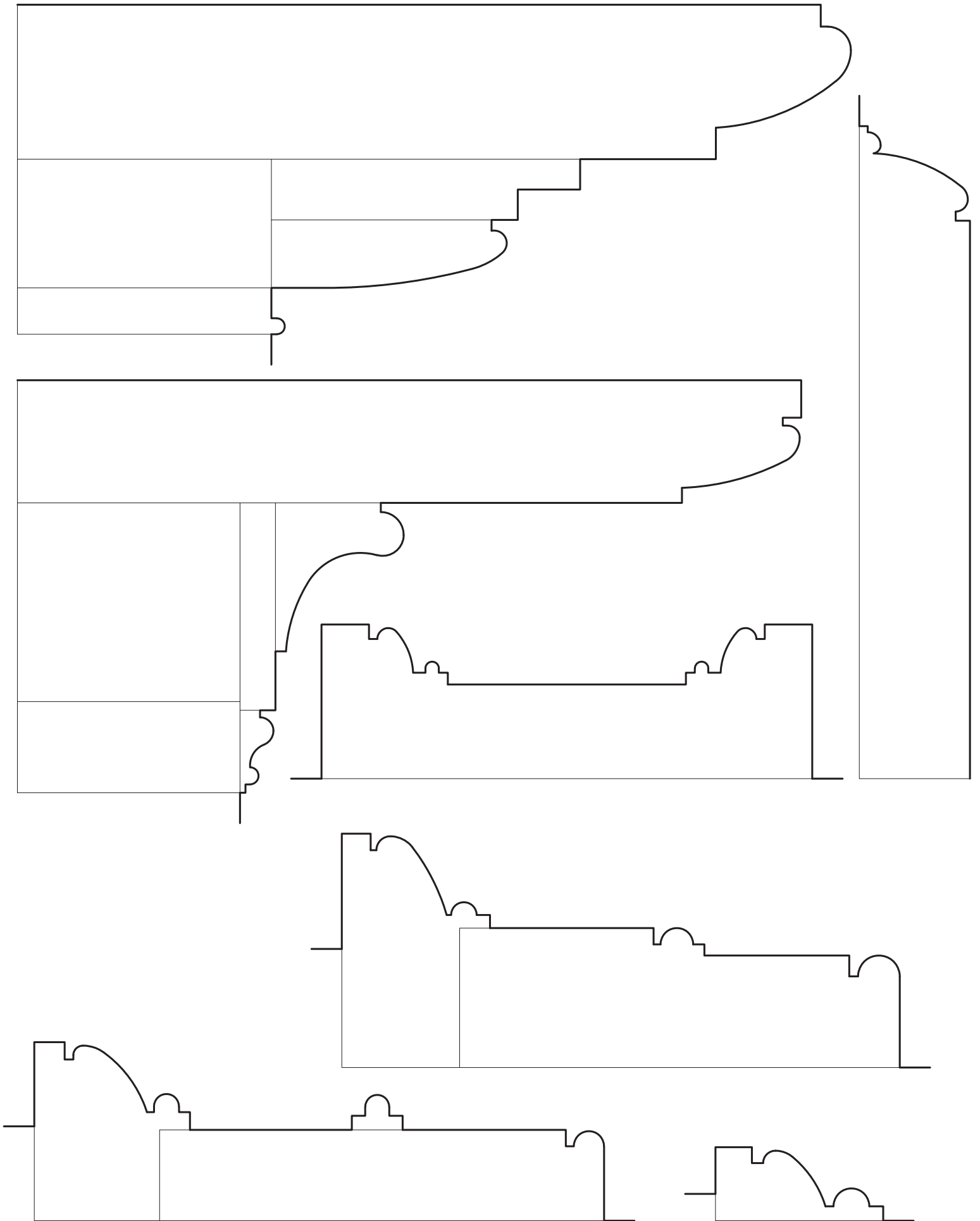
SCALE: 1 INCH = 1'

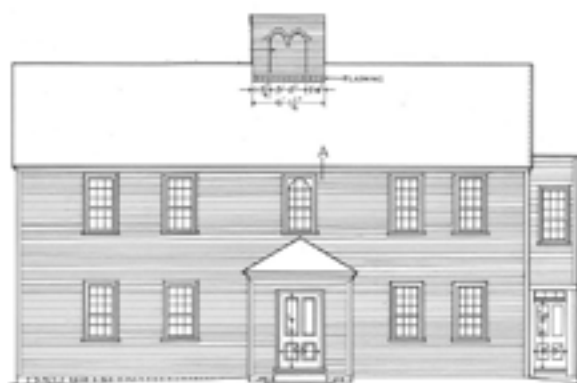
PETER ALLEN HOUSE. ERECTED 1821. KINSMAN, TRUMBULL COUNTY, OHIO



SCALE: 1 INCH = 1'

PETER ALLEN HOUSE. ERECTED 1821. KINSMAN, TRUMBULL COUNTY, OHIO



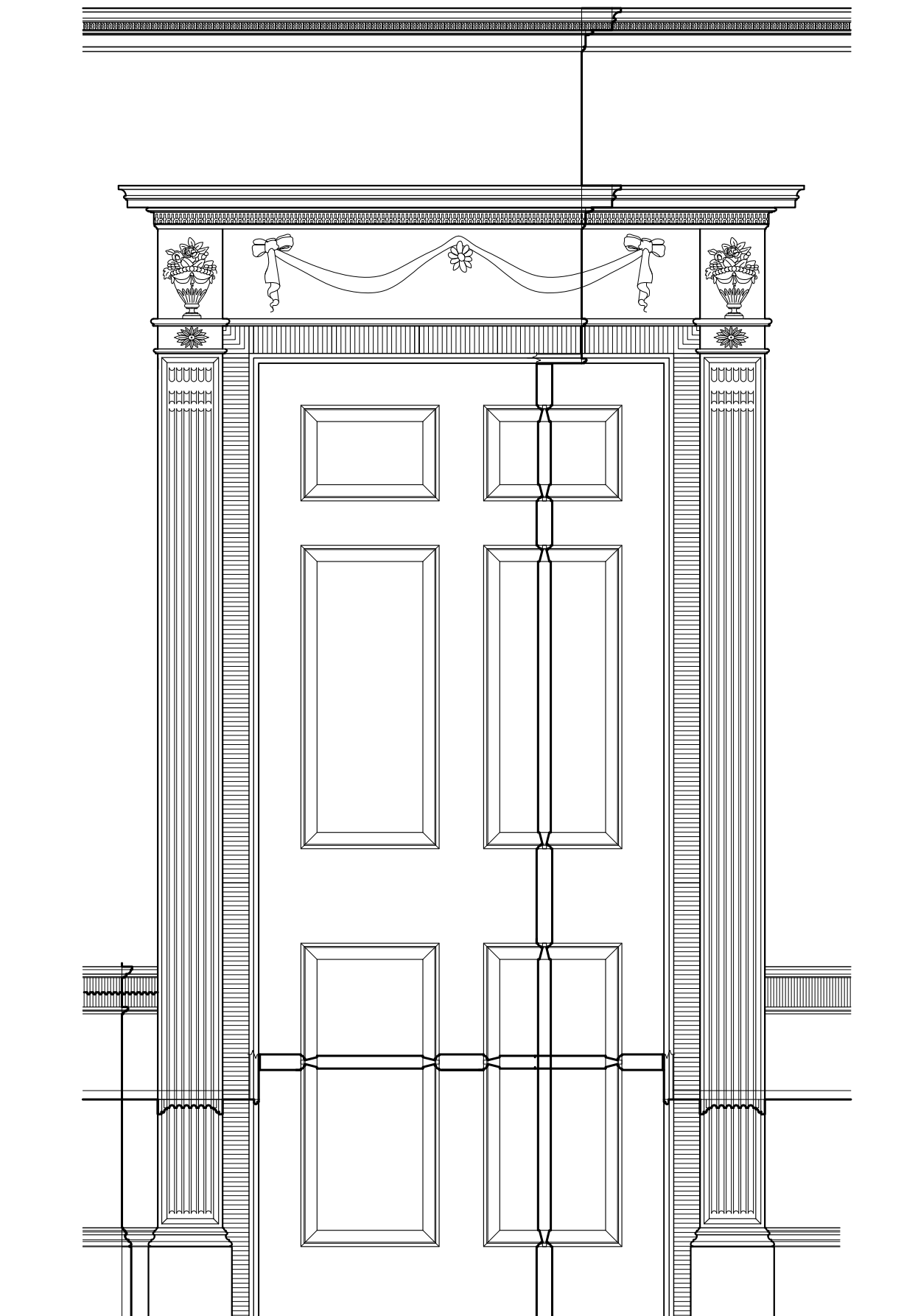


# HISTORIC HOUSES OF NEW ENGLAND

New England was settled 150 years prior to the American Revolution. After Jamestown, Virginia, the Plymouth Colony on Cape Cod was only the second English colony in the Western Hemisphere in 1620. It includes the present day states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island. Religious "pilgrims" comprised the first groups of colonists and were driven by the "Puritan Work Ethic". Ultimately their pious focus on self-sufficiency, the abundant farmland and natural resources of the region, particularly timber, led to the development of crafts and trades, mercantilism, and shipbuilding.

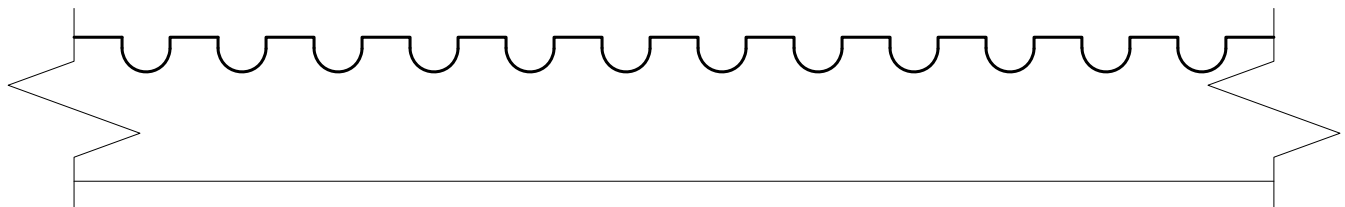
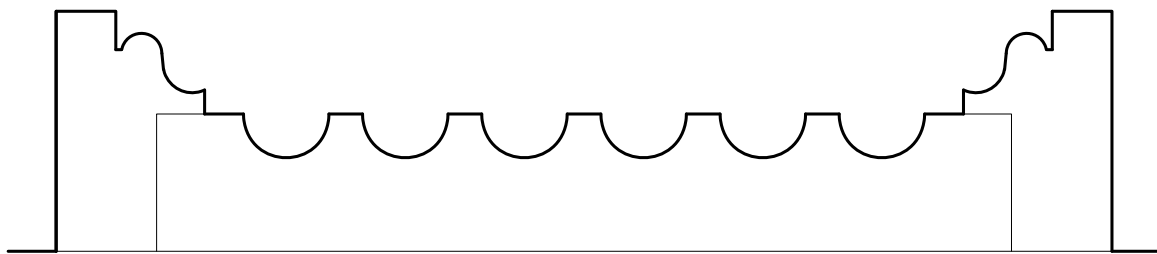
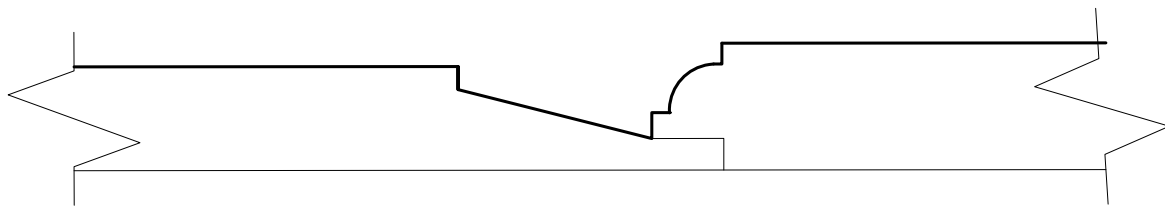
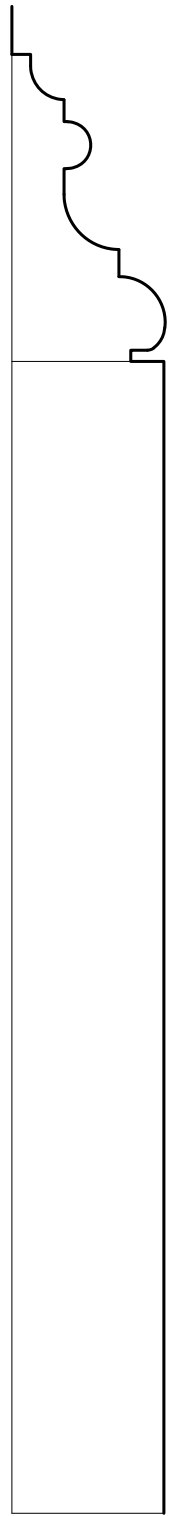
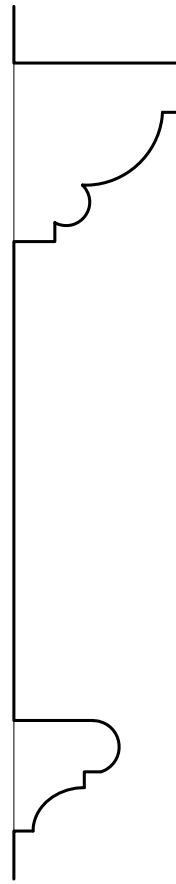
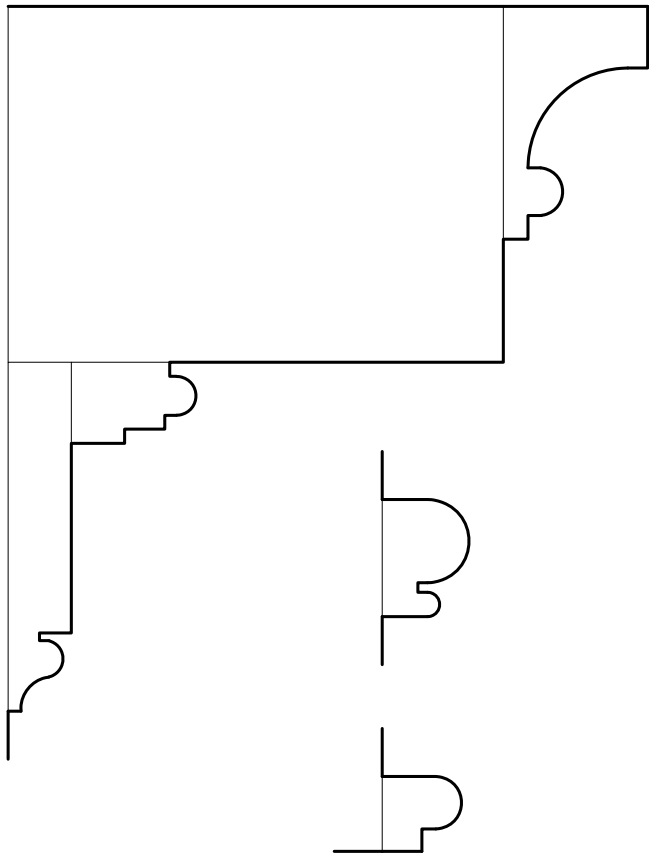
The earliest architecture was quite crude, lean-tos, huts dug into the ground or built with logs. Quickly, the buildings became more sophisticated but exhibited little exterior ornamentation, with designs commensurate with the austere beliefs of the Puritans. The style of this early work was post-medieval, with diamond-paned, leaded glass windows imported from England. With time and a diversified population, English, Georgian-style buildings became the norm.

Following the country's centennial in 1876, awareness grew of the significance of the colonial period. Growing patriotism and pride in historical roots, along with attention focused on the remnants of the colonial past and that of the early republic, caused the formation of organizations like the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities in 1910. Now called Historic New England, the organization owns and operates 37 house museums across five New England States. Historic districts at Weathersfield, Conn., Nantucket, Amherst, Mass., Newport, R.I., and Montpelier, Vt, are among the largest in New England.

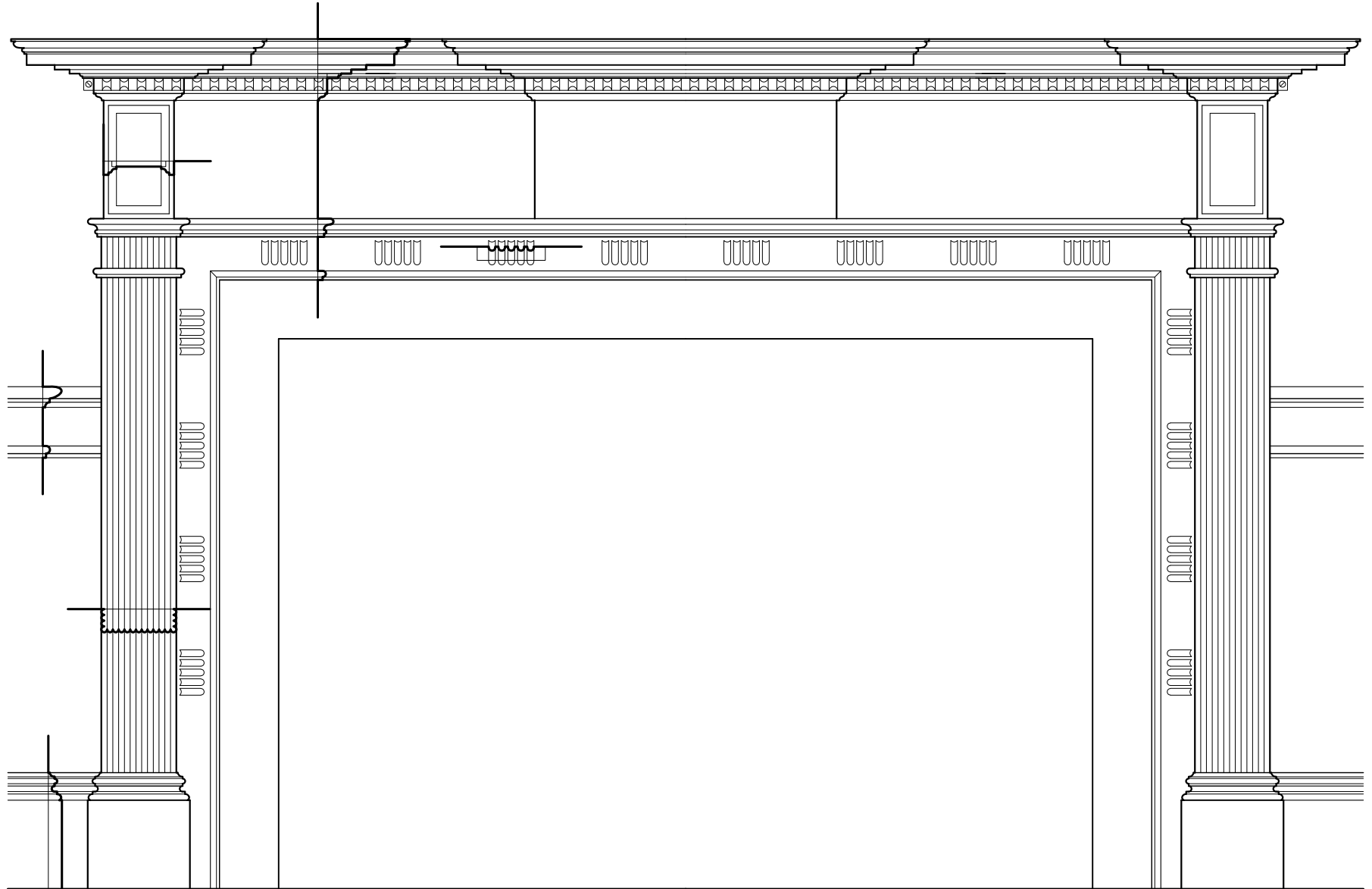


SCALE: 1 INCH = 1'

COOK-OLIVER HOUSE. ERECTED 1804. SALEM, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

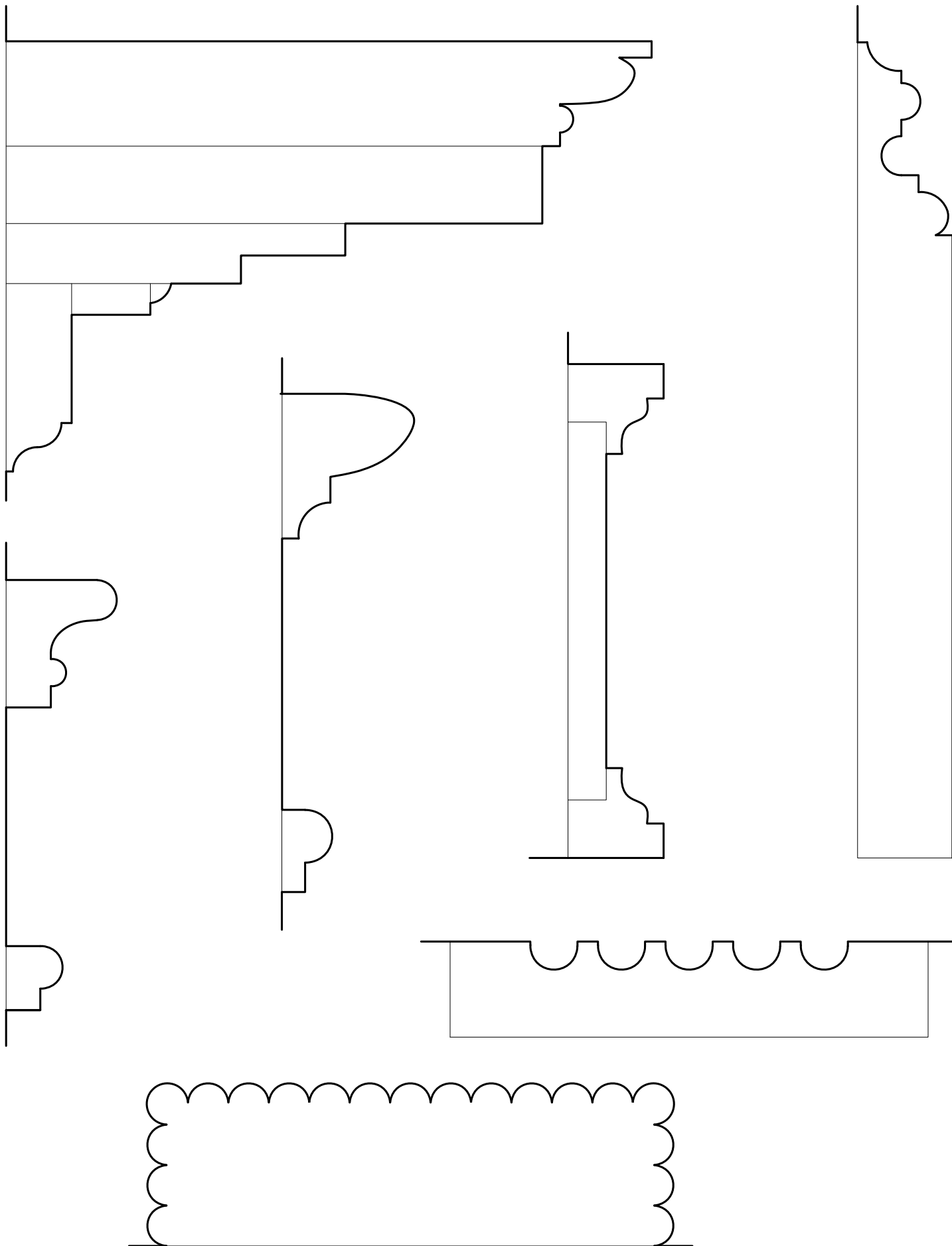


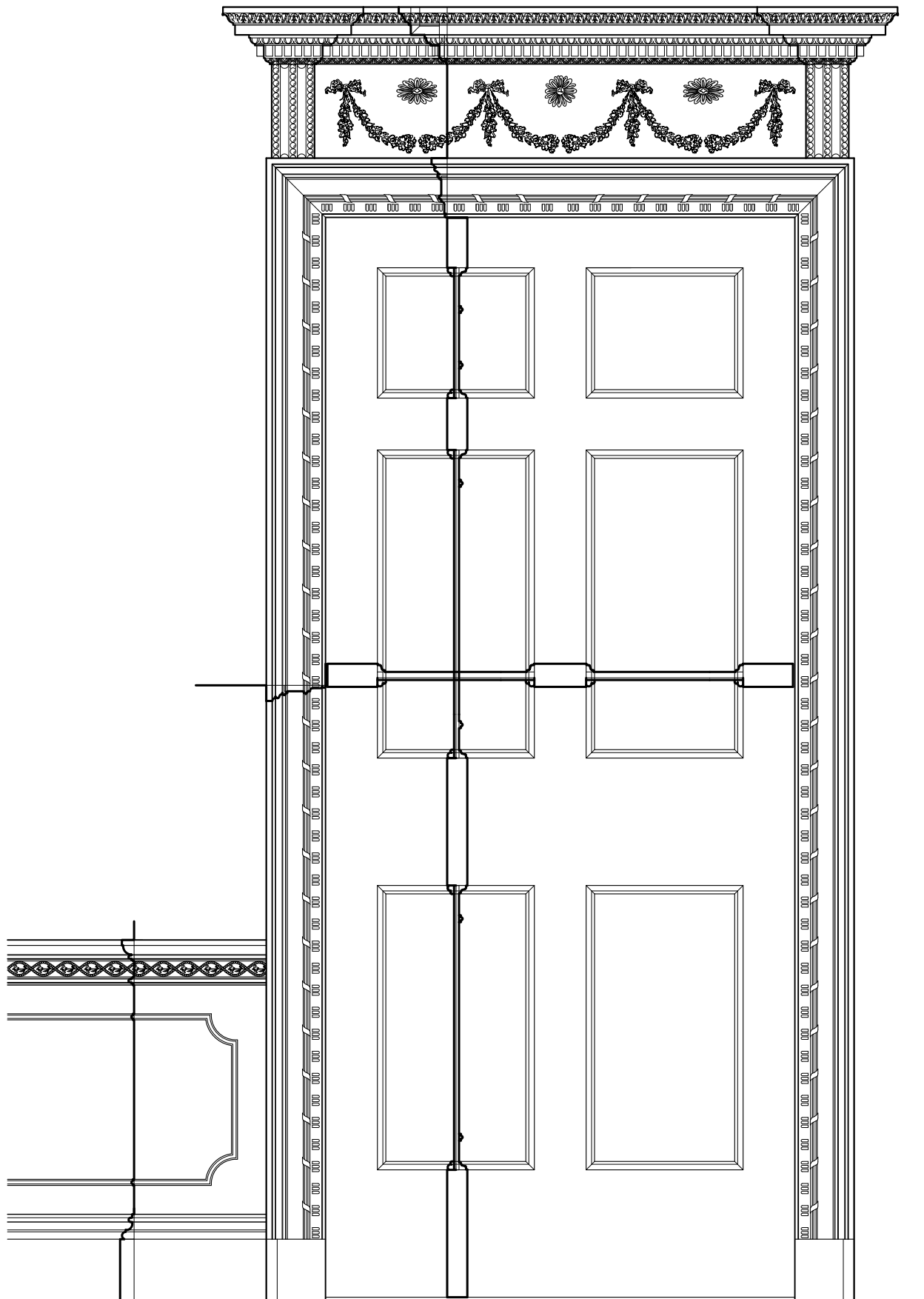




SCALE: 1-1/2 INCH = 1'

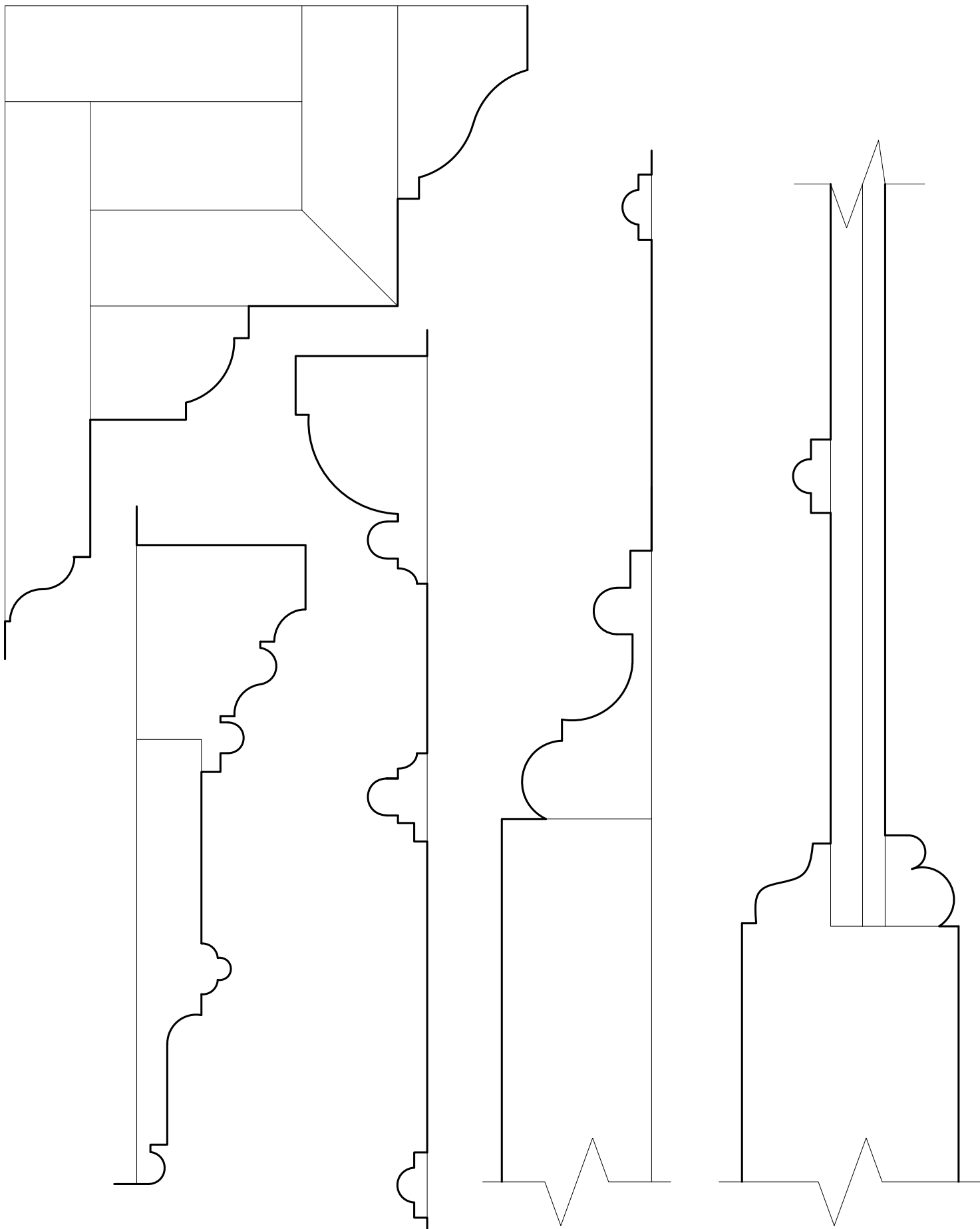
ELIAS ENDICOTT PORTER HOUSE. ERECTED 1737. DANVERS, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

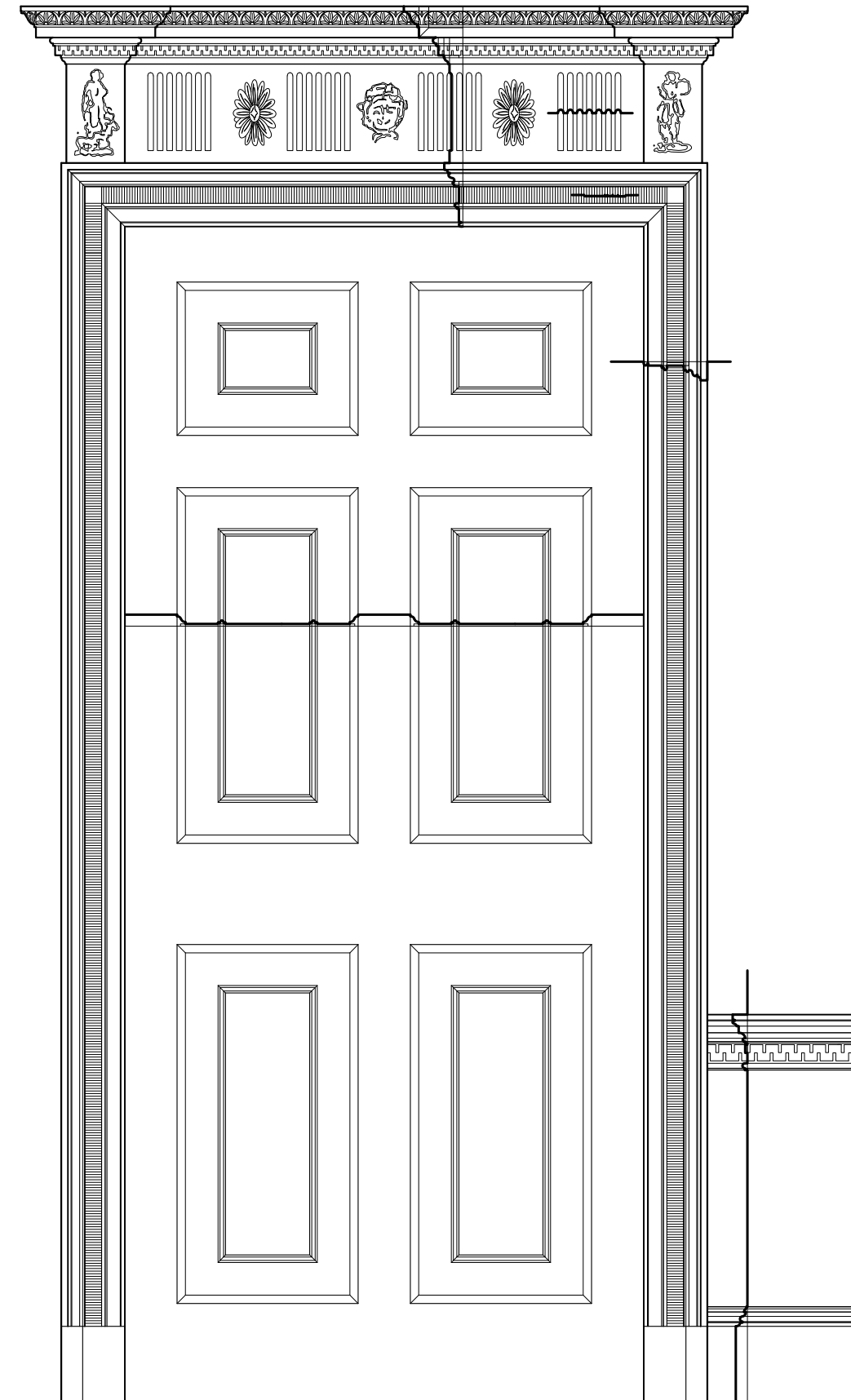




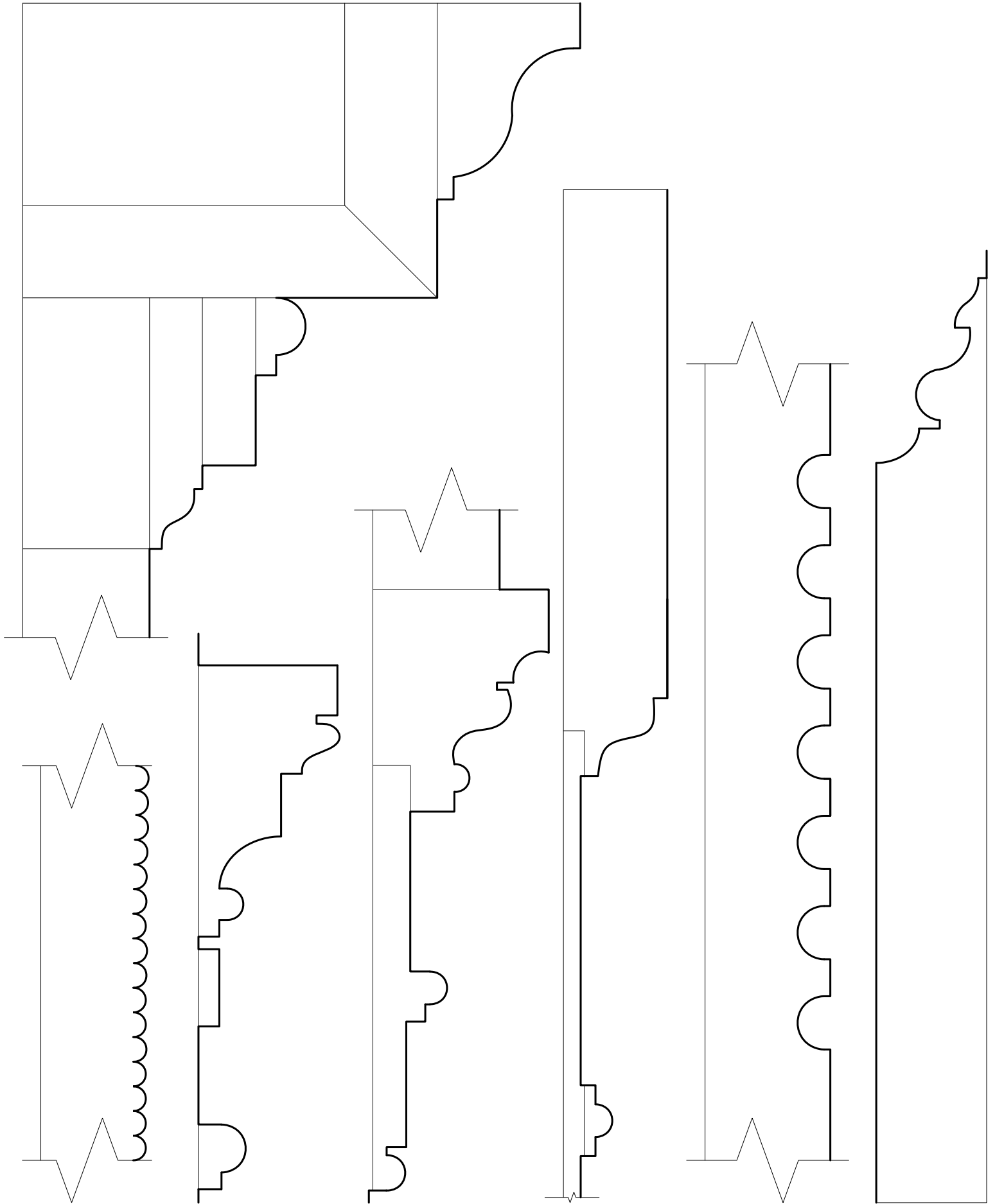
SCALE: 1 INCH = 1'

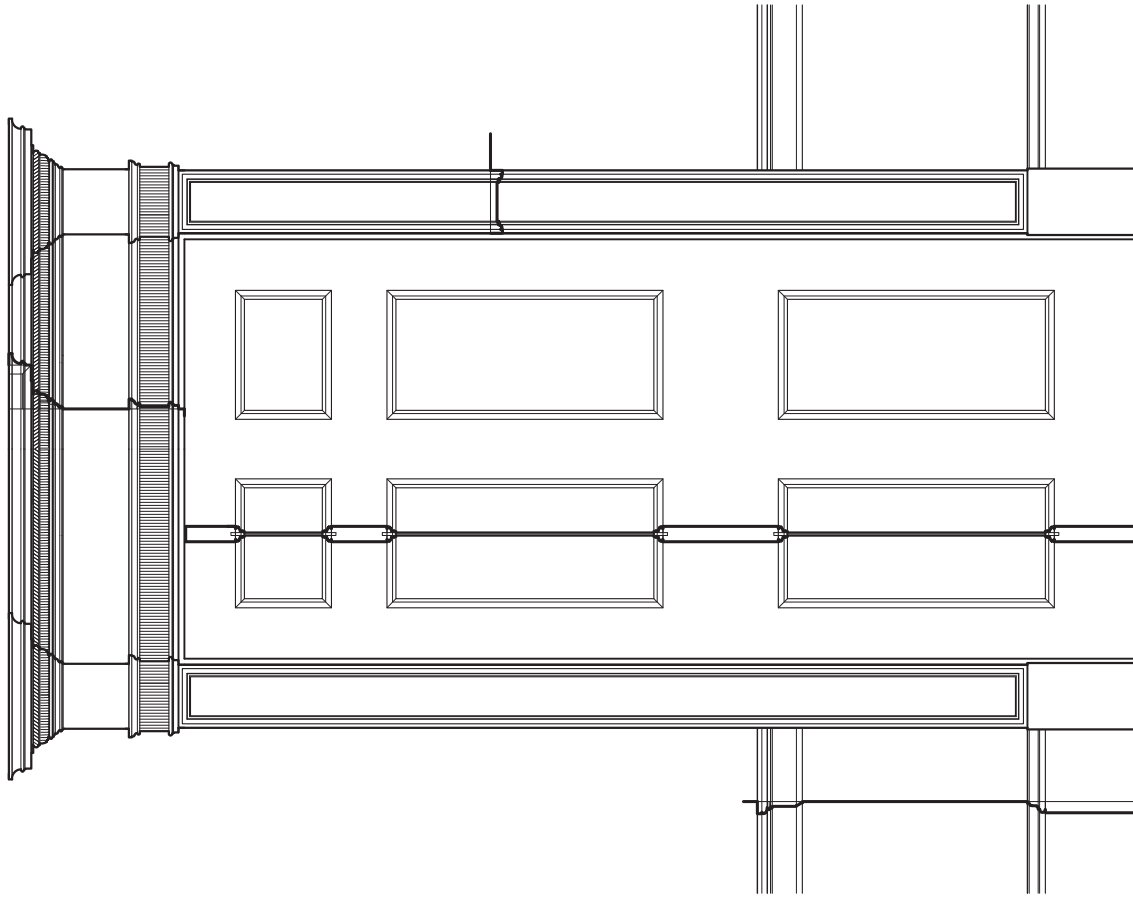
FIRST HARRISON GRAY OTIS HOUSE. ERECTED 1795. BOSTON, SUFFOLK COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS



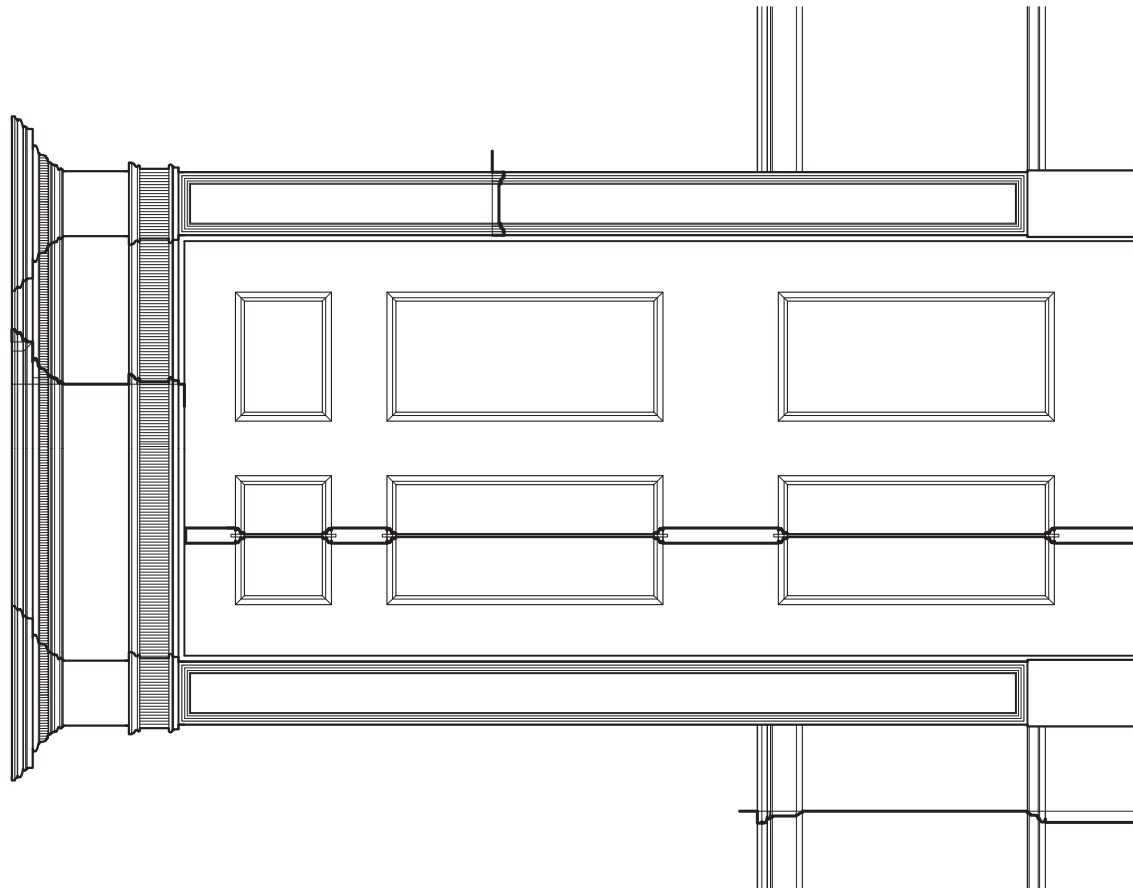


SCALE: 1 INCH = 1' FIRST HARRISON GRAY OTIS HOUSE. ERECTED 1795. BOSTON, SUFFOLK COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

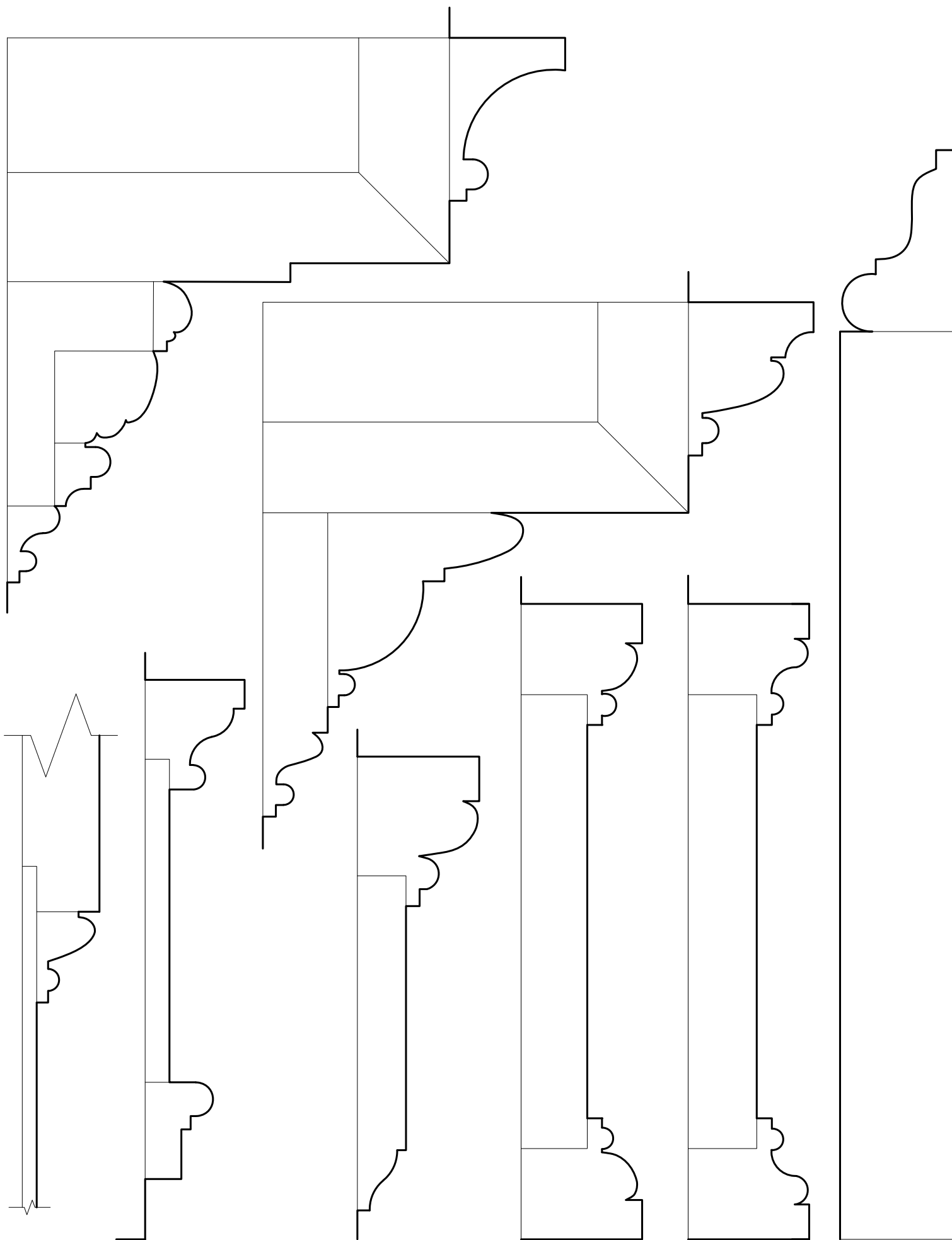




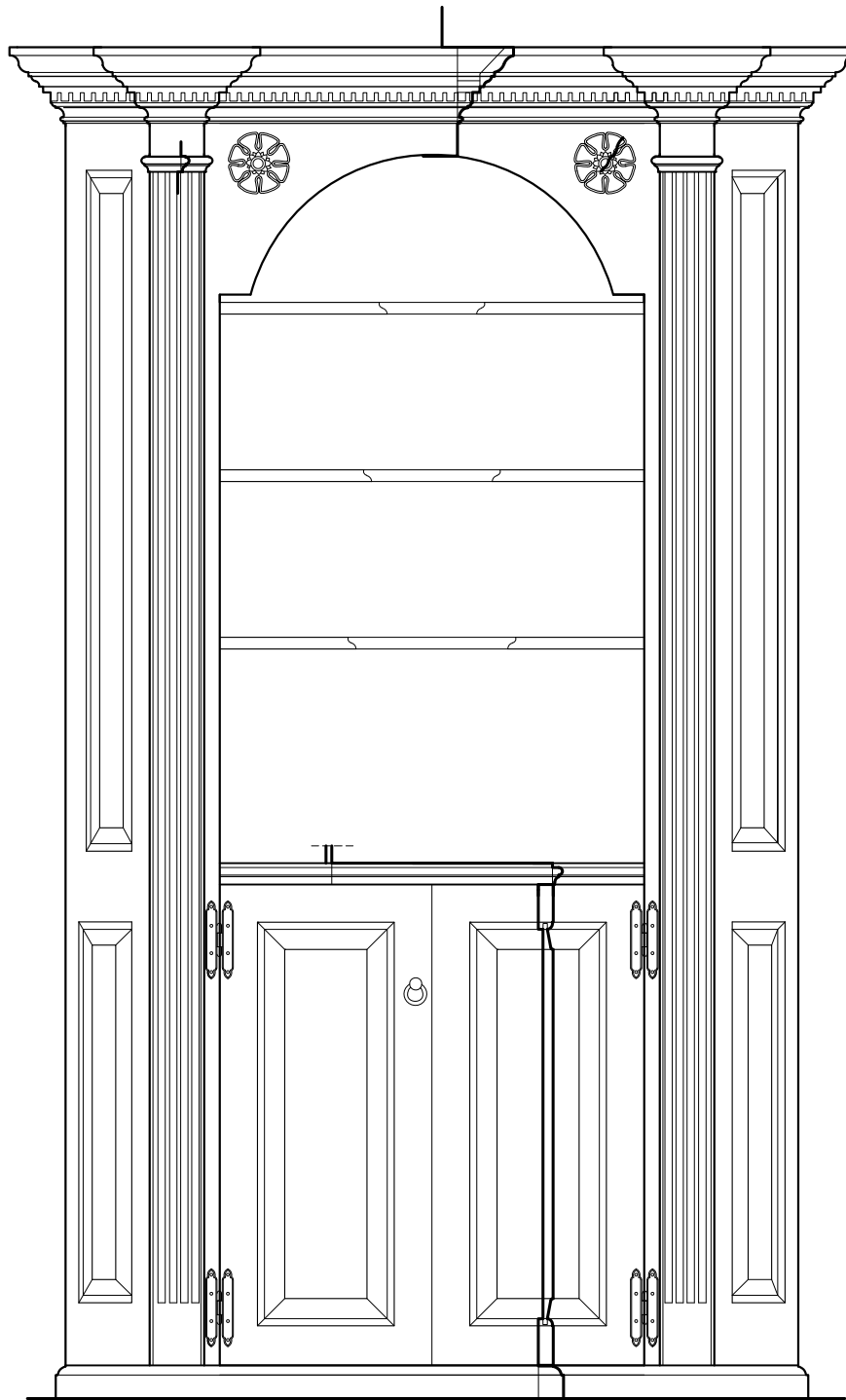
GIDEON TUCKER HOUSE. ERECTED 1806. SALEM, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS



SCALE: 3/4 INCH = 1'

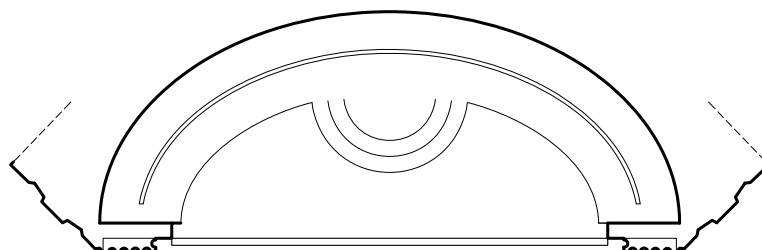


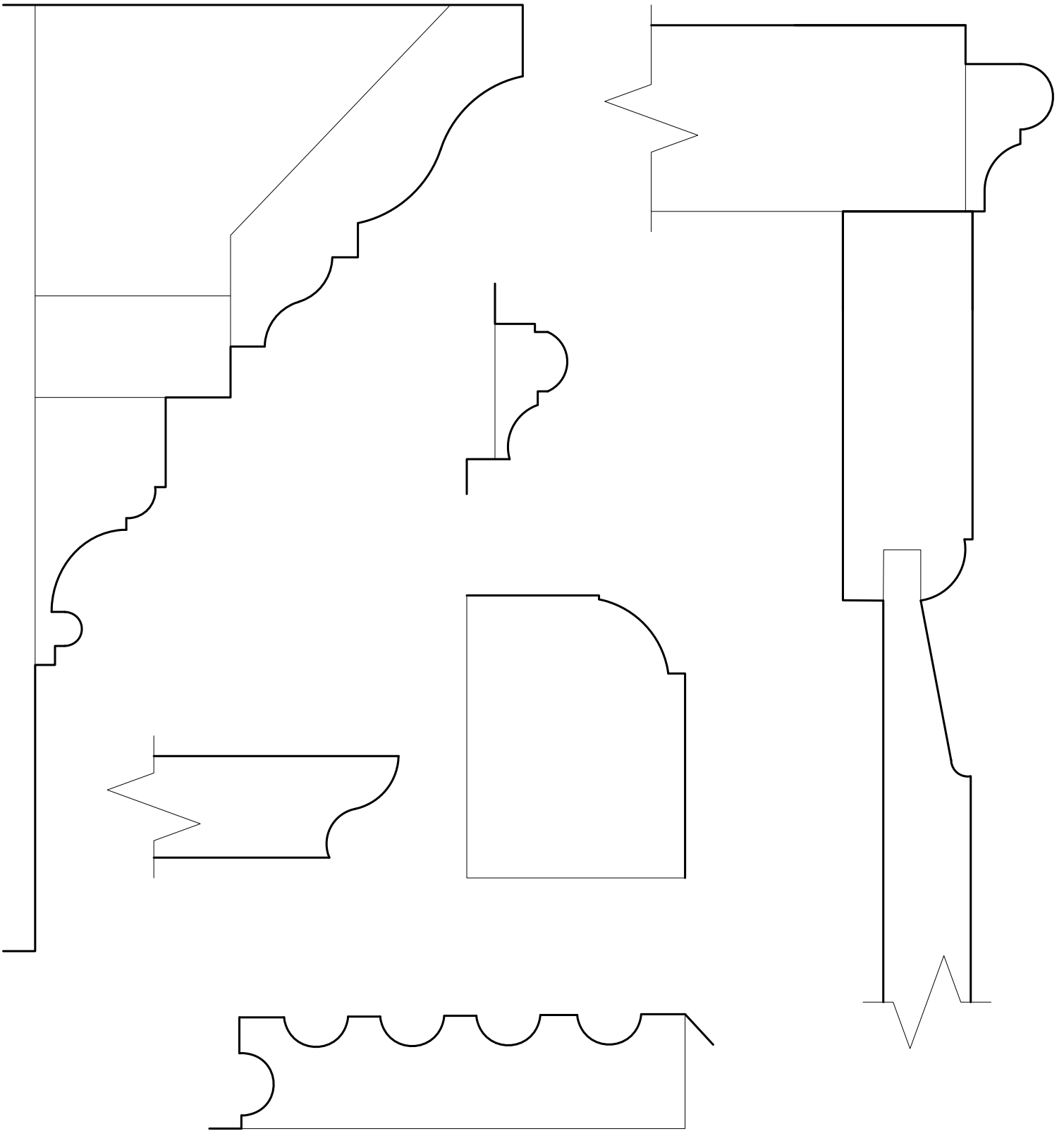


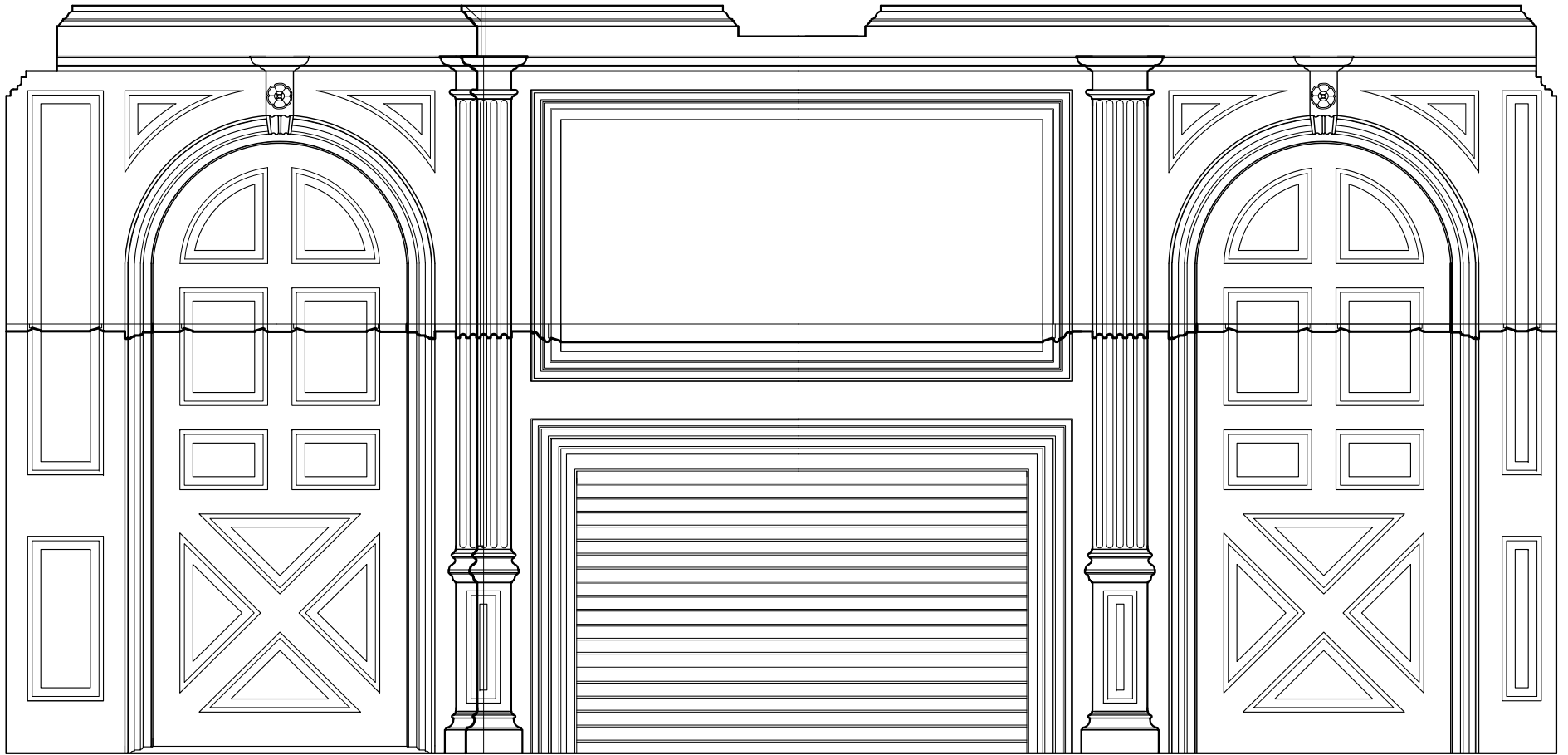


SCALE: 1 INCH = 1'

JONATHAN HILDRETH HOUSE. ERECTED 1790. CONCORD, MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

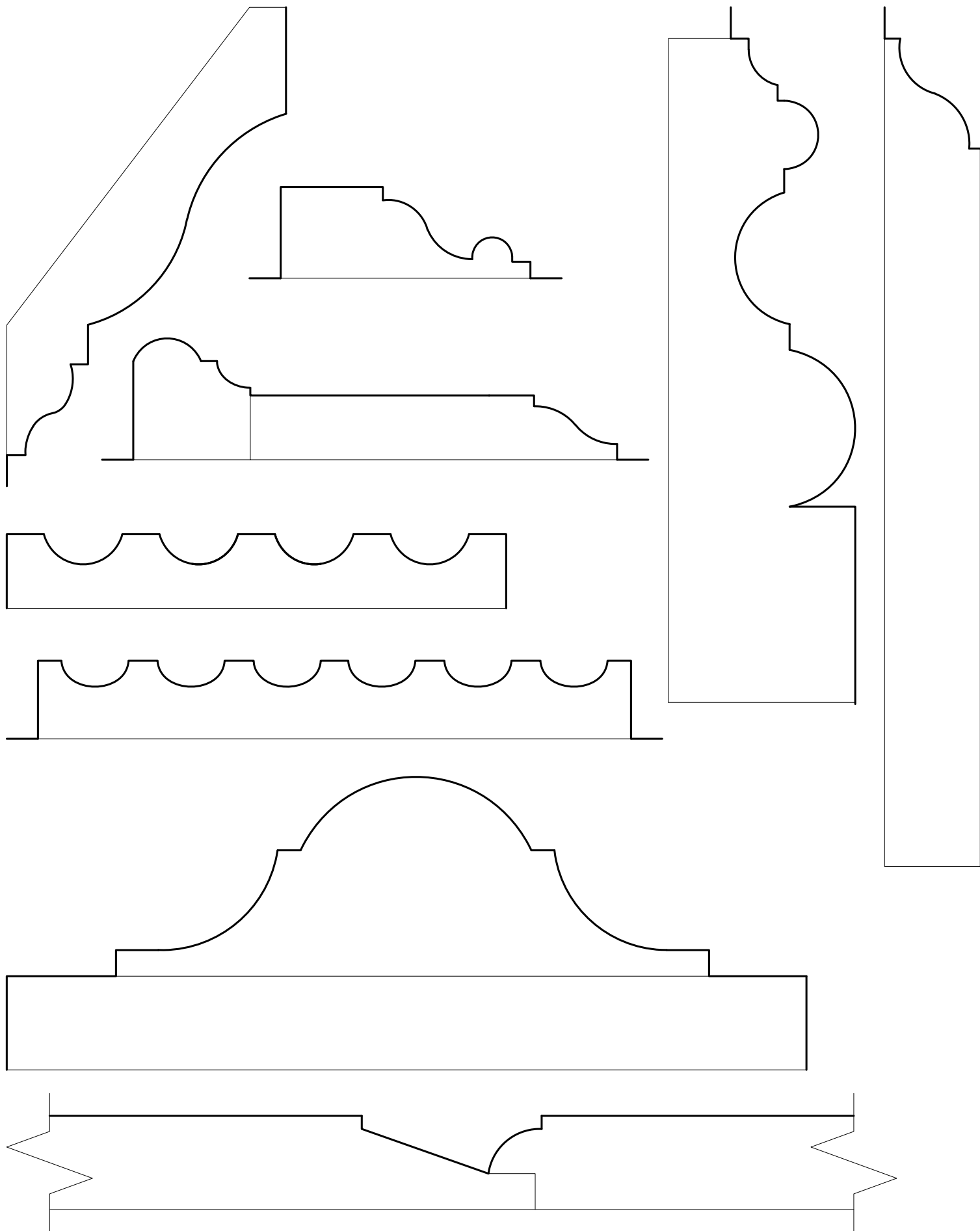


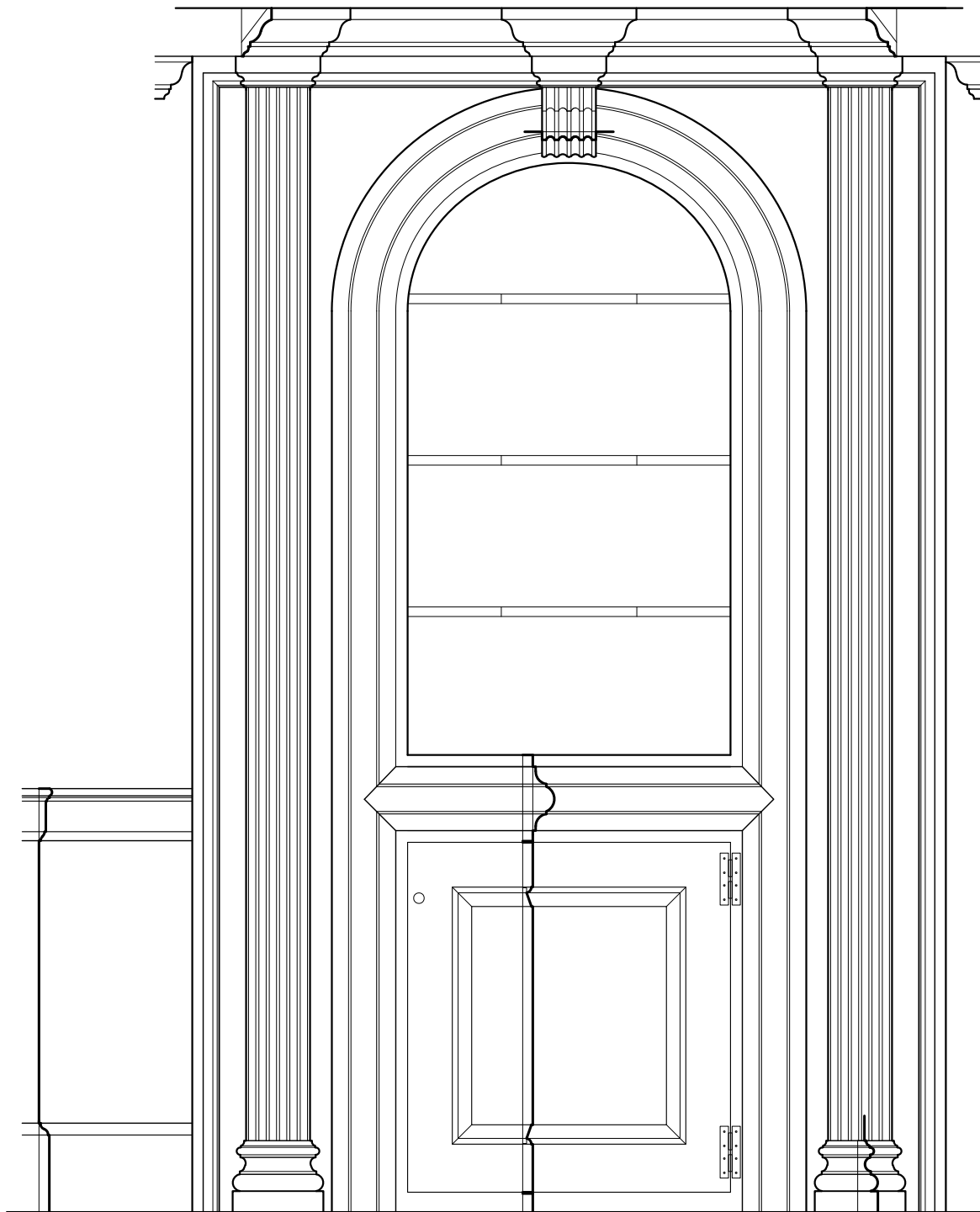




SCALE: 9/16 INCH = 1'

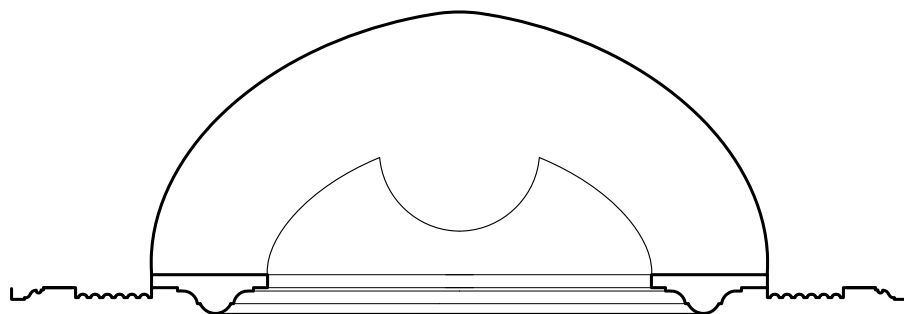
JOSEPH WEBB HOUSE. ERECTED 1752. WETHERSFIELD, HARFORD COUNTY, CONNECTICUT

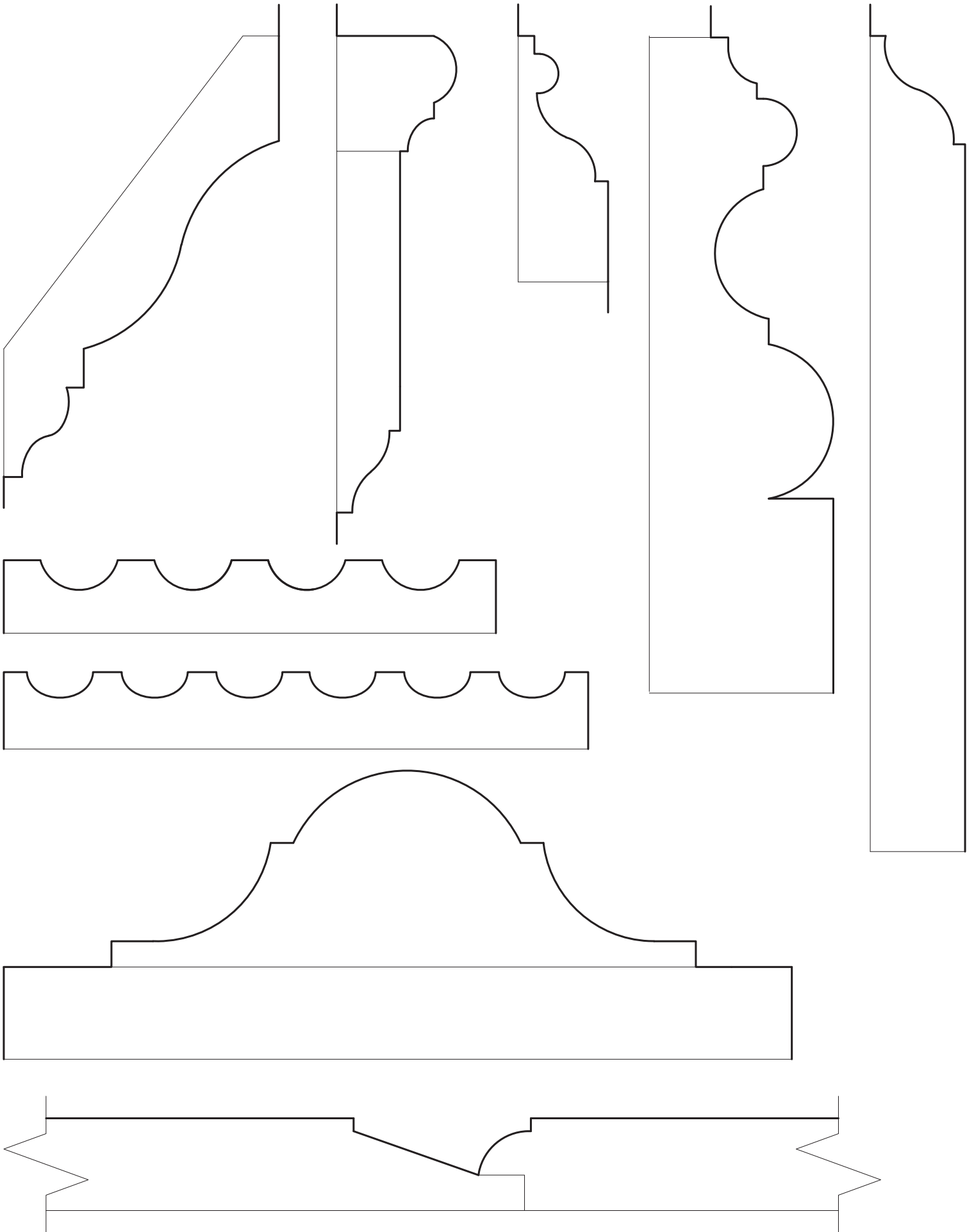


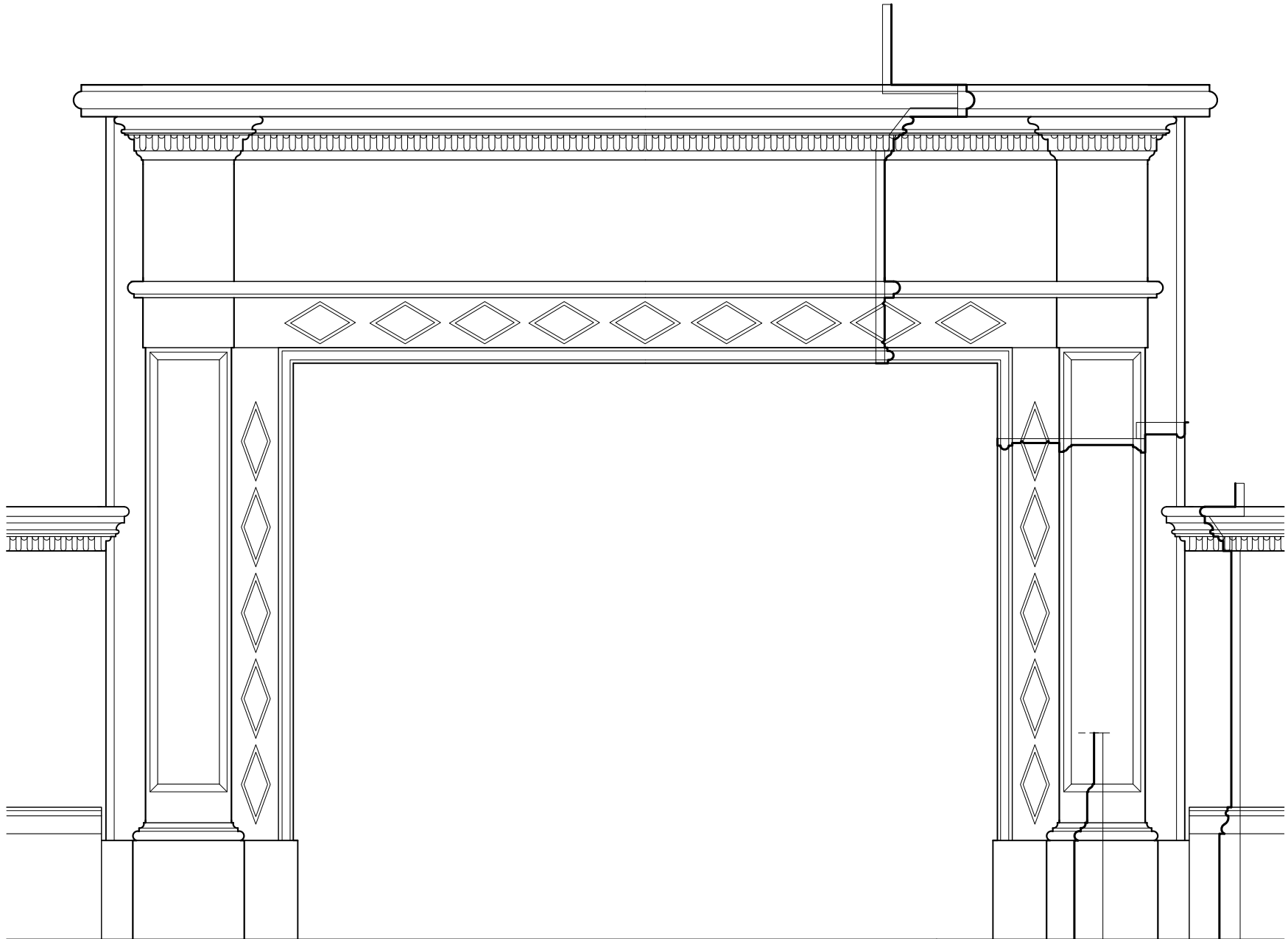


SCALE: 1 INCH = 1'

LEVI & PELETIAH GILBERT HOUSE. ERECTED 1794. WEST BROOKFIELD, HAMPDEN COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

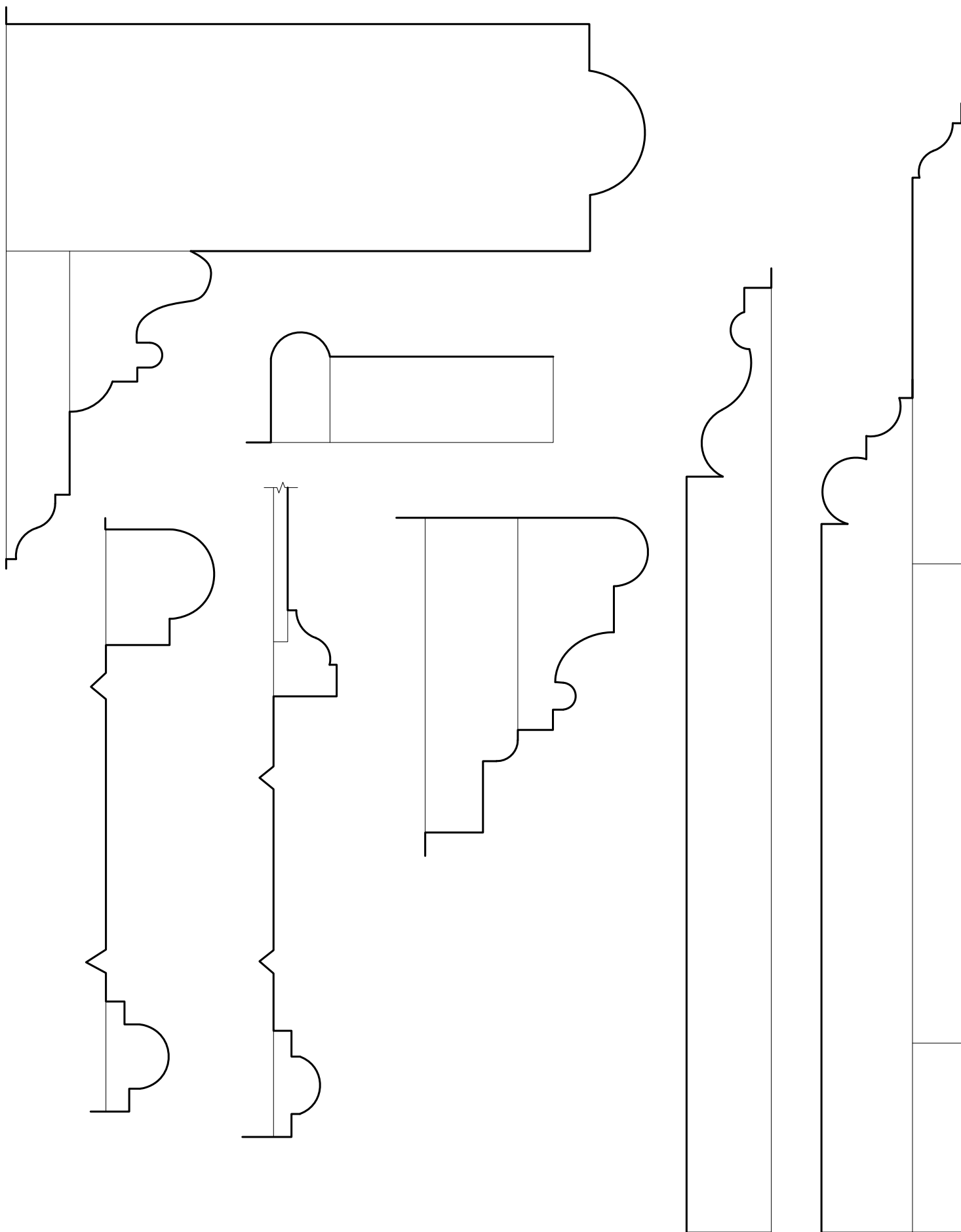




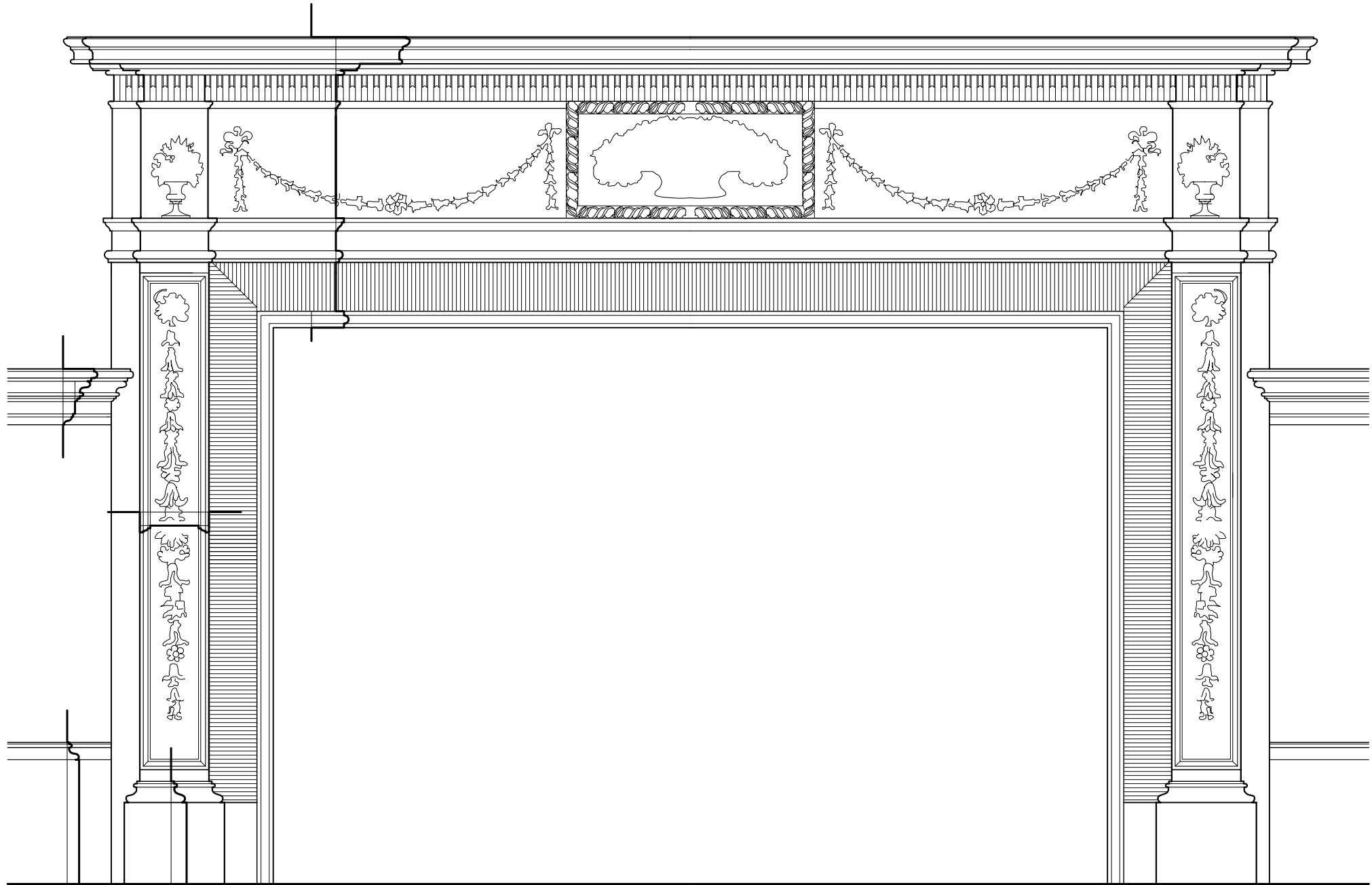


SCALE: 1-1/2 INCH = 1'

MAJOR ISRAEL FORSTER HOUSE. ERECTED 1804. MANCHESTER, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

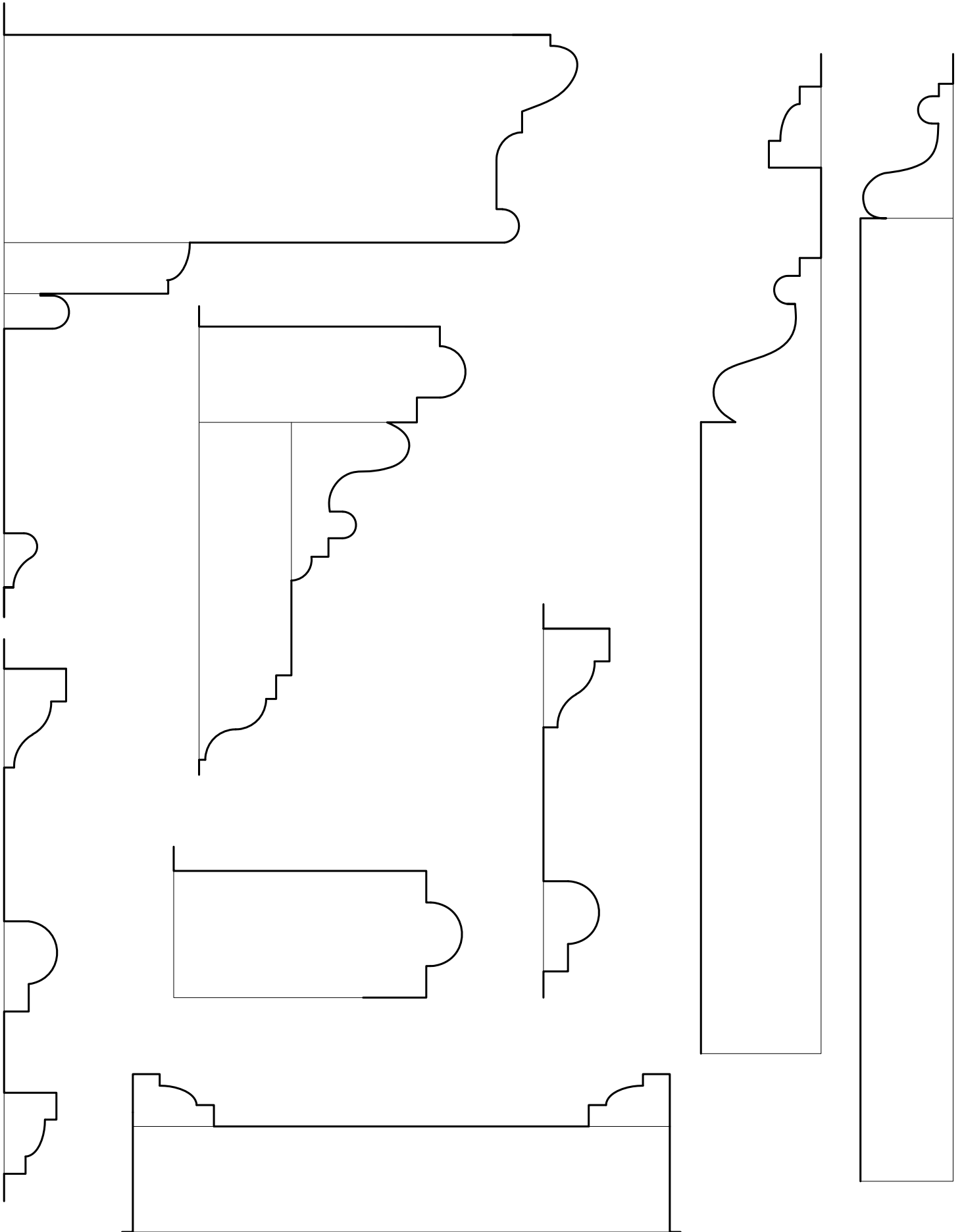


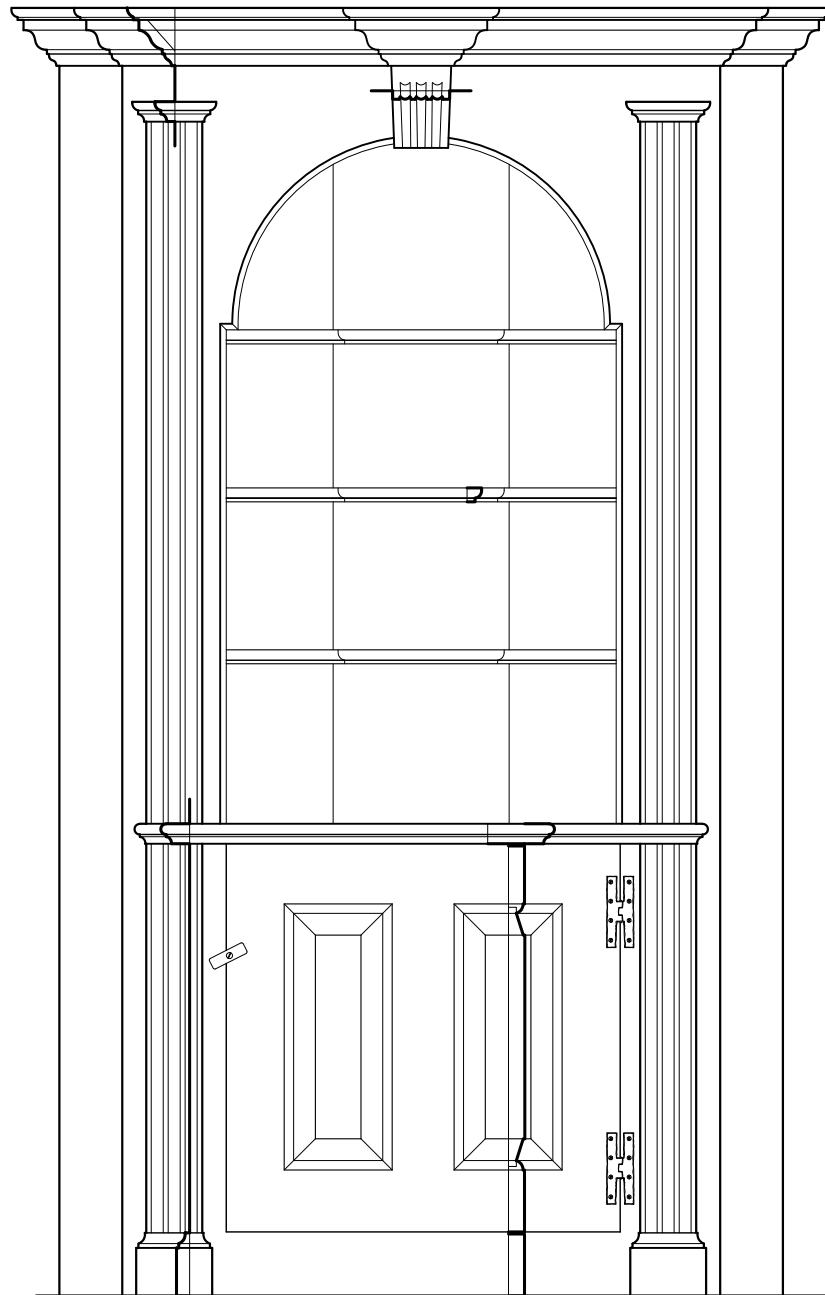




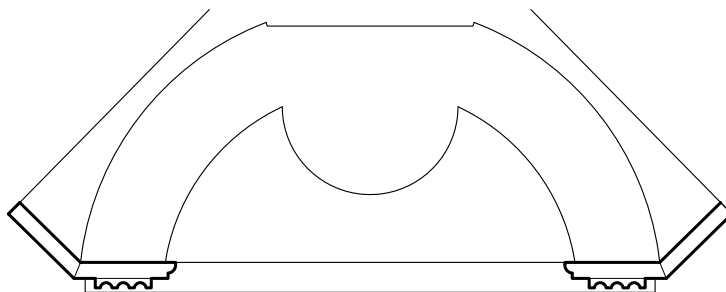
SCALE: 1-1/2 INCH = 1'

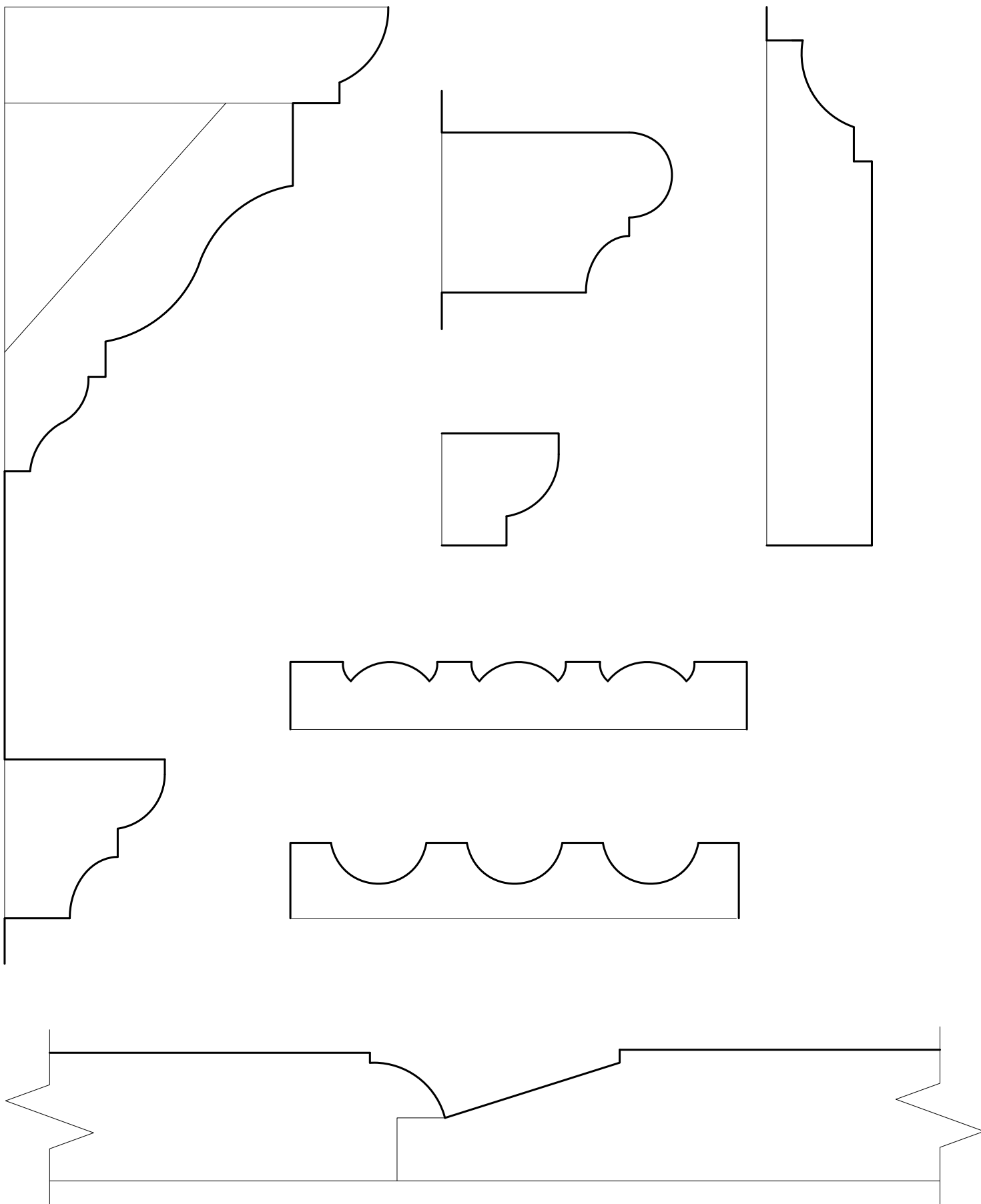
MAJOR ISRAEL FORSTER HOUSE. ERECTED 1804. MANCHESTER, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

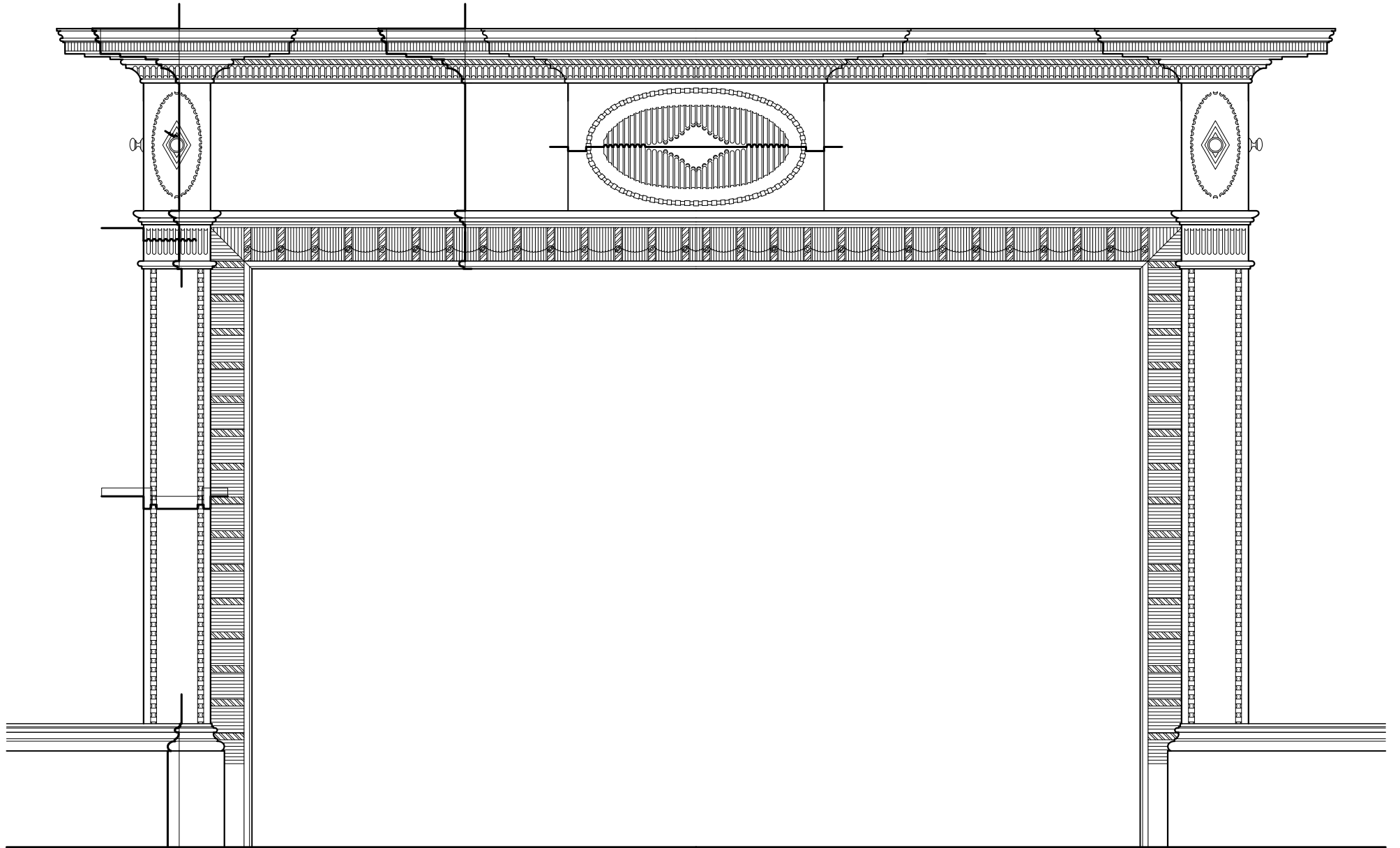




SCALE: 1 INCH = 1'      NORTON HOUSE, ANNISQUAM, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

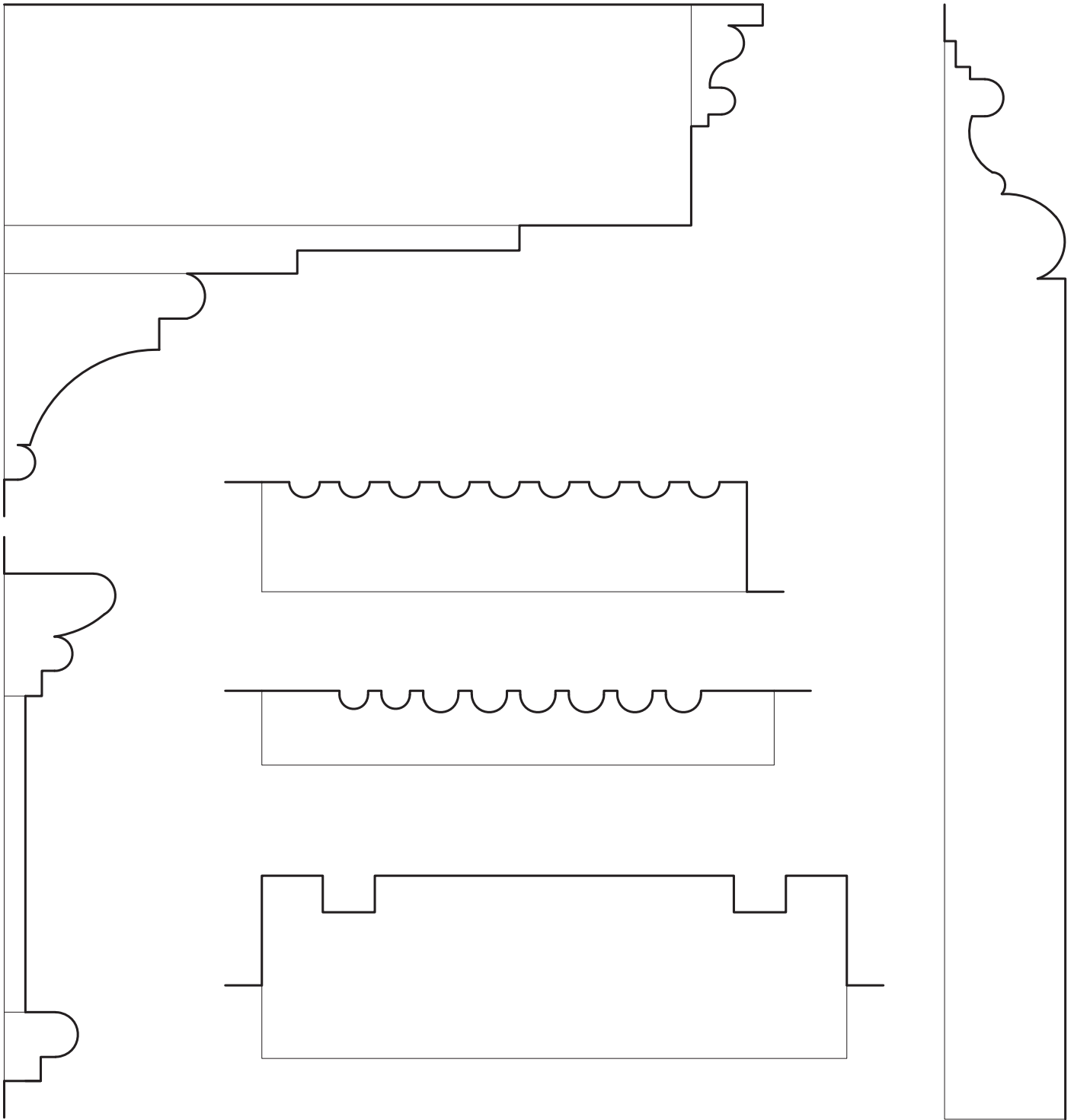


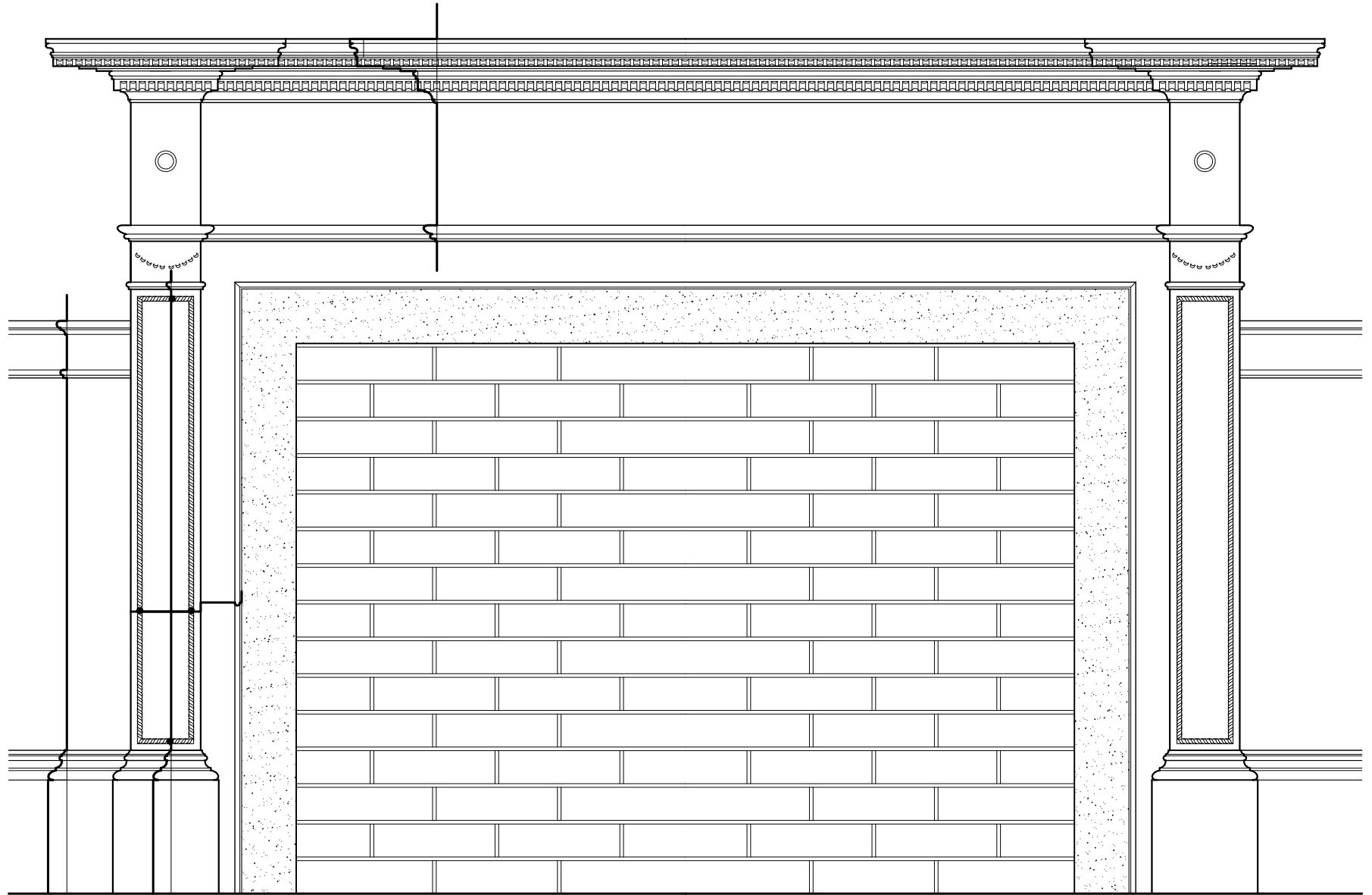




SCALE: 1-1/2 INCH = 1'

