

# HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT



**MCCAMMON LOG HOUSE**  
79 Lanchester Road, Honey Brook Township,  
Chester County, Pennsylvania

**PROPERTY OWNER:**

Chester County Solid Waste Authority  
7224 Division Highway  
Narvon, Pennsylvania 17555

November 2018



CULTURAL  
RESOURCE  
CONSULTANTS

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79 Lanchester Road, Honey Brook Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania

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### Property Owner:

Chester County Solid Waste Authority  
7224 Division Highway  
Narvon, Pennsylvania 17555

### Date:

November 26, 2018

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Historic Structure Report (HSR) documents the McCammon Log House, a nineteenth-century residence located at 79 Lanchester Road in Narvon, Honey Brook Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. The property is one of several residences in the area owned by the Chester County Solid Waste Authority (CCSWA, or the Authority). The Authority plans to demolish the building due to its deteriorated condition. The Chester County Planning Commission requested that an HSR be prepared as documentation and mitigation for the building's demolition. The Authority retained RGA, Inc. (RGA) to conduct the physical investigation of the property and draft the HSR report.

The McCammon Log House was constructed circa 1801. The house's original owners, James and Abigail McCammon, owned a parcel of land along Horseshoe Pike that was previously settled by one of the men who had laid out the road in the eighteenth century. James McCammon, a blacksmith, constructed several buildings on the property during his ownership, including several log houses and a blacksmith shop. He began to sell small parcels in the early nineteenth century, at which time the subject tract was partitioned on a single acre. The house has additions dating to circa 1802, 1839, and 1955. The property was owned by the Ebelhar/Kennedy family from 1839 to 1971. The Authority purchased the property in 2014.

The house is in poor condition and is in an abandoned state. Settling of the log core has made the building all but uninhabitable. As noted, the Authority plans to demolish the entire structure upon completion of this report in 2018. The log core also suffered a fire that charred the rafters in the attic and damaged the second floor joists. Changes to the house in the 1970s attempted to redress the damage to the log core from these calamities. The house was one of many log buildings that were re-clad in the nineteenth century and remained standing during a period in which many log houses were demolished. The building is also an example of a nineteenth-century log house in Chester County, which was increasingly rare as the nineteenth century progressed. It is recommended that this report be submitted to Honey Brook Township, the Chester County Planning Commission, and the Chester County Historical Society for historic documentation and educational purposes.

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## 1.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### 1.1 Identification

This Historic Structure Report (HSR) documents the McCammon Log House, a residence located at 79 Lanchester Road in Narvon, Honey Brook Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The property is one of several residences in the area owned by the Chester County Solid Waste Authority (CCSWA, or the Authority). The Authority plans to demolish the building due to its deteriorated condition. The Chester County Planning Commission requested that an HSR be prepared as documentation and mitigation for the building's demolition. The Authority retained RGA, Inc. (RGA) to conduct the physical investigation of the property and draft the report. RGA is a cultural resource management firm located in Cranbury, New Jersey with a local office in Chester Springs, Pennsylvania.

### 1.2 Purpose of Study

The purpose of preparing the HSR was to provide historical and architectural documentation of the property, particularly due to its age and log construction, as mitigation for the proposed loss of this historic structure, and for educating the public about Chester County's history and architecture. The Authority produced this report at the request of the Chester County Historic Preservation Officer, Chester County Planning Commission. The Authority plans to demolish the structure in the fall of 2019. The property is located adjacent to the Authority's solid waste facility. Citing deteriorated conditions, the house was deemed uninhabitable, thus prompting its demolition.

### 1.3 Principal Investigators

This study was prepared by Robert J. Wise, Jr., Principal Historic Preservation Planner, Seth Hinshaw, Senior Historian, and Lauren Szeber, Architectural Historian, of RGA. Messrs. Wise and Hinshaw are designated on the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office's National Register Consultant List. They and Ms. Szeber meet the National Park Service Professional Qualifications for Architectural Historians (36 CFR 61 and 48 FR 44716) and have M.S. degrees in Historic Preservation from the University of Pennsylvania.

### 1.4 Dates of Investigation

The project consisted of two field surveys, conducted by Mr. Wise and Ms. Szeber on September 25, 2018, and Messrs. Wise and Hinshaw on October 3, 2018.

### 1.5 Definitions

**Subject Tract:** The 1.7-acre property is located at 79 Lanchester Road in Honey Brook Township (Narvon, Pennsylvania mailing address). The property has the tax parcel of 22-3-15, and is zoned I-Industrial. Located on the property is the McCammon Log House and a mid-twentieth-century block garage (considered non-historic).

**McCammon Log House.** The Log Core on the property was constructed circa 1801 during the ownership of James and Abigail McCammon. The log core of the house has a stone shed addition built prior to 1802, a circa 1839 rear stone addition, and a two-part mid-twentieth-century addition wrapping around the east and west elevations of the house. The house is oriented roughly south towards Lanchester Road, which is now a spur of Route 322, which replaced it.

