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Roulette House

Historic Structure Report

NPS Project No. PMIS 49366



Prepared by GWWO, Inc. / Architects

March 2006

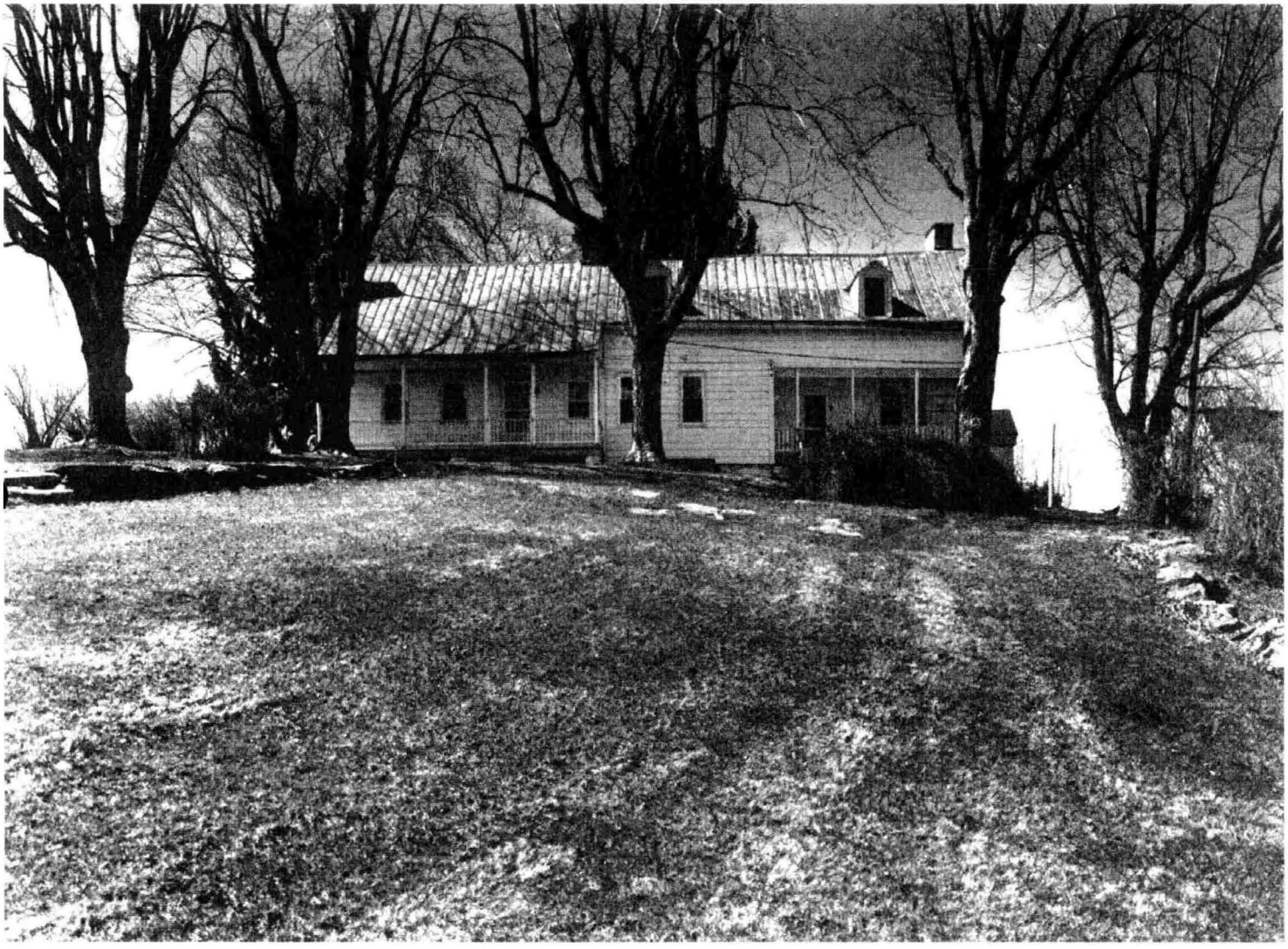
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Roulette House

Historic Structure Report

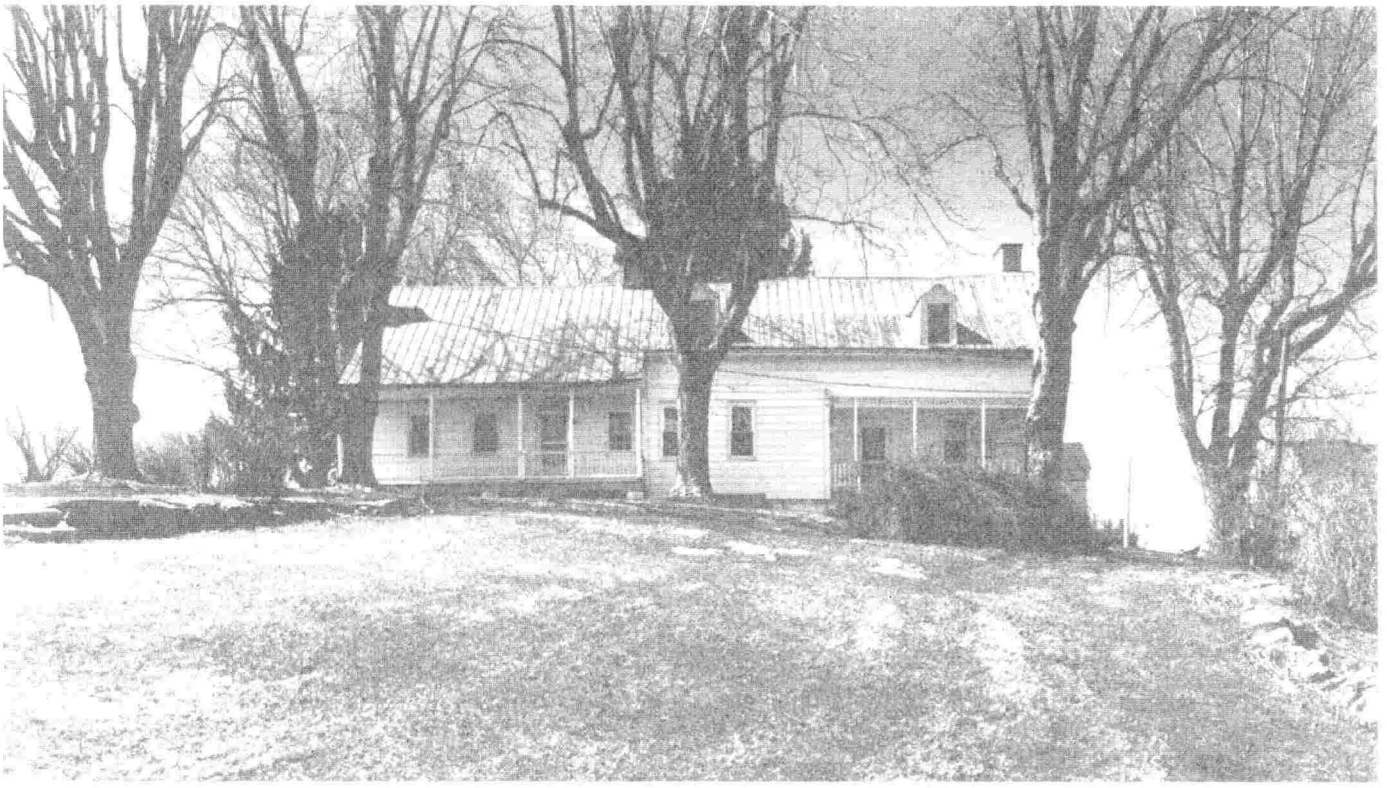
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Roulette House
Historic Structure Report



National Park Service Project No. PMIS #49366
March 2006

GWWO, Inc. / Architects

Incorporating Research and Documentation Conducted By:
Paula Reed & Associates, Historical Research
Faisant Associates, Structural Engineers
Henry Adams LLC, M/E/P Engineers
Joseph Hyde, Photography
Catherine Dewey, Architectural Conservator, NCR, NPS
Keven Walker, Cultural Resources, ANB, NPS

Incorporating Past Research Conducted By:
Jeffrey C. Everett, NCR, NPS, Cultural Landscapes Inventory, 2004
Paula Reed & Associates, National Register Nomination Update, 1999

Cover and Title Page Illustration: Roulette House, East Elevation, 2004. J. Boucher

Table of Contents

I. Overview
- Table of Contents 1
- Introduction 3
- Executive Summary 7
- Administrative Data 9

II. Developmental History
- Historical Background and Context 11
- Chronology of Development and Use 59
- Physical Description
  - Exterior 69
  - Interior 79
  - Structural 95
  - Mechanical/Electrical 103
- Summary of Character Defining Features 107
- Condition Assessment
  - Exterior 139
  - Interior 147
  - Structural 163
  - Mechanical/Electrical 169
  - Code Analysis 173

III. Treatment and Use
- Ultimate Treatment and Use 175
- Alternatives 185
- Summarized Cost Data 211

IV. Record of Treatment 217
V. Further Recommendations 219
VI. Existing Conditions Data
- Photography 221
- Drawings ..... 7 sheets

Appendices
- A. Drawings ..... 12 pages
  1. HABS generated documentation (2003-04)
- B. Photographic Inventory ..... 4 pages
  1. Jack Boucher, 2004
- C. Testing and Analysis ..... 12 pages
  1. Paint
- D. Artifact Sheets ..... 16 pages
- E. Carmen-Cope Maps ..... 8 pages
- F. Roulette Damage Claims ..... 12 pages
- G. Genealogy ..... 8 pages
- H. Timeline ..... 18 pages
- I. Bibliography ..... 2 pages

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Introduction

Project Identification
Roulette House Historic Structure Report (HSR)
Antietam National Battlefield
18100 Bloody Lane
Sharpsburg, MD 21782

Project Statement and Purpose

This report is intended to help guide the Park in it's decision-making process towards the preservation, stabilization, and use of the structure.

Project Team

GWWO, Inc. / Architects
800 Wyman Park Drive
Baltimore, MD 21211
Roland Smith
Historical Architect

Paula Reed & Associates
One West Franklin Street, Suite 300
Hagerstown, MD 21740
Paula Reed
Architectural Historian

Faisant Associates
810 Light Street, Suite 201
Baltimore, MD 21230
Ed Foy
Structural Engineer

Henry Adams LLC
600 Baltimore Avenue
Baltimore, MD 21204
Nathaniel Krumpke
Mechanical/Electrical Engineer

Joseph Hyde
6403 Moyer Avenue
Baltimore, MD 21206
Photographer

Methodologies

An initial meeting at the site was scheduled with the Project Team to familiarize ourselves with the structure and develop a schedule for further investigation.

After reviewing the structure, the Project Team submitted a request to the National Capital Regional Office for selective removals in areas of the Roulette House considered likely to add to our understanding of the construction and development of the structure. The Project Team reviewed the areas where selective removals were performed during the next site visit.

Once the Project Team's understanding of the structure began to crystallize, a second request was submitted to the National Capital Regional Office for additional selective removals. The Project Team reviewed the areas where additional selective removals were performed during the next site visit.

A request for paint chip analysis was submitted to the National Capital Regional Office after the initial site visit. Specific areas of interest were identified on plan drawings, with the hope that paint analysis may provide information that would assist in sequencing construction. The findings are in Appendix C of this report.

Over the course of the Project, seven investigative site visits were conducted and coordinated with Jane Custer, Chief of Cultural Resources, at Antietam National Battlefield. Members of the Project Team met together at the site as determined necessary to perform survey work, discuss findings and share opinions. Written and photographic inventory of the structure's existing conditions were a major component of each site visit.

Loose nails and other items discovered during site investigations were turned over to the Antietam National Battlefield where they were recorded on Architectural Artifact Analysis Forms. Nails pulled by the Park during selective removals were also recorded on these forms. The findings are in Appendix D of this report.

Nails, doors, moldings and other material found in the Roulette House were researched and compared with similar materials found in other dated structures in the region, in an effort to establish likely construction dates.

Documentary research on the Roulette House was on-going throughout the investigation.

Major Research Findings

The history of the Roulette Farm and its role during the Battle of Antietam has been researched and written numerous times prior to

this undertaking. While the research completed here found no profound new documentation, the additional information and analysis of previously cited documents did serve to clarify the history.

Major issues identified in the field

Discovery of a surviving piece of wood siding with a wide bead, attached with a rose-head nail, gave clear indication for the existence of the missing fourth (north) exterior wall of the frame section. The type of siding and fastener suggests a pre 1790 construction date and also establishes the frame section (south) as the original Roulette House structure. A stone section (middle), with three original exterior walls was added to the north wall of the frame section. A log section (north), with three original exterior walls was then added to the north wall of the stone section.

A debris field of large flat stones bordering the north foundation wall of the frame section crawlspace and adjacent the brick chimney provide strong evidence for the location of the original service fireplace and hearth in the frame section.

A grout line in the attic of a shed appendage can be seen along the west wall of the stone section of the house. The grout line slopes south to north and appears to indicate the existence of an earlier structure. It is unknown whether this earlier structure was in place prior to construction of the stone section.

Several pieces of evidence in the Roulette House suggest a stair was originally constructed along the north wall of the stone section. Approximately 30" off the north wall of the stone section, a continuous east-west joint in the second level flooring aligns with the only milled floor joist supporting the first level. Removal of one floor board on the second level of the stone section revealed a plaster finish on the north wall, between the ceiling of the first level and the flooring of the second level. Finished plaster suggests the concealed wall surface had once been exposed. Windows and dormers on the first and second levels of the stone section are off-set to the south, which suggest an original room configuration which differs from the present configuration. A cellar was constructed beneath the stone section and interior access from the first level would most plausibly have been in this location.

Selective removal of second level floor boards in the log section showed the ceiling of the first level kitchen was originally an exposed structure with a whitewash finish. Cantilevered second level floor joists, also viewed in this location, confirmed the east porch was constructed at the time of the log section.

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Executive Summary

The Roulette House is significant within the context of the 1862 Antietam Battle, for the role it played as a landmark, haven, and hospital during the day-long Civil War battle. The Roulette House was identified by numerous soldiers as they advanced through the battlefield. It served as a haven for Confederate skirmishers, and then as the battle progressed, a forward field hospital behind the Union front lines. Under the 1960 Enabling legislation passed by the U.S. Congress establishing the Antietam National Battlefield, the Roulette House and its surrounding farm are an integral component for the interpretation of the Antietam Battle. The Roulette House only minimally changed from its 1862 appearance, retains unusual integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, materials, feeling and association. Additionally, the Roulette House architecture is an excellent and well preserved example of regional vernacular construction utilizing three construction systems, frame, stone and log. The frame section dating from Ca. 1760s-1780s is particularly significant as a rare survival from the 18th century. The 18th century attached "beehive" bake oven is another rare survival of a once common domestic structure.

The Roulette House derives its primary significance from its association with 1862 Civil War battle of Antietam or Sharpsburg. However, its historic period of significance extends from the time of its initial construction to 1956, when the property left the Roulette family. This period covers initial construction and all historic changes to the house, specifically those changes that occurred prior to the 1862 Antietam Battle, but excludes the modernizations made in the second half of the 20th century.

Overall, the Roulette House appears in relatively good physical condition. Exterior massing and fenestration have changed little since the 1860s. The structure is currently covered in aluminum siding and metal roofing, so the extent and condition of historically significant siding and roofing materials remains unknown. Small areas open to investigation have revealed some information about the underlying exterior finishes. A ca. 1830s wood siding with a narrow scratch bead appears to be intact, although significantly weathered, on the frame section and shed addition. Ca. 1900 German siding appears to have replaced an earlier stucco finish on the east wall of the stone section. Ca. 1830s struck stucco is visible, but in somewhat poor condition, on the east wall of the log section. At least one layer of wood shingles is visible beneath the metal roofing.

The majority of interior walls, ceilings, and floors are believed to date from the mid to late 18th century to the first half of the19th century. The surface condition varies, but generally they are considered to be in fair to good condition. Wall and ceiling finishes which may represent an historic pre-Civil War condition were not identified in

this report, and would likely be encapsulated beneath layers of more contemporary finishes since the structure was privately owned and occupied until 1998.

Additional questions relating to construction materials and dates of the Roulette House may be answered with future exploratory removals. The investigation of sub-surface materials were limited by the extent of removals permitted for this report.

Structural analysis shows relatively little load carrying capacity in the joists and rafters spanning the second level and attic. Structural improvements could be made reasonably easily in the attic, but improvements at the second level are made more difficult with the existing historic materials. For this reason, and accessibility limitations, battlefield staff agreed that this report should not consider the second level for use by either staff or visitors.

The General Management Plan for the Antietam National Battlefield was approved in 1992, prior to the Park acquiring the Roulette property in 1998. The recommendations for treatment and use of the Roulette House, and accompanying alternatives discussed in this report, were developed through discussions with Susan Long, Historical Architect, National Capital Regional Office, Jane Custer, Chief of Cultural Resources, Antietam National Battlefield, and Keven Walker, Cultural Resource Specialist, Antietam National Battlefield.

In accordance with their enabling legislation, the Park has undertaken efforts to restore the battlefield to its appearance the morning of September 17, 1862. As a central feature in the Battle of Antietam, restoration of the Roulette House exterior and portions of the interior to its 1862 appearance is recommended in this report.

Unguided public access is recommended for limited portions of the first and lower levels of the house. Universal access to the house can be achieved at the west door of the frame section and the north door of the lower level. Periodic ranger guided tours could provide expanded public access to the first level.

A small gallery space displaying Roulette House artifacts and explaining 18th and 19th century construction methods and materials is recommended for development on the first floor of the frame section.

The Class C estimated cost for the ultimate treatment and use of the Roulette House is $680,404, based on costing data compiled January 2006.

Administrative Data

Name:	Roulette House
Location:	Antietam National Battlefield 18100 Bloody Lane Sharpsburg, MD 21782
NPS Project Number:	PMIS #49366
Owner:	National Park Service
Park:	Antietam National Battlefield
UTM:	Zone 18, Easting 264500, Northing 4373124, Datum NAD83
National Register:	Antietam National Battlefield, Historic District
NRIS #:	66000038
LCS identification #:	045273
State of Maryland #:	WA-II-350
Drawing Documentation:	MD-85 - A set of 10 measured drawings documenting the building's existing conditions was completed in 2003-04 by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS).
Related Studies:	Roulette Farmstead, Cultural Landscapes Inventory, 2004

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Historical Background and Context

Located between two main migration routes to the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia and along the powerful Antietam Creek, the expanse of land that later became known as the Antietam Battlefield was also among the earliest settlements in western Maryland. Although the Roulette Farm boundaries were not established until the second generation, part of the normal subdivision of land among the children of settlers, its history begins with the initial settlement of the area. As the surrounding tracts were also sold and sometimes subdivided, population in the area grew and the town of Sharpsburg was established. Over time, the fertile farmland, access to primary – if still primitive but improving – roads, and the waterpower of Antietam Creek made this area, part of the Sharpsburg District, among the most profitable in the region. By the summer of 1862, as the American Civil War continued into its second year, Confederate General Robert E. Lee's army crossed into Maryland where they found bountiful farms and well-developed transportation systems. The September 17th Battle of Antietam or Sharpsburg changed the lives of the local residents and farm families, a memory that lingers still on the preserved battlefield and in the nearby village of Sharpsburg. Through the decades of recovery and technological development following the Civil War, the farms of the former battlefield have changed remarkably little, evolving only with the ebb and flow of agricultural practice. With the establishment of the Antietam National Battlefield, commemoration of the battle shared its space with the ongoing farming operations. Even today as more of the battlefield farms come under National Park Service ownership, the preservation of these once settlement-era farms is unprecedented. Thus, the Civil War battle, still known as the bloodiest single-day battle in American history, served to preserve many more moments in the history of the region.

First Generation Settlement: Antietam Hundred, Prince Georges County

Influences on the course of settlement of Maryland's frontier were political, economic and geographic. Until Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon began their survey to establish a line between the colonies of Maryland and Pennsylvania in 1765 the boundary was contested, sometimes hotly. The border disputes and the attitudes of the two colonial governments to settlers along the border area affected the course of settlement, as did the relationship of the colonial governments with the Indians who held land along the western frontier.[1]

Both Maryland and Pennsylvania encouraged settlers to establish themselves in the border areas so that each colony would have a presence there. Those settlers of course were being used as pawns by both governments, a fact that resulted in no small frustration to

[1] From Settlement Context for Antietam National Battlefield, National Register documentation update, P.S. Reed & Assoc., 1999.

them. Taking advantage of the intense Maryland-Pennsylvania border controversy, Virginia's governor, William Gooch, granted the unhappy settlers from Pennsylvania land in his colony's backcountry. Gooch's motives, too, were political. He was involved in a land dispute with Thomas Lord Fairfax over the extent of Fairfax's Northern Neck Charter, an area covering present northern Virginia and the eastern panhandle of West Virginia. The more land Gooch could grant under the name of the colonial government, the weaker the Fairfax claim would be. Gooch's land policy resulted in a stream of settlers from Pennsylvania passing through Maryland on their way to Virginia. They traveled on two principal routes, both known as the "Monocacy Road." The boundary dispute in Virginia and the migration of settlers passing through Maryland provided the impetus for Charles Calvert, 5th Lord Baltimore and Maryland Proprietary, to open his backcountry for settlement. He issued his proclamation in 1732, offering 200 acres of land in fee, subject to a four shilling per year quitrent per each 100 acres to any family who would settle and work the land in the area between the Potomac and Susquehanna Rivers. He thus employed methods similar to Governor Gooch's to entice settlers to Maryland's backcountry.[2]

In 1732 Maryland provincial governor Samuel Ogle was granted a Warrant for 5,000 acres by Charles Calvert. Governor Ogle assigned the acreage over to Doctor George Steuart of Annapolis in 1739. George Steuart then began surveying tracts, generally between 100 and 300 acres, which he then sold (assigned) to prospective settlers. The survey established the tract's boundaries, often named for the settler intended to occupy and purchase the land. Following the survey and assignment (purchase), the settler would then have the tract patented. On the land that would later become the Antietam Battlefield, many of the farms known today had their boundaries essentially established in this way *(Fig. II-1)*, including the Middlekauff Farm on *Kellys Purchase*, the Samuel Poffenberger Farm on *Ellswicks Dwelling* and *Resurvey on Elzwicks Dwelling*, the Kennedy Farm on *Smiths Purchase*, and the Mumma Farm on *Andersons Delight*.

A good example of this initial settlement process is found in the documentation of *Ellswicks Dwelling*. Surveyed in October 1739 for Doctor George Steuart *(Fig. II-2)*. *Ellswicks Dwelling* originally included 180 acres, "Beginning at...the end of the fifth line of the tract laid out where Thos. Kelly now lives called Kellys Purchais [sic]..."[3] In 1742 George Steuart assigned (sold) *Ellswicks Dwelling* to John Ellswick, who then had the tract patented, and in 1747

[2] From Settlement Context for Antietam National Battlefield, National Register documentation update, P.S. Reed & Assoc., 1999.
[3] PG Co. Patented Certificate #758, Plats.net, www.mdarchives.state,md.us

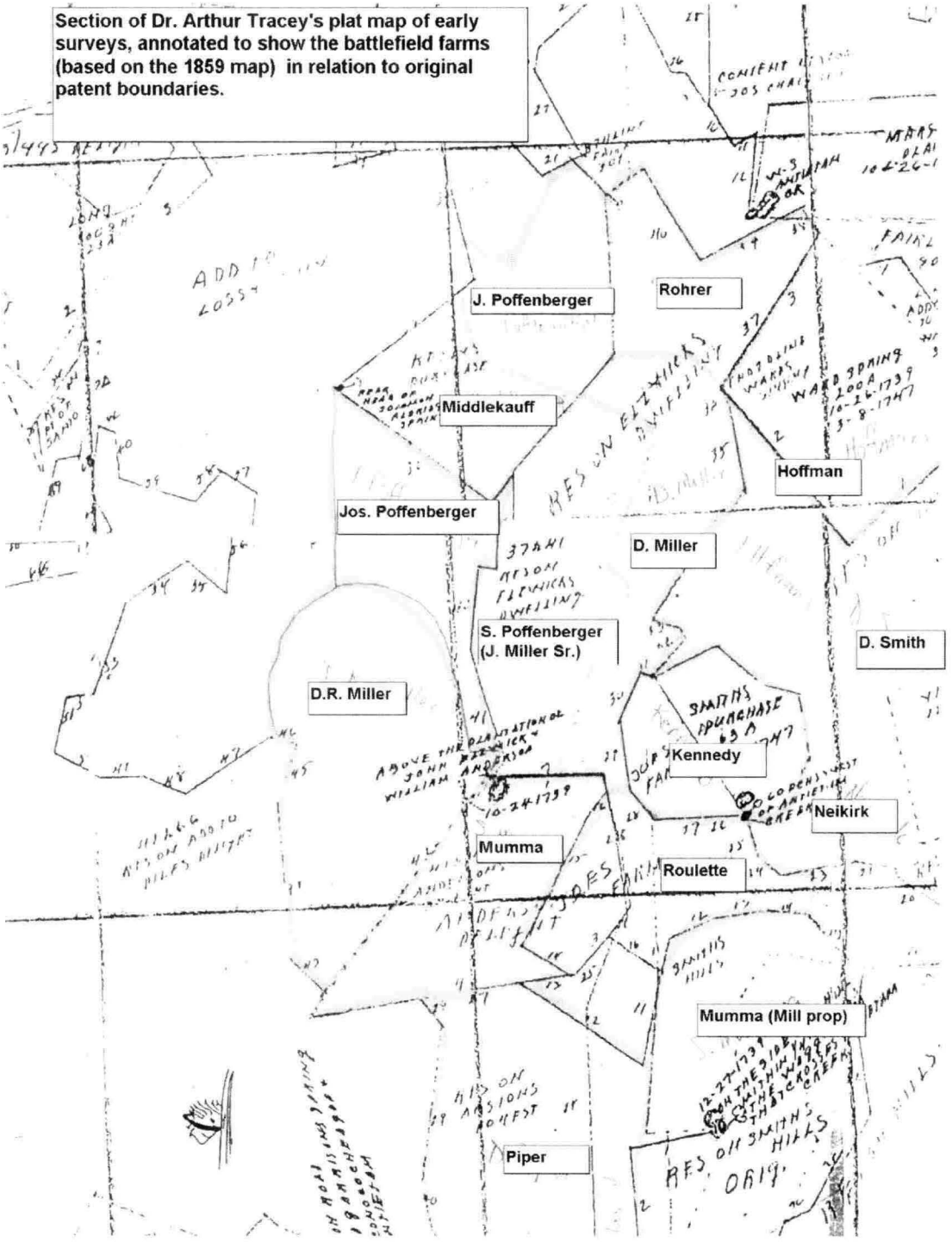


Fig. II-1. Section of Dr. Arthur Tracey's plat map of early surveys, annotated to show the battlefield farms (based on the 1859 map) in relation to original patent boundaries.

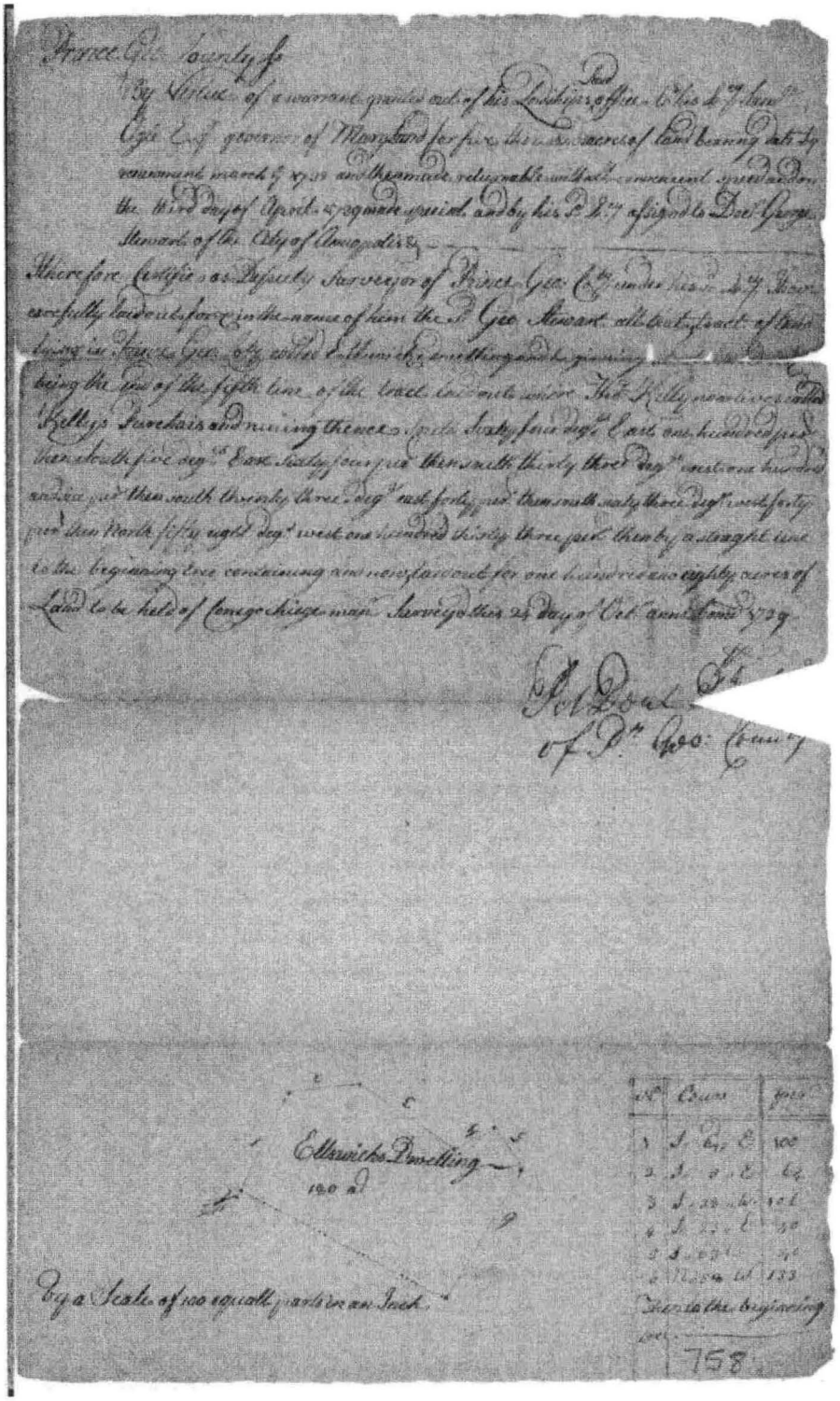


Fig. II-2. Certificate of Survey dated 1739 for Ellswicks Dwelling, 180 acres. (PG Co. Patented Certificates, #758, Plats.net, Maryland Archives.

Ellswick sold it to Joseph Smith who resurveyed the tract several times with more acreage.[4] Ellswick's neighbor, Thomas Kelly, apparently occupied his tract from 1739 until 1753 before buying *Kellys Purchase* from Steuart.[5] 100 years later in 1859, when Thomas Taggert drew his map of Washington County, the outline of *Kellys Purchase* could still be identified in the "J Middlekauff" and "J Poffenberger" farms, and Smith's *Resurvey on Elzwicks Dwelling* in the "Roher" and "D. Miller" farms *(Figs. II-1 and II-9)*.

As settlement progressed from the initial interests of fur trading and subsistence farming there developed more substantial farms. Grain farming was prominent, and as a result many gristmills were established. The mills took advantage of the ample waterpower in Washington County to convert grain into more easily transportable and marketable flour or meal. The prominence of milling was a significant feature of the local economy. It reflects the influence of Pennsylvania in that Washington County developed a general agricultural economy with emphasis on small grains, rather than the staple economy focusing on tobacco, which developed in eastern Maryland. Export trade with the West Indies, New England, southern Europe and Ireland, as well as to ships' provisioners, created a demand for flour, bread, wheat, as well as corn, lumber and flax seed. These trade markets opened up after older colonies like Virginia and Maryland had established bilateral trade with England, which limited their ability to develop an exchange in new commodities. Pennsylvania was founded about the same time as these new extended trade mechanisms were developed, causing its agricultural system to be significantly shaped by the contemporary market situation.[6]

In the lower Antietam drainage, the area that would later be known as the Sharpsburg District, the predominant resident landowner was Joseph Chapline. Joseph was of English heritage and born on a plantation in Prince Georges County. Chapline began to purchase land as early as 1734 and, like many other sons of Maryland's English and Scots-Irish landed gentry, eventually accumulated a large plantation-style holding of over 2,000 acres. These men endeavored to bring "English civilization" to the wilderness, despite the presence of numerous German settler/farmers in the region. The German influence on the development of agriculture in the area was already established. Stull's Mill, on the upper Antietam and the Witmer Mill, located on Beaver Creek, were both in operation by 1739. The combination of rich limestone land, established roads and waterpower made the valley of the Antietam a nearly perfect place for a grain economy. Also, the less temperate weather and more restricted land area of the valley made the cultivation of tobacco difficult. Tobacco, the traditional money crop of the English plantations of Maryland, was a plant with a long growing season. Tobacco also required a great deal of land to allow the movement of

[4] FR Co. Patented Certificate #3430, Plats.net.
[5] PG Co. Patented Certificate #1237, Plats.net on www.mdarchives.state.md.us.
[6] From Settlement Context for Antietam National Battlefield, National Register documentation update, P.S. Reed & Assoc., 1999.

crops as the demanding tobacco plant exhausted the soil. It is likely that the perceived inability to produce profitable crops preferred by the English, allowed the German settlers to establish their farming style early in the development of the Antietam valley, and also contributed to the perception among the English that the land was barren.[7]

The French and Indian War slowed settlement of the western regions of Maryland beginning with the defeat of General Braddock in 1755 and lasting to 1763. Col. George Washington wrote in a December 1756 letter to Robert Dinwiddie, then Governor of Virginia, that members of the Virginia regiment were "sent ever since the middle of October to Conogochig [sic], Swearinghams [sic] Ferry, &c. to encourage that body of Inhabitants to stay at their places, who otherwise were determined to foresake them"[8]. Both the Conocheague and Swearingen's Ferry were located along the Potomac River in today's Washington County (from Williams port of Sharpsburg) and likely included settlers along the Antietam drainage. But with the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1763, settlement of the region progressed rapidly. The southern migration of German farmers from Pennsylvania accelerated. The granting of land patents increased accordingly, however, German owners became increasingly common. No doubt many of the earlier land speculators were cashing in on their investments. In the lower Antietam drainage, Joseph Chapline, Dr. George Steuart, Joseph Smith, and Col. Thomas Sprigg in particular began to sell parcels of their large holdings.[9]

The land on which part of the Roulette Farm developed, called *Andersons Delight*, was part of the early settlement phase. Surveyed in 1739 for Dr. George Steuart, Steuart assigned the tract to Col. Thomas Creasp in 1744.[10] Thomas Creasp was a surveyor/land speculator/fur trader active in western Maryland. His home was near today's Cumberland in Allegany County and he owned land throughout the region. Creasp had *Andersons Delight* patented in 1748, but it is unlikely that he ever occupied the land.[11] The name and survey description of the parcel indicates that William Anderson was the intended purchaser of the land as early as 1739. The 1739 survey of *Andersons Delight* tract began "at a Bounded hickory standing above the Plantation of John Ellswick Sen. [Sr] and the Plantation of William Anderson on the Top of a Hill..."[12] *(Fig. II-3)*. The patent, recorded in 1748, noted that Dr. George Steuart obtained a Special Warrant (rather than a standard Warrant) for the

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[7] Ibid.
[8] Letter Book, GW Papers, http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/gwhtml/gwhome.html
[9] From Settlement Context for Antietam National Battlefield, National Register documentation update, P.S. Reed & Assoc., 1999.
[10] Prince Georges Co. (PG) Co. Patent Record, Liber TI No. 1, folio 462, Maryland Archives, Annapolis, MD. Scanned copy of Andersons Delight Certificate of Survey, http://www.eldacur.com/~burrowses/Genealogy/Anderson/Intro.html
[11] PG Co. Patent Record TI, No. 3, page 270, Maryland Archives.
[12] PG Co. Certificate of Survey, Patent Record Book TI, No. 1, page 462, Maryland Archives.

survey of *Andersons Delight* in 1739 because he "had discovered that Quantity of Vacant Land...partly Cultivated..." indicating that Anderson may have indeed already been growing crops on his "plantation" at the time of the 1739 survey.[13]

William Anderson was born in Scotland in the 1690s and reportedly immigrated to America around 1715.[14] In 1750, Anderson purchased the 212-acre tract called Andersons Delight from Thomas Creasp for £53.[15] It is not known whether Anderson was living on the property at this time. The deed, dated December 4, 1750, described the purchaser, "William Anderson of Frederick County in the Colony Virginia Farmer." According to a 1754 Fairfax land grant recorded in then Frederick County, Virginia to Thomas Bryan Martin (nephew of Thomas Lord Fairfax), Martin's land along the north branch of the Potomac River was "Near the House that William Anderson now lives."[16] In 1761, Anderson sold *Andersons Delight* to John Reynolds, a "Farmer" of Frederick County in Maryland. The following year, in 1762, William Anderson "of Hampshire County" in Virginia was granted 187 acres of land on the "North Branch of the Potomac in the said County."[17] Just five miles above Cumberland on the Virginia side of the Potomac River, Anderson's home farm was very near the home of Thomas Creasp. Anderson died a farmer in Hampshire County Virginia in 1794.[18]

John Reynolds, who emigrated from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, paid £235 for the 212-acre *Andersons Delight,* or a little over £1 per acre.[19] The other land tracts incorporated within the later Roulette Farm, *Abstons Forrest*, *Smiths Purchase*, and *Joes Lott* were parts of much larger speculative tracts patented by Joseph Chapline and Joseph Smith, who began their sell-off of land after the French and Indian War.

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[13] PG Co. Patent Record Book TI, No. 3, page 270.
[14] "Anderson Papers," http://home.comcast.net/~burrowses/Genealogy/Anderson/Intro.html
[15] Frederick Co. Land Record (FCLR), Liber B, folio 494, Frederick Co. Courthouse, Frederick, MD.
[16] Northern Neck Grants Book H, p. 419, Frederick Co., VA, as transcribed on http://home.comcast.net/~burrowses/Genealogy/Anderson/Sources.html#Delight 1739
[17] Northern Neck Grants Book K, p. 478, as transcribed on http://home.comcast.net/~burrowses/Genealogy/Anderson/Sources.html#Delight 1739
[18] William Anderson will, written 1786, probated 1794, original transcribed on http://home.comcast.net/~burrowses/Genealogy/Anderson/Sources.html#Delight 1739
[19] FCLR, Liber G, folio 83; "Descendants of Robert Reynolds,"http://64.77.90.103/Reynolds_Genealogy.htm.

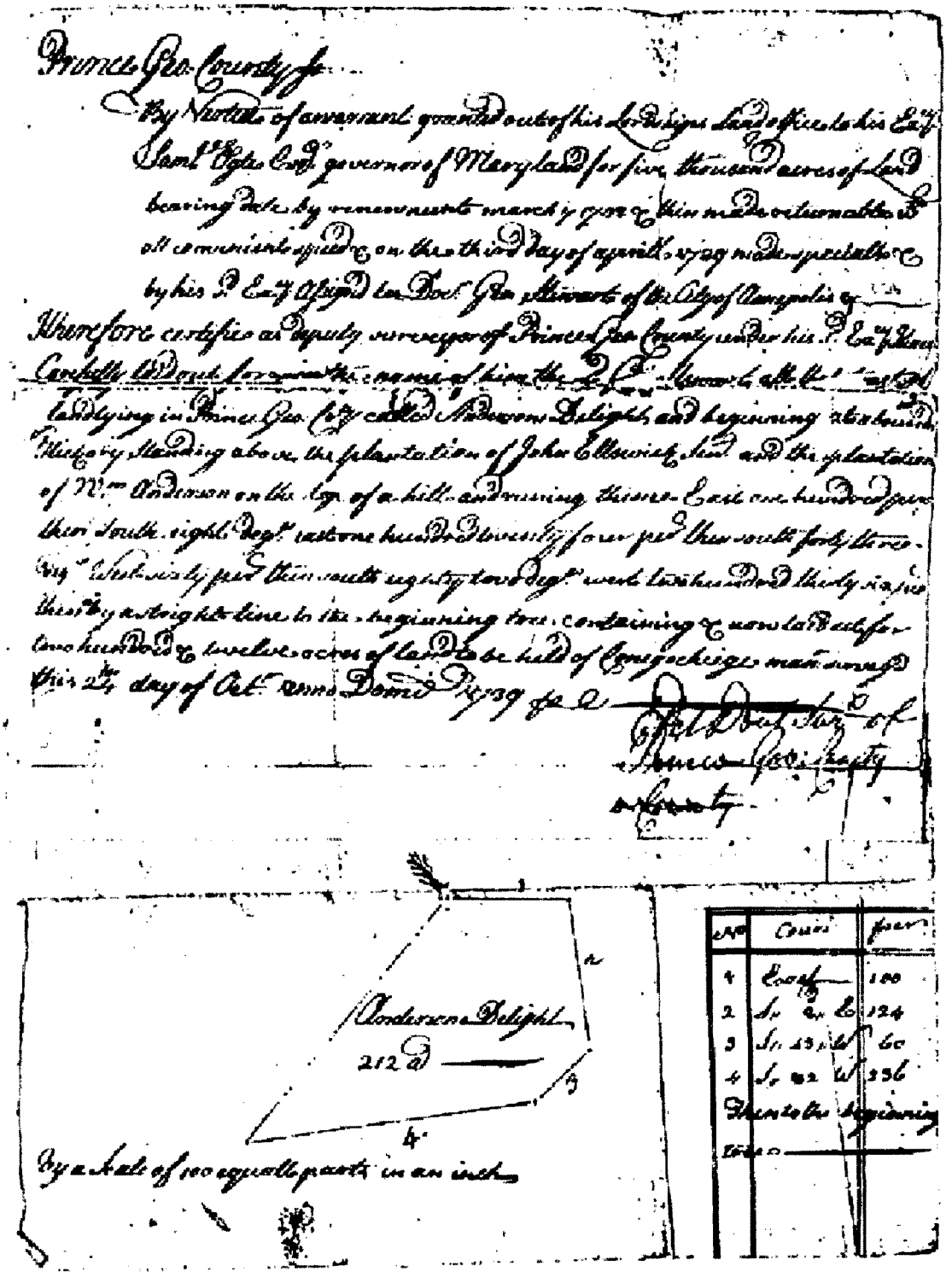


Fig. II-3. Certificate of Survey dated 1739 for Andersons Delight, 212 acres (www.eldacur.com/~burrowses/Genealogy/Anderson/Intro.html)

Joseph Smith purchased the 180-acre *Ellswicks Dwelling* from John Ellswick in 1747 and had it enlarged to 270 acres that year by Special Warrant. In 1756 Smith had another resurvey done adding 304 acres of "vacant land" to the tract now called *Resurvey on Elzwicks Dwelling* and totaling 574 acres *(Fig. II-4)*.[20] Joseph Smith's brother James, a resident of "Antietam," is thought to have been the James Smith who served in the Lower House of the Maryland Legislature representing Frederick County in 1765-66. Records also indicate that the daughters of James Smith, Margaret and Sarah, married the sons of John Reynolds, Capt. John and Joseph, respectively. James Smith signed as a witness on the Joseph Smith to John Reynolds deed, and both signed as witnesses on the Chapline deed to Reynolds (see below). In 1762 Christian Orendorff, a German miller, from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, purchased 503 acres of *Smiths Hills* (southeast of *Andersons Delight*) from James Smith, on the banks of the Antietam Creek. Joseph and James Smith, Christian and Christopher Orendorff, Moses Chapline (brother of Joseph Chapline), and John and Francis Reynolds (sons of John) all served in either civilian or military capacities during the American Revolution.[21]

Second Generation Settlement: Subdivision and Development

In 1764 John Reynolds added to his 212-acre farm with the purchase of 138 acres called *Johns Chance* from Joseph Smith. The tract was formed from part of *Resurvey on Elzwicks Dwelling*, part of *Smiths Purchase*, and part of *Addition to Smiths Purchase*. The purchase price was £66, about £1/2 per acre, indicating the acreage was "unimproved" relative to *Andersons Delight*.[22] The following year Reynolds purchased 35 acres of *Abstons Forrest* from Joseph (and wife Ruhamah) Chapline for £35. The small parcel essentially shaved a northeastward projecting tip off *Abstons Forrest (Fig. II-5, pg. 17)*.[23] The boundary description in the deed indicated that Reynolds was living on his *Andersons Delight* tract, noting the beginning point, "at the end of the second line of a Tract of Land called Andersons Delight whereon the said John Reynolds now lives..."[24] Reynolds accumulated 385 acres of land by 1765, a sizable farm for the time. Given his apparent familial relation with the relatively prominent Smith family, John Reynolds was probably fairly prosperous.

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[20] FR Co. Patented Certificate #3420, Plats.net; FR Co. Patent Records, Liber BC and GS No.19, folio 483, and Liber BC and GS No.20, folio 136, Maryland Archives.
[21] Edward C. Papenfuse et al, eds, A Biographical Dictionary of the Maryland Legislature 1635-1789, Vol. 2, (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1985), pp. 743-744. The editors note that the identification of James Smith the legislator is complicated by a contemporary James Smith also living in Frederick County.
[22] FCLR, Liber J, folio 715.
[23] FR Co. Patented Certificate #3268, Plats.net, www.mdarchives.state.md.us.
[24] FCLR, Liber J, folio 1156.

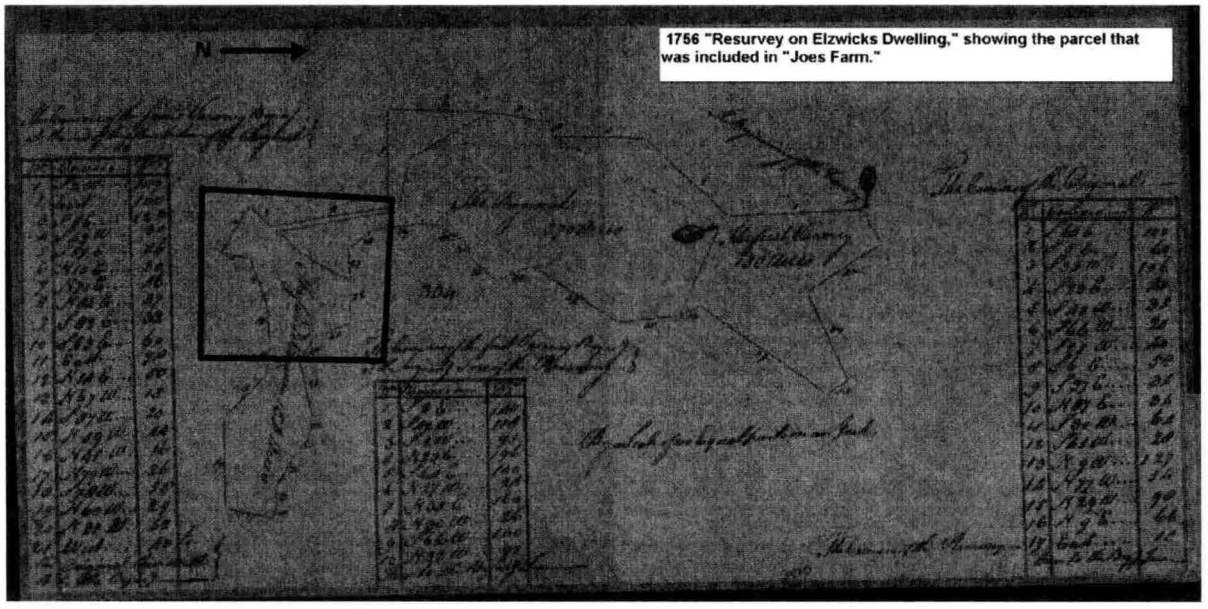


Fig. II-4. "Resurvey on Ellswicks Dwelling" showing the parcel that was included in "Joes Farm."

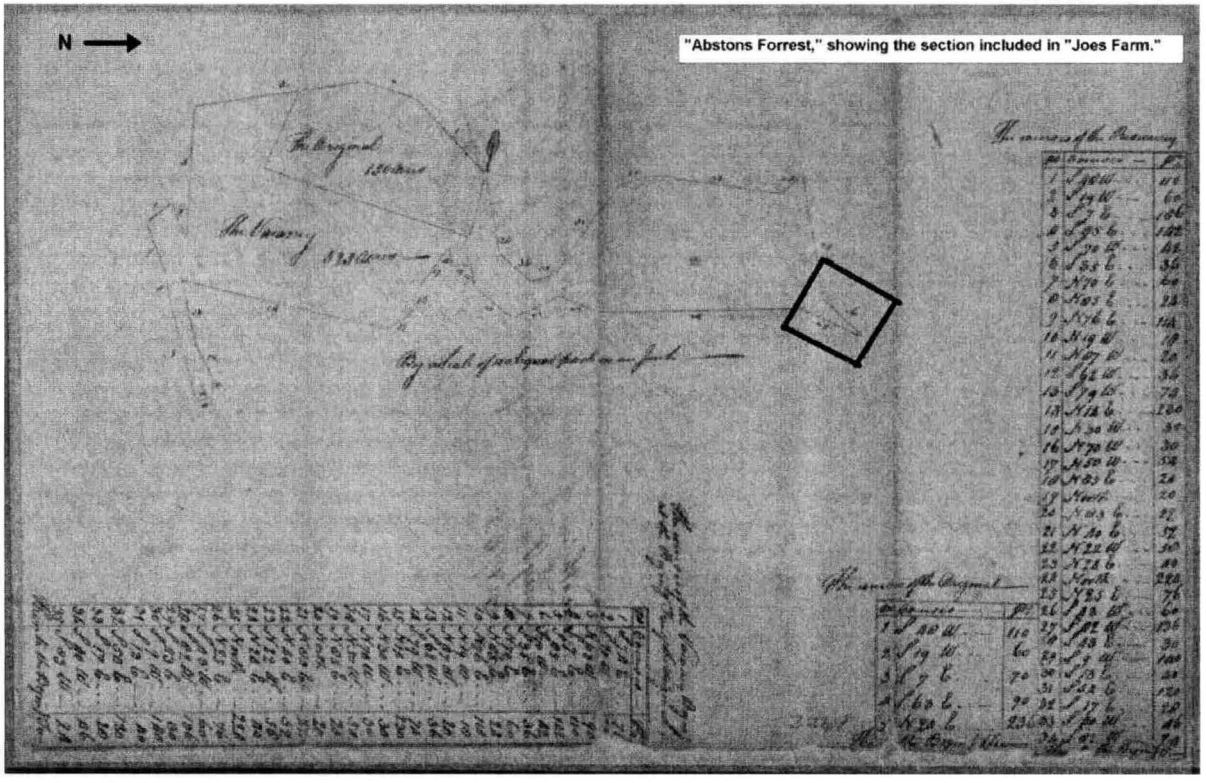


Fig. II-5. "Abstons Forrest" showing the section included in "Joes Farm."

Development of the Antietam drainage began to accelerate. In 1763, Joseph Chapline founded the town of Sharpsburg on part of *Abstons Forrest* near the "Big Spring," also called Garrison's Spring. A 1768 petition to the Frederick County Court called for changes to the road "from Christian Orndorff's Mill (on Antietam) to Captain Luckett's Ferry [the Mouth of Monocacy]."[25] The road, which branched from the Conococheague Road (now Keedysville/Bakersville Roads) and led originally to the Pack Horse Ford, now crossed the Potomac River at Swearingen's Ferry through Sharpsburg to Orendorff's Mill, joining the Conococheague Road near Hess' Mill, built by Jacob Hess, Orendoff's son-in-law, on the Little Antietam Creek. It appears the developments of the 1760s in the lower Antietam drainage remained the basis for growth in the area for the rest of the eighteenth century. The 1794 Dennis Griffith Map of the State of Maryland, clearly shows the roads and mills as described above *(Fig. II-6)*. The upper Antietam, in the area of Elizabeth Town (Hagerstown) shows a great deal more mill development. This is probably a result of the many more roads in the area and the establishment of Elizabeth Town as the County Seat in 1776 when Washington County was created out of Frederick County. By the 1783 U. S. Tax Assessment twenty flour mills are listed along the Antietam drainage, and by 1790 that number had grown to twenty-three.[26]

The prosperity that grew in Washington County during the latter eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries was the result of agricultural intensification as frontier conditions lessened and farming and support networks matured. Most prominent in the developing economy during the time period was the dominance of wheat and small grains and the shift away from less profitable tobacco. While southern Maryland remained committed to tobacco cultivation, the central and western counties increasingly turned to wheat production. Wheat was a more saleable product than tobacco and was not restricted by production legislation as tobacco had been. It was, however, on the list of commodities that by law had to be shipped to England in pre-Revolutionary days. Therefore, in the 1760s and 1770s, wheat profits were limited by market conditions in England.[27] No wonder then that Frederick County, soon to be Washington County, residents were at the forefront of the colonial rebellion.

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[25]Millard Milburn Rice, New Facts and Old Families From the Records of Frederick County, Maryland. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1984, p. 55 (Frederick County Judgment Record Liber P, Folio 7). Note: Rice erroneously calls the Orendorff Mill the old Israel Friend Mill which would have been at Williamsport, at the end of the old Conococheague Road.

[26] From Settlement Context for Antietam National Battlefield, National Register documentation update, P.S. Reed & Assoc., 1999.

[27] From Settlement Context for Antietam National Battlefield, National Register documentation update, P.S. Reed & Assoc., 1999.



Fig. II-6. Section of Dennis Griffith 1794 Map of Maryland. (from Papenfuse & Cole)

In April 1776 John Reynold's oldest son, John Reynolds (Jr.), was "appointed Captain of a Company of Militia in the Upper District of Frederick [now Washington] County," part of the 36th Battalion under Col. Joseph Smith (later Col. Charles Greenbury Griffith). The Reynolds appointment occurred "in the room of Christian Orendorff," a nearby neighbor along the Antietam Creek who was previously appointed 2nd Major of the 36th Battalion. Other officers in Capt. John Reynolds' company included Moses Chapline, 1st Lieutenant; Christopher Orendorff, 2nd Lieutenant; and Nathan Williams, Ensign.[28] Joseph and James Smith both served on the Committee of Observation coordinating supplies for the militia. In December 1776, Capt. John Reynolds was appointed Captain of the 7th Regiment, Maryland Line, in the Continental Army. One year later, on the 28th of December 1777, he resigned his appointment.[29] In 1778, Capt. John Reynolds, his wife Margaret, and their seven children embarked for Kentucky. Along the way, Capt. John was killed by Indians and his wife and children captured. Margaret Reynolds and three of her children were released after several months to British captivity at Fort Detroit. Through the last months of 1779 the rest of her children were ransomed or rescued and all eventually returned to Maryland.[30]

The 1783 assessment list for "Lower Antietam and Sharpsburg Hundred" included John Reynolds (Sr.), with 192 1/2 acres of *Andersons Delight*. His improvements on the land were valued at £50. He also had one slave valued at £60, and one "Still" valued at £22. Margaret Reynolds, widow of Capt. John Reynolds, whose only property assessed was a slave valued at £70, was probably living in her father-in-law's household. Clearly 193 acres of John Reynolds land was missing from this assessment. Although his will, written the following year, indicated that another son, Joseph, was in possession of half the land by 1784, he did not appear on the 1783 assessment. It may be that the untaxed half of the Reynolds farm was under lease to someone else and was therefore not declared to the assessor.

John Reynolds "of Sharpsburg Hundred" wrote his will March 22, 1784, in which he divided his real estate between his two surviving sons Joseph and Francis, one half to each.[31] Reynolds devised to his son Joseph "one-half of all my Real Estate in Lands...being that part of my Lands now in his [Joseph's] possession according to its meets and bounds as laid down by James Stuart," and continued, "My further will and pleasure is that in case the division line which divides my land should come nearer the head of the Spring which I have bequeathed to my Son Joseph, than Six perches then it is my

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[28] Archives of Maryland Online, Vol. 11, pp. 356 and 545. The 36th Battalion described in the records of the Maryland Council of Safety is described as the 1st Battalion, Flying Camp in Steuart, The Maryland Line.
[29] Rieman Steuart, The Maryland Line, (Society of the Cincinnati of Maryland, 1969), p. 123.
[30] "Frontier Mother" by O. Glenn Stahl, excerpt on http://www.narnet.com/rfa/line16/
[31] Washington Co. (WC) Will Book A, page 91, Washington Co. Courthouse, Hagerstown, MD.

will and pleasure that one Acre of Land be taken from the Remaining part so as to secure the Spring and dwelling House to my [?] son Joseph provided that the above Acre be no more than six perches [approximately 100 feet] broad lying on the West side of said spring." Joseph was instructed also to pay £40 to his sisters Ann Kain and Rebecah Reynolds. Francis Reynolds was given the other half of the real estate, no mention of improvements, with "my negroe man named Ham, my farming utensils and live stock of every kind as also my Household furniture..." Francis was to pay £200 to his sisters Ann and Rebecah. Other family members mentioned in the will were Margaret, the widow of his deceased oldest son Capt. John (Jr.), grandson Joseph "and his Brothers and Sisters" (children of John Jr.), daughters Elizabeth Smith (married Maj. Thomas Smith [son of James], refer to Appendix G, genealogy), Margaret Osborne, Mary Limmon, and Bridget Rogers (deceased). Executors were Joseph Reynolds, Thomas Smith, and David Osborne. John Reynolds did not mention his wife in the will and she may have predeceased him.

This division of John Reynold's land could be interpreted two ways: 1) that Joseph inherited his father's house and half the land while Francis' half was unimproved; or 2) that Joseph inherited his own house and half the land and Francis' half included his father's house. Unlike many other wills, John Reynolds did not mention "the house I now live in" leaving the location of his settlement house up to speculation.

John Reynolds died April 13, 1784. On May 17, 1784 Joseph Reynolds (of John) was granted a Special Warrant of Resurvey to resurvey part of *Andersons Delight* – "Conveyed for 195 Acres Contains Only 182 1/2 Acres," part of *Resurvey on Elzwicks Dwelling*, part of *Smiths Purchase*, part of *Addition to Smiths Purchase*, and part of *Abstons Forrest*. The resurvey, called *Joes Farm*, totaled 240 1/4 acres and was completed on April 27, 1785 by Thomas Brooke, the county surveyor *(Fig. II-7)*.[32] The survey reduced Reynolds' 182 1/2 acres to 174 3/4 due to a conflict with an "Elder survey." Another 42 1/4 acres were added from a prior purchase by Joseph Reynolds of 45 acres, part of *Joes Lott* and *Abstons Forrest*, purchased from Joseph Chapline for £150; this acreage was also reduced by "Elder surveys."[33] The two parcels, plus 23 1/4 acres added that were previoulsly unclaimed or "vacant," made up the 240 1/4 acre *Joes Farm*. In 1789, Reynolds added 51

[32] Land Office, Washington Co. Patented Certificates #483, MSA S1208-7, Maryland Archives.
[33] Washington Co. Land Record (WCLR), Liber D, folio 168.

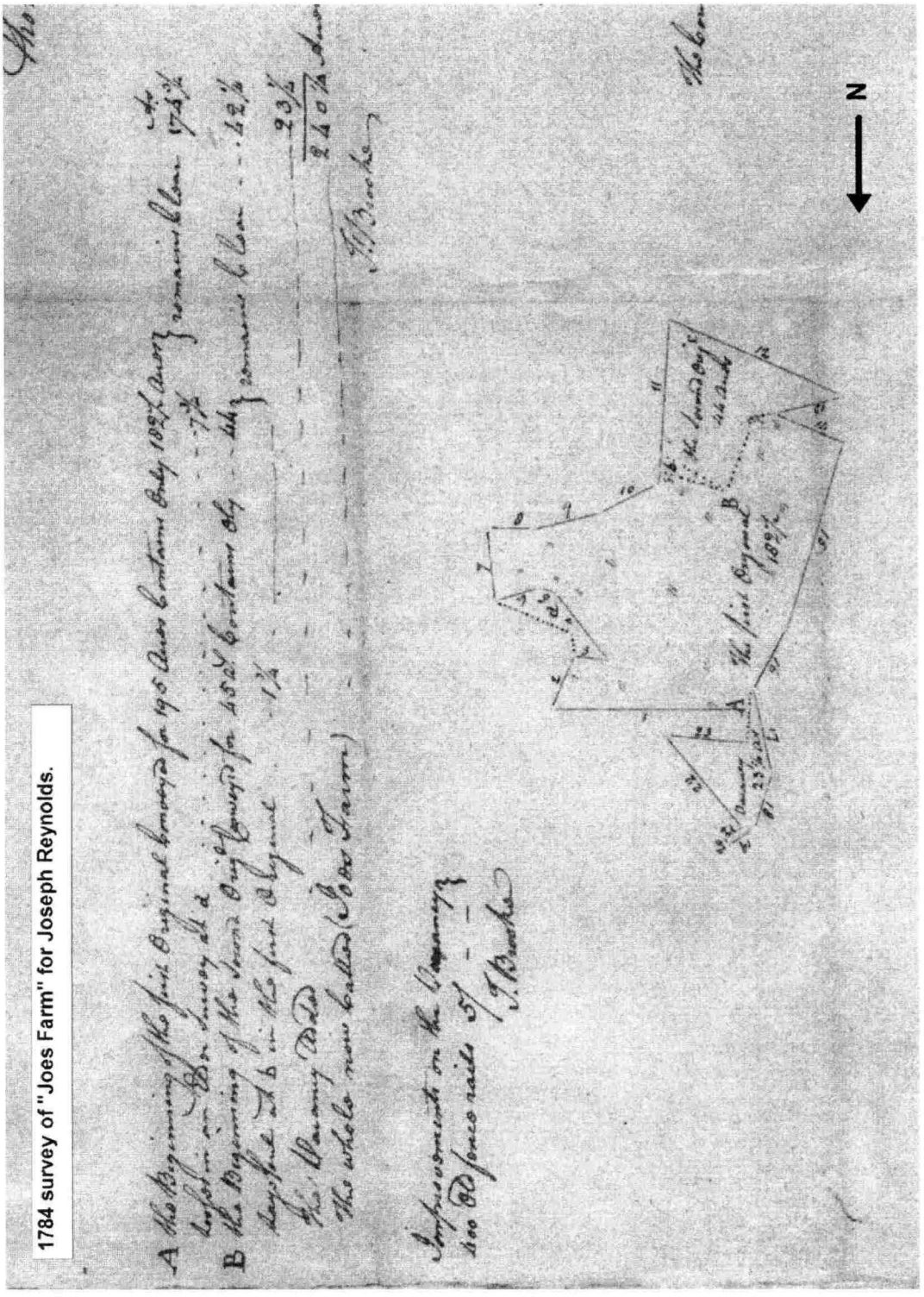


Fig. II-7. 1784 survey of "Joes Farm" for Joseph Reynolds.

acres, part of *Joes Lott* to his property, purchased from James Vardee (Verdier) of Berkeley County, Virginia for £150. James Verdier purchased the 51-acre parcel from William Williams Chapline (son of Joseph Chapline founder of Sharpsburg) in 1771 for £50.[34] Reynolds Patent for *Joes Farm* was granted in May 1789.[35]

On April 2, 1785, one year after his father's death, Francis Reynolds sold his 182 1/2 acres, part of *Andersons Delight*, part of *Johns Chance*, and part of *Abstons Forrest*, to Stuffle (Stophel) Orendorff for £1,186, about £6 1/2 per acre.[36] The price indicates probable improvements on the property, although Stuffle (Stophel) was already established in the area and was probably not looking for improved (buildings) land.[37] In 1783 "Stophell Orendorf" was listed on the tax assessment with 200 acres of *Smiths Hills* (adjoining the Joseph Reynolds [Roulette] Farm on the southeast), £60 value of improvements and a mill (later Mumma's Mill). Stuffle (Stophel) Orendorff's purchase from Francis Reynolds passed through several family members to Jacob Orendorff, who sold it to Jacob Mumma by 1804 and the property became known as the Mumma Farm.[38]

Information concerning agricultural production on these second-generation settlement farms can be gleaned from several sources. The fact that many of the land sales of the 1780s and 1790s were from owner to tenant indicates that crops were successful and profitable enough for tenants to buy the acreage. Also the rapid increase of large mills, including merchant mills, as well as small custom mills and stills, along the Antietam Creek indicates large and successful grain crops. Slave ownership was also a good indicator of agricultural practice. Washington County was not a big slave holding county in the late eighteenth century. However, there were several large slaveholders, and quite a few small owners of one to four slaves. Of the 2,445 families living in Washington County in 1790, 269 were slaveholders, about 12%; of those slave holding families, only six owned twenty or more slaves, and 188 owned from one to four slaves. According to the 1790 population census, there were 1,286 slaves in Washington County and 64 free blacks.[39]

The 1790 census listed a "Joseph Runnalds" in Washington County (no Districts or Hundreds) as Head of Family over the age of 16. His household included five white males under the age of 16 and five white females including his wife presumably. Joseph Reynolds married Sarah Smith (daughter of Joseph Smith) in 1774. By 1790 they had eight children according to birth and bible records (refer to

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[34] WCLR, Liber F, folio 459; FCLR, Liber O, folio 601.
[35] WC Patent Record IC D, page 483 and 667, Maryland Archives.
[36] WCLR, Liber D, folio 246. It is likely this sale occurred in order for Francis to fulfill his father's wish that he pay £400 to his sisters and to pay the funeral expenses and his father's debts.
[37] On the 1783 tax assessment acreage was valued (without improvements) between £1/2 and £1 per acre although John Reynold's 192 acres were valued at £1 1/2 per acre.
[38] 1804 tax assessment; 1809/1811 Chancery Court case, Liber 82, folio 42, MSA S517-97, Maryland Archives.
[39] From Settlement Context for Antietam National Battlefield, National Register documentation update, P.S. Reed & Assoc., 1999.

Appendix G, Reynolds Genealogy), with the last girl born in February 1791.[40] There were also three slaves listed in the Joseph Reynolds household in 1790. Others in the neighborhood, by this time the sons of early settlers, owned slaves as well: Christian Orendorff owned four and Christopher owned seven; Joseph and Jeremiah Chapline each owned ten slaves; Henry Eckart and George Nigh only one.[41] But the majority of the population had no slaves at all.

In 1792 John Miller, from Franklin or Lancaster County in Pennsylvania, purchased 372 acres from Jesse Hollingsworth of "Baltimore Town." The acreage included 304 acres of *Resurvey on Elzwicks Dwelling*, 59 acres of *Smiths Purchase*, and 9 acres of *Addition to Smiths Purchase*. The boundary of this relatively large farm adjoined *Kellys Purchase* on the northwest, *Wards Spring* on the northeast, and "John Rumalls [Reynolds] part of the resurvey on Elzwicks Dwelling" on the south. Although the deed described John Miller as "of Washington County," indicating he was already living in the county by 1792, he did not appear to be in the 1790 census. This dates his probable arrival in the county around 1791.[42]

Jesse Hollingsworth owned this acreage as early as 1783, noted on the tax list, but lived in Baltimore where he owned a shipping business. Hollingsworth, like many of the men associated with the land along this section of Antietam Creek, was an important player during the Revolutionary War. He (or his father) was a merchant shipper in Baltimore in the 1770s and communicated regularly with the Council of Safety during the war regarding shipping matters in the Chesapeake Bay.[43]

The close of the eighteenth century brought the promise of expanded markets for the farmers of the Antietam drainage. Proximity to the Potomac River had been some small advantage for transportation in earlier years, but in 1784 Virginia and Maryland granted a charter to the Potomac Navigation Company for the improvement of navigation on the Potomac River from the North Branch, near the Cheat River, to Georgetown. By 1790 the locks skirting Great Falls above Georgetown were completed.[44] In 1800, 296 boats carrying over 16,000 bushels of flour, 84 [gallons/barrels?] of whiskey, and 25

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[40] This begs the question: Where did Joseph Reynolds and his growing family live from 1774 to 1784? Did they live in the house of his father John Reynolds along with the widow Margaret and her eight children (until she remarried), which Joseph then inherited in 1784? Or did they build a new house at the lower spring on Joseph's half "now in his possession" by 1784?

[41] Census records from HeritageQuest online, scanned original records.

[42] WCLR, Liber G, folio 751. Since there were 13 John Millers in the Washington County census of 1790, it is difficult to be certain that none are the John Miller we are looking for and one can only judge by the "neighbors" listed with each John Miller. The attached Miller genealogy notes the birth location of several of John Miller's children as Washington County or Sharpsburg as early as 1784 (David), but the reference used for the birth information is unfortunately not cited. John Miller (Sr.) married Elizabeth Price. At least, their first four children were born in Pennsylvania.

[43] Archives of Maryland Online, Vols 11 and 12.

[44] From Settlement Context for Antietam National Battlefield, National Register documentation update, P.S. Reed & Assoc., 1999.

[hogsheads?] of tobacco passed down the river. In 1811, the "Patowmack Company" peaked at 1,300 boats loaded with 118,222 bushels of flour and 3,768 gallons/barrels of whiskey. Tobacco continued to be produced with 27 hogsheads on the boats in 1811.[45] With improvements on the roads to Baltimore and Philadelphia and the river to Georgetown, competition between these port cities accelerated in the next century, expanding transportation to markets, and profits, for the frontier farmers of Washington County.

Antietam Prosperity: 1800 to 1860

The dawn of the nineteenth century brought enormous growth to west-central Maryland, part of the "bread basket" of the country, and its primary market, Baltimore City. According to Susan Winter Frye, "By 1810 Maryland had become the third largest flour-producing state in the nation behind Pennsylvania and Virginia. Washington County was the state's foremost county in terms of the value of its flour mills and the number of barrels of flour produced by these mills." An 1831 editorial in the Hagerstown newspaper the Torchlight and Public Advertiser numbered the flour mills of Washington County as "upwards of sixty-four," saying "...it is believed that we send annually to market 130,000 bbls. Being about one fifth of all the flour inspected in Baltimore." This tremendous growth in production was supported by equal population growth. Between the years 1790 and 1820 Washington County grew by 8,603 people, by 1860, the population had grown by another 8,342 people while growth in many eastern counties had slowed or even decreased. The growth of farms and grain production in the western counties was made necessary by the phenomenal growth of cities such as Baltimore, which increased its population by over 200,000 people between 1790 and 1860.[46]

The settlement along the lower Antietam drainage of the Sharpsburg District in the nineteenth century exhibited a mixture of wealthy farmers, yeoman farmers, craftsmen, and laborers, centered on the town of Sharpsburg, the surrounding mills and the Antietam Iron Works *(Fig. II-8)*. From 1800 to 1860, the white population on the farms surrounding Sharpsburg town more than doubled from 558 to 1,989. Significantly, the "free colored" population also grew during this period, from 2 to 235 living in the Sharpsburg District (exclusive of the town of Sharpsburg). During this time also, the prosperous farms destined to become famous as the Antietam Battlefield began

[45] Corra Bacon-Foster, Early Chapters in the Development of the Patomac Route to the West, (New York: Burt Franklin, 1971), p. 185.
[46] From Settlement Context for Antietam National Battlefield, National Register documentation update, P.S. Reed & Assoc., 1999.

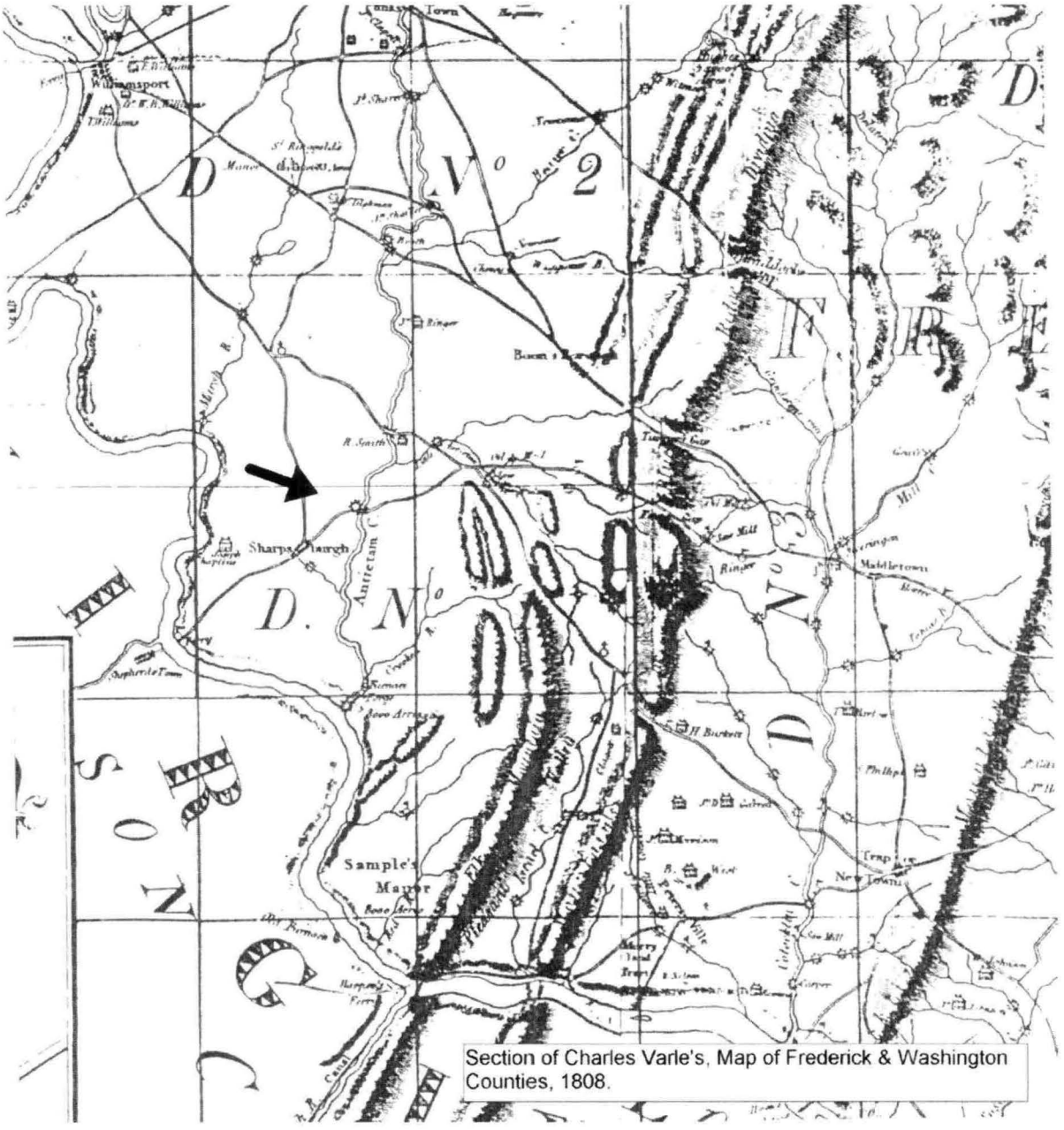


Fig. II-8. Section of Charles Varle's, Map of Frederick & Washington Counties, 1808.

to take shape as the second-generation landholders of the time passed away and the heirs divided their estates. A new generation of prominent landowners, whose wealth was derived more from farm production and commerce than from huge grants of land, was emerging.[47]

The 1800 U.S. population census for Sharpsburg Hundred listed Joseph Reynolds and his wife, both under the age of 44 (Joseph, b. 1747 should be 53). Seven males between the ages of 0-25 and four females 0-15 lived in their household. There were no slaves listed. Despite the tragic outcome of his brother's move west, the Joseph Reynolds family was apparently preparing to move to Ohio (refer to Appendix G, Reynolds Genealogy). John Miller (Sr.) also appeared on the census in Sharpsburg Hundred apparently for the first time. He was listed over the age of 45, and his wife (Elizabeth) was between the ages of 26-44. Three males (Daniel, John (Jr.), Jacob) and one female (Susanna?) in the household were aged 16-25, three males (David, Abraham, Samuel) and one female (Mary) were 10-15 years, and one male (Peter) and one female (Elizabeth?) were under the age of nine (refer to Appendix G, genealogy). No slaves were listed but certainly John Miller (Sr.) had plenty of young men in his household to help work his large farm (372 acres).

In 1804 Joseph Reynolds and his wife Sarah sold to John Miller (Sr.) 262 acres.[48] The acreage included "all that tract of Land called *Joes Farm*" and the part of *Joes Lott* he purchased from James Verdee (Verdier) at a cost of £15 per acre or £3,930.[49] Clearly substantial improvements occurred in the intervening years. The deed noted that the adjoining acreage formerly owned by Francis Reynolds was "now in possession of Jacob Mumma." The 1804 tax assessment for Sharpsburg Hundred, listed John Miller (Sr.) with 632 acres, parts of "Alese [Elzwicks] Dwelling" and "Joes Farm." Miller still had no slaves but was assessed for 16 horses, 17 cattle, and 25 sheep/hogs. Jacob Mumma was listed on the assessment with 330 acres of "Smiths Hills" and 182 acres of "Sandersons [Andersons] Delight." Mumma was assessed for two slaves, as well as 16 horses, 46 cattle, and 25 sheep/hogs, and three stills.[50]

John Miller, Jr. was listed as head of his own household on the 1810 U.S. Population Census. Since it was John Jr. who eventually purchased the former Joseph Reynolds farm from his father's estate in 1821, it appears that John Sr. probably purchased the farm for his son in 1804. John Miller, Sr. and his wife Elizabeth, now over the age of 45, appears to have had all of his other sons except John Jr., six in all, still living in his household. One male in the house was between 26-44 years (Daniel), and six males were between 16-25 years (Jacob, David, Abraham, Samuel, Peter, and one unknown).

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[47] From Settlement Context for Antietam National Battlefield, National Register documentation update, P.S. Reed & Assoc., 1999.
[48] Four years later, in 1808, Joseph Reynolds died in Urbana, Ohio (refer to Appendix G, Reynolds Genealogy).
[49] WCLR, Liber P, folio 916.
[50] 1804 Tax Assessment Record, Western Maryland Room, Washington Co. Free Library.

Two daughters were still in the house but there was also another unknown male aged 10-15 years. John Sr. listed one slave in 1810. Still blessed with a large number of young men in his household, slave labor was likely an unnecessary expense. At approximately 30 years of age in 1810, John Miller, Jr. and his young wife Mary (Stover), aged 16-25, had two male children under the age of 9 years (David and Samuel?). John Miller, Jr. listed no slaves but quite a number of his neighbors did. Of the 36 households listed on this one page of the census, 13 owned slaves, including John Miller, Sr.'s one slave – his first on a census – and ranging up to Joseph Chapline's 13 slaves.[51] Slave numbers were increasing in Washington County and throughout Maryland, a sign of prosperity, but by 1820 those numbers peaked and began to decline.

Difficult times were at hand however for many American farmers, particularly those dependent on the Chesapeake Bay shipping ports. Through the first decades of the new century, international events affected Maryland's economy, largely dependent on overseas shipping, as the British and French conducted economic warfare. From 1807 to 1809, President Thomas Jefferson placed an embargo on American exports to international markets in an attempt to make the British and French recognize American neutrality. Whatever the effect it had overseas, Jefferson's move was extremely unpopular at home. Americans suffered through fluctuating prices on their products, in particular wheat. The United States declared war on Britain in 1812, after extensive debate over a conflict that many perceived to be manufactured by American farmers. For the next two years British ships blockaded the Chesapeake Bay. Maryland exports, both agricultural and industrial, dropped drastically from $5 million in 1812 to $200,000 in 1814.[52]

The price of farm products became the focus of attention for most farmers in Washington County. Newspaper columns carried current prices for products on a weekly basis, and editorials discussed overseas markets and local transportation costs. Personal letters and journals even found space for discussions of current prices. Prices appear to have fluctuated wildly, no doubt prompting much discussion. An "Abstract of the Baltimore Price Current" found in the March 5, 1811 issue of the Hagerstown Gazette, showed the price of wheat flour at 9.25 per barrel, rye flour at 6.25 per barrel, Maryland wheat at 1.95 per bushel, and whiskey at .48 per gallon. Other products listed included bacon, butter, Indian corn grain, bee's wax, and wool. Tobacco was also listed, however, Potomac tobacco bringing in one of the lowest prices at 2.50 cwt. as compared to 6.50 for "Virginia fat." Hard times continued as crops were destroyed by hail in 1818 and 1821, and in 1822 by drought. By 1831, the March 10 issue of the Hagerstown newspaper the Torchlight and Public

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[51] 1810 census, Washington County, Sharpsburg Hundred, page 505/506 (223 microfilm page), HeritageQuest Online.
[52] Richard Walsh and William Lloyd Fox, *Maryland: A History 1632-1974* (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1974), pp. 176-179, as cited in Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, "Industry Context for Carroll, Frederick, and Washington Counties," 2005 revision.

Advertiser listed "Hagers-town Prices Current corrected Weekly" with flour at 5.25 per barrel and wheat at 1.00 per bushel.[53]

Clearly local farmers were interested in the prices their crops would bring. Prices were subject to change depending on availability in the markets and weather changes. An important aspect of pricing was the cost of transportation of the farm product to the markets. After the turn of the century several major improvements in transportation in Washington County had profound effects on the local farming population, perhaps mitigating some of the contemporary difficulties. The "turnpike fever" which began in 1796 with proposals for the National Road from Baltimore to Wheeling, hit its pitch between 1810 and 1830, a period when numerous macadamized toll roads where chartered and constructed in Washington County. The National Road and turnpike system, which passed from Baltimore through Frederick, Boonsboro, Hagerstown and beyond, was completed in 1825. A turnpike leading from Boonsboro through Sharpsburg to the Potomac River ferry was chartered in 1815 and completed by 1833. Such road improvements greatly increased the ability of farmers to transport their products in winter, but the limitations of transportation by wagon was frustrating to farmers such large distances from the major markets.[54]

With the demise of the Potomac Navigation Company in 1828 came the promise of the Chesapeake and Ohio (C&O) Canal Company, a canal planned to parallel the Potomac River from Georgetown through Maryland to Ohio. The fledgling Baltimore and Ohio (B&O) Railroad also held promise for cheap, rapid transportation of products from the Western Maryland farms. An 1831 editorial in the Hagerstown newspaper Torchlight and Public Advertiser stated in monetary terms the advantages of such modes of transportation: "Our farmers are now paying from $1 to $1,50 per barrel, for carriage to Baltimore. The Canal or Rail Road, will, it is believed, produce a saving of 70 cents per barrel in the price of transportation to market, which will be about $90,000 upon the whole crop, making that addition to the income of the county. But flour is but one item–the same result will take place in regard to our corn, beef, rye, pork, whiskey, lumber, lime, iron, fruit, vegetables, &c." By 1834 the C&O Canal had reached the Sharpsburg District and continued nearly to Williamsport. The railroad, however, crossed to the Virginia side of the Potomac River at Point of Rocks, before reaching Washington County, because of the narrow right-of-way passage at that point, which was already owned by the canal company.[55]

Despite the price fluctuations in the markets, and perhaps because of the improvements in regional transportation routes, the population of Washington County continued to grow *(Fig. II-9)* and production increased. Through it all, the farmers of the Antietam drainage appear to have maintained a relatively stable existence. Tax assessments for the years 1815-1818 show John Miller, Sr. and

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[53] From Settlement Context for Antietam National Battlefield, National Register documentation update, P.S. Reed & Assoc., 1999.
[54] From Settlement Context for Antietam National Battlefield, National Register documentation update, P.S. Reed & Assoc., 1999.
[55] Ibid.

John Miller, Jr. both assessed twice, likely representing the four farms within John Sr.'s 632 acres.[56] John Sr.'s values were higher, $988 and $4,396 and remained consistent throughout. John Jr.'s values were $109 and $417 and also remained consistent. The combined value of nearly $6,000 was comparable to Jacob Mumma's more than 500 acres with multiple houses – and a mill – valued at $6,818.[57]

In 1821 John Miller, Sr. died without a will. However, the children peaceably divided the 624 [sic] acres indicating that much of the dividing had occurred prior to John, Sr.'s death. Given their ages and marital status by this time, it is likely they already lived on the farms that they purchased from their father's estate. Abraham Miller, a middle son, appears to have purchased his father's homeplace, 156 3/4 acres (later the Samuel Poffenberger farm) with a stone house, for $8,935 ($57/acre).[58] Daniel Miller, John Sr.'s oldest son, purchased the farm east of his father's homeplace *(Fig. II-9)*, 150 1/2 acres for $7,728 ($51/acre). He also purchased for $20 the right to use the spring "that is on the South East side of Abraham Millers Dwelling house..."[59] Jacob Miller, John Sr.'s third son who already owned substantial property elsewhere in the area, purchased a small, 12-acre portion of *Resurvey on Elzwicks Dwelling*, which he later sold to Daniel Piper, and 4 acres of *Joes Lott*.[60] Mary, one of John's daughters, and her husband Christian Hershey bought a 121-acre parcel, part of *Smiths Purchase*, part of *Addition to Smiths Purchase*, and part of *Joes Farm*, which she later sold to her daughter's husband, Dr. Robert F. Kennedy *(Fig. II-9)*. Youngest son Peter, like his brother Jacob, probably already owned a farm elsewhere and therefore did not purchase anything in this division although he was a signatory to the various sales as an heir.

Finally, in the 1821 division of the Miller property, John Miller, Jr. purchased from his siblings 179 1/4 acres, part of *Joes Farm* and

[56] The four farms valued during this period relative to the 1821 division probably can be identified thus: $4,396=Abraham Miller, $988=Daniel Miller, $417=John Miller, Jr., $109=Christian Hershey.
[57] Wash. Co. Commissioners of the Tax, Tax Books, MSA C1979, Maryland Archives.
[58] WCLR, Liber FF, folio 446.
[59] WCLR, Liber FF, folio 439 and 442.
[60] WCLR, Liber FF, folio 437.



Segment of the 1859 Thomas Taggert map of Washington County showing the farms along Antietam near Sharpsburg.

Fig. II-9. Segment of the 1859 Thomas Taggert map of Washington County showing the farms along Antietam near Sharpsburg.

Joes Lott, for $7,528 or nearly $42 per acre.[61] John Jr. had probably been living there for more than ten years by this time. His family was growing, including at least five children by 1820. Miller also had three slaves by 1820, probably necessitating the construction of a stone quarter adjoining the springhouse. The 1835 county tax assessment seems to indicate that little had changed on John Miller, Jr.'s farm since his purchase in 1821. Assessed at $7,645, its value increased only by $117 while his brother Daniel's farm, purchased in 1821 for $7,728 was assessed at $12,600 in 1835. But Daniel Miller probably built the brick house on his farm during this period, an obvious change for a tax assessor. The dramatic updating of the interior trim of the house on John Jr.'s farm, on the other hand, would not have been visible from the outside. Although less obvious in his improvements, John Jr. was following a trend among his prosperous neighbors who built new, generally brick, houses during this period, including Daniel Miller, John Blackford, Philip Grove, Joseph Sherrick, and Henry Rohrback.

By 1840 John Miller (Jr. no longer used since the death of his father) had seven males – including himself, age 60 and at least four sons – and seven females in his household. The oldest of the females was between the ages of 30-40. The one girl aged 5-10 was probably Margaret Ann (born about 1829) who in seven years would marry William Roulette. John Miller also listed three slaves; still a measure of prosperity since he also had three adult men in the household, one of them probably hired help.

Within ten years, John Miller, Jr. passed away, like his father without leaving a will. An Equity Case, No.1092, was brought as a result in 1849 by Henry Neikirk against David S. Miller "et al, 16 persons," presumably those being the other heirs of the John Miller, Jr. estate. In an 1850 decree, the court appointed David S. Miller (son) and Daniel H. Schnebley (son-in-law) as trustees to sell "the real estate hereinafter mentioned and described being the interest of John Miller (of John) dec. (no will)..." The trustees sold the farm to William Roulette for $8,610, "subject to the Widow's dower."[62] Ann Miller, "widow," conveyed her dower interest in the farm in 1851 to her son-in-law William Roulette for $2,000.[63]

William Roulette, spelled Rulett by William initially, married Margaret Ann Miller (daughter of John Miller Jr.) on March 4th, 1847.[64] The

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[61] WCLR, Liber FF, folio 443. John Miller of D. was more commonly known as Col. John Miller. He was the father of D.R. Miller, and owner of what's known as the D.R. Miller Farm on Antietam Battlefield. Col. John Miller's father was David Miller who operated a store in the town of Sharpsburg and appeared with a "House & Lott" on the 1783 assessment. This was an entirely unrelated Miller family to our subject John Miller of J. family.

[62] Wash. Co. Chancery Record Book 3, folio 705, Maryland Archives. This is based on the information in the Chancery Docket 2, case No. 1092, and the widow Ann Miller's deed as the actual Chancery record was not available (being accessioned) at the Maryland Archives; WCLR, Liber IN 7, folio 653.

[63] WCLR, Liber IN 6, folio 394.

[64] "Wm. & M.A. Rulett" Family Bible, list of marriages, private collection of Earl Roulette, Sharpsburg, MD. Although "Rulett" was stamped on the front cover of

Roulettes were probably already on the former John Miller Jr. farm in 1850 when the U.S. Agriculture Census was taken. William Rulet (Rulett, Roulette) was listed on 179 acres in the Sharpsburg District, presumably his deceased father-in-law's farm. The farm was valued at $8,000 with 139 improved acres and 40 unimproved (woodlot). His livestock, including 8 horses, 17 cows/cattle, 7 sheep, and 20 hogs, were valued at $670. On his farm he grew wheat, corn, oats, and hay, and produced wool and butter. Compared to most of his neighbors, William Roulette's farm was quite typical in size, value, and production.