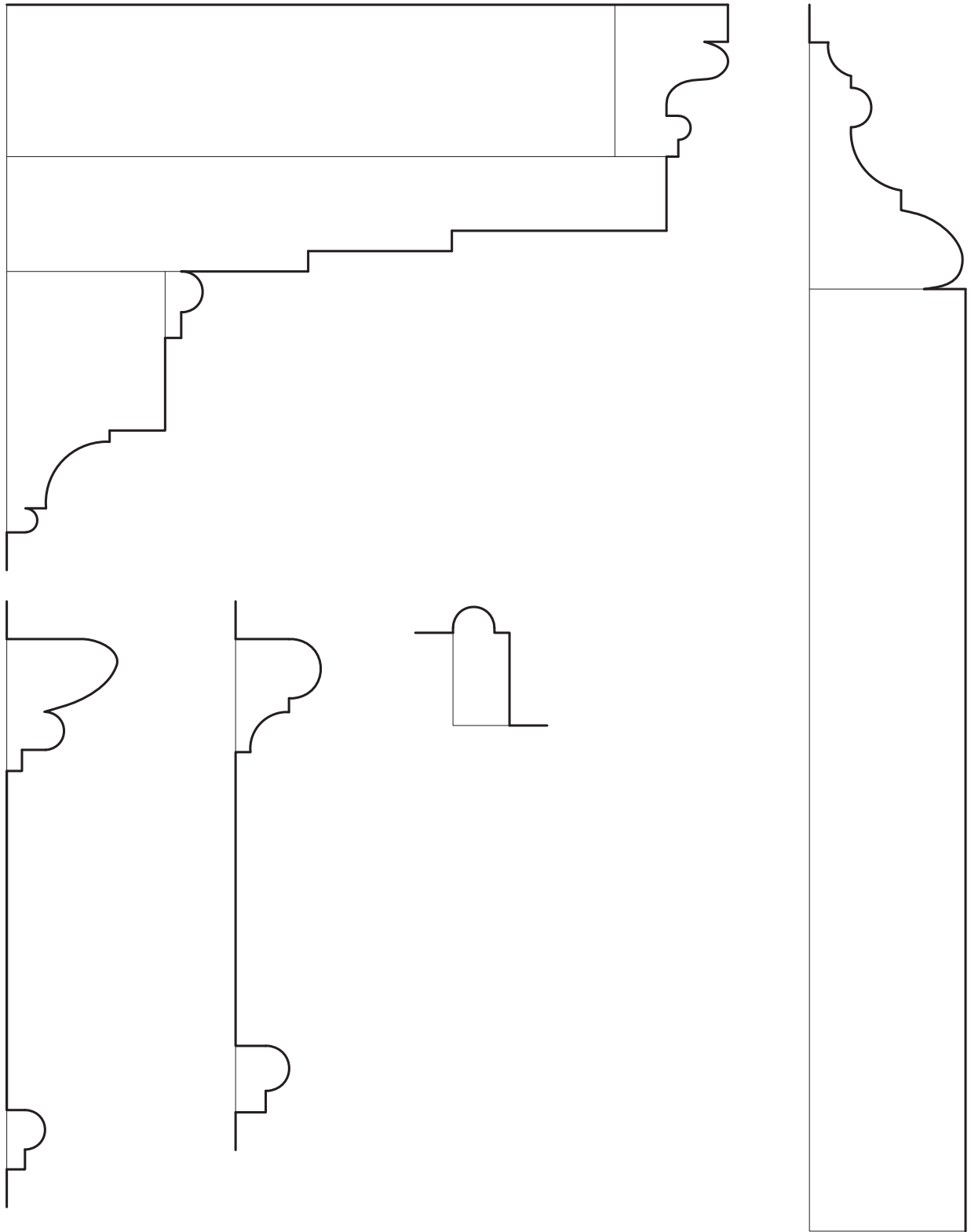
SAMUEL FOWLER HOUSE. ERECTED 1810. DANVERS, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS



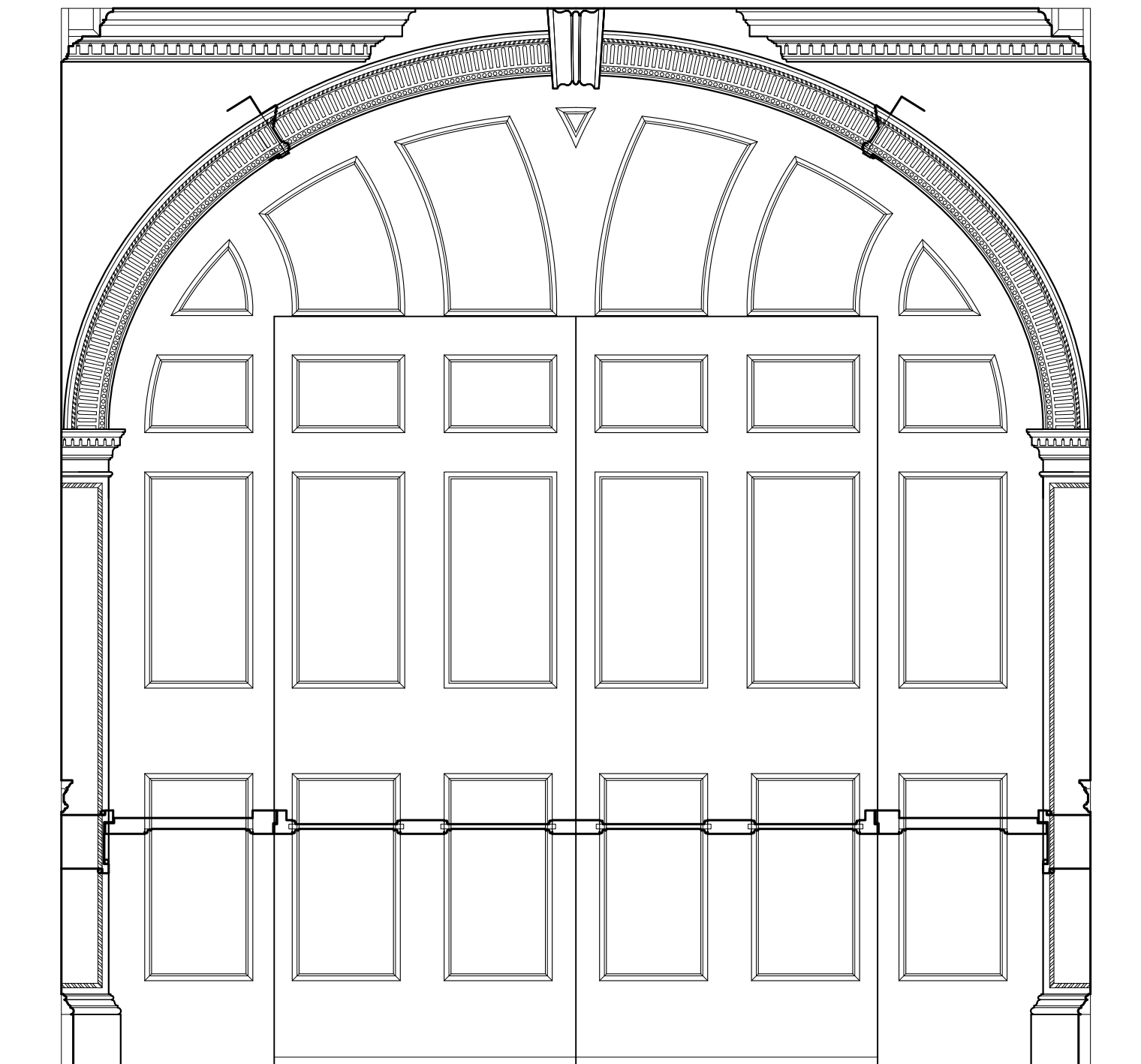


SCALE: 1-1/2 INCH = 1'

SAMUEL FOWLER HOUSE, ERECTED 1810. DANVERS, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

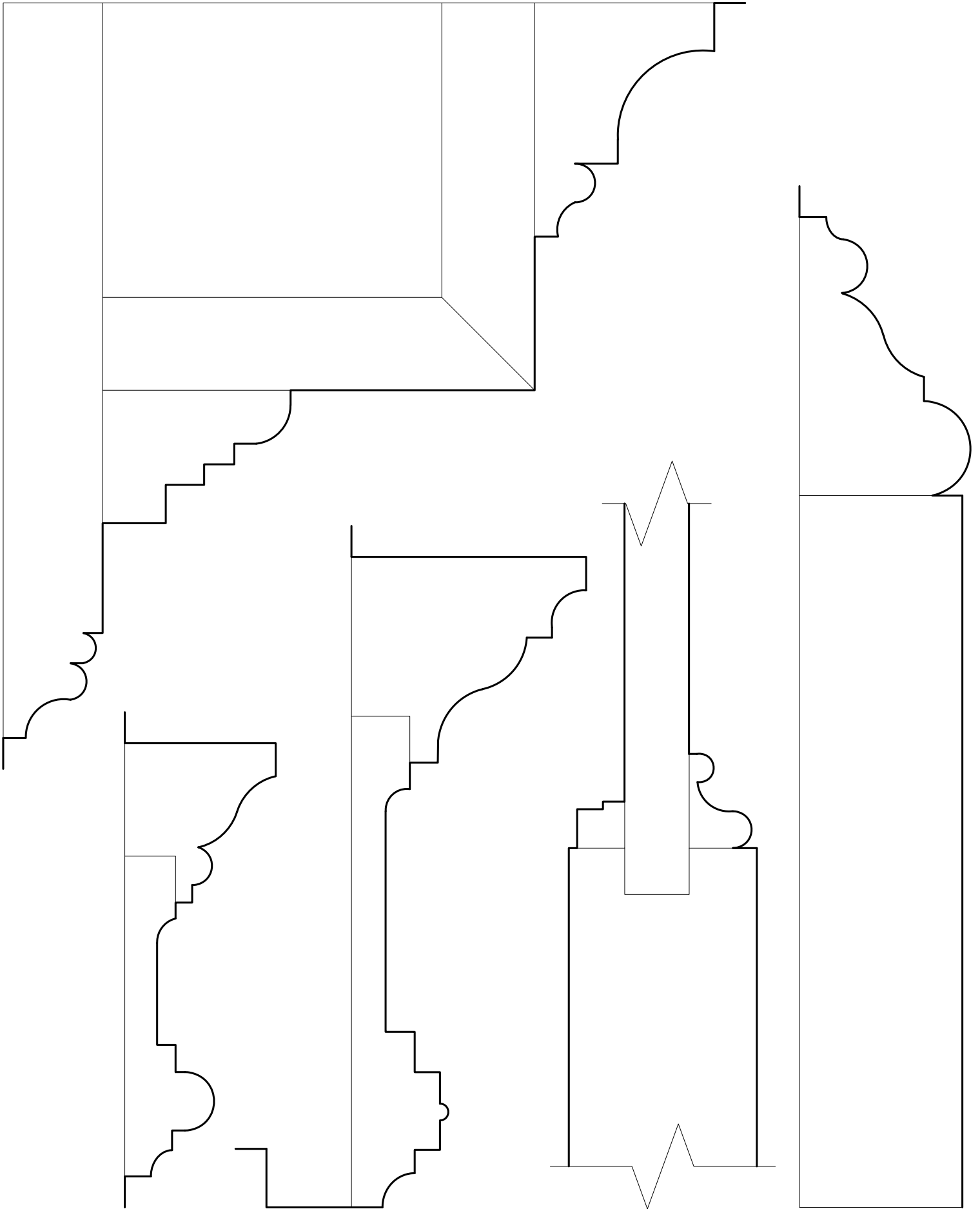


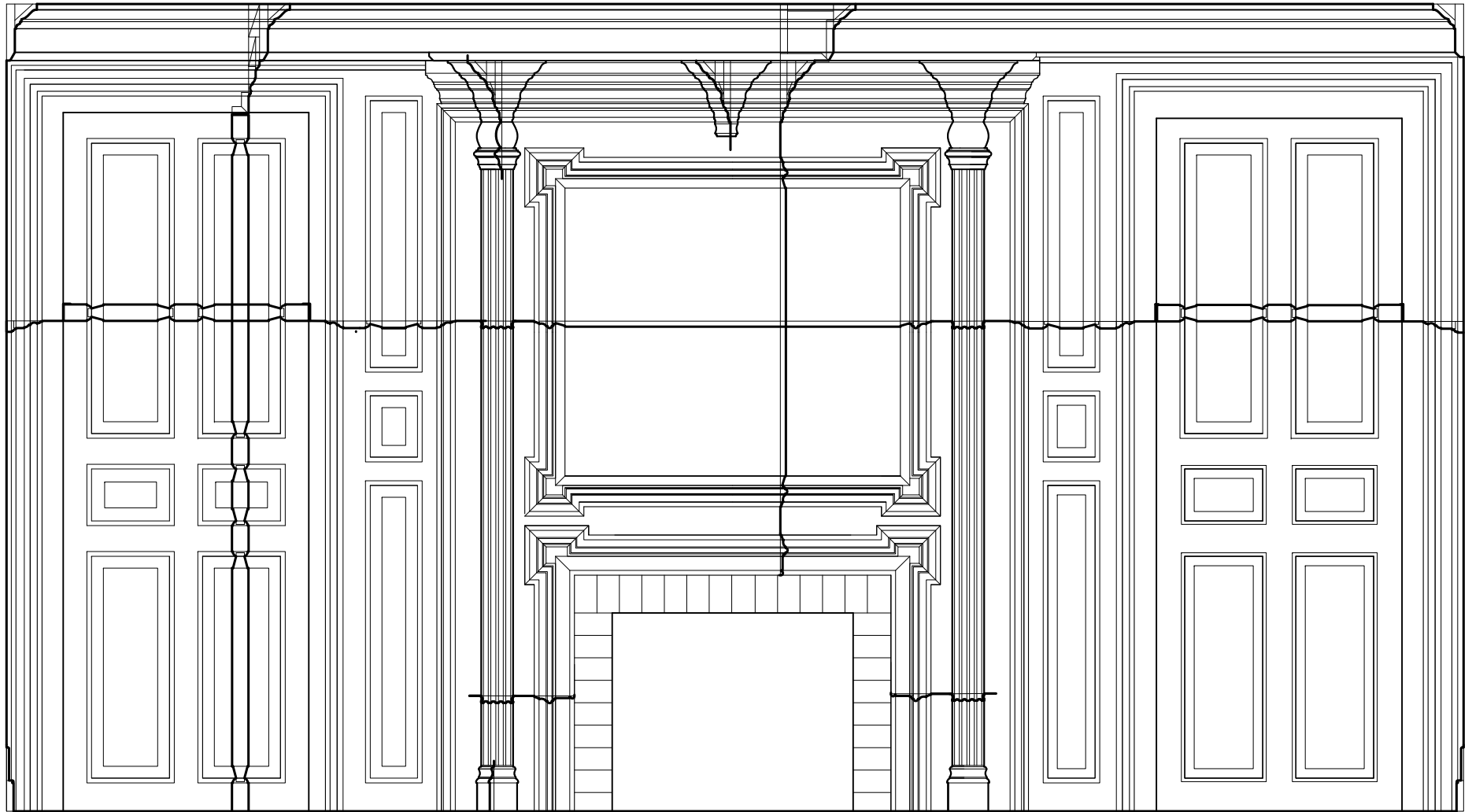




SCALE: 3/4 INCH = 1'

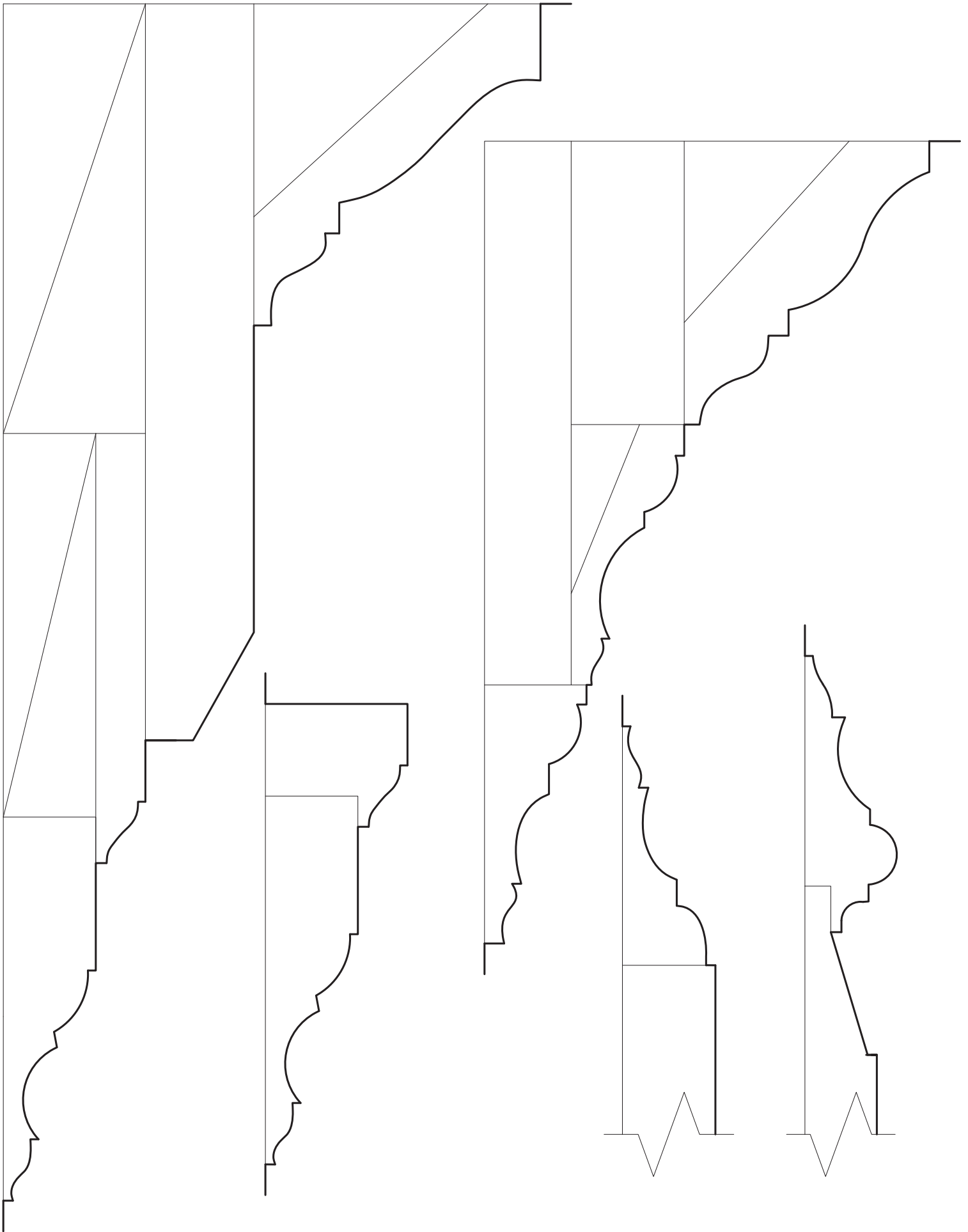
JONATHAN WOODBRIDGE HOUSE, ERECTED 1806, WORTHINGTON, HAMPSHIRE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

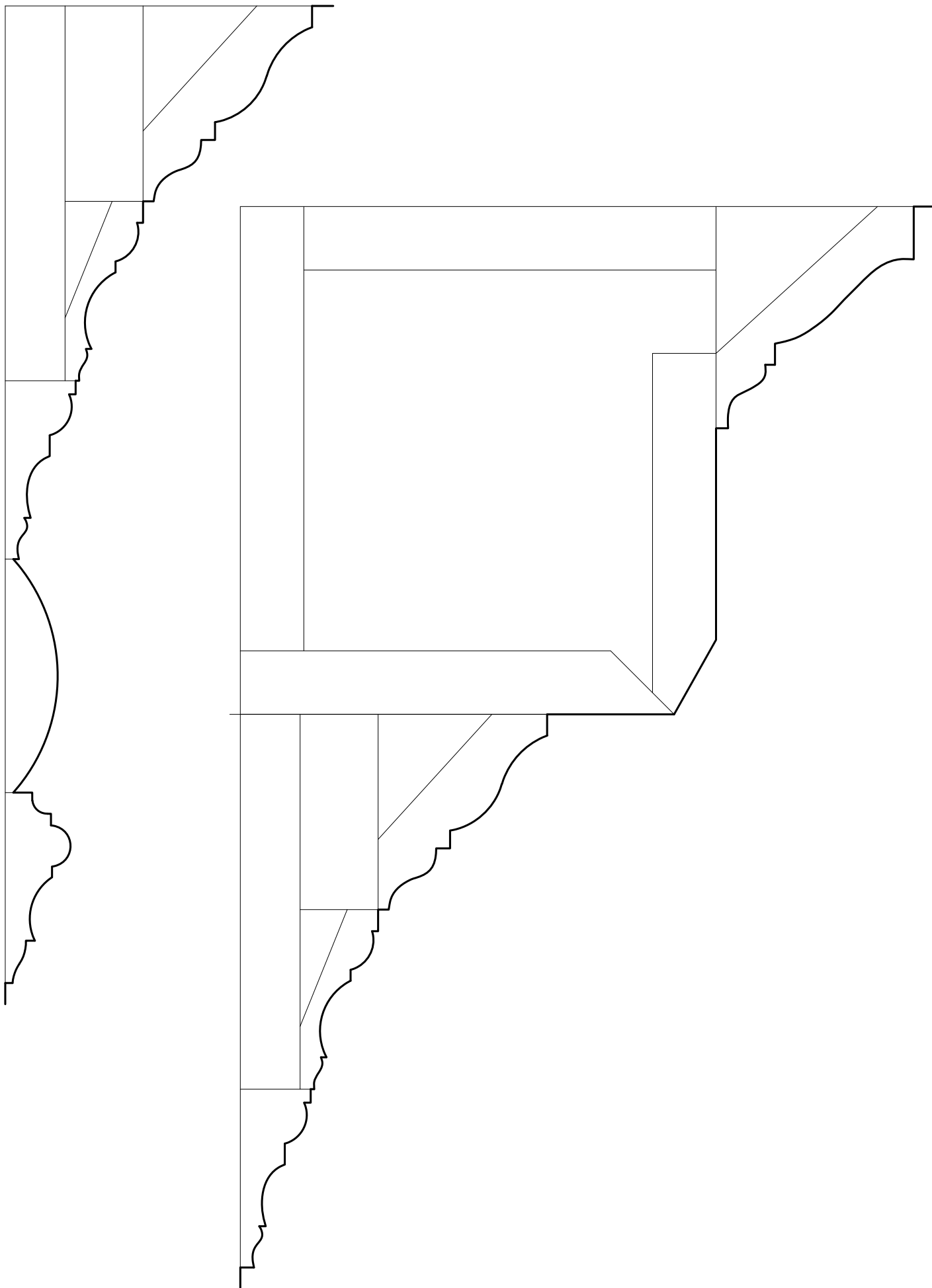




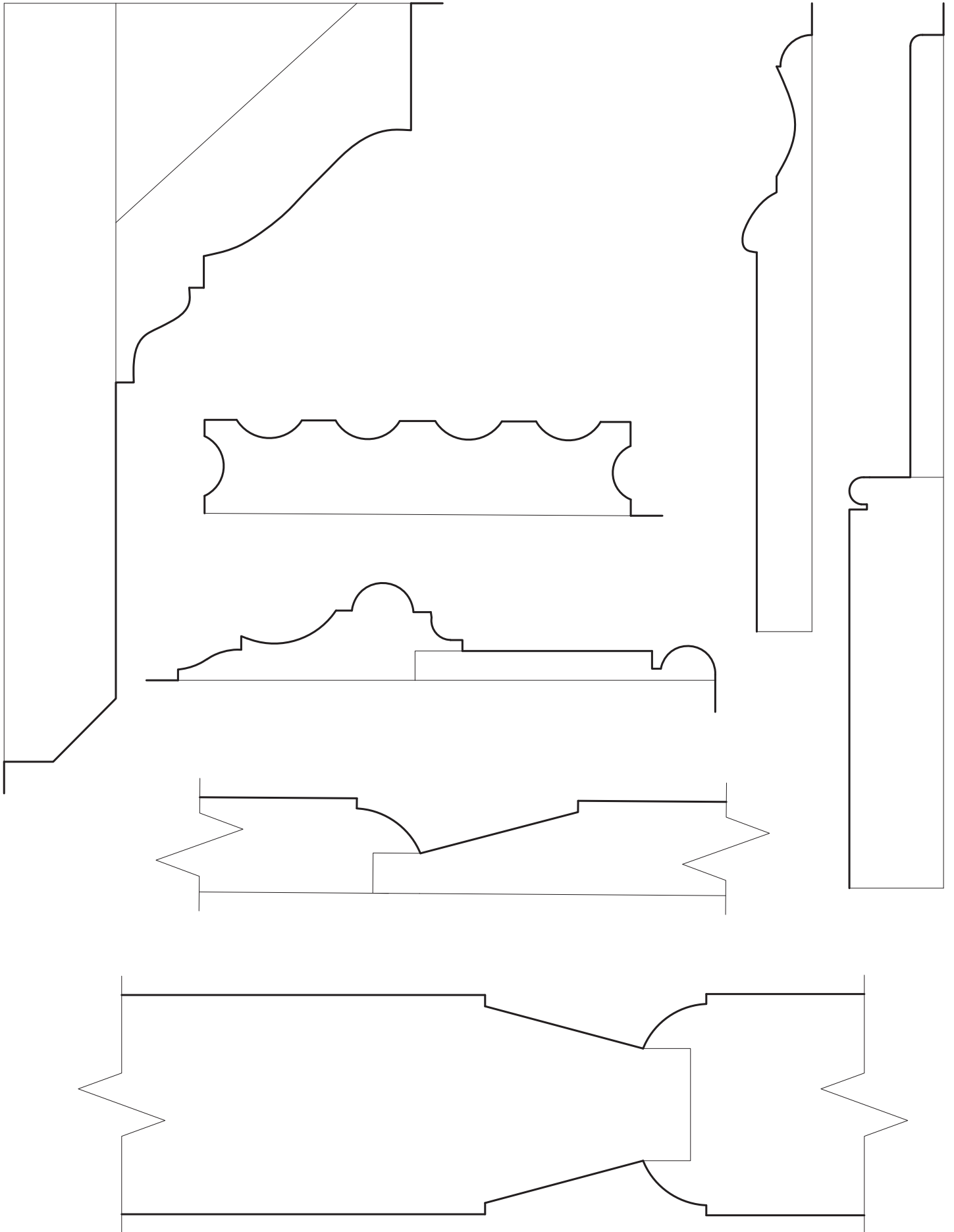
SCALE: 3/4 INCH = 1'

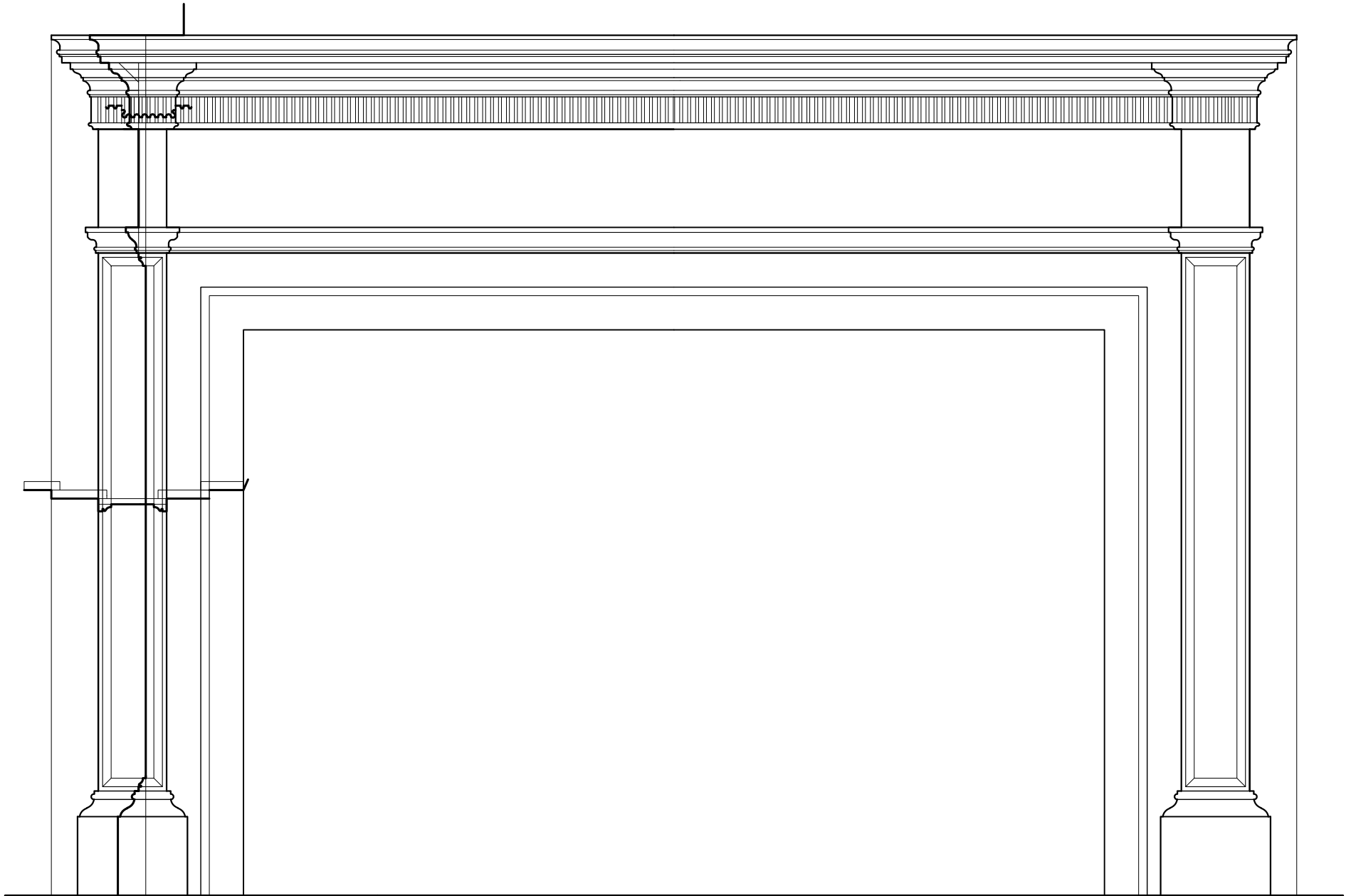
GEORGE WARD HOUSE. ERECTED 1712. LAKEVILLE, PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS





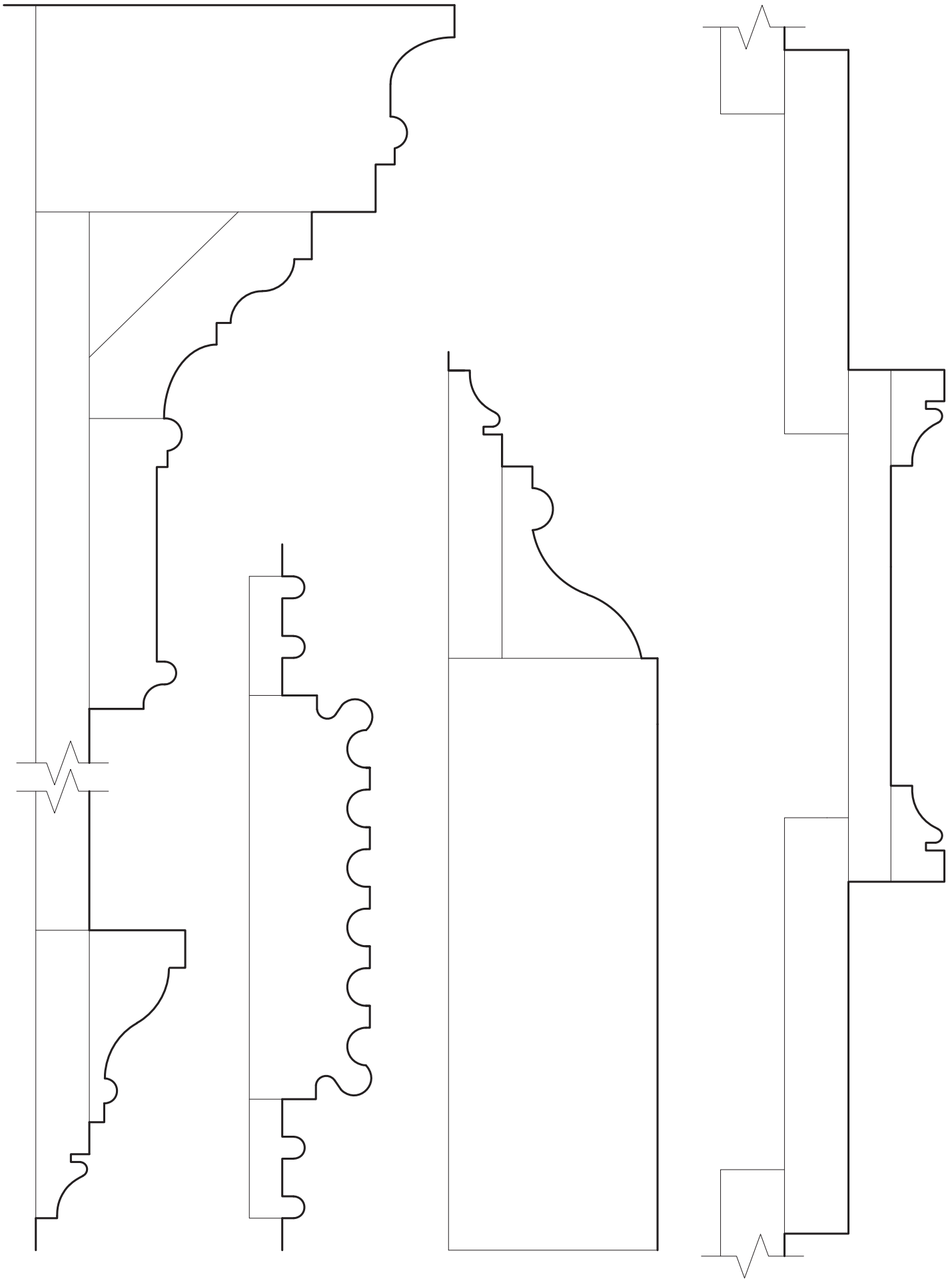
SCALE: 8 INCH = 1'



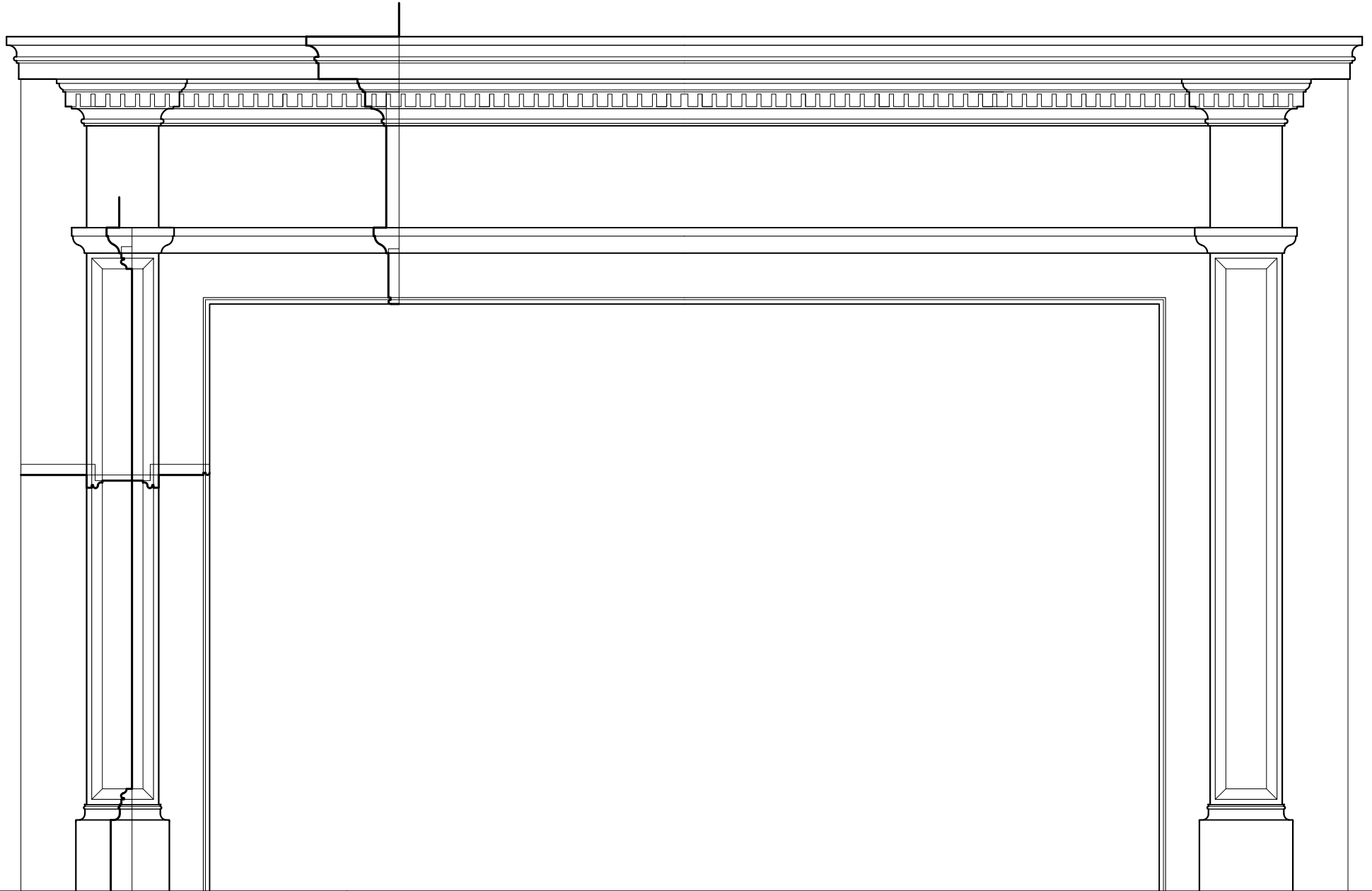


SCALE: 1-1/2 INCH = 1'

BRYANT-CUSHING HOUSE, ERECTED 1698. NORWELL, PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

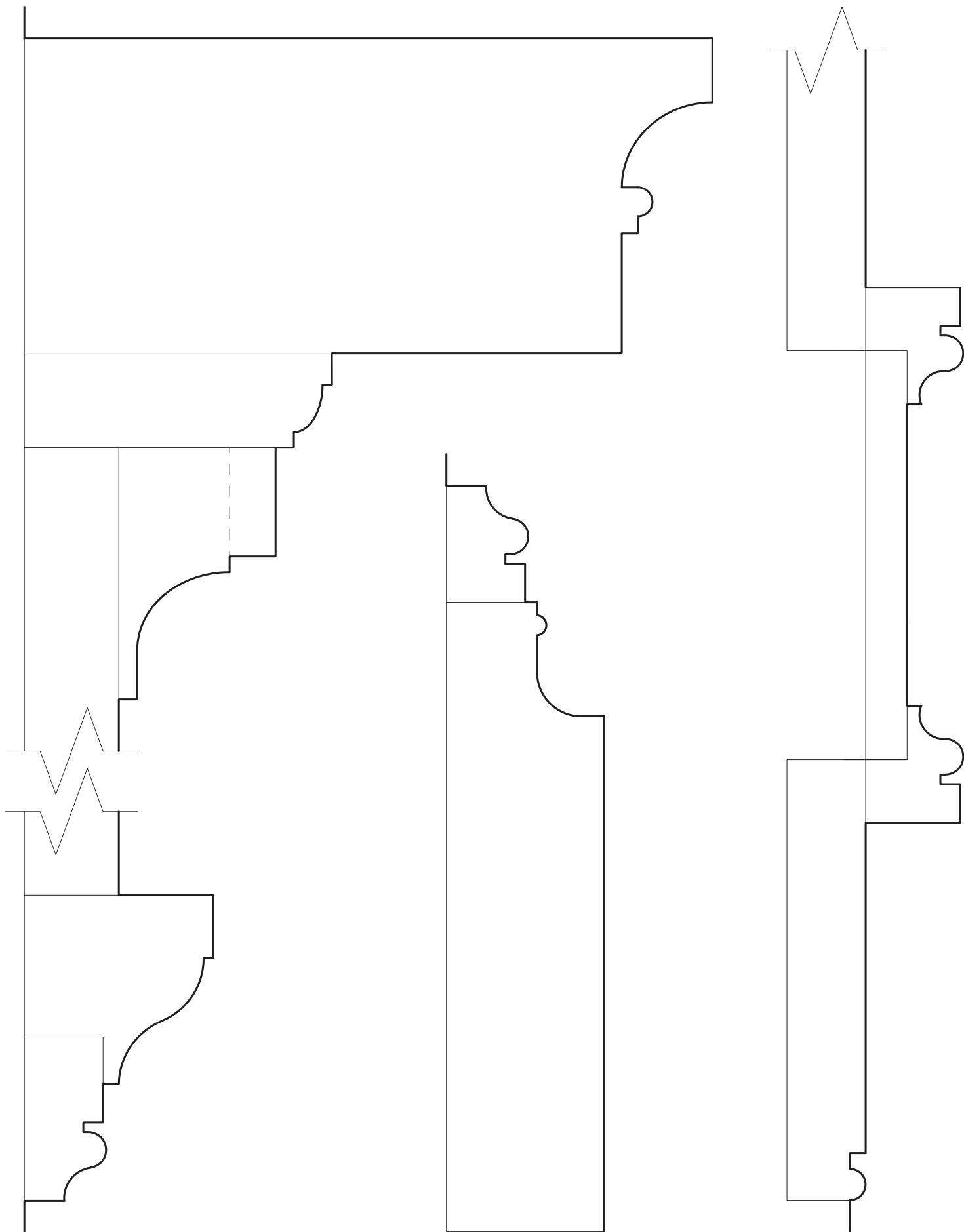


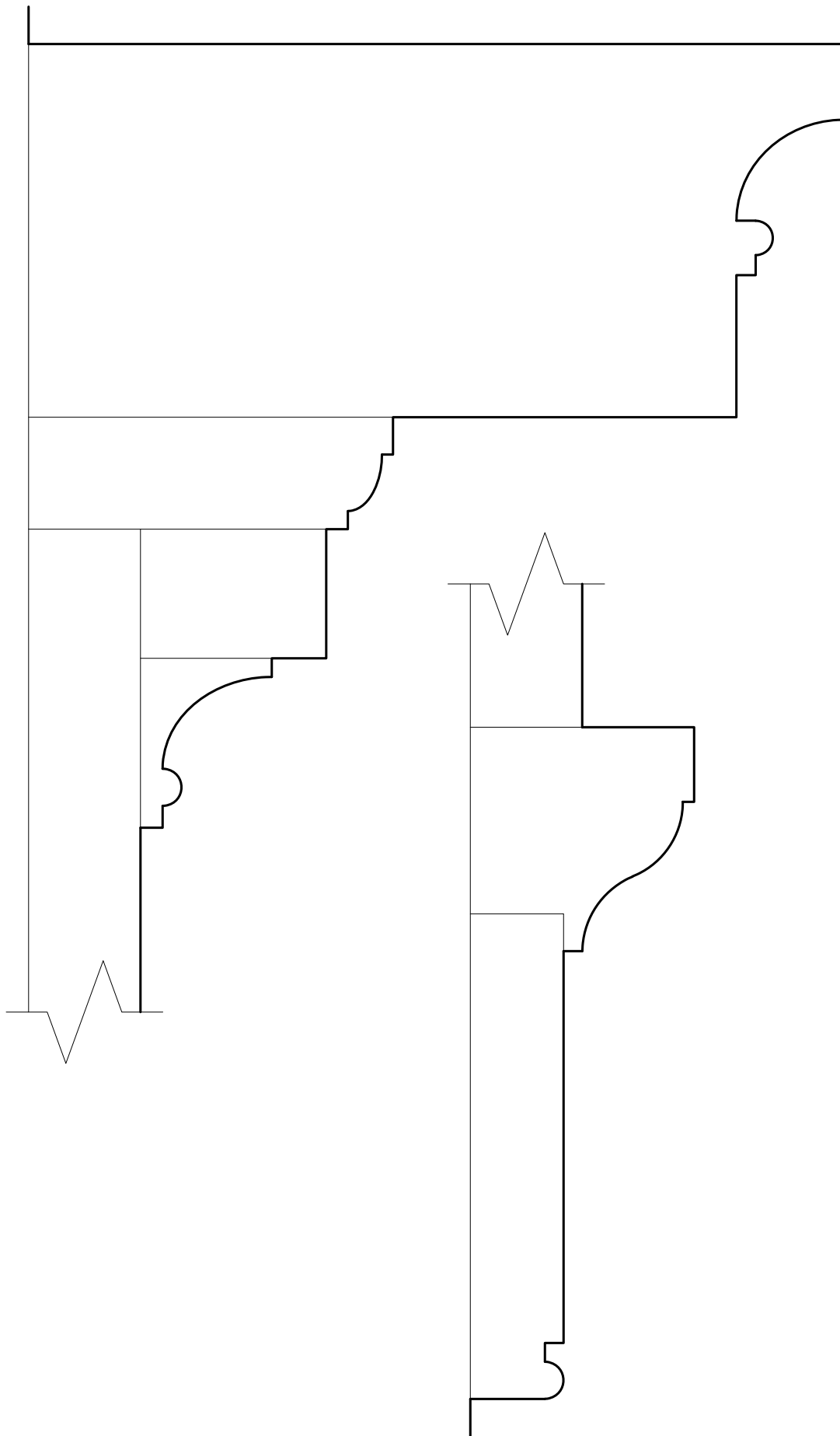




SCALE: 1-1/2 INCH = 1'

BRYANT-CUSHING HOUSE, ERECTED 1698. NORWELL, PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

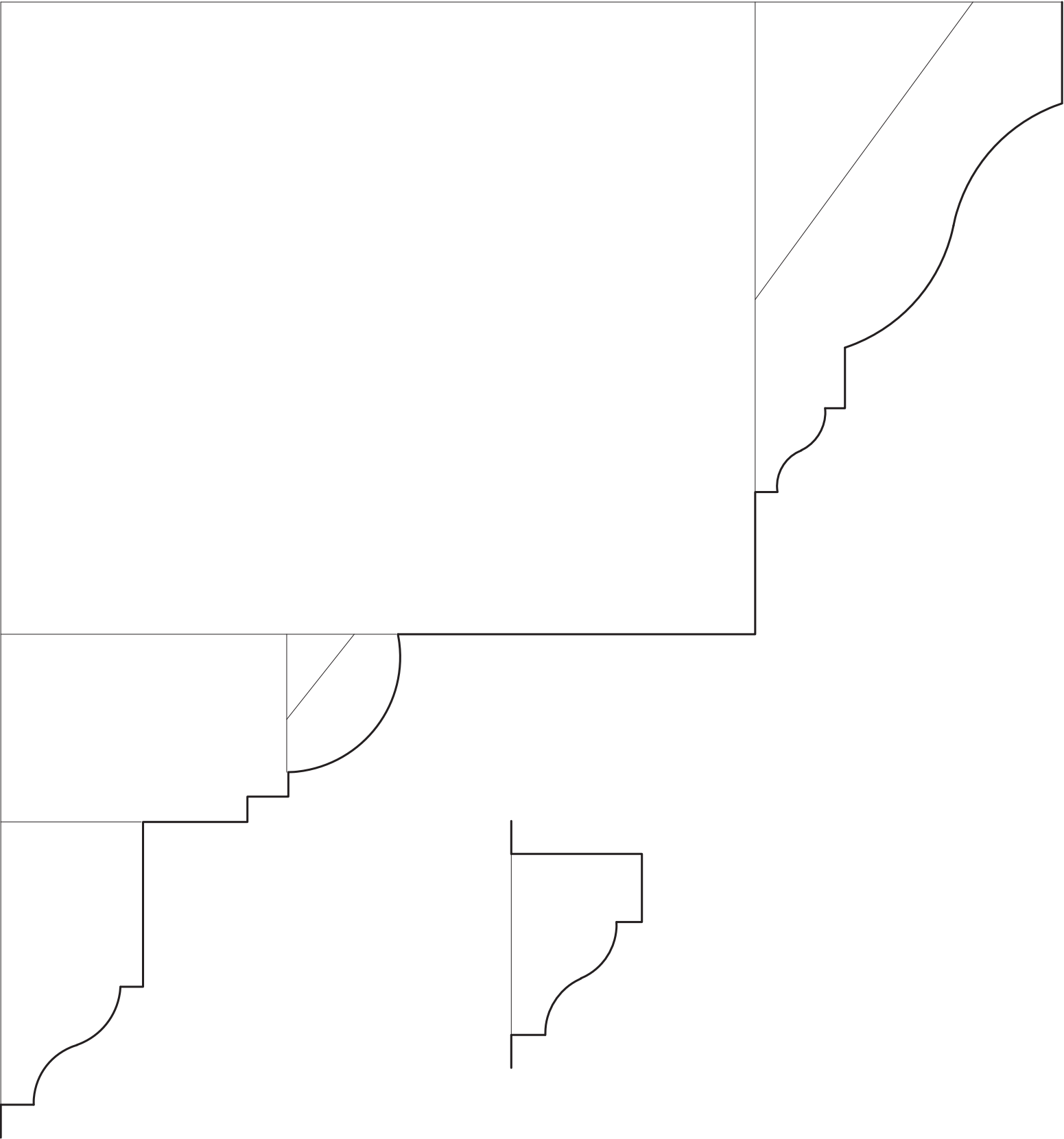


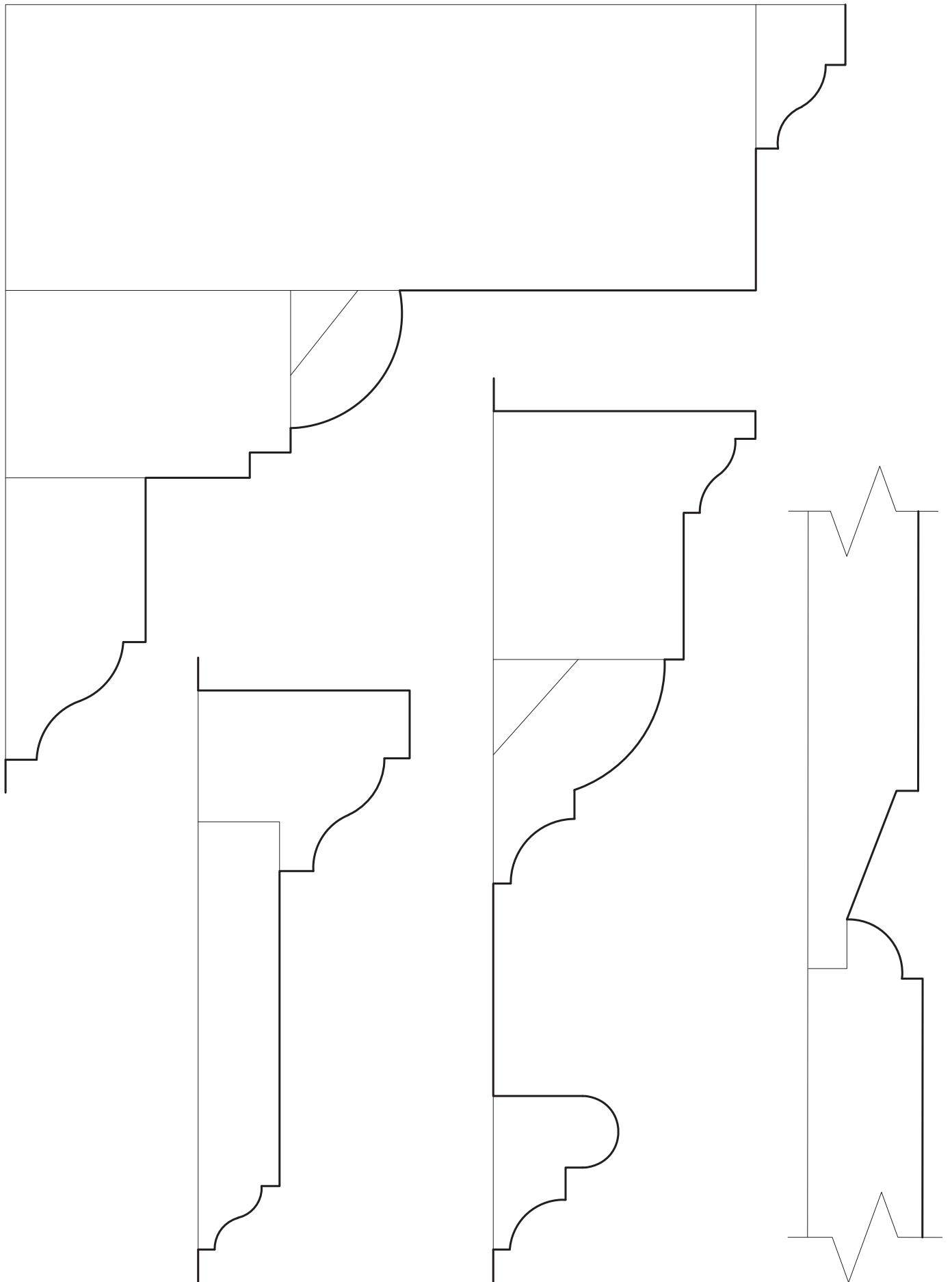


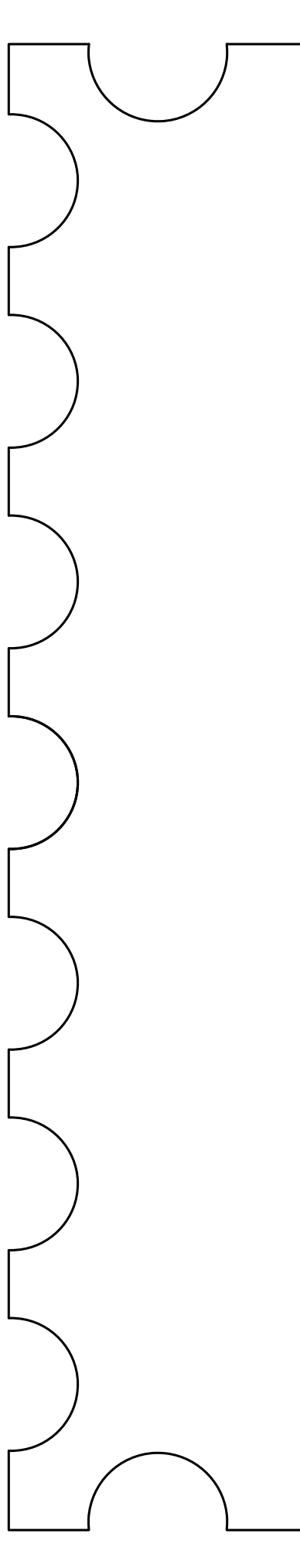
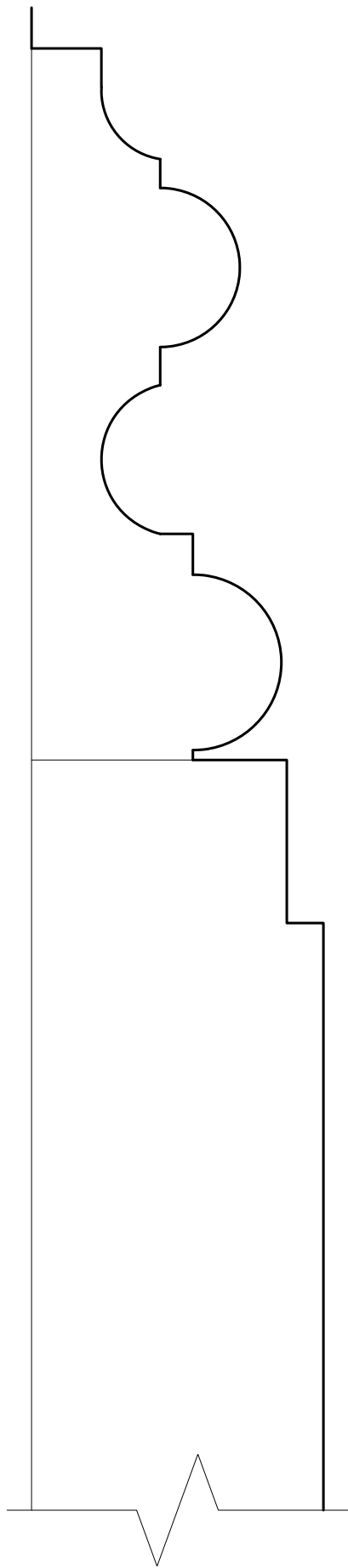


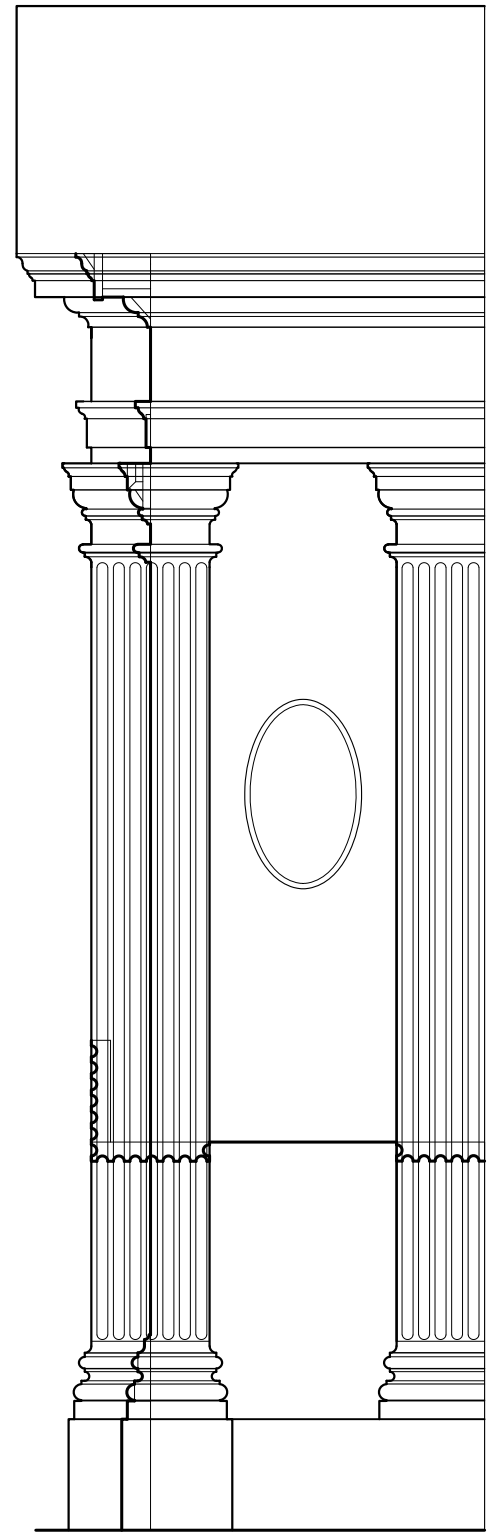
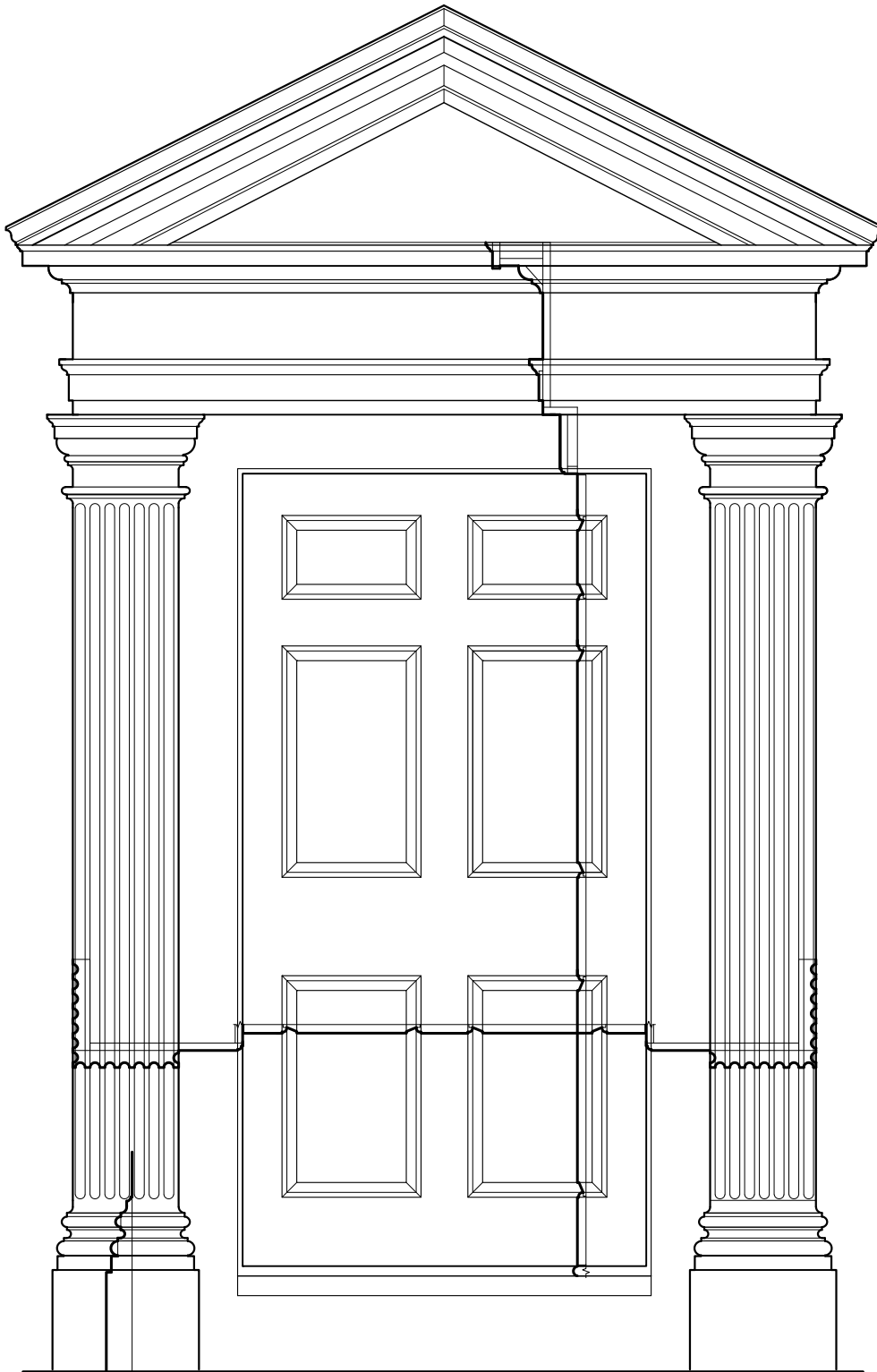
SCALE: 5/8 INCH = 1'

HOUSE NEAR CRANE RIVER, DANVERSPORT, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS





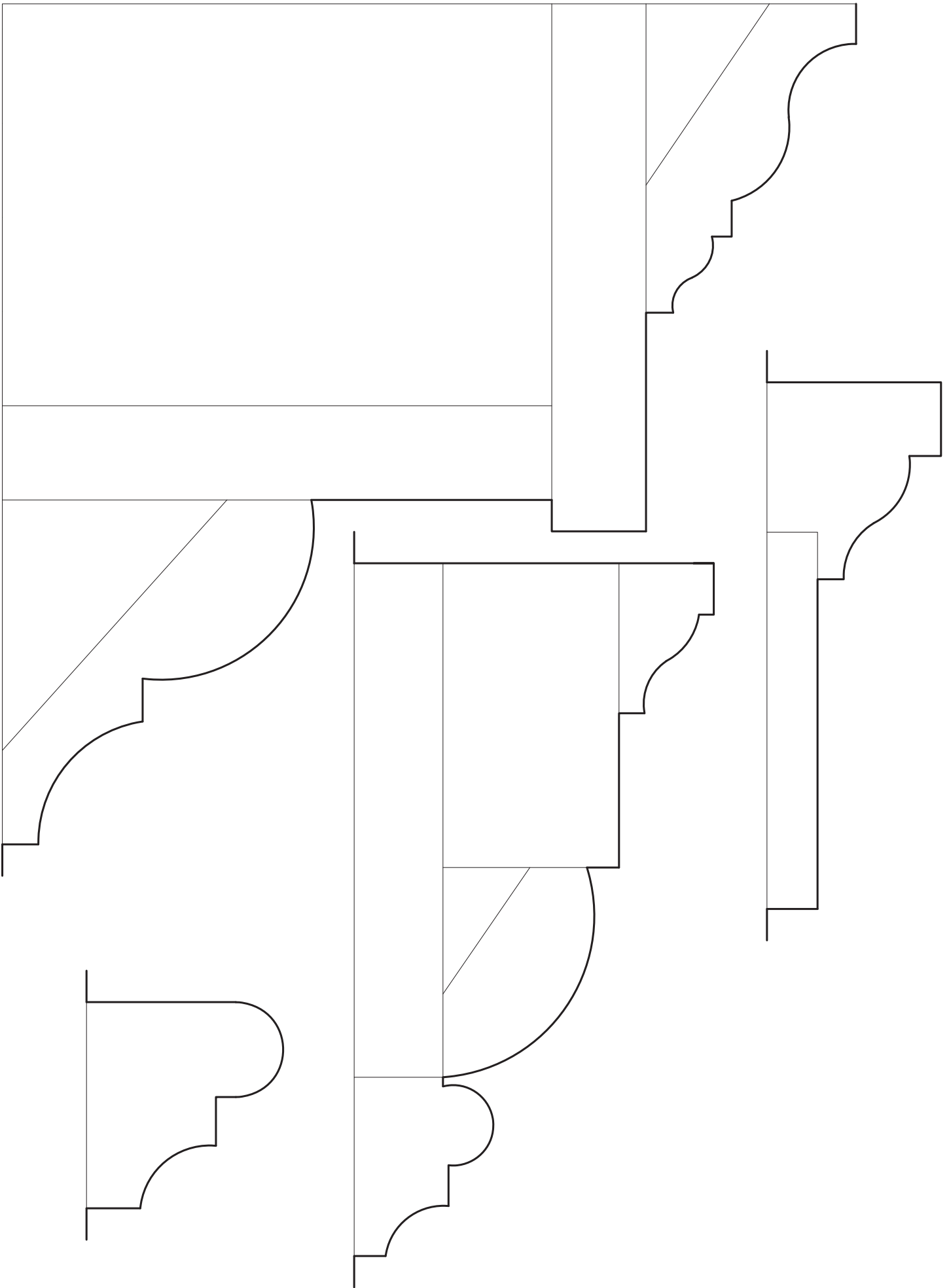


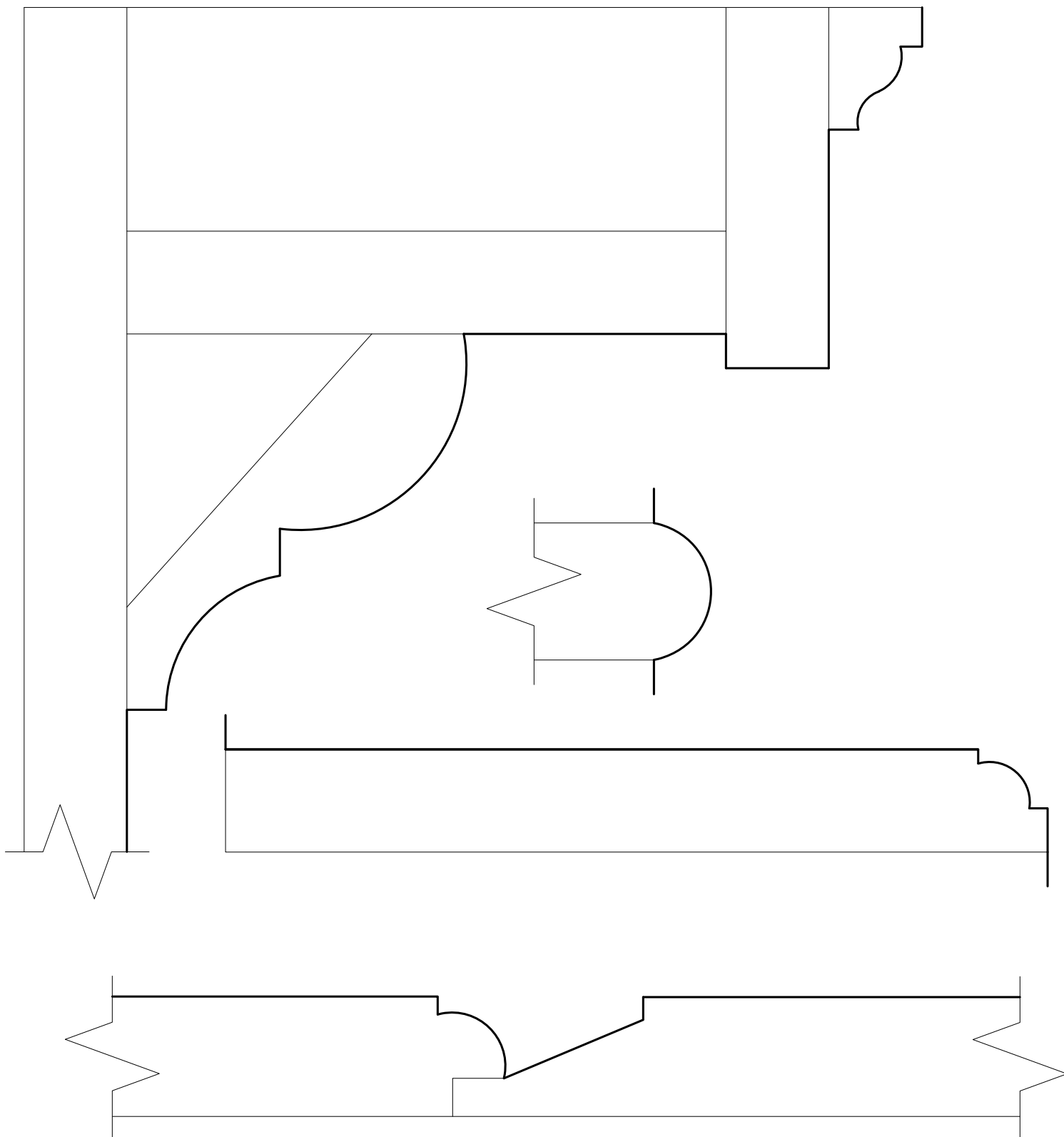


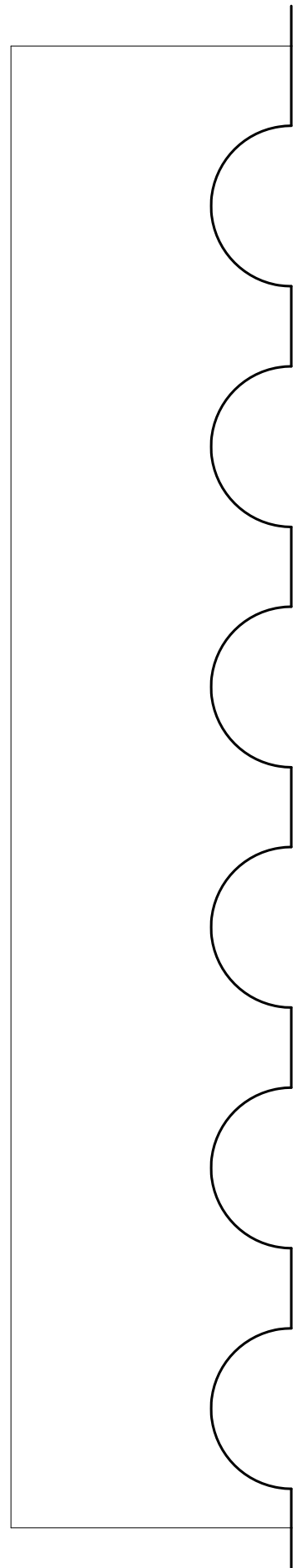
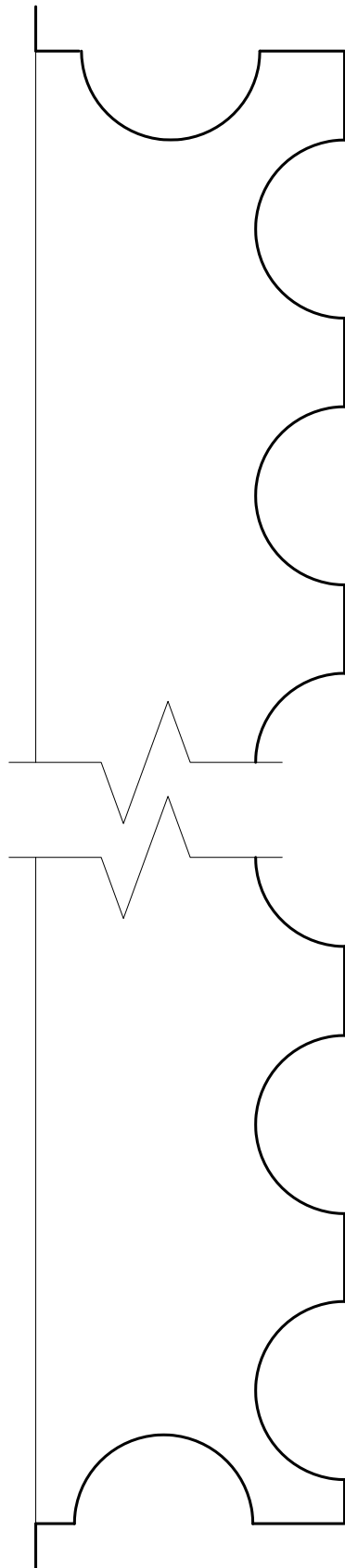
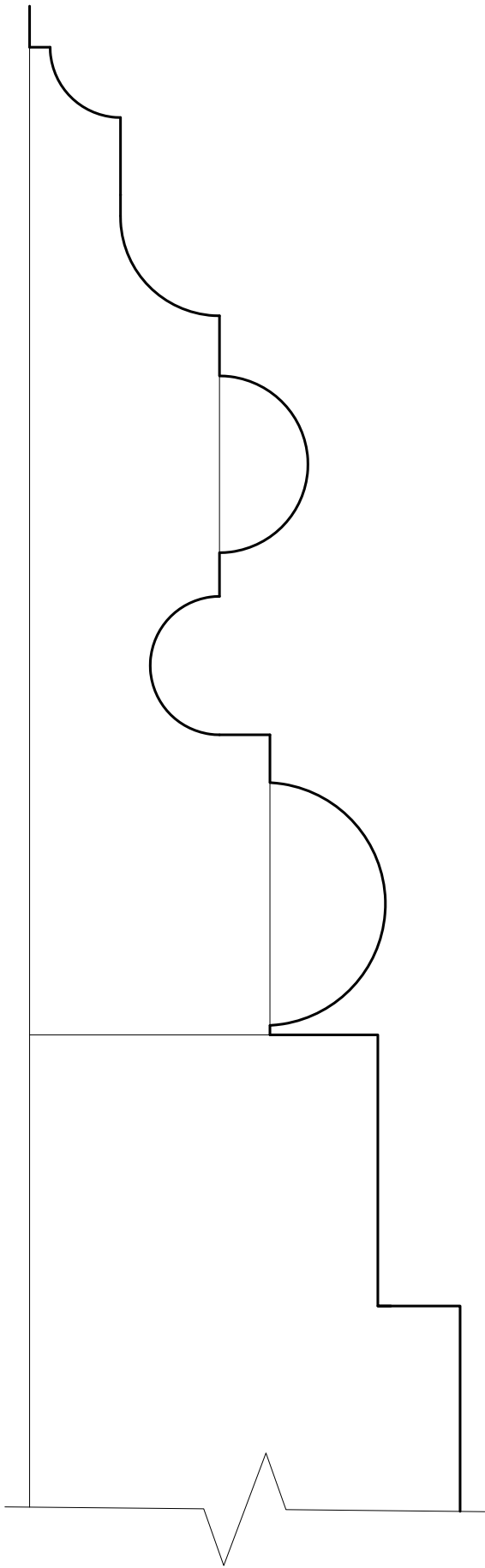
SCALE: 11/16 INCH = 1'

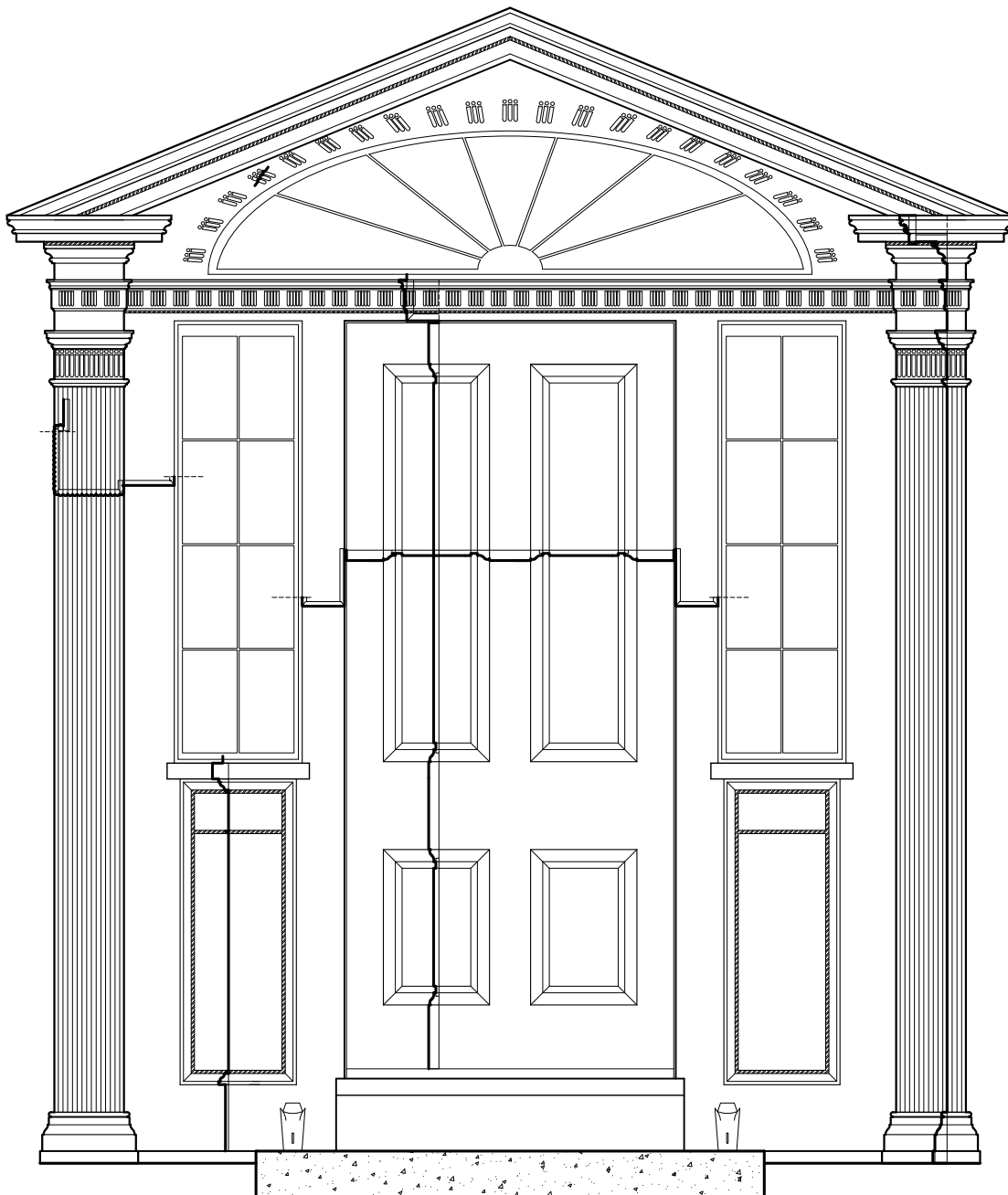
HOUSE ON WASHINGTON SQUARE. SALEM, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS





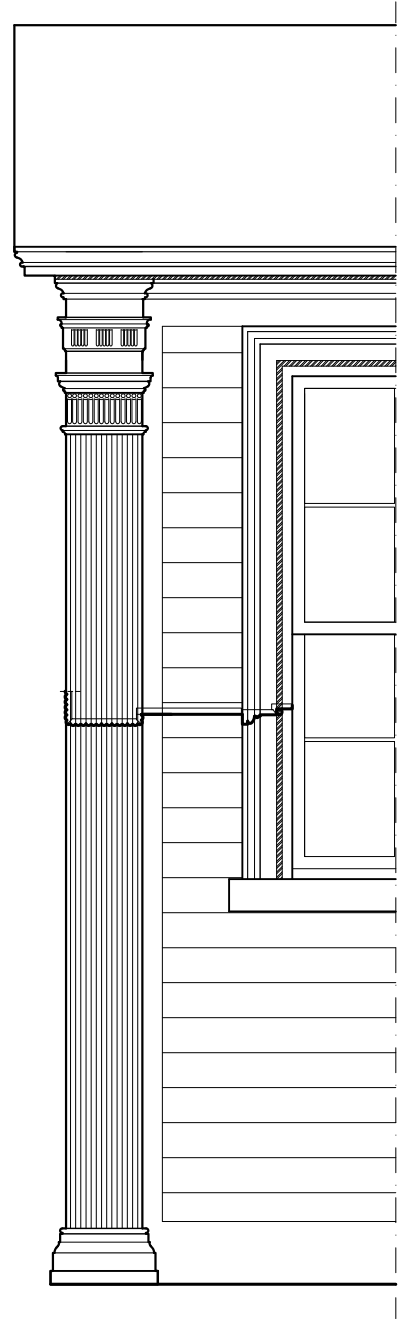


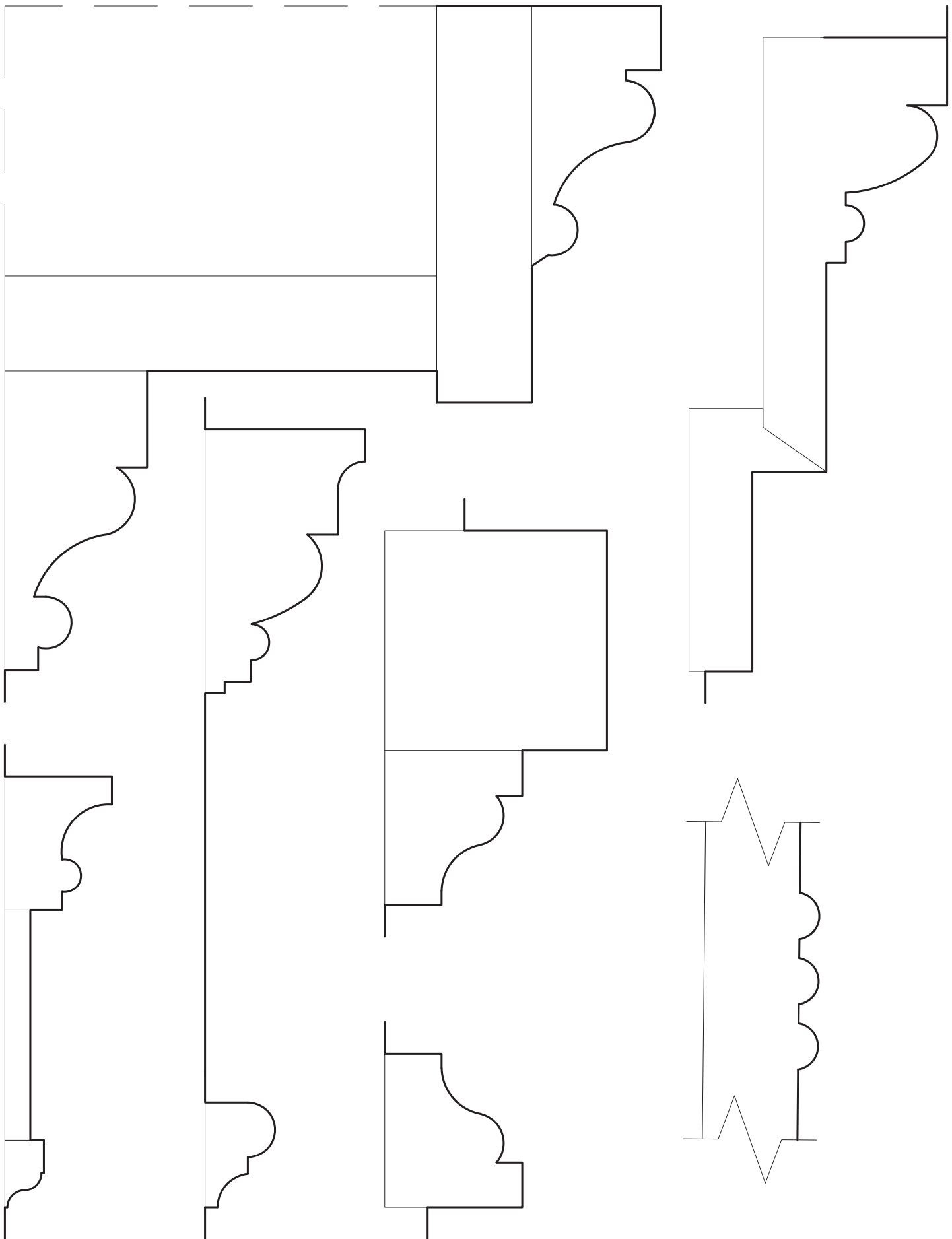


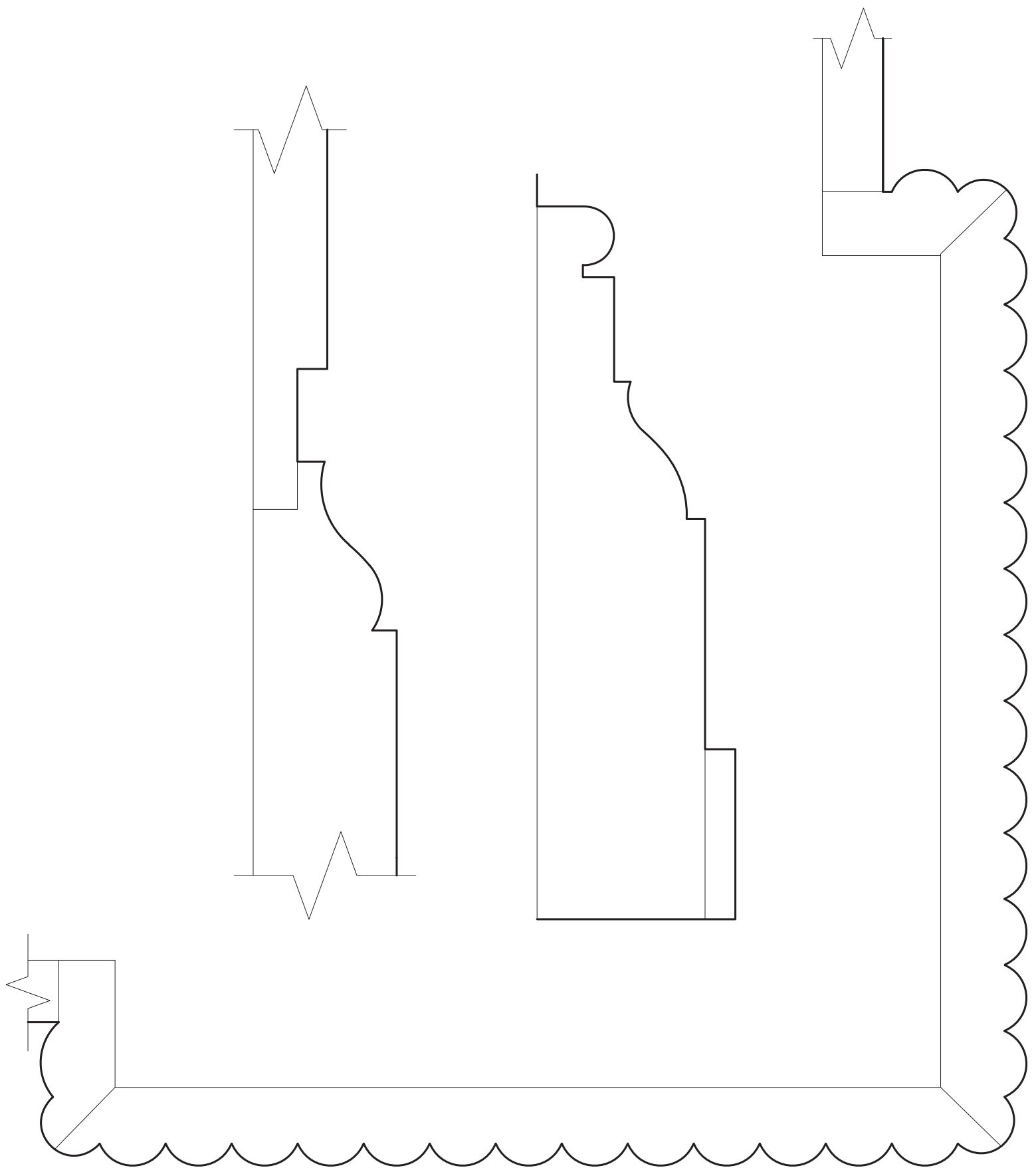


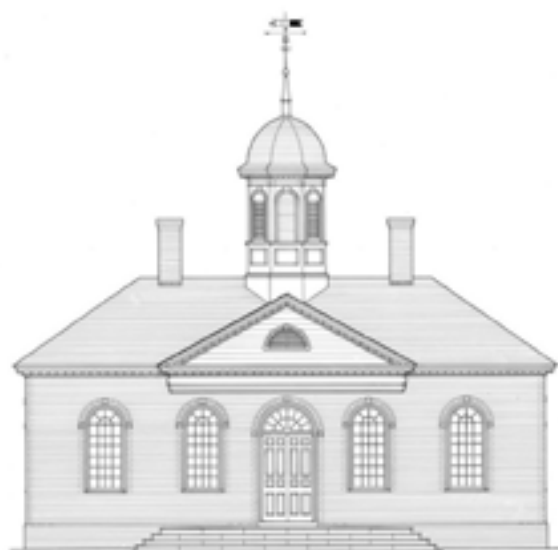
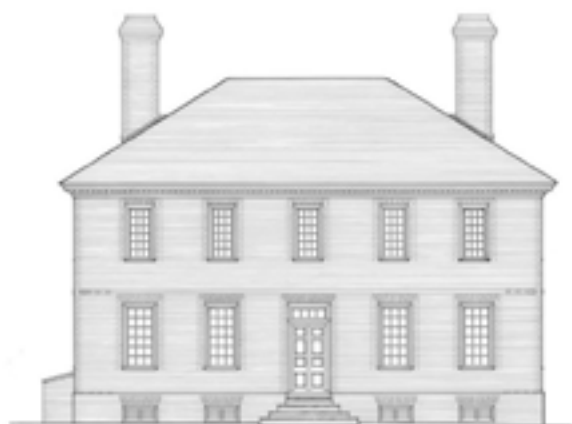
SCALE: 5/8 INCH = 1'

HOUSE IN LOOKOUT COURT, MARBLEHEAD, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS









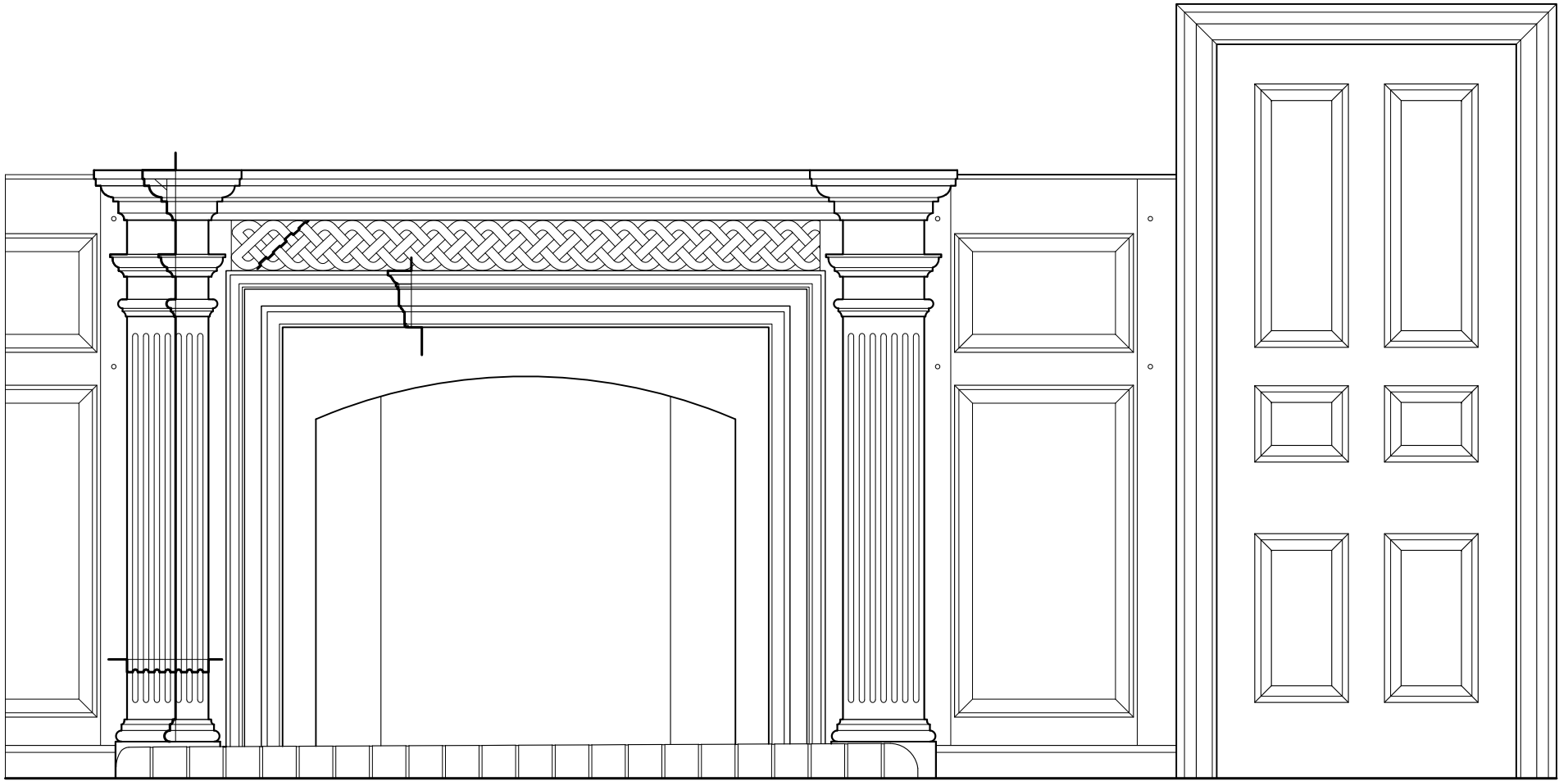
## HISTORIC HOUSES OF WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

English colonists established Middle Plantation on high ground between the James and York Rivers in 1632. In 1698 it was renamed Williamsburg, after King William III of England. It served as the capital of the Colony and Commonwealth of Virginia during the 18th century and is the site of William and Mary College, founded in 1693. Williamsburg was at the center of political events in Virginia, leading to the American Revolution. Located between Richmond and Newport News, it is near the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay.

Williamsburg forms a historic triangle of early colonial-era settlements with its neighbors, Jamestown and Yorktown. As the 18th-Century colonial capital and the site of William and Mary College, the architecture of Williamsburg was substantial for the period. English pattern books and builders manuals guided the design of simple, well-proportioned, red brick buildings and simpler wooden houses with slate and shingled roofs. The removal of the capital to Richmond in 1780 led the city into a long period of economic stagnation and decay, ironically protecting much of its 18th-century urban fabric from redevelopment.

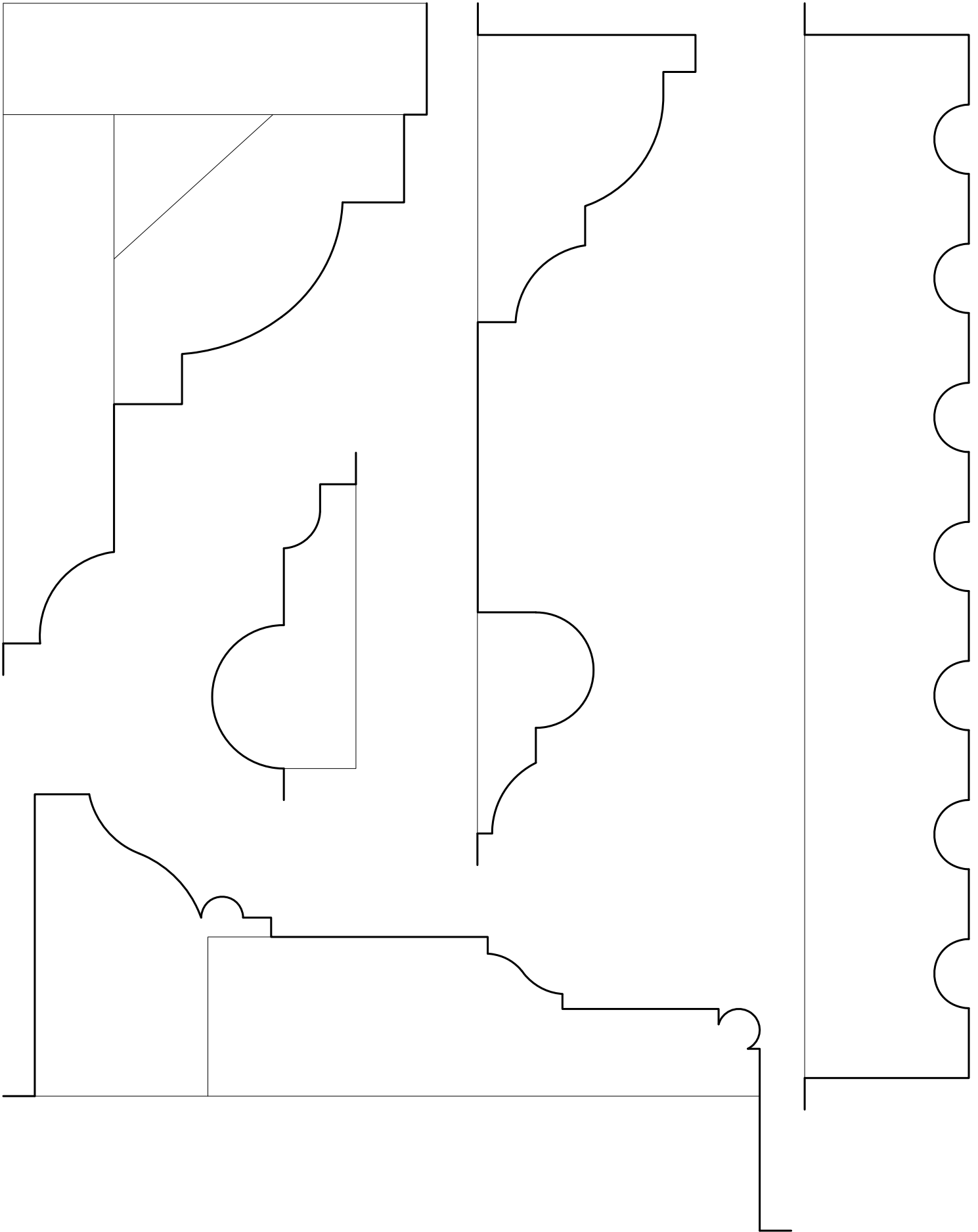
Colonial Williamsburg is a living history museum, restored and recreated as a way to celebrate the early history of the United States. W.A.R. Goodwin, The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, The Colonial Dames, with substantial contributions by Mr. and Mrs. J.D. Rockefeller Jr., preserved and created what we see today. The Williamsburg "style" is a subset of the Colonial Revival, popularized in the 20th century with examples found across the United States.