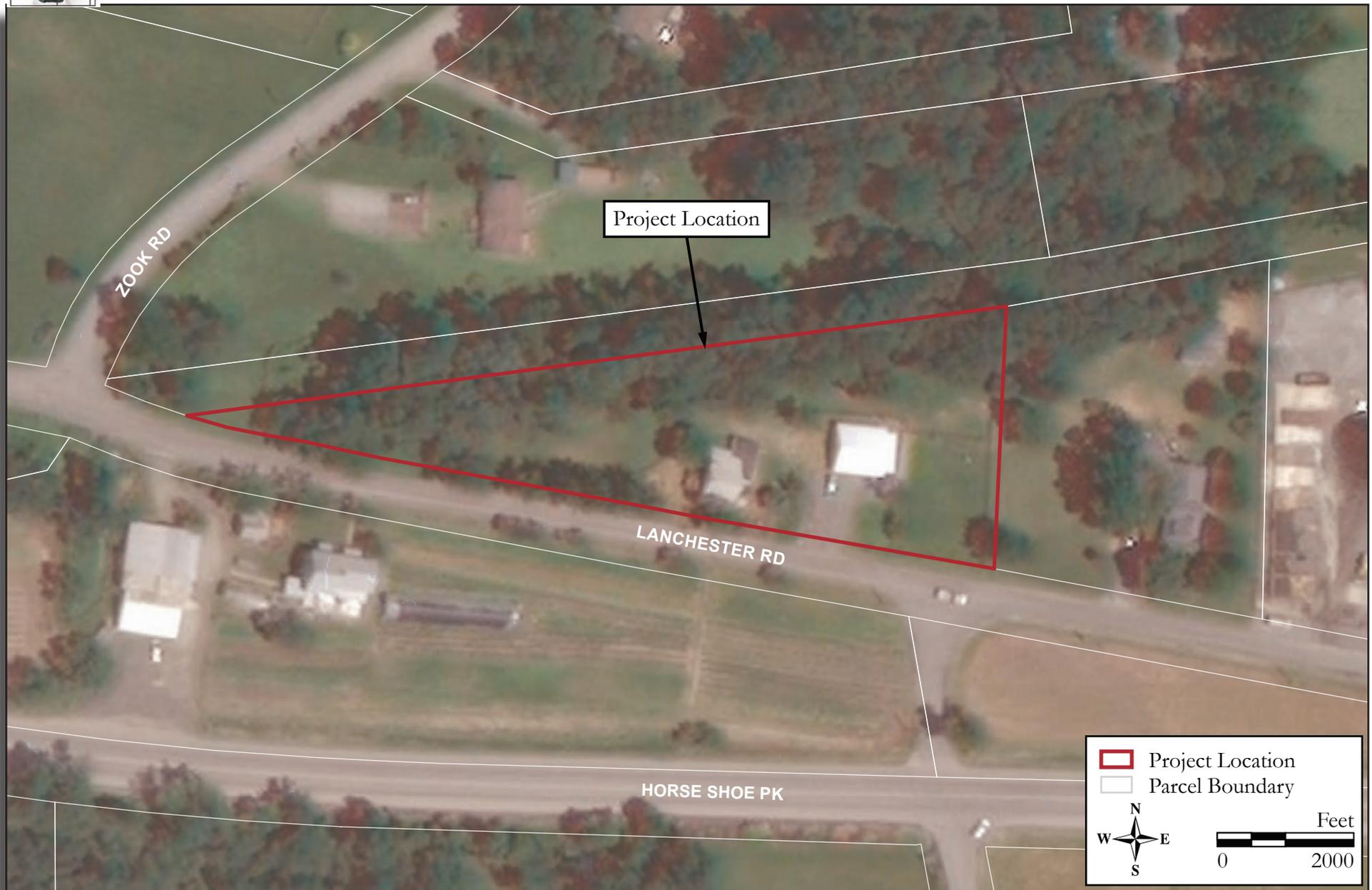


Figure 1.1: Aerial image (ESRI 2013).

