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HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

PART II

ARCHITECTURAL DATA SECTION

ON

SPRING AND WASH HOUSE

Hopewell Village National Historic Site

Prepared by
Norman M. Souder
Architect
October 1964

for

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service
Eastern Office, Design and Construction
Division of Architecture

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

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Hopewell Village National Historic Site

A P P R O V A L S H E E T

RECOMMENDED

Superintendent

Date _____

Robert B. Hall
Chief, EODC

Date 10-8-64

APPROVED

Regional Director, Northeast Region

Date _____

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. FOREWORD.....	i
II. EXISTING CONDITIONS - EXTERIOR.....	1
A. Walls	
B. Roof	
C. Doors and Windows	
D. Chimney	
III. EXISTING CONDITIONS - INTERIOR.....	4
A. Walls	
B. Floors	
C. Ceilings	
D. Doors	
E. Windows	
F. Spring Trough	
G. Fireplace	
H. Loft	
IV. PROPOSED RESTORATION	
A. Exterior.....	9
1. Walls	
2. Roof	
3. Windows and Doors	
4. Chimney	
B. Interior.....	10
1. Floors	
2. Spring Trough	

- 3. Walls
- 4. Doors
- 5. Built-in Features
- 6. Fireplace
- 7. Loft
- 8. Painting and Whitewashing

V. ESTIMATED COST..... 14

APPENDIX

ILLUSTRATIONS

DRAWINGS

I. FOREWORD

The combination Spring House and Wash House is popular with tourists visiting Hopewell. This is partly due to the interest in domestic arrangements in the past and in the cool depths of the building with spring flowing through the three rooms.

The Spring House is divided into three rooms. The first, an entrance, is the Spring room where water was obtained by the village and the Ironmaster's House as well. The larger, or middle room was the cooling room for the storage of food for the Ironmaster's house.

The Wash House, the addition to the south, was also used by the village. It had water available for filling the cauldrons in the fireplace. The laundry for the Ironmaster's House and for nearby tenants was done in this room. At butchering time the fireplace was used for processing meat and in the Fall it was used for boiling apple-butter.

In the Architectural Data Section, Part I of the Historic Structures Report it was noted that the concrete flooring, put in during the occupancy of Hopewell as a C.C.C. camp, had been removed. It was necessary to determine the original floor levels and materials of the areas in order to

ii.

restore them. It is recommended that a restoration of the entire structure be undertaken since so large a portion of the building is presently disturbed.

The building is of simple design and construction and the alterations through the years have been minor. The cost of the restoration will be below the \$20,000.00 limit.

The Architectural Data Section, Part I of the Historic Structures Report was recommended for approval by EODC on May 13, 1964.

Acknowledgement of the cooperation of Superintendent Zerbey and his staff during the exploration of the building should be noted as well as the editorial assistance of Sylvia R. Evins.

Norman M. Souder
Architect
October 1964

II. EXISTING CONDITIONS - EXTERIOR

A. Walls

The Spring House - Wash House is constructed of rubble field stone and is set in the sharply sloping hillside. The pointing in protected areas is raised joint pointing, but due to weathering and repairs little is left of the original. The first portion appears to have been built at the end of the eighteenth century or at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The south addition, which is butted against the original building, is the Wash House and may have been built shortly after the Spring House. The Hopewell custom of whitewashing stone was used here. Remains of innumerable coats of whitewash are present on the exterior wall surfaces.

B. Roof

The roof is now, and probably was originally covered with wood shingles. The original may have had pine shingles, evident in many old buildings in the area. The present shingles are cedar. The long covered entrance to the Spring House portion is also covered with wood shingles. At sometime in the re-roofing process the lath was extended beyond the wall to form eaves on both the north and south gables and trimmed with narrow fascia boards.

C. Doors and Windows

The three exterior doors to the building, one to the Spring House, one to the Wash House and the third leading to the loft from the north slope are board and batten of recent vintage, being constructed of narrow tongue and groove flooring stock.

The door frame to the Spring House section has built-up jambs six inches wide and is not original. The original door was obviously wider to permit barrels of meat to be set in the Spring House for cooling.

The door frame to the Wash House is a board frame of the same type and period as the rear wing doors of the Ironmaster's House which has been dated tentatively as ca. 1820. The board jambs are attached by means of wood blocks set into the stone wall.

The door to the loft approached by the north slope of the hill has an old 4" x 4-3/4" hand-cut oak frame. The old pintle holes are in place as are a wrought iron hook-and-eye and staple in the opposite jamb, indicating the door formerly opened into the loft. The present door, dating from the application of the narrow T & G flooring boards as sheathing, is placed to open out.

The existing windows and frames are replacements. The frames are narrow in order to accommodate stock sash. The two windows in the cooling room are fitted with six light stock sash. The wide window in the Wash House has two six light stock sash placed on end. The wide window was probably a sliding sash similar to those found in the Office Store in order to provide cross ventilation in summer when the fire was kept burning to heat water. The use of the Wash House must have been fairly continuous since it was used by most of the nearby tenants as well as the occupants of the big house. Interviews with Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Handwork and Mr. C. S. Painter who lived at Hopewell in their youth, tell of the uses of the Wash House (see Appendix).

D. Chimney

The large stone chimney is original and is in good condition. The existing shingled hood on the top of the chimney is non-historic and was erected a few years ago to keep the rain out of the wide chimney opening. The rubble stone stack with a projecting narrow stone ledge a few inches from the top is typical of the Hopewell chimneys.

III. EXISTING CONDITIONS - INTERIOR

A. Walls

The interior walls of the three rooms are roughly plastered. Much of the plaster has long since disappeared exposing stone areas over which many coats of whitewash have been applied. The walls at the present are in good condition. Some stabilization of the stone walls near the foundation was done in the past year after the removal of the concrete floor.

The north interior wall of the Wash House was formerly the south exterior wall of the Spring House and shows well preserved raised joint pointing of the same type as on the old portions of the early barn and the Office-Store.

B. Floors

The original flooring was removed by the C.C.C's when the concrete floor was poured. The concrete floor was removed in the center room and Wash House by the Park in the winter of 1963-1964. The concrete flooring remains over the original large stones in the entrance, or Spring Room. The existing flooring in the cooling room and Wash House is a coating of heavy clayey sand on top of earth, placed as a temporary measure. In the Wash House stones placed on the east and west walls served as piers for the log joists which

formed the framing of the wood floor.

C. Ceilings

The ceilings in the Spring and Cooling rooms which comprise the earliest building, are the exposed undersides of the loft flooring on flattened log joists. The floor to ceiling dimension to a stone indicating the finished floor line is 7'-3".

In the later Wash House the ceiling is of the same exposed construction. In this room the floor to ceiling dimension is 9'-3" to a line on the side of the fireplace assumed to be the original board floor level. The ceiling in the Wash House, once whitewashed, is now glazed and blackened by the smoking fireplace.

D. Doors

The door between the spring room and the cooling room is constructed of modern narrow tongue and groove flooring. The door between the cooling room and the Wash House is a simple four panel door removed from another location. No original doors remain. Most likely they would have been wide board and batten throughout.

E. Windows

As has been noted, the windows and frames are replacements. There is no trim on either the doors or windows. The

reveals are stone and whitewashed. The oak lintels are exposed and whitewashed as well.

F. Spring Trough

The existing trough in the spring room is made of concrete curbing and dates from the 1930's. In the cooling room and the Wash House the trough is merely a depression in the earth due to the removal of the concrete flooring and curbs.

Vertical slats are located in the two interior stone walls for the passage of the water from one room to the other. A carefully cut slat and a wrought lug above it, located on the inflow side of the cooling room, indicate a slide by which the flow was regulated for both changes in the seasonal water level and to change the level in the trough for various purposes.