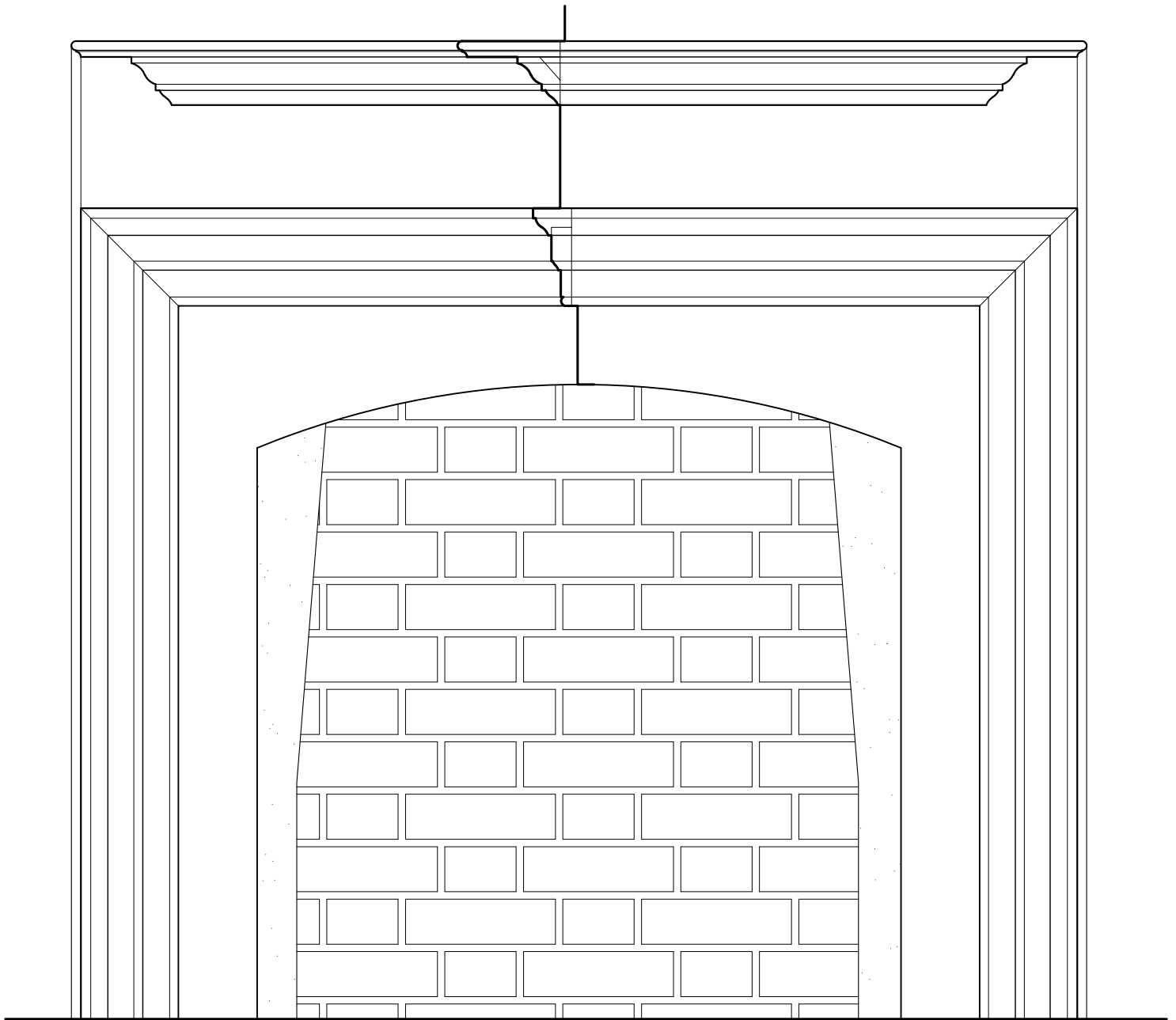




SCALE: 3/4 INCH = 1'

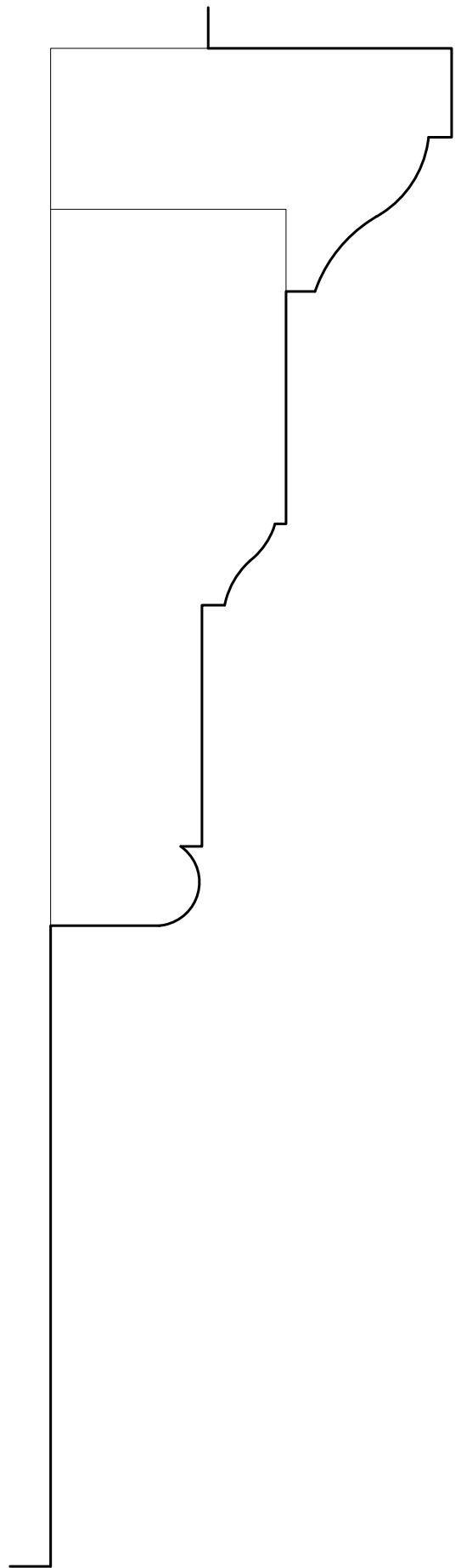
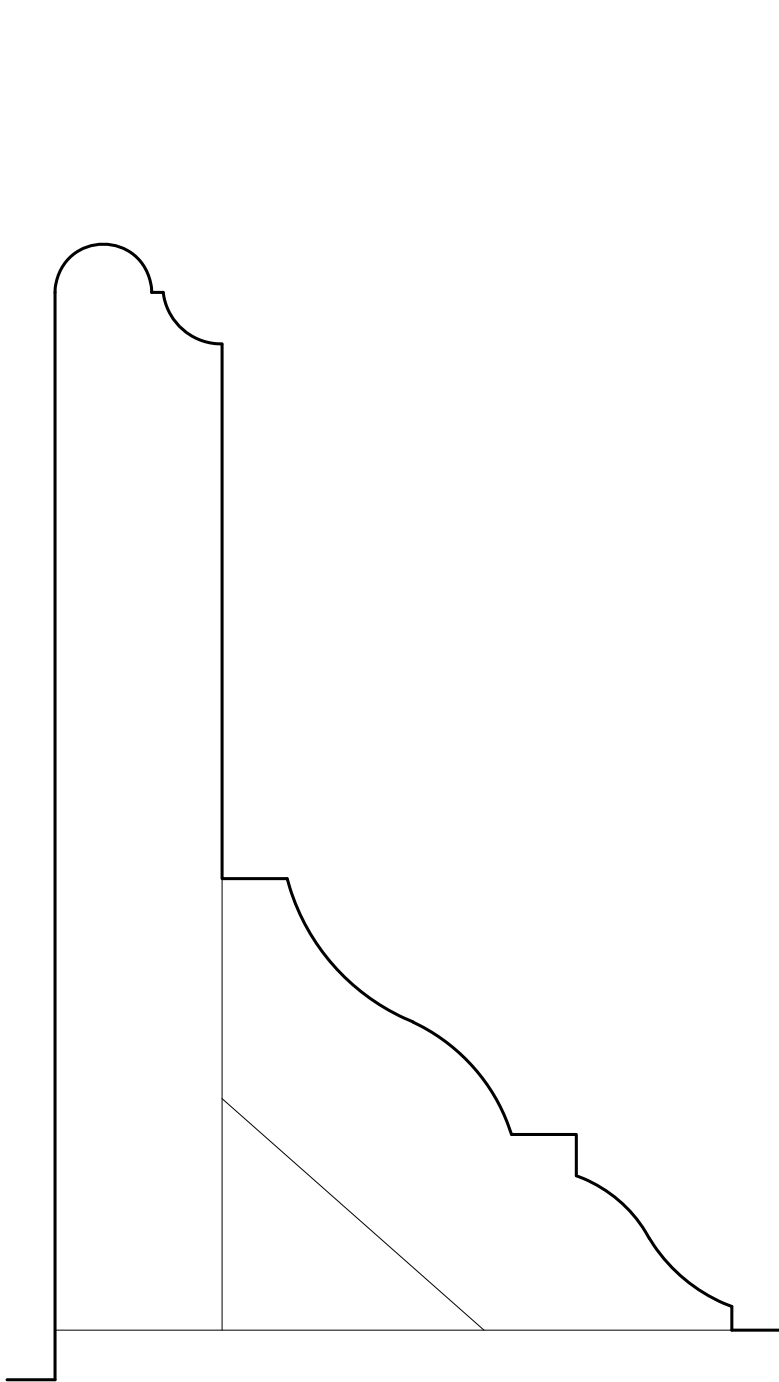
GRIFFIN HOUSE. ERECTED 1770. WILLIAMSBURG, INDEPENDENT CITY, VIRGINIA

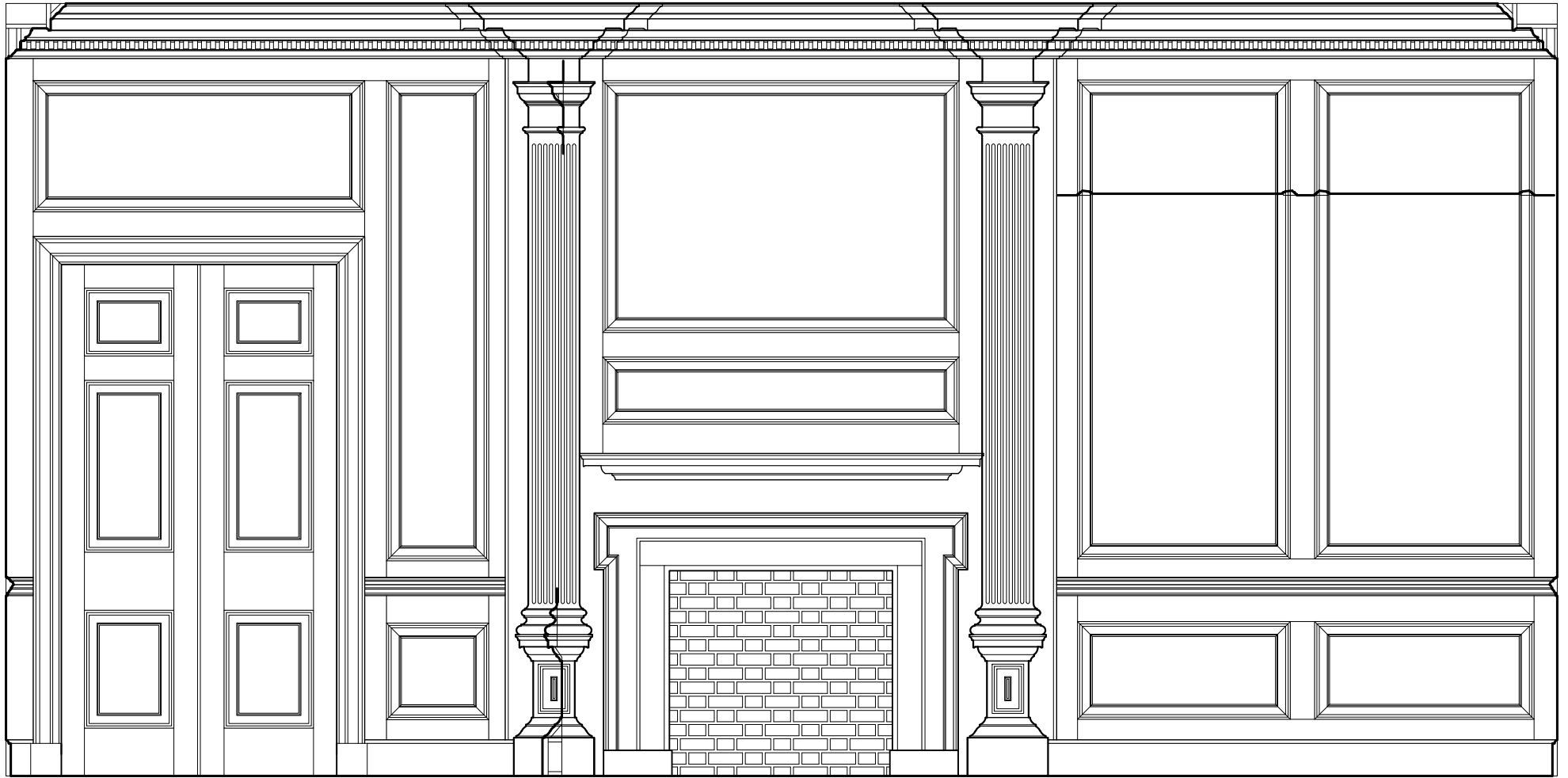




SCALE: 1-1/2 INCH = 1'

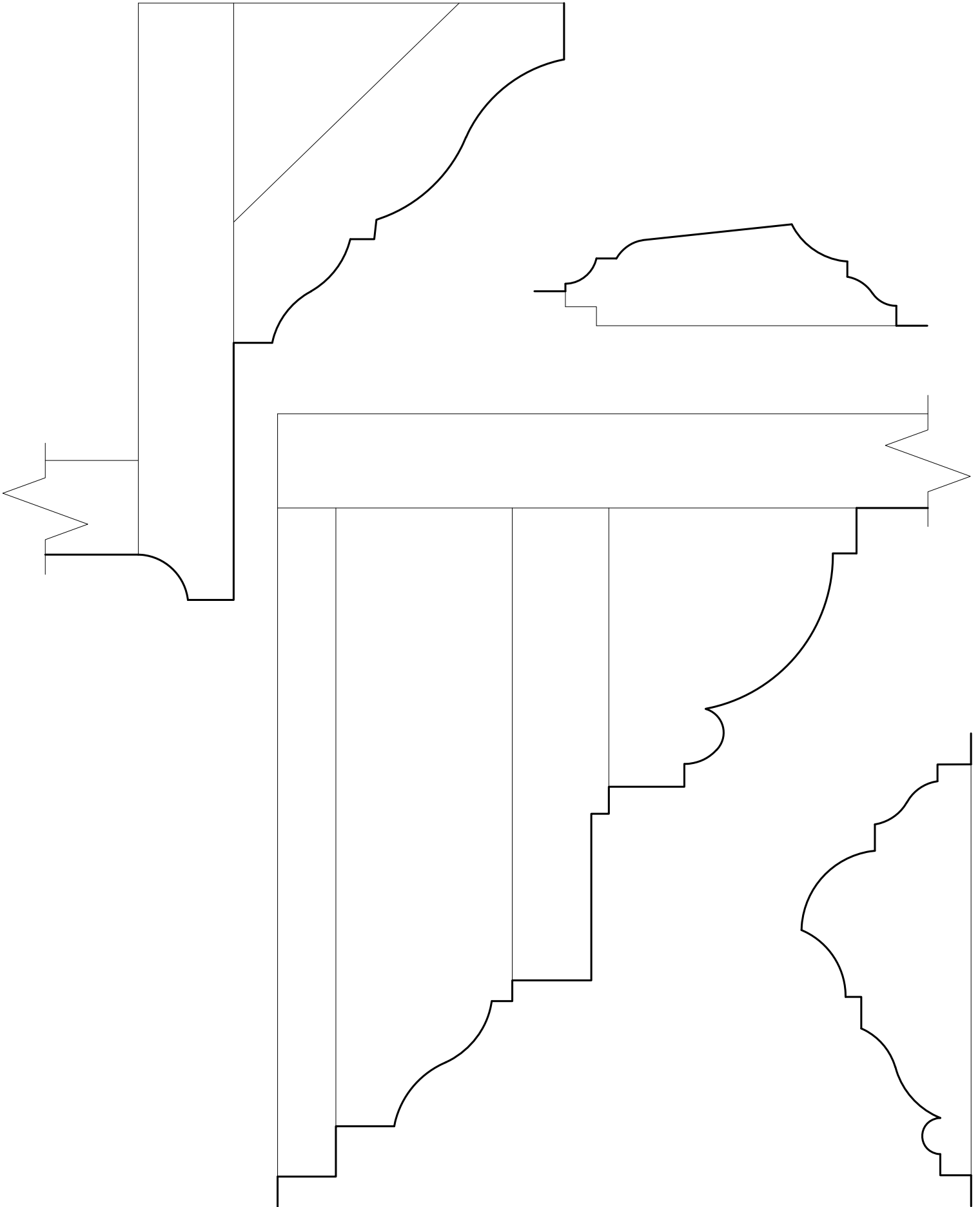
OLD COURTHOUSE. ERECTED 1771. WILLIAMSBURG, INDEPENDENT CITY, VIRGINIA

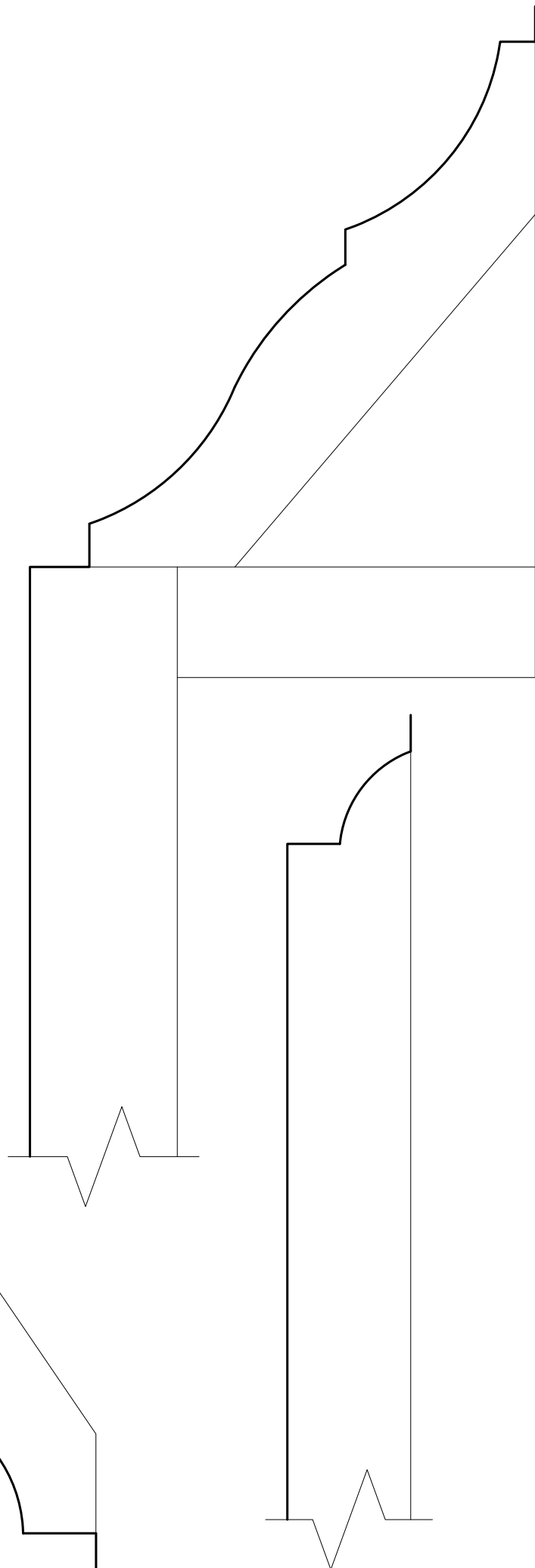
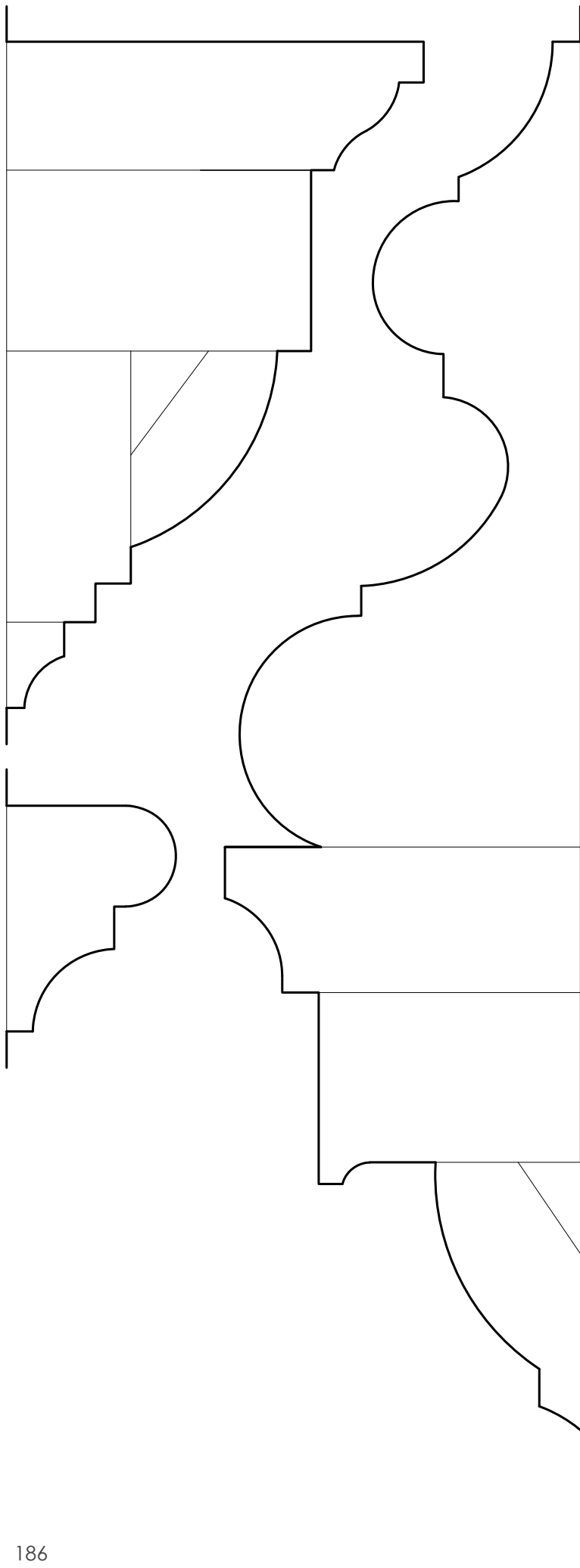


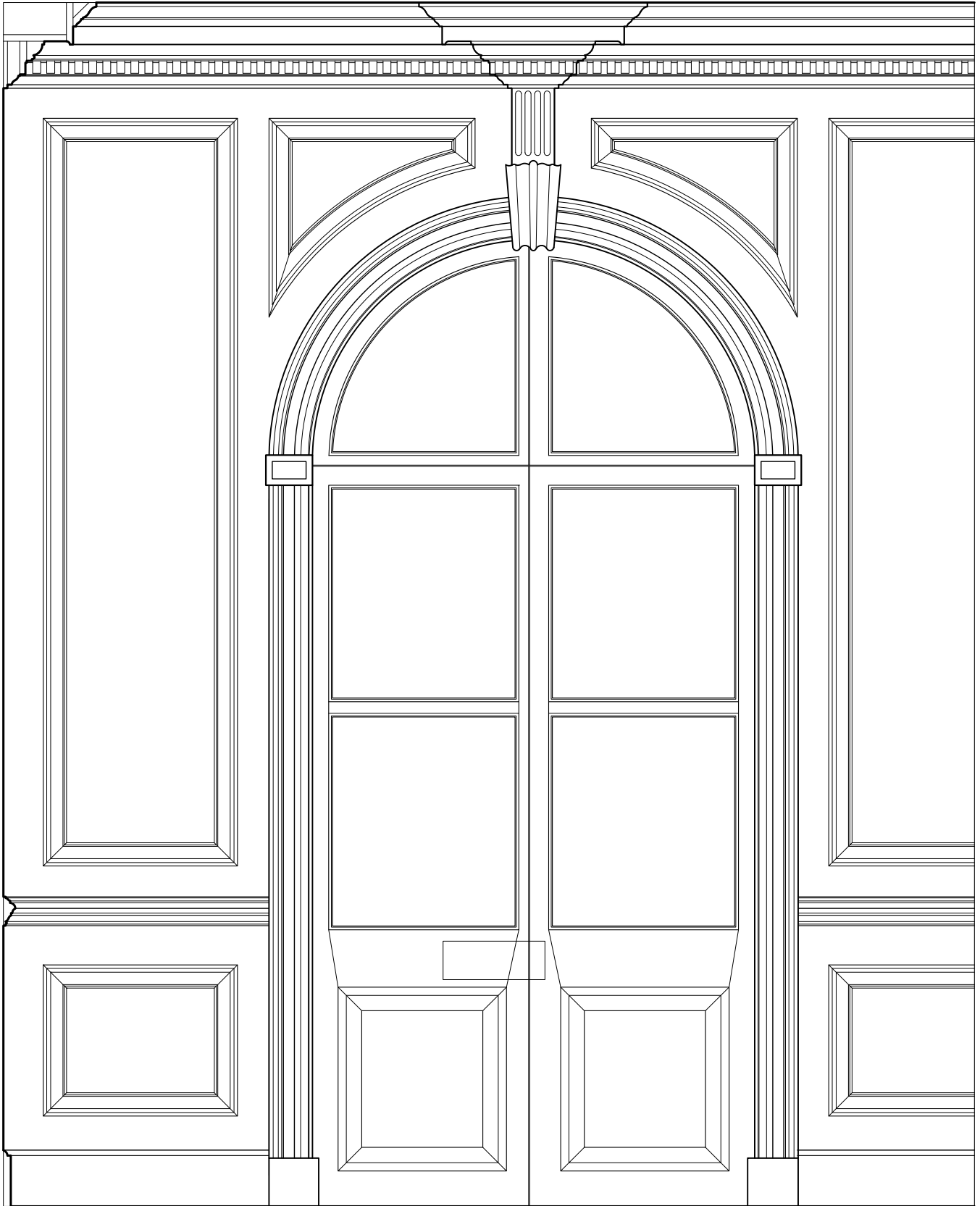


SCALE: 7/16 INCH = 1'

CARTER'S GROVE. ERECTED 1750. WILLIAMSBURG, INDEPENDENT CITY, VIRGINIA



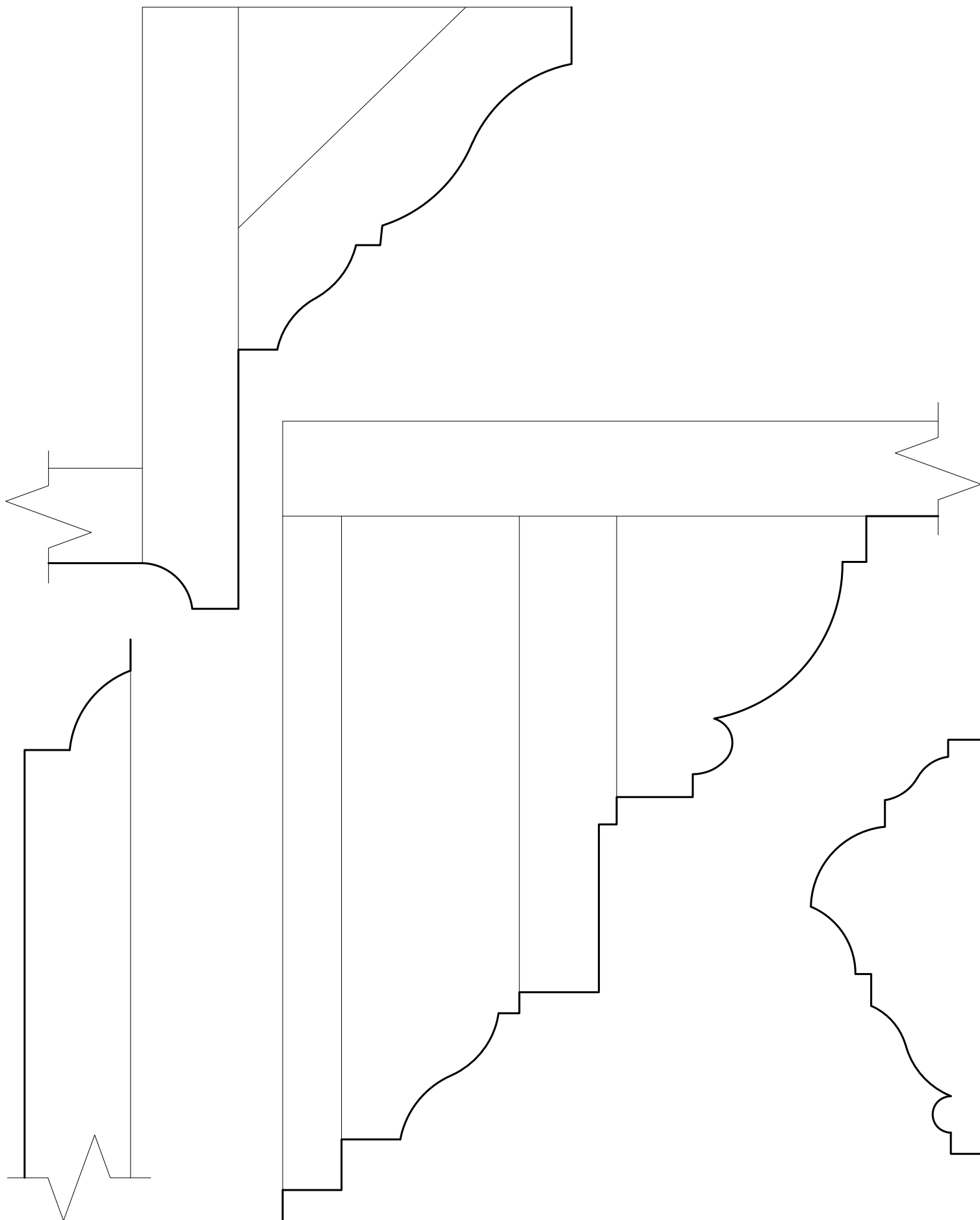


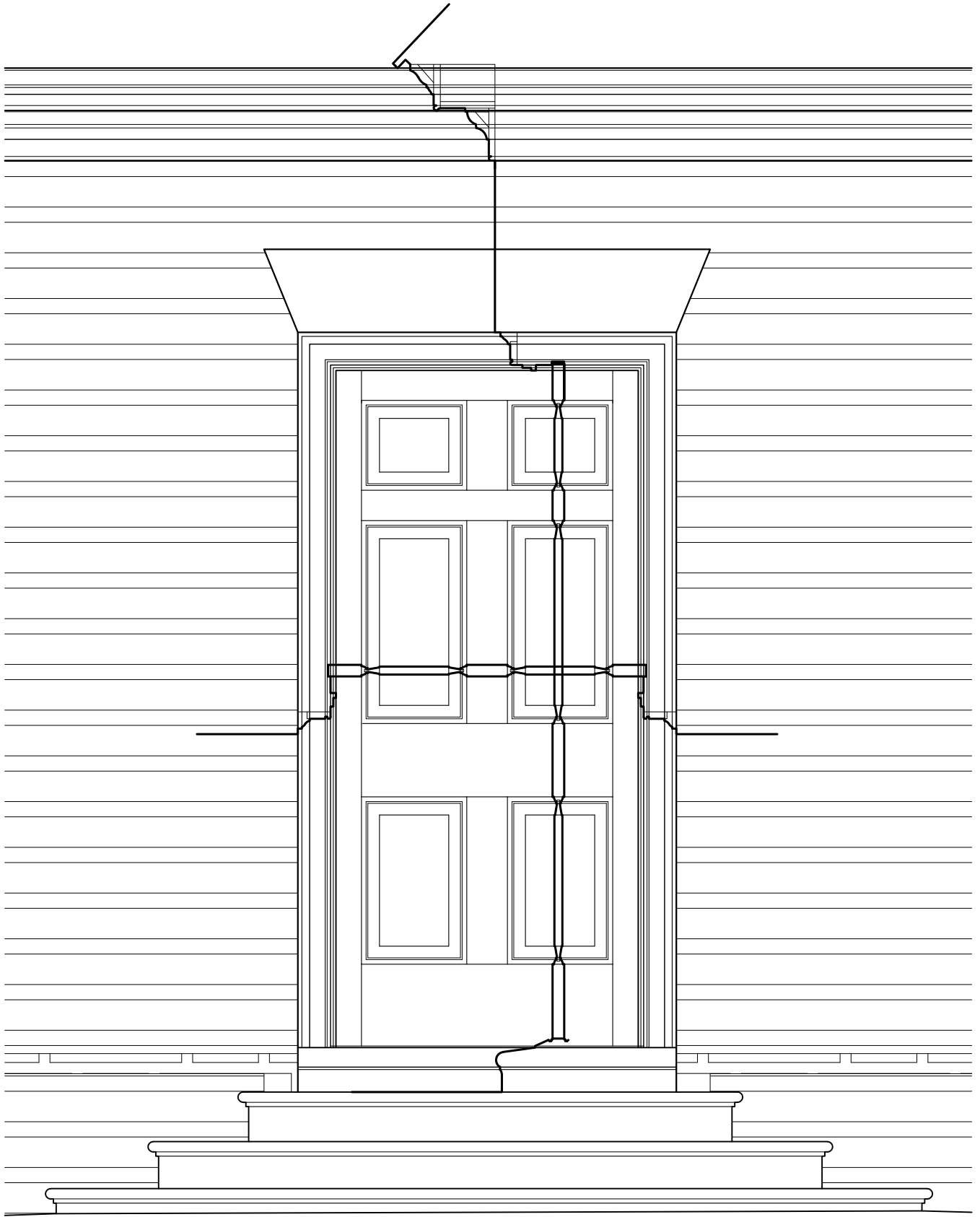


SCALE: 3/4 INCH = 1'

CARTER'S GROVE. ERECTED 1750. WILLIAMSBURG, INDEPENDENT CITY, VIRGINIA

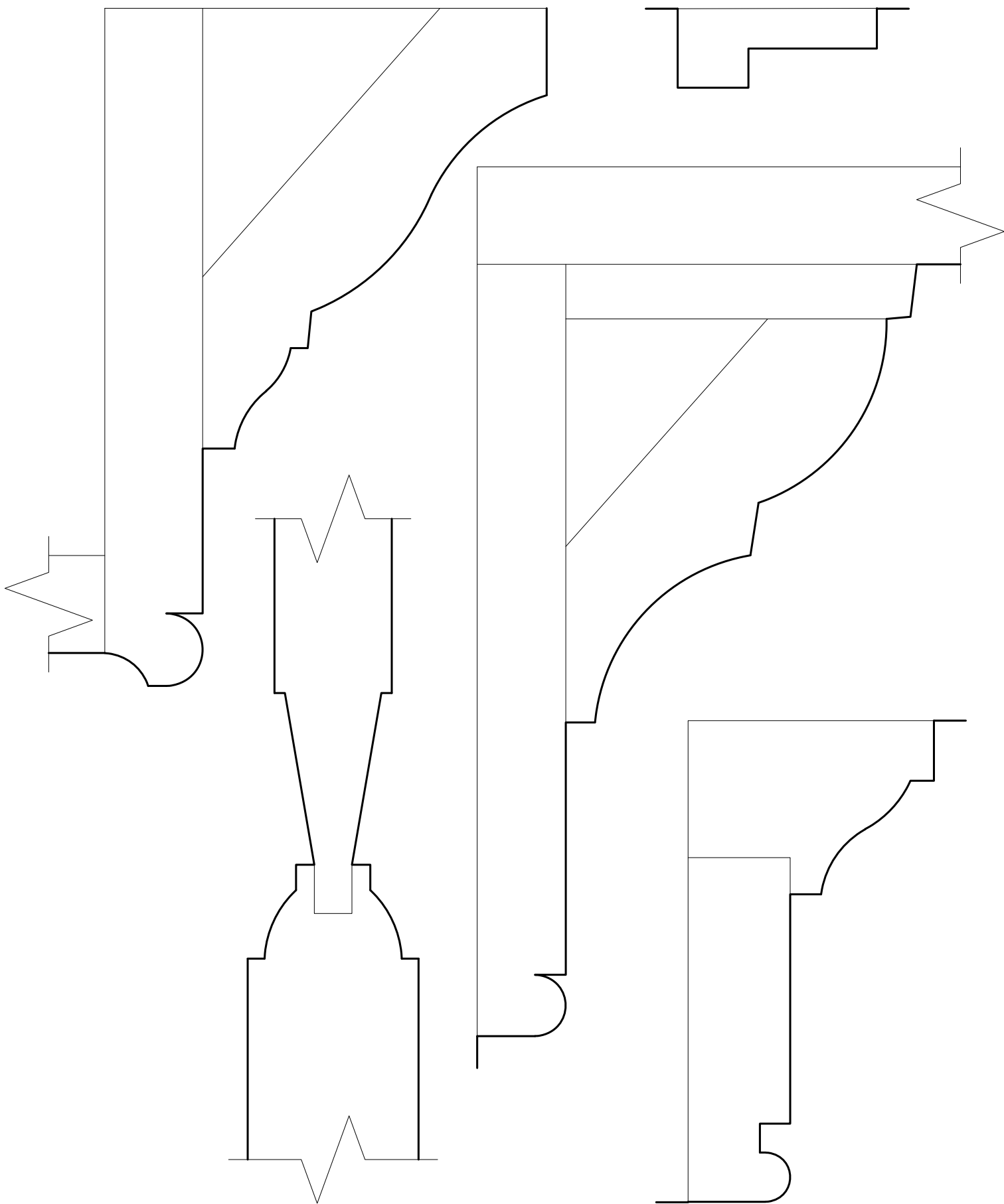


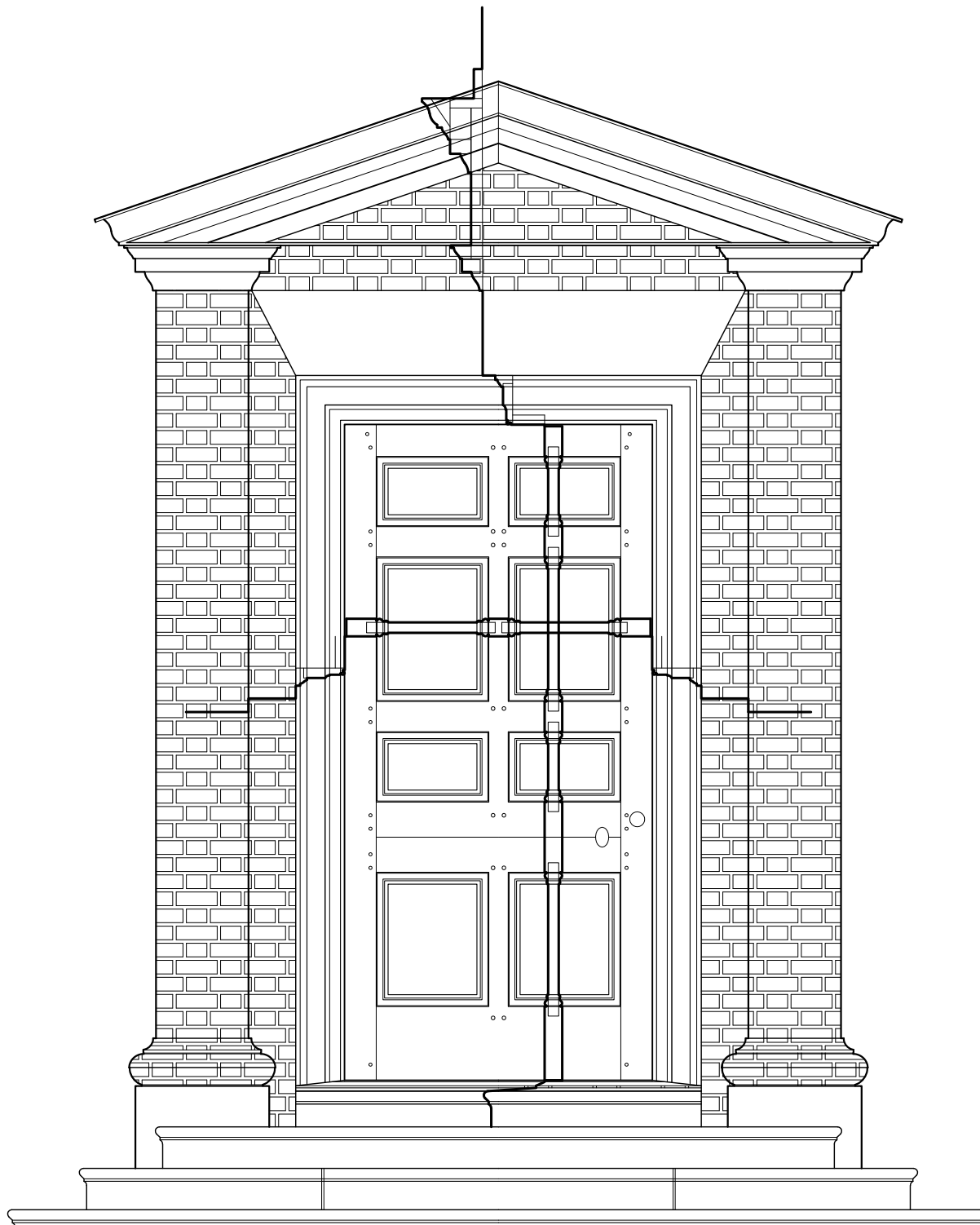




SCALE: 3/4 INCH = 1'

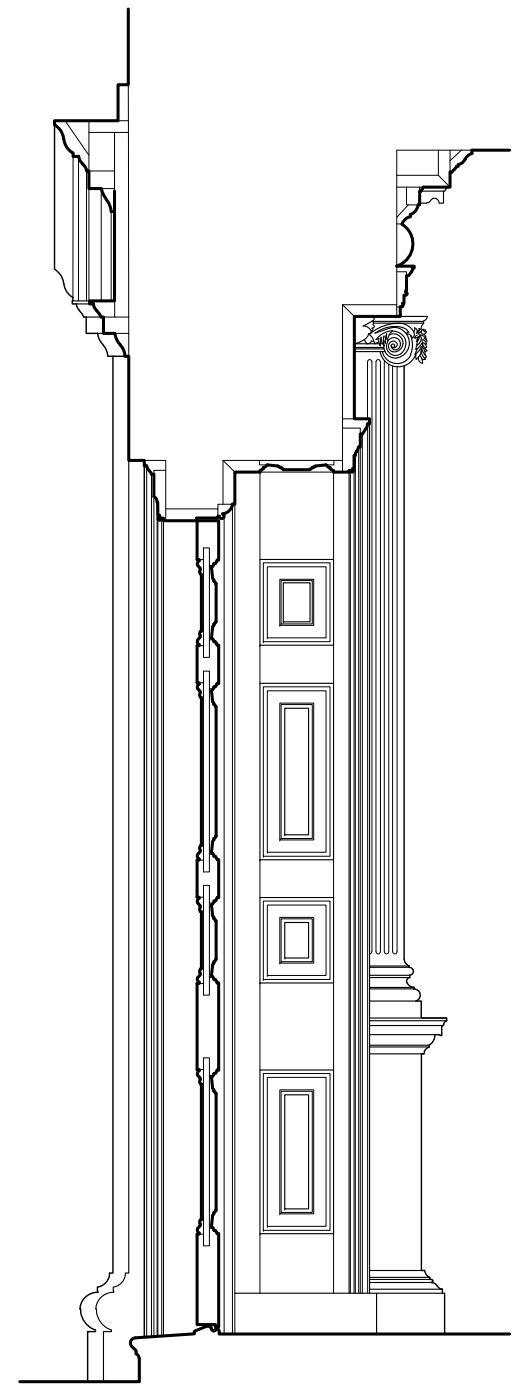
CARTER'S GROVE. ERECTED 1750. WILLIAMSBURG, INDEPENDENT CITY, VIRGINIA

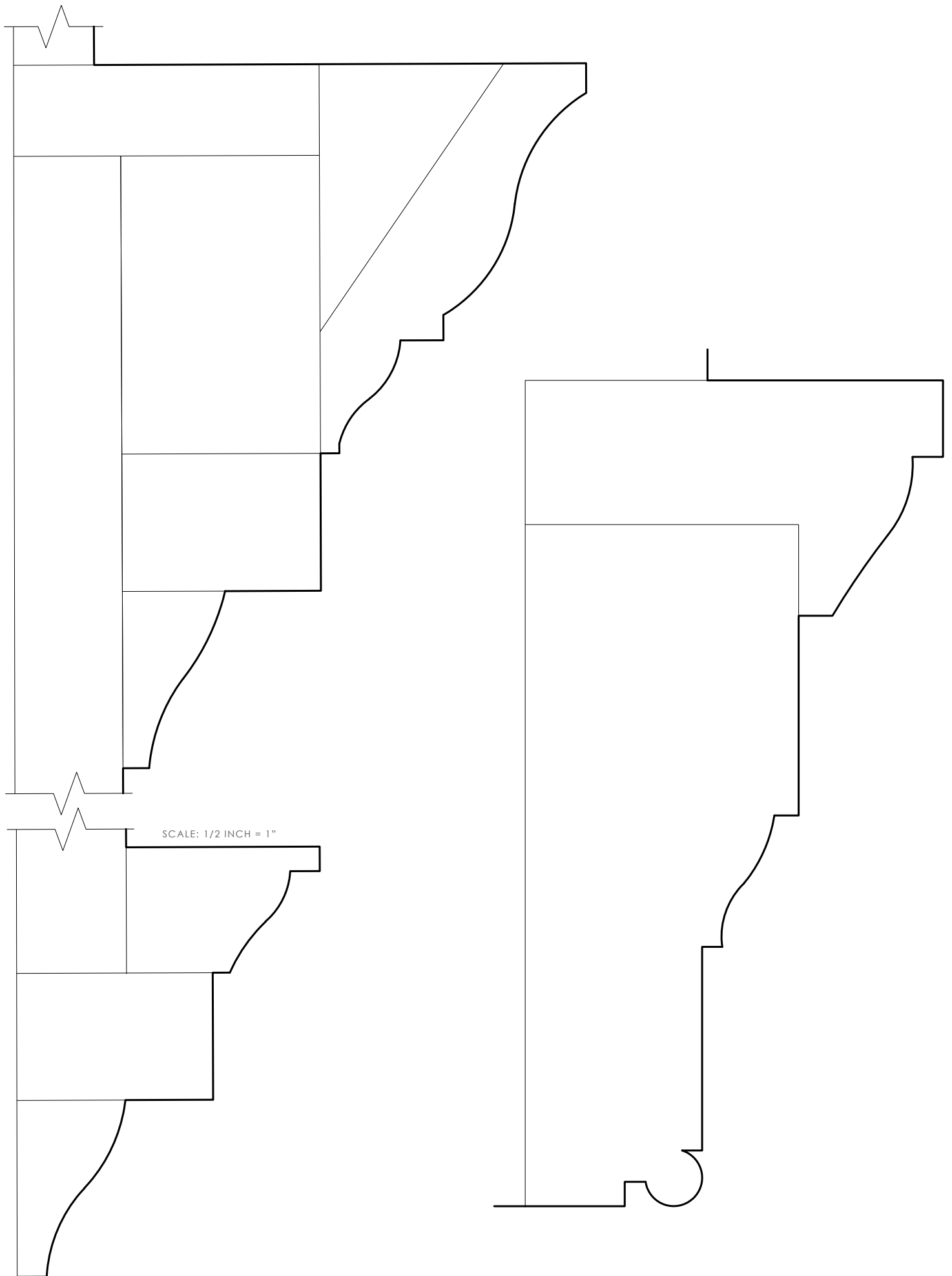


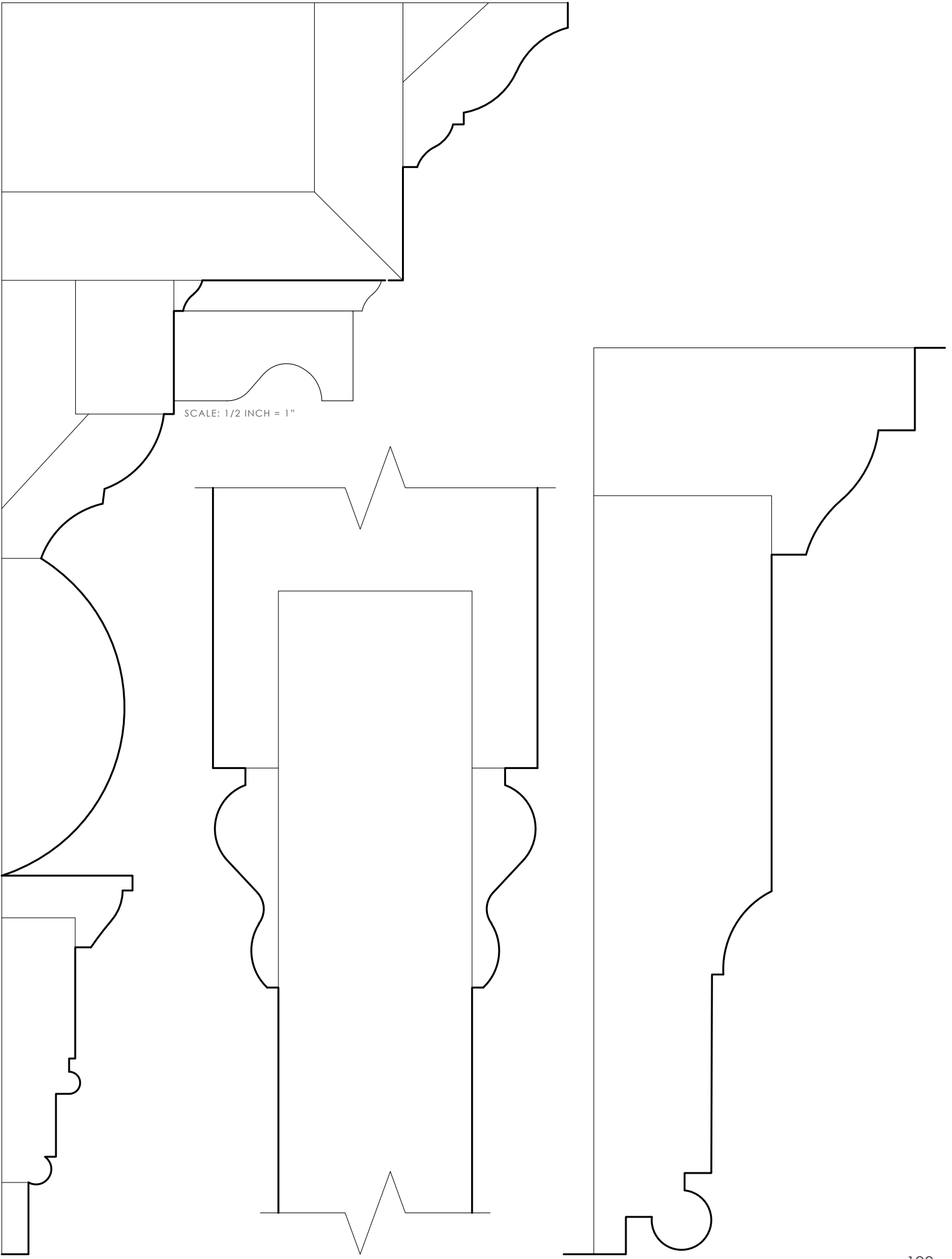


SCALE: 1/2 INCH = 1'

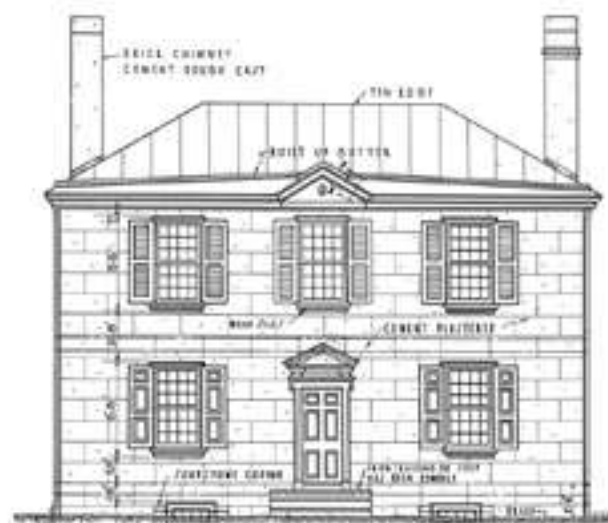
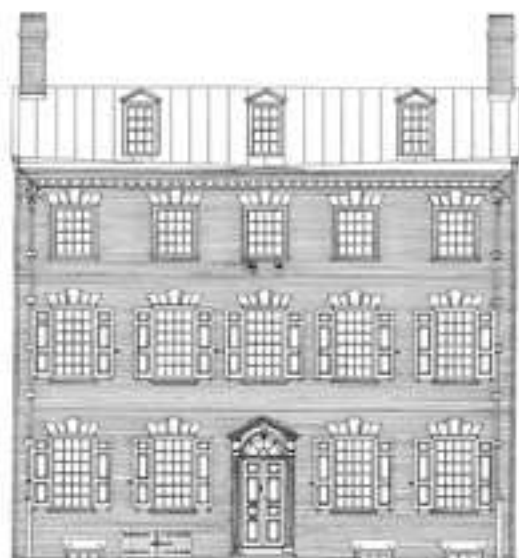
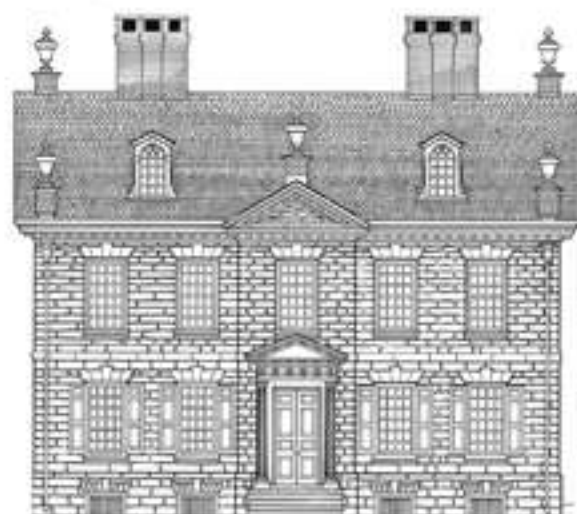
CARTER'S GROVE, ERECTED 1750, WILLIAMSBURG, INDEPENDENT CITY, VIRGINIA







SCALE: 1/2 INCH = 1"



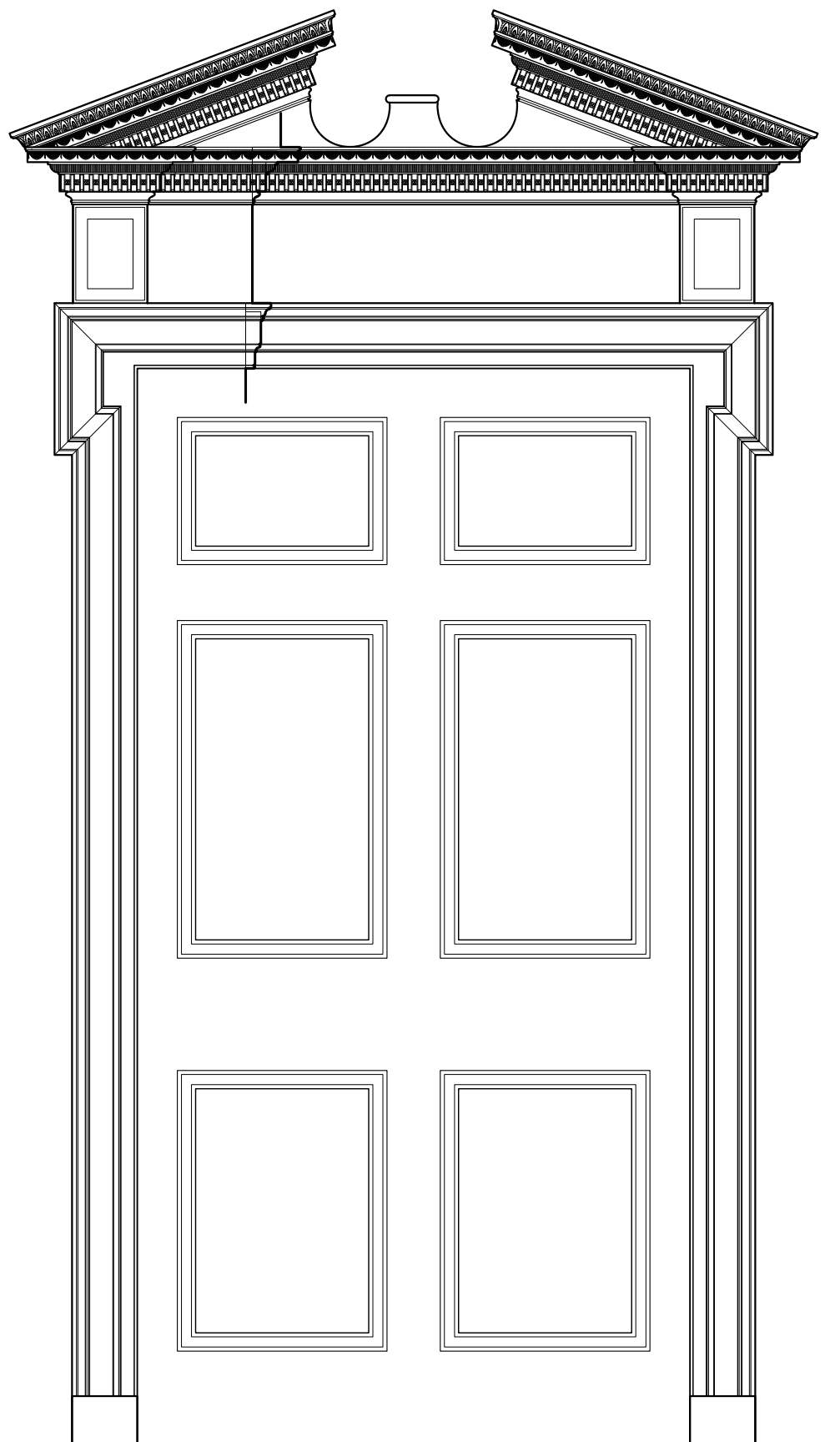
## HISTORIC HOUSES OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

In 1681, King Charles II granted William Penn a Charter for present-day Pennsylvania and Delaware. In 1682, after landing at the mouth of the Delaware river, Penn and a group of the pacifist Religious Society of Friends, also known as Quakers, met with the Lenape People and signed a treaty, establishing a long period of peaceful cooperation.

The new city of Philadelphia led the colonies in shipping and shipbuilding, becoming an agricultural and industrial leader in the 18th century. During this period, many exceptional private and public buildings were built, including Independence Hall, the site of the 2nd Continental Congress in 1775. Philadelphia was at the center of the Revolutionary Movement and served as the temporary capital of the newly independent United States from 1790 until 1800, while the permanent capital at Washington, D.C., was being built. A growing economy and population created high demand for residential and commercial structures, with little regard for saving old buildings. Even so, in 1816, Independence Hall escaped demolition when the city purchased it from the state, which planned to sell the property as building lots. The campaign was the earliest recorded historic preservation act in the United States.

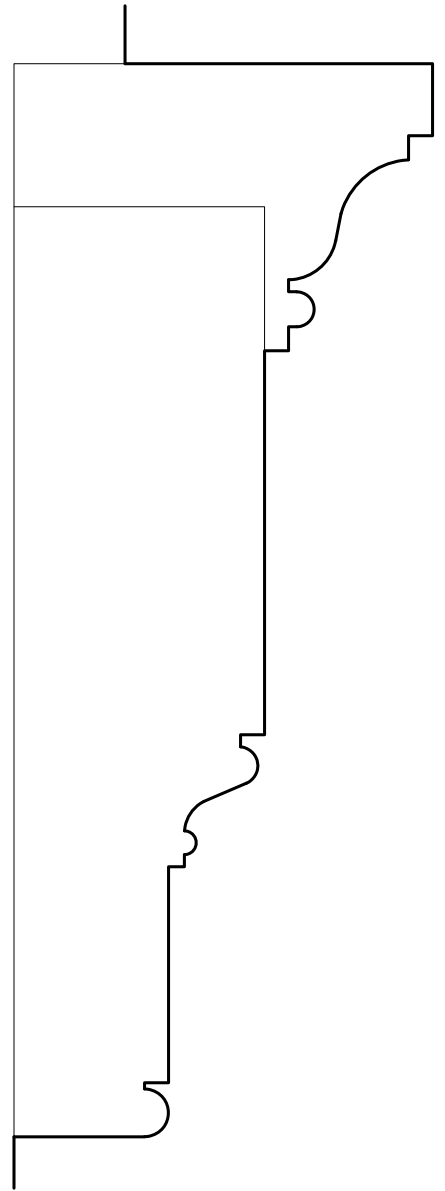
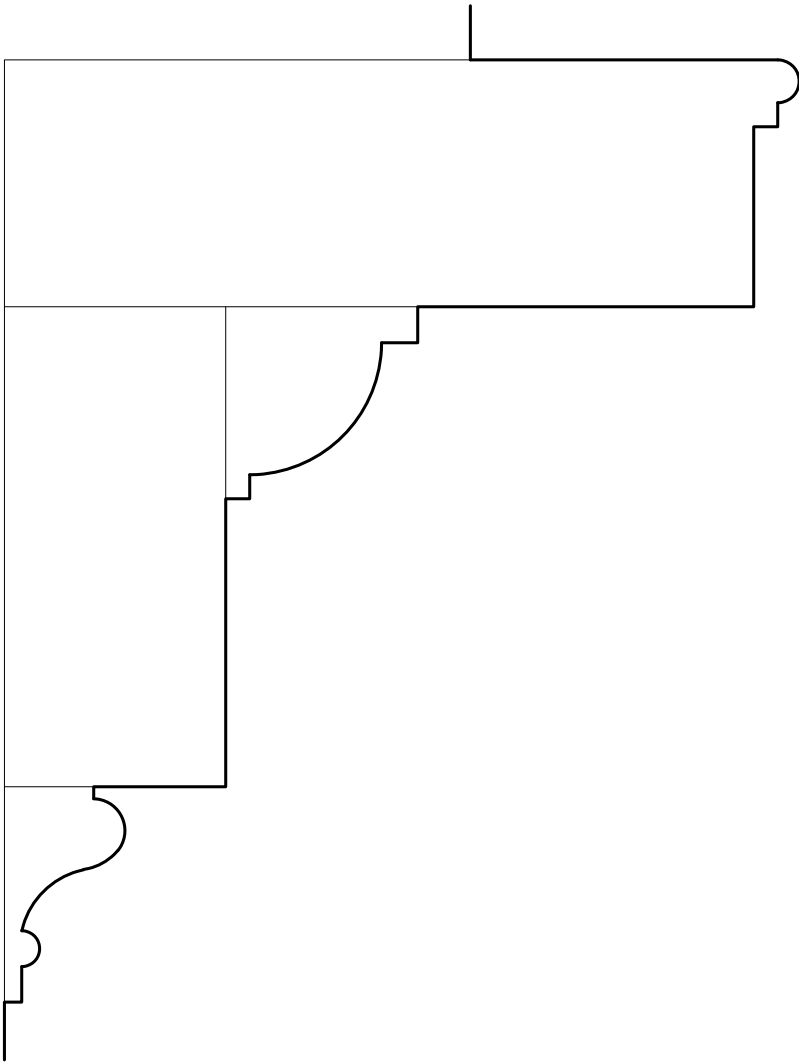
Ancestral societies such as the Colonial Dames of America were early preservationists, as were families who kept possession of their ancestral homes. Many of these houses are open to the public as museums, while fragments of others have been preserved as period rooms within museums. Historic preservation continues today with the help of The Philadelphia Society for the Preservation of Landmarks, the Philadelphia Historical Commission, private foundations, and its citizens.

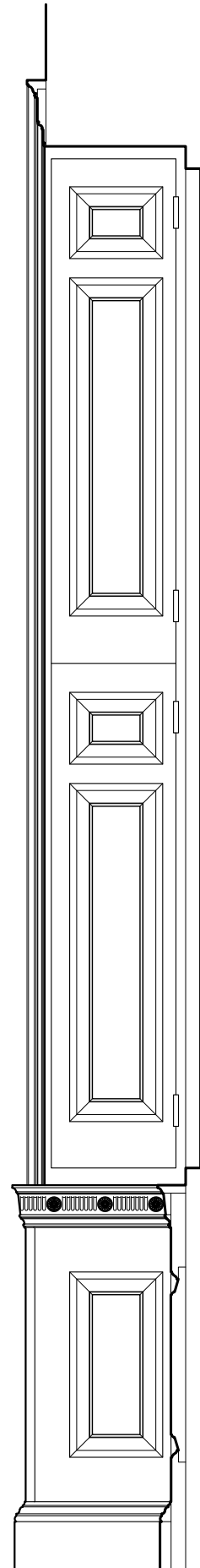
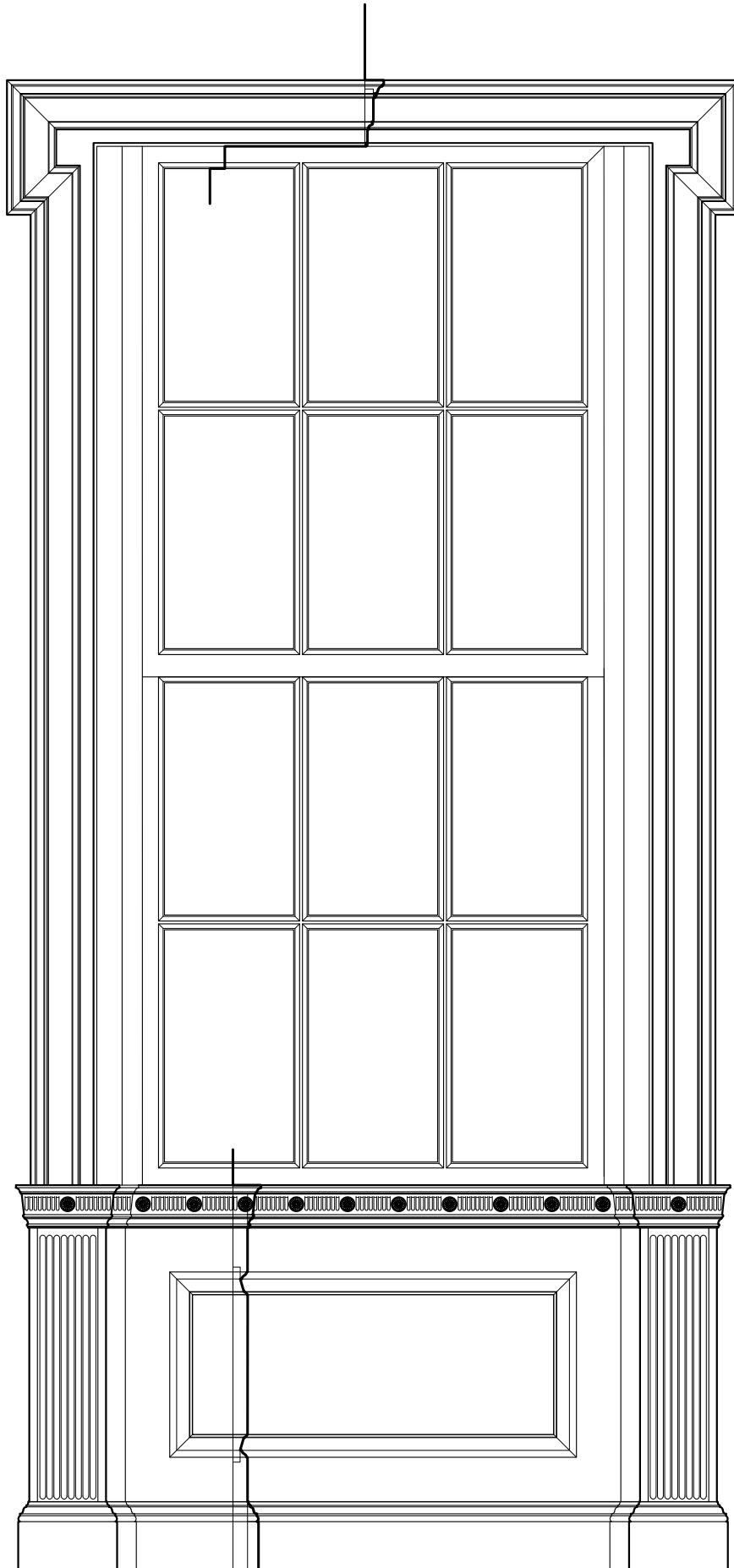




SCALE: 7/8 INCH = 1'

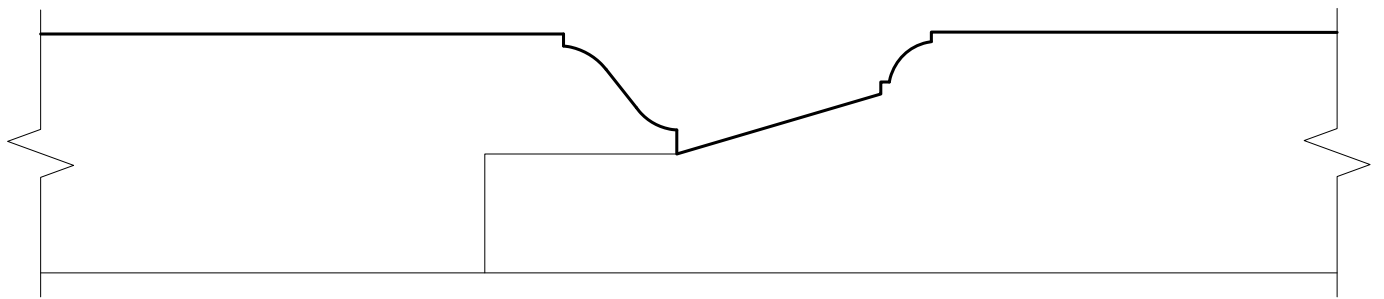
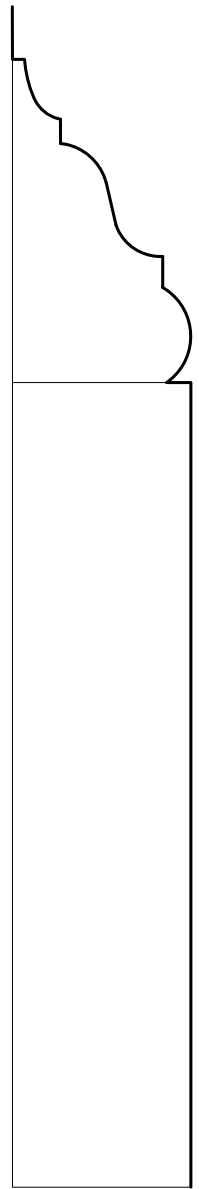
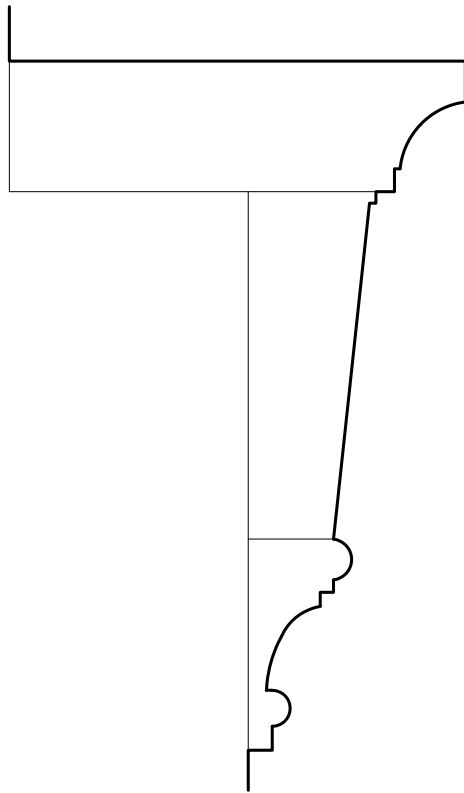
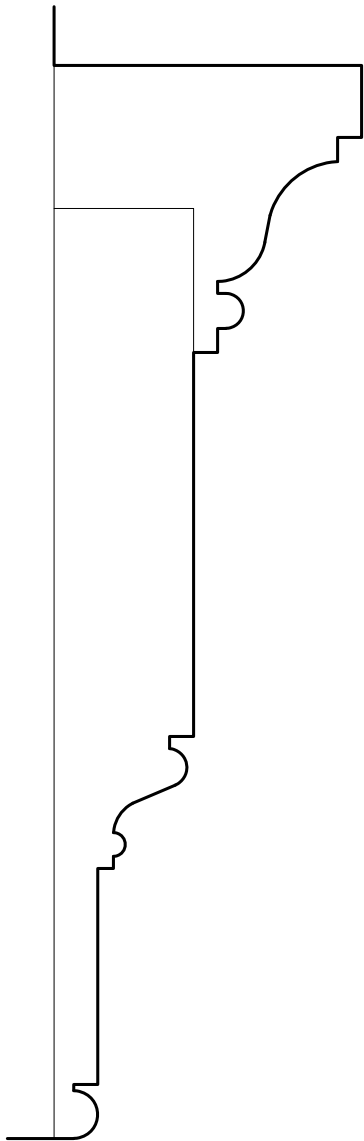
HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA. ERECTED 1810-1815. PHILADELPHIA, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

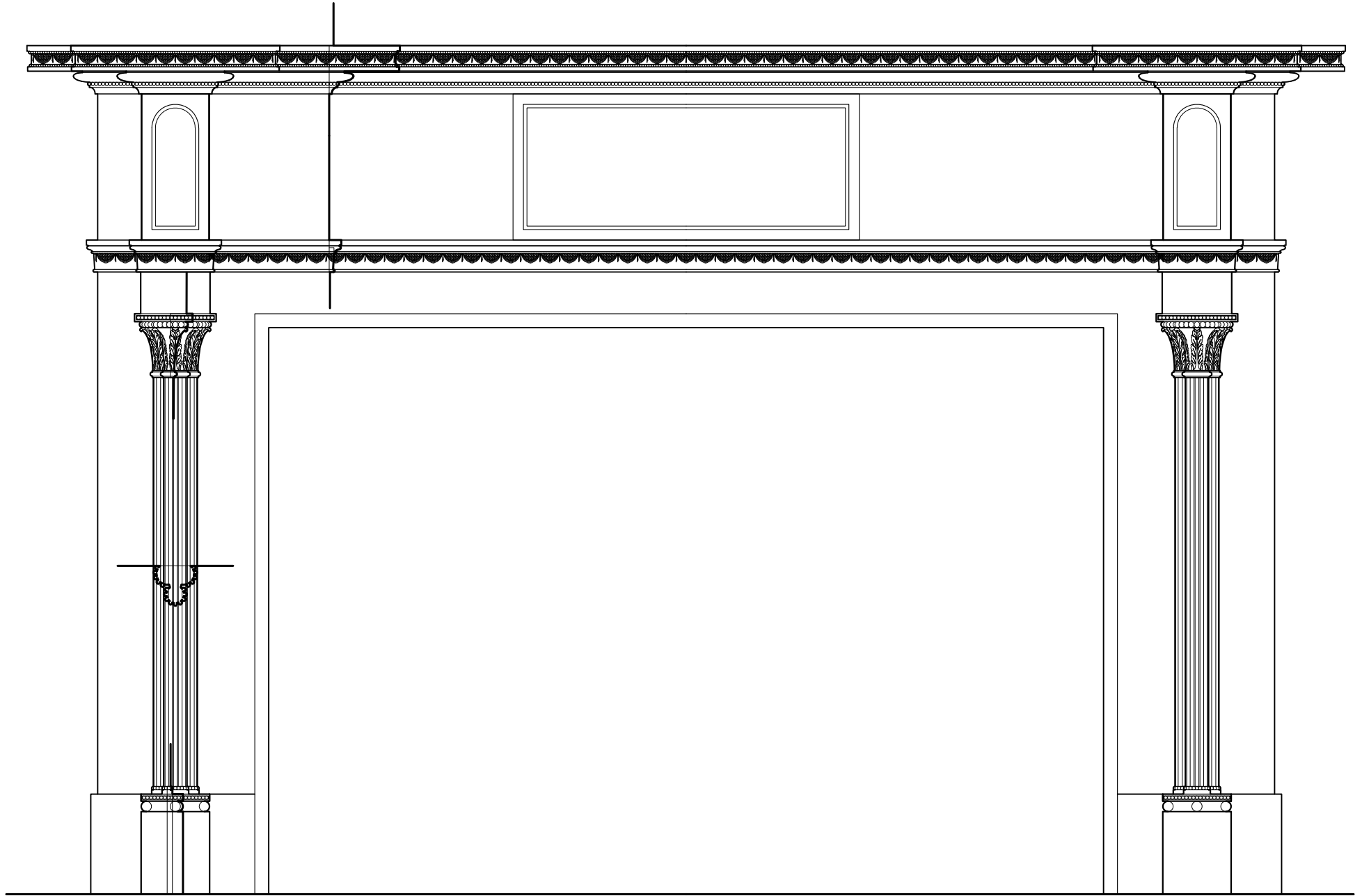




SCALE: 7/8 INCH = 1'

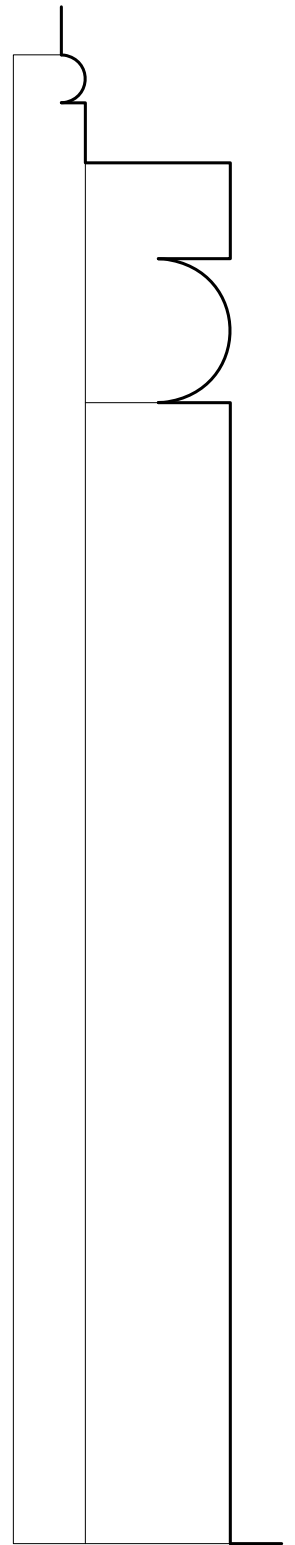
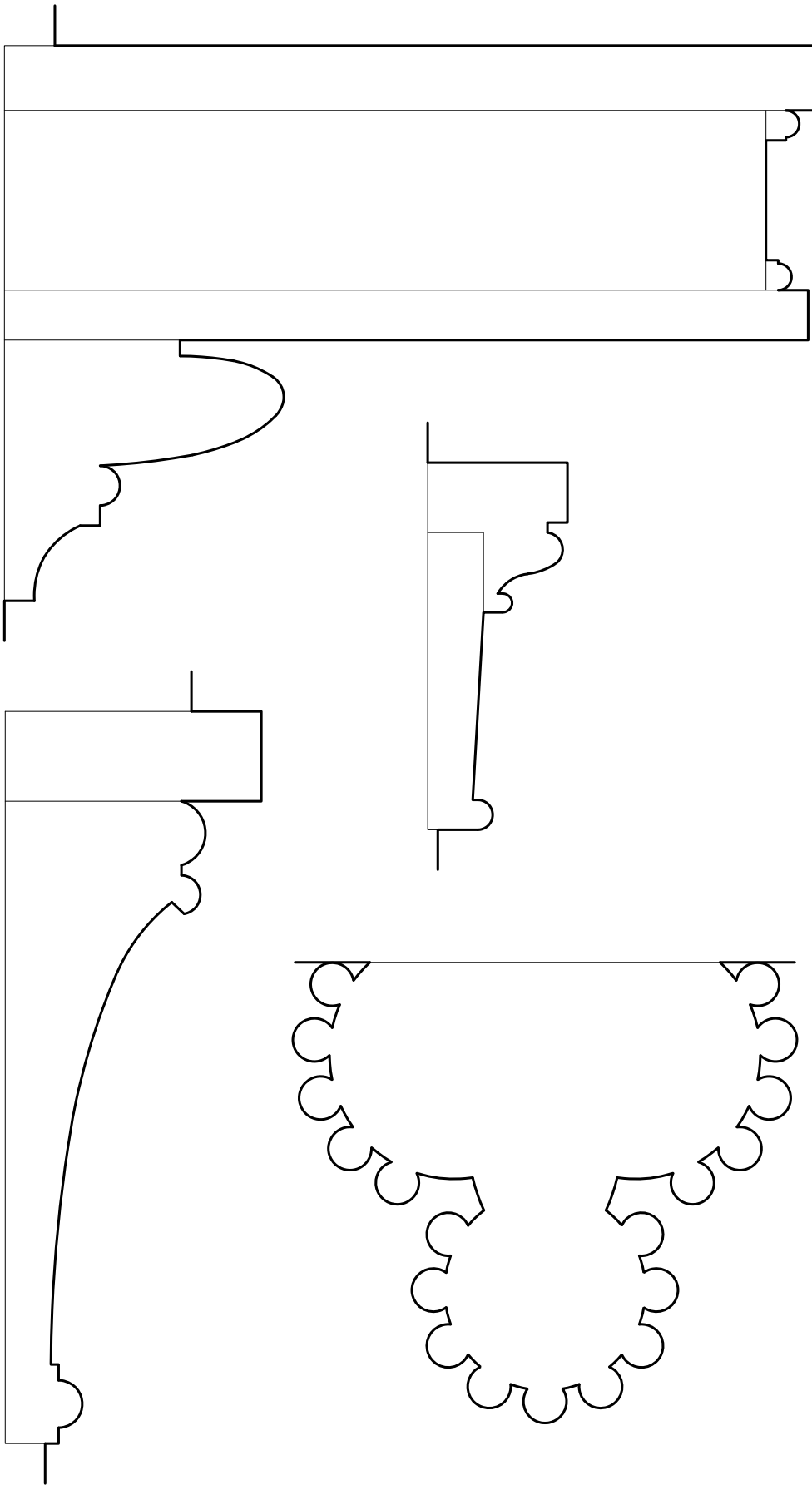
HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA, ERECTED 1810-1815. PHILADELPHIA, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

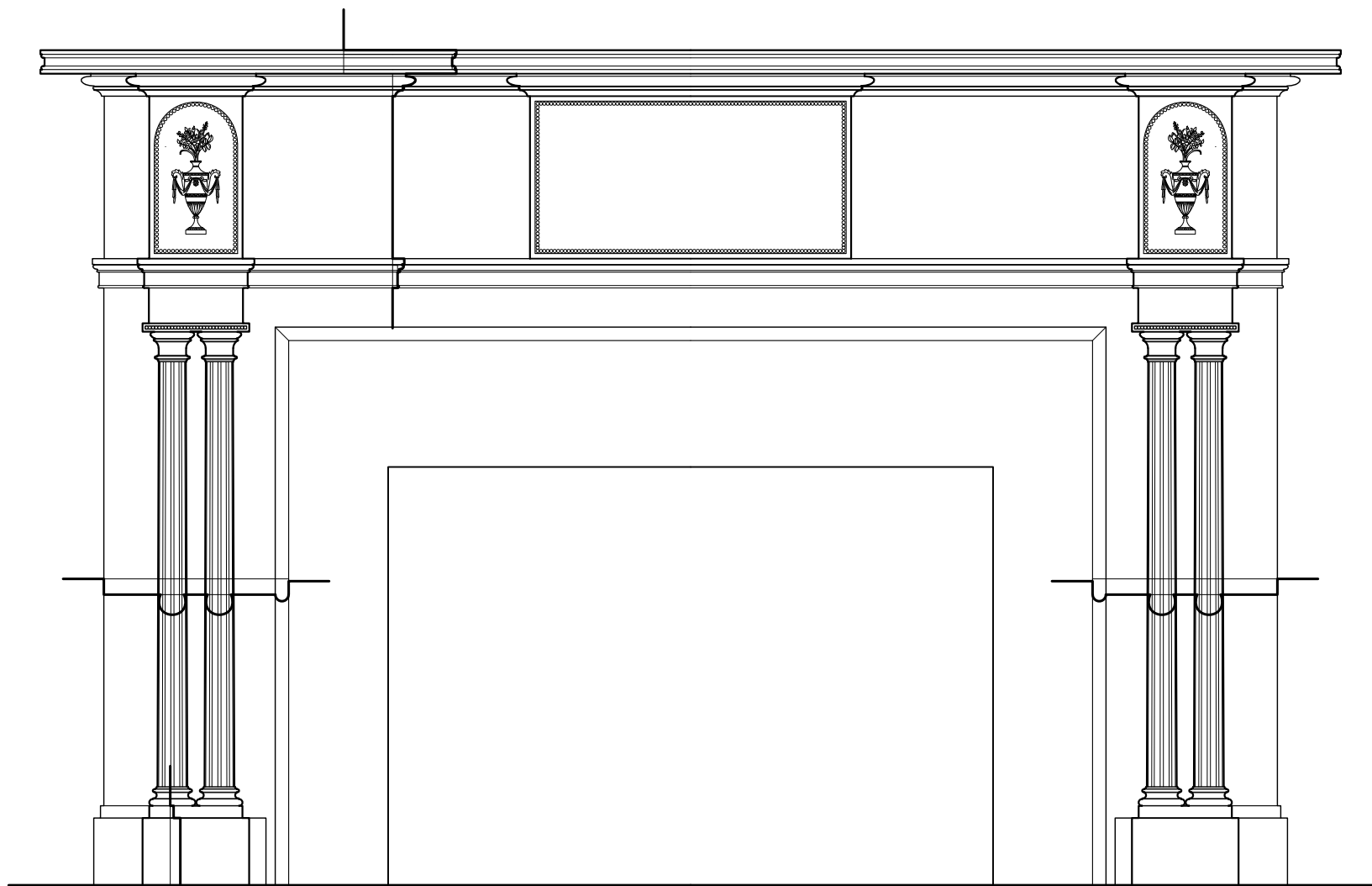




SCALE: 1-1/4 INCH = 1'

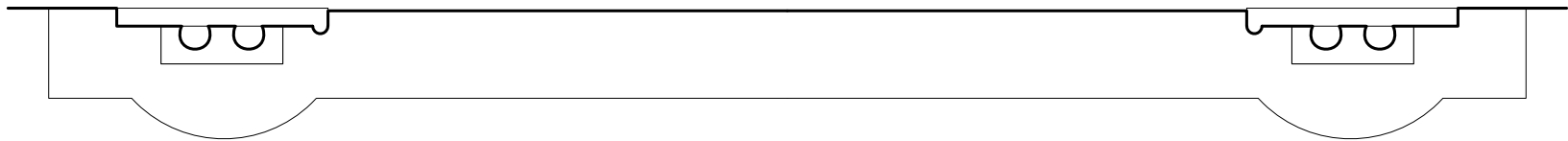
DUNCAN STILES HOUSE. ERECTED 1815. CARLISLE, CUMBERLAND, PENNSYLVANIA

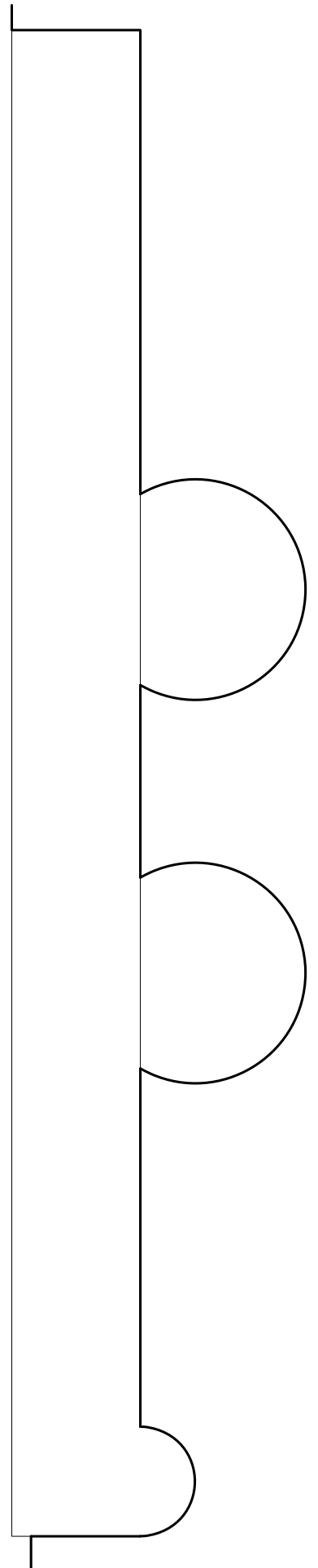
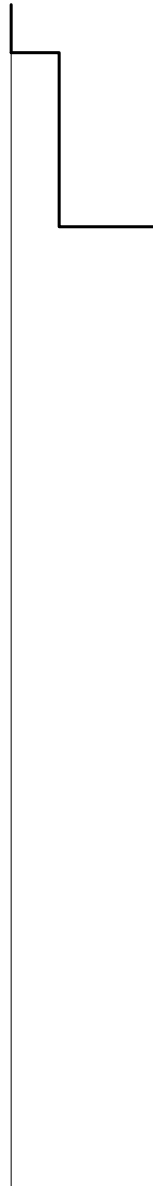
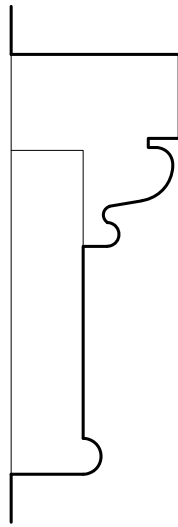
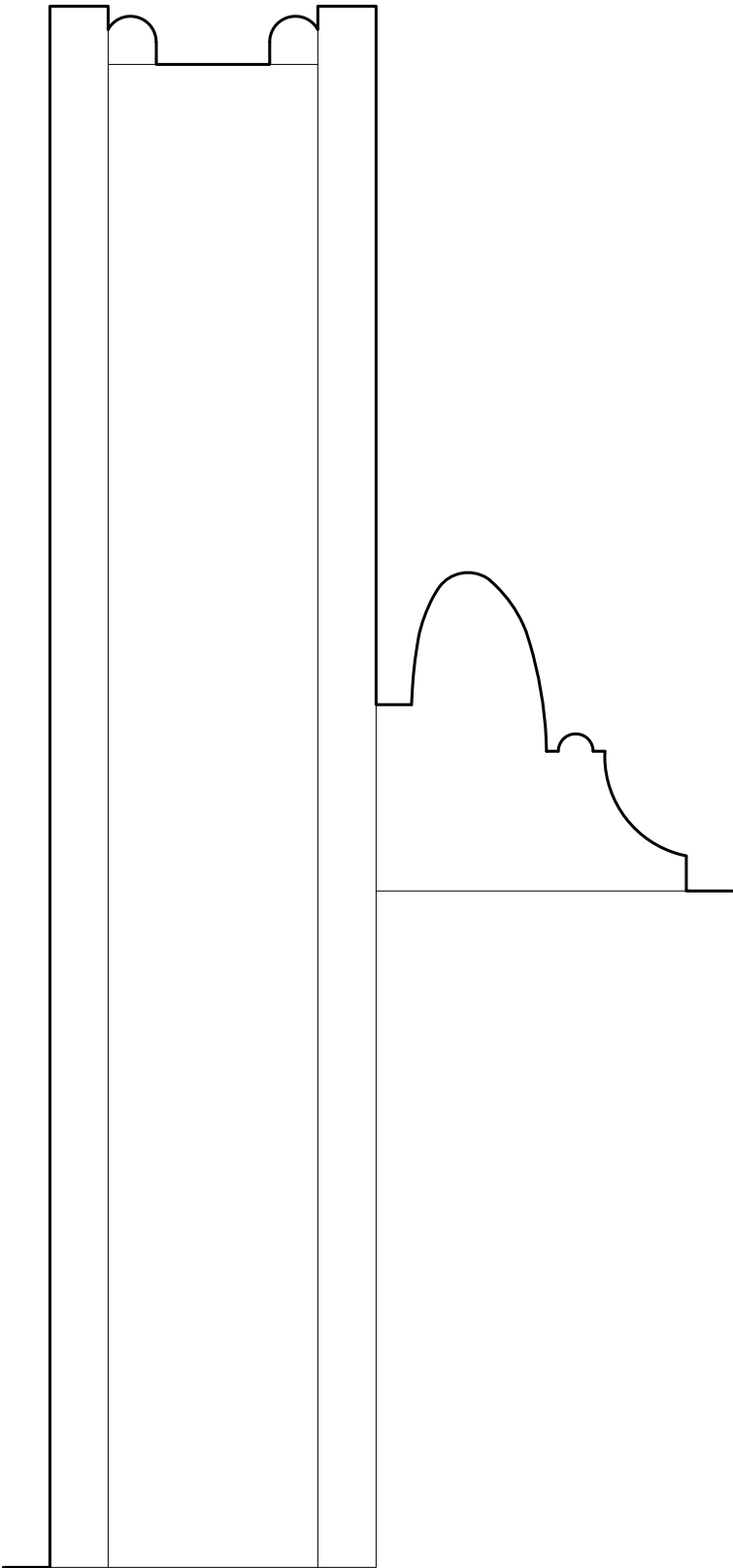




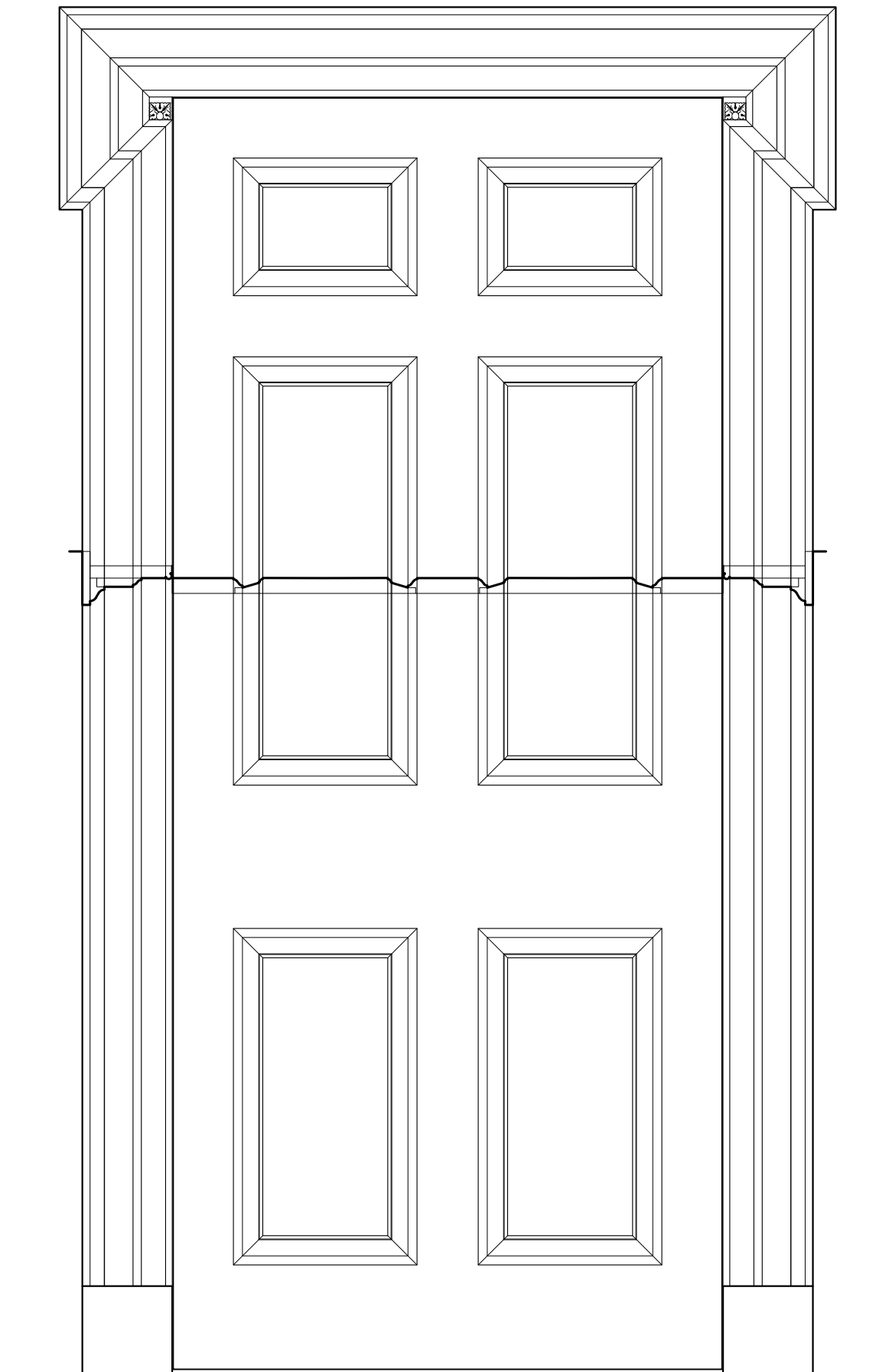
SCALE: 1 INCH = 1'

DUNCAN STILES HOUSE. ERECTED 1815. CARLISLE, CUMBERLAND, PENNSYLVANIA



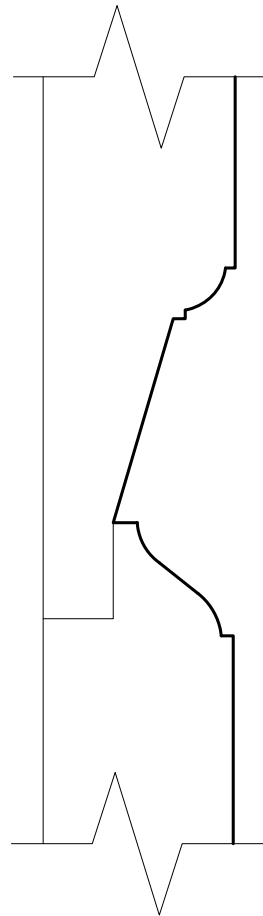
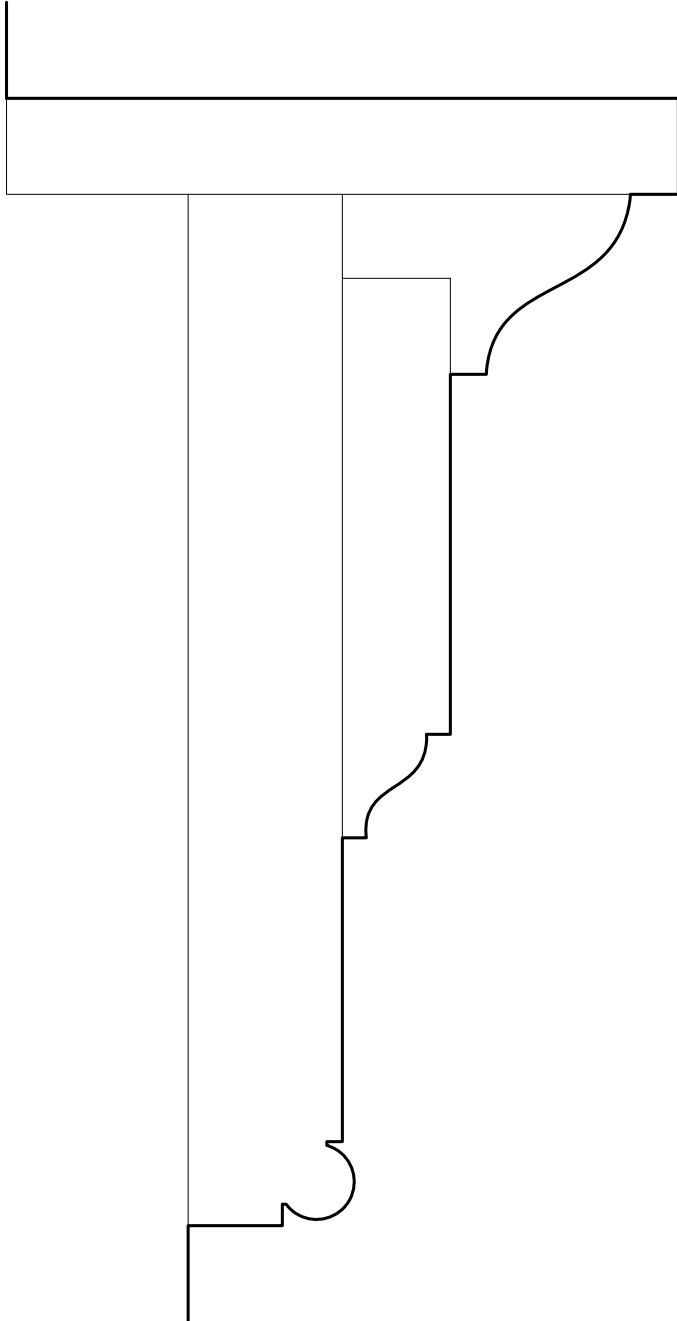


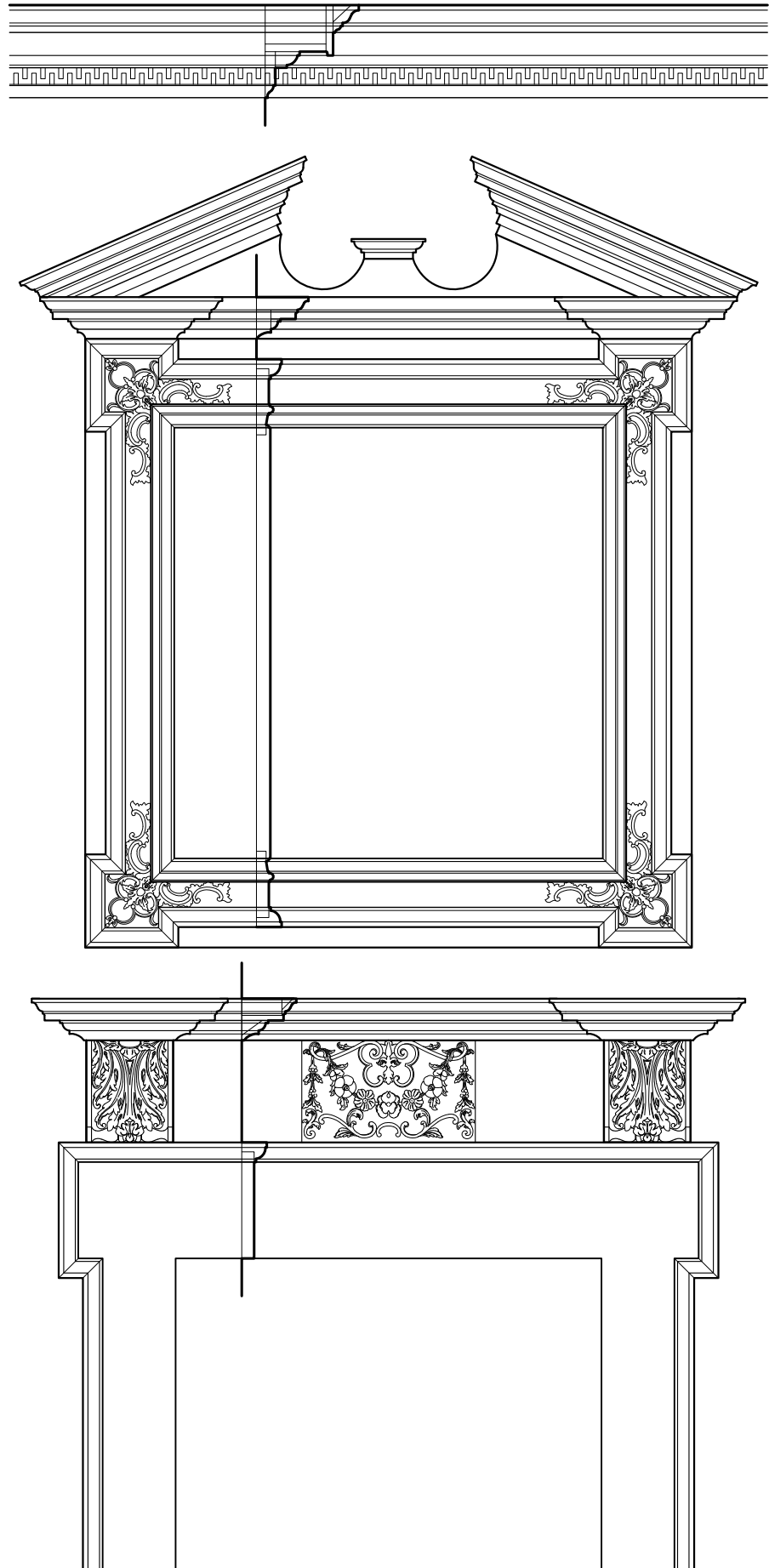




SCALE: 1-1/4 INCH = 1'

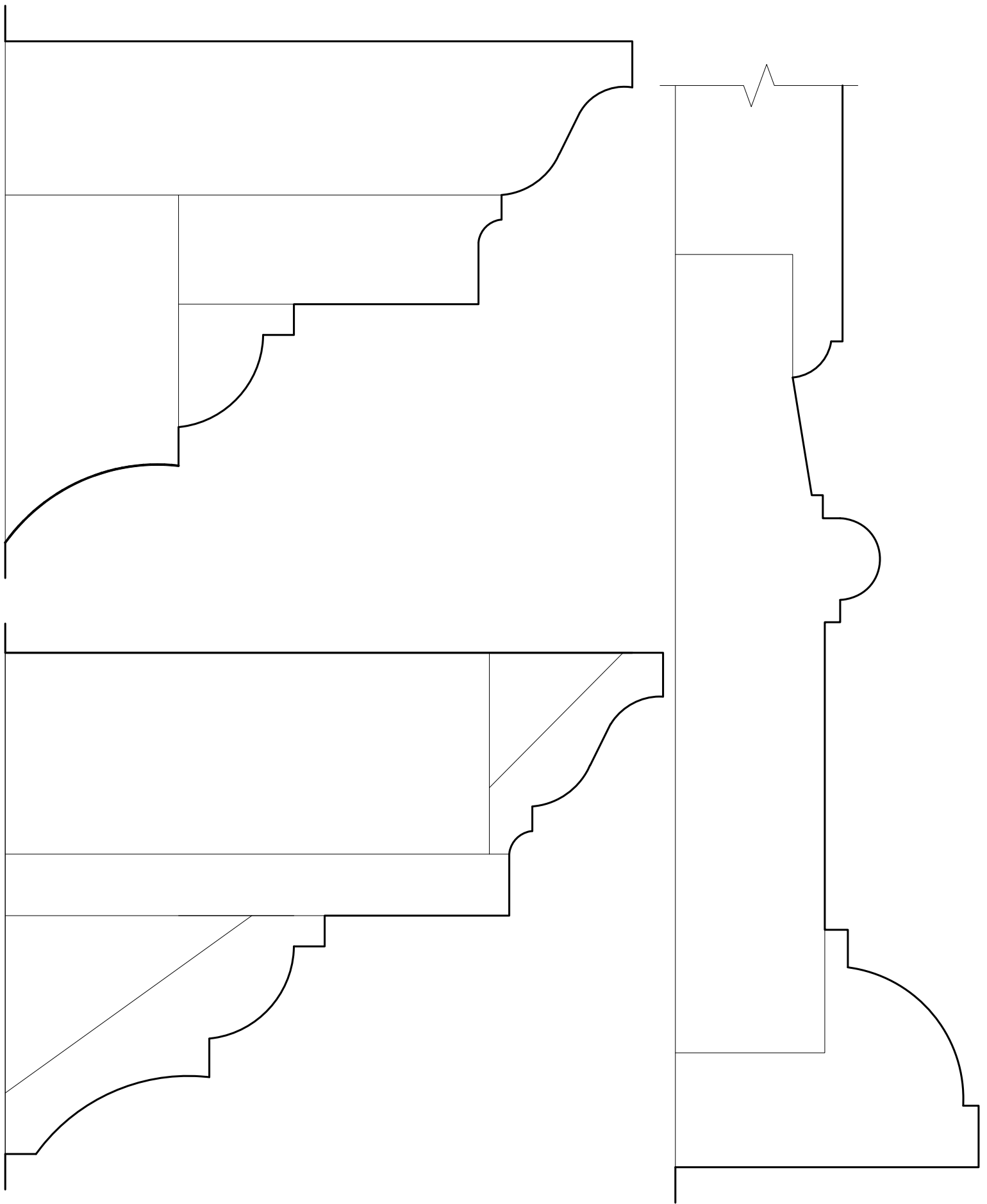
POWEL HOUSE, ERECTED 1768. PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

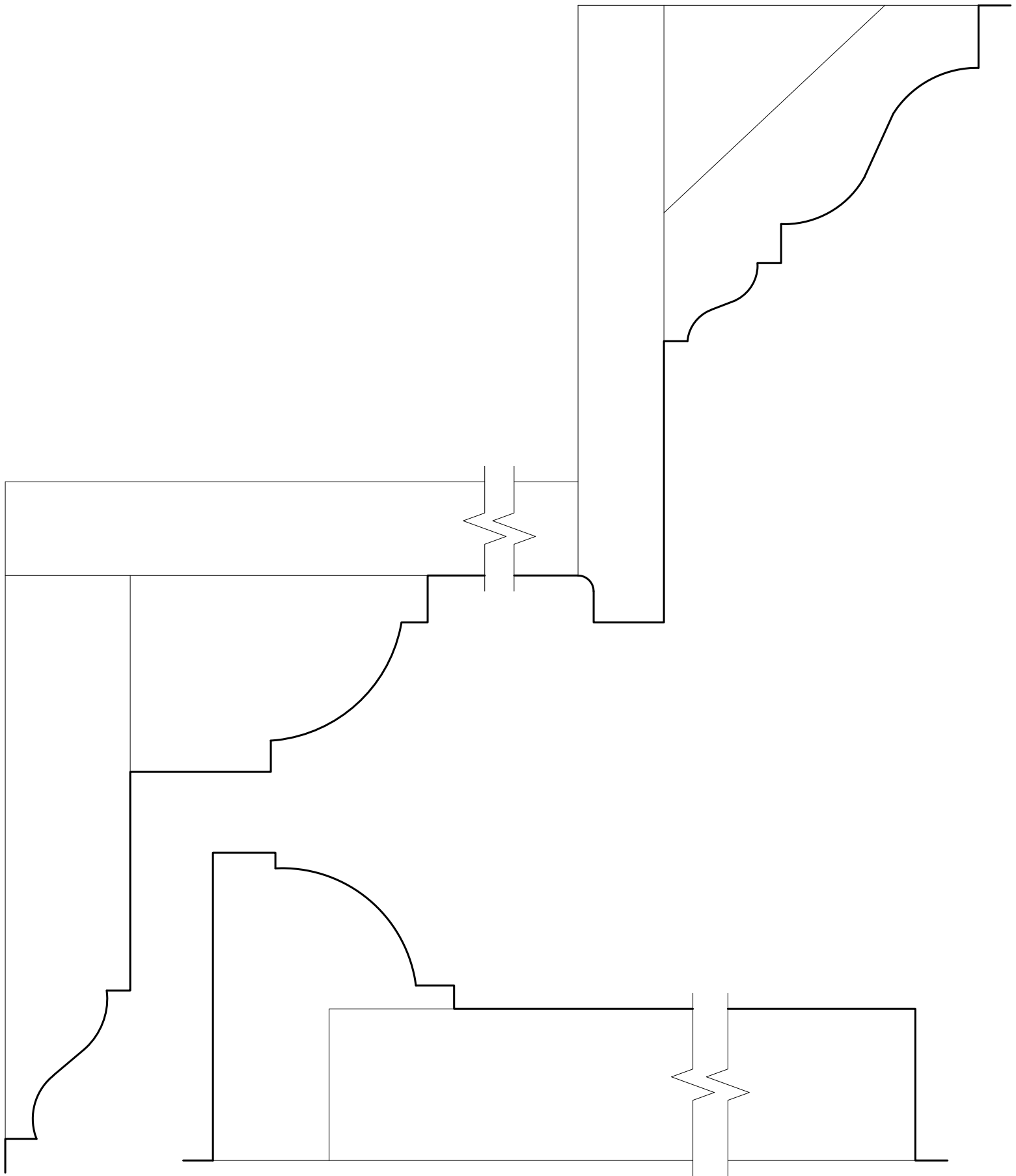




SCALE: 3/4 INCH = 1'

POWEL HOUSE. ERECTED 1768. PHILADELPHIA, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA









## HISTORIC HOUSES OF NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Europeans began exploring the region in the early 16th century. In 1624, The Dutch West India Company sent some 30 families to live and work in a tiny settlement that is today's Governors Island. The settlement's governor, Peter Minuit, purchased Manhattan Island from the native Lenape People and founded a colony called New Amsterdam. In 1674, the British seized Manhattan and renamed it New York in honor of the Duke of York. The city of New York became an important and prosperous commercial port and grew larger and more diverse. Immigration transformed the city during the 19th century as it grew into the largest city in the United States. The Commissioners' Plan of 1811 proposed the rectangular grid plan of streets and lots that defined New York City's later development. The region would become the trading capital of the nation when the 363-mile-long Erie Canal linked the Hudson River to Lake Erie in 1825.

At the turn of the 20th century, New York City was the focus of international attention as skyscrapers competed to be the tallest in the world. Sprawling suburbs emerged as bedroom communities for commuters to the center of the city. Examples of New York's earliest buildings from the Colonial, Federal, and Greek Revival periods are preserved and continued in use. Rapid expansion after the Civil War filled New York City with Gothic, Italianate, Victorian, and Edwardian rowhouses. It is home to some of the most significant Beaux-Arts and Italian Renaissance-style buildings in the United States.