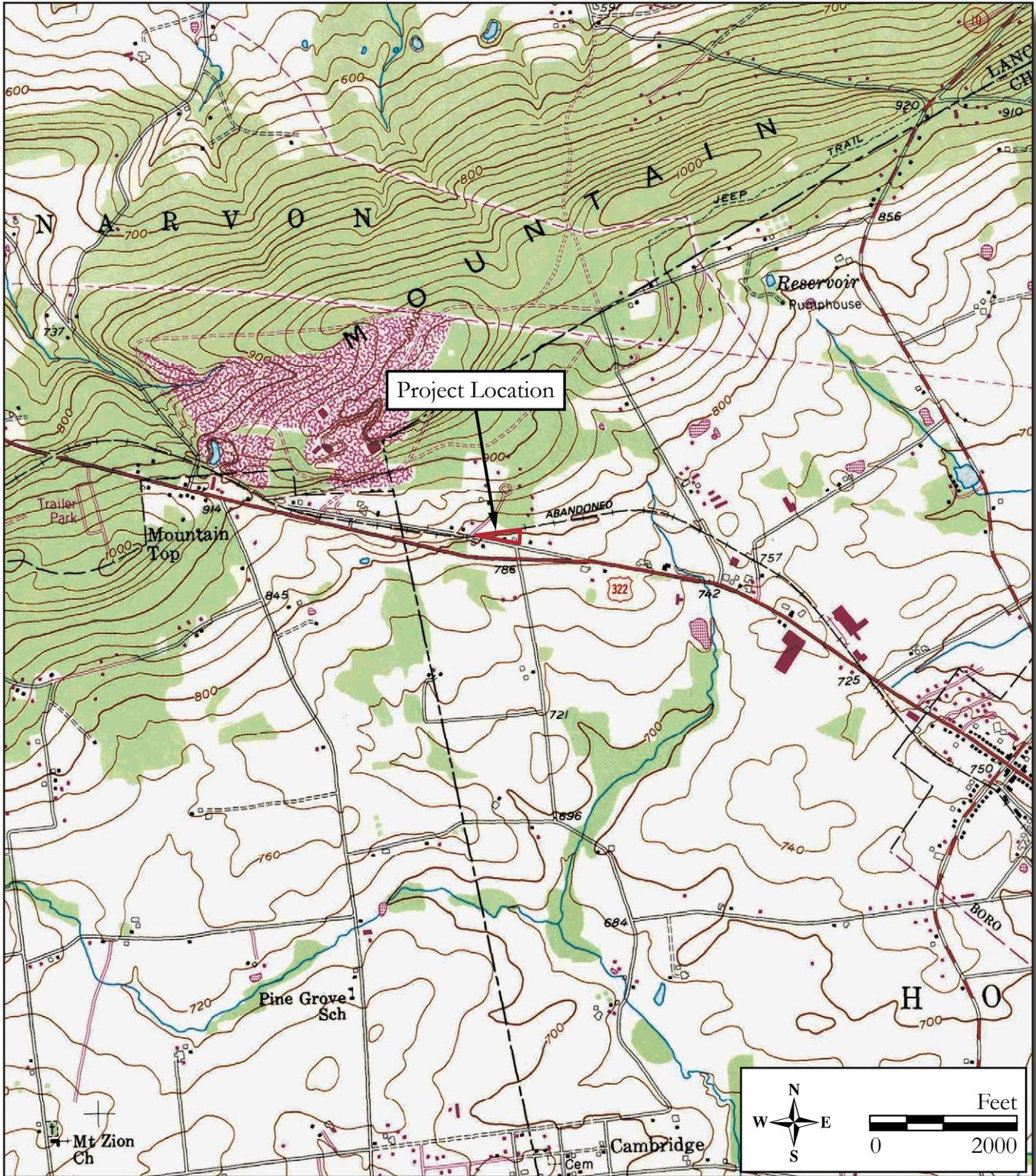


Figure 1.2: U.S.G.S. Map  
(1983 U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangle: Honey Brook, PA).

## 2.0 HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The following historic narrative is mainly based on research completed by Cliff Parker, staff archivist in the Chester County Archives in West Chester, Pennsylvania, as provided by CCSWA.

The McCammon Log House was constructed circa 1801. An earlier log house had been built on the property in the mid-eighteenth century by Edward Nicholas. James and Abigail McCammon owned the property from circa 1789 until 1814, and during their ownership they constructed several additional log houses and associated buildings. The first clear evidence for the extant house is in the township tax records of 1802, which mentions a log house not included in the 1799 township taxes. The property passed down through the Ebelhar/Kennedy family from 1839 until 1971.

The property at 79 Lanchester Road was once part of a much larger property initially settled by Edward Nicholas. He was a resident of West Nantmeal Township (which then encompassed today's Honey Brook Township) as early as 1729 (West Nantmeal Township Tax Records 1729). In 1735, Nicholas was one of seven residents of Chester County appointed to lay out the Paxtang Road (Lanchester Road and now the modern-day U.S. Route 322, a.k.a. Horseshoe Pike) along with seven additional residents of Lancaster County. The Pennsylvania Provincial Council directed the 14 men that the road be "laid out by Course & Distance as straight as possible, for the general Accommodation of the Inhabitants & with as little Damage as may be to any private Persons" (Hazard 1852: 3:620 [23 January 1735/36]). Three of the 14 men declined to serve, leaving 11 who completed the project. The return for the road was filed in the summer of 1736, with Nicholas listed first of the 11 men (Futhey and Cope 1881: 353). In February 1736 (at the end of the year in the Julian calendar), Nicholas received a warrant for a tract of 355.5 acres of land in western Chester County along the course of the new road. This property included the subject tract, as mentioned in the later patent for the property (Pennsylvania Patent Book P16-142). The date of the original survey was not retained in Harrisburg, as the original survey was replaced by an updated survey completed in 1764 by Benjamin Parvin (Pennsylvania Survey Book C-164-142; Figure 2.1). Nicholas appears in the township tax returns from 1729 through 1748 (West Nantmeal Township Tax Records).

James McCammon is the next known owner of the property. His name appears in contemporary records with various spellings, including McCalmont, McCammant, McCammon, McCammont, and McCamont. He first appears in tax records in 1780 in West Nantmeal Township, and he appears in the records throughout the remainder of the decade (West Nantmeal Township Tax Records 1780 to 1789). After Honey Brook Township was formed out of West Nantmeal, McCammon's name appeared consistently in the Honey Brook tax records (Honey Brook Township Taxes 1790 to 1800). It is unclear when McCammon purchased the property. Because earlier owners had not obtained a patent, the property was sold without deeds. In 1790, McCammon completed the paperwork to obtain a patent (Patent Book P16-142). In the patent, he recorded the name of the tract as "Fiddle Mount."

McCammon was a blacksmith, and he likely constructed the blacksmith shop that was associated with the 355-acre property. This blacksmith shop is depicted along the eastern boundary of the property on the Painter and Bowen Map of 1847. In the 1796 tax records, McCammon was listed with "A small log house and a log barn, one other small log Tenement." John Heminger was living in the tenement (Honey Brook Township Taxes 1796). The next assessment year was 1799, and records have similar information for the property.