The exterior slot is missing where the water flows from the Wash House to the exterior on its way to French Creek. Mr. Painter, in his interview, suggests that a control once existed to maintain a convenient water level in the pit or "water-box" of the Wash House.

During the nearly thirty years the concrete floor was in place, the trough had been floored over in the Wash House and the water diverted through a pipe. When the concrete was removed the old trough location was found.

On the exterior of the building the water was carried underneath the old Meadowbank Road, next to the Spring House, and emptied into a ditch which leads to French Creek. The pipe under the road was found to be an old cast iron pipe similar to that used in the old East Head Race which once supplied water power to the furnace.

G. Fireplace

The fireplace is entirely original except that the hearth was removed during the concrete floor project. The opening is five feet high, six feet wide, and three feet seven inches deep. A huge oak lintel spans across the entire front of the fireplace. A one inch thick shelf is placed on three butterfly brackets fastened directly on the lintel.

The interior of the fireplace was plastered and shows signs of whitewashing. The back wall has a large area of crude fire brick patching where the stone wall has been burned-out.

H. Loft

The loft area is entered through a door set partially in the frame north gable and partially in the stone wall. There are two floor levels. The first level is in the original building and covers the two rooms below. When the Wash House was added the ceiling line of the room below raised the floor level of the addition twenty nine inches above the level of the

original loft floor.

The stone wall of the south end of the Spring House once had a 30 inch wide window opening, a portion of which still remains.

Neither of the two levels has original wood flooring remaining. The existing flooring is composed of various narrow width sections of modern tongue and groove boards.

The stone walls are roughly plastered and whitewashed. The roof area construction is exposed. Roof rafters are poplar poles approximately four inches thick and spaced 27 inches on center. The rafters are halved and pegged together at the ridge line. The shingling lath and wood shingles are exposed.

The neatly plastered and whitewashed walls of the loft indicate utilization of the space for purposes other than rough or general storage. The proximity to the Ironmaster's House suggests that the generously proportioned loft might have been used as a place for drying herbs and storing kitchen grains. This utilization of loft space was a common practice in the area. Showing of herbs drying might be an interesting exhibit demonstrating domestic practices in connection with the big house.

IV. PROPOSED RESTORATION

A. Exterior

1. Walls

The stone walls are generally in good condition. Several small areas will require repointing. This should be done by copying the original pointing. The exterior walls will require whitewashing when the restoration process is complete.

The existing wood gable ends should be replaced with wide tongue and groove vertical pine sheathing.

2. Roof

The roof shingles are in good condition. The extended eaves on the gables should be removed and a tapered beaded fascia applied to the wood siding on both gables.

3. Windows and Doors

All door and window frames will have to be removed and replaced with mortised, tenoned and pegged oak frames. The sizes of the openings indicate that the window sashes were individually made. The present frames have been fabricated to accommodate stock sash. The windows and sash will be detailed on the working drawings.

The doors, board and batten type, are to be fabricated of wide tongue and groove pine boards and fitted with wrought iron thumb latches.

4. Chimney

The chimney will require little except for a half-round sheet iron hood to replace the existing wood shingle cover. The metal hood to match that shown in photograph No. 1.

B. Interior

1. Floors

The stone floor in the spring room will be restored.

A brick floor will be laid in the cooling room as suggested by Mr. Painter. If any more definite evidence of the original flooring for this room is found it will be used instead of brick.

The flooring in the Wash House will be T & G pine flooring in wide random width boards. The joists supported on stones as found in place, will be eight inch flattened logs, well treated with creosote to protect them against rot.

A flight of wood steps consisting of four risers will be installed to the grade level entrance.

2. Spring Trough

In the spring room the existing concrete curbs will have to be removed. Some repair of the stone wall at the

spring entrance is indicated. The edge of the trough will be fitted with stone instead of concrete where it meets the stone floor.

In the cooling room the trough will continue as in the Spring Room.

The running spring is to be covered by the wood floor in the Wash House except at the corner where it widens out for the "Water-box" by the fireplace. A stone retaining wall is recommended under the wood floor to contain the water flow and prevent erosion of the earth under the wood floor.

A slot for the flow of water and its regulation will have to be made in the south wall at the "Water-box." The old iron pipe (or a replacement) will convey the water from the building under the old Meadowbank Road to the ditch.

When the restoration is complete the spring must be given a thorough cleaning to remove silt and foreign matter.

3. Walls

Repairs made to the interior of the stone walls should match the old work as closely as possible. The stone and concrete area around the door between the cooling room and the Wash House should be removed and reconstructed to match the original.

4. Doors

The two interior doors, like the exterior, are to be board and batten type, similarly constructed, and equipped with thumb latches and wrought iron strap hinges.

5. Built-in Features

A table or counter 28" high to fit the markings in the northwest corner of the wash room will be constructed to match details provided on the working drawings. If it is deemed desirable a similar table or counter will be placed on the longer east wall.

6. Fireplace

A hearth of substantially large stones is to be built. A mark on the front of the fireplace indicates the hearth and floor level. Remaining foundation stones indicate the hearth to have been 25 inches wide.

The rear wall of the fireplace will require rebuilding. The interior of the fireplace is to be rough plastered and whitewashed. The mantel must be carefully cleaned of white-wash and grime to determine its condition and then be restored.

7. Loft.

The loft flooring as has been noted is not original. Wide pine T & G flooring in random widths, hand planed on both

sides to remove machine markings, is to be used. The door is to be hung on the interior face of the jamb as indicated by the pintle holes.

The rafters appear to be sound but should be checked for softness, especially at the bearing on the wall plate.

8. Painting and Whitewashing

The stone wall surfaces of both the interior and exterior and the ceilings of the first floor shall be whitewashed.

Early photographs indicate the exterior trim as having traces of white on the weather-worn surfaces. No indication of the present iron oxide red was found under the recent applications. It is proposed to paint both the interior and exterior wood surfaces with paint simulating whitewash for its longer wearing qualities and protection to the new wood.

Joists and joist supports are to be thoroughly coated with creosote before they are set in place.

V. ESTIMATED COST

The restoration of the Spring House - Wash House is to be accomplished by day labor under the supervision of former B.R.S. Charles H. Seidel of the Park staff.

Carpentry

Labor.....	\$12,000.00
Material (including hardware).....	2,100.00

Masonry

Labor.....	1,800.00
Material.....	500.00

Painting

Labor.....	800.00
Material.....	200.00
	<u>\$15,400.00</u>

Contingencies 5%	940.00
------------------------	--------

PS&S 12%	2,260.00
	<u>\$18,600.00</u>

TOTAL

APPENDIX

Resume of interview with C. S. Painter in the company of Charles H. Seidel, July 21, 1964.

1. The long covered entrance to the Spring House was in place for a long time. The roof structure of the entrance was noted for needing constant replacement and repair. According to Mr. Painter he was told as a child that the present covered entrance was always there and that the roof portion had been replaced many times.

2. The flooring in the Wash House was of wide boards, several steps below the entrance door level. The flooring in the small entrance room of the Spring House portion was of large flat stones which tipped when walked on and splashed water.

3. The flooring of the cooling room remains somewhat indefinite. Mr. Painter is not sure but thinks there was a brick floor in this portion. His job as a boy was to assist Mrs. Miller, the housekeeper in the Ironmaster's House, at the bake ovens and to carry the puddings to the cooling room. The custards and puddings were placed on brick and stones set in the running water.

When asked if the spring trough had a stone or brick bottom, Mr. Painter stated that the bottom was earth, but was kept clean.