Reportedly the grandson of a French Huguenot immigrant to Washington County, William was the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Piper) Roulette. The Piper family, including Elizabeth's father Daniel and brother Henry, lived on a neighboring farm to the south. William Roulette, a grandson of Daniel Piper may have also lived on the Piper farm prior to his marriage. Between 1850 and 1860 William and Margaret Roulette produced six of their seven children: Annie Elizabeth (b. 1849); John Daniel (b. 1851); Joseph Clinton (b. 1852); Otho William (b. 1853, d. 1856); Susan Rebecca (b. 1857); Benjamin Franklin (b. 1858); and Carrie May (b. 1860).[65] The 1860 U.S. Population Census, apparently taken before the birth of Carrie May, listed William Roulette (spelled Roullett) just 36 years old and his wife Margaret was 29. The five children listed in the household were: Ann, 11; John, 9; Joseph, 8; Susan, 5; and Benjamin, age 2. Also listed in the Roulette household were two free black employees, Robert Simon, age 15, described as a "Farm Hand," and Nancy Campbell, age 40, a "Servant."

Nancy Campbell (later Camel) was a former slave of Peter Miller (youngest brother of John Miller, Jr. and uncle of Margaret Ann Miller Roulette). Following Peter Miller's death in 1856, Nancy was listed in his estate inventory as "1 Colored Woman," valued at $250. In his will, Peter devised his slave Nancy to his son Andrew Miller.[66] Andrew Miller freed (manumitted) Nancy Campbell in 1859 and she apparently immediately took employment in the Roulette house.[67] She stayed with the Roulette family until her death in 1892. In her will (under the name Nancy Camel) she devised $100 of her $867 in cash to Susan Rebecca Roulette, William and Margaret's daughter, but also left $25 each to the children of Peter and Andrew Miller, her former masters.[68]

The 1860 U.S. Agriculture Census revealed that the farms of the Antietam were increasingly productive and providing a comfortable living for their owners. William Roulette was listed with 198 acres

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the 1859 bible, in the list of marriages the name was spelled Roulette. Earl says the extra o and e were added after a family member visited France and the family adopted the "high falutin' " French spelling. For the sake of consistency we will use the spelling "Roulette."

[65] "Wm. & M.A. Rulett" Family Bible, list of births, private collection of Earl Roulette, Sharpsburg, MD.

[66] WC Estate Records, Inventory and Appraisements Book T, folio 6; WC Will Book E, folio 325.

[67] WCLR, IN 14, folio 129.

[68] WC Will Book H, folio 404.

valued at $9,000. He had 8 horses, 14 cows/cattle, 11 sheep, and 20 hogs. But, like many of his neighbors, Roulette's wheat crop in 1860 produced 1000 bushels, a significant increase since the 1850 census when he reported 800 bushels of wheat. He also produced rye, corn, oats, hay, wool, Irish potatoes, butter and honey, and added an orchard. And, while Roulette never was a slave owner, more of his neighbors now were. Between 1850 and 1860, although the actual number of those enslaved fell, the number of slave owners in the Sharpsburg area increased. In 1850, 17 local farmers and millers owned 89 slaves, while in 1860, 24 men of various occupations owned 86 slaves, mostly one or two slaves per owner, more a luxury than a need.[69]

Civil War: Plowshares to Swords – Farms to Battlefields

In April 1861, decades of sectional disagreements between Northern and Southern states disintegrated into Civil War. The divide placed Maryland geographically and economically in the middle ground, a border state. Bordering on both Virginia to the south and Pennsylvania to the north, Washington County residents had personal ties to both sides of the conflict. It was this uncertainty of loyalty in Maryland, whether to the Union or perhaps to the Confederate cause, that Confederate General Robert E. Lee pinned his hopes during his summer of 1862 "Maryland Campaign," an invasion into Northern territory. The abundance on the farms along his planned route through Maryland and into Pennsylvania would also serve to resupply his army already short on food and horses. But in November of 1861, Washington County citizens elected a Union slate of County Commissioners, including among them, William Roulette (Rulett).[70]

By the middle of September 1862, the tide was beginning to turn against Lee in his Maryland Campaign. Lee turned his army westward from Frederick. But his plan, Special Order No. 191, was discovered in a field near Frederick and the Union pursuit of the Confederates into Washington County began. After clashing on September 14th at South Mountain, the border between Frederick and Washington Counties, the armies raced toward Sharpsburg near the Potomac River and Virginia.

The Antietam Creek, so important in the development of the grain-based agricultural economy of Washington County, served as a natural barrier for the defensive line of General Lee. And although Confederates named the ensuing battle for the nearby town of Sharpsburg, the Union army chose the creek designation, to be forever known as the Battle of Antietam.

The landscape of the Sharpsburg District in 1862 had a profound effect on the development of the Battle of Antietam *(Fig. II-10)*. In

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[69] U. S. Slave Census, 1850 and 1860, Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis, MD.
[70] Hagerstown Mail, Nov. 15, 1861, Washington Co. Free Library, Hagerstown, MD.

terms of terrain, Confederate General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia held the advantage, setting up their defensive line of battle on the high ground between the Antietam Creek and the Potomac River. With General J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry on the left near the Potomac, and his artillery nearby on the rise known as Nicodemus Heights, the line extended south along the Hagerstown Pike, under the cover of the West Woods and the Sunken Road, through the town of Sharpsburg, and commanding the cliffs above the Lower Bridge of the Antietam on their extreme right.[71]

Union General McClellan's Army of the Potomac arrived on the east bank of the Antietam on September 16th. There McClellan took advantage of the high ground of Philip Pry's farm for his headquarters to observe the progression of the battle. Union troops were forced to ford the Antietam before they could engage in battle. Then marching up from the creek through fields and woodlots, the troops were at a distinct disadvantage initially due to the hilly terrain. Certain aspects of that terrain, such as the Sunken Road and the previously unnamed woodlots were thereafter identified according to their battlefield designations: the Bloody Lane and the North, East, and West Woods.

It was during the mid-day phase of the daylong battle that Roulette and Piper's fields and orchards, divided by the Sunken Road, were contested by the opposing armies, with the Union troops forced to use an open field approach to the Confederates entrenched in the trough-like Sunken Road. The Roulette farm was first occupied in the early morning by the Confederate pickets of General D. H. Hill's Division (refer to Appendix E, Carmen-Cope maps for progression of troop movements around the Roulette farm). Sometime around 9 a.m., Union troops from French's Division, Sumner's 2nd Corps, began the push south from the East Woods near their fording of Antietam Creek, across the Mumma and Roulette farms. Richardson's Division later followed them. Over the next 3 1/2 hours the Roulette fields between the house and barn and the Sunken Road was hotly contested by Union and Confederate, until the grossly outnumbered Confederates were finally driven back to Piper's fields. With this the second phase of the bloody battle was ended and the Sunken Road, filled with the bodies of the dead soldiers, acquired a new ignominious name, the Bloody Lane.

[71] From Settlement Context for Antietam National Battlefield, National Register documentation update, P.S. Reed & Assoc., 1999.

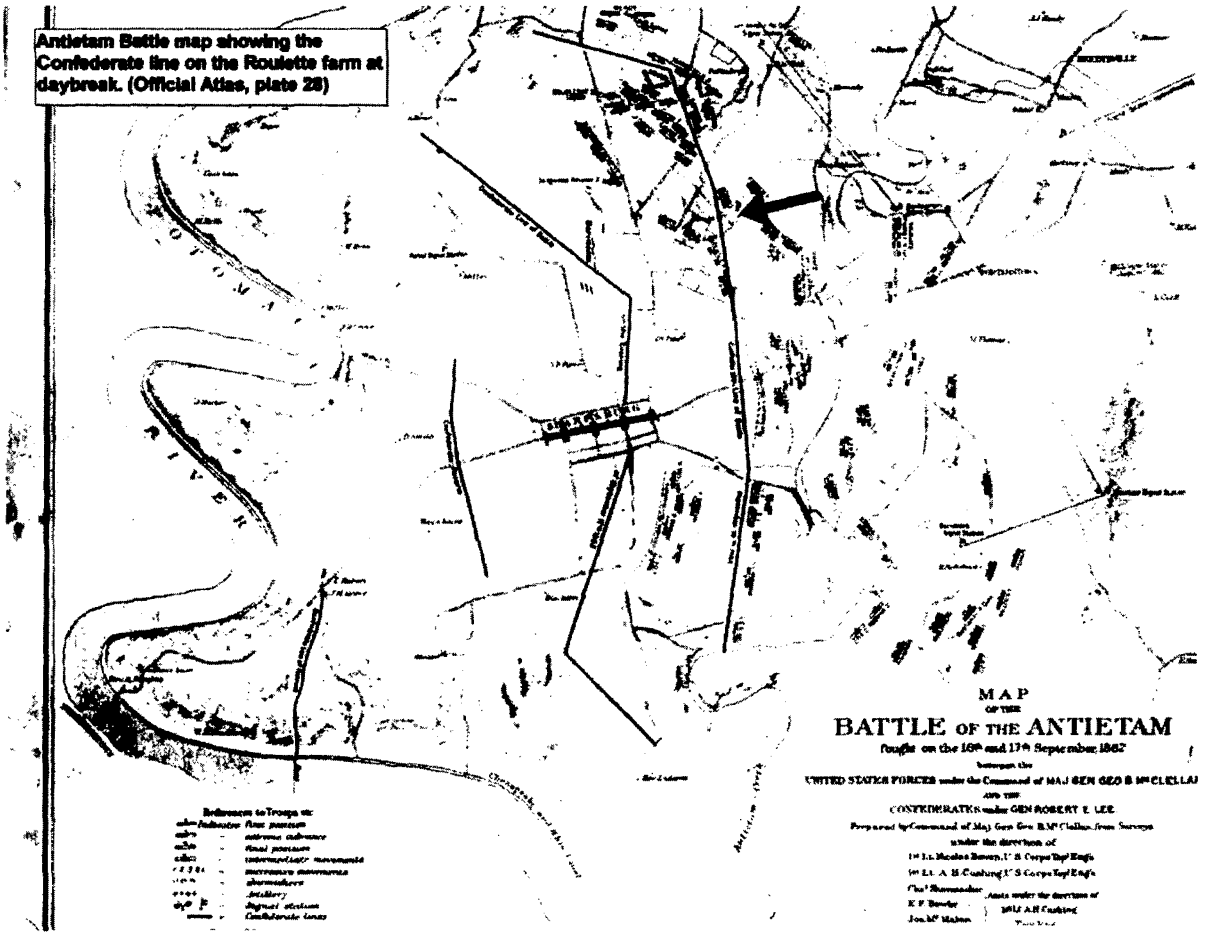


Fig. II-10. Antietam Battle map showing the Confederate line on the Roulette farm at daybreak. (Official Atlas, plate 28)

McClellan then hoped to crush Lee with a final attack by Burnside on the Confederate right.[72]

[72] Murfin, pp. 245-261.

Among those on the mid-day battlefield was the 14th Connecticut Regiment, a "green" regiment that had only left Hartford, Connecticut on August 25th, 1862. As they reached Arlington, Virginia for their "camp of instruction," recalled regimental Chaplain H.S. Stevens, "the long roll suddenly called them up, they received their arms, made their coffee, and shortly were tramping to Fort Ethan Allen, Va....Sunday, September 7th, the march was taken up with the Army of the Potomac in pursuit of Lee." Arriving near Sharpsburg they camped along the Boonsboro Pike, near McClellan's headquarters located in the Pry farmhouse.

> ...Wednesday the 17th the regiment was astir and receiving ammunition and at daylight in line. Soon afterward we crossed the road and moved, with frequent halts, around the high hill in the rear of McClellan's headquarters, about midway of the slope, making our way toward some ford of the Antietam...From the ford the course was towards and then up the slope flanking the East Woods. These woods were reached and entered about one mile from the ford and the line was at once faced to the left and advanced. Order was straightway given to form line of battle. Huge shells crashing through the tree-tops and branches and dropping and bursting about had made the men nervous and this order made them realize that the hour they had thought of and talked of, the hour of battle, of mortal combat, was at hand...The line well formed, the order 'forward!' was given. Here the writer dismounted, sent his horse back, fell in behind Co. B and followed – and that is how he knows the things whereof he writes. His watch at that moment marked nearly 9 o'clock. Out of the woods and over the fence we went and on...Of course batteries opened on us at once...[73]

Capt. John A. Tompkins', USA, Battery A, 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, was positioned by order of General Hooker "on a knoll on the left of the road, directly in front of some burning ruins [Mumma's farm] and opened fire about 9 o'clock upon a battery directly in front of my position."[74] Tompkins continued in his official report:

> The enemy now opened fire upon us from a battery in front, and also from one on the right, near the white school house [Dunker Church]. Two guns were directed to reply to the battery on the right, while the fire of the rest was directed upon the guns in front...On my left the troops of General French were engaged with the enemy, who occupied a corn-field, in front of which was a line of fence-rails...[75]

It was the 14th Connecticut in line behind New York and Pennsylvania regiments, all part of French's Division, who occupied the cornfield next to Tompkin's battery. Negotiating the shells and

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[73] Chaplain H.S. Stevens, Souvenir of Excursion to Battlefields by the Society of the Fourteenth Connecticut Regiment and Reunion at Antietam September 1891, Washington: Gibson Bros., Printers and Bookbinders, 1893, pp.49-50.
[74] O.R., Series 1, Vol. 19, p. 308.
[75] O.R., Series 1, Vol. 19, pp. 308-309.

small arms fire through the fields beyond the East Woods, Chaplain Stevens described their approach to the Roulette farm:

> Before us was a gentle slope terminating after about one fourth mile in a swale between the houses of Mr. Mumma and Mr. William Roulette. Half way down the slope the right of the regiment passed through a corner of Mr. Mumma's orchard...A little farther on that same right passed within a few rods of the blazing barn and house of Mr. Mumma, feeling the scorching heat. A little farther, and the 'wee' brook coursing through the swale was reached and the line was turned a trifle to the right to advance into the cornfield, whose fence was one hundred paces beyond. Just then the left of Co. B struck the Roulette house and was detained a little to attend to some belligerent sharp-shooters sheltered there.[76]

At this point Chaplain Stevens noted:Mr. Roulette had removed his family to a safe place in season, but returning himself to look after his stock he was held in limbo by the rebs. When firing began he went into the cellar for safety, but when our boys cleaned out the Johnnies he quickly ran out, shouting excitedly: 'Give it to 'em!' 'Drive 'em!' – 'Take anything on my place, only drive 'em! Drive 'em!' Then he started for the rear, for he wasn't singing just then 'there's no place like home.'"[77] Lt. Col. Sanford Perkins of the 14th Connecticut, in his official report dated September 19, 1862, did not mention Roulette's outburst but did recall that "the farmhouse [was] occupied by a large force of the enemy," who were "scattered" by the gunfire of Co. B, "driving a portion of them into the cellar, where, by closing the door, a large number of them were captured."[78]

[76] Stevens, p. 51.
[77] Stevens, p. 51.
[78] O.R., Series 1, Vol. 19, p. 334.

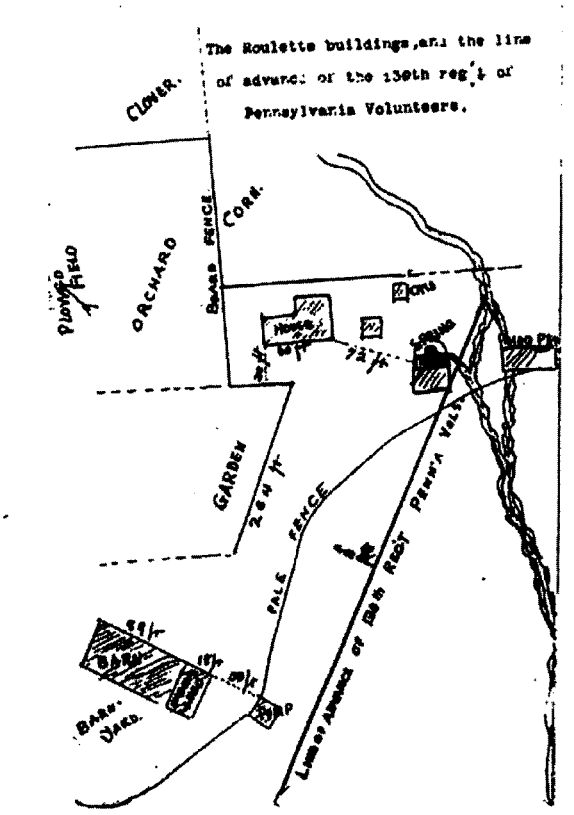


Fig. II-11. Map drawn by John B. Landis accompanying his manuscript recollection of the 130th Regiment Pa. Volunteers in the Battle of Antietam. (ANTI Archives)

To the left of the 14th Connecticut was another "green" regiment, the 130th Pennsylvania Volunteers, among them John B. Landis of Company F. Landis recalled in a later manuscript the events of the battle as they unfolded around the Roulette farmhouse *(Fig. II-11)*:

> ...We moved on in the line of battle across the field, toward the southwest, with "Mumau's House" [sic] on our right, and came up to the "Roulette" farm buildings. The battle was now fairly upon us, although we were not yet in it. About the "Roulette" buildings were some confederates who were quickly driven out as our line went on. Near the house was a spring whose waters flowed down through the field below the house. I stopped to fill my canteen with water, though it wasn't very clear, as did many others....As our line moved on, we covered the distance from the spring house to the barn or somewhat more. Between the house and the spring-house fell our first man killed. In the charge I passed between the barn and wagon shed, as we broke into section in order to pass. Soon beyond the buildings, the line gradually arranged itself, and the charge went on in line.[79]

[79] "Story of John B. Landis, 130th Pa. Vol. Inf., Co. F," retyped by Mrs. John R. Carson, Norristown, PA, pp. 8-9, copy provided by Antietam National Battlefield.

John D. Hemminger with Co. E of the Pennsylvania 130th recounted their passage through the Roulette complex (spelled as written):

> In the immediate front of the 130th Regiment stood the Roulett farm buildings composed of a large bank barn, wagon shed, stone wall on which stood the garden fence, the dwelling house and a Spring house, behind which the rebel Skirmishers had taken shelter. Company E. (about the Center of the Regiment) Struck the stone wall and picket fence, which was to high to scale. The boys layed hold of the fence, and with a mighty pull the entire fence came down and fell on Theodore Boyl's of our company We all passed over, including the Colonel and his horse, Crushing in several of poor Boyles ribs and otherwise seriously injuring him. The fence on the other side of the garden was quickly demolished by knocking off the pickets with the buts of our muskets. Just beyond the garden we encountered a foe that greatly outnumbered both sides of the contending armies. In the line of our advance a number of bee hives were over turned, and the little fellows resented the intrusion, and did most unceremoniously charge upon us, accelerating our speed through the orchard toward the entrenched position of the enemy.[80]

As the 130th continued their advance up the hill, Hemminger recalled the "Murderous fire poured into our advancing ranks from the enemy in the old road, and from their batteries posted on the high ground beyond." The story of the Roulette bees, as retold by later historians, noted that the beehives were toppled by a Confederate shell.[81] (refer to Appendix E for Carmen-Cope maps showing the locations of the Confederate artillery)

> Another Confederate shell reportedly hit the Roulette house, although the Confederate artillery was soon silenced by the Union cannon located on the hills of the Pry farm, according to Gen. D.H. Hill's report.[82] Recalled Chaplain Stevens of the 14th Connecticut, "one huge shell tore through the west side, a little above the floor, and going through the parlor in an upward course passed through

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[80] Typed transcription of John D. Hemminger's diary, Michael Winey Collection, USAMHI, Library and Archives, Carlisle, PA. Hemminger noted at the beginning of his diary, "This diary was re-written from daily records made during the Service, which at the close of the war were in a worn and illegible condition. And now dedicated to my posterity."

[81] Hemminger diary, Michael Winey Collection, USAMHI. This alternate story seems to originate in Bruce Catton's Mr. Lincoln's Army. Catton tells the story quite differently (including a different and incorrect Pennsylvania regiment) and did not cite his source: "...some of the men went through a yard where there was a long row of beehives; and just then a round shot from some Southern gun (cannon) smashed through the length of these hives, and the air, which was already full of bullets, was now abuzz and humming with angry bees. The rookie 132nd Pennsylvania (regiment) got the worst of it, and for a moment the bees almost broke up the battle. The green soldiers were marching into the rifle fire bravely enough, but the bees were more than they could take and the regiment went all to pieces as the men leaped and ran and slapped and swore. It took the united efforts of General Kimball, the brigade commander, his staff and the regimental officers to get the boys out of the yard and back into ranks again. To the end of their days the soldiers of the 132nd remembered the fight with the bees in the Roulette farmyard."

[82] Luvaas and Nelson, p. 190.

the ceiling and a wall beyond and fell harmless amid a heap of rubbish it had created, where we saw it many times that day."[83]

The battle continued for more than three hours, centered on the Sunken Road between the Piper, Mumma, and Roulette farms. The Confederate and Union tides ebbed and flowed on the cultivated hills around Roulette. Just after noon Richardson's Division, including the Irish Brigade, arrived to relieve the Union troops in front, pressing hard on the front of the Confederates remaining in the Sunken Road, the road entrenchment was flanked and silenced and the battle line slowly pushed back to Piper's farm. By early afternoon the mid-day phase of the Antietam battle was drawing to a close, leaving the fields littered with the dead and the agonized cries of the dying.

Recalled John B. Landis of the 130th Pa.:

> The scenes about the battlefield and especially about the Roulette buildings and the spring were dreadful to behold, the dead and dying were seen on every hand. Many poor fellows were brought back toward the spring, given a last drink of water to cool their parched lips, when they closed their eyes forever. Surgeons were busy with knife and bandage, and comrades were rendering such assistance and comfort as they could.[84]

It was Dr. P.G. Rockwell and Dr. Dudley, surgeons of the 2nd Brigade, French's Division who occupied the Roulette house field hospital. H.S. Stevens, as chaplain of the 14th Connecticut Regiment, also spent most of his day at the Roulette house tending to the spiritual needs of the wounded being cared for there. Stevens noted that "he had in care several wounded men, protected within the little basement room at rear of the Roulette house."[85]

> At the Roulette house saddest sights were enacting. All day men who could not be carried further to the rear for want of ambulances were brought there and laid upon the grass or within the house, spring-house or barn. Men of both armies were there, and one could relate many pathetic scenes, ineffaceable from memory, that occurred were there space here. Many died during the day and night and the others were cared for as well as circumstances permitted...our own Surgeons Rockwell and Dudley being present and constantly active.
>
> ...In the early morning of the 18th ambulances were brought up to the Roulette barn by way of the lane from the Smith farm to hurry away our remaining badly wounded, in anticipation of a

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[83] Stevens, p. 64. Note: the Confederate artillery most likely would have damaged the south gable end of the Roulette house. The Gardener photograph taken in September 1862 after the battle also does not show any damage to the west side of the house. No physical evidence of the described damage can be found in the Roulette house today.
[84] Landis manuscript, p. 10, Antietam National Battlefield.
[85] Stevens, p. 56.

renewal of the engagement.[86] [refer to Appendix F, Roulette Damage Claims, copy of surgeon's receipt to Roulette]

Renewal never came as Lee's army retreated across the Potomac River to Virginia on September 18th and 19th. Meanwhile those remaining on the battlefield reviewed the damage of the battle.

In addition to bullet and shell damage to the Roulette house, Chaplain Stevens recalled that, "During the battle the rooms were stripped of their furnishings and the floors were covered with the blood and dirt and litter of a field hospital..."[87] The Roulettes also returned to ruined crops and fences, personal items and winter food stores removed, and an unbelievable number of makeshift graves where many of the dead were buried where they fell. Overwhelming as these damages appeared, "yet when the writer was there two weeks later, on a trip to see our wounded in the hospital near and to escort to the field a party of New Britain citizens visiting our regiment, he found it [the Roulette house] cleansed, repainted and refurnished, and Mrs. Roulette, a charming woman, presiding at a beautifully and bountifully spread table, with her husband and all her bright little ones safely and cozily about her.[88]

William Roulette (spelled Rulett), along with many of his Sharpsburg area neighbors, began the process of assessing damages and the costs to submit as claims to the federal government. It was apparently a drawn-out and frustrating process as multiple claims were filed over several years and the ultimate payment fell far below the initial estimates. Roulette began on October 3, 1862 with a list of items used for the field hospital in his house, certified by Dr. P.G. Rockwell, including 7 featherbeds, comforters, blankets, quilts, pillows, sheets, towels, carpet, etc. for a total of $377.37.[89] On October 9th Roulette submitted an "Inventory of goods, chattels and personal effects belonging to me which were destroyed and carried off by the Armies during the late battle of Antietam." Totalling $2,496.27, it was a detailed list of agricultural and domestic items and included "Damages to house & Barn" valued at $25 and a general reference to "Damages to fences" valued at $134.50. Other items of interest were "1 Bee Hive & Bees," "Family Clothing (10 members)," "220 Bushels Apples," "350 Chickens," and "6 Gallons Blackberry Wine." Two items, "Corn taken from field" and "Pasturing on farm, damages to land by traveling through & tramping ploughed

[86] Stevens, p. 61.
[87] Stevens, p.65.
[88] Ibid.
[89] Original document in the collection of Earl Roulette, Sharpsburg, MD.

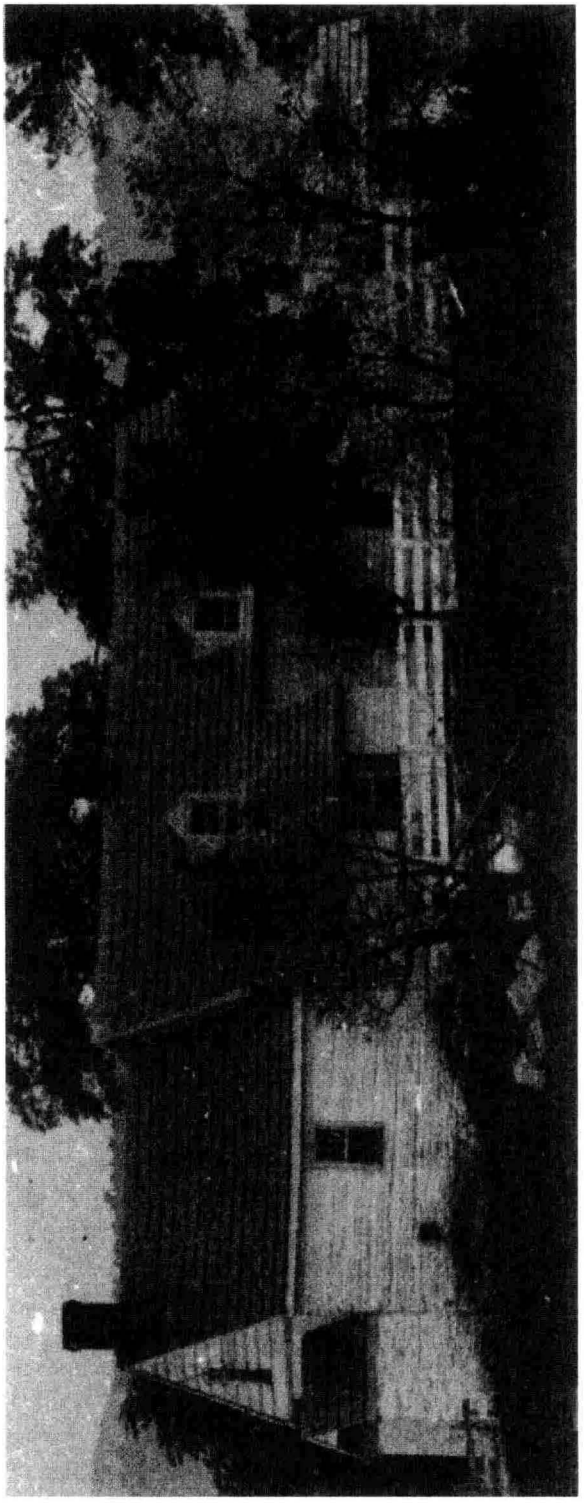


Fig. II-12. 1862 Gardner photograph of the west side of the Roulette House. (ANTI Archives)

fields" were noted as "valued by Military Board."[90] (refer to Appendix F, Roulette Damage Claims)

That "Military Board" was apparently the Board of Survey commissioned by order of General Fitz John Porter, to assess "the claims for damages sustained by sundry persons within the limits of this Corps [5th Army Corps]." The claims were submitted to the Office of the Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, Brig. Gen. Rufus Ingalls on October 23, 1862. Gen. Ingalls quickly responded three days later pointing out that claims filed with the Quarter Masters Department were expressly forbidden to include physical damage to buildings.. "I am well aware that the loyal people of this section of Maryland have suffered severely during this campaign...I regret that they cannot receive full compensation now for their losses, but no disbursing officer with this Army is authorized to pay any claims for damages. Such claims can only be settled by express authority of Congress." As such, Roulette's next claim, dated November 1, 1862, did not include the damage to the house and barn included in his earlier claim. This much-reduced claim did include new details such as: "40 pannels post rail plank & paling fence," "3 Rods stone fence torn down," and perhaps the most disturbing item, "Buriel [sic] ground for seven hundred soldiers." Roulette also detailed 9 acres of "fodder" and "9 acres ground that could not be seeded in Consequense of the army." Clothing was described individually as well: 1 Over Coat, 1 Comfort [comforter?], 2 pair Over Shoes, 1 pair Gum Shoes. And finally, a chosen few incidental items: 4 apple trees, 1 Jack Screw, 1 Lot Carpenter tools, and "75 Pounds Iron taken from Blacksmith shop." His claim amounted to $419.75.[91] [refer to Appendix F, Roulette Damage Claims]

William Roulette's frustration with the damage claim process appears to have boiled over in February 1864 when he again submitted a detailed inventory of the "damage done to my farm" and a separate list of the "grain and forage taken from my farm." This assessment combined all of the items listed in the three previous claims and increased the claim for "Damages to House & Barn" by $5 to $30. A new item was added as well, "Rebuilding Worm fencing" valued at $40. Again, the most shocking item was the "Burial ground for seven hundred soldiers." The grand total came to $2,779.99 and $720.15 for grain and forage.[92] Like many of his neighbors, William Roulette waited until the 1880s to receive minimal compensation. According to Quartermaster Claims Register 54, Roulette was given $371.37 for his hospital claim, the full amount. But it appears that only selected items, mainly grain and stock, were reimbursed from the other lists.[93] Although some claimants did receive compensation for

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[90] Roulette farm vertical file, ANTI archives. These amounts, adjusted for inflation to the year 2003, translate to: $4,393.94 for the items used by Dr. Rockwell ($377.37 in 1862) and $29,06.56 for Roulette's overall claim of $2,496.27 in 1862. Consumer Price Index adjustment website http://eh.net/hmit/

[91] National Archives, RG92 8W2, Claims Damages, Box 772, Series 843; Claim #230, Box 772.

[92] Roulette farm vertical file, ANTI archives.

[93] Quartermaster Claims Register 54, p. 1475 and 56, p. 947, National Archives.

building damages, Sharpsburg resident Dr. Augustin A. Biggs for instance, it appears that William Roulette did not. No mention was made in the Claims Register of compensation for the "Burial ground" on Roulette's farm.

Among the 700 men buried in the Roulette fields was a Union soldier whose sister, Miss Mary A. Hubbard, paid William Roulette to return his body home:

> Dear Friend, I have received your draft of seventy dollars and have forwarded the remains of your brother by Express as you are apprised by the dispatch. I did not buy the coffin from the undertaker as I wrote to you I bought it from the Cabinet maker at first cost which was fifteen dollars consequently saving ten dollars for precisely the same kind of coffin. The freight by Express was thirty dollars. The dispatch was one dollar, & fifteen cents for disintering [sic] and delivering to the depot at Hagerstown the distance of thirteen miles making all the expense $55.00 and I enclose you Fifteen dollars...[94]

Roulette continued the letter by describing his family, "wife and five children two girls and three boys of which the oldest is Ann Elizabeth thirteen years old." The missing child was Carrie May, "a charming little girl twenty months old...just beginning to talk," who died of typhoid fever one month after the battle. Noted Roulette:

> The battle caused considerable distruction [sic] of property here my nearest neighbour [sic] lost his house and barn by fire. I lost three valuable horses and sheep hogs poultry vegetables and indeed everything eatable we had about the house so that when we came back we was obliged to bring provision with us.[95]

The Roulette family and their neighbors recovered surprisingly quickly from the horrific destruction of the "bloodiest single day" of the Civil War. In 1863, the Mumma's rebuilt their farm and Elizabeth (Miller) Mumma – Margaret Roulette's aunt – purchased several lots of furniture and bedding at the estate sale of her brother Daniel Miller, who also died of disease following the battle. In October 1864, Ulyssis [sic] Sheridan Roulette was born to William and Margaret, the last of their seven children.[96]

Post-War to the Turn of the 20th Century: Reconstruction, Stability, Remembrance

Immediately following the Battle of Antietam, the overwhelming task of burial of the approximately 4,000 dead began. Most, like the 700 soldiers reported by William Roulette, were buried near where they fell, in the cultivated fields of the farms along the Antietam Creek. As long as the war continued, this rather ignominious resting-place for

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[94] Original letter from Wm. Rulett to Miss Mary A. Hubbard, Dec. 31, 1862, private collection of Earl Roulette, Sharpsburg, MD.
[95] Ibid.
[96] "Wm. & M.A. Rulett" Family Bible, list of births, private collection of Earl Roulette, Sharpsburg, MD.

the soldiers who had given their lives would have to suffice. However, soon after the war, veteran comrades of the fallen at Antietam sought to establish a more suitable burial site and memorial for their fellow soldiers. As early as 1864, Maryland State Senator Lewis P. Firey introduced a resolution "to inquire into the propriety of purchasing on the part of the State, a portion of the battlefield of Antietam, not exceeding twenty acres, for the purposes of a State and National Cemetery, in which the bodies of our heroes who fell in that great struggle and are now bleaching in the upturned furrows, may be gathered for a decent burial, and their memories embalmed in some suitable memorial."[97] The act clearly expressed the need felt by citizens and veterans alike, to memorialize the soldiers who had given their lives for the cause. In 1865 the original act was superseded by a similar act, which appropriated $7,000 and suggested that "expenses . . . shall be apportioned among the States connecting themselves with the corporation . . ."[98] Thus nineteen northern states, whose sons had fallen at Antietam, South Mountain, Monocacy, and other actions in western Maryland helped establish Antietam National Cemetery. The 11 1/4-acre cemetery, located on a hill overlooking the battlefield on the eastern edge of Sharpsburg, was dedicated on September 17, 1867. While the cemetery was originally intended to include fallen Confederate soldiers as well, reconciliation had not progressed that far just two years after the close of the war, and the Confederate dead were buried at Washington Cemetery in Hagerstown.[99]

In 1877, the United States Congress appropriated $15,000 to pay the debts of the Antietam National Cemetery State Trustees. In return the title to the cemetery was given to the U.S. War Department "to provide for the preservation and superintendence of said cemetery as one of the national cemeteries of the United States . . ."[100] This memorialization of those killed in the late Civil War seemed to suffice for the citizens of the United States during the period of reconstruction. Perhaps they were not ready to relive the still painful subject of the divisive war, not ready to commemorate battles, which pitted brother against brother. The farmers along the Antietam Creek were left alone to rebuild their farms after the devastation of the 1862 battle. The agricultural community of the Sharpsburg area again thrived on the grains and corn produced by the farms of the battlefield.[101]

The 1870 U.S. Population Census recorded William Roulette as a farmer aged 45. The value of his farm on both the population and agriculture census records more than doubled since the 1860 census, listed at $20,000. Wheat production on the Roulette farm

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[97] Charles W. Snell and Sharon A. Brown, Antietam National Battlefield and National Cemetery An Administrative History. p.1, from History of Antietam Cemetery, 1869.
[98] Ibid, p. 3.
[99] From Commemoration Context for Antietam National Battlefield, National Register documentation update, P.S. Reed & Assoc., 1999.
[100] Snell and Brown, p. 25.
[101] From Commemoration Context for Antietam National Battlefield, National Register documentation update, P.S. Reed & Assoc., 1999.

again increased, this time to 1,410 bushels. A new notation on the agriculture list was value of wages on the farms – post-slavery. Roulette listed $500 in farm wages for the year 1870, although Nancy Campbell was the only employee listed in the household. A number of former slaves continued to work and live in the area: Jerry Summers, former slave of Henry Piper, was listed on the Piper farm in the household of Henry's son Samuel D. Piper. Hilary Watson, former slave of John Otto, was listed as a "Farm Laborer" immediately following the Roulette family, indicating that he was probably living nearby, possibly renting from Roulette, Mumma, or Piper, and perhaps working for them as well. William Roulette's family in 1870 included his wife Margaret Ann, age 40; oldest daughter "Annie," age 21; John D., age 18; Joseph C., age 17; Susan R., age 13; "Franklin B." [Benjamin F.], age 11; and Ulysses, age 5.

Ten years later, in 1880, John D. Roulette and his brother Joseph C. had moved off the home farm, according to the census record for that year. Nancy Campbell, listed as "Nannie Camel," age 67 was still described as a "Servant," unmarried, in their household, while the Roulette sons, Benjamin F. and Ulysses were listed as "Farm Laborer." William and Margaret were now ages 55 and 51, respectively. In 1883 Margaret Ann (Miller) Roulette died. Six years later, in 1889, William Roulette married Elizabeth B. G. Smith, in a ceremony performed "by Rev. Emil Gerhart at Lancaster, Pa."[102] It was probably shortly after this marriage that William Roulette moved into Sharpsburg leaving the farm occupied by Benjamin F. Roulette.[103]

Beginning in the 1880s, interest in the visitation of Civil War battlefields by aging veterans initiated a new era of commemoration at Antietam. The first indication of increased visits to Antietam was in 1888 when the road bed which led to the National Cemetery and battlefield site from the Antietam railroad station was improved by the War Department with macadam, curbs, gutters, and sidewalks. A further gesture to the living veterans of the battle was the planting of 300 Maple trees, donated by a Pennsylvania company, to shade the visitors along the route to the cemetery and battlefield.[104] Then, in 1890, after Congress created the first National Military Park at Chickamauga and Chattanooga, authorization was also given for a park at Antietam. A field survey of the battlefield at Antietam began to mark the progression of the battle, of both the Union and Confederate armies, with tablets; a similar survey had been initiated at Gettysburg in 1880.[105] Clearly the interest was shifting from

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[102] "Wm. & M.A. Rulett" Family Bible, list of Deaths, list of Marriages, private collection of Earl Roulette, Sharpsburg, MD.
[103] Stevens, p. 46, the farm "now presided over most graciously by Mr. B. F. Roulette and his wife..." (1891). Benjamin Franklin Roulette apparently was known by the name "Frank," called (great) Uncle Frank by Earl Roulette. (Robert) Earl Roulette is descended from John Daniel Roulette, oldest son of William Roulette (personal communication, April 2005).
[104] Snell, p. 42.
[105] Ibid, p. 67, from the 1895 annual report of Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont.

memorializing the dead to the memories of the living veterans of the Civil War.[106]

At the same time the War Department was faced with the problem of how to preserve the many battlefields, including Antietam, without repeating the enormous expenditures experienced in the creation of parks at Chickamauga and, later, Gettysburg. The original plan for the preservation of 800 acres of the Antietam battlefield, authorized in 1890 by Congressional Act, was eventually whittled down to 17 acres. Beginning in 1893, members of the Antietam Board, General Heth and Colonel Stearns, made the recommendation for roads through the battlefield saying,

> On some of the fields, notably, those in the vicinity of the Dunkard church, East Woods, and the Bloody Lane, a large number of tablets will be located. In justice to the farmers owning these fields, we think roadways should be constructed to enable visitors to this battlefield to view and inspect these tablets without trampling upon and injuring growing crops, gardens, orchards, etc.[107]

The next year, new Antietam Board President, Major George B. Davis, recommended to then Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont that the Department purchase at Antietam only the land necessary for the tablets and roads, leaving the farm fields on which the battle took place in the continued ownership of the farmers. This radical plan for battlefield preservation, now referred to as the Antietam Plan, was described to Congress in 1894 in an essay written by Secretary Lamont:

> Congress has charged the Department with the duty of "preserving and marking" certain lines of battle of Antietam, in order to preserve the field, in all its physical aspects, as nearly as possible in the condition in which it was in September, 1862. This duty can best be performed by leaving the land in the hands of its original owners or their successors, who by continuing to use it for farming, will preserve its topographical features as they existed in 1862.[108]

Veterans of the 14th Connecticut Regiment, returning to the Roulette farm for a reunion in 1891 found that unobtrusive preservation of their battleground to be effective. "It seemed befitting that our headquarters should be located 'in the field' during the campaign, so quarters had been secured for our Chairman and Secretary and their wives at the Roulette house; a spot having great attraction to us not only because of its relation to our first battle experience but as Edenic in its kind, and now presided over most graciously by Mr. B.F.

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[106] From Commemoration Context for Antietam National Battlefield, National Register documentation update, P.S. Reed & Assoc., 1999.
[107] Snell and Brown, p. 78, from the 1893 4th progress report of the Antietam Board.
[108] Snell and Brown, p. 78, from the 1893 4th progress report of the Antietam Board; From Commemoration Context for Antietam National Battlefield, National Register documentation update, P.S. Reed & Assoc., 1999.

Roulette and his wife, worthy successors of the father and mother of the former who dwelt there during the war." At a campfire held the first evening, a Miss McCarthy wrote of their surroundings: "There was the moon... the calm, beautiful fields, overcapped by the surrounding hills; the woods through which the troops emerged on their march, and those voices swelling in one grand chorus, until the grandeur of the scene was indescribable."[109]

Roulette's farm was, in fact, untouched by battlefield memorialization until 1894, when the state of Connecticut erected a monument to the 14th Regiment. Then, in 1895 William Roulette sold three parcels to the U.S. government for additional battlefield monuments.[110] These monuments were, until more than 100 years later, the only part of the Roulette farm that came under government ownership as part of the battlefield preservation. By 1898 the Antietam Battlefield Site, under the direction of the War Department, was completed with five miles of roads, 200 iron tablets, inverted cannon monuments marking the death of generals, field guns marking battery placements, fences, the stone observation tower at Bloody Lane, and the cannon monument placed at the Antietam railroad station. In addition, a series of troop movement maps had been created, reproduced from the memories of veterans and locals interviewed by General E. A. Carmen. The series of 14 maps, as published in 1904, were entitled "Atlas of the Battlefield of Antietam (1862), Prepared under the Direction of the Antietam Battlefield Board, Major Geo. W. Davis, U.S.A., President; General E. A. Carman, Late Union Army; General H. Heth, Late Confederate Army. Surveyed by Lt. Col. E. B. Cope, Engineer. Drawn by Charles H. Ourand, 1899."[111] These maps are now commonly known as the "Carmen-Cope Maps," and are considered the definitive maps of the Battle of Antietam.[112]

[109] Stevens, pp.45-48.
[110] WCLR, Liber 103, folio 605.
[111] Ibid, pp. 109-112.
[112] "Antietam National Battlefield" NR Update, "Memorialization and Commemoration" context.

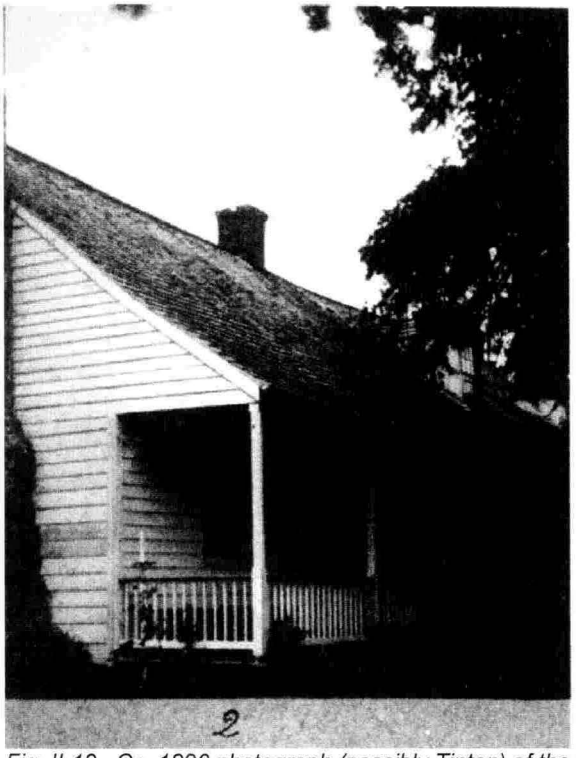


Fig. II-13. Ca. 1890 photograph (possibly Tipton) of the southeast porch of the Roulette House. (ANTI Archives)

Although he no longer lived on the farm by 1896 William Roulette was assessed by Washington County for the 179 1/2-acre farm valued at $30 per acre or $5,385. The improvements (house, barn, etc.) were valued separately at $1,400. Roulette had another farm of 111 1/2 acres with the notation that the acreage was transferred to John Roulette. William Roulette's house and lot where he lived in the town of Sharpsburg were valued at $1,400 as well. Benjamin Roulette, whose 179 1/2 acres carried the notation "added later" and were valued at the same rate, was also assessed for "furniture & organ," livestock, and "other property."[113]

In February 1901, William Roulette died intestate. In order to divide up William Roulette's sizable estate, the heirs, Joseph C. & Catherine Roulette, Annie E. & Rueben Keedy, John D. & Anna M. Roulette, Benjamin F. & Elizabeth Roulette, S. Rebecca & Charles Santee, and Ulysses & Lela Roulette, assigned the "Power of Attorney" to Charles G. Biggs. The estate included "two farms, a tract of mountain land...and a house and lot and vacant lot in the town of Sharpsburg." The document stipulated that Biggs "shall not sell the farm known as the 'Home Farm,' now tenanted by the said Benjamin F. Roulette, for less sum than fifty dollars per acre..." and not less than $55 per acre for the other farm occupied by John D.

[113] 1896 Tax Assessment, Washington Co. Board of County Commissioners, Maryland Archives.

Roulette.[114] The properties were sold, both within and outside the Roulette family, in a series of conveyances all taking place in 1901. First, in October 1901, the widow Elizabeth purchased the house on the east half of Lot 36 in Sharpsburg and the vacant lot and mountain land were then sold outside the family.[115] Then in December 1901, John D. Roulette purchased the farm on the west side of Sharpsburg.[116] The same day Biggs officially transferred the home farm to Benjamin Roulette. Specifically including the "1/4 acres lane from Daniel Mumma" purchased in 1869, "the entire property hereby conveyed being that now in the occupancy of the said Benjamin Roulette."[117]

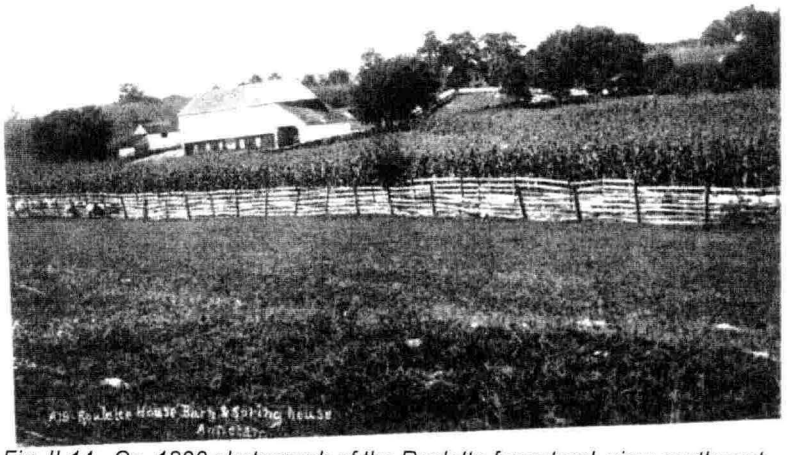


Fig. II-14. Ca. 1890 photograph of the Roulette farmstead, view southwest. (ANTI Archives)

Elizabeth (Smith) Roulette, second wife of William Roulette, was not listed as one of the heirs due to a "Marriage Agreement" signed prior to the marriage in June 1889.[118] Although Elizabeth had no dower right to her husband's land as per their agreement, she was entitled to a yearly interest payment on $5,000 supposed to have been provided for in William's will. Since there was no will and no investment, the heirs provided for the widow Elizabeth by mortgaging the "Home Farm" purchased by Benjamin and making the interest payable to her "during her natural life."[119] A similar mortgage arrangement was made on the John D. Roulette farm.[120]

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[114] WCLR, Liber 115, folio 95.
[115] WCLR, Liber 115, folios 96-99.
[116] WCLR, Liber 115, folio 319.
[117] "Wm. & M.A. Rulett" Family Bible, list of Deaths, private collection of Earl Roulette, Sharpsburg, MD; WCLR, Liber 115, folio 320; referencing WCLR, Liber WMcKK 1, folio 491.
[118] WCLR, Liber GBO 93, folio 358.
[119] WCLR, Liber 115, folio 322.
[120] WCLR, Liber 115, folio 324. On pages 325 and 326 it appears there was a smaller mortgage on each farm with their sister Rebecca Santee.

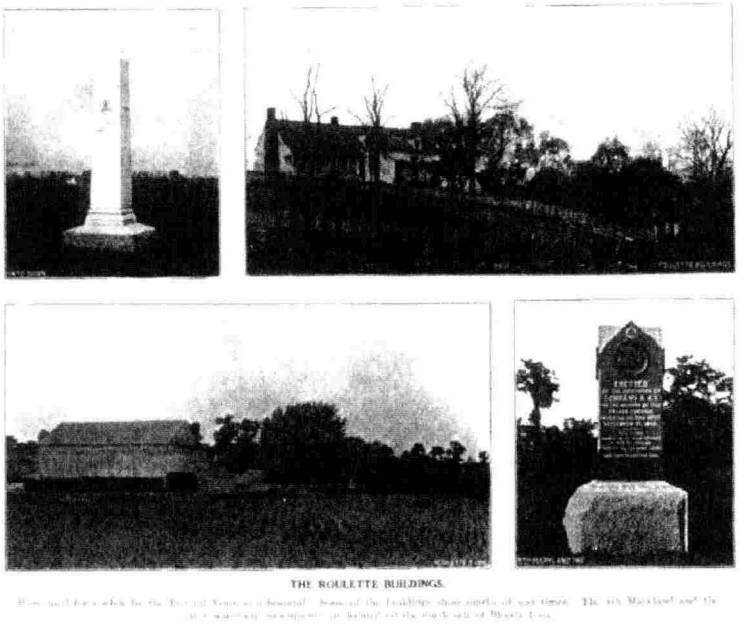


Fig. II-15. Page from 1906 Martin L. Burgan souvenir book, "Views of Historic Antietam," showing "The Roulette Buildings." (ANTI Archives)

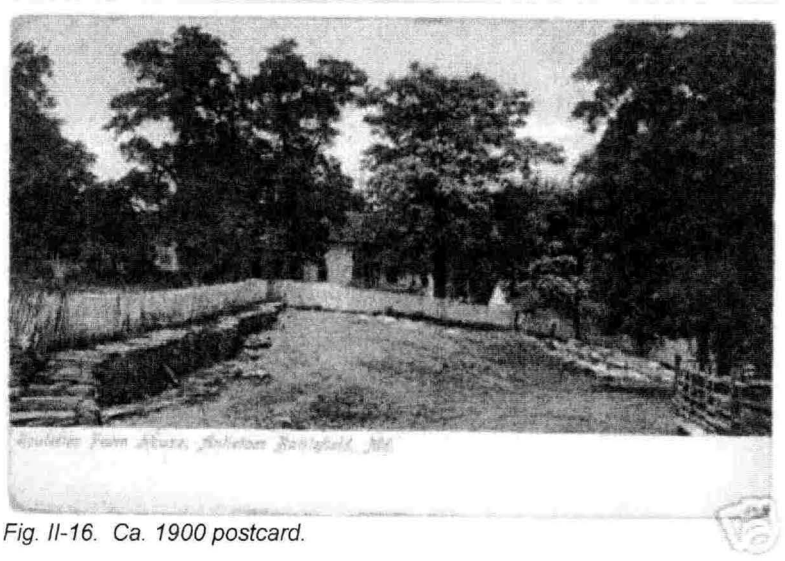


Fig. II-16. Ca. 1900 postcard.

The Roulette home farm remained under the care of B.F. Roulette until his death on November 12, 1910. Although he left no will, Benjamin Roulette's widow Elizabeth and their children Mary, Helen, William G. [Grafton], and S. [Samuel] Patterson Roulette retained the farm. An appraisal of Roulette's personal property done in January 1911 revealed a comfortable life and a prosperous farming operation. Although lacking many small items that the family probably kept, the appraiser's list, written as they moved through each room of the house, provides a picture of the house interior as it appeared in 1911:

[Kitchen] – Cook stove, 2 tables, doughtray, corner cupboard
[Diningroom] – Writing desk, side board, 6 chairs, 6 rocking chairs, coal stove, secretary
[Upstairs rooms?] – Suit of furniture, 3 bureaus, wardrobe, 2 bedsteads
[Parlors] – Safe, piano, parlor stove, rag carpet (30 yards), lounge stand, sewing machine

Agricultural items included:

8 horses, 6 colts, 3 cows, 1 black calf, 1 heifer, 9 brood sows, 26 shoats, 43 sheep
4 wagons, manure spreader, self binder, mower drill, drill harrow, 2 cultivators, wind mill, 2 chill plows, 2 shovel plows, spring harrow
grain cradles, rakes, oil tanks, meat buck, mowing scythe, corn sheller, grain sacks
15 tons hay, 1000 bundles fodder, 455 barrels corn, 900 bushels wheat, 44 acres growing wheat, seed sown
blacksmith tools

Benjamin Roulette also had a number of vehicles:

1 carriage ($2.50)
2 buggys ($3.00 each)
1 rubber tire buggy ($75.00) [this is possibly an automobile]
1 sleigh[121]

In 1920, Elizabeth Roulette, her daughters Mary (32) and Ellen (30) and her son William G. [Grafton], age 28 were still living on the farm. None of the Roulettes were listed as working on the farm. Son Patterson Roulette was living in Sharpsburg, occupied as a "Garage Mechanic." By 1930, Elizabeth, Mary, and Grafton were living in Sharpsburg, Patterson lived in Keedysville, and the farm was rented. According to family memory "Pap" Seal and "Snook" Gray rented the farm.[122] In 1947, acting as trustee for Elizabeth, Benjamin's widow, nephew Ellsworth Roulette (son of John D. Roulette) reconveyed the farm to S. Patterson Roulette alone.[123] The farm continued under tenancy until 1956 when, after 150 years in the John Miller/William Roulette family, the farm was sold by S. Patterson and Leoda Roulette to Howard and Virginia Miller (not the same Miller family).[124]

[121] WC Estate Records, Appraisal Book 34, page 221.
[122] Earl Roulette, personal communication April 2005.
[123] WCLR, Liber 240, folio 294.
[124] WCLR, Liber 311, folio 631.



Fig. II-17. Ca. 1940 photograph of the Roulette house from the south. (ANTI 07A277)

When Howard and Virginia Miller purchased the farm in 1956 very little of its appearance had changed since the 1862 battle that put the farm on the map, forever to be known as "the Roulette farm." Likewise, the battlefield farms surrounding the Roulette farm had undergone few changes over the years and the battlefield commemoration continued to be limited to monuments and a few roads. But following the transfer of the Antietam Battlefield Site from the War Department to the National Park Service in 1933, the vision of the purpose of battlefield preservation began to change. In 1940 Congress authorized the Secretary of the Interior to accept donations of land for the battlefield, including the Philadelphia Brigade Park, the Spong and Dorsey farms at Burnside Bridge, and the Lee's Headquarters lot in Sharpsburg. By 1943, the Antietam Battlefield Site grew to 128 1/2 acres. The park service at Antietam did not receive authorization from Congress to purchase land, however, until 1960. The Congressional Act, entitled "An Act to provide for the protection and preservation of the Antietam Battlefield in the State of Maryland," signed by President Dwight D. Eisenhower, provided for the purchase of approximately 600 acres and scenic easements on 1,017 acres.[125]

On September 1, 1998, Howard and Virginia Miller sold the 179 1/2–acre Roulette farm to The Conservation Fund, who turned the property over the National Park Service.[126] In a memorandum attached to the deed copy sent the Antietam National Battlefield Superintendent, the mailing address of the farm was noted as 18100 Bloody Lane, Sharpsburg, a testament to the lasting legacy of the Battle of Antietam.

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[125] Charles W. Snell and Sharon A. Brown, "Antietam National Battlefield and National Cemetery An Administrative History," pp. 173, 179, and 306; as cited in "Memorialization and Commemoration," Antietam National Battlefield NR Update, 1999.

[126] On December 3, 1986 the Park purchased a Scenic Easement on the Miller (Roulette) farm, WCLR, Liber 828, folio 696.

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Chronology of Development and Use



Fig. II-18. Roulette House east elevation.

The main body of the Roulette House is comprised of three distinct segments consisting of a frame, stone, and log section *(Fig. II-19)*. All three were probably constructed over a relatively short 20 to 30 year time span based on the physical evidence available. Archival investigation has yielded little evidence pertaining to construction dates or the sequence, but it does show the Roulette House to be used continuously as a single family residence until the National Park Service purchased the property in 1998.

The conclusions expressed in this section of this report are based on archival and physical evidence currently available. The nature of the evidence from 200 year old, undocumented building additions and renovations makes it difficult to fully understand the chronology of development.

Rooms, doors, and windows, referenced in this section by number or letter are identified on the reference drawings on page 79 of this report *(Fig. II-87, page 79)*.

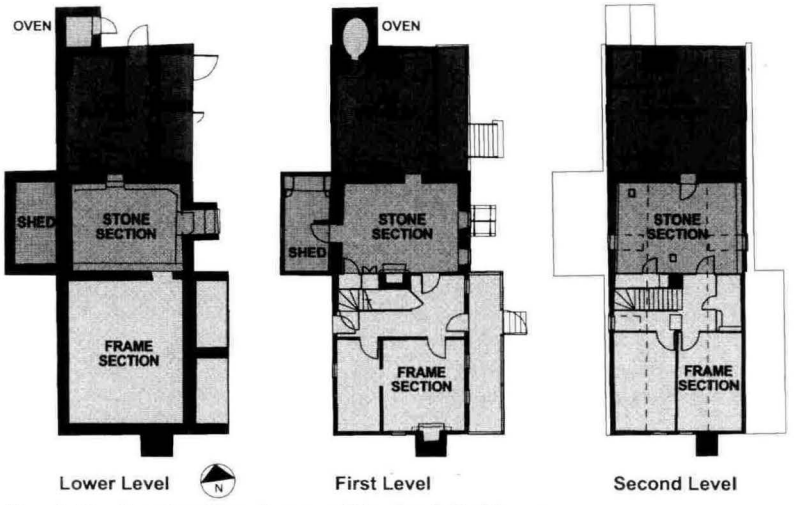


Fig. II-19. Construction phases of the Roulette House.

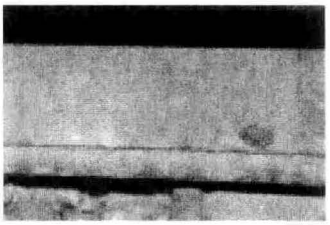


Fig. II-20. Weathered siding with wide bead and rose-head wrought nail, located along the northernmost girt of the frame section, give the clearest indication that this was part of an exterior wall.

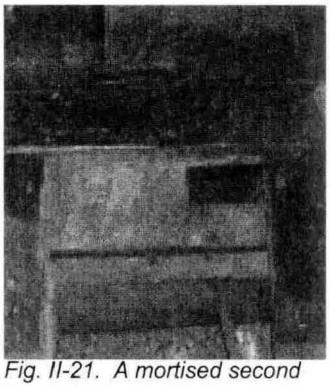


Fig. II-21. A mortised second level girt, located between the frame and stone sections, may have received a vertical framing member associated with a north gable on frame section.



Fig. II-22. Stone remnants in the frame section crawlspace may indicate the location of an original cooking hearth.

Ca. 1760s-1780s, initial construction of the frame section. There is no specific physical or documentary evidence available at present to place a particular date of construction on the house, but sometime during this period the 1 1/2-story frame section of the Roulette House was constructed. Although the frame section has only three existing original exterior walls (the north wall is missing) and the interior was substantially remodeled in the 19th century, the following evidence remains to support the frame section ca. 1760s-1780s construction date:

- A surviving piece of wood siding with a wide bead is attached with a rose-head wrought nail along the frame section's northernmost second floor girt, giving the clearest indication that at one time this was part of a north exterior wall *(Fig. II-20)*. The rose-head nail is commonly seen in pre-1800 construction and the wide bead siding suggests a pre 1790 construction date.
- A mortised joint in the frame section's northernmost second floor girt (directly above the siding remnant) may have received a vertical member that helped frame the north gable of the frame section. This mortise location approximates that of a similar vertical member on the south gable *(Fig. II-21)*.
- Second level flooring in rooms 201 and 202 are surface fastened with rose-head wrought nails, common in pre-1800 construction. (Reference Artifact Analysis Form 045273-MAR-05-001 in Appendix D).
- First level flooring located only in room 104B is surface fastened with L-head wrought nails, common in pre-1800 construction. This may be a remnant of the original first level frame section flooring. The remaining first level flooring has been replaced.
- Second level bead board partitions, with a wide (1/4") bead edging, suggests a pre 1790 construction date *(Fig. II-93, page 81)*.
- The exterior window-window-door-window pattern on the east (front) elevation, with opposing chimneys on the north and south walls, exhibit the composition of a stand-alone structure.
- The three walled stone section abuts the frame section on the north. With only three walls, and no evidence of a fourth, the stone section was never a free-standing structure.

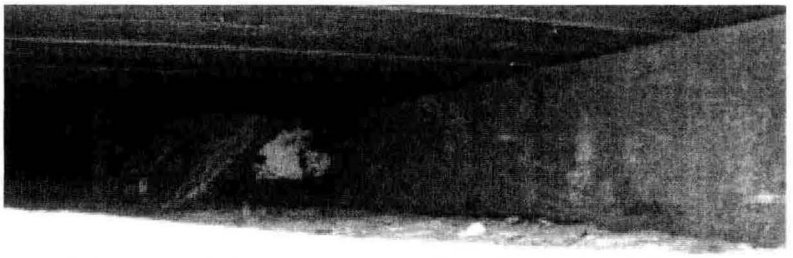


Fig. II-23. Traces of whitewash on second level floor framing in the northeast corner of the frame section.

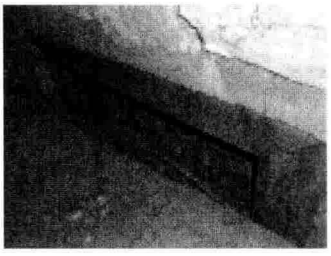


Fig. II-24. Rose-head wrought nails were used in framing the transom window now concealed in shed attic.

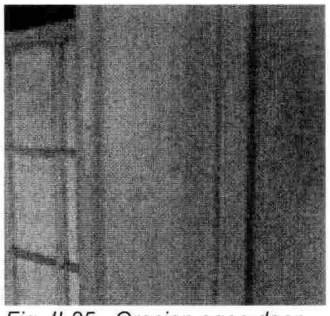


Fig. II-25. Grecian ogee door molding dating from ca. 1830 located at door 10 in room 104 of the stone section.

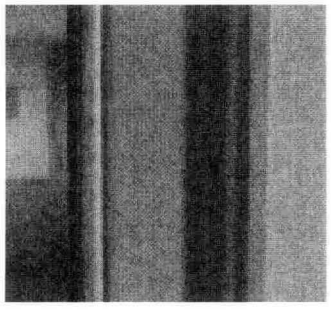


Fig. II-26. Ovolo door molding dating from ca. 1790-1810 located at door 11 in room 104 of the stone section.

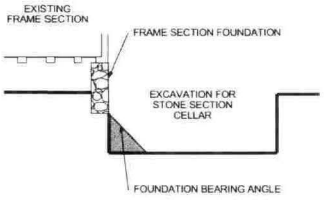


Fig. II-27. Diagram showing the stone section cellar excavation would have undermined the existing frame section foundation without sufficient underpinning or shoring.

The interior partitions on the first level of the frame section are not original and little physical evidence has been found to suggest what the configuration of the original floor plan might have been. The original floor plan may have been similar to the current three room arrangement. If so, the area that is now room 101 may have been the original kitchen, based on the stone remnants located in the crawlspace below. The second level might then have been accessed by a winding corner stair on either the east or west side of the hearth. No physical evidence of an earlier stair in the frame section has been found. While this report does not recommend further destructive investigation, we note that much evidence is concealed behind later materials. Thus questions remain about the original configuration and floor plan of the frame section.

- Remnants of a stone foundation measuring in plan approximately five by seven feet can be seen in the crawlspace along the north wall of the frame section *(Figs. II-22 and II-50, page. 69)*. The configuration of these stones situated adjacent the north chimney suggests the location of an original cooking hearth.

- Selective flooring removal on the second level in room 205 revealed traces of whitewash on floor framing in the northeast corner of the frame section *(Fig. II-23)*. A piece of loose flooring along the north wall of room 202 appeared to have a reddish coloration on its underside. This appears to indicate the second level floor framing was for a time exposed to the first level and suggests a division of space.

Ca. 1790s, construction of the stone section. Around 1790 the 1 1/2-story stone section was built onto the north end of the original frame house. The stone section has only three walls and includes a cellar. The cellar floor of the stone section is approximately five feet below the level of the frame section crawl space. Excavation for the stone section cellar would have undermined the shallower foundation of the frame section without sufficient shoring or underpinning. An undermined foundation along the north wall of the frame section may have wholly or partially given way, which offers one possibility why a substantial portion of the original fourth (north) wall of the frame section no longer exists *(Fig. II-27)*. Many interior finishes on the first and second levels were substantially remodeled in the 19th century, but the following evidence points to the stone section as a ca. 1790s addition:

- A rose-head wrought nail, common in pre-1800 construction, was pulled from the frame of a the transom window which is now enclosed in the shed attic *(Fig. II-24)*. (Reference Artifact Analysis Form 045273-MAR-05-004 in Appendix D).

- Rose-head lath nails, common in pre-1800 construction, were pulled from exposed wood lath surrounding the transom window

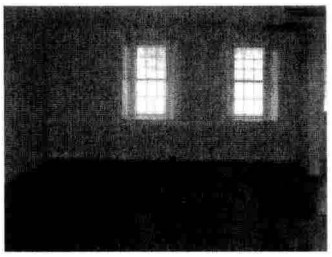


Fig. II-28. Off-center east wall windows in room 104 of the stone section suggests that an element, such as a stair enclosure, may once have run along the north wall of the room.



Fig. II-29. Grout preserves the roof outline of a structure that predates the shed addition.

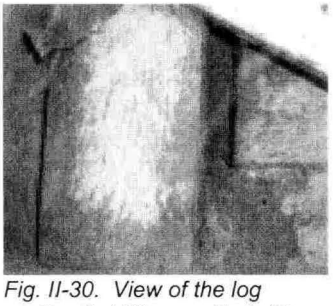


Fig. II-30. View of the log section "addition post" abutting the stone section. Note the first level of the log section originally had a whitewash finish.

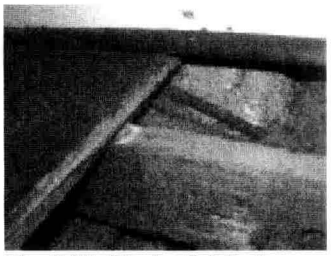


Fig. II-31. Plaster finish along the north wall of the stone section, now concealed between the first level ceiling and the second level flooring.

enclosed in the shed attic. (Reference Artifact Analysis Form 045273-MAR-05-006 in Appendix D).

- Ovolo door molding with quirk and fillet on the first and second levels, and chair rail with astragal molding, is consistent in appearance with late 18th century or very early 19th century moldings in the region *(Fig. II-26)*.
- First and second level bead board partitions, with a narrow (1/8") bead edging, fastened with rose-head and early machine cut nails, suggests a late 18th century or early 19th century construction date *(Fig. II-94, page 81)*.
- The stone section was constructed between the frame and log sections, which narrows the possible construction date between the late 18th century and very early 19th century.

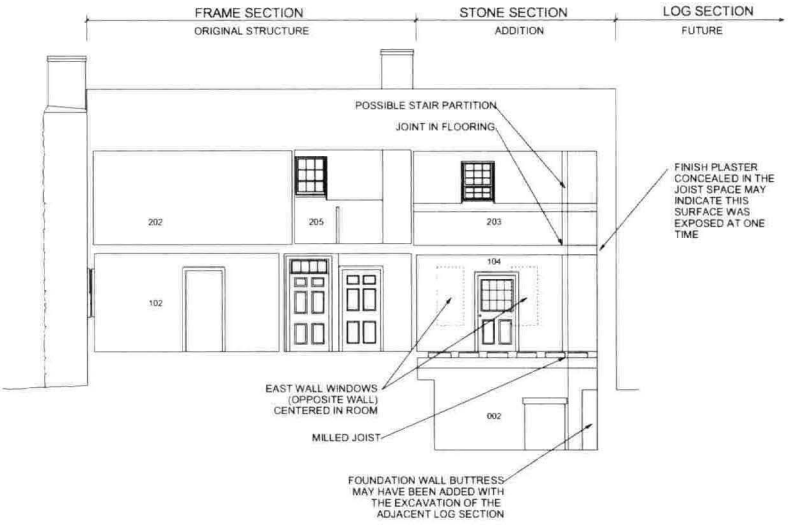


Fig. II-32. Section looking west, showing the possible evidence for an earlier stair in the stone section.

The original first level floor plan of the stone section has an exterior door with a transom window on west wall *(Fig. II-24)*. The plan may have also included a staircase along the north wall *(Fig. II-32)*. The following observations are presented for consideration of a north wall staircase:

- A continuous east-west joint in the second level floor boards in room 203 *(Fig. II-35)* aligns with the only milled floor joist supporting the first level of the stone section.
- A plaster finish on the north wall of the stone section, now concealed between the first level ceiling and the second level flooring, suggests an earlier exposed surface *(Fig. II-31)*.

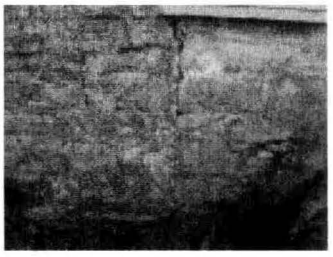


Fig. II-33. Joint between bake oven enclosure and the log section. Note cornerstones on the log section foundation.

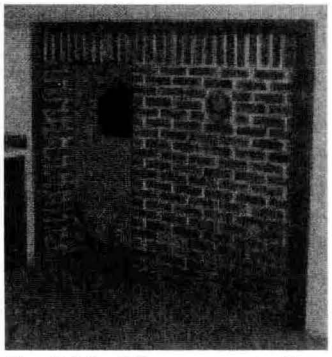


Fig. II-34. Offset access to the bake oven.

- If the stone section cellar was accessed from the interior, the most plausible stair location is along the north wall.
- First level window openings and second level dormer windows are off-center within their respective rooms, this suggests the original configuration of rooms 104 and 203 may have been altered *(Fig. II-28)*.

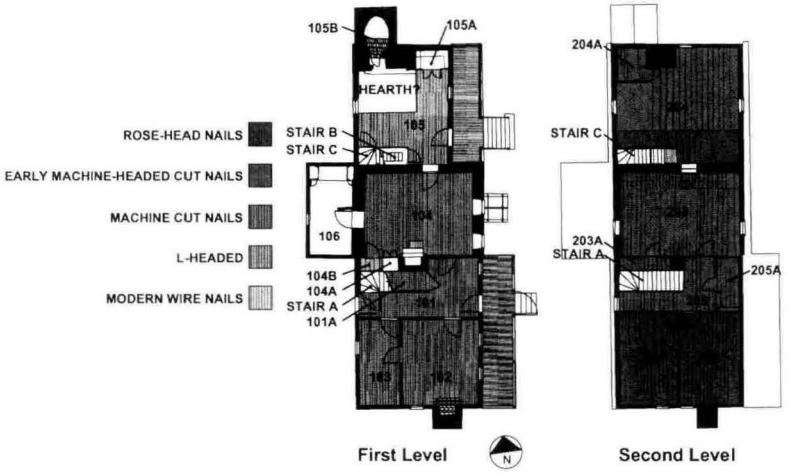


Fig. II-35. Plan showing flooring and nail arrangement on the first and second levels.

The second level floor framing in the stone section is difficult to understand. 4 1/2" square, hewn joists have milled "sister" joists attached with machine-headed cut nails *(Fig. II-100, page 83)*. These "sister" joists project above the hewn joists, with the existing wood flooring attached. No evidence of earlier nail holes on the top side of the hewn joists indicate that a wood floor was not directly fastened to these members. Although purely conjecture, the following are offered as possible explanations:

- If the hewn joists were installed green, some drying time would be expected before the installation of the wood flooring. During this time a noticeable floor/ceiling deflection may have prompted the addition of the "sister" joists prior to installing the finish floor.
- If the original frame section was maintained in a weather tight condition during the construction of the stone section addition, the second level floor framing may have been misaligned with the existing second level floor of the frame section. The "sister" joists would then have been added at some later point to align the floor levels of the two sections prior to installing the finish floor.

Ca. 1790s, remnants of an unidentified appendage. A grout line along the west wall of the stone section, in the shed attic, preserves the roof outline of an earlier structure. This structure could have been associated with the frame section or added after the stone



Fig. II-36. A re-used four panel door located in the lower level, between the stone and log sections, dates to the 1780s or

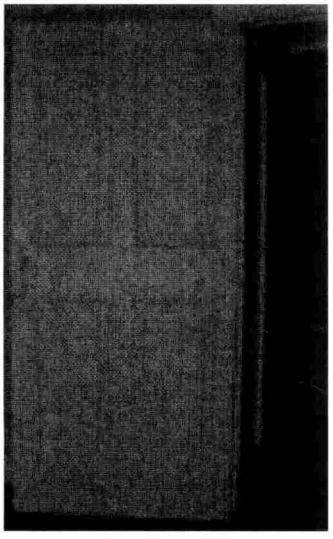


Fig. II-37. A four panel door located on the second level, between the stone and log sections, dates to the 1780s or

section was constructed. The grout line slopes south to north and would appear to have drained rain water onto the area of the stone section's west door *(Fig. II-29)*.

Ca. 1790s-1800s, construction of the log section. Sometime shortly after construction of the stone section, the log section of the house was constructed. The first level of the log section was a kitchen as evidenced by the large service fireplace opening (now bricked shut) and the attached bake oven *(Fig. II-34)*. The joists and underside of the second level flooring were exposed and whitewashed for a period of time, with a plaster ceiling installed later. The following evidence remains to support the log section as a ca. 1800 addition:

- The quirked and filleted ovolo door and window molding is consistent in appearance with late 18th century or very early 19th century moldings in the region *(Fig. II-26)*.
- Most of the second level flooring is fastened with rose-head nails, but the southernmost section of flooring is fastened with early machine-headed nails *(Fig. II-35)*. This use of nails may reflect a 1790-1810 transitional period in nail development, or some other construction sequence unknown at this time.
- The three walled log section attaches to the north wall of the stone section with a vertical "addition post" *(Fig II-30)*. With only three walls, and no evidence of a fourth, the log section was never a free standing structure.

The original first level floor plan of the log section has changed little since it was constructed. However, construction of the log section included a new kitchen and stair, which may have led to later renovations in the frame and stone sections. The new log section kitchen would have replaced an earlier kitchen, possibly located in the frame section. The addition of a new staircase may have replaced the need for a stair in the stone section.

Ca. 1790s-1800s, construction of the bake oven enclosure. The bake oven enclosure may have been constructed shortly after the log section. The enclosure has three exterior stone foundation walls which abut the log section on the north. The first level encloses a brick-lined "beehive" oven which has a recessed access door on the left side of log section's service fireplace. The lower level encloses a storage space accessed from the exterior. The most recent use of this lower level space appears to have been the storage of coal for heating stoves.

- The north foundation wall of the log section was in place prior to construction of the bake oven enclosure and provides the fourth wall of the enclosure. A difference between the stonework of the log section foundation walls and the foundation walls of the bake oven enclosure suggest some time may have lapsed between construction and/or a different mason was employed to do the work *(Fig. II-33)*.

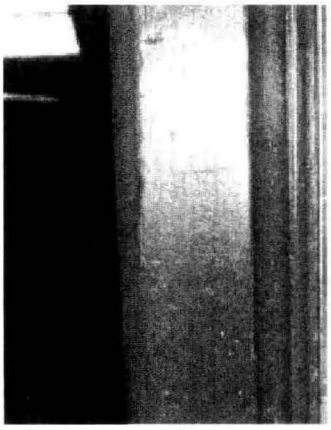


Fig. II-38. Early trim re-used in closet rooms 203A and 205A.



Fig. II-39. Six panel door with Carpenter Patent Lock and grain painted finish, ca. 1830s.

- An offset oven access at the service fireplace was typical in the late 18th and 19th centuries *(Fig. II-34)*.

Ca. 1760s-1800, relocated door and trim materials. Some doors and trim in the house are reused. It is not known if these materials have been salvaged from prior renovations or additions. The materials could date from the middle to late 18th century, helping to further establish the construction period of the structure.

- A four panel door with decorative iron strap hinges dates to the 1780s or earlier *(Fig. II-36)*. The panels are trimmed with ovolo molding that lacks quirks or fillets. The door is cut and re-hung, and located between the stone and log sections of the lower level. The stone section face is extremely weathered.
- A similar four panel door with H-L iron hinges is located between the stone and log sections of the second level. The door also has a paneled jamb which is unique in the house *(Fig. II-37)*.
- Re-used trim fastened with rose-head wrought nails is located in closet rooms 203A and 205A of the stone and frame sections, and appears to be part of a panel surround and may date before 1790, based on the massive quality of the molding. It is unknown if this trim came from the original frame section of the house, but most of the frame section received new trim ca. 1830 *(Fig. II-38)*. The trim in room 203A retains original paint, including black painted base.
- The west rafter plate of the stone section has step-lapped rafter seats. Empty seats and other cuts suggest this may have been re-used from some other location *(Fig. II-134, page 92)*.

These materials may prove to have more significance in a future investigation, where additional information has been uncovered. All of these materials have the possibility of being associated with the earliest construction period of the Roulette House.

Ca. 1830s-1840s, major renovation of the frame and stone section.. During this period the house acquired much of its present appearance. Changes during this time include:

- Six panel doors with low relief panels (not true raised panels), without ovolo or other molded trim, and with English imported Carpenter Patent Locks are located on the first level of the frame section. Markings on the latch plate date the manufacturing of the Carpenter Patent Locks between 1830 and 1837, during the reign of King William IV. An underlying grain painted finish on these doors also suggests an 1830s date, based on regional examples (i.e. 1835 Sherrick House). A later grain painted finish was applied over this earlier finish *(Fig. II-39)*.
- Uniform width first level flooring in the frame and stone sections are blind nailed through the tongues with cut nails, differing from the wrought surface nails seen on the second level.

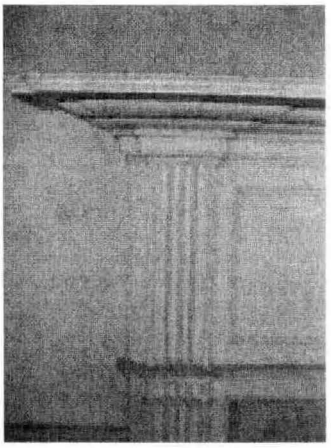


Fig. II-40. Greek Revival inspired mantelpiece from the 19th century.



Fig. II-41. A finish plaster surface approximately 1 1/2" behind the visible plaster finish on the east wall of room 104.

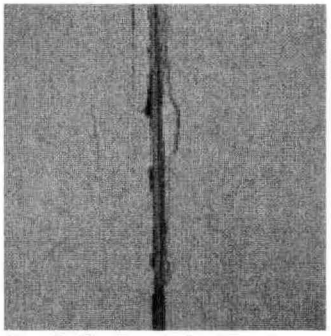


Fig. II-42. Beaded edge of wood trim concealed beneath a plaster finish at window G jamb.

- A Greek Revival inspired mantelpiece from the 19th century is located on the frame section's south wall of the first level *(Fig. II-40)*.
- Doors and windows on the first level of the frame section, and doors 8 and 10 in the stone section, are trimmed with Grecian ogee molding, which is seen in regional structures dating to the 1830s *(Fig. II-25)*.
- The east wall of the log section was stuccoed (or re-stuccoed) and struck to look like block with fine strike lines. The appearance of the struck stucco is similar to other structures in the region dating to the 1820s-1830s (i.e. 1837 Lehman House, Hagerstown and ca. 1822 Woburn Manner, Sharpsburg) *(Fig. II-54, page 70)*. The north gable of the stone section shows a stucco finish applied above the log section roof prior to raising the log section's roof to its present height. Strike lines were not observed. The remaining walls of the stone and log sections may have also had a stucco finish, but these areas were inaccessible.
- Wood siding with a narrow scratch bead and fastened with machine headed cut nails was uncovered on the south and west walls of the frame section *(Fig. II-51, page 70)*. The siding and nails are consistent with an 1830s-1840s installation. (Reference Artifact Analysis Form 045273-MAR-05-008 in Appendix D)
- A shed-roofed frame extension was added to the west wall of the stone section. It covered the existing transom over the west door of the stone section. An 1862 photograph shows the shed addition had already been constructed *(Fig. II-12, pg. 46)*.

1862, battle damage repair. An Eyewitness account writes that there was battle damage to the house from bullets and a shell which passed through the west wall of the frame section and through the parlor. In addition the house was used as a field hospital and the floors were covered with blood and dirt. The same account goes on to say that the damage was repaired within two weeks of the battle. No specific evidence of damage to the structure has been found, but areas of reworked plaster are identified which may date to post battle repairs:

- In room 102 the plaster on the west wall is approximately 1/8" thicker above the chair rail than below, suggesting a plaster skim coat had been applied.
- In room 104 the finish plaster on the east wall projects approximately 1 1/2" in front of an earlier plaster wall *(Fig. II-41)*.

Some of the findings in the paint chip analysis (refer to Appendix C) are seemingly inconsistent with the Chronology developed in this section. New plaster surfaces resulting from battle damage repairs may explain the difficulty developing a chronology compatible with the paint chip analysis.

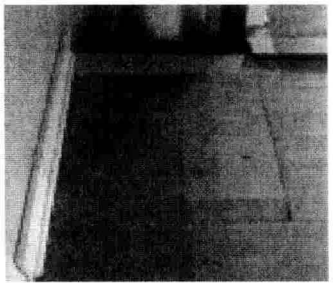


Fig. II-43. A floor patch on the second level of the log section, shows possible evidence of an earlier stair configuration.

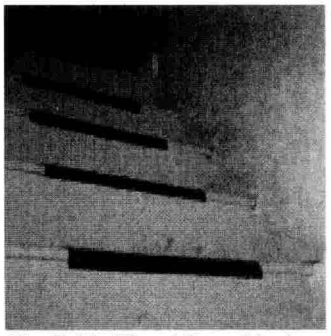


Fig. II-44. The stringer trim is longer than the stair tread which may suggest it was reused from a stair with longer treads and a shallower pitch.

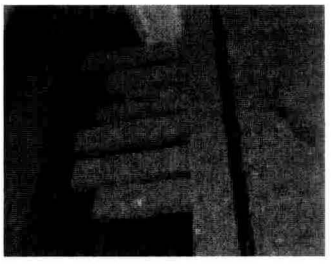


Fig. II-45. Milled wood lath in the ceiling of room 204, installed at some point after the Civil War.

Ca. 1860s-1880s, raising of the roof of the log section. An 1862 photograph shows the log section with its lower roof line *(Fig II-12, pg. 46)*. Sometime after the war, the roof was raised to provide additional second level space in the log section and unify the roofline of the entire house. The north gable of the stone section shows the profile of the original roof height of the log section. With the additional ceiling height on the second level, the staircase leading up the second level may have been reconfigured at this time to steeper pitch. Dormer windows in the log section may have been added at this time to provide additional light in the enlarged second level room.

- Patched wood flooring at the head of the stair is consistent with the stair having been reconfigured *(Fig. II-43)*. The patched flooring extends 32" beyond the last riser and would seem to indicate an earlier stair with a shallower pitch. Stringer trim is also longer than the existing stair treads, which may suggest the trim was reused from a stair with longer treads and a shallower pitch *(Fig. II-44)*.
- The brick chimney on the north end of the house was extended to its present height. A stucco finish may have been applied at this time to both the north chimney and the chimney servicing the stone section *(Fig. II-62, page 72)*.
- A plaster ceiling was installed in room 204 probably around this time. The plaster is applied to milled wood lath, differing from the split wood lath seen elsewhere in the structure *(Fig. II-45)*. It probably dates to the second half of the 19th century.
- A ca. 1890 photograph, possibly by Tipton, of the front of the house, taken from the southeast corner, shows the roof at its present configuration.

Ca. 1900, German siding installed. Selective siding removal on the east wall of the stone section shows that an earlier stucco finish had been removed and German siding installed using modern wire nails *(Fig. II-53, page 70)*.

- The German siding is dated to ca. 1900 from other regional examples and the knowledge that by the mid-20th century aluminum siding was installed over the German siding.

Ca. 1950s-1990s, modernization of the house. New appliances, cabinets, countertop and vinyl sheet flooring updated the log section kitchen, and the kitchen fireplace was infilled with brick masonry. Modern bathroom fixtures, cabinets, and finishes were installed in the shed addition. A channel drain metal roof was installed over older wood shingles and aluminum siding installed over earlier exterior wall finishes. A new heating system was installed by the Park in 1998.

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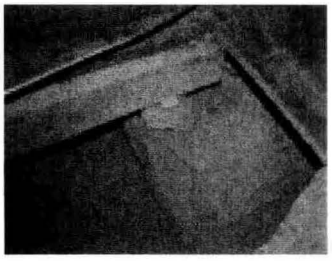


Fig. II-46. Edge of stone foundation in crawlspace 001 suggests a location for an original hearth in the frame section.



Fig. II-47. The west foundation wall bears on exposed bedrock in cellar 002.

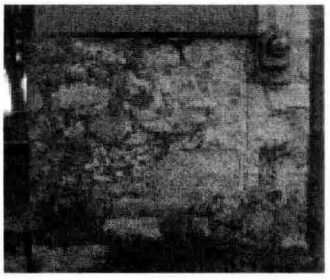


Fig. II-48. Joint between the log section's porch pier and building foundation.

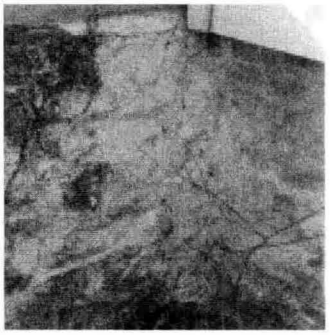


Fig. II-49. Frame section porch pier intersecting with frame and stone section foundation walls.

Exterior

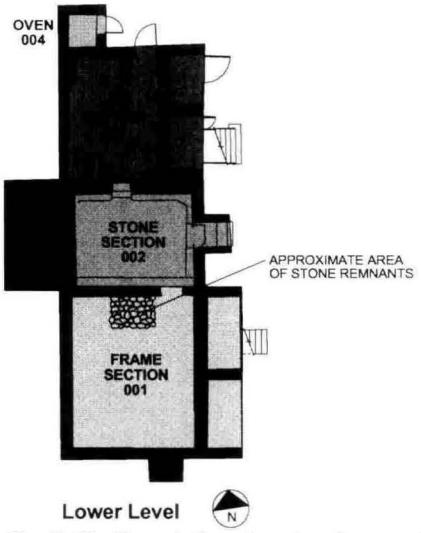


Fig. II-50. Foundation plan showing construction phases of the Roulette House.

Foundations

The Roulette House was constructed in three distinct phases, a frame section with an east facing porch, a stone section, and a log section which also has an east facing porch. Additional appendages include a frame shed to the west of the stone section and a bake oven enclosure to the north of the log section *(Fig. II-50)*. The foundations for all three phases and appendages are similar in that they consist of uncoursed limestone with roughly squared corners.

The foundation under the frame section is approximately 18" thick and has a combination of dry-stacked and mortared stones which encompass a crawlspace. Three 18" wide stone piers supporting an east facing porch are constructed of fully mortared, uncoursed limestone, which have roughly squared corners. The piers abut, but are not coursed into, the frame section foundation *(Fig. II-49)*. A field of stone remnants measuring approximately five feet wide by seven feet long can be seen along the north wall of the crawlspace 001 raising the possibility that these stones may have supported a first level cooking hearth *(Figs. II-46 and II-50)*.

The perimeter foundation under the stone and log sections consist of mortared stone walls, approximately 18" thick, which encompass the lower level cellars 002 and 003. Mortar joints between the stone and log section foundations can be seen on the exterior, but interior joints are concealed with parging. Foundation wall corner stones under the log section are roughly squared. A portion of the west foundation wall of the stone section bears on exposed bedrock approximately half way up the cellar 002 wall *(Fig. II-47)*. Three 20" wide stone piers supporting an east facing porch on the log section are constructed of fully mortared, uncoursed limestone, which have

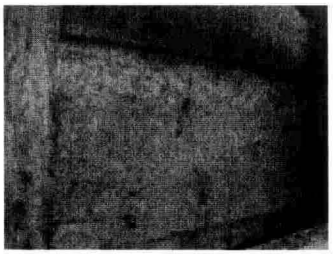


Fig. II-51. A section of lapped wood siding with a bottom scratch bead located on the south wall of the frame section.

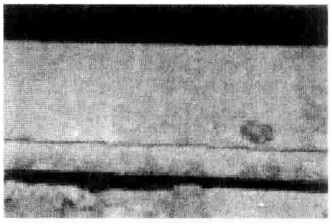


Fig. II-52. A section of lapped wood siding with a wide bottom bead and rose-head nail located on the northernmost girt of the frame section.

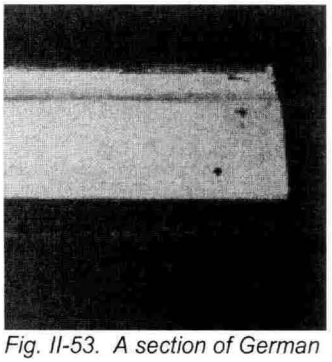


Fig. II-53. A section of German siding removed from the east wall of the stone section.

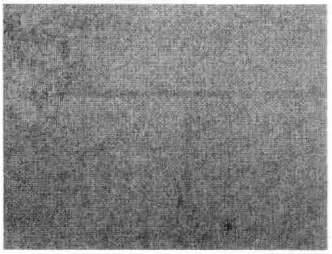


Fig. II-54. Struck stucco finish on the east wall of the log section.

roughly squared corners. The piers abut, but are not coursed into, the log section foundation *(Fig. II-48)*.