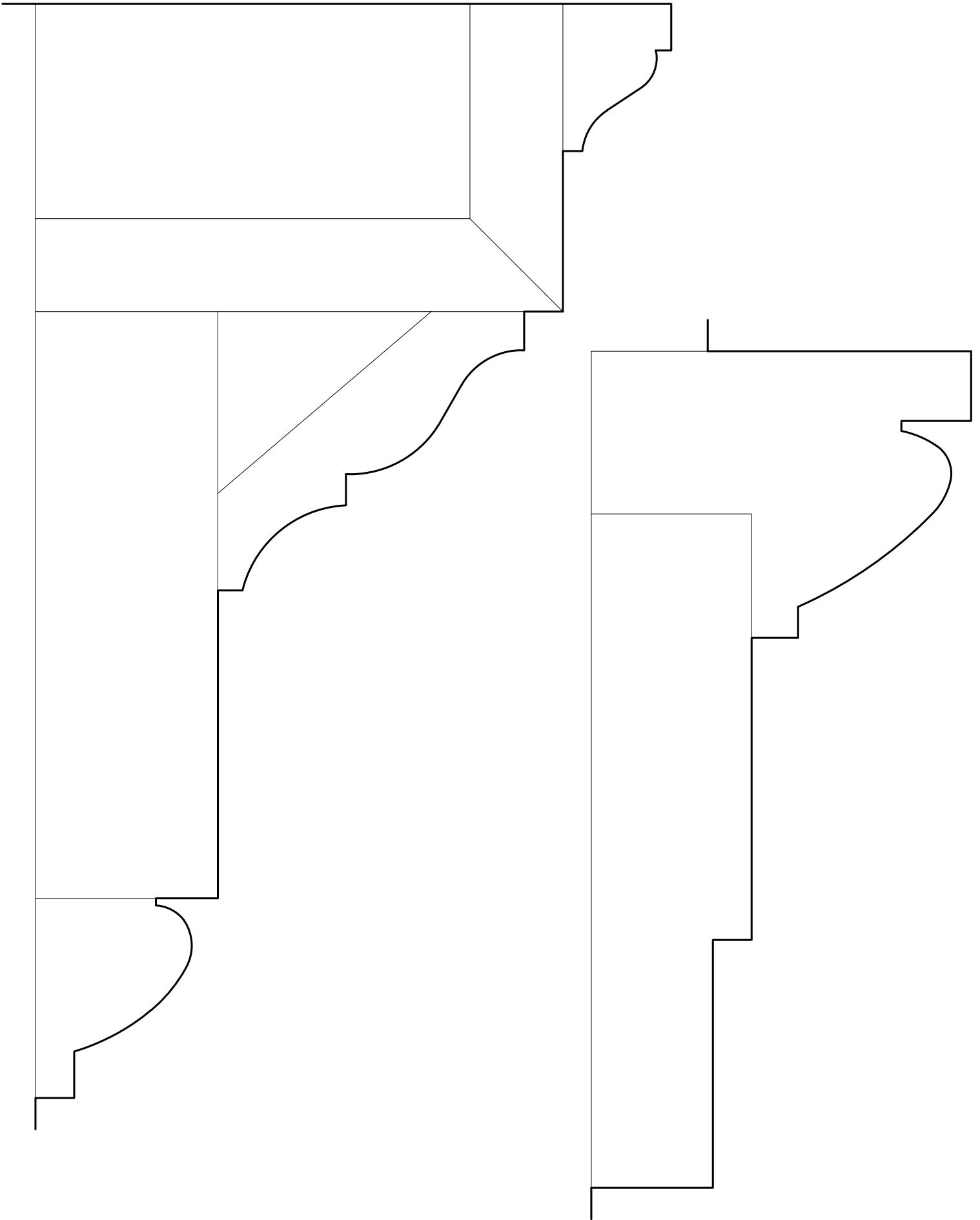
The New York City Landmarks Commission and the Municipal Art Society emerged after the demolition of the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in 1963 to protect historically, and culturally significant buildings.

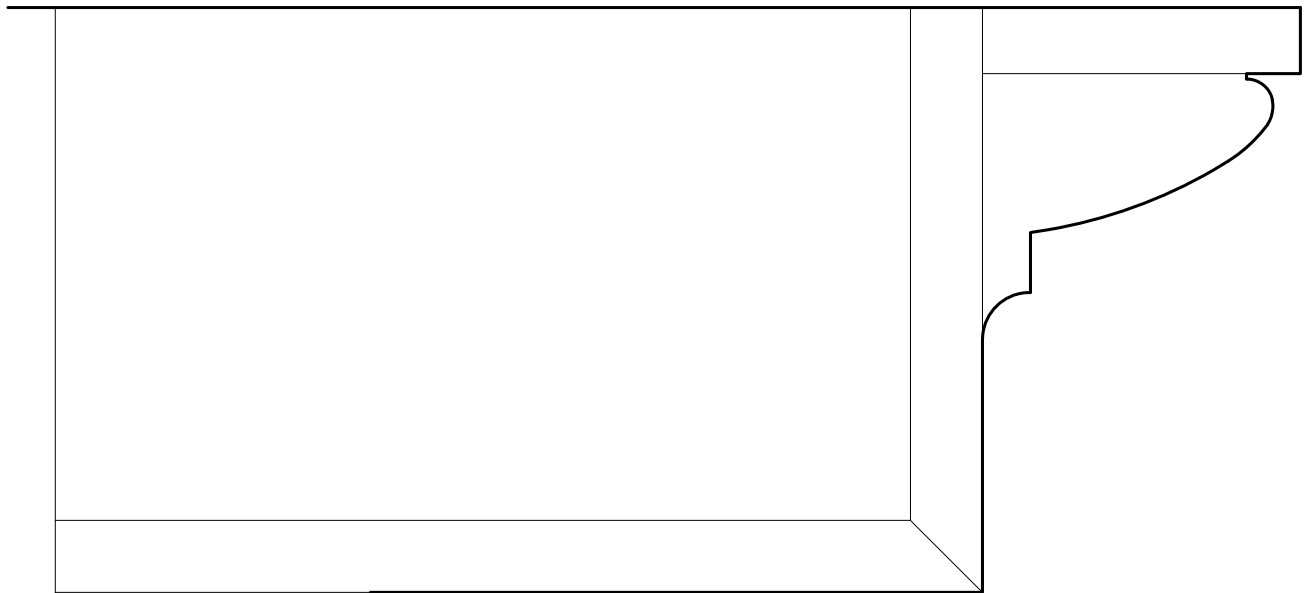




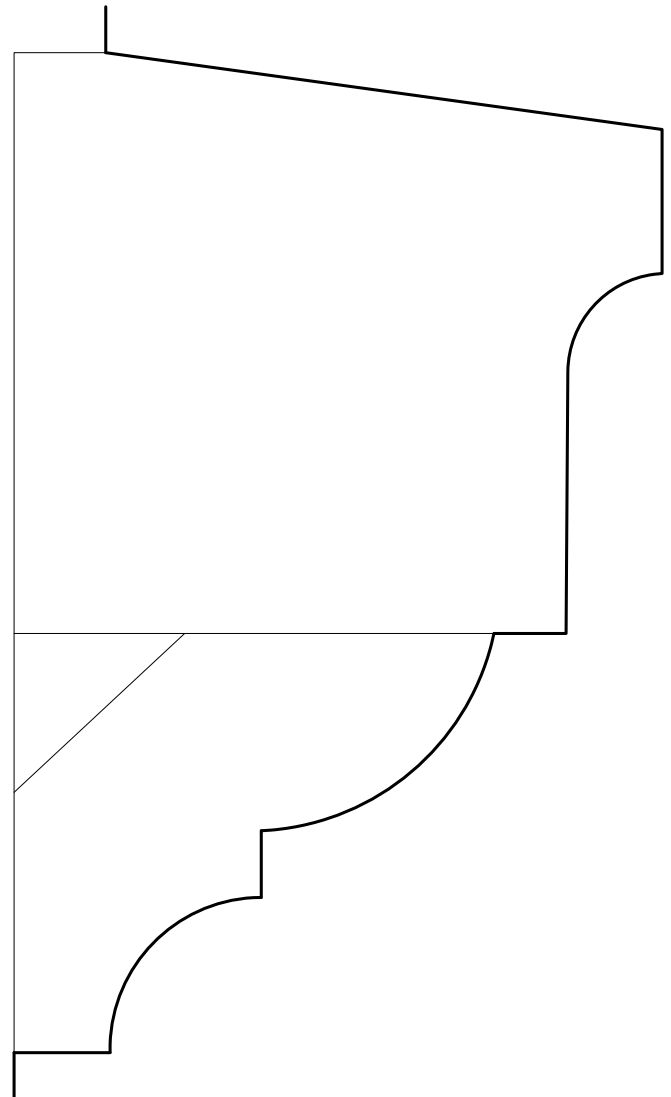
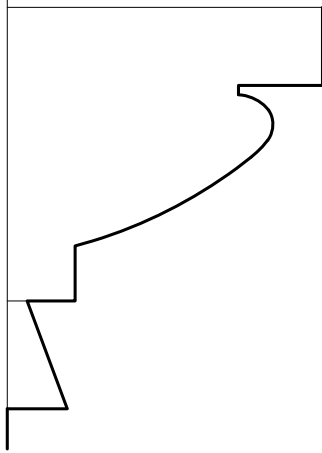
SCALE: 1/8 INCH = 1'

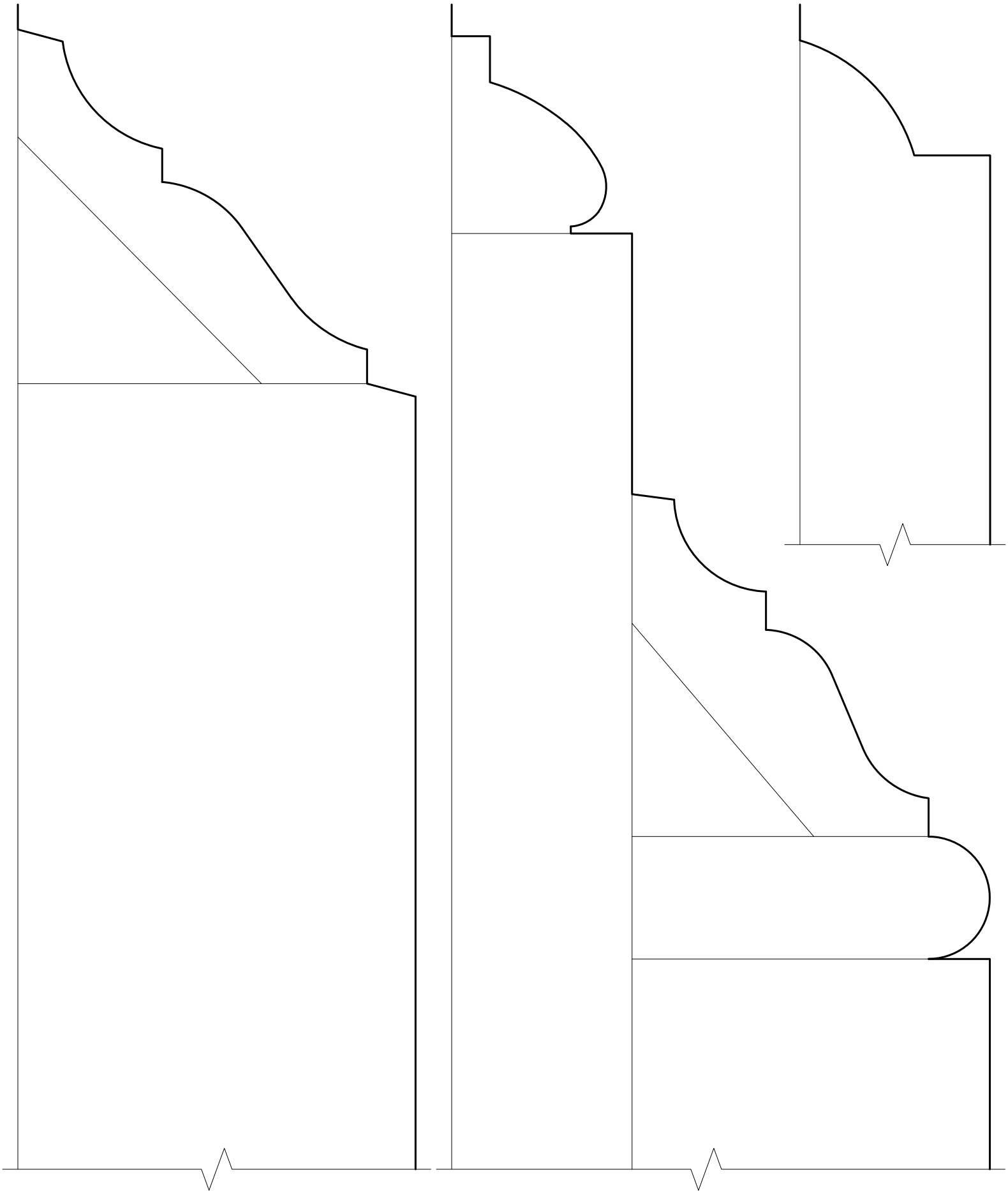
BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. ERECTED 1824. NEW YORK, MANHATTAN COUNTY, NEW YORK

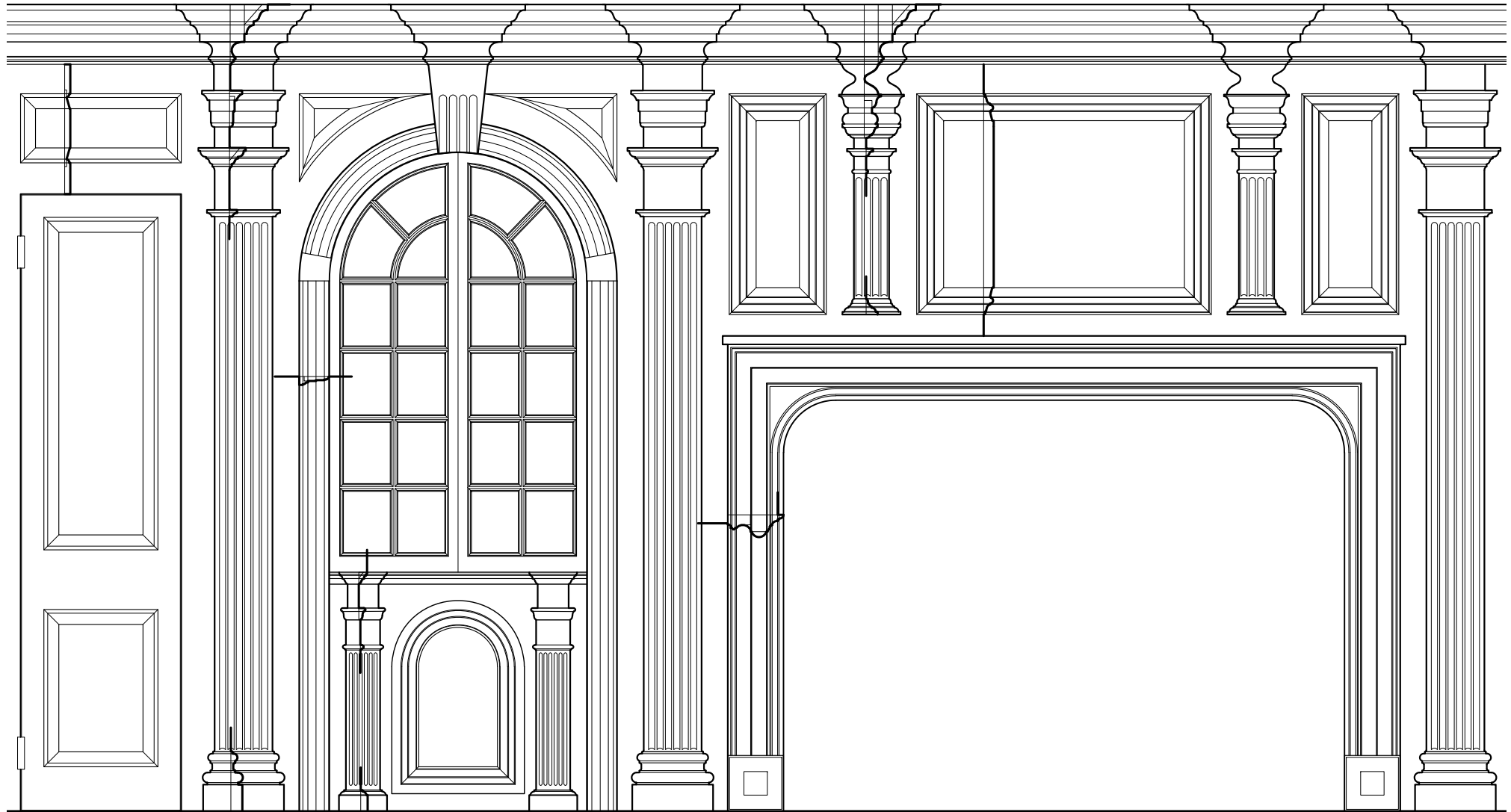




SCALE: 1/2 INCH = 1"

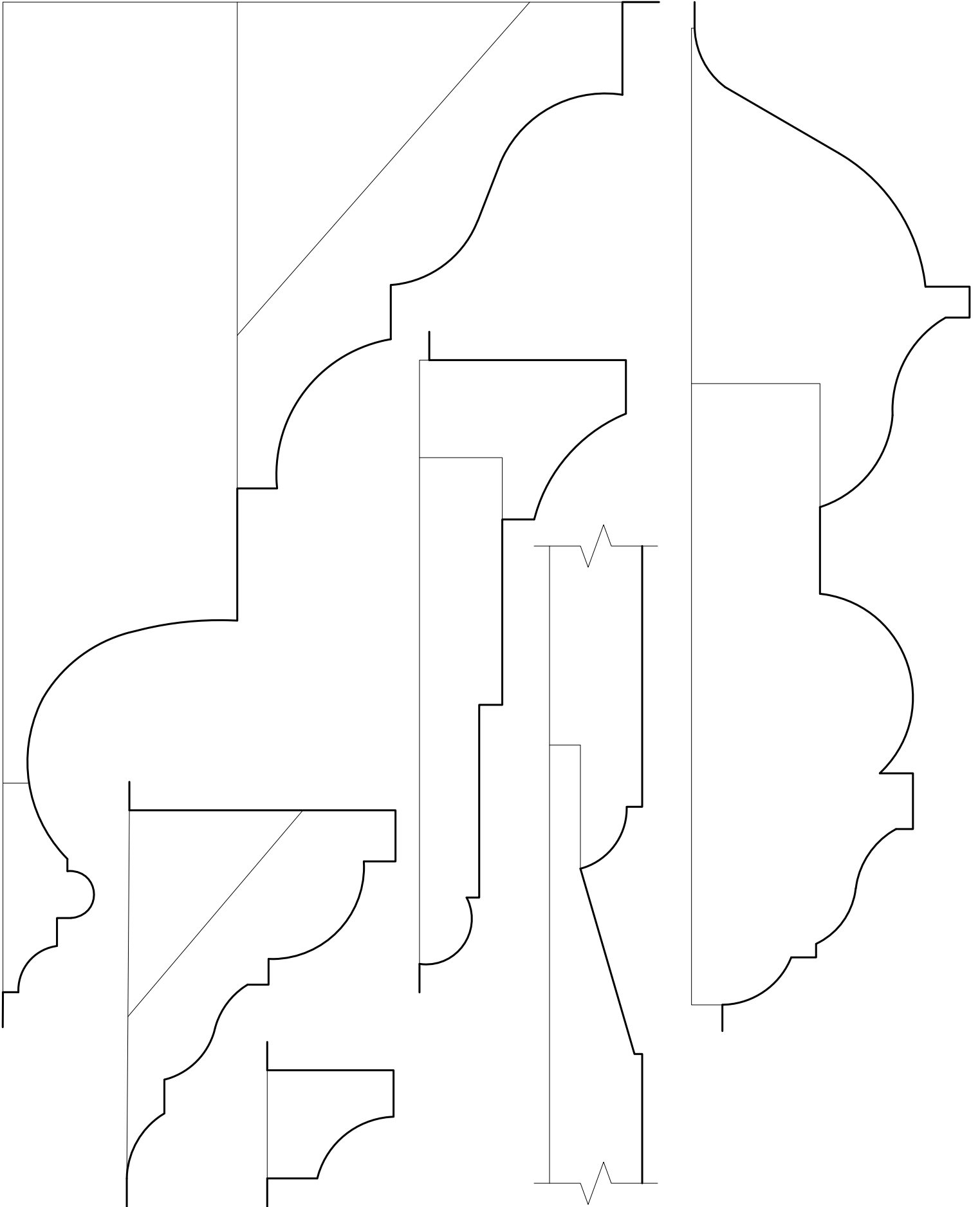


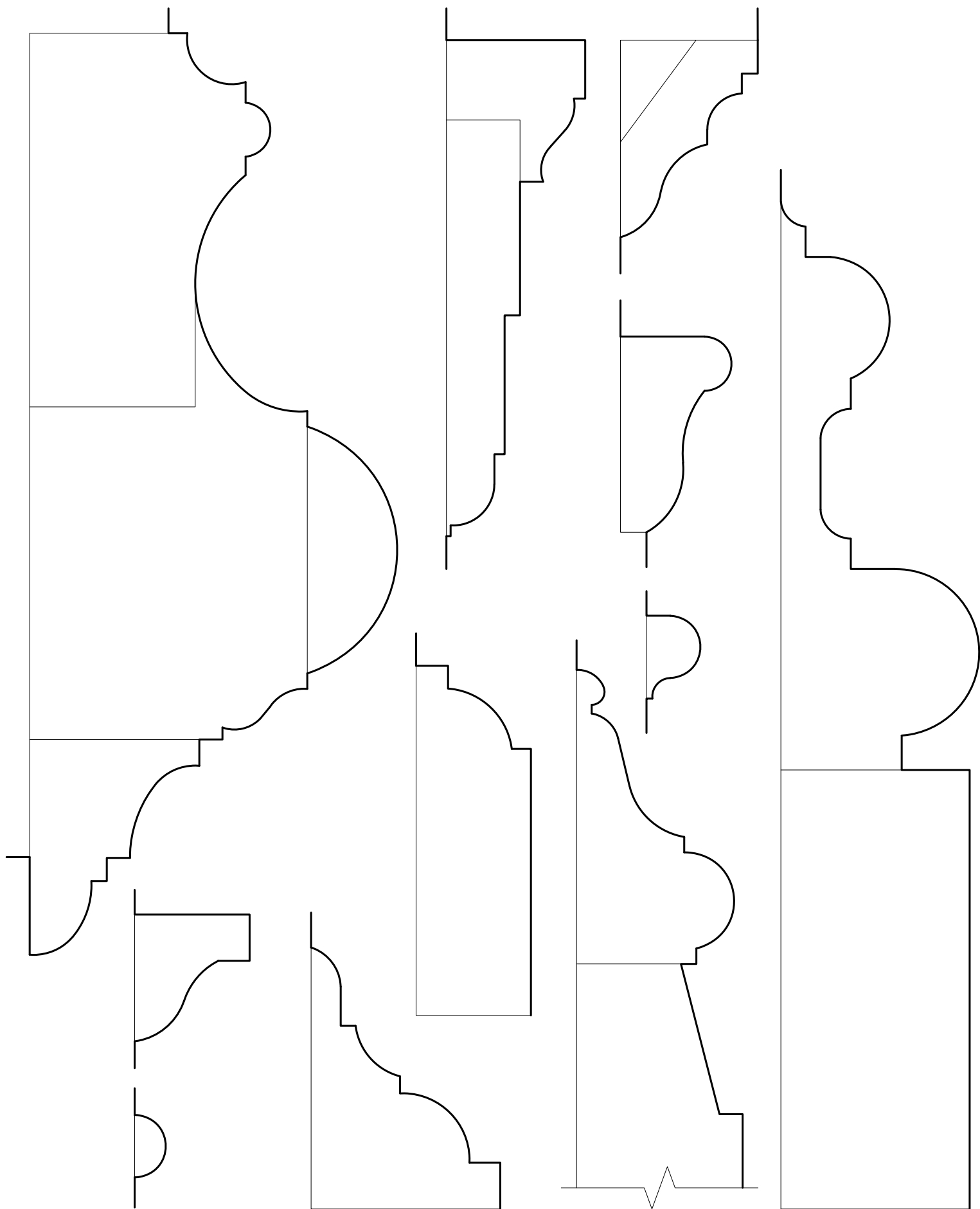




SCALE: 5/8 INCH = 1'

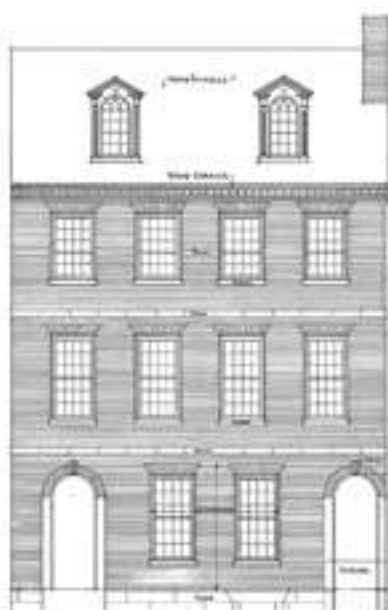
JOHN HEWLETT HOUSE. ERECTED 1750. WOODBURY, NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK









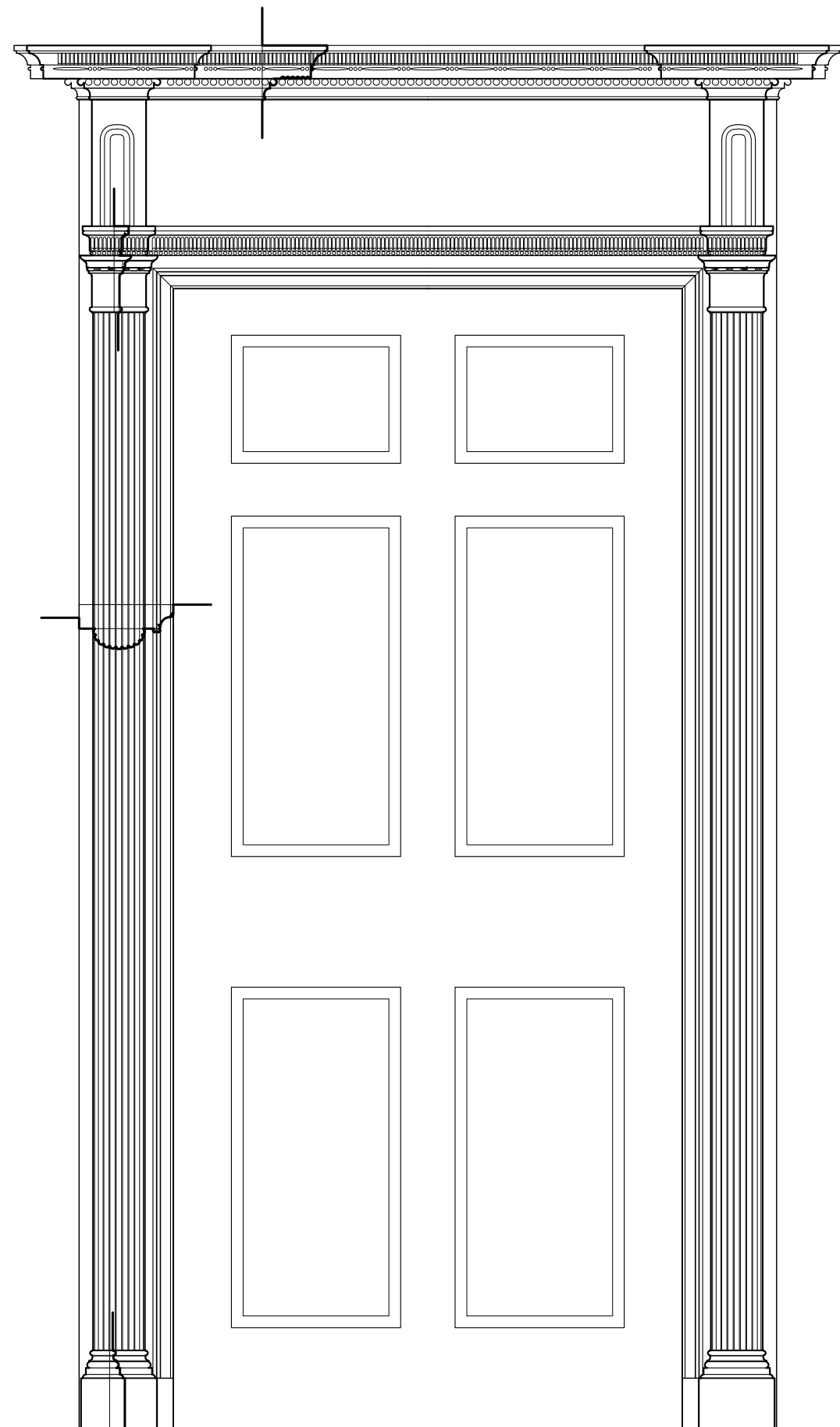


## HISTORIC HOUSES OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Colonists from the Province of Maryland established the Port of Baltimore in 1706 to support the tobacco trade with Europe. The American Revolution stimulated the domestic market as flour milling increased, and iron ore transport boosted the local economy. By 1827, Baltimore became the country's fastest-growing city and largest flour market in the world. The oldest railroad in the United States, the B&O Railroad, began operations in 1830 and cemented Baltimore's status as a major transportation hub, giving the Midwest and Appalachian regions access to the city's shipyards. The railroad triggered technological innovation as nearby iron fabricators began producing much of the nation's cast-iron architectural components.

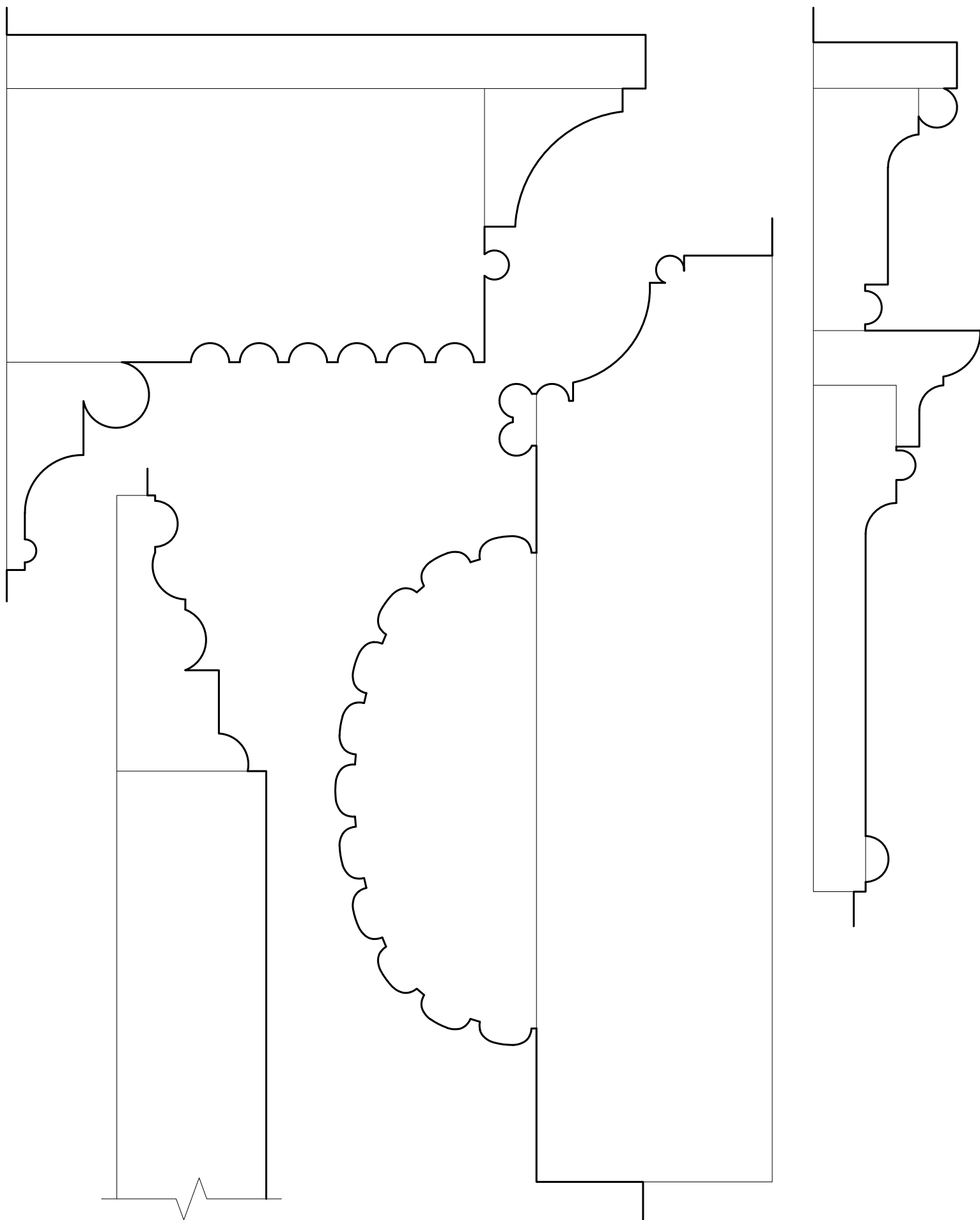
In 1816, land surveyor Thomas Poppleton mapped and prepared a plan to control future street extensions. His plan consisted of a gridiron street pattern that created a hierarchy of streets: main streets, side streets, and small alleys. This set in motion the city's basic development pattern of various sizes of rowhouses built on a hierarchical street grid. The larger streets held larger homes, the smaller cross streets held smaller houses, and the alleys held tiny homes. Baltimore is rich in architecturally significant buildings in a variety of styles. The tens of thousands of rowhouses that line the streets have a mix of materials on the face providing Baltimore its distinct look.

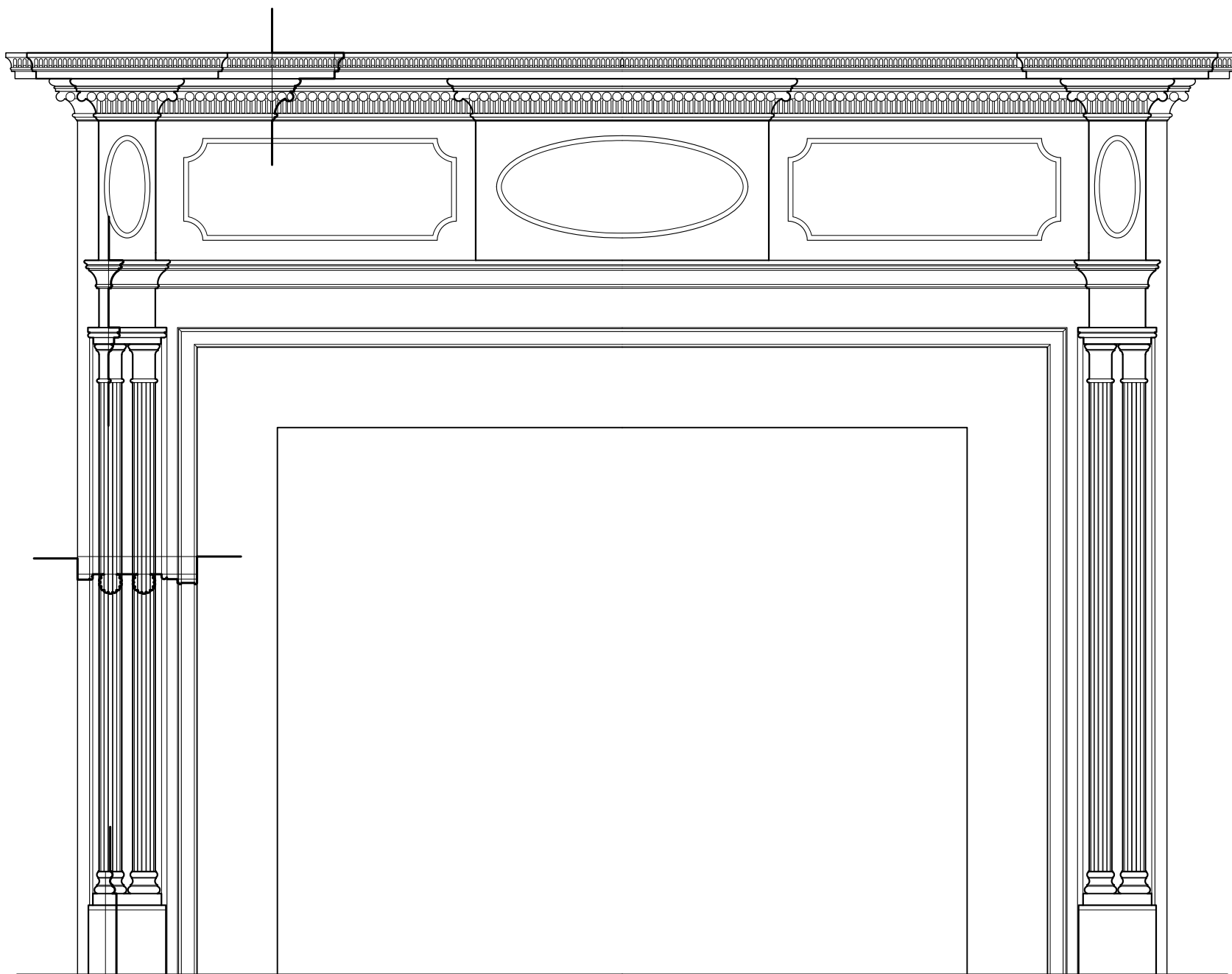
In 1964, The Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation (CHAP) was established and oversees local historic districts. Along with the help of CHAP and other private foundations, Baltimore has over 56,000 structures listed on local and national registers.



SCALE: 1 INCH = 1'

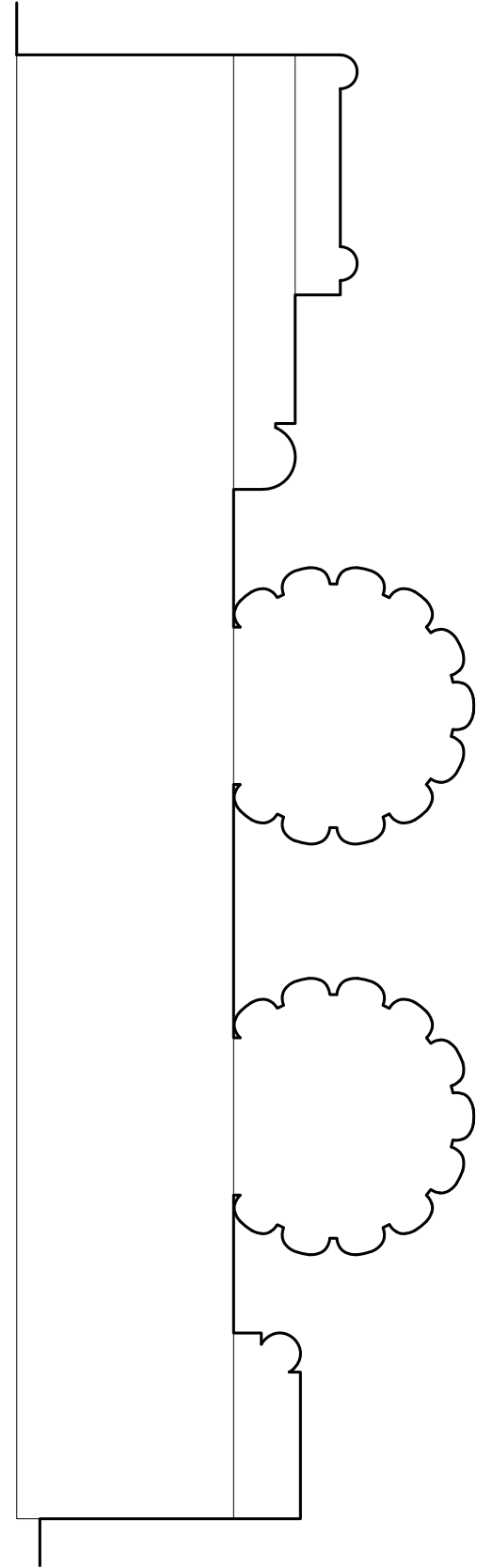
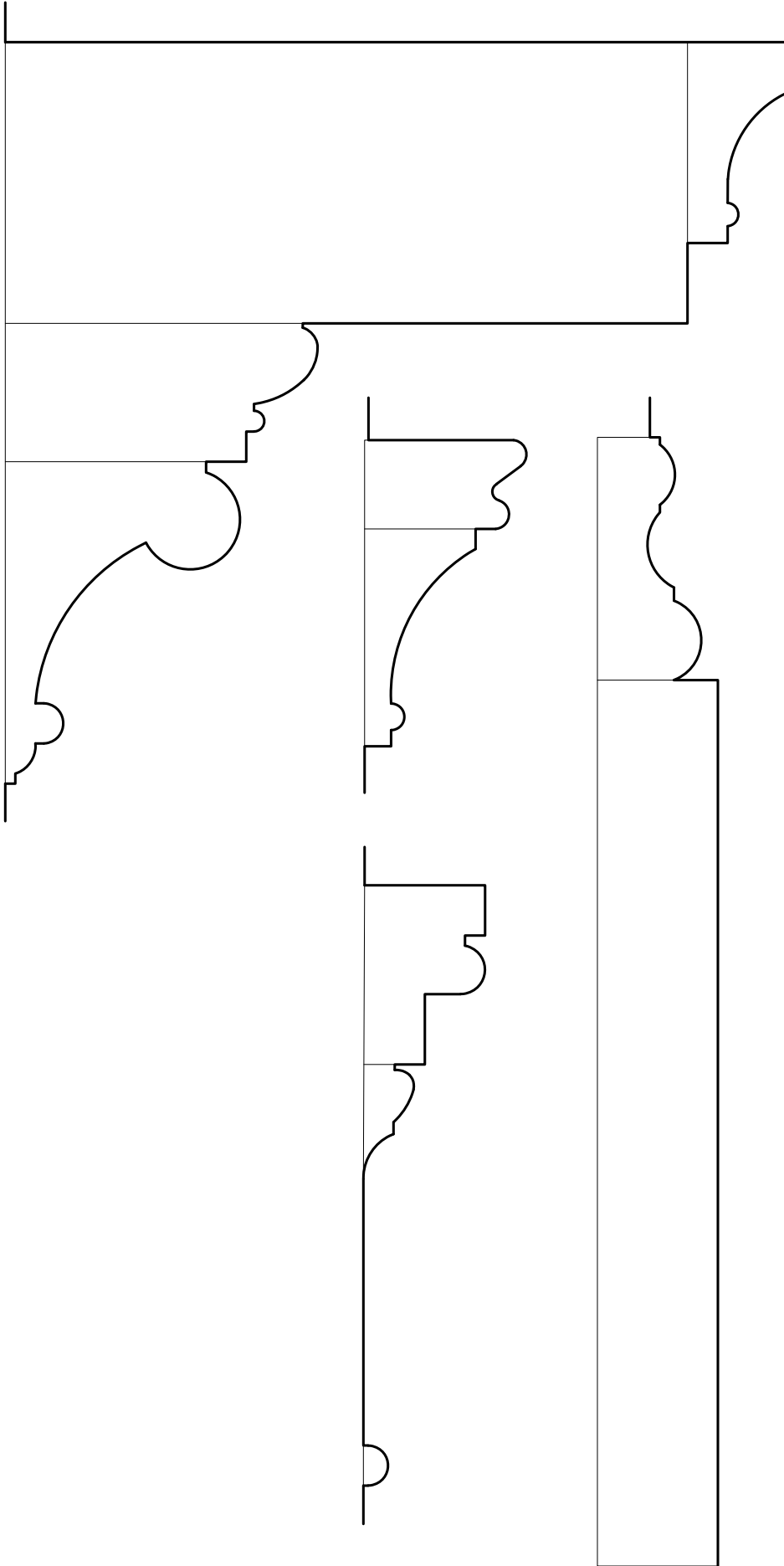
EAST PRATT STREET HOUSE, ERECTED 1810. BALTIMORE, INDEPENDENT CITY, MARYLAND





SCALE: 1-1/4 INCH = 1'

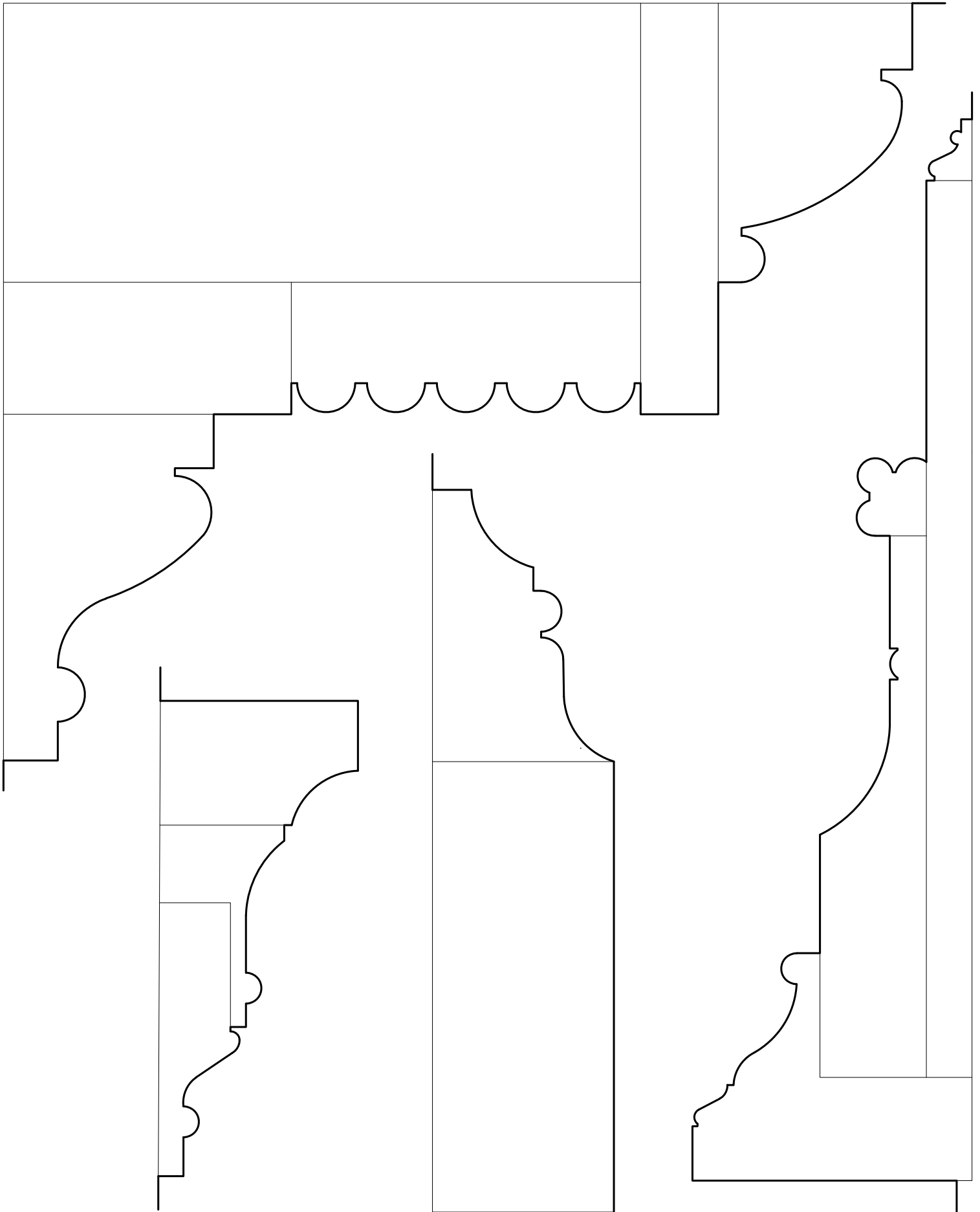
EAST PRATT STREET HOUSE. ERECTED 1810. BALTIMORE, INDEPENDENT CITY, MARYLAND





SCALE: 1/2 INCH = 1'

EAST PRATT STREET HOUSE. ERECTED 1810. BALTIMORE, INDEPENDENT CITY, MARYLAND





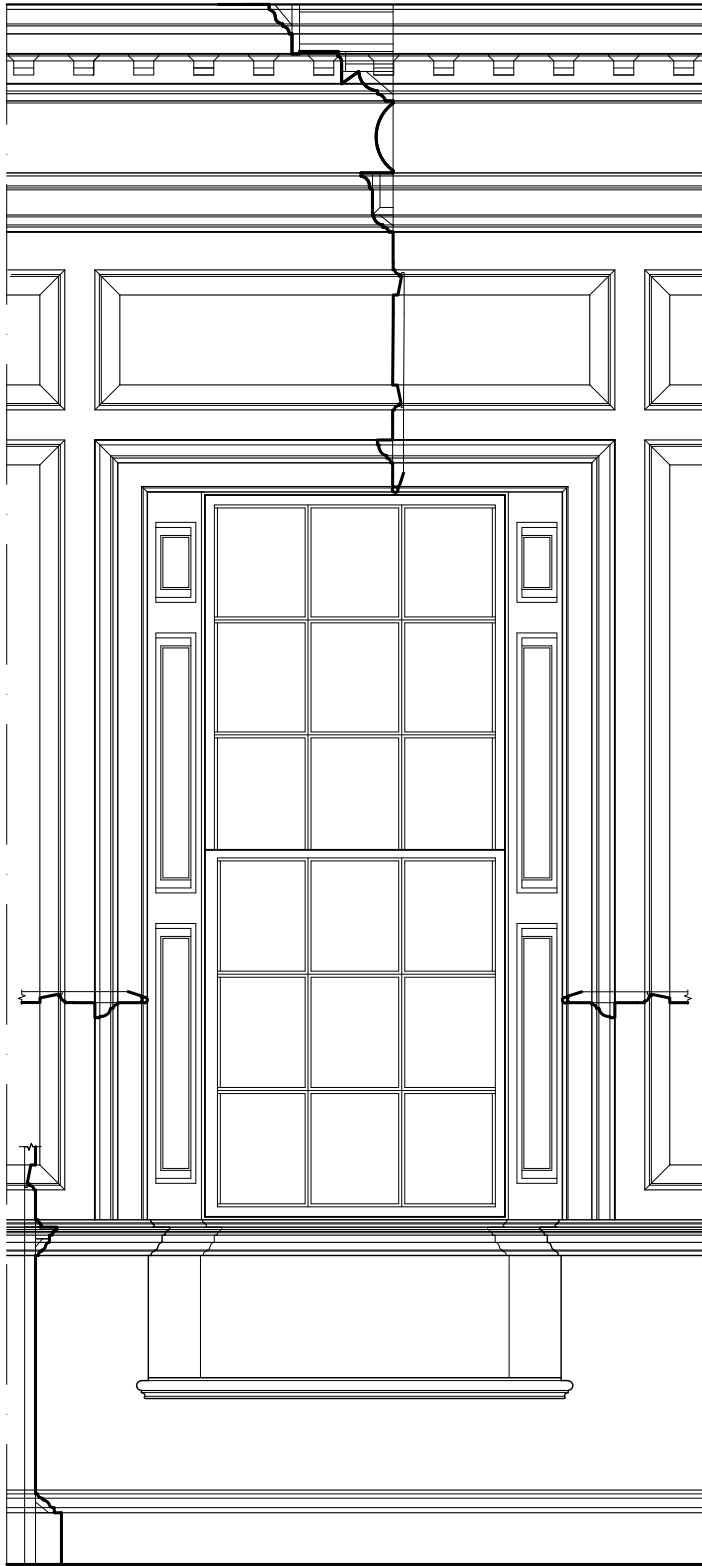


## HISTORIC HOUSES OF ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

Annapolis was established as the seat of government of Maryland in 1694. It is named after Princess Ann of Denmark and Norway, who would later become Queen Ann of Great Britain. Located at the mouth of the Severn River on the Chesapeake Bay, it is near Washington D.C. and Baltimore. An essential port of entry in the 18th and 19th centuries, Annapolis is the location of the United States Naval Academy.

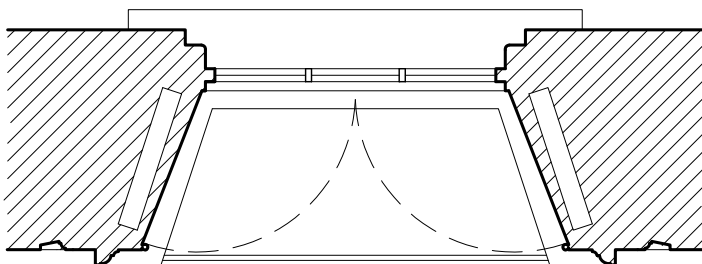
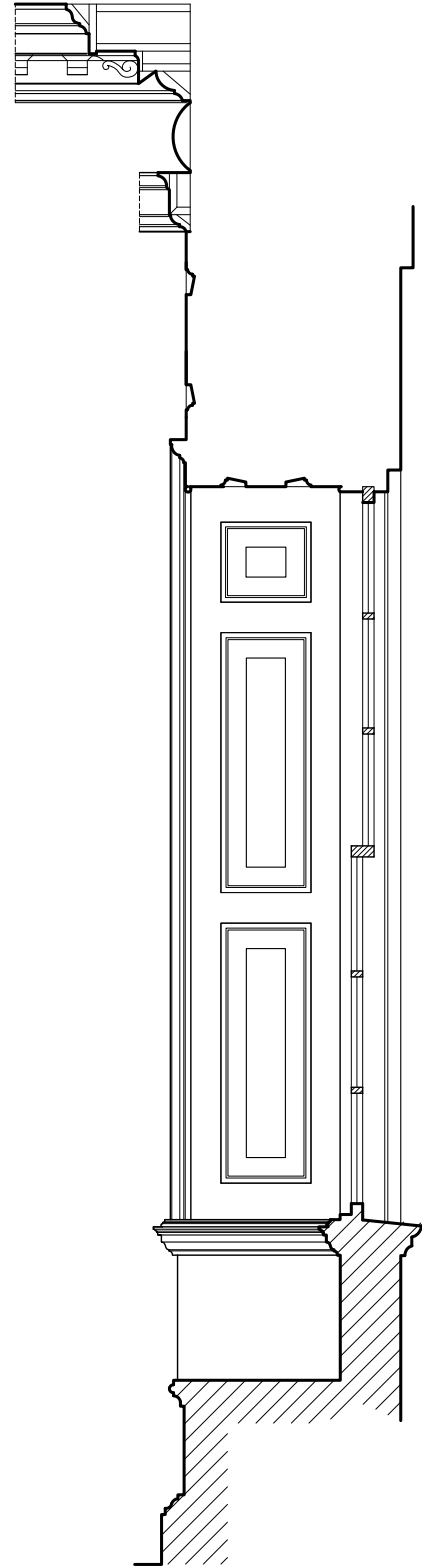
In addition to early colonial buildings and the state-house, Annapolis is home to impressive 18th-century Georgian- style brick houses designed by William Buckland. The James Brice House, William Paca House, Hammond-Harwood House, and the Chase-Lloyd House are planned with Palladian principles and decorated with classical Greek and Roman motifs.

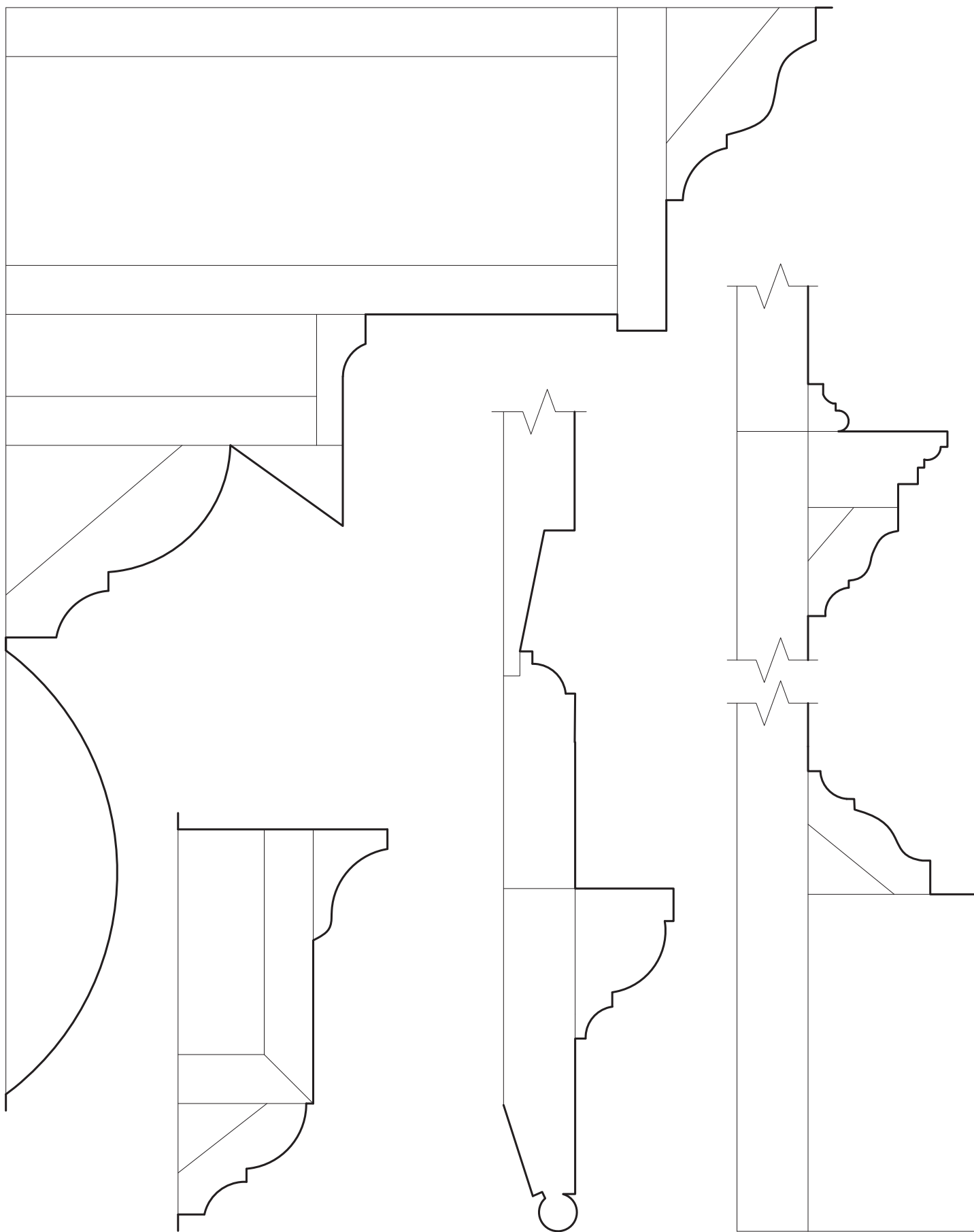
Efforts to preserve the city's architectural legacy led to the foundation of Historic Annapolis in 1952. The Annapolis Historic Preservation Commission was established in 1959 and is committed to "preserving and enhancing the city's historic urban form." Since then, significant buildings and whole blocks of the colonial-era city have been saved from demolition, restored, and opened to the public. A research center and The Museum of Historic Annapolis have resulted from a community dedicated to preserving its history.



SCALE: 5/8 INCH = 1'

JAMES BRICE HOUSE, ERECTED 1766. ANNAPOLIS, ANNE ARUNDEL, MARYLAND

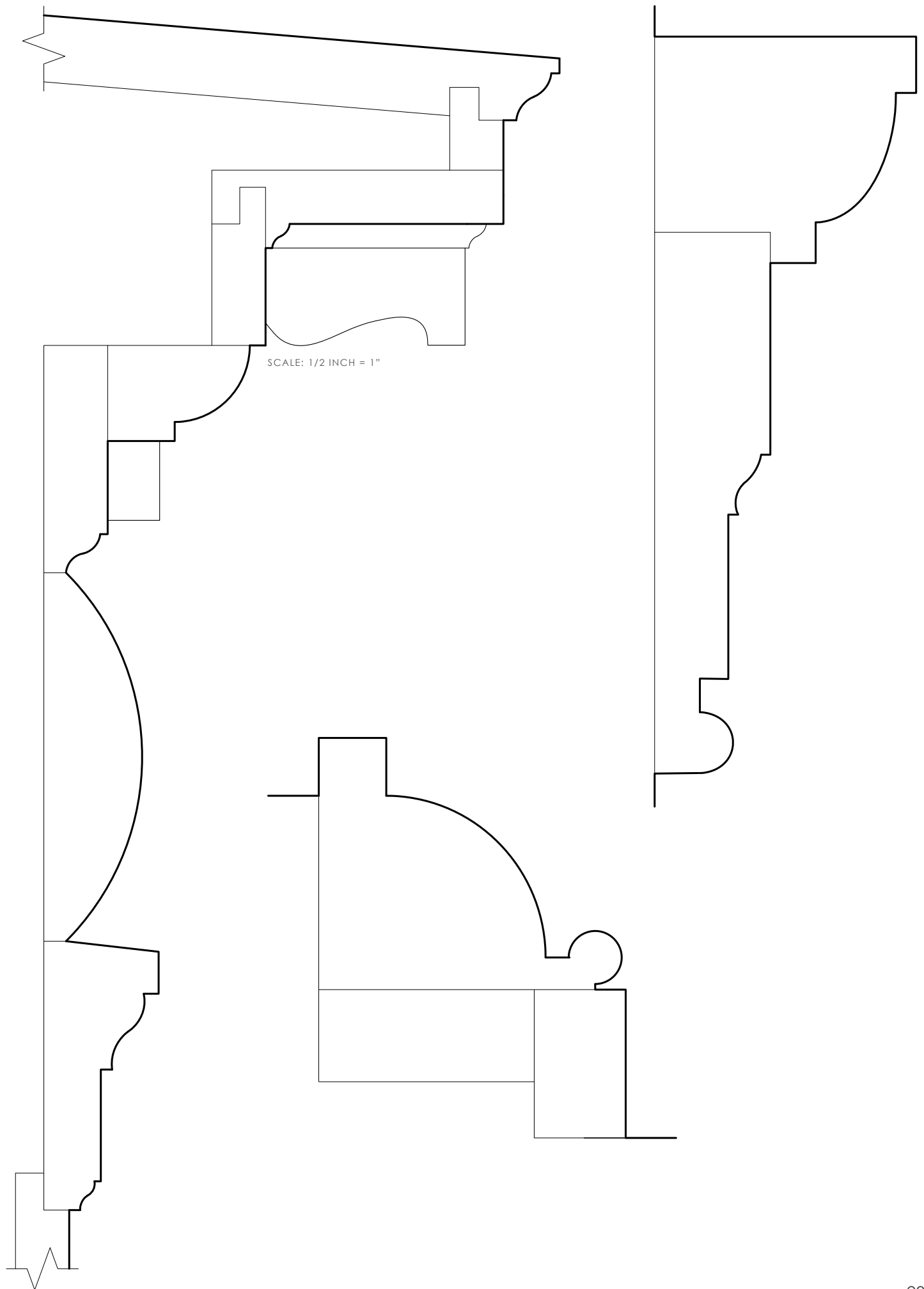


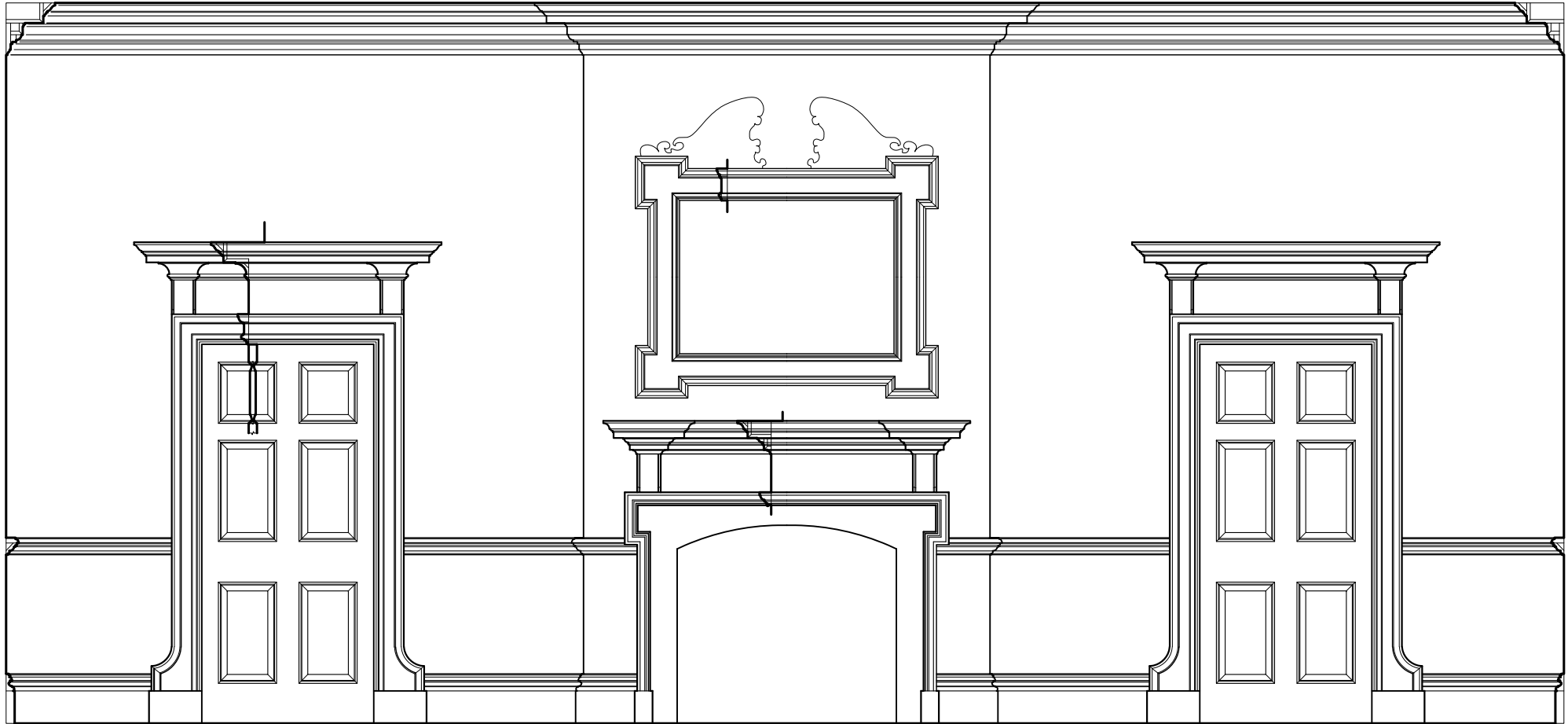


SCALE: 1/2 INCH = 1"



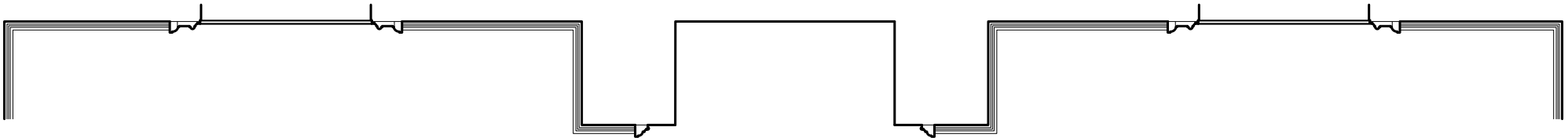
SCALE: 5/8 INCH = 1' HAMMOND-HARWOOD HOUSE. ERECTED 1774. ANNAPOLIS, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

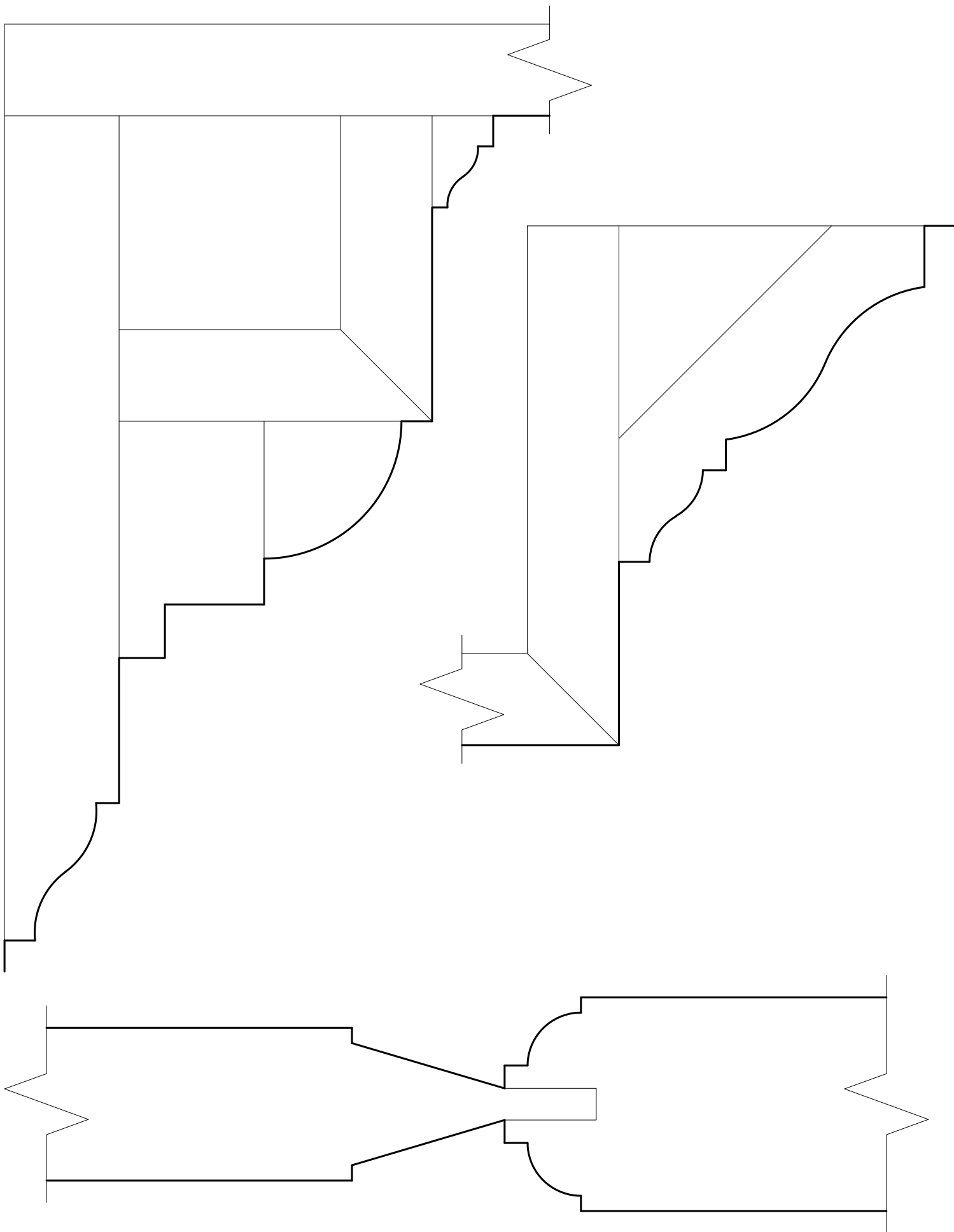




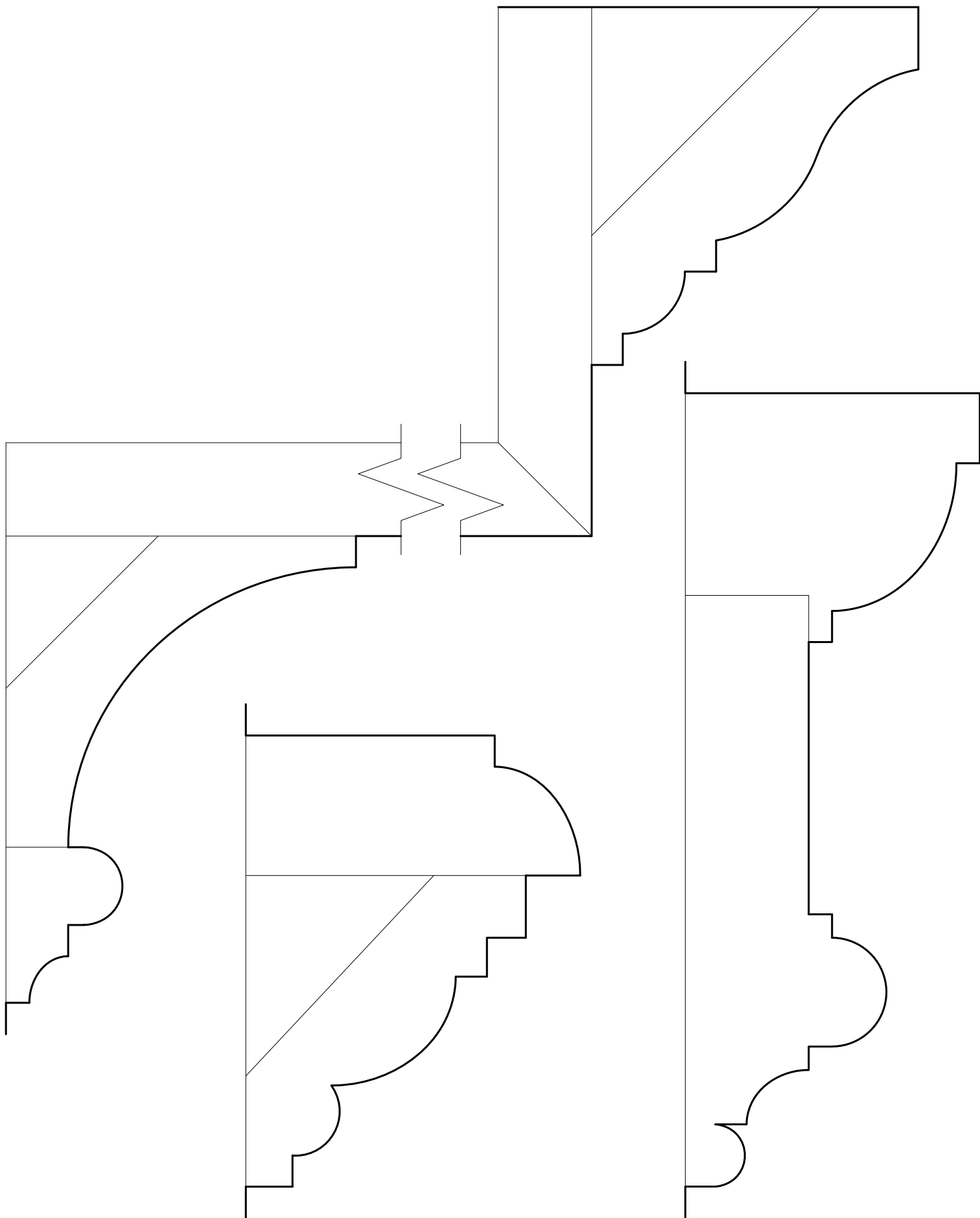
SCALE: 3/8 INCH = 1'

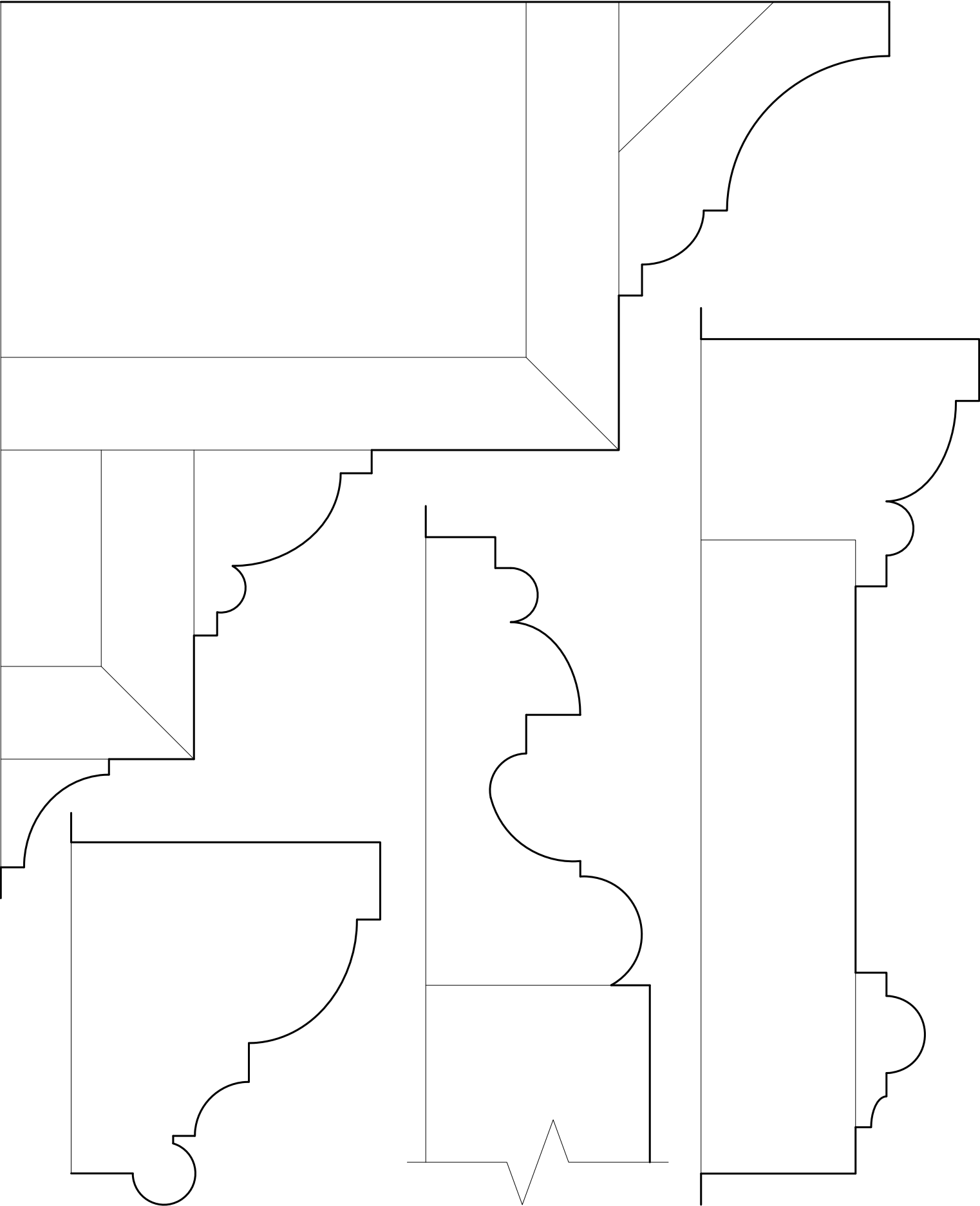
HAMMOND-HARWOOD HOUSE. ERECTED 1774. ANNAPOLIS, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

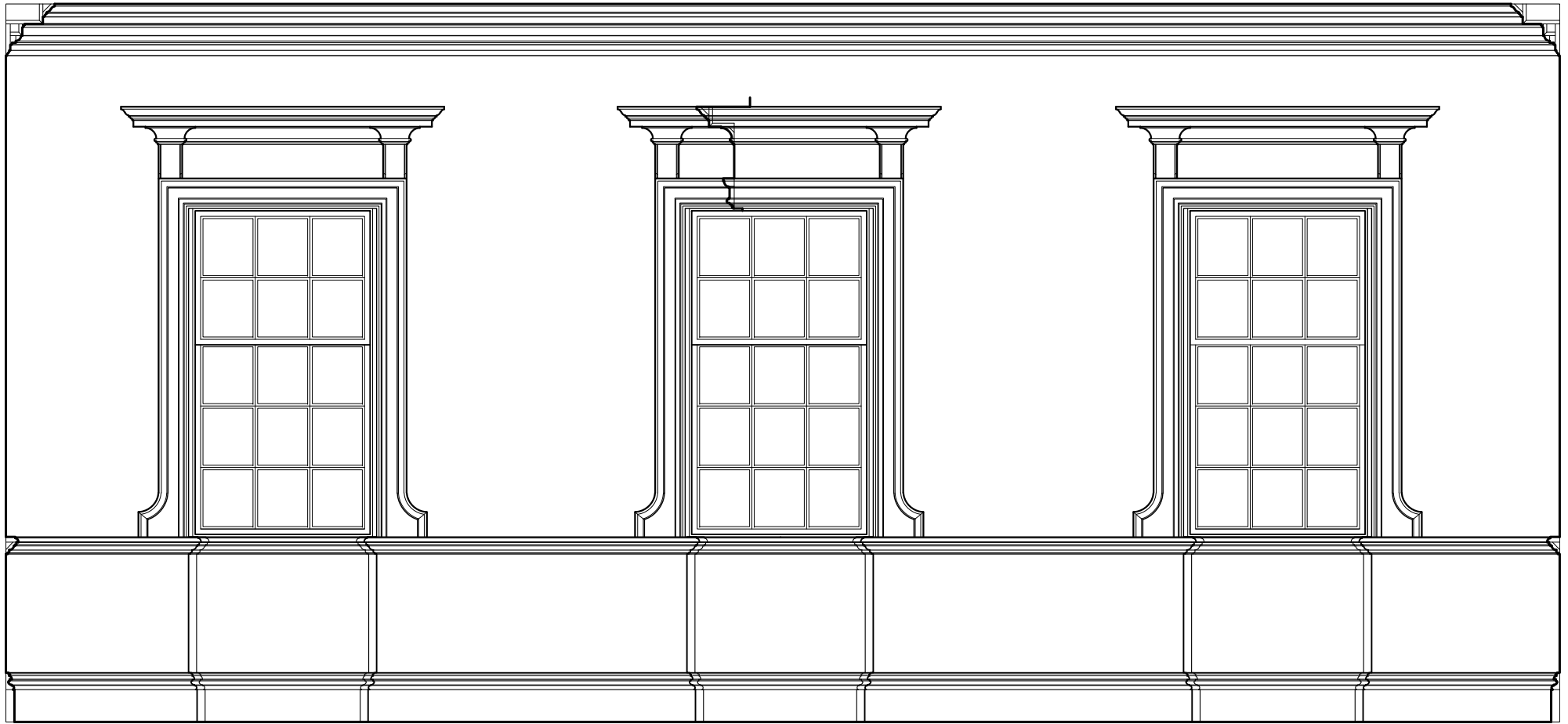






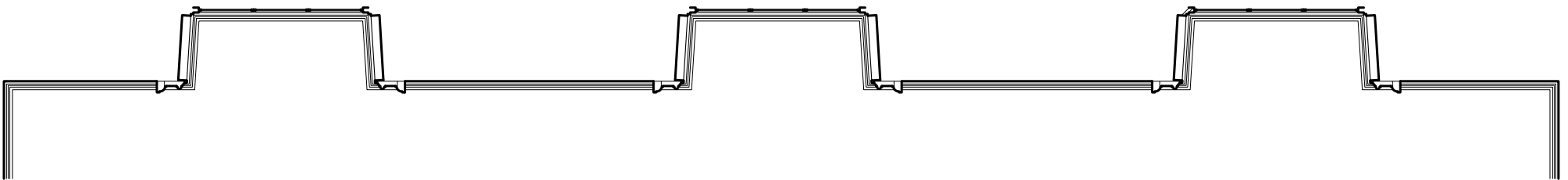


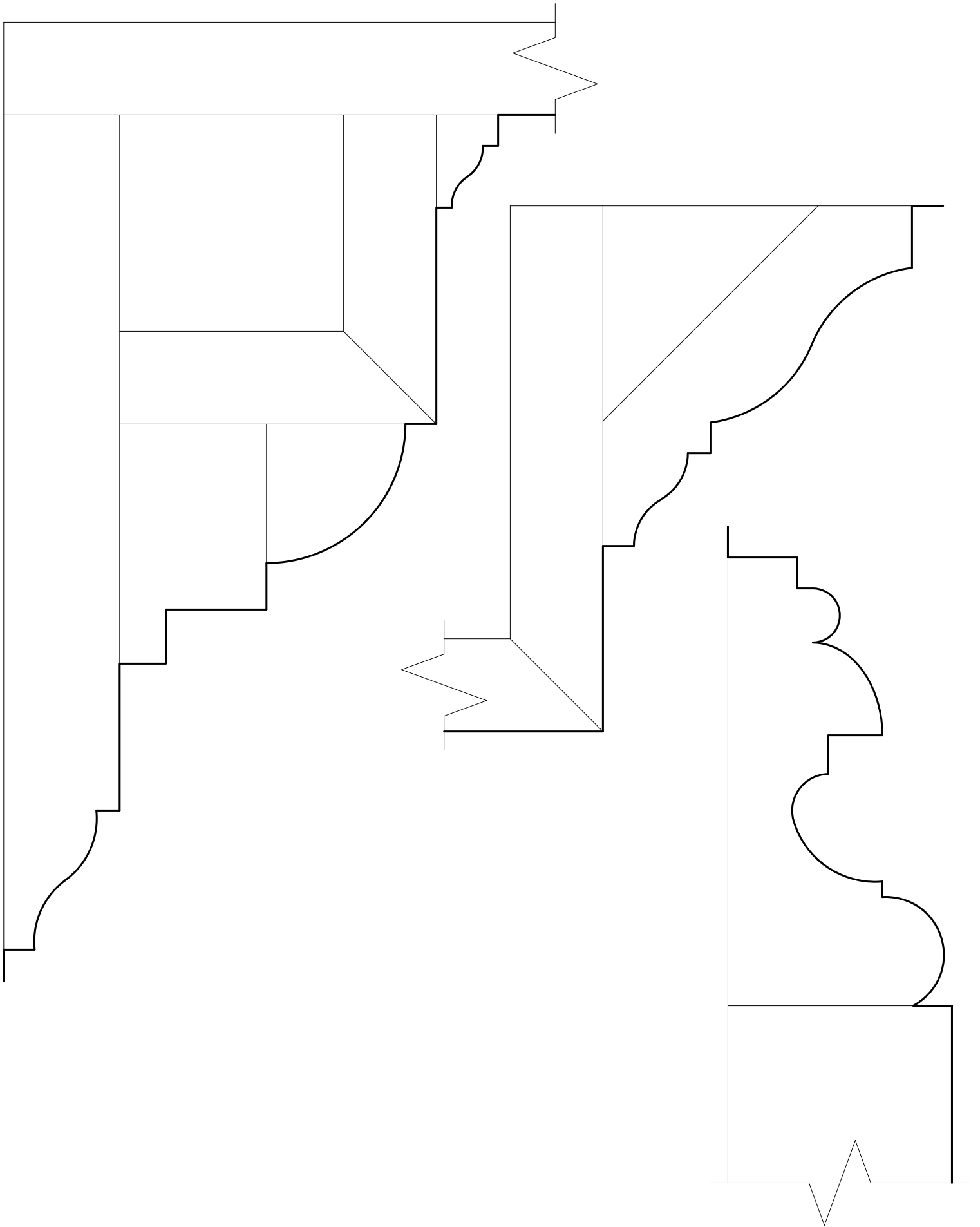


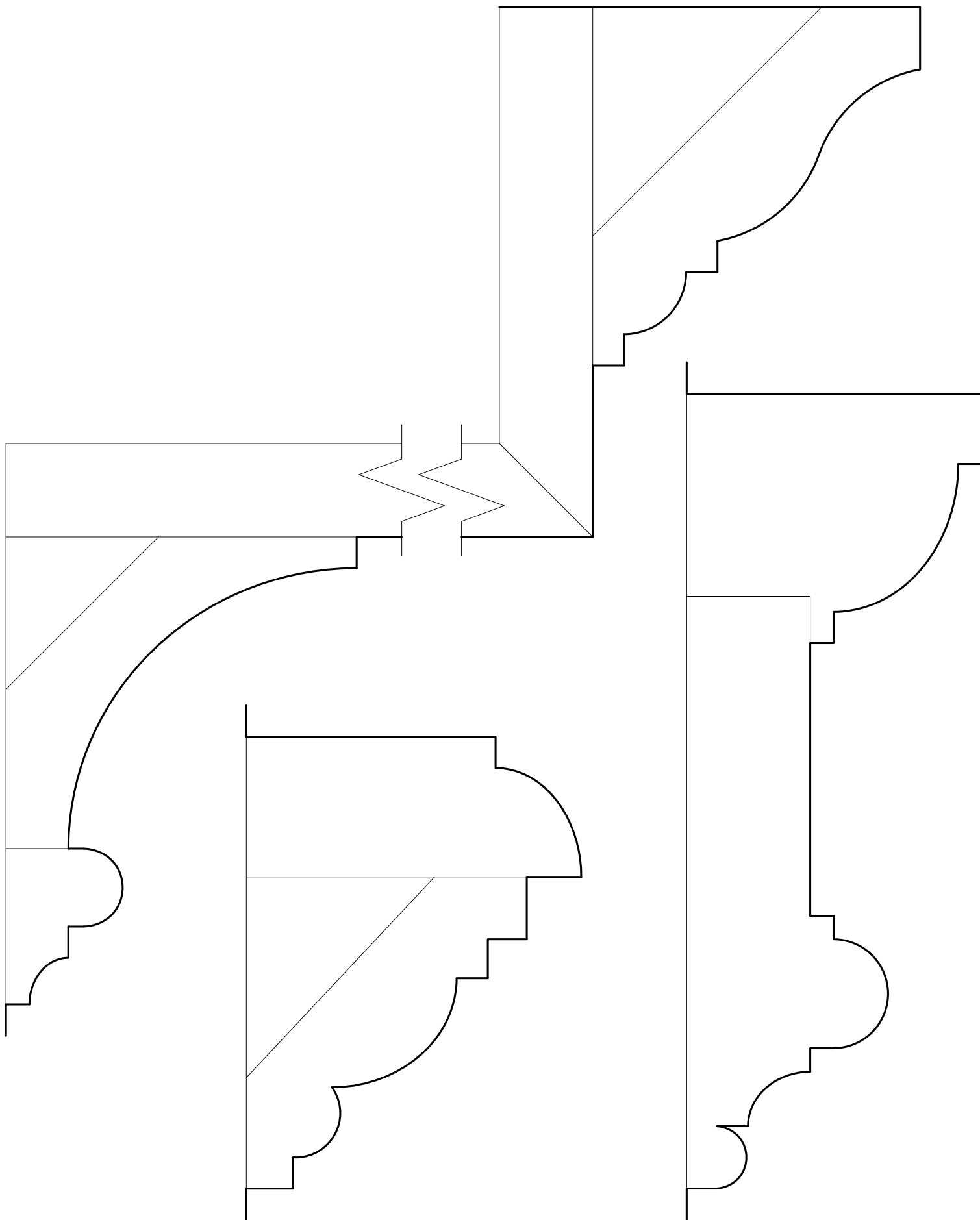


SCALE: 3/8 INCH = 1'

HAMMOND-HARWOOD HOUSE, ERECTED 1774, ANNAPOLIS, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND











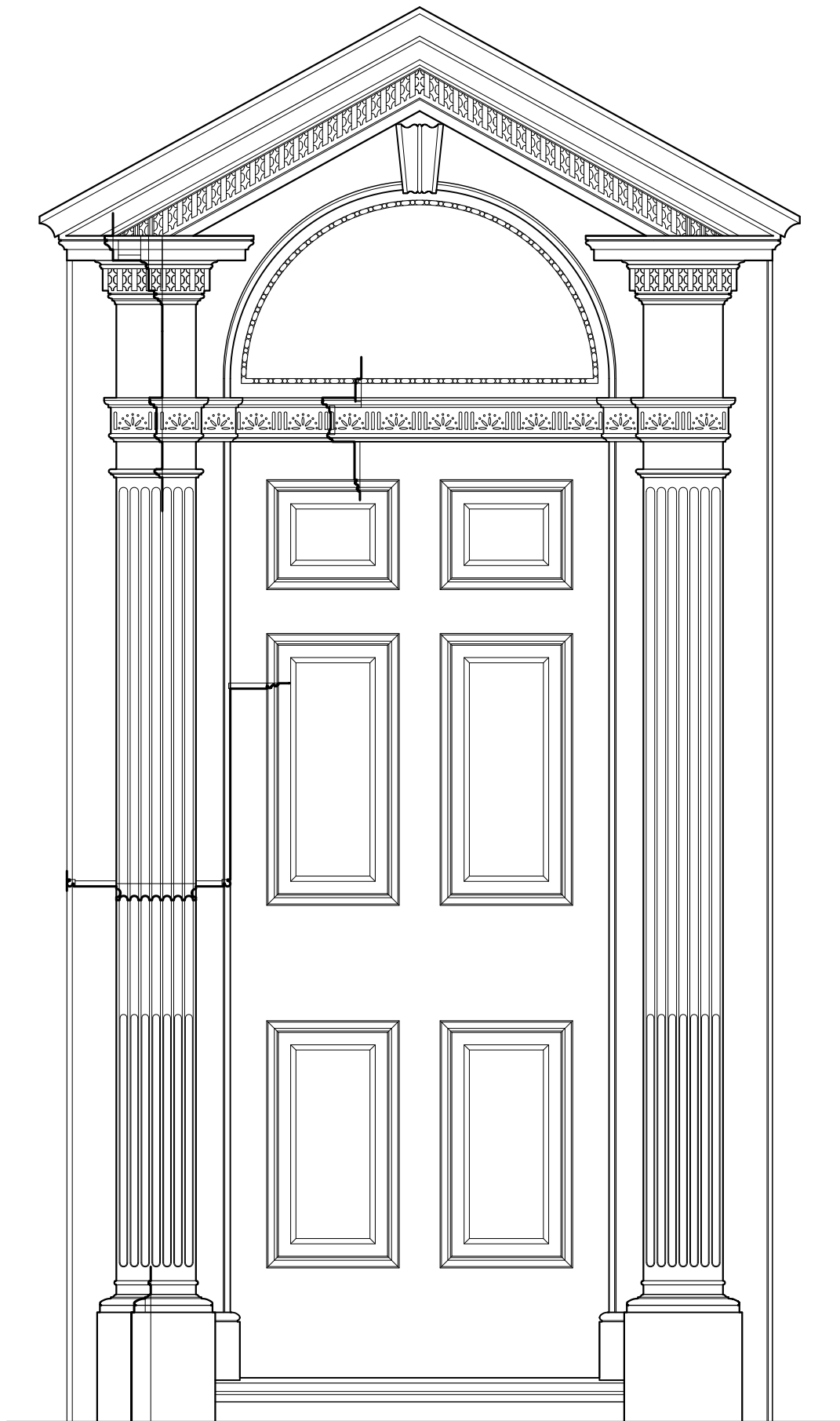
## HISTORIC HOUSES OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

Founded in 1670, Charleston was the fifth-largest city in the North American colonies in the 17th Century. It is named for King Charles II of England, Scotland, and Ireland, who ascended after the Interregnum of Cromwell's Commonwealth. Charleston lies at the confluence of the Ashley, Cooper, and Wando Rivers that form Charleston Harbor at the midpoint of the South Carolina coastline.

Charleston's downtown neighborhoods feature examples of Adamesque, Federal, Georgian, Greek Revival, Italianate, and Victorian-style architecture. Enthusiasts can find the most exclusive residential architecture south of Broad Street. 18th Century Georgian-style homes form "Rainbow Row" along the East Bay. Facing the harbor at the end of the peninsula, "Battery Row" features homes built between 1809 and 1920. The unique, native house-type is called a "Charleston single house," a rectangular house with its narrow end facing the street and its front door, often with a one or two-story porch along a side carriageway.

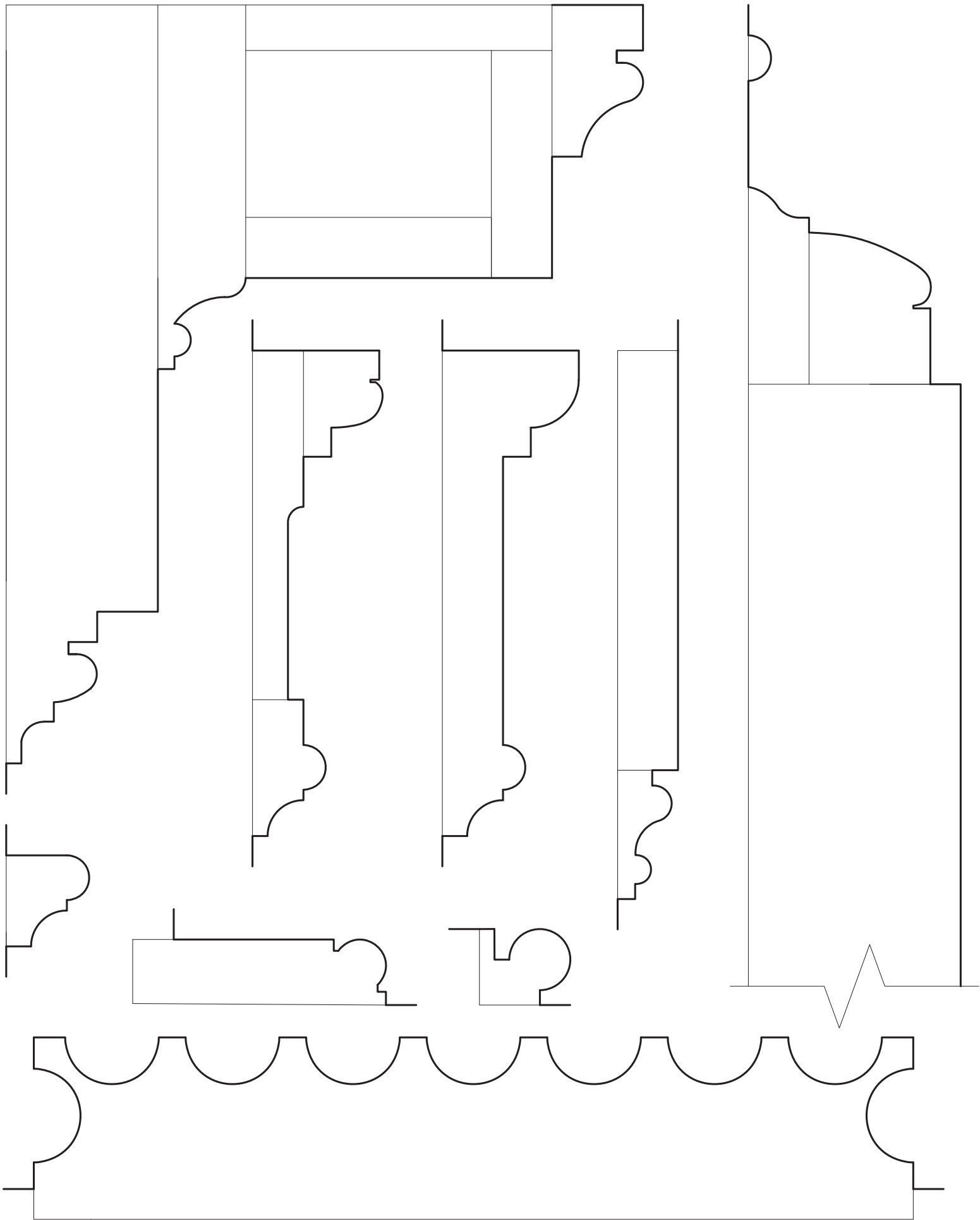
Formed in 1920, The Preservation Society of Charleston is the oldest community-based historic preservation organization in the United States. In 1931, the Charleston City Council established the first Board of Architectural Review, designated a 138-acre "Old and Historic District," and limited alterations to historic buildings, providing for the prosecution of violations. Catastrophic damage caused by Hurricane Hugo and the need for trained craftspeople led to the founding of the American College of Building Arts, specializing in timber framing, carpentry, plaster, classical architecture, blacksmithing, and stone carving.