4. The water was obtained in the Wash House in the corner by the fireplace. The level of the water was regulated by damming a slot in the wall as it flowed out of the building. The corner where the flooring was omitted was called the "Water-box." This area was open for dipping out water for washing and for heating in the cauldrons.

5. The fireplace lintel was well above the floor (approximately 5'-0"). During apple butter boiling time two large copper kettles were hung side by side and had to be stirred constantly. Two cast iron cauldrons were hung in the fireplace for heating water during the remainder of the year.

6. When asked about the indication of what was thought to be a floor line in the wall of the northwest corner at the level of the stone door sill, Mr. Painter said he thought the marks might represent a built-in table or counter since such facilities lined two walls of the room and were used to cut and process meat at butchering time.

7. The edge of the water trough had no curb as such. The flooring was ended abruptly at the water's-edge and was held up by stones.

8. Mrs. Miller who lives in Warwick told Mr. Painter that the Wash House was a convenient place to do laundry. The water was available beside the fireplace and the fire was kept burning under the cauldrons so that hot water was always available.

ILLUSTRATION NO. 1

A photograph taken circa 1935 showing the Spring-Wash House from the southwest. The building has changed little in appearance except for the addition of the existing red paint.

In this photograph a deep fissure may be noted in the stone wall to the right of the chimney. Repairs made to this wall destroyed the original opening through which the water left the building.

Photo: Unknown

Park file no. 37-27



ILLUSTRATION NO. 2

Recent photograph of the Spring-Wash House from the same location as Illustration No. 1. The door and frame to the Wash House portion was removed for architectural investigation. The excavation behind the fence at the right marks the location where the spring water leaves the building. An early cast iron pipe carried the water under the former Meadowbank Road (now abandoned) to a ditch which emptied into French Creek.

The wood chimney hood was added several years ago. A replacement of the metal hood shown in Illustration No. 1 is recommended.

Photo: National Park Service, EODC
Boucher, September 2, 1964

EODC Neg. No. 154.117



ILLUSTRATION NO. 3

The northwest corner of the Spring House.
The door shown on the left is the entrance to the
loft. The overhanging eave will be removed and the
narrow tongue and groove boarding will be replaced
with wide sheathing.

Photo: National Park Service, EODC
Boucher, September 2, 1964

EODC Neg. No. 154.118



ILLUSTRATION NO. 4

A view of the Spring-Wash House from the east, showing the relation of the lower floor windows with the grade level on the hill. The window frames and sash are not original.

Photo: National Park Service, EODC
Boucher, September 2, 1964

EODC Neg. No. 154.119



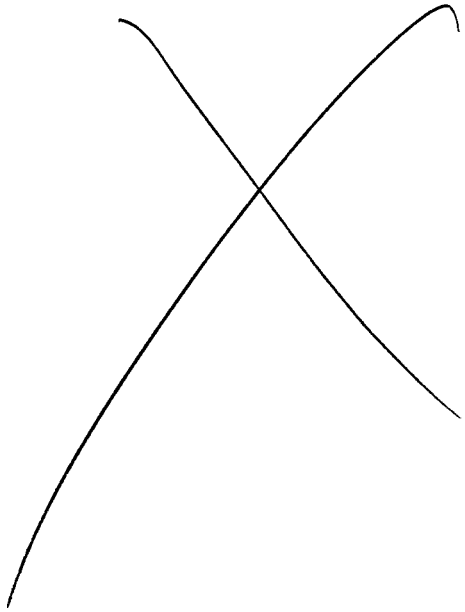


ILLUSTRATION NO. 5

The Spring-Wash House from the west, showing the entrance to the spring room on the left and the entrance to the Wash House on the right. A joint in the wall to the left of the wash room door marks the extent of the original structure. The Wash House portion at the left was added after the Spring House portion.

Photo: National Park Service, EODC
Boucher, September 2, 1964

EODC Neg. No. 154.120



SPRING HOUSE

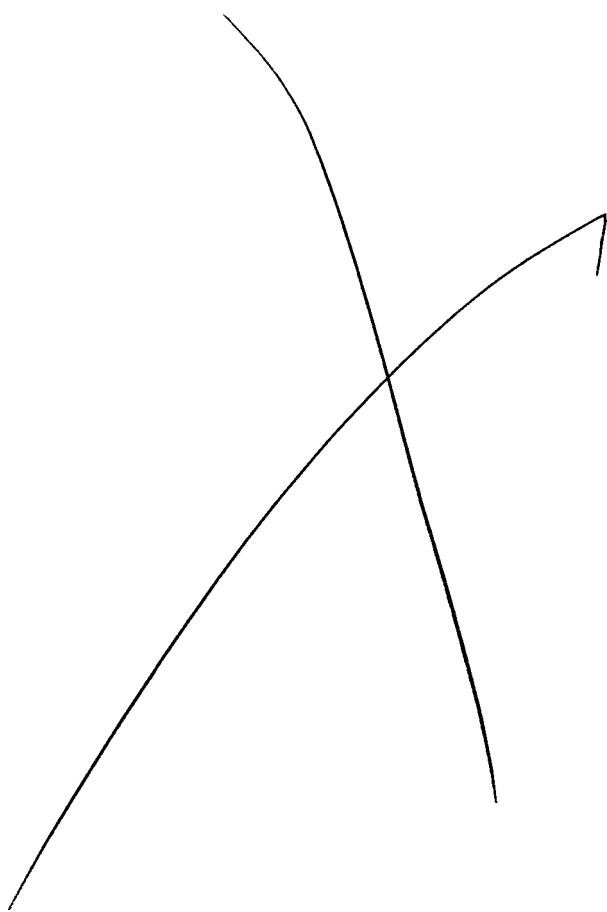


ILLUSTRATION NO. 6

Interior of entrance door to Spring House.
The existing door and frame are late period replacements. The original door was wider than the present one as indicated by the masonry jambs and the stone door sill.

Photo: National Park Service, EODC
Boucher, September 2, 1964

EODC Neg. No. 154.121



ILLUSTRATION NO. 7

A ten plate stove was inserted into the wall of the spring room near the door, apparently to be utilized as storage space. It does not appear to have been built-in with the wall. The uneven stones around it indicate it was inserted after the building was erected.