The bake oven appendage has three stone foundation walls which abut the north foundation wall of the log section. The bake oven foundation walls consist of uncoursed limestone with roughly squared corner stones which are set on exposed bedrock. Some stonework variation between the bake oven and log section suggest a period of time may have passed before the bake oven was added, or possibly a different mason constructed the oven enclosure *(Fig. II-33, page 63)*.

The foundation stone of the shed appendage is covered with aluminum siding on the exterior with no crawlspace access on the interior.

Walls

As the names imply, the exterior walls of the frame, stone, and log sections of the Roulette House are each uniquely structured. None of the three sections have four sides that are original exterior walls, however a siding remnant of a fourth wall can be found on the frame section.

The frame section retains three original exterior walls on the east, west, and south sides. The walls are framed with vertical wood members connected to horizontal girts. The walls are currently covered with a non-historic white aluminum siding. Selective removal of aluminum siding on the south and west walls revealed an underlying wood lap siding with a narrow scratch bead *(Fig. II-51)*. The wood siding is fastened with machine headed cut nails, and may date to an 1830s–1840s renovation. A portion of what may be the original wood siding on the frame section is found attached with a rose-head nail along the north face of the northernmost girt of the frame section *(Fig. II-52)*. Although the existing wall separating the frame and stone sections of the Roulette House was not an exterior wall, this remaining piece of siding gives strong evidence for the existence of an exterior wall in this location. The wide bead style of siding and the rose-head nail date to the 18th century.

The stone section also has three original exterior walls on the east, west, and north sides. The walls are approximately 18" thick and run continuously from the foundation to the rafter plate, on the east and west sides, and are currently covered with a non-historic white aluminum siding. The north wall-now an interior wall-runs continuously from the foundation to the attic gable. Evidence of the original stone work is visible in attic 303, looking south *(Fig II-142, page 93)*. Also evident from this view is a stucco finish applied over the stone wall. Limited access in attic 303 barred a closer inspection of this stucco for tool marks. Selective siding removal on the east wall of the stone section shows traces of what appeared to have been a stucco finish applied to the stone face *(Fig. II-57)*. The

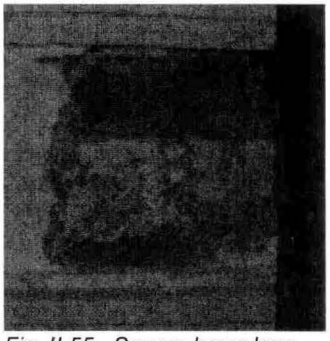


Fig. II-55. Square hewn logs seen in room 105A.

removal also uncovered early 20th century German wood siding *(Fig. II-53)*. It appears the stucco finish was removed prior to installing the German siding.

The original three walls of the log section are on the east, west, and north sides *(Fig. II-55)*. The east and west walls abut the stone section with an addition post, which can be seen on the landing of stair B in the cellar *(Fig. II-30, page 62)*. The original eave line of the log section was raised sometime after 1862 to align with the eave of the adjacent stone section, thereby extending the height of the log section walls approximately three feet. Walls were extended on the north gable using milled vertical framing rather than logs. The east wall has a struck stucco finish *(Fig. II-54)*. The north and west walls are covered with non-historic aluminum siding, so earlier wall finishes were not observed.

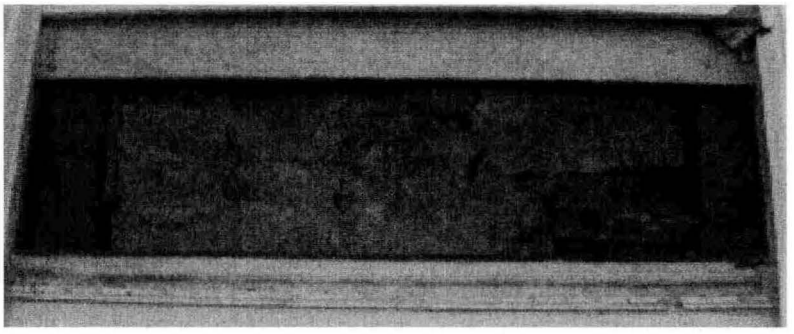


Fig. II-57. Selective aluminum siding removal on the east wall of the stone section shows an underlying German siding and beneath that the original stone wall with what appears to be the remains of an earlier stucco finish.

Porches

The Roulette House has two east facing porches. One porch projects from the frame section and the other projects from the log section *(Fig. II-58)*.

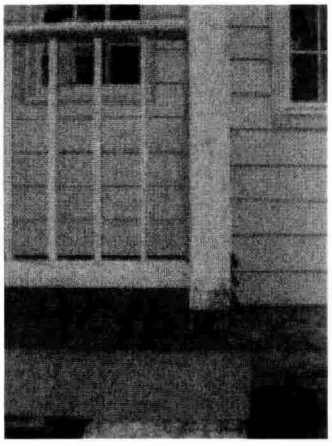


Fig. II-56. Frame section porch railing and post detail.





Fig. II-58. Frame section porch (left) and log section porch (right).

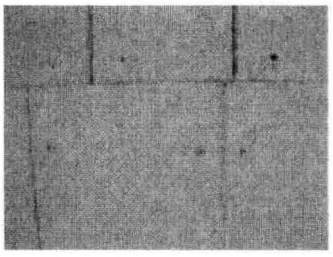


Fig. II-59. Wood ceiling at frame section porch.

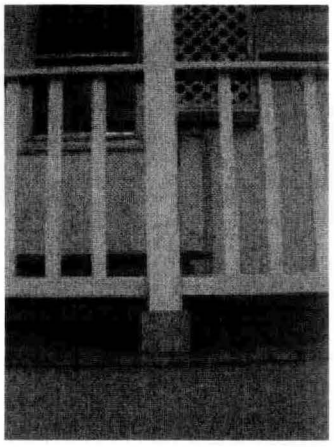


Fig. II-60. Log section railing and post detail.



Fig. II-61. Plaster ceiling deterioration at the log section porch.

The frame section porch is supported by three stone piers spanned by three joists running in a north-south direction. Two joists are milled 2x8s and the third is a hewn joist adjacent the stone foundation of the house. The porch floor consists of 3/4" thick by 2 3/8" wide tongue-and-groove boards running in an east-west direction and fastened with modern wire nails. The south end of the porch shows considerable floor board deterioration. Five 4" square posts w/chamfered corners support the overhanging roof. The posts are held off the porch flooring approximately 3" by steel U-brackets. The porch railing spans between posts and consists of a 1 1/4" thick by 3" tall bottom rail with a bullnosed top, 1" by 5/8" pickets spaced 4 3/4" on-center, and a 4" wide elliptical top rail *(Fig. II-56)*. The railing height is 30 1/2" off the wood floor. A 4'-1" wide wood gate, matching the railing design, is located in at the top of a 3-'9" wide cast concrete stoop, with 6 3/4" tall steps leading up to the porch on the east side. The ceiling of the porch consists of random width boards with narrow bead edging running in an east-west direction. The ceiling boards are fastened with modern wire nails *(Fig. II-59)*. An open wood lattice is located on the north and south ends of the porch. The west wall of the porch is covered with aluminum siding.

The log section porch is also supported by three stone piers spanned by three joists running in a north-south direction. One milled 2x8 joist is located behind a 1x8 fascia board. The other two joists are hewn with a whitewash finish. The porch floor consists of 3/4" thick by 3" wide tongue-and-groove boards running in an east-west direction and fastened with modern wire nails. Four 4" square posts with a 4" high base trim support the overhanging roof. The porch railing spans between posts and consists of a 2" by 2" bottom rail, 3/4" by 1 1/2" pickets spaced 5" on-center, and a 3 1/2" wide top rail with a chamfered top *(Fig. II-60)*. The railing height is 32" off the wood floor. The railing on the north end of the porch has been removed and a diagonal lattice installed. A 9 1/2" tall band of this same lattice runs along the ceiling, between posts. The plaster ceiling over the porch shows a great deal of cracking and is in poor condition *(Fig. II-61)*. The west wall of the porch has a struck plaster finish with an historic integral wood base. A 5'-6" wide, unpainted treated wood stoop with seven steps leads up to the porch on the

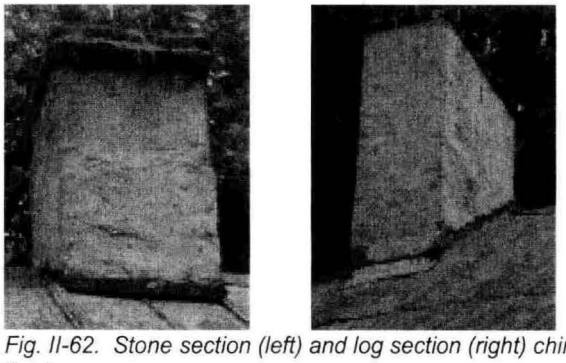


Fig. II-62. Stone section (left) and log section (right) chimneys with stucco finish.



Fig. II-63. Stone chimney at the south end of the frame section.

east side.

Chimneys

A stone chimney on the south wall of the frame section is laid up with coursed and roughly square limestone with alternating large corner stones *(Fig. II-63)*. Joints are struck with a raised-V profile.

Brick chimneys in the stone and log sections project approximately three feet above, and just west of, the roof ridge line. Exposed portions of the brick chimneys have a stucco finish with a two course brick band around the top *(Fig. II-62)*.

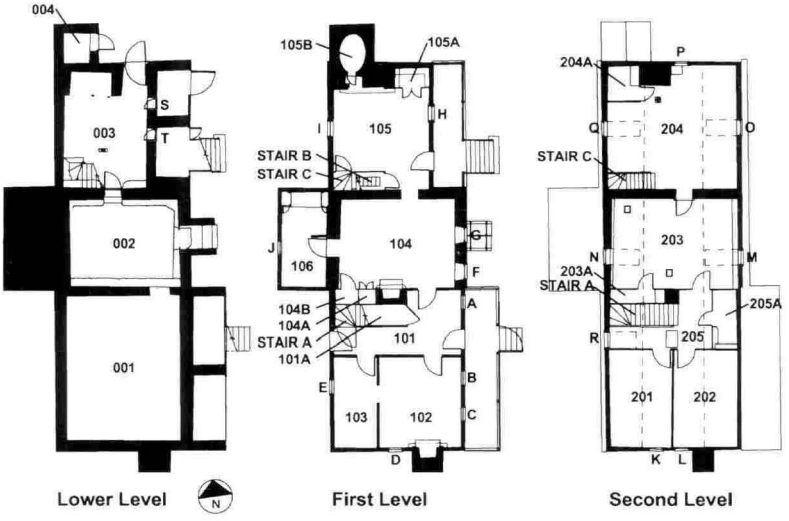


Fig. II-65. Plan drawings with window identification.

Windows

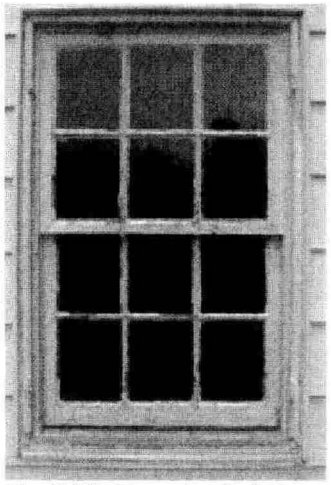


Fig. II-64. Example of window in openings A, B, C, D, and E .

There are twenty window openings around the exterior of the Roulette House, of which, seventeen openings appear to date from the mid 19th century or earlier. Second level dormer window openings O and Q were added following the Civil War, when the log section roof was raised or sometime after. Window opening P appears to have been modified from its historic location, probably at the time the log section roof was raised. Thirteen windows within the seventeen historic window openings date from the pre-Civil War era. The remaining four historic openings have vinyl replacement windows installed. Historic windows include A, B, C, D, E, and H on the first level; K, L, M, N, and R on the second level; and S and T on the lower level *(Fig. II-65)*.

Windows A, B, C, D, and E measure 28 1/2" wide by 45" tall and consist of double-hung painted wood sash with a six-over-six muntin spacing *(Fig. II-64)*. Muntin profiles are 5/8" wide by 1" deep *(Fig. II-68)*. The sash rails and muntins have mortised and pinned joints *(Fig. II-67)*. The top sash is fixed and the operable bottom sash has

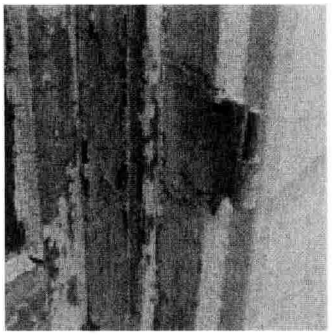


Fig. II-66. Shutter pintle on window E.



Fig. II-67. Example of mortise and pinned window joinery.

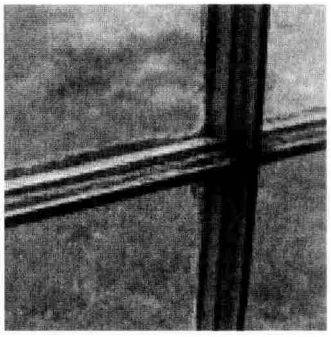


Fig. II-68. Muntin profile.

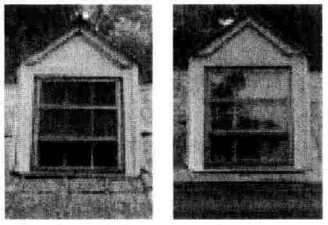


Fig. II-69. Dormer windows N (left) and R (right).

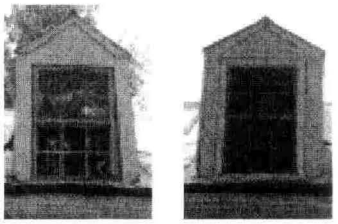


Fig. II-70. Dormer windows M (left) and O (right).

an iron stop arm. Window E has shutter brackets, but the shutters have been removed *(Fig. II-66)*. Shutters can also be seen on window opening J in a 1862 photograph *(Fig. II-12, page 46)*, but they have also been removed.

Windows H, K, and L measure 28 1/2" wide by 46" tall and consist of double-hung painted wood sash with six-over-six muntin spacing *(Fig. II-71)*. Muntin profiles are 5/8" wide by 3/4" deep. The sash rails and muntins have mortised and pinned joints. No window hardware is visible.

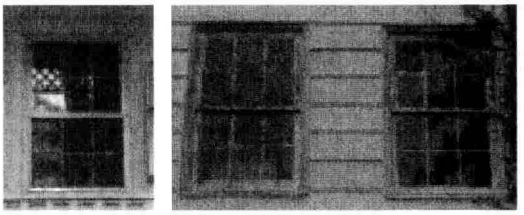


Fig. II-71. Windows H (left) and K and L (right).

Second level dormer windows N and R are similar in appearance with double-hung painted wood sash with six-over-three muntin spacing *(Fig. II-69)*. Muntin profiles are 5/8" wide by 3/4" deep. Both windows have mortise and pinned sash rails, but only window R has visibly pinned muntin connections. Window N measures 28 1/2" wide by 36" tall and window R measures 35" wide by 35" tall.

Second level dormer window M has double-hung painted wood sash with six-over-six muntin spacing and has mortise and pinned rail and muntin connections *(Fig. II-70)*. Window M measures 28 3/4" wide by 46" tall.

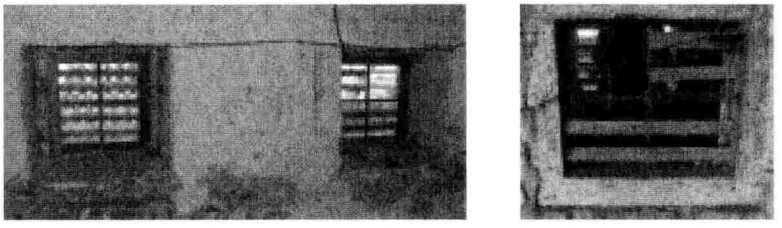


Fig. II-72. Interior view of windows S and T (left) and exterior view of window T (right).

Lower level windows S and T have a four pane wood sash with two, three knuckle hinges which allow the window to swing inward. Muntin profiles are 5/8" wide by 1" deep. Both windows have mortise and pinned sash rails and a 2" square, five bar wood grill set into a 2 1/2" wood jamb on the exterior. The wood grill on window T shows significant damage *(Fig. II-72)*.

Windows F, G, I, J, O, P, and Q are non-historic vinyl replacement windows. Windows F and G measure 24 3/4" wide by 53" tall. It appeared openings F and G were modified from their historic size. Windows I, J and P measure 24 1/2" wide by 42" tall. Windows O and Q measure 24 1/2" wide by 43" tall.



Fig. II-75. Plan drawings with exterior door identification numbers.

Doors

There are six door openings around the exterior of the building. All exterior door openings appear to date to the time of original construction *(Fig. II-75)*. With the exception of door 23, all doors appear to date to the mid 19th century or earlier.

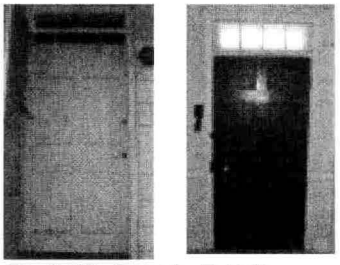


Fig. II-73. Door 1. Exterior face (left) and interior face (right).

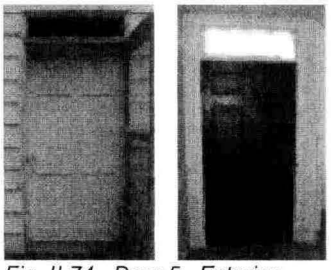


Fig. II-74. Door 5. Exterior face (left) and Interior face (right).

First Level doors 1 and 5 measure 36" wide by 74" tall and have a low relief six panel design with pinned mortise-and-tenon rail connections and a four-light transom window *(Figs. II-73 and 74)*. Both doors have a painted exterior face and a stained faux wood-grain pattern on their interior face and may date to the 1830s. Door 12 measures 35 1/2" wide by 75 1/2" tall and originally had six raised panels with quirked ovolo trim and pinned mortise-and-tenon rail connections *(Fig. II-76)*. Door 12 is painted on both the interior and exterior face and may date to the ca. 1790s-1800s period of original construction of the log section. Glazing modifications were made at a later date. All three doors have non-historic aluminum screen doors on the exterior.

Hardware on door 1 includes a pair of cast iron five knuckle hinges and a cast iron lockset with ceramic knobs manufactured by R&E MFG. CO. A patent is listed on the lockset as May 29, 1866 *(Fig. II-78)*. Door 1 also has a thumb turn lock in a cast iron housing.

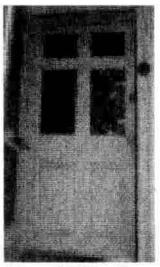


Fig. II-76. Door 12. Exterior face.

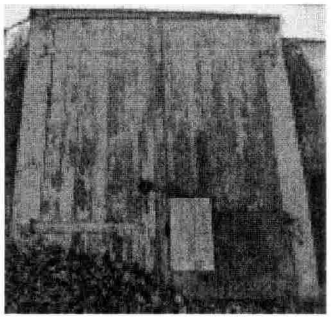


Fig. II-77. Door 23.

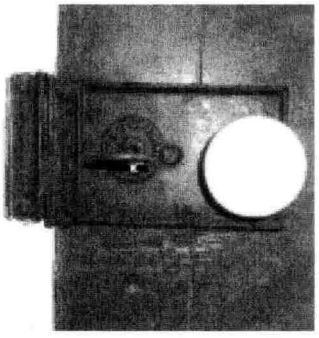


Fig. II-78. Lockset on Door 1 manufactured by R&E MFG. CO, with a May 29, 1866 patent listing.

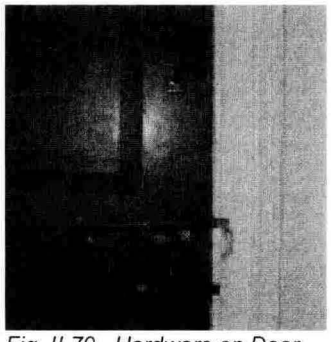


Fig. II-79. Hardware on Door 5.

Hardware on door 5 includes a pair of cast iron five knuckle hinges, a cast iron Suffolk style latch, a 4 1/2" long sliding iron dead bolt, and an cast iron pull *(Fig. II-79)*.

Hardware on door 12 and includes a pair of cast iron five knuckle hinges, a cast iron lockset with ceramic knobs, and a modern thumb turn lock manufactured by Yale.

Lower level door opening 23 includes a pair of non-historic cellar doors which each measure 29" wide by 63" tall *(Fig. II-77)*.

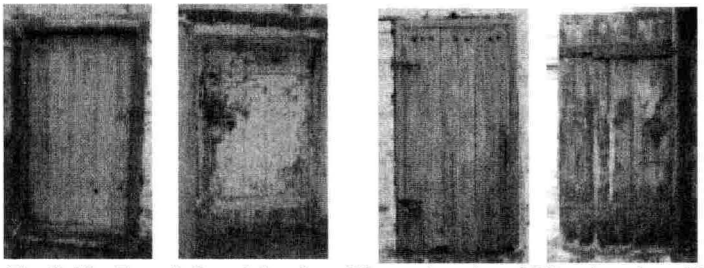


Fig. II-80. From left to right, door 25 exterior, door 25 interior, door 26 exterior, and door 26 interior.

Lower level board and batten doors 25 and 26 are constructed of one-inch thick vertical tongue and groove boards with narrow bead edging *(Fig. II-80)*. Door 26 has seven 1" diameter holes drilled along the top edge and graffiti on the inside face.

Door 25 measures 41" wide by 73 1/2" tall and includes a pair of cast iron five knuckle hinges, 5 1/2" x 3 3/4" steel lock housing, at 10" long flat iron dead bolt, and 5" long modern steel dead bolt. Door 26 measures 30" wide by 65 1/2" tall and includes a pair of cast iron three knuckle hinges, steel hook and eye bolt. Both doors 25 and 26 have 4" wide heavy wood frames with pegged mortise and tenon connections *(Fig. II-85)*.

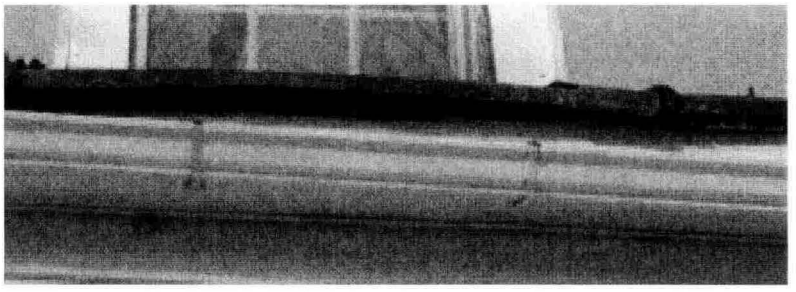


Fig. II-81. Layers of wood shingles under metal roofing.

Roof

The current ridge line of the roof runs continuous in a north-south direction over all three sections of the Roulette House, with five

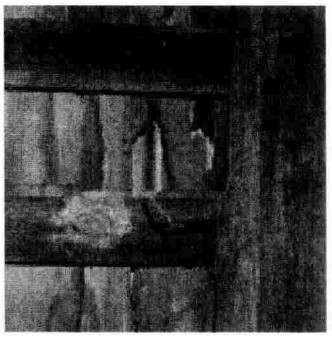


Fig. II-82. Metal roofing seen between one layer of wood shingles in the frame section.



Fig. II-83. Rain water conductors leading to cistern.

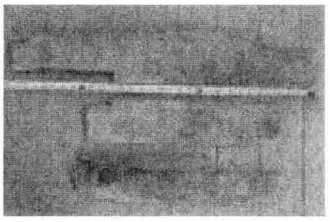


Fig. II-84. Side lapped long shingles found in the frame



Fig. II-85. Mortise and pegged door frame at door openings 25 and 26.

dormer windows and two chimneys penetrating the roof plane. An 1862 photograph shows the log section roof has been raised approximately three feet from it's Civil War era appearance *(Fig. II-12, pg. 46)*. The photograph also shows the west facing dormers in the frame and stone sections were in existence at that time, but the east and west facing dormers over the log section were not. The east facing dormer in the stone section looks similar to those dormers over the log section and may also have been added after the Civil War.

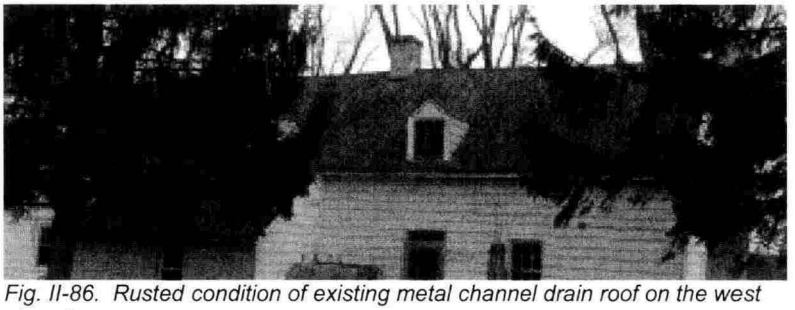


Fig. II-86. Rusted condition of existing metal channel drain roof on the west elevation.

The visible roofing material is a non-historic channel drain metal roof that dates to the mid 20th century. The metal is in poor condition with areas of considerable pitting and rusting *(Fig. II-86)*. Underneath the metal roof, the edge of at least two layers of wood shingles can be seen along the east fascia board of the stone section *(Fig. II-81)*. From the attic of the frame section the metal roof can be seen between only one layer of circular sawn wood shingles *(Fig. II-82)*.

Rows of wood shingles can be seen on the Roulette House from an 1862 photograph, but the earliest roofing material may have been side lapped biaxially tapered long shingles. Samples of this shingle were found in the crawlspace of the frame section and were commonly used in some German communities *(Fig. II-84)*. (Reference Artifact Analysis Form 045274-MAR-05-012 in Appendix D).

Metal gutters are non-historic and located along the east and west fascia board of all three sections of the Roulette House, with the exception of the west side of the frame section. Metal rain water conductors at the log section run in extended lengths to reach the cistern *(Fig. II-83)*.

A description of roof framing is covered in the Interior section (Attics) of the Physical Description.

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Interior

This section describes all interior elements of the structure by category (i.e. doors, windows, etc.). Floor plans with room identification numbers accompany material descriptions so the reader is able locate the elements discussed within the structure. A reference plan drawing is also provided which includes room, door, and window identification in one location *(Fig. II-87)*.

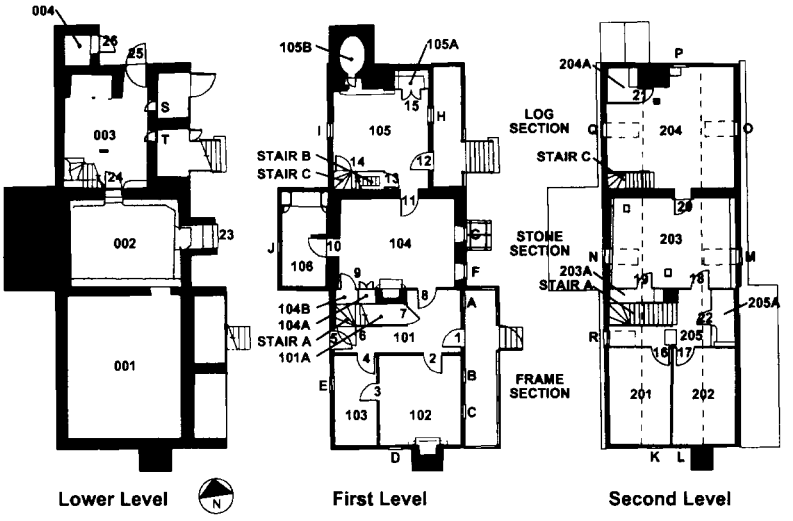


Fig. II-87. Reference drawings showing room, door, and window identification cited in this report.

Ceilings

Ceilings throughout the structure are historic with the exception of first level rooms 104 and 106. Flat plaster over split wood lath, bead board with a narrow (1/8") edge bead, or plaster over bead board are the three historic ceiling types. Wall and ceiling boards with narrow edge beads appear to be closely associated with construction of the stone and log sections, which may date these ceilings to ca. 1790s-1800s. Bead board ceilings are typically fastened with either early machine cut or hand wrought nails. Plaster ceilings typically have a number layers of paint and/or wall paper finishes. Bead board ceilings are either painted or have had a subsequent plaster finish applied.

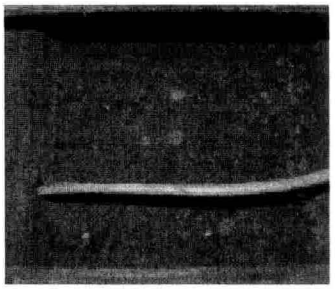


Fig. II-88. Split wood lath above room 101 ceiling.

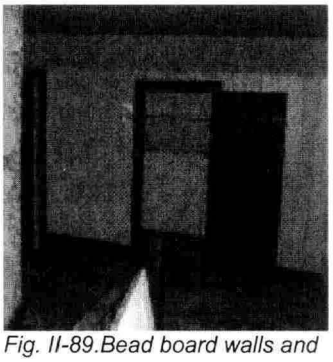


Fig. II-89.Bead board walls and ceiling in room 205.

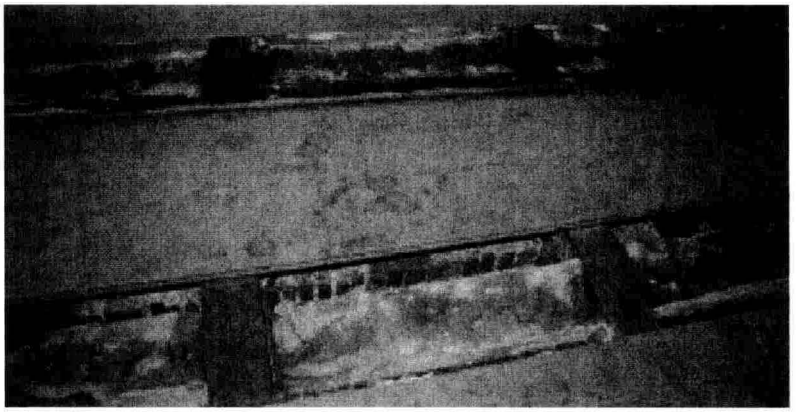


Fig. II-90. Removal of a second level floor board in room 204 (above room 105) reveals a faded whitewash finish.

Whitewash coloration seen on the underside of floor boards and joists above rooms 101 and 105, and a reddish coloration seen on the underside of a floor board above room 102 suggest these elements were exposed for a period of time and the plaster ceiling a later addition *(Fig. II-90)*.

First level rooms 101, 102, 103, 105, and 105A have flat plaster ceilings over split wood lath, as do rooms 203, 204 and 204A on the second level *(Fig. II-88)*. Rooms 201 and 202 have plaster over wood lath on the sloping sections and plaster over bead board on the flat portion of the ceiling.

Rooms with narrow bead board ceiling include104A, 104B, 205 and 205A *(Fig. II-89)*.



Fig. II-91. View of puncheon work beneath brick "beehive" oven in room 004.



Fig. II-92.Exposed beam and underside of flooring in room 002 ceiling.

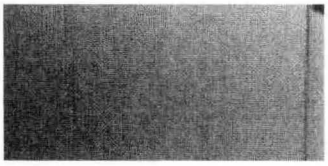


Fig. II-93. Vertical tongue and groove wood wall boards with wide (1/4") edge bead associated with ca. 1760s-1780s frame section construction.

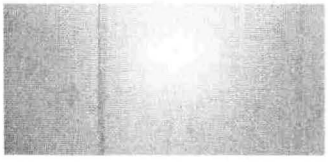


Fig. II-94.Vertical tongue and groove wood wall boards with narrow (1/8") edge bead associated with the ca. 1790s-1800s stone and log section construction.

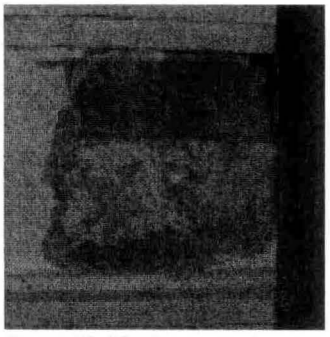


Fig. II-95. Plaster applied directly to log construction on the east wall in room 105A.

The underside of first level flooring and hewn joists form the ceiling of rooms 002 and 003 in the cellar *(Fig. II-92)*. Fiberglass batt insulation is installed in the ceilings of 002 and 003. The insulation is in poor condition.

Rooms 003 and 004 have a puncheon ceiling supporting the weight of the hearth and bake oven respectively *(Fig. II-91)*.

Rooms 104 and 106 have non-historic mid 20th century acoustic tile and gypsum ceilings respectively.

Walls

Historic interior wall surfaces include lime plaster, random width vertical boards with a wide (1/4") edge bead, a random width vertical board with a narrow (1/8") edge bead, and uncoursed limestone in the cellar. In some cases a plaster finish was applied over an earlier bead board wall, but the plaster finish in these cases is believed to be a pre-Civil War condition and should be considered historic. The wide bead board appears in the frame section only and is believed to date to the ca. 1760s-1780s period of initial construction or sometime shortly thereafter *(Fig. II-93)*. The narrow bead board is associated with subsequent renovations which puts their construction date from the late 18th century to the early 19th century *(Fig. II-94)*.

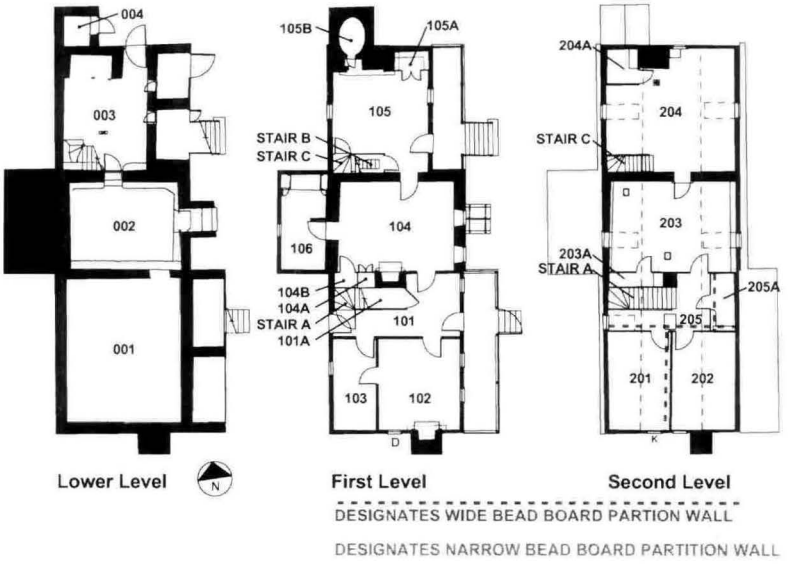


Fig. II-96. Plan drawings indicating the location of bead board partition walls.

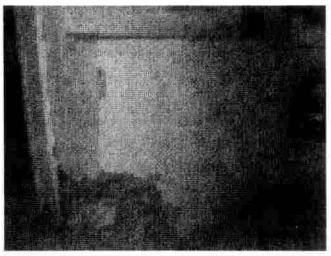


Fig. II-97. Stone buttress along the north wall of room 002.



Fig. II-98. Two wrought iron spikes projecting out of the bedrock on the west wall of room 002.



Fig. II-99. Wood lintel embedded in the west wall of room 002.

The construction date(s) for plaster and lath walls is unclear. Milled wood lath was seen in the east wall of room 105, which may indicate a post-Civil War construction date. Split wood lath was seen around the transom in the west wall of room 104, which would indicate an earlier construction date. Differing plaster thickness measured above and below the chair rail in room 102 suggest at least some wall surfaces have had a plaster skim coat added. With the limited number of sample areas opened for a visual inspection, this report does not conclusively state which plaster and lath walls are pre or post-Civil War construction. In the following descriptions, the type of wood lath is indicated where observed.

First level rooms 101, 102 and 103 are presumed to have plaster over wood lath. Plaster over split lath was observed around the transom window on the west wall of room 104, but may be applied directly over stone walls elsewhere in the room. The east wall of the stone section was observed to have a second plaster finish over the earlier plaster wall *(Fig. II-41, page 66)*. The earlier plaster may have been applied directly to the stone surface, and the lath was not observed for the second surface. Milled wood lath was observed on the east wall of room 105 *(Fig. II-90)*, and plaster was observed applied directly to the log construction on the east wall of room 105A *(Fig. II-95)*. The stair wall in Room 101 is plaster over a narrow bead board. Room 101A has a bead board south wall and a plaster north wall which includes plaster over the brick chimney serving room 104. Rooms 104A and 104B have a narrow bead board on the south and west, and south and east walls respectively. The east chimney wall in room 104A and the west exterior stone wall in 104B have a plaster finish.

Rooms 201 and 202 on the second level have plaster over bead board on interior partitions and plaster over wood lath on exterior walls. The east, west and north walls of room 203 are presumed to have plaster over stone. The south wall of room 203 has plaster over narrow bead board. Room 203 A has unfinished narrow bead board on the north, south and west walls, and plaster over brick on the east chimney wall. Walls in rooms 204 and 204A are presumed to have plaster over wood lath.

Rooms 205 and 205A have a painted wide bead board south wall and painted narrow bead board on the remaining walls, with the exception of a plaster finish on the north wall brick chimney *(Fig. II-96)*.

Rooms 002 and 003 have parged perimeter stone foundation walls. The north wall of room 002 and the south wall of room 003 are buttressed with an additional 14" of stone *(Fig. II-97)*. The stone buttressing may have been added to stabilize the foundation wall when the log section cellar was excavated. The lower half of the west wall in room 002 is exposed bedrock. The upper half of the wall is uncoursed limestone. Two peculiar elements are imbedded in the

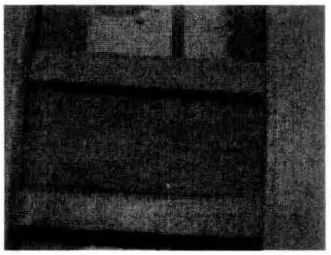


Fig. II-100. Second level floor framing consists of a 4 1/2 inch square hewn joist with 2x "sister" joists.

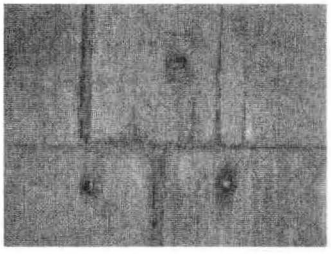


Fig. II-101. Random width flooring in room 201, surface nailed with rose-head wrought nails.

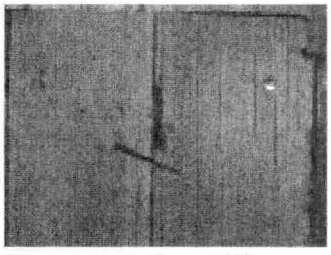


Fig. II-102. Uniform width flooring in room 104, with concealed machine headed cut nail.

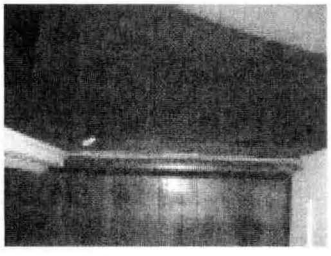


Fig. II-103. Random width flooring in room 104B, still visible is a painted border.

west wall of room 002; wrought iron spikes sticking into the bedrock *(Fig. II-98)* and what appears to be a wood lintel approximately 30" off the floor *(Fig. II-99)*. The function of either one is unknown. The spikes may have provided some type of cribbing to secure the base course of the foundation wall to an irregular rock surface. The lintel appears to bridge a concave section of bedrock and may have been installed to maintain a straight run of stone for the foundation wall above.

Room 004 has parged perimeter stone foundation walls.

Room 106 has non-historic mid 20th century paneled walls.

Reference Appendix C for sample paint and wall covering analysis.

Flooring

There are two types of historic wood floors in the structure, a 1" thick random width tongue-and-groove board, and a 1" thick uniform 5" wide, tongue-and-groove board. The random width flooring is the older of the two, with surface nailed hand wrought and early machine cut nails used in the installation. The uniform width flooring is typically tongue nailed with machine-headed cut nails with joints staggered in an alternating pattern. The uniform width board may have been installed as part of a ca. 1830s-1840s interior renovation. Wood floors are all nailed directly to underlying joists (no sub-floors) and run perpendicular to floor joists, in a north-south direction.

Room 104B on the first level and second level rooms 201, 202, 203, 204, 204A , 205, and 205A have random width flooring installed. Exposed rose-head nails in rooms 201, 202, and a portion of 205 may date these floor installations to the 18th century *(Fig. II-101)*. (Reference Artifact Analysis Form 045273-MAR-05-001 in Appendix D). Flooring in rooms 203, 205A and a large portion of 205 also have random width flooring, but are surface nailed with machine-headed cut nails, possibly dating the installation to the early 19th century or later. The end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries were a transitional period in nail types which may explain the nail mix *(Fig. II-35, page 63)*.

Room 104B is the only first level room in the frame and stone sections that may exhibit original random width flooring. A painted border is still visible along the north wall from where the flooring appeared to have been associated with the frame section At this point, it is unknown why this small portion of floor remains after the surrounding rooms where renovated *(Fig. II-103)*.

First level rooms 101, 101A, 102, 103,104, and 104A have uniform width flooring. The flooring runs continuously beneath all the interior partitions and appears to have been installed all at approximately the same time. The flooring in room 104 may have been installed first, however, since room 101 flooring appears to have been scribed to

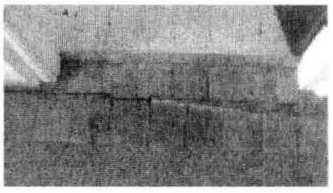


Fig. II-104. Scribed floor boards between rooms 101 and 104 may indicate the flooring in room 104 came first.



Fig. II-105. Floor area in room 104 showing the wood flooring had been sanded, prior to installing a heating stove, and refinished after the stove was in place. Note the floor patch.



Fig. II-106. Adze toolmarks on floor joist in room 205.

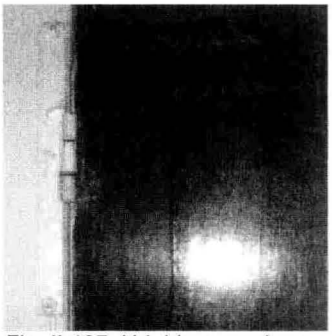


Fig. II-107. H-L hinge on door 20.

room 104 flooring *(Fig. II-104)*. The reason for a scribe line is unknown. Removal of a concealed machine headed cut nail from a floor board in Room 104 may date the floor installation to a ca. 1830s-1840s renovation *(Fig. II-102)*.

Rooms 105 and 106 have a non-historic wood and sheet vinyl floor respectively.

First level flooring is nailed primarily to rough-hewn floor joists spaced from 24" to 30" on-center. Second level flooring in rooms 201, 202, 204, 204A, 205, and 205A are nailed to hewn floor joists with on-center spacing ranging from 30" to 42". (Refer to the Structural portion of Section II for more detailed framing information). Floors in 201, 202, and 203 have wood thresholds that transition up 1" to 2" to the stair hall 205 flooring elevation *(Fig. II-108)*.

The floor framing assembly in room 203 is puzzling. Floor boards are nailed to milled "sister" joists which are, in turn, attached to hewn joists with machine-headed cut nails *(Fig II-100)*. The hewn joists-at least in the area exposed-show no evidence of earlier nails or nail holes along the their top surfaces which would have indicated an earlier floor was attached. A machine-headed cut nail and a machine cut brad removed from the floor assembly suggest a possible installation date in the 1820's or 1830's. (Reference Artifact Analysis Form 045273-MAR-05-002 and 003 in Appendix D).

The removal of a floor board in room 205 exposed three joists. The first, which was closest to the end girt shows marks from an adze rather than the more typical broad ax hewing apparent on other joists in the structure *(Fig. II-106)*.

Finishes on the wood flooring varies from paint to natural stain to aged patina. A dark brown paint is the earliest apparent floor finish. It can be seen in first level Rooms 101A and 104B and as a border color in Rooms 103, 104A, 201, 202, 203 and 204. On the first level Room 101 flooring is painted a light tan. This color shows up as a second (later) border color in Room 204. Flooring in Rooms 102 and 104 have a natural stained finish. The floors were possibly sanded and refinished sometime in the early 20th century, since the area beneath the heating stove pad in room 104 appears to have been sanded and left unfinished. A 20th century floor patch is also seen in this location *(Fig. II-105)*.

Rooms 105 and106 have non-historic mid-20th century sheet vinyl floor covering.

Doors

There are twenty interior door openings in the structure. All openings are historic and date to the mid 19th century or earlier *(Fig. II-112)*.

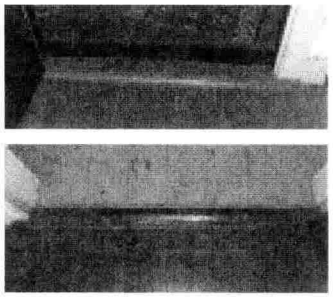


Fig. II-108. Frame section beveled wood threshold at room 101 (lower) and stepped wood threshold at room 205 (upper).



Fig. II-112. Plan drawings with interior door and room identification numbers.

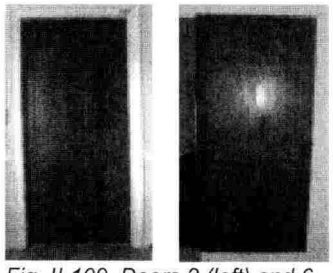


Fig. II-109. Doors 2 (left) and 6 (right).

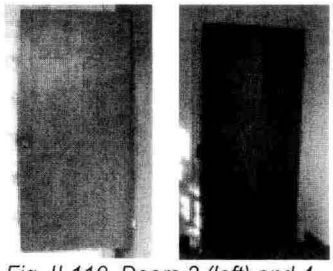


Fig. II-110. Doors 3 (left) and 4 (right) from room 103.

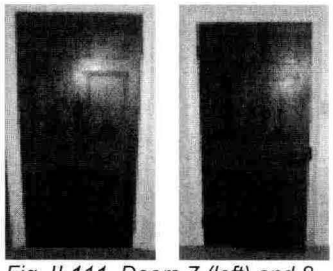


Fig. II-111. Doors 7 (left) and 8 (right).

First level doors 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8 have a low relief six panel design with pinned mortise-and-tenon rail connections *(Figs. II-109, 110 and 111)*. Doors 2, 4, 7, and 8 measure 36" by 76". Door 3 measures 34" by 76" and is currently stored on the second level in room 202. Door 6, leading to the staircase, measures 38" by 79". The hardware on Doors 2, 3, 4, and 8 include a pair of five knuckle hinges, a cast iron lockset with brass knobs manufactured by Carpenter & Co., which date to the 1830s *(Fig. II-119)*, and a three-inch wide wood threshold with beveled edges. Door 6 hardware includes a pair of five knuckle hinges and a Suffulk style latch *(Fig. II-120)*. Door 7 also has a pair of five knuckle hinges with a 4" by 3" cast iron lock housing.

At least one face of each door listed above is finished with a stylized faux wood graining to resemble mahogany. All door faces on the side of room 101 are of the same pattern and have a high gloss finish. Doors 3 and 4 facing into room 103 have an older and more refined mahogany pattern. Wear marks suggest this older mahogany pattern as an underlying finish on doors 2, 6, 7, and 8.

Door opening 9 is actually comprised of five doors. A low relief six panel door to room 104B which measures 30" by 86", and a pair of upper two panel doors and lower one panel doors to room 104A which measure 14" by 54" and 14" by 29" respectively *(Fig. II-113)*. The hardware on the upper doors to room 104A consists of a round ceramic and brass knob, a 2" square lock housing, an interior catch, and 2 pair of three knuckle hinges. The hardware on the lower pair of doors includes a round ceramic and brass knob, and 2 pair of three knuckle hinges. The hardware on doors to room 104B includes a ceramic and brass pull, 2" square lock housing and a pair of five knuckle hinges.

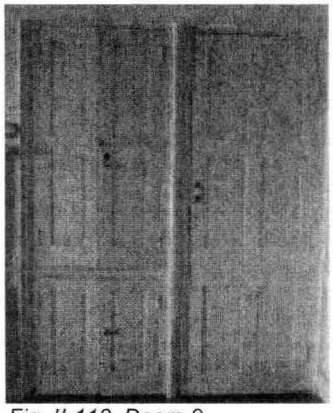


Fig. II-113. Doors 9.

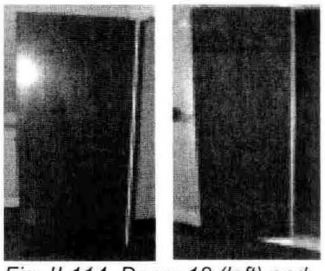


Fig. II-114. Doors 18 (left) and 19 (right).

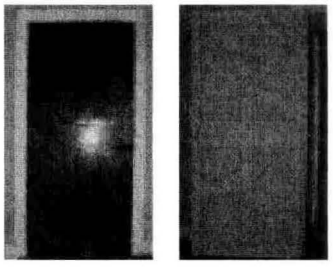


Fig. II-115. Door 20. Room 203 side (left) and Room 204 side (right).

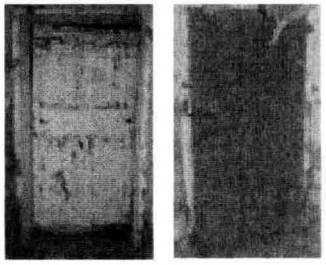


Fig. II-116. Door 24. Room 002 side (left) and Room 003 side (right).

The opening for Door 10 once lead to the exterior *(Fig. II-117)*. Remnants of a wood transom above the door is observed in the shed attic *(Fig. II-24, page 61)*. Door 10 shows no sign of exposure to outdoor elements, but has a twelve light window. Door 10 measures 35 1/2" by 74" and has a pair of five knuckle hinges and a cast iron lock housing with a bronze knob.

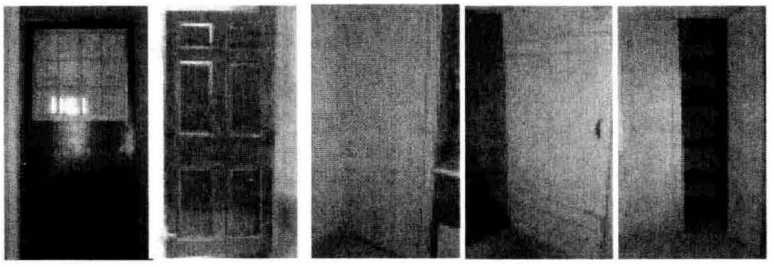


Fig. II-117. From left to right, Doors 10, 11, 13, 14, and 15.

Door 11 is a raised six panel door with quirked ovolo panel trim and pinned mortise-and-tenon rail connections, matching the detail of exterior Door 12 *(Fig. II-117)*. Door 11 measures 34" by 76" and is currently stored on the second level in room 202. The hardware on door 11 includes a pair of five knuckle hinges and a cast iron lock house with a bronze knob. The door has a stained finish on room 104 side and is painted on room 105 side.

Door opening 15 has a pair of low relief, three panel doors each measuring 19" by 88", with pinned mortise-and-tenon rail connections *(Fig. II-117)*. Each door has a pair of five knuckle hinges. Evidence of an earlier latch is visible through layers of built up paint.

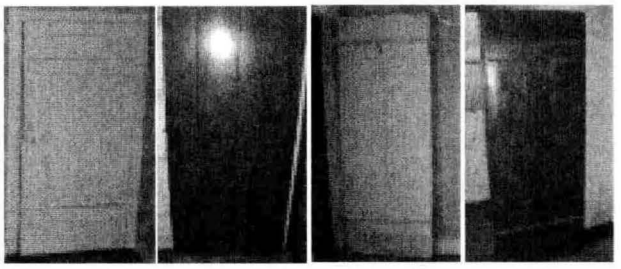


Fig. II-118. From left to right, doors 16, 17, 21, and 22 constructed of vertical boards with wide bead edging.

First level board and batten doors 13 and 14, and second level doors 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, and 22 are comprised of one-inch thick vertical tongue and groove boards secured top and bottom with one-inch thick horizontal battens. The battens on doors 16, 17, 19, 21 and 22 have quirked bead edging *(Figs. II-117 and 118)*. Additionally, the battens on doors 16 and 17 appear to be slightly tapered. Doors 13,

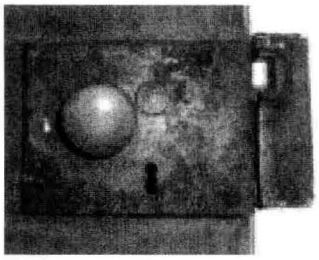


Fig. II-119. English imported Carpenter Patent Lock dating to the 1830s..

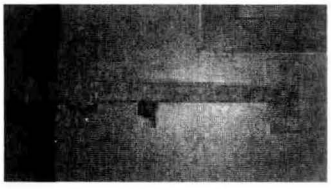


Fig. II-120. Wrought iron Suffulk style latch.

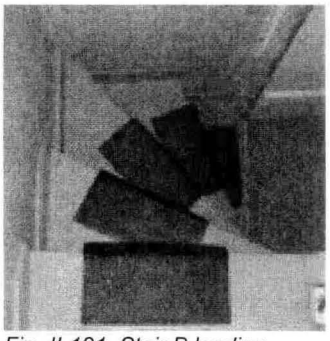


Fig. II-121. Stair B leading down to room 105.

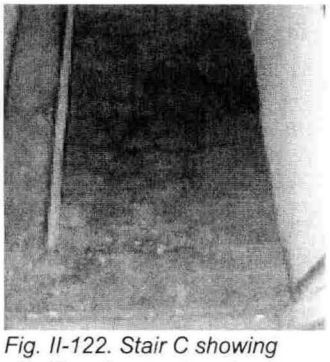


Fig. II-122. Stair C showing significantly worn treads, leading down to room 003.

14 and 18 have beveled edge battens. Battens are attached to vertical boards using rose-head wrought nails. Vertical boards in Doors 16, 17, 21 and 22 have wide (1/4") edge beads, which match the earliest beaded board partitions in the house. The wide edge bead suggests the doors may date to the original ca. 1780 construction date. Vertical boards used in doors 13, 14, 18, and 19 have narrow (1/8") edge beads which match beaded board partitions associated with the later stone and log section construction.

Hardware on doors 13, 14, 16, 17, and 18 consist of a pair of five knuckle hinges and a Suffolk style iron latch. Door 18 also has a 5" long dead bolt. Hardware on doors 19 and 21 consist of a pair of five knuckle hinges.

Door 20 has a raised four panel design with pinned mortise-and-tenon rail connections *(Figs. II-115, enhanced on II-37, page 64)*. The hardware on Door 20 includes a pair of iron H-L hinges *(Fig. II-107)*, a Suffolk latch, and a 5" dead bolt

Door 24 has a raised four panel design trimmed with ovolo molding that lacks quirks or fillets *(Figs. II-116, enhanced on II-36, page 64)*. The door is cut and re-hung, and has a weathered surface on room 002 side. The hardware includes a pair of 20" long wrought iron strap hinges, a suffulk style latch, and a decorative wrought iron lock escutcheon; which is upside down and on the hinge side.

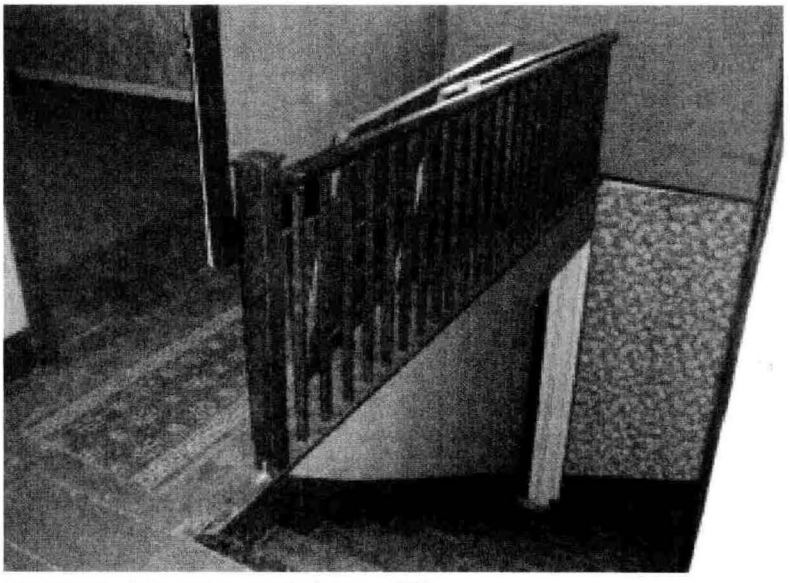


Fig. II-123. Stair A balustrade in room 205.

Stairs

There are two staircases from the first level leading to the second level; Stair A in the frame section and Stair B in the log section. A

third staircase in the log section, Stair C, leads from the first level to the lower level.

Stair A leads down to the west from room 205 to room 101 on the first level. The stair has dimensionally even treads and risers with the bottom five steps forming a corner winder. A narrow bead board forms the south wall, and the north has both narrow bead board and plaster. A balustrade runs along the south side of the stair on the second level, comprised of 1" square balusters, a 3" diameter round top rail, and a 4" square newel with a flat newel cap. The balustrade has a painted wood grain finish similar to door finishes in rooms 101 and 205 *(Fig. II-123)*.

Stair B leads down to the west from room 204 to room 105 on the first level. The stair has dimensionally even treads and risers with the bottom five steps forming a corner winder. A 32" long section of patched wood flooring at the head of the staircase in room 204 indicate the stair was reconfigured at some point *(Fig. II-43, page 67)*. If this is correct, an earlier stair would have had a longer, shallower pitch, which may once have related to a lower roof over the log section. The stair may then date to a ca. 1860s-1880s renovation. The north and south walls are plaster *(Fig. II-121)*.

Stair C leads to the lower level from room 105. The stair has dimensionally uneven wood stair treads showing significant wear, with an open riser. A hewn sill plate runs east-west along the south side of the stair at the floor line. Walls have a plaster finish above the sill plate and below stone foundation walls form the south and west walls. The stair runs down to the west with the bottom five steps forming a corner winder. The degree of wear on the treads suggests the stair may date to the ca. 1790s-1800s construction of the log section *(Fig. II-122)*.

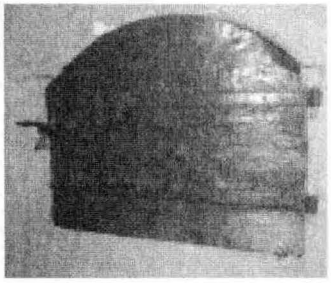


Fig. II-124. Wrought iron door to "beehive" oven.

Beehive Oven

A brick-lined beehive oven is located to the left of the service fireplace in room 105 *(Fig. II-129)*. The oven is accessed through a 17" wide by 14" tall wrought iron door having two iron strap hinges and a latch *(Fig. II-124)*. The interior of the oven has a brick floor and a hemispheric brick ceiling topped with a tear-drop coursing pattern. The interior dome takes the form of a beehive, hence the name "beehive" oven. Gases from the oven exhaust at the rear and are routed over the top of the oven into the fireplace chimney. This oven is sometimes called a "squirrel tail" oven in reference to this pattern of exhaust.

Fireplaces

There are three first level fireplaces located in rooms102, 104, and 105 of the frame, stone, and log sections respectively. Of the three, the fireplace in room 102 has the most decorative treatment. Greek revival in detail and design, the mantelpiece surrounds a relatively

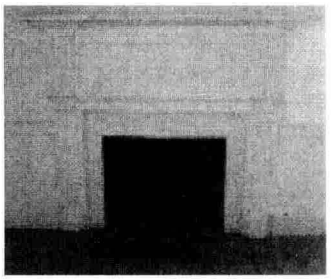


Fig. II-125. Fireplace in room 102.

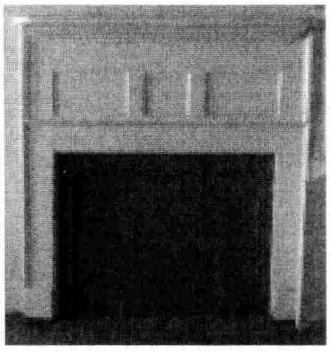


Fig. II-126. Fireplace in room 104.

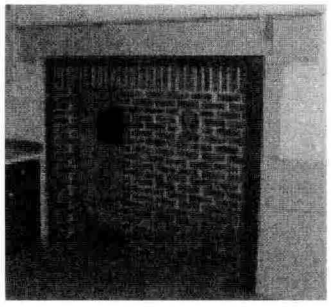


Fig. II-127. Service fireplace in room 105.

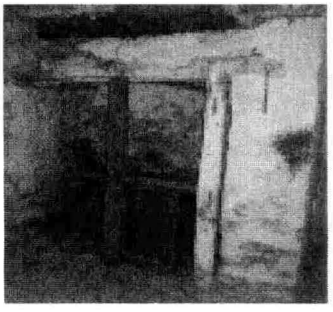


Fig. II-128. Supporting structure for room 105 service kitchen fireplace and hearth.

small firebox and may date to a ca. 1830 interior renovation *(Fig. II-125)*. The mantelpiece includes a stepped pilaster on either side, set on 10" plinth block, and trimmed with roll and ogee moldings. An ogee molding cuts through the pilasters at the architrave, returning against the plaster wall. An 18" frieze has a low relief recessed panel trimmed with ogee molding. The pilasters and frieze terminate under the mantel shelf with an ogee molding under a beaded band. The 8" deep mantel shelf has an ogee edge molding and steps back on either side to the plaster wall. The firebox and hearth are painted brick.

The firebox in room 104 has been closed off with what may be plaster board or plywood. The mantelpiece has ogee trim surrounding the architrave and a frieze with three recessed panels in a rectangle-square-rectangle pattern *(Fig. II-126)*. A Grecian ogee molding has been added, or replaces an earlier molding, around the frieze. The 3 1/4" cornice steps out at the top with a cavetto, ovolo, cavetto molding profile. The mantel shelf projects 6 1/2" and has a 1" thick double bead edge. The hearth is painted brick.

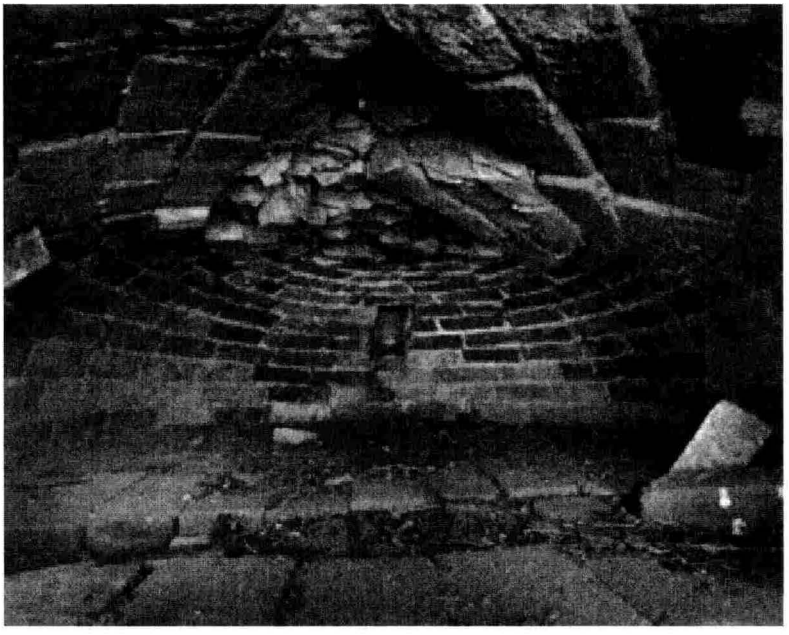


Fig. II-129. Interior view of "beehive" oven.

A large service fireplace in room 105 has been partially walled in with modern bricks. The mantel shelf has an ovolo edge profile and is supported by three ogee brackets *(Fig. II-127)*. The hearth support in cellar 003 consists of 5 1/2 " deep puncheon work spanning between the west foundation wall and a 22" wide stone pier. Limestone fill above the puncheon work supports 2" thick planks of varying widths. The kitchen hearth was not observed *(Fig. II-128)*.

Wood Trim

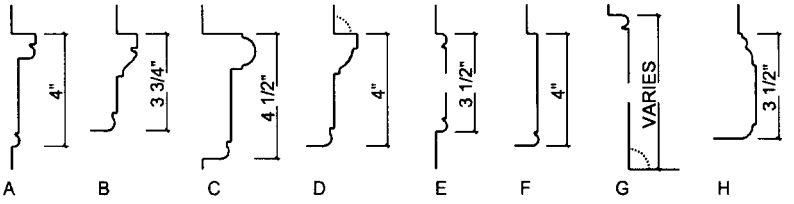


Fig. II-130. Historic wood trim profiles.

There are eight historic trim profiles throughout the structure *(Fig. II-130)*. Trim profile A has a 3/8" projecting fillet over a1/2" quirked bead on top and a flush 1/2" quirked bottom bead. Trim profile A was probably installed as part of a major ca. 1830 interior renovation and is used as chair rail on the first level of the frame section. Trim profile B is used as window or door trim and has a 1/2" projecting fillet next to a Grecian ogee molding, with a quirked return bead next to the jamb *(Fig. II-25, page 61)*. Trim B may also have been installed as part of a major ca. 1830 interior renovation and is located on the first and second levels of the frame section and on the first level of the stone section. Trim profile C is a heavy chair rail with a 1" diameter astragal nosing on top and a 5/8" quirked bottom bead. Trim profile C is located only on the first level of the stone section and may be original ca. 1790 construction. Trim profile D is used as window or door trim and has a 1/2" projecting fillet between an ovolo and quarter round (usually) molding, with a quirked return bead next to the jamb *(Fig. II-26, page 61)*. Trim profile D is primarily located on the first level of the log section and is probably original ca. 1800 construction. Trim profile E has a flush top and bottom quirked bead and is found throughout the house as a peg rail. The trim is usually attached with rose-head nails and could date to ca. 1780 construction in the frame section. Trim profile F is used as window or door trim and has a flat band with a 1/2" quirked return bead next to the jamb. Trim profile F is located on the second level of the frame, stone, and log sections. Trim profile G is used as wall base and has a flat band of varying heights and a quirked top bead and a quarter round shoe (frequently). In places, trim profile G could date to the original construction, in other areas it may be associated with 19th century renovations. Trim profile H is used in closets 203A and 205A. This trim appears to have be re-used, and may originally date to the 1760s *(Fig. II-38. page 65)*.

Roulette House Trim		
Profile	**Approx Age**	**Location**
A	Ca. 1830s	101, 102
B	Ca. 1830s	101, 102, 103, 104
C	Ca. 1790-1810	104
D	Ca. 1790-1810	104, 105
E	Ca. 1830s Narrow bead	101, 103
E	Ca. 1790-1810 Wide bead	104B, 201, 202, 203, 203A, 204
F	Ca. 1830s	201, 202, 203, 204, 205
G	Late 18th century-Mid 19th century	101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205
H	Ca. 1760s-1780s	203A, 205A

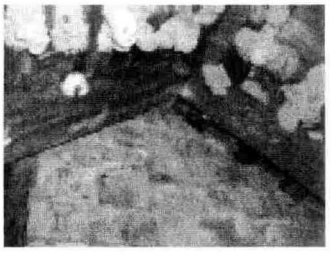


Fig. II-131. Pinned rafter connection surrounded by insect nests in attic 301.

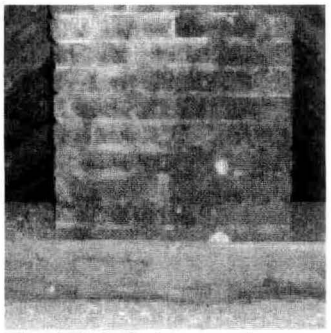


Fig. II-132. Staining on the brick of the frame section's north chimney shows past evidence of water infiltration in

Attics

The construction of the attic in the frame section consists of hewn rafters 36" to 42" on center with hewn collar ties serving as ceiling joists. Rafters are end lapped and pinned at the ridge line with wooden pegs *(Fig. II-131)*. Milled "sister" joists are nailed to several rafters on the west side, possibly to align the 1" by 2" milled spaced sheathing. One layer of wood shingles is attached to the sheathing with modern wire nails, and the underside of the metal roof above is visible between shingle joints. The underside of the collar ties have a narrow bead board ceiling attached. The south gable is framed using vertical posts mortised into a lower girt and a lap joint at the rafters. Wood siding and a portion of the stone chimney are visible in the south gable. A brick chimney on the north end of the frame section is freestanding and shows considerable evidence of water infiltration *(Fig. II-132)*.

The frame section attic opens directly into the attic of the stone section and comparable roof framing continues from the frame to stone sections. Hewn rafters also have milled "sister" joists attached which may indicate the frame and stone sections were leveled and re-roofed at the same time. The present spaced sheathing may have been installed at that time. In the shed attic 304 the west



Fig. II-133. Step-lapped rafter seat in shed attic.



Fig. II-134. Empty step-lapped rafter seat in shed attic.

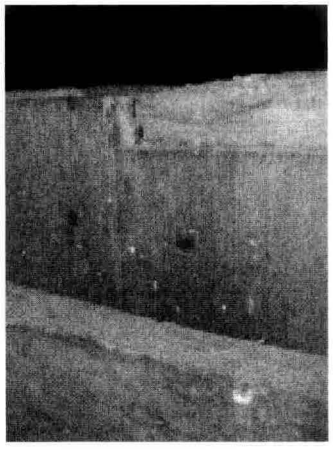


Fig. II-135. Top of vertical board partition at step between the frame and stone sections. Note rose-head nail fasteners.

rafters of the stone section rest on step-lapped seats *(Fig. II-133).* The west rafter plate has a couple of empty step-lapped seats and other unidentified cut outs which suggest it may have been a re-used plate from another location or possibly the rafter configuration changed when the frame and stone sections were re-roofed *(Fig. II-134).*

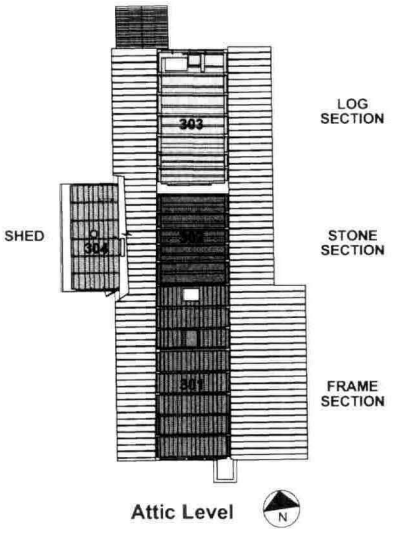


Fig. II-136. Plan drawing with attic identification numbers.



Fig. II-137. View looking south in the frame section attic 301.

Collar ties in the stone section support a lath and plaster ceiling. Intermediate 1X lath nailers lay flat between collar ties *(Fig. II-138).*

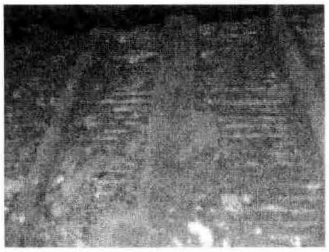


Fig. II-138. Collar ties with intermediate lath nailer in the stone section attic 302.

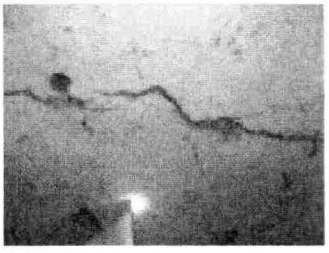


Fig. II-139. Plaster finish with a straw binder on the south face of the stone gable.

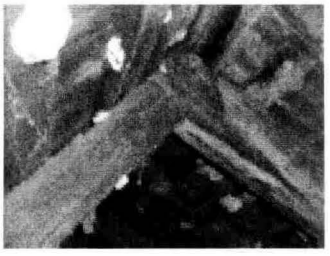


Fig. II-140. Detail of pinned rafters.



Fig. II-141. View looking down the north gable of the log section showing vertical framing and wood siding.

The second level plaster ceiling of the stone section is constructed approximately 8" lower than the second level ceiling of the frame section. Along this 8" step, the top of a second level beaded board partition is fastened to the frame section's northernmost girt using rose-head nails *(Fig. II-135)*. It is worth noting that machine-headed cut nails were used in this partition below the attic. The introduction of wood hangers in the stone section may have been intended to support a ceiling deflection.

The north gable of the stone section remains which creates a physical barrier between the stone and log section attics. On the south side of the stone gable the surface has been parged using straw as a binder *(Fig. II-139)*.



Fig. II-142. View looking south in the log section attic 303.

The log section attic is framed similarly to the frame and stone sections with hewn rafters spaced approximately 36" on-center. Rafters are connected at the ridge line with a pinned joint *(Fig. II-140)*, and a collar tie also serves to support the second level lath and plaster ceiling. Intermediate 2x lath nailers lay flat between collar ties *(Fig. II-142)*. Wood shingles are attached to milled 1 1/2" by 2" spaced sheathing. Unlike the frame and stone sections, metal roofing was not visible between wood shingles. This may indicate an additional layer or two of wood shingles on the log section roof.

An 1862 photograph shows the log section roof was lower than the frame and stone sections at the time of the Civil War *(Fig. II-12, page 46)*. At some point after the construction of the log section, the stone section had a stucco finish applied to it's exterior surfaces. Evidence of this earlier roof line is seen on the north face of the stone gable

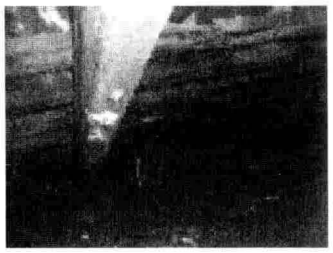


Fig. II-143. 2 x 6 wood rafters with milled spaced sheathing in attic 304.



Fig. II-144. A grout line indicating the location of an earlier structure in attic 304.

where the stucco stops and the stone is exposed *(Fig. II-142)*. Vertical members seen in the north gable appear to have been mortised into existing log walls to extend the wall to its current height. Wood siding or sheathing boards on the north gable are visible from the attic *(Fig. II-141)*.

The shed attic is framed with milled 2" by 6" rafters spaced 24" on-center. Wood shingles are attached to milled spaced sheathing with modern wire nails *(Fig. II-143)*. A wood floor deck is nailed to milled floor joists. A grout line along the stone wall indicated the location of an unidentified structure that pre-dated the shed addition *(Fig. II-144)*. Remnants of a transom window above the door10 gives evidence that the shed was constructed sometime after the completion of the stone section *(Fig. II-24, page 61)*.



Fig. II-145. North elevation, log section.



Fig. II-146. West elevation.



Fig. II-147. West elevation, log section.



Fig. II-148. South elevation, frame section.



Fig. II-149. North elevation, log section.

STRUCTURAL

Building Description



Fig. II-150. Reference plans showing room identification numbers.

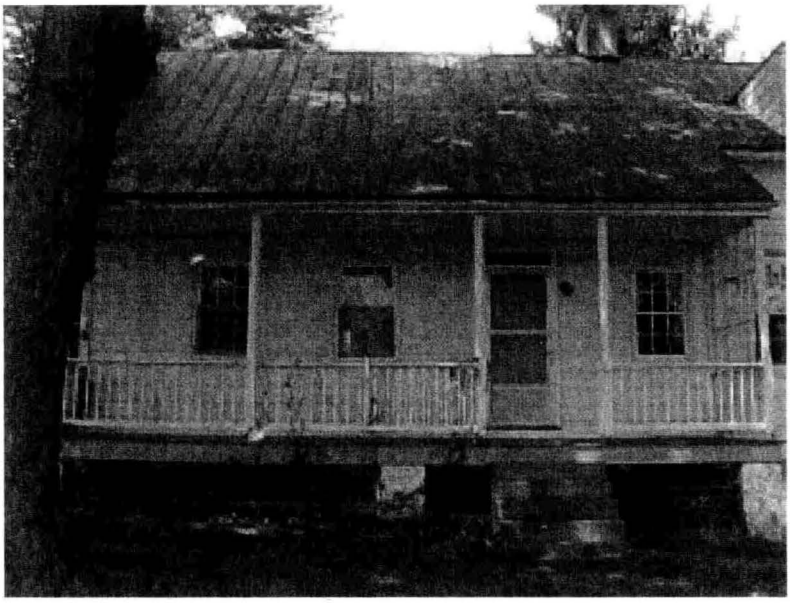


Fig. II-151. East elevation, frame section.

The Roulette House is a 1 1/2-story structure with a partial cellar and gabled roof, and appears to have been constructed in three phases. The original southern, or frame section, consists of wood floor joists and roof rafters supported by wood stud walls, which bear on a stone

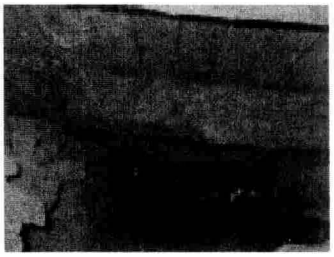


Fig. II-152. East foundation wall and crawlspace, frame section.

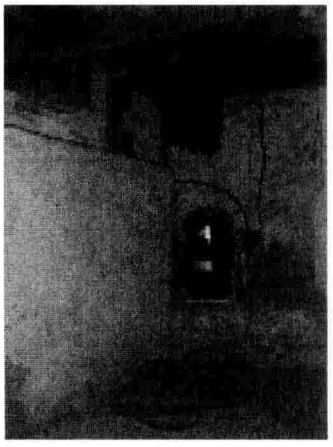


Fig. II-153. Stone section cellar, looking southeast.

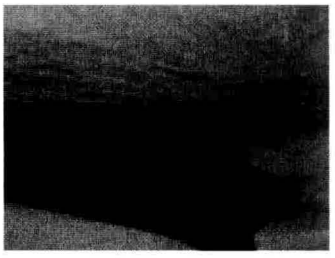


Fig. II-154. Possible insect damage, first floor joist.

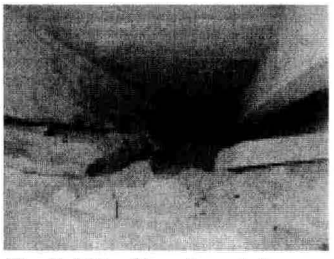


Fig. II-155. Abandoned stone foundation, frame section. Unsupported joist.

foundation. There is a crawlspace below the first floor framing. The structural floor and roof systems of the stone and log sections are the same as the frame section, however, the supporting north, east, and west walls are stone and log respectively. There is a cellar below the stone and log sections, and the log section is supported by stone foundation walls at the first level elevation *(Figs. II-145 to 149)*.

Structural Systems – Description



Fig. II-156. Log section cellar, looking southeast.

Foundation

The foundation walls of the frame section consist of a combination of dry-stacked and mortared stones *(Fig. II-152)*. A crawlspace provides limited access to this area, and its dirt surface is approximately five feet above the cellar floors of the adjoining additions. An abandoned stone foundation was observed below the present stair location and adjacent to the foundation for the chimney and hearth located in room 104. This foundation may have supported an earlier kitchen hearth of the frame section, but this is only conjecture *(Fig. II-155)*.

The stone and log additions have mortared stone foundation walls. The exterior walls are approximately 18" thick. The interior wall thickness varies from 14" to 20", with the lower half of the east-west walls between the frame and stone sections, and stone and log sections, projecting inward an additional 14" to 16" *(Figs. II-153 and 156)*. The increased thickness may have been an attempt to strengthen the walls; however, why the thicker portion does not extend over the entire wall height is unclear.



Fig. II-157. First floor framing, log section.



Fig. II-158. Dimensioned lumber, stone section.

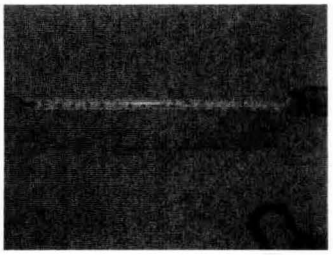


Fig. II-159. Termite damaged sheathing, stone section.

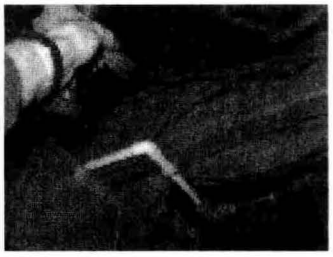


Fig. II-160. Spliced floor joist, stone section.

The interior parged surfaces of the cellar walls are crumbling and the exposed stone exhibits deteriorated mortar joints.

The east and west foundation walls in the stone and log sections bear partially on exposed rock. The bearing elevation of the frame section foundation walls on the east, west, and south sides is unknown.

Floor Framing

The first floor framing of the frame section consists of nominal 10" wide by 6" deep heavy timber joists, spanning in the east-west direction and supported on the exterior stone foundation walls. Several joists are intermediately supported by timber girders bearing on dry-stacked stone piers. The joists have hewn and notched ends with bark observed along most of their lengths. The notches are approximately one half the joist depth and bear on a notched timber plate creating a middle lap joint *(Fig. II-152)*. The length of bearing is concealed. Access to the crawlspace is limited and the condition, size and spacing of the framing members could not be adequately assessed and measured, however, possible insect damage was observed on one member *(Fig. II-154)*. Wood flooring on the first level of the frame and stone sections is comprised of nominal 1" thick by 5" wide boards. Two nominal 2X8 joists, one of which is interrupted and without support at the abandoned stone foundation, may be evidence of past renovations to the frame section *(Fig. II-155)*.



Fig. II-161. Cracked joist with floor jack, log section.

First floor framing at the stone and log sections consists of hewn timbers varying 7" to 10" in width and 6" to 7" in depth, spaced at 2'-1" to 2'-6" on centers. The joists span in the east-west direction and are supported by stone foundation walls*(Fig. II-157)*. A 10" diameter hewn

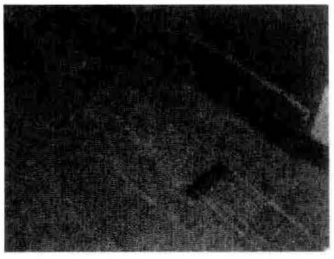


Fig. II-162. Second floor framing, frame section.

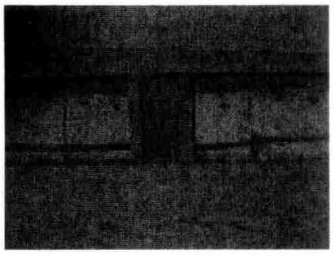


Fig. II-163. Second floor framing, stone section.

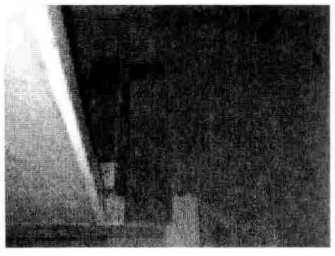


Fig. II-164. Second floor framing, log section.

log girder provides intermediate support for joists located in the stone section *(Fig. II-166)*. The girder is supported on the north and south interior foundation walls. Joists in the log section clear-span the space, however, a cracked joist is currently shored with a 2 1/2" diameter floor jack *(Fig. II-161)*. A dimensioned lumber joist and header showing signs of more modern milling was observed in the stone section. The joist is spliced just east of the log girder *(Figs. II-158 and 160)*.

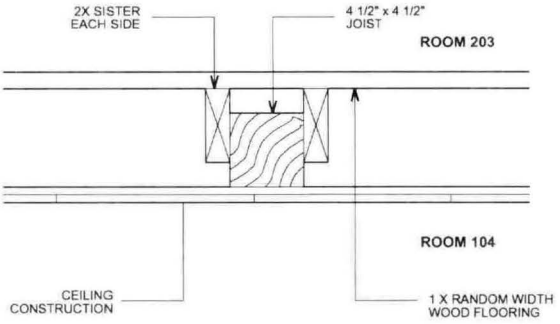


Fig. II-165. First floor girder detail, stone section.

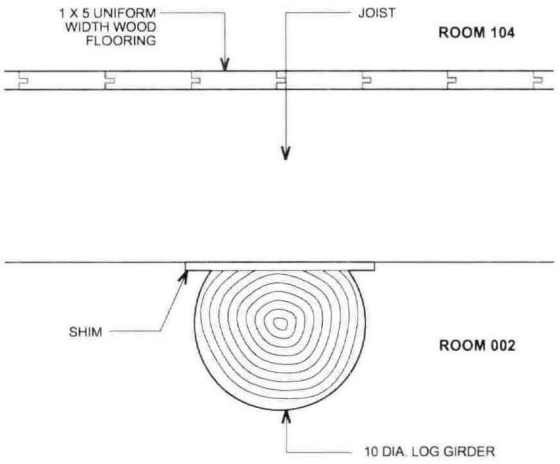


Fig. II-166. Second floor joist detail, stone section.

Wood flooring in the log section is comprised of 1" thick by 3" wide boards. Although the framing and flooring appears to be in generally good condition, a small piece of discarded, termite-damaged flooring was found on the cellar floor in the stone section, and several heavy timber joists exhibit minor rotting at their east bearings *(Fig. II-159)*.

Second Floor Framing

Second floor framing in the frame section consists of 3 7/8" by 7" hewn joists spaced at 2'-8" and 3'-6" on centers at rooms 201 and 202, and



Fig. II-167. Rafter/collar tie connection, frame section.



Fig. II-168. Rafter ridge joint, frame section.

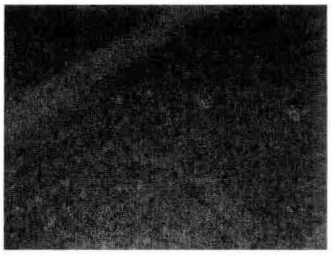


Fig. II-169. Bead board planks attached to collar ties, frame section.

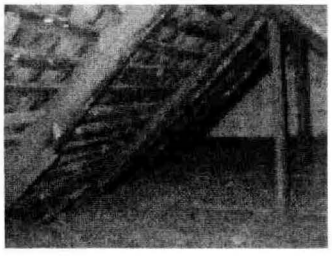


Fig. II-170. Roof framing and wood hangers, stone section.

room 205, respectively. The joists span in the east-west direction between exterior wood-framed walls. It is suspected that the partition wall between Rooms 102 and 103 may be providing intermediate support to the floor joists. Wood flooring is random width by 1" thick tongue and groove boards*(Fig. II-162)*.

Floor joists in room 203, in the stone section, are typically comprised of 4 1/2" by 4 1/2" hewn joists spaced at 2'-11" on centers with milled "sister" joists spiked to each side. The sister members vary from 1 1/4" to 1 1/2" in width, 4" to 5 1/2" in depth, and appear to be installed in several contiguous pieces *(Fig. II-163)*. The tops of the sisters are several inches above the main joist and support 1" thick random width tongue and groove floor boards *(Fig. II-165)*. The joists clear-span in the east-west direction between exterior stone walls. The northernmost joist in the room, appeared to be milled. Some walking vibration or "springiness" is noticeable in this area.

Second floor construction in the log section is comprised of 4 1/2" by 5 1/2" hewn joists spaced at approximately 2'-10" on centers, supporting 1" thick random width tongue and groove floor boards *(Fig. II-64)*. The joists clear-span in the east-west direction between exterior log walls. The floor slopes noticeably downward from approximately the east exterior kitchen wall below room 204 toward the northeast corner over the porch. The east exterior wall of room 204, floor joists, and roof framing above are supported by nominal 4" by 4" wood porch posts. They do not appear to be original members. It is possible that original posts were replaced due to their failure and subsequent deflection of the northeast corner, or it may be that the second floor framing originally cantilevered over the east exterior kitchen wall to support the second story wall and roof framing (i.e. with no supporting porch posts). Deflection of these cantilevered joists may have prompted the addition of posts at a later. Settlement of the northeast corner of the foundation wall, which could have caused a downward movement in the structure above, was not observed; however, patching of the wall was noticed. It is possible that the wall underwent a settlement-type failure and was subsequently rebuilt or repaired.

Roof Framing

The roof construction in the frame section consists of hewn 3 1/4" by 3 1/4" rafters spaced at 3'-1" to 3'-6" on centers, supporting 1" by 2" spaced sheathing and wood shingles, with a metal roofing above. 2 1/2" to 3 1/4" by 3 1/4" collar ties are alternately aligned and half-lapped and with the rafters, and also serve as ceiling joists *(Fig. II-175)*. Collar ties are connected to the rafters with blind, wooden pinned joints or nails *(Fig. II-167)*. Rafters oppose each other at the ridge in a partial end lap joint which is pinned with wood nails or fastened with machine-headed nails in some cases *(Fig. II-168)*. Several rafters west of the ridge line have milled wood "sister"



Fig. II-171. Roof framing stone section.

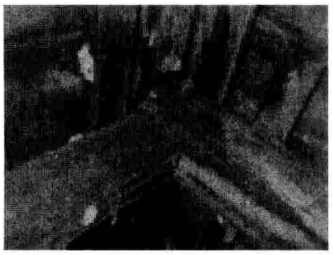


Fig. II-172. Rafter connection log section.



Fig. II-173. Water damage, log section.

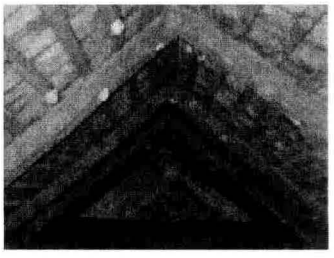


Fig. II-174. Gabled stone wall and original roof line, log section.

members on one side and may have been installed in an attempt to align the spaced roof sheathing. Water staining was observed on the wood shingles, spaced sheathing, and to some degree, on the rafters. Wasp infestation is extensive, but not a structural problem. An early bead board ceiling is attached to the underside of the collar ties with a plaster ceiling below *(Fig. II-169)*. Water staining and sagging of the plaster ceiling was observed in room 202.