The first documentary evidence for the extant house is found in the 1802 tax records (Figure 2.2). The records indicate several houses on the property. The first house listed was "A log House with a Shed of Stone," which appears to be the extant McCammon Log House and the subject of this report. The property included three additional log tenements, the blacksmith shop, two log barns, a milk house, and a wagon maker's shop (Honey Brook Township Taxes 1802). A tavern named "The Thomas Jefferson" operated on the property from 1803 to 1806,

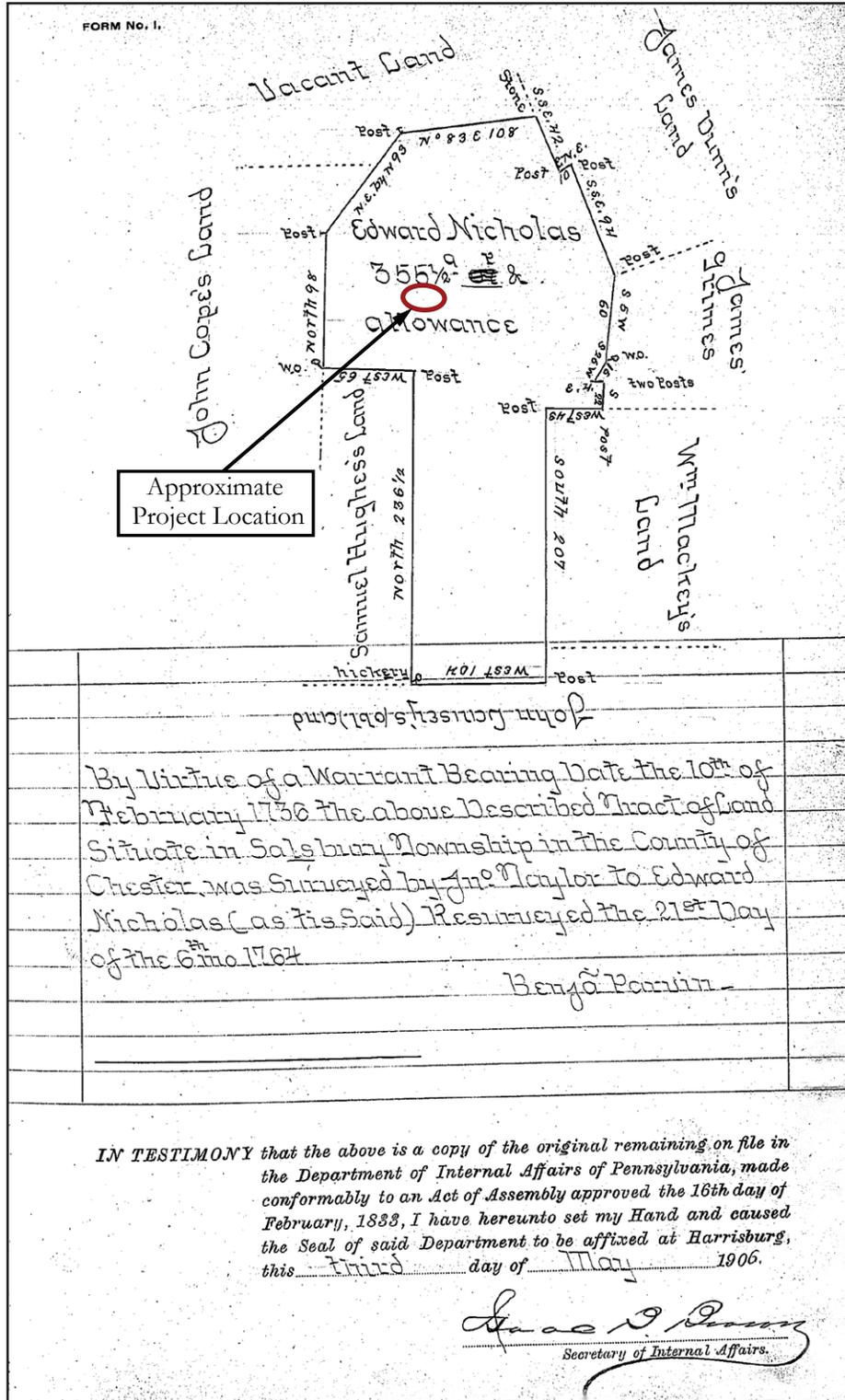


Figure 2.1: 1764 survey of the property (Pennsylvania Survey Book C-164-142).



|                                   |      |
|-----------------------------------|------|
| Mr. Calmont James                 |      |
| A Log House with A Shed of Stone  | 60   |
| A Small Log Barn                  | 16   |
| A Stone Smith Shop                | 30   |
| A Stone Milk House                | 8    |
| A Log Tenement & waggonmaker Shop | 30   |
| A Log Stable                      | 6    |
| Another Log Tenement & Barn       | 30   |
| Another Small Log Tenement        | 1    |
| 350 Acres of Land & Deduced Land  |      |
| at 6 Dollars Per Acre             | 2100 |
| Blacksmith                        |      |
| 4 Horses at 20 Dollars Each       | 80   |
| 4 Cows at 7 Dollars Each          | 28   |
| 1 Ox                              | 8    |

Figure 2.2: McCammon buildings in 1802  
(Honey Brook Township tax records 1802).

with Robert McCachren as the proprietor (Chester County Tavern Licenses 1803 to 1806). Not long after the tavern closed, James and Abigail McCammon broke up the 355-acre property and sold multiple parcels between 1810 and 1817. The extant house and the subject tract were sold as a single acre in 1814 to Samuel Miller (CCD O3-45).

A series of tradesmen lived in the house in the early nineteenth century. Samuel Miller, a carpenter, owned the property from 1814 to 1815. John Wallace, a plasterer, owned it from 1815 to circa 1820 and may have applied the initial stucco coat to the exterior of the house. Robert Smith, a tailor, owned the property from 1822 to 1834. Researching this period is difficult because some deeds signed during this period were not recorded (see Table 2.1).