Photo: National Park Service, EODC
Boucher, September 2, 1964

EODC Neg. No. 154.122

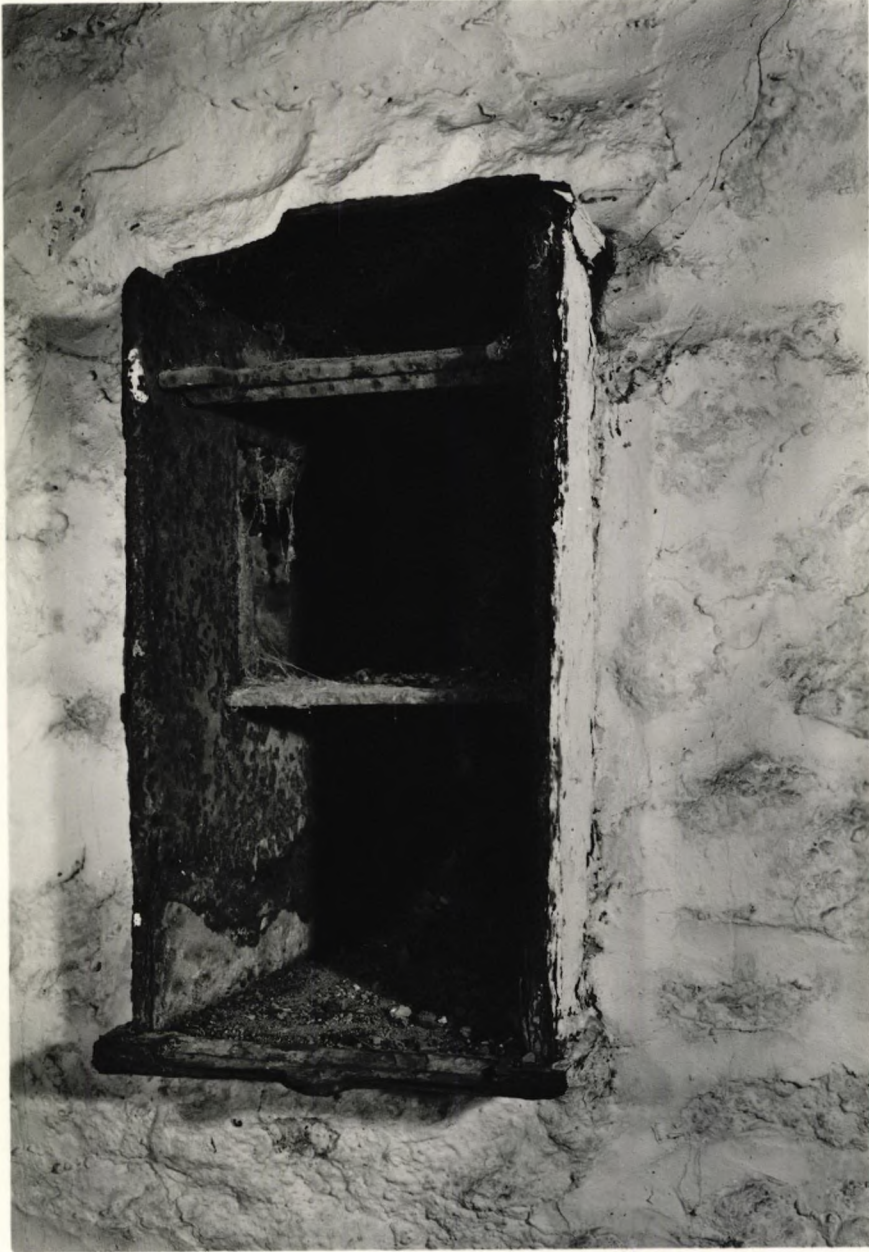


ILLUSTRATION NO. 8

The interior of the spring room. The spring water enters the building through the broken wall at the left. The concrete curbs and floor were laid in the 1930's by the C.C.C. workmen.

Photo: National Park Service, EODC
Boucher, September 2, 1964

EODC Neg. No. 154.123

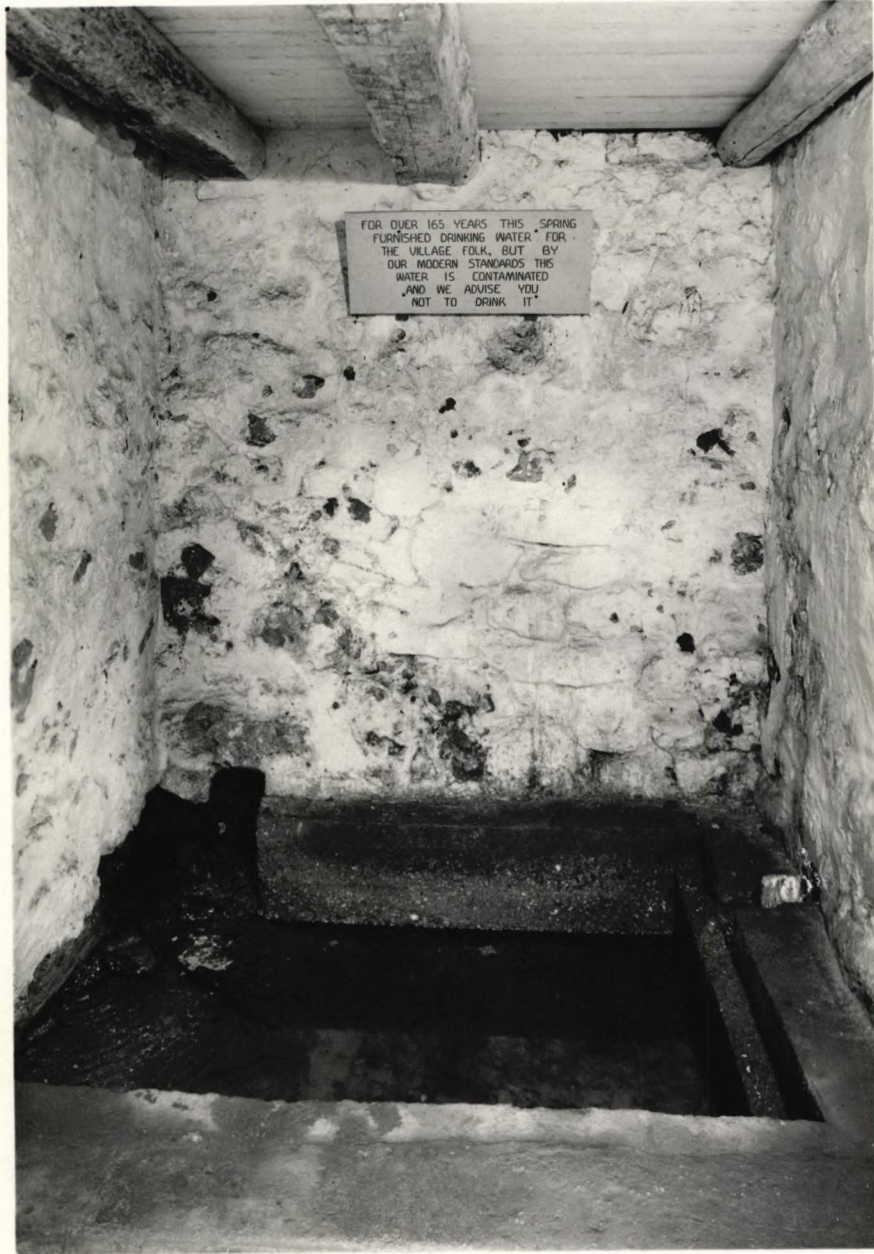


ILLUSTRATION NO. 9

Photograph of door sill between the spring room and the cooling room. The old stone floor is in place in the spring room under the concrete. The door and frame are late period replacements.

Photo: National Park Service, EODC
Boucher, September 2, 1964

EODC Neg. No. 154.124



ILLUSTRATION NO. 10

The slot in the stone wall for the passage of the water between the spring room and the cooling room. On the cooling room side, shown in this photograph, a slot cut into the lower stone and the wrought iron hook above, mark the location of a water gate to regulate the flow of water.

Photo: National Park Service, EODC
Boucher, September 2, 1964

EODC Neg. No. 154.125



ILLUSTRATION NO. 11

The remains of the cooling run in the center room. The sides of the stream were destroyed when the concrete floor and curb were removed during the winter of 1963-64. A few stones remain to mark the original width of the stream.

Photo: National Park Service, EODC
Boucher, September 2, 1964

EODC Neg. No. 154.126

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ILLUSTRATION NO. 12

The slot between the cooling room and the wash house. The photograph was taken on the cooling room side. There is no indication of a water flow control gate on this opening.

Photo: National Park Service, EODC
Boucher, September 2, 1964

EODC Neg. No. 154.127



ILLUSTRATION NO. 13

The stone wall in the Wash House showing the original pointing of the Spring House. The wall shown was the exterior of the south wall of the original building. The Wash House was added later. The door opening was cut into the original wall to provide access to the Wash House. Cement mortar in the door opening shows repairs made to stabilize the openings in the 1930's.