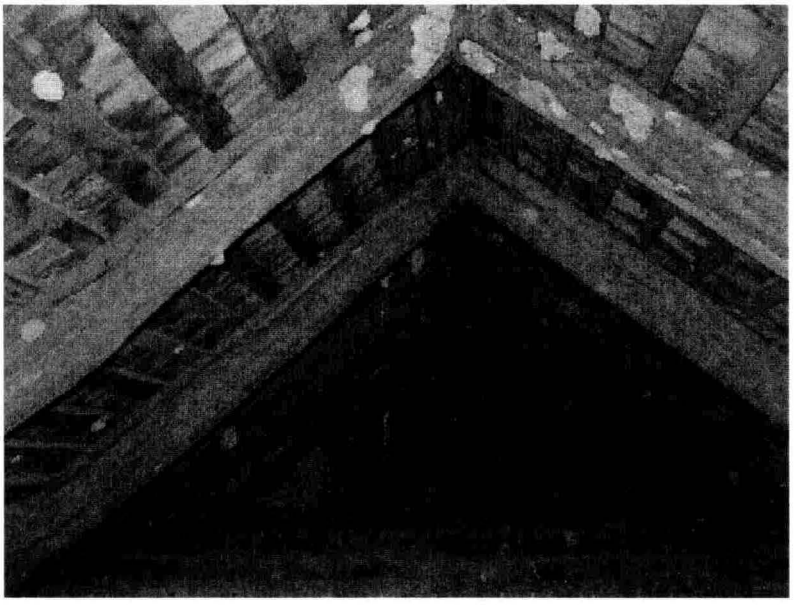


Fig. II-175. Roof framing, frame section.

The roof construction in the stone section is the same as the frame section, with the exception that wood hangers were introduced to provide intermediate support for the collar tie/ceiling joists. As in the frame section, nominal 1" by 8" board sisters were fastened to the sides of the rafters, possibly to serve as an aligning device for the installation of the spaced sheathing *(Figs. II-170 and 178)*. The elevation of the ceiling is offset several inches downward, 8" north of the chimney. The ceiling framing has a noticeable downward deflection. The wood hangers may have been installed after this deflection became apparent. This deflection may imply that the partition wall separating rooms and 201 and 202 is providing intermediate support for the ceiling members above. Evidence of wasp infestation was observed. Water staining was noticed on the wood shingles and spaced sheathing. A full height gabled stone wall separates the stone and log sections. The plaster and lath ceiling is attached directly to the collar ties/ceiling joists.



Fig. II-176. Water staining & rot, shed attic.

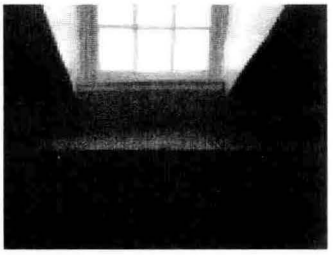


Fig. II-177. Top of exterior stone wall, stone section.



Fig. II-178. Roof framing, stone section, looking south from the frame attic.

The roof framing of the log section is comprised of hewn 3 1/2" by 4" rafters, spaced at approximately 3'-0" on centers, which support 1 1/2" by 2 1/4" spaced sheathing and wood shingles, with metal roofing above *(Figs. II-171 and 172)*. Rafters oppose each other at the ridge and are connected with a blind, wood nailed joint. Combination 2" by 3 1/2" ceiling joists/collar ties are spaced at 18" on centers and are side-lapped to the rafters. Intermediate lath nailers are located between rafters and appear to rest on small 1X members which extend partially into the attic along the roof slope *(Fig. II-171)*. This framing is most likely supported by the exterior wall below, and also serves as a lath nailer for the sloping plaster ceiling below.

Water infiltration of the roofing and around the chimney was observed in addition to extensive wasp infestation. The water has damaged the ceiling and wall finishes around the attic access opening *(Fig. II-177)*. Evidence of the location of the original ridge line can be observed on the gabled stone wall, dividing attic 303 from attic 302 of the stone section, before it was raised some time after the Civil War *(Fig. II-174)*. A large downward deflection of the ceiling framing was observed near the center of the room.



Fig. II-179. Rafter framing, shed attic.

Roof framing in attic 304 consists of nominal 2" by 6" rafters spaced at 24" on centers *(Fig. II-179).* Water staining of the wood shingles and spaced sheathing was noticed. Several rafters exhibit rotting *(Fig. II-176).*

Exterior Walls

The exterior walls of the frame section, above the foundation plate, consist of wood stud construction and lapped wood siding. Exposed areas of the wall framing are limited to the southwest corner and it is unclear if this is the typical stud size and spacing. The observed corner post and a portion of the sill plate exhibit rotting.

The stone section exterior walls are approximately 18" thick, and support the roof structure. The tops of the walls can be observed in room 203 as a ledge below the windows and sloping ceiling *(Fig. II-177).* As previously noted, the wall separating the stone and log sections extends to the roof sheathing.

The exterior walls of the log section are of log construction which transitions to wood studs and siding. The studs and siding can be observed at the north gabled wall in the attic. The top of the original log wall can be seen several feet below the attic collar ties/ceiling joists looking down the north wall from the attic. The top of the log wall can also be seen in an 1862 photograph *(Fig. II-12, page 46).*

Mechanical Physical Description



Fig. II-180. Oil-fired furnace.



Fig. II-181. Fuel oil tanks.

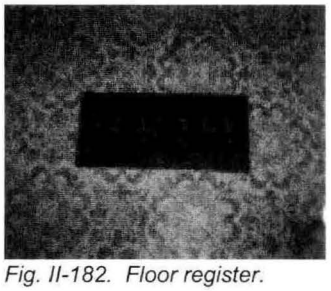


Fig. II-182. Floor register.



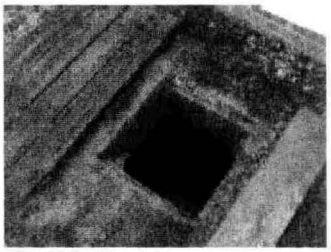
Fig. II-183. Reference plans showing room identification numbers.

Heating System:
The original fireplaces appear to be in good condition. However, it is unknown whether or not the fireplaces are actually in safe, working condition. There are no remaining heating stoves and a Kerosene heating unit in the lower level has been removed. A modern mechanical heating system serves rooms 101-104 on the first floor and room 003 on the lower level *(Fig. II-180)*. The system consists of a Kerr Oil-fired Furnace (model no. K4FV-090-A3) and two 150-gallon fuel-oil storage tanks. The furnace is located in room 003 of the basement, while the oil storage tanks are located outdoors adjacent to the south wall of the room 106 *(Fig. II-181)*. The oil storage tanks are mounted on concrete saddles. A 4-inch diameter exhaust flue extends from the furnace and terminates outside of the west wall of Room 105.

Supply ductwork is routed throughout the lower level from the furnace to floor-mounted supply air registers serving the first floor *(Fig. II-182)*. Return air is ducted from a floor register in room 104 and a register in room 003 back to the furnace. Supply air registers are located in the following first floor rooms:

Room 103 (one 9-inch by 3-inch floor register)
Room 102 (one 9-inch by 3-inch floor register)
Room 101A (one 12-inch by 3-inch register located in bottom riser of stair)
Room 104 (three 9-inch by 3-inch floor registers)
Room 105 (one 9-inch by 3-inch floor register, one 12-inch by 3-inch register in the kitchen cabinetry toe board)

The second floor is not heated, although transfer grilles in the first floor ceiling space provide limited heating from the rising of warm air


Fig. II-184. Cistern.

at the first floor. Room 203 on the second floor has two 14-inch by 12-inch transfer grilles.

Cooling/Ventilation System:
No cooling system exists for the Roulette House. The windows and doors provide the only means of ventilation.

Plumbing System:
Domestic Water:
A modern well is located approximately thirty feet south of the Southeast corner of the house. It is unknown when the well was installed. A three-quarter inch pipe supplies potable water to the house. The incoming service enters the house in room 002 of the lower level.

A 20-gallon pre-charged tank (Pump Tank Co.) pressurizes the domestic water system. The water is then filtered (Filterite Model 1SP) and piped through copper tubing, rubber tubing, and PVC pipe to the fixtures in rooms 105 and 106.

A 40-gallon Ruudglas Gas-fired water heater (model no. RPLC405-1) provided potable hot water for the kitchen sink, shower, lavatory, and washing machine connection.

Sanitary:
A modern sanitary system serves rooms 105 and 106. Room 106 includes a flush-tank toilet, a single lavatory, and a fiberglass bathtub. A 3-inch sanitary connection for a washer hook-up is located on the south wall within room 106. All sanitary piping is Polyvinyl-chloride (PVC), except for the washer standpipe, which is steel. The main sanitary line from room 106 is not accessible. Based upon existing piping from Room 105, sanitary piping serving room 106 is most likely a 4-inch PVC pipe, terminating northwest of the house. A 2-inch PVC sanitary pipe extends from room 105 at the northwest side of the house. The piping runs above grade for approximately ten feet before dropping below grade. There is no indication where the piping terminates. It appears to travel in the direction of the small stream north of the house. There is no known septic system and there is no public sewer due to the location of the house.

Storm Water/Cistern:
An aluminum gutter system drains the roof runoff into a cistern located below grade, adjacent to the west wall of room 003 *(Fig. II-184)*. All roof gutters extend to the cistern, except for the Southeast portion of the house. The Southeast roof section is drained to grade through a gutter at the southeast corner of the house. The condition or age of the cistern is not known.

Fire Protection:
There are currently no fire protection or fire detection systems serving the house.

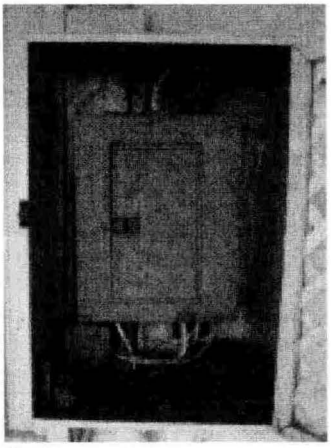


Fig. II-185. Electric panelboard on the east wall of the log porch.



Fig. II-186. Light fixture in room 101 with surface conduit.

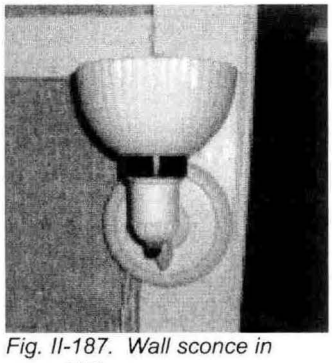


Fig. II-187. Wall sconce in room 205.

Electrical Physical Description

Electrical System:
The existing electrical service originates at a 120/240V, single phase, three-wire, 60 hertz pole-mounted transformer. The pole-mounted transformer is located approximately fifty feet Northeast of the Log Section Porch. The utility company is Allegheny Power.

From the pole-mounted transformer, the service feeder is routed overhead to the northeast corner of the house. It then drops to the utility meter located outside the basement door located on the north wall. From the meter, the service feeder is routed to the panelboard located on the exterior of the east wall of the log porch *(Fig. II-185)*. The panelboard is located within a wooden structure with a hinged lattice door. There is debris from leaves and twigs, probably from animal nests, located in the panelboard's wooden structure.

The panelboard is a Square D QO Load Center with a 100 Amp Main Circuit Breaker. The panelboard enclosure is rusting and pitting. Leaving this panelboard is an overhead feeder for the barn. From the bottom of the panelboard, there are several blue and ivory non-metallic sheathed cables (NM Cable) that are run below the Log Section Porch and into the lower level room 003. From room 003, the cables are run to ceiling mounted junction boxes that are located on the basement level ceiling. From the ceiling mounted junction boxes, the non-metallic sheathed cabling is distributed to receptacles and lighting located on the upper levels. The ceiling mounted junction boxes are labeled indicating which room is served from each junction box.

On the first level in rooms 101A, 102, and 103, receptacles are surface mounted with surface raceway feeding them *(Fig. II-186)*. In rooms 104 and 105, the majority of the receptacles are mounted very close to the floor and fed from below with a surface raceway or a metal conduit. Portions of room 105 have receptacles recessed in the wall. Room 106 has wall recessed ground fault circuit interrupter receptacles. On the second level, there is a combination of receptacles recessed into the floor and receptacles mounted very close to the floor *(Fig. II-188)*. Exterior receptacles were not readily visible.

There is minimal lighting in the house. There are a few incandescent lampholders in the basement, one overhead luminaire in room 105, two wall sconces in room 106, one wall sconce in room 205 *(Fig. II-187)*, and one wall sconce in room 204. The lighting in the house is operational. There is an exterior luminaire located in the ceiling of the Log Section Porch and a two-lamp incandescent flood light located on the exterior corner of room 103.



Fig. II-188. Receptacle in room 202.



Fig. II-189. Lightning protection system.

Telephone System:
The telephone service panel is located on the west wall of room 105. There are telephone outlets in rooms 102, 104, and 204. The cabling for the telephone outlets is routed along the exterior of the building and pokes through the exterior wall of room 102 to feed the telephone outlet located in that room. The telephone cabling feeding the telephone outlet in room 204 is routed through the window opening run exposed to the outlet. On the exterior of the house, the telephone cabling is not run parallel to the siding, so it is easily noticeable.

Lightning Protection:
A simple lightning protection system has been installed for the metal roof. Two down conductors bond with the metal roof at two places and are both grounded to at the base of the house. One down conductor is located on the southeast corner of the frame section porch while the other is located on the northwest corner of room 106 *(Fig. II-189)*.

Summary of Character Defining Features

Introduction

"Character Defining Features" refers to the aspects of a building that embody its essence and convey its identity. More specifically, the term refers to the "essential physical features that must be present for a property to represent its significance." (NR Bulletin 15, page 45). The NPS Denver Service Center explains character defining-features this way:

> A prominent or distinctive aspect, quality, or characteristic of a historic property that contributes significantly to its physical character. Structures, objects, vegetation, spatial relationships, views, furnishings, decorative details, and materials may be such features.

Excerpt from the Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitation:

> Guidance for the treatment Rehabilitation begins with recommendations to identify the form and detailing of those architectural materials and features that are important in defining the building's historic character and which must be retained in order to preserve that character. Therefore, guidance on identifying, retaining, and preserving character-defining features is always given first. The character of a historic building may be defined by the form and detailing of exterior materials, such as masonry, wood, and metal; exterior features, such as roofs, porches, and windows; interior materials, such as plaster and paint; and interior features, such as moldings and stairways, room configuration and spatial relationships, as well as structural and mechanical systems.

Character defining features therefore are those tangible qualities that capture the essence of the historic building. There is also a need, however, to enumerate and evaluate specific materials and small scale components, for the purpose of identifying which components or a building are historic and require special care and preservation, and which are not historic and thus not significant. To borrow vocabulary from the National Register of Historic Places, materials shall be identified as "contributing" to the historic presence of the building, or "non-contributing." Therefore, this section addresses character-defining features as overall essential qualities, and also provides a specific list of materials and whether or not they are contributing to the historic significance of the building. Each area of the building will be addressed in narrative form, followed by a chart listing specific materials and their contributing/non-contributing status (C/NC).

Integrity of the Roulette House

The location and the setting of the Roulette House combined with the retention of its historic design features, materials and workmanship allow the house and its surroundings to convey the feeling of the 1860s. The house carries associations with important historical events and the daily lives of people who were caught up in those events. The Roulette House retains a high level of historic integrity despite the application of non-historic exterior and interior surface treatments because the overall form and design of the house were not substantially changed from their Civil War era appearance and because historic features and surface treatments are retained and protected beneath the current coverings. The period of significance extends from initial construction, which probably occurred between the 1760s and 1780s through the Civil War. There are few elements to detract from the historic integrity of the Roulette House.



Fig. II-190. Roulette farm. View from the east. (J. Boucher 2004)

Setting

The Roulette Farm is located in the center of the Antietam Battlefield on a gravel lane leading northeast from the Bloody Lane. The house sits on a knoll, above a spring *(Fig. II-190)*. Mature deciduous and evergreen trees surround the house. Limestone outcrops punctuate the landscape, as well as clusters of cedar trees, common in the limestone regions of Washington County. Typical of mid Maryland farmsteads, the farm lane bisects the complex separating the domestic from the agricultural sphere. In addition to the Roulette House, the farmstead includes domestic outbuildings, a log smoke house, stone root cellar later modified to a garage, and a

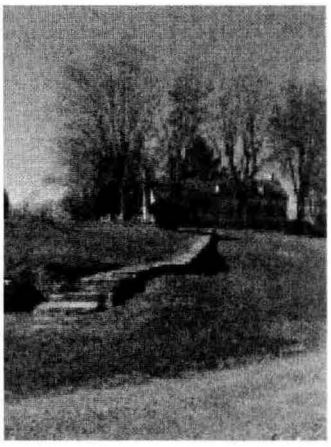


Fig. II-191. Stone walk leading from the frame section of the Roulette House to the bank

springhouse/kitchen. To the east of the domestic group stands a frame Pennsylvania style bank barn and attached wagon shed. A limestone walk way, atop a stone retaining wall leads to the barn *(Fig. II-191)*. Another stone and poured concrete path goes to the springhouse.

The closeness of the Roulette House to the adjoining Mumma farm to the west underscore the ownership connection between these properties in the 18th century. The site, due to its battlefield protection and years of continuous farming with traditional methods remains largely intact. Fencing and domestic outbuildings which were located behind the house are gone, but they leave archaeological potential for future research. All buildings, field demarcations (fence rows, stone walls, and lanes), road networks, stone walkways, landforms and natural features and historic landscaping are considered to be character defining features of the site, along with the vistas in all directions.

Contributing and Non-Contributing Materials (C/NC): Setting

	Item	Description	Approximate Age	Comment	C/NC
1	Topography	Hilly with limestone outcrops	From initial construction		C
2	Spring	North of house, flows beneath springhouse	From initial construction	Noted in John Reynolds 1784 will	C
3	Field demarcations	Stone walls, fencerows	18th-19th centuries	Noted in Civil War accounts	C
4	Stone retaining wall/walkway	Extends east from house to barn	Probably from initial construction	Noted in Civil War accounts	C
5	Stone walks/pathways	Extending from house to spring	Probably from initial construction		C
6	Roads and road traces	Gravel entrance lane, field lanes	Probably from initial construction		C
7	Vegetation	Large trees near house	Late 19th-early 20th century	Outside period of significance but help to define character of setting	C
8	Concrete walk	Sidewalk in front of house	Early-mid 20th century		NC
9	Pond	Manmade pond near spring	Mid 20th century		NC
10	Farmstead buildings	Smokehouse, root cellar, springhouse/kitchen, barn	Late 18th-mid 19th century		C

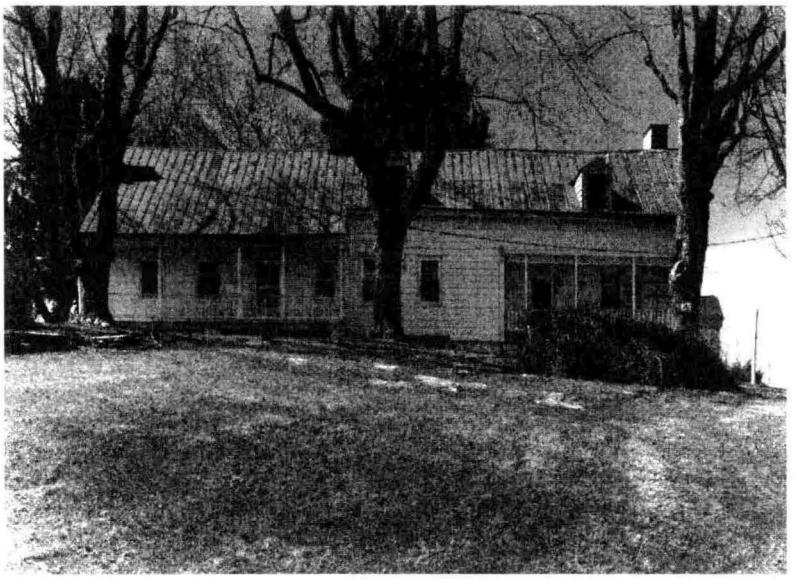


Fig. II-192. Roulette House. View from the east. (J. Boucher 2004)

Construction Phases

The Roulette House has three distinct components, an original frame section forming the south section; a three walled stone section attached to the north wall of the frame section; and a three walled log structure with a projecting stone and brick bake oven attached to the north wall of the log section. In addition to these main components is a frame shed-roofed addition attached to the west wall of the stone section.

Exterior Materials

All exterior features with exception of those added in the recent past are considered to be character defining. The overall shape and form of the house with its three-part construction and rare late 18th or early 19th century bake oven, the historic materials used to construct and finish the house, the porches, historic windows, doors, chimneys, porches, stucco finishes and trims all contribute to historic character *(Fig. II-192)*. Some historic materials, such as the logs of the north section on the west and north elevation, are preserved under modern aluminum siding.

Contributing and Non-Contributing Materials (C/NC): Exterior					
	Item	**Description**	**Approximate Age**	**Comment**	**C/NC**
1	Surface Materials (current)	Aluminum siding, metal roof	Mid 20th century		NC
2	Limestone foundations	Roughly coursed local stone	18th-early 19th century	Much early/original pointing and mortar	C
3	Stucco/ roughcast	Struck on east wall, north section; possible original finish to stone section	Early 19th century	Thin jointed striking defining large blocks typical of early 19th century	C
4	Wood siding 1	Lapped with small scratch bead, on frame section	Early 19th century, ca. 1830s	Attached with machine made nails	C
5	Wood siding 2	German siding on stone section	Early 20th century	Attached with modern wire nails	NC
6	Structural components	Frame, stone, log sections, shed extension	1760-1780s, 1790s, 1790s-1800, 1830s-1840s	Three sections in frame, stone, log sequence	C
7	Chimneys	Stone exterior on south end, two brick interior	1760s-1780s, 1790s-1800	Original stone, extended with brick	C
8	Chimney stucco	Stucco finish applied to brick chimneys	Post 1862		NC
9	Bake oven	Attached stone base with gabled roof	Ca. 1790s-1800s	Rare intact example of once common building.	C
10	Porches	East porches on frame and log section	Probably early-mid 19th century, with later repairs		C
11	Roof	Continuous roof line with wood shingles below metal	18th and early 19th century	Existing wood shingles are probably post Civil War	C
12	Roof, log section	Raised to form continuous roof line	Post Civil War		NC
13	Windows, Doors	Fenestration pattern original, wood sash and doors historic	Various late 18th-late 19th century		C
14	Vinyl replacement windows, log section dormers	Log section dormers added when the roof was raised	Late 20th century, post Civil War		NC
15	Exterior trim	Flat rake and eave trim	1830s		C
16	Window, door frames	Mitered frame section, mortised log section	Log section first level, 1790s		C
17	Hardware	Cast iron pintles for shutters	Ca. 1830-1850s		C

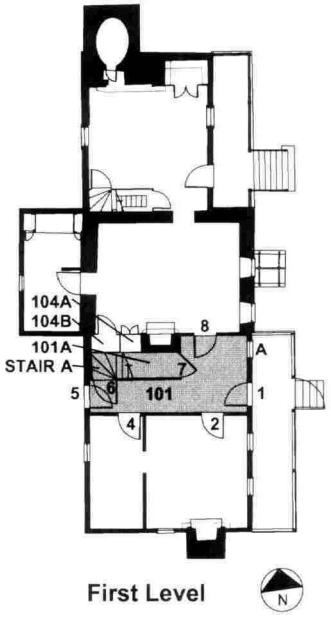


Fig. II-193. First level room 101, showing door and window identification.

Interior Materials

Rooms 101, 101A, and Stair A



Fig. II-194. Room 101.

Room 101 is the first floor entrance and stair hall in the of the south, frame section of the building. The room contains a door and window in the east wall; a door in the west wall; an enclosed staircase and a door to room 104 along the north wall; and doors to rooms 102 and 103 in the south wall. The staircase (Stair A) ascends from west to east with winder steps at the bottom. A closet (room 101A) beneath the stairs is accessed through a door in the east end of the staircase enclosure. A small section of flooring with wider tongue and grooved boards, and possibly older, remains in the northwest corner of the closet. This flooring extends into the south closet in room 104 and is attached with what appear to be L-headed machine cut nails. Chairrail and baseboard appear on all walls and the south wall near the front door additionally has a peg rail. Doors have six low-relief panels and are finished with stylized faux wood graining to resemble mahogany. Exterior doors each have a four-light transom over the door. The lintels above the transoms are at a higher level than those of the windows. Walls and ceilings are plastered. Split lath is visible under ceiling plaster.

Character Defining Features: Almost all features are character defining, or significant to the history of the building. This includes all woodwork, trim, flooring, doors and windows; grain painted surfaces on the doors; hardware and plaster. Historic finishes, either paint or wallpaper, probably survive beneath the more recent surface treatments.

Contributing and Non-Contributing Materials (C/NC): Room 101, 101A, Stair A					
	Item	**Description**	**Approximate Age**	**Comment**	**C/NC**
1	Floors	Uniform T&G, approx. 5", running N-S., tongue-nailed . Wider flooring in closet (101A)	Ca. 1830s, wider closet flooring earlier	Replacement floor ca. 1830s, earlier flooring in closet corner, attached w/ L-head cut nails,	C
2	Walls	Lath and plaster, some over beaded T&G boards	Ca. 1830s or later	Plaster over T&G 1/8"-beaded paneling enclosing closet (101A).	C
3	Ceilings	Lath and plaster	Ca. 1830s or later	Whitewashed and painted joists and 2nd floor boards behind plastered ceilings	C
4	Baseboard	Quirked top bead, (Type G)	Ca. 1830s		C
5	Chairrail	Quirked bead and fillet on top rail, beaded bottom rail (Type A)	Ca. 1830s	Style appears typical of 1820s-1830s	C
6	Doors	Doors 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6, 6 low-relief panels, with stylized faux mahogany. Doors 1 and 2 w/4-light transoms	Doors Ca. 1830s, faux painting, late 19th century?	Door type typical of ca. 1830s	C
7	Windows	Window A, 6/6, wavy glass, fixed upper sash.	Ca. 1830s	Fixed upper sash is 19th century	C
8	Trim	Window, door architraves with Grecian ogee backband (Type B)	Ca. 1830s	Molding style typical of 1830s	C
9	Peg rail	Beaded top and bottom with turned wood pegs, (Type E), S. wall at front door	Ca. 1830s	Type used throughout the house with large bead, may be older & reapplied in 1830s	C
10	Hardware	English import Carpenter Locks, front door with R&E Mfg, 1866 Patent lock, cast iron butt hinges	Carpenter Locks, William IV, 1830-1837; R&E Lock patent 1866, 1830s	R&E lock made after period of significance, but could indicate post battle repair	C
11	Stairs	Enclosed, NW corner	Entire stair appears to date Ca. 1830s	Remnant of older flooring beneath (room 104B)	C

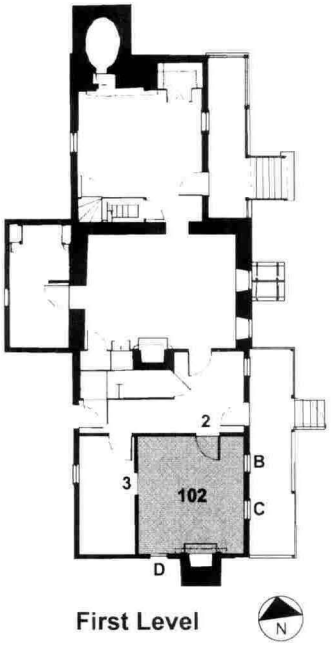


Fig. II-195. First level room 102, showing door and window identification.

Room 102

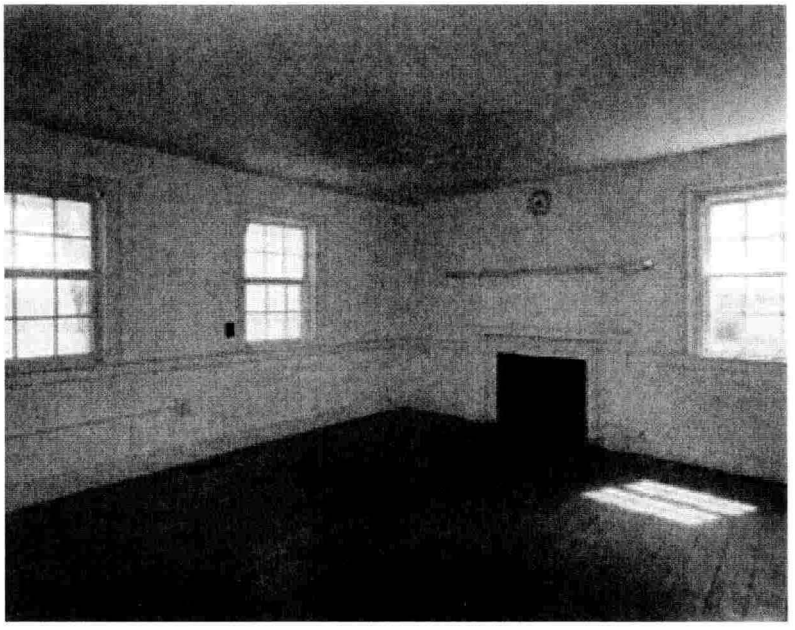


Fig. II-196. Room 102.

Room 102 is located in the southeast corner of the frame section of the building. It contains the only fireplace in the frame section, served by the exterior stone chimney. There are three windows, two facing east and one facing south. Doorways open into room 101, the entrance and stair hall and into room 103 adjoining to the west. The prominent feature of this room is the fireplace located in the south wall. The fireplace is fairly small in size, but with a large and prevalent mantelpiece, Greek Revival in character

Character defining features: Almost all features are character defining, or significant to the history of the building. This includes all woodwork, trim, flooring, doors and windows; grain painted surface on the door; hardware and plaster. Surface treatments, except for the grain painting on the doors are for the most part later, probably dating from the early 20th century, but we assume that historic finishes survive beneath the more recent treatments.

Contributing and Non-Contributing Materials (C/NC): Room 102					
	Item	**Description**	**Approximate Age**	**Comment**	**C/NC**
1	Floors	Uniform T&G, approx. 5", running N-S., tongue-nailed .	Ca. 1830s,	Floor appears to be replacement from ca. 1830s,	C
2	Walls	Lath and plaster, over stud construction	Ca. 1830s or later	Stud type not visible; lath type not visible	C
3	Ceilings	Lath and plaster	Ca. 1830s or later	Painted joists and 2nd floor boards behind plastered ceilings	C
4	Baseboard	Quirked top bead, (Type G)	Ca. 1830s		C
5	Chairrail	Quirked bead and fillet on top rail, beaded bottom rail (Type A)	Ca. 1830s	Style appears typical of 1820s-1830s	C
6	Doors	Doors 2 and 3, 6 low-relief panels, with stylized faux mahogany.	Doors Ca. 1830s, faux painting, late 19th century?	Door typical of ca. 1830s. Door 3 is stored on the second level	C
7	Windows	Windows B, C and D, 6/6, wavy glass. Fixed upper sash	Ca. 1830s		C
8	Trim	Window, door architraves with Grecian ogee backband (Type B)	Ca. 1830s	Molding style typical of 1830s	C
9	Hardware	English import Carpenter Lock, cast iron butt hinges	Carpenter Lock, William IV, 1830-1837		C
10	Fireplace	Molded pilasters, tall frieze panel, Grecian ogee molding, broad shelf	Ca. 1830s	Greek Revival stylistic influence	C

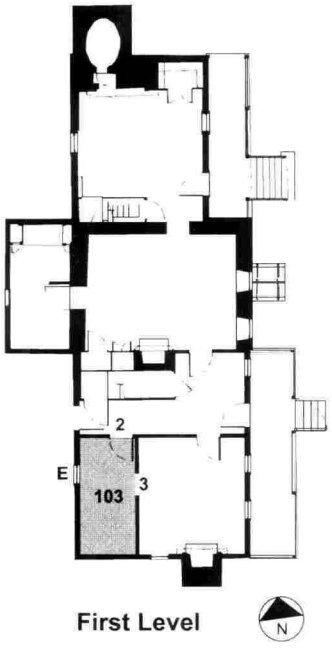


Fig. II-197. First level room 103, showing door and window identification.

Room 103



Fig. II-198. Room 103.

This first floor chamber occupies the southwest corner of the frame portion of the house. It is a small, narrow room with only one window located in the west wall. There is no fireplace or other heating source. There are two doors, one into room 102 and one into room 101, the entrance/stair hall. The inner surface of the door to the hallway is grain painted in a different style and with different workmanship from the other grain painting in the house and may be an earlier example, similar to others in the Sharpsburg area dating from the 1820s and 1830s (e.g. Sherrick House, Antietam Battlefield). It may therefore be an older finish than the other grained surfaces. The floor in room 103 is unfinished except for a border along the perimeter indicating a linoleum rug or similar floor covering added in the late 19th century or early 20th century. The bare floor carries some dark stains and general patina. It continues into the adjoining hallway.

Character defining features: Room 103 is virtually untouched except for electrical outlets and wire mold conduit. Thus all features except for the electrical system are character defining, or significant to the history of the building. This includes all woodwork, trim, flooring, doors and windows; grain painted surface on the door, especially that on the interior side of the door; hardware and plaster.

Contributing and Non-Contributing Materials (C/NC): Room 103					
	Item	**Description**	**Approximate Age**	**Comment**	**C/NC**
1	Floors	Uniform T&G, approx. 5", running N-S., tongue-nailed . unfinished w/ painted border	Ca. 1830s,	Floor appears to be replacement from ca. 1830s, stains and patina.	C
2	Walls	Lath and plaster, over stud construction	Ca. 1830s or later	Stud type not visible; lath type not visible	C
3	Ceilings	Lath and plaster	Ca. 1830s or later	Lath type not visible	C
4	Baseboard	Quirked top bead, (Type G)	Ca. 1830s	Historic black paint	C
5	Chairrail	None in room 103	N/A	No visible evidence of chair rail	C
6	Doors	Doors 2 and 3, 6 low-relief panels, with faux mahogany.	Doors Ca. 1830s, faux painting, interior surface also ca. 1830s.	Door type typical of ca. 1830s; faux mahogany similar to other 1830s examples. Door 3 is stored on the second level.	C
7	Windows	Window E, 6/6, wavy glass. Fixed upper sash	Ca. 1830s		C
8	Trim	Window, door architraves with Grecian ogee backband (Type B)	Ca. 1830s	Molding style typical of 1830s	C
9	Peg Rail	Beaded top and bottom with turned wood pegs, (Type E), East, West and North walls	Ca. 1830s	Type used throughout the house with large bead, may be older material reapplied in 1830s	C
10	Hardware	English import Carpenter Lock	Carpenter Lock, William IV, 1830-1837		C

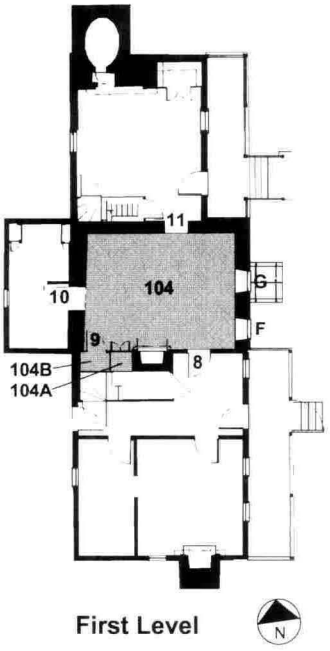


Fig. II-199. First level room 104, showing door and window identification.

Rooms 104, 104A, and 104B



Fig. II-200. Room 104.

Room 104 consists of the entire first story of the stone section of the house. It is a large room with a fireplace in the south wall, two windows in the east wall, a door in the west wall and a door in the north wall. There is a cupboard immediately west of the fireplace and in the southwest corner of the room a closet, rooms 140A and 104B respectively. These two enclosed spaces actually recess back into the frame south section (room 101) the depth of the adjacent chimney. The cupboard and closet are lined with tongue and groove beaded paneling, with a 1/8-inch bead. The closet peg rails, similar to others in the house, are attached with rose head wrought nails. The peg rail and paneling have no finish and appear to be original to construction of the closets. The closet flooring is different from that in room 104 and room 101. It is a section of wider flooring, possibly older than the surrounding floorboards. It is unfinished with evidence of a painted border, and continues under the staircase in the frame section (room 101).

Character defining features: This room is complicated because of materials and trims from several different historic periods of construction/renovation. All historic features are character defining, or significant to the history of the building. This includes all woodwork, trim, flooring, doors and window casings and trim; hardware and plaster. Historic finishes likely survive beneath the more recent treatments. Historic unfinished surfaces in the closet and cupboard are also considered character defining. They appear to be original to the construction of this room. The acoustical tile ceiling, fireplace closure, and vinyl replacement windows are not character defining and not historic.

Contributing and Non-Contributing Materials (C/NC): Room 104, 104 A, 104B					
	Item	**Description**	**Approximate Age**	**Comment**	**C/NC**
1	Floors	5" pine T&G, running N-S; room 104B wide T&G random boards with L-head nails	Ca. 1820s-1830s; room 104B, earlier, possibly Ca. 1780	Room 104 floor predates room 101 (hallway). 104B floor older.	C
2	Walls	Furred plaster on E; N and W unknown . S wall plaster on lath and studs and T&G paneling	Ca. 1790s and later	An older plaster surface can be seen behind furred E plaster wall. T&G paneling in rooms 104A and 104B.	C
3	Ceilings	Interlocking acoustical tile	Ca. 1960s	Replaced earlier lath and plaster ceiling	NC
4	Ceilings	Whitewashed joists	Ca. 1790s		C
5	Baseboard	Beaded, Type G.	Ca. 1790s-1820s	Could not remove or examine base	C
6	Chairrail	Astragal molding on top rail, located on all walls, Type C	Ca. 1790-1810	Assocated with pre-1800 construction, but seen as late as 1810	C
7	Doors	Doors 8 and 9, low-relief panels; door 10, 12-pane window; door 11, 6 raised panels	Doors 8, 9 and 10, Ca. 1830s-40s; door 11 ca. 1790-1810	Door 11 is stored on the second level	C
8	Windows	Windows G and F, 9/6 vinyl replacements	Ca. 1980		NC
9	Trim	Ovolo, (Type D), N. doorway;	Ca. 1790-1810		C
10	Trim	Grecian ogee, (Type B), S and W doorways	Ca. 1830s		C
11	Trim	Picture rail between windows, astragal, partial (Type C)	Ca. 1790-1810		C
12	Peg rail	Type E, in closet 104B, attached with wrought nails.	Ca. 1790-1810	Unfinished	C
13	Fireplace	Firebox closed-off, brick hearth, mantel with ogee architrave and recessed frieze panels ogee trim. Added Grecian ogee molding (Type B).	Ca. 1800-1810, ogee trim; Ca. 1830s, Grecian ogee trim	Mantelpiece altered and reworked, probably ca. 1830s	C
14	Hardware	Cast Iron butt hinges	Ca. 1830s	Non-historic knobs on door(s) 9	C

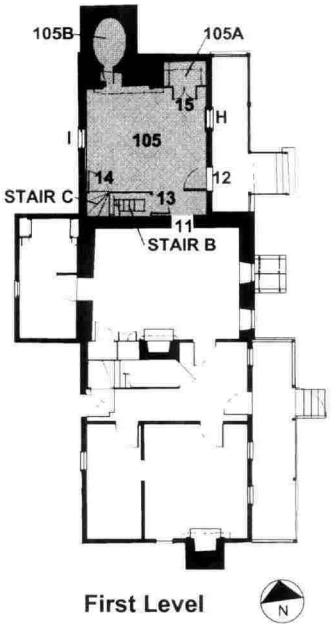


Fig. II-201. First level room 105, showing door and window identification.

Rooms 105, 105A, 105B, and Stair C

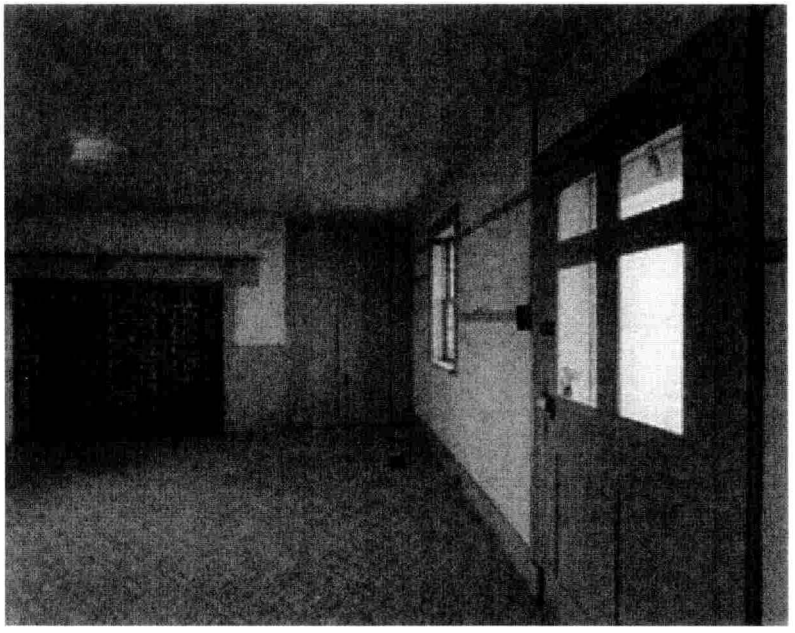


Fig. II-202. Room 105.

Room 105 consists of the entire log-constructed north wing of the building. The room has a large service fireplace, partially walled in with modern bricks, an adjacent cupboard (room 105B), a door and window in the east wall, opening onto the porch and a window in the west wall. In the south wall, which is of stone construction from the central section, there is a doorway into room 104 and enclosed stairway to the cellar and to the upper half story. In the fireplace is a cast iron door opening into an oval brick-lined beehive oven (room 105A). Modern (late 20th century) kitchen cabinets, counter top, stove and sink occupy space along the west wall.

Character defining features: This room is complicated because of late 20th century materials and trims applied to the surfaces. In addition, this room has received many layers of paint obscuring fine details of moldings and woodwork. All historic features are character defining, or significant to the history of the building. This includes all woodwork, doors and window casings and trim; hardware and plaster. Surface treatments are late 20th century, but historic finishes likely survive beneath the more recent materials. Joists exposed by removal of a floor board on the second floor reveal that the ceiling joists and underside of the second floor flooring and log walls were exposed and whitewashed for a period of time. Of particular importance is the rare attached bake oven. Although other similar examples of attached bake ovens survive in the Sharpsburg area, such structures are indeed rare and the Roulette bake oven is highly intact.

Contributing and Non-Contributing Materials (C/NC): 105, 105A, 105B, Stair C					
	Item	**Description**	**Approximate Age**	**Comment**	**C/NC**
1	Floors	Sheet vinyl over 3" T&G boards	Ca. 1980, vinyl; early 20th century boards		NC
2	Floors	Remnants of historic T&G flooring present in cellar stairwell.	Ca. 1790s or later		C
3	Walls	Log walls, whitewashed; machine cut lath, plaster	Ca. 1790-1810; late 19th century	Lath exposed to view is machine cut, most areas not viewable.	C
4	Ceilings	Second floor boards and joists whitewashed, under wood lath and plaster	Ca. 1790-1810, mid-later 19th century	Lath type not viewable	C
5	Baseboard	Type G	Ca. 1790-1810		C
6	Chairrail	None observed	N/A	N/A	N/A
7	Doors	Door 12, 6 raised panels, 4 upper replaced with glass, doors 13 and 14, board and batten; door 15, low relief recessed panels	Door 12 ca. 1790-1810; batten doors 13 and 14 mid 19th century, door 15, early 19th century	Door 12 modified, early 20th century or later. Batten doors may postdate period of significance	C
8	Windows	Window H, 6/6 wood sash	Ca. 1790-1810;	Original window framing.	C
9	Windows	Window I, 6/6 vinyl	Ca. 1980	Replacement window	NC
10	Trim	Quirked ovolo, (Type D) around doors and windows	Ca. 1790-1810		C
11	Peg rail	Type E, on east wall	Ca. 1790-1810		C
12	Fireplace	Service fireplace, bricked in; mantel shelf finished with ovolo molding; ogee brackets	Ca. 1790-1810	Modern brick infill does not contribute to historic character	C
13	Bake Oven, 105B	Wrought iron door into brick lined bake oven	Ca. 1790-1810	Rare intact survival	C
14	Stairs	T&G paneled beaded enclosure	Ca. 1790-1810, with post Civil War modification (doors)	Stairs may have been modified when roof raised.	C

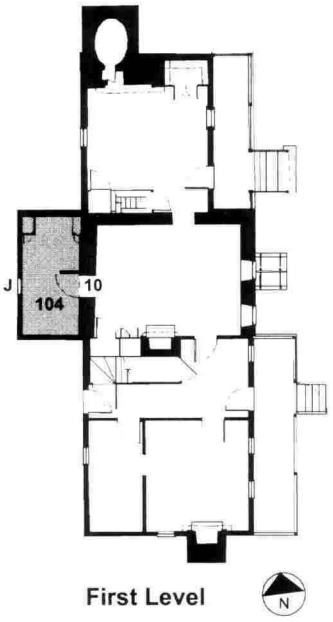


Fig. II-203. First level room 106, showing door and window identification.

Room 106



Fig. II-204. Room 106.

Room 106 is the framed shed-roofed addition to the west wall of the stone section of the building. It is currently the bathroom for the house. The structure of the framed room is mortised and tenoned framing secured with pegs/treenails. The doorway into room 104, once had a transom, which was filled in with lath and plaster, but it is still visible from the attic of the frame addition. ANTI staff found wrought L-head trim and wrought lathing nails in this transom area.

Character defining features: This room is compromised because of late 20th century materials, fixtures and trims applied to the surfaces. Historic finishes may survive beneath the more recent materials. These and the framing system are considered to be character defining. The shed extension appears in an 1862 photograph of the building *(Fig. II-12, page 46)* and may date from the early or mid 19th century.

Contributing and Non-Contributing Materials (C/NC): Room 106					
	Item	**Description**	**Approximate Age**	**Comment**	**C/NC**
1	Floors	Sheet vinyl	Ca. 1980		NC
2	Walls	Modern surface material	Ca. 1980		NC
3	Ceilings	Modern gypsum board	Ca. 1980		NC
4	Baseboard	Modern wood	Ca. 1980		NC
5	Chairrail	None Present	N/A		NC
6	Doors	Door 10, two lower recessed panels under a 12-light window	Ca.1840s?		C
7	Windows	Window J, 6/6 vinyl window, replaced 6/6 wood window	Ca. 1980	Window location appears original to construction of shed addition	NC
8	Trim	Modern milled	Ca. 1980		NC

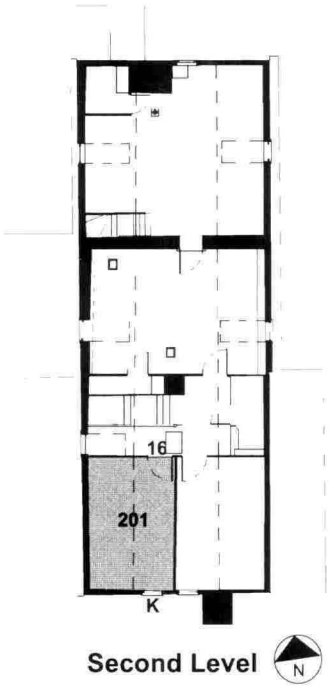


Fig. II-205. Second level room 201, showing door and window identification.

Room 201

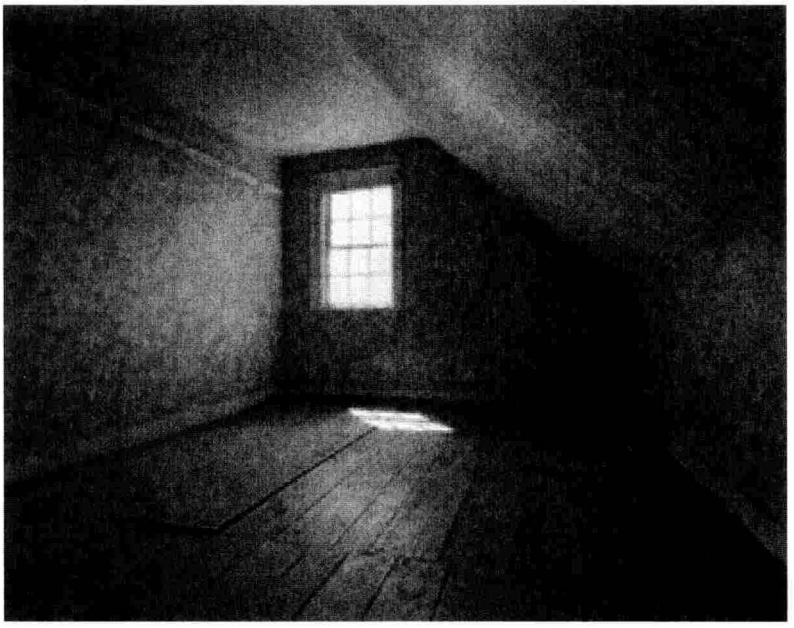


Fig. II-206. Room 201.

Room 201 is in the southwest corner of the second floor frame section of the house. The second floor of the framed section is divided into two approximately equal sized chambers (rooms 201 and 202), with access by way of the second floor stair passage.

Character defining features: The most important character defining feature of room 201 is the flooring and its patina. The floor is attached with rose head nails and had no finish, except for a painted border around the perimeter. Other than wall paper and surface painting from the 20th century, and electrical outlets set into the floor, the room shows little alteration. Therefore, all but the mid 20th century surface treatments are considered to be character-defining features.

Contributing and Non-Contributing Materials (C/NC): Room 201					
	Item	**Description**	**Approximate Age**	**Comment**	**C/NC**
1	Floors	Random 9-12" tongue and groove pine, unfinished, with rose head nails	Ca. 1760-1780s	Runs N-S with joint approximately midway. Painted around the outer perimeter	C
2	Walls	T&G boards, N, W, and E walls; S wall plaster over stud construction	Plaster, mid 19th century?; T&G paneling ca. 1790-1810		C
3	Ceilings	Plaster and lath on beaded T&G boards	Plaster, mid 19th century?; T&G paneling ca. 1790-1810		C
4	Wall covering	Over walls and ceiling plaster	20th century		NC
5	Baseboard	Type G	Mid 19th century		C
6	Chairrail	None present	N/A		NC
7	Doors	Door 16, board and batten, T&G boards with 1/4" bead, tapered battens	Ca. 1790s-1810		C
8	Windows	Window K, 6/6 wood	Ca. 1830s-1860s		C
9	Trim	Type F, plain trim with no backband at door and window	Ca. 1830s		C
10	Peg rail	Type E with cast iron hooks.	Ca. 1790-1810; hooks, late 19th century		C
11	Hardware	Cast iron butt hinges and suffulk style latch	Ca. 1790s-1830		C

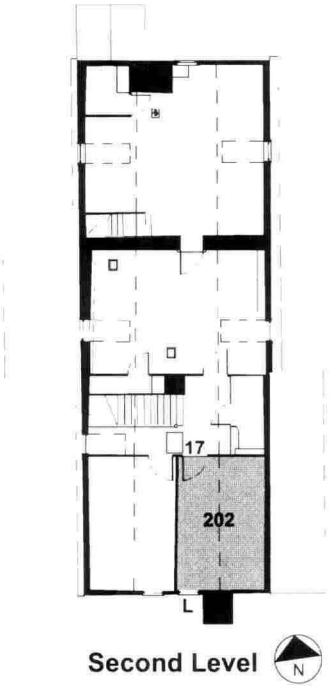


Fig. II-207. Second level room 202, showing door and window identification.

Room 202

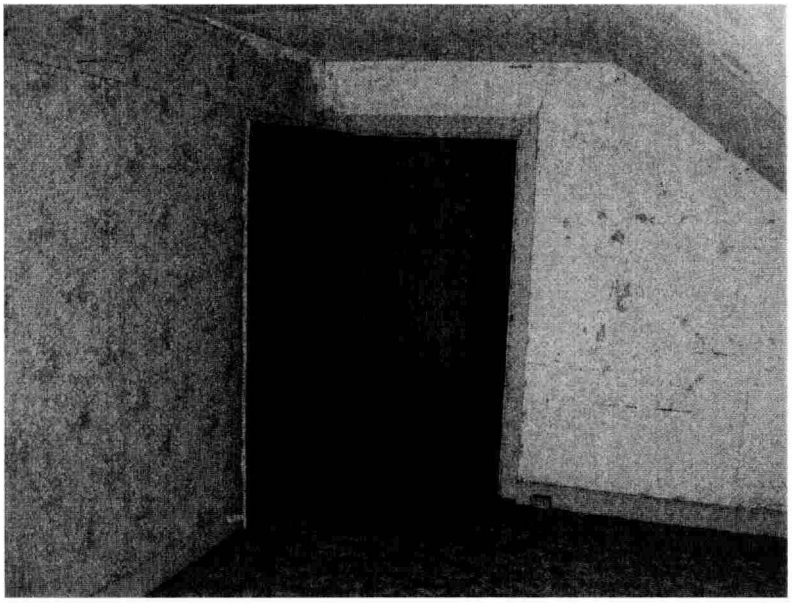


Fig. II-208. Room 202.

Immediately east of room 201, and divided by a beaded board partition covered with lath and plaster is room 202. Laid out similarly to room 201, it occupies the southeast corner of the framed section. A six over six light window in the south wall, adjacent to the partition wall illuminates the room. The floorboards run north-south and have a joint approximately midway through the room. This joint matches a similar one in room 201. A small section of flooring in room 202 was cut out, near the north wall. The underside of the flooring had a stained finish of dark red, possibly red iron oxide, with black particulate (soot?). Split lath was visible from the first level ceiling.

Character defining features: The most important character defining feature of room 202 is the flooring, its patina and its red-stained undersurface. The floor is attached with rose head nails and the floors had no finish on the top surface, except for painted border around the perimeter. Other than wall paper and surface painting from the 20th century, and electrical outlets set into the floor, the room shows little alteration. Therefore, all but the mid 20th century surface treatments are considered to be character-defining features.

Contributing and Non-Contributing Materials (C/NC): Room 202					
	Item	**Description**	**Approximate Age**	**Comment**	**C/NC**
1	Floors	Random 9-12" tongue and groove pine, unfinished, with rose head nails; underside stained red with black particulate.	Ca. 1760-1780s	Runs N-S with joint approximately midway. Painted around the outer perimeter. Underside of floor board were exposed in room below.	C
2	Walls	Plaster and lath on beaded T&G boards, N, W, and E walls; S wall plaster over stud construction	Plaster, mid 19th century?; T&G paneling ca. 1790-1810		C
3	Ceilings	Plaster and lath on beaded T&G boards	Plaster, mid 19th century?; T&G paneling ca. 1790-1810		C
4	Wall covering	Over walls and ceiling plaster	20th century		NC
5	Baseboard	Type G	Mid 19th century		C
6	Chairrail	None present	N/A	N/A	N/A
7	Doors	Door 17, board and batten, T&G boards with 1/4" bead, tapered battens	Ca. 1790s-1810		C
8	Windows	Window L, 6/6 wood	Ca. 1830s-1860s		C
9	Trim	Type F, plain trim with no backband	Ca. 1830s		C
10	Peg rail	Type E with cast iron hooks.	Ca. 1790-1810; hooks, late 19th century		C
11	Hardware	Cast iron butt hinges and Suffulk style latch	Ca. 1790-1810		C

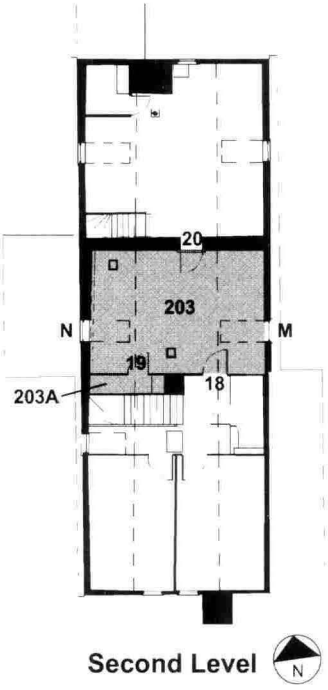


Fig. II-209. Second level room 203, showing door and window identification.

Rooms 203 and 203A

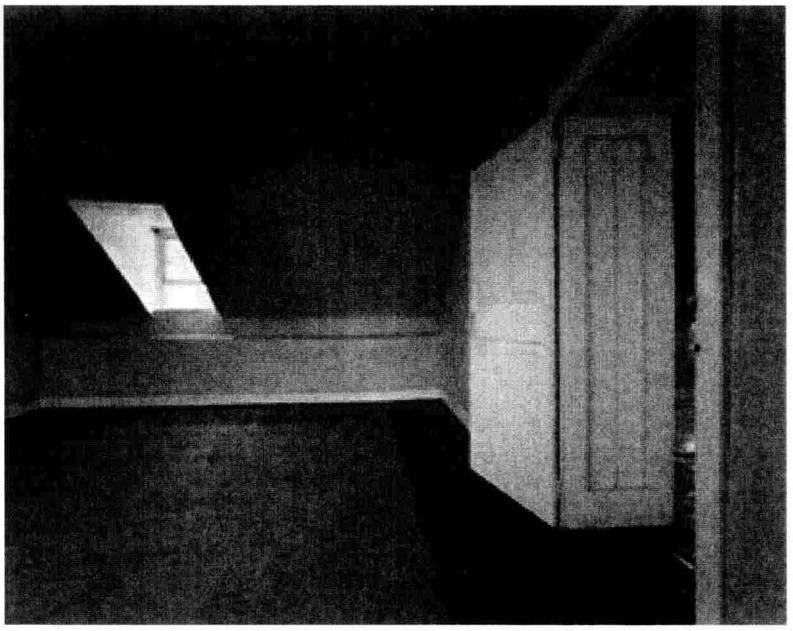


Fig. II-210. Room 203.

Room 203 is the second level of the stone section. The removal of one floorboard revealed a piece of early exterior siding attached to the end girt of the frame section with a rosehead wrought nail. This piece of formerly exterior siding had a large approximately 1/2" bead along its bottom edge *(Fig. II-20, page 60)*. The door leading into the log section in the north wall, is an early and possibly reused four panel. The panels are highly raised with ovolo borders with no quirk. Ovolo panel borders without quirks generally predate 1780/1790 the quirked variety used elsewhere in the house (Henry C. Mercer, "Dating of Old Houses"). The door may be a recycled remnant because it is older in design than other doors in the house with the exception of one door in the cellar. Room 203A is a closet in the southwest corner of the room. Reused material trims the interior door frame. The reused pieces appear to be molded former stiles or rails and are attached with rosehead wrought nails.

Character defining features: As with the other rooms, the woodwork, trim, hardware and flooring are character defining features. Particularly noteworthy in this room are the clues it provides to the appearance of the original north end wall of the frame section and the remnants of very early material, reused from an earlier iteration of the Roulette house or from some other building. The closet with its completely unfinished paneling and peg rail is entirely in original condition.

Contributing and Non-Contributing Materials (C/NC): Room 203, 203A					
	Item	**Description**	**Approximate Age**	**Comment**	**C/NC**
1	Floors	Random width T&G pine, with L-head machine cut nails	Ca. 1790s-1810s	Runs N-S with joint near north wall. Underside of flooring is whitewashed.	C
2	Walls	Wall paper over plaster on stone and on lath on S wall over stud construction, and over beaded paneling.	T&G paneling ca. 1790-1810; most plaster 1790-1810	Wallpaper, NC	C
3	Ceilings	Plaster and split lath	Ca. 1790-1810		C
4	Baseboard	Type G	Early-Mid 19th century		C
5	Chairrail	None present	N/A	N/A	N/A
6	Doors	Doors 18 and 19, board and batten, T&G boards with 1/8" bead, straight battens; door 20, early 4-panel	Doors 18 and 19, Ca.1830s; door 20 Ca. 1760s-1780s	Reused early door, similar to a door 24 in the lower level	C
7	Windows	Window N, 6/3 wood; window M, 6/6 wood; both lined with 1/8" T&G paneling	Ca. 1790-1810	Dormer construction and location appears original to construction of stone section.	C
8	Trim	Type F, plain trim with no backband; Type H in 203A	Type F, Ca. 1830s; Type H, Ca.1760s-1780		C
9	Peg rail	Type E , south wall	Ca. 1790-1810;		C
10	Closet 203A	Unfinished T&G paneling with 1/8"bead, Peg rail, Type E with rosehead wrought nails; reused painted stiles and rails as door trim	Ca. 1790-1810; reused material, ca. 1760s-1780s	Reused early material. Possibly paneling with early paint.	C
11	Exterior siding	Exterior siding from frame section, wide 1/2" bead, attached with rosehead wrought nail.	Ca. 1760s-1780s	One of a small number of elements dating the Frame section to pre-1780.	C
12	Hardware	Doors 18 and 19 cast iron butt hinges, suffulk style latch; door 20 H-L hinges	Doors 18 and 19, Ca. 1830s; door 20 Ca. 1760s-1780s		C

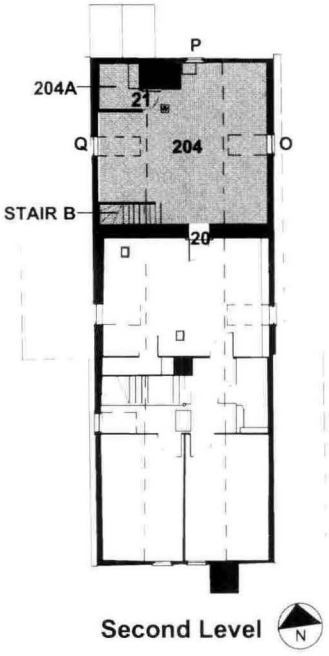


Fig. II-211. Second level room 204, showing door and window identification.

Rooms 204, 204A, and Stair B



Fig. II-212. Room 204.

The second story space in the log section is the north room, designated as 204. The room includes the area above the kitchen and the east porch along the front of the log section. The north end chimney protrudes into the room in the north end wall, west of center and there is a small closet in the northwest corner, between the chimney and the west wall (room 104A). On the south wall is the door into room 203 and a stairway descending into the kitchen. Sometime after the Gardener photograph of the house was taken in 1862, the roof over the log section was raised to its present height. Evidence of this appears in the attic space above room 204 where the outline of the former roof is visible against the north wall of the stone section, absent of stucco where the roof used to be. Prior to the change in the roof level, this space was attic.

Character defining features: The flooring with the evidence it provides of the appearance of the first floor ceiling and of the original or earlier configuration of this room (as attic space) is certainly a character defining feature of particular significance, along with woodwork and hardware.

Contributing and Non-Contributing Materials (C/NC): Room 204, 204A					
	Item	**Description**	**Approximate Age**	**Comment**	**C/NC**
1	Floors	9"-12"wide random pine T&G, with joints at 2nd joist from south wall. Rosehead wrought nails used south of joint; L-head cut nails used north of joint. Small area of floor attached with modern wire nails at top of stairs.	Ca. 1790-1810 Ca. 1900 (floor patch)	Floor patch contributes for what it could potentially reveal about alteration to the space or stairway. Underside of floorboards and joists show whitewash indicating they were exposed at first floor level.	C
2	Walls	Plaster presumed to be over wood lath and log or frame-constructed addition above floor level	Ca. 1865	1862 Gardner photograph shows lower roof level, which would have made room 204 an attic space.	NC
3	Ceilings	Plaster over machine-cut wood lath attached to rafters and collar.	Ca. 1865	Outside period of significance.	NC
4	Baseboard	Type G	Ca. 1865	Outside period of significance	NC
5	Doors	Door 20, 4 raised panels with ovolo trim without quirks or fillets; door 21 board and batten with 1/4" bead.	Door 20, Ca. 1760s-1780s; door, Ca. 1790-1810.	Door 21 possibly reused from another location	C
6	Windows	Windows O, P and Q vinyl replacement	Ca. 1980	Windows O and Q were added when roof was raised. Window P appears to have been raised at that time.	NC
7	Trim	Type F	Ca. 1865	Outside period of significance	NC
8	Peg rail	Type E	Ca 1865	Outside period of significance	NC
9	Closet 204A	Enclosure with T&G paneling covered with wall paper	Ca. 1865	Outside period of significance	NC
10	Stair B	Enclosed with 1/8" beaded vertical T&G partition. Patch in floor at head of stairs suggests alteration	Alteration Ca. 1865 or later		NC

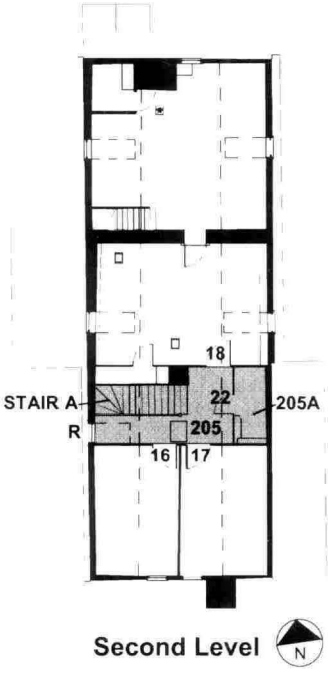


Fig. II-213. Second level room 204, showing door and window identification.

Rooms 205, 205A, and Stair A



Fig. II-214. Room 204.

Room 205 is the second floor passage crossing east-west on the north side of the frame section. Room 205A is a closet in front of the knee wall space at the east end of the space. The upper passageway contains the main stair from the first story, a west-facing dormer window and doors into rooms 201, 202 and 203. The space also contains the chimney which serves the fireplace in room 104. The dormer window was added after the south wall paneling was in place. The dormer's south wall abuts the pre-existing 1/4" bead paneling and the dormer paneling has the smaller 1/8" bead. One floor board near the wall to room 205A was removed to provide information for this report.

Character defining features: As with the other rooms, the woodwork, trim, hardware and flooring are character defining features. Particularly noteworthy in this room are the clues it provides to the appearance of the northeast corner of the frame section and the possible finish materials for the ceiling in part of the frame section.

Contributing and Non-Contributing Materials (C/NC): Room 205, 205A, Stair A					
	Item	**Description**	**Approximate Age**	**Comment**	**C/NC**
1	Floors	8"-10" T&G pine boards, attached with machine cut L-headed nails.	Ca. 1830s	Floor newer than that in adjoining rooms 201 and 202.	C
2	Walls	1/4" beaded T&G boards, S, E and W walls. N wall 1/8" beaded boards.	Ca. 1790-1810, 1/4" bead; Ca. 1830s, 1/8" bead.		C
3	Ceilings	1/8" T&G boards.	Ca. 1830s	Ceilings apparently replaced when staircase was reworked and dormer added.	C
4	Baseboard	Type G	Mid 19th century		C
5	Chairrail	None present	N/A	N/A	N/A
6	Doors	Doors 16, 17, 18 and 22, board and batten, T&G boards	Doors 16, 17 and 22, Ca. 1790-1810, door 18 Ca. 1830s		C
7	Windows	Window R, 6/3 wood. 1/8" beaded T&G paneled dormer.	Ca. 1830s	1/8" beaded paneling abuts 1/4" on the south wall	C
8	Trim	Type F, plain with no backband; type H in room 205A	Type F, Ca. 1830s; Type H 1790-1810		C
9	Peg rail	None present	N/A	N/A	N/A
10	Closet 205A	Enclosure at east end of passageway; enclosed with 1/4" beaded T&G boards	Ca. 1790s-1810		C
11	Stairway A	Against NW corner; square newel, round handrail.	Ca. 1830s	Appears to have replaced an earlier stairway.	C
12	Framing system	Corner post, end girt, diagonal brace, NE corner visible from removed floor board. All whitewashed. Joists whitewashed or stained red. One adzed, others hewn.	Ca. 1760s-1780s	Whitewash and paint on surface of framing indicates they were once exposed to view. A piece of T&G paneling was reused and sistered onto N end girt to level first level ceiling lath.	C

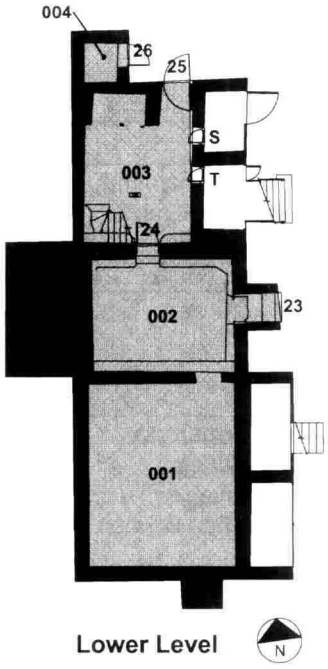


Fig. II-215. Lower level rooms 001, 002, 003, 004, showing door and window identification.

Rooms 001, 002, 003, 004

Room 001 encompasses the crawlspace beneath the framed section. It contains a squared stone feature adjacent to the north chimney, which may be remnants of a former hearth foundation for the framed section. Adjoining to the north is a cellar beneath the stone section, with projecting stone support walls. Room 002 has a window-sized opening into the crawlspace in its south wall, an exterior bulkhead entrance in its east wall and a door into the cellar beneath the log section in its north wall. The west wall has a wide horizontal wood member, like a lintel embedded in the foundation wall. Next to it to the south is a projecting limestone outcrop with two iron spikes set into its top surface. Room 003 is the area of cellar beneath the log kitchen section. It has a staircase to the main level in its southwest corner, two small windows in its east wall opening under the porch and a grade level door in its north wall. The space designated as 004 is the lower level of the bake oven. Designed for fuel storage (wood and coal), it has four whitewashed stone walls and a ceiling constructed of puncheon work logs supporting the brick beehive oven above.

Character defining features: These crawlspace and cellar spaces have been relatively unaltered with the exception of electrical, plumbing and heating systems added to the house. All stonework, framing elements, doors and hardware are considered to be character defining and important to the interpretation of the house.

Contributing and Non-Contributing Materials (C/NC): Cellar, Rooms 001, 002, 003, 004					
	Item	**Description**	**Approximate Age**	**Comment**	**C/NC**
1	Floors	Dirt crawlspace under 001, earth floors under 002, 003, 004. Possible original hearth base against N. wall of 001.	1760s-1780s; 1790s-1810		C
2	Walls	Whitewash over rough plaster, 002, 003; whitewash, 004. W. wall, 002 has bedrock, horizontal beam embedded in wall and iron spikes.	Various		C
3	Ceilings	Unfinished exposed joists and underside of flooring. Puncheon ceiling under kitchen hearth and bake oven.	Ca. 1790-1810	Puncheon work supports weight of hearth.	C
4	Doors	Door 23 modern wood bulkhead; door 24, 4-panel raised with ovolo with no quirks of fillets and fancy wrought hardward, reused; door 25 and 26 batten doors.	Door 24, Ca. 1760s-1780s; door 25 and 26, ca. 1830s-1860s; door 23, 20th century	Bulkhead door outside period of significance, door way contributes	C
5	Windows	Windows S and T, 4-light sash with horizontal wood bars.	Wood bars, Ca. 1790-1810; 4-light sash, late 19th-early 20th century.	4-light sash is outside the period of significance	C/NC
6	Framing system	Some hewn, some milled joists.	Ca. 1790-1810; Ca. 1830s		C

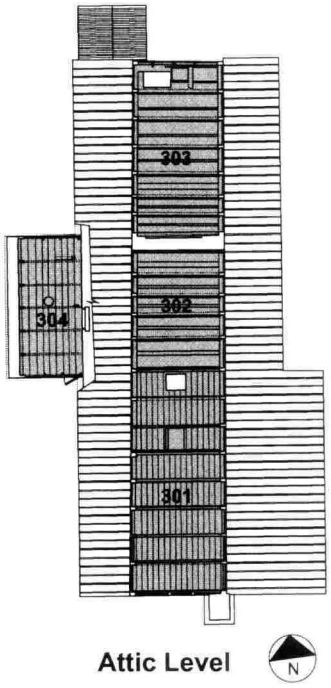


Fig. II-216. Attic level rooms 301, 302, 303, 304.

Rooms 301, 302, 303, 304

Since the Roulette House has a finish second floor living space within the gable system, the "attic" is just the area between the collar ties and the roof peak. The attic over the frame and stone sections are open to one another, the north gable of the frame section having been removed. Hewn rafters are half-lapped and pegged. Spaced lath nailed to the rafters still carries wood shingles, circular sawn, and a sheet metal roof above. The stone section attic has similar rafters with sisters attached. The north wall of the stone section is parged with a straw binder. The attic over the log section also has hewn rafters, pegged at the top. From the attic of the log section, the north, former exterior wall of the stone section has the outline of the original lower roof of the log section clearly visible in the stuccoed surface. The attic of the shed addition, against the west wall of the stone section, reveals the original west wall of the stone section, a view of the transom above the west door (concealed behind a finished wall surface at the interior), the outline of a shed or north slope of a gable from an earlier extension, and the rafter plate of the west side of the stone section. The shed addition has milled rafters with spaced sheathing and a wood shingle roof beneath the current sheet metal surface.

Character defining features: All rafters, spaced sheathing, collar ties, pegs and structural material are considered character defining. Likewise the stone gable wall revealing in the stucco the original roof configuration of the log section is significant and character defining. The west elevation elements of the stone section, visible from the attic of the shed addition, are also important clues to the early appearance of the house and thus character defining.

Contributing and Non-Contributing Materials (C/NC): Attic, Rooms 301, 302, 303, 304					
	Item	**Description**	**Approximate Age**	**Comment**	**C/NC**
1	Rafters	Hewn, half-lapped and pegged	Ca. 1760s-1800	Rafters of the log section may have been reused when the roof was raised	C
2	Collar ties	Hewn, half dovetailed and pegged	Ca. 1760s-1800		C
3	Chimneys	Brick, at divide between stone and frame sections and inside north gable of the log section.	Ca. 1780s-1800	Log section chimney extended	C
4	Gable walls	Stone section north gable remains. Parged on south side, stuccoed on north side.	Ca. 1790	Stucco shows profile of original roof of log section	C
5	Spaced sheathing	Milled, attached to rafters for nailing shingles	19th century		C
6	Shingles	Wood shingles, circular sawn	Late 19th – early 20th century	Although outside the period of significance, these represent early roofing material	C

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Condition Assessment: Exterior

As previously noted in this report, materials in the Roulette House retain a high level of historic integrity. However, much of the contributing exterior materials remain covered beneath non-contributing aluminum siding and metal roofing. Very little of this historic material has been uncovered for direct observation.

The materials have been classified into one of four categories; good, fair, poor, or missing. Action recommendations for each condition are as follows:

Good Condition: The Park should continue routine maintenance and inspections. In the case of contributing material, the park should continue to protect and preserve the element. Non-contributing material should be maintained until restoration is undertaken in this area.

Fair Condition: The Park should make repairs as resources become available to restore the material to Good Condition. In the case of contributing material, the Park should take special precautions to avoid further deterioration of the material prior to restoration.

Poor Condition: Immediate repairs should be made to the material to restore to Good Condition and prevent further risk, either directly or indirectly, to historic fabric.

Missing: Consider reconstruction of historic element if sufficient physical or documentary evidence is available.

A more descriptive material discussion can be found in the Exterior Physical Description and the Summary of Character Defining Features sections of this report. Analysis of structural framing can be found in the Structural Condition Assessment section.

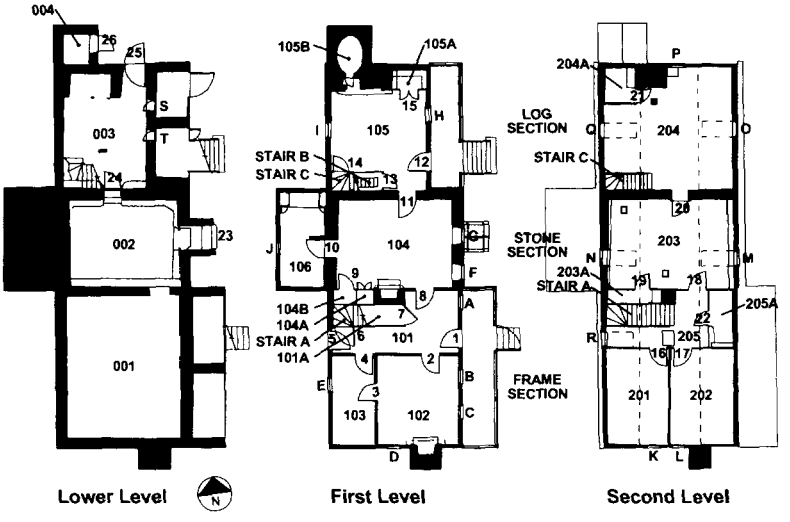


Fig. II-217. Reference drawings showing room, door, and window identification cited in this report.



Fig. II-218. Deteriorated corner post observed at the southwest corner of the frame section.

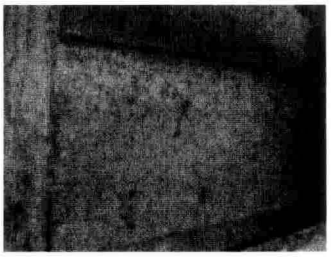


Fig. II-219. Weathered wood siding behind aluminum siding on the frame section.

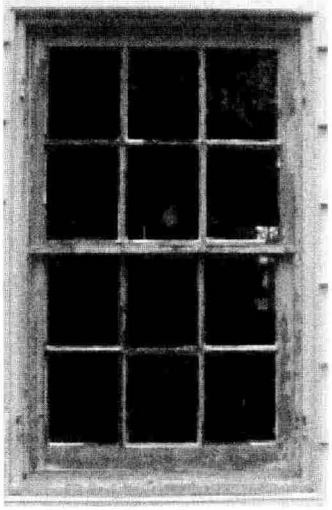


Fig. II-220. Window E shows paint and putty have significantly weathered.

Frame Section			
	Item	**Approx Age**	**Comment / Condition**
1	Aluminum siding	Mid 20th century	Non-contributing. Good condition
2	Limestone foundations	18th – early 19th century	Contributing. Foundations are undermined by rodent holes under the east porch. Good condition *(Fig. II-222)*.
3	Wood siding w/small scratch bead.	Early 19th - century	Contributing. Only a small portion of this siding has been observed beneath aluminum siding. Significantly weathered. Fair condition *(Fig. II-219)*.
4	Wood framing	Ca. 1760 - 1780	Contributing. Only a small portion of the frame and sill plate has been observed in the S/W corner. Significant deterioration of the corner post and sill was observed in this location. Poor condition *(Fig. II-218)*.
5	Chimney	Ca. 1760 - 1780	Contributing. Stone and mortar. Remove vine growth. Brick interior chimney has a non-contributing stucco finish above the roof line. Good condition.
6	Windows	19th - century	Contributing. 6 over 6 double-hung wood. Significantly weathered. Cracked panes of glass in windows B, C and K. Fair condition *(Fig. II-220)*.
7	Wood doors	Early 19th century	Contributing. Aluminum storm doors installed. Good condition.
8	Shutters	19th - century	Contributing. Shutter brackets observed on windows D and E. Missing.
9	Roof	Mid 20th century	Non-contributing. Metal channel drain roof over wood shingles. Metal roof exhibits considerable pitting and rusting. Poor condition.
10	Gutters	Mid 20th century	Non-contributing. Poor condition.



Fig. II-221. Deteriorated porch decking on the south end .

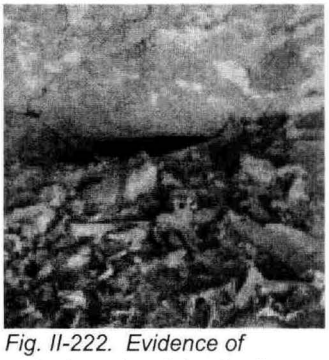


Fig. II-222. Evidence of rodents undermining the frame section stone foundation.

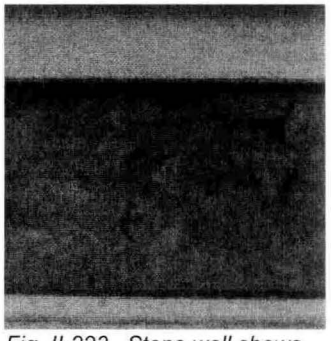


Fig. II-223. Stone wall shows evidence of an earlier stucco finish behind German siding.

Frame Section East Porch			
	Item	**Approx Age**	**Comment / Condition**
1	Aluminum siding	Mid 20th century	Non-contributing. Good condition
2	Limestone pier foundations	18th – early 19th century	Contributing. Good condition.
3	Wood framing	18th – early 19th century	Contributing. Good condition.
4	Wood flooring	Early 20th century	Non-contributing. A section of floor boards on the south end are deteriorated. Fair condition *(Fig. II-221).*
5	Wood ceiling	Early 20th century	Non-contributing. Good condition.
6	Posts and railing	Early to mid 19th century	Contributing. Good condition.
7	Lattice	Mid 20th century	Non-contributing. Some damaged sections. Fair condition.
8	Concrete steps	Mid 20th century	Non-contributing. Good condition.

Stone Section			
	Item	**Approx Age**	**Comment / Condition**
1	Aluminum siding	Mid 20th century	Non-contributing. Good condition
2	Limestone foundations	Ca. 1790	Contributing. Good condition.
3	German wood siding	Early 20th - century	Non-contributing. Only a small portion of this siding has been observed beneath aluminum siding on the east wall. Good condition.
4	Stucco finish	Early 19th century	Contributing. The stucco finish can be observed on the stone gable of the log section attic. Siding removal on the east wall indicates that the stucco has been removed beneath the German siding. Missing *(Fig. II-223).*

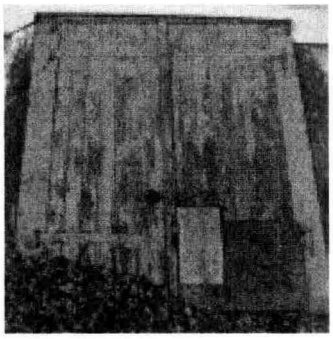


Fig. II-224. Cellar door 23 with patched holes.

5	Windows	Mid 20th century	Non-contributing. F and G are vinyl replacement windows. Good condition.
6	Dormer windows	19th - century	Contributing. Double-hung wood w/aluminum storm window. Good condition.
7	Door	Mid 20th century	Non-contributing. Animals have chewed a hole in the door 23 to gain access to the cellar. Fair condition *(Fig. II-224)*.
8	Roof	Mid 20th century	Non-contributing. Metal channel drain roof over wood shingles. Metal roof exhibits considerable pitting and rusting. Poor condition.
9	Gutters	Mid 20th century	Non-contributing. Poor condition.

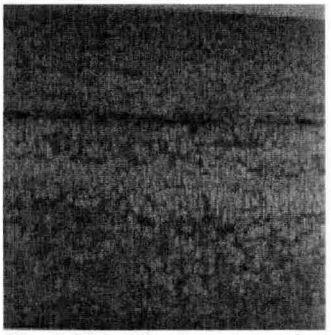


Fig. II-225. Weathered wood siding behind aluminum siding on the west shed.

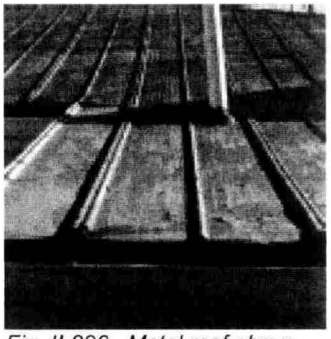


Fig. II-226. Metal roof above the west shed showing considerable pitting and rusting.

West Shed			
	Item	**Approx Age**	**Comment / Condition**
1	Aluminum siding	Mid 20th century	Non-contributing. Good condition
2	Limestone foundations	Early 19th century	Contributing. Good condition.
3	Wood siding w/small scratch bead.	Early 19th century	Contributing. Only a small portion of this siding has been observed beneath aluminum siding. Significantly weathered. Fair condition *(Fig. II-225)*.
4	Wood framing	Early 19th century	Contributing. Good condition.
5	Window	Mid 20th century	Non-contributing. J is a vinyl replacement window. Good condition.
6	Shutters	19th - century	Contributing. Shutters observed in 1862 photograph on window J, but a shutter bracket was not observed. Missing.
7	Roof	Mid 20th century	Non-contributing. Metal channel drain roof over wood shingles. Metal roof exhibits considerable pitting and rusting. Poor condition *(Fig. II-226)*.
8	Gutters	Mid 20th century	Non-contributing. Poor condition.

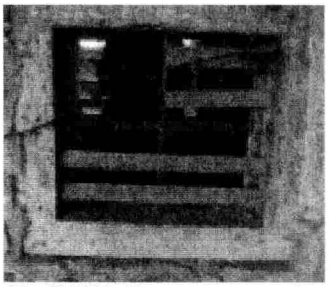


Fig. II-227. Damage to wood grill at window T.

Log Section			
	Item	**Approx Age**	**Comment / Condition**
1	Aluminum siding	Mid 20th century	Non-contributing. Good condition
2	Limestone foundations	18th – early 19th century	Contributing. Good condition.
3	Stucco finish	Early 19th - century	Contributing. Stucco finish is visible at the east porch of the log section. Poor condition *(Fig. II-232)*.
4	Log framing	Ca. 1790 - 1800	Contributing. Good condition.
5	Chimney	Ca. 1790 - 1800	Contributing. Brick interior chimney has a non-contributing stucco finish above the roof line. Good condition.
6	Windows	19th - century	Contributing. Wood windows H, S and T are weathered. Wood grill on window T is damaged. Fair condition *(Fig. II-227)*. Windows I and P are non-contributing vinyl replacement windows. Good condition
7	Dormer windows	Mid 20th century	Non-contributing. O, P and Q are vinyl replacement windows. Good condition.
8	Wood doors	Early 19th century	Contributing. Aluminum storm door installed at door 12. Lower door panel is cracked. Door 25 has weathered significantly. Fair condition.
9	Roof	Mid 20th century	Non-contributing. Metal channel drain roof over wood shingles. Metal roof exhibits considerable pitting and rusting. Poor condition.
10	Gutters	Mid 20th century	Non-contributing. Poor condition.



Fig. II-228. Mortar patching seen on the northernmost porch pier.

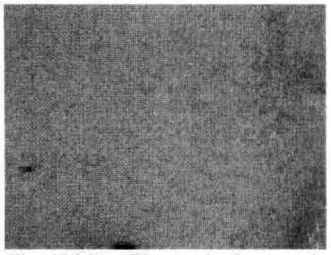


Fig. II-229. Plaster in the porch ceiling shows a considerable amount of cracking and patching.

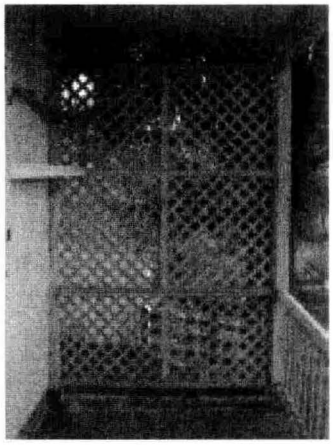


Fig. II-230. Railing has been removed on the north end of the porch.

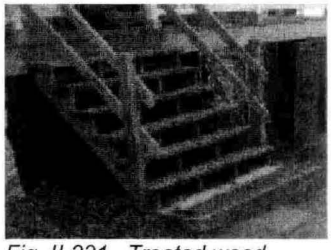


Fig. II-231. Treated wood steps to porch.

Log Section East Porch			
	Item	**Approx Age**	**Comment / Condition**
1	Stucco finish	Early 19th - century	Contributing. Stucco finish is deteriorated and electric panel and wiring have been screwed into stucco. Poor condition *(Fig. II-232)*.
2	Limestone pier foundations	Ca. 1790 - 1800	Contributing. Evidence of earlier mortar patching on northernmost pier. Appears stabilized. Good condition *(Fig. II-228)*.
3	Wood framing	Ca. 1790 - 1800	Contributing. Good condition.
4	Wood flooring	Early 20th century	Non-contributing. Good condition.
5	Plaster ceiling	19th century	Contributing. Poor condition *(Fig. II-229)*.
6	Posts and railing	19th century	Contributing. The north railing has been removed and replaced with lattice. Fair condition *(Fig. II-230)*.
7	Lattice	Mid 20th century	Non-contributing. Some damaged sections. Fair condition.
8	Wood steps	Late 20th century	Non-contributing. Good condition *(Fig. II-231)*.

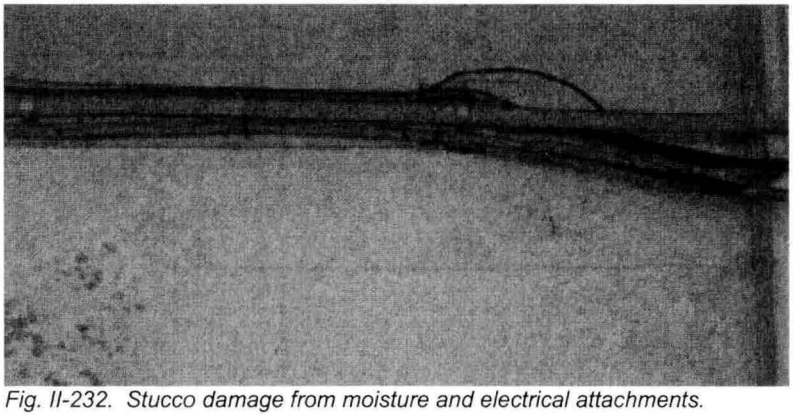


Fig. II-232. Stucco damage from moisture and electrical attachments.

Beehive Oven Enclosure			
	Item	**Approx Age**	**Comment / Condition**
1	Limestone walls	Ca. 1800	Contributing. Recent stone repairs. Good condition.
2	Wood siding	Ca. 1800	Contributing. Recent restoration. Good condition.
3	Corrugated metal roof	Early 20^{h} century	Non-contributing. Rusted. Poor condition.
4	Wood door	Ca. 1800	Contributing. Weathered. Fair condition.

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Condition Assessment: Interior

The interior of the Roulette House retains a high level of historic integrity. Substantial building additions and interior renovations have occurred, but most predate the Civil War and would therefore be identified as contributing to the period of historic significance in the following tables.

The materials have been classified into one of four categories; good, fair, poor, or missing. Action recommendations for each condition are as follows:

Good Condition: The Park should continue routine maintenance and inspections. In the case of contributing material, the park should continue to protect and preserve the element. Non-contributing material should be maintained until restoration is undertaken in this area.

Fair Condition: The Park should make repairs as resources become available to restore the material to Good Condition. In the case of contributing material, the Park should take special precautions to avoid further deterioration of the material prior to restoration.

Poor Condition: Immediate repairs should be made to the material to restore to Good Condition and prevent further risk, either directly or indirectly, to historic fabric.

Missing: Consider reconstruction of historic element if sufficient physical or documentary evidence is available.