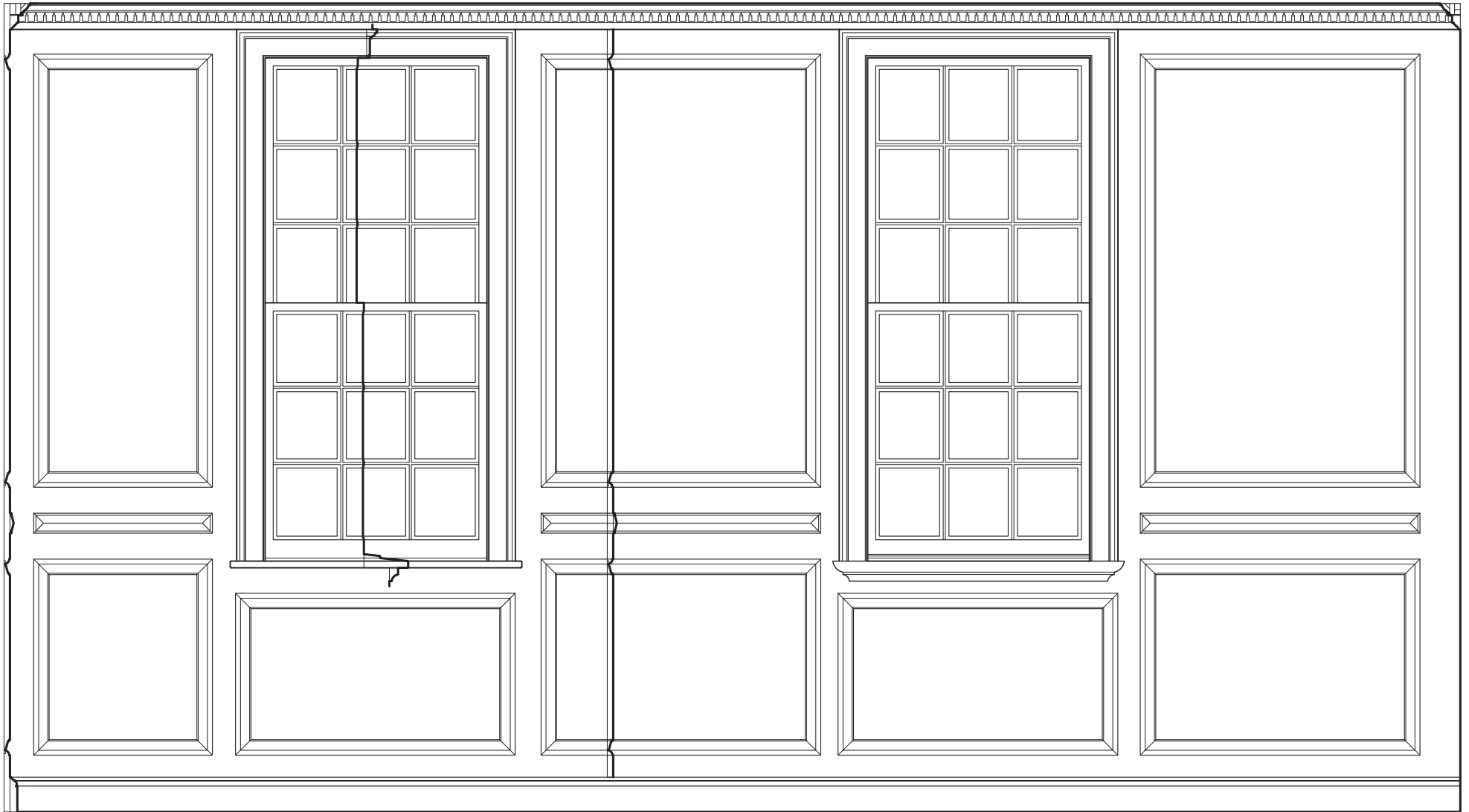




SCALE: 7/8 INCH = 1'

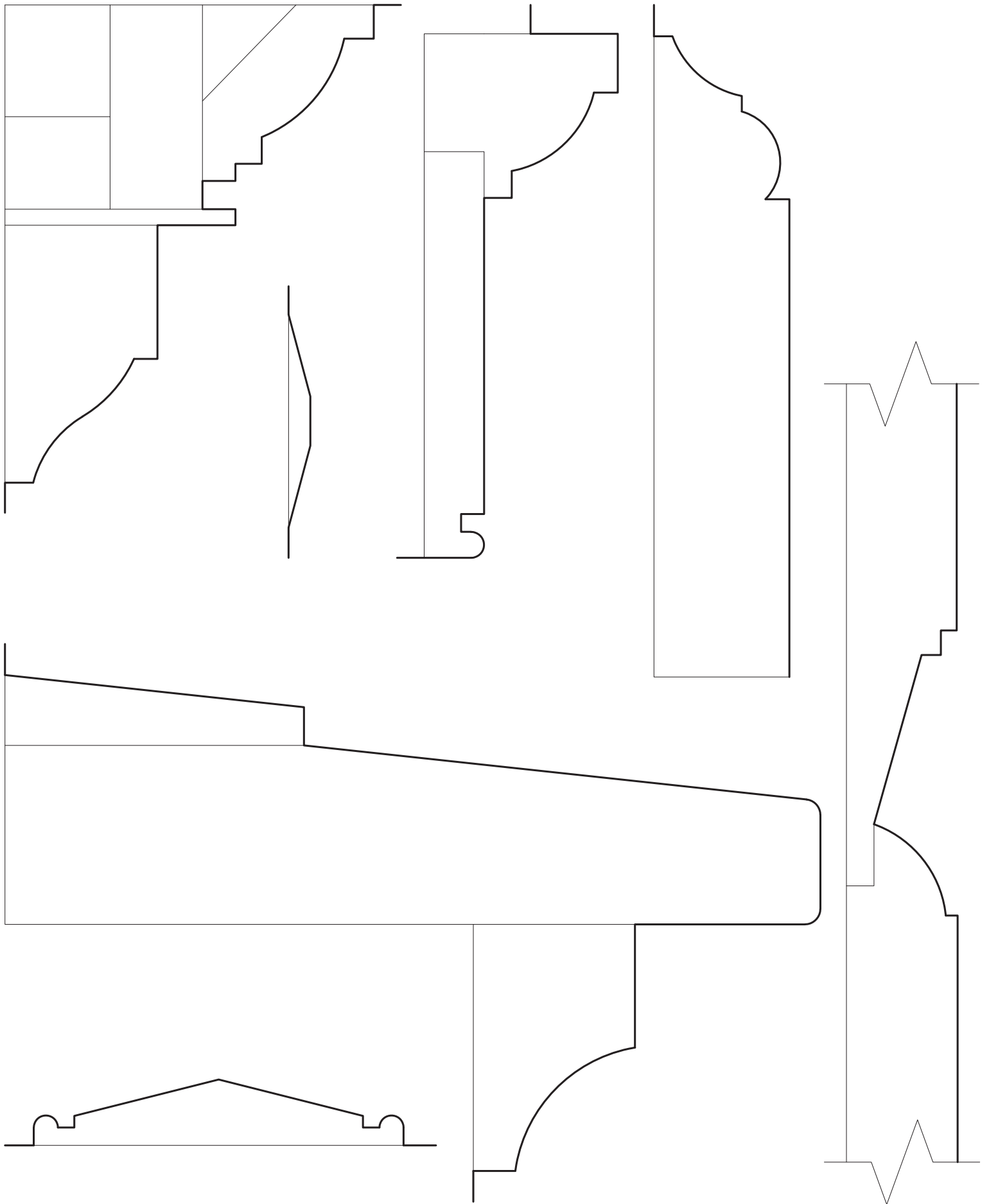
RALPH IZARD HOUSE. ERECTED 1728. CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

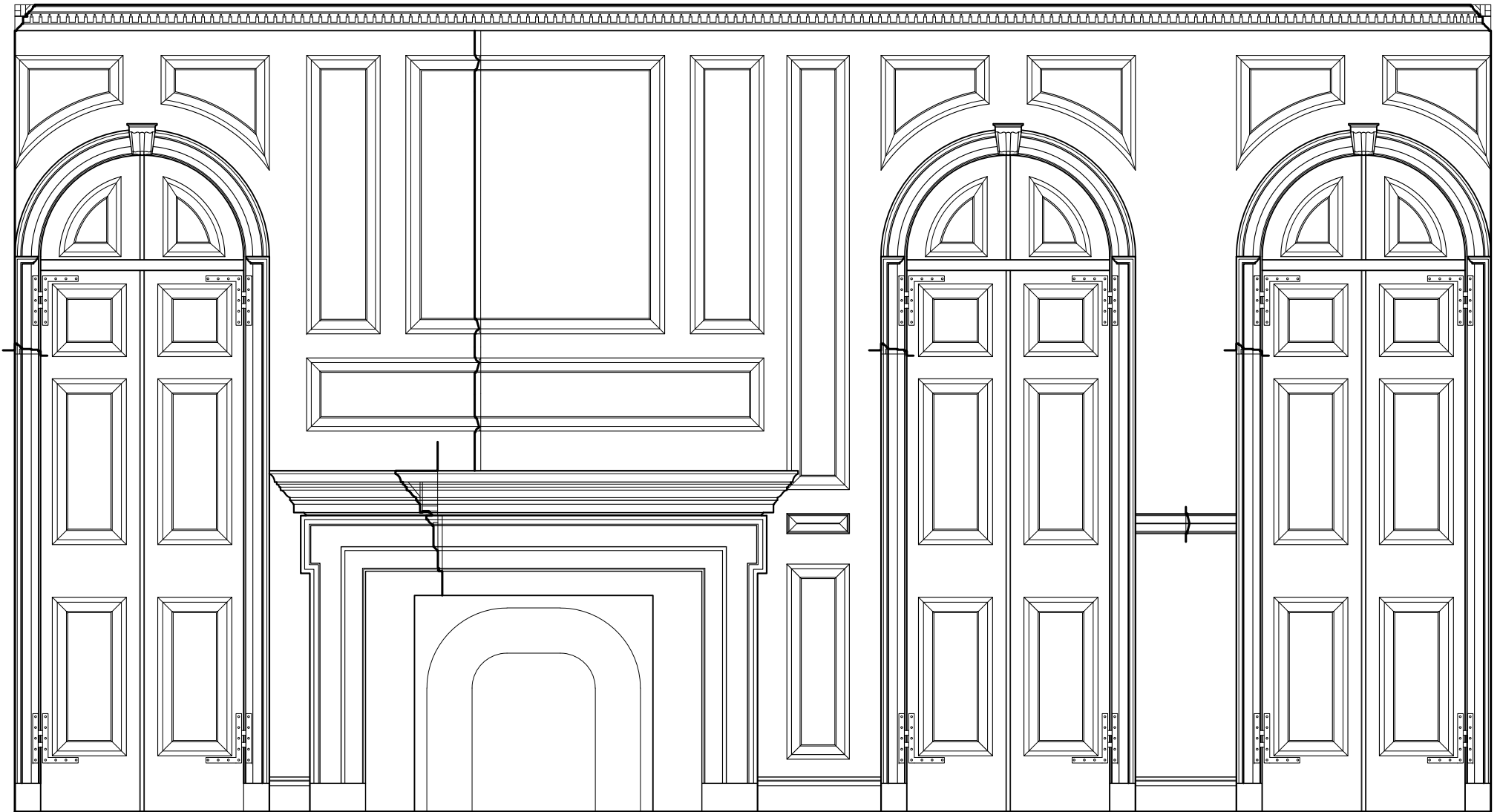




SCALE: 9/16 INCH = 1'

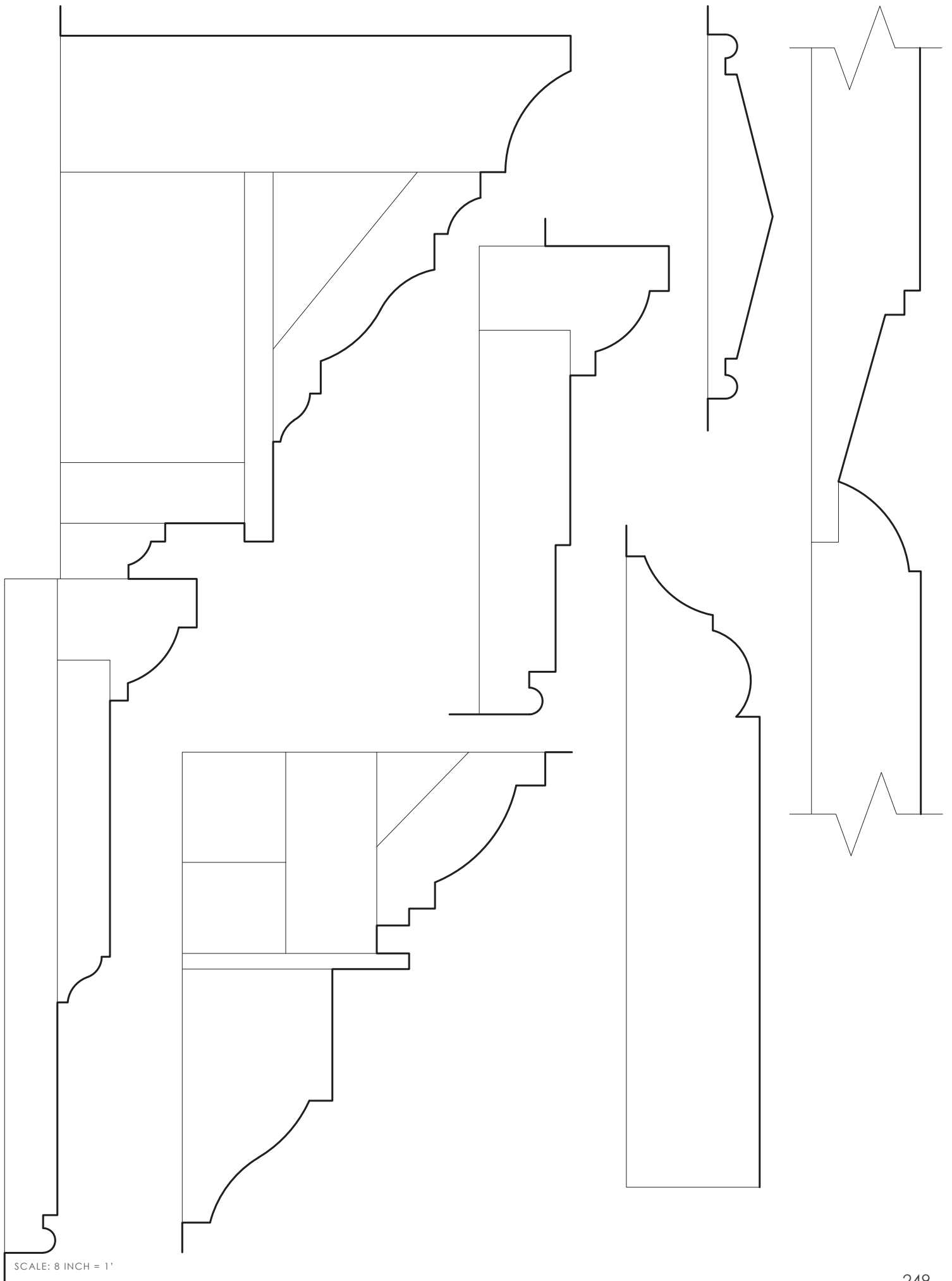
DR. RAMSAY'S HOUSE. ERECTED 1740. CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA



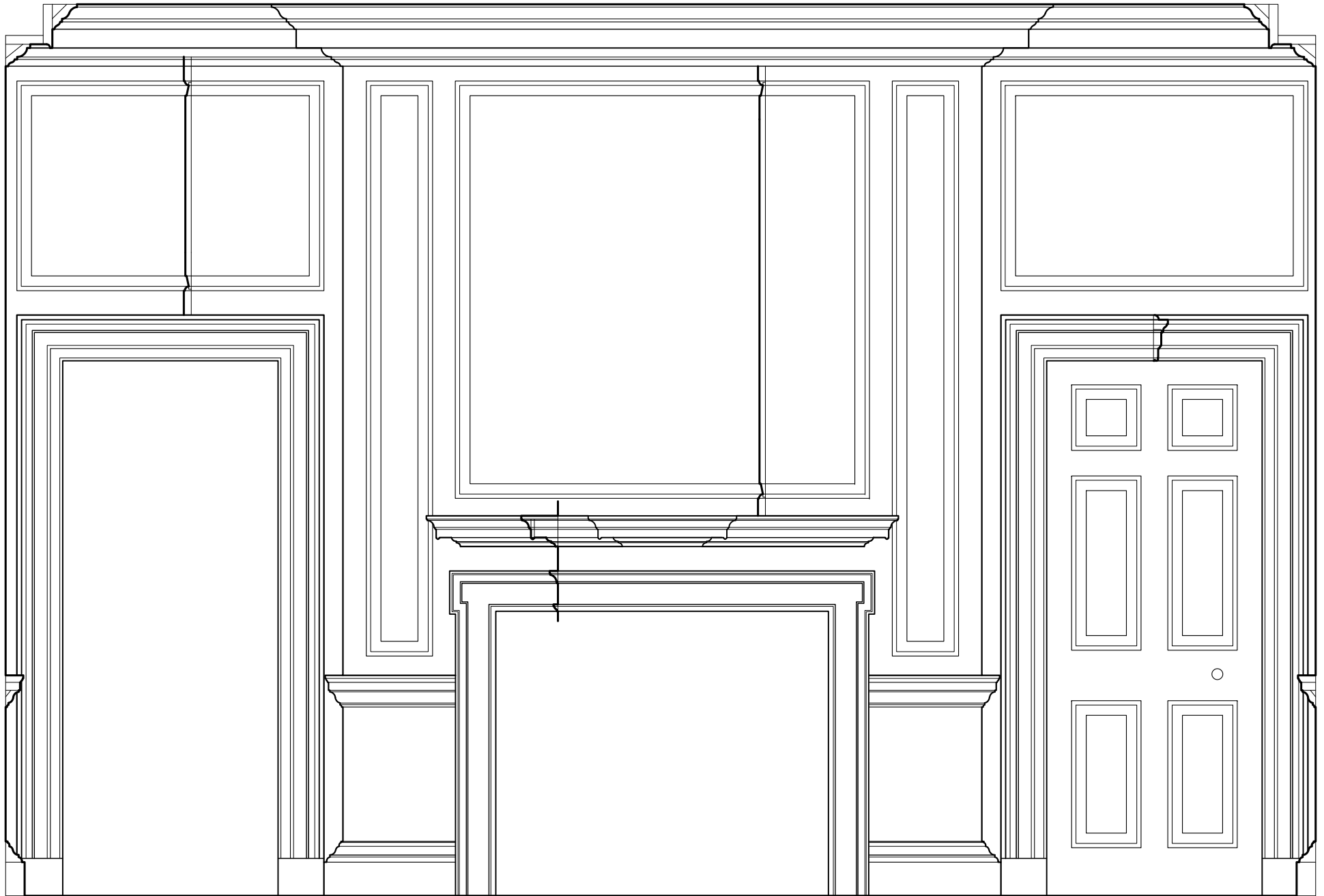


SCALE: 9/16 INCH = 1'

DR. RAMSAY'S HOUSE. ERECTED 1740. CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

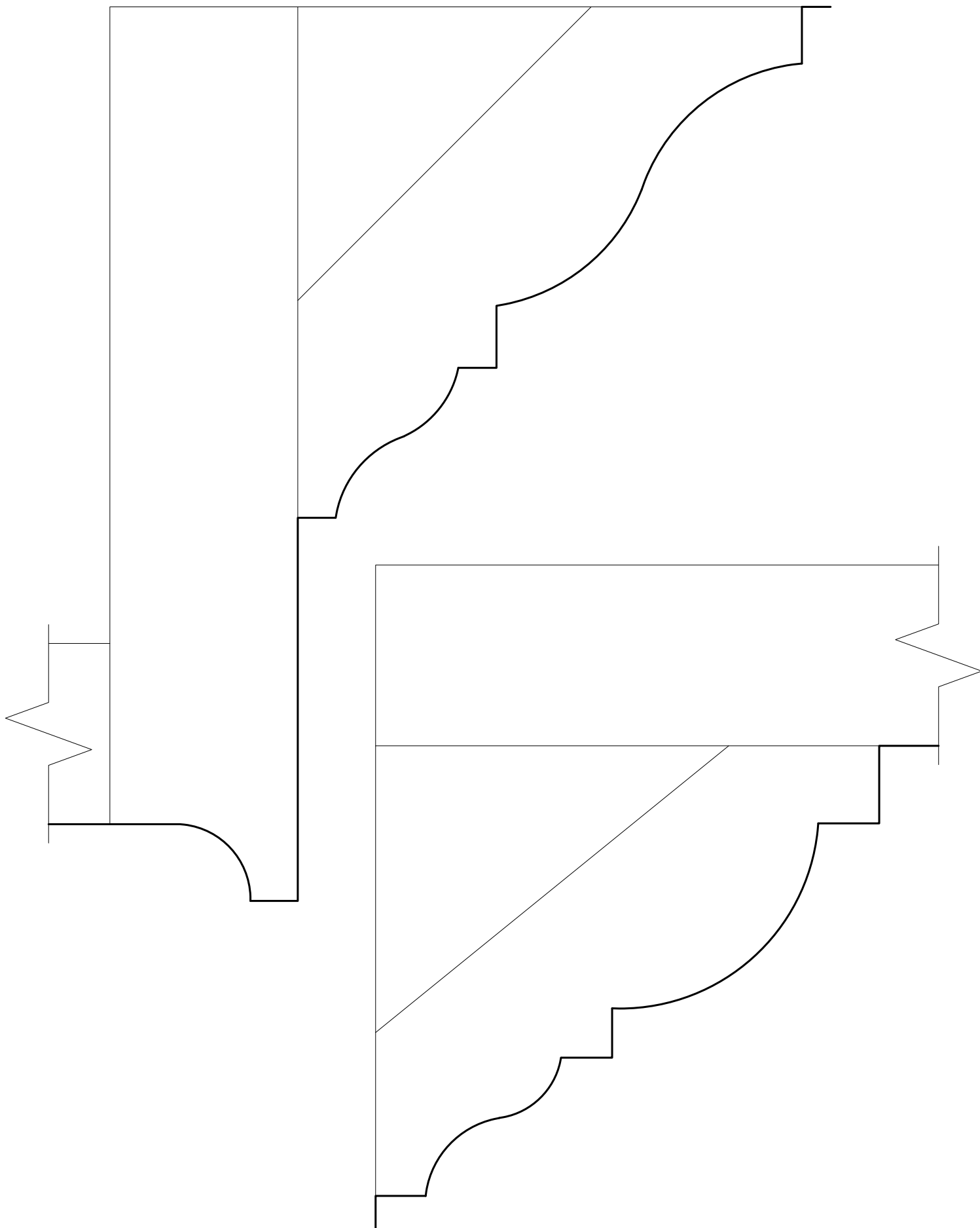


SCALE: 8 INCH = 1'

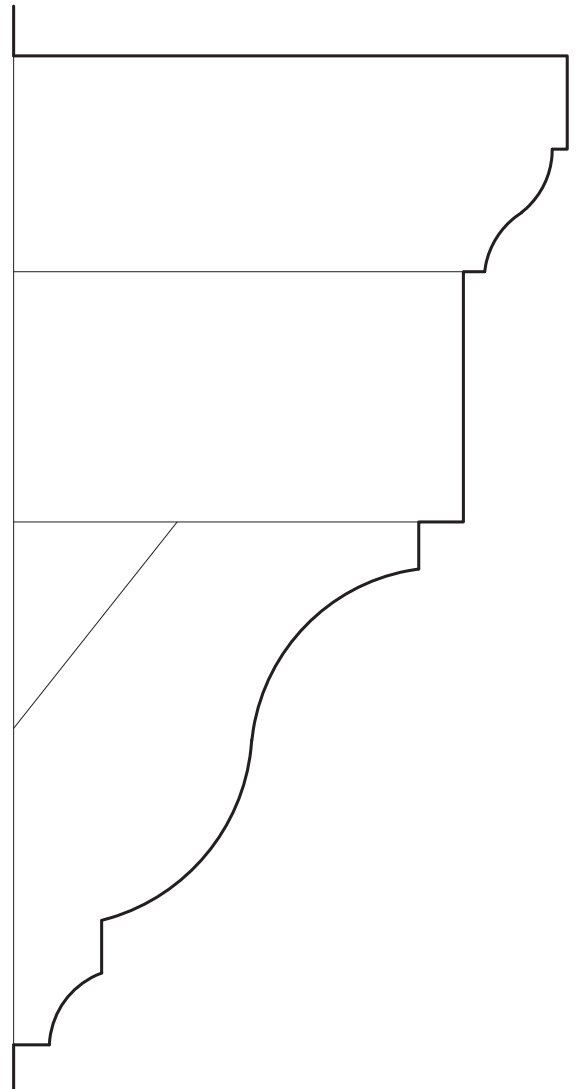
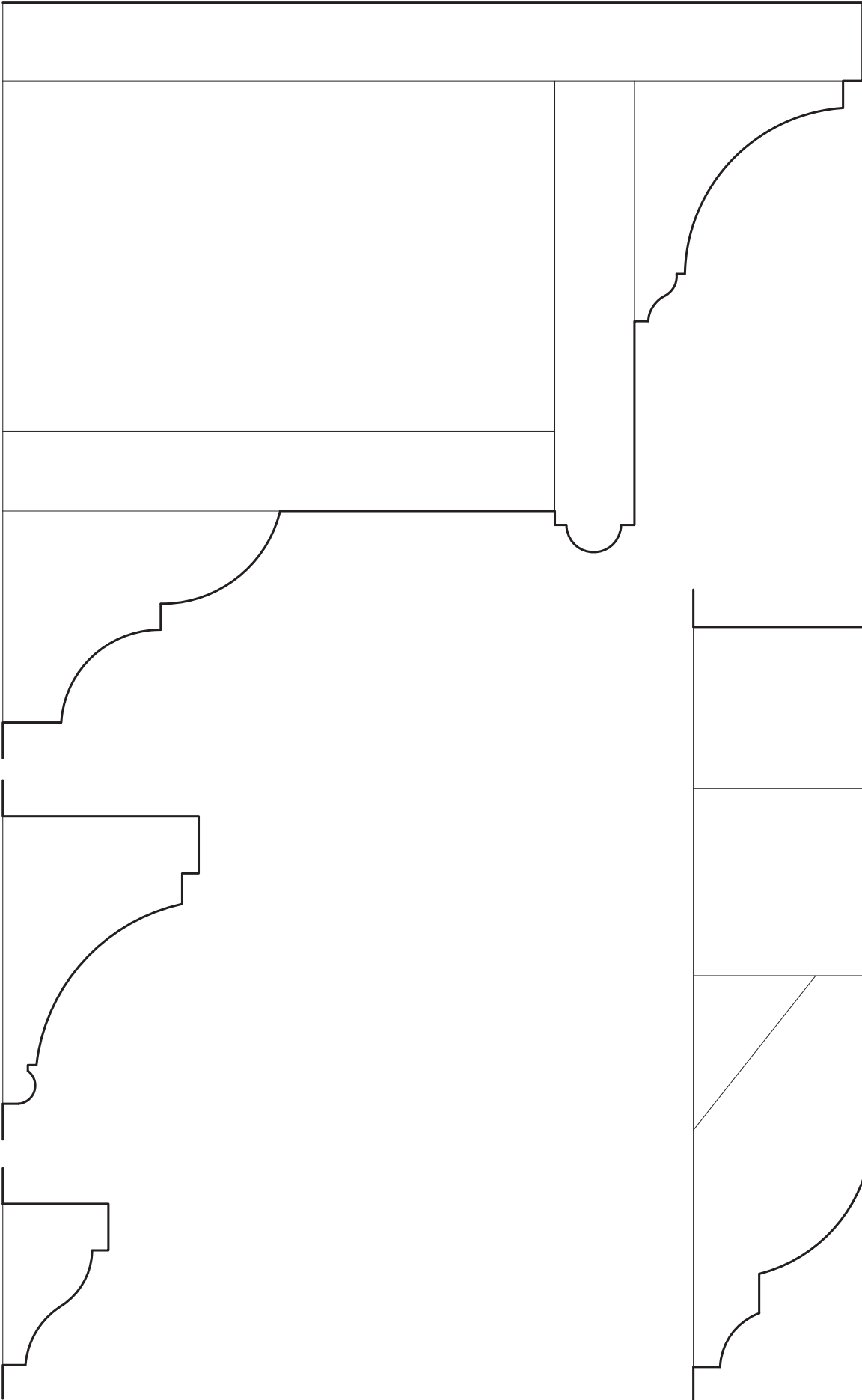


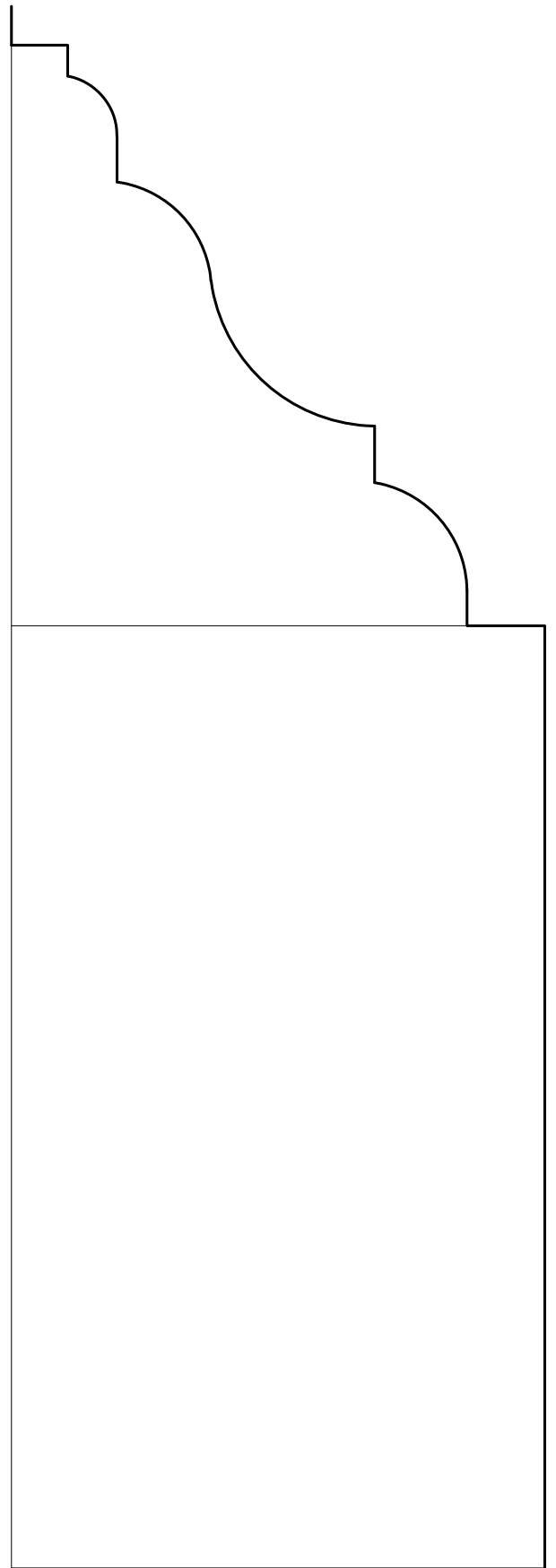
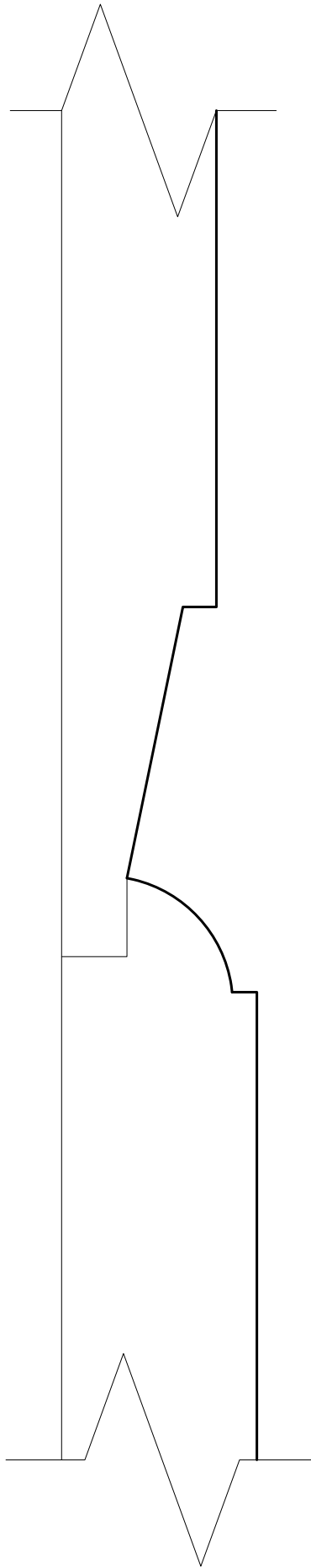
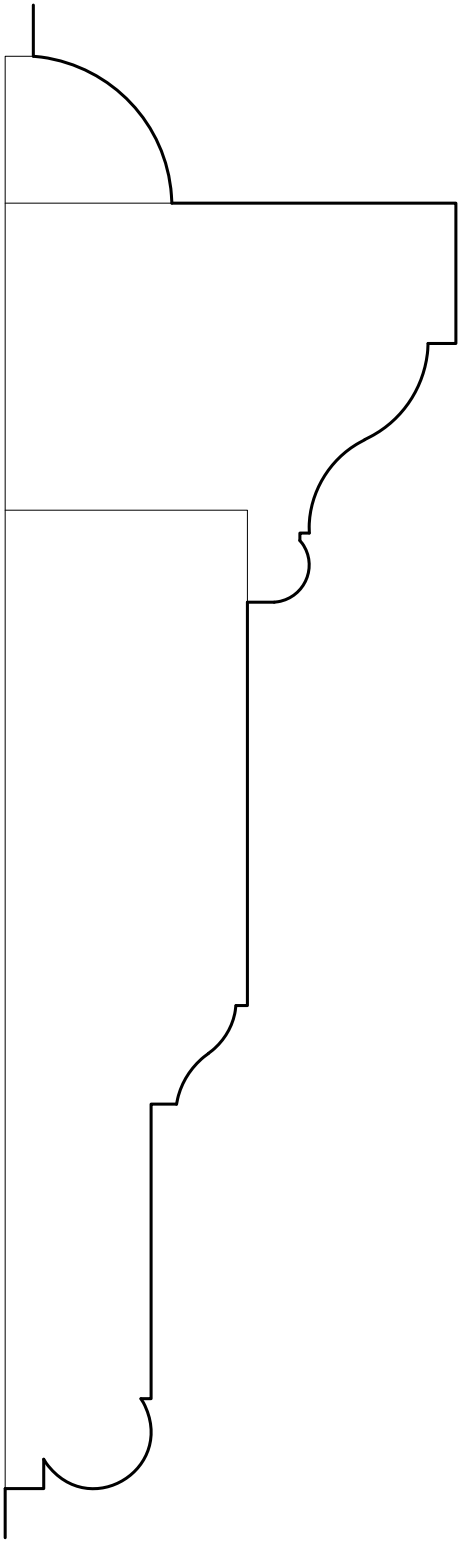
SCALE: 9/16 INCH = 1'

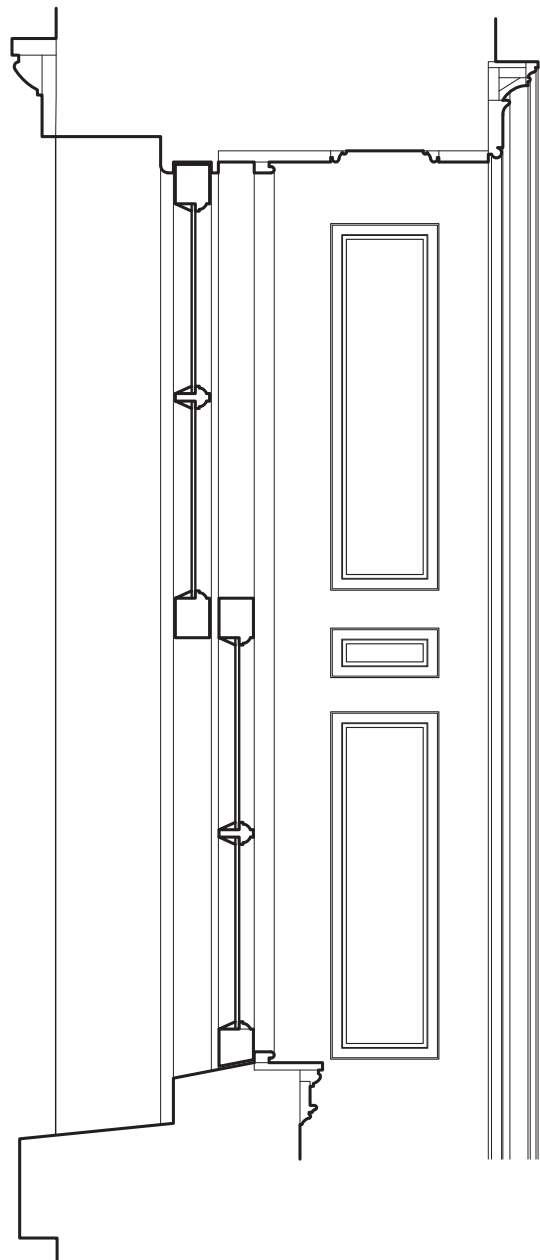
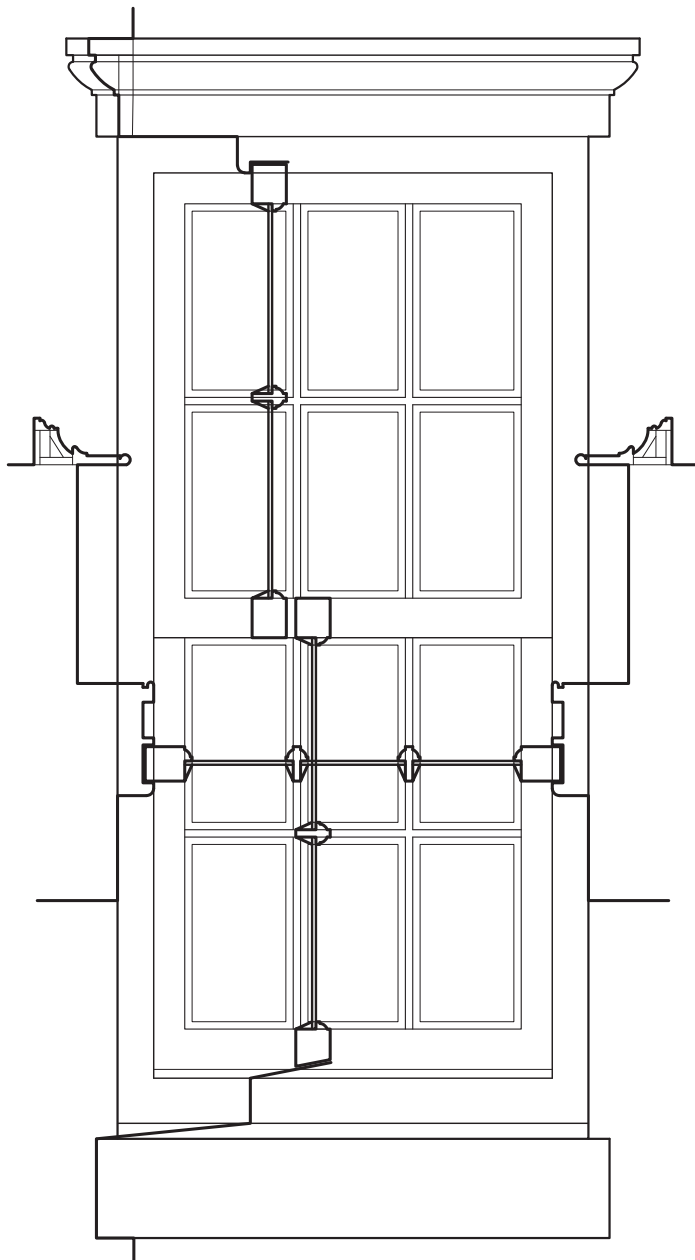
GLEBE HOUSE. ERECTED 1770. CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA





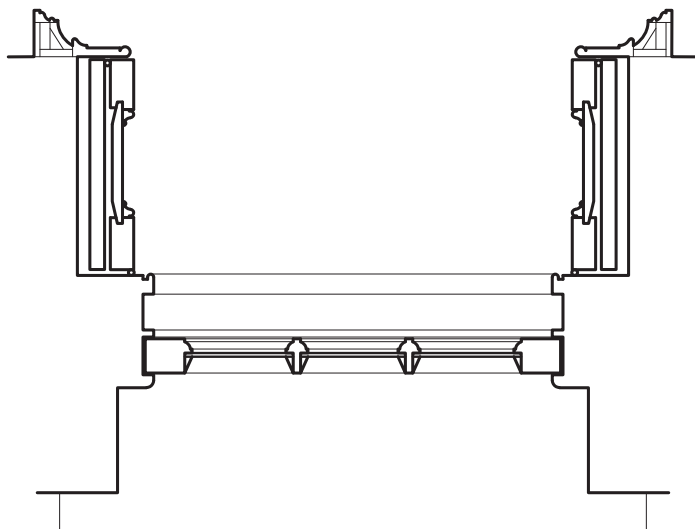


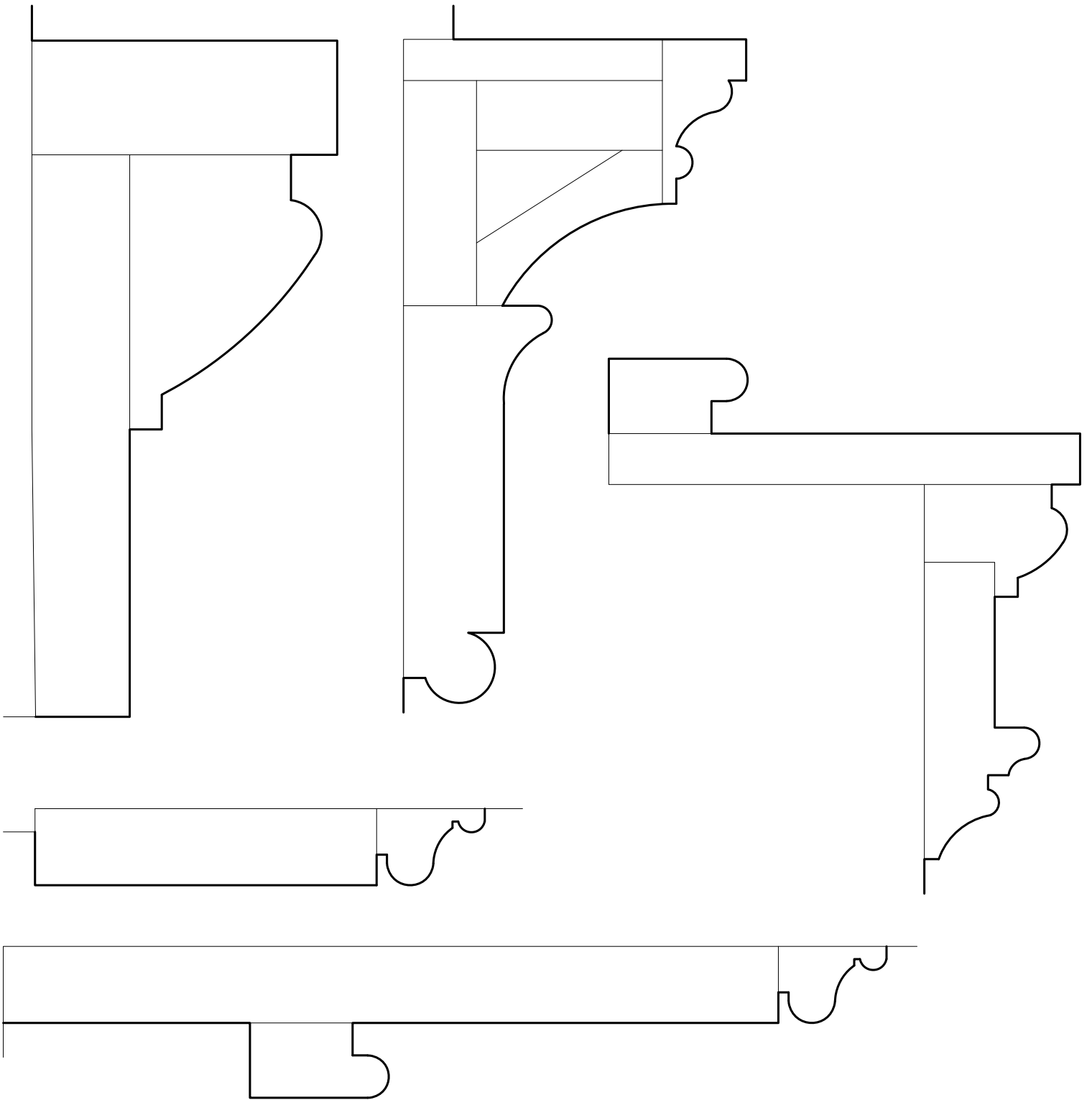


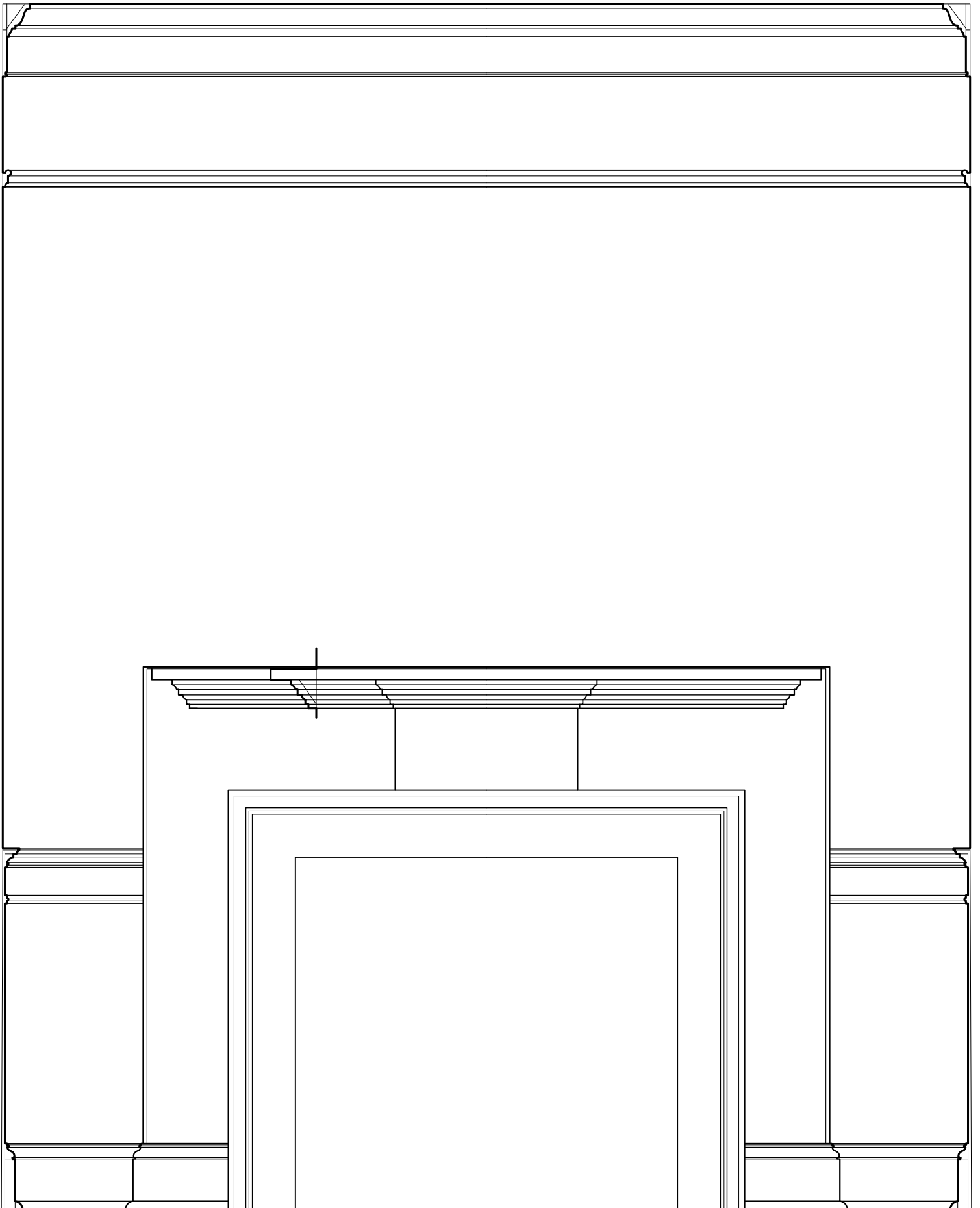


SCALE: 1-1/4 INCH = 1'

OLD JEWISH ORPHANAGE. ERECTED 1801. CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

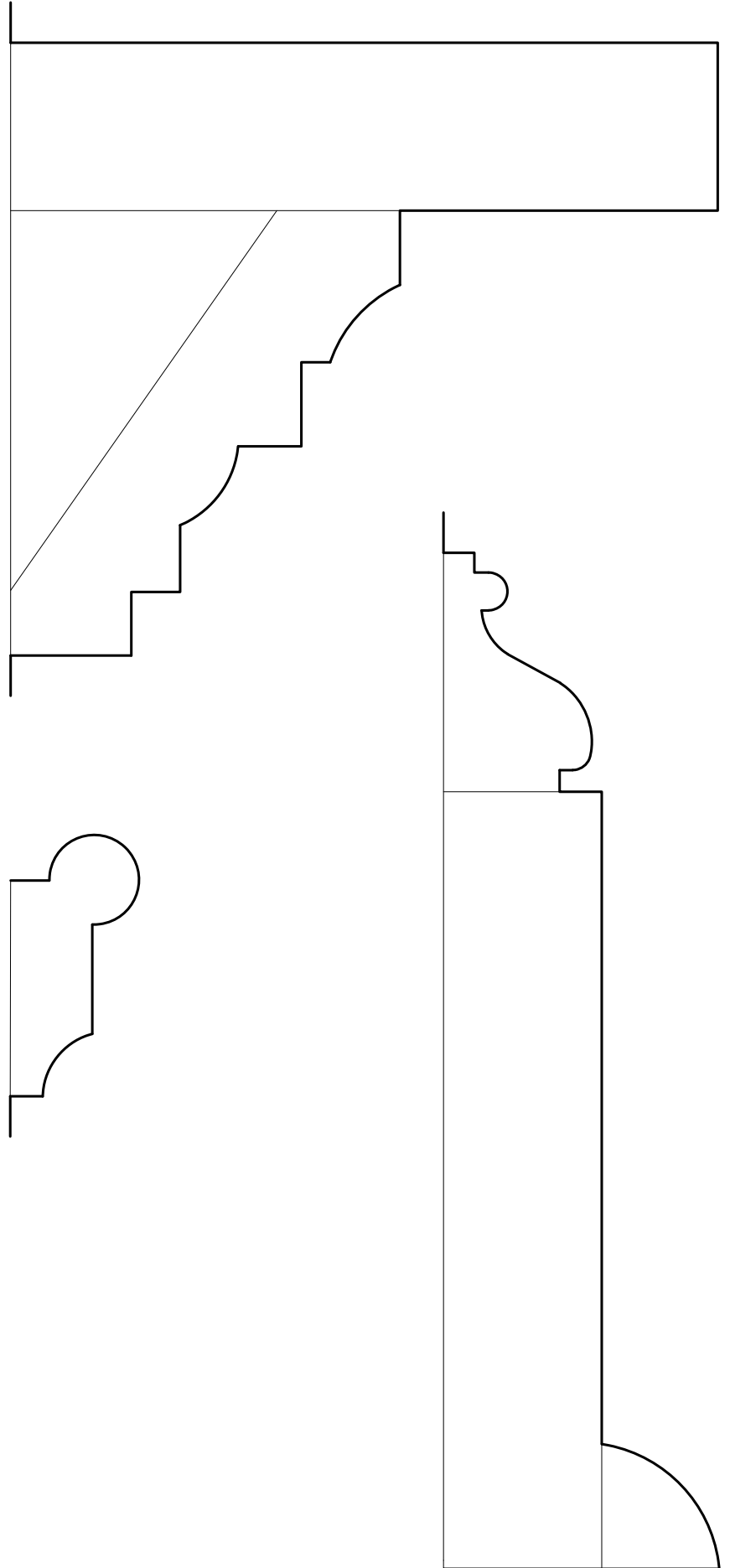
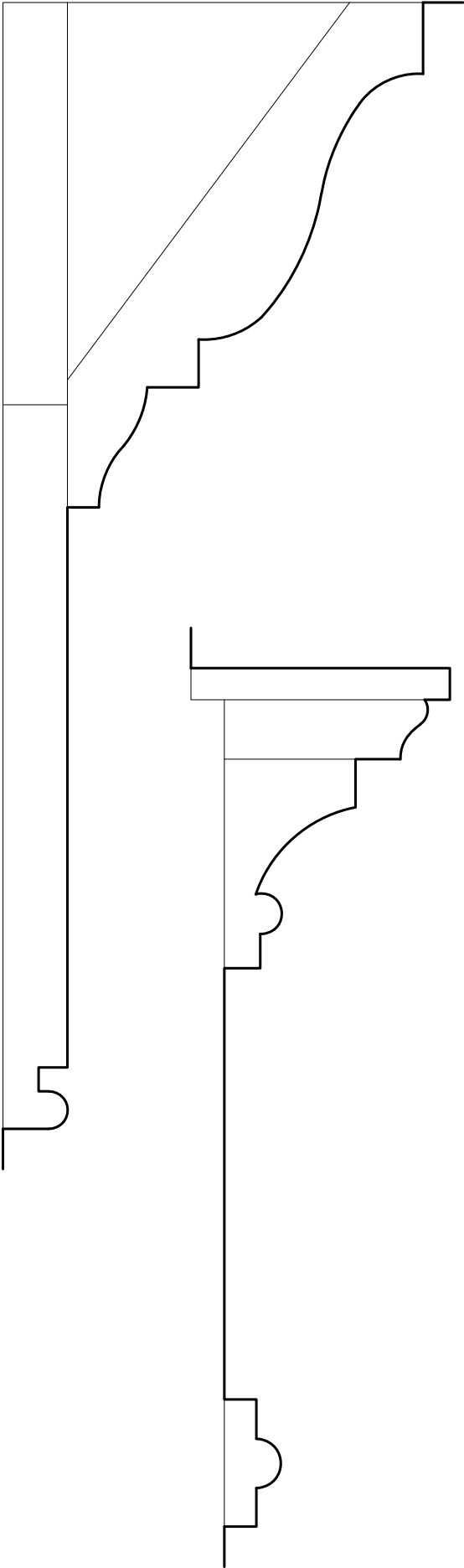


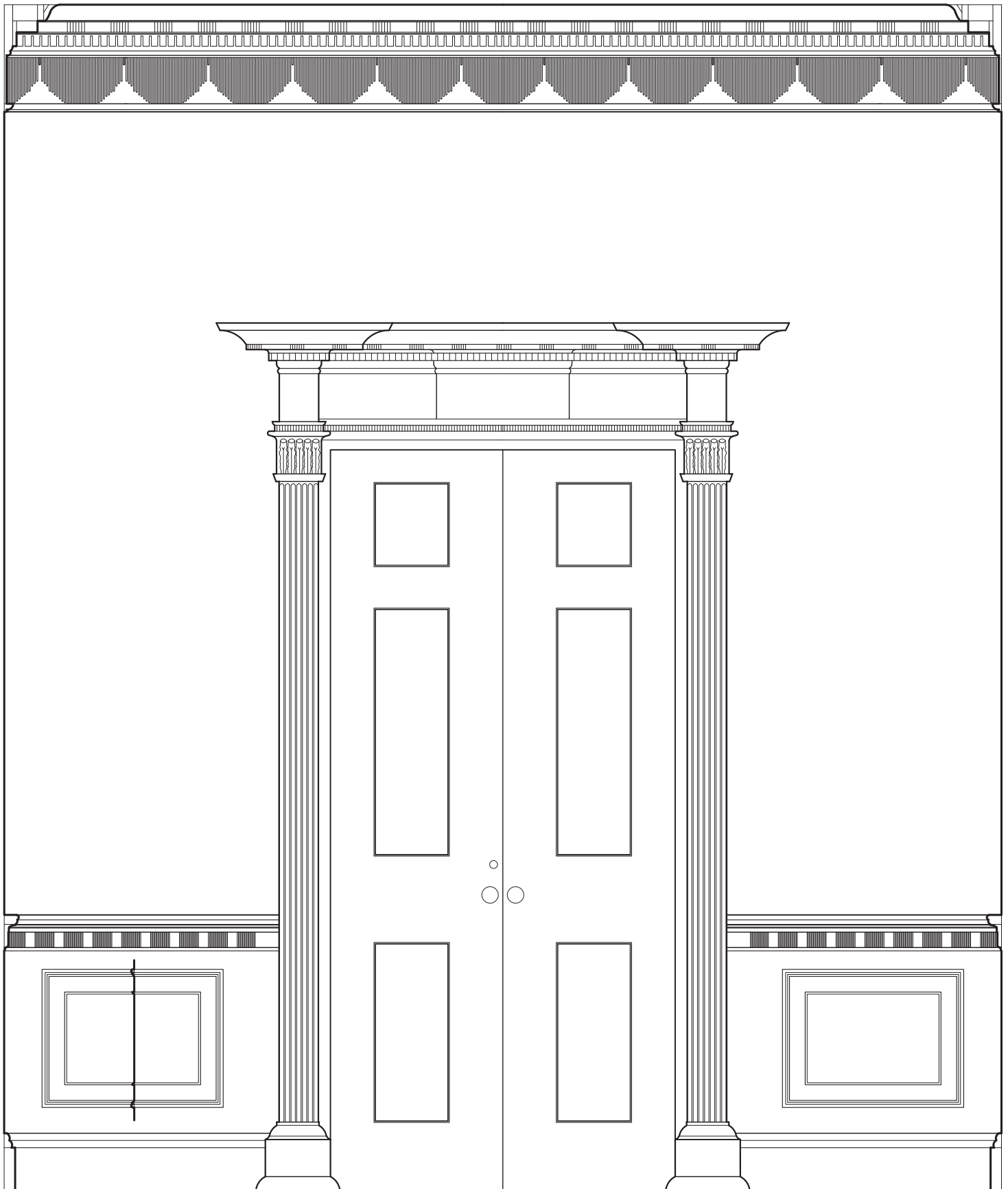




SCALE: 1 INCH = 1'

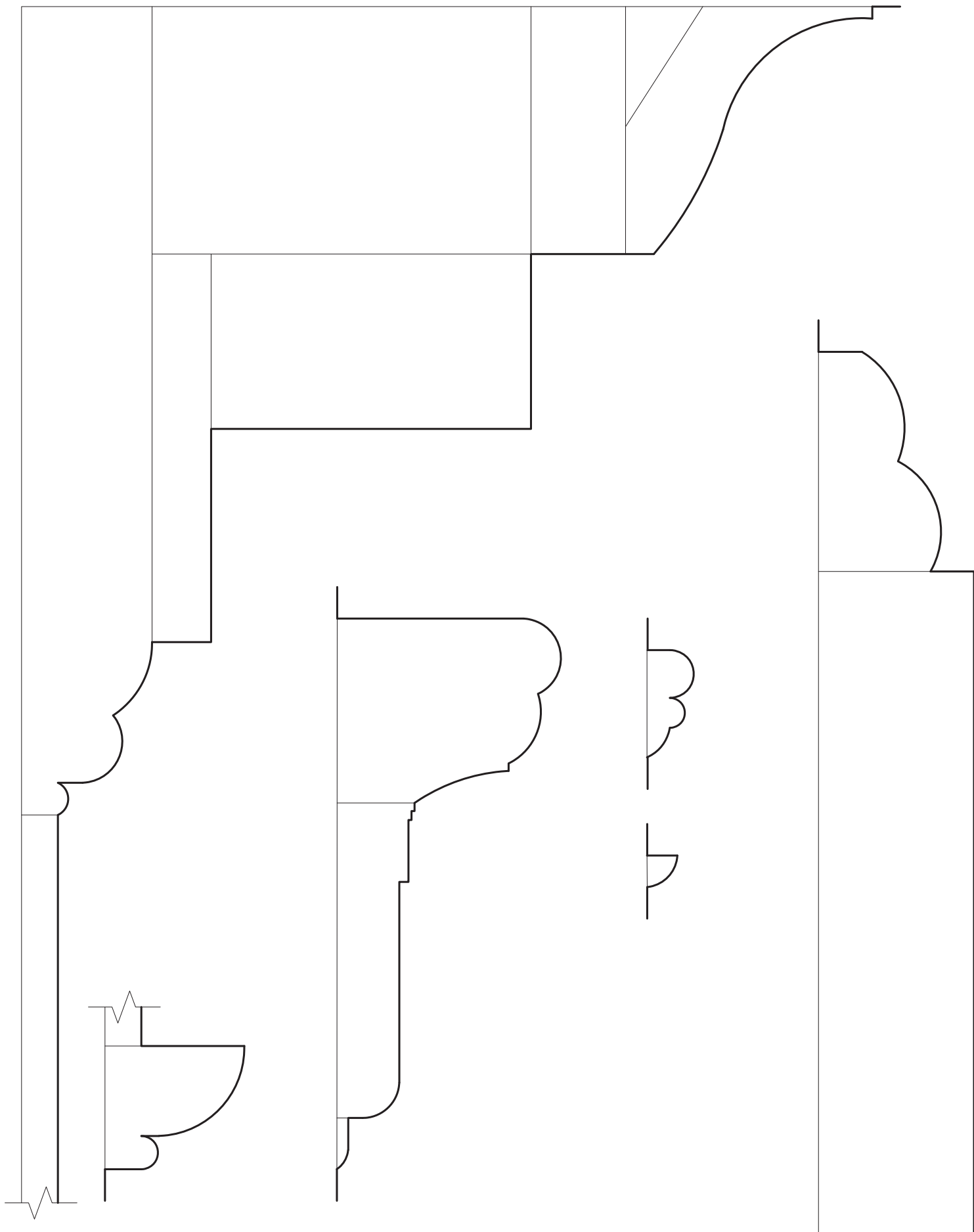
SAMUEL EDWARD AXSON HOUSE, ERECTED 1810. CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA



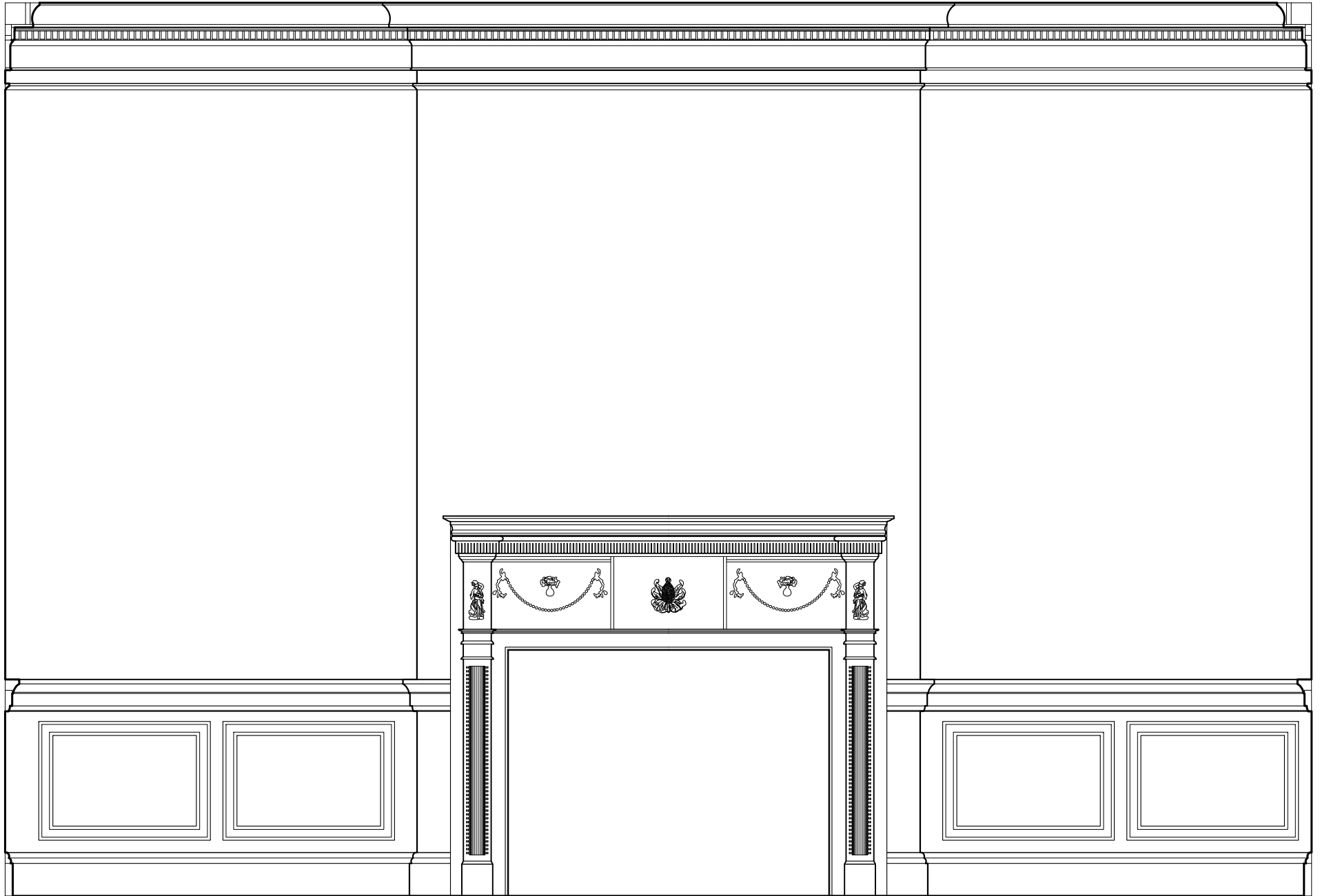


SCALE: 3/4 INCH = 1'

WILLIAM BLACKLOCK HOUSE, ERECTED 1800. CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

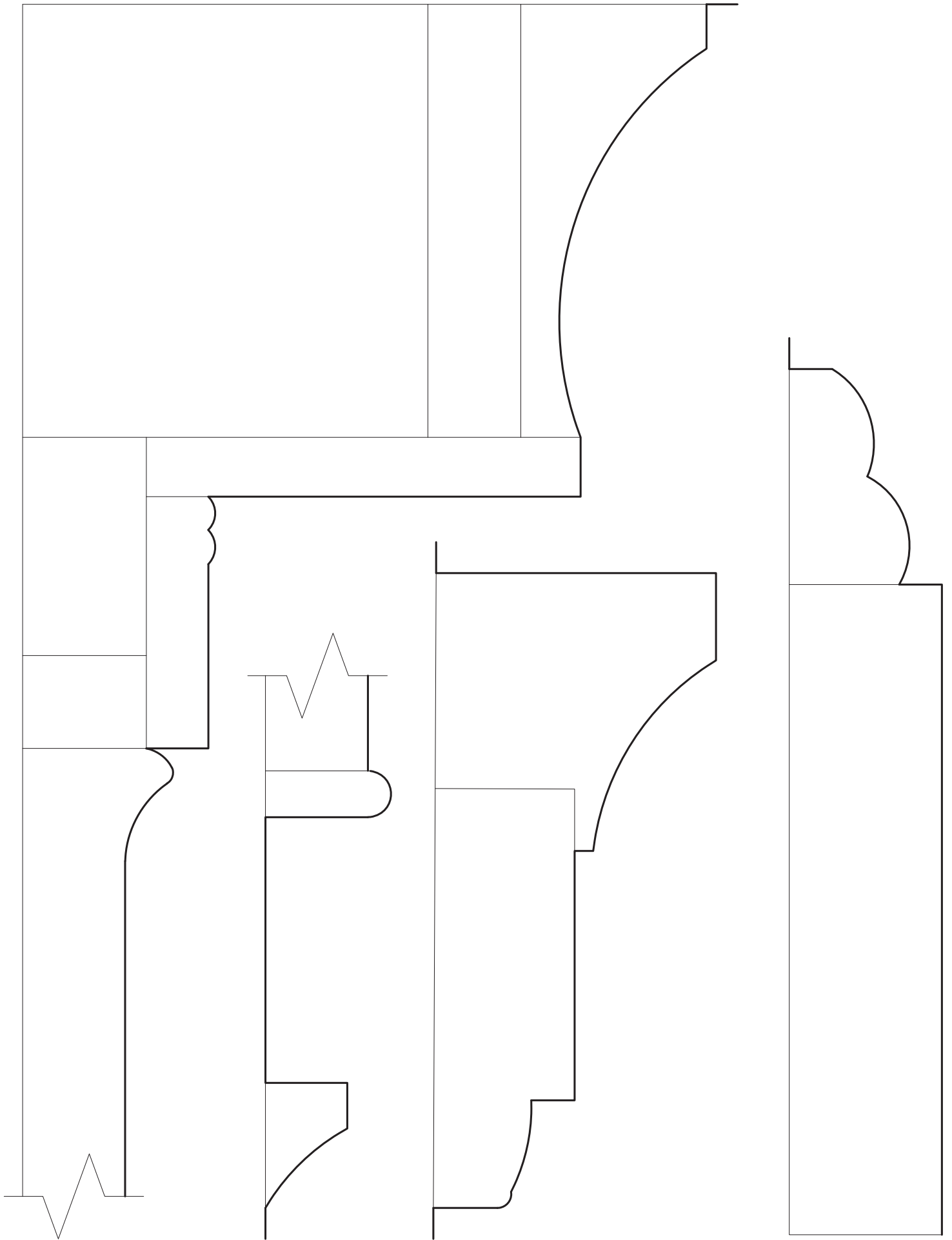


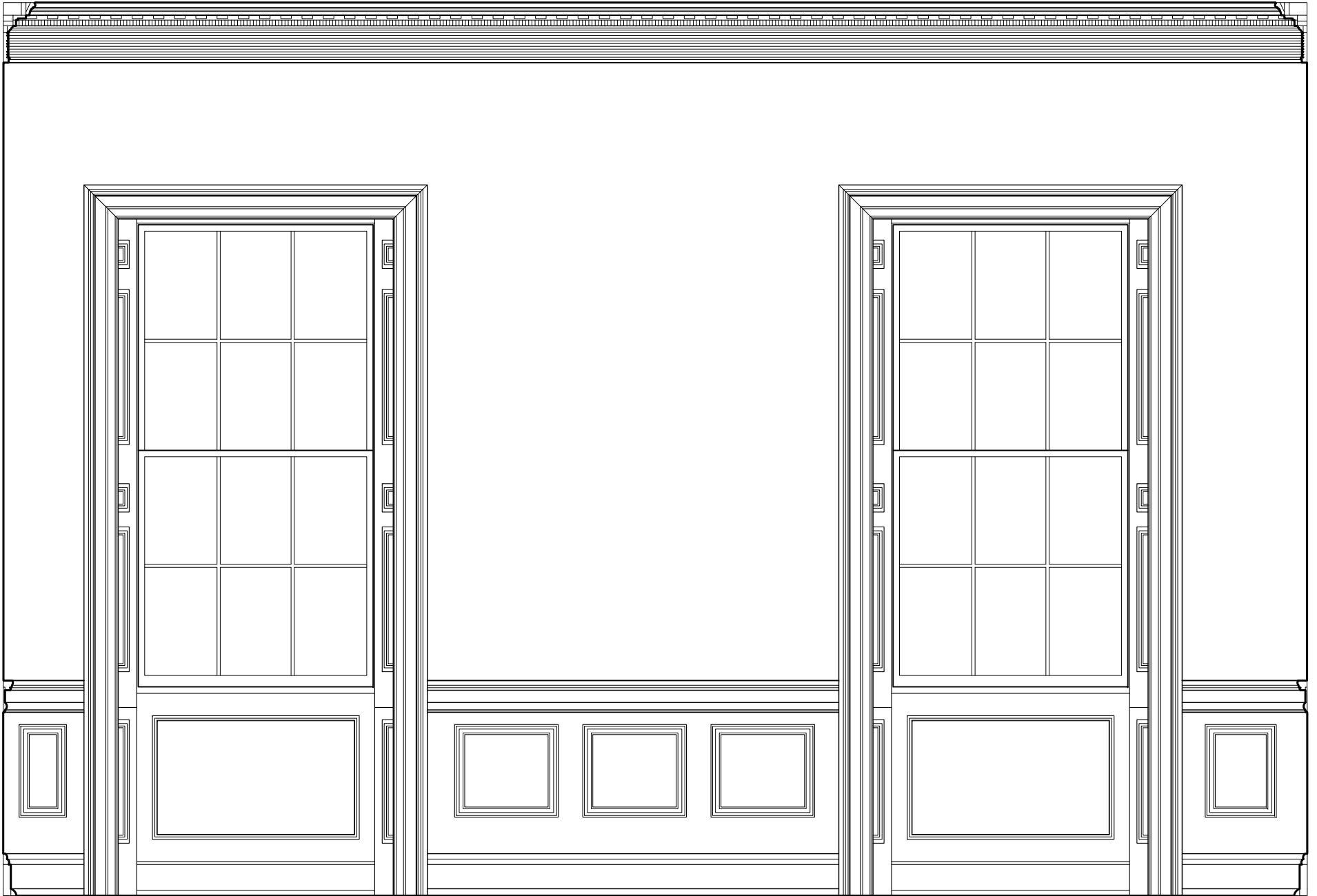




SCALE: 9/16 INCH = 1'

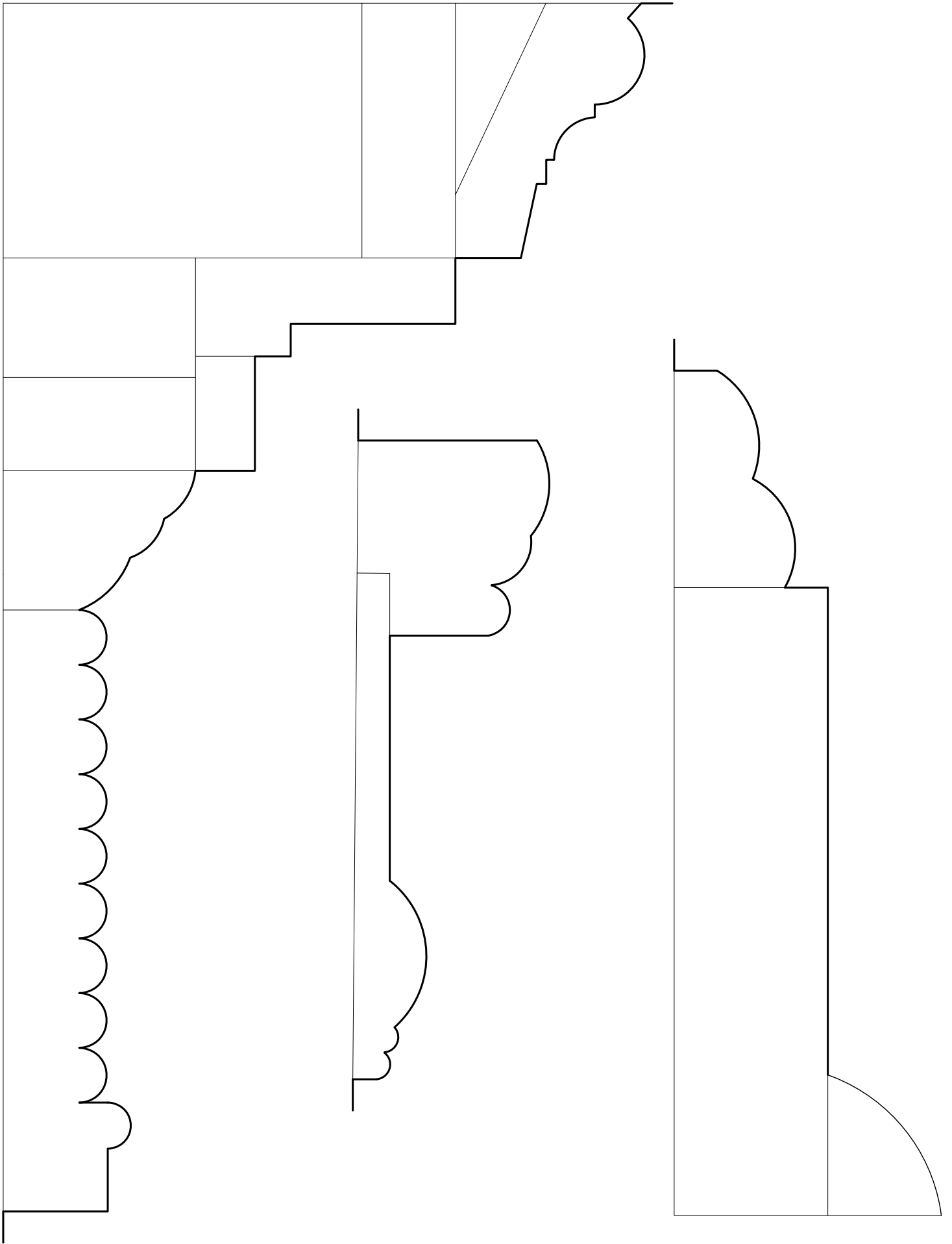
WILLIAM BLACKLOCK HOUSE. ERECTED 1800. CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA





SCALE: 9/16 INCH = 1'

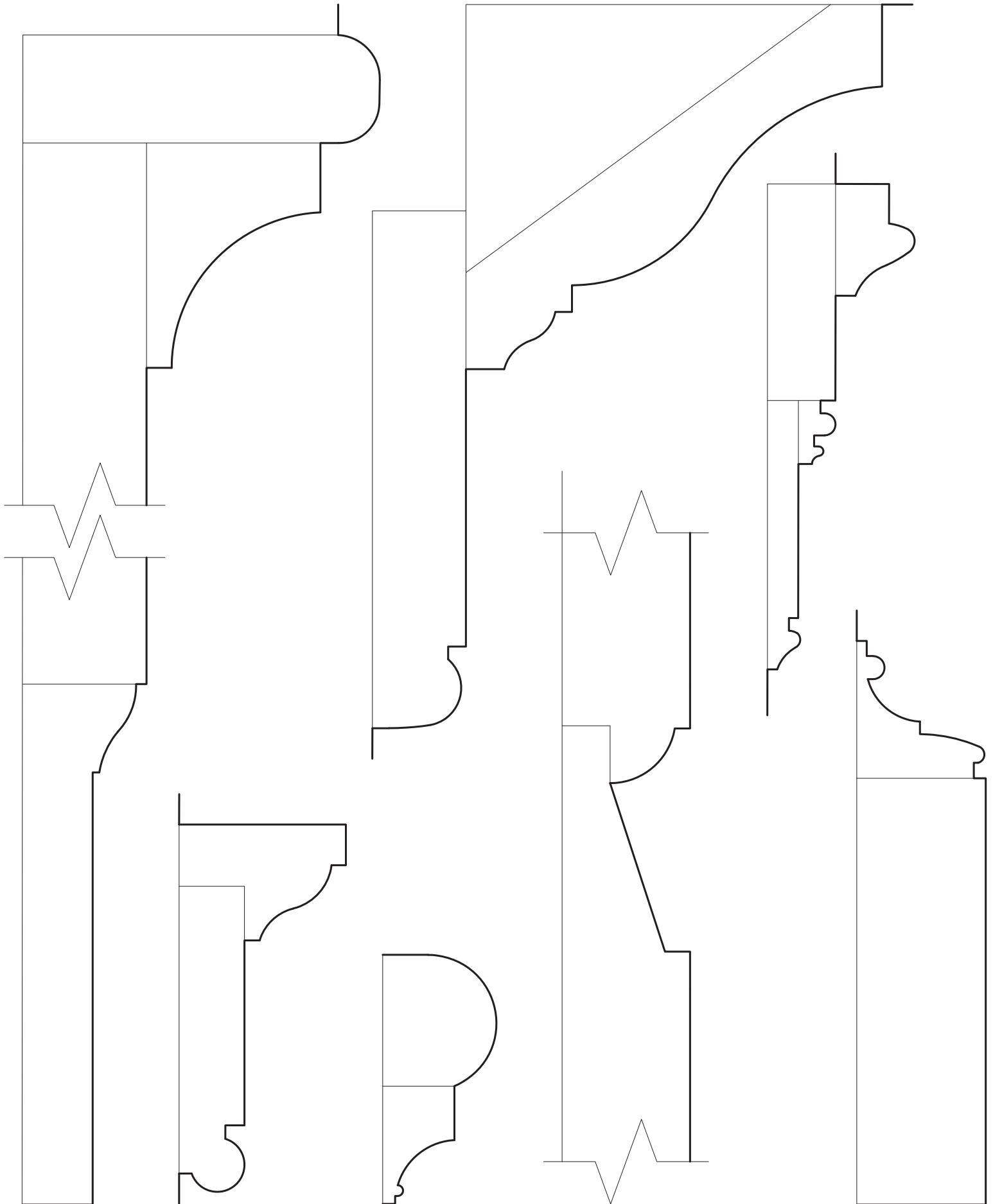
WILLIAM BLACKLOCK HOUSE. ERECTED 1800. CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

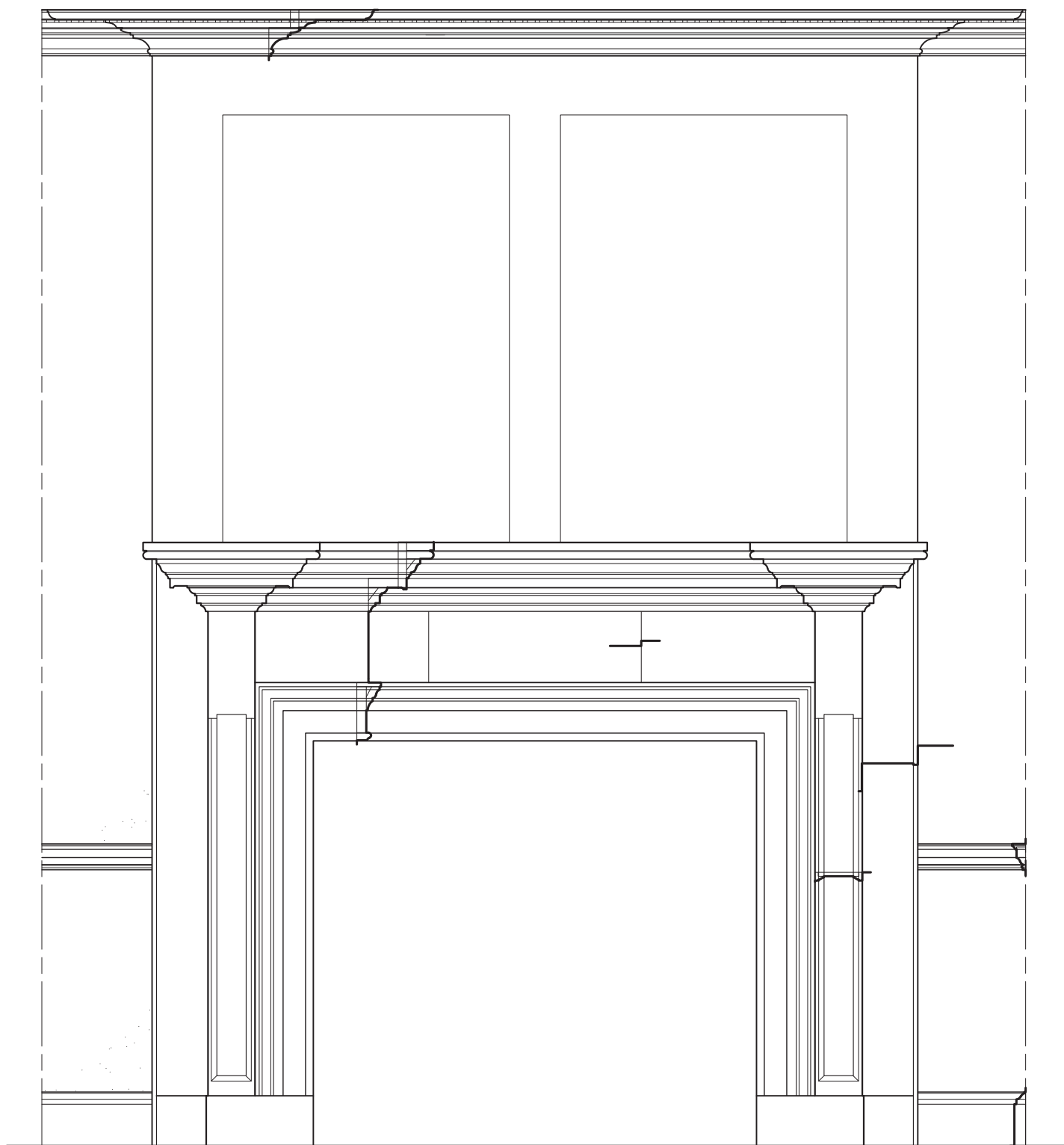




SCALE: 1/2 INCH = 1'

FAIRFIELD PLANTATION. ERECTED 1730. MCCLELLANVILLE, CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

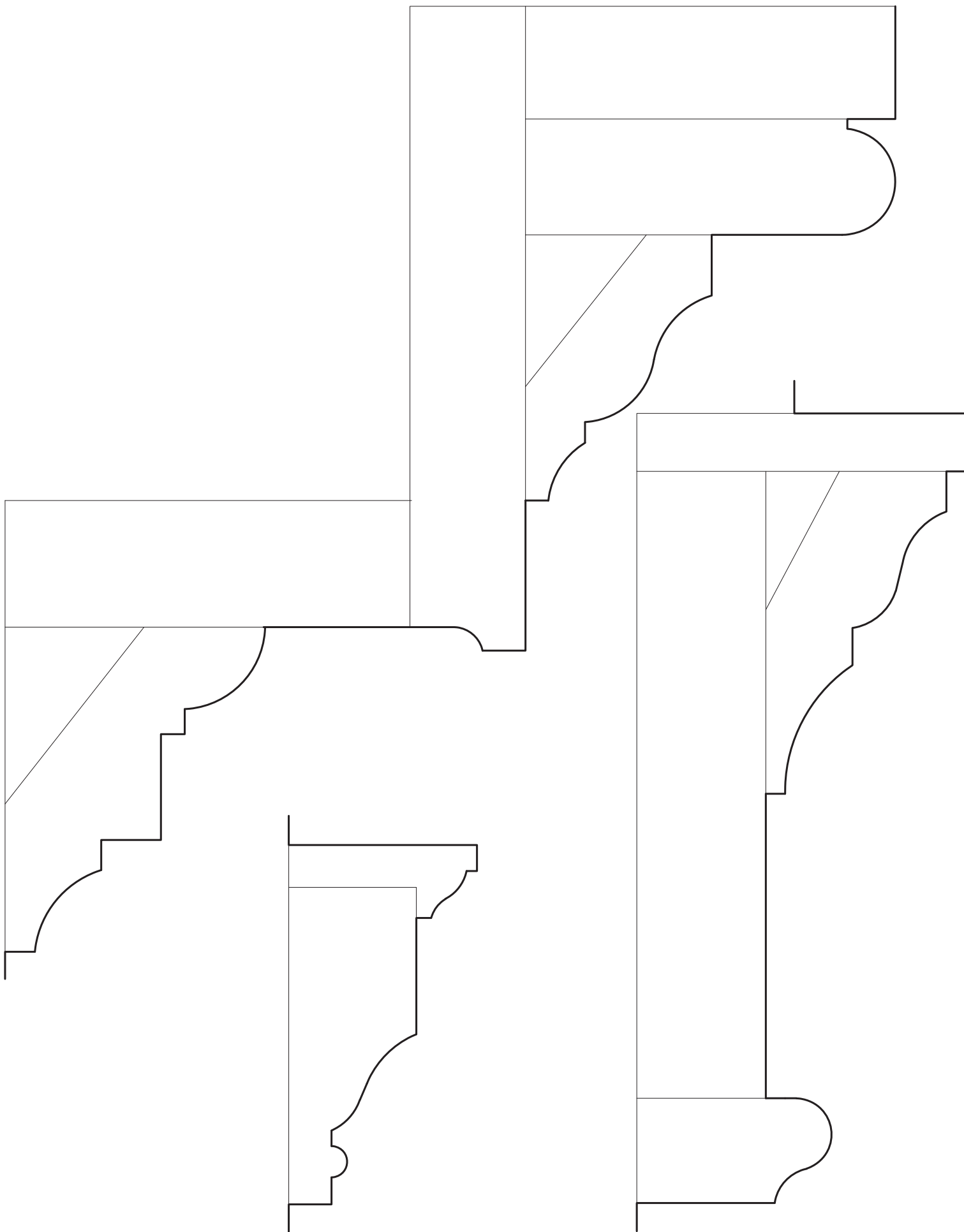




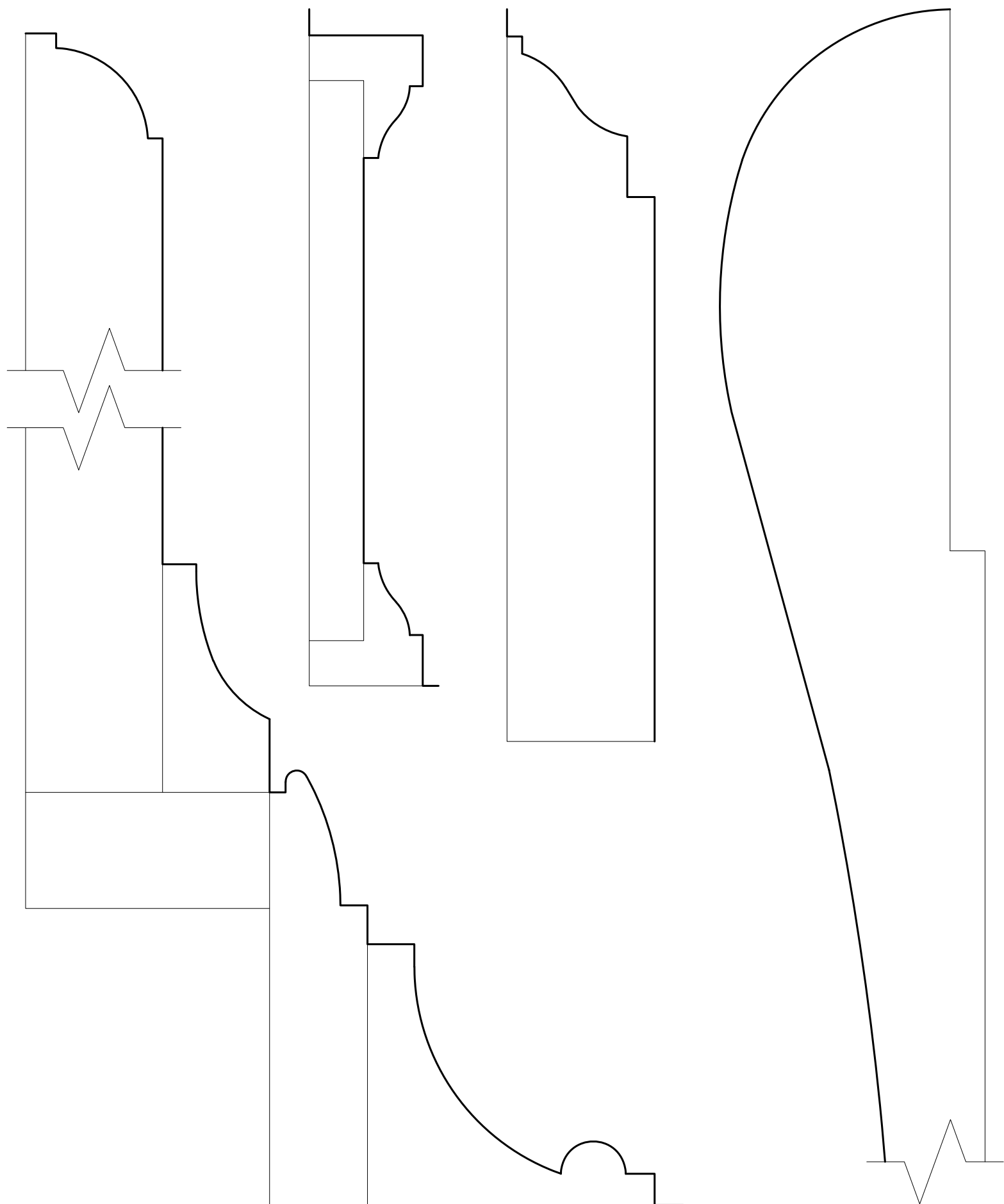
SCALE: 3/4 INCH = 1'

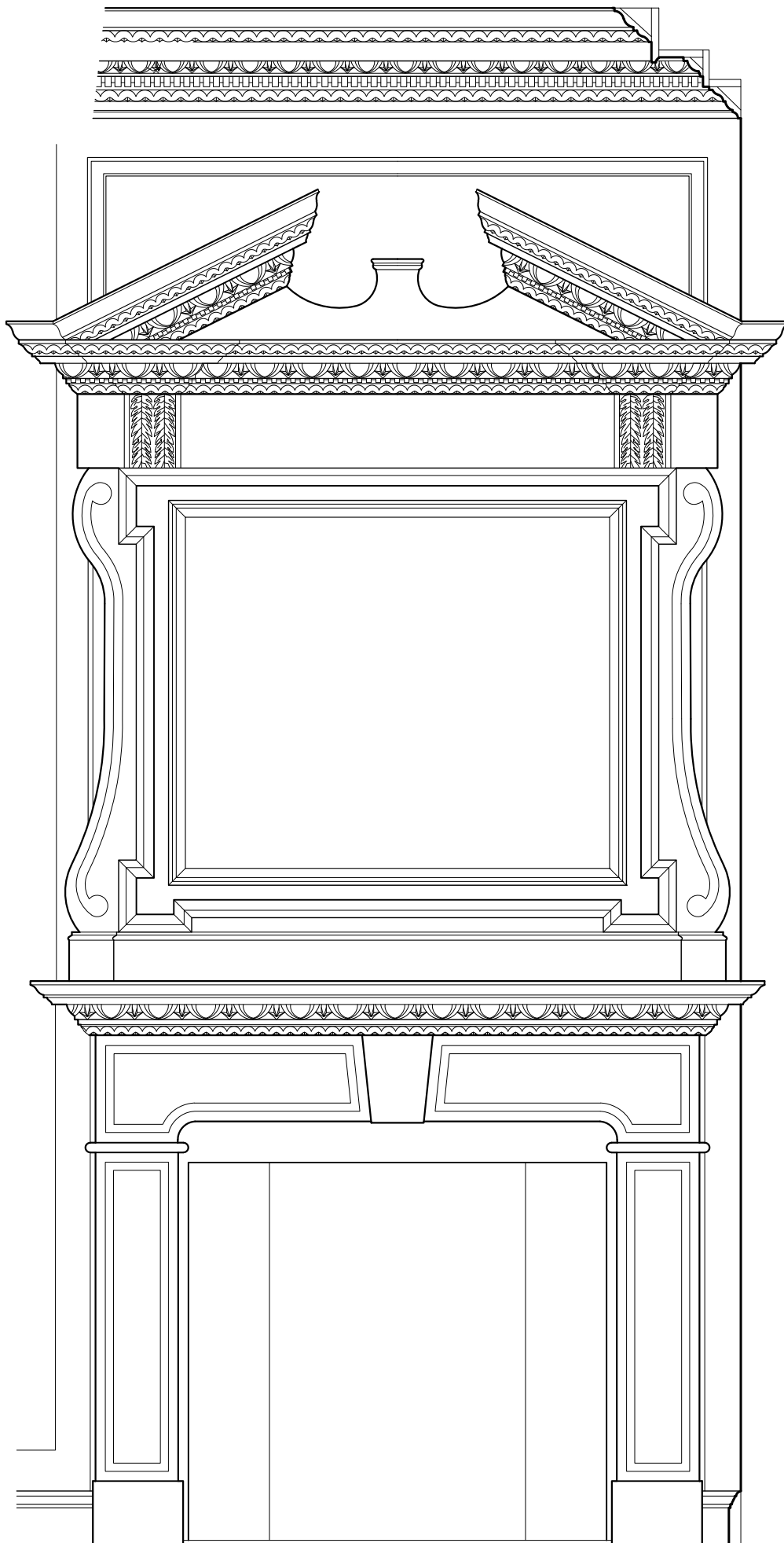
FAIRFIELD PLANTATION, ERECTED 1730. MCCLELLANVILLE, CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA



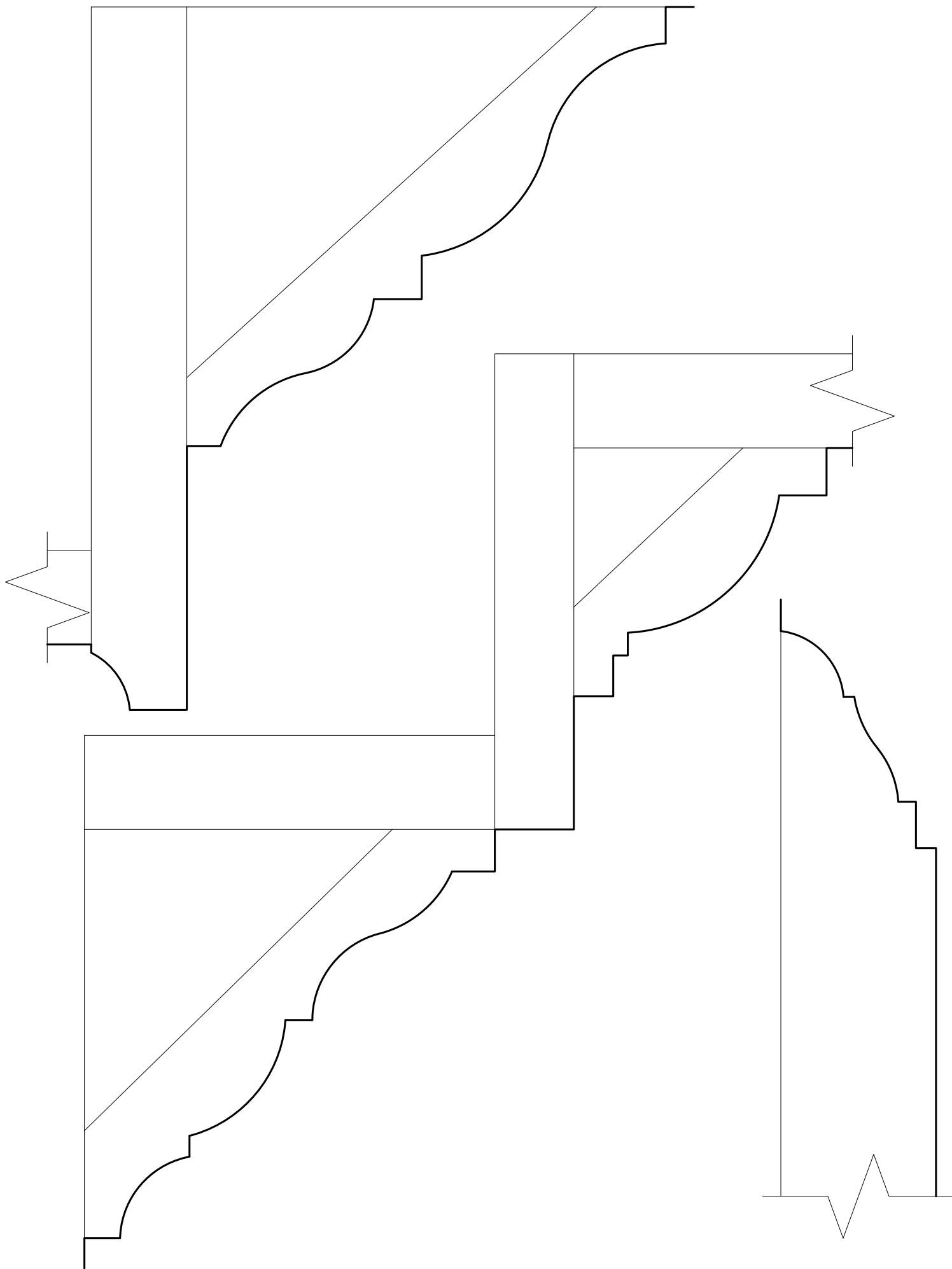


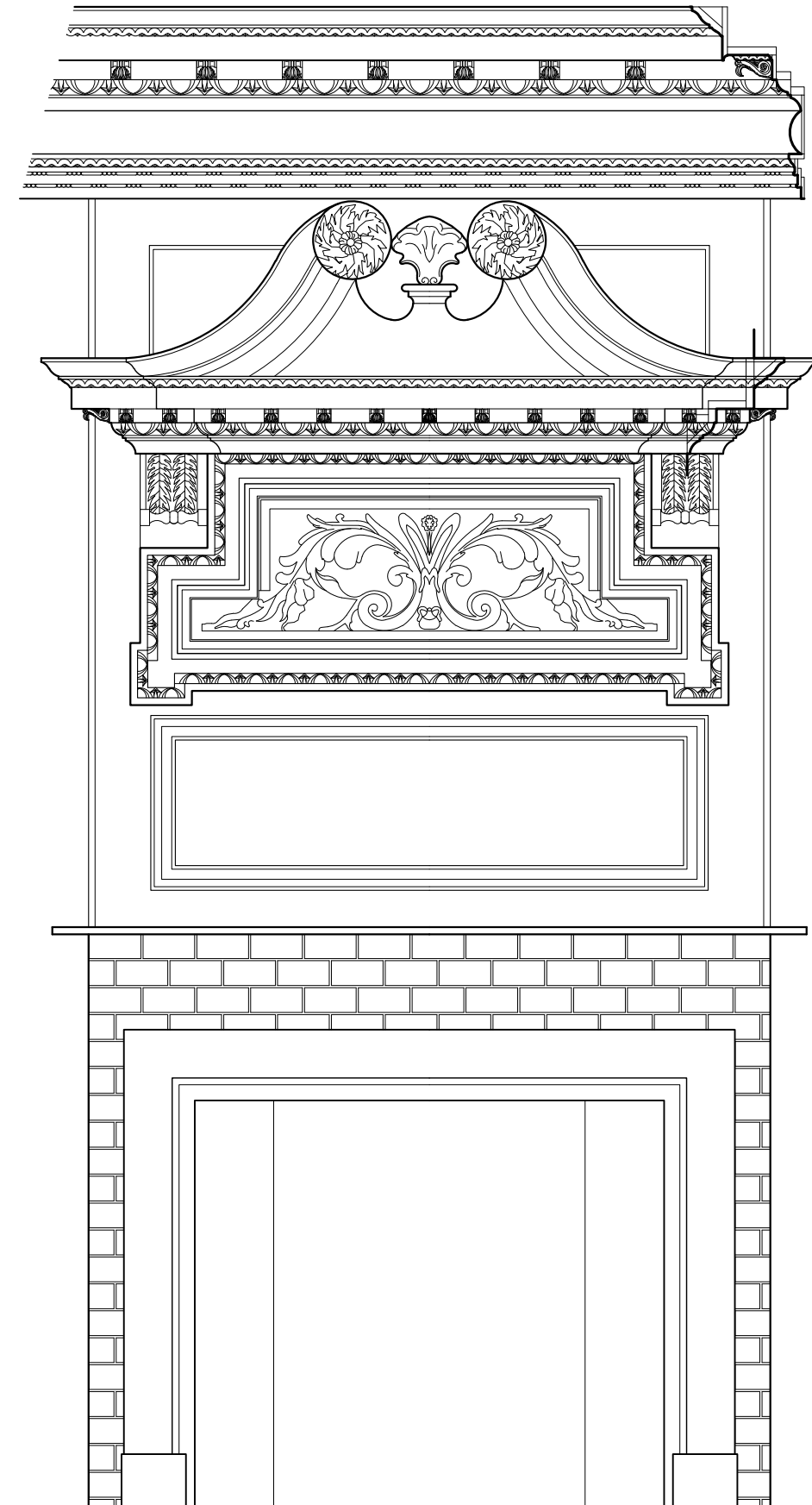




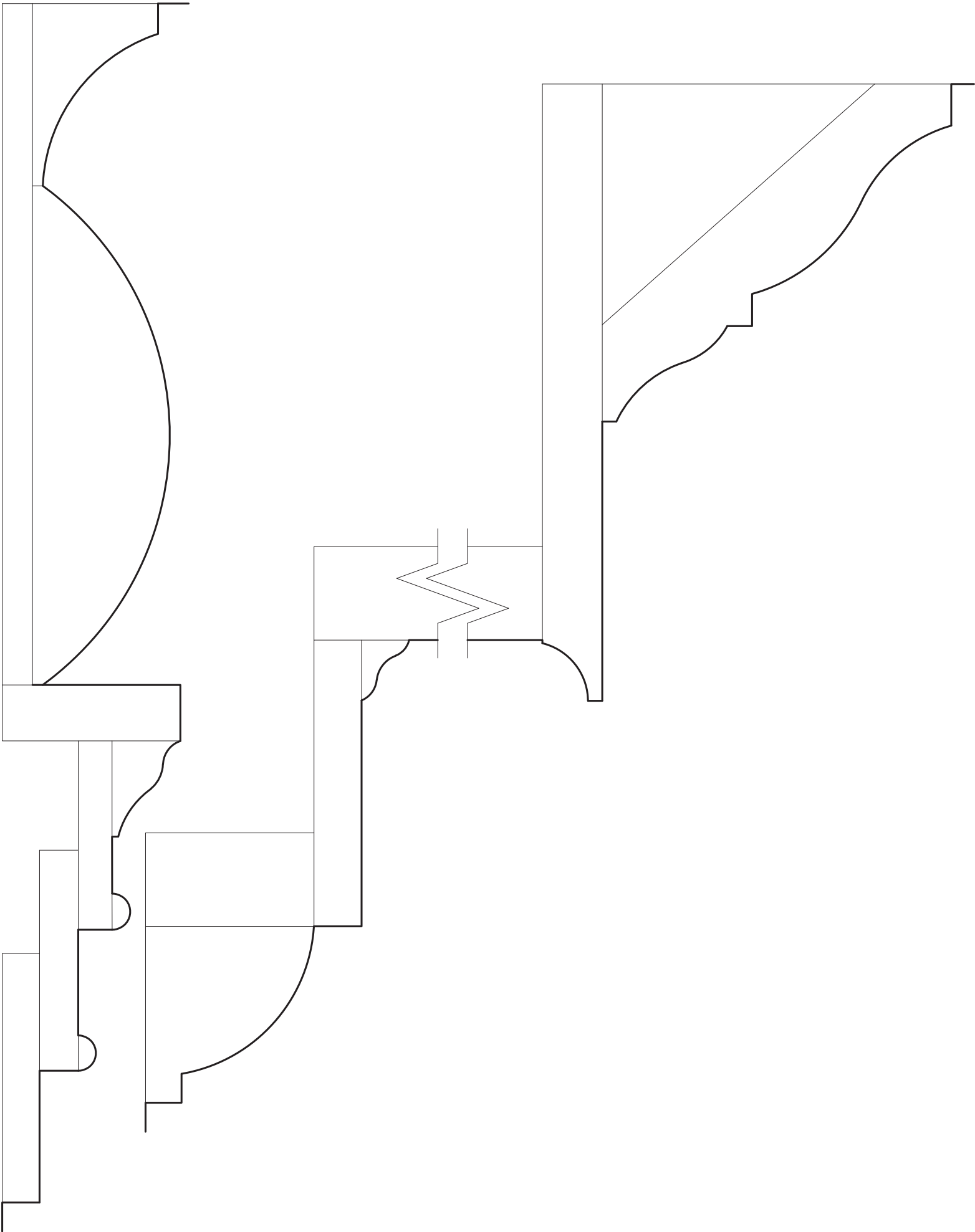


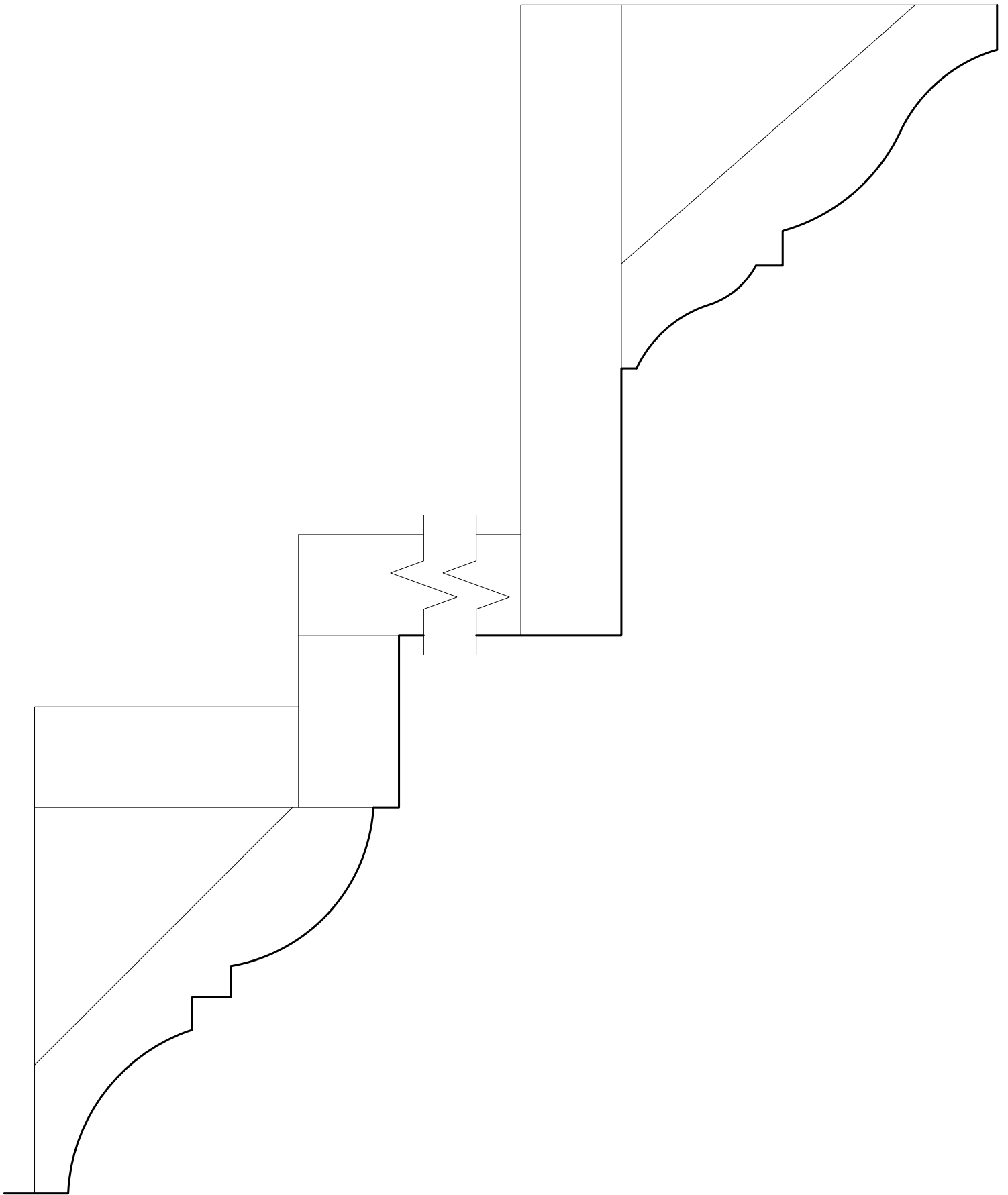
SCALE: 3/4 INCH = 1' DRAYTON HALL. ERECTED 1747. CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

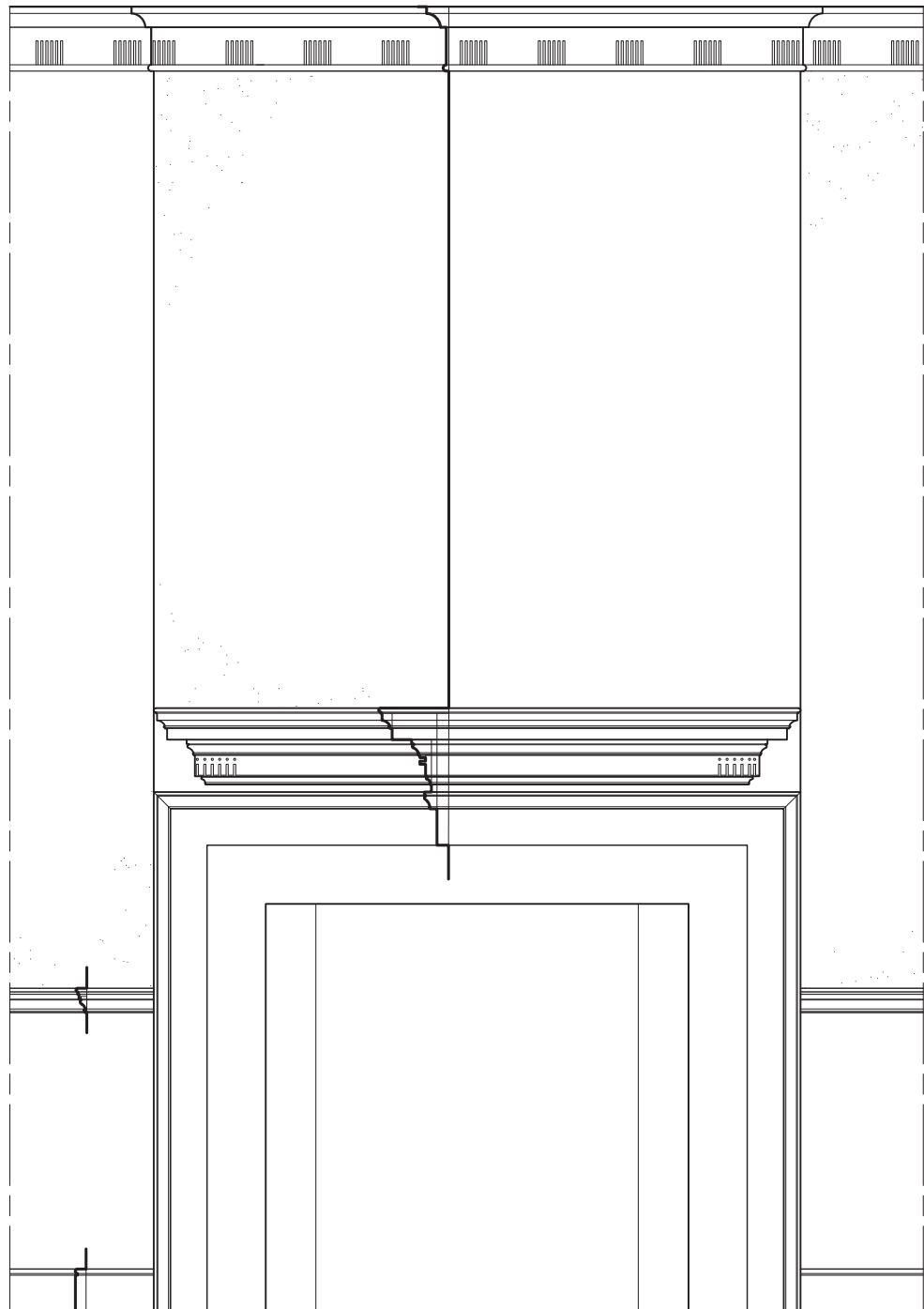




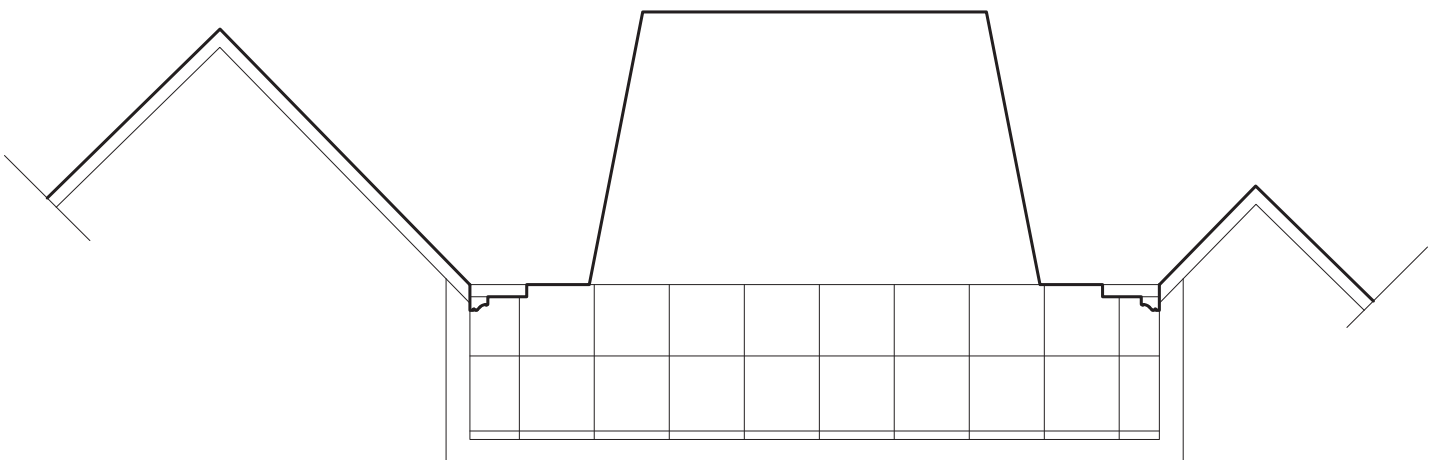
SCALE: 3/4 INCH = 1'      DRAYTON HALL, ERECTED 1747. CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