Photo: National Park Service, EODC
Boucher, September 2, 1964

EODC Neg. No. 154.128



ILLUSTRATION NO. 14

The east window in the cooling room. The sill on this window slopes sharply. Note the log joists and the wood window lintel.

Photo: National Park Service, EODC
Boucher, September 2, 1964

EODC Neg. No. 154.129



ILLUSTRATION NO. 15

The fireplace in the Wash House. The concrete flooring has been removed. The wood steps are temporary. The level of the old wood floor is on a line with the top of the log in the fireplace.

Note the old butterfly brackets on the mantel. The water-box for dipping water for laundry was located at the left of the fireplace.

The inset of fire brick in the back of the fireplace marks the repair of burned-out stone.

Photo: National Park Service, EODC
Boucher, September 2, 1964

EODC Neg. No. 154.130



ILLUSTRATION NO. 16

The "Water-box" area of the Wash House. This area to the left of the fireplace once had a wood gate against the wall to regulate the water level. The stubs of the upright for the gate remain below the water line. The purpose of the bent tire iron is not known.

The stream of water leaves the building at this point. The opening in the wall was broken to permit the water level to be lowered for the recent removal of the concrete flooring.

Photo: National Park Service, EODC
Boucher, September 2, 1964

EODC Neg. No. 154.131



ILLUSTRATION NO. 17

The window in the east wall of the Wash House section suggests sliding sash similar to those found in the Office-Store. The present frame is a replacement, therefore the restoration of the sash must be somewhat conjectural. The fact that fire was kept burning under the water cauldrons suggests the need for cross-ventilation in summer. The present stock sash placed on end is fixed.

Photo: National Park Service, EODC
Boucher, September 2, 1964

EODC Neg. No. 154.132



ILLUSTRATION NO. 18

The ledges in the northwest corner of the Wash House. The projection at the right is actually the footing of the older portion of the Spring House. The imprint of a board on the west wall is said to have been a built-in work bench which utilized the old foundation projection.

Mr. C. S. Painter said that there were several benches in the room, both movable and fixed, utilized in laundry and butchering.

Photo: National Park Service, EODC
Boucher, September 2, 1964

EODC Neg. No. 154.133



ILLUSTRATION NO. 19

The interior of the entrance door to the Wash House. The framing of this door is different from the other doors in the Spring House portion. Wood jambs were placed against the wood blocking and the interior had a trim in the form of a single architrave.

Photo: National Park Service, EODC
Boucher, September 2, 1964

EODC Neg. No. 154.134



ILLUSTRATION NO. 20

The interior of the door to the loft portion of the building. The old oak frame appears to have been reused from a masonry building according to the "ears" at the head.

The pintle holes and the wrought iron staple and hook-and-eye show the door to have opened on the interior. The present door opens out. The rise in grade permits the upper floor to be entered from the lawn of the Ironmaster's House.

Photo: National Park Service, EODC
Boucher, Séptember 2, 1964

EODC Neg. No. 154.135



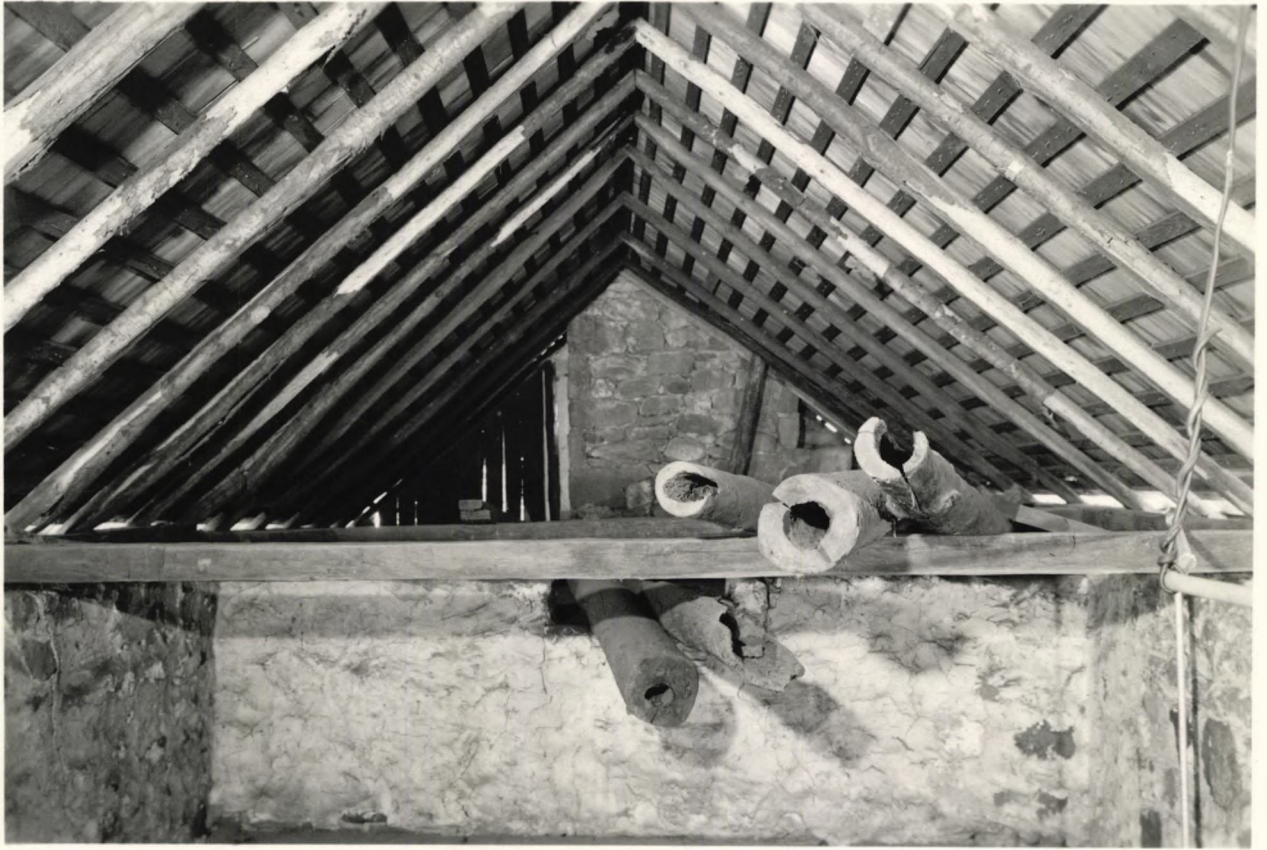
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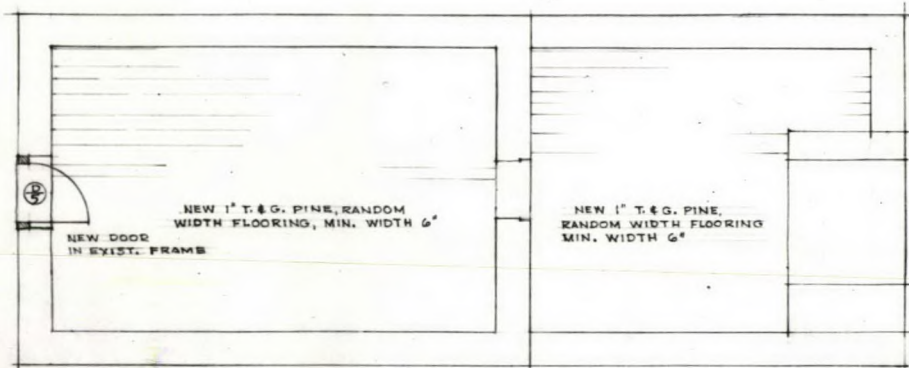
Interior of the loft portion of the Spring-Wash House. The stone wall with the opening through which the wood water pipes protrude is the former loft window of the original Spring House. The flooring of the loft portion of the Wash House addition is higher than the loft floor of the Spring House portion.