In 1839, John Ebelhar purchased the property, owning it until his death in 1879. Ebelhar, a tailor, purchased the property from Andrew Weiler in 1839 (CCD 1839: E13-333). Ebelhar likely constructed the rear section onto the north side of the log core early in his ownership, assuming it had not been constructed previously. Ebelhar had a large family. In the U.S. Census of 1850, Ebelhar was listed as a tailor born in Germany 65 years earlier. He lived in the house with his wife M. Elizabeth (45 years old) and their nine children (U.S. Census 1850). During Ebelhar's ownership, the East Brandywine & Waynesburg Railroad was laid out through the northern portion of the property. The first train on the line traveled to Honey Brook (then called Waynesburg) in 1861, and by 1873 the rails had been extended west into Lancaster County (Wise 2011). On the Ebelhar property, an embankment supported the elevated rails, but the rails passed over the Horseshoe Pike just west of the property. During his ownership, Ebelhar purchased three small adjacent parcels to increase the size of the property to just shy of two acres. John Ebelhar's name appears on the Witmer Atlas of 1873 (Figure 2.3). Ebelhar died in early 1879 (Daily Local News, 18 January 1879). His widow Elizabeth lived in the house thereafter. Her name appears in the U.S. Census of 1880 as a 78-year old widow keeping home, with other residents including her adult daughter Frederica (age 48), adult son George (age 35, farmer), and grandson William Kennedy (age 10) (U.S. Census 1880). Breou's Atlas of 1883 has the property identified as "Mrs. Ebilhar" (Figure 2.4). She died intestate in 1897.

Upon Elizabeth Ebelhar's death, her daughter Sarah, who had married William M. Kennedy, inherited the property. The property passed down through the Kennedy family from 1897 to 1971. The U.S. Census of 1910 shows five residents of the house. William Kennedy was a 74-year old millwright who owned his business. His wife Sarah was also 74 years old; she had seven children surviving out of 10. Their son George Kennedy was a 46-year old widower who worked as a farmer. The youngest member of the household was Lily, a 12-year old daughter of George Kennedy. The final member of the household was Frederica Ebelhar, a sister-in-law of William Kennedy (sister of Elizabeth) (U.S. Census 1910). When Sarah Kennedy died in 1917, the property passed to her son George Kennedy. The U.S. Census of 1930 shows George Kennedy as a 65-year old widower and farmer living in the house with his unmarried daughter Lillian E., who was a 32-year old school teacher (U.S. Census 1930). Also in 1930, the final passenger train ran along the railroad line; the line continued in use for freight into the 1950s (Paul 1992: 70; Wise 2011).

George Kennedy died in 1939 and left the property to his daughter Lillian. Lillian Kennedy worked as a school teacher throughout her life. Her name appears in the U.S. Census of 1940 as a 42-year old single woman living alone in the house (U.S. Census 1940). Early in the ownership of Lillian Kennedy, Horseshoe Pike was re-routed slightly to the south, and after this time the original road became known as Lanchester Road, which is now a spur off of Horseshoe Pike. (Horseshoe Pike/U.S. Route 322 first appears on the U.S.G.S. Quadrangle map of 1941). According to maps and aerial photography, Lillian Kennedy constructed the kitchen and bathroom additions to the northeast corner of the house (the rear additions are not shown on the 1951 aerial photograph but appear on aerial photographs beginning with 1969) (NETR 1951, 1969). In 1971, she sold the house and apparently moved to a different state: the Social Security Death Index has 10 women with her name born in 1898, all of whom died after 1971 outside of Pennsylvania (SSDI).

Table 2.1: Chain of Title, 79 Lanchester Road  
 (compiled by Cliff Parker, staff archivist, Chester County Archives, West Chester, Pennsylvania).

| <b>Deed Ref/Date</b>       | <b>Grantor</b>                  | <b>Grantee</b>                       |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 8935-1146<br>2014          | Donald and Hazel Piersol Estate | Chester County Solid Waste Authority |
| 1971                       | Lillian E. Kennedy              | Donald and Hazel Piersol             |
| Will Book 56-200<br>1939   | George D. Kennedy Estate        | Lillian E. Kennedy<br>(daughter)     |
| 1917                       | Sarah E. Kennedy Estate         | George D. Kennedy (son)              |
| 1899                       | M. Elizabeth Ebelhar Estate     | Sarah E. Kennedy<br>(daughter)       |
| 1879                       | John Ebelhar Estate             | M. Elizabeth Ebelhar<br>(widow)      |
| E13-333<br>1839            | Andrew S. Weiler                | John Ebelhar (tailor)                |
| [Unrecorded]<br>1834       | Robert Smith                    | Andrew S. Weiler                     |
| U3-482<br>1822             | John Wallace                    | Robert Smith (saddler)               |
| Sheriff Deed 2-244<br>1822 | Uriah Clark                     | John Wallace                         |
| Unrecorded<br>Circa 1820   | John Wallace                    | Uriah Clark                          |
| O3-47<br>1815              | Samuel Miller                   | John Wallace (plasterer)             |
| O3-45<br>1814              | James & Abigail<br>McCammant    | Samuel Miller (carpenter)            |
| Patent P16-142<br>2/4/1790 | Commonwealth of<br>Pennsylvania | James McCammant<br>(blacksmith)      |
| Warrant<br>12/1736         | Province of Pennsylvania        | Edward Nicholas                      |

Donald and Hazel Piersol purchased the property from Lillian Kennedy in 1971 (CCD 8935-1146). During their ownership, the Piersols most likely completed major structural changes to the log portion of the house, while renovating its first floor as a result of the structural improvements. (The second floor required a new summer beam.) The detached garage was also constructed by the Piersols, replacing a smaller garage (NETR 1969, 1992). Donald Piersol died in 2004, and Hazel died in 2014.