A more descriptive material discussion can be found in the Interior Physical Description and the Summary of Character Defining Features sections of this report. Analysis of structural framing can be found in the Structural Condition Assessment section.

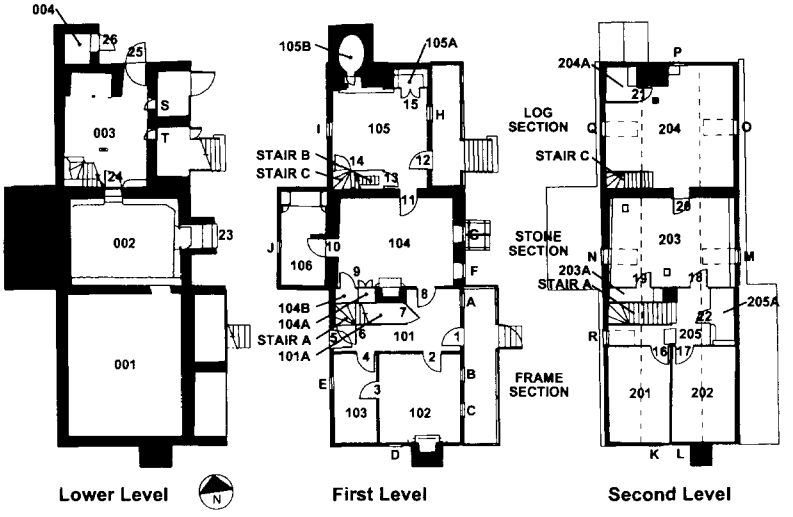


Fig. II-233. Reference drawings showing room, door, and window identification cited in this report.



Fig. II-234. Room 101, looking west. trim and finishes are in Good Condition.

Room 101			
	Item	**Approx Age**	**Comment / Condition**
1	Wood flooring	Ca.1830s	Contributing. Good condition.
2	Plaster walls	Ca.1830s or later	Contributing. Plaster cracking around door and wall trim. Fair condition.
3	Plaster ceiling	Ca.1830s or later	Contributing. Hole at exploratory removal. Fair condition.
4	Finishes	20th century	Non-contributing. Wall covering. Fair condition
5	Baseboard	Ca.1830s	Contributing. Good condition.
6	Chairrail	Ca.1830s	Contributing. Good condition.
7	Trim	Ca.1830s	Contributing. Turned wood pegs missing in peg rail *(Fig. II-234).* Good condition.
8	Wood doors	Ca.1830s	Contributing. Good condition.
9	Hardware	Late 18th - 19th century	Contributing. A variety of hardware showing normal wear. Good condition.

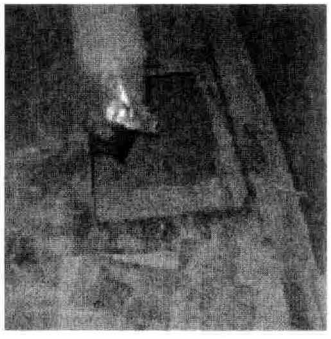


Fig. II-235. Access from crawl space beneath the frame section in room 101A.

Room 101A			
	Item	**Approx Age**	**Comment / Condition**
1	Wood flooring	Ca. 1790 1810, 1830s	Contributing. Mechanical cut-out leaves the structure vulnerable to pests. Fair condition *(Fig. II-235).*
2	Bead board walls	Ca.1830s	Contributing. Good condition.

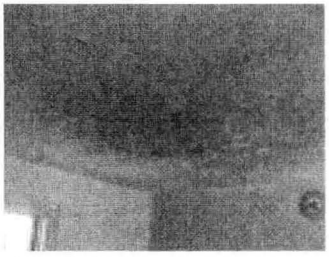


Fig. II-236. Sag in room 102 plaster ceiling.

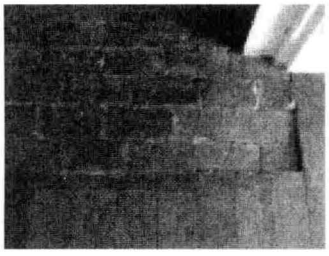


Fig. II-237. Structural support under the brick hearth.

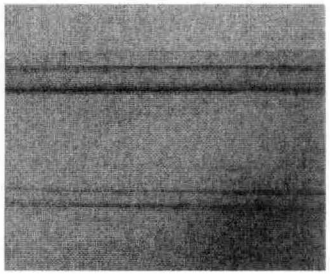


Fig. II-238. Chairrail in room 102.

Room 102			
	Item	**Approx Age**	**Comment / Condition**
1	Wood flooring	Ca.1830s	Contributing. End joints have opened up a modest amount. Good condition.
2	Plaster walls	Ca.1830s or later	Contributing. Plaster cracking and areas of earlier repairs are evident. Fair condition.
3	Plaster ceiling	Ca.1830s or later	Contributing. The center portion of the ceiling shows significant sag. Poor condition *(Fig. II-236)*.
4	Finishes	20th century	Non-contributing. Paint. Good Condition.
5	Baseboard	Ca.1830s	Contributing. Good condition.
6	Chairrail	Ca.1830s	Contributing. Good condition.
7	Trim	Ca.1830s	Contributing. Good condition *(Fig. II-238)*.
8	Wood doors	Ca.1830s	Contributing. Door 3 is stored in the second level. Good condition.
9	Hardware	19th century	Contributing. Window C latch is broken. Fair condition.
10	Mantelpiece	Ca.1830s	Contributing. Good condition.
11	Hearth	Ca.1830s	Contributing. Support for brick is failing in the N/W corner. Fair condition *(Fig. II-237)*.

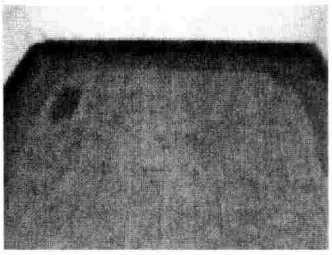


Fig. II-239. Flooring in room 103. Aged patina with painted border.

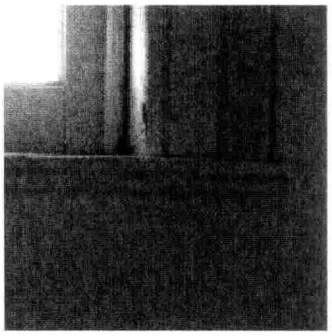


Fig. II-240. Window trim, room 103.

Room 103			
	Item	**Approx Age**	**Comment / Condition**
1	Wood flooring	Ca.1830s	Contributing. Good condition *(Fig. II-239)*.
2	Plaster walls	Ca.1830s or later	Contributing. Hairline plaster cracks. Fair condition.
3	Plaster ceiling	Ca.1830s or later	Contributing. Hairline plaster cracks. Fair condition.
4	Finishes	20th century	Non-contributing. Paint. Good Condition.
5	Baseboard	Ca.1830s	Contributing. Good condition.
6	Trim	Ca.1830s	Contributing. Turned wood pegs missing in peg rail. Good condition *(Fig. II-240)*.
7	Wood doors	Ca.1830s	Contributing. Door 3 is stored in the second level. Good condition.
8	Hardware	19th century	Contributing. Window E is missing latch. Fair condition.

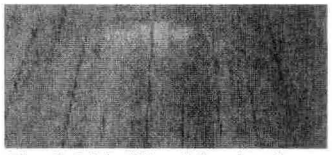


Fig. II-241. Wood flooring in room 104. Note gaps.

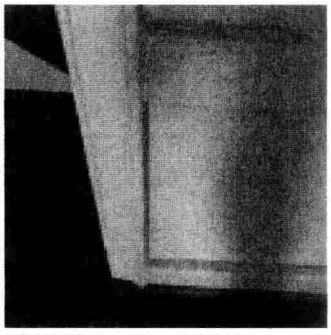


Fig. II-242. Wood trim in room 104.

Room 104			
	Item	**Approx Age**	**Comment / Condition**
1	Wood flooring	Ca1820s –1830s	Contributing. Small patch in the area of an earlier heating stove. Good condition *(Fig. II-241)*.
2	Plaster walls	Ca1790s and later	Contributing. Plaster cracking in some areas. Fair condition.
3	Finishes	20th century	Non-contributing. Wall covering. Good Condition.
4	Acoustic tile ceiling	20th century	Non-contributing. Areas of exploratory removal. The original plaster ceiling was likely prone to cracking given deflection of second level floor joists. Fair condition.
5	Baseboard	Ca.1790s –1820s	Contributing. Good condition.

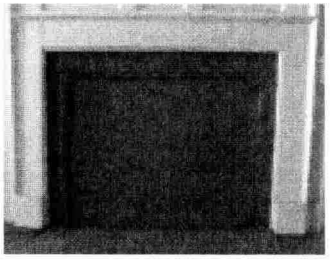


Fig. II-243. Fire box is sealed in room 104.

6	Chairrail	Ca.1790 -1810	Contributing. It appears to have been reinstalled. Good condition *(Fig. II-242)*.
7	Trim	Late 18th - 19th century	Contributing. A variety of trim from different periods showing normal wear. Good condition.
8	Wood doors	Ca. 1790 –1810, 1830s –1840s	Contributing. Door 11 is stored in the second level. Good condition.
9	Mantelpiece	Ca.1800-1810	Contributing. Some alterations. Fire box is sealed. Good condition *(Fig. II-243)*.
10	Hearth	Ca. 1800 -1810	Contributing. Mortar around brick is cracked and loose. Fair condition.

Room 104A			
	Item	**Approx Age**	**Comment / Condition**
1	Wood flooring	Ca.1830s	Contributing. Good condition.
2	Plaster and bead board walls	Ca.1790s or later	Contributing. Good condition.
3	Bead board ceiling	Ca.1790s or later	Contributing. Good condition.
4	Trim	Ca.1830s	Contributing. Good condition.
5	Wood doors	Ca.1830s –1840s	Contributing. Good condition.
6	Hardware	20th century	Non-contributing. Good condition.

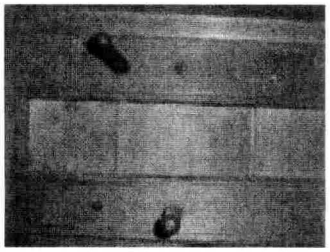


Fig. II-244. Bead board walls and peg rail in room 204B.

Room 104B			
	Item	**Approx Age**	**Comment / Condition**
1	Wood flooring	Ca. 1790 or later	Contributing. Good condition.
2	Plaster and bead board walls	Ca.1790s or later	Contributing. Plaster cracking on west wall. Fair condition.
3	Bead board ceiling	Ca.1790s or later	Contributing. Good condition.

4	Trim	Ca. 1790 - 1810	Contributing. Good condition *(Fig. II-244)*.
5	Wood doors	Ca.1830s –1840s	Contributing. Good condition.
6	Hardware	20th century	Non-contributing. Good condition.



Fig. II-245. Modern brick infill at service fireplace.



Fig. II-246. Modern cabinets in room 105.

Room 105			
	Item	**Approx Age**	**Comment / Condition**
1	Wood flooring	20th century	Non-contributing. Good condition.
2	Plaster walls	19th century	Contributing. Good condition.
3	Plaster ceiling	19th century	Contributing. Good condition.
4	Finishes	20th century	Non-contributing. Wall covering. Good condition
5	Baseboard	Ca. 1790 -1810	Contributing. Condition behind cabinets unknown. Good condition.
6	Trim	Ca. 1790 -1810	Contributing. Good condition.
7	Wood doors	Ca. 1790 –1810, 19th century	Contributing. Good condition.
8	Mantelpiece	Ca. 1790 -1810	Contributing. Good condition.
9	Fire box	Ca. 1790 -1810	Contributing. The service fireplace has modern brick infill. Poor condition *(Fig. II-245)*.
10	Hearth	Ca. 1790 –1810	Condition could not be observed.
11	Cabinets	Mid 20th century	Non-contributing. Good condition *(Fig. II-246)*.

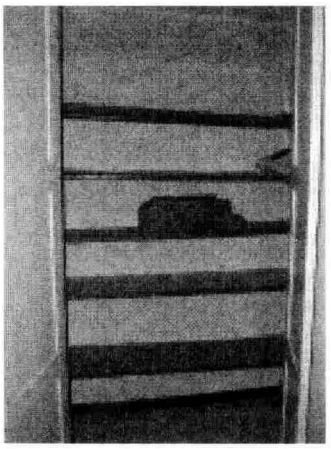


Fig. II-247. Shelves in room 105A.

Room 105A			
	Item	**Approx Age**	**Comment / Condition**
1	Wood flooring	Unknown	Condition could not be observed.
2	Plaster walls	19th century	Contributing. Plaster cracking in some areas. Area of exploratory removal. Fair condition.
3	Plaster ceiling	19th century	Contributing. Good condition.
4	Finishes	20th Century	Non-contributing. Wall covering. Fair condition.
5	Baseboard	Ca. 1790 -1810	Contributing. Good condition.
6	Wood door	Early 19th century	Contributing. Hardware has been removed. Good condition.
7	Shelves	20th century	Non-contributing. Good Condition *(Fig. II-247)*.

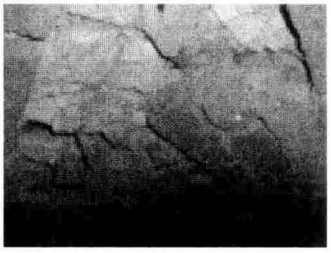


Fig. II-248. Brick ceiling of the beehive oven.

Room 105B			
	Item	**Approx Age**	**Comment / Condition**
1	Brick oven	Ca.1790 -1810	Contributing. Some loss of mortar and broken brick in ceiling. Good condition *(Fig. II-248)*.
2	Wrought iron door	Ca.1790 -1810	Contributing. Fair condition.

Room 106			
	Item	**Approx Age**	**Comment / Condition**
1	Sheet vinyl	Ca. 1980	Non-contributing. Good condition.
2	Plywood panels	Ca. 1980	Non-contributing. Good condition.
3	Gypsum board ceiling	Ca. 1980	Non-contributing. Good condition.
4	Trim	Ca. 1980	Non-contributing. Good condition.
5	Plumbing fixtures	Ca. 1970	Non-contributing. Good condition.

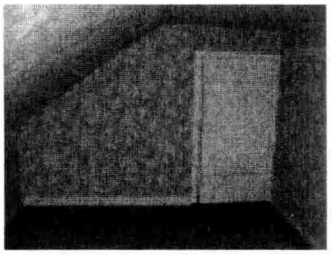


Fig. II-249. Wall covering and trim in room 201.

Room 201			
	Item	**Approx Age**	**Comment / Condition**
1	Wood flooring	Ca. 1760 -1780	Contributing. Good condition.
2	Plaster walls	19th century	Contributing. Plaster installed on earlier bead board partition. Good condition.
3	Plaster ceiling	19th century	Contributing. Cracking on sloped ceiling section. Fair condition.
4	Finishes	20th century	Non-contributing. Wall covering. Good condition *(Fig. II-249)*.
5	Baseboard	Mid 19th century	Contributing. Good condition.
6	Trim	Ca.1830s	Contributing. Good condition.
7	Wood door	Ca.1790s -1810	Contributing. Good condition.
8	Hardware	Ca.1790s -1810	Contributing. Good condition.

Room 202			
	Item	**Approx Age**	**Comment / Condition**
1	Wood flooring	Ca. 1760 -1780	Contributing. Good condition.
2	Plaster walls	19th century	Contributing. Plaster installed on earlier bead board partition. Good condition.
3	Plaster ceiling	19th century	Contributing. Cracking on sloped ceiling section. Fair condition.
4	Finishes	20th century	Non-contributing. Wall covering. Poor condition *(Fig. II-208, page 126)*.
5	Baseboard	Mid 19th century	Contributing. Good condition.
6	Trim	Ca.1830s	Contributing. Good condition.
7	Wood door	Ca.1790s –1810	Contributing. Good condition.
8	Hardware	Ca.1790s –1810	Contributing. Good condition.



Fig. II-250. Plaster ceiling in room 203 displays a bowed surface from collar tie deflection above.

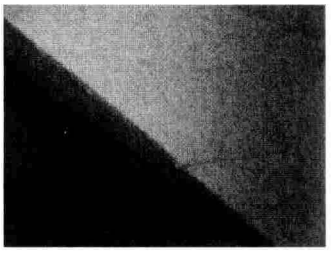


Fig. II-251. Bead board dormer lining.

Room 203			
	Item	**Approx Age**	**Comment / Condition**
1	Wood flooring	Ca.1790s –1810s	Contributing. Good condition.
2	Plaster walls	Ca.1790 - 1810	Contributing. Good condition.
3	Plaster ceiling	Ca.1790 -1810	Contributing. Cracking along ceiling/wall joint. Ceiling is bowed from structural deflection. Poor condition *(Fig. II-237)*.
4	Finishes	20th century	Non-contributing. Wall covering. Good condition.
5	Baseboard	Mid 19th century	Contributing. Good condition.
6	Trim	Ca.1830s	Contributing. Good condition.
7	Wood doors	Ca.1760-1780 and Ca. 1830	Contributing. Door 20 is older than doors 18 and 19. Good condition.
8	Hardware	Ca.1760 –1780, Ca.1830s	Contributing. Good condition.
9	Dormer trim	Ca 1790 –1810	Contributing. 1/8" bead board. Good condition *(Fig. II-251)*.

Room 203A			
	Item	**Approx Age**	**Comment / Condition**
1	Wood flooring	Ca.1790s –1810s	Contributing. Good condition.
2	Plaster and bead board walls	Ca.1790 –1810	Contributing. Plaster is cracking. Fair condition.
3	Bead board ceiling	Ca.1790 –1810	Contributing. Good condition.
4	Trim	Ca. 1760 - 1780	Contributing. Relocated. Good condition.
5	Wood door	Ca.1830s	Contributing. Good condition.
6	Hardware	Ca.1830s	Contributing. Good condition.



Fig. II-252. Water damage at attic access panel in room 204.

Room 204			
	Item	**Approx Age**	**Comment / Condition**
1	Wood flooring	Ca.1790 –1810	Contributing. Considerable deflection in the N/E corner appears stabilized. Good condition.
2	Plaster walls	Ca. 1865	Non-contributing. Water damage around chimney. Fair condition *(Fig. II-252).*
3	Plaster ceiling	Ca. 1865	Non-contributing. Ceiling is bowed from structural deflection. Water damage around access door. Poor condition.
4	Finishes	20th century	Non-contributing. Water damaged wall covering. Fair condition.
5	Baseboard	Ca. 1865	Non-contributing. Good condition.
6	Trim	Ca. 1865	Non-contributing. Good condition.
7	Wood doors	Ca.1760-1780 and Ca.1790-1810	Non-contributing. Door 20 is older than door 21. Both are historic but have been relocated to their current position. Good condition.
8	Hardware	Ca.1760-1780 and Ca.1790-1810	Old, but non-contributing present location. Good condition.
9	Dormer trim	Ca. 1865	Non-contributing. Good condition.

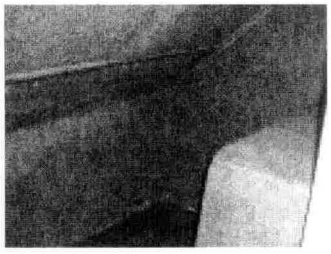


Fig. II-253. Bead board dormer lining.

Room 204A			
	Item	**Approx Age**	**Comment / Condition**
1	Wood flooring	Ca.1790 –1810	Contributing. Good condition.
2	Plaster walls	Ca. 1865	Non-contributing. Fair condition.
3	Plaster ceiling	Ca. 1865	Non-contributing. Fair condition.
4	Finishes	20th century	Non-contributing. Wall covering. Fair condition *(Fig. II-253).*

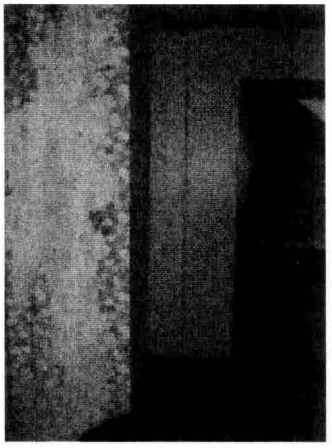


Fig. II-254. Wall finishes in room 205.

Room 205			
	Item	**Approx Age**	**Comment / Condition**
1	Wood flooring	Ca.1830s	Contributing. Good condition.
2	Bead board and plaster walls	Ca.1790 –1810, Ca.1830s	Contributing. Wide bead board is older than narrow bead board Good condition *(Fig. II-254)*.
3	Bead board ceiling	Ca.1830s	Contributing. Good condition.
4	Finishes	20th century	Non-contributing. Wall covering. Fair condition.
5	Baseboard	Mid 19th century	Contributing. Good condition.
6	Trim	Ca.1830s	Contributing. Good condition.
7	Wood doors	Ca.1790 –1810, Ca.1830s	Contributing. Good condition.
8	Hardware	Ca.1790 –1810, Ca.1830s	Contributing. Good condition.
9	Dormer trim	Ca.1830s	Contributing. Good condition.

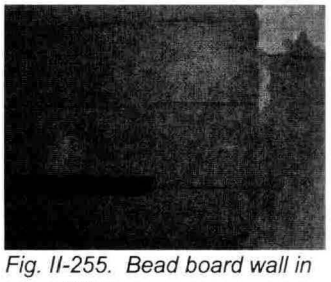


Fig. II-255. Bead board wall in room 205A.

Room 205A			
	Item	**Approx Age**	**Comment / Condition**
1	Wood flooring	Ca.1830s	Contributing. Good condition.
2	Bead board and plaster walls	Ca. 1790 –1810	Contributing. 1/4" bead board. Good condition *(Fig. II-255)*.
3	Bead board ceiling	Ca.1830s	Contributing. Good condition.
4	Trim	Ca. 1760 - 1780	Contributing. Relocated. Good condition.
5	Wood doors	Ca.1790 –1810	Contributing. Good condition.
6	Hardware	Ca.1790 -1810	Contributing. Good condition.

Stair A			
	Item	**Approx Age**	**Comment / Condition**
1	Treads and risers	Ca.1830s	Contributing. Good condition.
2	Balustrade	Ca.1830s	Contributing. Needs to be secured. Fair condition.

Stair B			
	Item	**Approx Age**	**Comment / Condition**
1	Treads with open risers	Ca. 1790 –1810	Contributing. Significant wear and loose tread. Fair condition.
2	Bead board and plaster walls	19th century	Contributing. Good condition.

Stair C			
	Item	**Approx Age**	**Comment / Condition**
1	Treads and risers	Ca. 1865	Non-contributing. Good condition.
2	Bead board and plaster walls	Ca. 1865	Non-contributing. Good condition.



Fig. II-256. Deteriorated plaster above door 23.

Room 002			
	Item	**Approx Age**	**Comment / Condition**
1	Earth floor	Ca.1790	Contributing. Good condition.
2	Parged stone walls	Ca.1790	Contributing. Parging has deteriorated. Fair condition.
3	Exposed structure clg, plaster above door 23	Ca.1790, late 19th century	Exposed structure is contributing. Plaster and milled lath in non-contributing. Plaster in poor condition *(Fig. II-256)*.
4	Ceiling insulation	20th century	Non-contributing. Poor condition *(Fig. II-257)*.

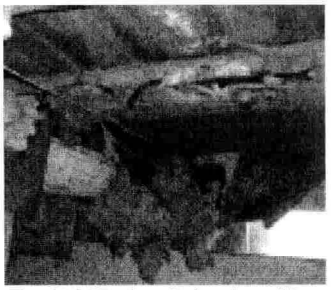


Fig. II-257. Insulation in ceiling of room 002.



Fig. II-258. Deteriorated parging in room 003.

5	Wood doors	Ca.1760s –1780s, 20th cent.	Door 24 is contributing. Door 23 is non-contributing. Fair condition.

Room 003			
	Item	**Approx Age**	**Comment / Condition**
1	Earth floor	Ca.1790 -1810	Contributing. Good condition.
2	Parged stone walls	Ca.1790 -1810	Contributing. Fair condition *(Fig. II-258)*.
3	Exposed structure clg.	Ca.1790 -1810	Contributing. Good Condition.
4	Ceiling insulation	20th century	Non-contributing. Fair condition.
5	Wood doors	Ca.1760s –1780s, Ca.1830s	Contributing. Paint needed. Fair condition.

Room 301 *(Fig. II-136, page 92)*			
	Item	**Approx Age**	**Comment / Condition**
1	Hewn Rafters	Ca.1760 -1800	Contributing. Evidence of water staining. Good condition *(Fig. II-137, page 92)*.
2	Milled Sister Rafters	19th century	Non-contributing. Good condition.
3	Hewn Collar Ties	Ca.1760 -1800	Contributing. Good condition.
4	Wood Siding (South Gable)	Poss. 1830s-1840s	Poss. Contributing. Good condition.
5	Milled Spaced Sheathing	19th century	Contributing. Good condition.
6	Wood Shingles	Late 19th –early 20th century	Non-contributing. Wood shingles have been covered with a metal roof. Poor condition.
7	Brick Chimney	Ca.1760s –1800	Contributing. Evidence of water staining. Good condition *(Fig. II-132, page 91)*.

Room 302			
	Item	**Approx Age**	**Comment / Condition**
1	Hewn Rafters	Ca.1790 -1800	Contributing. Evidence of water staining. Good condition *(Fig. II-170, page 99)*.
2	Milled Sister Rafters	19th century	Non-contributing. Good condition.
3	Hewn Collar Ties	Ca.1790 -1800	Contributing. Showing excessive sag. Two hewn hangers added for support. Fair condition.
4	Stone with Plaster Finish (North Gable)	Ca. 1790	Contributing. Some cracking observed in the plaster. Good condition *(Fig. II-139, page 93)*.
5	Milled Spaced Sheathing	19th century	Contributing. Good condition.
6	Wood Shingles	Late 19th –early 20th century	Non-contributing. Wood shingles have been covered with a metal roof. Poor condition.

Room 303			
	Item	**Approx Age**	**Comment / Condition**
1	Hewn Rafters	Ca.1790 –1800, Raised Ca. 1860s – 1880s	Contributing (relocated). Good condition *(Fig. II-142, page 93)*.
2	Hewn Collar Ties	Ca.1790 –1800, Raised Ca. 1860s – 1880s	Contributing (relocated). Showing excessive sag. Fair condition.
3	Stone with Stucco Finish (South Gable)	Ca.1790 -1800	Contributing. Evidence of water staining. Good condition.
4	Wood Siding (North Gable)	Ca.1860s – 1880s	Non-contributing. Good condition.

5	Milled Spaced Sheathing	19th century	Non-contributing. Evidence of water staining. Good condition.
6	Wood Shingles	Late 19th –early 20th century	Non-contributing. Wood shingles have been covered with a metal roof. Poor condition.
7	Brick Chimney	Ca. 1890s	Contributing. Evidence of water staining and some mortar loss. Good condition.

Room 304			
	Item	**Approx Age**	**Comment / Condition**
1	Milled Rafters and Ceiling Joists	Ca.1830s –1840s	Contributing. Some rotting observed in rafters. Fair condition.
2	Wood Siding (N and S walls)	Ca.1830s –1840s	Contributing. Good condition.
3	Milled Space Sheathing	19th century	Non-contributing. Evidence of water staining. Good condition.
4	Wood Shingles	Late 19th –early 20th century	Non-contributing. Wood shingles have been covered with a metal roof. Poor condition.
5	Step-Lapped Sill Plate	Ca.1760s –1780s	Contributing. On stone wall (east) supporting room 302 rafters. Some rafter seats are empty, ends of hewn rafters observed to be rotted. Fair condition *(Figs. II-133 and 134, page 92).*

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Structural

Structural System – Analysis

Analysis Parameters

The following design parameters, determined in accordance with NFPA 5000 and ASCE 7-02, were used to calculate live, wind and snow loads:

Wind Loads:
Basic Wind Speed: **90 mph**
Exposure: **C**
Building Category: **II**
Importance Factor, **I**: **1.00**
Roof Angle: **±35°**
Adjustment Factor: **1.29**

Snow Loads:
Ground Snow Load, p_g: **30psf**
Exposure Factor, C_e: **0.9**
Thermal Factor, C_t: **1.1**
Importance Factor, **I**: **1.00**
Roof Angle: **±35°**
Building Category: **II**
Roof Angle: **±35°, C_s=0.59**

Roof Dead Loads: *

Roofing (shingles + metal)	=	**4.0 psf**
Sheathing	=	**2.0 psf**
Ceiling (plaster + lath)	=	**10.0 psf**
Total	=	**16.0 psf**

Floor Dead Loads:

Flooring	=	**4.0 psf*** **
Insulation	=	**1.0 psf*** **
MEP	=	**3.0 psf**
Structure	=	**6.0 psf**
Ceiling	=	**10.0/2.0 psf****
Total	=	**24.0/18.0 psf**

* *Structure self-weight included in computer analysis*
** *Ceiling type varies: plaster & lathe/acoustic tile*
*** *Flooring & insulation omitted where not applicable*

Main Wind Force Resisting System:

WIND PRESSURES AND ZONES										
LOAD CASE	HORIZONTAL PRESSURE (psf)				VERTICAL PRESSURE (psf)				OVERHANGS (psf)	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	E_{OH}	G_{OH}
1	18.6	12.8	14.8	10.2	1.4	-11.4	0.5	-9.7	-6.6	-7.5
2	18.6	12.8	14.8	10.2	7.3	-5.5	6.2	-4.0	-6.6	-7.5

Components and Cladding:

WIND PRESSURES (psf)										
COMPONENT LOCATION	ZONE									
	1		2		3		4		5	
ROOF	16.1	-16.5	16.1	-19.7	16.1	-19.7				
OVERHANG			-31.8		-31.8					
WALL							17.5	-19.1	17.5	-22.7

Snow Loading

Balanced:
$P_f = 0.7C_eC_tIp_g = 0.7(0.9)(1.1)(1.00)(30) = 20.8$ psf

$P_s = C_s P_f = 0.59(20.8) = 12.3$ psf

Unbalanced:
W = 12'-8"
$P_{unbal} = 1.5P_s/C_e = 1.5(12.3)/0.9 = 20.5$ psf

Attic Space

Live Load = 10 psf (emergency access)

Floor Loading

Typical Occupied Live Load = 40 psf

At this stage of the building investigation, the following wood properties will be assumed for analysis purposes:

2"-4" Thick:

E	=	1,100,000 psi
F_b	=	1,200 psi
F_v	=	110 psi

Timbers 5"x5" and Larger:

E	=	1,100,000 psi
$\mathbf{F_b}$	=	1,200 psi
$\mathbf{F_v}$	=	205 psi

Foundation

We recommend that the northeast porch foundation wall at the log section be exposed below grade to determine the condition of the soil or rock at its bearing elevation. This investigation will provide additional insight into the cause of the floor deflection in room 204.

First Level Framing

The calculated live load capacity of the joists in the frame section of the house is 17.2 psf, when analyzed for the clear-span between exterior walls. The capacity could be higher for those joists with intermediate support. We recommend that new, intermediate supports be installed at all joists in this area to increase the live capacity to 100 psf. Depending on the suitability of the soil, it may be possible to construct the supports with treated timber cribbing bearing directly on the soil. This would offer the advantage of addressing the support of each joist individually, with a method that provides for flexibility of installation in a confined space.

Analysis of the floor joists below the rooms 104 and 105 indicate a live load capacity of 118.4 psf and 52.5 psf, respectively, which exceeds the minimum 40 psf live load capacity required for residential first floors. Calculated joist deflections under an assumed 40 psf live load are 0.162" (1/792 of the span) for room 104 and 0.67" (1/260 of the span) for room 105. The code stipulated maximum allowable live load deflection for floor members is 1/360 of the span. We recommend that a new timber girder be introduced near room 105 joist mid-span to provide intermediate support and increased floor stiffness. The new girder would be supported at each end by new timber columns bearing on concrete footings or direct bearing on sound rock.

The 10" diameter log girder below room 104 has a live load capacity of 19.2 psf. Assuming a 40 psf live load, the calculated bending stress is 1,804 psi , and live load deflection is 0.54" or 1/332 of the span. This stress exceeds the presumed allowable value of 1200 psi and the live load deflection is in excess of the 1/360 limitation. We recommend installing a new timber column below the girder to provide intermediate support or, if potential column locations are objectionable, introducing a new timber girder to the east of the existing log member to supplement the support of the joists. The condition of the existing stone walls must be verified for the latter option. The new column would require a concrete footing or direct bearing on sound rock.

Second Level Framing

Analysis of the floor joists in rooms 201, 202, and 205 of the frame section, and room 203 of the stone section, indicates that there is no live load capacity. If the partition wall below rooms 201 and 202 is assumed to be an intermediate support, the joists above have a live load capacity of 26.5 psf; however, no such existing supplemental support is available for room 203 and 205 joists. The live load capacity of the floor joists in room 204 is 9.0 psf.

The long history of occupancy of the building is evidence of some live load capacity of the second floor framing in excess of the calculated values; however, this capacity will be difficult to quantify without extensive removal of finishes and a comprehensive grading of the timber. The live load capacity could be increased by introducing intermediate girders and supporting posts or, access to the second floor could be limited to that required for maintenance and inspection only.

Roof Framing

The roof framing has been modeled and analyzed as a tied-rafter system. The analysis has detected an overstressed condition in the rafters under the load case for unbalanced snow loads, and in the collar tie/ceiling joist when a live load of 10 psf (live load for limited access) is applied in the attic space. The maximum calculated rafter deflections are 1_" (L/147) and 2_" (L/64) for balanced and unbalanced snow load cases respectively, and are significantly in excess of current code stipulated allowable values. A large horizontal thrust force exceeding 1,100 lbs. was calculated at the rafter bearing on the exterior walls. The rafter connection to the wall could not be observed; however, it is unlikely that the connection alone could resist a force of this magnitude. The diaphragm action of the roof and ceiling is most likely contributing to the overall stability of the roof structure.

The calculated deflection at room 204 of the collar tie/ceiling joists for the dead load only case is 1" (L/137) including the long term effects of creep. The deflection is most pronounced in room 204, where the member clear-spans between the rafters. Three hangers provide intermediate support for the ceiling joists above room 203, however, the corresponding transfer of ceiling loads to the rafters results in a higher overstress of these members. The wall separating rooms 201 and 202 may be providing intermediate support for the ceiling joists, accounting for no pronounced deflection above these rooms. When applying a 10 psf live load to the attic space, the ceiling joist deflection at room 204, under this load only, is 1" (L/137). This exceeds the L/360 allowable live load deflection for members supporting a plaster finish.

We recommend reinforcing the existing roof framing by introducing a structural ridge beam with new wood column supports located in the

exterior end walls, and interior support provided by the existing chimney, and stone wall separating the stone and log sections. We also recommend installing a new wood hanger extending from the new ridge beam down to all of the existing ceiling members to increase their live load capacity and stiffness. Additional members are also proposed to support all of the intermediate ceiling joists above room 204, at the elevation of the rafter/ceiling connection. It is common in old, existing wood framing that excessive deflections may have become permanent due to the member aging and seasoning in the deflected shape. Consequently, it may not be possible to remove the "sag" in the ceilings, and, in fact, attempting to jack or raise the member may damage it and the surrounding plaster.

In lieu of the new ridge beam option, direct reinforcement of the existing rafters may be feasible, but would require the partial removal of the roofing and roof sheathing to gain access to the portion of the rafters below the elevation of the collar tie/ceiling joist, and the rafter bearing. It is likely that the rafter bearing will also require reinforcement. We feel that this approach is both more expensive and disruptive to the historic fabric of the building than the new ridge beam alternative.

The maximum calculated axial force in the collar ties is 865 lbs. The collar tie/rafter connections appear to be fastened with wood and wrought iron nails. It is likely that the roof and ceiling diaphragms are working in tandem with the collar ties to stabilize the roof frame. In light of the high magnitude of the force, and uncertainty of the existing connection capacity and strength contributed by the diaphragms, we recommend that the collar tie/ rafter connection be reinforced.

Generally, portions of the roof framing in rooms 301, 302, 303, and 304 that were exposed to view did not exhibit insect damage or rotting; however, approximately half of the rafter length is concealed below the level of the collar tie/ceiling framing in all of the rooms and was not observed. Observations of the framing in room 303 were very limited and could only be conducted from the trapdoor due to the excessive deflection of the ceiling framing and concerns about potential failure. Observations of the exposed framing in room 302 were inhibited by the absence of floor boards to provide a stable platform for viewing.

The west shed roof rafters above room 106 have a snow load capacity of approximately 50 psf which exceeds the required capacity. Rotted members should be reinforced with new full length sister rafters supported by the existing walls.

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Mechancial/Electrical

Mechanical Conditions Assessment

Heating System:
The oil-fired furnace installed in 2000-2001 is in relatively new, working condition. The two fuel-oil storage tanks serving the furnace are in satisfactory condition. Based upon the appearance, both tanks are probably more than 25 years old and close to the end of their working life. There are no signs of leaking present, however there is no leak detection for either tank. It is recommended that both storage tanks be removed or replaced.

Cooling/Ventilation System:
No cooling or air conditioning system exists. Ventilation is achieved through cross ventilation and infiltration of doors and windows. Ventilation is minimal in most parts of the building. The lower level has poor ventilation. The first level receives the most ventilation because of the number of doors and windows. The second level has poor ventilation, but does receive minimal ventilation through the windows. It is recommended that minimal ventilation, using a whole-house exhaust fan, be installed to reduce periods of high temperature and humidity.

Plumbing System:
Domestic Water:
The existing ground well appears to be in good condition, but there is not access to the well. However, the water service to the house has been shut off. If future water use is expected, the pressure and quality of the water should be tested. The quality, pressure, and capacity are currently unknown. The quality, pressure, and capacity are not known. Since the quality of the water is unknown, it may not be suitable for consumption. The water filter is beyond its useful life and should be replaced. The condition of the distribution piping from the well to the house is unknown. The 20-gallon pressurization tank has exceeded its life expectancy and should be replaced. It is not known if the tank works. The Park has reported signs of leaking in the domestic water piping throughout the basement. Most of the piping is not in good condition and should be removed. There is also no insulation on the piping. The gas-fired water heater installed in 2000-2001 appears to be in good condition; however, it is not currently supplied with propane gas and was not in use. If future demand for hot water is expected, a new electric hot water heater should be installed.

Sanitary:
The existing PVC sanitary piping is in poor condition. A two-inch sanitary pipe from the kitchen extends above grade approximately ten feet to the west of the house. This piping is broken and discharges onto grade. From the direction of the visible piping, it is assumed that the two-inch piping connects to the sanitary piping for

the bathroom below grade. There is no evidence as to where the sanitary discharges. It is recommended that the sanitary piping be removed. Visible evidence suggests the discharge and piping are not code compliant. If the sanitary system will be upgraded for reuse, further investigation should be performed to determine the exact point of discharge to prevent future pollution.

The existing plumbing fixtures are in poor condition and are beyond their useful life. The fixtures do not meet minimum NPS standards. All fixtures should be replaced or removed.

Storm Water/Cistern:
The existing roof drainage system is in disrepair. The gutters and downspouts are not properly attached and are rusted or broken. The condition of the cistern is not known. During each site visit, the cistern was filled with water. Further investigation is required to determine the condition and use of the cistern. It is recommended that the cistern be drained and sealed or filled.

Fire Protection:
There are currently no fire protection or fire detection systems serving the house. Per NPS-NCR directive, an automatic wet-type sprinkler system should be installed, in accordance with NFPA 13D, throughout the building. An automatic fire alarm system with full coverage smoke detection should also be installed.

Electrical Conditions Assessment

Electrical System:
The overhead incoming electrical service appears to be in good condition. Allegheny Power Company's records indicate that the utility pole was installed in 1948, but have no other documentation indicating the age or size of the transformer. The technician at Allegheny Power researching this site thought that the transformer was probably not the original one serving the site and that it had been replaced at some time.

The panelboard is in poor condition and shows signs of deterioration. The panelboard has a NEMA 1 enclosure that is not rated for outdoor use. It is recommended that the panelboard be replaced with a new larger capacity panelboard and be relocated inside the house. Although non-metallic sheathed cabling is acceptable for use in residential applications, it should not have been used for exterior applications. Non-metallic sheathed cables are not permitted where subject to excessive moisture or dampness (National Electrical Code Article 334).

The connections for the overhead power lines that leave the panelboard and feed the barn are in very poor condition. The electrical tape at the connections show several inches of electrical tape that is unraveling from the conductors. An electrician should test and repair the overhead connection to the barn. The Park may wish to install an underground service from the barn in the future.

The exposed non-metallic sheathed cabling located in the lower level is in good condition. A floorboard on the second level has been removed to reveal discolored non-metallic sheathed cabling running between joists. Although the wiring devices on the first and second levels are in working order, they should be replaced along with the non-metallic sheathed cabling because of their age and to ensure proper electrical connections and installations.

All lighting located in the house is in working order, but consideration should be given to replacement given the age of the luminaires. If sconces located on the second level are historic, they could be re-wired, UL listed, and re-installed. Additional exterior lighting should also be considered.

Telephone System:
It is not apparent if the telephone system is operational. The telephone cabling that is run along the exterior of the house should be relocated to the interior and routed concealed to the telephone outlets.

Lightning Protection:
The lightning protection system down conductors are loosely routed exposed to the perimeter concrete base of the house. It is not apparent if the lighting protection system connects to a ground rod. A new lightning protection system consisting of air terminals connecting to a ground or a connection between the metal roof and a ground should be installed.

Code Analysis

Code Requirements for Treatment

The code analysis for this review is predicated upon application of the year 2000 International Building Code (IBC), the local code having jurisdiction, as well as NFPA-5000 Building Construction and Safety Code, the recommended code for National Park Service projects. These codes will be augmented by consideration of the ADA Accessible Guidelines (ADAAG) as amended through January 13, 1998, where the latter code is more stringent than either of the previously mentioned documents. Additionally, aspects of the code analysis that might be affected positively by special State of Maryland "Smart Code" will be highlighted.

Building Occupancy and Construction

Code application must be based upon the anticipated use(s) of the building. For this analysis these uses could involve assembly uses for the visiting public, generally, and for the interpretative functions, specifically. Assembly is further classified as A-3 in IBC to cover museums or exhibition spaces. Using the IBC calculation for building occupancy-one person for every 15 square feet-the Roulette House occupancy would exceed 50. The Maryland "Smart Code" allows the Owner of an historic structure an alternative means of calculating occupancy, based on a lower actual occupancy. This can be beneficial when looking at exiting requirements in the building. It is understood the Park wishes to limit the occupancy to 30 or less, at any given time in the structure.

One means of egress may be provided to spaces serving Assembly uses which have 50 or fewer occupants.

The existing building is considered a two-story structure, with attic and partial basement, having direct access to surrounding grade. The total main floor area of the complex, excluding porches is 1,450 square feet. Building height measured from the average grade line to the mid-point of the gable roof is 18'-2".

The building is of mixed construction type. The frame and log sections are classified as Type V-B construction, meaning frame construction, unprotected. The stone section is classified as Type III-B construction, meaning a non-combustible exterior wall with interior frame construction, unprotected. Under the code, a building of mixed construction must be analyzed based upon the most restricted construction class, or the V-B classification.

Allowable building height and area tables (IBC table 503) indicate that assembly use A-3 in structures of Type V-B construction are limited to 6,000 square feet per floor, and allowed one story with a maximum height of 40 feet. A fully sprinklered building increases the allowable number of stories by one.

The fire-separation distance between the building and the nearest other occupied structure is greater than 30 feet.

Fire Protection and Access to Water Supply

Per NPS-NCR directive, an automatic wet-type sprinkler system should be installed in accordance with NFPA 13D. There is no public water service to the site so a pressurized sprinkler system with storage tanks would need to be installed.

Access for Persons with Special Needs

Allowing public access to the property will require the accommodation of persons with special needs to an equal extent that is possible and practical in an historic structure. At grade building access can be achieved at doors 5 and 25 to the first and lower levels respectively. Access to the second level would be difficult to achieve. Access to either the log or frame section porch would mean the construction of a substantially intrusive ramp. Several thresholds exceed the "letter" of the ADAAG code, but these may be within an acceptable tolerance to provide access.

Code Summary

The property can be stabilized and/or restored and accommodate anticipated interpretive uses on the first and lower levels. The entire first floor level can be considered available for occupancy. If door 12 (Kitchen 105) is maintained by the Park in a locked condition, public access to this second means of egress would require special knowledge. This would require public supervision by a person knowledgeable in emergency exiting procedures.

The Park intends to install a wet-type sprinkler system in the building. If the second level remained unoccupied, a sprinkler system would not be required.

With the Park's decision not to interpret the second level, universal access to the second level is not required.

Ultimate Treatment and Use

The goal as stated by the Antietam National Battlefield within this Project is *to find a way to achieve the park service mission, accomplish the directives set out in the enabling legislation and to find an efficient use of the structure as allowed by federal regulations and the National Park Service policy.*

The enabling legislation authorizes the Secretary of the Interior

> ...to preserve, protect and improve the Antietam Battlefield ... to assure the public a full and unimpeded view thereof, and to provide for the maintenance of the site ... in, or its restoration to, substantially the condition in which it was at the time of the battle of Antietam...

As a result of the enabling legislation the Park has undertaken efforts to restore the battlefield to its appearance on the morning of September 17, 1862. The goal for the Roulette House, as a central feature in the battlefield, is also to return it to its 1862 appearance. Fortunately, an 1862 photograph (taken shortly after the battle) will provide essential information to the Park in this effort *(Figs. III-1, enhanced image II-12, page 46)*.



Fig. III-1. 1862 Gardner photograph of the west side of the Roulette House. (ANTI Archives)

During the battle the Roulette House also served as a field hospital for the Union troops making interior interpretation on the first and lower levels a desirable option. In a discussion with Jane Custer, Chief of Cultural Resources at the Park, it was understood that the interpretive potential of the second level did not warrant the destruction of the character defining features required to make the level structurally stabile and accessible to Park employees or the public.

In the course of this study the Roulette House was considered for potential use as Park offices, but the idea appeared in conflict with the mission of the Park Service and its enabling legislation; to protect and restore the battlefield to substantially the condition it appeared on September 17, 1862. Automobile traffic and the associated parking

requirements would inappropriately compromise the historic setting and the battlefield visitor's experience.

Level of Interpretation

Currently Park visitors take ranger led hikes and self-guided tours of the Roulette House exterior. The level of interpretation would be enhanced by an exterior restoration, which is recommended to include lowering the log section roof to its 1862 appearance, and removal of 20th century siding and roofing materials, overhead electric lines and fuel oil tanks.

Limited, non-staffed interpretation is also desired on the interior of the structure. At-grade access to the house can be achieved in two locations; door 5 would allow access to the first level and door 25 would allow access to the lower level. Without modifications, structural loading and egress limitations would restrict the number of visitors in the house to no more than 30 at any one time on each level. Occupancy limits would be posted by the Park, but structural reinforcement under the first level is also recommended.

Unguided first level access would allow visitors to enter room 101 through door 5. From this room, visitors would have visual access to all the primary rooms on the first level. Visual access to room 105 (Kitchen) would be quite limited, however. Additionally, visitors would have access to room 103, where a gallery space would be developed to display artifacts uncovered at the Roulette House during this and future investigations. Items such as nails, siding and trim types, wall and floor coverings, possibly examples of hewn and milled framing members, and future on-site archeological discoveries may be exhibited *(Fig. III-2)*. This display may also include general information on 18th and 19th century construction methods and materials.



Fig. III-2. First and lower level plans showing areas of non-staffed interpretation.

Plexiglas or some other type of physical barrier would be installed at door openings surrounding rooms 101 and 103.

The Park would also plan to provide periodic ranger guided tours of the entire first level, limiting the group to no more than 30 visitors at one time. This ranger led interpretation will allow visitors to experience room 105 (Kitchen) and to see the structure's rare example of an intact "beehive" oven.

Unguided lower level access would allow visitors to enter room 003 through door 25. From this room, visitors would have visual access to all of the lower level. Plexiglas or some other type of barrier is suggested at door 24 because of a level change between rooms 003 and 002. To achieve the appearance of an 1862 cellar, removing or relocating modern mechanical equipment is recommended.

Level of Exterior Restoration

The Roulette House as seen today appears much as it did in 1862 *(Fig. III-3)*. The structure's exterior massing and fenestration pattern remain historically accurate, with the exception of a raised roof and the addition of two dormer windows over the log section of the house. Physical evidence in the attic of the log section clearly shows the historic location of this lower roof in the surviving stucco finish *(Fig. III-5)*. The log section roof should be lowered to its 1862 appearance.

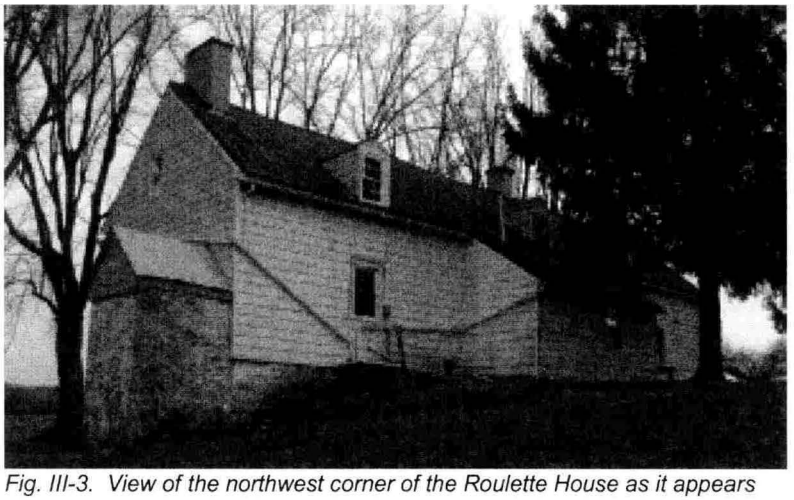


Fig. III-3. View of the northwest corner of the Roulette House as it appears today.

Aluminum siding and metal roof now covering historically relevant exterior materials should be removed and the underlying materials restored. These materials include wood siding on the frame section and stucco on the stone and log sections. The visible stucco on the east porch of the log section is struck to give the appearance of large coursed blocks. It is unknown if this detail was carried around to other elevations. A small area of destructive removal on the east wall of the stone section suggests that much of the stone section stucco may

have been removed with the installation of German siding. Wood shingles are visible beneath the existing metal roof.

Stucco would be removed from brick chimneys and the north chimney would be restored to its 1862 height.

A missing section of railing at the log section porch would be replaced Stairs leading to both the frame and log section porches would also be replaced, if their historic appearance can be determined.



Fig. III-4. Fuel oil tanks, located adjacent door 5, to be removed.



Fig. III-5. Original log section roof line seen outlined in stucco in the north gable of the stone section.

Level of Interior Restoration
Interior plaster walls and ceilings would be restored on the first level and plaster ceilings would be stabilized on the second level. If appropriate historic finishes could be determined from the many existing layers of paint and wall coverings, restoration of finishes is recommended.

20th century fixtures and cabinets found in rooms 105 (Kitchen) and 106 (Bathroom) would be removed and plaster walls restored. Brick infill at the service fireplace in room 105 and the fireplace infill in room 104 would be removed and the fire boxes restored.

Doors 3 and 11 would be re-hung and hardware would be inspected and adjusted as necessary. Vinyl replacement windows would be removed and replaced with historically appropriate wood windows.

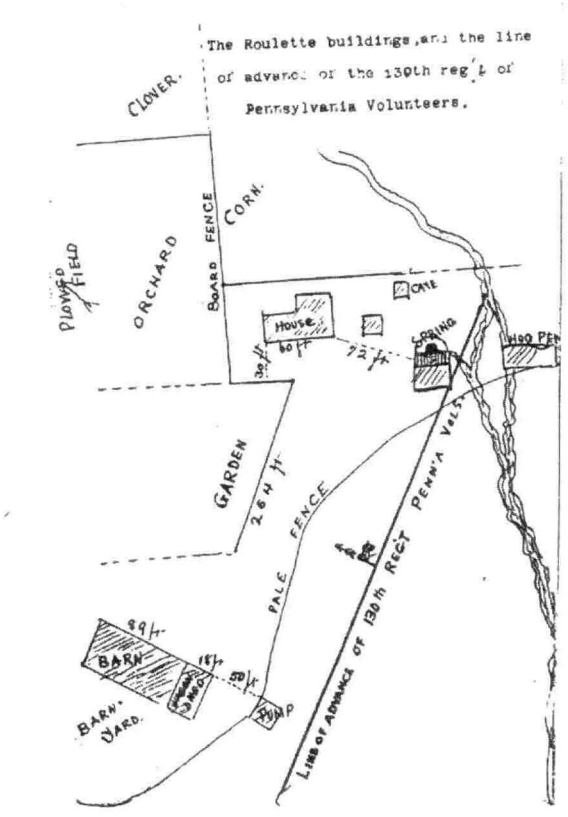


Fig. III-6. Map drawn by John B. Landis accompanying his manuscript recollection of the 130th Regiment Pa. Volunteers in the Battle of Antietam. (ANTI Archives)

Cultural Landscape

Restoration of the contextual setting surrounding the Roulette House, although not specifically addressed in this report, would be considered part and parcel of any restoration effort on the structure. Historic maps and other documentary evidence provide some good information relating to the site *(Fig. III-6)*. Future archeological investigation around the site may also provide further insight.

As a restored early example of western Maryland farm settlement, the Roulette farmstead may offer the Park future levels of interpretation beyond their current legislative mandate.

Universal Access

At grade entrance can be provided to the first and lower levels through doors 5 and 25 respectively. Once inside, all of the first level is universally accessible. On the lower level, room 003 is accessible only.

An in-depth site evaluation will be necessary to determine the possibility of developing an accessible site approach in the rolling landscape surrounding the Roulette House.

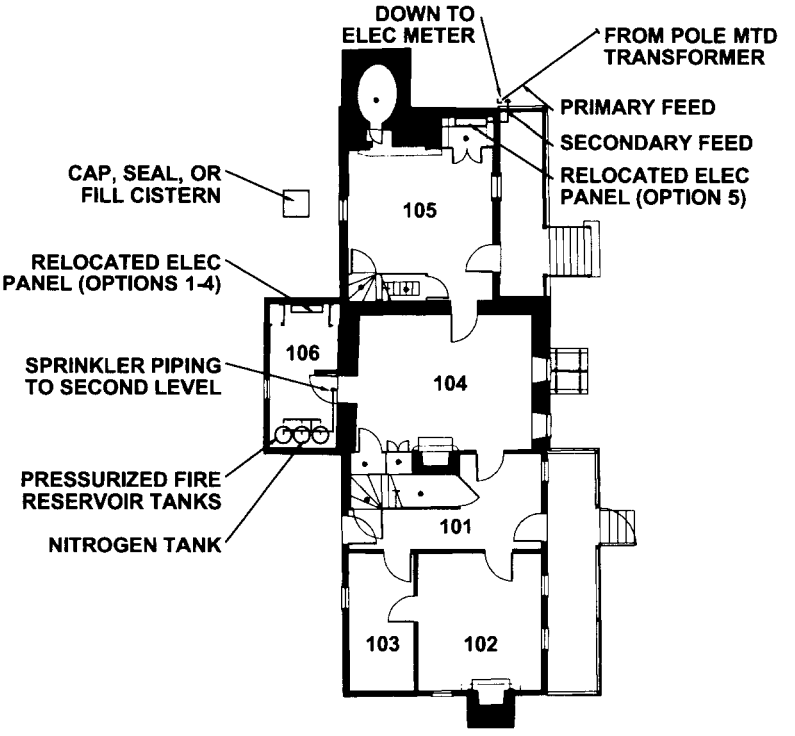


Fig. III-7. Proposed location of new sprinkler and electric service on the first level.

Life Safety and Fire Protection
Per NPS-NCR directive, an automatic wet-type sprinkler system should be installed, in accordance with NFPA 13D. Available water pressure is insufficient to operate the system so pressurized tanks would be installed in room 106 *(Fig. III-7)*. All areas of the building should be sprinklered, including attics and concealed spaces. To eliminate exposed piping on the first level, sprinklers serving the first level would be supplied from piping installed on the second level. All piping on the second level would run exposed.

With the installation of a sprinkler system the structure would comply with stipulated area, height and story requirements for an A-3 (assembly) use. A single exit is permitted from spaces in an A-3 occupancy with 50 or fewer occupants. The Park has stated their intention to post an occupancy limit of 30.

Structural Treatment
The northernmost stone pier, under the log porch, has been rebuilt or repaired at some point. Directly above, the floor in room 205 is observed to have a substantial slope downward. The condition appeared stabile, but should be investigated further. The porch foundation should be exposed below grade to determine the condition of the soil or rock at its bearing point. A portion of the pier appears to set on bedrock, but the bearing material under the area of repair is unknown.

Structural live loads will be developed for 100 psf on the first level of the frame section by providing mid-span support of the floor joists above the crawl space.

Structural members in the existing and lowered roof are proposed to be reinforced using new structural ridge beams installed under existing and relocated rafters. The new beams would bear on wood posts located in the exterior walls of the frame and log sections. The brick chimney and stone gable would provide internal support at the other ends. Prefabricated steel connectors could be used to anchor the rafters to the new beams to resist wind uplift forces. New wood hangers would extend from the new ridge beam to support existing ceiling joists/collar ties. Direct reinforcement of existing and relocated rafters may also be feasible and should be considered in a future design phase. The final solution should preserve and leave undisturbed as much historic fabric as possible.

A rotted wood corner post observed in the southwest corner of the frame section should be reinforced by "sistering" a new stud to each side and extending them upward to sound wood.

Mechanical, Plumbing and Electrical
A new electric fan coil heating unit would be installed in room 201 with exposed ducts supplying three existing transfer air grills to the first level *(Fig. III-8)*. With the installation of the new unit, the existing

fuel oil tanks would be removed from the site and the existing furnace would be removed from an interpreted area of the lower level.

The existing bathroom 106 would be removed and piping terminated and capped. The existing water heater in room 003 would be removed from an interpreted area of the lower level.

The electrical service would be upgraded and a new larger capacity panelboard would be installed in room 106 and the existing panel, located on the porch of the log section, would be removed. New cabling, receptacles and lighting would be re-distributed as required.

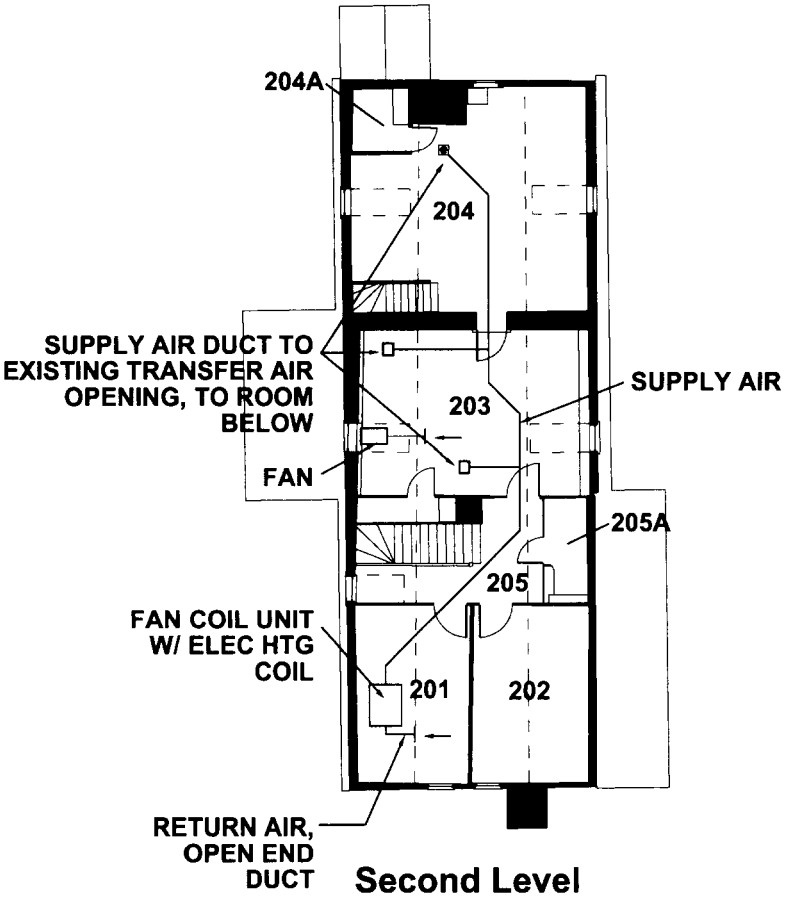


Fig. III-8. Proposed location of new electric fan coil unit and duct routing on the second level.

It is recommended that the electrical distribution wiring from the Roulette House serving the barn be relocated underground. The wiring should be installed in direct buried conduit. Prior to trenching, an archeological investigation should be considered for the effected area.

An addressable fire alarm system with complete coverage smoke detection would be installed. New telephone, with at least two separate lines, and intrusion systems would also be installed.

Based on the significance of this structure, a lightning protection system is recommended.

Option 4 in the Treatment and Use: Alternatives section of this report represents the Ultimate Treatment and Use. A more detailed description of the Ultimate Treatment and Use work items can be found under Option 4 of that section. The Class C estimated cost for the Ultimate Treatment and Use of the Roulette House is $680,404, based on costing data compiled January 2006.

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Alternatives

The General Management Plan for the Antietam National Battlefield was approved in 1992, prior to the Park acquiring the Roulette property in 1998. The Alternatives discussed in this section of the report were developed through discussions with representatives from the National Capital Regional Office and the Antietam National Battlefield.

There are five Treatment and Use options for the Roulette House identified and discussed in this section. It is intended that none of the options presented here would be in conflict with the Park's plan for the Ultimate Treatment and Use of the structure. These options include: 1)Building Stabilization, 2)Exterior Restoration with Building Stabilization, 3)Limited Interior Restoration with Building Stabilization, 4)Exterior Restoration and Limited Interior Restoration with Building Stabilization (Ultimate Treatment and Use), and 5)Lease the House and Land with Building Stabilization. The options presented could be viewed as construction phases, with the least intrusive selected as an initial approach, and more extensive work adopted when funding for restoration permits.

Following the Treatment and Use Alternatives is a class "C" Summarized Cost Estimate which corresponds to each of the options discussed below.

1) Building Stabilization

Use
The property is currently being managed by the Park in this manner, but additional intervention is recommended. This option maintains the Park's current level of exterior interpretation, but offers additional guided and non-guided interior interpretation. The non-guided public would have access to first level room 101 and lower level room 003.

Treatment
The property is being maintained by the National Park Service in its current condition, with the greatest attention given to exterior weather-tightness, and interior temperature control to forestall damage to interior finishes. Exterior finishes are encapsulated in mid-20th century metal siding and roofing. Although the metal siding appears to still adequately protect the interior and underlying exterior finishes from moisture infiltration, the metal roof is in poor condition and should be replaced with in-kind material. Refer to Option 2 for wood shingle recommendations.

Gutters are in poor condition or missing entirely. Gutters and rainwater conductors should be replaced with copper half round gutters.

All exterior wood trim should be painted and windows reglazed as necessary, replacing cracked and broken panes. The frame section crawl space should be vermin proofed with the installation steel wire

fabric or other means installed behind existing lattice under the east porch. The structure should be treated for insect infestation and monitored annually.

A large portion of the plaster ceiling in first level room 102 has come loose from its underlying structure and should be stabilized. Structural recommendations address sagging plaster ceilings in second level rooms 203 and 204. The plaster ceiling above the log section porch should be restored. The underlying cause of the damage should be investigated.

Plexiglas or some other type of barrier would be installed at door openings 2, 4, 6, 8 and 24. Doors 1 and 7 should be secured in a closed position.

Structural
The northernmost stone pier, under the log section porch, shows indication of earlier repairs. The condition appears to have been stable for some time, but the foundation should be exposed below grade to determine the condition of the soil or rock at its bearing elevation.

Intermediate supports would be installed at all joists below rooms 101, 102 and 103 to increase the live capacity to 100 psf. Depending on the suitability of the soil, it may be possible to construct the supports with treated timber cribbing bearing directly on the soil. This would offer the advantage of addressing the support of each joist individually, with a method that provides for flexibility of installation in a confined space.

Below the floor framing of room 104 we propose installing a new timber column below the girder to provide intermediate support or, if potential column locations are objectionable, introducing a new timber girder to the east of the existing log member to supplement the support of the joists. The condition of the existing stone walls must be verified for the latter option. The new column would require a concrete footing or direct bearing on sound rock.

Below the floor framing of room 105 we propose that a new timber girder be introduced near the joist mid-span to provide intermediate support and increased floor stiffness. The girder would be supported at each end by new columns bearing on new concrete footings or direct bearing on sound rock.

We recommend that the existing roof and ceiling framing should be reinforced to eliminate their overstressed condition, reduce vertical deflections, and decrease the horizontal thrust at the rafter bearing on the exterior walls. New structural ridge beams are proposed to be installed as a means of support for the existing rafters. The new beam would bear on new wood posts located in the exterior end walls of the frame and log sections, the chimney in the frame section, and stone wall separating the stone and log sections. The post in the frame

section would bear on the stone foundation wall. The post in the log section would be supported on the log wall.

New wood hangers would be installed extending from the new ridge beam down to all of the existing ceiling members to increase their live load capacity and stiffness. Additional members are also proposed to support all of the intermediate ceiling joists above room 204, at the elevation of the rafter/ceiling connection. It is common in old, existing wood framing that excessive deflections may have become permanent due to the member aging and seasoning in the deflected shape. Consequently, it may not be possible to remove the "sag" in the ceilings, and, in fact, attempting to jack or raise the member may damage it and the surrounding plaster.

The selective removal of exterior siding will be required to investigate the feasibility of locating the posts in the end walls as discussed, and to assess the conditions of the foundation wall and log wall in the frame and log sections, respectively. The beams would be maneuvered into the attic through the openings in the end walls, and raised to support the rafters at the ridge on wood shims. Prefabricated steel connectors can be used to anchor the rafters to the new beams to resist wind uplift forces.

In lieu of the new ridge beam option, direct reinforcement of the existing rafters may be feasible, but would require the partial removal of the roofing and roof sheathing to gain access to the portion of the rafters below the elevation of the collar tie/ceiling joist, and the rafter bearing. It is likely that the rafter bearing will also require reinforcement. We feel that this approach is both more expensive and disruptive to the historic fabric of the building than the new ridge beam alternative.

The maximum calculated axial force in the collar ties is 865 lbs. The collar tie/rafter connections appear to be nailed, pegged, or a combination of both. It is likely that the roof and ceiling diaphragms are working in tandem with the collar ties to stabilize the roof frame. In light of the high magnitude of the force, and uncertainty of the existing connection capacity and strength contributed by the diaphragms, we recommend that the collar tie/ rafter connection be reinforced.

The rotted wood post observed in the southwest corner of the frame section should be reinforced by "sistering" a new stud on each side, and extending them upward to sound wood. The rotted portion of the sill plate should be replaced. New wood members should be preservative treated.

Additional siding should be removed to investigate the wall framing adjacent to the rotted area in the southwest corner and determine the extent of the deterioration. It would be prudent to also expose sections of the framing at other locations to see if the observed deterioration is an isolated condition or a more extensive problem.

Rotted rafters in the shed attic 304 should be reinforced with new full length sister rafters supported by the existing walls.

Mechancial
Mechanical ventilation during the summer is recommended to minimize the impact of heat and humidity on the building. A ventilation fan should be installed in the existing west window of room 203 to provide ventilation for the first and second levels. Due to security reasons, it is not possible to leave the first level windows open at all times. Therefore, ventilation air drawn from the first level will be minimal. Make-up air will be provided through the loose construction of the building and where possible, open windows on the second level. If the NPS is concerned about weather damage from open windows, louvers should be installed in window Q of room 204 and window K of room 201. In order for this ventilation scheme to provide minimal ventilation to the first level and other rooms, all doors should be open.

It is recommended that the existing heating system be used to provide minimal heat. Minimal electric baseboard heat should also be installed in the second floor rooms. The heating system installed in 2000 is in good condition. However, the existing fuel-oil storage tanks are approaching the end of their life expectancy. It is recommended that new storage tanks should be provided in accordance with NFPA.

Plumbing
Both the sanitary and domestic water utilities should be disconnected or shut off. All sanitary piping located outside the house should be removed back to the house and capped. Openings and abandoned piping should be sealed to prevent vermin from entering.

Fire Protection
An automatic sprinkler system should be installed throughout the building. The fire protection system should be installed in accordance with NFPA-13D and NPS-NCR requirements. All areas of the building should be sprinklered, including attics and concealed spaces. No public water is available at the site. Therefore, a pressurized sprinkler system with storage tank(s) should be installed. The storage tank(s) would be installed in the room 106. The system should be sized to provide an adequate water supply to the two most remote sprinkler heads for a 10-minute duration. The sprinkler system should be protected from freezing by use of an antifreeze solution approved by NFPA-13D. CPVC piping should also be considered during the system design.

Fire Alarm
An addressable Fire Alarm System with complete coverage smoke detection should be provided. The Fire Alarm System would monitor the sprinkler system. The Fire Alarm System should have an integral dialer and an additional remote cellular dialer that reports to the US

Park Police Communications Section and the National Capital Region Communications Center Alarm Central Station.

Electrical
The existing panelboard that is located on the Log Section Porch should be removed. It is recommended that the electrical service be upgraded and a new larger capacity panelboard be provided and located in room 106. A grounding electrode system consisting of three ground rods should be provided to ground the new panelboard. A service disconnect would be located where the conductors enter the house.

The connections for the overhead power lines that leave the panelboard and feed the barn are in very poor condition. The electrical tape at the connections show several inches of electrical tape that is unraveling from the conductors. An electrician should test and repair the overhead connection to the barn.

The non-metallic sheathed cabling feeding the receptacles and lighting on the lower and first levels should be removed. New single conductors in electrical metallic tubing (EMT) or new non-metallic sheathed cabling should be provided for receptacles and lighting on the lower and first levels. The EMT conduit would be neater and less visible in the lower level than the non-metallic sheathed cabling. Additional lighting would be provided in the lower level for the benefit of Park visitors.

The cabling feeding the receptacles and lighting on the second level should be removed due to their age and condition. New electrical connections should be provided to the new mechanical equipment located on the second level. Additional receptacles should be provided adjacent to mechanical equipment for maintenance. New conductors should be provided to all existing mechanical equipment that will be reused. New conductors should also be provided to all new mechanical equipment and electric heating.

Telephone System
A telephone system with at least two separate lines should be installed. Two telephone lines are required for the Fire Alarm System dialer. The telephone cabling should be routed concealed within the structure to the telephone outlets.

Lightning Protection
Based on the historical significance of this structure, a lighting protection system is recommended. The lighting protection system would consist of air terminals mounted on the roof connecting to a ground.

Intrusion Detection
A complete Intrusion Detection System to the US Park Police Communications Section and the National Capital Region

Communications Center Alarm Central Station Receivers should be installed, programmed, and tested.

2) Exterior Restoration with Building Stabilization

Use
As a prominent battlefield structure, the exterior figures significantly in the overall character of the Park and in the public's interest. Until recently (1998), however, the property was under private ownership and access was restricted. The property is now on the Park map and regularly visited on ranger led hikes throughout the year.

This option would restore the exterior appearance of the structure to its September 17, 1862 period of significance. This option would also expand the level of interpretation and bring the structure in line with the Park's service mission and enabling legislation.

Option 2 would also include limited guided and non-guided public access to the structure's interior as discussed in Option 1.

Treatment
This treatment includes items identified in Option 1: Building Stabilization, plus work associated with the structure's exterior restoration. Restoration treatment recommendations are based on the findings in this report and may be subject to change should new physical or documentary evidence be uncovered.

An 1862 photograph of the Roulette House taken shortly after the battle shows the roof of the log section lower than it appears today. Physical evidence in the attic of the log section clearly shows the outline of this lower roof in the surviving stucco finish. In this option the log section roof would be lowered to its 1862 position. Hewn rafters, collar ties and spaced sheathing would be salvaged and reinstalled at this lowered position. The existing wood shingles are not believed to be historic. The two dormer windows in the log section roof should not be reconstructed.

The metal roof is in poor condition overall and would be removed and replaced with historically appropriate thin, smooth surfaced wood shingles.

A stucco finish on the two brick chimneys should be removed and the underlying brickwork restored.

Gutters are in poor condition or missing entirely. Gutters and rainwater conductors should be replaced with round copper.

Aluminum siding is recommended to be removed on a section by section basis (frame, stone and log) and the underlying historic finish evaluated and restored. Very little physical evidence of the underlying material condition has been observed and the scope of

work required may deviate significantly from what has been presumed in this report.

A missing section of railing and the plaster ceiling of the log section porch should be restored. Deteriorated, non-historic floor boards at the frame section porch should be repaired in-kind.

All exterior wood trim should be painted and windows reglazed as necessary, replacing cracked and broken panes. The frame section crawl space should be vermin proofed with the installation steel wire fabric or other means installed behind existing lattice under the east porch.

Stairs leading to the frame and log section porches are non-historic and would detract from the overall restoration. Archival investigation has turned nothing up that would suggest the appearance of an historically accurate replacement.

Vinyl windows are in good condition, but should be replaced with historically accurate wood windows. Shutters were historically on the structure (at least the west elevation), but their appearance is unknown.

A large portion of the plaster ceiling in first level room 102 has come loose from its underlying structure and should be stabilized. Structural recommendations address sagging plaster ceilings in second level rooms 203 and 204.

Plexiglas or some other type of barrier would be installed at door openings 2, 4, 6 and 8. Doors 1 and 7 should be secured in a closed position.

Structural
The northernmost stone pier, under the log section porch, shows indication of earlier repairs. The condition appears to have been stable for some time, but the foundation should be exposed below grade to determine the condition of the soil or rock at its bearing elevation.

Intermediate supports would be installed at all joists below rooms 101, 102 and 103 to increase the live capacity to 100 psf. Depending on the suitability of the soil, it may be possible to construct the supports with treated timber cribbing bearing directly on the soil. This would offer the advantage of addressing the support of each joist individually, with a method that provides for flexibility of installation in a confined space.

Below the floor framing of room 104 we propose installing a new timber column below the girder to provide intermediate support or, if potential column locations are objectionable, introducing a new timber girder to the east of the existing log member to supplement the support of the joists. The condition of the existing stone walls must be verified for the

latter option. The new column would require a concrete footing or direct bearing on sound rock.

Below the floor framing of room 105 we propose that a new timber girder be introduced near the joist mid-span to provide intermediate support and increased floor stiffness. The girder would be supported at each end by new columns bearing on new concrete footings or direct bearing on sound rock.

We recommend that the existing and lowered roof, along with ceiling framing should be reinforced to eliminate their overstressed condition, reduce vertical deflections, and decrease the horizontal thrust at the rafter bearing on the exterior walls. New structural ridge beams are proposed to be installed as a means of support for the existing rafters. The new beam would bear on new wood posts located in the exterior end walls of the frame and log sections, the chimney in the frame section, and stone wall separating the stone and log sections. The post in the frame section would bear on the stone foundation wall. The post in the log section would be supported on the log wall.

New wood hangers would be installed extending from the new ridge beam down to all of the existing ceiling members to increase their live load capacity and stiffness. Additional members are also proposed to support all of the intermediate ceiling joists above room 204, at the elevation of the rafter/ceiling connection. It is common in old, existing wood framing that excessive deflections may have become permanent due to the member aging and seasoning in the deflected shape. Consequently, it may not be possible to remove the "sag" in the ceilings, and, in fact, attempting to jack or raise the member may damage it and the surrounding plaster.

The selective removal of exterior siding will be required to investigate the feasibility of locating the posts in the end walls as discussed, and to assess the conditions of the foundation wall and log wall in the frame and log sections, respectively. The beams would be maneuvered into the attic through the openings in the end walls, and raised to support the rafters at the ridge on wood shims. Prefabricated steel connectors can be used to anchor the rafters to the new beams to resist wind uplift forces.

In lieu of the new ridge beam option, direct reinforcement of the existing rafters may be feasible, but would require the partial removal of the roofing and roof sheathing at the frame and stone sections to gain access to the portion of the rafters below the elevation of the collar tie/ceiling joist, and the rafter bearing. However, the ability to directly reinforce the rafters at the lowered log section roof is enhanced by the fact that this framing will be disassembled and reconstructed. It is likely that the rafter bearing will also require reinforcement. We believe this approach would be more expensive and disruptive to the historic fabric of the frame and stone sections of the building than the new ridge beam alternative.

The maximum calculated axial force in the collar ties is 865 lbs. The collar tie/rafter connections appear to be nailed, pegged, or a combination of both. It is likely that the roof and ceiling diaphragms are working in tandem with the collar ties to stabilize the roof frame. In light of the high magnitude of the force, and uncertainty of the existing connection capacity and strength contributed by the diaphragms, we recommend that the collar tie/ rafter connection be reinforced.

The rotted wood post observed in the southwest corner of the frame section should be reinforced by "sistering" a new stud on each side, and extending them upward to sound wood. The rotted portion of the sill plate should be replaced. New wood members should be preservative treated.

Additional siding should be removed to investigate the wall framing adjacent to the rotted area in the southwest corner and determine the extent of the deterioration. It would be prudent to also expose sections of the framing at other locations to see if the observed deterioration is an isolated condition or a more extensive problem.

Rotted rafters in the shed attic 304 should be reinforced with new full length sister rafters supported by the existing walls.

Mechancial

Mechanical ventilation during the summer is recommended to minimize the impact of heat and humidity on the building. A ventilation fan should be installed in the existing west window of room 203 to provide ventilation for the first and second levels. Due to security reasons, it is not possible to leave the first level windows open at all times. Therefore, ventilation air drawn from the first level will be minimal. Make-up air will be provided through the loose construction of the building and where possible, open windows on the second level. If the NPS is concerned about weather damage from open windows, louvers should be installed in window Q of room 204 and window K of room 201. In order for this ventilation scheme to provide minimal ventilation to the first level and other rooms, all doors should be open.

The heating system installed in 2000 is in good condition. However, the existing fuel-oil storage tanks are approaching the end of their life expectancy and should be removed. Replacing the storage tanks could have a negative impact on the exterior restoration. The heating system, including ductwork, fuel-oil piping, and all accessories would be removed as part of this option to eliminate the need for fuel-oil storage. A new fan coil unit with an electric-resistance heating coil would be installed in room 201 on the second level. Ductwork should be routed exposed to the three existing transfer openings to the floor below. Minimal heat will be provided to the first level only.

Plumbing
Both the sanitary and domestic water utilities should be disconnected or shut off. All sanitary piping located outside the house should be removed back to the house and capped. Openings and abandoned piping should be sealed to prevent vermin from entering.

Fire Protection
An automatic sprinkler system should be installed throughout the building. The fire protection system should be installed in accordance with NFPA-13D and NPS-NCR requirements. All areas of the building should be sprinklered, including attics and concealed spaces. No public water is available at the site. Therefore, a pressurized sprinkler system with storage tank(s) should be installed. The storage tank(s) would be installed in the room 106. The system should be sized to provide an adequate water supply to the two most remote sprinkler heads for a 10-minute duration. The sprinkler system should be protected from freezing by use of an antifreeze solution approved by NFPA-13D. CPVC piping should also be considered during the system design.

Fire Alarm
An addressable Fire Alarm System with complete coverage smoke detection should be provided. The Fire Alarm System would monitor the sprinkler system. The Fire Alarm System should have an integral dialer and an additional remote cellular dialer that reports to the US Park Police Communications Section and the National Capital Region Communications Center Alarm Central Station.

Electrical
The existing panelboard that is located on the Log Section Porch should be removed. It is recommended that a new panelboard be provided and located in room 106. A grounding electrode system consisting of three ground rods should be provided to ground the new panelboard. A service disconnect would be located where the conductors enter the house.

It is recommended that the electrical distribution wiring from the Roulette House serving the barn be relocated underground. The wiring should be installed in direct buried conduit. Prior to trenching, an archeological investigation should be considered for the effected area. This investigation may include incremental test pits, metal detection, and/or other testing and analysis.

The non-metallic sheathed cabling feeding the receptacles and lighting on the lower and first levels should be removed. New single conductors in electrical metallic tubing (EMT) or new non-metallic sheathed cabling should be provided for receptacles and lighting on the lower and first levels. The EMT conduit would be neater and less visible in the lower level than the non-metallic sheathed cabling. Additional lighting would be provided in the lower level for the benefit of Park visitors.

The cabling feeding the receptacles and lighting on the second level should be removed due to their age and condition. New electrical connections should be provided to the new mechanical equipment located on the second level. Additional receptacles should be provided adjacent to mechanical equipment for maintenance.

Telephone System
A telephone system with at least two separate lines should be installed. Two telephone lines are required for the Fire Alarm System dialer. The telephone cabling should be routed concealed within the structure to the telephone outlets.

Lightning Protection
Based on the historical significance of this structure, a lighting protection system is recommended. The lighting protection system would consist of air terminals mounted on the roof connecting to a ground.

Intrusion Detection
A complete Intrusion Detection System to the US Park Police Communications Section and the National Capital Region Communications Center Alarm Central Station Receivers should be installed, programmed, and tested.

3) Limited Interior Restoration with Building Stabilization.

Use
This option foregoes the larger more extensive work associated with an exterior building restoration and focuses on restoration of interior spaces which are accessed by the public. The option would expand the level of interior interpretive and educational programs offered in Option 1, while maintaining the Park's current level of exterior interpretive activities.

In addition to the public having unguided access to room 101 on the first level, an educational gallery space would be developed in room 103. This space would display artifacts relating to the Roulette House and the property's long history.

Mechanical and electrical equipment located in the lower level would be removed and relocated as necessary as part of an effort to restore the lower level rooms.

Structural analysis on second level of Roulette House shows relatively little load carrying capacity in the framing members. Structural improvements could be made, but not with compromising the historic integrity of the first level. For this reason the Park has determined that the second level will not by used by the public.

Treatment
This treatment includes items identified in Option 1: Building Stabilization, plus work associated with the structure's interior restoration.

A large portion of the plaster ceiling in first level room 102 has come loose from its underlying structure and should be stabilized. The acoustic tile ceiling in room 104 would be removed and a new plaster ceiling installed. Structural recommendations address sagging plaster ceilings in second level rooms 203 and 204. The plaster ceiling above the log section porch should be restored.

The Roulette House has many layers of paint and wall covering as evidenced by the paint chip analysis (refer to Appendix C). The appropriate historic finish is unknown. If it were to determined, the interior first level finishes would be restored under this option.

Modern brick infill at the service fireplace in room 105 would be removed and the fire box restored. Likewise, modern fixtures and furnishings in rooms 105 and 106 would be removed.

Plexiglas or some other type of barrier would be installed at door openings 2, 3, 6, 8 and 24. Doors 1 and 7 should be secured in a closed position. Doors 3 and 11 (currently stored on the second level) would be reinstalled.

The metal roof is in poor condition and should be replaced with in-kind material. Refer to Option 2 for wood shingle recommendations.

Gutters are in poor condition or missing entirely. Gutters and rainwater conductors should be replaced with round copper.

All exterior wood trim should be painted and windows reglazed as necessary, replacing cracked and broken panes. The frame section crawl space should be vermin proofed with the installation steel wire fabric or other means installed behind existing lattice under the east porch.

Structural
The northernmost stone pier, under the log section porch, shows indication of earlier repairs. The condition appears to have been stable for some time, but the foundation should be exposed below grade to determine the condition of the soil or rock at its bearing elevation.

Intermediate supports would be installed at all joists below rooms 101, 102 and 103 to increase the live capacity to 100 psf. Depending on the suitability of the soil, it may be possible to construct the supports with treated timber cribbing bearing directly on the soil. This would offer the advantage of addressing the support of each joist individually, with a method that provides for flexibility of installation in a confined space.

Below the floor framing of room 104 we propose installing a new timber column below the girder to provide intermediate support or, if potential column locations are objectionable, introducing a new timber girder to the east of the existing log member to supplement the support of the joists. The condition of the existing stone walls must be verified for the latter option. The new column would require a concrete footing or direct bearing on sound rock.

Below the floor framing of room 105 we propose that a new timber girder be introduced near the joist mid-span to provide intermediate support and increased floor stiffness. The girder would be supported at each end by new columns bearing on new concrete footings or direct bearing on sound rock.

We recommend that the existing roof and ceiling framing should be reinforced to eliminate their overstressed condition, reduce vertical deflections, and decrease the horizontal thrust at the rafter bearing on the exterior walls. New structural ridge beams are proposed to be installed as a means of support for the existing rafters. The new beam would bear on new wood posts located in the exterior end walls of the frame and log sections, the chimney in the frame section, and stone wall separating the stone and log sections. The post in the frame section would bear on the stone foundation wall. The post in the log section would be supported on the log wall.

New wood hangers would be installed extending from the new ridge beam down to all of the existing ceiling members to increase their live load capacity and stiffness. Additional members are also proposed to support all of the intermediate ceiling joists above room 204, at the elevation of the rafter/ceiling connection. It is common in old, existing wood framing that excessive deflections may have become permanent due to the member aging and seasoning in the deflected shape. Consequently, it may not be possible to remove the "sag" in the ceilings, and, in fact, attempting to jack or raise the member may damage it and the surrounding plaster.

The selective removal of exterior siding will be required to investigate the feasibility of locating the posts in the end walls as discussed, and to assess the conditions of the foundation wall and log wall in the frame and log sections, respectively. The beams would be maneuvered into the attic through the openings in the end walls, and raised to support the rafters at the ridge on wood shims. Prefabricated steel connectors can be used to anchor the rafters to the new beams to resist wind uplift forces.

In lieu of the new ridge beam option, direct reinforcement of the existing rafters may be feasible, but would require the partial removal of the roofing and roof sheathing to gain access to the portion of the rafters below the elevation of the collar tie/ceiling joist, and the rafter bearing. It is likely that the rafter bearing will also require reinforcement. We feel that this approach is both more expensive

and disruptive to the historic fabric of the building than the new ridge beam alternative.

The maximum calculated axial force in the collar ties is 865 lbs. The collar tie/rafter connections appear to be nailed, pegged, or a combination of both. It is likely that the roof and ceiling diaphragms are working in tandem with the collar ties to stabilize the roof frame. In light of the high magnitude of the force, and uncertainty of the existing connection capacity and strength contributed by the diaphragms, we recommend that the collar tie/ rafter connection be reinforced.

The rotted wood post observed in the southwest corner of the frame section should be reinforced by "sistering" a new stud on each side, and extending them upward to sound wood. The rotted portion of the sill plate should be replaced. New wood members should be preservative treated.

Additional siding should be removed to investigate the wall framing adjacent to the rotted area in the southwest corner and determine the extent of the deterioration. It would be prudent to also expose sections of the framing at other locations to see if the observed deterioration is an isolated condition or a more extensive problem.

Rotted rafters in the shed attic 304 should be reinforced with new full length sister rafters supported by the existing walls.

Mechancial

Mechanical ventilation during the summer is recommended to minimize the impact of heat and humidity on the building. A ventilation fan should be installed in the existing west window of room 203 to provide ventilation for the first and second levels. Due to security reasons, it is not possible to leave the first level windows open at all times. Therefore, ventilation air drawn from the first level will be minimal. Make-up air will be provided through the loose construction of the building and where possible, open windows on the second level. If the NPS is concerned about weather damage from open windows, louvers should be installed in window Q of room 204 and window K of room 201. In order for this ventilation scheme to provide minimal ventilation to the first level and other rooms, all doors should be open.

The heating system installed in 2000 is in good condition. However, the existing fuel-oil storage tanks are approaching the end of their life expectancy and should be removed. The location of the existing furnace and ductwork also compromises the appearance of the lower level. The heating system, including ductwork, fuel-oil piping, and all accessories would be removed as part of this option and a new fan coil unit with an electric-resistance heating coil would be installed in room 201 on the second level. New ductwork should be routed exposed to the three existing transfer openings to the floor below. Minimal heat will be provided to the first level only.

Plumbing
Both the sanitary and domestic water utilities should be disconnected or shut off. All sanitary piping located outside the house should be removed back to the house and capped. Openings and abandoned piping should be sealed to prevent vermin from entering.

Fire Protection
An automatic sprinkler system should be installed throughout the building. The fire protection system should be installed in accordance with NFPA-13D and NPS-NCR requirements. All areas of the building should be sprinklered, including attics and concealed spaces. No public water is available at the site. Therefore, a pressurized sprinkler system with storage tank(s) should be installed. The storage tank(s) would be installed in the room 106, keeping them out of the public view. The system should be sized to provide an adequate water supply to the two most remote sprinkler heads for a 10-minute duration. The sprinkler system should be protected from freezing by use of an antifreeze solution approved by NFPA-13D. CPVC piping should also be considered during the system design.

Fire Alarm
An addressable Fire Alarm System with complete coverage smoke detection should be provided. The Fire Alarm System would monitor the sprinkler system. The Fire Alarm System should have an integral dialer and an additional remote cellular dialer that reports to the US Park Police Communications Section and the National Capital Region Communications Center Alarm Central Station.

Electrical
The existing panelboard that is located on the Log Section Porch should be removed. It is recommended that a new panelboard be provided and located in room 106. A grounding electrode system consisting of three ground rods should be provided to ground the new panelboard. A service disconnect would be located where the conductors enter the house..

The connections for the overhead power lines that leave the panelboard and feed the barn are in very poor condition. The electrical tape at the connections show several inches of electrical tape that is unraveling from the conductors. An electrician should test and repair the overhead connection to the barn.

The non-metallic sheathed cabling feeding the receptacles and lighting on the lower and first levels should be removed. New single conductors in electrical metallic tubing (EMT) or new non-metallic sheathed cabling should be provided for receptacles and lighting on the lower and first levels. The EMT conduit would be neater and less visible in the lower level than the non-metallic sheathed cabling. Additional lighting would be provided in the lower level for the benefit of Park visitors.

The cabling feeding the receptacles and lighting on the second level should be removed due to their age and condition. New electrical connections should be provided to the new mechanical equipment located on the second level. Additional receptacles should be provided adjacent to mechanical equipment for maintenance.

Telephone System
A telephone system with at least two separate lines should be installed. Two telephone lines are required for the Fire Alarm System dialer. The telephone cabling should be routed concealed within the structure to the telephone outlets.