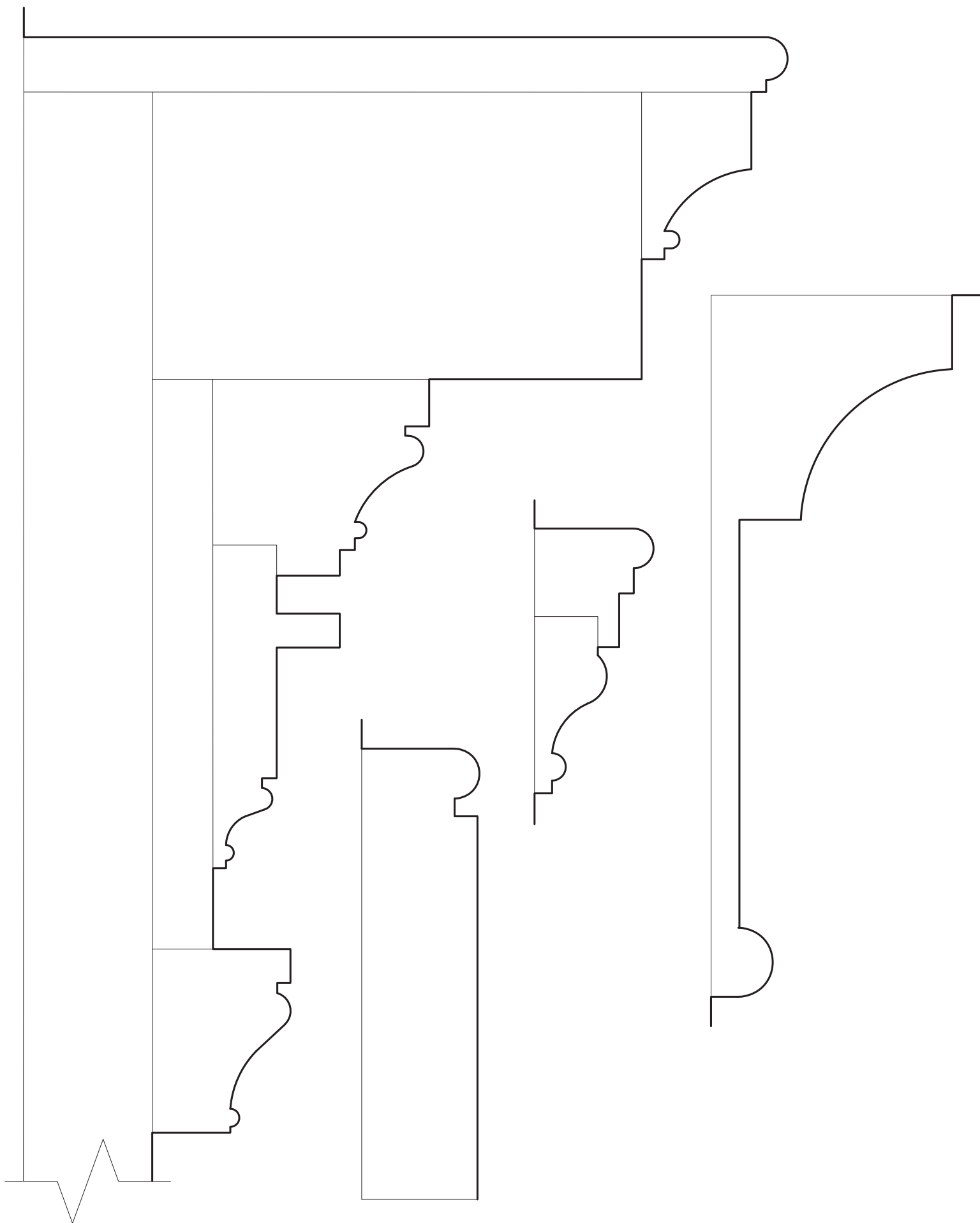






SCALE: 3/4 INCH = 1' OAKLAND PLANTATION, ERECTED 1750. MOUNT PLEASANT, CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA



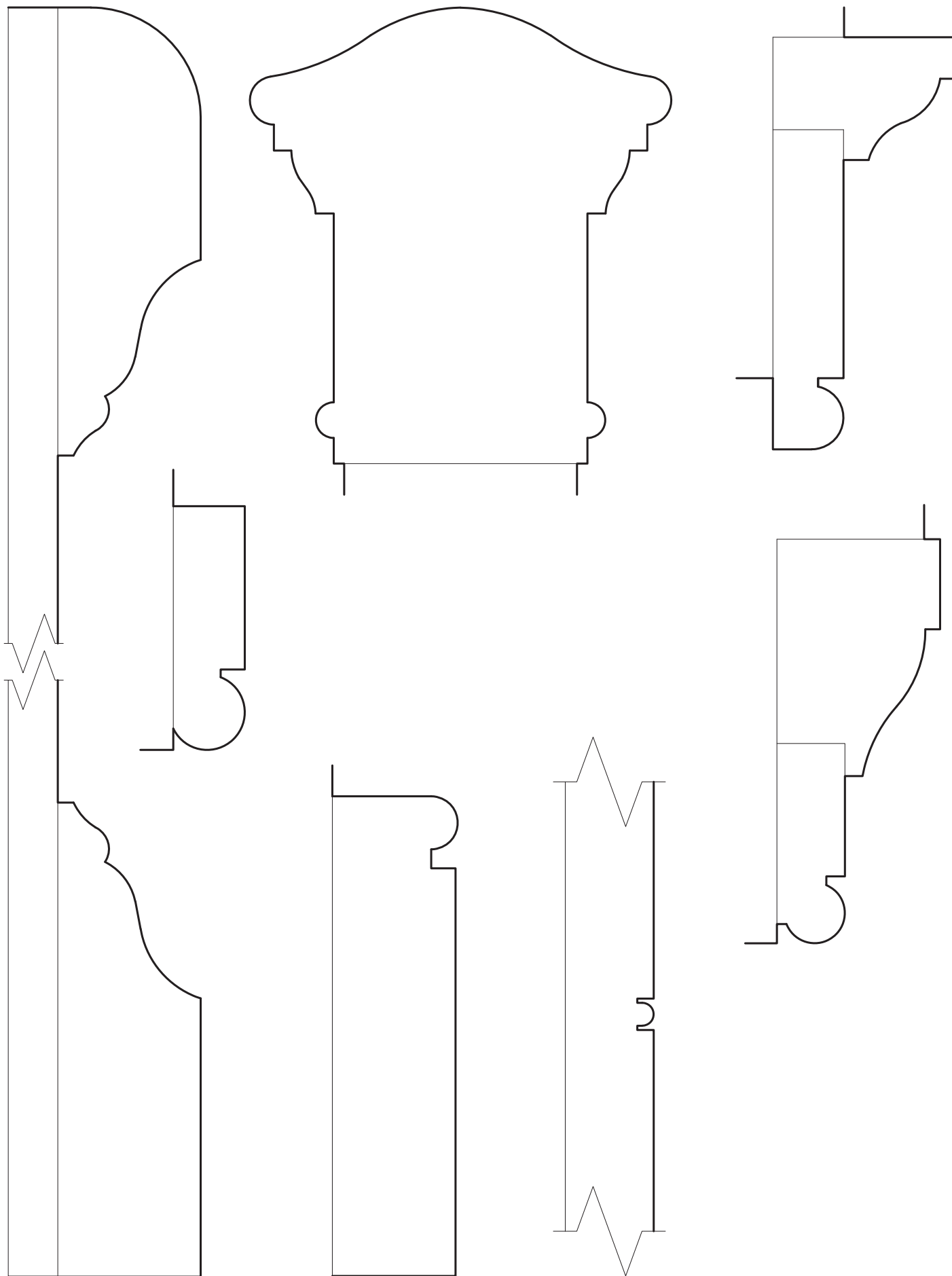


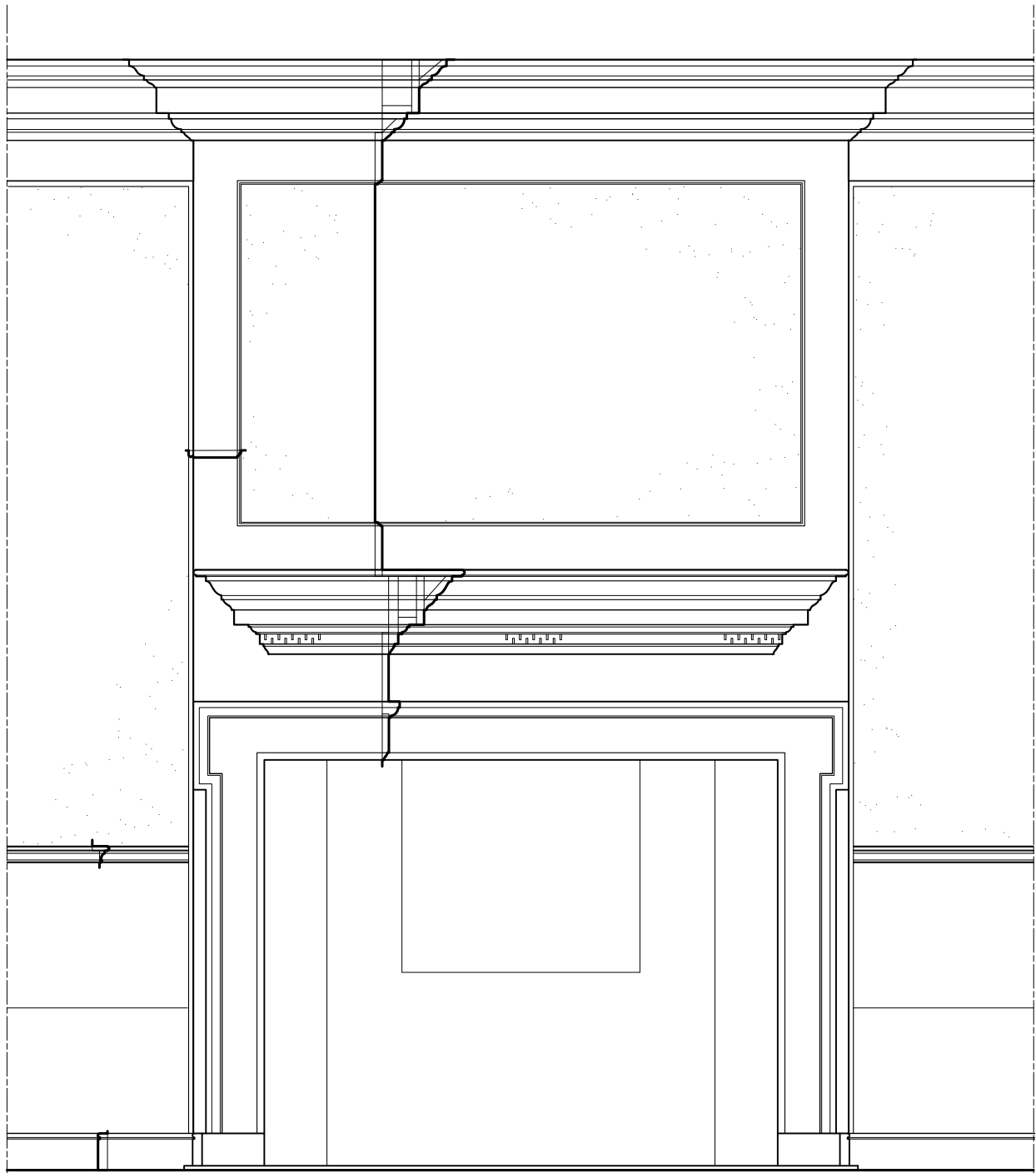




SCALE: 3/4 INCH = 1'

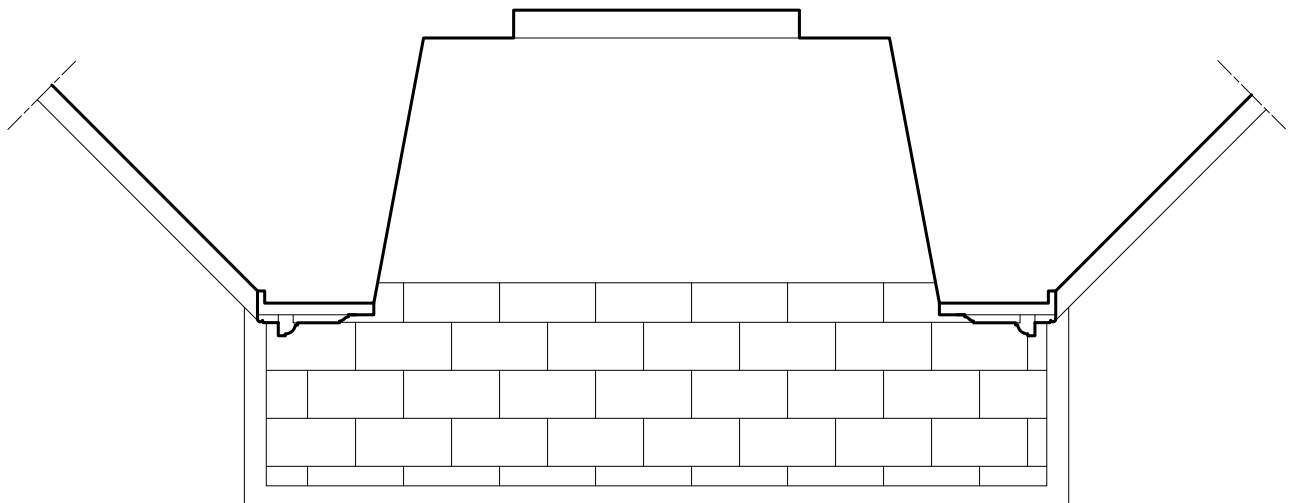
OAKLAND PLANTATION. ERECTED 1750. MOUNT PLEASANT, CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

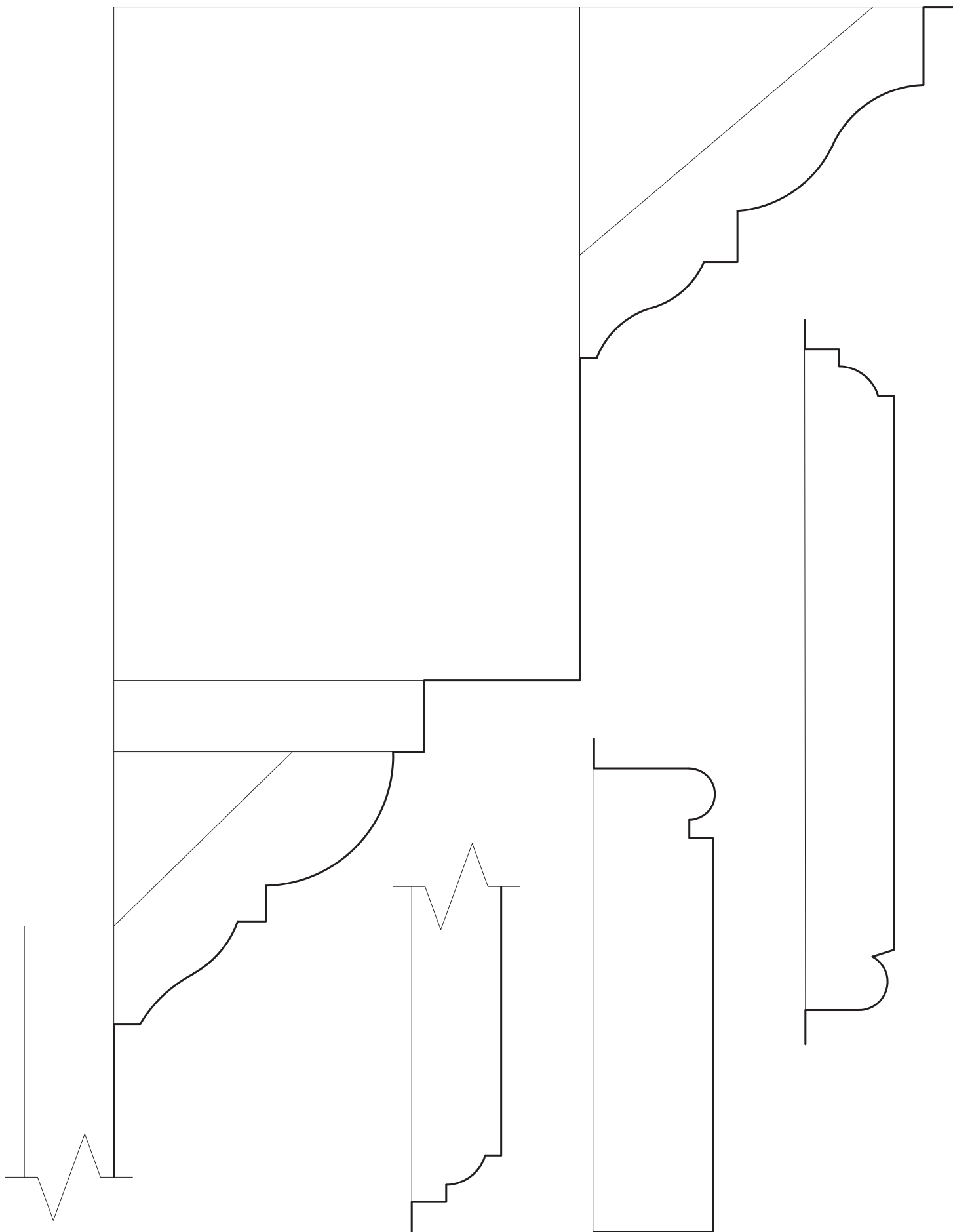


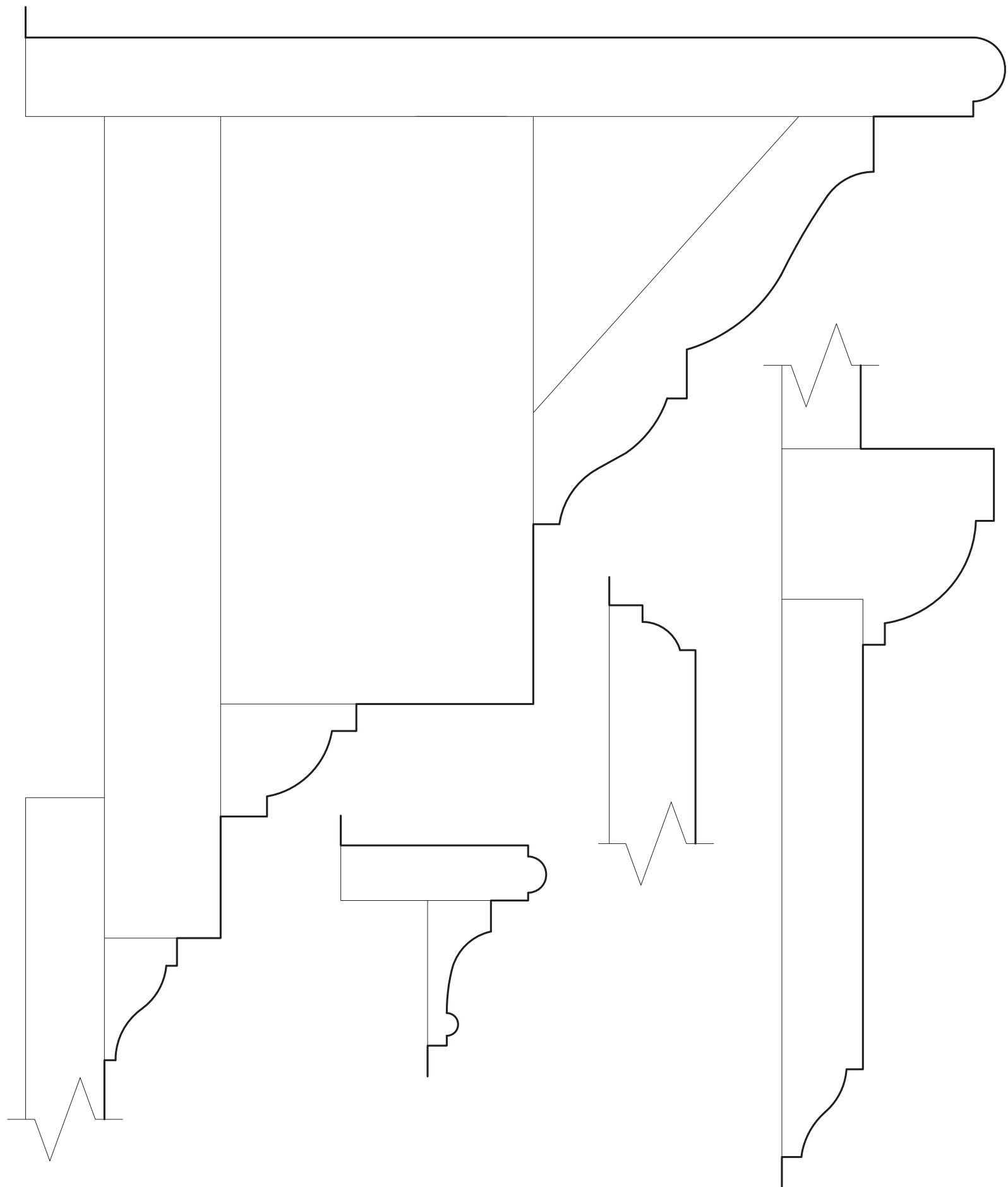


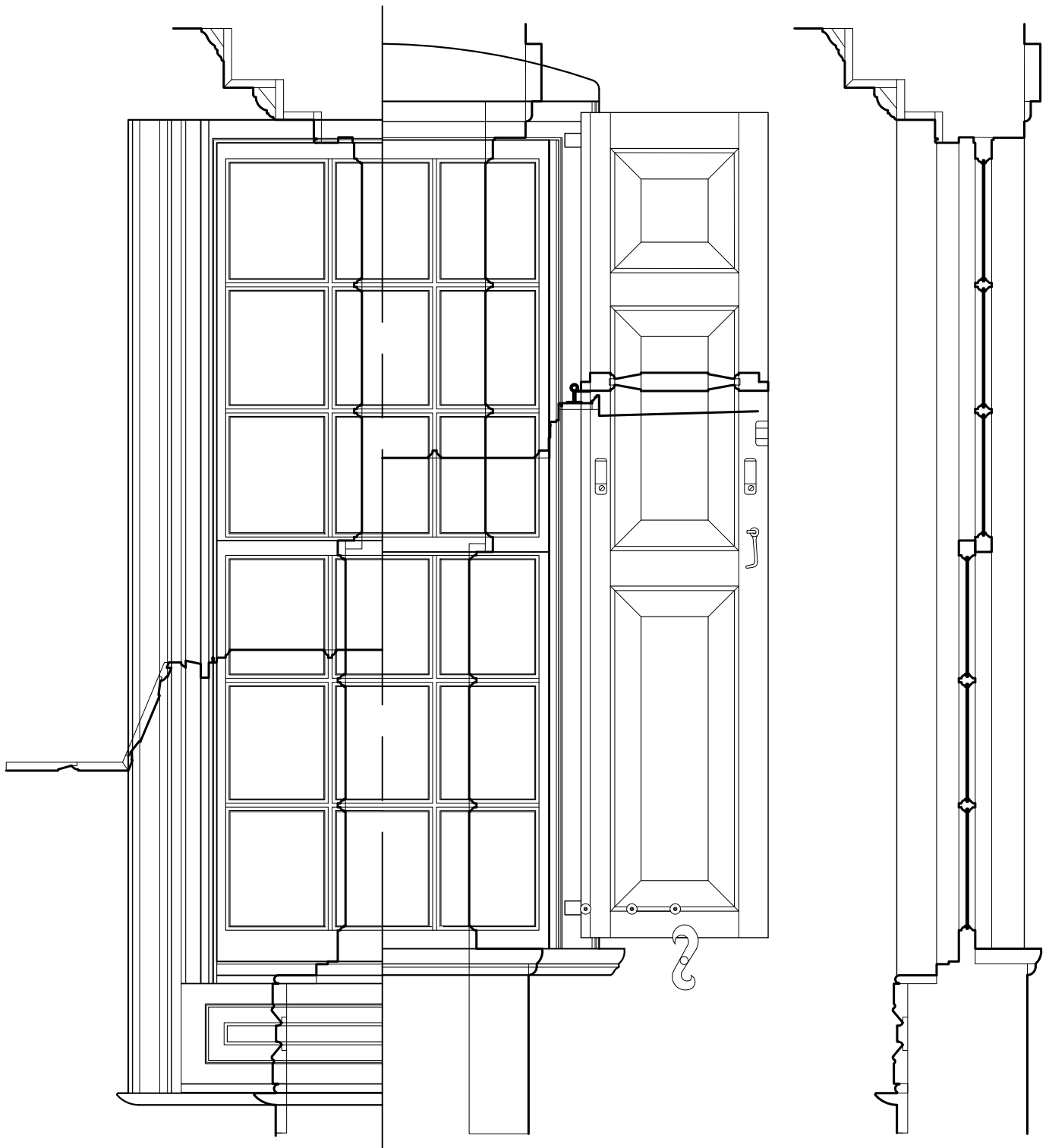
SCALE: 3/4 INCH = 1'

OAKLAND PLANTATION. ERECTED 1750. MOUNT PLEASANT, CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA



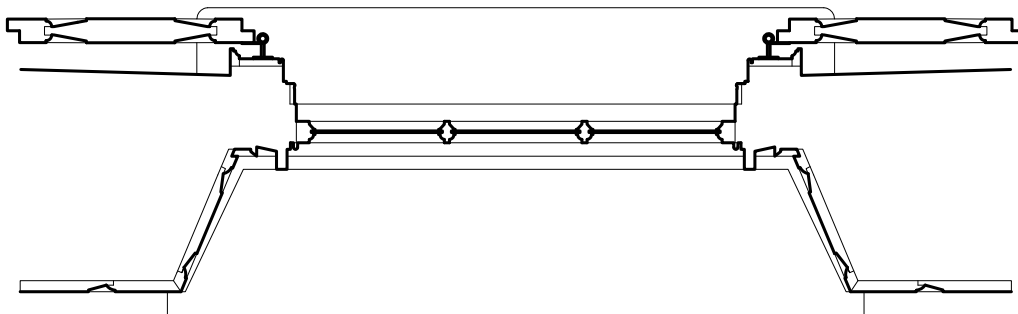


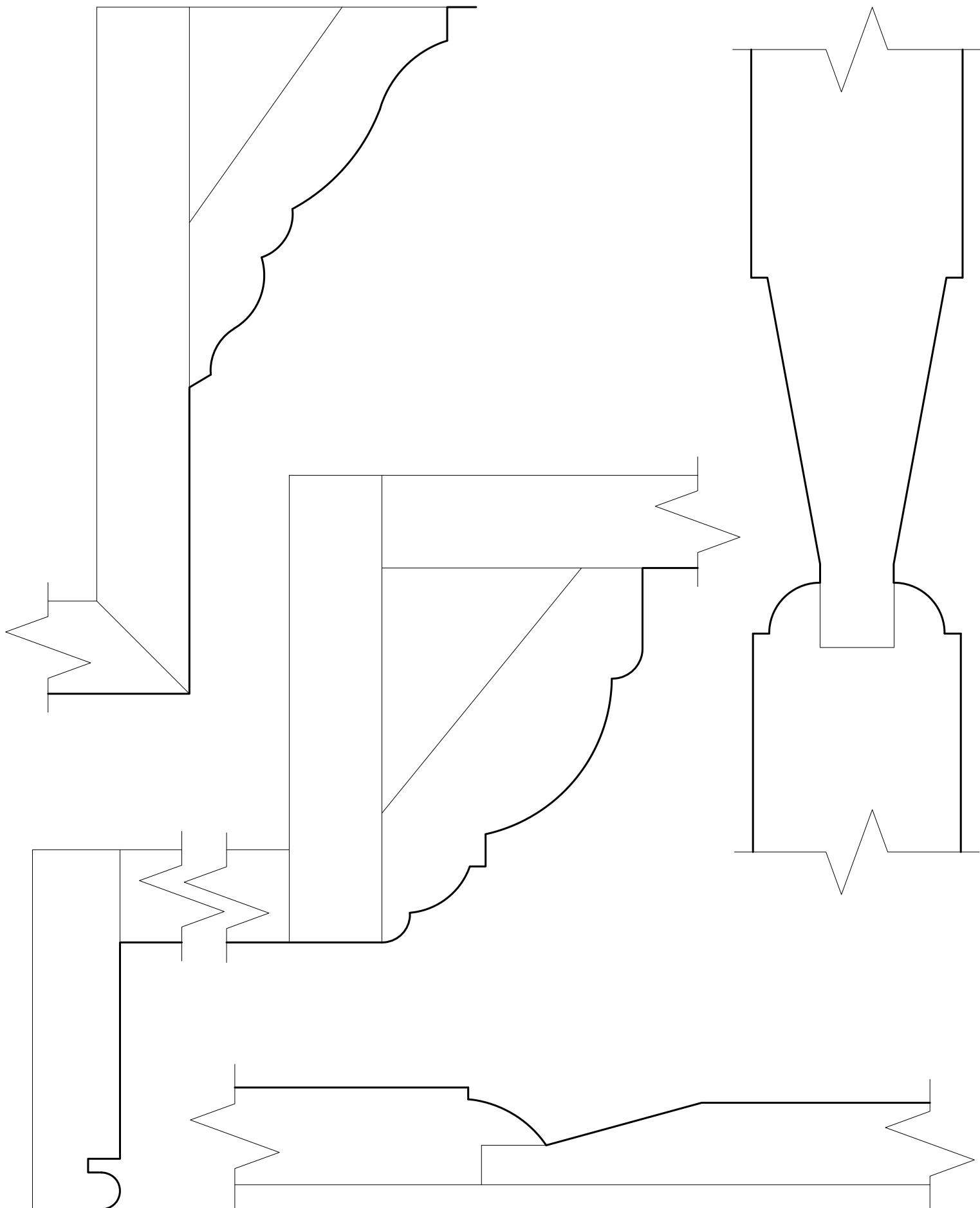


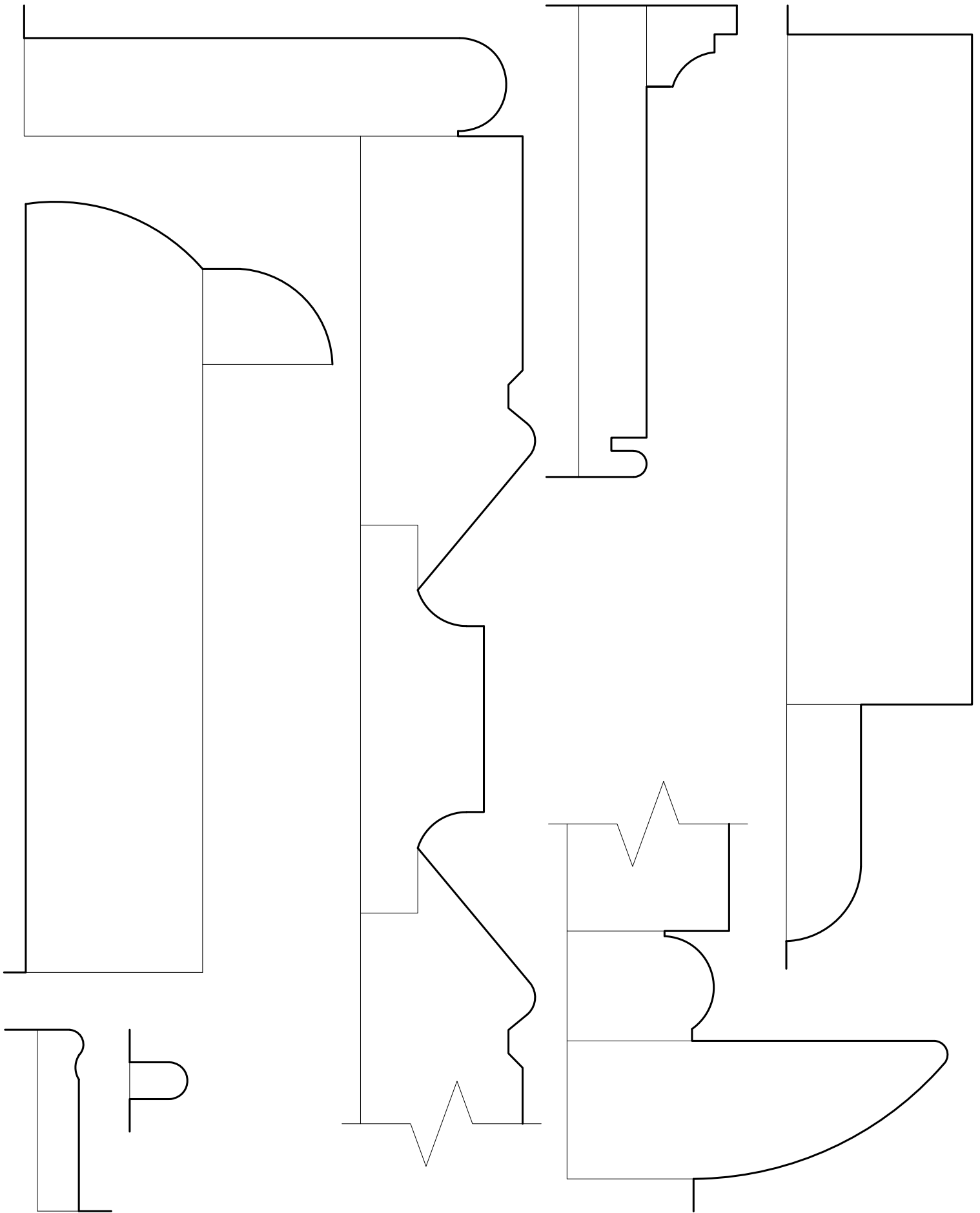


SCALE: 7/8 INCH = 1'

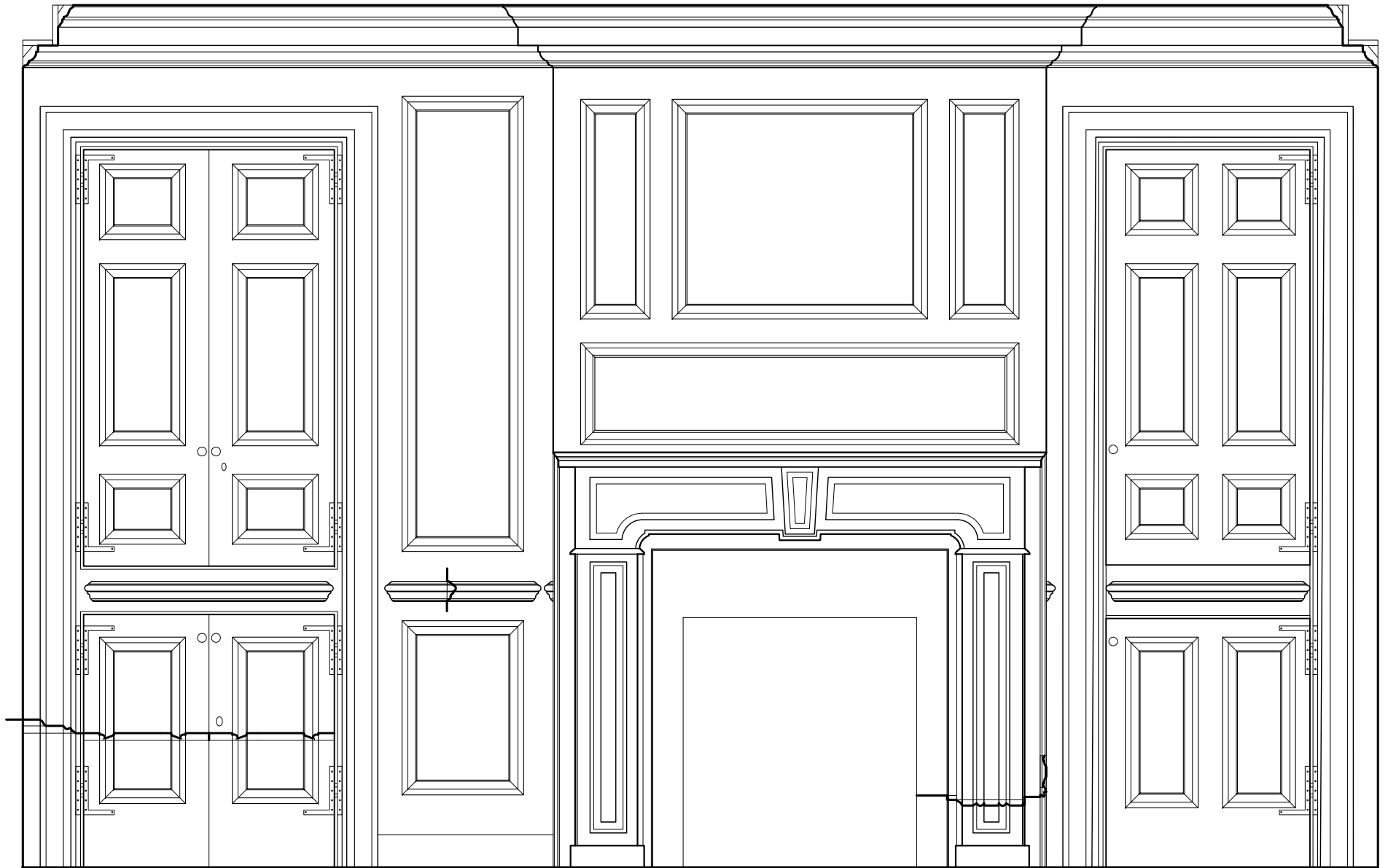
OTHNIEL BEALE HOUSE, ERECTED 1740. CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA





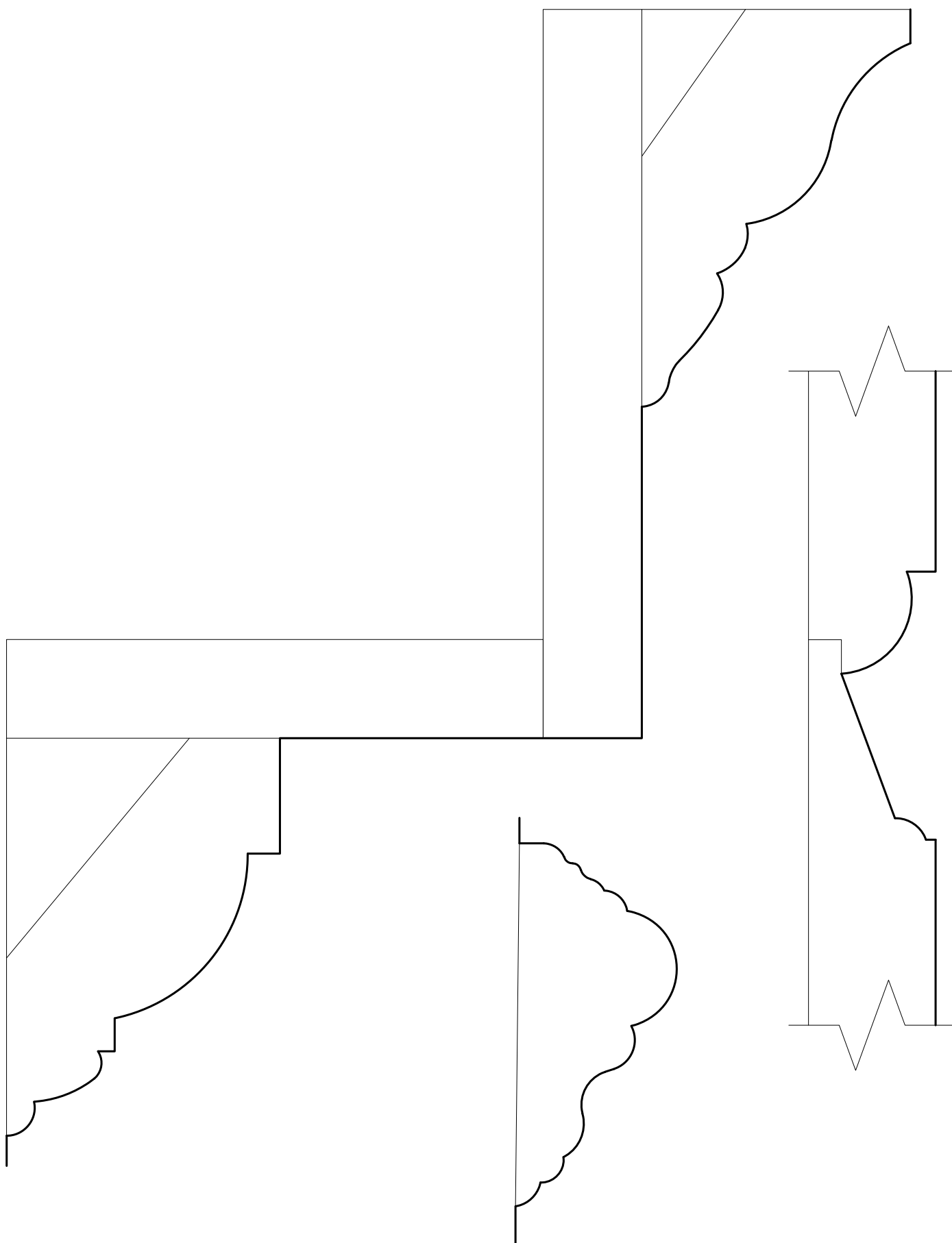


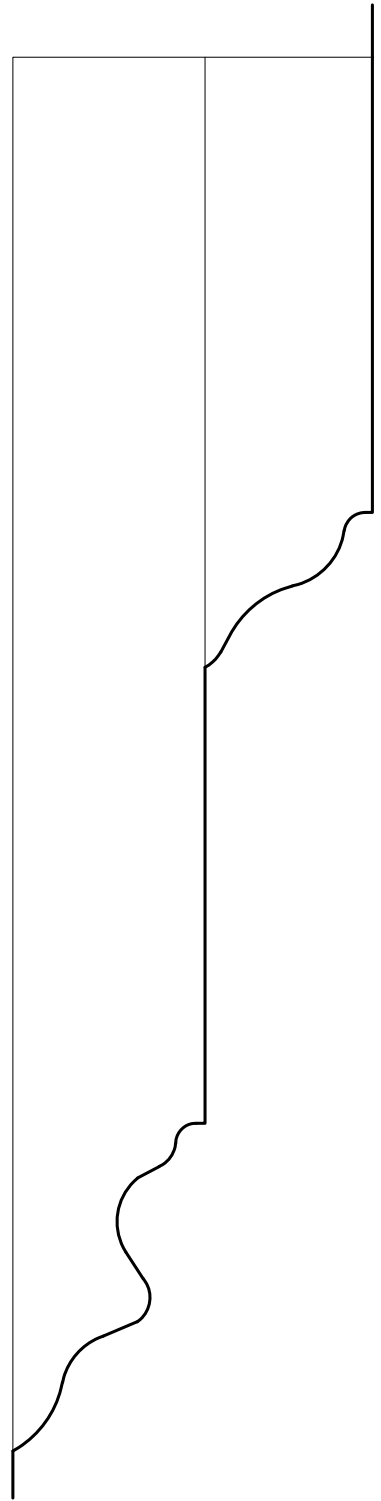
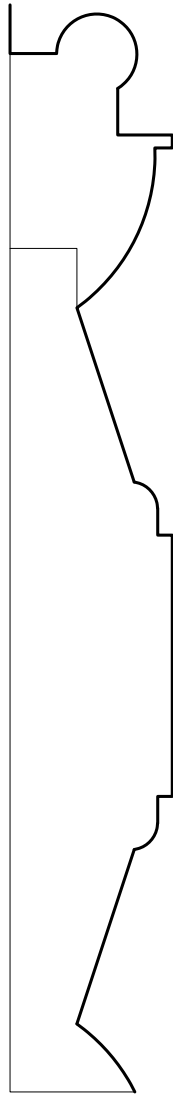
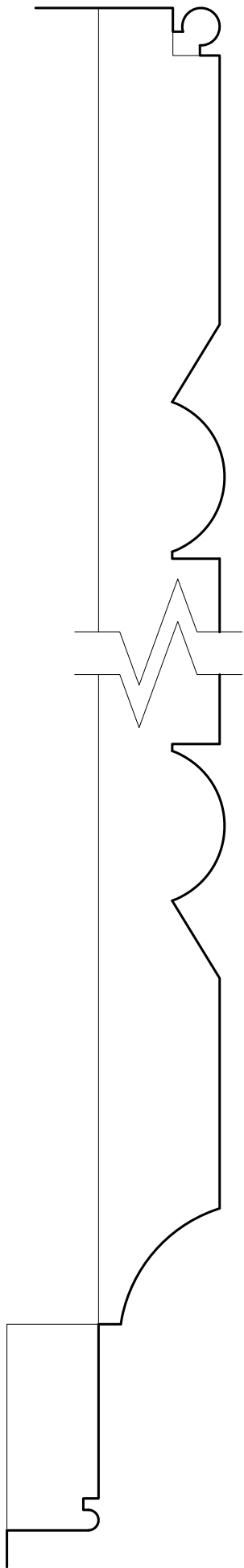


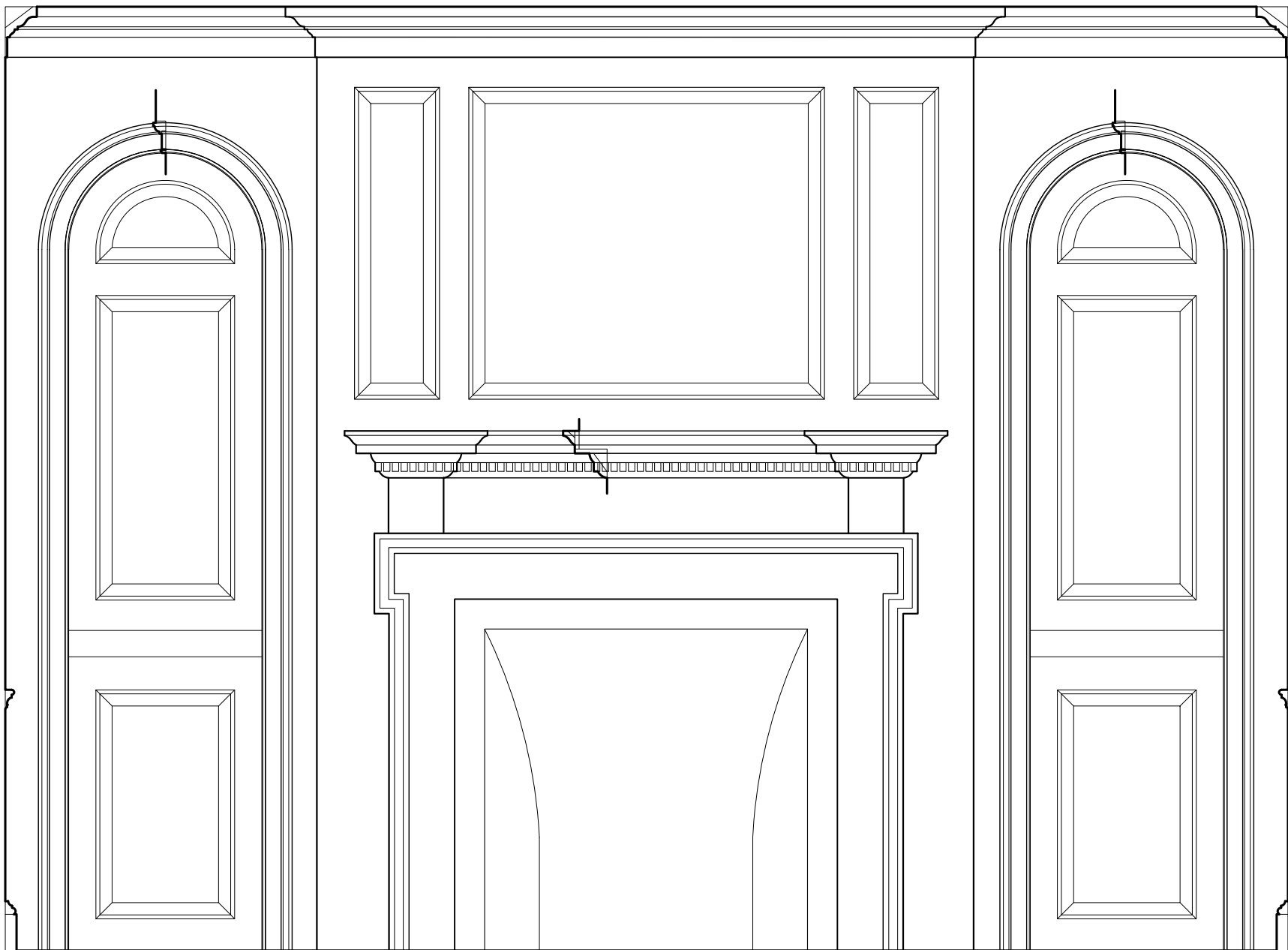


SCALE: 5/8 INCH = 1'

OTHNIEL BEALE HOUSE, ERECTED 1740. CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

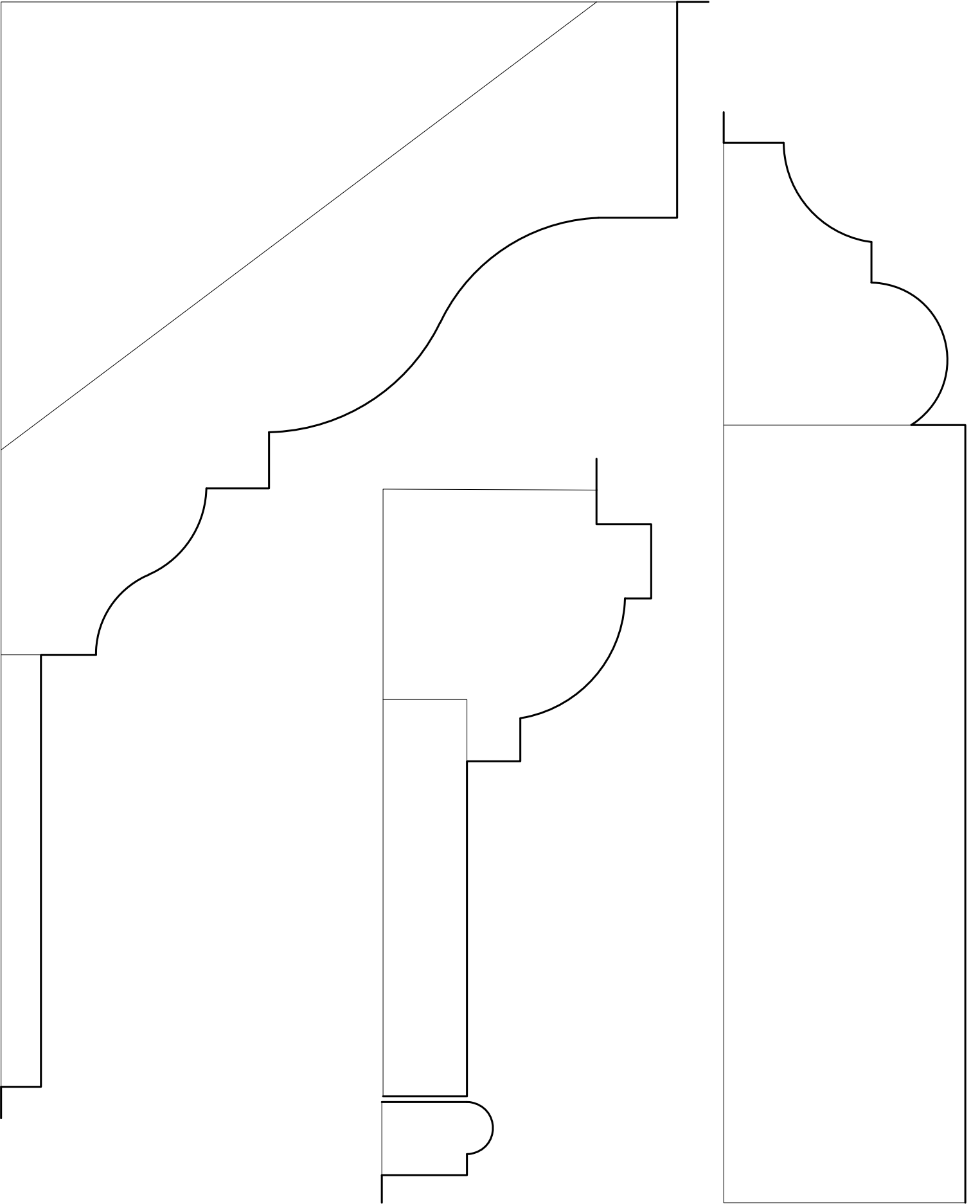


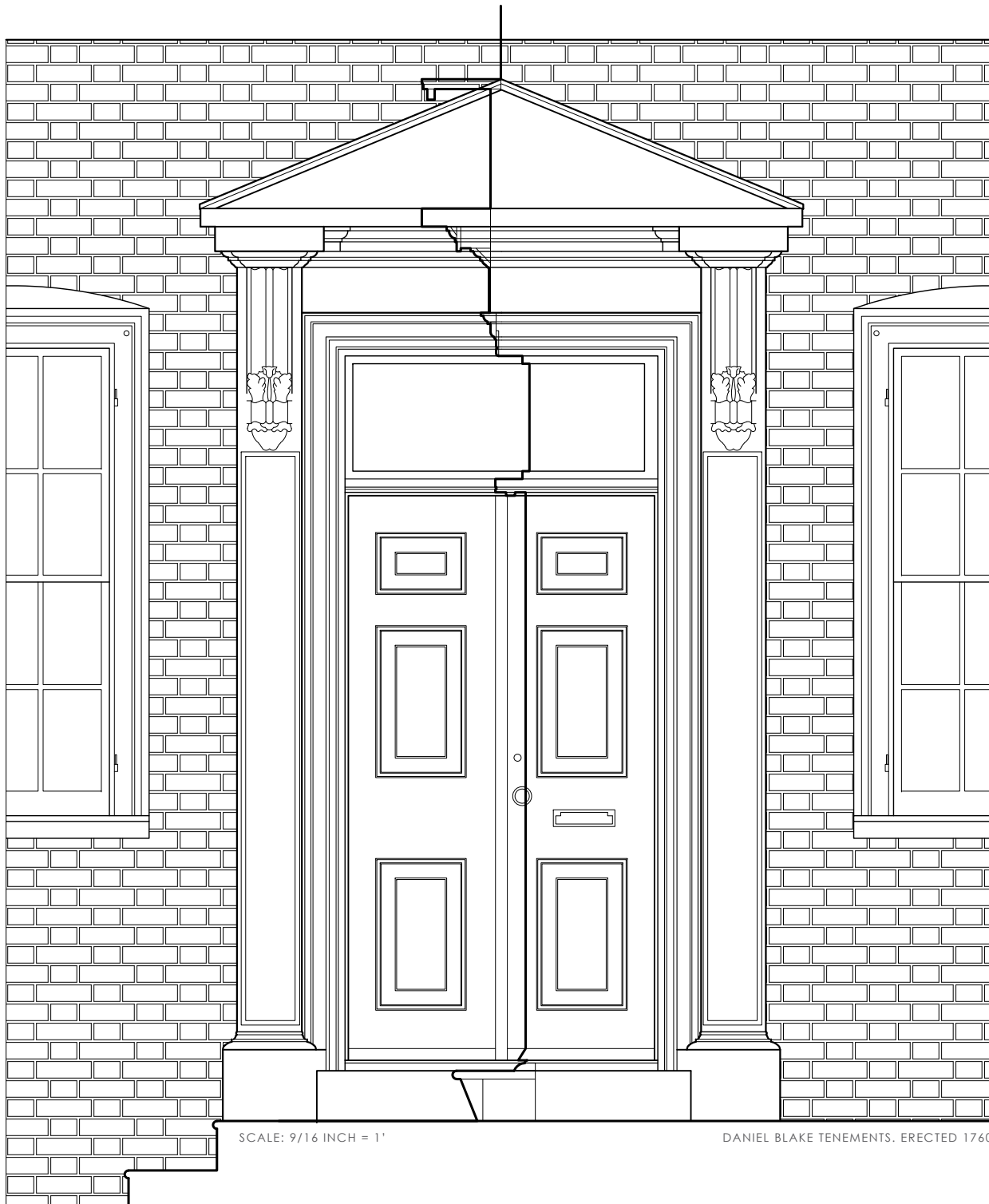




SCALE: 3/4 INCH = 1'

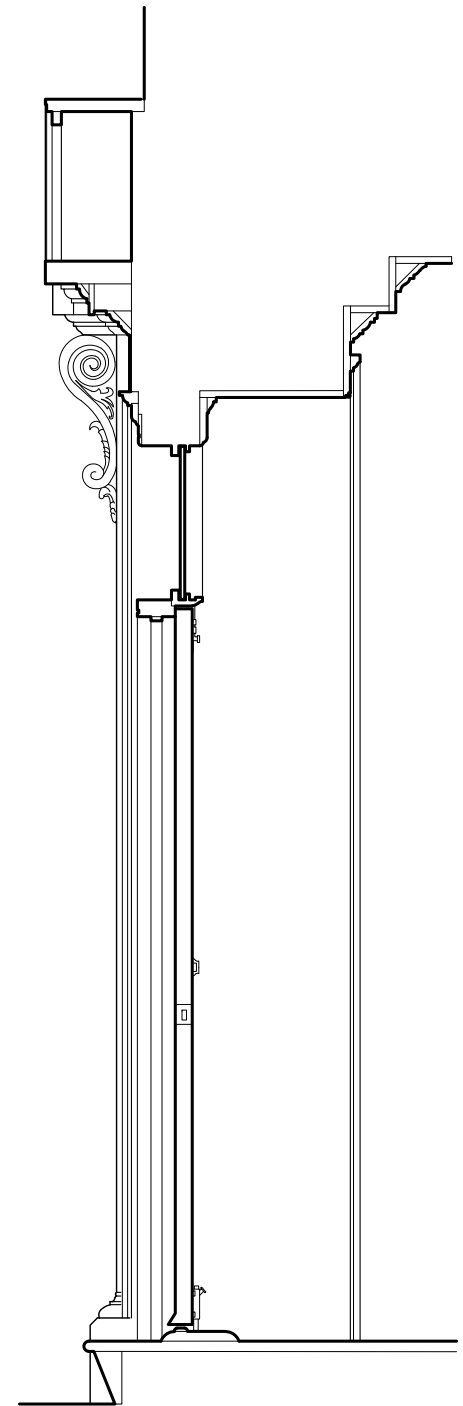
THOMAS ELFE HOUSE. ERECTED 1760. CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

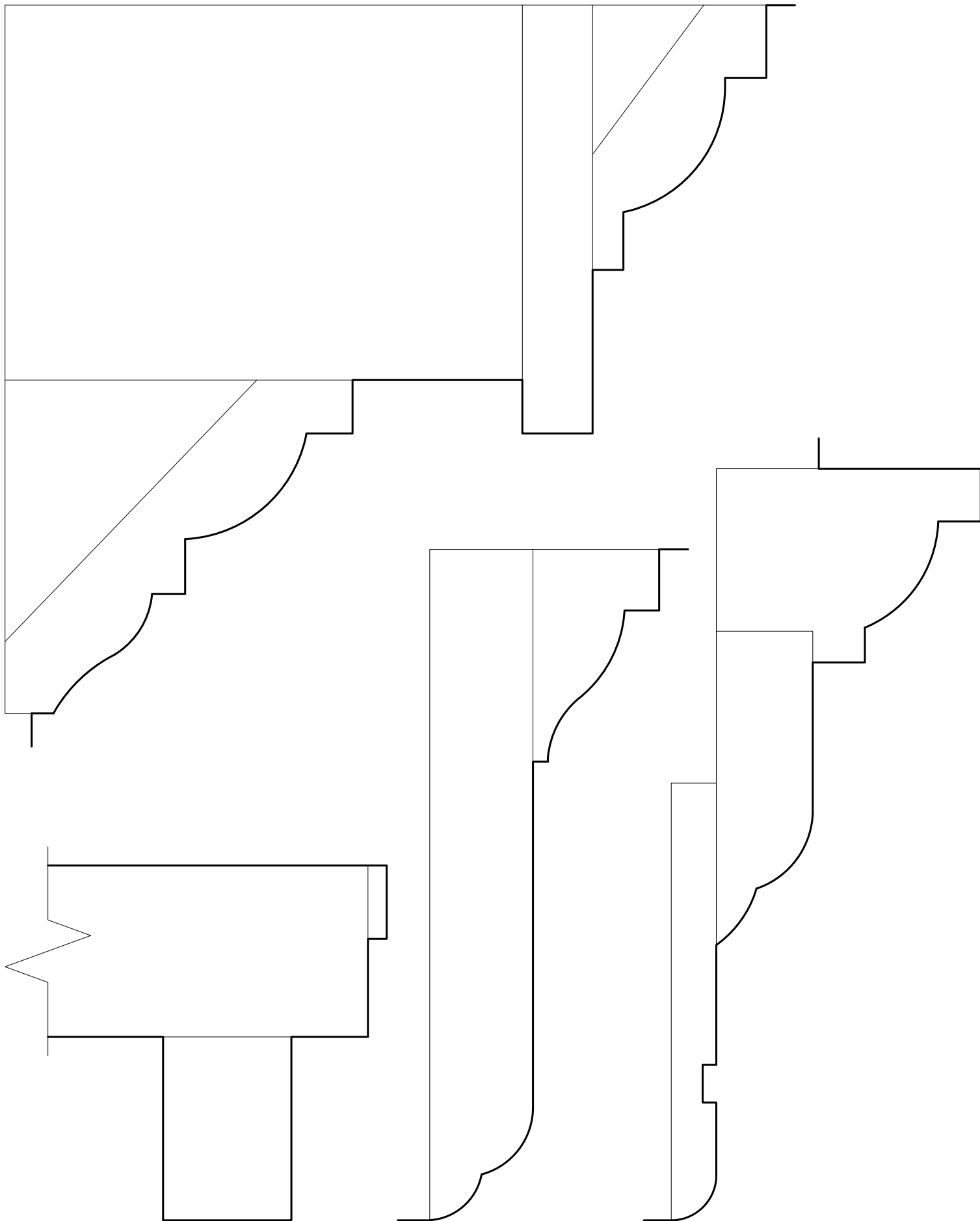


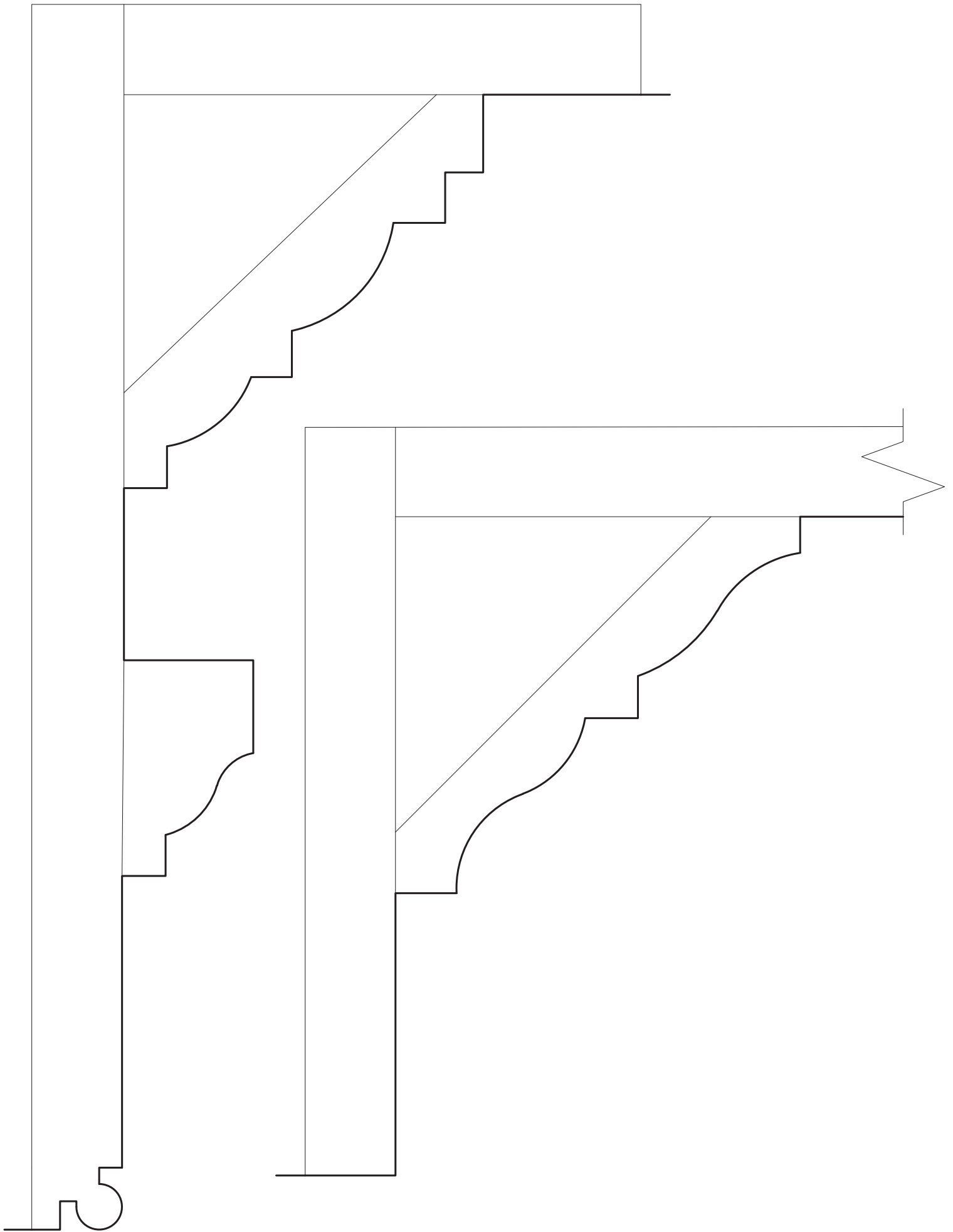


SCALE: 9/16 INCH = 1'

DANIEL BLAKE TENEMENTS. ERECTED 1760. CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA









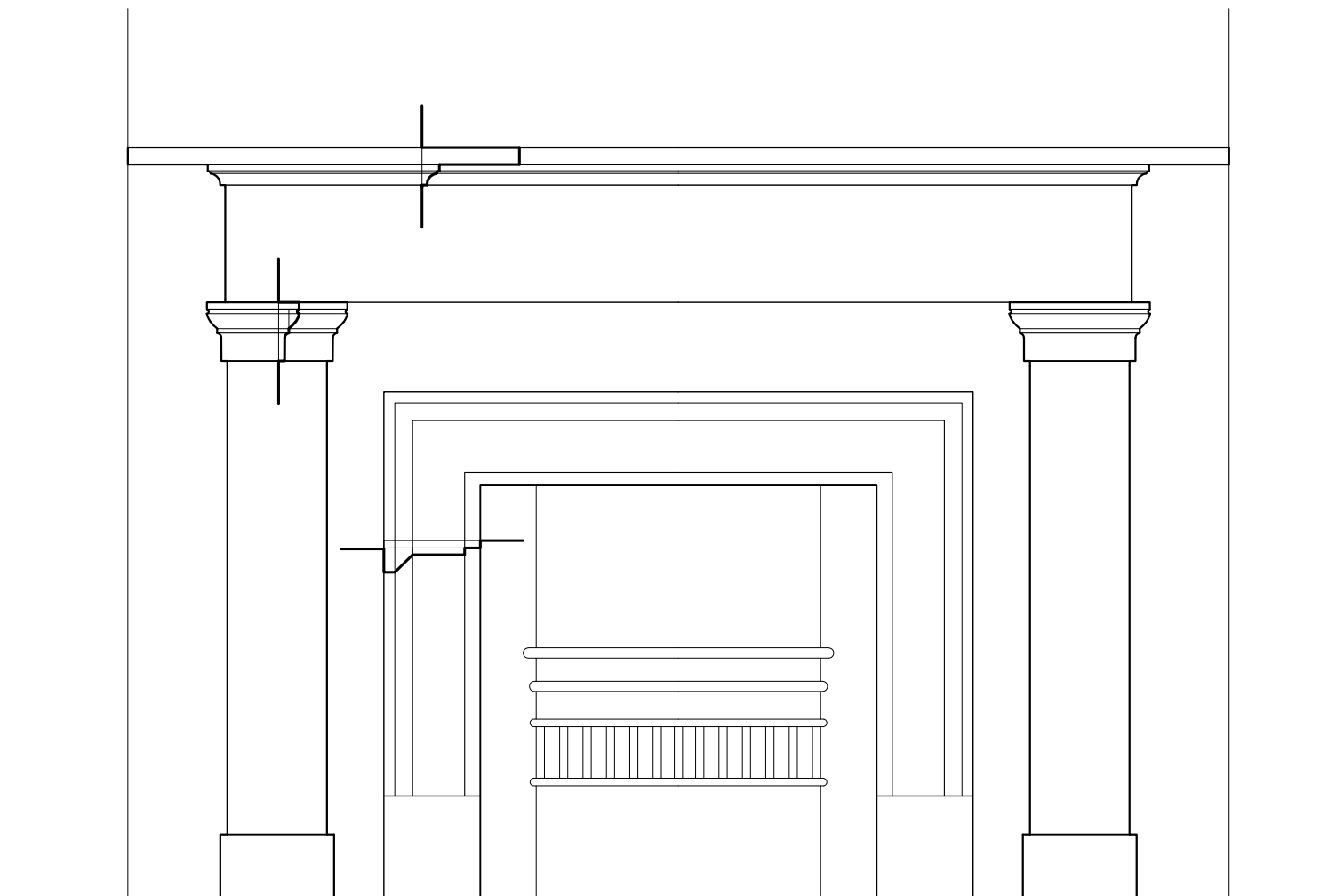


## HISTORIC HOUSES OF NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI

French colonists settled Natchez on the west bank of the Mississippi River in 1716. After the French and Indian War, the area was ceded to Great Britain. The British crown bestowed land grants to military officers who had served with distinction, who then established plantations and an aristocratic lifestyle. During the 19th-Century, it was the principal port from which sugar cane and cotton were transported to cities in the north and to New Orleans, where it was exported to Europe.

Vernacular planter's cottages and modest townhouses remain in Natchez from the 18th-Century. Later, river trade and the aristocratic prospects attracted wealthy southern planters who built plantation houses to match their ambition. The city was surrendered without a fight during the Civil War and as a result, there are more antebellum mansions in Natchez than anywhere else in the South. This makes it a virtual museum of early 19th-Century architecture. Eight historic districts contain over one thousand structures individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places and a dozen designated as National Historic Landmarks.

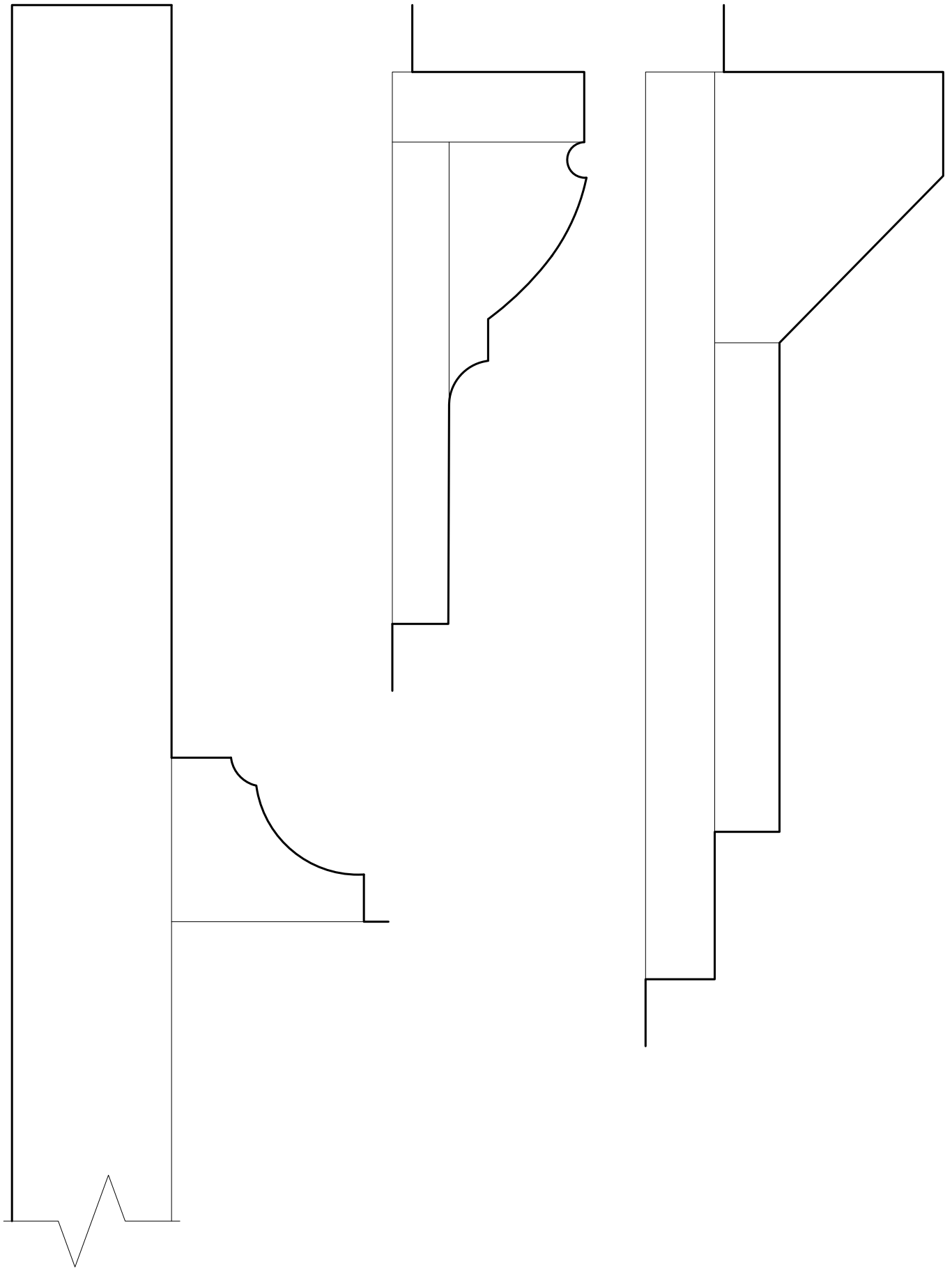
Many of the homes are owned and operated as B-and-B's and museums that are open to the public. The city has celebrated its history with its "Spring Pilgrimage" since the 1920's when tours are available of homes that are not open at any other time of year. The Natchez Preservation Ordinance was enacted in 1951 "to preserve the distinctive and historic character, charm and beauty of the City of Natchez." Historic Natchez Foundation has worked to designate the historic districts, provide financing for the preservation of historic houses and buildings, and has acted to rescue buildings threatened with demolition.

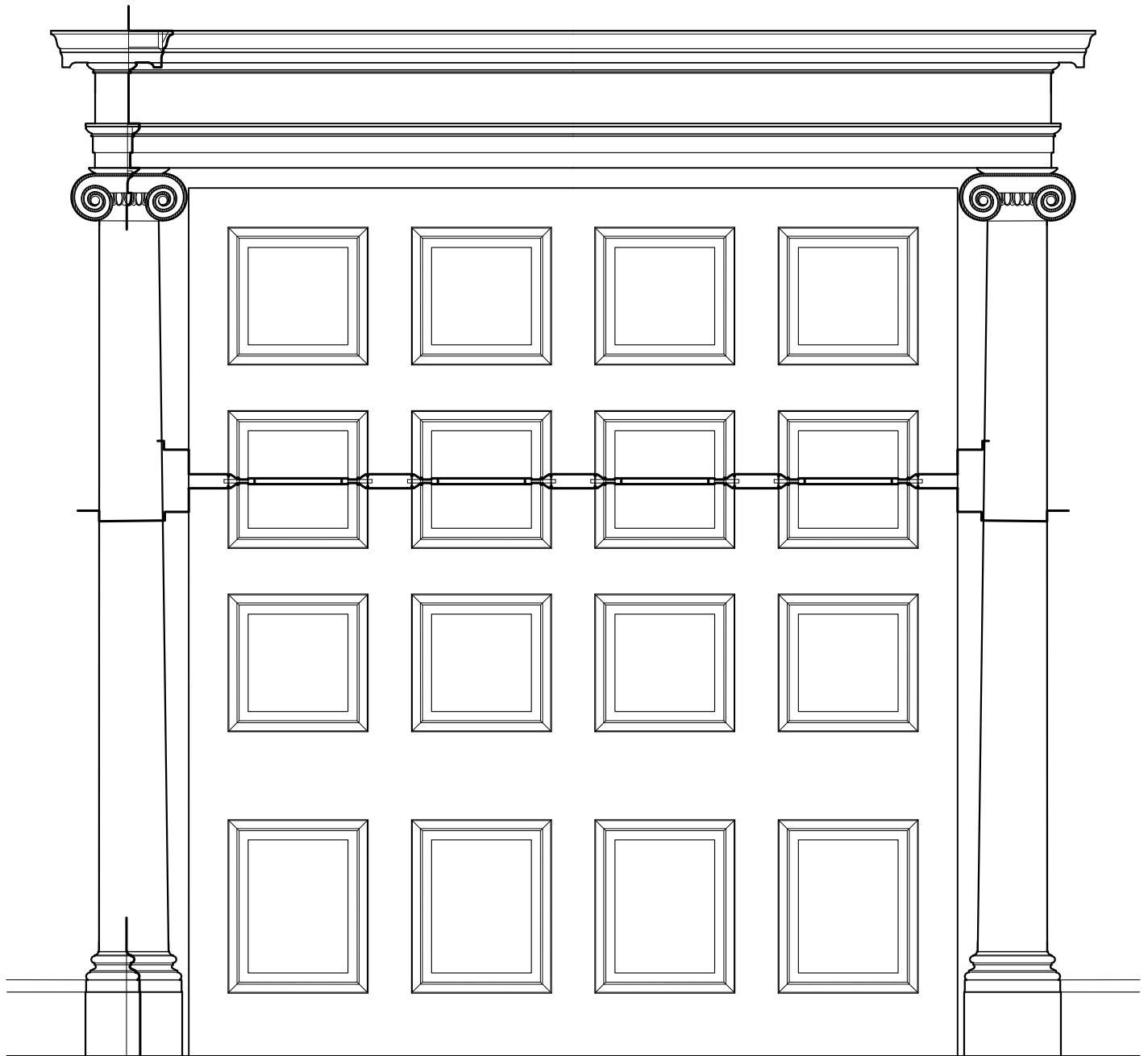


SCALE: 1 INCH = 1'

VAN COURT TOWNHOUSE. ERECTED 1836. NATCHEZ, ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

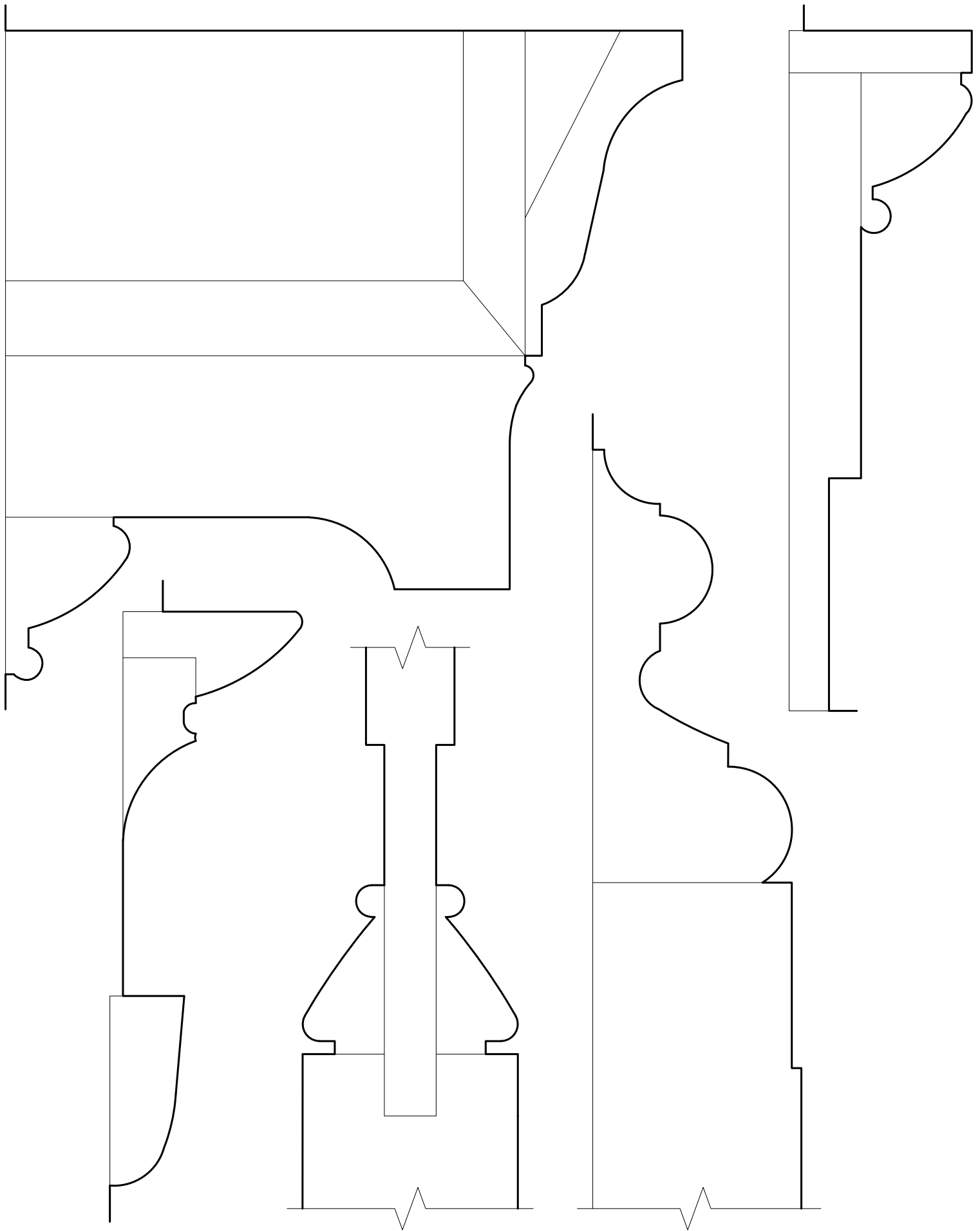


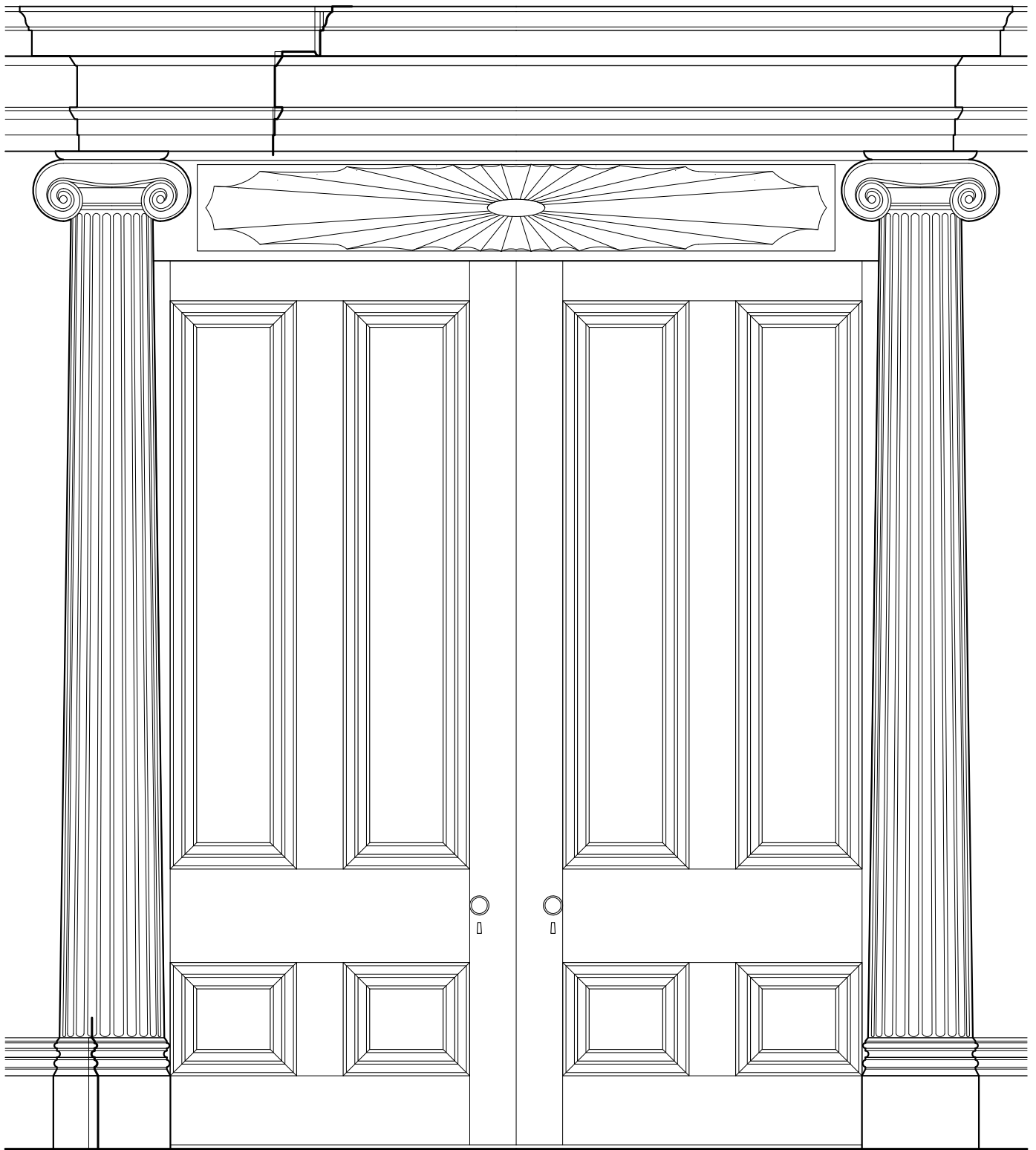




SCALE: 5/8 INCH = 1'

VAN COURT TOWNHOUSE. ERECTED 1836. NATCHEZ, ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

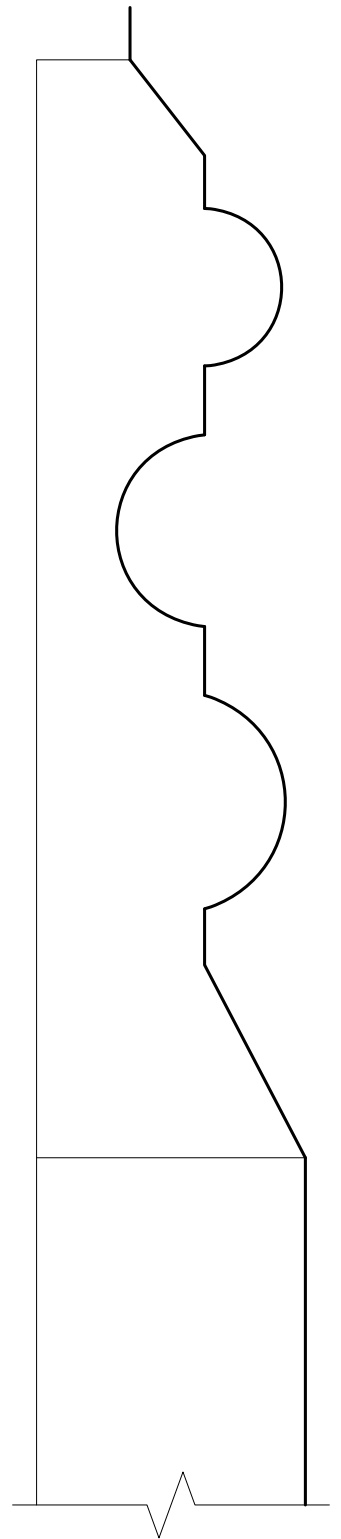
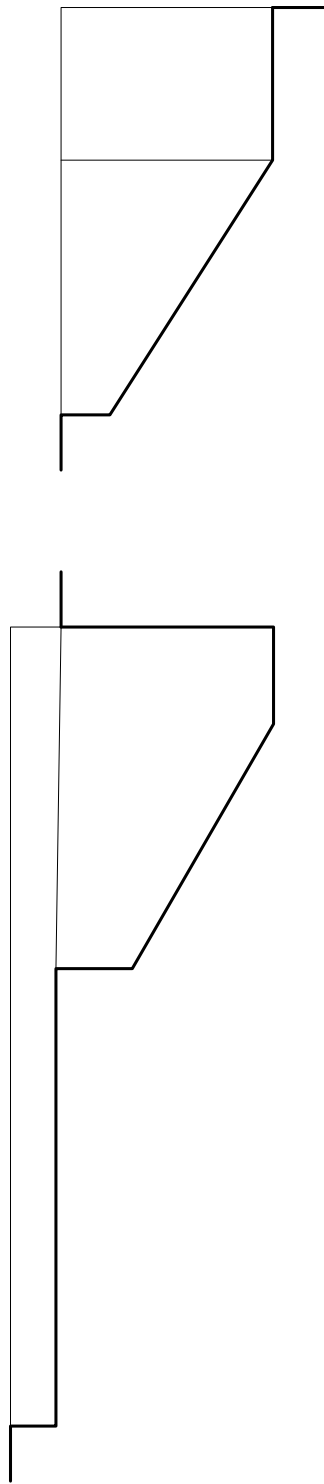
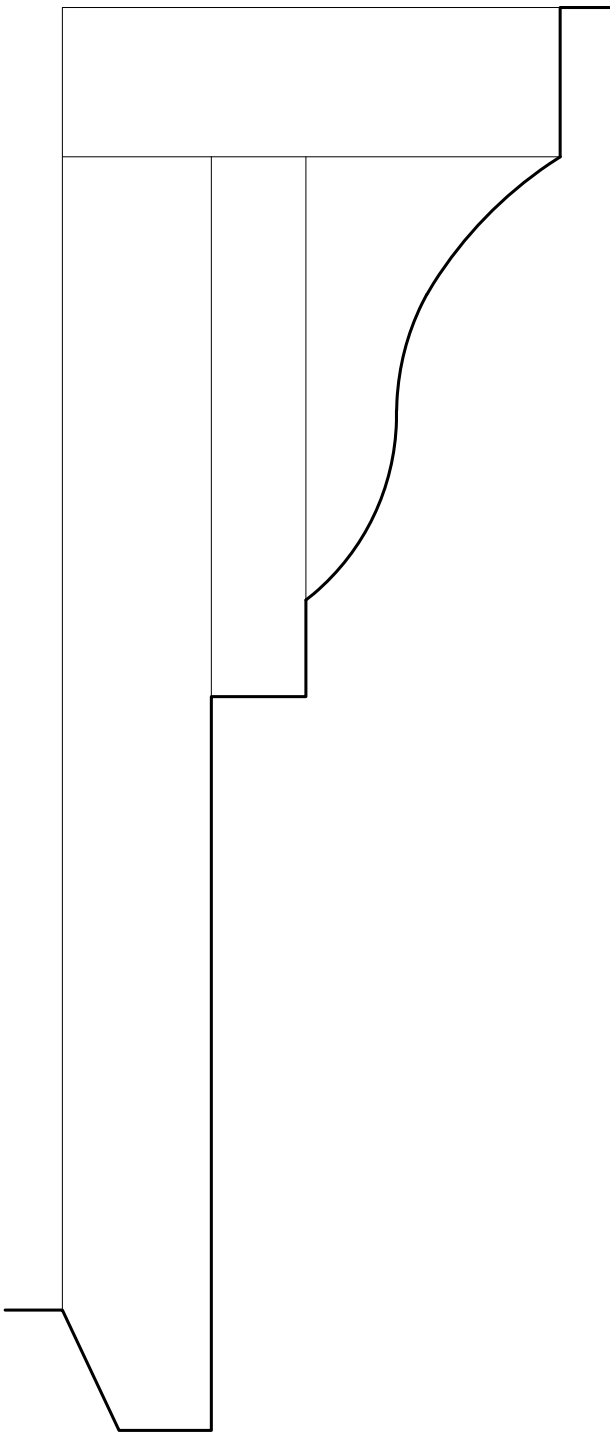




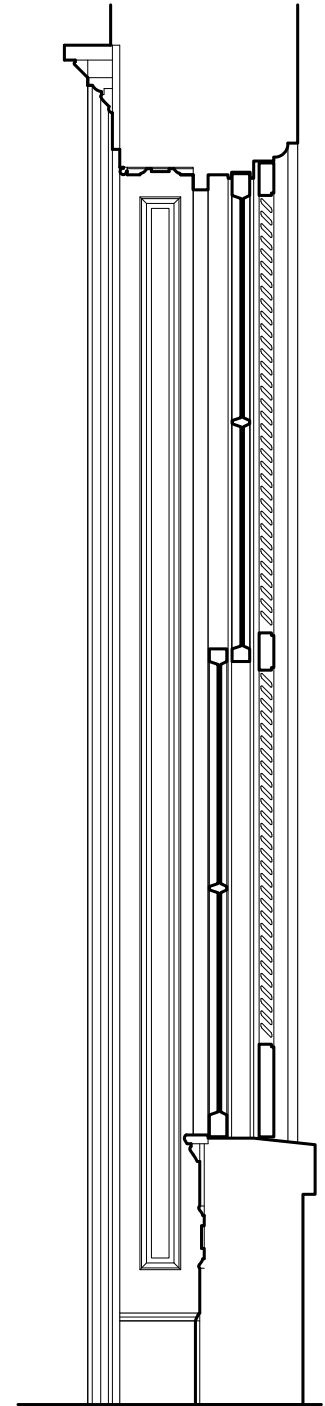
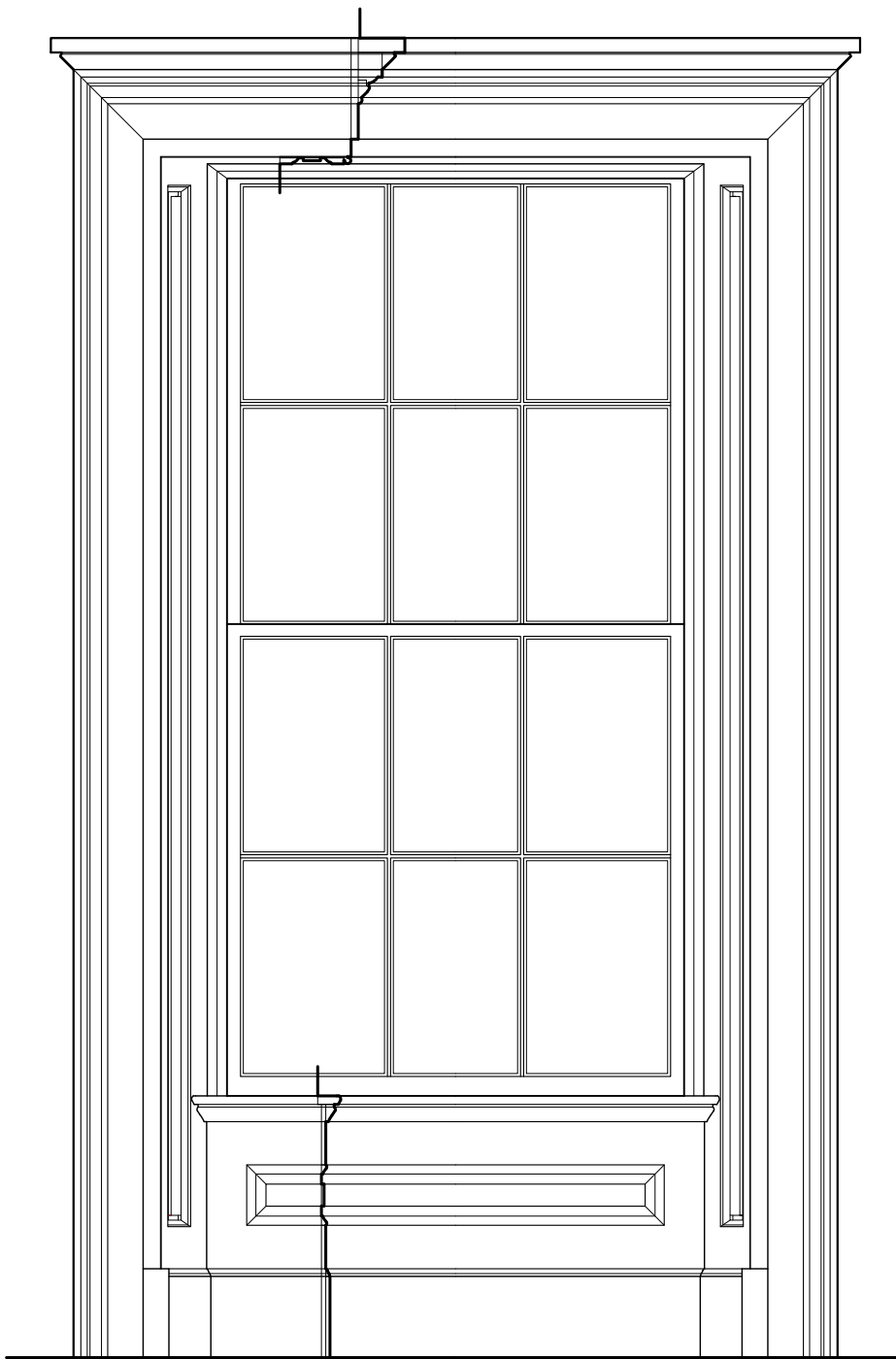
SCALE: 9/16 INCH = 1'

MELROSE MANSION. ERECTED 1840. NATCHEZ, ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI



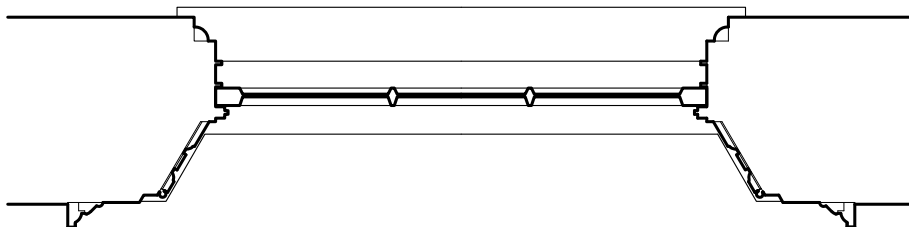


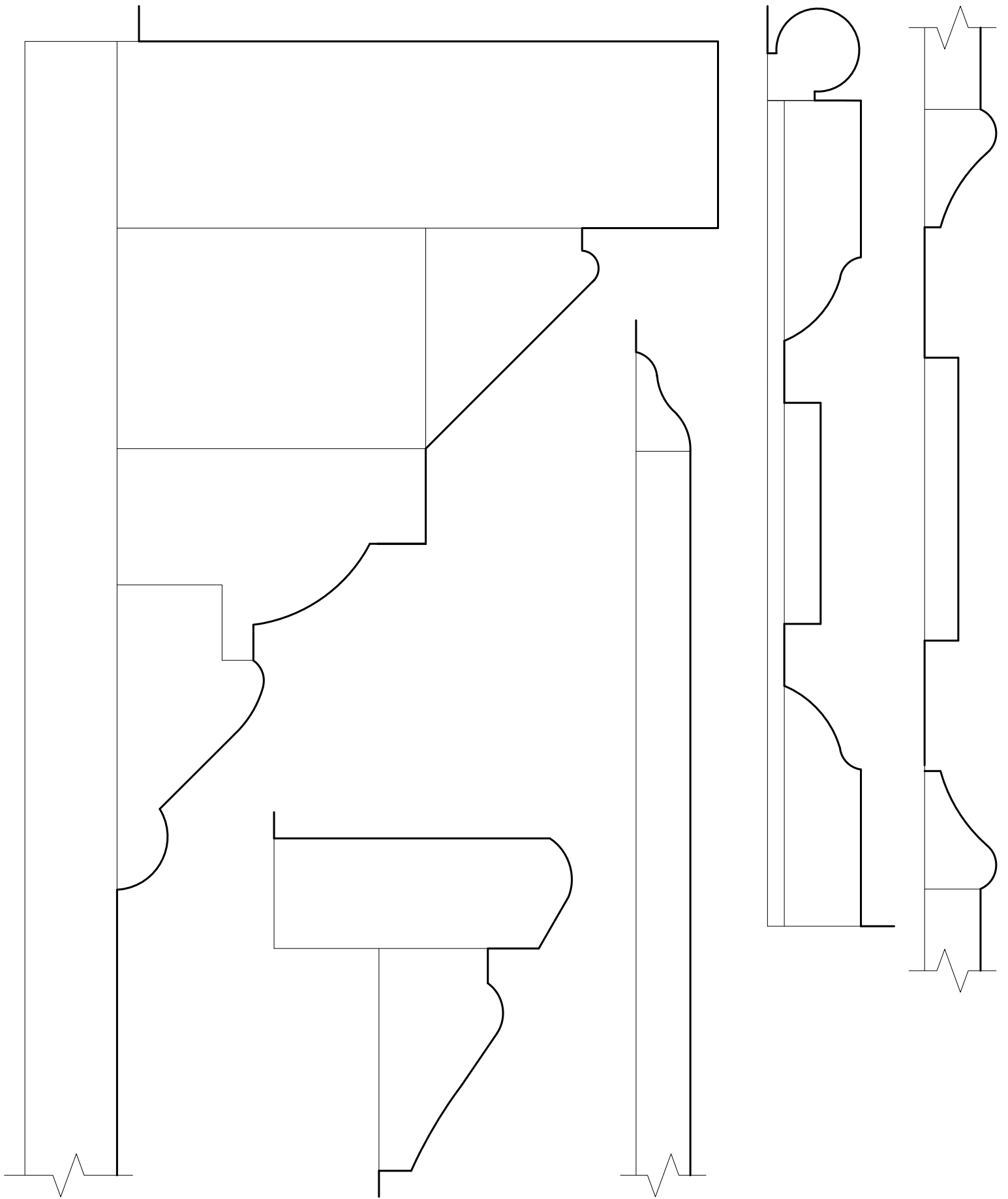


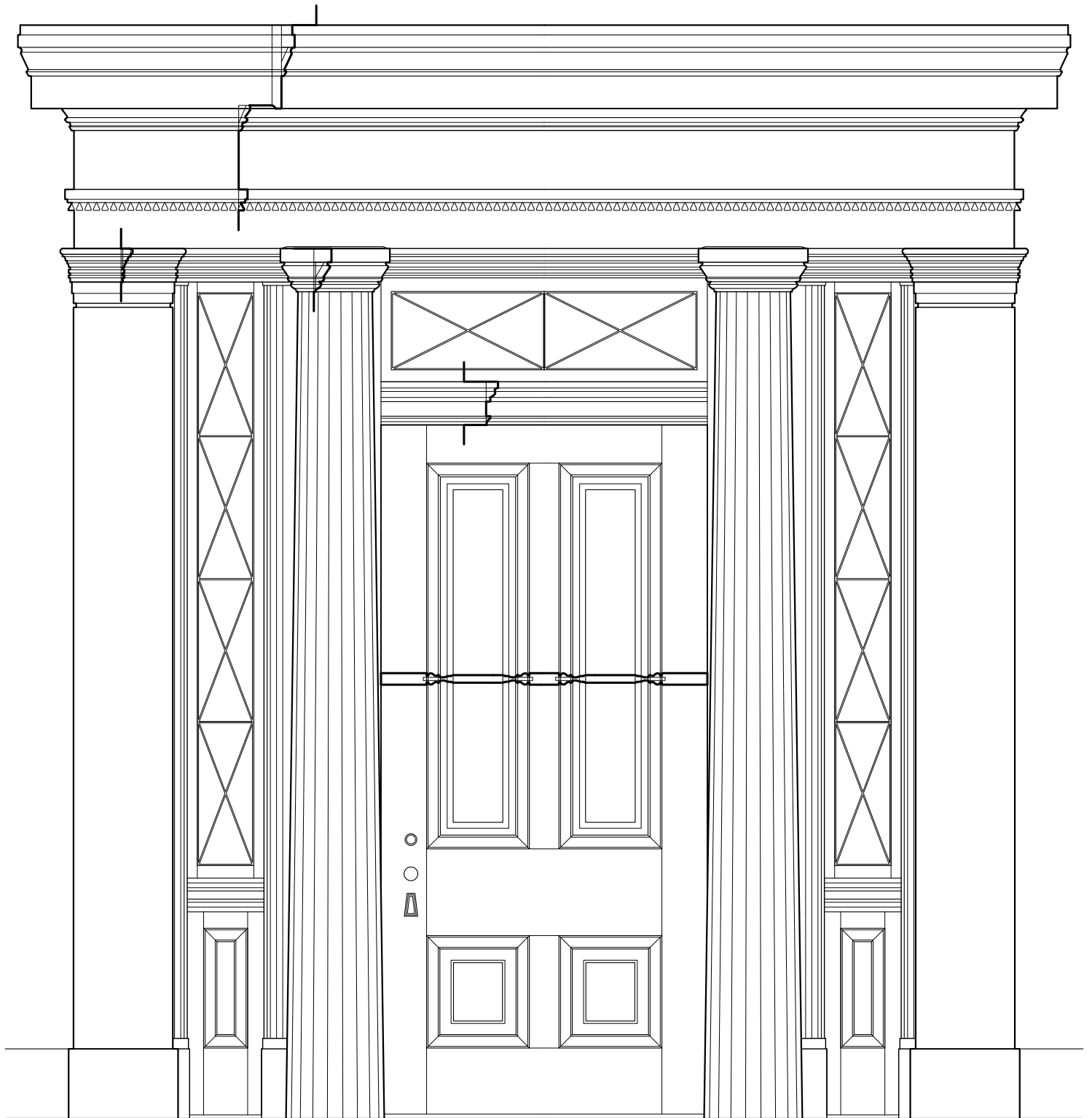


SCALE: 5/8 INCH = 1'

MELROSE MANSION. ERECTED 1840. NATCHEZ, ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