The wooden water pipes stored in the loft were removed from the area by the C.C.C.'s.

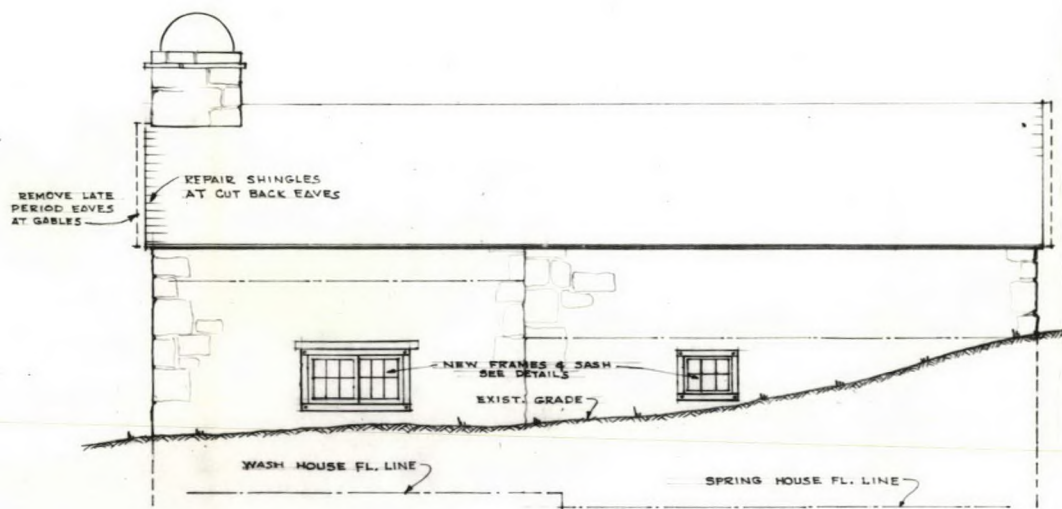
Photo: National Park Service, EODC
Boucher, September 2, 1964

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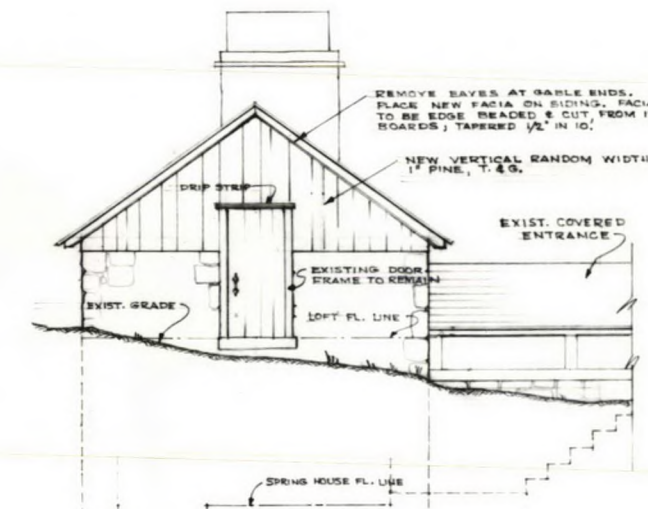




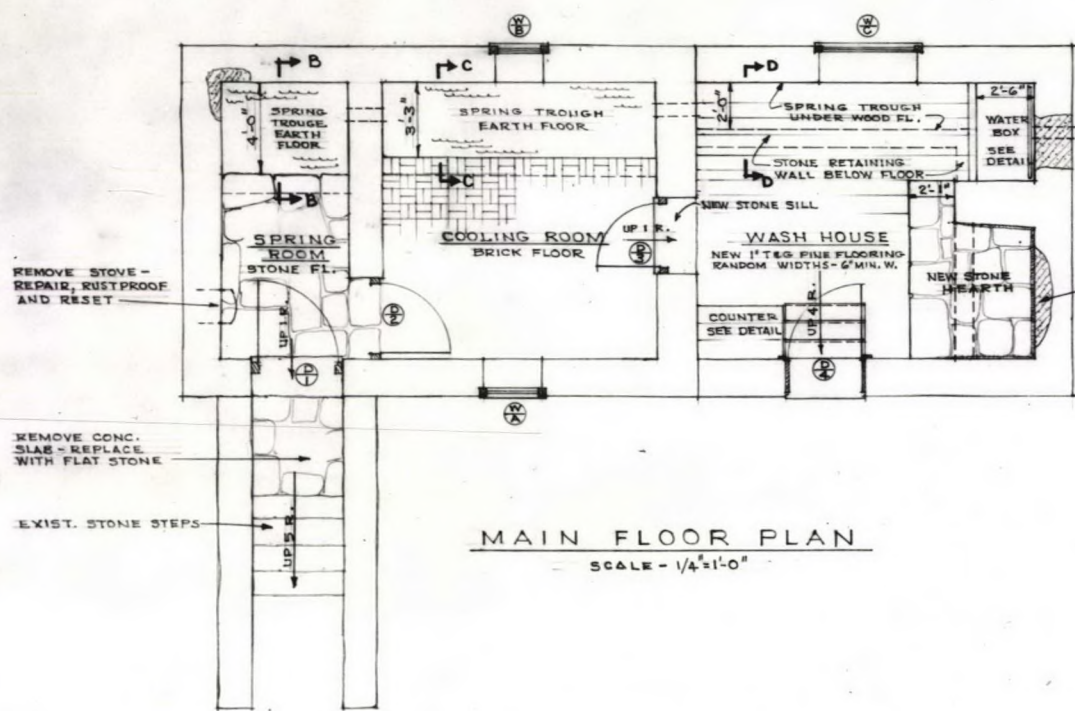
LOFT PLAN
SCALE - 1/4" = 1'-0"



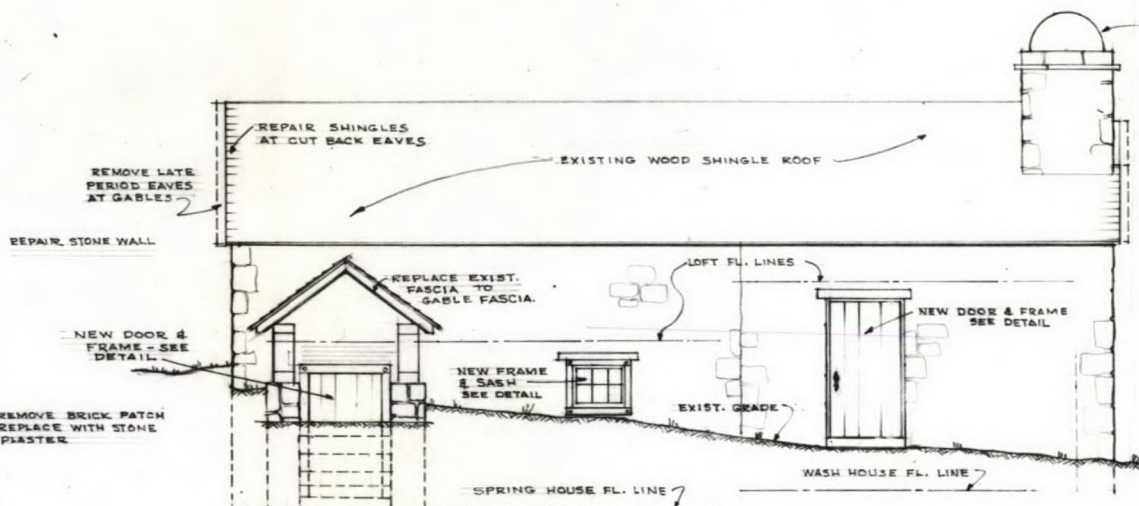
EAST ELEVATION
SCALE - 1/4" = 1'-0"