Lightning Protection
Based on the historical significance of this structure, a lighting protection system is recommended. The lighting protection system would consist of air terminals mounted on the roof connecting to a ground.

Intrusion Detection
A complete Intrusion Detection System to the US Park Police Communications Section and the National Capital Region Communications Center Alarm Central Station Receivers should be installed, programmed, and tested.

4) Exterior and Limited Interior Restoration with Building Stabilization (Ultimate Treatment and Use)

Use
This option combines the previous three options, which would allow the Park to develop comprehensive interpretive and educational programs in and around the structure.

Treatment
This treatment combines the work of all three of the previous options discussed.

A large portion of the plaster ceiling in first level room 102 has come loose from its underlying structure and should be stabilized. The acoustic tile ceiling in room 104 would be removed and a new plaster ceiling installed.

The Roulette House has many layers of paint and wall covering as evidenced by the paint chip analysis (refer to Appendix C). The appropriate historic finish is unknown. If it were to determined, the interior first level finishes would be restored under this option.

Modern brick infill at the service fireplace in rooms 104 and 105 would be removed and the fire boxes restored. Likewise, modern fixtures and furnishings in rooms 105 and 106 would be removed.

Plexiglas or some other type of barrier would be installed at door openings 2, 3, 6, 8 and 24. Doors 1 and 7 should be secured in a closed position. Doors 3 and 11 (currently stored on the second level) would be reinstalled.

An 1862 photograph of the Roulette House taken shortly after the battle shows the roof of the log section lower than it appears today. Physical evidence in the attic of the log section clearly shows the outline of this lower roof in the surviving stucco finish. In this option the log section roof would be lowered to its 1862 position. Hewn rafters, collar ties and spaced sheathing would be salvaged and reinstalled at this lowered position. The existing wood shingles are not believed to be historic. The two dormer windows in the log section roof should not be reconstructed.

The metal roof is in poor condition overall and would be removed and replaced with historically appropriate thin, smooth surfaced wood shingles.

A stucco finish on the two brick chimneys should be removed and the underlying brickwork restored.

Gutters are in poor condition or missing entirely. Gutters and rainwater conductors should be replaced with round copper.

Aluminum siding is recommended to be removed on a section by section basis (frame, stone and log) and the underlying historic finish evaluated and restored. Very little physical evidence of the underlying material condition has been observed and the scope of work required may deviate significantly from what has been presumed in this report.

All exterior wood trim should be painted and windows reglazed as necessary, replacing cracked and broken panes. The frame section crawl space should be vermin proofed with the installation steel wire fabric or other means installed behind existing lattice under the east porch.

A missing section of railing and the plaster ceiling of the log section porch should be restored. Deteriorated, non-historic floor boards at the frame section porch should be repaired in-kind.

Stairs leading to the frame and log section porches are non-historic and would detract from the overall restoration. Archival investigation has turned nothing up that would suggest the appearance of an historically accurate replacement.

Vinyl windows are in good condition, but should be replaced with historically accurate wood windows. Shutters were historically on the structure (at least the west elevation), but their appearance is unknown.

Structural

The northernmost stone pier, under the log section porch, shows indication of earlier repairs. The condition appears to have been stable for some time, but the foundation should be exposed below grade to determine the condition of the soil or rock at its bearing elevation.

Intermediate supports would be installed at all joists below rooms 101, 102 and 103 to increase the live capacity to 100 psf. Depending on the suitability of the soil, it may be possible to construct the supports with treated timber cribbing bearing directly on the soil. This would offer the advantage of addressing the support of each joist individually, with a method that provides for flexibility of installation in a confined space.

Below the floor framing of room 104 we propose installing a new timber column below the girder to provide intermediate support or, if potential column locations are objectionable, introducing a new timber girder to the east of the existing log member to supplement the support of the joists. The condition of the existing stone walls must be verified for the latter option. The new column would require a concrete footing or direct bearing on sound rock.

Below the floor framing of room 105 we propose that a new timber girder be introduced near the joist mid-span to provide intermediate support and increased floor stiffness. The girder would be supported at each end by new columns bearing on new concrete footings or direct bearing on sound rock.

We recommend that the existing and lowered roof, along with ceiling framing should be reinforced to eliminate their overstressed condition, reduce vertical deflections, and decrease the horizontal thrust at the rafter bearing on the exterior walls. New structural ridge beams are proposed to be installed as a means of support for the existing rafters. The new beam would bear on new wood posts located in the exterior end walls of the frame and log sections, the chimney in the frame section, and stone wall separating the stone and log sections. The post in the frame section would bear on the stone foundation wall. The post in the log section would be supported on the log wall.

New wood hangers would be installed extending from the new ridge beam down to all of the existing ceiling members to increase their live load capacity and stiffness. Additional members are also proposed to support all of the intermediate ceiling joists above room 204, at the elevation of the rafter/ceiling connection. It is common in old, existing wood framing that excessive deflections may have become permanent due to the member aging and seasoning in the deflected shape. Consequently, it may not be possible to remove the "sag" in the ceilings, and, in fact, attempting to jack or raise the member may damage it and the surrounding plaster.

The selective removal of exterior siding will be required to investigate the feasibility of locating the posts in the end walls as discussed,

and to assess the conditions of the foundation wall and log wall in the frame and log sections, respectively. The beams would be maneuvered into the attic through the openings in the end walls, and raised to support the rafters at the ridge on wood shims. Prefabricated steel connectors can be used to anchor the rafters to the new beams to resist wind uplift forces.

In lieu of the new ridge beam option, direct reinforcement of the existing rafters may be feasible, but would require the partial removal of the roofing and roof sheathing at the frame and stone sections to gain access to the portion of the rafters below the elevation of the collar tie/ceiling joist, and the rafter bearing. However, the ability to directly reinforce the rafters at the lowered log section roof is enhanced by the fact that this framing will be disassembled and reconstructed. It is likely that the rafter bearing will also require reinforcement. We believe this approach would be more expensive and disruptive to the historic fabric of the frame and stone sections of the building than the new ridge beam alternative.

The maximum calculated axial force in the collar ties is 865 lbs. The collar tie/rafter connections appear to be nailed, pegged, or a combination of both. It is likely that the roof and ceiling diaphragms are working in tandem with the collar ties to stabilize the roof frame. In light of the high magnitude of the force, and uncertainty of the existing connection capacity and strength contributed by the diaphragms, we recommend that the collar tie/ rafter connection be reinforced.

The rotted wood post observed in the southwest corner of the frame section should be reinforced by "sistering" a new stud on each side, and extending them upward to sound wood. The rotted portion of the sill plate should be replaced. New wood members should be preservative treated.

Additional siding should be removed to investigate the wall framing adjacent to the rotted area in the southwest corner and determine the extent of the deterioration. It would be prudent to also expose sections of the framing at other locations to see if the observed deterioration is an isolated condition or a more extensive problem.

Rotted rafters in the shed attic 304 should be reinforced with new full length sister rafters supported by the existing walls.

Mechancial

Mechanical ventilation during the summer is recommended to minimize the impact of heat and humidity on the building. A ventilation fan should be installed in the existing west window of room 203 to provide ventilation for the first and second levels. Due to security reasons, it is not possible to leave the first level windows open at all times. Therefore, ventilation air drawn from the first level will be minimal. Make-up air will be provided through the loose construction of the building and where possible, open windows on the second level. If the NPS is concerned about weather damage

from open windows, louvers should be installed in window Q of room 204 and window K of room 201. In order for this ventilation scheme to provide minimal ventilation to the first level and other rooms, all doors should be open.

The heating system installed in 2000 is in good condition. However, the existing fuel-oil storage tanks are approaching the end of their life expectancy and should be removed. Replacing the storage tanks could have a negative impact the exterior restoration. The heating system, including ductwork, fuel-oil piping, and all accessories would be removed as part of this option to eliminate the need for fuel-oil storage. A new fan coil unit with an electric-resistance heating coil would be installed in room 201 on the second level. Ductwork should be routed exposed to the three existing transfer openings to the floor below. Minimal heat will be provided to the first level only.

Plumbing
Both the sanitary and domestic water utilities should be disconnected or shut off. All sanitary piping located outside the house should be removed back to the house and capped. Openings and abandoned piping should be sealed to prevent vermin from entering.

Fire Protection
An automatic sprinkler system should be installed throughout the building. The fire protection system should be installed in accordance with NFPA-13D and NPS-NCR requirements. All areas of the building should be sprinklered, including attics and concealed spaces. No public water is available at the site. Therefore, a pressurized sprinkler system with storage tank(s) should be installed. The storage tank(s) would be installed in the room 106, keeping them out of the public view. The system should be sized to provide an adequate water supply to the two most remote sprinkler heads for a 10-minute duration. The sprinkler system should be protected from freezing by use of an antifreeze solution approved by NFPA-13D. CPVC piping should also be considered during the system design.

Fire Alarm
An addressable Fire Alarm System with complete coverage smoke detection should be provided. The Fire Alarm System would monitor the sprinkler system. The Fire Alarm System should have an integral dialer and an additional remote cellular dialer that reports to the US Park Police Communications Section and the National Capital Region Communications Center Alarm Central Station.

Electrical
The existing panelboard that is located on the Log Section Porch should be removed. It is recommended that a new panelboard be provided and located in room 106. A grounding electrode system consisting of three ground rods should be provided to ground the new panelboard. A service disconnect would be located where the conductors enter the house.

It is recommended that the electrical distribution wiring from the Roulette House serving the barn be relocated underground. The wiring should be installed in direct buried conduit. Prior to trenching, an archeological investigation should be considered for the effected area. This investigation may include incremental test pits, metal detection, and/or other testing and analysis.

The non-metallic sheathed cabling feeding the receptacles and lighting on the lower and first levels should be removed. New single conductors in electrical metallic tubing (EMT) or new non-metallic sheathed cabling should be provided for receptacles and lighting on the lower and first levels. The EMT conduit would be neater and less visible in the lower level than the non-metallic sheathed cabling. Additional lighting would be provided in the lower level for the benefit of Park visitors.

The cabling feeding the receptacles and lighting on the second level should be removed due to their age and condition. New electrical connections should be provided to the new mechanical equipment located on the second level. Additional receptacles should be provided adjacent to mechanical equipment for maintenance..

Telephone System
A telephone system with at least two separate lines should be installed. Two telephone lines are required for the Fire Alarm System dialer. The telephone cabling should be routed concealed within the structure to the telephone outlets.

Lightning Protection
Based on the historical significance of this structure, a lighting protection system is recommended. The lighting protection system would consist of air terminals mounted on the roof connecting to a ground.

Intrusion Detection
A complete Intrusion Detection System to the US Park Police Communications Section and the National Capital Region Communications Center Alarm Central Station Receivers should be installed, programmed, and tested.

5) Lease the House and Land

Use
With this last option the Park continues the 220 plus year history of the structure by maintaining it as a residence, while continuing with ranger led interpretative hikes around the property. Agricultural practices on the farm would continue as either part of the lease agreement with the tenant, or continue under the Park's current agricultural land lease program.

This option may provide some advantages to the Park, such as, shared maintenance costs, a daily on-site awareness when critical repairs and maintenance are needed, and revenue from the lease. Disadvantages would include limitations on interpretive and educational programs offered to visitors, continued wear on historic materials, and the possibility for a destructive accident that damages an historic element.

Although the long history of building occupancy is evidence of some live load carrying capacity on the second level, the structural analysis indicates that this is very limited. Second level structural reinforcement is possible, but the introduction of supporting members would be damaging to historically significant interior finishes and is not recommended. The Park would need to include stringent and enforceable lease restrictions on use of the second level.

A good property steward is essential. For this reason, the Park may consider offering the residence as a perk, or part of a benefits package for a current or future employee.

Treatment
Structural
The northernmost stone pier, under the log section porch, shows indication of earlier repairs. The condition appears to have been stable for some time, but the foundation should be exposed below grade to determine the condition of the soil or rock at its bearing elevation.

Intermediate supports would be installed at all joists below rooms 101, 102 and 103 to increase the live capacity to 40 psf. Depending on the suitability of the soil, it may be possible to construct the supports with treated timber cribbing bearing directly on the soil. This would offer the advantage of addressing the support of each joist individually, with a method that provides for flexibility of installation in a confined space.

Below the floor framing of room 104 we propose installing a new timber column below the girder to provide intermediate support or, if potential column locations are objectionable, introducing a new timber girder to the east of the existing log member to supplement the support of the joists. The condition of the existing stone walls must be verified for the latter option. The new column would require a concrete footing or direct bearing on sound rock.

Below the floor framing of room 105 we propose that a new timber girder be introduced near the joist mid-span to provide intermediate support and increased floor stiffness. The girder would be supported at each end by new columns bearing on new concrete footings or direct bearing on sound rock.

We recommend that the existing roof and ceiling framing should be reinforced to eliminate their overstressed condition, reduce vertical deflections, and decrease the horizontal thrust at the rafter bearing on

the exterior walls. New structural ridge beams are proposed to be installed as a means of support for the existing rafters. The new beam would bear on new wood posts located in the exterior end walls of the frame and log sections, the chimney in the frame section, and stone wall separating the stone and log sections. The post in the frame section would bear on the stone foundation wall. The post in the log section would be supported on the log wall.

New wood hangers would be installed extending from the new ridge beam down to all of the existing ceiling members to increase their live load capacity and stiffness. Additional members are also proposed to support all of the intermediate ceiling joists above room 204, at the elevation of the rafter/ceiling connection. It is common in old, existing wood framing that excessive deflections may have become permanent due to the member aging and seasoning in the deflected shape. Consequently, it may not be possible to remove the "sag" in the ceilings, and, in fact, attempting to jack or raise the member may damage it and the surrounding plaster.

The selective removal of exterior siding will be required to investigate the feasibility of locating the posts in the end walls as discussed, and to assess the conditions of the foundation wall and log wall in the frame and log sections, respectively. The beams would be maneuvered into the attic through the openings in the end walls, and raised to support the rafters at the ridge on wood shims. Prefabricated steel connectors can be used to anchor the rafters to the new beams to resist wind uplift forces.

In lieu of the new ridge beam option, direct reinforcement of the existing rafters may be feasible, but would require the partial removal of the roofing and roof sheathing to gain access to the portion of the rafters below the elevation of the collar tie/ceiling joist, and the rafter bearing. It is likely that the rafter bearing will also require reinforcement. We feel that this approach is both more expensive and disruptive to the historic fabric of the building than the new ridge beam alternative.

The maximum calculated axial force in the collar ties is 865 lbs. The collar tie/rafter connections appear to be nailed, pegged, or a combination of both. It is likely that the roof and ceiling diaphragms are working in tandem with the collar ties to stabilize the roof frame. In light of the high magnitude of the force, and uncertainty of the existing connection capacity and strength contributed by the diaphragms, we recommend that the collar tie/ rafter connection be reinforced.

The rotted wood post observed in the southwest corner of the frame section should be reinforced by "sistering" a new stud on each side, and extending them upward to sound wood. The rotted portion of the sill plate should be replaced. New wood members should be preservative treated.

Additional siding should be removed to investigate the wall framing adjacent to the rotted area in the southwest corner and determine the extent of the deterioration. It would be prudent to also expose sections of the framing at other locations to see if the observed deterioration is an isolated condition or a more extensive problem.

Rotted rafters in the shed attic 304 should be reinforced with new full length sister rafters supported by the existing walls.

Mechanical
Install new electric baseboard heating in spaces not currently heated, and a new ceiling mounted exhaust fan in room 106.

Plumbing
The bathroom fixtures, kitchen fixtures and associated sanitary and domestic water piping should be replaced. All sanitary piping should be removed and a new sanitary system should be installed. As discussed previously, termination of the sanitary is unknown. Therefore, further investigation should be pursued to determine the best possible termination. A septic system may be required.

The domestic water piping located throughout the house is in poor condition and should be removed back to where it enters the building. New copper piping with insulation should be installed and routed to the new fixtures. A new electric water heater should be installed and the existing propane-gas water heater should be removed. Tests should be performed to determine the water quality, quantity, and pressure of the existing well. If tests show an inadequate water supply, a new well should be installed. New water filtration and water treatment should also be provided if required after testing the existing well.

Fire Protection
An automatic sprinkler system should be installed throughout the building. The fire protection system should be installed in accordance with NFPA-13D and NPS-NCR requirements. All areas of the building should be sprinklered, including attics and concealed spaces. No public water is available at the site. Therefore, a pressurized sprinkler system with storage tank(s) should be installed. The storage tank(s) would be installed in the room 002. The system should be sized to provide an adequate water supply to the two most remote sprinkler heads for a 10-minute duration. The sprinkler system should be protected from freezing by use of an antifreeze solution approved by NFPA-13D. CPVC piping should also be considered during the system design.

Fire Alarm
An addressable Fire Alarm System with complete coverage smoke detection should be provided. The Fire Alarm System would monitor the sprinkler system. The Fire Alarm System should have an integral dialer and an additional remote cellular dialer that reports to the US

Park Police Communications Section and the National Capital Region Communications Center Alarm Central Station.

Electrical
The existing panelboard that is located on the Log Section Porch should be removed. It is recommended that a new panelboard be provided and located in room 105A. A grounding electrode system consisting of three ground rods should be provided to ground the new panelboard.

The connections for the overhead power lines that leave the panelboard and feed the barn are in very poor condition. The electrical tape at the connections show several inches of electrical tape that is unraveling from the conductors. An electrician should test and repair the overhead connection to the barn.

New lighting should also be provided in the kitchen, bathroom, entry hall, stairway, and upstairs hallway.

Power connections should be provided for all new mechanical equipment detailed above.

Telephone System
A telephone system with at least two separate lines should be installed. Two telephone lines are required for the Fire Alarm System dialer. The telephone cabling should be routed concealed within the structure to the telephone outlets.

Lightning Protection
Based on the historical significance of this structure, a lighting protection system is recommended. The lighting protection system would consist of air terminals mounted on the roof connecting to a ground.

Radon testing should be conducted to determine if there is a need for radon mitigation.

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Summarized Cost Data

The following pages summarize the anticipated construction costs associated with the scopes of work described within this HSR. The costs are categorized in the five options discussed in Treatment and Use Alternatives and as follows : 1)Building Stabilization; 2)Exterior Restoration with Building Stabilization; 3)Limited Interior Restoration with Building Stabilization; 4)Exterior and Limited Interior Restoration with Building Stabilization; and 5)Lease the House and Land with Building Stabilization.

Costs are broken down using CSI divisional format and by individual line item tasks. Each option is estimated separately. The number used in each line item includes General Contractor markups for overhead and profit, assuming that a General Contractor as well as a sub-contractor is involved with the work.

Costs are based upon the assumption that the work will be completed within one phase and by one General Contractor. If individual line items are broken out and scheduled to be completed separately, it is probable that the cost for this work will be 20 - 100% higher. The ultimate cost differential will depend upon how large a scope of work is contracted.

Costs are based upon the fourth quarter of 2005 construction costs. A yearly escalation factor should be added to the estimates provided, figured from this time until the mid-point of the actual construction. During the first several years of this decade, a 4% yearly escalation factor was appropriate. However, during the past year, international demands upon construction materials, especially wood products, steel, and concrete (and products made from these materials), and the rise in oil prices have caused the construction escalation factor to be figured at between 6% and 8% per year. It is unknown to what extent future changes in the global economy will affect this factor.

Class C Cost Estimate for Treatment and Use
December 2005

	Work Item	Qty.	Unit		OPTIONS 1	2	3	4	5
					Material and Labor Sub-Totals (a)				
	Division One: General Requirements								
1	Scaffolding Rental No. 1	1	ea	$3,500	$3,500	$3,500	$3,500	$3,500	$3,500
2	Scaffolding Rental No. 2	1	ea	$4,500	N/A	$4,500	N/A	$4,500	N/A
3	Temporary Protection No. 1	1	ea	$6,000	$6,000	$6,000	$6,000	$6,000	$6,000
4	Temporary Protection No. 2	1	ea	$7,500	N/A	$7,500	N/A	$7,500	N/A
5	Insect Extermination	1	ea	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500
6	Remove Metal Roof	2,330	sf	$2	$4,660	$4,660	$4,660	$4,660	$4,660
7	Remove Dormer Windows	2	ea	$500	N/A	$1,000	N/A	$1,000	N/A
8	Remove North Gable of Log Sect.	260	sf	$75	N/A	$19,500	N/A	$19,500	N/A
9	Remove Aluminum Siding	1,960	sf	$2	N/A	$3,920	N/A	$3,920	N/A
10	Remove Porch Stairs	2	ea	$350	N/A	$700	N/A	$700	$700
11	Remove Porch Lattice	2	ea	$250	N/A	$500	N/A	$500	N/A
12	Remove Chimney Stucco	2	ea	$1,250	N/A	$2,500	N/A	$2,500	N/A
13	Remove Fuel Oil Tanks	2	ea	$125	$250	$250	$250	$250	$250
14	Remove Vinyl Replacement Windows	7	ea	$150	N/A	$1,050	N/A	$1,050	N/A
15	Remove 20th Century Furnishings	1	ea	$9,500	N/A	N/A	$9,500	$9,500	N/A
16	Remove Brick Infill @ Fireplace 205	1	ea	$2,300	N/A	N/A	$2,300	$2,300	N/A
17	Remove Pwd. Infill @ Fireplace 204	1	ea	$50	N/A	N/A	$50	$50	N/A
18	Remove Furnace, ductwork, access.	1	ea	$520	N/A	$520	$520	$520	N/A
19	Piping Removal/Vermin Proofing	700	sf	$2	$1,400	$1,400	$1,400	$1,400	$1,400
20	Electrical Removal	3,200	sf	$1	$3,200	$3,200	$3,200	$3,200	$3,200
	Division One Sub-total				**$21,510**	**$63,200**	**$33,880**	**$75,050**	**$22,210**
	Division Two: Site Work								
21	Stone Pier Investigation	1	ea	$1,500	$1,500	$1,500	$1,500	$1,500	$1,500
22	Utility Trenching	300	lf	$90	N/A	$27,000	N/A	$27,000	N/A
	Division Three Sub-total				**$1,500**	**$28,500**	**$1,500**	**$28,500**	**$1,500**
	Division Three: Concrete								
23	ADA Access Patio	2	ea	$8,700	$17,400	$17,400	$17,400	$17,400	N/A
	Division Three Sub-total				**$17,400**	**$17,400**	**$17,400**	**$17,400**	**$0**
	Division Four: Masonry								
24	Stone Foundation Repair	1	ea	$1,500	$1,500	$1,500	$1,500	$1,500	$1,500
25	Brick Chimney Restoration	2	ea	$4,800	N/A	$9,600	N/A	$9,600	N/A
	Division Four Sub-total				**$1,500**	**$11,100**	**$1,500**	**$11,100**	**$1,500**
	Division Five: Metals								
26	Metal Grill Behind Lattice	1	ea	$750	$750	$750	$750	$750	$750
	Division Five Sub-total				**$750**	**$750**	**$750**	**$750**	**$750**

	Work Item	Qty.	Unit		OPTIONS 1	2	3	4	5
					Material and Labor Sub-Totals (a)				
	Division Six: Wood and Plastics								
27	Lower Log Section Roof (b)	1	ea	$97,000	N/A	$97,000	N/A	$97,000	N/A
28	Wood Shutters	5	ea	$650	N/A	$3,250	N/A	$3,250	N/A
29	Repair Deteriorate SW Corner Post	1	ea	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500
30	New Porch Stairs	2	ea	$5,000	N/A	$10,000	N/A	$10,000	$10,000
31	Log Porch Handrail Replacement	6	lf	$150	N/A	$900	N/A	$900	$900
32	Secure Loose Ballustrade Stair A	1	ea	$75	N/A	N/A	$75	$75	$75
33	Replace Deteriorated Porch Deck	10	sf	$85	$850	$850	$850	$850	$850
34	Close Up Floor Access Room 101A	1	ea	$500	$500	$500	$500	$500	$500
35	Wood Trim Repair	55	lf	$35	N/A	N/A	$1,925	$1,925	N/A
36	Re-Hang Doors 3 and 11	2	ea	$75	N/A	N/A	$150	$150	$150
37	Repair Hearth Room 102	1	ea	$1,650	N/A	N/A	$1,650	$1,650	N/A
38	Structural Roof Support Log	1	ea	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000
39	Reinforce Collar Tie/Rafter	1	ea	$7,500	$7,500	$7,500	$7,500	$7,500	$7,500
40	Struct. Roof Support Frame, Stone	1	ea	$18,000	$18,000	$18,000	$18,000	$18,000	$18,000
41	Structural Support 1st Level	1	ea	$15,000	$15,000	$15,000	$15,000	$15,000	$15,000
42	Sister Rafters in Room 304	1	ea	$500	$500	$500	$500	$500	$500
	Division Six Sub-total				**$49,850**	**$161,000**	**$53,650**	**$164,800**	**$60,975**
	Division Seven: Thermal and Moisture Protection								
43	Restore Frame, Stone Section Siding	1,246	sf	$16	N/A	$19,936	N/A	$19,936	N/A
44	Restore Log Section Exterior Walls	440	sf	$25	N/A	$11,000	N/A	$11,000	N/A
45	Restore Stucco Finishes	886	sf	$21	N/A	$18,606	N/A	$18,606	N/A
46	Metal Roof	2,330	sf	$12	$27,960	N/A	$27,960	N/A	$27,960
47	Wood Shingles	2,330	sf	$19	N/A	$44,270	N/A	$44,270	N/A
48	Gutters and Downspouts	181	lf	$26	$4,706	$4,706	$4,706	$4,706	$4,706
49	Roof Flashing No. 1	175	lf	$9	$1,575	$1,575	$1,575	$1,575	$1,575
50	Roof Flashing No. 2	75	lf	$9	N/A	$675	N/A	$675	N/A
51	Sealant	1	ea	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500
	Division Seven Sub-total				**$36,741**	**$103,268**	**$36,741**	**$103,268**	**$36,741**
	Division Eight: Doors and Windows								
52	Replace Cracked Window Panes	8	ea	$120	$960	$960	$960	$960	$960
53	Plexiglas Barriers	5	ea	$1,200	$6,000	$6,000	$6,000	$6,000	N/A
54	Hardware Restoration	1	ea	$2,200	N/A	N/A	$2,200	$2,200	$2,200
55	New Wood Windows	7	ea	$850	N/A	$5,950	$5,950	$5,950	$5,950
	Division Eight Sub-total				**$6,960**	**$12,910**	**$15,110**	**$15,110**	**$9,110**

	Work Item	Qty.	Unit		OPTIONS 1	2	3	4	5
					Material and Labor Sub-Totals (a)				
	Division Nine: Finishes								
56	Porch Ceiling Plaster Restoration	105	sf	$13	$1,365	$1,365	$1,365	$1,365	$1,365
57	Room 102 Plaster Restoration	50	sf	$25	$1,250	$1,250	$1,250	$1,250	$1,250
58	Plaster Restoration No. 3	115	sf	$24	N/A	N/A	$2,760	$2,760	N/A
59	Plaster Restoration No. 4	175	sf	$22	N/A	N/A	N/A	$3,850	N/A
60	Room 104 Plaster Ceiling	400	sf	$22	N/A	N/A	$8,800	$8,800	N/A
61	Exterior Painting General	3,378	sf	$3	N/A	$10,134	N/A	$10,134	N/A
62	Exterior Painting Trim	750	lf	$8	$6,000	$6,000	$6,000	$6,000	$6,000
63	Interior Painting General No. 1	160	sf	$3	$480	$480	$480	$480	$480
64	Interior Painting General No. 3	850	sf	$3	N/A	N/A	$2,550	$2,550	N/A
65	Interior Painting General No. 4	8,149	sf	$2	N/A	N/A	N/A	$16,298	N/A
66	Interior Painting Trim No. 3	85	lf	$6	N/A	N/A	$510	$510	N/A
67	Interior Painting Trim No. 4	796	lf	$4	N/A	N/A	N/A	$3,184	N/A
	Division Nine Sub-total				**$9,095**	**$19,229**	**$23,715**	**$57,181**	**$9,095**
	Division Ten: Specialties								
68	Signage	1	ea	$1,500	$1,500	$1,500	$1,500	$1,500	N/A
	Division Ten Sub-total				**$1,500**	**$1,500**	**$1,500**	**$1,500**	**$0**
	Division Fifteen: Mechanical								
69	Bathroom/Kitchen Fixtures	1	ea	$4,495	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$4,495
70	Sanitary Piping	75	lf	$25	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$1,875
71	Electric Baseboard Heat	100	lf	$13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$1,300
72	Septic System	1	ea	$5,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$5,000
73	Electric Water Heater	1	ea	$1,440	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$1,440
74	Pressure Tank	1	ea	$500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$500
75	Water Filtration	1	ea	$250	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$250
76	Fan Coil Unit w/Elec Heat	1	ea	$1,450	N/A	$1,450	$1,450	$1,450	N/A
77	Ventilation Fan	1	ea	$450	$450	$450	$450	$450	N/A
78	Toilet Exhaust Fan	1	ea	$300	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$300
79	Ductwork and Dampers	1	ea	$3,125	$3,125	$3,125	$3,125	$3,125	N/A
80	Fuel Oil Tank (150 gal)	2	ea	$2,800	$5,600	N/A	N/A	N/A	$5,600
81	*Radon Mitigation (if required)	1	ea	$5,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$5,000
82	Wet-Type Sprinkler System	4,520	sf	$11	$49,720	$49,720	$49,720	$49,720	$49,720
83	Fire Alarm	4,520	sf	$6	$27,120	$27,120	$27,120	$27,120	$27,120
	Division Fifteen Sub-total				**$86,015**	**$81,865**	**$81,865**	**$81,865**	**$102,600**

	Work Item	Qty.	Unit		OPTIONS 1	2	3	4	5
					Material and Labor Sub-Totals (a)				
	Division Sixteen: Electrical								
84	Lightning Protection	1,850	sf	$5	$9,250	$9,250	$9,250	$9,250	$9,250
85	Replace/Relocate Panelboard	1	ea	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000
86	Lighting, Receptacles, Wiring No. 1	500	sf	$10	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000	$5,000
87	Lighting, Receptacles, Wiring No. 3	2,700	sf	$10	N/A	N/A	$27,000	$27,000	$27,000
88	Electric Baseboard Heat	1	ea	$2,130	$2,130	$2,130	$2,130	$2,130	$2,130
89	Electric Baseboard Heat No. 5	1	ea.	$1,400	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$1,400
90	Intrusion Dection System	1	ea	$15,000	$15,000	$15,000	$15,000	$15,000	N/A
91	New Telephone Service	1	ea	$500	$500	$500	$500	$500	$500
92	Upgraded Utility Service	1	ea	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
	Division Sixteen Sub-total				**$36,880**	**$36,880**	**$63,880**	**$63,880**	**$50,280**
	Archeology								
93	Archeology (Utility Trench)	300	lf	$200	N/A	$60,000	N/A	$60,000	N/A
	Archeology Sub-total				**$0**	**$60,000**	**$0**	**$60,000**	**$0**
	TOTAL Treatment and Use Costs:				**$269,701**	**$597,602**	**$331,491**	**$680,404**	**$294,761**

Abbreviations: ea - each, sf - square feet, lf - linear feet, N/A - not applicable

Notes:
a) Costs include Contractor overhead and profit.
b) Includes salvage and reuse of hewn rafters and spaced sheathing.

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Record of Treatment

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Further Recommendations

Paint Analysis:
Additional paint analysis with advanced techniques is recommended to attempt to determine original colors and finish types and to confirm information given in the preliminary analysis. The analysis should provide Munsell color standards for the original paint layers or layers dating back to the Period of Significance. The underside of a floor board in room 202 appeared to have reddish coloration, with black flecks. Analysis of this coating would help to determine if the floor framing was exposed for a period of time and painted, or if some other process caused the coloration.

Archeology:
An 1862 photograph, taken after the Battle of Antietam, appears to show a two outbuildings southwest of the main house. Inspection of this area revealed two surface depressions that may correspond to these structures. If the National Park Service determines to re-establish the farmstead to its Civil War era appearance, archeological investigation is recommended in these areas.

Evidence of a roof line from some early structure is visible along the stone wall in the shed attic. This unknown structure pre-dated the shed addition and had been removed at some point prior to the Civil War. Curiously, the roof appeared to drain directly on the west entrance of the stone section of the house. Nothing is known about this early structure; its size, shape, or function. An archeological investigation may uncover related foundations or other facts of interest to the Park.

Structural Considerations:
Additional analysis and investigation in a future design phase will be required to verify the existing structural conditions and load carrying capacities of the chimney, stone wall, and, wood framed and log walls, as they relate to the support of a new ridge beam. Hidden defects or insufficient capacity is a possibility, and would lead to the consideration of reinforcing the existing rafters directly. Several options are feasible for the rafter reinforcement including timber and light steel members. The primary objective in the choice of technique(s) for strengthening the existing structure must be to preserve and leave undisturbed as much historic fabric as possible.

Future Investigations:
Many tantalizing clues to the history of the house were discovered within the few areas of destructive investigation that were permitted in the structure. While further destructive investigation is not recommended in this report, when the opportunity arises for opening up more of the house in a future restoration, the Park should make plans for further investigation.

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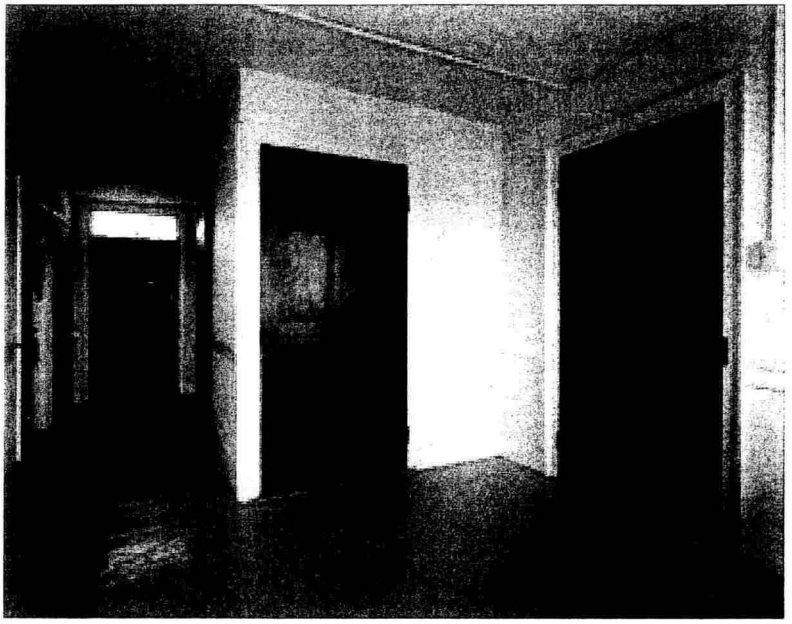


Fig. VI-1. First level frame section, room 101.

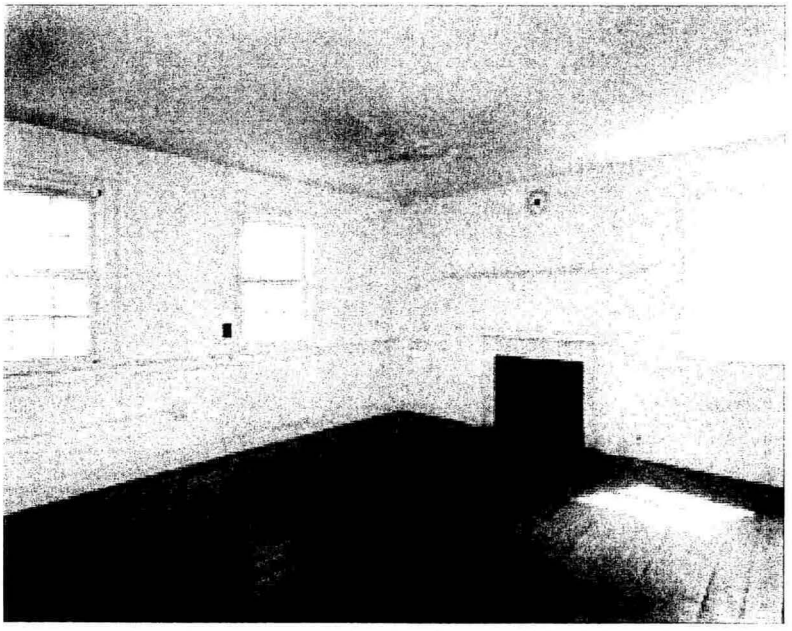


Fig. VI-2. First level frame section, room 102.

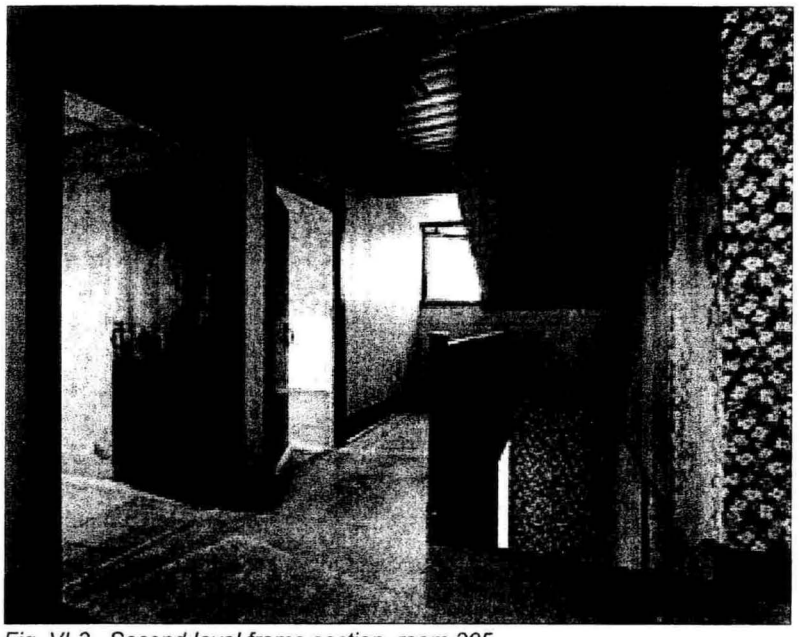


Fig. VI-3. Second level frame section, room 205.

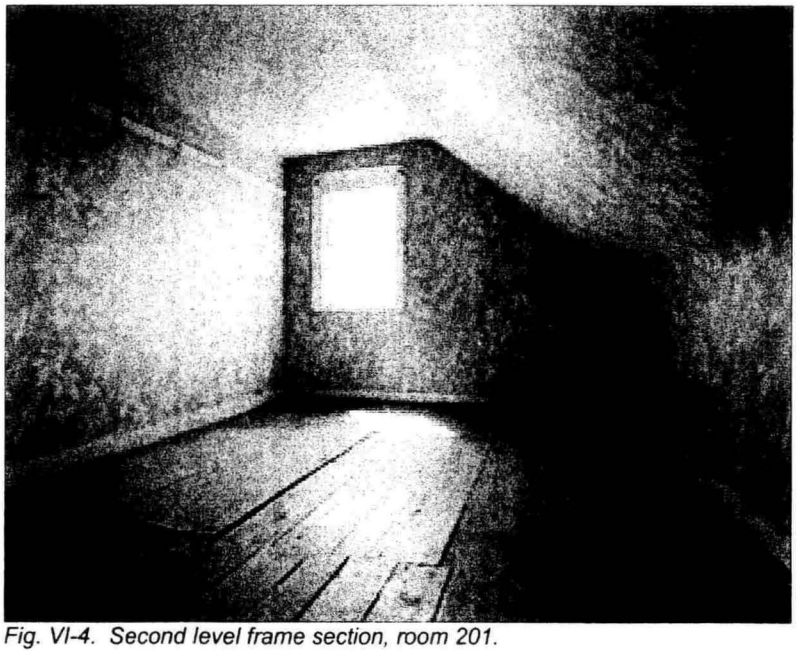


Fig. VI-4. Second level frame section, room 201.

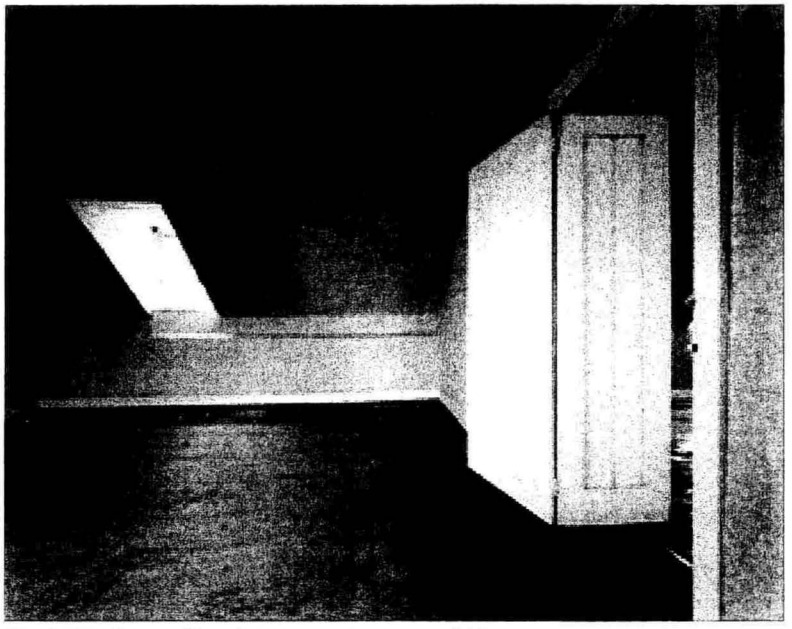


Fig. VI-5. Second level stone section, room 203.

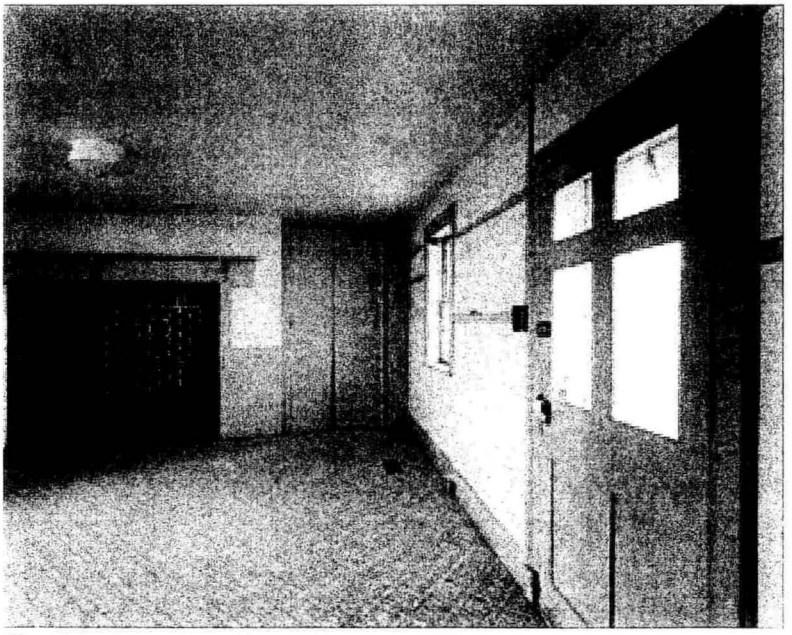


Fig. VI-6. Second level log section, room 105.

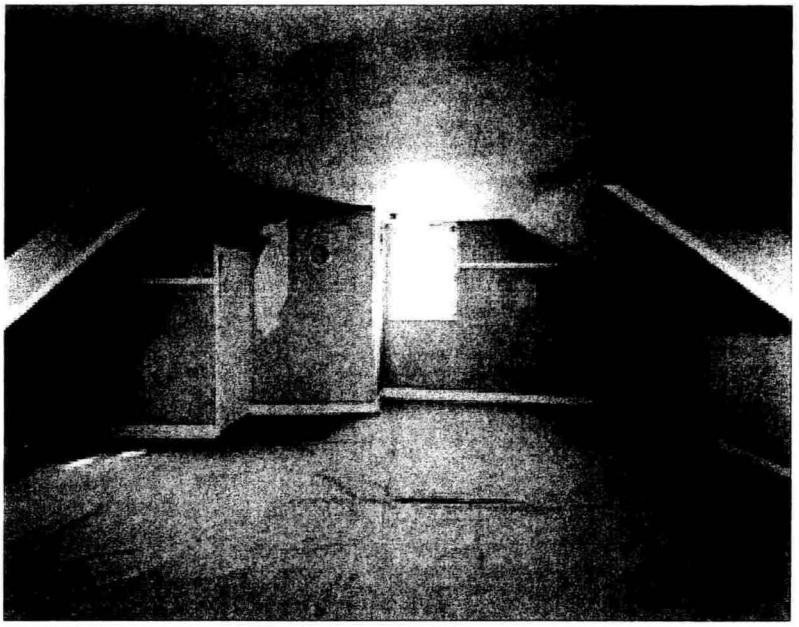


Fig. VI-7. Second level log section, room 204.



Fig. VI-8. Interior view of brick-lined "beehive" oven.



Fig. VI-9. View looking southwest at "beehive" oven appendage.

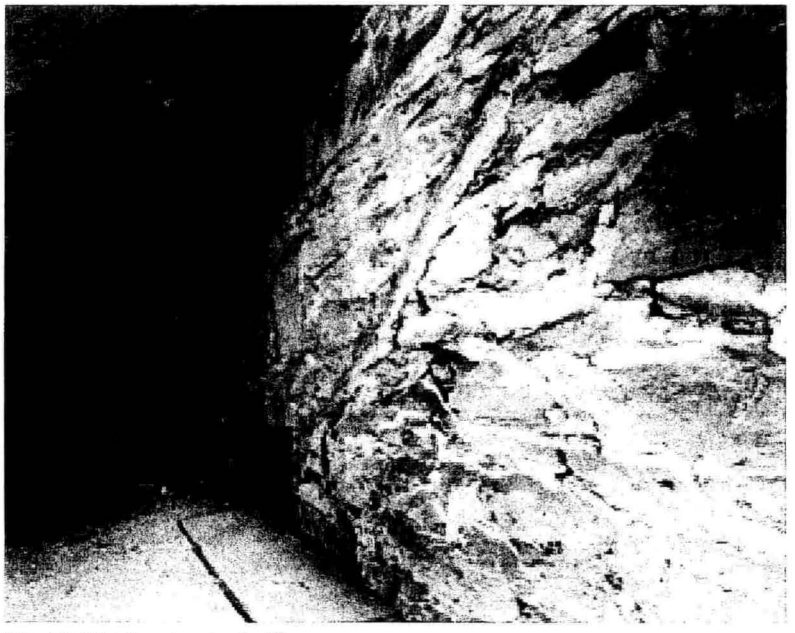
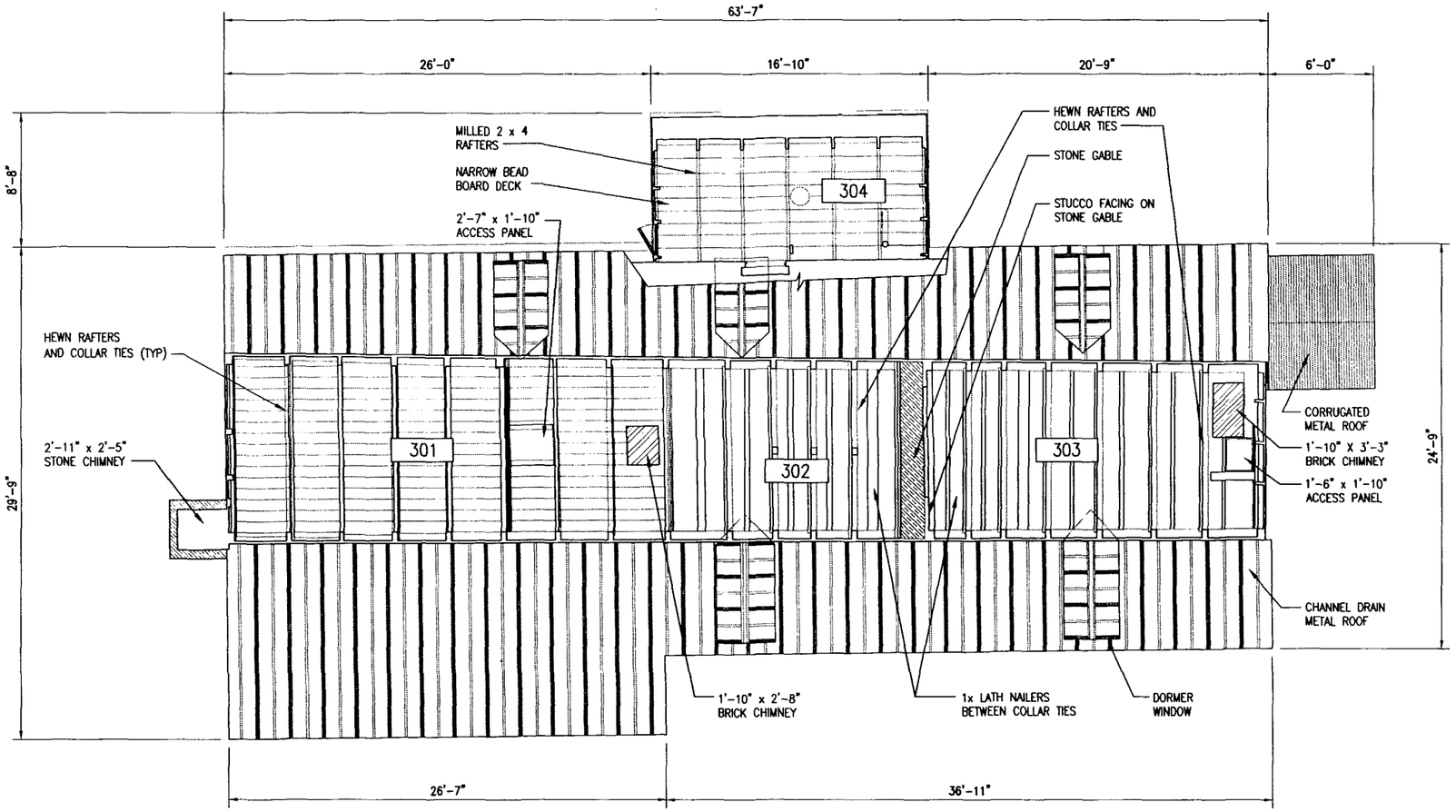


Fig. VI-10. View in shed attic.

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1/A1.1 ATTIC FLOOR PLAN

LEGEND

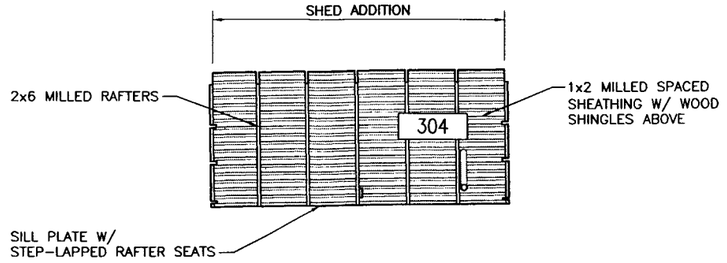
BRICK

STONE

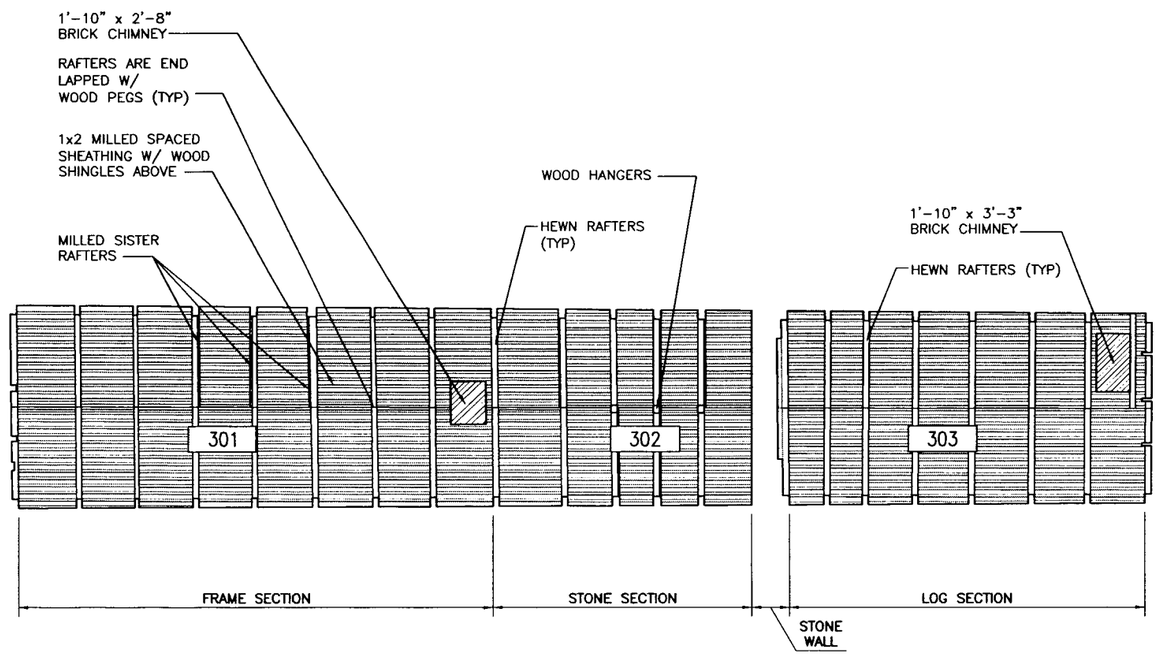
4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

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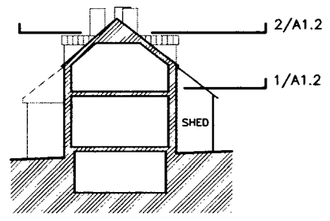
23 MARCH 2006 AUTOCAD2000 P:\ANTI\49366\16SD\ARCH\A1-1.DWG



1/A1.2 SHED ADDITION REFLECTED CEILING PLAN



2/A1.2 MAIN ATTIC REFLECTED CEILING PLAN

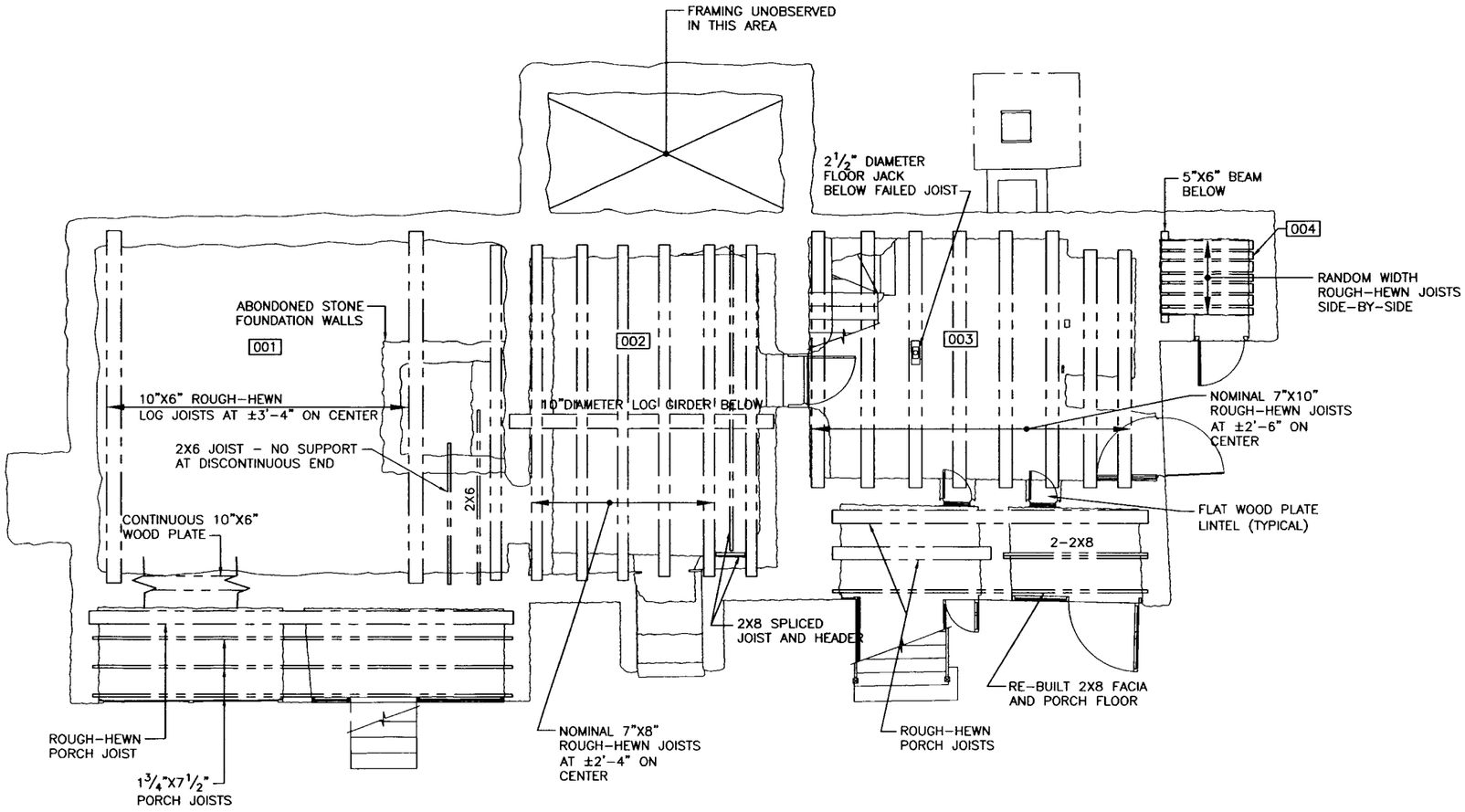


KEY SECTION

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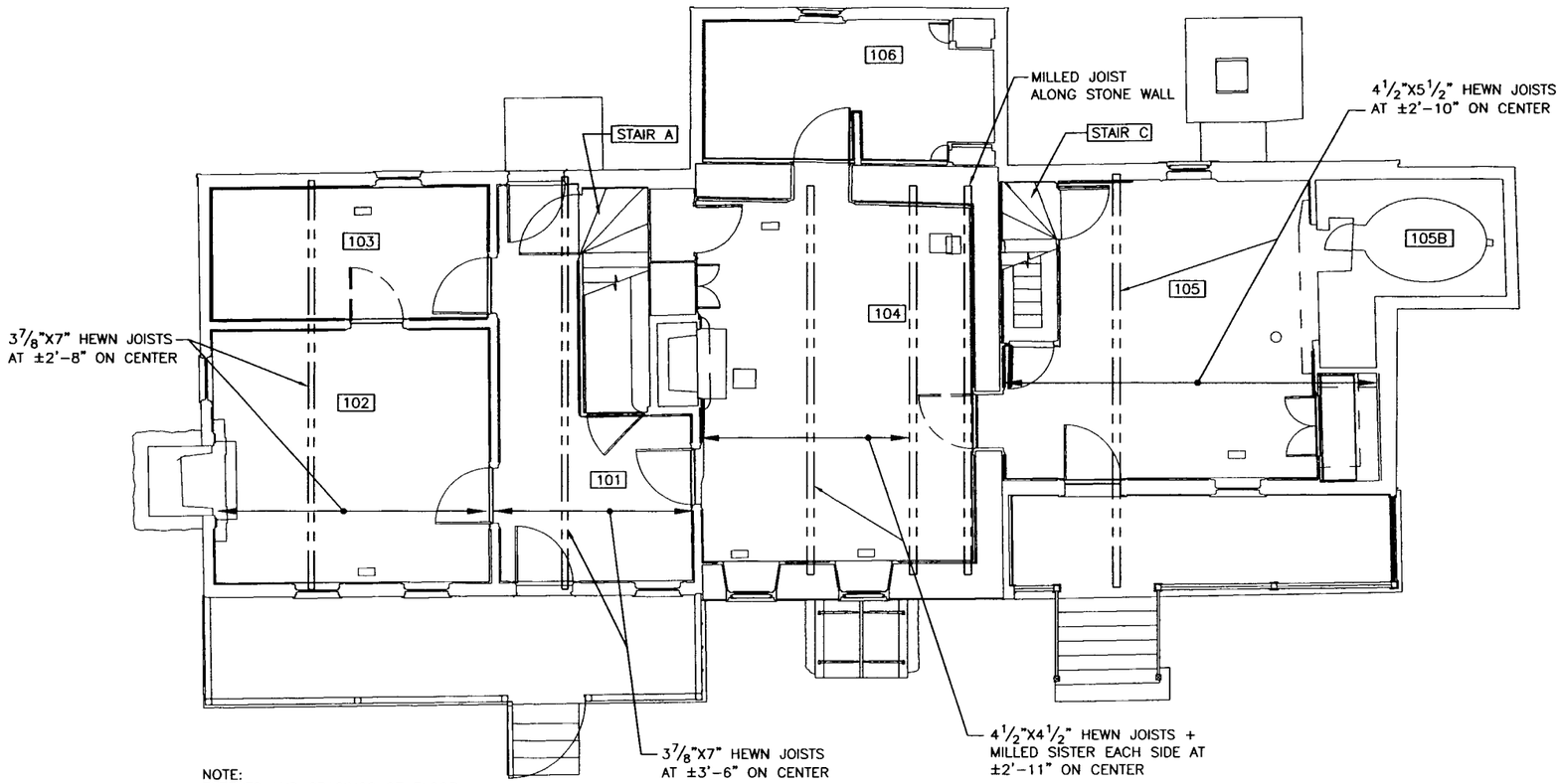


1 / S1.1 FIRST FLOOR FRAMING PLAN

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SCALE OF FEET

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23 MARCH 2006 AUTOCAD2000 P:\ANTI\49366\16SD\STRUC\S1-1.DWG



NOTE:
EXTENTS AND SPACINGS OF FLOOR JOISTS ARE ASSUMED FROM LIMITED FIELD OBSERVATIONS

1 / S1.2 SECOND FLOOR FRAMING PLAN

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

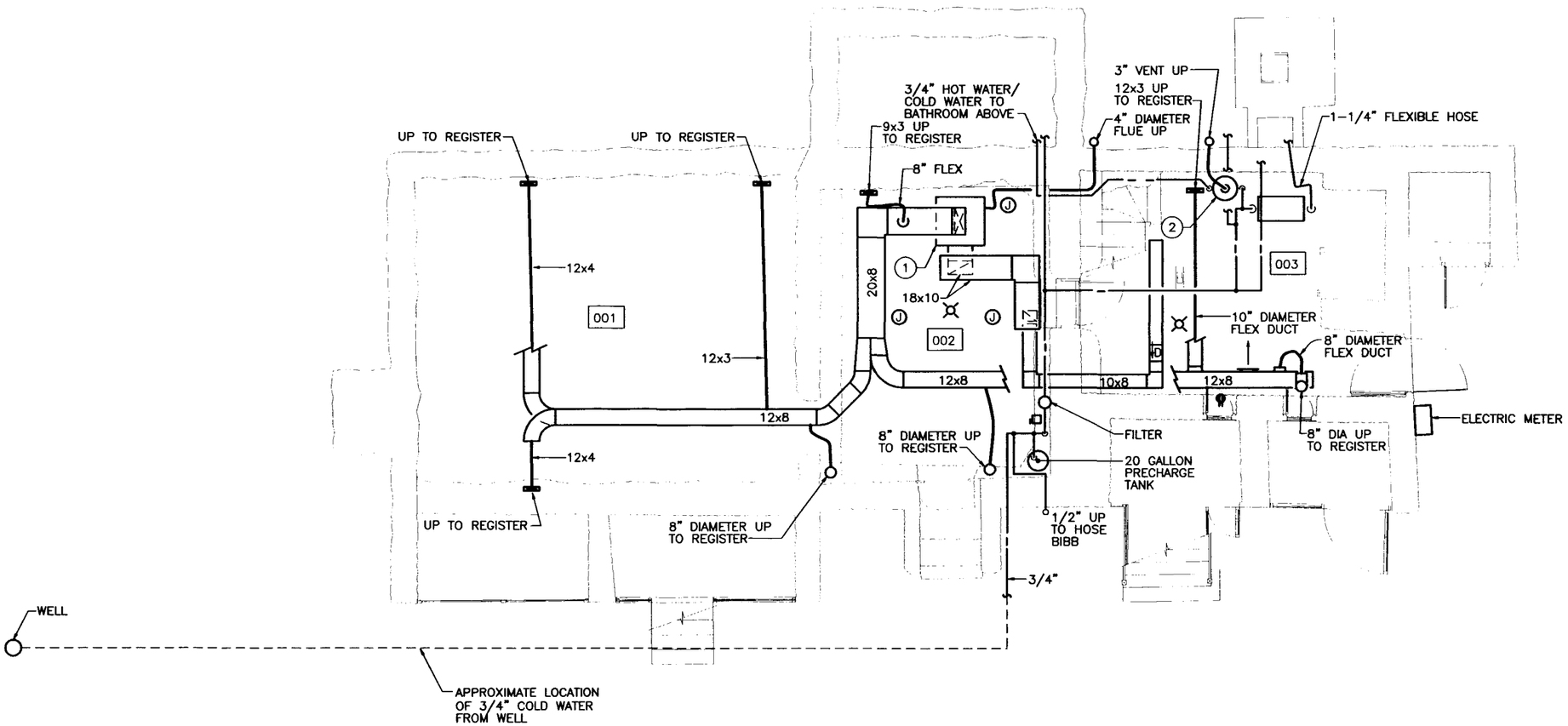
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23 MARCH 2006 AUTOCAD2000 P:\ANTI\49366\16SD\STRUC\S1-2.DWG

SPECIAL NOTES: (APPLICABLE TO THIS SHEET ONLY)

(1) KERR OIL-FIRED FURNACE WITH RIELLO BURNER (BF3)
DIRECT WALL VENT 2000, MODEL NO K4FV-090-A3
0.73 US GPH, OUTPUT=88,000 BTUH
1180 CFM @ 0.2" WC/1090 CFM @ 0.5" WC

(2) 40 GAL OIL/GAS FIRED WATER HEATER
36,000 BTUH RUUDGLAS PACEMAKER
MODEL NO. RPLC40S-1



1 / M1.1 BASEMENT MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL EXISTING CONDITIONS PLAN

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

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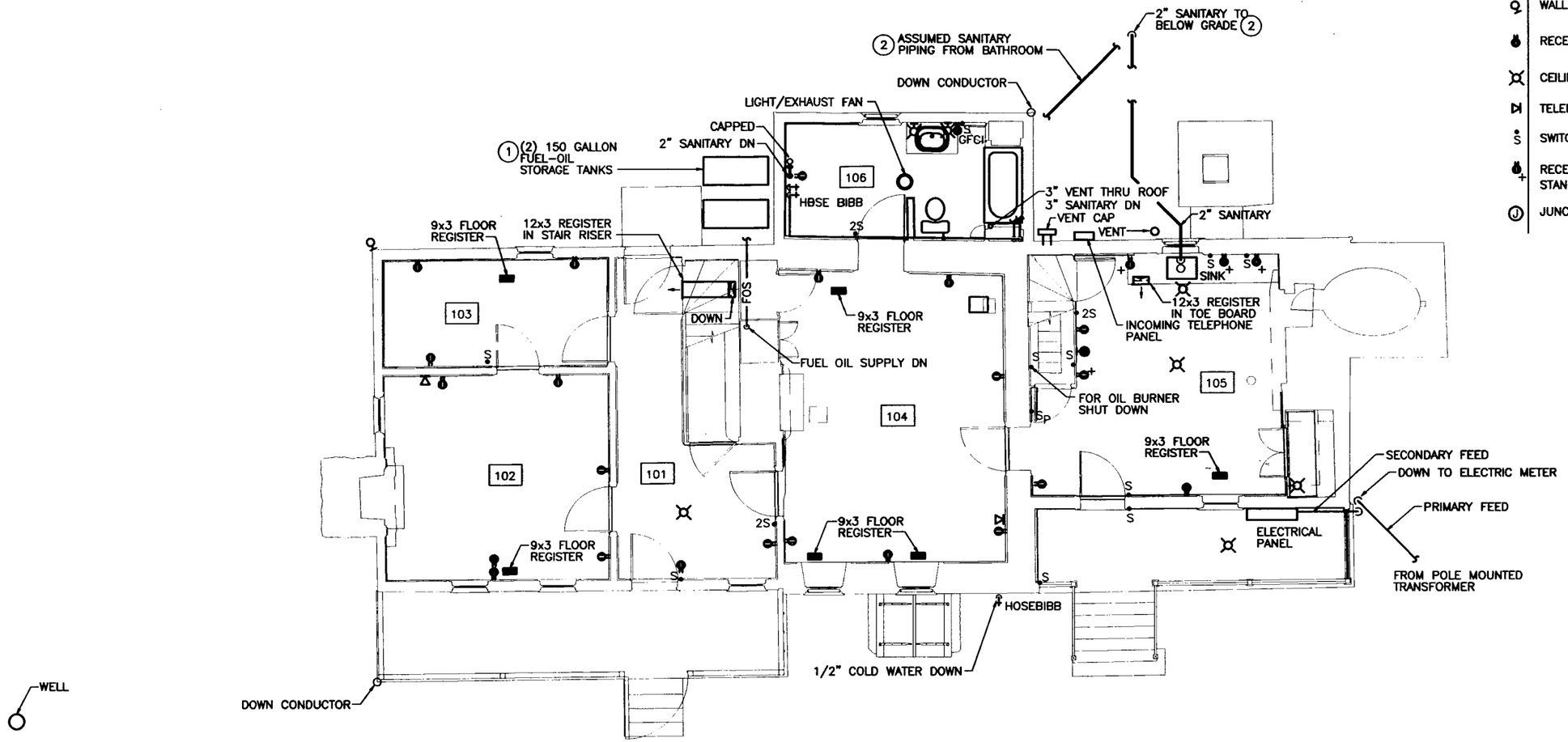
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SPECIAL NOTES: (APPLICABLE TO THIS SHEET ONLY)

(1) MOUNTED ON TWO CONCRETE SUPPORT

(2) SANITARY PIPING BELOW GRADE, TERMINATION OF PIPING UNKNOWN

	LEGEND
⚲	WALL MOUNTED LUMINAIRE
⚲	RECEPTACLE
⚲	CEILING MOUNTED LUMINAIRE
⚲	TELEPHONE OUTLET
S	SWITCH
⚲+	RECEPTACLE – WALL MOUNTED ABOVE STANDARD HEIGHT
J	JUNCTION BOX



(1 / M1.2) FIRST FLOOR MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL EXISTING CONDITIONS PLAN

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SCALE OF FEET

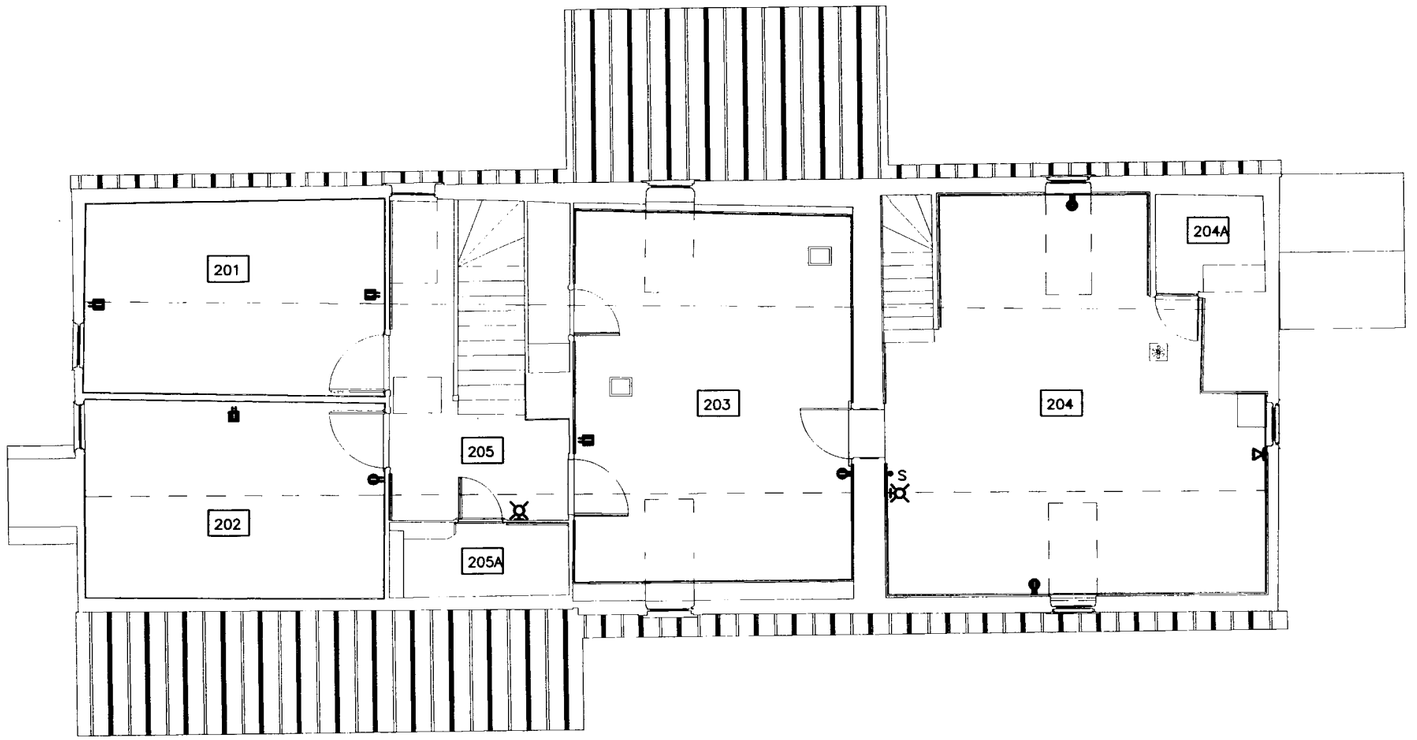
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23 MARCH 2006 AUTOCAD2000 P:\ANTI\49366\16SD\MECH\M1-1.DWG

SPECIAL NOTES: (APPLICABLE TO THIS SHEET ONLY)

(1) NOT USED

(2) NOT USED



(1/M1.3) SECOND FLOOR MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL EXISTING CONDITIONS PLAN

4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

A/E FIRM PRIME: GWWO INC. BALTIMORE, MD SUB: HENRY ADAMS, LLC BALTIMORE, MD	DESIGNED: SRH DRAWN: NBK TECH. REVIEW: DFS DATE: 03-06	SUB SHEET NO M1.3	TITLE OF SHEET ROULETTE HOUSE SECOND FLOOR MECH/ELEC PLAN ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD	DRAWING NO. 302 80072 PKG. NO. ANTI 49366 19356 SHEET 7 OF 7

23 MARCH 2006 AUTOCAD2000 P:\ANTI\49366\16SD\ MECH\M1-3.DWG

Drawings

Measured HABS drawings of the Roulette Farm House.

Drawing	**Description**
1 of 10	Cover Sheet
2 of 10	Basement Floor Plan
3 of 10	First Floor Plan
4 of 10	Second Floor Plan
5 of 10	Roof Plan
6 of 10	East Elevation
7 of 10	North and South Elevations
8 of 10	West Elevation
9 of 10	Section A-A
10 of 10	Section B-B and Fireplace Details

ROULETTE FARM GROUP



ON SEPTEMBER 17, 1862, DURING THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM, FEDERAL TROOPS MOVED SOUTH ACROSS THE ROULETTE FARM TO ATTACK CONFEDERATE FORCES POSITIONED ALONG A NEARBY SUNKEN FARM ROAD THAT DAY BECAME THE SINGLE BLOODIEST DAY IN THE CIVIL WAR, AND THE FIGHTING THAT TOOK PLACE ALONG "BLOODY LANE" ON THE ROULETTE FARM AS SOME OF THE HEAVIEST OF THE BATTLE THE ROULETTE FARM BUILDINGS WERE PROMINENT LANDMARKS ON THAT FATEFUL DAY AND WERE USED BY THE UNION ARMY AS A PLACE TO CARE FOR THE WOUNDED

THE ROULETTE HOUSE, BARN, AND OUTBUILDINGS WERE MOST LIKELY BUILT BY THE MILLER FAMILY UPON THE DEATH OF JOHN MILLER IV, THE FARM WAS SOLD TO HIS SISTER'S HUSBAND, WILLIAM ROULETTE, WHO OWNED THE FARM AT THE TIME OF THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM

THE ROULETTE HOUSE IS A LONG AND NARROW STRUCTURE OF STONE, LOG AND FRAME WHICH APPEARS TODAY MUCH AS IT DID IN 1862 THE STRUCTURE WAS BUILT IN THREE SECTIONS BY THE MILLER FAMILY, THE EARLIEST OF WHICH POSSIBLY DATES TO THE LATE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY MUCH OF THE STRUCTURE'S ORIGINAL WOODWORK AND DOOR HARDWARE REMAIN IN PLACE, AND EXCELLENT EXAMPLES OF FAUX-GRAINING CAN BE SEEN IN THE BUILDING'S SOUTHERN SECTION A DEEP OVERHANGING PORCH EXTENDS ACROSS THE FRONT OF THE SOUTHERN-MOST SECTION OF THE BUILDING AND A RECESSED PORCH EXTENDS THE LENGTH OF THE NORTHERN ADDITION A BAKE OVEN PROTRUDES FROM THE NORTH GABLE END OF THE BUILDING AND IS A FEATURE THAT IS UNIQUE TO THE BATTLEFIELD

THE BARN IS A GOOD EXAMPLE OF A STANDARD PENNSYLVANIA BANK BARN THAT WAS WIDELY USED, WITH SLIGHT VARIATIONS, FROM SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA THROUGH CENTRAL MARYLAND LIKELY BUILT BETWEEN 1820 AND 1830 BY JOHN MILLER IV, THE BARN FEATURES A CANTILEVERED FOREBAY, TWO OUT-SHED GRANARIES THAT EXTEND BEYOND THE MAIN WALL OF THE STRUCTURE'S WEST ELEVATION, AND A WAGON SHED/CORN CRIB ADDITION (CA 1890) ON THE NORTH GABLE END THE BARN, SET ON A LIMESTONE FOUNDATION, IS ENTIRELY TIMBER FRAMED USING BOTH HEWN AND SAWN TIMBERS AND IS VERTICALLY SIDED WITH RANDOM WIDTH OAK PLANKS

SEVERAL OUTBUILDINGS ARE SITUATED NEAR THE HOUSE AND COMPLETE WHAT IS THE MOST INTACT CLUSTER OF NINETEENTH-CENTURY FARM BUILDINGS ON THE ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD A LOG SMOKEHOUSE STANDS A FEW YARDS FROM THE NORTH GABLE END OF THE ROULETTE HOUSE A STONE STORE HOUSE IS BUILT INTO A BANK A FEW YARDS FROM THE SMOKE HOUSE, AND A TWO-PART SPRING HOUSE AND KITCHEN IS SITUATED ACROSS THE ROULETTE FARM LANE FROM THE OTHER STRUCTURES

THE STONE SPRING HOUSE WAS ORIGINALLY A 19' X 19' PYRAMIDAL ROOFED STRUCTURE AND MAY PREDATE THE MILLER OWNERSHIP OF THE ROULETTE FARM THE MILLER FAMILY ADDED A STONE EXTENSION AND A SECOND STORY TO THE SPRING HOUSE DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY THE SECOND STORY OF THE KITCHEN ADDITION WAS FINISHED WITH PLASTER AND A BOARD-AND-BATTEN PARTITIONED AREA MAY HAVE BEEN USED AS SLAVE OR SERVANTS QUARTERS

THE FARM REMAINED IN THE HANDS OF THE ROULETTE FAMILY UNTIL THE PROPERTY WAS SOLD TO HOWARD AND VIRGINIA MILLER IN 1956 THE MILLER FAMILY (NO RELATION TO THE BUILDERS OF THE HOUSE AND BARN) CONTINUED TO FARM THE PROPERTY AND USE IT MUCH AS IT HAD BEEN FOR GENERATIONS PRIOR IN 1998, THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ACQUIRED THE ROULETTE FARM BUILDINGS TODAY THE FARM IS SITUATED WITHIN ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD AND CONTINUES TO BE USED FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES THROUGH THE PARK'S AGRICULTURAL-LEASE PROGRAM THE ROULETTE FARM BUILDINGS ARE LISTED AS CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION FOR ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

DOCUMENTATION OF THE ROULETTE HOUSE AND BARN WAS UNDERTAKEN BY THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY/HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD/HISTORIC AMERICAN LANDSCAPES SURVEY (HABS/HAER/HALS) DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, U S DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, JOHN A BURNS, ACTING MANAGER THE PROJECT WAS COSPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION AND ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PAUL DOLINSKY, CHIEF OF HABS, DIRECTED PROJECT PLANNING THE PROJECT LEADER WAS HABS ARCHITECT ROBERT R ARZOLA THE DOCUMENTATION WAS COMPLETED IN 2004 BY HABS ARCHITECT AND FIELD SUPERVISOR KATHRYN A FALWELL WITH ARCHITECTURE TECHNICIANS KHAN DAO, MICHAEL GIBBLE, JASON MCNATT AND WENDY SMITH THE LARGE-FORMAT PHOTOGRAPHY WAS PRODUCED BY HABS PHOTOGRAPHER JACK E BOUCHER ASSISTANCE WAS PROVIDED BY THE STAFF OF ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD, ESPECIALLY KEVEN WALKER, CULTURAL RESOURCES PARK RANGER

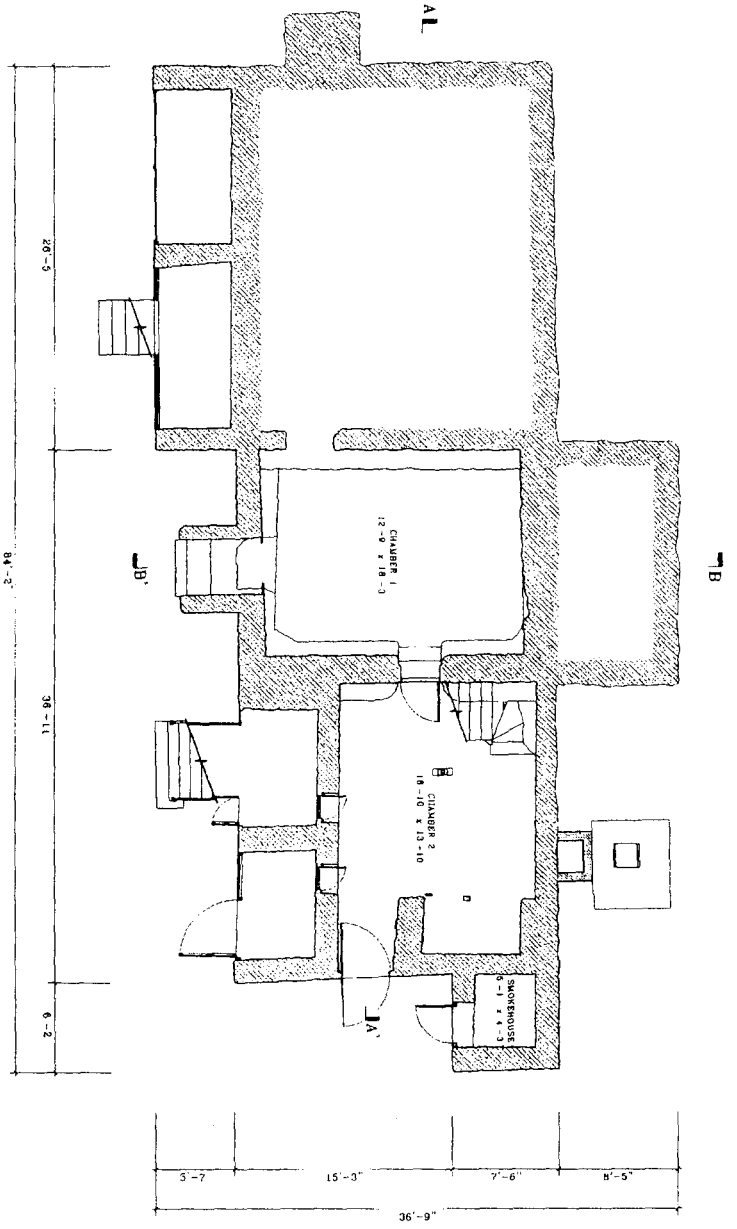
DRAWN BY ROBERT R ARZOLA
ROULETTE FARM GROUP PROJECT, 2003-04

ROULETTE FARM GROUP (HOUSE)
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SHARPSBURG VICINITY WASHINGTON COUNTY MARYLAND

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
MD-85

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BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN



METERS 1:48 0 1 2 3

FEET 1/4"=1'-0" 0 1 2 3 4 5 10

N

DRAWN BY KATHRYN A FALWELL

ROULETTE FARM GROUP PROJECT, 2003-04

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ROULETTE FARM GROUP (HOUSE)

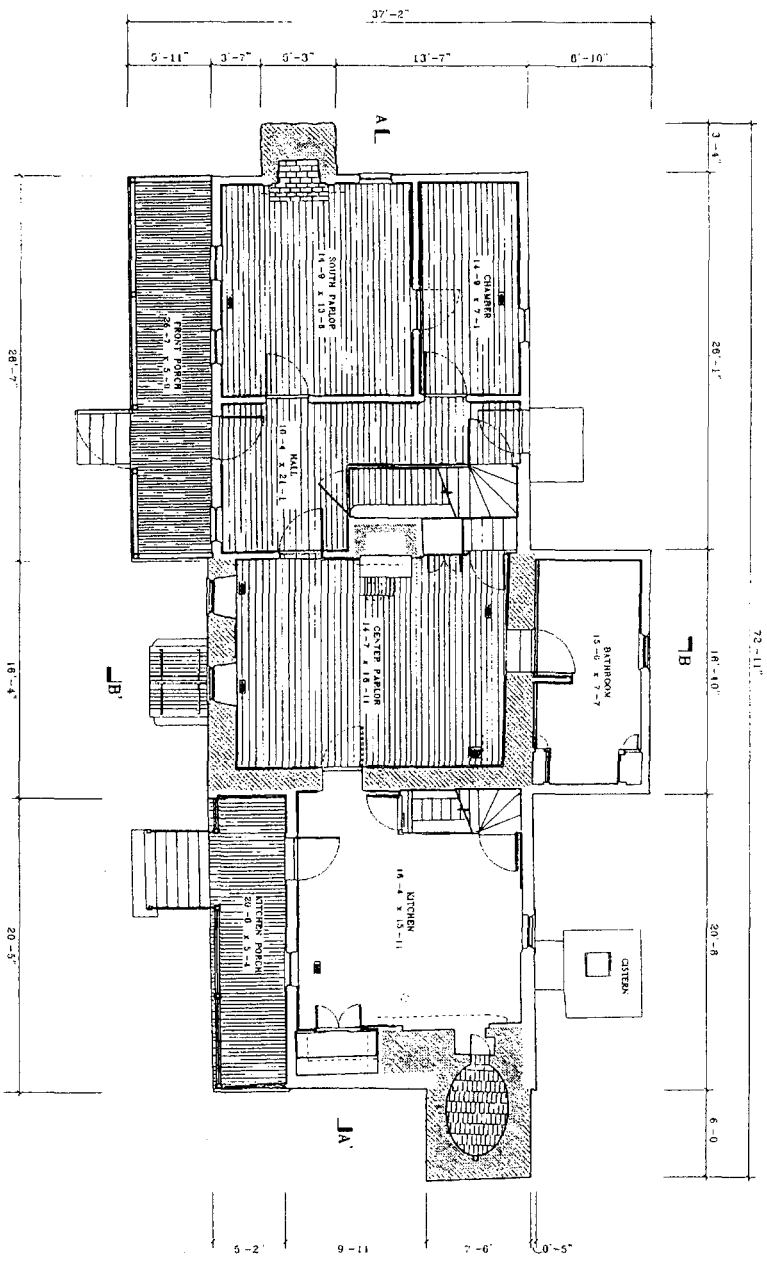
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD — SHARPSBURG VICINITY — WASHINGTON COUNTY — MARYLAND

MD-85

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

SHEET 2 OF 10 SHEETS

FIRST FLOOR PLAN



METERS 1:48 0 1 2 3

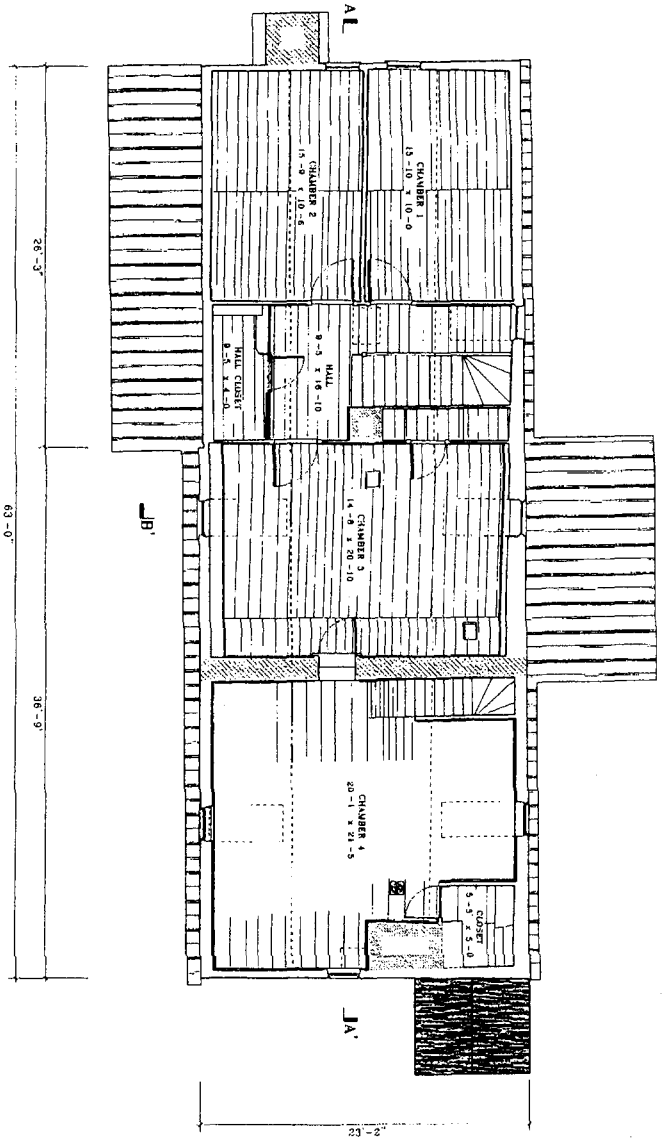
FEET 1/4"=1'-0" 0 1 2 3 4 5 10

N

DRAWN BY KATHRYN A FALWELL

ROULETTE FARM GROUP PROJECT, 2003-04	ROULETTE FARM GROUP (HOUSE)		SURVEY NO. MD-85	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
	ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD	SHARPSBURG VICINITY WASHINGTON COUNTY MARYLAND		SHEET 3 OF 10 SHEETS