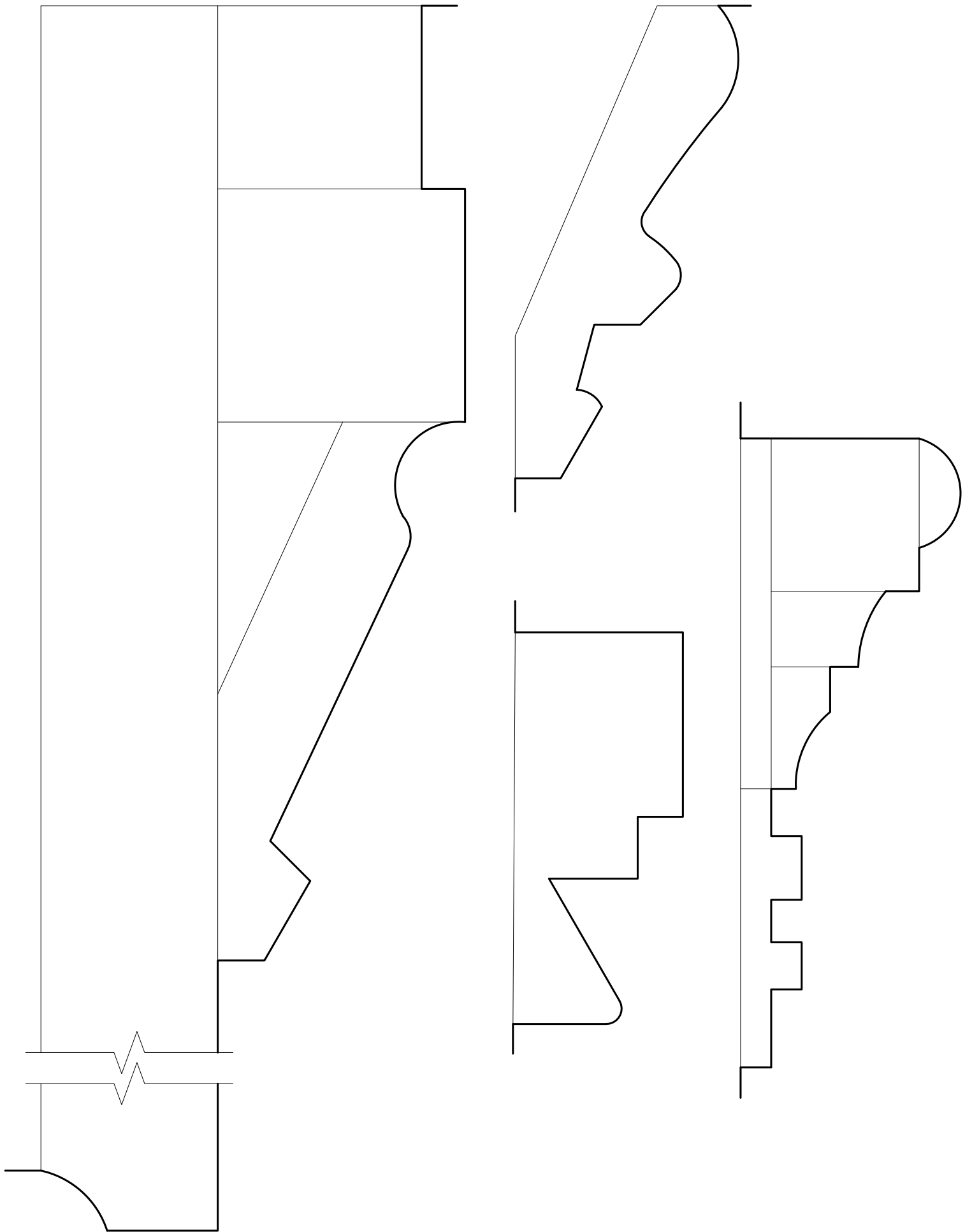


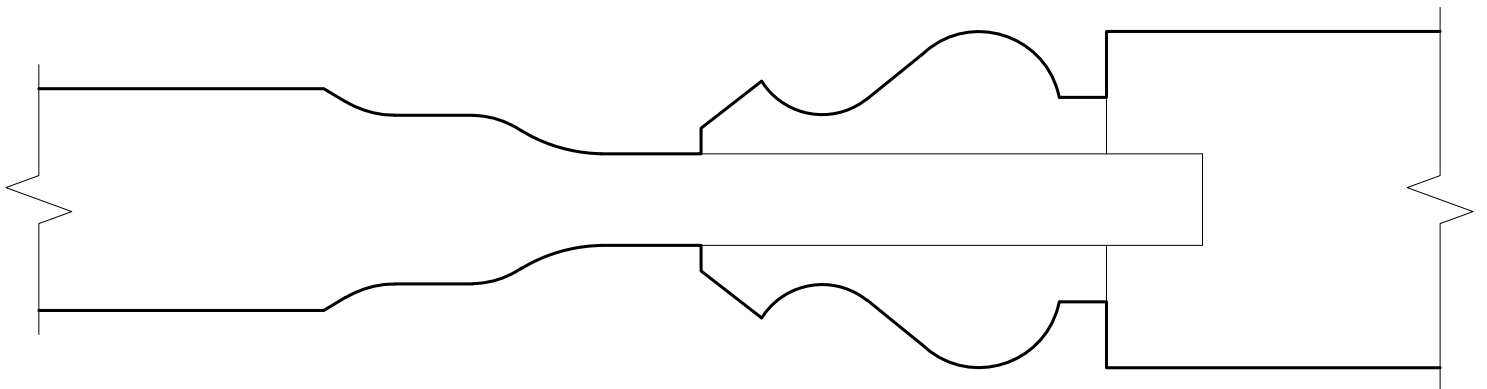
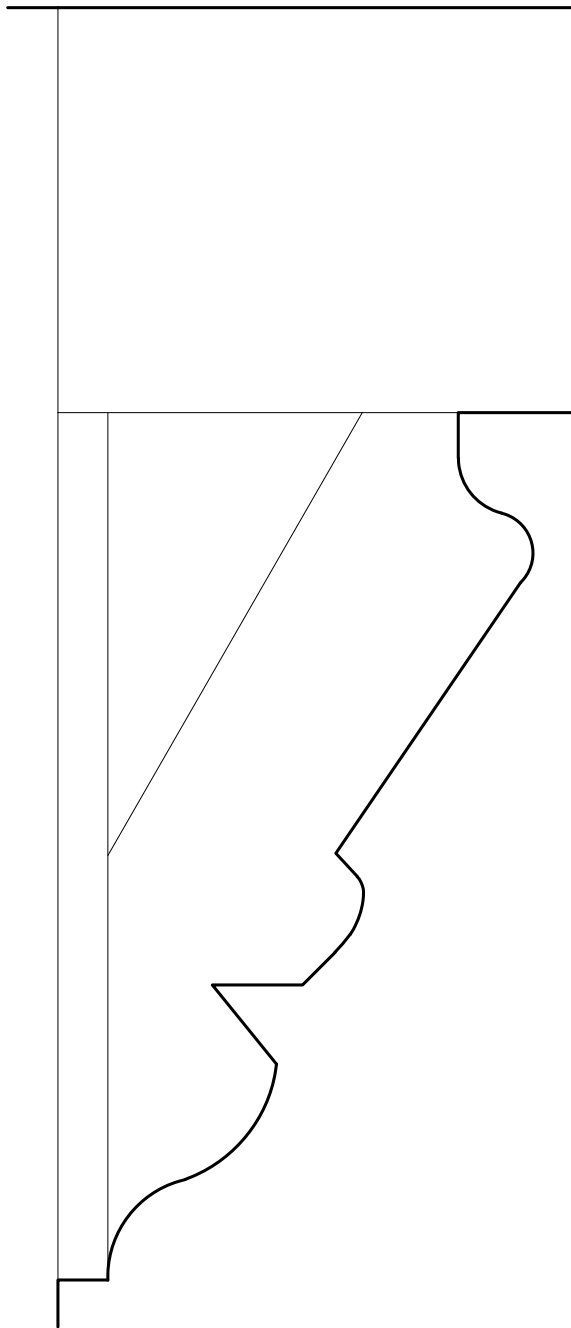
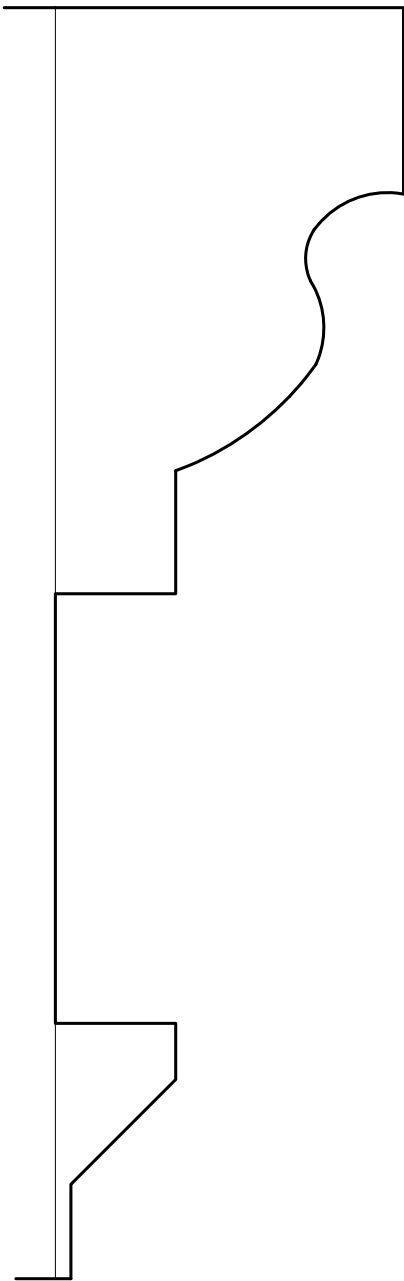


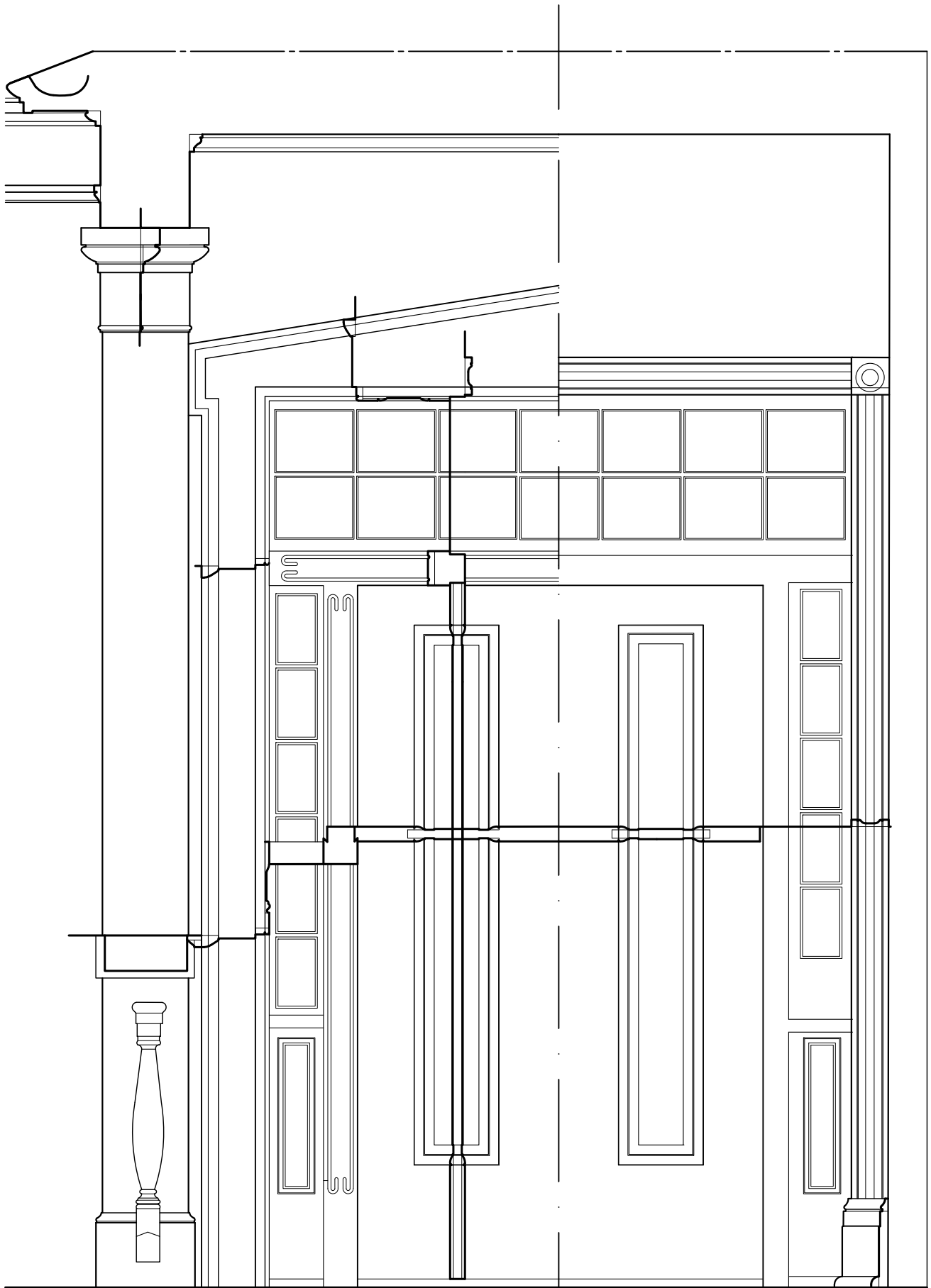


SCALE: 9/16 INCH = 1'

MELROSE MANSION. ERECTED 1840. NATCHEZ, ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

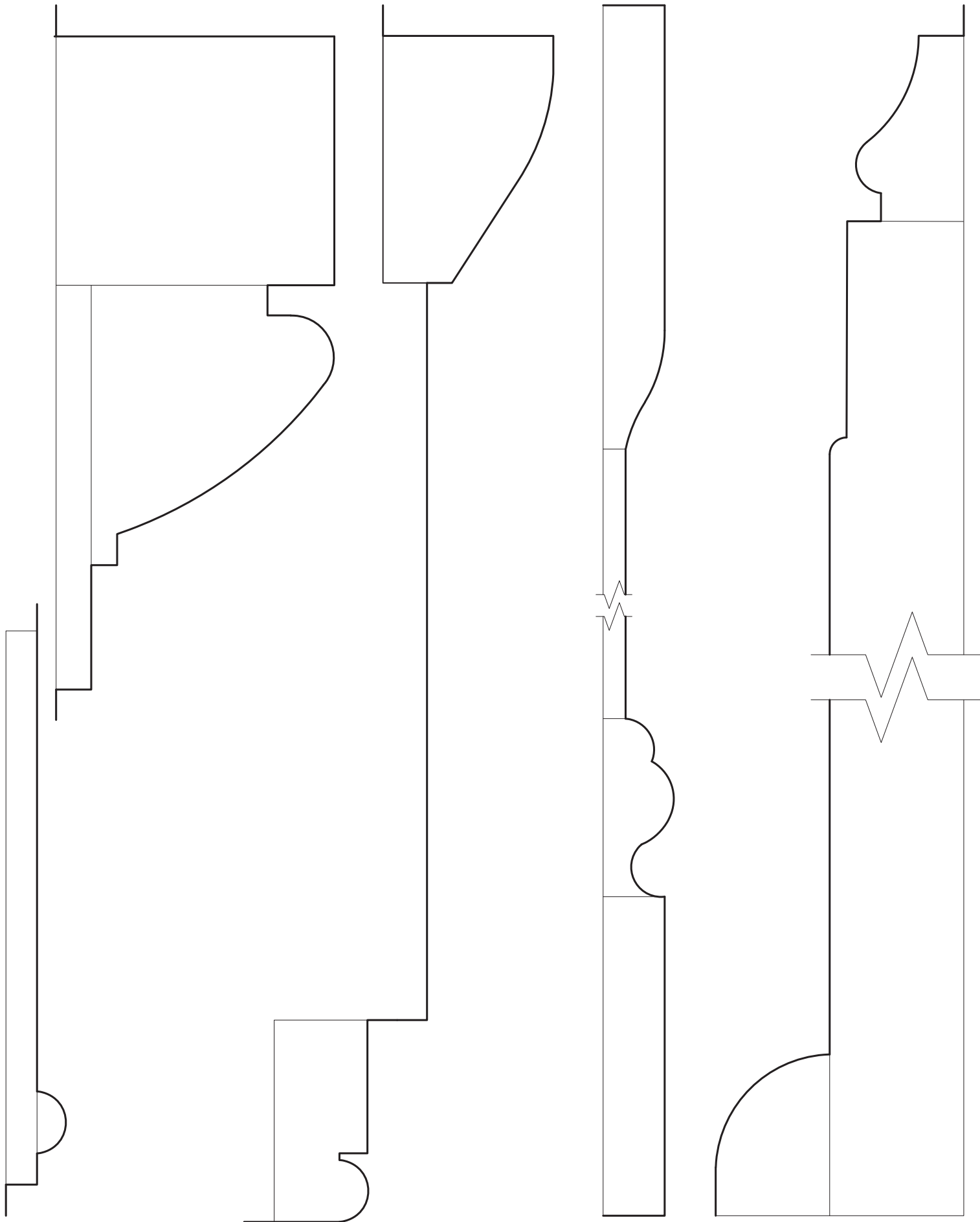


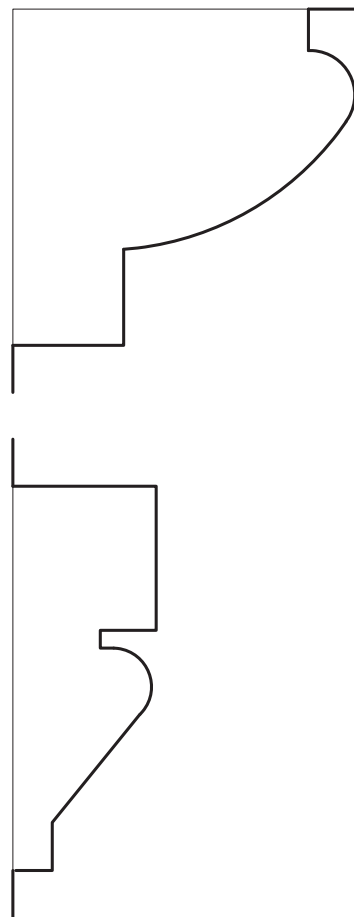
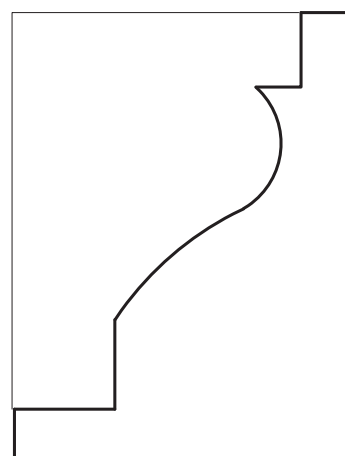
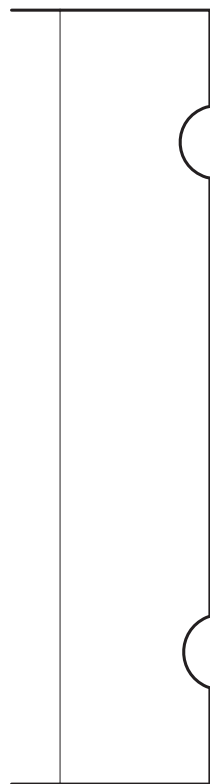
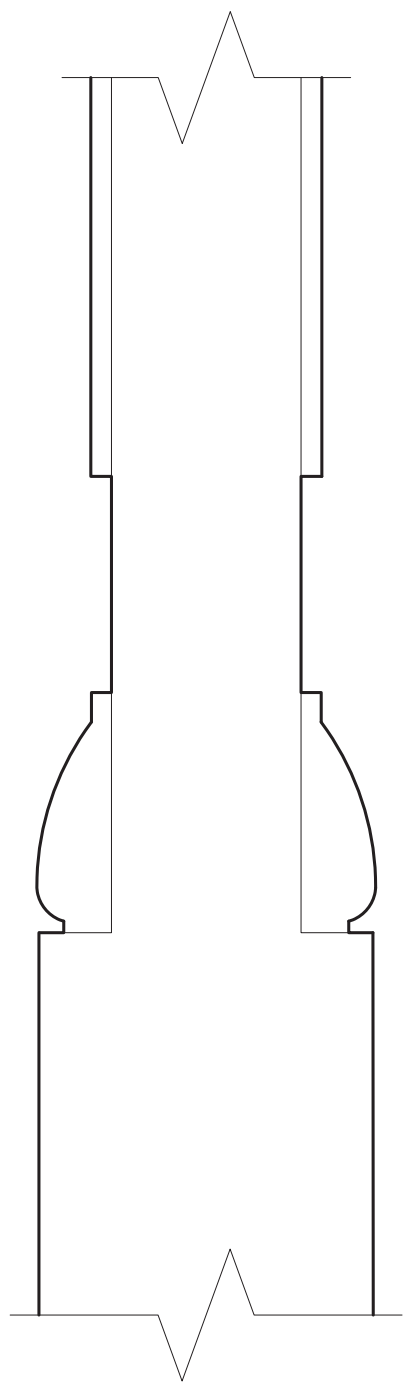




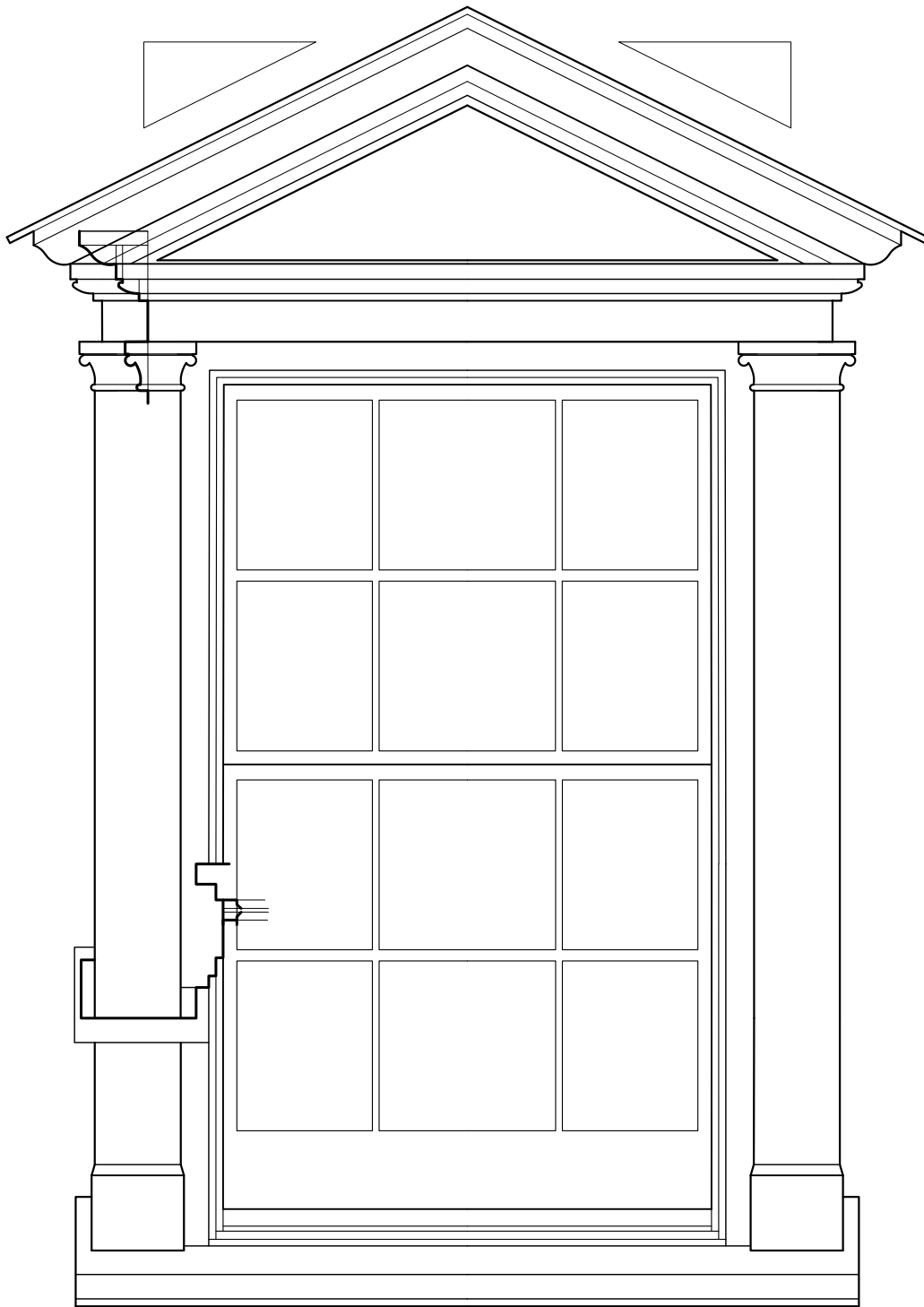
SCALE: 3/4 INCH = 1'

ELWARD HOUSE, ERECTED 1830. NATCHEZ, ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI



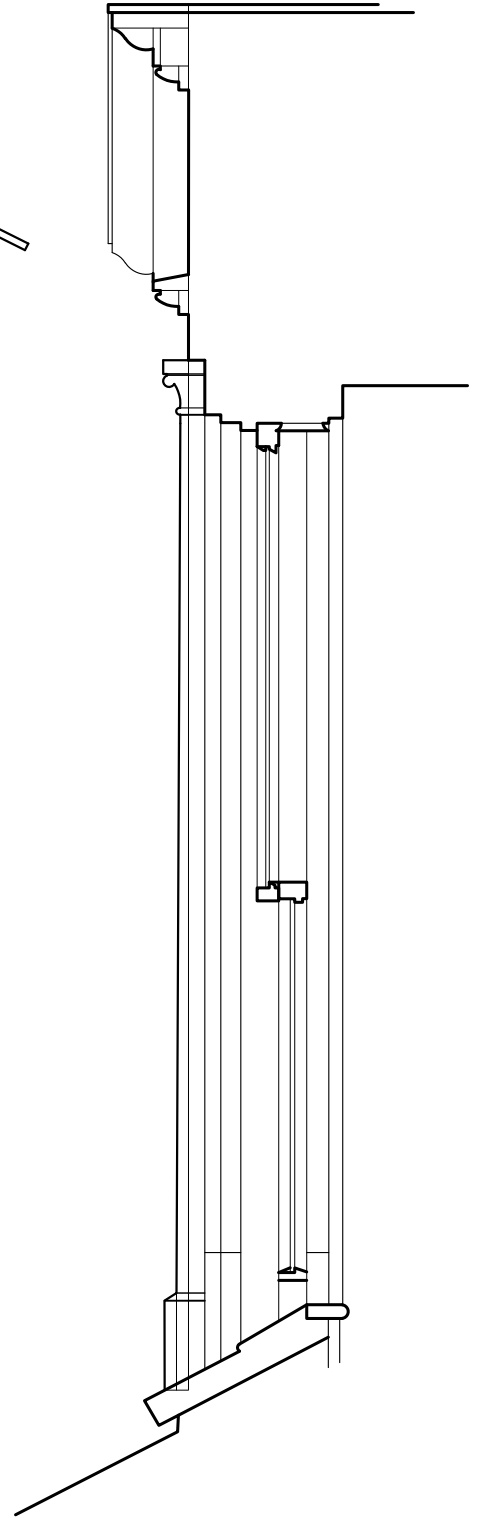


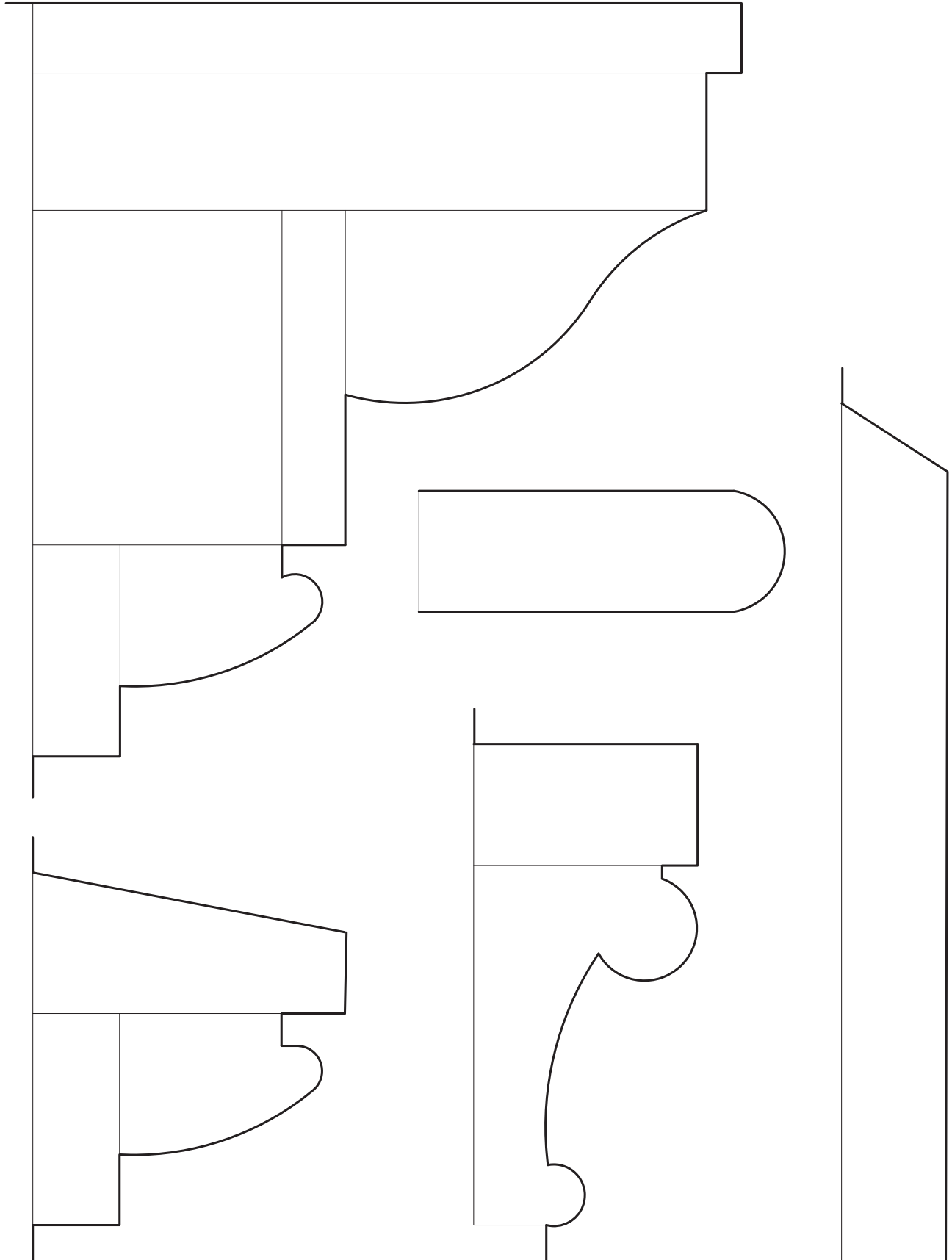


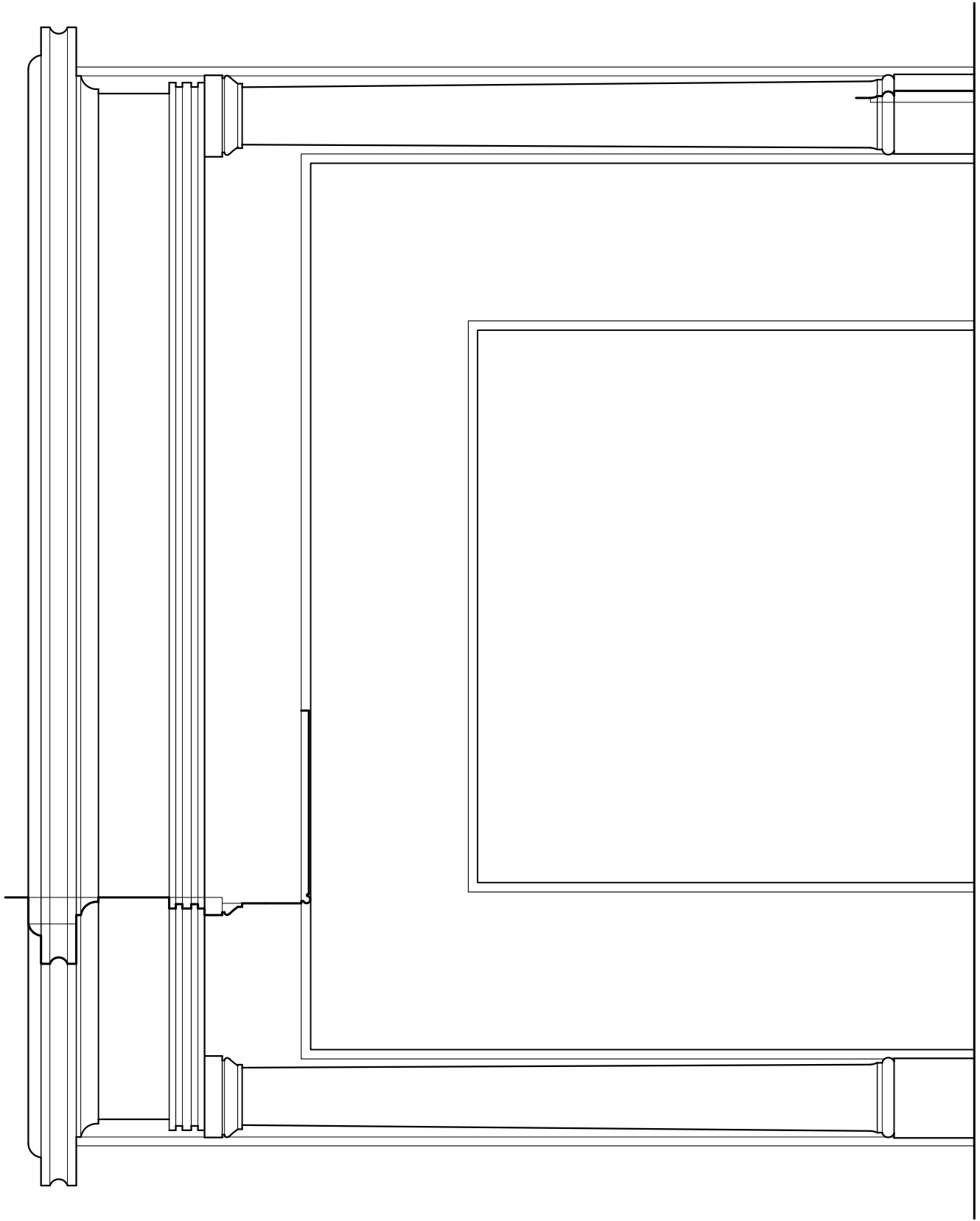


SCALE: 1 INCH = 1'

ELWARD HOUSE, ERECTED 1830, NATCHEZ, ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

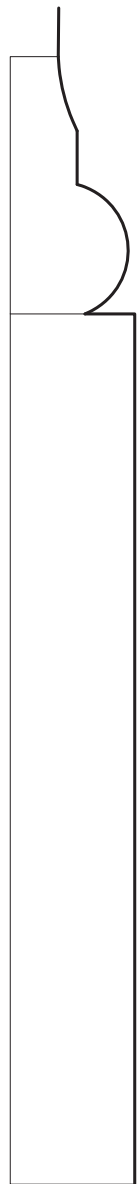
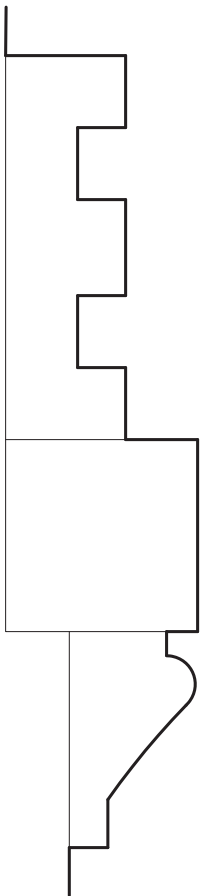
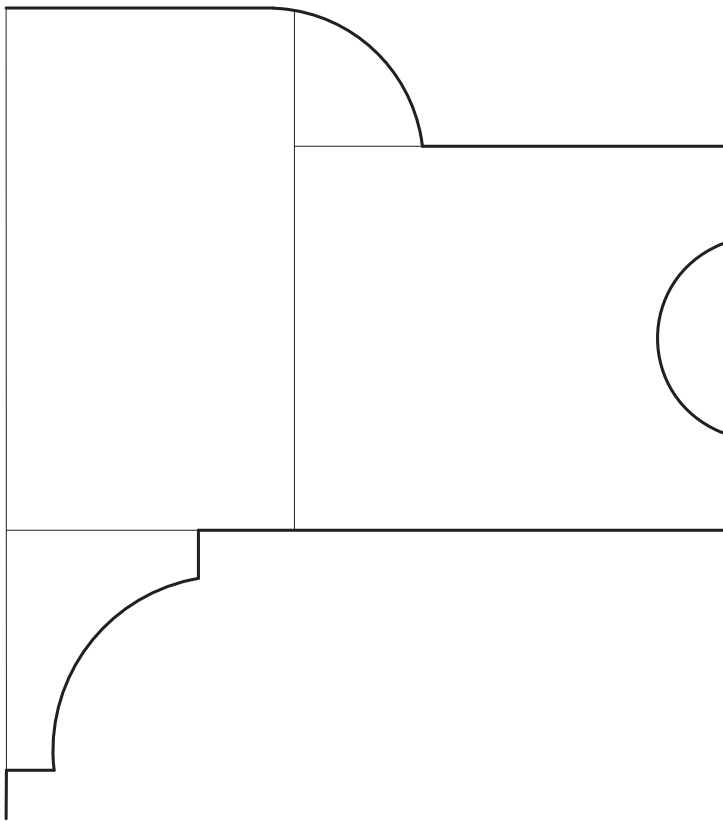


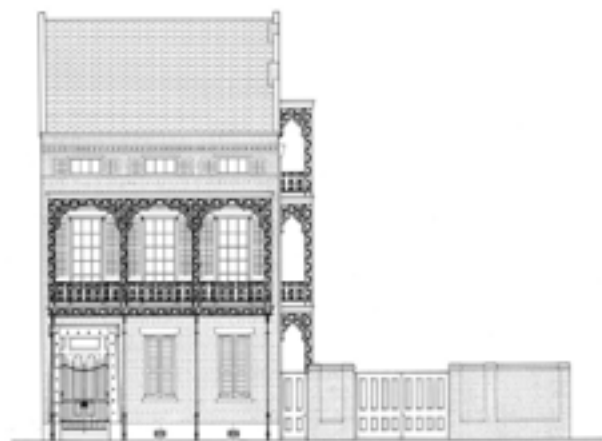




ELWARD HOUSE. ERECTED 1830. NATCHEZ, ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

SCALE: 1-1/2 INCH = 1'



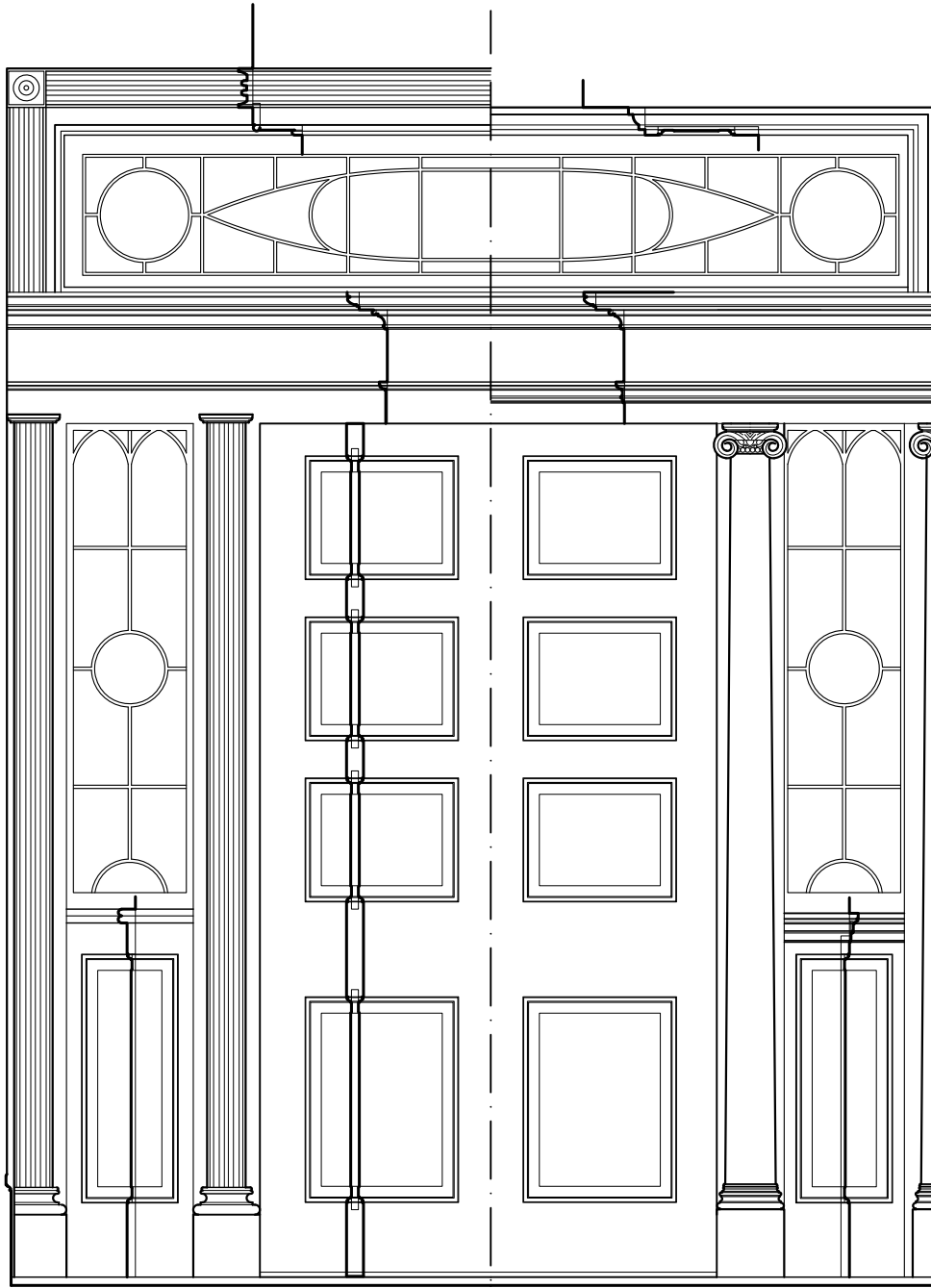


## HISTORIC HOUSES OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

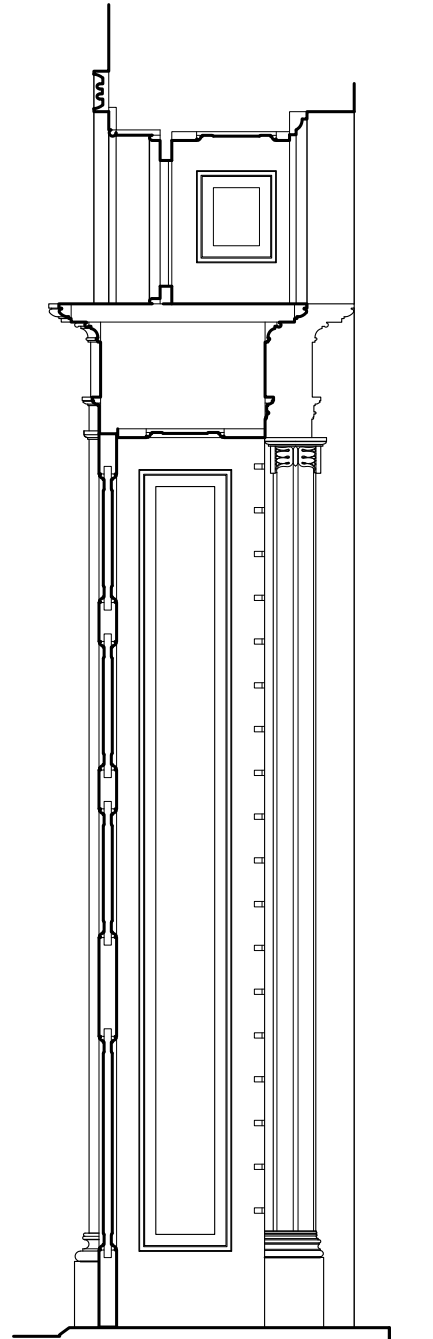
Jean Baptiste Le Moyne de Bienville founded La Nouvelle-Orleans in 1718 upon a slightly elevated bank on a bend in the Mississippi River between the Gulf of Mexico and Lake Ponchartrain. It became the French colony's capital in 1723 and was ceded to Spain to keep it out of the hands of the British. In 1800, Spain ceded New Orleans back to France. Napoleon then sold the entire Louisiana Colony to the United States in 1803. By 1840, New Orleans was the third-largest city in the country and a major commercial center for sugar cane and cotton.

The French Quarter, New Orleans' oldest neighborhood surrounding Jackson Square, the Vieux Carre District, is filled with French and Spanish Colonial-era buildings and Greek Revival architecture from the early 19th-Century. The Garden District is home to grand 19th- and 20th-Century residential architecture. One can find simpler Creole cottages in the Faubourg Marigny neighborhood.

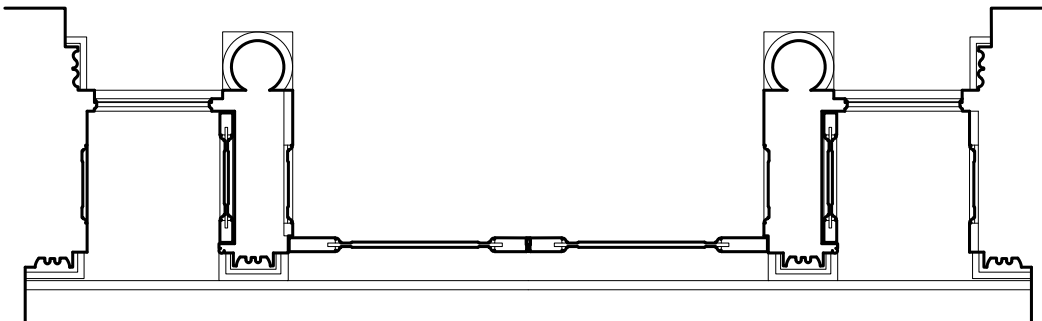
The Louisiana Historical Society and Artist's Association acted in 1895 to preserve the Cabildo and Presbytere from demolition establishing The Louisiana State Museum there in 1911. The Courthouse Commission razed an entire block of the French Quarter in 1903, replacing it with a white marble, beaux-arts-style building. By 1936, after decades of activism, the city established the Vieux Carre Commission. Today, the city's Historic District Landmarks Commission, The Preservation Resource Center of New Orleans, the Historic New Orleans Collection, and private foundations work to preserve the city's architectural legacy.

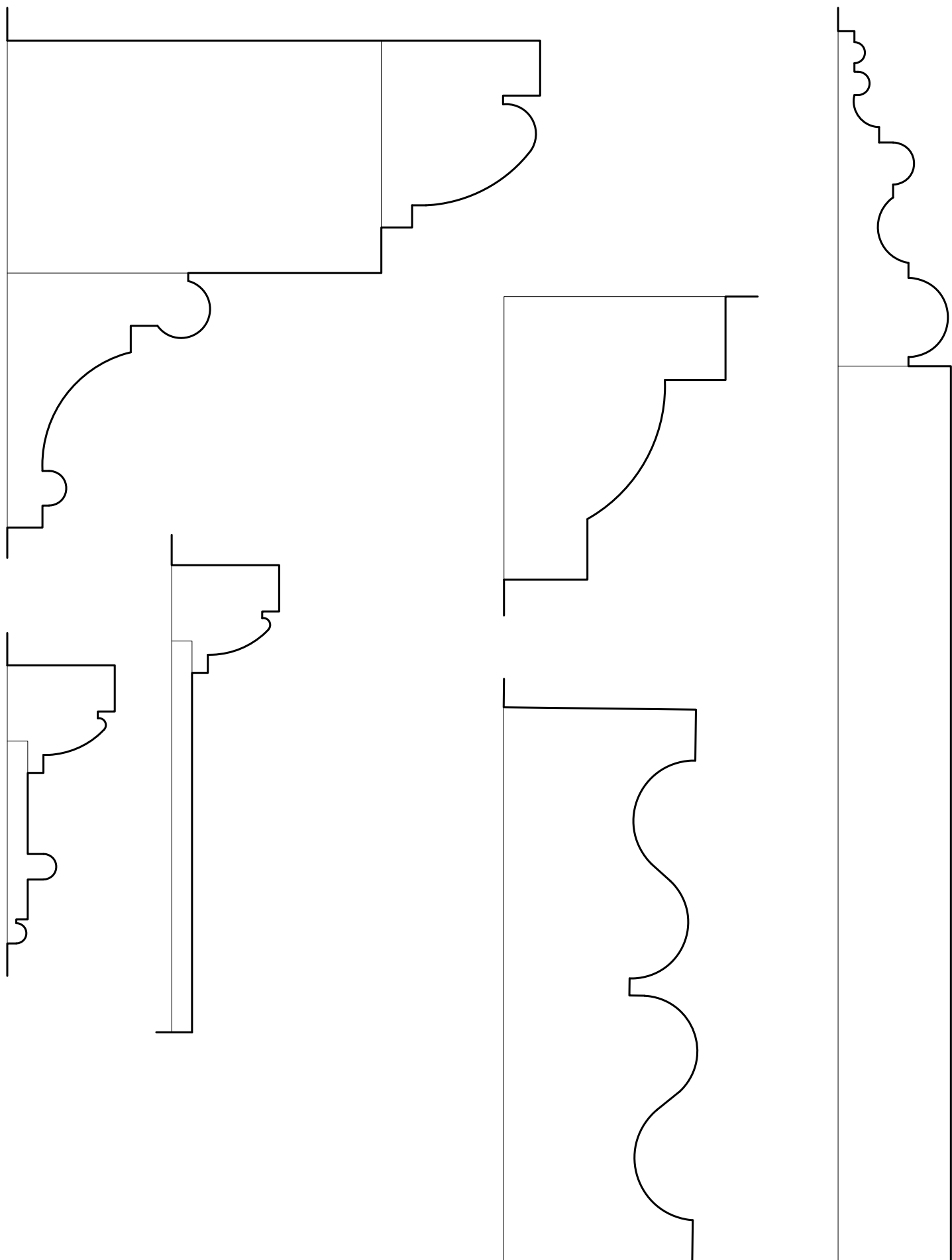


SCALE: 5/8 INCH = 1'

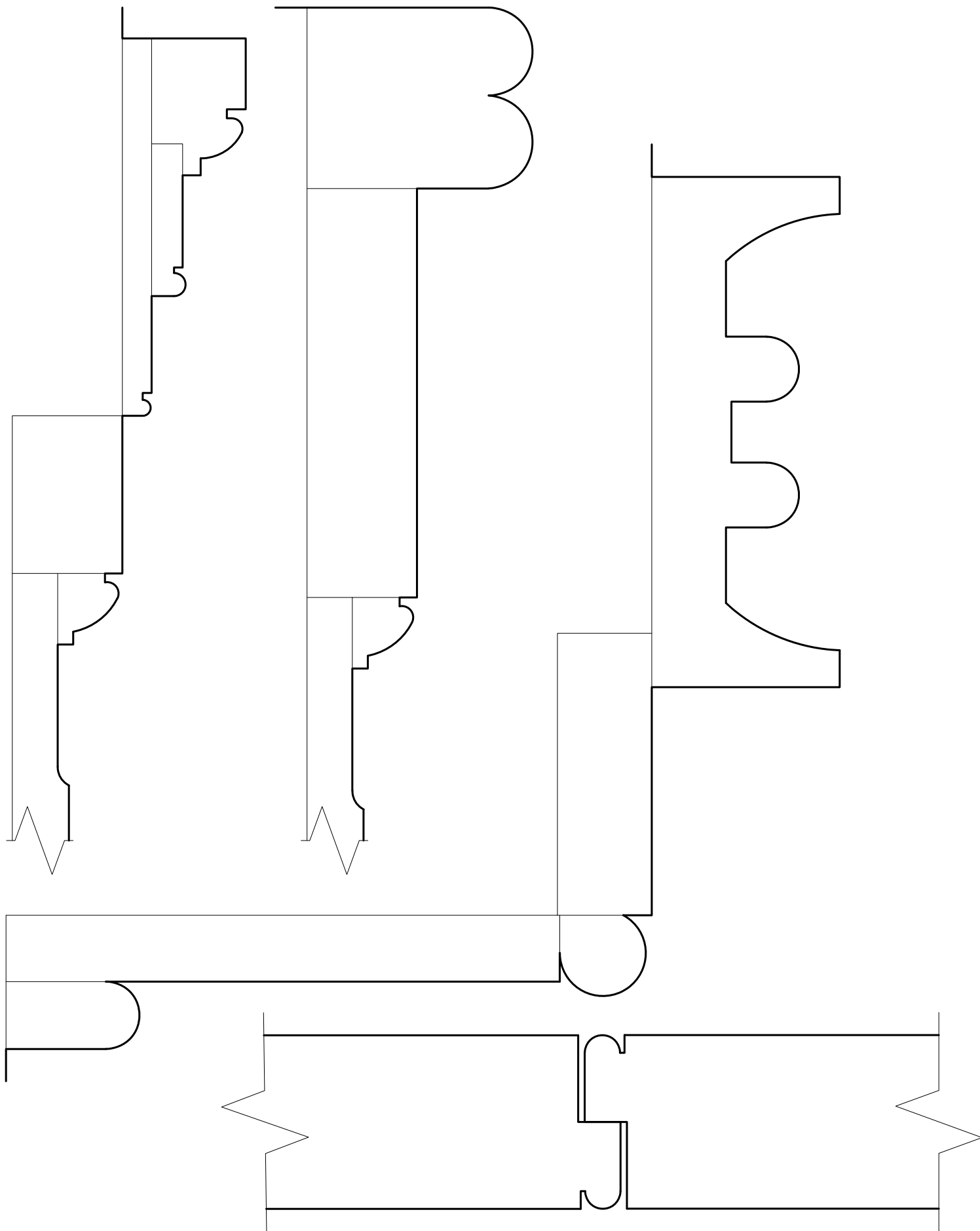


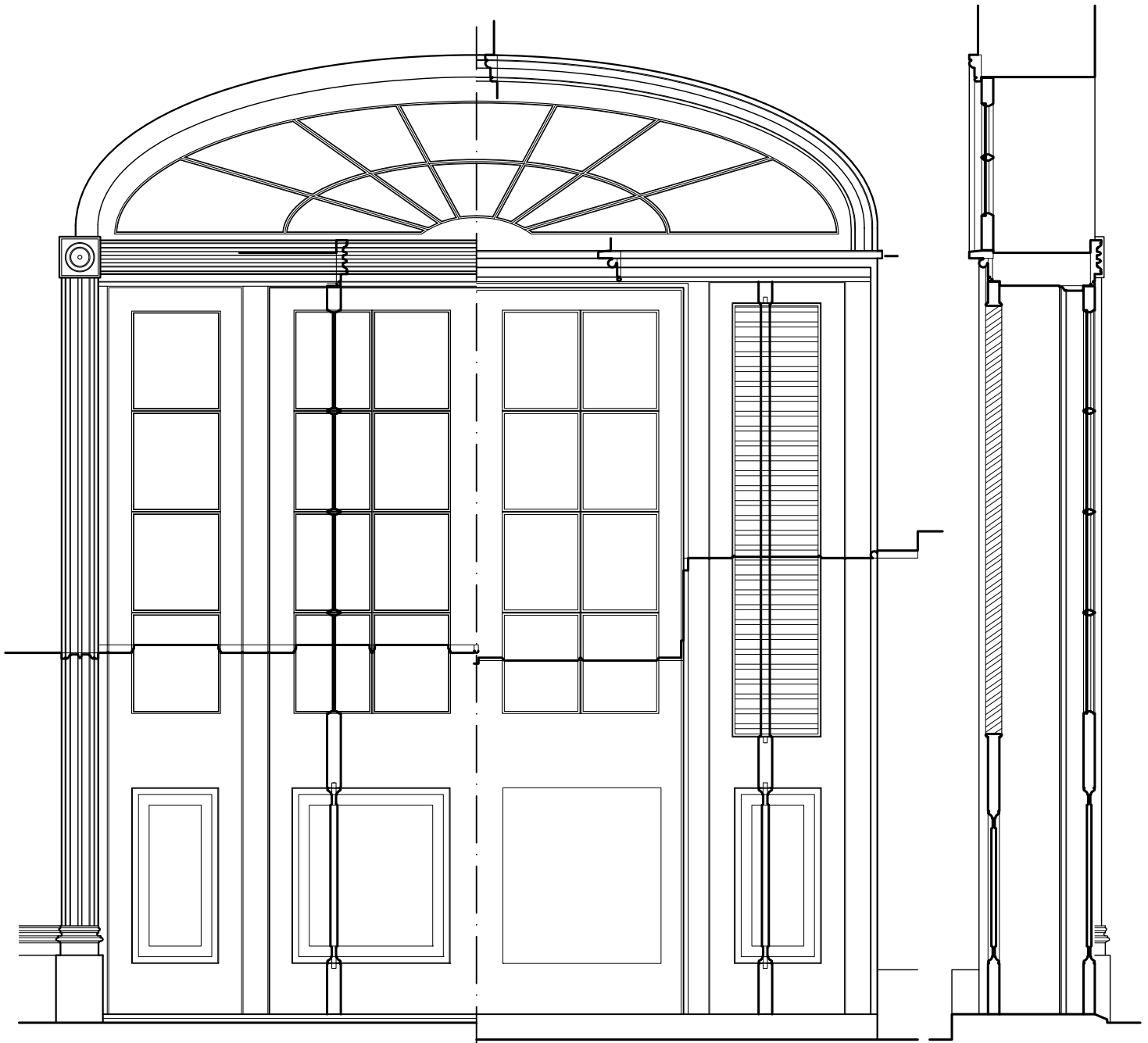
BEAUGARD-KEYES HOUSE. ERECTED 1826. NEW ORLEANS, ORLEANS PARISH, LOUISIANA





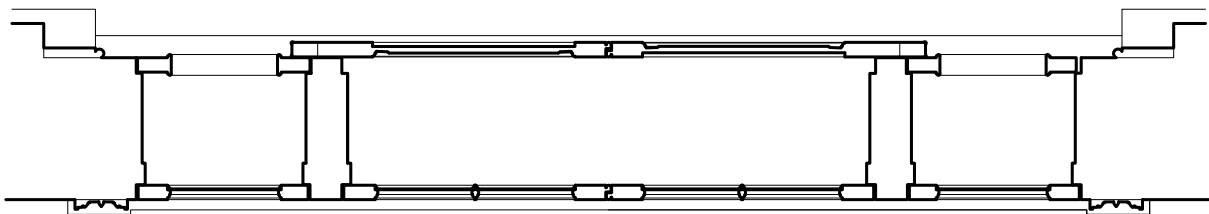


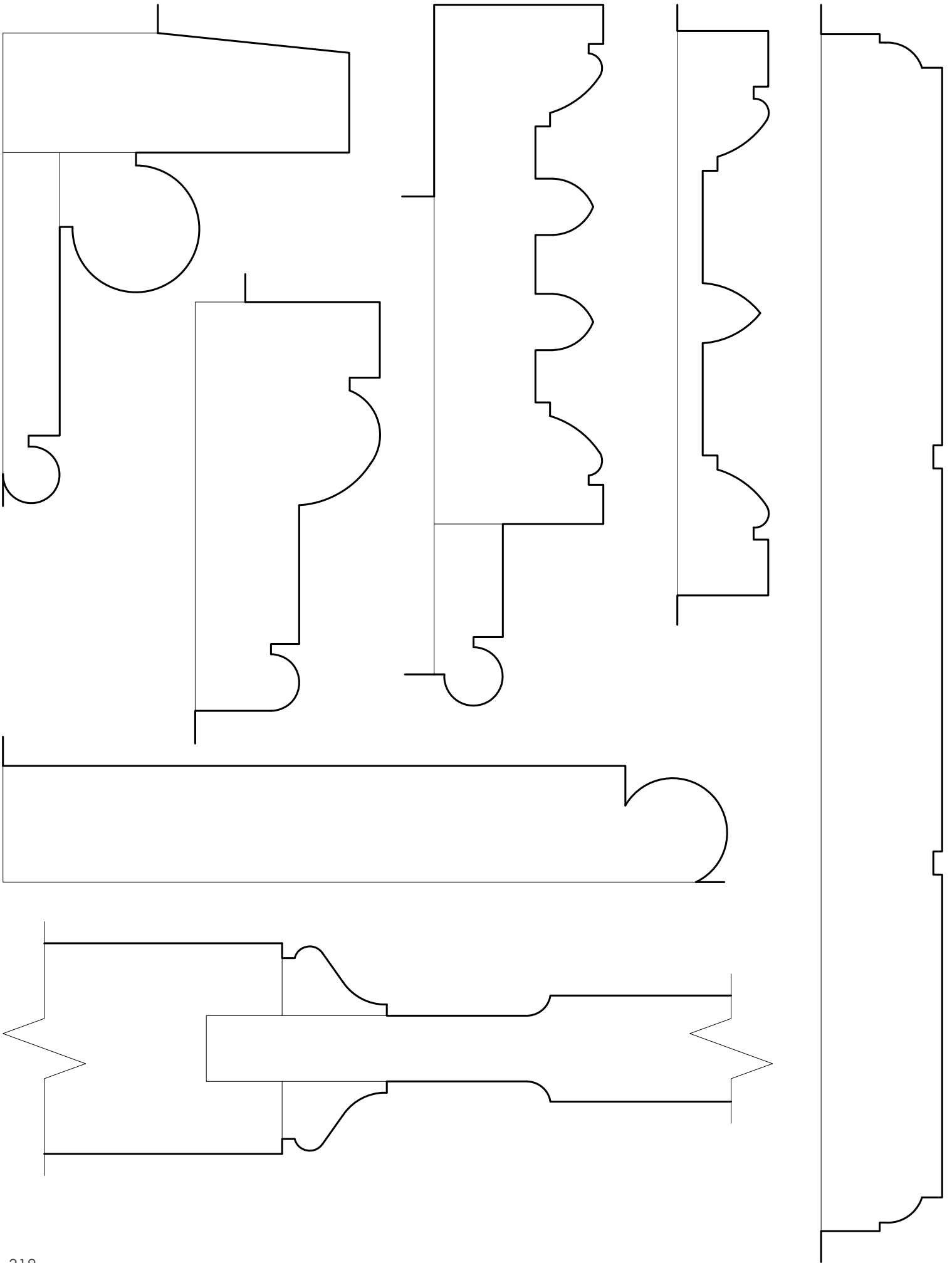


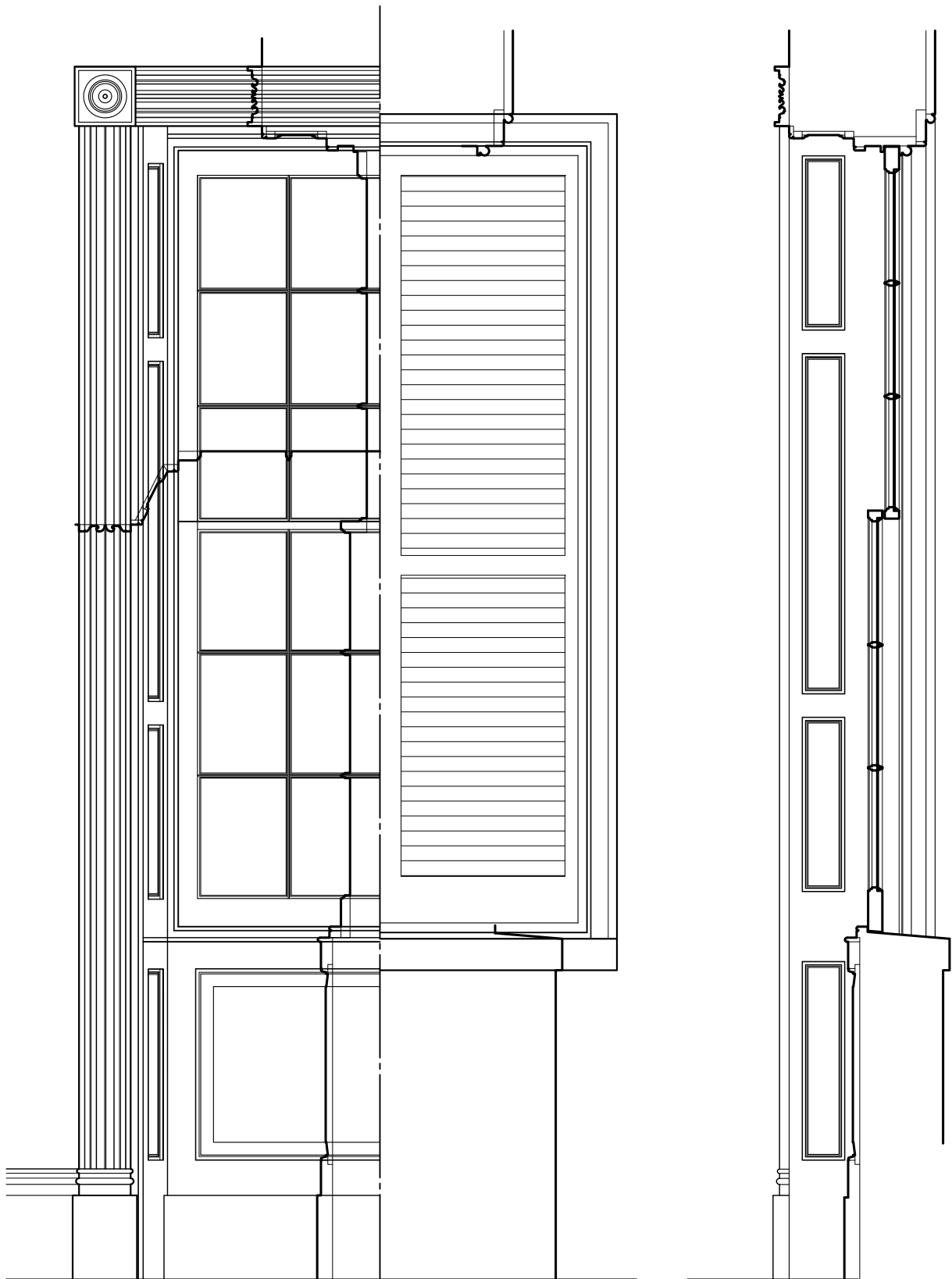


SCALE: 5/8 INCH = 1'

BEAUGARD-KEYES HOUSE. ERECTED 1826. NEW ORLEANS, ORLEANS PARISH, LOUISIANA

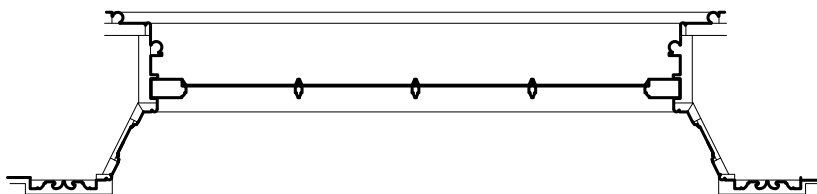


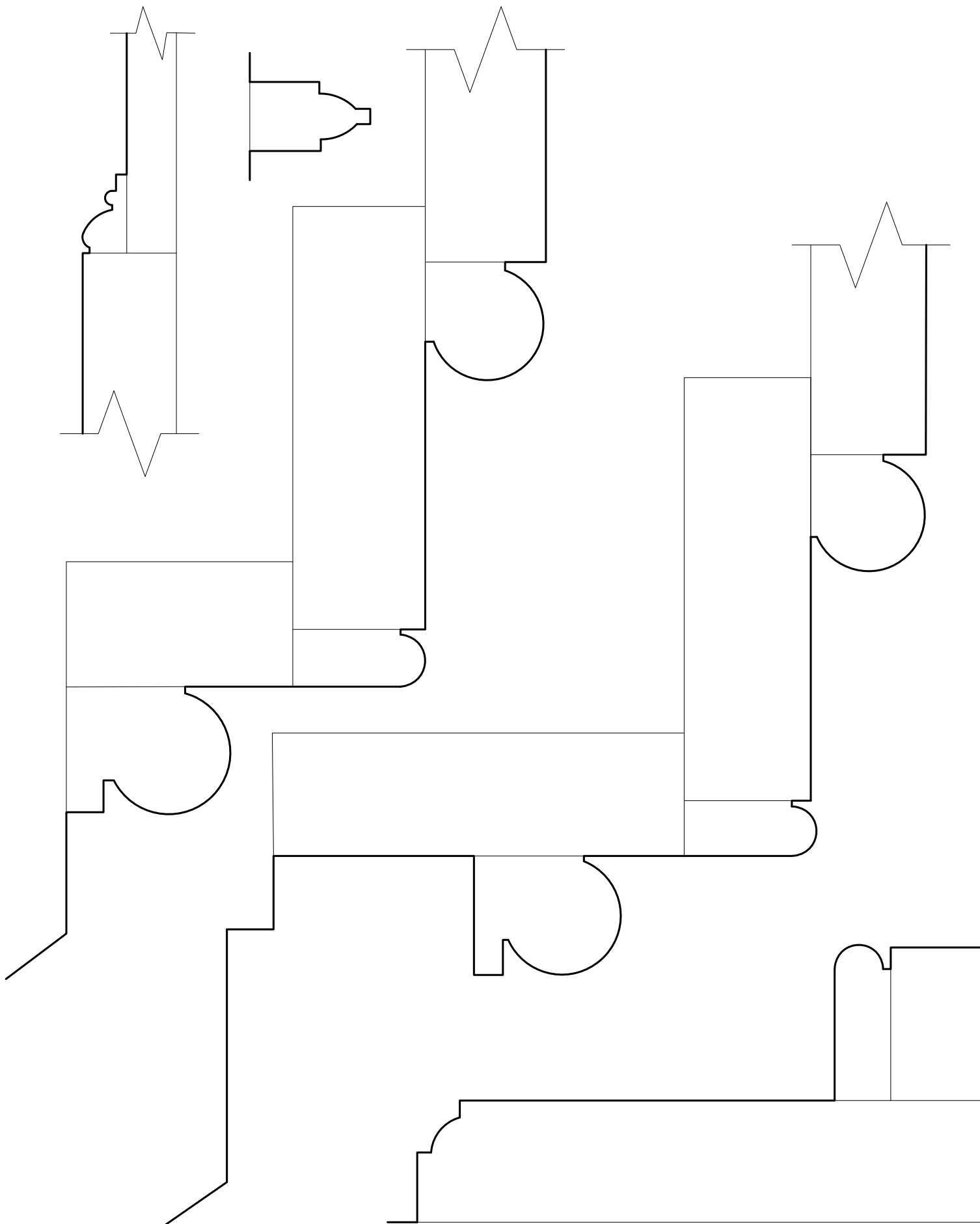


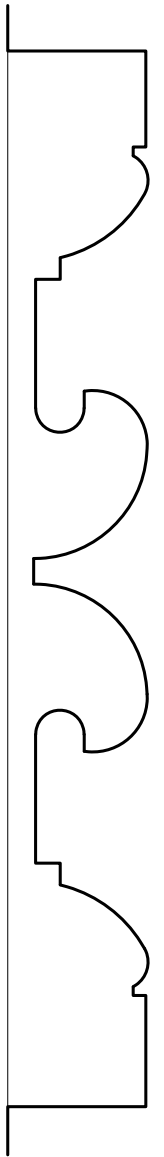
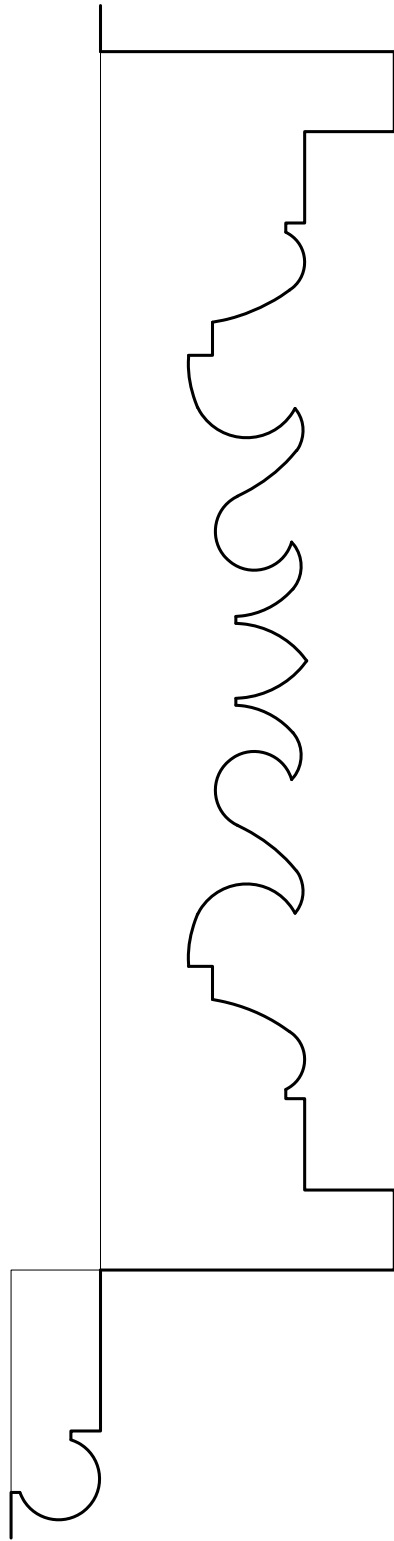
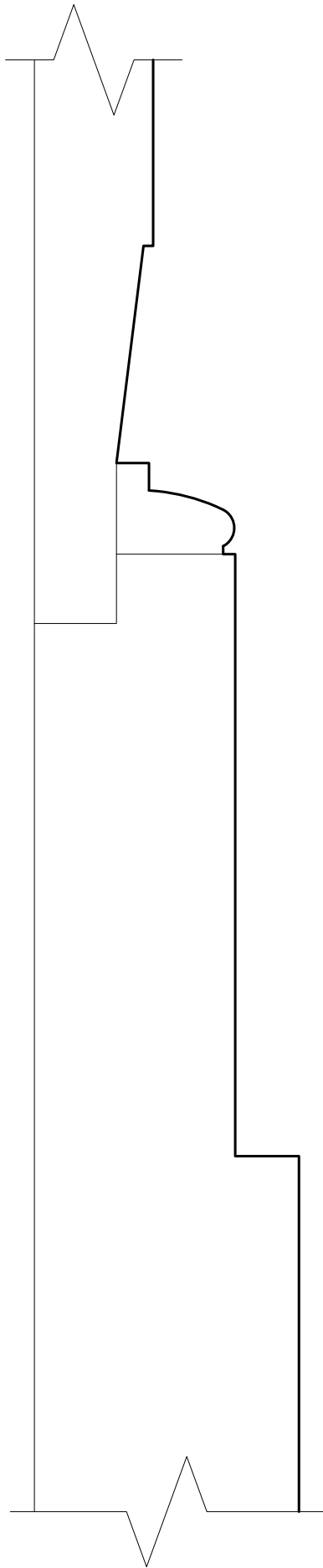
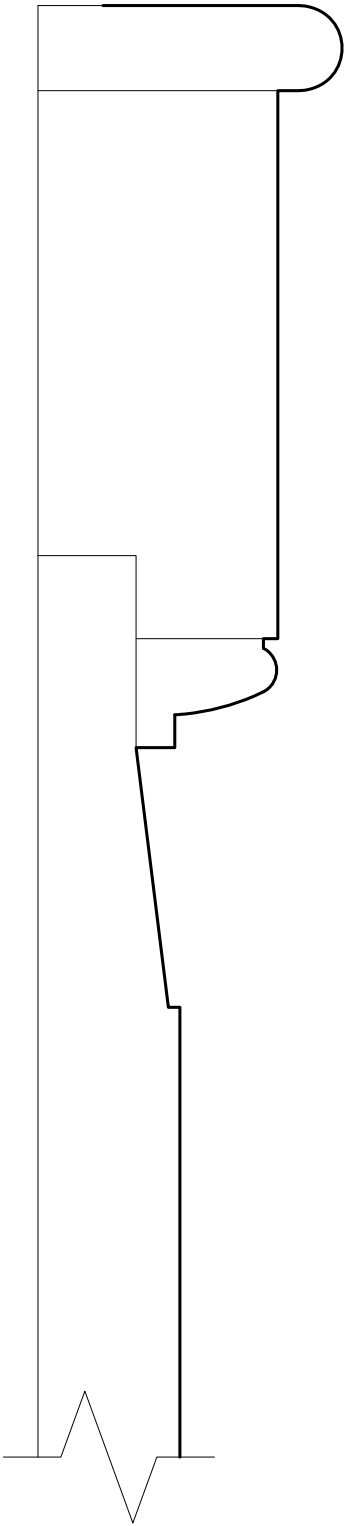


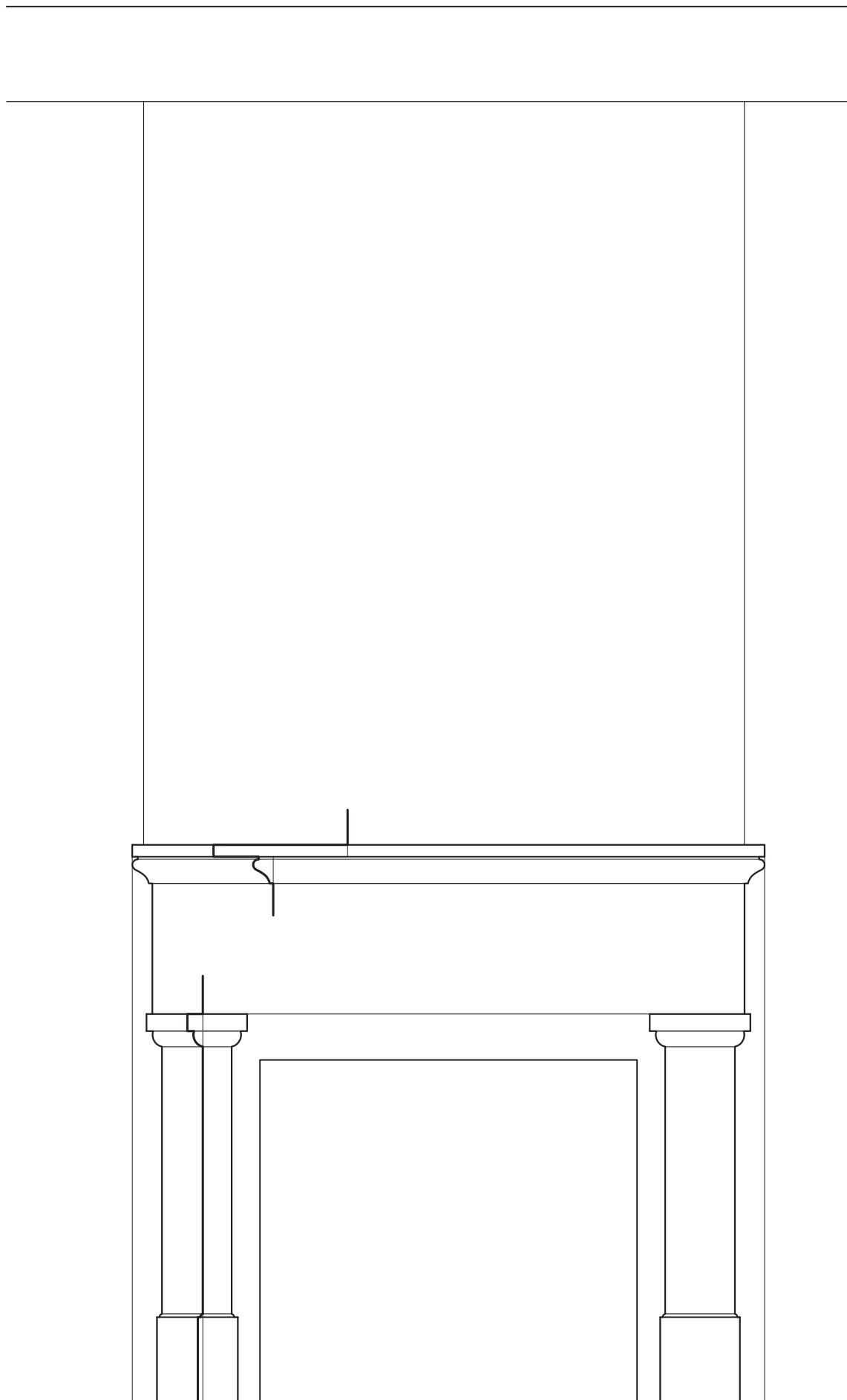
SCALE: 3/4 INCH = 1'

BEAUGARD-KEYES HOUSE. ERECTED 1826. NEW ORLEANS, ORLEANS PARISH, LOUISIANA

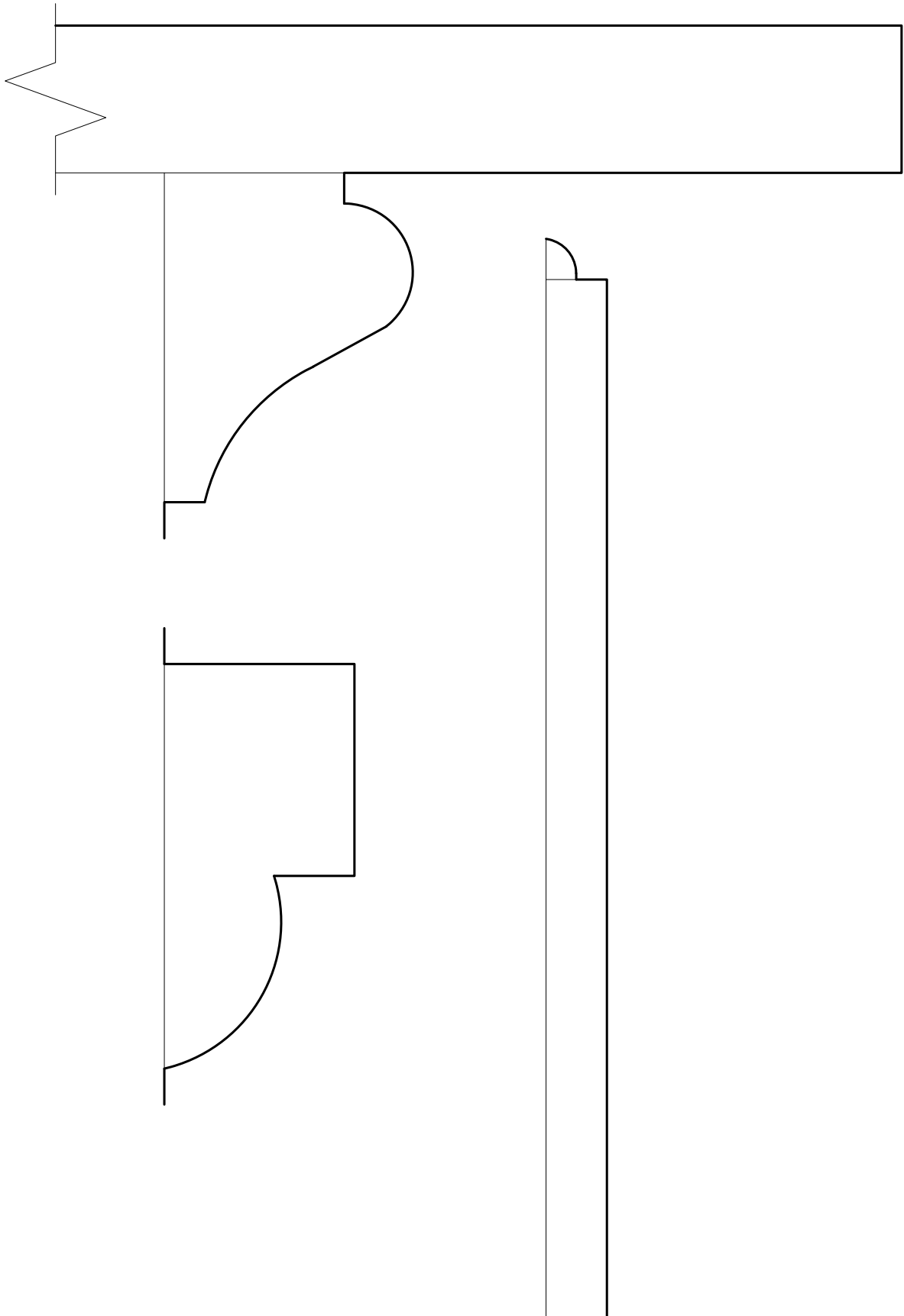




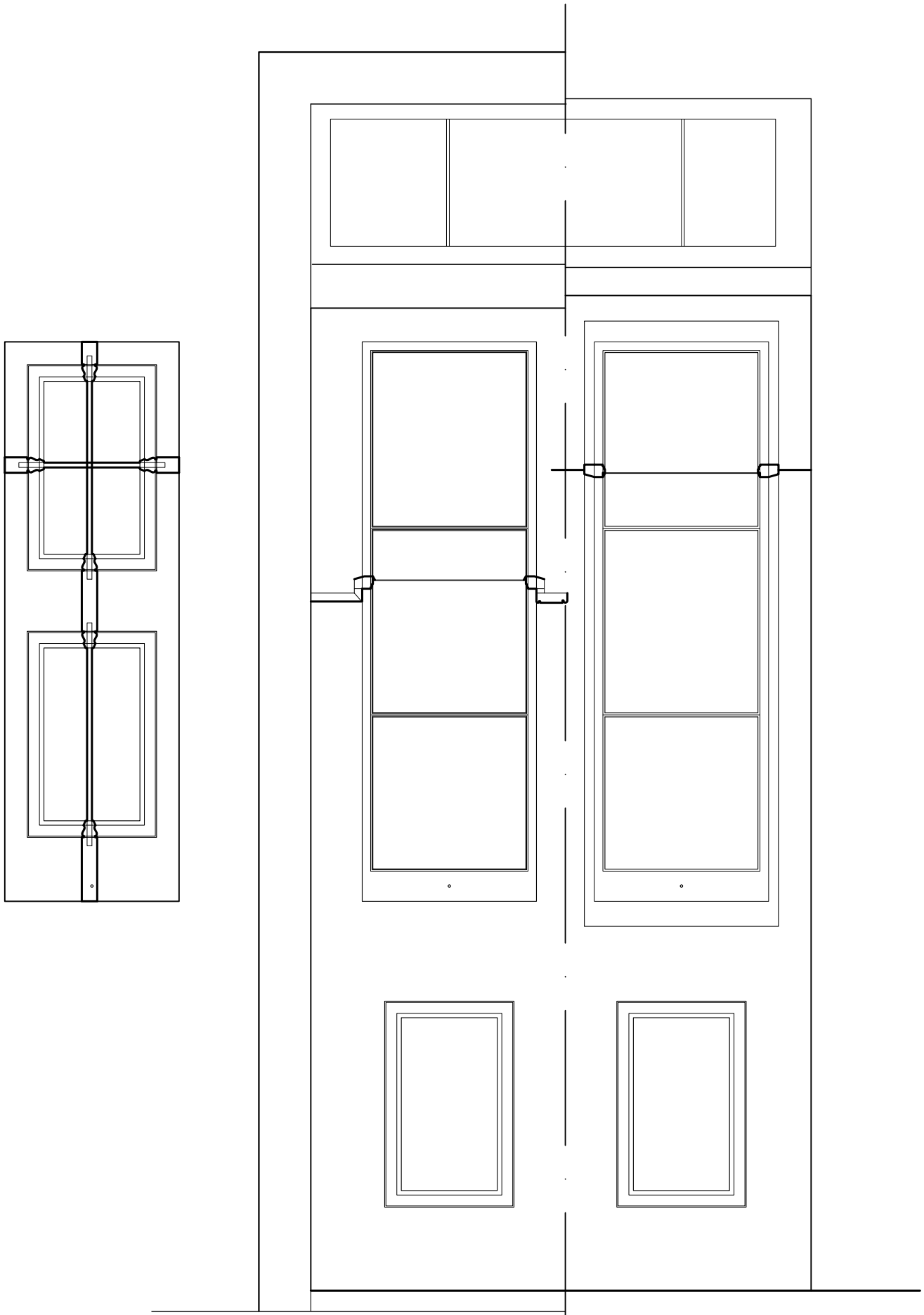




SCALE: 1 INCH = 1' LAFITTE'S BLACKSMITH SHOP. ERECTED 1722. NEW ORLEANS, ORLEANS PARISH, LOUISIANA

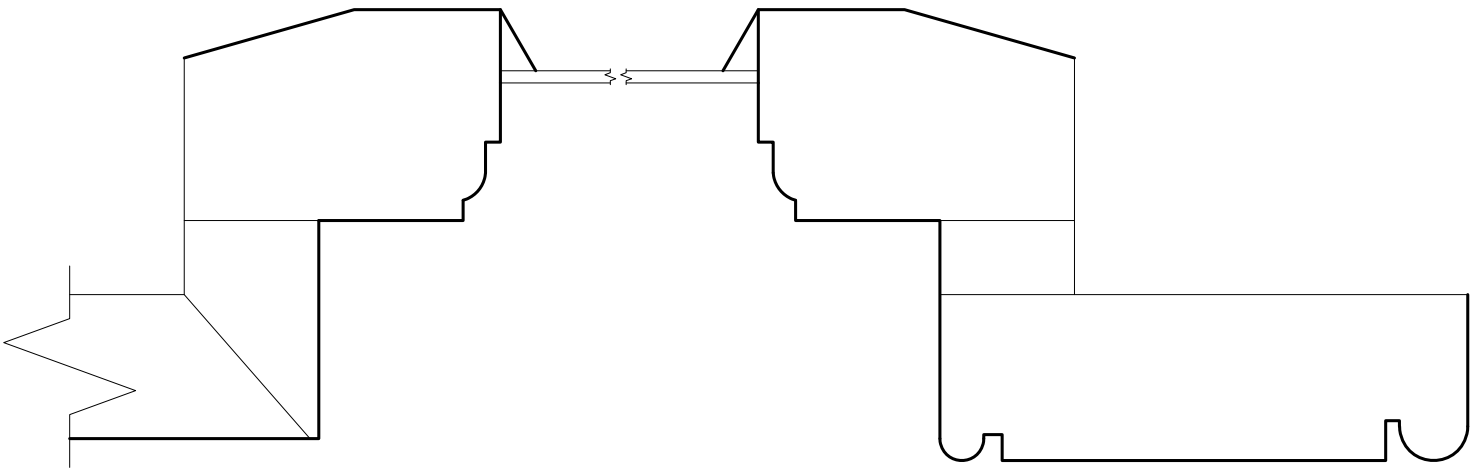
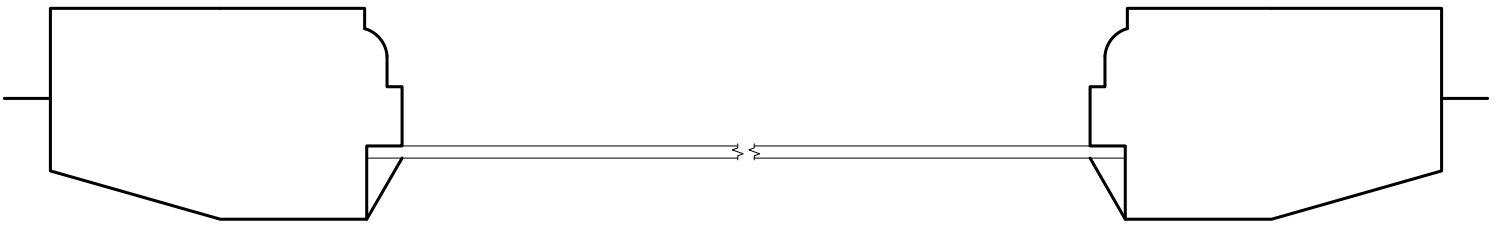
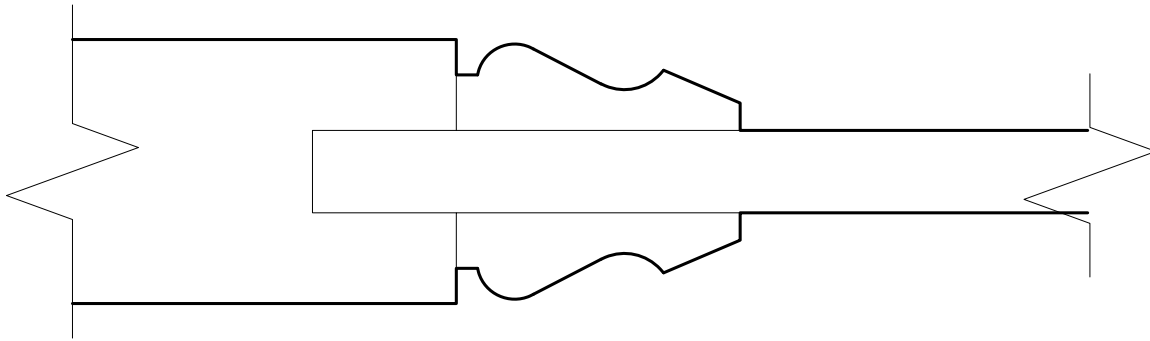


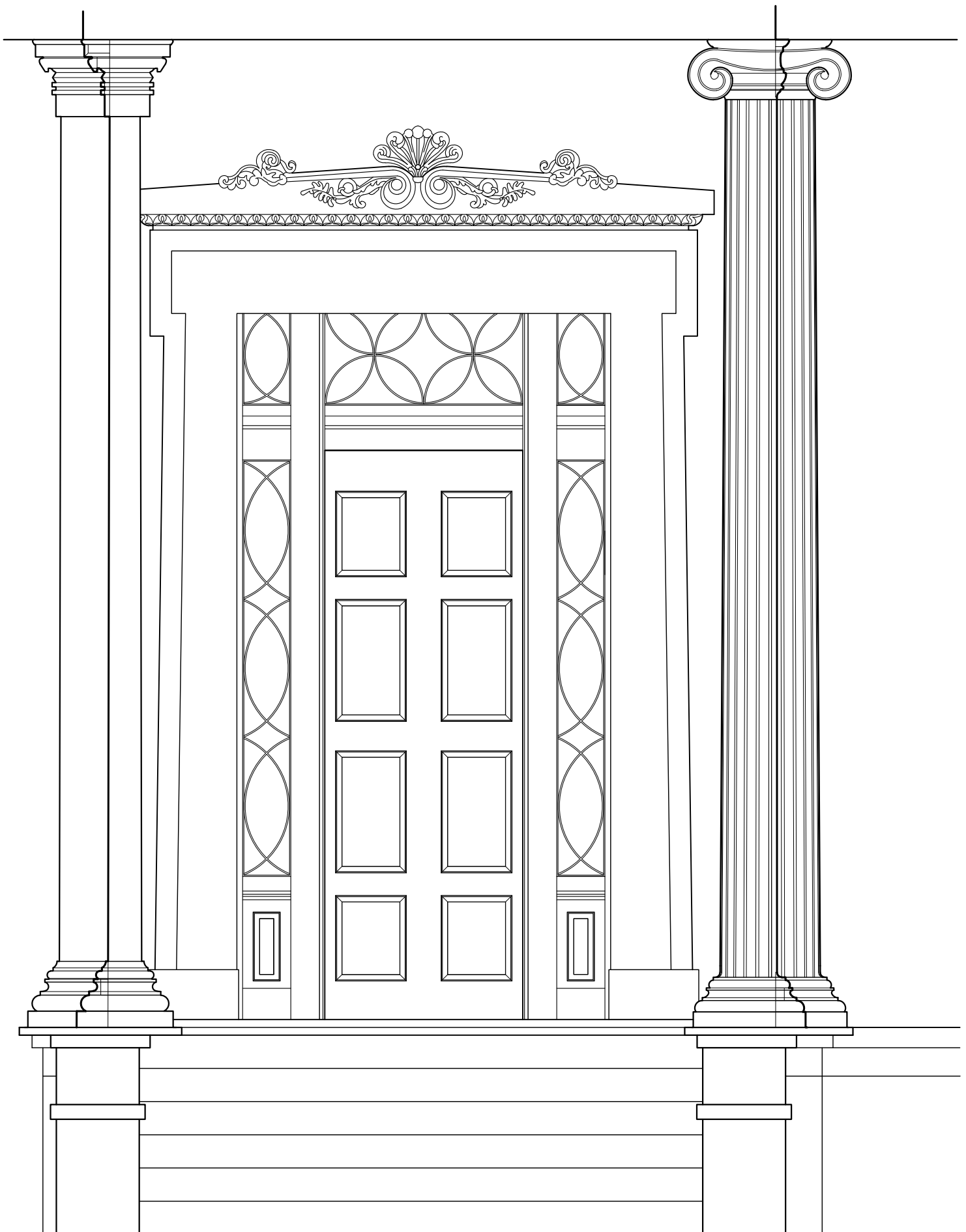




SCALE: 1 INCH = 1'

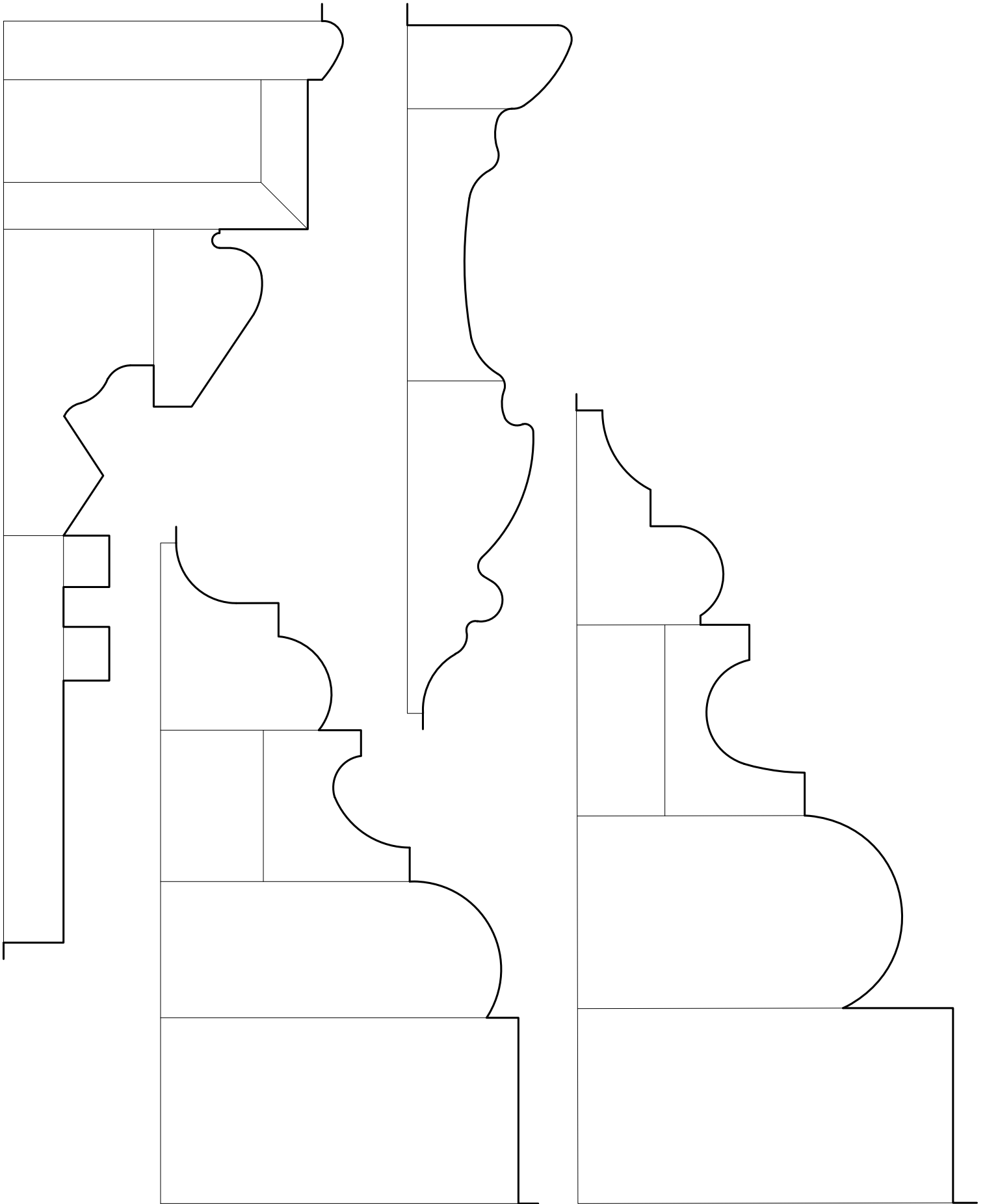
LAFITTE'S BLACKSMITH SHOP. ERECTED 1722. NEW ORLEANS, ORLEANS PARISH, LOUISIANA





SCALE: 1/2 INCH = 1'

BREVARD-RICE HOUSE, ERECTED 1857. NEW ORLEANS, ORLEANS PARISH, LOUISIANA



SCALE: 1/2 INCH = 1"

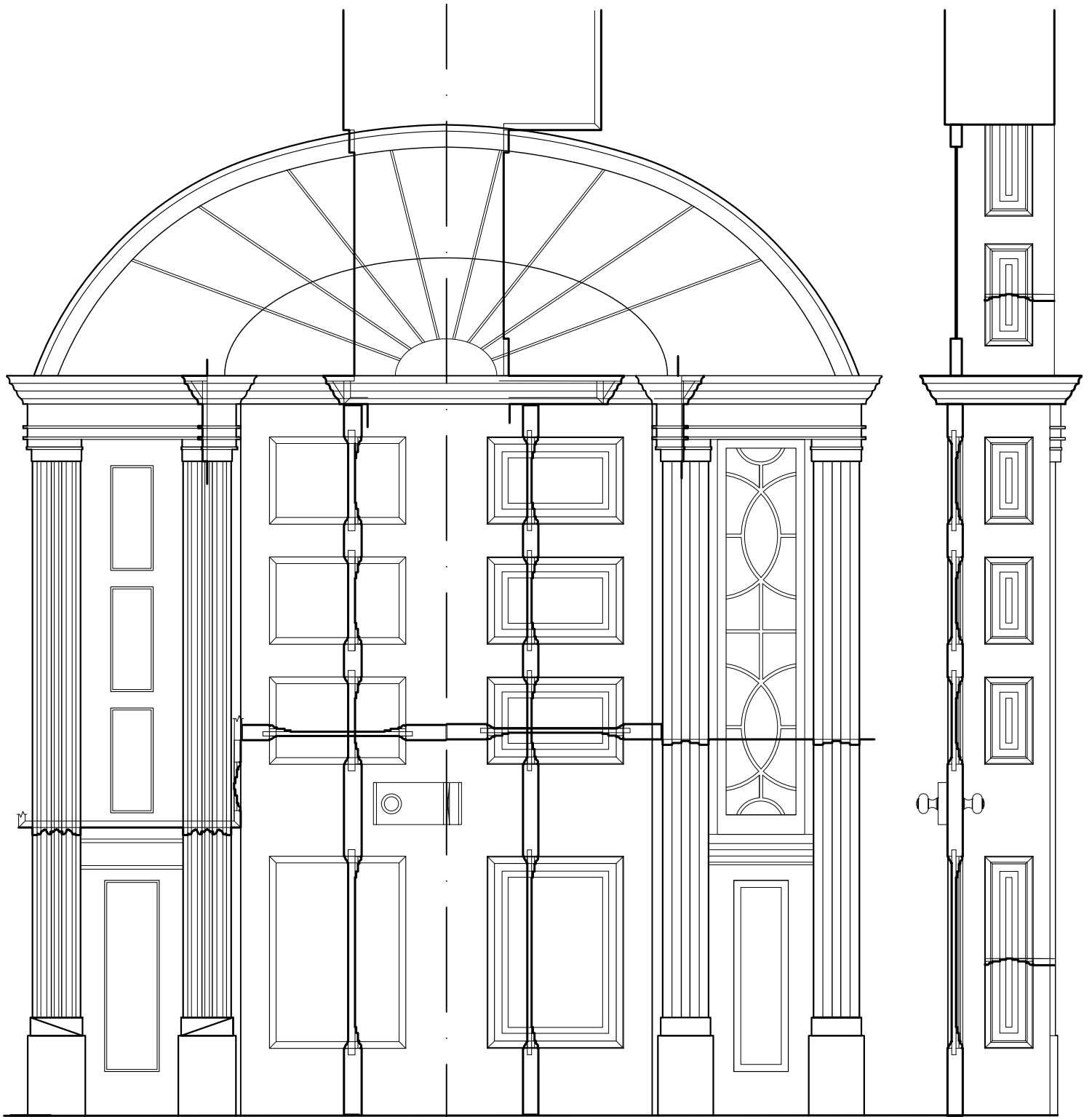


## HISTORIC HOUSES OF THE DEEP SOUTH

The "Deep South" includes Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, parts of East Texas, Arkansas, and Florida.

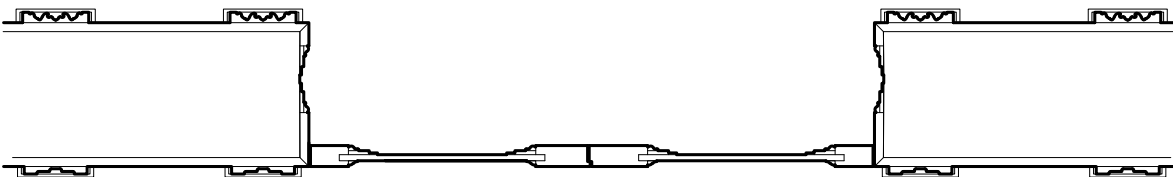
Most of the plantation homes and mansions found in the region date from the decades prior to the Civil War, during the Antebellum Era (1830-1860), ante, Latin for "before," and bellum, Latin for "war." The War, natural disasters, poverty, and neglect, have left only an estimated 20% of the mansions in the Deep South intact though others survive as ruins and are sometimes open to the public.

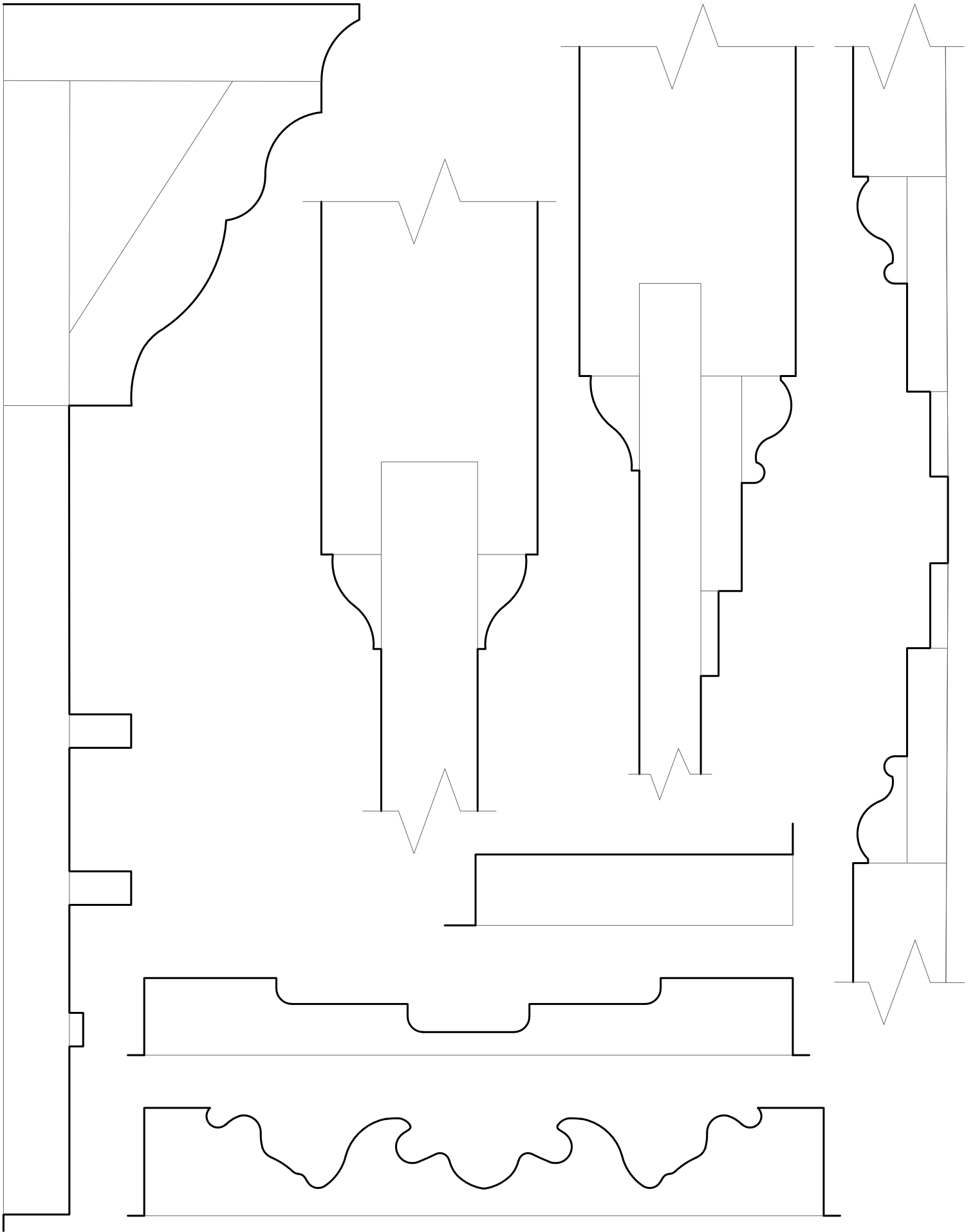
Scattered across a vast area, individual plantations and historic districts have been established by local communities dedicated to their preservation. MuseumsUSA and The Victorian Preservation Association maintain websites with comprehensive information on historic house museums listed for each state. In addition, the Alabama Historical Commission, The Georgia Historic Trust for Historic Preservation, and countless local preservation and historic societies make finding and visiting the sites possible.