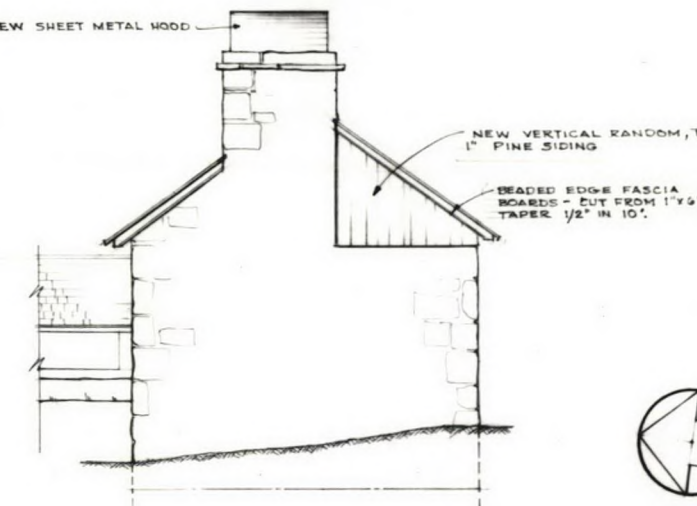
NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE - 1/4" = 1'-0"



MAIN FLOOR PLAN
SCALE - 1/4" = 1'-0"



WEST ELEVATION
SCALE - 1/4" = 1'-0"



SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE - 1/4" = 1'-0"



ORIENTATION

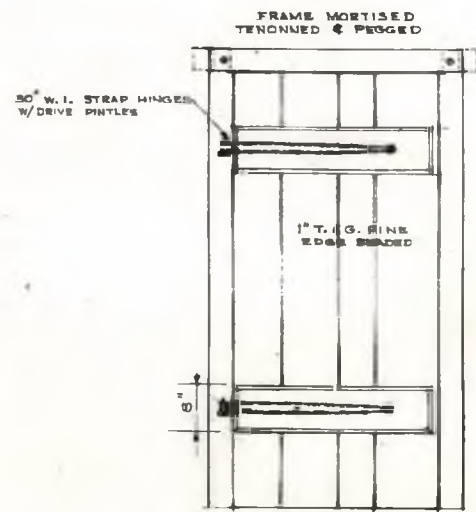
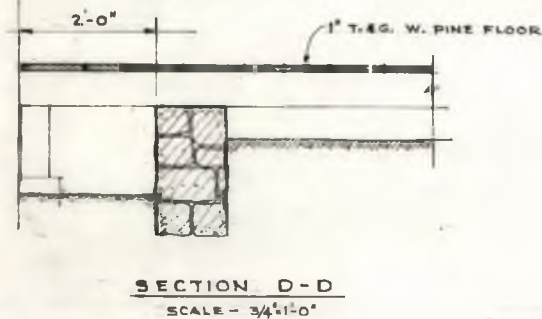
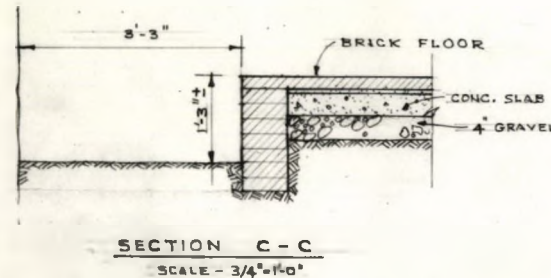
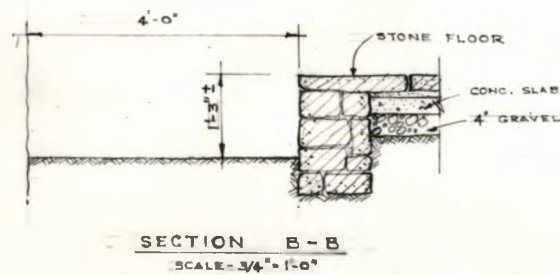
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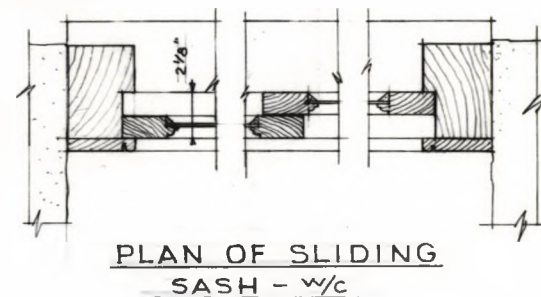
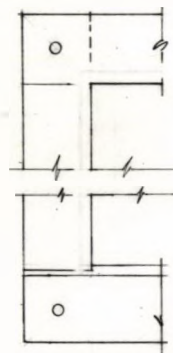
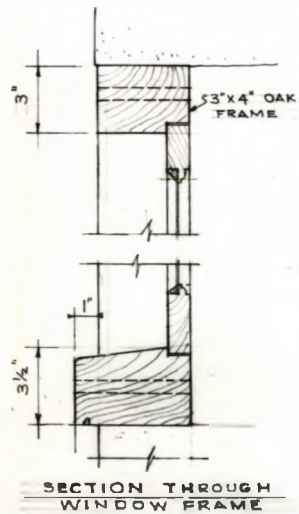
REGION	NORTHEAST
PCP NO.	
SHEET 1 OF 2	
DRAWING NO.	NHS - HV.
	3042
DATE	

RECOMMENDED	SCALE	DATE
APPROVED		

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
PREPARED BY
EASTERN
OFFICE
PLANS AND ELEVATIONS
RESTORATION OF SPRING AND WASH HOUSE
LOCATION WITHIN PARK
HOPEWELL VILLAGE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
NAME OF PARK

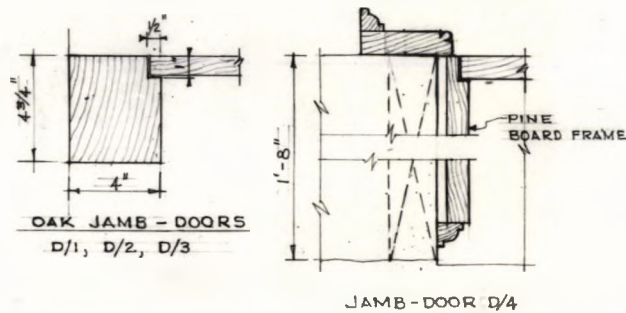


BOARD & BATTEN DOOR
TYPICAL OF ALL DOORS - HINGERS
FOR DOOR D/4 TO BE CAST IRON
BUTT HINGES.



WINDOW DETAILS
SCALE - 3" = 1'-0"

DOOR SCHEDULE			
NO.	WIDTH	HEIGHT	LOCATION
D/1	3'-9"	5'-4 1/2"	EXTERIOR
D/2	2'-11"	6'-6"	INTERIOR
D/3	2'-8"	6'-5 1/2"	INTERIOR
D/4	3'-3"	5'-10"	EXTERIOR
D/5	2'-11 1/2"	5'-7 1/2"	EXTERIOR



DOOR JAMB DETAILS
SCALE - 3" = 1'-0"

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

PART I

SPRING HOUSE - BUILDING #17

HOPWELL VILLAGE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

April 23, 1964

BY

BENJAMIN J. ZERBEY
SUPERINTENDENT

APPROVAL SHEET

Recommended: /s/ Benjamin J. Darby Date 04/23/64
Superintendent

Recommended: H. Reese Smith Date 5-13-64
Chief, EDC (acting)

Recommended: _____ Date _____
Regional Director

APPROVED: _____ Date _____
Director

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

HISTORICAL DATA

PART I

SPRING HOUSE - BUILDING #17

Survey Report on Hopewell's Spring House.