SECOND FLOOR PLAN



METERS 1:48 0 1 2 3

FEET 1/4"=1'-0" 0 1 2 3 4 5 10

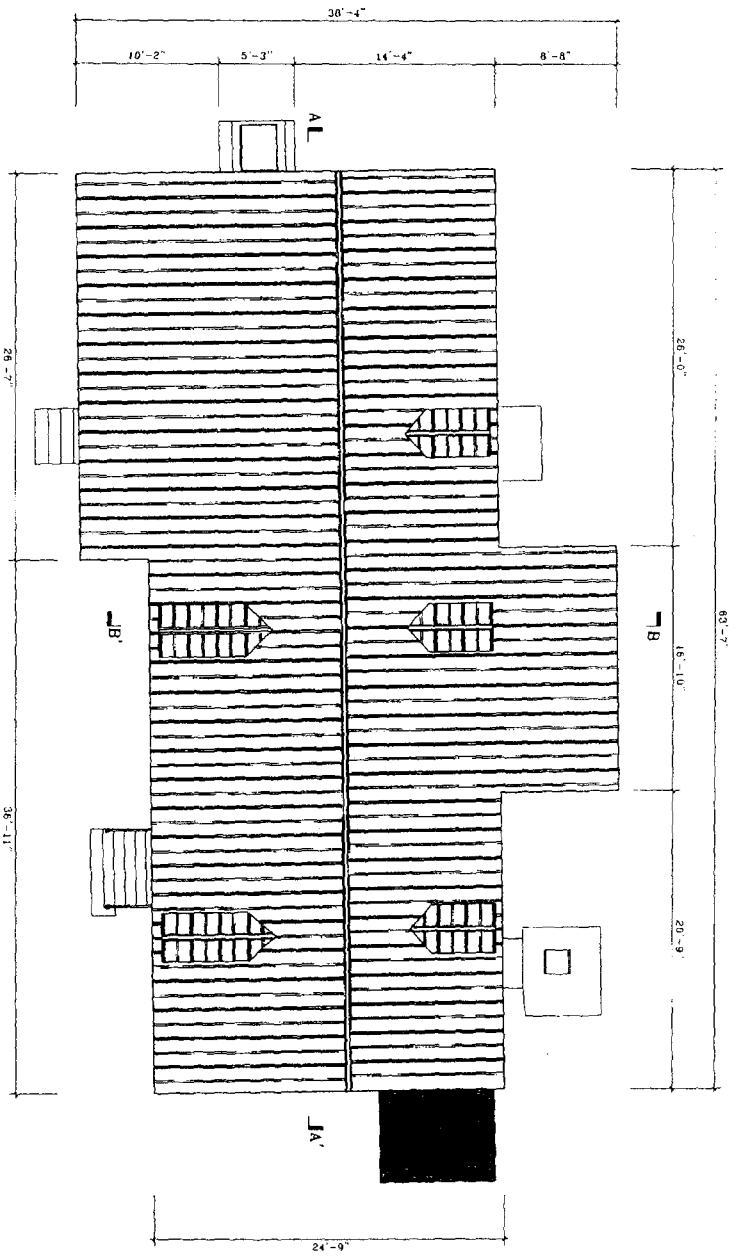
N

DRAWN BY KATHRYN A FALWELL

ROULETTE FARM GROUP PROJECT, 2003-04	ROULETTE FARM GROUP (HOUSE)					HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD	SHARPSBURG VICINITY	WASHINGTON COUNTY	MARYLAND	MD-85	SHEET 4 OF 10 SHEETS

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ROOF PLAN



METERS 1:48 0 1 2 3

FEET 1/4"=1'0" 0 1 2 3 4 5 10

N

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ROULETTE FARM GROUP PROJECT, 2003-04
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

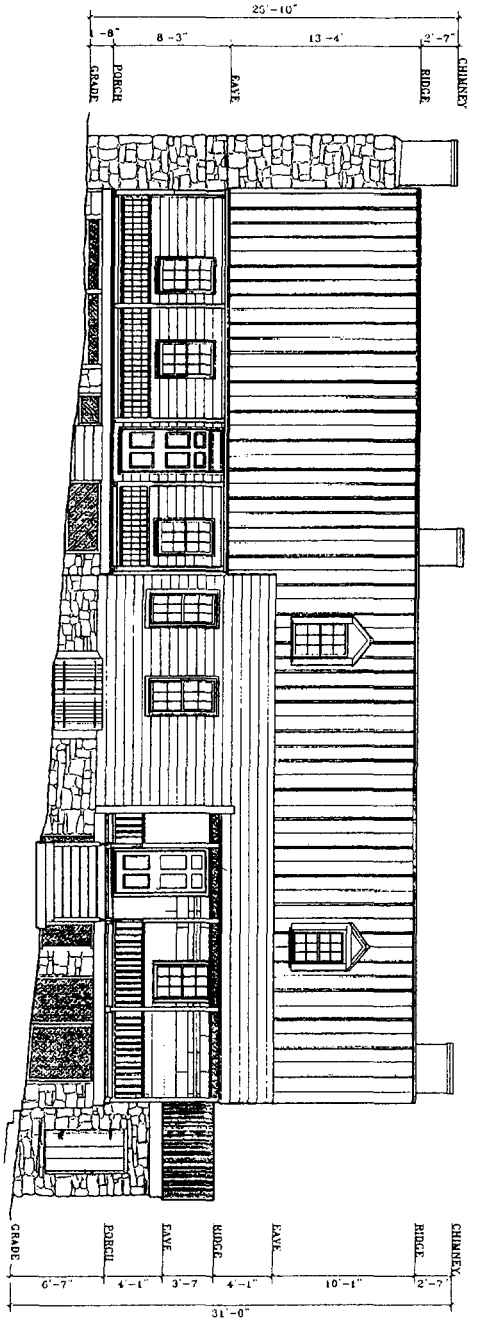
ROULETTE FARM GROUP (HOUSE)
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD — SHARPSBURG VICINITY — WASHINGTON COUNTY — MARYLAND

PROJECT NO. MD-85

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 5 OF 10 SHEETS

IN REFERENCE TO THIS OFFICIAL HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY NATIONAL PARK SERVICE NAME OF PREPARING UNIT OR INDIVIDUAL

EAST ELEVATION



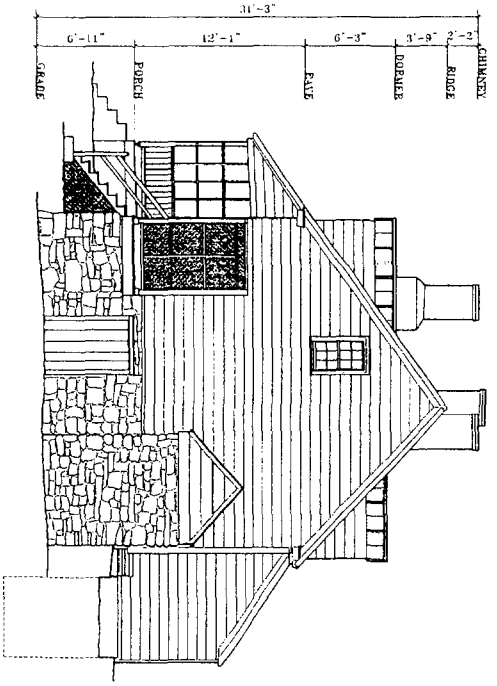
METERS 1 48 0 1 2 3

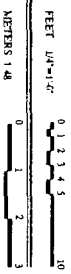
FEET 1/4"=1'-0" 0 1 2 3 4 5 10

DRAWN BY KATHRYN A FALWELL

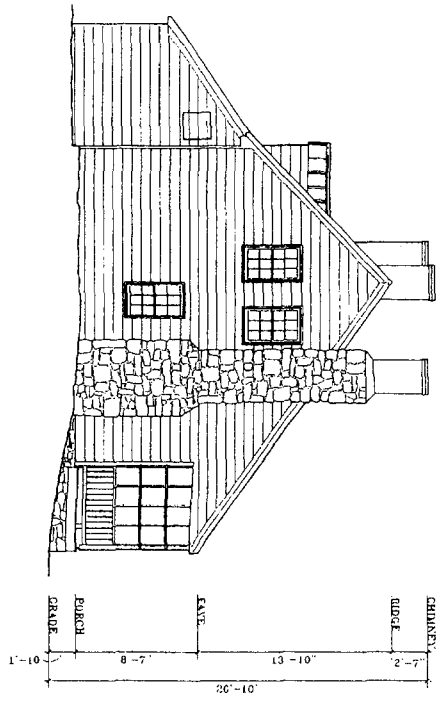
ROULETTE FARM GROUP PROJECT, 2003-04	ROULETTE FARM GROUP (HOUSE)		SURVEY NO.	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
	ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD	SHARPSBURG VICINITY WASHINGTON COUNTY MARYLAND	MD-85	SHEET 6 OF 10 SHEETS

NORTH ELEVATION





SOUTH ELEVATION





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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ROULETTE FARM GROUP (HOUSE)

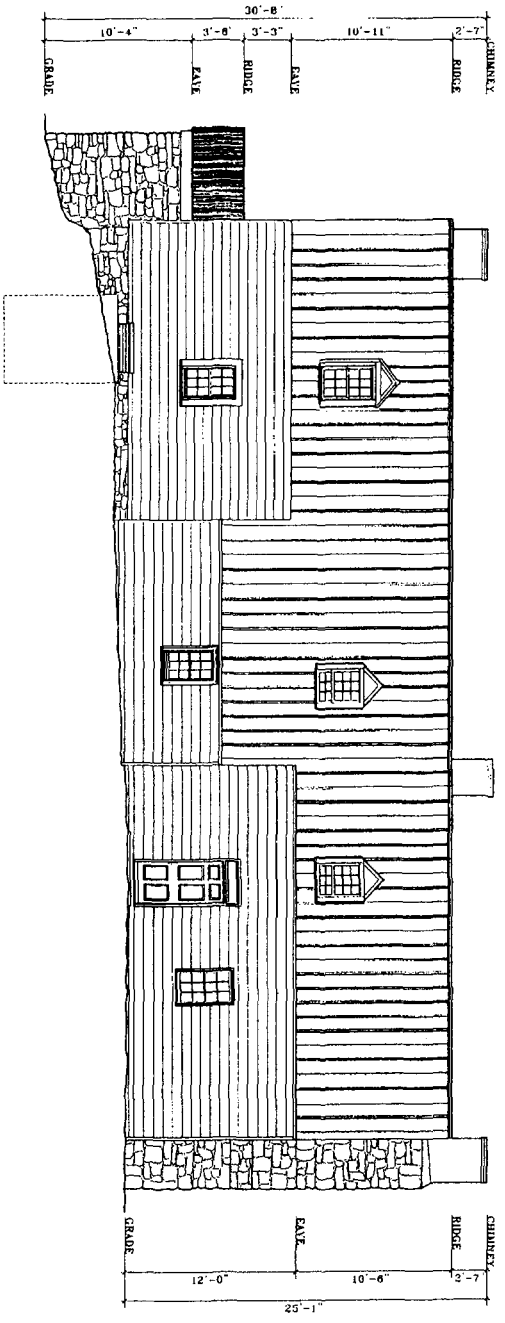
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MD-85

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 7 OF 10 SHEETS

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WEST ELEVATION



METERS 1:48 0 1 2

FEET 1/4"=1'-0" 0 1 2 3 4 5 10

DRAWN BY KATHRYN A FALWELL

ROULETTE FARM GROUP PROJECT, 2003-04

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ROULETTE FARM GROUP (HOUSE)

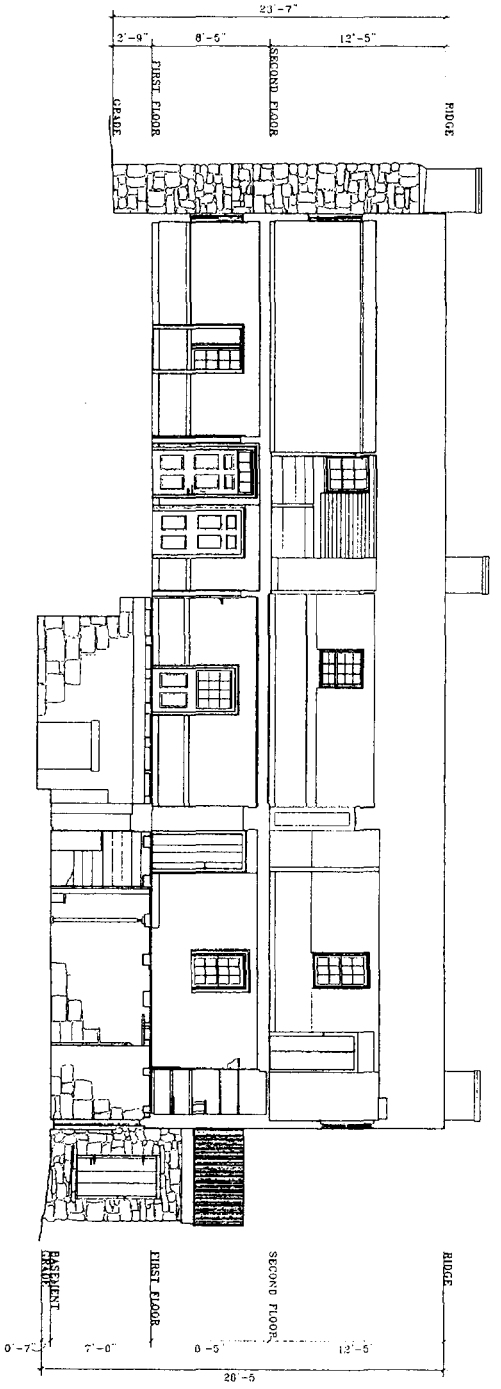
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD — SHARPSBURG VICINITY — WASHINGTON COUNTY — MARYLAND

SURVEY NO. MD-85

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 6 OF 10 SHEETS

IN REFERENCE PLEASE CREDIT THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF DRAWING

SECTION A-A'



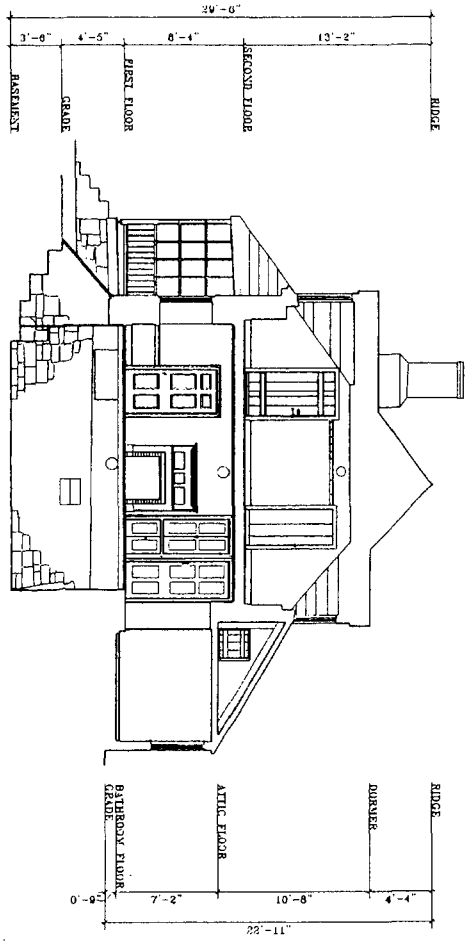
METERS 1 0 1 2 3

FEET 1/2"=1'-0" 0 1 2 3 4 5 10

DRAWN BY KATHRYN A FALWELL

ROULETTE FARM GROUP PROJECT, 2003-04 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	ROULETTE FARM GROUP (HOUSE) ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SHARPSBURG VICINITY WASHINGTON COUNTY MARYLAND	SURVEY NO. MD-85	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 9 OF 10 SHEETS	

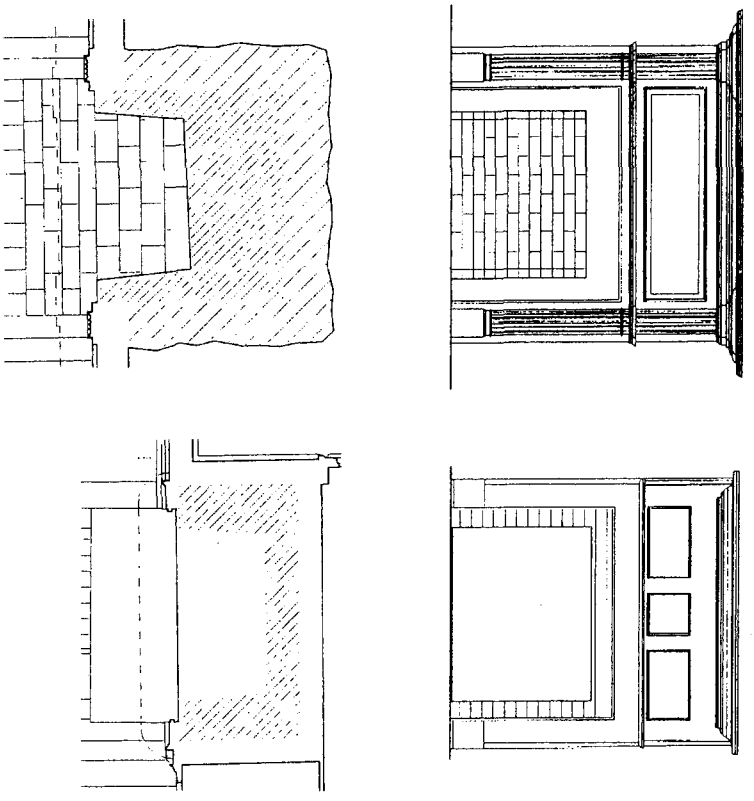
SECTION B-B'



METERS 1:48 0 1 2 3

FEET 1/4"=1'-0" 0 1 2 3 4 5 10

FIREPLACE DETAILS



SOUTH PARLOR

CENTER PARLOR

METERS 1:12 0 25 5 75 1

FEET 1"=1'-0" 0 1 2 3

DRAWN BY KATHRYN A FALWELL

ROULETTE FARM GROUP PROJECT, 2003-04

ROULETTE FARM GROUP (HOUSE)

ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD — SHARPSBURG VICINITY — WASHINGTON COUNTY — MARYLAND

MD-85

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

SHEET 10 OF 10 SHEETS

Photographic Inventory

Thumbnail images of large format black and white photographs taken by Jack Boucher in 2004.

Image No.	**Description**
Fig. B-1	View looking west at the farm stead
Fig. B-2	View looking west at the farm stead
Fig. B-3	View looking northwest at the house and springhouse
Fig. B-4	View looking northwest at the house and springhouse
Fig. B-5	View looking west across the pond
Fig. B-6	View looking west at the house
Fig. B-7	View looking west at the house
Fig. B-8	View looking north at the house
Fig. B-9	View looking east at the house
Fig. B-10	View looking east at the house
Fig. B-11	View looking southeast at the house
Fig. B-12	View in room 104 looking south
Fig. B-13	View from room 103 looking north into room 101



Fig. B-1



Fig. B-2



Fig. B-3



Fig. B-4



Fig. B-5



Fig. B-6



Fig. B-7



Fig. B-8



Fig. B-9



Fig. B-10



Fig. B-11

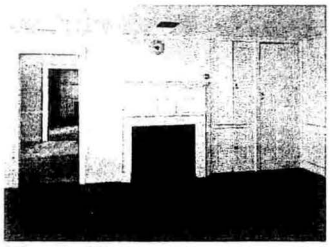


Fig. B-12

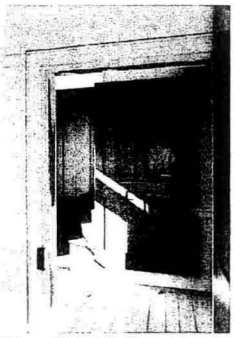


Fig. B-13

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Antietam National Battlefield
Roulette House
Historic Finishes Analysis –DRAFT - July 26, 2005
Catherine Dewey
NCR-Architectural Conservator
202-617-7107
Catherine_Dewey@nps.gov

Introduction

The intent of this analysis was to assist in the building chronology assessment as part of the 2005 Historic Structures Report effort for the Roulette House. GWWO, Inc. / Architects requested several samples be taken to confirm their theories regarding the interior plan of Roulette. This analysis is not meant to be a guide to choosing "restoration" colors.

Background

To be included

Methodology

Samples were taken only from windows, doors, trim, plaster and partitions. Samples were taken from architectural elements using a precision knife with a No.20 blade from McMaster-Carr. Every attempt was made to include a small piece of the substrate to insure that all sample layers had been sampled. Every effort was made to keep samples as small as possible. When samples were extremely brittle, a drop of Lascaux Hydrosealer adhesive was applied and allowed to dry before the sample was removed. Samples were noted on architectural drawings and are included in this report.

After removal, the samples were placed in small zip lock bags and marked with the site, the sample number, and the date that each was taken. The sample numbers consisted of a number and a sequential letter (i.e. 1A, 1B). More than one sample was taken from each location of each wooden element were taken. Occasionally a sample disintegrated before mounting and only one sample was examined.

The samples were mounted in BioPlastic, a clear mounting epoxy from Ward's Scientific, sectioned on a Tech Cut 4, low speed cutting saw by Allied High Tech and polished by hand on an M-Prep 3 Grinder/Polisher with 600, 1200 grit and a polishing pads with Diamond suspension and colloidal silica suspension. Cross sections were then mounted to glass slides with Melt-Mount and labeled.

List of Requested Samples

First Floor:
1. Frame section, Wall, presumed original
2. Stone section, Wall, presumed addition
3. Log section, Wall, presumed addition
4. Stone section, Wall, presumed addition
5. Frame section, Partition – possible alteration
6. Frame section, Door trim – possible alteration
7. Frame section, Window trim – possible alteration contemporary to partition Alteration
8. Log section, Window trim – presumed contemporary to addition

9. Stone section, Window trim – Presumed alteration

Second Floor
10. Stone section, Dormer – possible addition
11. Log section, Dormer – added after 1862
12. Stone section, Dormer – presumed after 1862, but may have been installed with earlier dormers
13. Frame section, Baseboard – presumed original
14. Stone section, Baseboard – presumed addition
15. Log section, Baseboard – known alteration after 1862
16. Frame section, baseboard – possible alteration
17. Stone section, Jamb casing – unique to the house
18. Stone section, Door – possibly an older door
19. Stone section, Closet molding – possibly older

Microscopy

Characteristics for each paint layer were noted and recorded such as paint color and texture under magnification. The samples were viewed on a Fisher scientific microscope using reflected light under 4x and 10x magnifications. The paint layer colors were described with a general color name. Other traits of the layers were noted where applicable. Some finish layers were distinguished from primer layers by the presence of dirt on the finish layer or poor adhesion between paint layers. Chromochronology charts recording the layer of paint along with a photograph are included in this report.

Findings

The results of this paint study are by no means conclusive. Additional analysis with advanced techniques and further study is recommended to attempt to determine original colors and finish types and to confirm results given in this preliminary report. A more comprehensive report with additional sampling should also provide Munsell color standards for the original paint layers or layers dating back to the period of significance to which the building will be restored.

Plaster samples (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)

Sample 1 is presumed to be original to the building and should therefore have the most layers. All other samples are thought to be later additions. Sample 1 has only 5 layers as opposed to sample 3 which has about 40 layers if finish. Sample 3 was taken from the kitchen which might have been painted much more frequently to hide the dirt. All the other plaster samples also had very few finish layers. This may be a result of new plastering campaigns or the weathering of the historic finishes. However this cannot be confirmed at this time.

Log and Stone window trim (8 and 9)

The architect has suggested that the stone and frame sections were originally built within a short time of each other and that the trim is similar in each. Two of the samples, compared 8D and 9B, have a similar number of paint layers. Sample 8D has more perhaps because of its location in the kitchen.

Second floor Baseboards (13, 14, 15, 16)

All of the baseboard samples have approximately the same number of paint layers. All of these layers also have very similar colors that were used in a similar sequence - pale pink, pale green, pale yellow and white. These layers are also found in some of the dormer samples as mentioned below.

Second floor Dormers (10, 11, 12)

All of the dormer samples have very similar paint histories and number of layers which may indicate that all three dormers were installed at approximately the same time.

Second floor Door and Jamb Casing (17 and 18)

This door is thought to be older than the others in the house. The chromochronology of the door and its jamb casing have several colors unique to each sample, which may supports the idea that this door came from another location. However, this cannot be confirmed at this time.

Photomicrographs and Chromochronologies

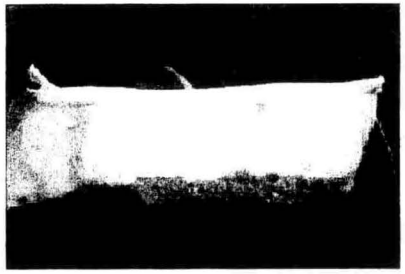
The following pages include a photomicrograph for each sample examined and a chromochronology. The chromochronology should be read with the layer numbered one as the first layer associated with the wood substrate and therefore the earliest. In the chromochronologies, an attempt was made to align the layers where the colors or the scheme matched between samples. The samples are organized to compare those belonging to the same room or those relating to the same painting campaign.

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Sample 1B

Location: First floor, Frame section

Wall, presumed original

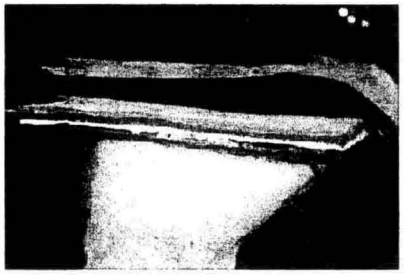


Plaster
White
White
White
White
White

Sample 2A

Location: First floor, Stone section

Wall, presumed addition

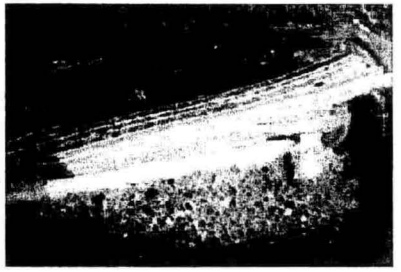


Plaster
wall paper
White
wall paper

Sample 3B

Location: First floor, Stone section

Wall, presumed addition



Plaster
White x5
Cream x14
Gold
White x5
White x5
Pale green
Pale green
Green X2
Pale green
Pale green
wall paper
Pale green
wall paper
Pale green
wall paper
Pale green
wall paper

Sample 4B

Location: First floor, Stone section

Wall, presumed addition

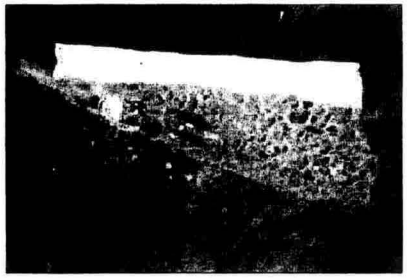


Plaster
wall paper
wall paper
wall paper

Sample 5B

Location: First floor, Frame section

Partition, Possible alteration

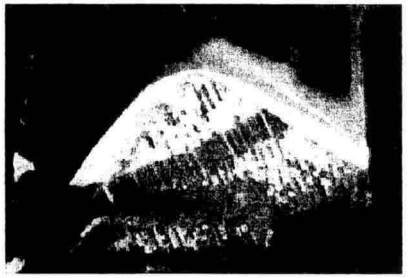


Plaster
Translucent white
White

Sample 6B

Location: First floor, Frame section

Door trim, Possible alteration

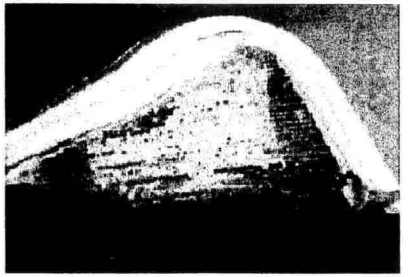


Wood
White
White
Off-white

Sample 6C

Location: First floor, Frame section

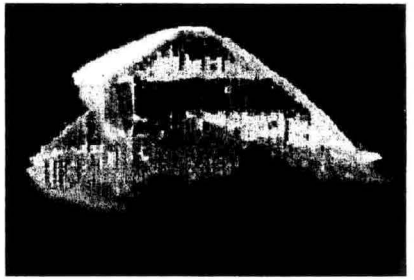
Door trim, Possible alteration



Wood
Cream
White
Cream
White
Cream
Off-white
White

Sample 7B

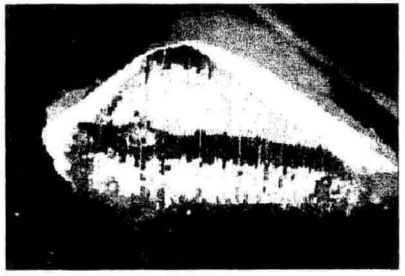
Location: First floor, Frame section
Window trim, possible alteration contemporary to partition alteration



Wood
White
White
White

Sample 7A

Location: First floor, Frame section
Window trim, possible alteration contemporary to partition alteration



Wood
White
White
White
White
White

Sample 8A

Location: First floor, Log section

Window trim, presumed contemporary to addition

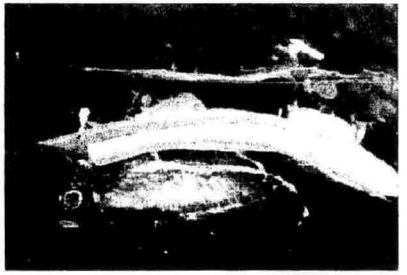


Wood
Gray
Pink
Pink
Green
Pink
Pale blue

Sample 8D

Location: First floor, Log section

Window trim, presumed contemporary to addition



Wood
White
Cream
White
Gray
Gray
Green
Gray
Gray
Gray
Cream
Pale green
Off-white
Pale blue

Sample 9B

Location: First floor, Log section

Window trim, presumed alteration



Wood
White
White
Trace pink

Sample 9B

Location: First floor, Stone section

Window trim, presumed alteration



Wood
Cream
Pink (Dirt)
Cream
Gold
Off-white
White
White
White
White

Sample 10B

Location: Second floor, Stone section

Dormer, possible addition



Wood
Cream
Pale pink
Pale green
Pale yellow
White

Sample 10B

Location: Second floor, Stone section

Dormer, possible addition



Wood
Cream
Pink
Pale green
Pale yellow
White
White

Sample 11A

Location: Second floor, Stone section

Dormer, added after 1862



Wood (fractured)
Pale blue
Pale pink
Pale gold
Pale green
Pale yellow
Very pale yellow
White
White

Sample 11B

Location: Second floor, Stone section

Dormer, added after 1862



Wood
Pale pink
Pale gold
Pale green
Pale yellow
White

Sample 12B

Location: Second floor, Stone section

Dormer, presumed added after 1862 or with other dormers



Wood
Cream
Pale pink
Pale green
Pale yellow
Pale yellow
White
White

Sample 12C

Location: Second floor, Stone section

Dormer, presumed added after 1862 or with other dormers



Wood
White
White
Pink
Pale green
Pale yellow
White
White

Sample 13B

Location: Second floor, Frame section

Baseboard, presumed original



Wood
White
Pale pink
Pale green
Yellow

Sample 13C

Location: Second floor, Frame section

Baseboard, presumed original



Wood
Pale blue
Pale pink
Pale green
Pale yellow
White

Sample 14C

Location: Second floor, Stone section

Baseboard, presumed addition

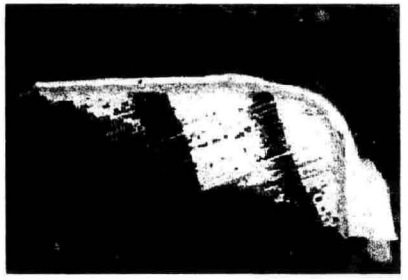


Wood
Pale blue (separation/dirt)
Coral (separation/dirt)
Pale pink
Pale green
Pale yellow (dirt)
Cream
White

Sample 14A

Location: Second floor, Stone section

Baseboard, presumed addition

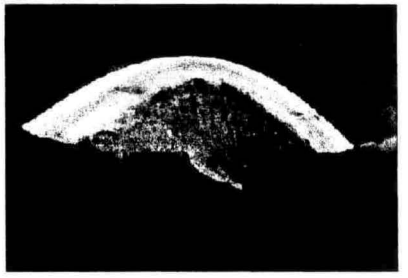


Wood
Blue (dirt)
Coral (dirt)
Blue (dirt)
Pink (dirt)
Pale green (dirt)
Very Pale Yellow
White
White

Sample 15A

Location: Second floor, Log section

Baseboard, Known alteration after 1862



Wood
Pink
Gold
Pale green
Pale yellow (dirt)
White (dirt)
White

Sample 15C

Location: Second floor, Log section

Baseboard, Known alteration after 1862



Wood
Coral (dirt)
Coral (dirt)
Pink (dirt)
Gold
Pale green
Pale yellow
White
White
White

Sample 16C

Location: Second floor, Frame section

Baseboard, Possible alteration



Wood
Cream
White
Pale blue
Pale pink
Pale green
Pale yellow
Off-white

Sample 16B

Location: Second floor, Frame section

Baseboard, Possible alteration

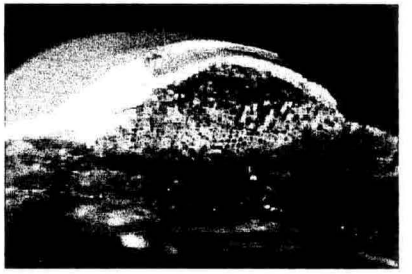


Wood
Cream
Cream
Pale blue
Pale pink
Pale green
Pale yellow
White

Sample 17C

Location: Second floor, Stone section

Jamb casing - unique to house

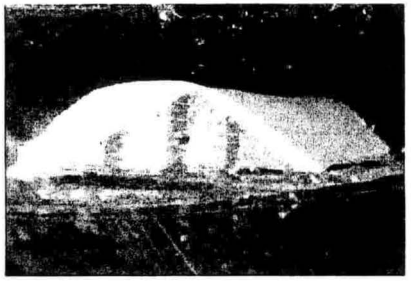


Wood
Cream
Pale blue
Pink
Gold
Pink
White
White
White
White

Sample 17B

Location: Second floor, Stone section

Jamb casing - unique to house

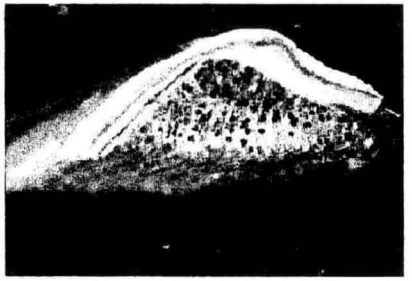


Wood
Cream
Pale blue (dirt)
Pink
Gold
Gold
Gold
White

Sample 18C

Location: Second floor, Stone section

Door, possibly older

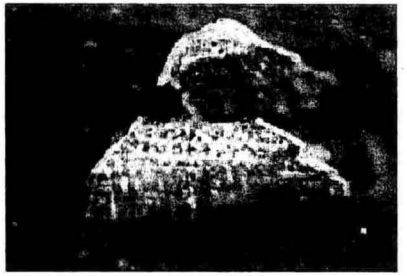


Wood
Cream
Black
Cream
Red
Gold
Green
Gold
White
White
White

Sample 19A

Location: Second floor, Stone section

Closet molding, possibly older

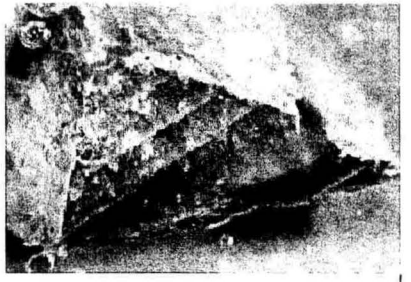


Wood
Cream/Tan
Green

Sample 19C

Location: Second floor, Stone section

Jamb casing - unique to house



Wood
Green

Artifacts Sheets

Artifact analysis forms completed by Keven Walker, Cultural Resources, Antietam National Battlefield in 2005.

Form No.	Description
045273-FEB-05-001	Creamware Plate Fragment
045273-MAR-05-001	Rose Headed, Hand Wrought Nail
045273-MAR-05-002	Machine Cut Brad Nail
045273-MAR-05-003	Machine Cut, Machine Headed Nail
045273-MAR-05-004	Hand Wrought Iron Nail
045273-MAR-05-005	Early Cut Nail
045273-MAR-05-006	Hand Wrought Iron Lath Nails
045273-MAR-05-007	Machine Cut, Machine Headed Iron Nails
045273-MAR-05-008	Machine Cut, Machine Headed Iron Nail
045273-MAR-05-009	Machine Cut, Machine Headed Iron Nail
045273-MAR-05-010	Glass Bottle
045273-MAR-05-011	Glass Jar
045273-MAR-05-012	Tapered Long Shingles

Antietam National Battlefield
Architectural Artifact Analysis Form

Completed By: Keven Walker, Cultural Resources Park Ranger **Date:** February 9, 2005

Project Information

Name: Roulette House Historic Structure Report
Administered by: Antietam National Battlefield

Structure / Building / Site

Name: Roulette House	**LCS #** 045273	**HABS #** MD-85
Location: E: 264,492.85 N: 4,373,116.17 Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 18N		

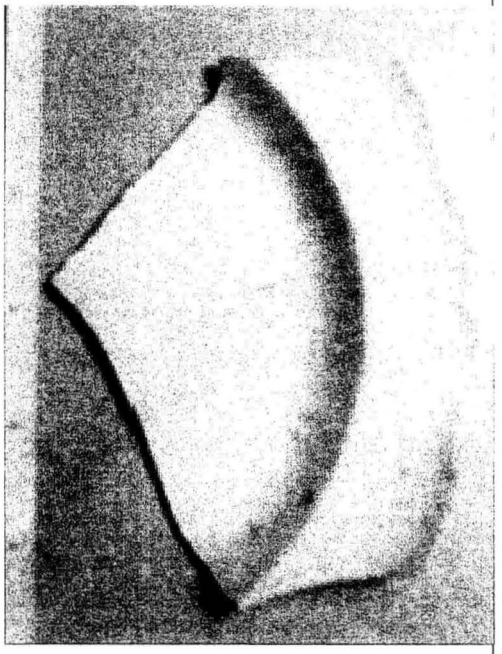
Item Identification

Common Name: Plate fragment	
Specific location found: Found in the crawl space beneath the floor of the structure's south bay.	
Removed: (Yes) No	**If yes, where stored:** Office of the Cultural Resources Division, Antietam National Battlefield

Analysis

Description: Creamware plate fragment, decorative edge visible, extensive crazing evident. Approximately 5" x 4" in size.
Chronological assessment: The Fragment was analyzed by NPS archeologist Joy Beasley who identified the fragment as "queensware". this type of creamware dates from 1762 – 1820 and joy felt that this particular artifact probably dated from the last half of that period
Remarks: Antietam National Battlefield Collection Number: 045273-FEB-05-001

Photo / Sketch



045273-FEB-05-001

Antietam National Battlefield
Architectural Artifact Analysis Form

Completed By: Keven Walker, Antietam National Battlefield **Date:** March 11, 2005

Project Information

Name: Roulette House Historic Structure Report
Administered by: Antietam National Battlefield

Structure / Building / Site

Name: Roulette House	**LCS #** 045273	**HABS #** MD-85
Location: E: 264,492.85 N: 4,373,116.17 Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 18N		

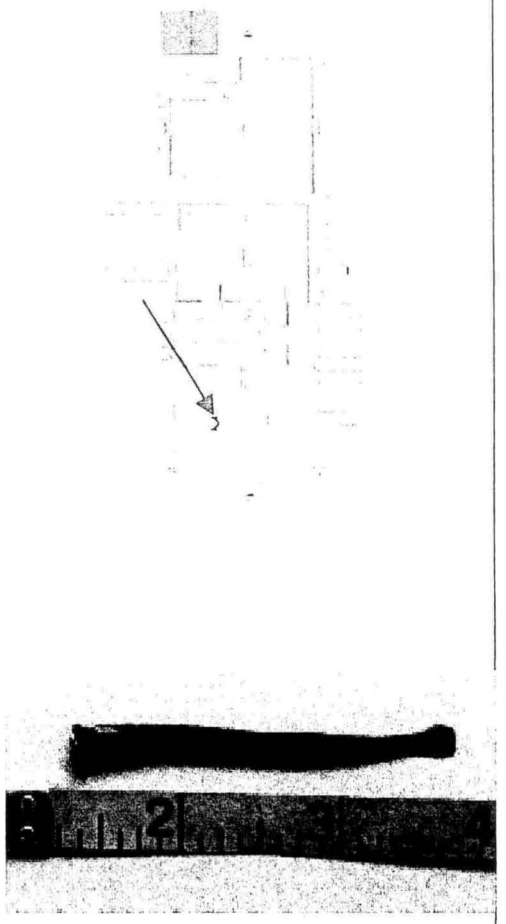
Item Identification

Common Name: Nail	
Specific location found: South west room, second floor, floorboard	
Removed: (Yes) No	**If yes, where stored:** Office of the Cultural Resources Division, Antietam National Battlefield

Analysis

Description: Rose headed, hand wrought, iron nail. Tip is flat, "Strong" type.
Chronological assessment: Nails of this type were being used well into the 19th century discontinued in most regions before about 1820. Most common in pre 1800 construction
Remarks: Antietam National Battlefield Collection Number: 045273-MAR-05-001

Photo / Sketch



045273 – MAR – 05 - 001

Antietam National Battlefield
Architectural Artifact Analysis Form

Completed By: Keven Walker, Antietam National Battlefield **Date:** March 11, 2005

Project Information

Name: Roulette House Historic Structure Report
Administered by: Antietam National Battlefield

Structure / Building / Site

Name: Roulette House	**LCS #** 045273	**HABS #** MD-85
Location: E: 264,492.85 N: 4,373,116.17 Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 18N		

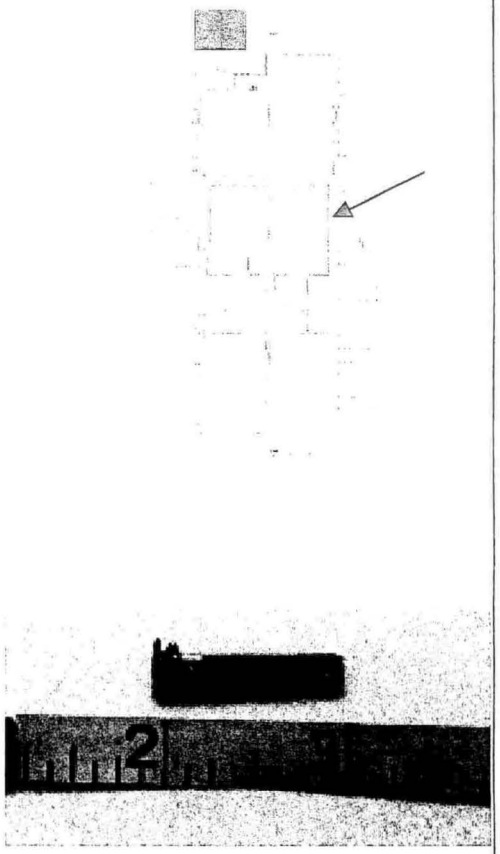
Item Identification

Common Name: Nail	
Specific location found: Middle room, second floor, floorboard	
Removed: (Yes) No	**If yes, where stored:** Office of the Cultural Resources Division, Antietam National Battlefield

Analysis

Description: Machine cut brad nail. Nail shank broken during removal, remaining sample about 1" in length. Iron fibers appear to run perpendicular to the shank. Corners of head slightly rounded.
Chronological assessment: Unable to determine if slight rounding of corners is pronounced enough to indicate earliest nails of this type; could indicate 1805-1820. Direction of iron fibers definitely indicates that the nail was manufactured before c. 1840. estimated dates c. 1810 – c. 1840
Remarks: Antietam National Battlefield Collection Number: 045273-MAR-05-002

Photo / Sketch



045273 – MAR – 05 - 002

Antietam National Battlefield
Architectural Artifact Analysis Form

Completed By: Keven Walker, Cultural Resources Park Ranger **Date:** March 11, 2005

Project Information

Name: Roulette House Historic Structure Report
Administered by: Antietam National Battlefield

Structure / Building / Site

Name: Roulette House	**LCS #** 045273	**HABS #** MD-85
Location: E: 264,492.85 N: 4,373,116.17 Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 18N		

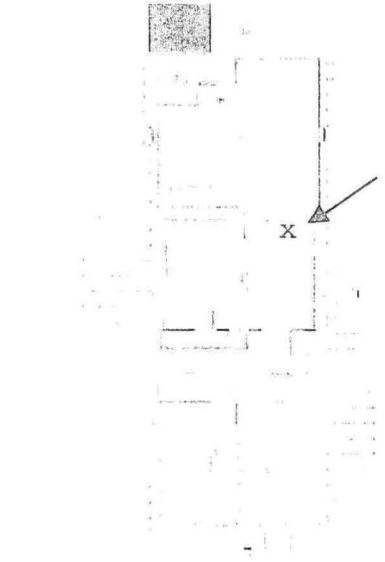
Item Identification

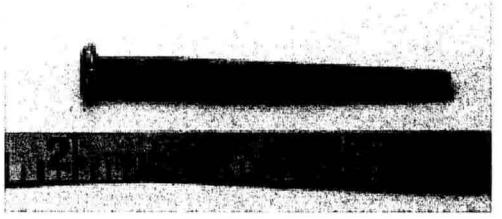
Common Name: Nail	
Specific location found: Center room, second floor, floor joist. Taken from a sawn joist that was "sistered" to earlier hewn joist.	
Removed: (Yes) No	**If yes, where stored:** Office of the Cultural Resources Division, Antietam National Battlefield

Analysis

Description: Machine cut, machine headed. 2 _"long. Iron fibers perpendicular to shank. Nail appears to have been cut on common sides. Visible marks under head probably caused by wide heading clamp.
Chronological assessment: Probably manufactured between 1815 - 1840
Remarks: Antietam National Battlefield Collection Number: 045273-MAR-05-003

Photo / Sketch





045273-MAR-05-003

Antietam National Battlefield
Architectural Artifact Analysis Form

Completed By: Keven Walker, Cultural Resources Park Ranger **Date:** March 14, 2005

Project Information

Name: Roulette House Historic Structure Report
Administered by: Antietam National Battlefield

Structure / Building / Site

Name:	**LCS #**	**HABS #**
Roulette House	045273	MD-85
Location: E: 264,492.85 N: 4,373,116.17 Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 18N		

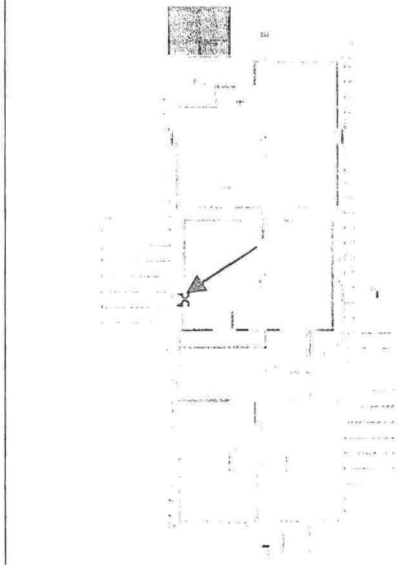
Item Identification

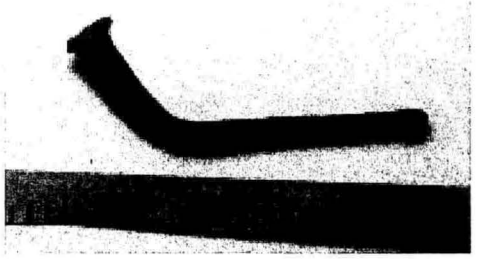
Common Name: Nail	
Specific location found: Nail found in attic space above shed roof addition of center section. The top of a door frame is evident in the stone wall. The nail was taken from this frame.	
Removed: Yes (No)	**If yes, where stored:** Office of the Cultural Resources Division, Antietam National Battlefield

Analysis

Description: Hand wrought, iron nail. L head with "Fine drawn" flat tip. Nails of this type were usually considered trim nails.
Chronological assessment: Nails of this type were being used well into the 19th century discontinued in most regions before about 1820. Most common in pre 1800 construction
Remarks: Antietam National Battlefield Collection Number: 045273-MAR-05-004

Photo / Sketch





045273-MAR-05-004

Antietam National Battlefield
Architectural Artifact Analysis Form

Completed By: Keven Walker, Cultural Resources Park Ranger **Date:** March 14, 2005

Project Information

Name: Roulette House Historic Structure Report
Administered by: Antietam National Battlefield

Structure / Building / Site

Name:	**LCS #**	**HABS #**
Roulette House	045273	MD-85
Location: E: 264,492.85 N: 4,373,116.17 Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 18N		

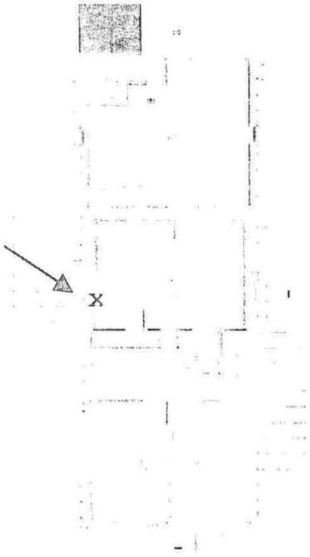
Item Identification

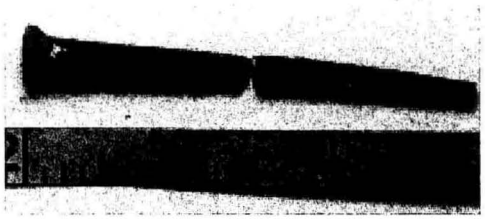
Common Name: Nail	
Specific location found: Nail taken from flooring in attic space above shed roof addition of center section.	
Removed: (Yes) No	**If yes, where stored:** Office of the Cultural Resources Division, Antietam National Battlefield

Analysis

Description: Early cut nail. Broken. Appears to be cut on common sides and to have iron fibers that run perpendicular to the nail shaft.
Chronological assessment: Direction of iron fibers definitely indicates that the nail was manufactured before c. 1840. estimated c. 1810 – 1840
Remarks: Antietam National Battlefield Collection Number: 045273-MAR-05-005

Photo / Sketch





045273-MAR-05-005

Antietam National Battlefield
Architectural Artifact Analysis Form

Completed By: Keven Walker, Cultural Resources Park Ranger **Date:** March 14, 2005

Project Information

Name: Roulette House Historic Structure Report
Administered by: Antietam National Battlefield

Structure / Building / Site

Name:	**LCS #**	**HABS #**
Roulette House	045273	MD-85
Location: E: 264,492.85 N: 4,373,116.17 Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 18N		

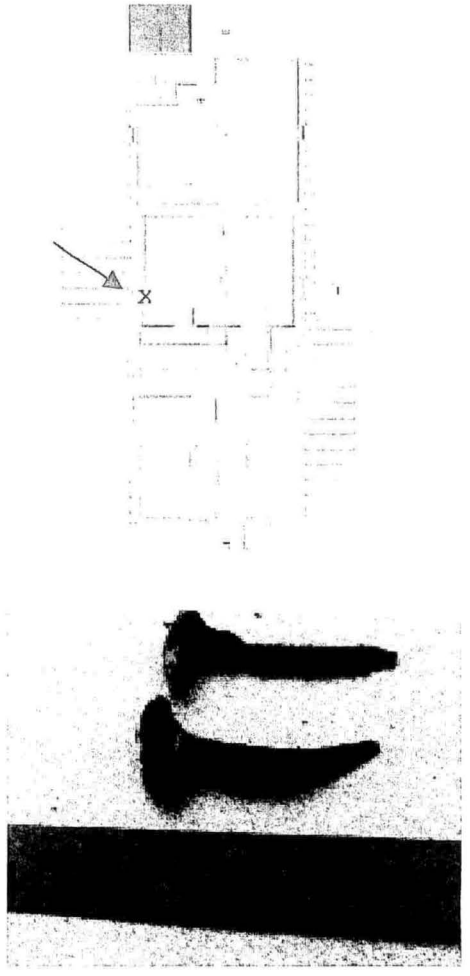
Item Identification

Common Name: Nail	
Specific location found: Nails found in attic space above shed roof addition of center section. The top of a door frame is evident in the stone wall. The nail was taken from lath that was nailed inside this frame.	
Removed: (Yes) No	**If yes, where stored:** Office of the Cultural Resources Division, Antietam National Battlefield

Analysis

Description: Two Hand wrought, iron, lath nails. Both have rose heads, and sharp tips.
Chronological assessment: Nails of this type were being used well into the 19th century discontinued in most regions before about 1820. Most common in pre 1800 construction
Remarks: Antietam National Battlefield Collection Number: 045273-MAR-05-006

Photo / Sketch



045273-MAR-05-006

Antietam National Battlefield
Architectural Artifact Analysis Form

Completed By: Keven Walker, Cultural Resources Park Ranger **Date:** March 14, 2005

Project Information

Name: Roulette House Historic Structure Report
Administered by: Antietam National Battlefield

Structure / Building / Site

Name:	**LCS #**	**HABS #**
Roulette House	045273	MD-85
Location: E: 264,492.85 N: 4,373,116.17 Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 18N		

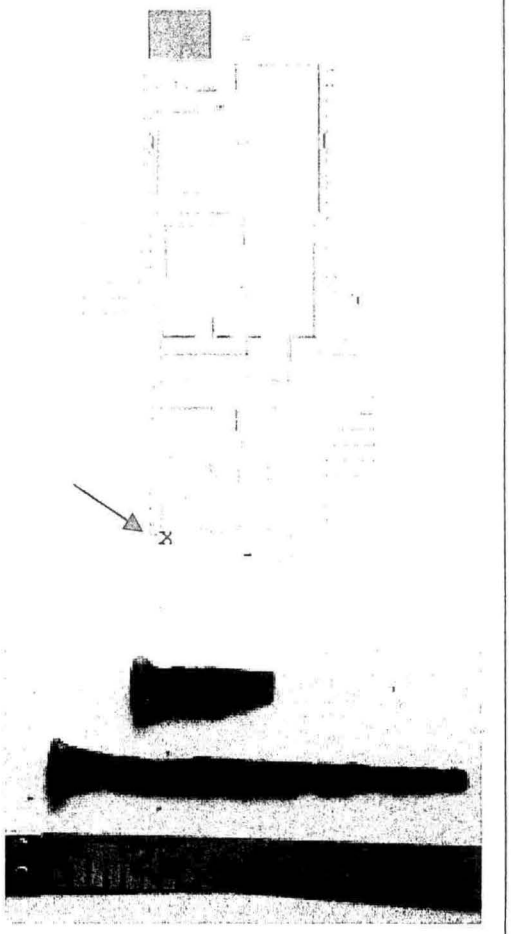
Item Identification

Common Name: Nail	
Specific location found: Nails taken from exterior wood clapboard siding on south west corner of the structure, at the foundation.	
Removed: (Yes) No	**If yes, where stored:** Office of the Cultural Resources Division, Antietam National Battlefield

Analysis

Description: machine cut, machine headed, iron, nails. Possibly cut on common sides. Corroded. Appear to have uniform heads
Chronological assessment: Unable to positively identify these nails due to their condition
Remarks: Antietam National Battlefield Collection Number: 045273-MAR-05-007

Photo / Sketch



045273-MAR-05-007

Antietam National Battlefield
Architectural Artifact Analysis Form

Completed By: Keven Walker, Cultural Resources Park Ranger **Date:** March 14, 2005

Project Information

Name: Roulette House Historic Structure Report
Administered by: Antietam National Battlefield

Structure / Building / Site

Name:	**LCS #**	**HABS #**
Roulette House	045273	MD-85
Location: E: 264,492.85 N: 4,373,116.17 Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 18N		

Item Identification

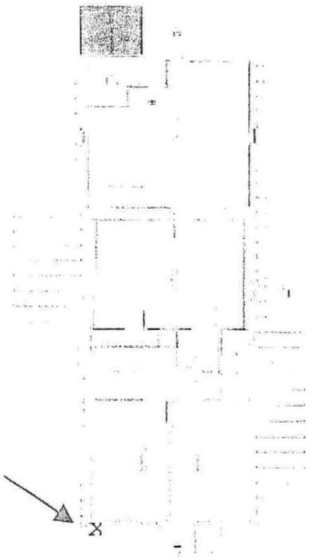
Common Name: Nail
Specific location found: Nail taken from exterior wood clapboard siding on south west corner of the structure, at the foundation.

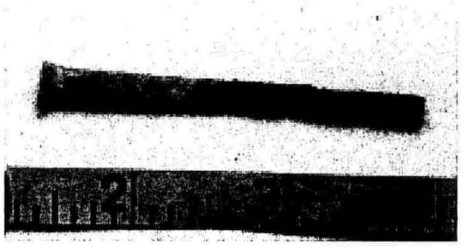
Removed: (Yes) No	**If yes, where stored:** Office of the Cultural Resources Division, Antietam National Battlefield

Analysis

Description: machine cut, machine headed, iron, nail. Corroded. Appears to have uniform head
Chronological assessment: Post c.1840
Remarks: Antietam National Battlefield Collection Number: 045273-MAR-05-008

Photo / Sketch





045273-MAR-05-008

Antietam National Battlefield
Architectural Artifact Analysis Form

Completed By: Keven Walker, Cultural Resources Park Ranger **Date:** March 14, 2005

Project Information

Name: Roulette House Historic Structure Report
Administered by: Antietam National Battlefield

Structure / Building / Site

Name: Roulette House	**LCS #** 045273	**HABS #** MD-85
Location: E: 264,492.85 N: 4,373,116.17 Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 18N		

Item Identification

Common Name: Nail	
Specific location found: Nail Found on attic floor very near the entrance to the attic from the structure's main stair hall. The nail appear to have been discarded and may never have been used.	
Removed: (Yes) No	**If yes, where stored:** Office of the Cultural Resources Division, Antietam National Battlefield

Analysis

Description: machine cut, machine headed, iron, nail. Nail has three heads and is probably a defect.
Chronological assessment: Uncertain. Probably pre c. 1840
Remarks: Antietam National Battlefield Collection Number: 045273-MAR-05-009

Photo / Sketch



045273-MAR-05-009

Antietam National Battlefield
Architectural Artifact Analysis Form

Completed By: Keven Walker, Cultural Resources Park Ranger **Date:** March 21, 2005

Project Information

Name: Roulette House Historic Structure Report
Administered by: Antietam National Battlefield

Structure / Building / Site

Name:	**LCS #**	**HABS #**
Roulette House	045273	MD-85
Location: E: 264,492.85 N: 4,373,116.17 Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 18N		

Item Identification

Common Name: Bottle
Specific location found: Found in the crawl space beneath the floor of the structure's south bay.

Removed:	**If yes, where stored:**
(Yes) No	Office of the Cultural Resources Division, Antietam National Battlefield

Analysis

Description: 7.5" tall, clear glass bottle. Metal screw cap intact. Paper label missing, back of bottle embossed with the "Old Quaker logo.
Chronological assessment: The warning, "Federal Law Forbids Sale Or Re-use Of This Bottle", embossed on back positively identifies this bottle as having been manufactured after the end of Prohibition (12/5/1933 and before 1964
Remarks: This is not an Architectural Artifact. If was found by the GWWO contractors during their on site investigations for the Roulette House HSR. They felt that the bottle may help in their understanding of the developmental history of the site and, at their request, the item has been researched and cataloged. Antietam National Battlefield Collection Number: 045273-MAR-05-010

Photo / Sketch



045273-MAR-05-010

Antietam National Battlefield
Architectural Artifact Analysis Form

Completed By: Keven Walker, Cultural Resources Park Ranger **Date:** March 21, 2005

Project Information

Name: Roulette House Historic Structure Report
Administered by: Antietam National Battlefield

Structure / Building / Site

Name:	**LCS #**	**HABS #**
Roulette House	045273	MD-85
Location: E: 264,492.85 N: 4,373,116.17 Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 18N		

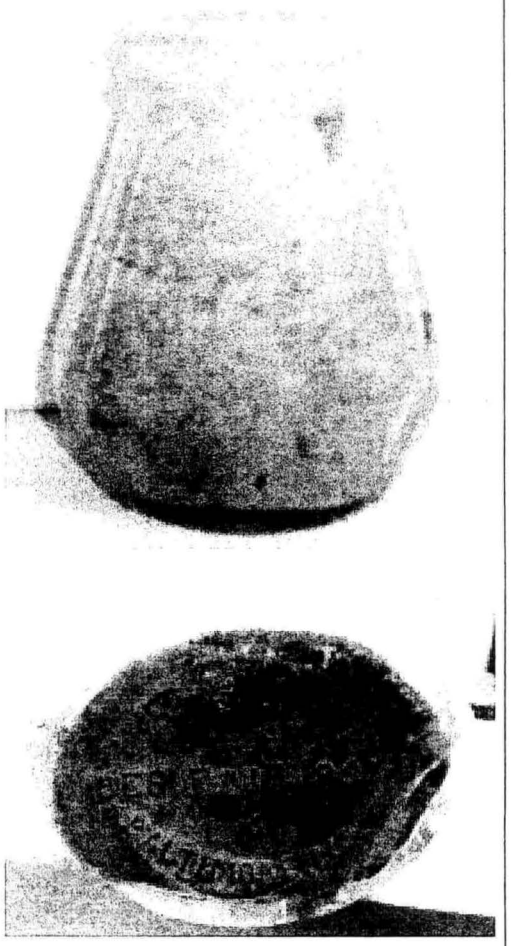
Item Identification

Common Name: Bottle	
Specific location found: Found in the crawl space beneath the floor of the structure's south bay.	
Removed: (Yes) No	**If yes, where stored:** Office of the Cultural Resources Division, Antietam National Battlefield

Analysis

Description: 4.5" clear glass jar. McCormick & Company, Baltimore Maryland embossed on bottom
Chronological assessment: This jar design was patented by Frasier Smith on behalf of Hazel-Atlas Glass Company on Jan. 9, 1933. The patent expired in 1947 and the design passed into public domain. The fact that the pat # is embossed on the bottle suggests that it dates from between 1933 and 1947.
Remarks: This is not an Architectural Artifact. If was found by the GWWO contractors during their on site investigations for the Roulette House HSR. They felt that the bottle may help in their understanding of the developmental history of the site and, at their request, the item has been researched and cataloged. Antietam National Battlefield Collection Number: 045273-MAR-05-011

Photo / Sketch



045273-MAR-05-011

Antietam National Battlefield
Architectural Artifact Analysis Form

Completed By: Keven Walker, Cultural Resources Park Ranger **Date:** August. 1, 2005

Project Information

Name: Roulette House Historic Structure Report
Administered by: Antietam National Battlefield

Structure / Building / Site

Name: Roulette House	**LCS #** 045273	**HABS #** MD-85
Location: E: 264,492.85 N: 4,373,116.17 Projection UTM NAD 83 Zone 18N		

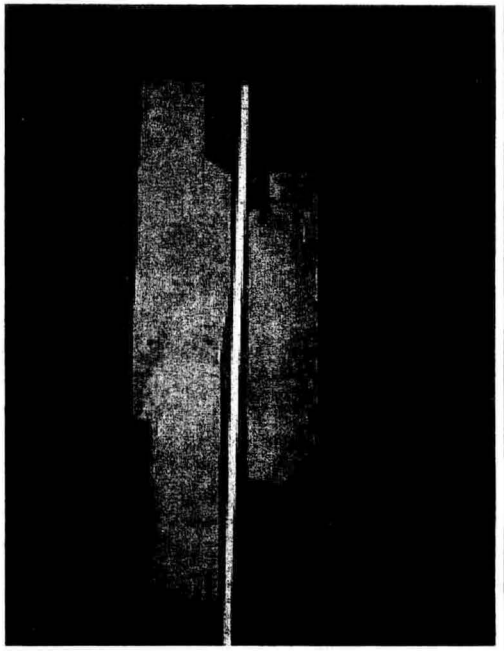
Item Identification

Common Name: Hand riven wood shingles	
Specific location found: Found in the crawl space beneath the floor of the structure's south bay.	
Removed: (Yes) No	**If yes, where stored:** Office of the Cultural Resources Division, Antietam National Battlefield

Analysis

Description: Two wood shake (partial). Appear to have originally been at least 32-33 inches in length. Tapered; possibly biaxially tapered. Nail holes clearly visible.
Chronological assessment: Hand riven shakes of this type were commonly used in the region from its earliest settlement period well into the 19th century. The severe weathering evident on the parts of the shingles that were exposed to the elements suggests that these particular examples were in place for an extended period of time before being removed and discarded..
Remarks: Found by the GWWO contractors during their on site investigations for the Roulette House HSR. Antietam National Battlefield Collection Number: 045273-MAR-05-012

Photo / Sketch



045273-MAR-05-012

Carmen-Cope Maps

Drawn in 1899, the Carmen-Cope Maps are considered the definitive maps of the Battle of Antietam (ANTI Archives).

Figure No.	**Description**
Fig. E-1	Key
Fig. E-2	Situation 8:00 am to 8:40 am. Showing Sumner's 2nd Corps, including French's Division
Fig. E-3	Situation 8:00 to 8:40 am. Showing locations of Union and Confederate artillery in the area of the Roulette farm.
Fig. E-4	Situation 9:00 am to 9:30 am. Showing location of Union and Confederate artillery and infantry in the area of the Roulette farm.
Fig. E-5	Situation at 10:30 am.
Fig. E-6	Situation at 12:15 pm.

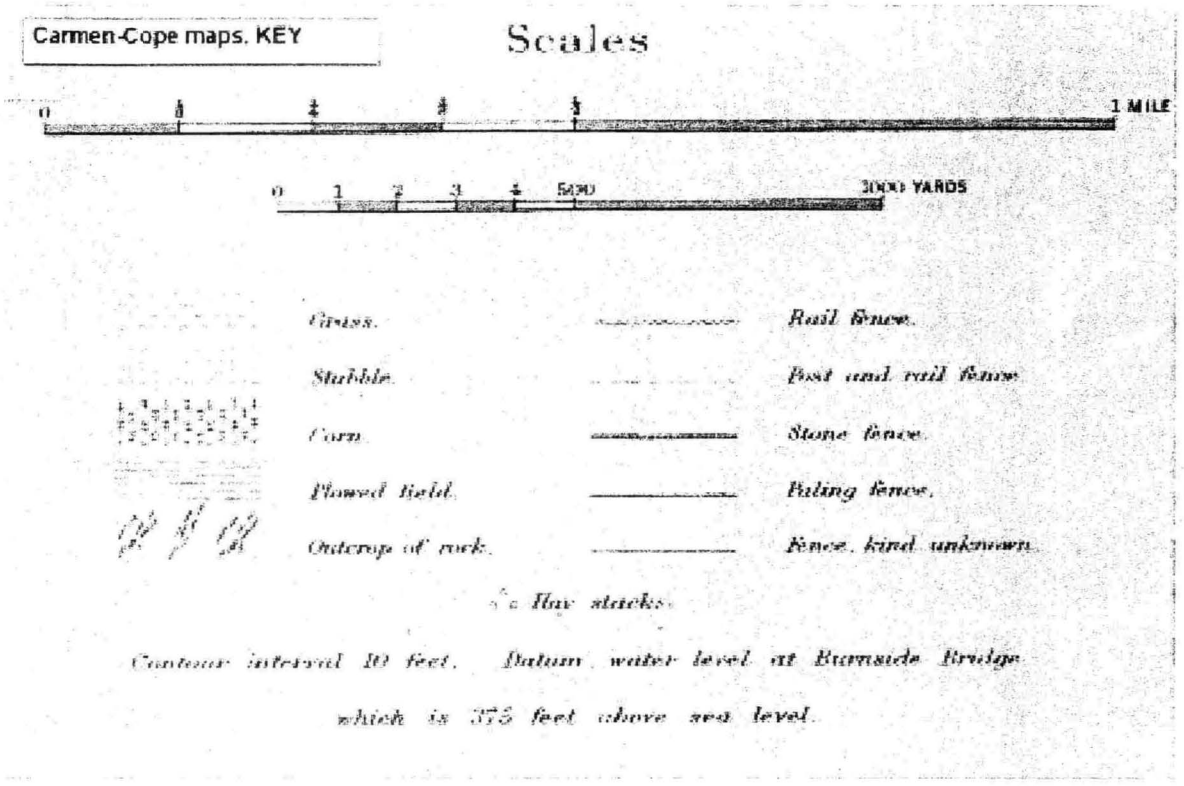


Fig. E-1. Carmen-Cope maps, Key. (Carmen-Cope Map Collection, ANTI Archives)

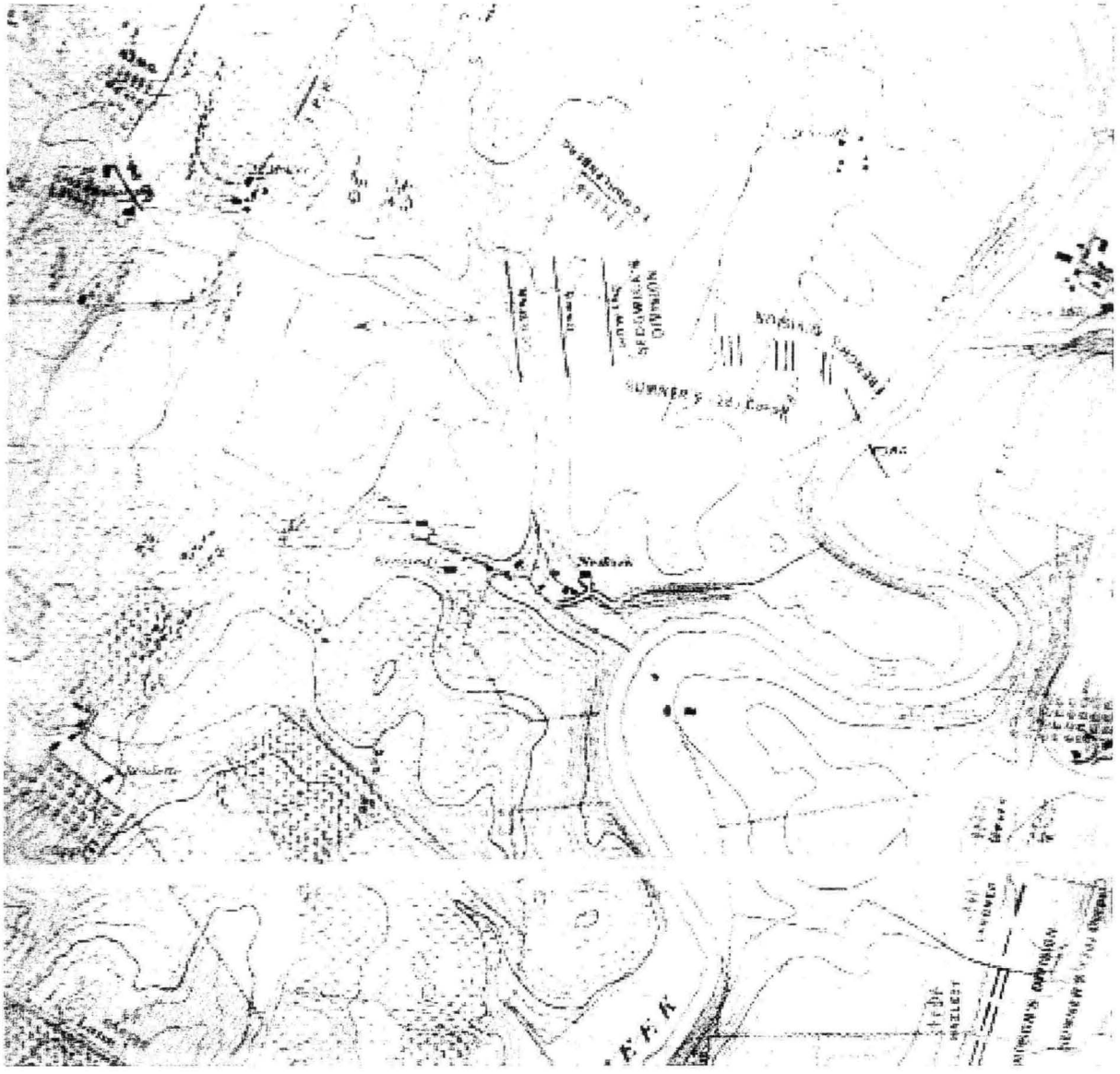


Fig. E-2. Situation 8:00 am to 8:40 am. Showing Sumner's 2nd Corps, including French's Division, as they forded Antietam Creek. (Carmen-Cope Map Collection, ANTI Archives)



Fig. E-3. Situation 8:00 am to 8:40 am. Showing locations of Union and Confederate artillery in the area of the Roulette, Mumma, and Piper farms. (Carmen-Cope Map Collection, ANTI Archives)



Fig. E-4. Situation 9:00 am to 9:30 am. Showing location of Union and Confederate artillery and infantry in the area of the Roulette, Mumma, and Piper farms. (Carmen-Cope Map Collection, ANTI Archives)

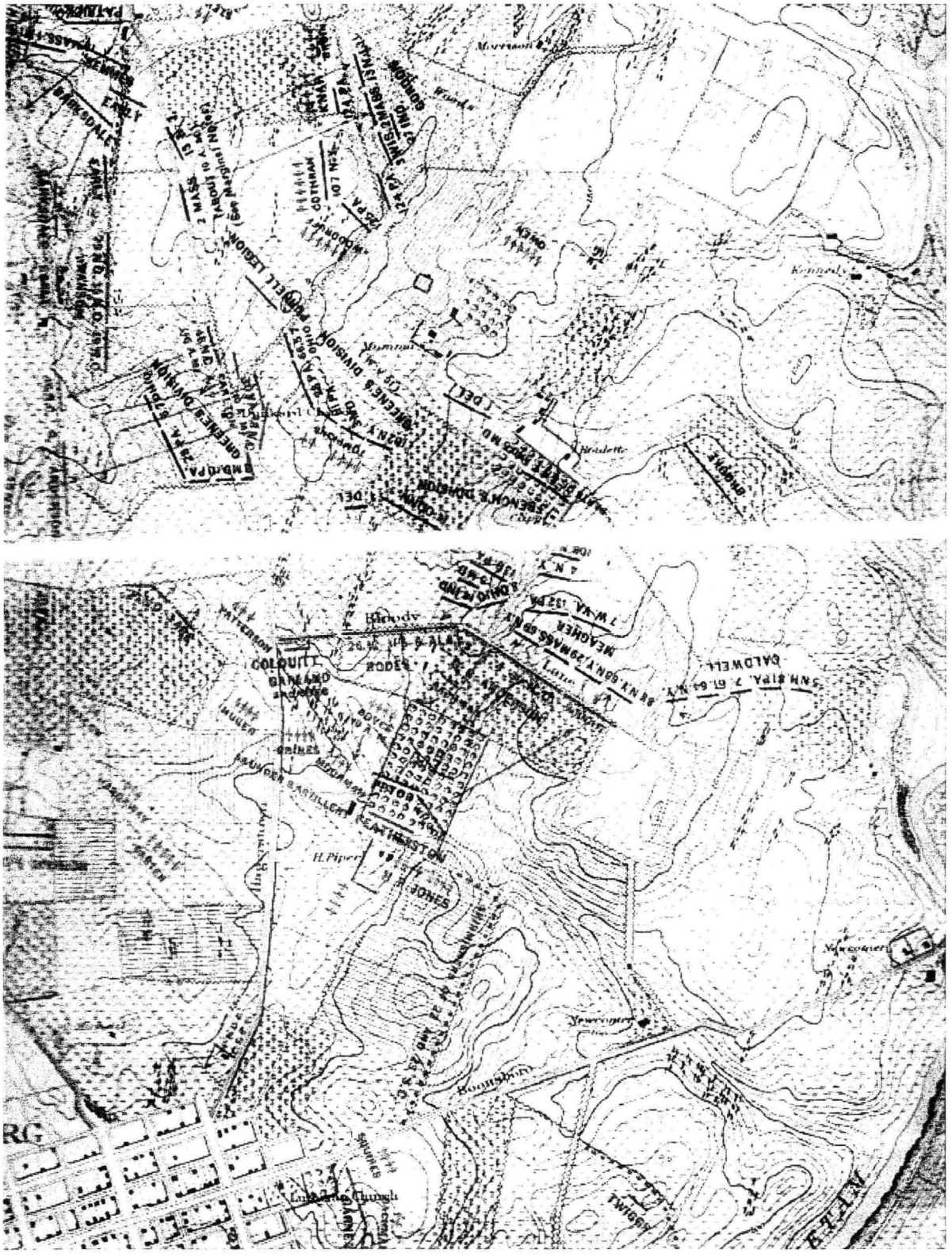


Fig. E-5. Situation at 10:30 am. (Carmen-Cope Map Collection, ANTI Archives)

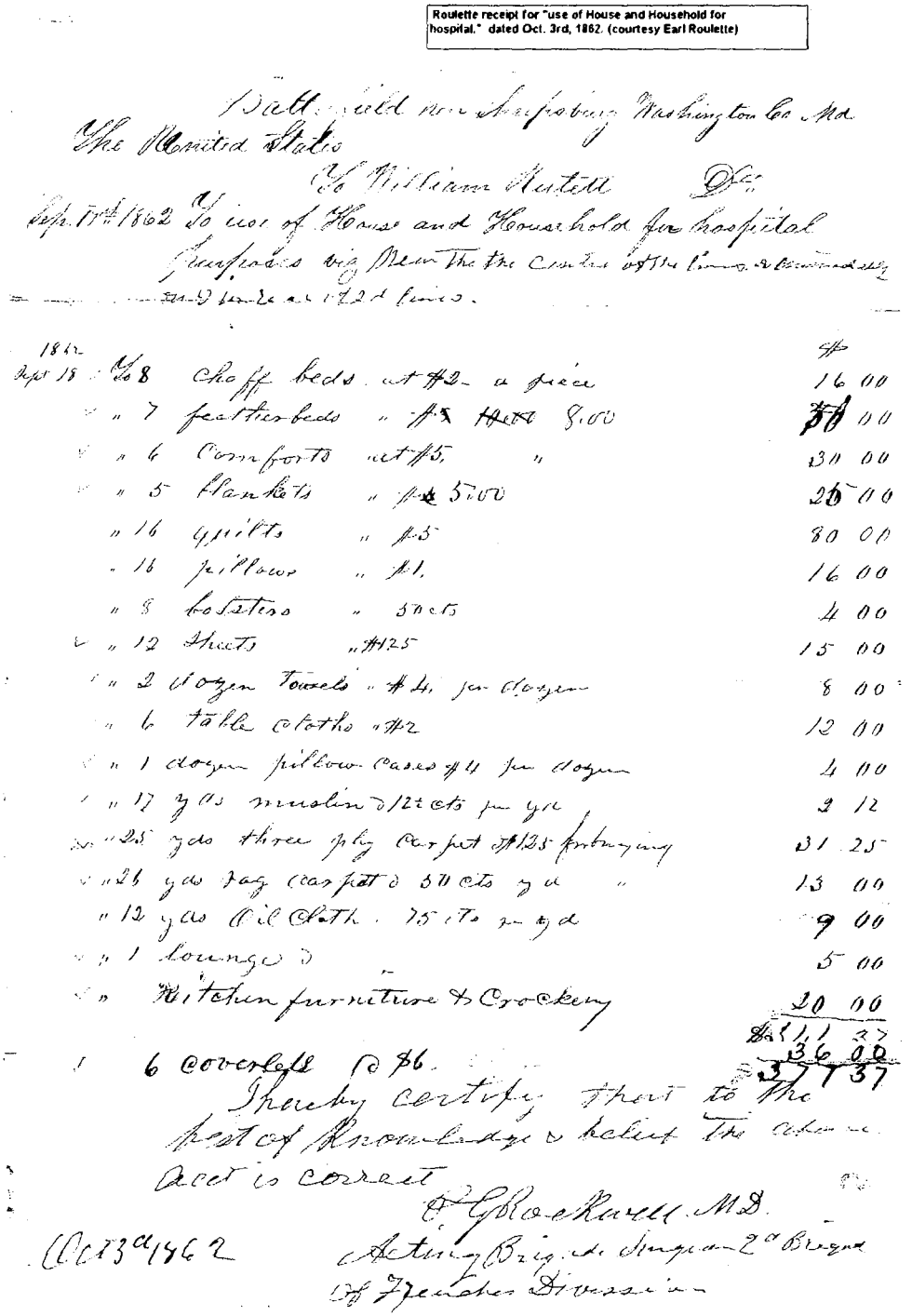


Fig. E-6. Situation at 12:15 pm. (Carmen-Cope Map Collection, ANTI Archives)

Roulette Damage Claims

Battle damage assessment and claims submitted to the federal government by William Roulette.

Figure No.	**Description**
Fig. F-1	Roulette receipt for "use of House and Household for hospital," dated Oct. 3rd, 1862.
Fig. F-2	(National Archives, RG 92, Series 843, Box 772, Claims Damages)
Fig. F-3	Roulette claim "for property taken from and damage done to my farm..." Page 1.
Fig. F-4	Roulette claim "for property taken from and damage done to my farm..." Page 2.
Fig. F-5	Roulette claim "for property taken from and damage done to my farm..." Page 3.
Fig. F-6	Roulette claim "for property taken from and damage done to my farm..." Page 4.
Fig. F-7	Roulette claim "for property taken from and damage done to my farm..." Page 5.
Fig. F-8	Roulette claim "for property taken from and damage done to my farm..." Page 6.
Fig. F-9	Roulette claim "for forage and grain taken from my farm" Page 1.
Fig. F-10	Roulette claim "for forage and grain taken from my farm" Page 2.



Roulette receipt for "use of House and Household for hospital," dated Oct. 3rd, 1862. (courtesy Earl Roulette)

Fig. F-1. Roulette receipt for "use of House and Household for hospital," dated Oct. 3rd, 1862. (courtesy Earl Roulette.

REPRODUCED AT THE

Battlefield near Sharpsburg Nov 1st 1862

The United States

To William Roulett Dr.

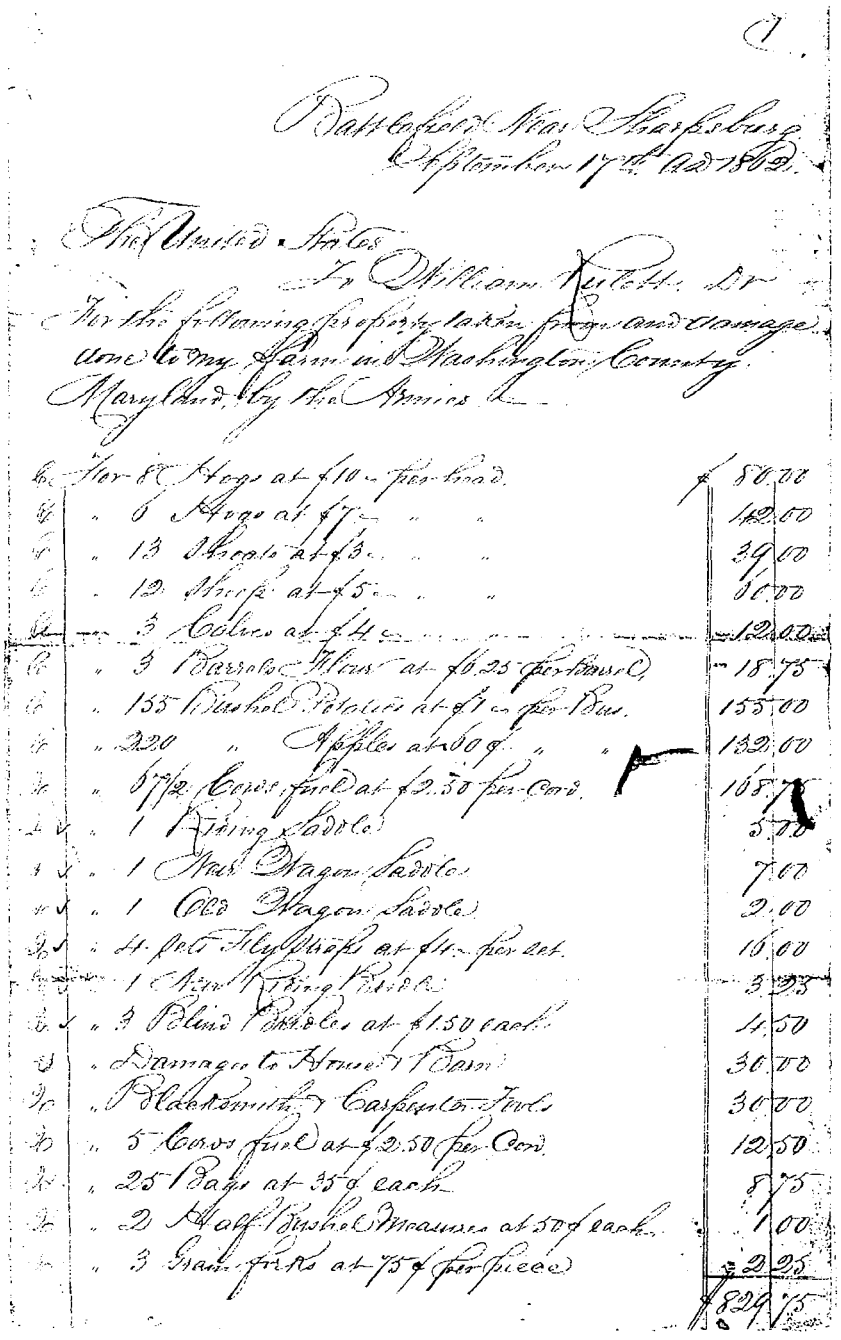
For the following articles which were taken by the army during the late battle of Sharpsburg which have not been hitherto appraised

6 Tons Hay taken from rick at $6. per Ton		36 00
9 Acres fodder at $5. per acre	"	45 00
7 Acres ground that could not be seeded in consequence of the army } Values at $10 per Acre		70 00
1 Acre Coal " " "		15 00
1 Comfort " " "		1 00
2 pr Acre Hoes at $1 2c		1 00
1 pr Same do " "		1 50
4 apple trees destroyed by army		2 00
1 pale fence " " "		7 00
Burial grounds for seven hundred Soldiers		150 00
40 panels post rail plank & paling fence at $1.25 per panel		50 00
3 Rods Stone fence condemn. $1.25 per rod building		3 75
1 Set Carpenter Tools " "		10 00
75 Panels Iron taken from Blacksmith shop		4 00
		$417

State of Maryland Washington County to wit I hereby certify that on this 22nd day of November 1862 before me the subscriber a justice of the Peace of the state of Maryland in and for Washington County personally appeared Henry Piper and Isaac Benton and was duly sworn according

(National Archives, RG 92, Series 843, Box 772, Claims Damages

Fig. F-2. (National Archives, RG 92, Series 843, Box 772, Claims Damages)



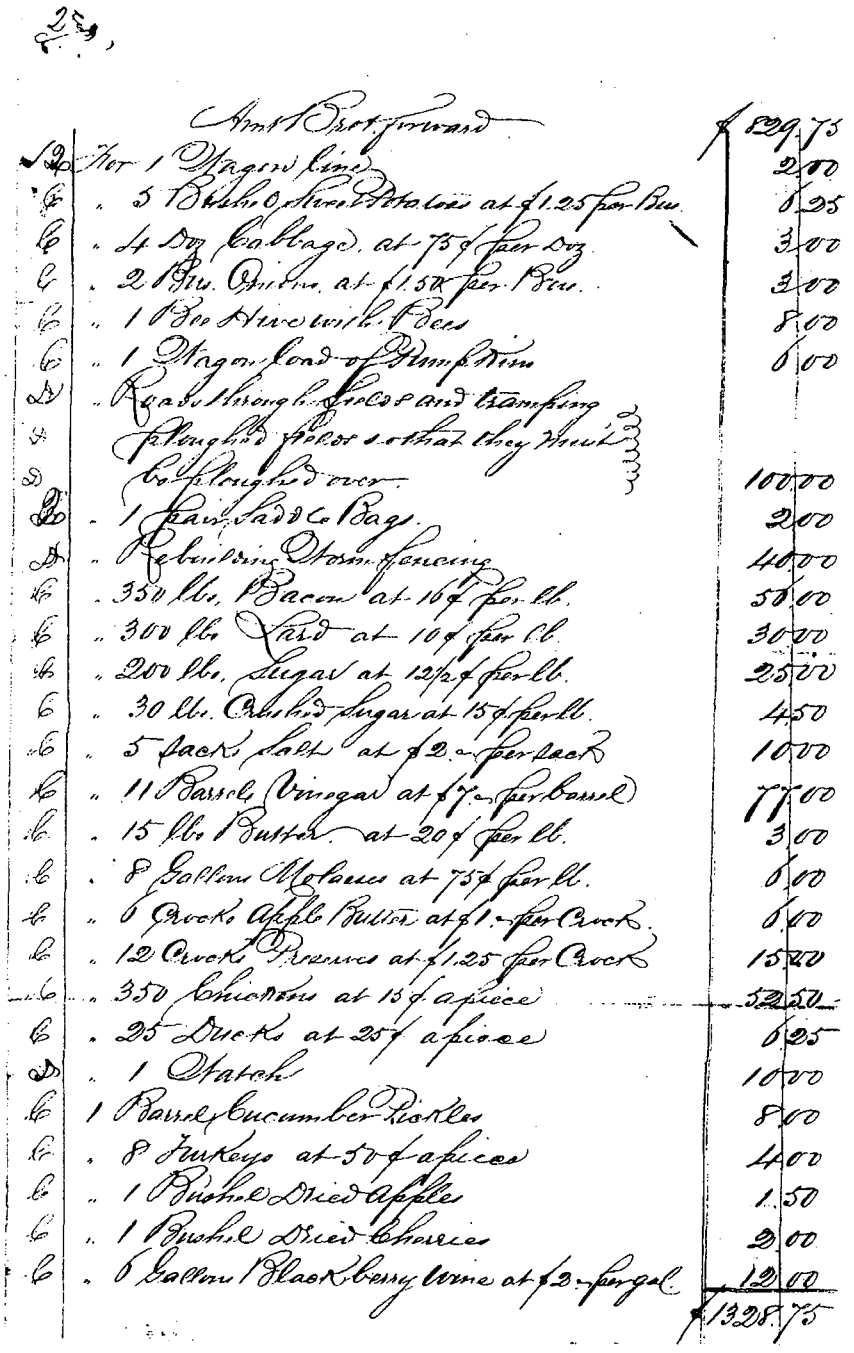
1.