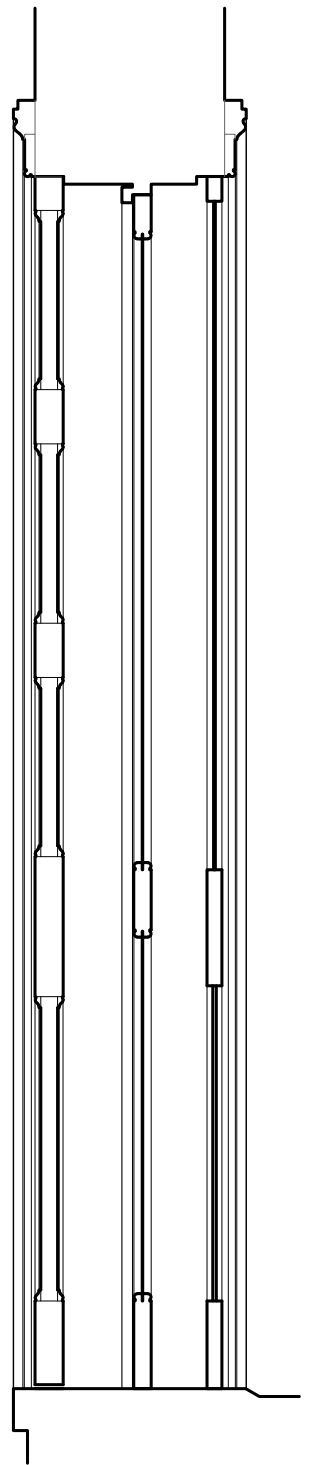
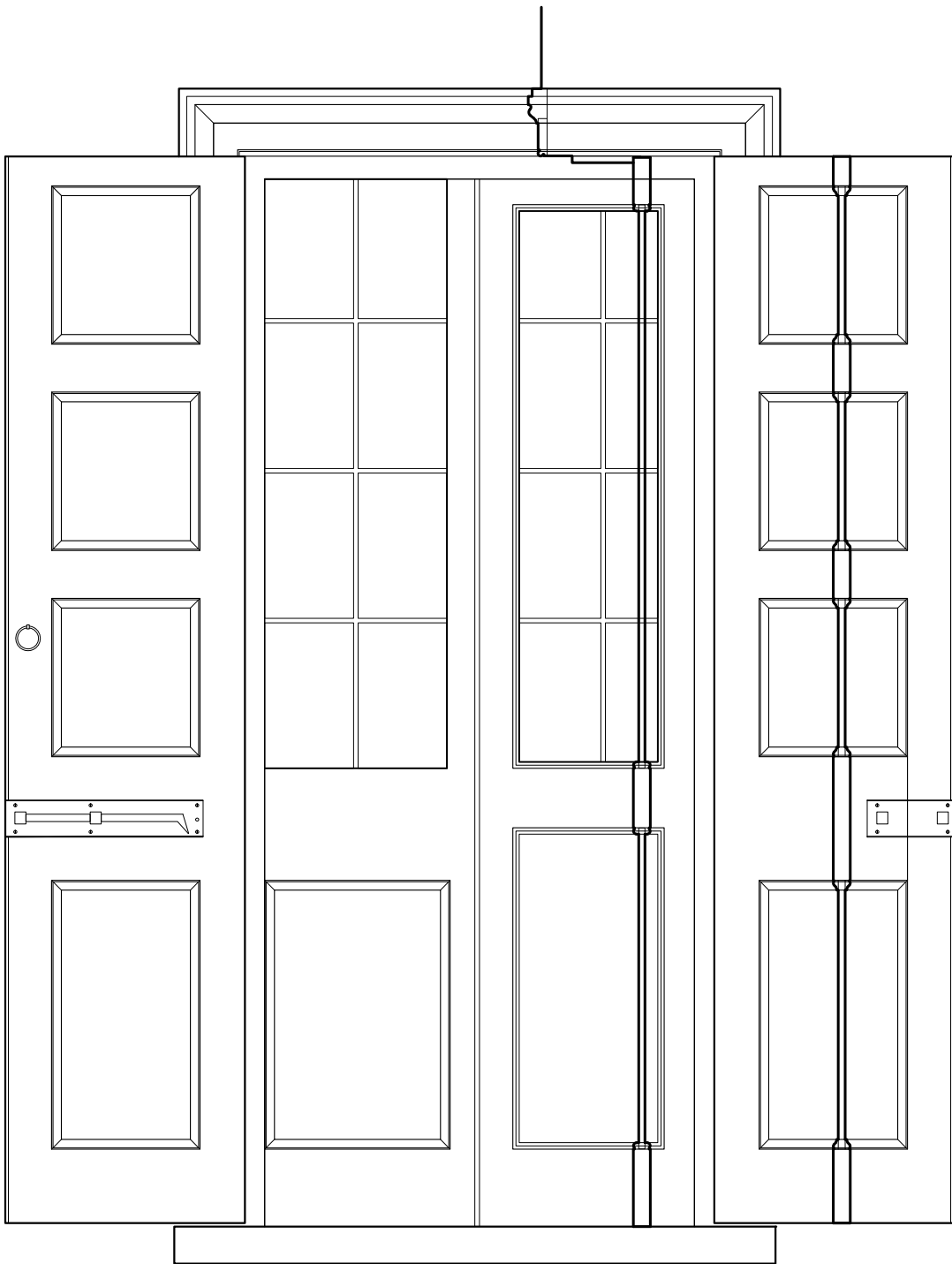
SCALE: 3/4 INCH = 1'

EVERGREEN PLANTATION. ERECTED 1832. WALLACE, ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH, LOUISIANA



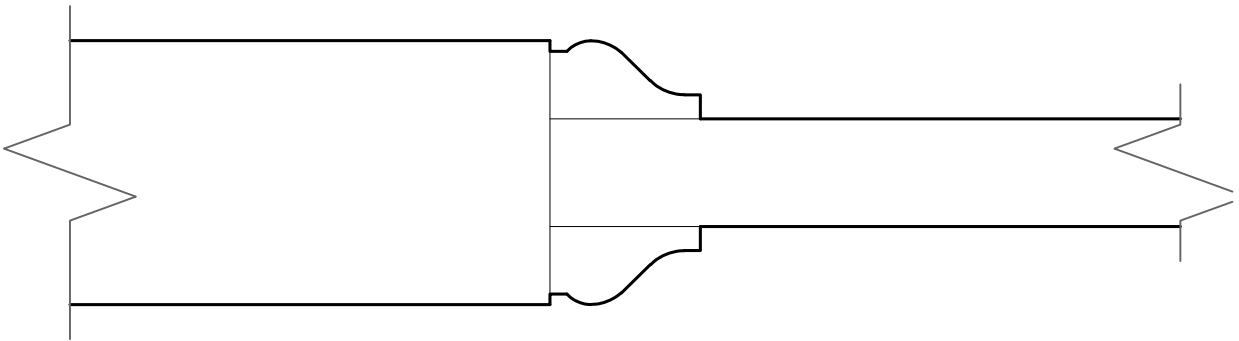
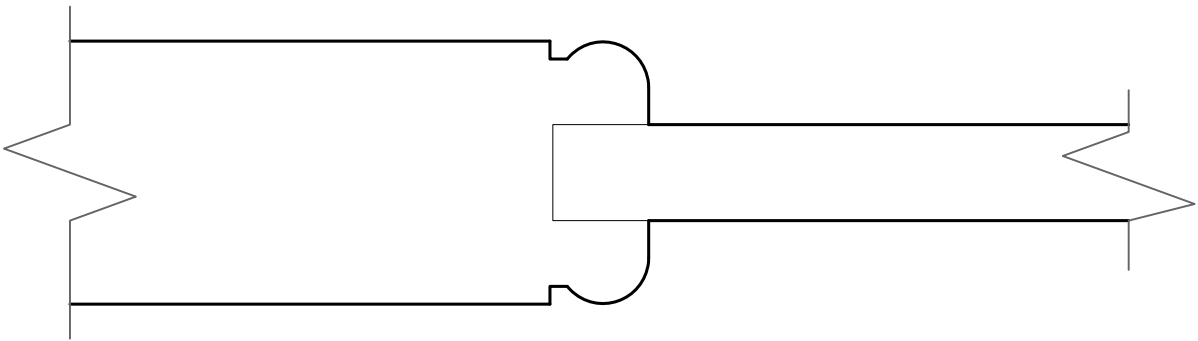
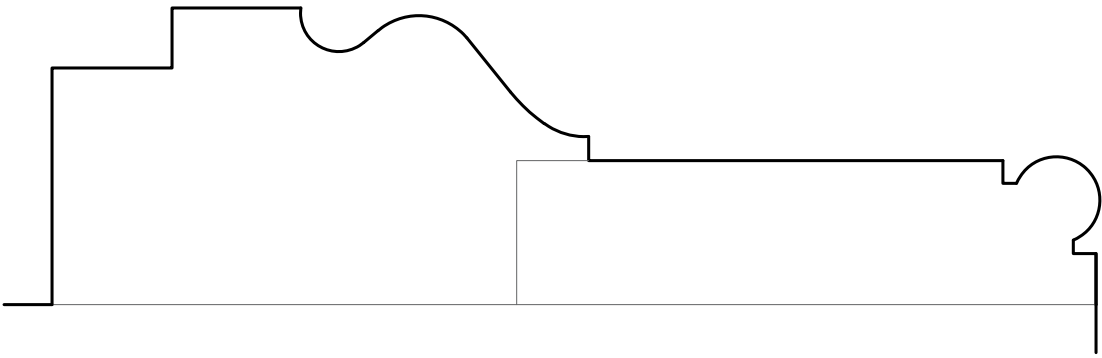


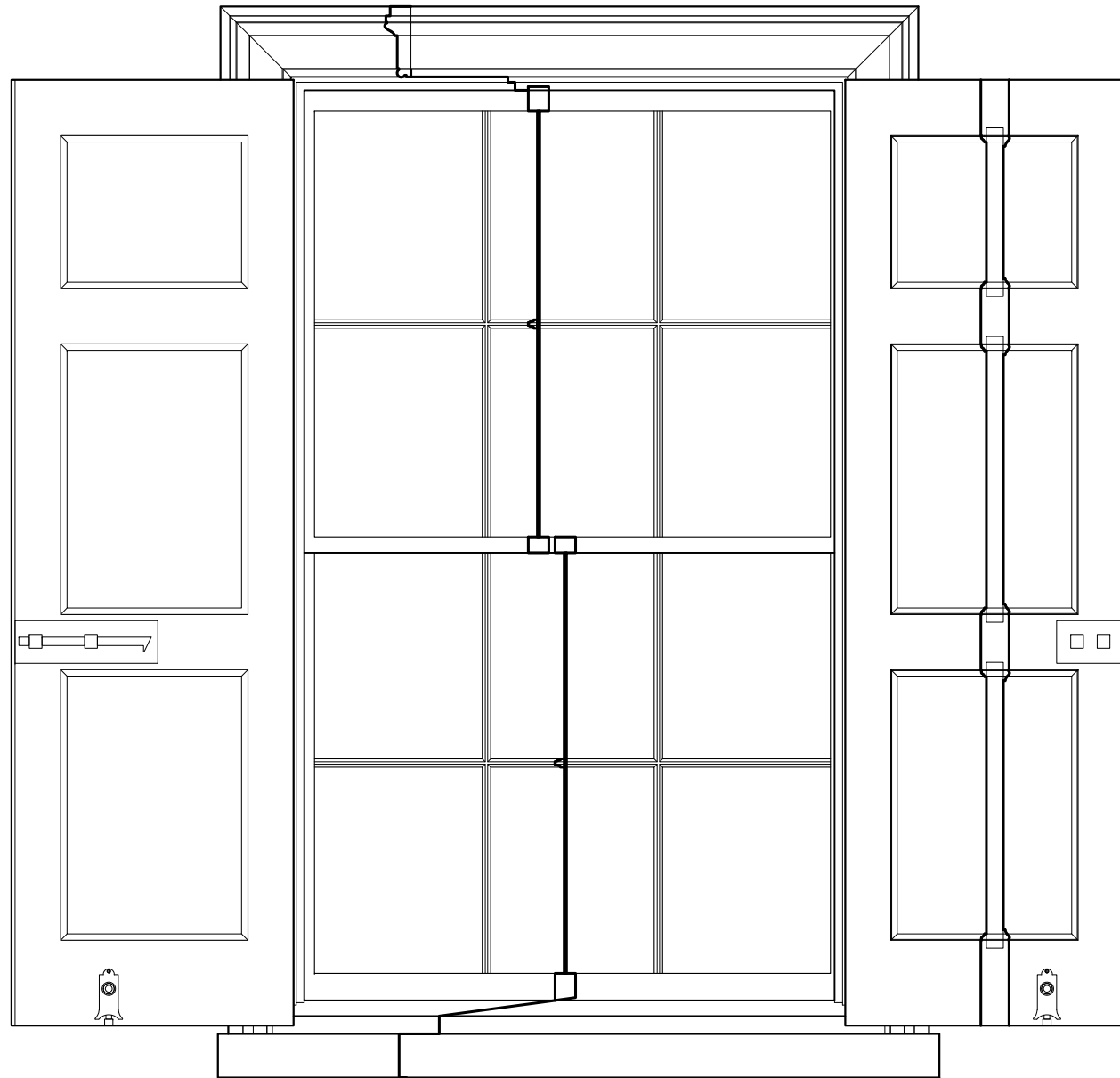




SCALE: 7/8 INCH = 1'

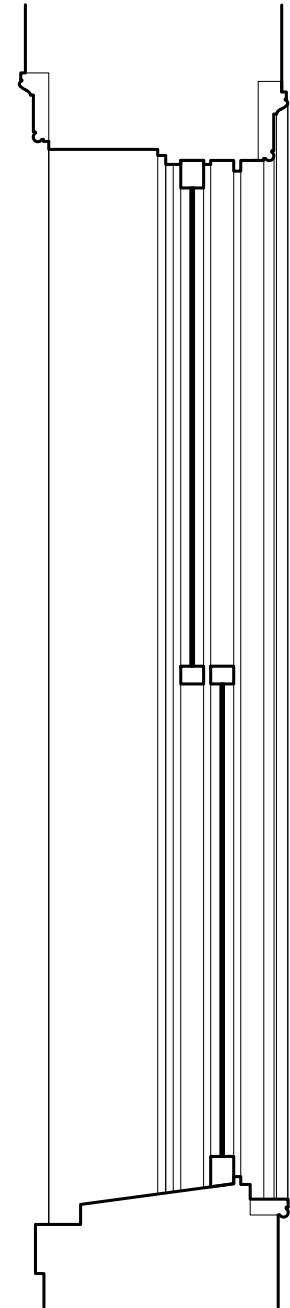
EVERGREEN PLANTATION. ERECTED 1832. WALLACE, ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH, LOUISIANA

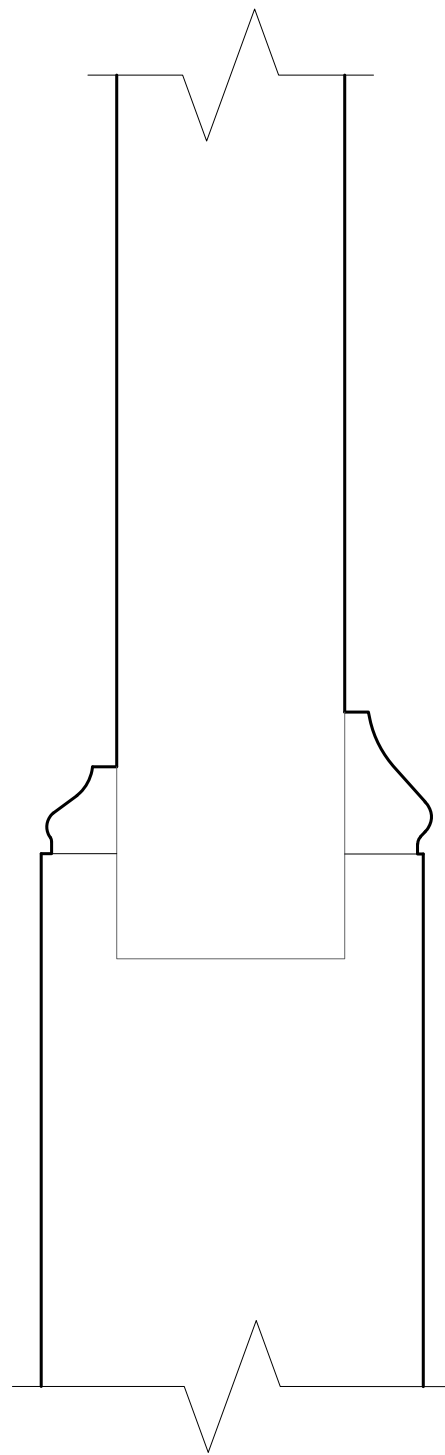
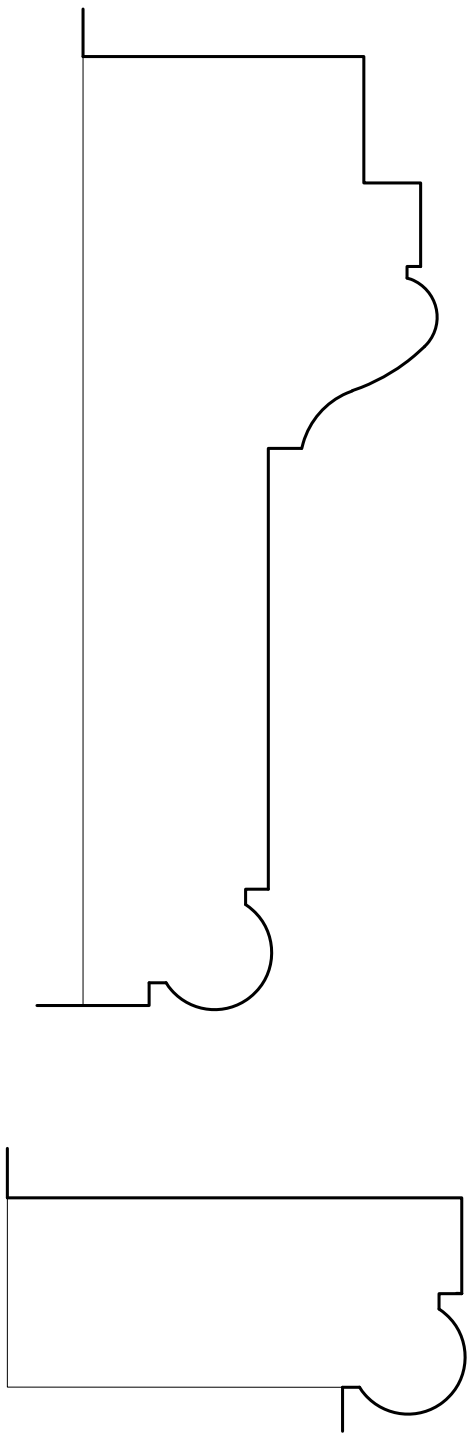


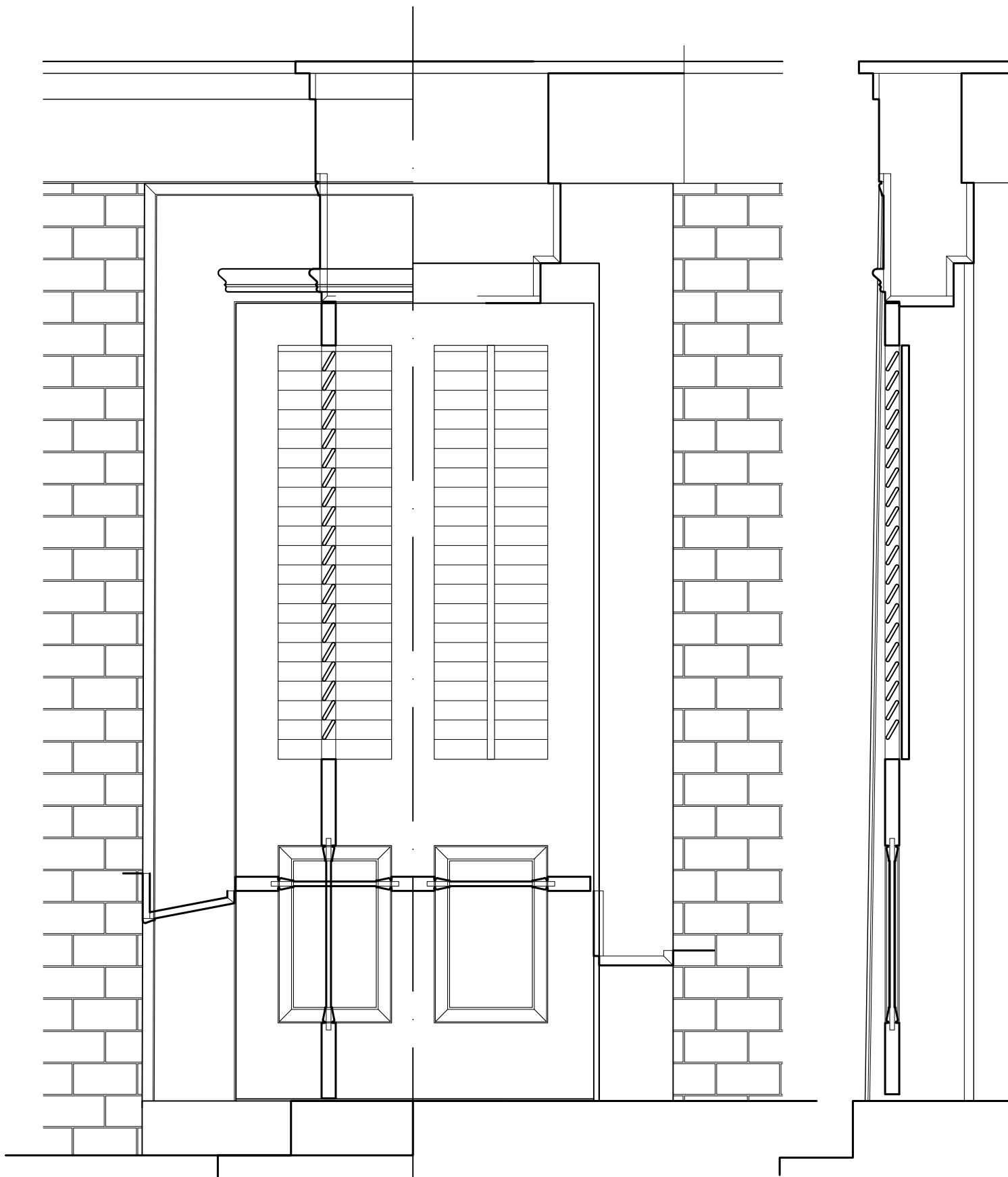


SCALE: 1 INCH = 1'

EVERGREEN PLANTATION. ERECTED 1832. WALLACE, ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH, LOUISIANA

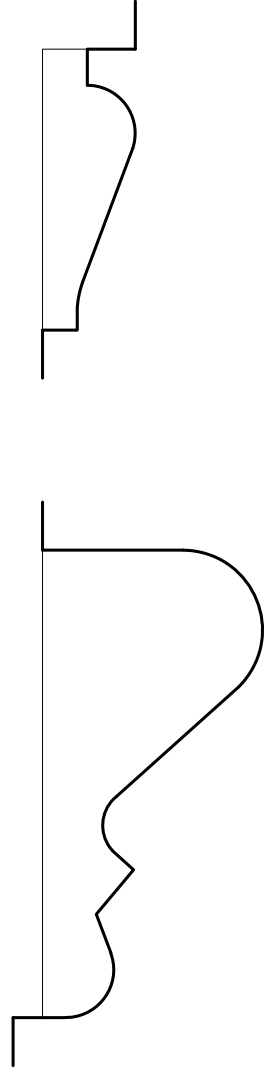
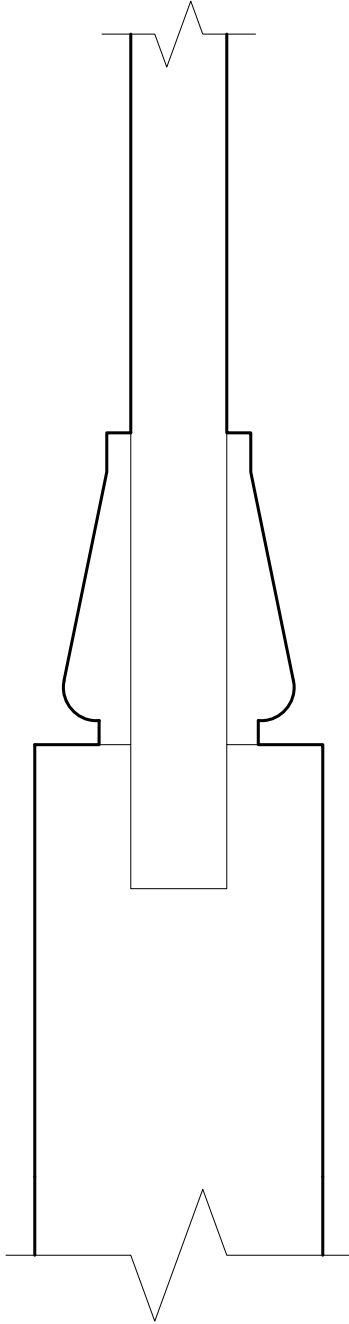
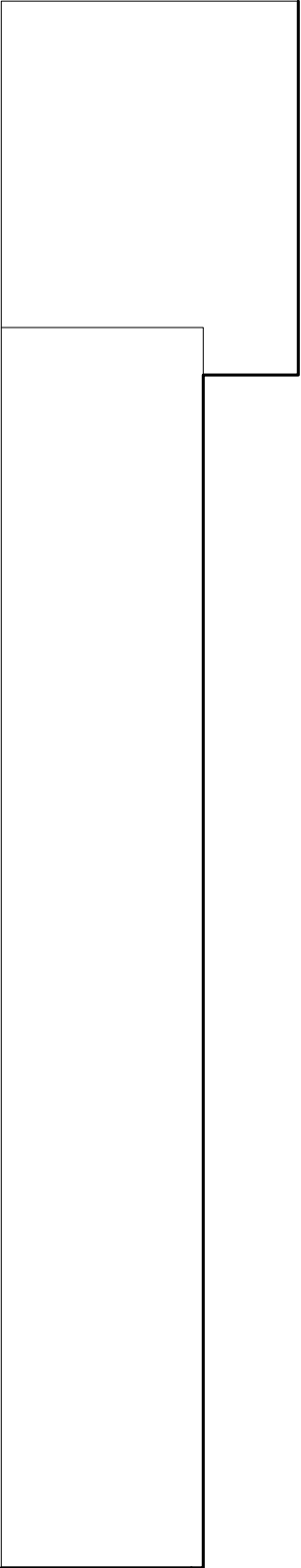


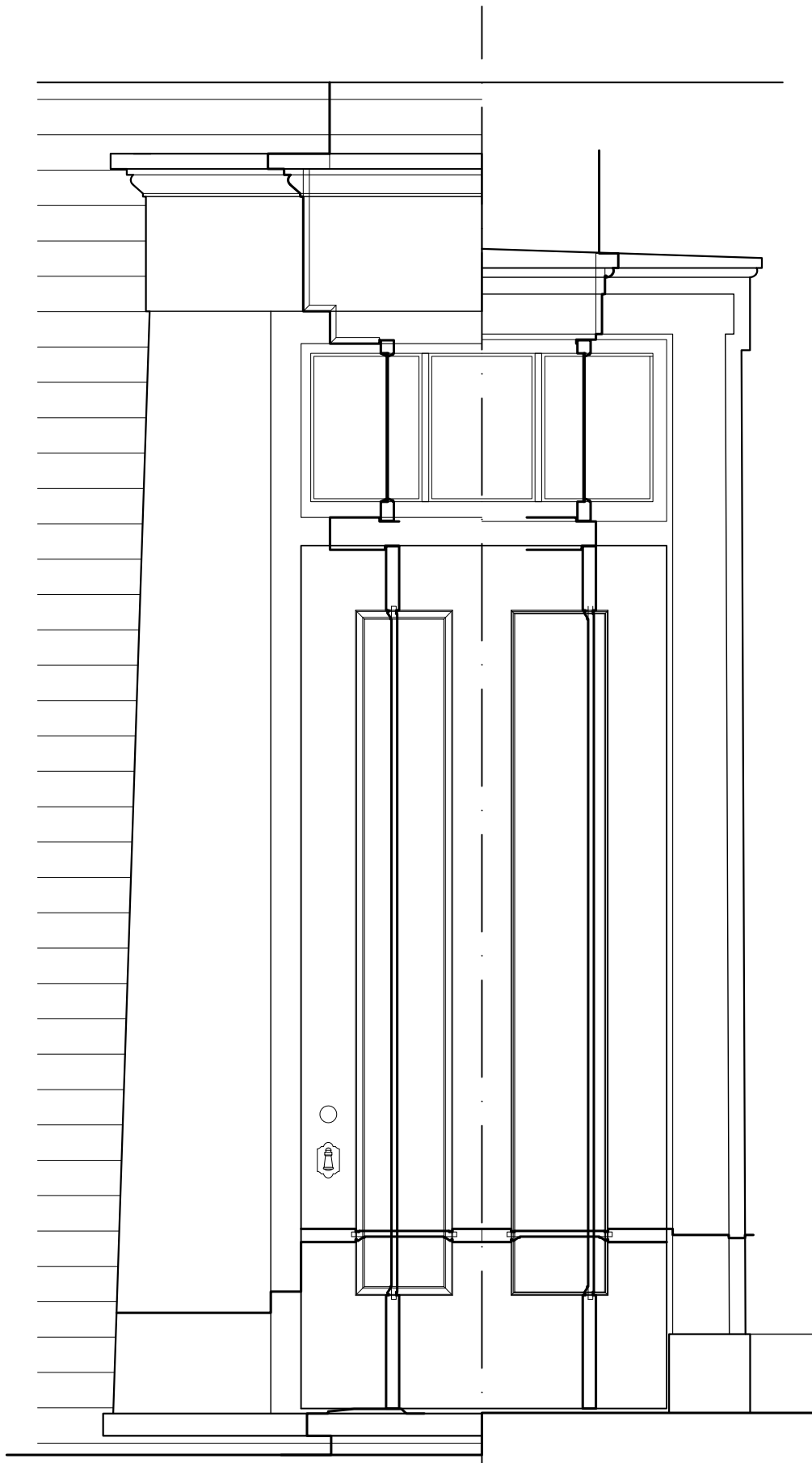




SCALE: 7/8 INCH = 1'

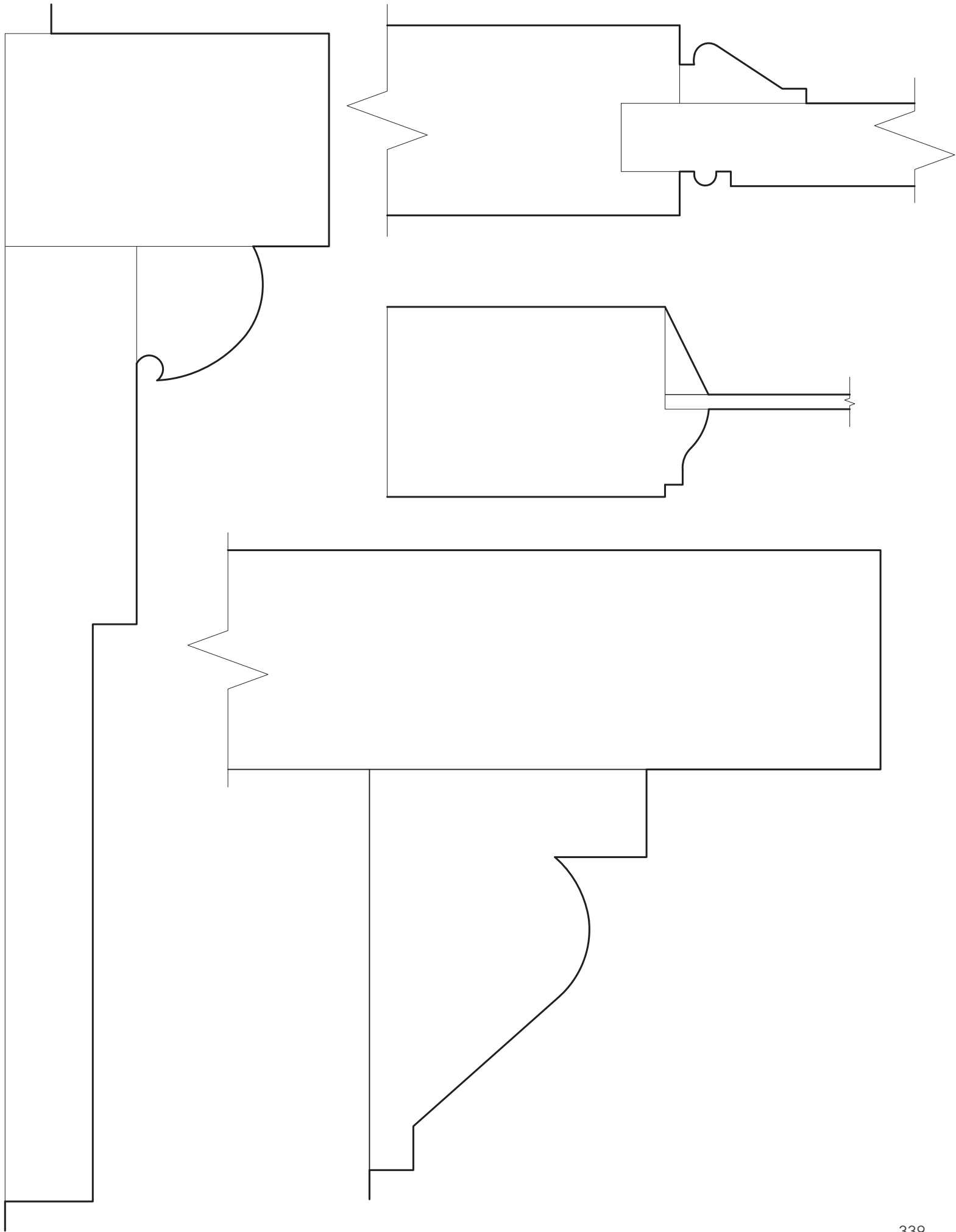
OAKLEIGH HOUSE. ERECTED 1833. MOBILE, MOBILE COUNTY, ALABAMA



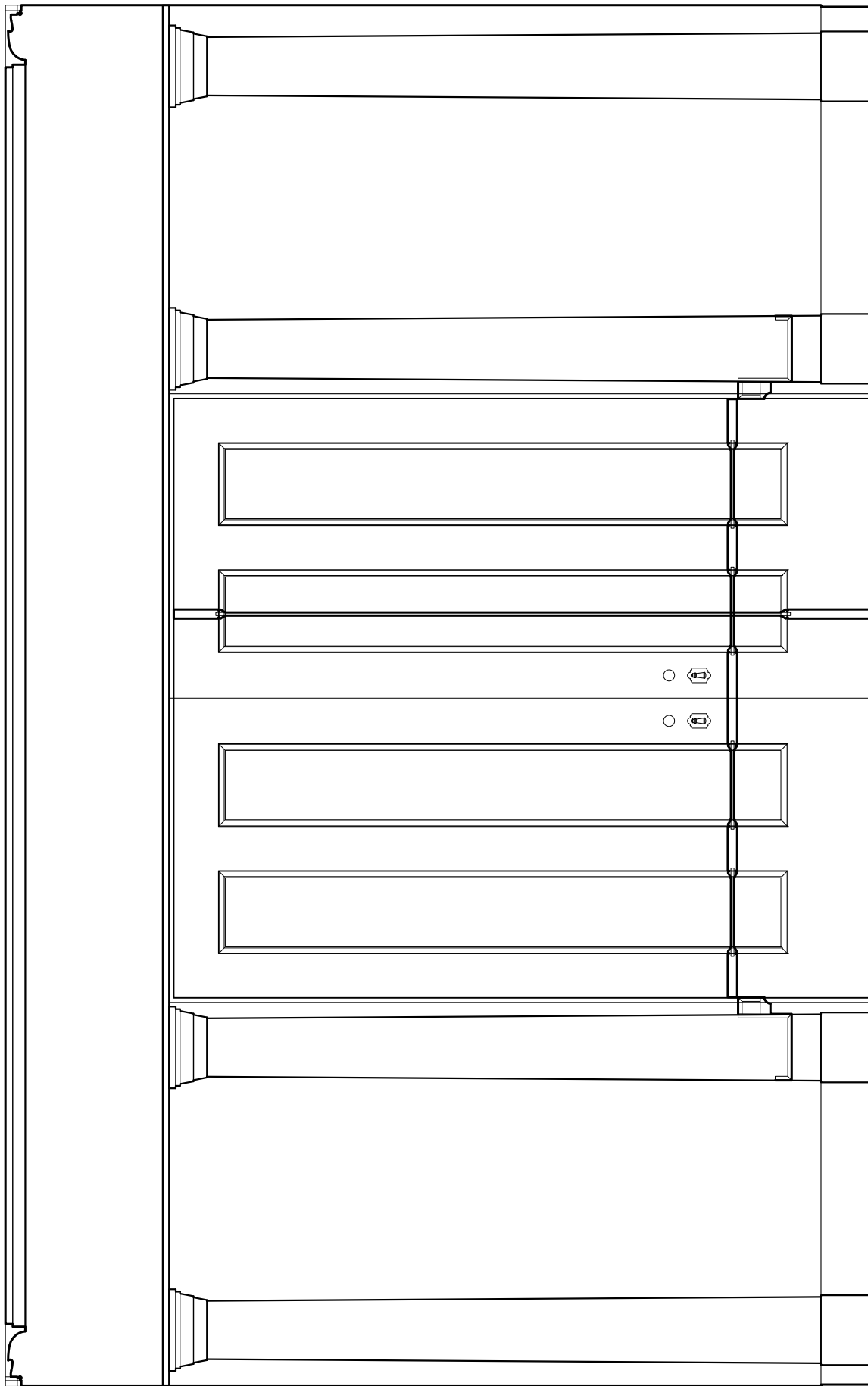


SCALE: 5/8 INCH = 1'

OAKLEIGH HOUSE, ERECTED 1833. MOBILE, MOBILE COUNTY, ALABAMA

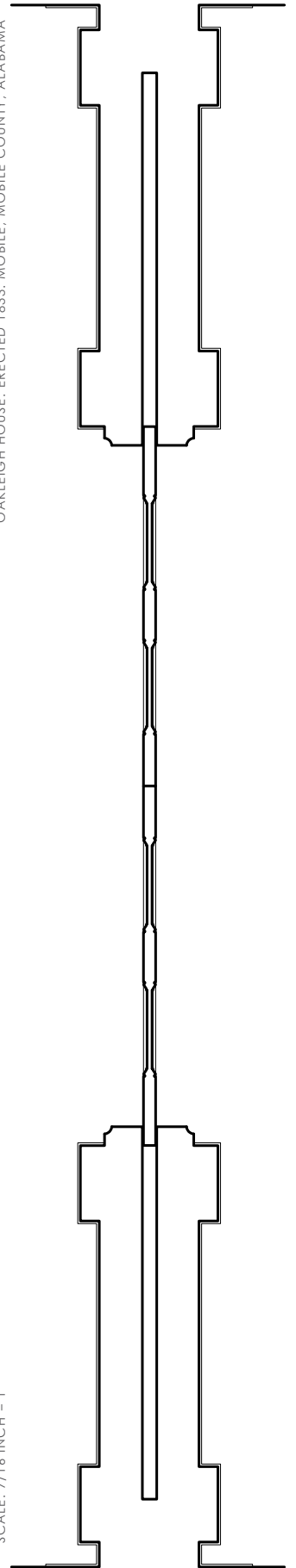


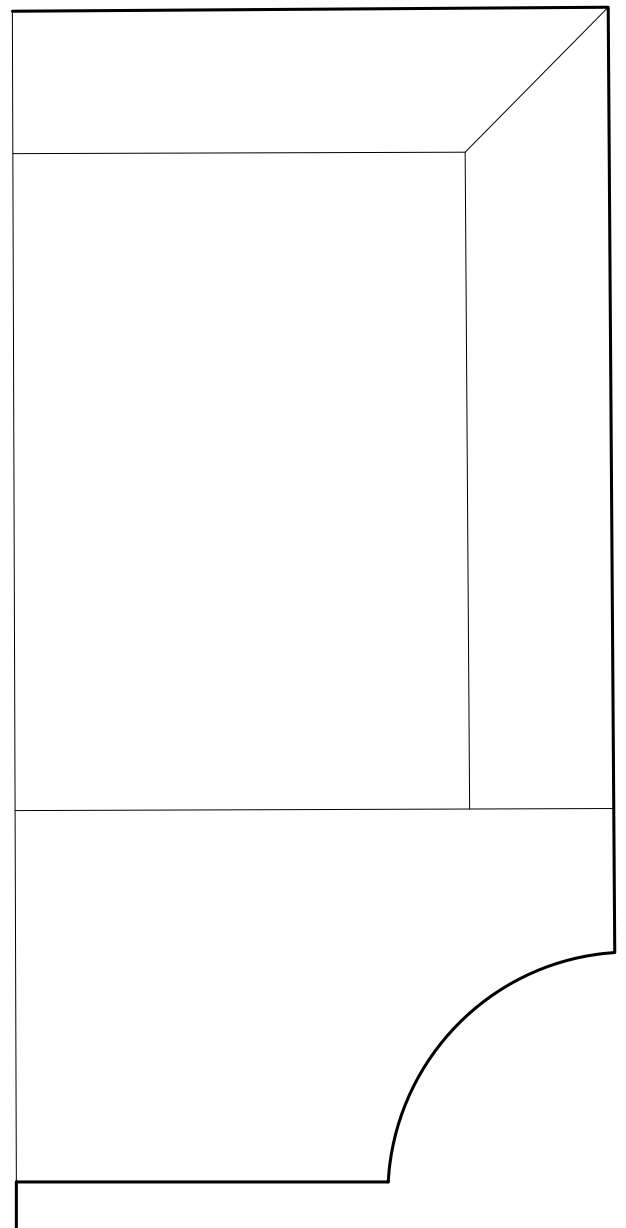
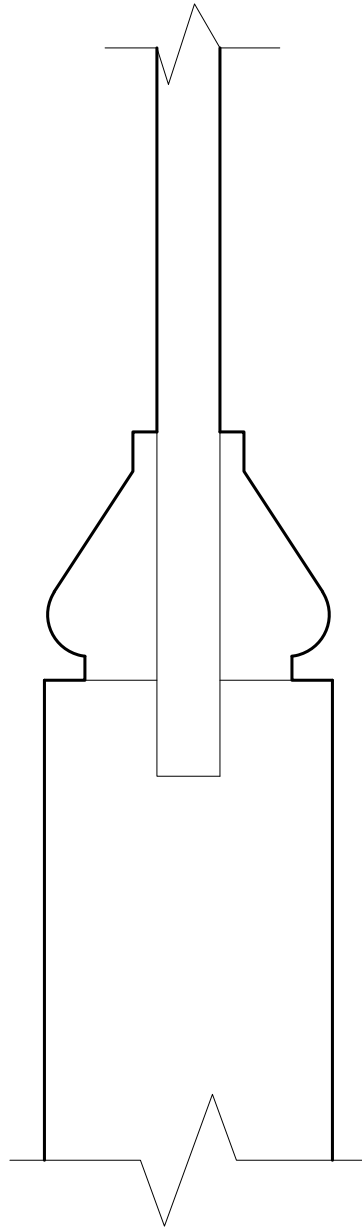
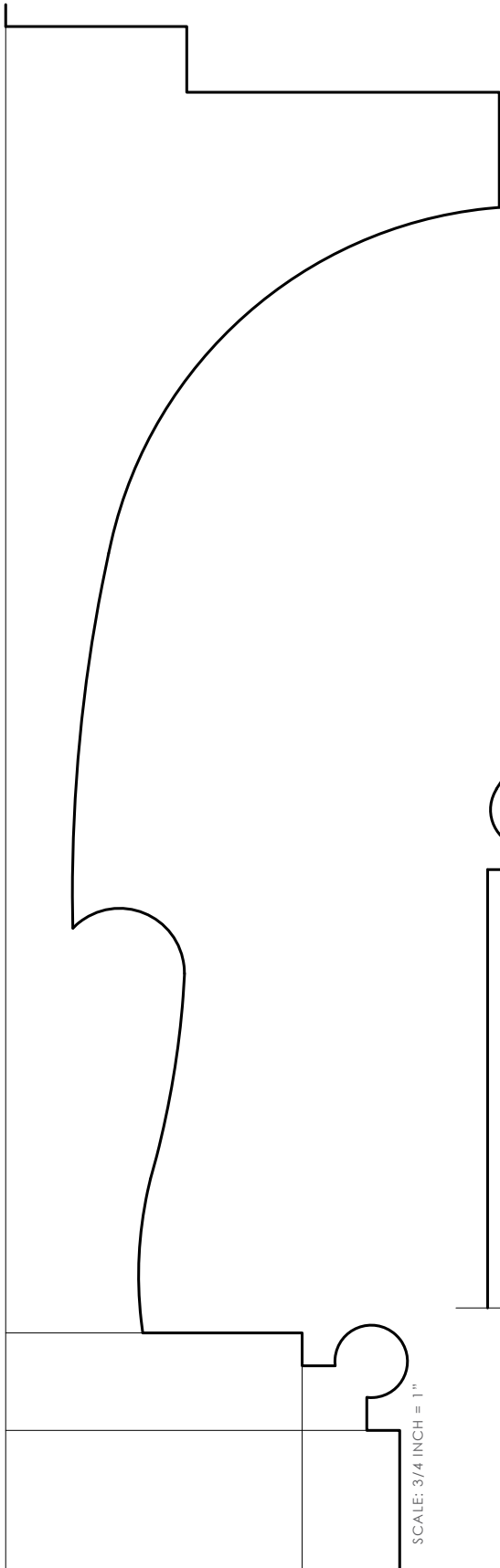




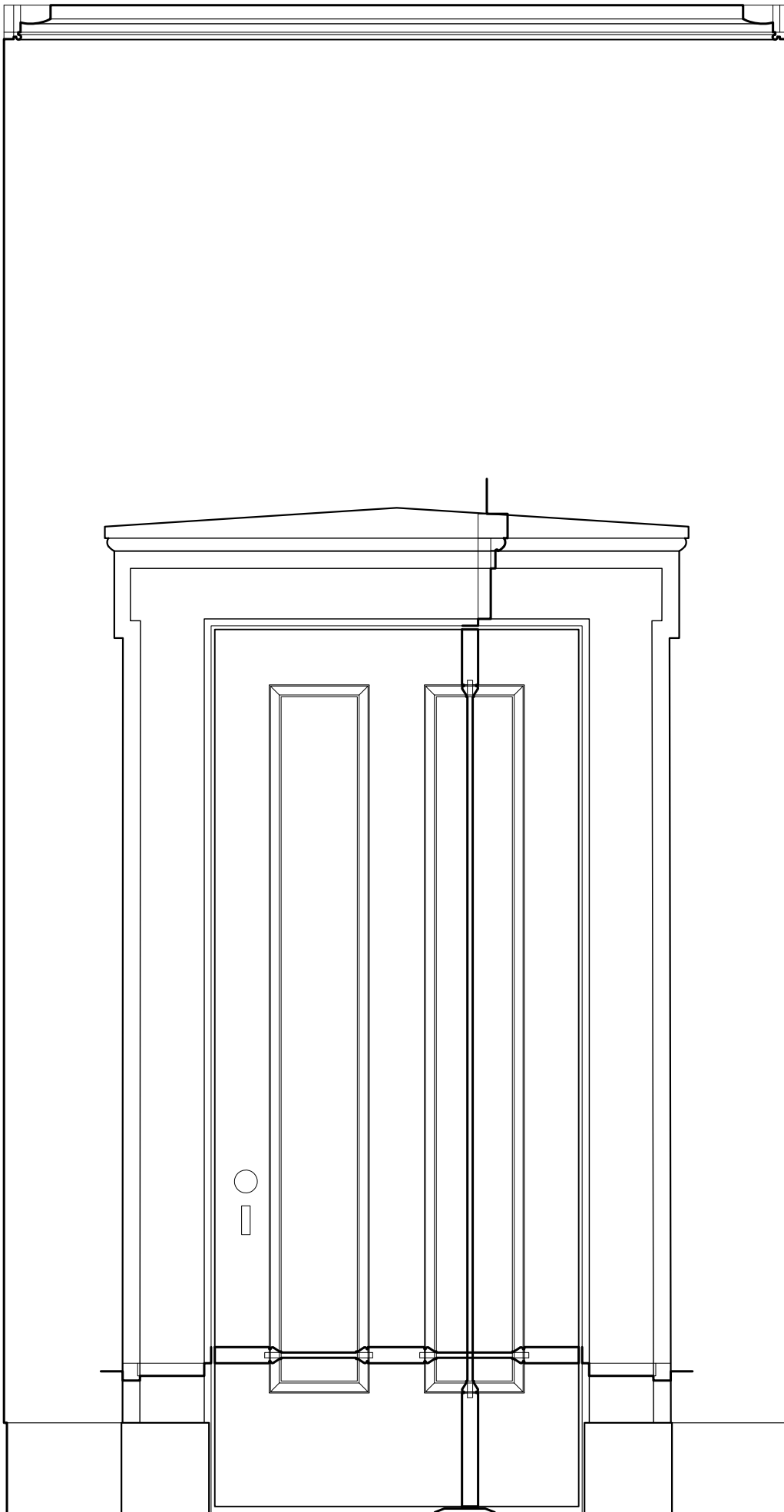
OAKLEIGH HOUSE. ERECTED 1833. MOBILE, MOBILE COUNTY, ALABAMA

SCALE: 7/16 INCH = 1'



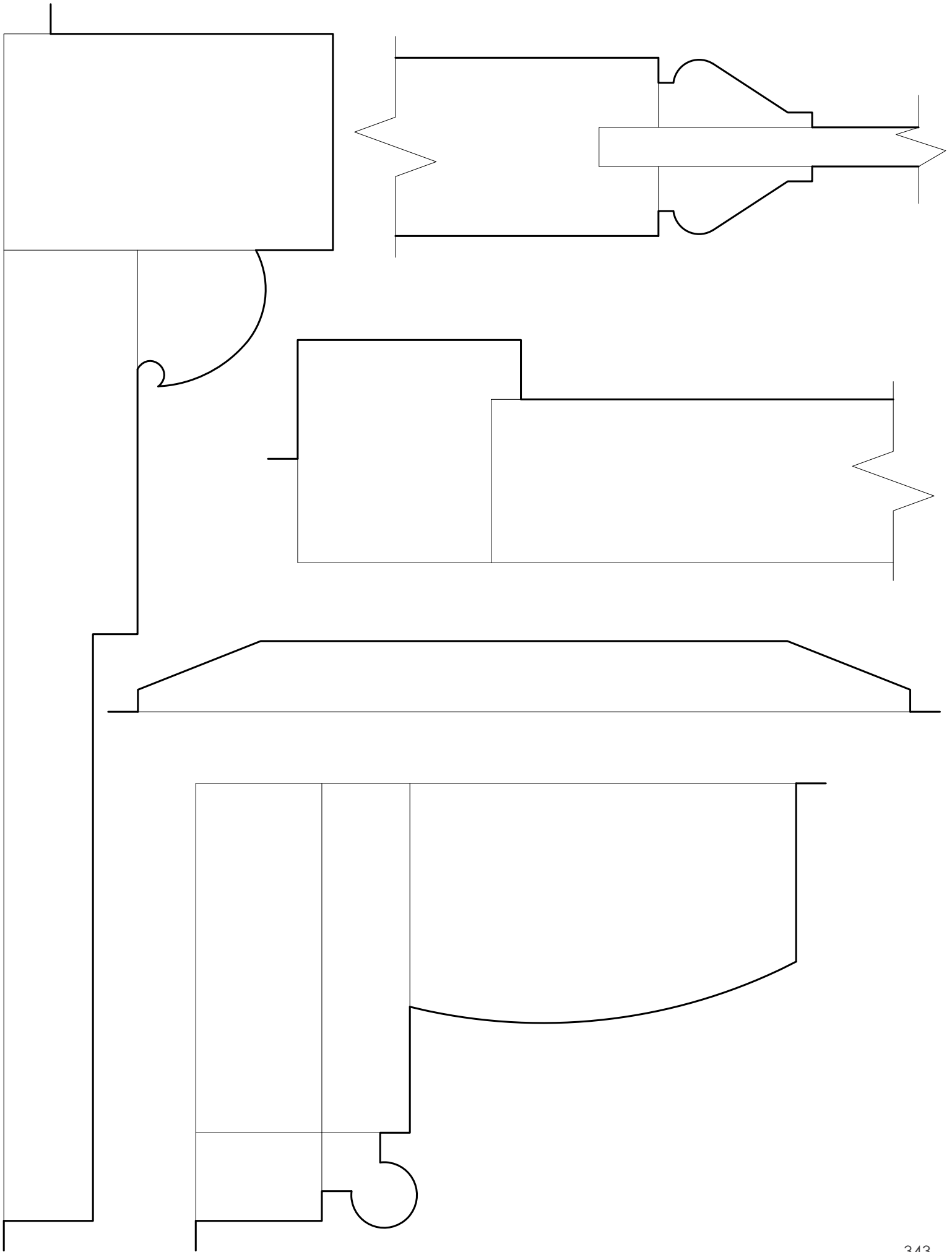


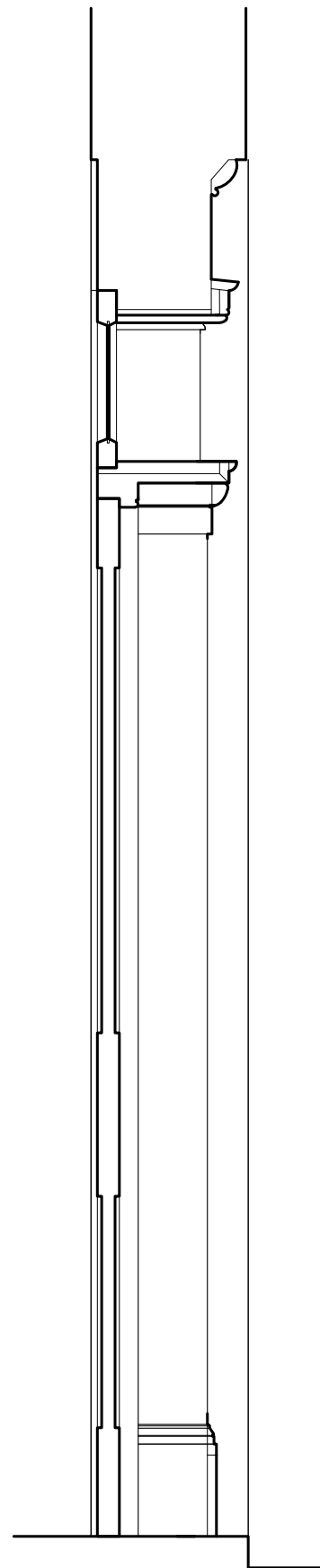
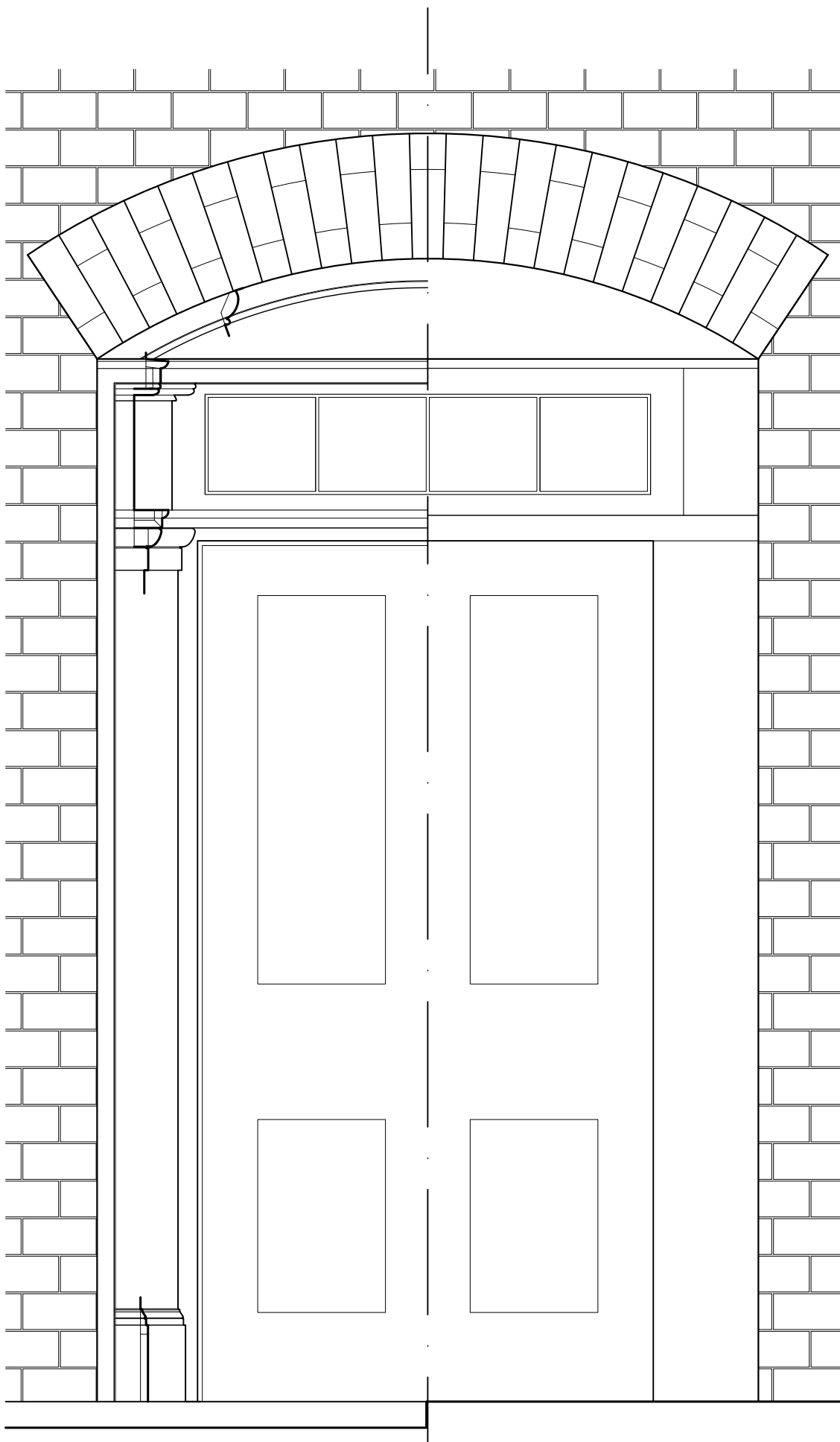
SCALE: 3/4 INCH = 1"



SCALE: 3/4 INCH = 1'

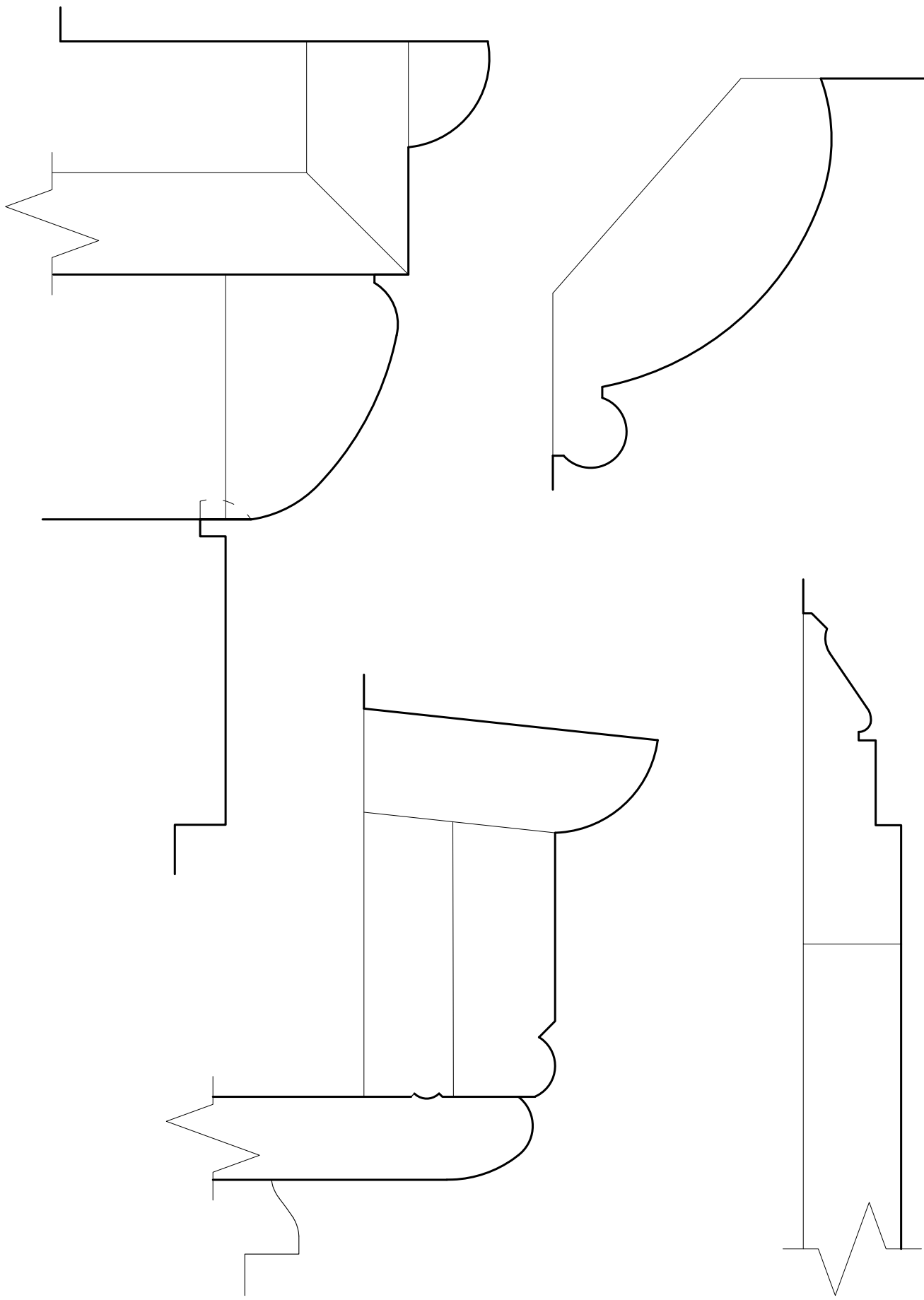
OAKLEIGH HOUSE. ERECTED 1833. MOBILE, MOBILE COUNTY, ALABAMA





SCALE: 7/8 INCH = 1'

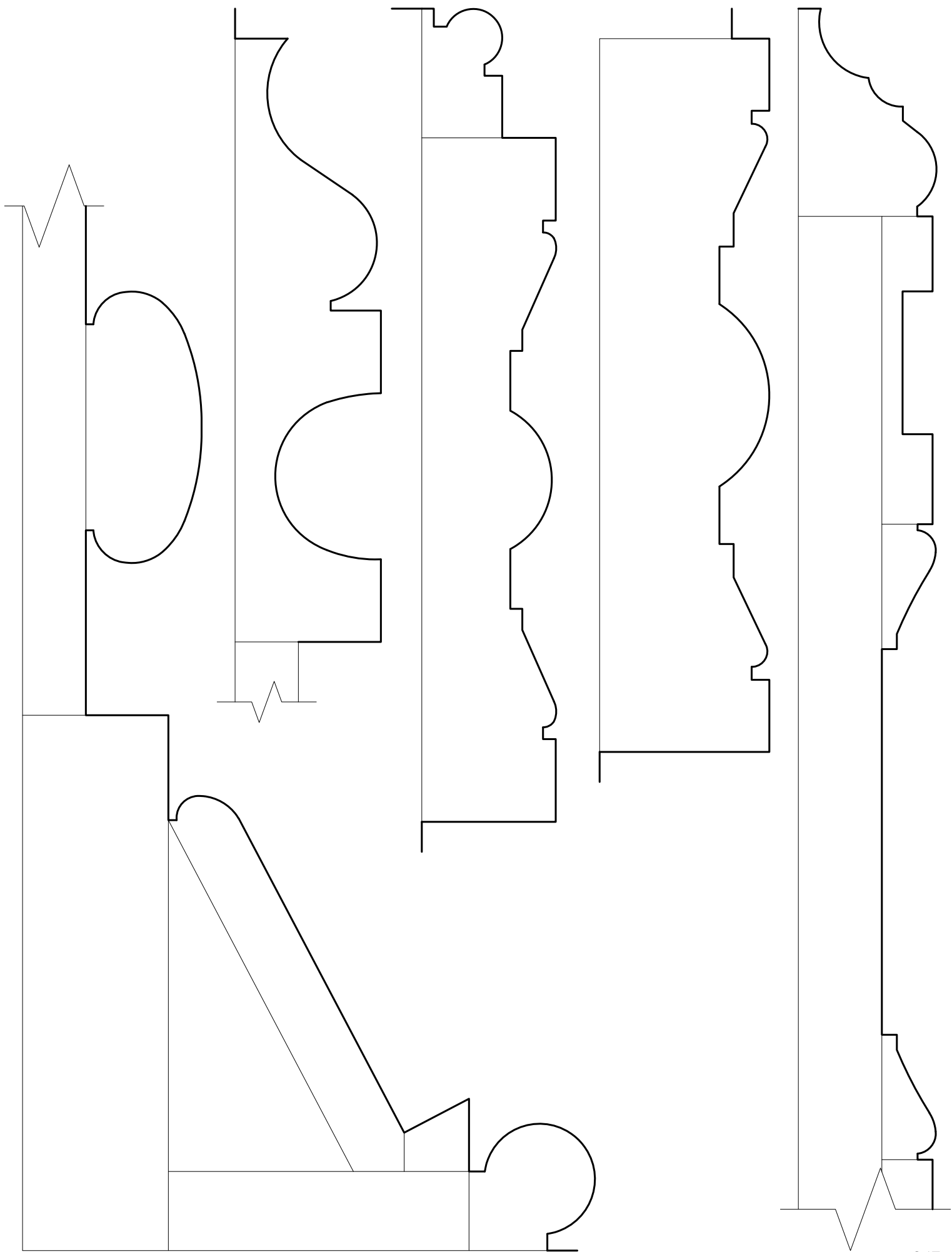
SHADOWS-ON-THE-TECHE. ERECTED 1834. NEW IBERIA, IBERIA PARISH, LOUISIANA



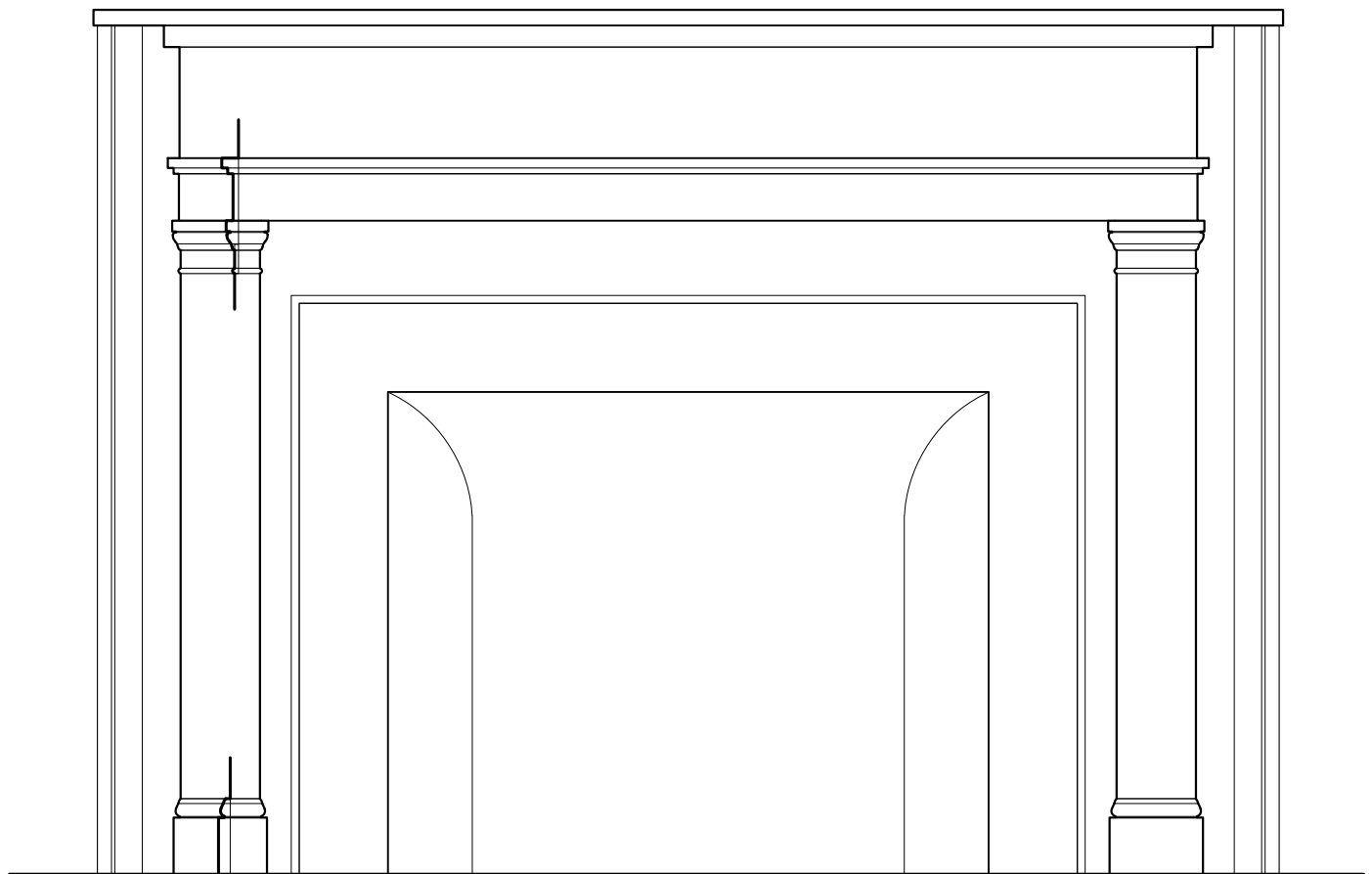


SCALE: 5/8 INCH = 1'

SHADOWS-ON-THE-TECHE. ERECTED 1834. NEW IBERIA, IBERIA PARISH, LOUISIANA

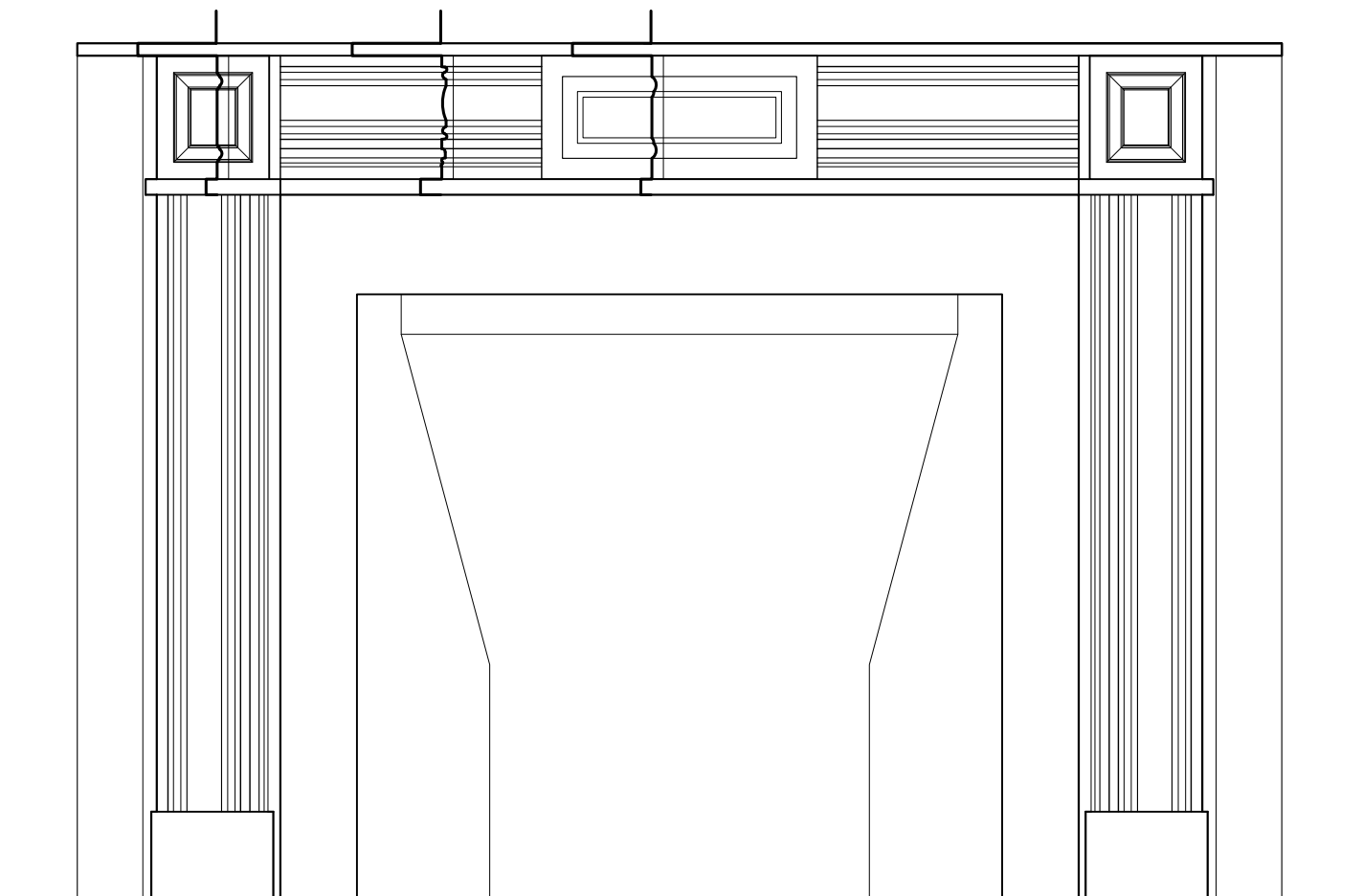






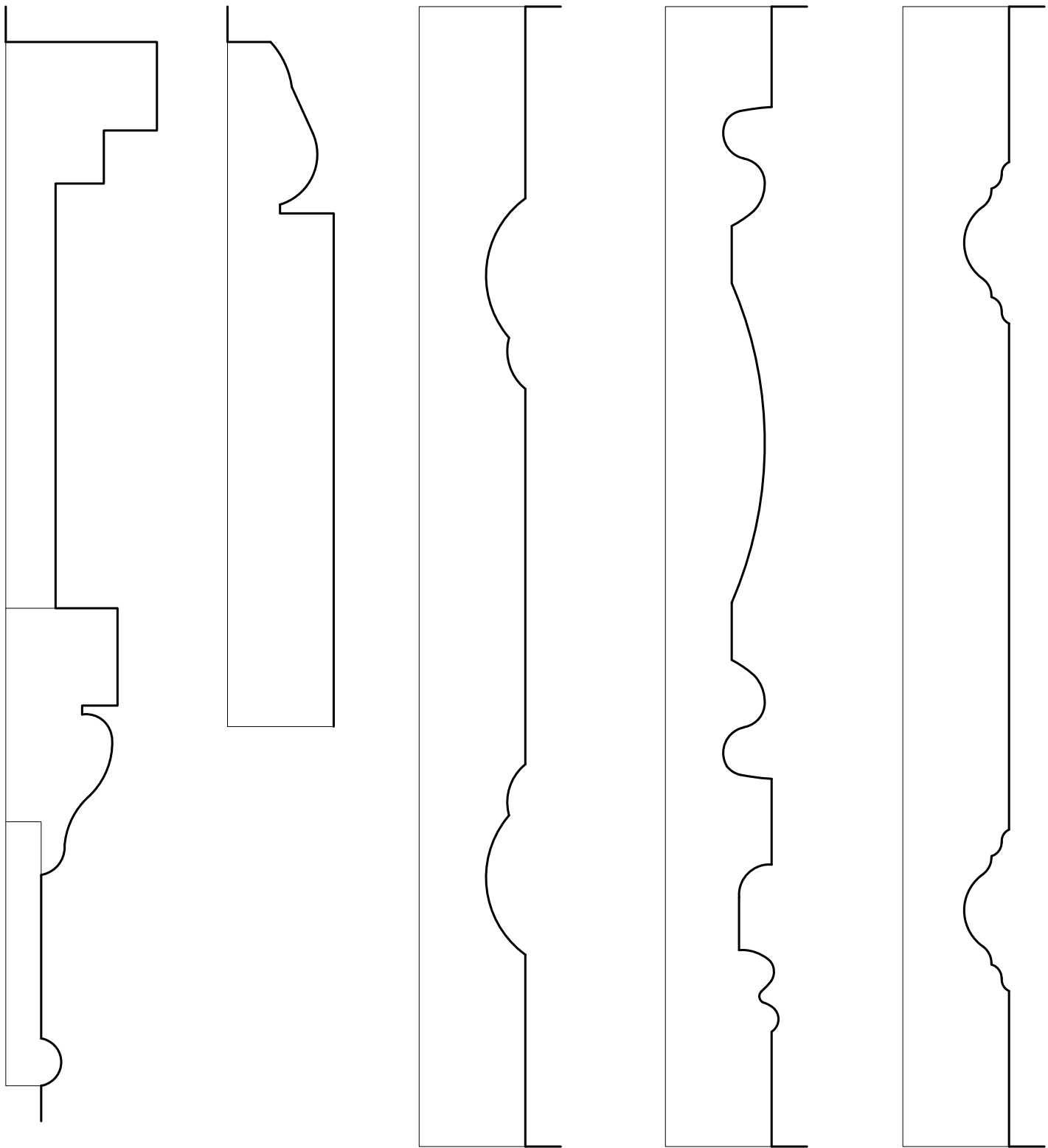
SCALE: 1 INCH = 1'

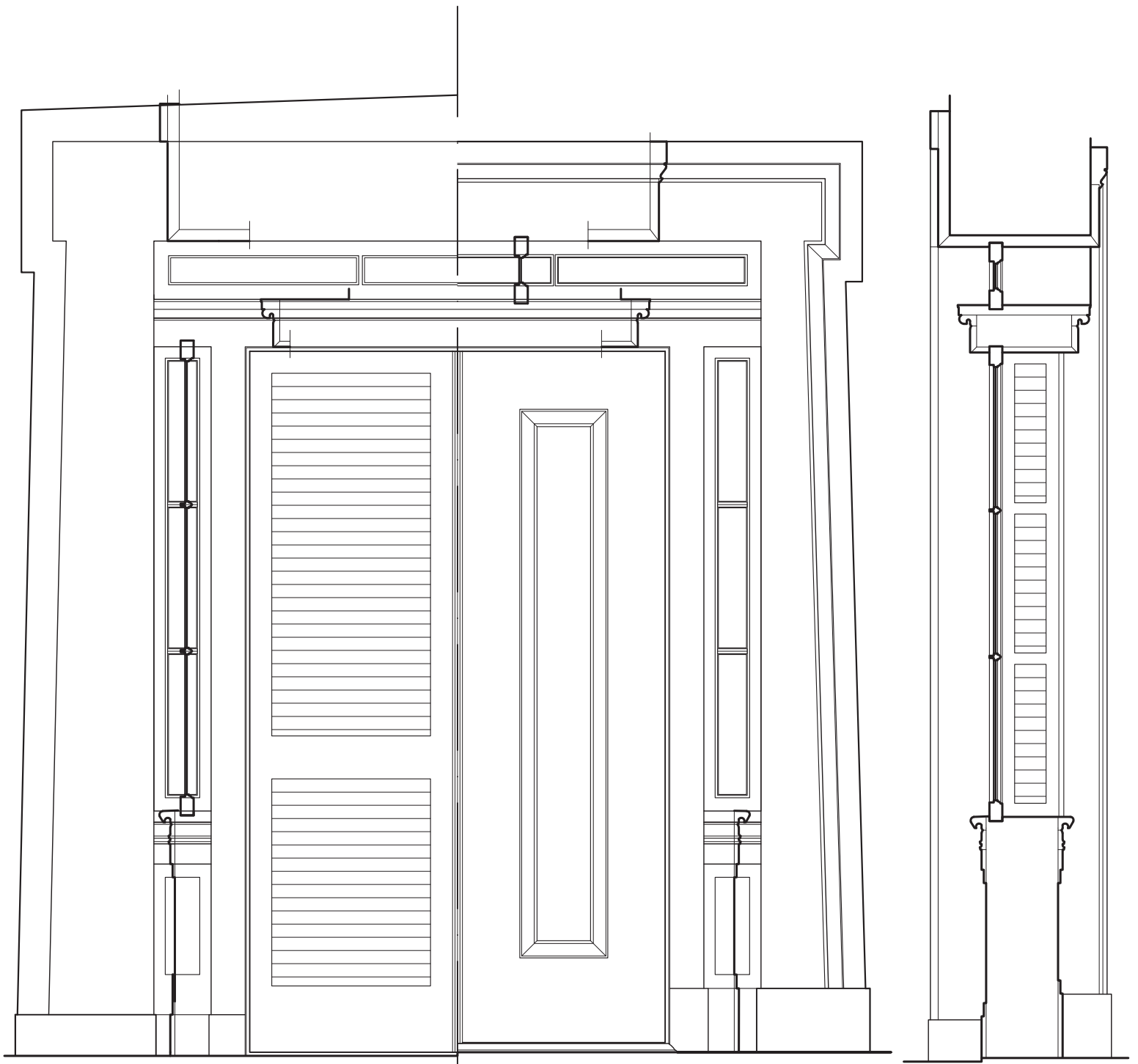
SHADOWS-ON-THE-TECHE. ERECTED 1834. NEW IBERIA, IBERIA PARISH, LOUISIANA



SCALE: 1 INCH = 1'

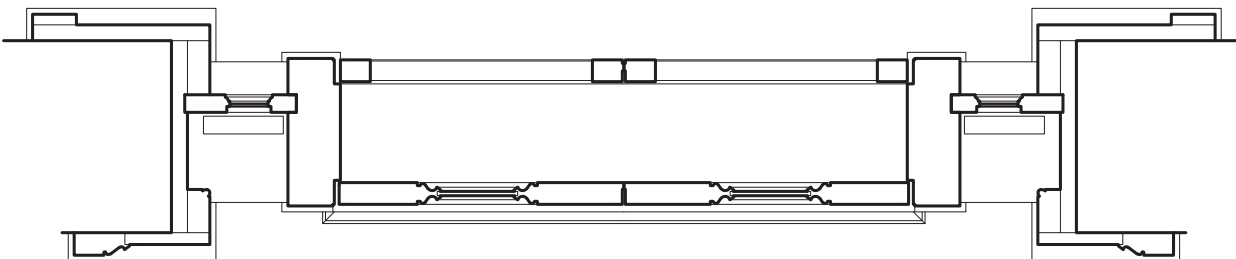
SHADOWS-ON-THE-TECHE. ERECTED 1834. NEW IBERIA, IBERIA PARISH, LOUISIANA

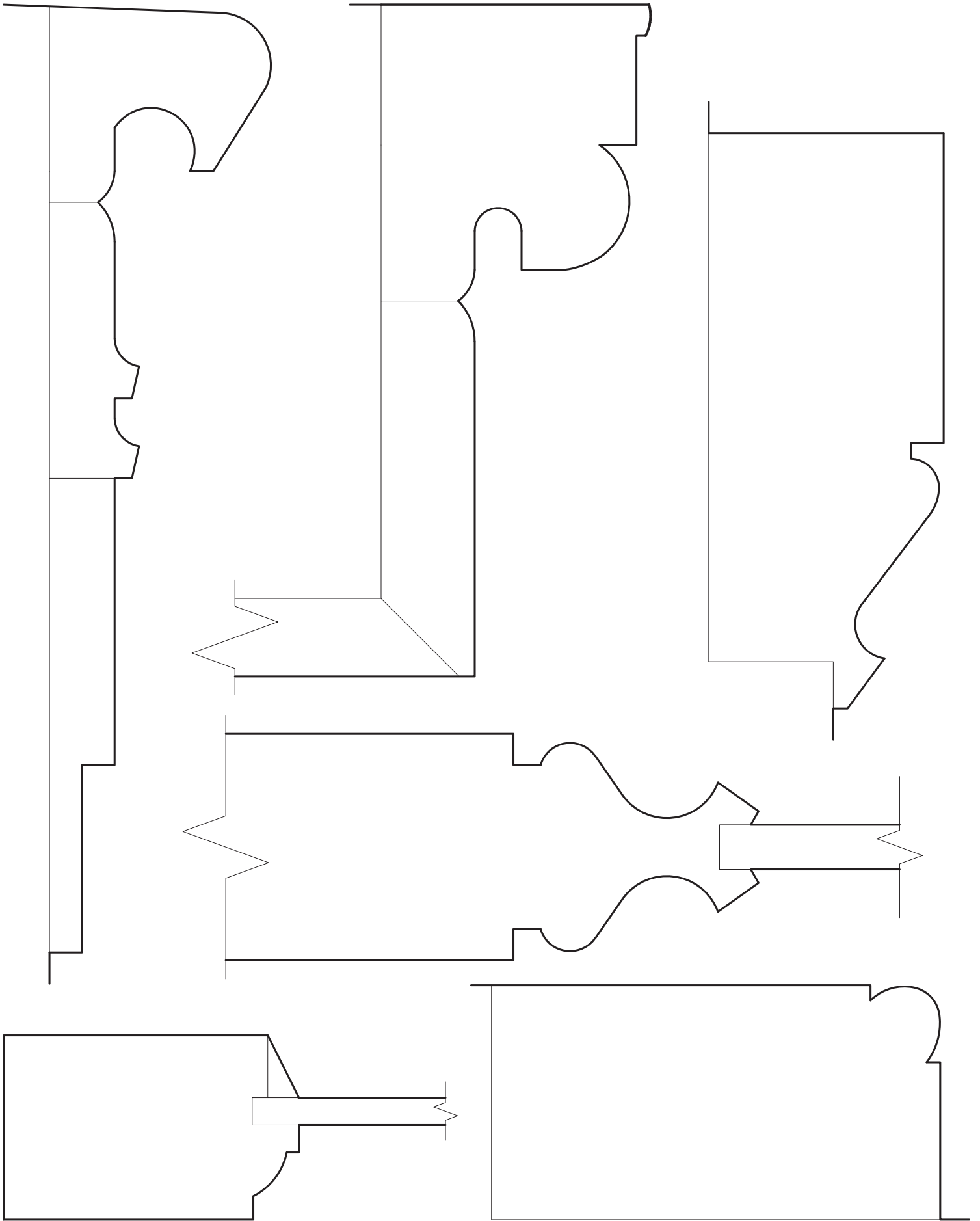


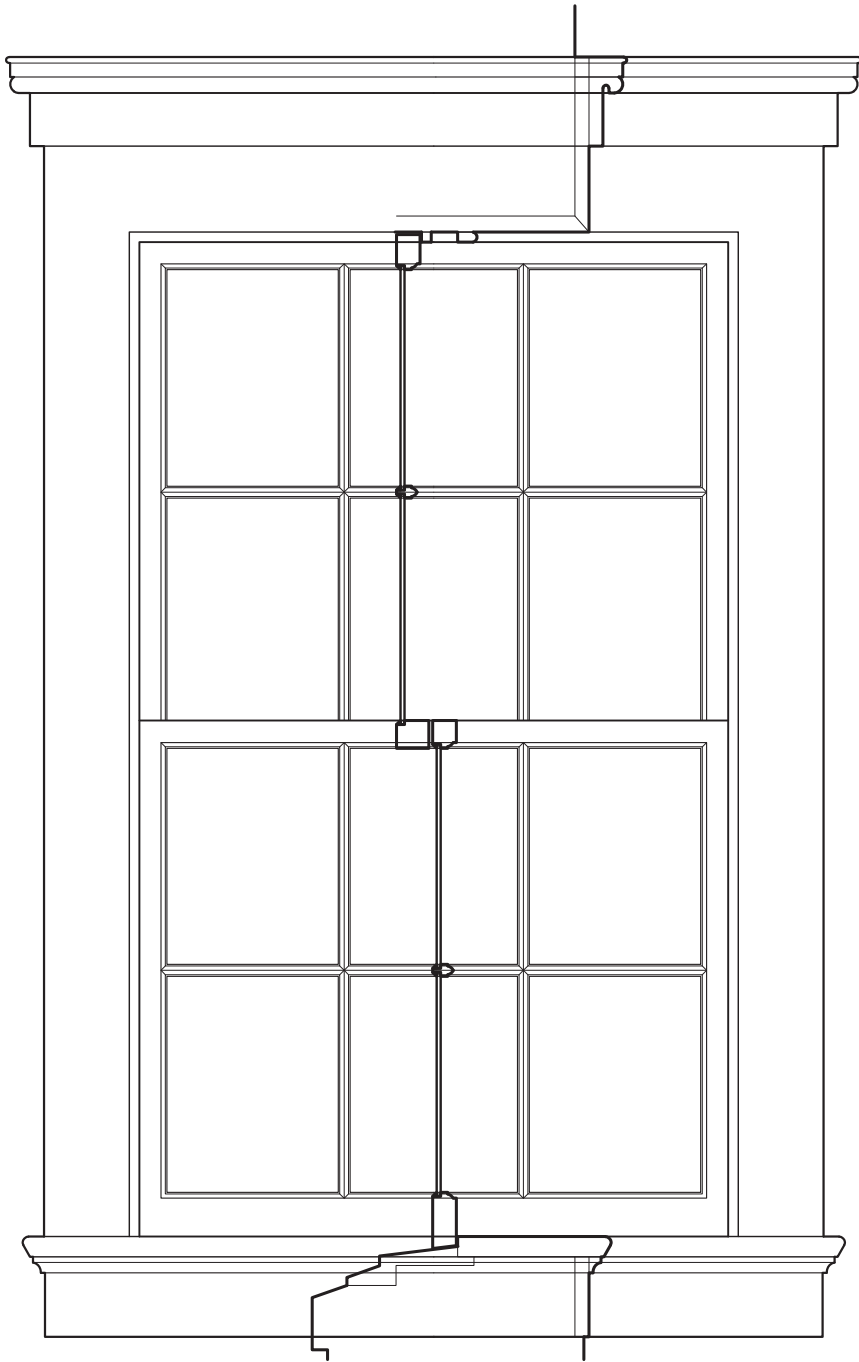


SCALE: 3/4 INCH = 1'

DESTREHAN PLANTATION. ERECTED 1787. DESTREHAN, ST. CHARLES PARISH, LOUISIANA

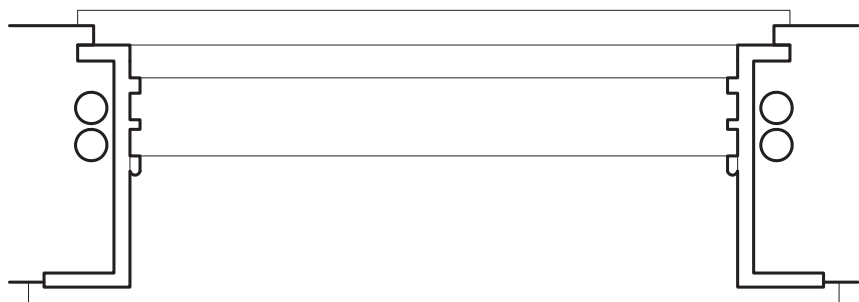
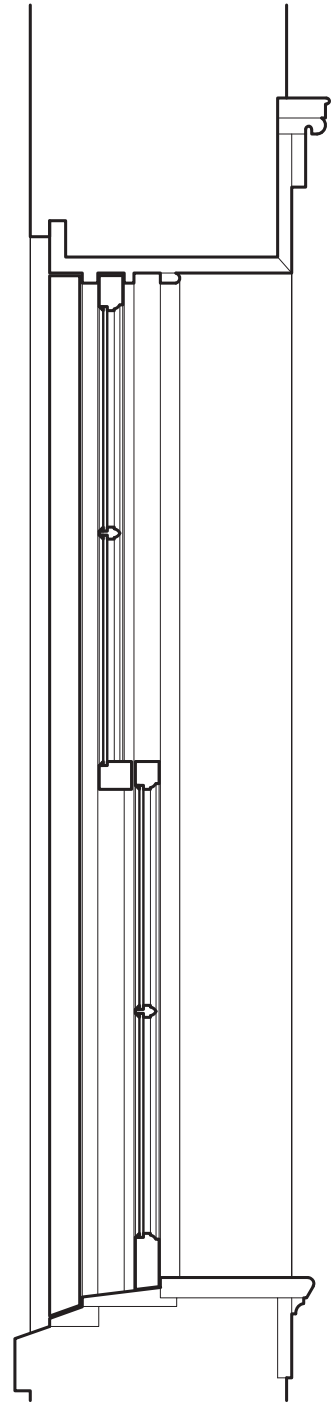


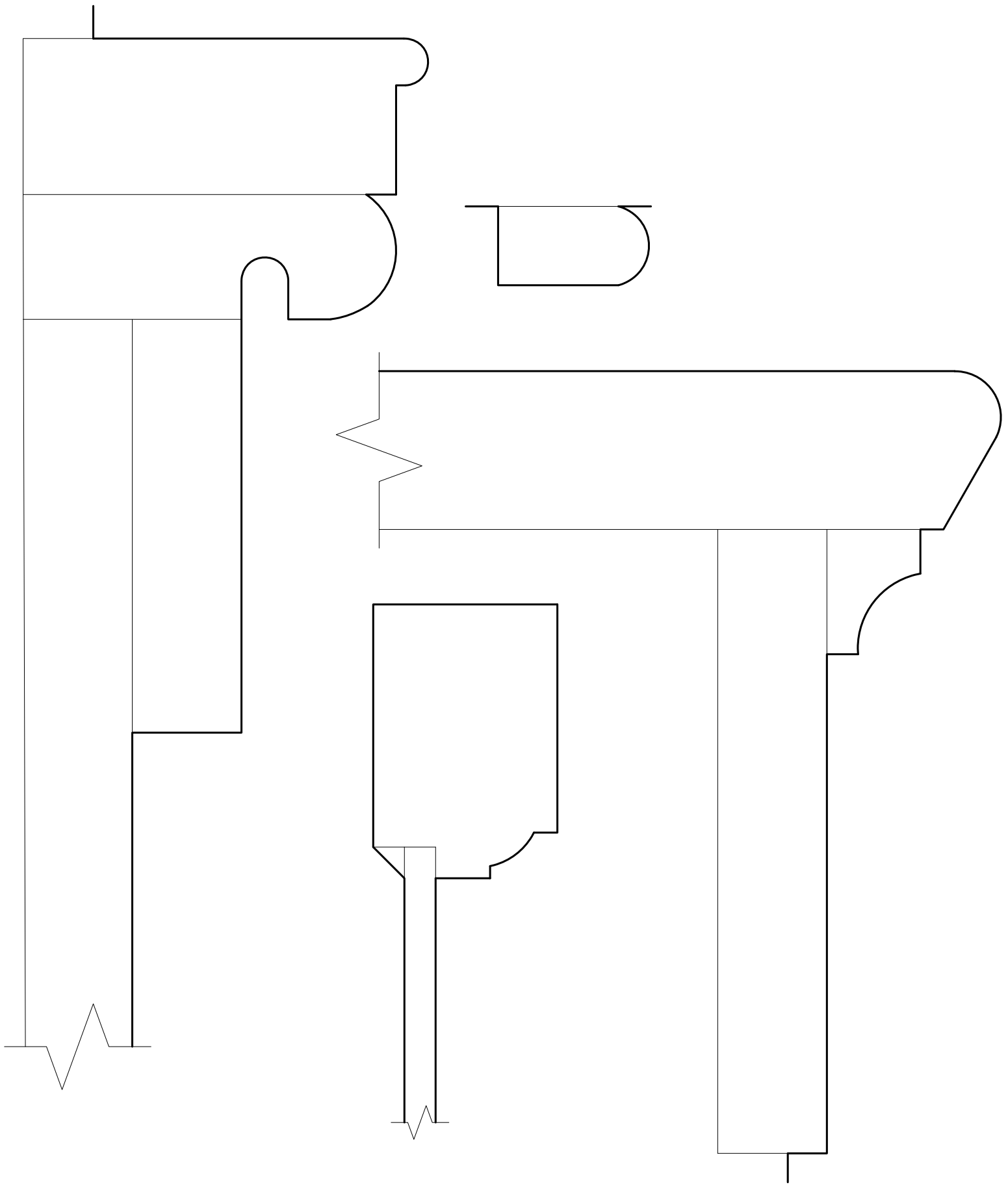


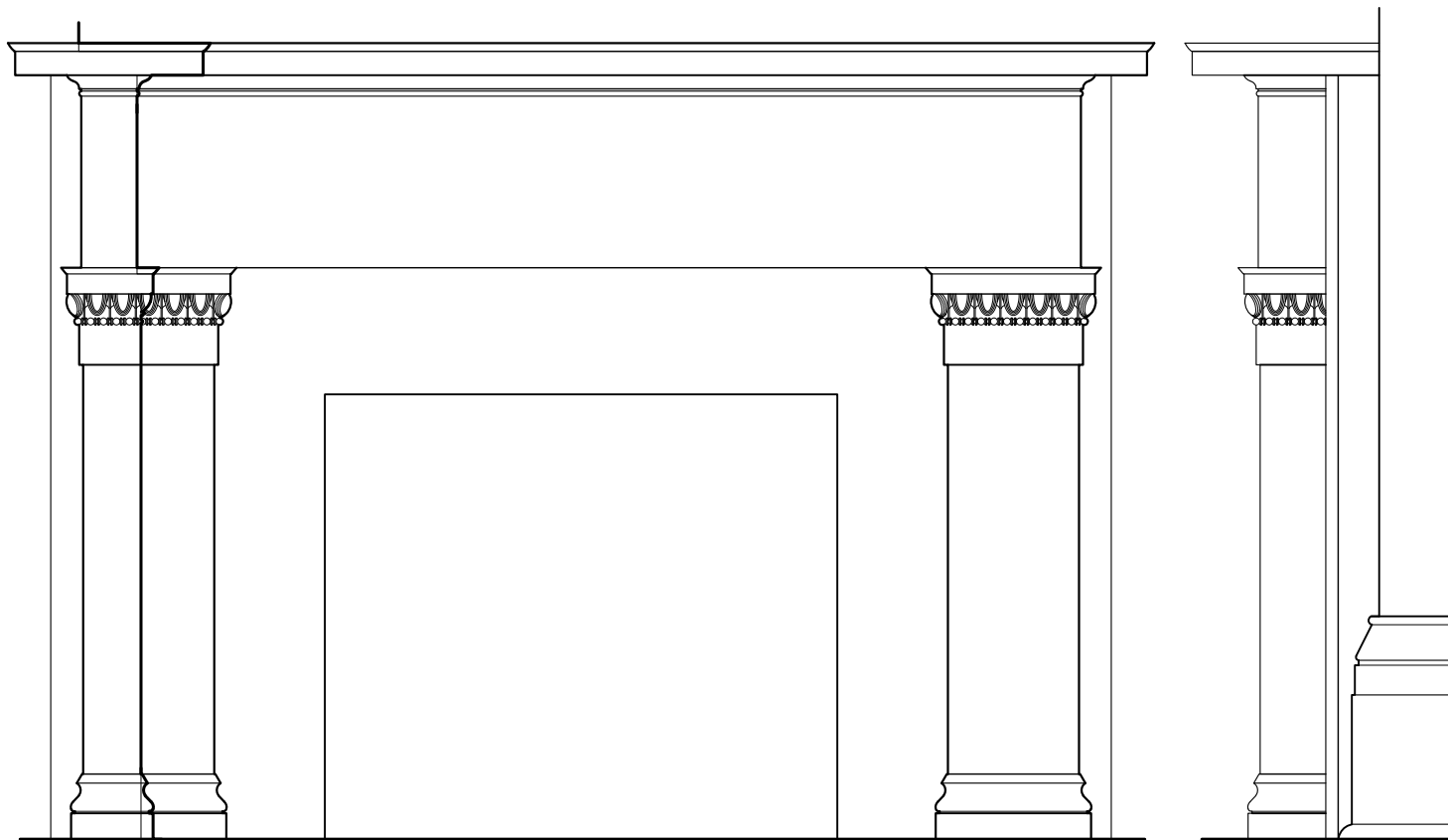


SCALE: 1 INCH = 1'

DESTREHAN PLANTATION. ERECTED 1787. DESTREHAN, ST. CHARLES PARISH, LOUISIANA

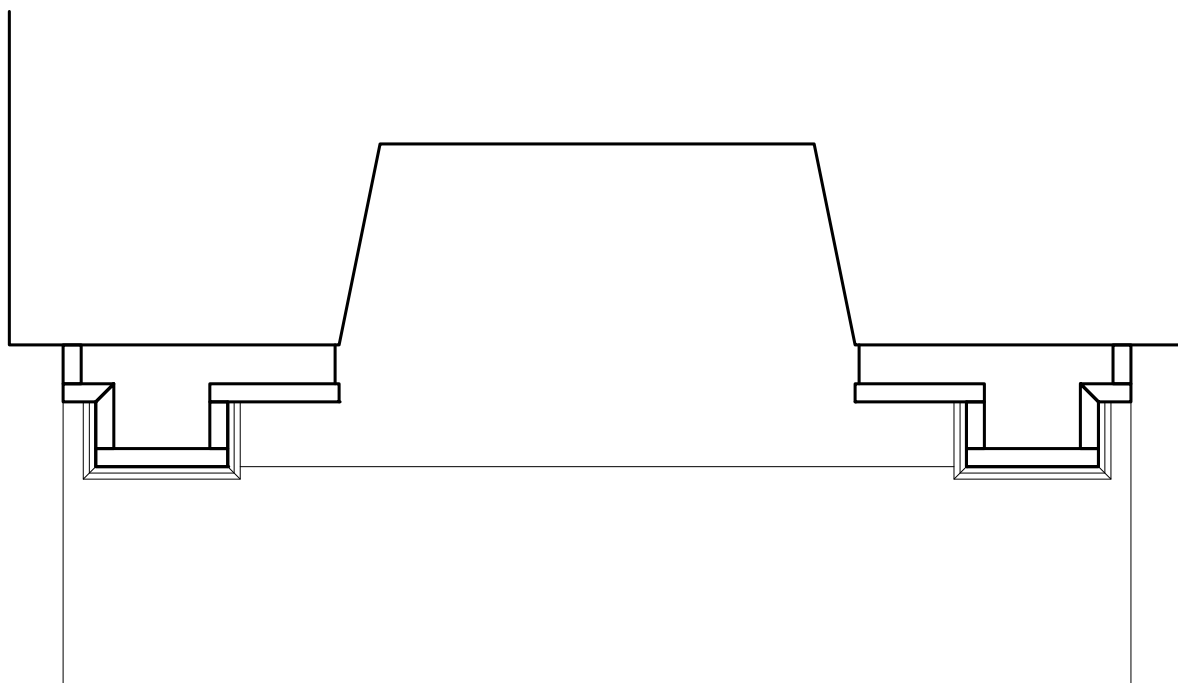


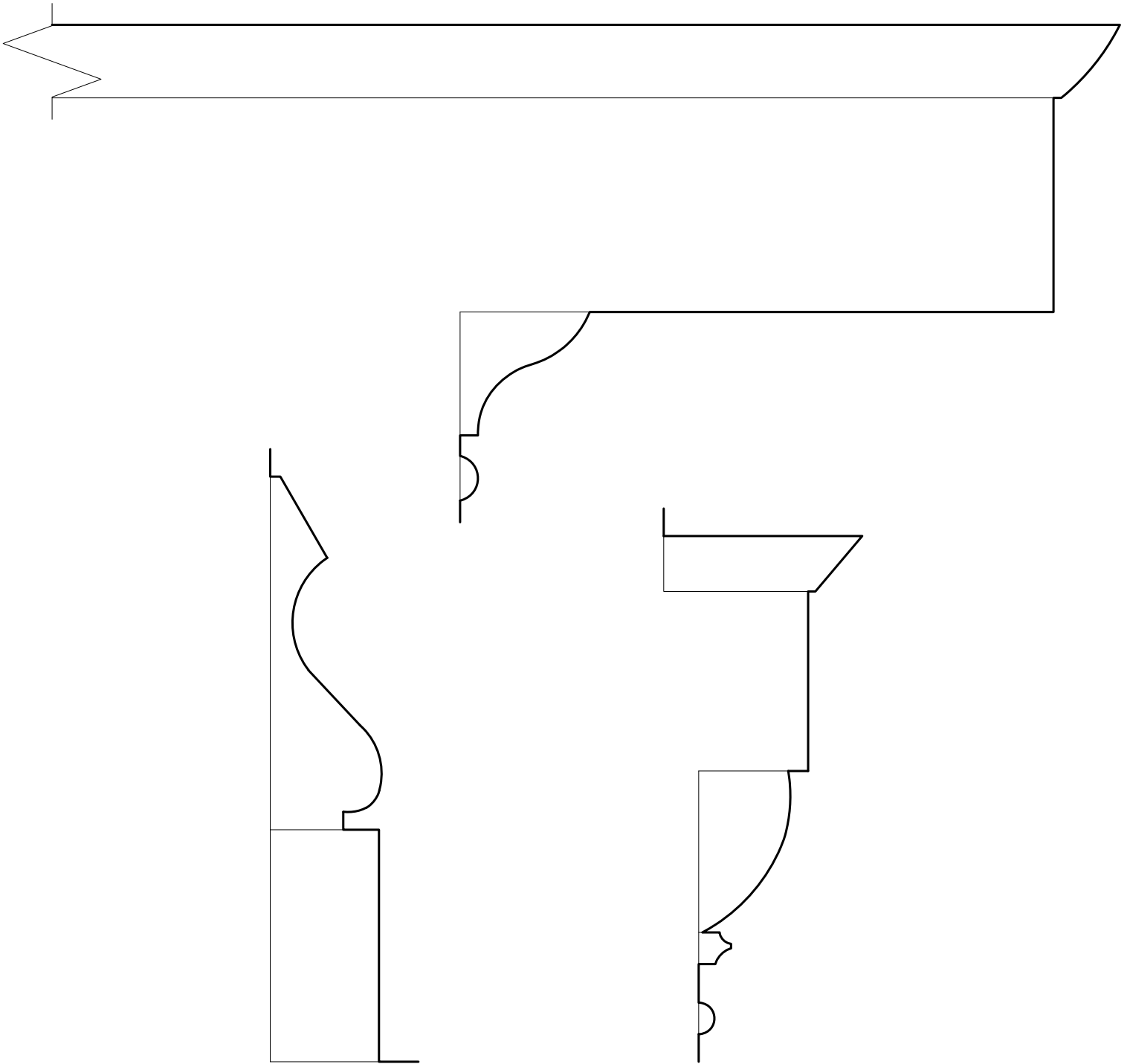




SCALE: 1 INCH = 1'

DESTREHAN PLANTATION. ERECTED 1787. DESTREHAN, ST. CHARLES PARISH, LOUISIANA







## MORE ABOUT THE DRAWINGS

Most of the drawings transcribed in this book were taken from the Historical American Survey (HABS) and the White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs.

The White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs was a landmark publication made initially to promote White Pine as a building material. It presented drawings, photographs, and descriptions of early American Architecture to subscribers. The Monograph series was absorbed into Pencil Points Magazine in the 1930s and has been reprinted several times since. Many of the contributors to the Monograph Series became involved in the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS).

The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) collection is among the largest and most heavily used in the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress. Administered since 1933 through cooperative agreements with the National Park Service, the Library of Congress, and the private sector, ongoing programs of the National Park Service have recorded America's built environment in multiformat surveys comprising more than 581,000 measured drawings, large-format photographs, and written histories for more than 43,000 historic structures and sites dating from Pre-Columbian times to the twentieth century.



P.O. BOX 15 OR 13813 STATION ROAD; BURTON, OHIO 44021

MONDAY-FRIDAY 8AM-4:30PM, SATURDAY 8AM-12PM

PH 440.834.3420 OR 877.708.4095 F 440.834.3422

[mouldingsone.com](http://mouldingsone.com)