Hazel Piersol's estate sold the property to the Chester County Solid Waste Authority just after her death. The Authority had purchased several properties that adjoin its facility. The house became unoccupied in 2015. Citing a Raudenbush/ThYNK Design LLC structural engineer's report, the Authority decided against renting the property again due to the poor structural condition of the house.

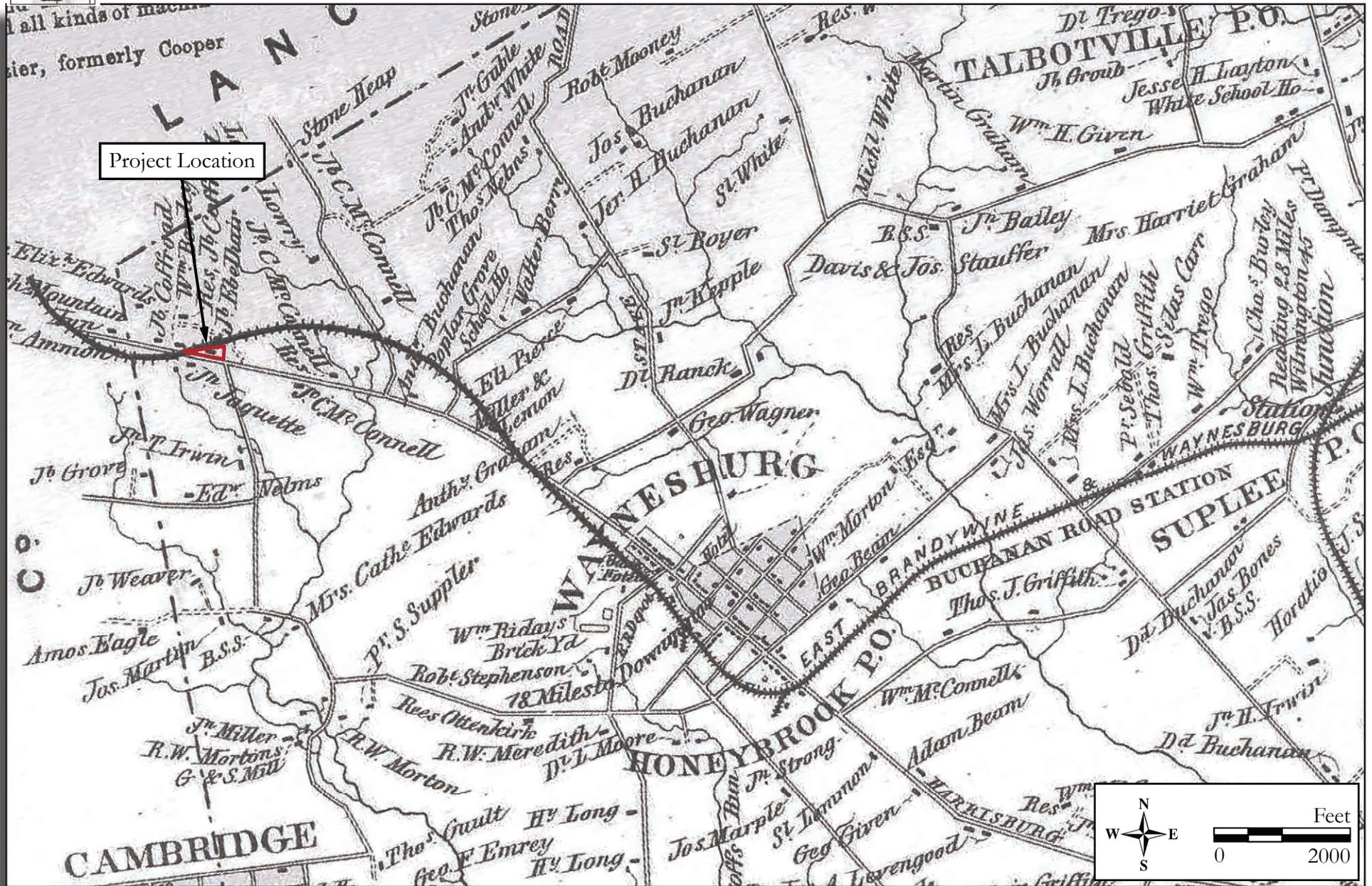


Figure 2.3: 1873 A.R. Witmer, *Atlas of Chester County, Pennsylvania, From Actual Surveys*.



## 3.0 EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

### 3.1 Setting

The subject tract is a 1.77-acre parcel located at 79 Lanchester Road, one-half mile from the northwestern corner of Chester County (Figures 3.1; see Figures 1.1 and 1.2). Lanchester Road follows the historic route of Horseshoe Pike, which was shifted to the south in this part of Honey Brook Township circa 1940 (Plates 3.1 and 3.2). The lot has a triangular shape; its southern boundary extends along Lanchester Road from the intersection with Zook Drive to the intersection with Mill Road. The northern boundary runs along the former embanked railroad right-of-way. The property is mainly flat with several trees, particularly along the northern boundary. The land behind the house is quite wet, and may be one reason why the house does not contain a basement. Located towards the western boundary of the property is the McCammon Log House, oriented roughly south towards Lanchester Road. Just east of the house is a non-historic block garage dating to the 1970s. A well is located just southeast of the house.