Washington County
Maryland, to the Armies

6c	For 80 Hogs at $10 per head	$ 80.00
6	" 6 Hogs at $7 " "	42.00
4	" 13 Shoats at $3 " "	39.00
6	" 12 Sheep at $5 " "	60.00
4	" 3 Calves at $4 " "	12.00
6	" 3 Barrels Flour at $6.25 per Barrel	18.75
6	" 155 Bushels Potatoes at $1 per Bus.	155.00
8	" 220 " Apples at 60¢ " "	132.00
2	" 67½ Cords wood at $2.50 per Cord	168.75
4	" 1 Riding Saddle	5.00
4	" 1 Wagon Saddle	7.00
4	" 1 Old Wagon Saddle	2.00
2	" 4 pair Fly Traps at $4 per set	16.00
3	" 1 New Riding Bridle	3.25
6	" 3 Blind Bridles at $1.50 each	4.50
3	" Damages to House & Barn	30.00
2	" Blacksmith & Carpenter Tools	30.00
2	" 5 Cords wood at $2.50 per Cord	12.50
4	" 25 Bags at 35¢ each	8.75
2	" 2 Half Bushel Measures at 50¢ each	1.00
3	" 3 Grain Cradles at 75¢ per piece	2.25
		$829.75

Roulette claim "for property taken from and damage done to my farm..." Page 1
(ANTI Archives, Roulette vertical file)

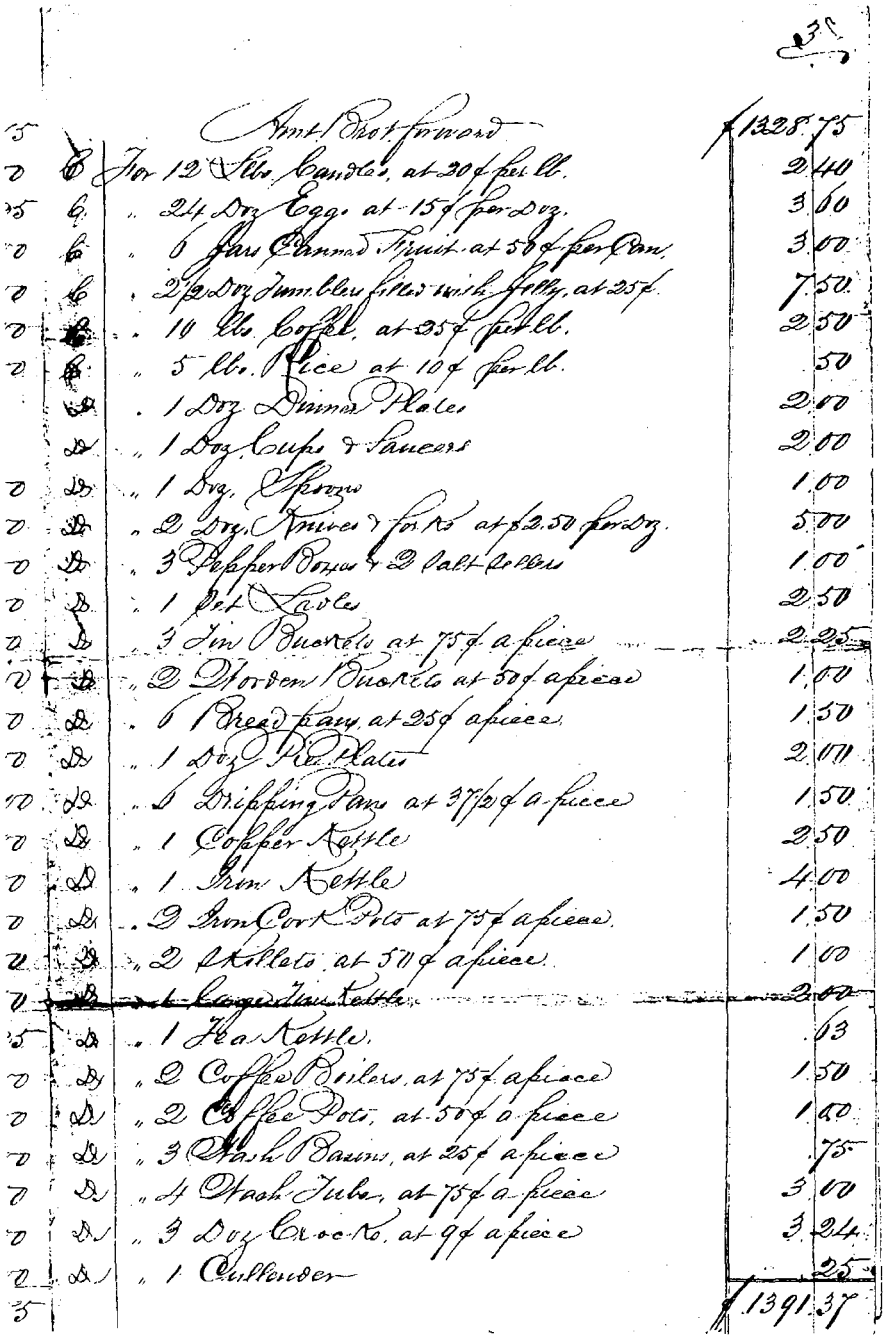
Fig. F-3. Roulette claim "for property taken from and damage done to my farm..." Page 1 (ANTI Archives, Roulette vertical file)



Amt Brot forward $829.75
For 1 Wagon line 2.00
" 5 Bushl Sweet Potatoes at $1.25 per Bu 6.25
" 4 Doz Cabbage at 75¢ per Doz 3.00
" 2 Bus. Onions at $1.50 per Bu. 3.00
" 1 Bee Hive with Bees 8.00
" 1 Wagon load of Pumpkins 6.00
" Roads through Fields and Tramping Ploughed fields so that they must be Ploughed over. 100.00
" 1 Pair Saddle Bags 2.00
" Rebuilding Storm Fencing 40.00
" 350 lbs. Bacon at 16¢ per lb. 56.00
" 300 lbs Lard at 10¢ per lb. 30.00
" 200 lbs. Sugar at 12½¢ per lb. 25.00
" 30 lbs. Crushed Sugar at 15¢ per lb. 4.50
" 5 Sacks Salt at $2.- per Sack 10.00
" 11 Barrels Vinegar at $7.- per barrel 77.00
" 15 lbs Butter at 20¢ per lb. 3.00
" 8 Gallons Molasses at 75¢ per lb. 6.00
" 6 Crocks Apple Butter at $1.- per Crock 6.00
" 12 Crocks Preserves at $1.25 per Crock 15.00
" 350 Chickens at 15¢ apiece 52.50
" 25 Ducks at 25¢ apiece 6.25
" 1 Statch 10.00
" 1 Barrel Cucumber Pickles 8.00
" 8 Turkeys at 50¢ apiece 4.00
" 1 Bushel Dried Apples 1.50
" 1 Bushel Dried Cherries 2.00
" 6 Gallons Black Berry Wine at $2.- per gal 12.00
$1328.75

Roulette claim "for property taken from and damage done to my farm..." Page 2
(ANTI Archives, Roulette vertical file)

Fig. F-4. Roulette claim "for property taken from and damage done to my farm..." Page 2 (ANTI Archives, Roulette vertical file)



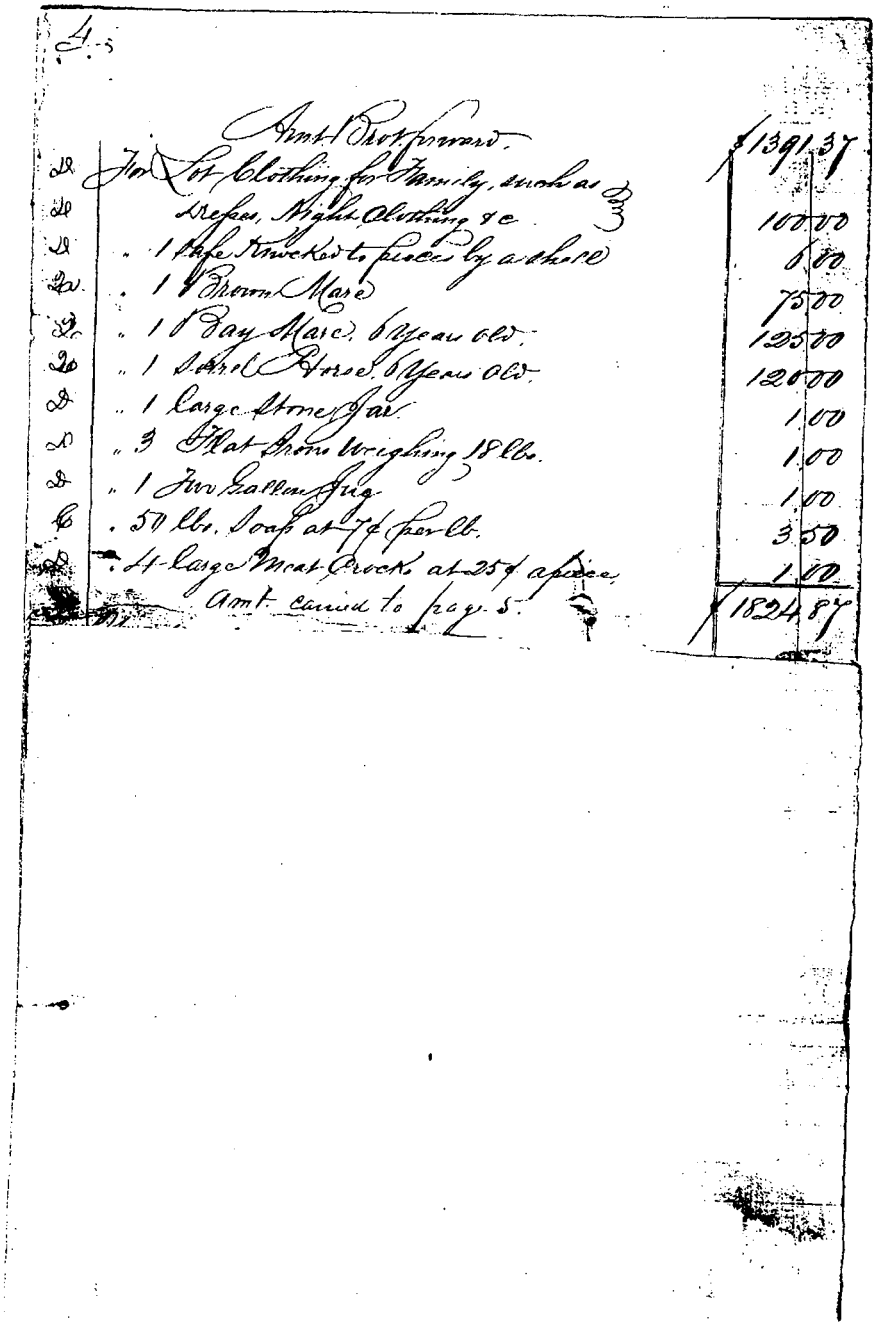
Amt. Brot. forward — 1228.75

0	6	For 12 lbs. Candles, at 20¢ per lb.	2.40
5	6	" 24 Doz. Eggs at 15¢ per Doz.	3.60
0	6	" 6 Jars Canned Fruit at 50¢ per Jar.	3.00
0	6	" 2½ Doz. Jam blue filled with Jelly, at 25¢	7.50
0	8	" 10 lbs. Coffee at 25¢ per lb.	2.50
0	8	" 5 lbs. Rice at 10¢ per lb.	.50
	8	" 1 Doz. Dinner Plates	2.00
	8	" 1 Doz. Cups & Saucers	2.00
0	8	" 1 Doz. Spoons	1.00
0	8	" 2 Doz. Knives & forks at $2.50 per Doz.	5.00
0	8	" 3 Pepper Boxes & 2 Salt Cellars	1.00
0	8	" 1 Set Castors	2.50
0	8	" 3 Tin Buckets at 75¢ a piece	2.25
0	8	" 2 Wooden Buckets at 50¢ a piece	1.00
0	8	" 6 Tread pans at 25¢ a piece	1.50
0	8	" 1 Doz. Tea Plates	2.00
10	8	" 1 Dripping Pan at 37½¢ a piece	1.50
0	8	" 1 Copper Kettle	2.50
0	8	" 1 Iron Kettle	4.00
0	8	" 2 Iron Pots & Pots at 75¢ a piece	1.50
2	8	" 2 Skillets at 50¢ a piece	1.00
0	8	~~" 1 Large Tea Kettle~~	~~2.00~~
5	8	" 1 Tea Kettle	.03
0	8	" 2 Coffee Boilers at 75¢ a piece	1.50
0	8	" 2 Coffee Pots at 50¢ a piece	1.00
0	8	" 3 Wash Basins at 25¢ a piece	.75
0	8	" 4 Wash Tubs at 75¢ a piece	3.00
0	8	" 3 Doz. Crocks at 9¢ a piece	3.24
0	8	" 1 Cullender	.25
5			1391.37

Roulette claim "for property taken from and damage done to my farm..." Page 3

(ANTI Archives, Roulette vertical file)

Fig. F-5. Roulette claim "for property taken from and damage done to my farm..." Page 3 (ANTI Archives, Roulette vertical file)

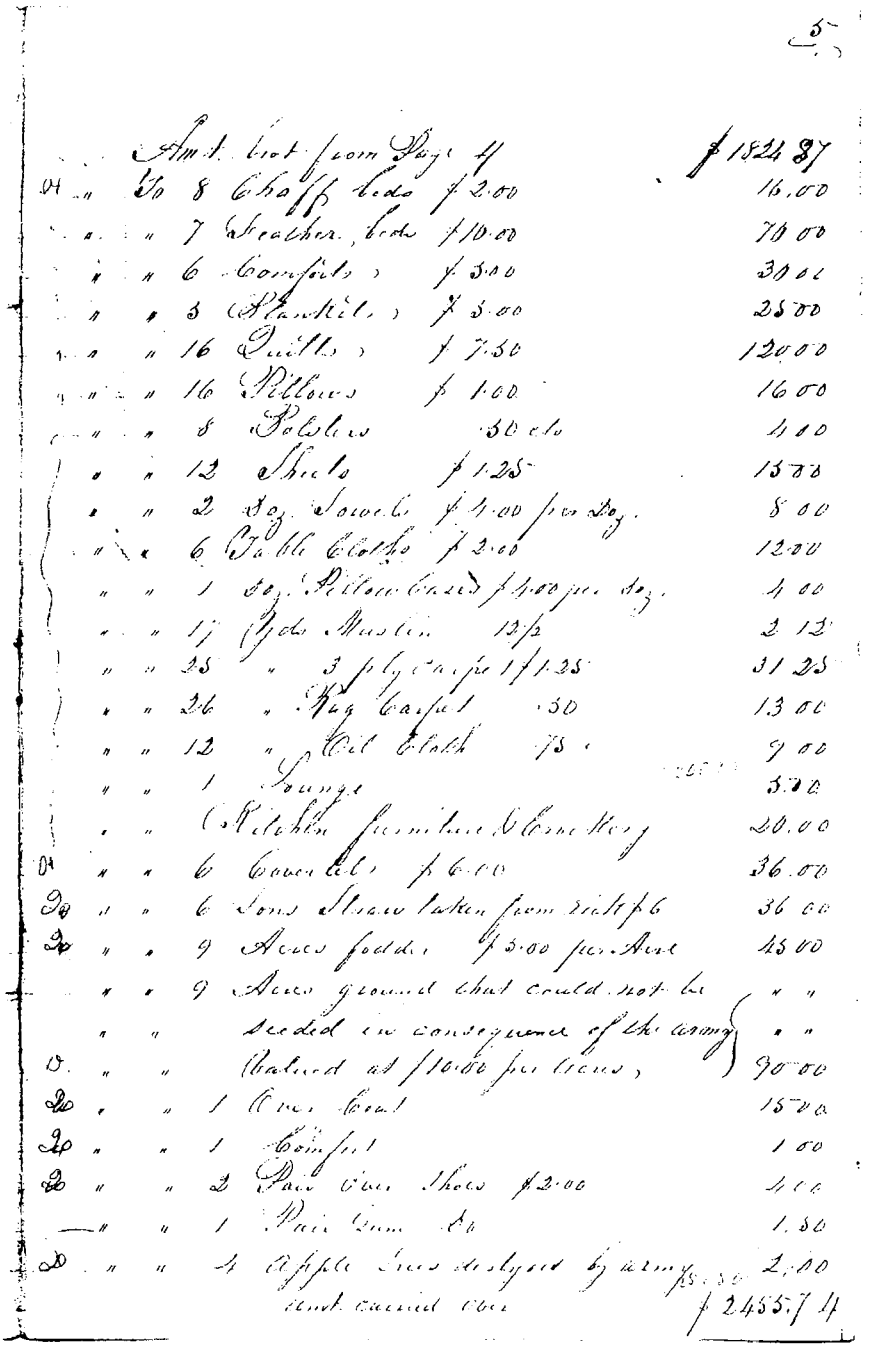


Amt Brot forward. $1391.37
For Lot Clothing for Family, such as Dress, Night Clothing &c &c 100.00
" 1 Safe Knocked to pieces by axe 6.00
" 1 Brown Mare 75.00
" 1 Bay Mare 6 years old 125.00
" 1 Sorrel Horse 6 years old 120.00
" 1 Large Stone Jar 1.00
" 3 Flat Irons Weighing 18 lbs. 1.00
" 1 Two Gallon Jug 1.00
" 50 lbs. Soap at 7¢ per lb. 3.50
" 4 Large Meat Crocks at 25¢ a piece 1.00
Amt carried to Pag. 5. $1824.87

Roulette claim "for property taken from and damage done to my farm..." Page 4

(ANTI Archives, Roulette vertical file)

Fig. F-6. Roulette claim "for property taken from and damage done to my farm..." Page 4 (ANTI Archives, Roulette vertical file)

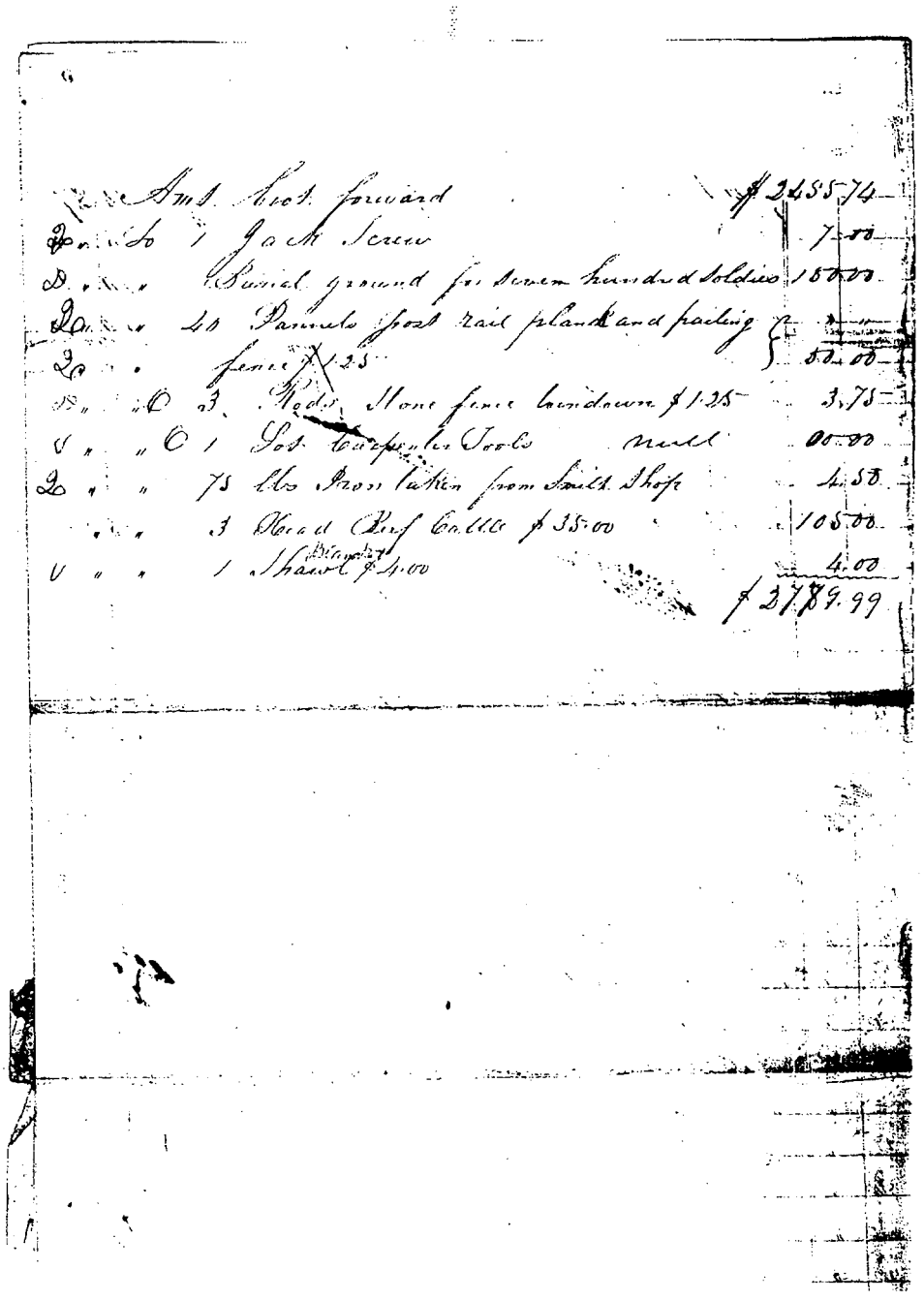


Amt. brot. from Page 4 $1824 87
" To 8 Chaff beds $2.00 16.00
" " 7 Feather beds $10.00 70 00
" " 6 Comforts " $5.00 30 00
" " 3 Blankets " $8.00 24 00
" " 16 Quilts " $7.50 120 00
" " 16 Pillows $1.00 16 00
" " 8 Bolsters 50 cts 4 00
" " 12 Sheets $1.25 15 00
" " 2 Doz. Towels $4.00 per Doz. 8 00
" " 6 Table Cloths $2.00 12 00
" " 1 Doz. Pillow Cases $4.00 per Doz. 4 00
" " 1½ Yds. Muslin 12½ 2 12
" " 25 " 3 ply Carpet 1/1.25 31 25
" " 26 " Rag Carpet 50 13 00
" " 12 " Oil Cloth 75 9 00
" " 1 Lounge 5 00
" " Kitchen furniture & Crockery 20.00
" " 6 Counterpanes $6.00 36.00
" " 6 Sons Share taken from Dist $6 36 00
" " 9 Acres fodder $5.00 per Acre 45 00
" " 9 Acres ground that could not be " "
" " seeded in consequence of the swamp
" " obtained at $10.00 per Acres, 90 00
" " 1 Cow Coal 15 00
" " 1 Comfort 1 00
" " 2 Pair Cow Shoes $2.00 4 00
" " 1 Pair Oxen do 1 50
" " 4 Apple Trees destroyed by swamp $5.00 2.00
Amt carried over $2455 74

Roulette claim "for property taken from and damage done to my farm..." Page 5

(ANTI Archives, Roulette vertical file)

Fig. F-7. Roulette claim "for property taken from and damage done to my farm..." Page 5 (ANTI Archives, Roulette vertical file)

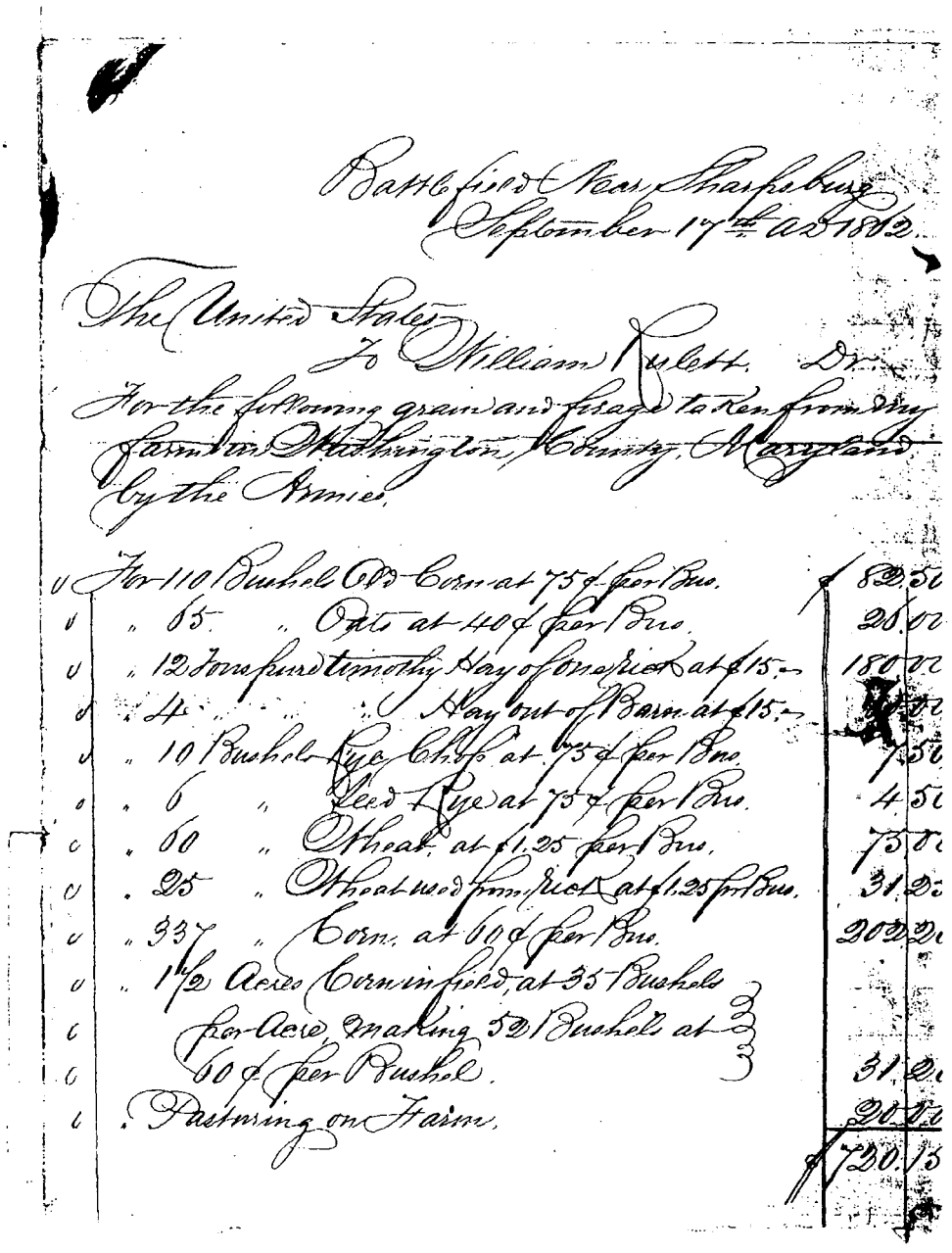


Amt. Brot. forward $2455.74
1 Jack Screw 7.00
Burial ground for seven hundred Soldiers 150.00
40 Panels post rail plank and picketing fence @ 1.25 50.00
3 Rods Stone fence laid down @ 1.25 3.75
1 Set Carpenters Tools mill 00.00
75 lbs Iron taken from Smith Shop 4.50
3 Head Neat Cattle @ 35.00 105.00
1 Shawl @ 4.00 4.00
$2789.99

Roulette claim "for property taken from and damage done to my farm..." Page 6

(ANTI Archives, Roulette vertical file)

Fig. F-8. Roulette claim "for property taken from and damage done to my farm..." Page 6 (ANTI Archives, Roulette vertical file)



Battlefield Near Sharpsburg
September 17th A.D. 1862.

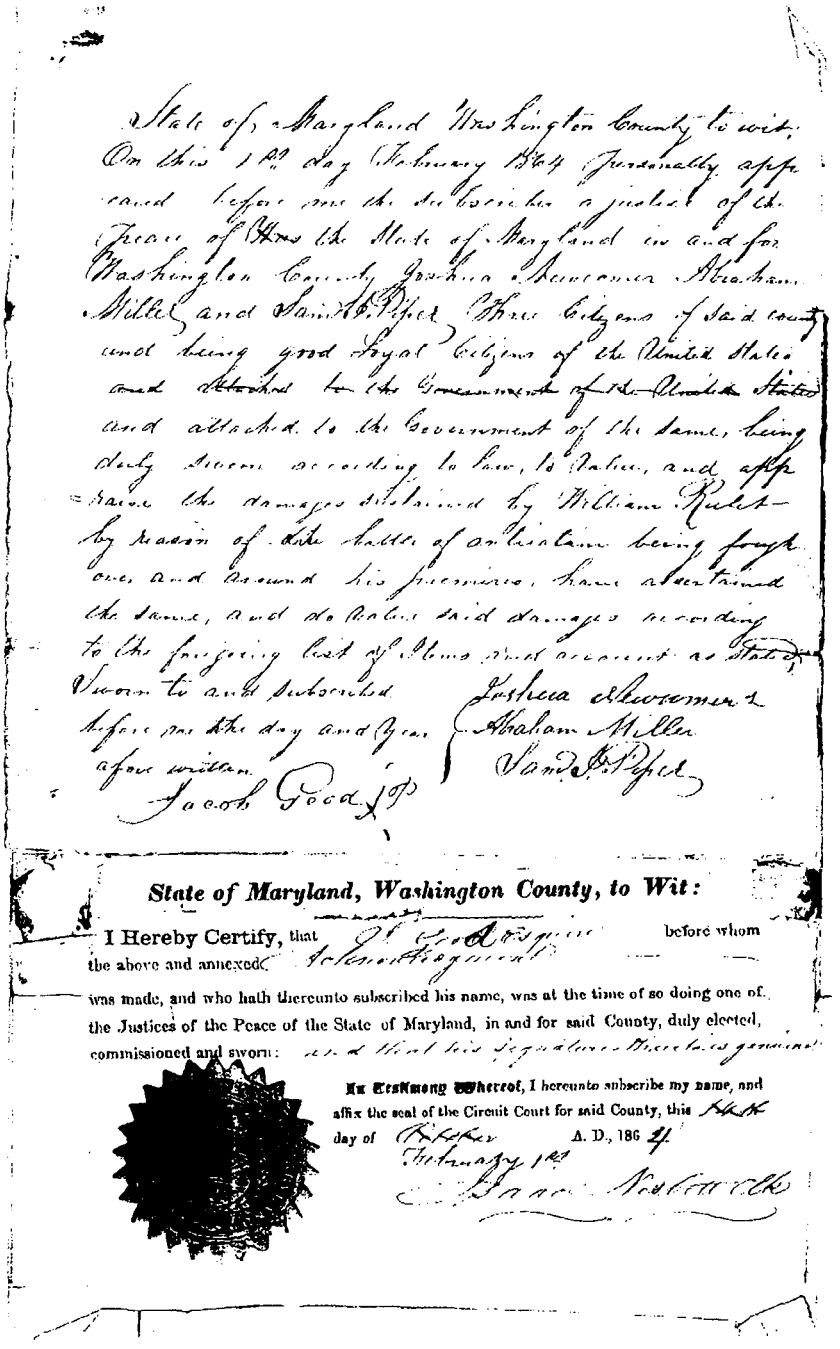
The United States
To William Roulett Dr.
For the following grain and forage taken from my
farm in Washington County Maryland
by the Armies.

110	Bushels Old Corn at 75¢ per Bus.		82.50
65	" Oats at 40¢ per Bus.		26.00
12	Tons pure timothy Hay of one Rick at $15.-		180.00
4	" " " Hay out of Barn at $15.-		[illegible]
10	Bushels Rye Chaff at 75¢ per Bus.		7.50
6	" Seed Rye at 75¢ per Bus.		4.50
60	" Wheat at $1.25 per Bus.		75.00
25	" Wheat used from Rick at $1.25 per Bus.		31.25
337	" Corn at 60¢ per Bus.		202.20
1½	Acres Corn in field at 35 Bushels per Acre making 52½ Bushels at 60¢ per Bushel.		31.50
	Pasturing on Farm.		20.00
			$720.75

Roulette claim "for forage and grain taken from my farm..." Page 1

(ANTI Archives, Roulette vertical file)

Fig. F-9. Roulette claim "for forage and grain taken from my farm" Page 1 (ANTI Archives, Roulette vertical file)



State of Maryland Washington County to wit.
On this 14th day February 1865 personally appeared before me the subscriber a justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland in and for Washington County Joshua Newcomer Abraham Miller and David Pfoutz three citizens of said county and being good loyal citizens of the United States and attached to the Government of the United States and attached to the Government of the same, being duly sworn according to law, to value, and appraise the damages sustained by William Roulette by reason of the taking of our claim being fenced one, and around his premises, have ascertained the same, and do value said damages according to the foregoing list of items and account as stated
Sworn to and subscribed before me the day and year aforesaid
Jacob Goodhop
Joshua Newcomer
Abraham Miller
David Pfoutz

State of Maryland, Washington County, to Wit:

I Hereby Certify, that Jacob Goodhop before whom the above and annexed Deposition was made, and who hath thereunto subscribed his name, was at the time of so doing one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for said County, duly elected, commissioned and sworn: and that his Signature thereto is genuine.

In Testimony Whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name, and affix the seal of the Circuit Court for said County, this 14th day of February A. D., 1865

Roulette claim "for forage and grain taken from my farm..." Page 2

(ANTE Archives, Roulette vertical file)

Fig. F-10. Roulette claim "for forage and grain taken from my farm" Page 2 (ANTI Archives, Roulette vertical file)

Genealogy

[Note: Notations in brackets [] are our (PSR) additions or corrections from current research. This is not the final word on the Miller genealogy but in general appears close to correct.]

John MILLER

- *BIRTH*: 1749
- *DEATH*: 1821

Father: Peter MUEHLER

Family 1: Elizabeth PRICE

- *BIRTH*: Abt 1752, Washington Township, Franklin, Pennsylvania
- *DEATH*: Abt 1826, Washington, Maryland
- *MARRIAGE*: 19 MAY 1772, Franklin, Pennsylvania

1. Michael MILLER (b.1773, d.1773)
2. Daniel MILLER (b.1778 in Pa., d.1862)
3. John MILLER (b. ca.1780, [d.1820])
4. Jacob MILLER (b.1782 in Pa., d.1875)
5. David MILLER (b.1784 in Sharpsburg, d.1829 in WV)
6. Abraham MILLER (b.1786 in Wash. Co., d.1868)
7. Samuel MILLER (b.1787, d.1882, m. Mary Mumma)
8. Elizabeth MILLER (b. Wash. Co., m. John Sutton)
9. Mary MILLER (b.1790 in Wash. Co., m. Christian Hershey)
10. Peter MILLER ((b.1791 in Wash. Co., d.1856)

John MILLER [Jr. or "of John"]

- *BIRTH*: Abt 1780
- [died 1820 (this is from PSR research)]

Father: John MILLER
Mother: Elizabeth PRICE

Family 1: Mary STOVER

1. David MILLER (b.1810, d.1872)
2. Samuel MILLER (b.1812)
3. Henry MILLER (b.1816)
4. Elizabeth MILLER (m. John Hine)
5. Susan MILLER (m. Daniel Schnebly)
6. Margaret Ann MILLER (b.1829, m. William Roulette)
7. Abraham MILLER (none given)
8. Amanda MILLER (none given)
9. Eleanor MILLER (none given)
10. Rebecca MILLER (none given)

Family 2: Nancy KRETZINGER

Margaret Ann MILLER

- *BIRTH*: 12 OCT 1829, Antietam, Frederick, Maryland [?]
- *DEATH*: 19 FEB 1883, Washington, Maryland
- *BURIAL*: Sharpsburg, Washington, Maryland

Father: John MILLER
Mother: Mary STOVER

Family 1: William ROULETTE

- *MARRIAGE*: 4 MAR 1847

1. Anne Elizabeth ROULETTE (b.1849 [July 16])
2. John Daniel ROULETTE (b.1851 [April 23])
3. Joseph Clinton ROULETTE (b.1852 [June 22])
4. Otho William ROULETTE (b.1853 [Oct 6], d.1856)
5. Susan Rebecca ROULETTE (b.1857 [Jan 27])
6. Benjamin Franklin ROULETTE (b.1858 [Aug 29])
7. Carrie May ROULETTE (b.1860 [Feb 23], d. Oct 21, 1862)
8. Ulysses Sheridan ROULETTE (b.1864 [Oct 15])

Genealogy

[Note: Notations in brackets [] are our (PSR) additions or corrections from current research including the "Rulett" family bible and DAR and Huguenot Soc. documentation. This is not the final word on the Roulette genealogy but in general appears close to correct.]

William ROULETTE

- *BIRTH*: 11 JUL 1825, Washington, Maryland
- *DEATH*: 27 FEB 1901, Near Sharpsburg, Washington, Maryland
- *BURIAL*: Sharpsburg, Washington, Maryland

Father: Daniel ROULETTE [his father was William Roulette, a Huguenot born in France (Roulette Huguenot Soc. Of Washington D.C. documentation)]
Mother: Elizabeth PIPER [her father was Daniel Piper, Sr., grandfather Jacob Piper, Sr. from Germany and served in the Revolutionary War (Roulette DAR documentation)]

Family 1: Margaret Ann MILLER

- *MARRIAGE*: 4 MAR 1847
- *DEATH*: 19 FEB 1883, Washington, Maryland

1. Anne Elizabeth ROULETTE (b.1849 [July 16]) [m. Dr. Rueben M. Keedy]
2. John Daniel ROULETTE (b.1851 [April 23]) [m. Anna M. Rohrback; their son J. Walter and Myrta I. Snavely were Earl Roulette's father and mother]
3. Joseph Clinton ROULETTE (b.1852 [June 22]) [m. Catherine L. Updegraff]
4. Otho William ROULETTE (b.1853 [Oct 6], d.1856)
5. Susan Rebecca ROULETTE (b.1857 [Jan 27]) [m. Rev. Charles A. Santee]
6. Benjamin Franklin ROULETTE (b.1858 [Aug 29]) [m. Elizabeth B. Rhoads]
7. Carrie May ROULETTE (b.1860 [Feb 23], d. Oct 21, 1862)
8. Ulysses Sheridan ROULETTE (b.1864 [Oct 15]) [m. Leoda Eichelberger]

[second marriage to Elizabeth B.G. Smith, June 19, 1889, Lancaster, Pa. ("Rulett" Bible)]

Benjamin Franklin ROULETTE

- *BIRTH*: 29 AUG 1858, Washington, Maryland
- *DEATH*: 12 NOV 1910

Father: William ROULETTE
Mother: Margaret Ann MILLER

Family 1: Elizabeth Brown RHOADS

- *MARRIAGE*: 15 DEC 1886, Mercersburg, Franklin, Pennsylvania

1. Mary Margaret ROULETTE
2. Helen Rebecca ROULETTE
3. William Grafton ROULETTE
4. Samuel Patterson ROULETTE

Samuel Patterson ROULETTE

- *BIRTH*: 15 JUN 1897, Washington, Maryland

Father: Benjamin Franklin ROULETTE
Mother: Elizabeth Brown RHOADS

Family 1: Leoda EICHELBERGER

1. William ROULETTE

Genealogy

John and Elizabeth (McKee) Reynolds of Washington Co., Maryland
From RFA Archives and RFA *Reynolds Recollections*, Nov-Dec 1992

THE FIRST AND SECOND GENERATIONS

___ **REYNOLDS** born about 1681 England, died America. He married Miss ___ **CROOK** who was born in Wales. Among their children who were born in Dublin Co., Ireland, they had:

1 **John Reynolds** b. 1714, d. March or April 1784 Sharpsburg, MD He married 1744 Miss **Elizabeth McKee**, b. in Ireland. John and Elizabeth had:

11 **John Reynolds** b. 1745, d. March 1779 in an Indian massacre; m. 1764 Miss Margaret Smith

12 **Elizabeth Reynolds** b. 1746, d. 1806 near Paris, KY; m. 1763 Thomas Smith

13 **Joseph Reynolds** b. Nov. 10, 1747, d. July 7, 1808 Urbana, OH; m. Sarah Smith 1774

14 **Francis Reynolds** b. 1749. Private in Revolution. Enlisted Dec. 21, 1776, as private in the 7th MD Regt.; disch. Nov. 1, 1780. Also private 1st MD Regt. serving in the Southern Army of the US. Reported Aug. 1, 1781 as in hospital month of July. He was not married up to April 1784.

15 **Anna Reynolds** b. 1751; m. ___ Kain and lived near Sharpsburg, MD in 1828

16 **Rebecca Reynolds** b. 1753; m. ___ McCracken and lived near Sharpsburg, MD in 1784

17 **Margaret Reynolds** m. David Osborne and lived near Sharpsburg, MD 1828

18 **Mary Reynolds** m. Alexander Lemen

19 **Bridget Reynolds** m. Alexander (?) Rogers. Her father's will indicates she died some time previous to March 1784, leaving heirs.

THE THIRD GENERATION

11 **John Reynolds** (John) b. 1745, killed in an Indian massacre March 1779. He had sold his property in Maryland and was

moving with his family to Kentucky, when they were attacked on the Ohio River, about fifty miles below Wheeling, WV. His wife and children were taken captive by the Indians. On October 8, 1764 he married Miss Margaret Smith and their children were born in Washington Co., MD, to which his wife and children returned permanently after their captivity among the Indians. His official military record in the Revolution reads: Captain of the First MD Battalion of the "Flying Camp" from June to December 1776. Made Captain of the 7th MD Dec. 10, 1776 in which his brother Francis Reynolds enlisted 11 days later. His regiment was at Ft. Schuyler, Valley Forge, White Plains Battle, and High Hills of Santel. The authority for this may be found in Saffell's Records, Hitman's Hist. Reg. of Officers. He resigned from the 7th MD Dec. 28, 1777.

John and Margaret had, b. in Washington Co., MD:

111 **Joseph Reynolds** b. abt 1766; m. Elizabeth Heyser 1793

112 **Mary Reynolds** b. abt 1768, d. Dec. 20, 1817 Augusta Co., VA; m. Joseph Clarke 1789

113 **Sarah Reynolds** b. abt 1770; m. ___ Thomas. Their descendants live in Champaign Co., OH.

114 **Elizabeth Reynolds** b. 1771, d. after 1851 Urbana, OH; m. ___ Wolfkill. No issue.

115 **John Reynolds** b. abt 1773, d. 1832; m. Mary Woltz. They lived Hagerstown, MD

116 **Thomas Reynolds** b. abt 1775; no further information

117 **William M.Reynolds** b. 1776, d. Sep. or Oct. 7, 1823 near Mt. Aetna Furnace, MD; m. Mercy Walling

12 **Elizabeth Reynolds** (John) b. 1746, d. 1806 near Paris, KY. She m. 1763 Thomas Smith who d. 1803-4 Paris, KY. Major Thomas Smith served as First Lieut., Smallwood's MD Regt. Jan. 14, 1776; Capt. 4th MD Battl. of the "Flying Camp" June to Dec 1776; Major of 5th MD Dec. 10, 1776, same day on which his brother-in-law, John Reynolds made Captain of the 7th. Resigned March 12, 1778.

Smith children:

121 **John** b. 1764, d. in Ky.; m. Miss Standeford

122 **Margaret** b. Hagerstown, MD Aug. 10, 1766, d. Vincennes, IN Feb. 28, 1839; m. Feb. 2, 1794 Rev. Martin Hitt b. Fauquier Co., VA, d. Urbana, OH Feb. 16, 1832

123 **Elizabeth** b. 1768, d. Covington, KY; m. Rev. Elijah Howard

124 **Sarah** b. 1770, d. 1803-4 in KY; engaged to Rev. Daniel Hitt, but d. before marriage.

125 **James** b. June 16, 1772, d. 1797 in KY

126 **Ann** b. Aug. 25, 1774, d. Oct. 21, 1855 Urbana, OH; m. Rev. Samuel Hitt 1800

127 **Rebecca** b. Sep. 9, 1776, d. March 1824 KY; m. Oct. 28, 1811 Rev. Francis Standeford

128 **Mary** b. 1778, d. 1794-5 in KY

129 **Thomas** b. 1780, d. 1805; m. Miss ___ Carter

12.10. **Robert** b. Feb. 12, 1784, d. 1812-3; m. Miss ___ Welsh of Lexington, KY

13 **Joseph Reynolds** (John) b. Nov. 10, 1747, d. July 7, 1808 Urbana, OH. He married Apr. 5, 1774 Sarah Smith b. Jan. 4, 1757, d. Nov. 2, 1821 [Bible]. Sarah Smith was the sister of Margaret Smith who married Joseph's brother John Reynolds, and the daughter of Joseph Smith. Children were born in Washington Co., MD:

131 **John Reynolds** b. Apr. 18, 1775, d. Dec. 21, 1855; m. Jane Lemen Nov. 9, 1797 [Bible]

132 **Isaac Reynolds** b. Oct. 25, 1778, d. May 6, 1848 [Bible]; m. twice

133 **Joseph Smith Reynolds** b. Feb 26, 1780 [Bible], d. Sep. 29, 1854; m. 1808 Sarah Diltz

134 **Otho or Othoes Reynolds** [Bible] b. Aug. 4, 1782, d. ? Dec. 4, 1784 in his 3d year [Bible]

135 **James Reynolds** b. Aug. 12, 1784; m. three times

136 **Mary Reynolds** b. Mar. 7, 1786; m. 1st Dr. James Davidson; m. 2nd Dr. David S. Bonner. They lived in Urbana, OH

137 **Thomas Smith Reynolds** b. Dec. 7, 1787, d. 1812 in 25th year [Bible]

138 **Elizabeth Reynolds** b. Aug. 17, 1789, d. Sep. 20, 1815 [Bible]; m. Dr. David S. Bonner, lived Urbana, OH

139 **Sarah Reynolds** b. Feb. 24, 1791, d. July 27, 1859; m. Jacob van Meter

13.10. **Robert Smith Reynolds** b. Oct. 11, 1792; m. ___ Lansdale, lived Vincennes, IN 1829

13.11. **Martin Reynolds** b. Sep. 8, 1795, d. Oct. 19, 1870; m. 1815 Elizabeth Hitt Reynolds

13.12. **Samuel Reynolds** b. Feb. 27, 1797, d. June 14, 1814 in 17th year [Bible]

18 **Mary Reynolds** (John) b. Sharpsburg, MD Mar. 12, 1752, d. Oct. 21, 1809. She married June 8, 1773 Alexander Lemen, son of John Lemen, b. VA Dec. 10, 1738, d. Nov. 2, 1805. Children b. Berkeley Co., WV, Lemen:

181 **Elizabeth** b. Jan. 22, 1775, d. Sep. 4, 1778

182 **Jane** b. July 11, 1777, d. Urbana, OH Mar. 5, 1857; m. John Reynolds (see no. 131)

183 **William** b. Jan 12, 1779, d. Sep. 20, 1849; m. 1804 Mary Donaldson d. 1854

184 **Margaret** b. July 7, 1781, d. OH 1840; m. Sep. 6, 1808 John W. Vance

185 **John Reynolds** b. Dec. 7, 1783, d. July 21, 1854; m. Rebekah Donaldson

186 **Ann** b. May 3, 1786, d. May 5, 1792

187 **Alexander** b. Apr. 6, 1788, d. May 12, 1792

188 **Mary** b. Dec. 13, 1790, d. 1869; m. Dec. 17, 1807 Joseph Vance, b. Mar. 21, 1781

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(from website: www.narnet.com/rfa/line16/crook_1.htm)

Appendix H: Timeline

1732 – Maryland provincial governor Samuel Ogle was granted a Warrant for 5,000 acres by Lord Baltimore, which Ogle assigned over to Doctor George Steuart of Annapolis in 1739. George Steuart then began surveying tracts, generally between 100 and 300 acres, which he leased or sold (assigned) to prospective settlers. The survey established the tract's boundaries, often named for the settler intended to occupy and purchase the land. Following the survey and assignment (purchase), the settler would then have the tract patented. On the land that would later become the Antietam Battlefield, many of the farms known today had their boundaries essentially established in this way (see attached annotated map), including the Middlekauff Farm on *Kellys Purchase*, the Samuel Poffenberger Farm on *Ellswicks Dwelling* and *Resurvey on Elzwicks Dwelling*, the Kennedy Farm on *Smiths Purchase*, and the Mumma Farm on *Andersons Delight*. The Roulette Farm was formed from pieces of several of the above-named tracts, its history beginning in the second generation of the Antietam settlement families.

A good example of this initial settlement process is found in the documentation of *Kellys Purchase* and *Ellswicks Dwelling*. Both tracts were surveyed in October 1739 for Doctor George Steuart. *Kellys Purchase* was surveyed for 256 acres, "Beginning at a bounded black oak standing by the side of a vally [sic] near the head of Solloman Aldridges Spring..." (PG Co. Patented Certificate #1237, Plats.net) Thomas Kelly was apparently already on *Kellys Purchase* as the 1739 survey for the adjoining 180-acre *Ellswicks Dwelling* indicated: "Beginning...[at] the end of the fifth line of the tract laid out where Thos. Kelly now lives called Kellys Purchais [sic]..." (PG Co. Patented Certificate #758, Plats.net). In 1742 George Steuart assigned (sold) *Ellswicks Dwelling* to John Ellswick, who then had the tract patented, and in 1747 Ellswick sold it to Joseph Smith who resurveyed the tract several times with more acreage (FR Co. Patented Certificate #3430, Plats.net). Thomas Kelly on the other hand occupied his tract until 1753 when Steuart assigned *Kellys Purchase* over to Thomas Kelly, but not until Kelly paid the rent due for the fourteen years he had lived there: "I have received the sum of seven pounds three shilling & six pence [stirl?] for fourteen years Rent of the within Land to Mich [March?] 1753 Patent may therefore issue. [signed] Benj. Tasker [dated] 20 March 1753." 100 years later in 1859, when Thomas Taggert drew his map of Washington County, the outline of *Kellys Purchase* could still be identified in the "J Middlekauff" and "J Poffenberger" farms (see attached copy).

[Note: Frederick County was formed out of the western end of Prince Georges County in 1748, Washington County was carved from Frederick County in 1776]

1751 – William Anderson purchased the 212-acre tract called *Andersons Delight* from Thomas Cresap (FCLR, Liber B, folio 494).

Andersons Delight was surveyed in 1739 for Dr. George Steuart, who assigned the tract to Col. Thomas Creasp in 1744 (PG Co. Patent Record, Liber TI No. 1, folio 462). Thomas Cresap was a surveyor/land speculator/fur trader active in western Maryland. His home was near today's Cumberland in Allegany County and he owned land throughout the region. Cresap had *Andersons Delight* patented in 1748, but it is unlikely that he ever occupied the land (PG Co. Patent Record TI, No. 3, page 270).

The name of the parcel indicates that William Anderson was the intended purchaser of the land as early as 1739, and the acreage was that of a working farm (rather than speculative) but it is not known whether Anderson ever actually settled there. However, like Thomas Kelly, it appears that Anderson was doing something there as early as 1739. The 1739 survey of *Andersons Delight* tract began "at a Bounded hickory standing above the Plantation of John Ellswick Sen.' and the Plantation of William Anderson on the Top of a Hill..." (PG Co. Certificate of Survey, Patent Record Book TI, No.1, page 462). The patent, recorded in 1748, noted that Dr. George Steuart obtained a Special Warrant (rather than a standard Warrant) for the survey of *Andersons Delight* in 1739 because he "had discovered that Quantity of Vacant Land...partly Cultivated..." indicating that Anderson my have indeed already been growing crops on his "plantation" at the time of the 1739 survey (PG Co. Patent Record Book TI, No. 3, page 270).

The other land tracts incorporated within the later Roulette Farm, *Abstons Forrest*, *Smiths Purchase*, and *Joes Lott* were parts of much larger speculative tracts patented by local large landowners Joseph Chapline and Joseph Smith.

1761 – William Anderson, "Farmer," of Frederick County sold the 212-acre *Andersons Delight* to John Reynolds, "Farmer," also of Frederick County. Reynolds paid £235 for the tract or a little over £1 per acre (FCLR, Liber G, folio 83).

Joseph Smith, who purchased the 180-acre *Ellswicks Dwelling* from John Ellswick in 1747 and had it enlarged to 270 acres that year by Special Warrant, and in 1756 had another resurvey done adding 304 acres of "vacant land" to the tract now called *Resurvey on Elzwicks Dwelling* and totaling 574 acres (see attached plat, FR Co. Patented Certificate #3420, Plats.net; FR Co. Patent Records, Liber BC and GS No.19, folio 483, and Liber BC and GS No.20, folio 136).

1764 – John Reynolds purchased 138 acres called *Johns Chance*, formed from part of *Resurvey on Elzwicks Dwelling*, part of *Smiths Purchase*, and part of *Addition to Smiths Purchase*. The purchase price was £66, about one-half £ per acre, indicating the acreage was "unimproved" relative to *Andersons Delight* (FCLR, Liber J, folio 715).

1765 – John Reynolds purchased 35 acres of *Abstons Forrest* from Joseph (and wife Ruhamah) Chapline for £35. The small parcel essentially shaved a northeastward projecting tip off *Abstons Forrest* (see attached plat, FR Co. Patented Certificate #3268, Plats.net). The boundary description in the deed noted the beginning point, "at the end of the second line of a Tract of Land called Andersons Delight whereon the said John Reynolds now lives..." (FCLR, Liber J, folio 1156).

Reynolds total amount of land was 385 acres at this point. Apparently he lived on the *Andersons Delight* portion of the property by 1765.

1776 – John Reynold's oldest son, John Reynolds, Jr. was, in April 1776, "appointed Captain of a Company of Militia in the Upper District of Frederick [now Washington] County," part of the 36th Battalion under Col. Joseph Smith (later Col. Charles Greenbury Griffith). [This is described as the 1st Battalion, Flying Camp in Steuart, The Maryland Line, see below] The Reynolds appointment occurred "in the room of Christian Orendorff," a nearby neighbor along the Antietam Creek who was previously appointed 2nd Major of the 36th Battalion (*Archive of Maryland Online*, Vol. 11, page 356). Other officers in Capt. John Reynolds' company included Moses Chapline, 1st Lieutenant; Christopher Orendorff, 2nd Lieutenant; and Nathan Williams, Ensign (*Archives of Maryland Online*, Vol. 11, page 545).

> Although the 1776 census did not include any Reynolds (or Raynolds, or Runnelds) living in Elizabethtown Hundred (soon to be Washington County), it may be that John Jr.'s involvement as a militia Captain precluded the family from this population assessment.
>
> In December 1776, Capt. John Reynolds was appointed Captain of the 7th Regiment of the Maryland Line. One year later, on the 28th of December 1777, he resigned his appointment during the brutal winter encampment at Valley Forge (Rieman Steuart, The Maryland Line, (Society of the Cincinnati of Maryland, 1969, p. 123).
>
> According to Edward Papenfuse et al, in A Biographical Dictionary of the Maryland Legislature 1635-1789, Capt. John Reynolds (John Reynolds, Jr.) married Margaret Smith, daughter of James Smith, who was the brother of Col. Joseph Smith. Another daughter, Sarah Smith, married Joseph Reynolds in April 1774 (Vol. 2, p. 744).

1783 – Tax assessment list for "Lower Antietam and Sharpsburg Hundred" included John Reynolds, with 192 1/2 acres of *Andersons Delight*. His improvements on the land were valued at £50. He had one slave valued at £60, and one "Still" valued at £22.

> Also listed were Margaret Reynolds, whose only property was a slave valued at £70. She was Capt. John Reynolds' widow (he died in 1778), and "Joseph Reynolds of Wm." Since Joseph was listed "of Wm" one must assume that he was the son of William Reynolds. This Joseph Reynolds was listed on 185 of *Wards Spring*, a 200-acre tract just north of the subject tract, on what is now known as "The Hoffman Farm," the location of one of the Antietam Battle field hospitals. We do not know if this Joseph Reynolds is related to our Reynolds family. *Wards Spring* was patented in 1747 to a William Rayman (Plats.net, Frederick County surveys) but in 1755 it was William Raynolds who had 30 acres surveyed as *Addition to Wards Spring*, so it is likely that the clerk in 1747 got William's last name wrong. In 1775, William Reynolds conveyed *Wards Spring* and its addition to his son Joseph, who promptly sold 40 acres of it to Jacob Hoffman (FCLR, Liber BD, folios 300 and 327). Thus, it appears the Joseph of Wm. on *Wards Spring* in 1783 is not our Joseph.
>
> Where, then, is our Joseph Reynolds and where are John Reynolds' remaining 193 acres in 1783? The 1784 Joseph Reynolds survey for *Joes Farm* (see below) says that the "original conveyed" (from his father John) was 195 acres. Possibly there was a mistake on the 1783 assessment that left out Joseph Reynolds "of John" or confused him with Joseph Raynolds of Wm. on *Wards Spring*, or the acreage was leased out and assessed to someone else.

1784 – John Reynolds "of Sharpsburg Hundred" wrote his will March 22, 1784 (WC Will Book A, page 91), in which he divided his real estate between his two sons Joseph and Francis, one half to each. John Reynolds died April 13, 1784. On May 17, 1784 Joseph Reynolds (of John) was granted a Special Warrant of Resurvey to resurvey part of *Andersons Delight*, part of *Resurvey on Elzwicks Dwelling*, part of *Smiths Purchase*, part of *Addition to Smiths Purchase*, and part of *Abstons Forrest*. The resurvey, called *Joes Farm*, totaled 240 1/4 acres and was completed on April 27, 1785 by Thomas Brooke, the county surveyor (see plat).

> John Reynolds devised to his son Joseph the half of his property "now in his [Joseph's] possession according to its meets and bounds as laid down by James Stuart," and continued, "My further will and pleasure is that in case the division line which divides my land should come nearer the head of the Spring which I have bequeathed to my Son Joseph, than Six perches then it is my will and pleasure that one Acre of Land be taken from the

Remaining part so as to secure the Spring and dwelling House to my [?] son Joseph provided that the above Acre be no more than six perches broad lying on the West side of said spring." Joseph was instructed also to pay £40 to his sisters Ann Kain and Rebecah Reynolds.

Francis Reynolds was given the other half of the real estate, no mention of improvements, with "my negroe man named Ham, my farming utensils and live stock of every kind as also my Household furniture..." Francis was to pay £200 to his sisters Ann and Rebecah.

John Reynolds did not mention his wife in the will and she may have predeceased him. The attached genealogy shows Elizabeth McKee as his wife, married in 1744. Other family members mentioned in the will are Margaret, widow of his deceased oldest son Capt. John (Jr.); grandson (son of John Jr.) Joseph "and his Brothers and Sisters;" and daughters Elizabeth Smith (m. Maj. Thomas Smith, see genealogy), Margaret Osborne, Mary Limmon, and Bridget Rogers (deceased). Executors were Joseph Reynolds, Thomas Smith, and David Osborne.

1785 – Francis Reynolds sold his 182 1/2 acres, part of *Andersons Delight*, part of *Johns Chance*, and part of *Abstons Forrest*, to Stuffle (Stophel) Orendorff for £1,186 (WCLR, Liber D, folio 246). The price indicates probable improvements on the property, although Stuffle (Stophel) was already established in the area and was probably not looking for improved (buildings) land. In 1783 "Stophell Orendorf" was listed on the tax assessment with 200 acres of *Smiths Hills* (adjoining the Joseph Reynolds/Roulette Farm on the southeast), £60 value of improvements and a mill (later Mumma's Mill). Stuffle (Stophel) Orendorff's purchase from Francis Reynolds passed through several family members to Jacob Orendorff, who sold it to Jacob Mumma by 1804 and the property became known as the Mumma Farm (1804 tax assessment; 1809/1811 Chancery Court case, Liber 82, folio 42, MSA S517-97, MD Archives).

Joseph Reynolds began adding to his inheritance with a purchase of 45 acres, part of *Joes Lott* and *Abstons Forrest*, from Joseph Chapline for £150 (WCLR, Liber D, folio 168). This parcel was included within the April 1785 Thomas Brooke survey of *Joes Farm.*

1789 – Joseph Reynolds added 51 acres, part of *Joes Lott* to his property, purchased from James Vardee (Verdier) of Berkeley County, Virginia for £150 (WCLR, Liber F, folio 459). The tract does not appear to have been included in the *Joes Farm* survey. James Verdier purchased the 51-acre parcel from William Williams Chapline (son of Joseph Chapline founder of Sharpsburg) in 1771 for £50 (FCLR, Liber O, folio 601).

Joseph Reynolds had his survey of 240 1/4 acres patented as *Joes Farm* (WC Patented Certificate #483,

Patent Record IC D, page 483 and 667; see attached plat).

1790 – U.S. population census. A "Joseph Runnalds" was listed in Washington County (no Districts or Hundreds) as Head of Family over the age the age of 16. His household included five white males under the age of 16 and five white females including his wife presumably. There were also three slaves listed in the household.

From this census list we can guess that Joseph Reynolds [Runnalds?] had nine children by 1790 and was therefore married before 1780 (1774 according to Papenfuse et al, see above).

1792 – John Miller, "of Washington County," purchased 372 acres from Jesse Hollingsworth of "Baltimore Town." (WCLR, Liber G, folio 751) The acreage included 304 acres of *Resurvey on Elzwicks Dwelling*, 59 acres of *Smiths Purchase*, and 9 acres of *Addition to Smiths Purchase*. The boundary of this relatively large farm adjoined *Kellys Purchase* on the northwest, *Wards Spring* on the northeast, and "John Rumalls [Reynolds] part of the resurvey on Elzwicks Dwelling" on the south.

Although the deed indicates that John Miller was already living in Washington County by 1792, he did not appear to be in the 1790 census (it is very hard to distinguish between the various John Millers listed however). This dates his probable arrival in the county around 1791.

The attached Miller genealogy notes the birth location of several of John Miller's children as Washington County or Sharpsburg as early as 1784 (David), but the reference used for the birth information is unfortunately not cited. John Miller (Sr.) is shown as the son of Peter Muehler, which I have seen in other genealogies as well, and that he married Elizabeth Price. Their first four children were born in Pennsylvania.

Jesse Hollingsworth owned this acreage as early as 1783 (on the tax list) – *Resurvey on Elzwicks Dwelling* was patented by Joseph Smith in 1761 (see attached plat) – but in 1790 he was listed in Baltimore on the census. Hollingsworth, like many of the men associated with the land along this section of Antietam Creek, was an important player during the Revolutionary War. He was a merchant shipper in Baltimore in the 1770s and communicated with Council of Safety during the war regarding shipping matters in the Chesapeake Bay (*Archives of Maryland Online*, Vols 11 and 12).

1800 – U.S. population census, Sharpsburg Hundred. Joseph Reynolds and his wife, both under the age of 44, included seven males between the ages of 0-25 and four females 0-15 in their household. There were no slaves listed.

John Miller appeared on the census for Washington County (Sharpsburg Hundred) apparently for the first time. He was listed as over the age of 45, and his wife (Elizabeth) was between the ages of 26-44. Three males (Daniel, John (Jr.), Jacob) and one female (Susanna?) in the household were aged 16-25, three males (David, Abraham, Samuel) and one female (Mary) were 10-15 years, and one male (Peter) and one female (Elizabeth?) were under the age of nine (see attached genealogy). No slaves were listed but certainly John Miller (Sr.) had plenty of young men in his household to help work his large farm (372 acres).

1804 – Joseph Reynolds and his wife Sarah sold 262 acres, "all that tract of Land called *Joes Farm*" and the part of *Joes Lott* he purchased from James Verdee (Verdier), to John Miller (Sr.) for £15 per acre or £3,930 (WCLR, Liber P, folio 916). Clearly substantial improvements occurred in the intervening years. The deed noted that the adjoining acreage formerly owned by Francis Reynolds was "now in possession of Jacob Mumma."

The 1804 tax assessment for Sharpsburg Hundred, listed John Miller (Sr.) with 632 acres, parts of "Alese [Elzwicks] Dwelling" and "Joes Farm." Miller had no slaves but was assessed for 16 horses, 17 cattle, and 25 sheep/hogs. (1804 Tax Assessment Record, Western Maryland Room, Washington Co. Free Library)

Jacob Mumma was listed on the assessment with 330 acres of "Smiths Hills" and 182 acres of "Sandersons [Andersons] Delight." Mumma was also assessed for three stills, two slaves, 16 horses, 46 cattle, and 25 sheep/hogs.

1810 – U.S. Population Census, Sharpsburg Hundred. John Miller, Sr. and his wife Elizabeth were listed over the age of 45, with one male in the house between 26-44 years, six males between 16-25 years, one female 16-25, and one male and one female 10-15 years. He also listed one slave in his household.

John Miller, Jr. was listed as head of his own household, aged 26-44, his wife (Mary Stover) 16-25, and two male children under 9 years old (David and Samuel?).

1815-1818 – Tax assessments through these years show John Miller, Sr. and John Miller, Jr. both assessed twice. John Sr.'s values were higher, $988 and $4,396 and remained consistent throughout. John Jr.'s values were $109 and $417 and also remained consistent. There was no explanation as to what exactly was being valued for the tax assessment, but these appear likely that the values represent the four farms within John Sr.'s 632 acres (see 1821 division of property).

The four farms valued during this period relative to the 1821 division probably can be identified thus:

$4,396=Abraham Miller, $988=Daniel Miller, $417=John Miller, Jr., $109=Christian Hershey.

[In terms of the Antietam Battlefield farms these four became known as: Abraham Miller=Samuel Poffenberger Farm, Daniel Miller=Daniel/Michael Miller Farm, John Miller, Jr.=William Roulette Farm, Christian Hershey=Kennedy Farm.]

1820 – U.S. Population Census. John Miller, Jr. and his wife Mary were both still listed under the age of 44 years. There were two boys under the age of 9 (Henry and Samuel), but only one boy between 10-15 years (David). Another male between the ages of 26-44 was also listed, possibly one of John's brothers or a farm laborer. Three household members were described as "engaged in agriculture." Two girls were listed in the household, one under 9 years (Susan) and one 10-15 (Elizabeth?). Three slaves were also listed, one male and one female 14-25 years, and one female under 13 years.

John Miller, Sr. was listed in his own household with just his wife, both over the age of 45. They had one female slave.

1821 – John Miller, Sr. died without a will. However, the children peaceably divided the 624 [sic] acres indicating that much of the dividing had occurred prior to John, Sr.'s death. Given their ages and marital status by this time, it is likely they already lived on the farms that they purchased from their father's estate (WCLR, Liber FF, folios 435-448).

John Sr.'s second son, referred to in records as "John Miller of J." to differentiate him from his contemporary, "John Miller of D." (of David), purchased from his siblings 179 1/4 acres, part of *Joes Farm* and *Joes Lott*, for $7,528 or nearly $42 per acre (WCLR, Liber FF, folio 443). [From this point on, the farm remains at its 179_-acre size and is always referred to as parts of *Joes Farm* and *Joes Lott*.] Historian T. J. C. Williams stated that the younger John Miller "settled on a part of the homestead, where he resided throughout his life . . ."[1] In fact it appears that John Jr. settled on *Joes Farm* (at least part of it) as early as 1810 and possibly earlier (separate household on 1810 census).

[John Miller of D. was more commonly known as Col. John Miller. He was the father of D.R. Miller, and owner of what's known as the D.R. Miller Farm on Antietam Battlefield. Col. John Miller's father was David Miller who operated a store in the town of Sharpsburg and appeared with a "House & Lott" on the 1783 assessment. This was

[1]Thomas C. Williams History of Washington County, Maryland, From the Earliest Settlements to the Present Time. (Hagerstown, 1906), Baltimore: Clearfield Co. & Family Line Publications, 1992, p. 911.

an entirely unrelated Miller family to our subject John Miller of J. family]

Abraham Miller, a middle son, appears to have purchased his father's homeplace, 156 3/4 acres (later the Samuel Poffenberger farm) with a stone house, for $8,935 ($57/acre). (Liber FF, folio 446)

Daniel Miller, John Sr.'s oldest son, purchased the farm east of his father's homeplace (listed as D. Miller on the 1859 Map of Washington Co.), 150 1/2 acres for $7,728 ($51/acre). He also purchased for $20 the right to use the spring "that is on the South East side of Abraham Millers Dwelling house..." (Liber FF, folio 439 and 442)

Jacob Miller, John's third son who already owned substantial property elsewhere in the area, purchased a small, 12-acre portion of *Resurvey on Elzwicks Dwelling*, which he later sold to Daniel Piper, and 4 acres of *Joes Lott*. **[We are not exactly sure where these are on the battlefield]**

Mary, one of John's daughters, and her husband Christian Hershey bought a 121-acre parcel, part of *Smiths Purchase*, part of *Addition to Smiths Purchase*, and part of *Joes Farm*, which she later sold to her daughter's husband, Dr. Robert F. Kennedy. This property was later known as the Kennedy Farm.

1830 – John Miller, Jr. does not appear to be in this census. There are three John Miller's. The one that appears closest to ours in household numbers and ages actually is probably Col. John Miller (of D.) judging by the people listed around him. The others have only two or so children, which does not fit our John and they appear to live farther away from Sharpsburg. We do not know why or how he might not be enumerated but so it appears.

1835 – The county tax assessment for this year indicates that little had changed on John Miller, Jr.'s farm since his purchase in 1821. Assessed at $7,645, its value increased only by $117. His brother Daniel's farm, however, purchased in 1821 for $7,728 was assessed at $12,600 in 1835.

1840 – U.S. Population Census. John Miller (Jr. no longer used since the death of his father) had seven males and seven females in his household. He also listed three slaves.

1847 – Margaret Ann Miller, daughter of John Jr., married William Roulette (Rulett). ("Wm. & M.A. Rulett" Family Bible, list of marriages, private collection of Earl Roulette, Sharpsburg, MD.) [Although "Rulett" was stamped on the front cover of the 1859 bible, in the list of marriages the name was spelled Roulette. Earl says the extra o and e were added after a family member visited France and

the family adopted the "high falutin' " French spelling. For the sake of consistency we will use the spelling "Roulette."]

Ca.1850 – Death of John Miller, Jr.

U.S. Agriculture Census for 1850 listed William Rulet (Rulett, Roulette) on 179 acres in the Sharpsburg District, presumably his deceased father-in-law's farm. The farm was valued at $8,000 with 139 improved acres and 40 unimproved (woodlot). His livestock, including 8 horses, 17 cows/cattle, 7 sheep, and 20 hogs, were valued at $670. On his farm he grew wheat, corn, oats, and hay, and produced wool and butter. Compared to most of his neighbors, William Roulette's farm was quite typical in size, value, and production.

1851 – Ann (Nancy?) Miller, "widow," conveyed her dower interest in the farm to her son-in-law William Roulette for $2,000 (WCLR, Liber IN 6, folio 394)

1853 – An Equity Case, No.1092 (Chancery Record Book 3, folio 705 [not currently available at the Maryland Archives]) was brought by Henry Neikirk against David S. Miller "and others," presumably the other being the others heirs of the John Miller, Jr. estate. David S. Miller (son) and Daniel H. Schnebley (son-in-law) were appointed trustees by the court to sell "the real estate hereinafter mentioned and described being the interest of John Miller (of John) dec. (no will)..." The trustees sold the farm to William Roulette for $8,610, "subject to the Widow's dower," which had already been conveyed in 1851. (WCLR, Liber IN 7, folio 653) [Without access to this court record nothing more can be said about the court case, like why did Henry Neikirk bring the case against the heirs? The Docket, located in the Washington County Courthouse, gave little information beyond the Liber/folio reference for Equity (Chancery) Case No. 1092.]

1860 – U.S. Population Census. William Roulette (spelled Roullett) was just 36 years old in 1860 and his wife Margaret was 29. There were five children in the household: Ann, 11; John, 9; Joseph, 8; Susan, 5; and Benjamin, age 2. Also listed in the Roulette household were two free black employees, Robert Simon, age 15, described as a "Farm Hand," and Nancy Campbell, age 40, a "Servant."

Nancy Campbell (later Camel) was a former slave of Peter Miller (youngest brother of John Miller, Sr. and great uncle of Margaret Ann Miller Roulette). Following Peter Miller's death in 1856, Nancy was listed in his estate inventory as "1 Colored Woman," valued at $250 (WC Estate Records, Inventory and Appraisements Book T, folio 6). In his will, Peter devised his slave Nancy to his son Andrew Miller (WC Will Book E, folio 325). Andrew Miller freed (manumitted) Nancy Campbell in 1859 and she apparently immediately took employment in the Roulette house

(WCLR, IN 14, folio 129). She stayed with the Roulette family until her death in 1892. In her will (under the name Nancy Camel) she devised $100 of her $867 in cash to Susan Rebeccah Roulette, William and Margaret's daughter, but also left $25 each to the children of Peter and Andrew Miller, her former masters (WC Will Book H, folio 404).

1860 U.S. Agriculture Census listed William Roulette with 198 acres valued at $9,000. He had 8 horses, 14 cows/cattle, 11 sheep, and 20 hogs. But, like many of his neighbors, Roulette's wheat crop in 1860 produced 1000 bushels, a significant increase since the 1850 census when he reported 800 bushels of wheat. He also produced rye, corn, oats, hay, wool, Irish potatoes, butter and honey. Roulette also added an orchard.

1862 – During the September 17, 1862 Battle of Antietam, the Roulette farm was first occupied, in the early morning, by the Confederate pickets of General D. H. Hill's Division. Sometime after 9 a.m. Union troops from French's Division, Sumner's 2nd Corps, began the push south, across the Mumma and Roulette farms. Richardson's Division later followed them. Over the next 3 _ hours the Roulette fields between the house and barn and the Sunken Road would be hotly contested by Union and Confederate, until the grossly outnumbered Confederates were finally driven back to Piper's fields. With this the second phase of the bloody battle was ended. McClellan then hoped to crush Lee with a final attack by Burnside on the Confederate right. (James V. Murfin, The Gleam of Bayonets. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1982, pp. 245-261)

Among those on the mid-day battlefield was the 14th Connecticut Regiment, a "green" regiment that had only left Hartford, Connecticut on August 25th, 1862. As they reached Arlington, Virginia for their "camp of instruction," recalled regimental Chaplain H.S. Stevens, "the long roll suddenly called them up, they received their arms, made their coffee, and shortly were tramping to Fort Ethan Allen, Va....Sunday, September 7th, the march was taken up with the Army of the Potomac in pursuit of Lee." Arriving near Sharpsburg they camped across the road from McClellan's headquarters in the Pry house.
"...Wednesday the 17th the regiment was astir and receiving ammunition and at daylight in line. Soon afterward we crossed the road and moved, with frequent halts, around the high hill in the rear of McClellan's headquarters, about midway of the slope, making our way toward some ford of the Antietam...From the ford the course was towards and then up the slope flanking the East Woods. These woods were reached and entered about one mile from the ford and the line was at once faced to the left and advanced. Order was straightway given to form line of battle. Huge shells crashing through

the tree-tops and branches and dropping and bursting about had made the men nervous and this order made them realize that the hour they had thought of and talked of, the hour of battle, of mortal combat, was at hand...The line well formed, the order 'forward!' was given. Here the writer dismounted, sent his horse back, fell in behind Co. B and followed – and that is how he knows the things whereof he writes. His watch at that moment marked nearly 9 o'clock. Out of the woods and over the fence we went and on...Of course batteries opened on us at once...Before us was a gentle slope terminating after about one fourth mile in a swale between the houses of Mr. Mumma and Mr. William Roulette. Half way down the slope the right of the regiment passed through a corner of Mr. Mumma's orchard...A little farther on that same right passed within a few rods of the blazing barn and house of Mr. Mumma, feeling the scorching heat. A little farther, and the 'wee' brook coursing through the swale was reached and the line was turned a trifle to the right to advance into the cornfield, whose fence was one hundred paces beyond. Just then the left of Co. B struck the Roulette house and was detained a little to attend to some belligerent sharp-shooters sheltered there." At this point Chaplain Stevens noted: "Mr. Roulette had removed his family to a safe place in season, but returning himself to look after his stock he was held in limbo by the rebs. When firing began he went into the cellar for safety, but when our boys cleaned out the Johnnies he quickly ran out, shouting excitedly: 'Give it to 'em!' 'Drive 'em!' – 'Take anything on my place, only drive 'em! Drive 'em!' Then he started for the rear, for he wasn't singing just then 'there's no place like home.'" The 14th Regiment remained on the field, part of repeated Union attempts to dislodge the Confederate entrenchment in the "Sunken Road," until sometime around noon. "The order [to retire] was delivered, and soon all the companies were together and retiring to the rear of the Roulette house and into the yard between the house and barn....When the enemy perceived that our men had withdrawn they at once determined to charge over the field vacated, and they charged clear down through the cornfield and into the swale...That the rebels reached the swale the writer can attest, for he had in care several wounded men, protected within the little basement room at rear of the Roulette house, and it looked as though all must be captured...As we stood outside, a few feet from the door, to surrender our helpless charge if it could be done before the Johnnies shot, the foremost men in butternut came within about two rods of us, when the operations of a battery brought to bear upon the cornfield and of some infantry throwing a flanking fire into the field started those Johnnies on a retrograde movement of the most lively sort..." With the arrival of Richardson's Division the Sunken Road was

flanked and silenced and the battle line slowly pushed back to Piper's farm. The men of the 14th slept on their guns on the hill below the now Bloody Lane (Sunken Road), "All the night through...they heard the dreadful groans and cries of the wounded and dying wretches in the Bloody Lane just over the hill calling for water, or help, or to have other taken off who, dead, were lying across or upon their tortured and helpless bodies, or for death to release them from their anguish." "At the Roulette house saddest sights were enacting. All day men who could not be carried further to the rear for want of ambulances were brought there and laid upon the grass or within the house, spring-house or barn. Men of both armies were there, and one could relate many pathetic scenes, ineffaceable from memory, that occurred were there space here. Many died during the day and night and the others were cared for as well as circumstances permitted...our own Surgeons Rockwell and Dudley being present and constantly active." (see attached copy of surgeon's receipt to Roulette) "In the early morning of the 18th ambulances were brought up to the Roulette barn by way of the lane from the Smith farm to hurry away our remaining badly wounded, in anticipation of a renewal of the engagement." Renewal never came as Lee's army retreated across the Potomac River to Virginia, and on September 19th the remaining members of the 14th Connecticut Regiment reviewed the damage of the battlefield. Of the Roulette house damages, Chaplain Stevens remarked: "Bullets pierced it on the day of battle, and one huge shell tore through the west side, a little above the floor, and going through the parlor in an upward course passed through the ceiling and a wall beyond and fell harmless amid a heap of rubbish it had created, where we saw it many times that day. During the battle the rooms were stripped of their furnishings and the floors were covered with the blood and dirt and litter of a field hospital; yet when the writer was there two weeks later, on a trip to see our wounded in the hospital near and to escort to the field a party of New Britain citizens visiting our regiment, he found it cleansed, repainted and refurnished, and Mrs. Roulette, a charming woman, presiding at a beautifully and bountifully spread table, with her husband and all her bright little ones safely and cozily about her." (Chaplain H.S. Stevens, Souvenir of Excursion to Battlefields by the Society of the Fourteenth Connecticut Regiment and Reunion at Antietam September 1891, Washington: Gibson Bros., Printers and Bookbinders, 1893, pp.44-66)

Where was the Confederate artillery located that hit the Roulette house at such an odd angle? The Report of Capt. John A. Tompkins, USA, Battery A, 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, may shed some light: "My battery [located at the top of the hill, see above description]...opened fire about 9 o'clock upon a battery directly in front of my

position." (as cited in Jay Luvaas an Harold Nelson, eds, Guide to the Battle of Antietam, US Army War College Guides to Civil War Battles, University Press of Kansas, 1996, p.190)

To the left of the 14th Connecticut was another "green" regiment, the 130th Pennsylvania Volunteers, among them John B. Landis of Company F. Landis recalled in a later manuscript the events of the battle as they unfolded around the Roulette farmhouse:

"...We moved on in the line of battle across the field, toward the southwest, with "Mumau's House" [sic] on our right, and came up to the "Roulette" farm buildings. The battle was now fairly upon us, although we were not yet in it. About the "Roulette" buildings were some confederates who were quickly driven out as our line went on. Near the house was a spring whose waters flowed down through the field below the house. I stopped to fill my canteen with water, though it wasn't very clear, as did many others....As our line moved on, we covered the distance from the spring house to the barn or somewhat more. Between the house and the spring-house fell our first man killed. In the charge I passed between the barn and wagon shed, as we broke into section in order to pass. Soon beyond the buildings, the line gradually arranged itself, and the charge went on in line."("Story of John B. Landis, 130th Pa. Vol. Inf., Co. F," retyped by Mrs. John R. Carson, Norristown, PA, pp. 8-9, copy provided by Antietam National Battlefield)

John D. Hemminger with Co. E of the Pennsylvania 130th recounted their passage through the Roulette complex (spelled as written):

"In the immediate front of the 130th Regiment stood the Roulett farm buildings composed of a large bank barn, wagon shed, stone wall on which stood the garden fence, the dwelling house and a Spring house, behind which the rebel Skirmishers had taken shelter. Company E. (about the Center of the Regiment) Struck the stone wall and picket fence, which was to high to scale. The boys layed hold of the fence, and with a mighty pull the entire fence came down and fell on Theodore Boyl's of our company We all passed over, including the Colonel and his horse, Crushing in several of poor Boyles ribs and otherwise seriously injuring him. The fence on the other side of the garden was quickly demolished by knocking off the pickets with the buts of our muskets. Just beyond the garden we encountered a foe that greatly outnumbered both sides of the contending armies. In the line of our advance a number of bee hives were over turned, and the little fellows resented the intrusion, and did most unceremoniously charge upon us, accelerating our speed through the orchard toward the entrenched position of the

enemy." (Typed transcription of John D. Hemminger's diary, Michael Winey Collection, USAMHI, Library and Archives, Carlisle, PA. Hemminger noted at the beginning of his diary, "This diary was re-written from daily records made during the Service, which at the close of the war were in a worn and illegible condition. And now dedicated to my posterity.")

As the 130th continued their advance up the hill, Hemminger recalled the "Murderous fire poured into our advancing ranks from the enemy in the old road, and from their batteries posted on the high ground beyond." The story of the Roulette bees, as retold by later historians, noted that the beehives were toppled by a Confederate shell.[2] (see Appendix for Carmen-Cope maps showing the locations of the Confederate artillery)

William Rulette's (spelled Rulett) damage claim to the federal government was filed on November 1st 1862, the result of a Board of Survey ordered by General Fitz John Porter in October 1862. Claims, filed with the Quarter Masters Department, were expressly forbidden to include physical damage to buildings, noted Chief Quarter Master Rufus Ingalls on October 26, 1862: "I am well aware that the loyal people of this section of Maryland have suffered severely during this campaign...I regret that they cannot receive full compensation now for their losses, but no disbursing officer with this Army is authorized to pay any claims for damages. Such claims can only be settled by express authority of Congress." (National Archives, RG92 8W2, Claims Damages, Box #772, Series 843) As such, Roulette's claim did not include the damage to the house described by Chaplain Stevens (see above). However, in addition to the fence rails and crops claimed, William Roulette listed: 1 Over Coat, 1 Comfort [comforter?], 2 pair Over Shoes, 1 pair Gum Shoes, 4 apple trees, 1 Jack Screw, "Buriel ground for seven hundred soldiers," 3 Rods stone fence torn down, 1 Lot Carpenter tools, and "75 Pounds Iron taken from Blacksmith shop." His claim amounted to $419.75. (Claim #230, Box 772)

[2] Hemminger diary, Michael Winey Collection, USAMHI. This alternate story seems to originate in Bruce Catton's Mr. Lincoln's Army. Catton tells the story quite differently (including a different and incorrect Pennsylvania regiment) and did not cite his source: "...some of the men went through a yard where there was a long row of beehives; and just then a round shot from some Southern gun (cannon) smashed through the length of these hives, and the air, which was already full of bullets, was now abuzz and humming with angry bees. The rookie 132nd Pennsylvania (regiment) got the worst of it, and for a moment the bees almost broke up the battle. The green soldiers were marching into the rifle fire bravely enough, but the bees were more than they could take and the regiment went all to pieces as the men leaped and ran and slapped and swore. It took the united efforts of General Kimball, the brigade commander, his staff and the regimental officers to get the boys out of the yard and back into ranks again. To the end of their days the soldiers of the 132nd remembered the fight with the bees in the Roulette farmyard."

1869 – Daniel Mumma sold _ acre (later described as _ acre) to William Roulette, part of the lane (Sunken Road or Bloody Lane) leading to the Roulette Farm that passed through the Mumma Farm. (WCLR, Liber WMcKK 1, folio 491)

1870 – U.S. Population Census. William Roulette was listed as a farmer aged 45. The value of his farm on both the population and agriculture census had more than doubled, listed at $20,000. Wheat production again increased to 1,410 bushels. A new notation on the agriculture list was value of wages on the farms – post-slavery. Roulette listed $500 in farm wages for the year 1870, although Nancy Campbell was the only employee listed in the household. Roulette's family still included his wife Margaret Ann, age 40; oldest daughter "Annie," age 21; John D., age 18; Joseph C., age 17; Susan R., age 13; "Franklin B." [Benjamin F.], age 11; and Ulysses, age 5.

1883 – Margaret Ann (Miller) Roulette died.

1889 – William Roulette married Elizabeth B. G. Smith, ceremony performed "by Rev. Emil Gerhart at Lancaster, Pa." (Rulett Family Bible, Earl Roulette Collection)

1891 – The Roulette Farm hosted a reunion of the 14th Connecticut Regiment: "It seemed befitting that our headquarters should be located 'in the field' during the campaign, so quarters had been secured for our Chairman and Secretary and their wives at the Roulette house; a spot having great attraction to us not only because of its relation to our first battle experience but as Edenic in its kind, and now presided over most graciously by Mr. B.F. Roulette and his wife, worthy successors of the father and mother of the former who dwelt there during the war." (Stevens, pp.45-46)

1895 – William Roulette sold three parcels to the U.S. government for battlefield monuments (WCLR, Liber 103, folio 605; referenced in Liber 311, folio 631)

1896 – Washington Co. tax assessment listed first William Roulette with the 179 1/2 acre farm valued at $30 per acre or $5,385. The improvements (house, barn, etc.) were valued separately at $1,400. Roulette had another farm of 111 1/2 acres with the notation that the acreage was transferred to John Roulette. William Roulette's house and lot where he lived in the town of Sharpsburg were valued at $1,400 as well. Benjamin Roulette, whose 179 1/2 acres carried the notation "added later" and were valued at the same rate, was assessed for "furniture & organ," livestock, and "other property."

1901 – William Roulette died February 27. The heirs of William Roulette, Joseph C. & Catherine Roulette, Annie E. & Rueben Keedy, John D. & Anna M. Roulette, Benjamin F. & Elizabeth Roulette, S. Rebecca & Charles Santee, and Ulysses & Lela Roulette conveyed the home farm to Benjamin Roulette who

occupied the farm already at least ten years (1891). (WCLR, Liber 115, folio 320)

1910 – Benjamin Roulette died (Roulette genealogy).

1911 inventory of Benjamin Roulette estate. The appraiser's list, written as they moved through each room of the house, provides a picture of the house interior as it appeared in 1911:

[Kitchen] – Cook stove, 2 tables, doughtray, corner cupboard

[Diningroom] – Writing desk, side board, 6 chairs, 6 rocking chairs, coal stove, secretary

[Upstairs rooms?] – Suit of furniture, 3 bureaus, wardrobe, 2 bedsteads

[Parlors] – Safe, piano, parlor stove, rag carpet (30 yards), lounge stand, sewing machine

Agricultural items included:

8 horses, 6 colts, 3 cows, 1 black calf, 1 heifer, 9 brood sows, 26 shoats, 43 sheep

4 wagons, manure spreader, self binder, mower drill, drill harrow, 2 cultivators, wind mill, 2 chill plows, 2 shovel plows, spring harrow

grain cradles, rakes, oil tanks, meat buck, mowing scythe, corn sheller, grain sacks

15 tons hay, 1000 bundles fodder, 455 barrels corn, 900 bushels wheat, 44 acres growing wheat, seed sown

blacksmith tools

Benjamin Roulette also had a number of vehicles:

1 carriage ($2.50)

2 buggys ($3.00 each)

1 rubber tire buggy ($75.00) [this is possibly an automobile]

1 sleigh

(WC Estate Records, Appraisal Book 34, page 221)

1920 – E lizabeth Roulette, her daughters Mary (32) and Ellen (30) and her son William G. [Grafton], age 28 were still living on the farm. None of the Roulettes were listed as working on the farm. Son Patterson Roulette was living in Sharpsburg, occupied as a "Garage Mechanic."

1930 – Elizabeth, Mary, and Grafton Roulette were living in Sharpsburg, Patterson lived in Keedysville, and the farm was rented.

According to family memory "Pap" Seal and "Snook" Gray rented the farm (Earl Roulette, personal communication April 2005).

1947 – After Benjamin Roulette's death, the farm passed by will to his wife Elizabeth and their children Mary, William G. [Grafton], and S. [Samuel] Patterson Roulette. Acting as trustee for Elizabeth, Benjamin's widow, Ellsworth Roulette (a cousin?) reconveyed the farm to S. Patterson Roulette alone. (WCLR, Liber 240, folio 294)

1956 – After 150 years in the Miller/Roulette family, the farm was sold by S. Patterson and Leoda Roulette to Howard and Virginia Miller (not the same Miller family). (WCLR, Liber 311, folio 631)

1998 – Howard and Virginia Miller sold the 179 _ -acre Roulette farm to The Conservation Fund, who turned the property over the National Park Service.

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