DESCRIPTION

The Spring House, Building 17, is about 110 feet ^{south} ~~north~~ east of the Big House and about 90 feet east of the Barn. Approximately 15 x 40 feet, this masonry and frame structure consists of two main masonry parts, an older section of 15 x 23 feet and an addition to the east of 15 x 17 feet.¹ These are the spring and "lard kitchen"² sections but spring water flows through the spring section only. Interior doors link these parts. Each section has an entrance door to the west. Historian Apple suggested that the masonry and framed entranceway at the northern exterior door, approximately 7 x 14 feet, was a later addition, probably added when erosion threatened to contaminate the spring by the flow of surface water through an unprotected doorway.³

Except for the chimney of the "lard kitchen", the masonry walls are eave high; board siding covers the gables. The roof is shingle.⁴

INTERIOR

The arrangements of the interior sections almost match the exterior construction. The original Spring House portion has a 12½ x 6 foot entrance area and a 12½ x 12 foot cooling section, separated by a masonry wall. The "lard kitchen" is 12½ x 15. A stone fireplace covers the southeast corner of this room. Two interior doors allow passage from section to section.



Visitor's View of the Spring House



Concrete floor in Spring Section

A floored "attic" covers the entire interior. There is an exterior access door to this attic from the north. The attic floor (or room ceiling) is not one level, being higher over the "lard kitchen". However, the possibility exists that the original (or an older) ceiling exists in that end; there are narrower and more modern boards in the floor of the spring end.

AGE OF BUILDING 17

The older Spring House may date from 1806-1807, when Hopewell Records pay a mason for erecting a Spring House.⁵ Historian Apple held that the perches of masonry changed in 1806 about equalled the original portion of the existing structure. A carpenter bill for work on the Spring House at the 1806 period also exists.⁶

That an earlier but smaller Spring House existed or that the spring was earlier used than 1806 are strong possibilities. No date is known or suggested for the "lard kitchen" or the entranceway. However, an 1832 payment for "plastering the Spring House" may refer to the "lard kitchen".⁷

FEATURES - USE

No definite usage for the smaller entrance spring section exists. Without doubt, it furnished drinking water to the house and the working force before an 1616 pump provided water to the back yard of the Big House.⁸ Possibly, this section remained open day and



Concrete floor in Lard Kitchen



Modern concrete steps out of the Spring House

night for the convenience of the work force while the adjacent storage section may have been kept locked. The "cupboard" back of the entrance door is a nine or ten plate stove of an unknown date. Its large size suggests that this stove is early. Hopewell made stoves long before 1866. The only traditional use recorded for the cooling area is milk storage.⁹

"LARD KITCHEN"

The fireplace in the "lard kitchen" heated water for washing clothing, for hog butchering, for rendering lard, for making soap and for cooking applebutter. The ceiling of this section is greasy and black, "a heavy glistening accumulation of oils and soot".¹⁰ Within the fireplace is a kettle on a stand (there in 1935),¹¹ a chimney jack and (in the chimney) two pigs of iron which support kettles over the fireplace.

Shelving once existed in the northeast corner of this room.¹² Tradition reports the use of this "lard kitchen" and the attic as a dwelling at an unstated time.¹³ The door through the masonry from the cooling section into the "lard kitchen" may be of the late period. "Two interior door casings and doors in the Spring House [were] rebuilt and repaired" in January 1949.¹⁴

WATER SYSTEM

That Hopewell installed a hydraulic ram water system in 1850 is documented by Records and tradition. However, the precise location

of the ram is unknown. A former Hopewell collier from a long-time Hopewell family located the ram between the Spring House and the Tail Race.¹⁵

ANACHRONISM, CONCRETE FLOOR AND STEPS

A concrete floor, curbing at the spring sections and steps leading out of the "lard kitchen" are modern. Former Big House tenants date the concrete from 1912 to 1916.¹⁶ A yet older former resident recalled being scolded severely for "throwing water on the stones of the Spring House floor" while a student at the pre-1872 Hopewell School.¹⁷ Later, boards may have laid over this stone floor.¹⁸

Basically, the removal of the concrete steps, floor and curbs and replacement with flagstone would return the Spring House to a period suitable with Village purposes.

ARCHEOLOGY

There has been no archeology at the Spring House.¹⁹ Early roof material (tile was commonly used), traces of the wooden 1816 pump and the 1850 hydraulic ram water lines as well as erection and use clues may be benefits from archeological exploration.

Footnotes for Survey Report of Hopewell's Spring House

1. Measurements are from Blueprint, Drawing MHS-IV - 2060 Addition to the Spring House n.d. Cited hereafter as Blueprint.
2. "Lard kitchen" as a term at Hopewell is NOT mentioned in the H2215 Interviews. First usage located is by Historian Dennis C. Kurjack in the Monthly Narrative Report of June 1, 1949. The usage is appropriate since the butchering of many hogs was an annual event in the historic period.
3. Russell A. Apple, Documentation for the Historical Base Maps, 1830-1840 Part of the Master Plan (1956) page II-60. Hereafter cited as Apple. This entrance had been raised "for convenience" sometime in the 1940's but was lowered six inches to its (present) historical level in March 1948. Dennis C. Kurjack Monthly Narrative Report for March 1948, p 2.
4. Last replaced by local contractor, Hopewell-born Sheridan ("Sherd") Painter in 1955 at a cost of \$499.00. Requisition 96, May 9, 1955.
5. Hopewell Record, SM 45th, Dec. 19, 1806 and SM 4, Dec. 20, 1806.
6. Apple, Pg. II-60 and Hopewell Record, SM 45th, May 13, 1807.
7. Hopewell Record, SM 17, Mar. 22, 1832.
8. Ibid., SM 7, Dec. 23 and 24, 1816.
9. H2215 Interview Miss Rose Sands and Mrs. Rhoads.
10. J. F. C. Motz, Historic Base Map, 1941 #17 Spring House.
11. Roy E. Appelman, Report French Creek Area, Aug. 19, 1935, Pg. 29.
12. H2215 Interview Mrs. Daniel (Violet) Carr, p 5.
13. Ibid., and H2215 Interview H.H. Huston and Mrs. Mary Krewson, p 2. This brother and sister lived in the Big House in the 1840's and were members of a Hopewell employe's family.
14. H2215 Interview Corbin Miller. This man, who lived at Hopewell

from 1891 to 1916, told that there was NO door from the south room ["lard kitchen"] into the other [room]. The rebuilt and repaired statement is from the Superintendent's Monthly Narrative Report for Jan. 1949, p 1 & 2.

15. Hopewell Record, SM 31, Mar. 29, 1890 and Drawing, Studies of the Old Hopewell Furnace and Village by Lafayette Houck, Dec. 1936, Map I-23A.
16. H2215 Interview Mrs. Daniel (Violet) Carr, p 5 and H2215 Interview Grace Syver. In H2215 Interview Mrs. Handwerk and Mrs. Loomis these Miller sisters tell that the pre-1916 building had a board floor in the spring portion. Their brother, in H2215 Interview Corbin Miller, related that there was NOT a concrete floor.
17. H2215 Interview Miss Rose Sands and Mrs. Rhoads.
18. H2215 Interview Mrs. Handwerk and Mrs. Loomis.
19. Whether the "Addition to the Spring House", or an underground concrete chamber suggested by Blueprint, was constructed or not is unknown.