### 3.2 Exterior Description

The residence was constructed in five campaigns. The two-story, two-bay log core was built first (circa 1801). The one-story, one-bay stone shed addition was constructed by 1802 on the west end of the log core. The two-story stone north addition was constructed circa 1839. Two one-story, kitchen and bathroom additions, wrapping around the northeast corner of the house were built between 1951 and 1969. The sections will be described separately below. Elevations of the house produced by Raudenbush Engineering, Inc. and ThYNK Design LLC in 2015 are shown in Figure 3.2; these firms also produced the floor plans used as the basis for the floor plans in this report.

### 3.3 Log Core (circa 1796) Exterior

The two-story, two-bay Log Core stands approximately 25 feet off Lanchester Road (Plates 3.3 to 3.7). Its overall measurements are 22'9" wide and 17'3" deep. The core is the largest section of the house and has the highest ridge. The section has an end-gabled roof clad with standing seam tin. A small brick chimney along the west wall on the ridge is not original but was rebuilt at an undocumented period in the house's history. The overhanging eaves are boxed with wood eaves. The wall surface is clad with wood German siding on the south and west walls and with vinyl cladding on the east elevation (and a small portion of the south elevation near the southeast corner). The logs were built using V-notch corners, the most common notch of the late eighteenth century in Chester County (Plate 3.6). The logs are dressed on the exposed sides and measure up to 14 inches thick. In the nineteenth century, lath was nailed onto the logs vertically to support the exterior cladding.

Wall openings are visible on the south and east elevations. On the main (south) elevation, the house has two one-over-one double hung sash second floor windows, aligned vertically over the door and a window on the first floor. All windows in the house are replacement units, although some date to the mid-nineteenth century. On the main elevation, the settling of the logs has allowed the windows to sink, with the first floor windows only 15 inches above the exterior grade. The entrance, located in the first bay, consists of an aluminum storm door and a six-paneled interior door with square frieze panels (a replacement door dating to the mid-twentieth century). The east elevation features five windows: a centered attic unit and two windows on the lower two floors. The first floor windows are mid-nineteenth-century six-over-six units, and the upper windows are mid-twentieth-century one-over-one units. A small portion of the east elevation at the northeast corner where the mid-twentieth-century addition

extends along three feet of the log core, is clad with vertical vinyl cladding. The upper region of the west wall is visible over the stone shed addition. It is clad in German siding but contains no openings.

A small, late nineteenth-century front porch protects the main entrance (Plate 3.5). It measures 7'6" wide and 5'4" deep. The porch has a shed roof clad with standing seam tin on the roof and with beadboard on the sides with sawtooth detailing at the eaveline. Two chamfered corner posts are attached to the porch roof by diagonal braces bisected by a perpendicular diagonal piece of woodwork. The floor of the porch is concrete.

### **3.4 Stone Shed Addition (circa 1800) Exterior**

The stone shed addition is a one-story, one-bay section that extended the core to the west (Plates 3.9 to 3.13). The space, which is accessed from an exterior door on the north end and via a small door from the Log Core, presumably was used to store wood and later, coal. The section was constructed by 1802, when it was indicated in the township tax records. Its dimensions are 9'6" wide and 21' deep. The section has a shed roof clad with corrugated tin; a ladder used to maintain the roof is attached onto the center of its slope. Exposed rafter tails are visible along the eaves on the west elevation. The addition has two exterior wall openings. The south elevation features a Victorian casement window (a replacement) with thick shaped muntins separating four lights. The exterior entrance was on the north wall, where a former batten door has been removed and rests against the interior wall. The wood boards covering the architrave have also been removed and lean against the interior wall, revealing the stone and brick used to create the door opening. A stone has been installed at the entrance to retard water ingress. The section has a stone foundation.

### **3.5 Rear Stone Addition (circa 1839) Exterior**

The rear stone addition is a one-story shed-roofed section that extends the core to the north (Plate 3.12). The section dates to circa 1839 and measures 22'3" wide and 13'6" deep. Its shed roof is clad with standing seam tin extending down from the second floor eaves of the core. A brick chimney is located in the southwest corner, abutting the log core. Most of the exterior walls are stucco over stone, but a portion of the west elevation north of the chimney is frame and clad with German siding. The east wall is clad with vertical siding, placed over a former attic window. The walls of the rear stone addition are stucco over stone. The only exterior wall opening (others now open into the kitchen addition) is a six-over-six double hung sash window with a protruding sill on the north elevation. The addition has a stone foundation.

### **3.6 Modern Additions**

The modern additions are two one-story sections that wrap around the northeast corner of the rear stone addition and extend south along a portion of the east elevation of the log core (Plates 3.14 to 3.16). The sections, constructed circa 1950, consist of a kitchen attached to the east ends of the log and rear addition and a bathroom/mudroom attached to the north wall of the kitchen and rear stone addition. The roof is gabled but nearly flat. The walls are stucco over concrete block. An entrance to the kitchen is located on the south façade, and an entrance to the mudroom is located on the east façade. The kitchen entrance has a circa 1980 aluminum door and a 1950s sash door with three horizontal lights over two horizontal panels opening below a shed-roofed hood. The latter is assumed to be original. The mudroom entrance consists of a late twentieth-century sash door with nine lights over two vertical panels. There are sash windows on all facades of the additions.

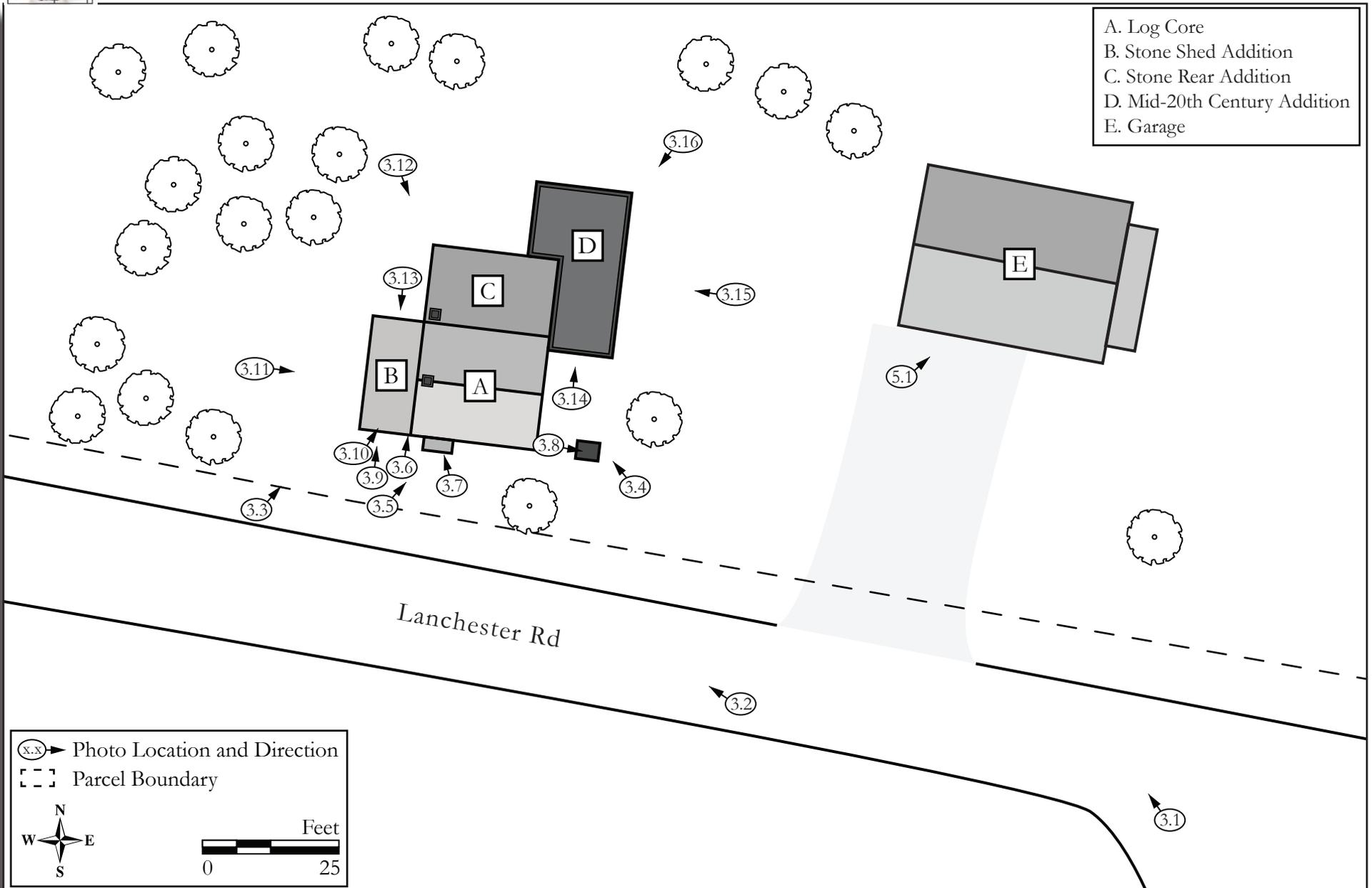


Figure 3.1: Site Plan showing exterior photograph locations and directions.



Plate 3.1: View of the property from Lanchester Road.

The McCammon Log House is on the left and the non-historic garage is on the right.

Photo view: Northwest

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: October 3, 2018



Plate 3.2: Lanchester Road facing west with McCammon Log House on right.

Photo view: Northwest

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: October 3, 2018



Figure 3.2: Elevations of the house complex.



Plate 3.3: McCammon Log House, south (right) and west elevations.

The circa 1802 stone shed addition is in the foreground.

Photo view: Northeast

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: October 3, 2018



Plate 3.4: McCammon Log House, south (left) and east elevations.

The mid-twentieth-century addition is visible on the right.

Photo view: Northwest

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: October 3, 2018



Plate 3.5: Log Core, south façade, showing front entrance and porch.

Note the “saw tooth” decorative woodwork under the shed roof. This is also found on the hood over kitchen door, indicating it was added in the mid-twentieth century.

Photo view: Northwest

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: October 3, 2018



Plate 3.6: Detail of the southwest corner, showing the V-notched logs.

Note the ends of the German siding on the right.

Photo view: Northeast

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: October 3, 2018



Plate 3.7: Log Core, showing exterior view of the front door.

The door is a mid- to late-twentieth-century reproduction of an eighteenth-century door.

Photo view: North

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: October 3, 2018



Plate 3.8: Capped well located southeast of the McCammon Log House.

The well consists of circular rubble stone walls.

Photo view: East

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: October 3, 2018



Plate 3.9: Circa 1802 stone shed addition, south elevation.

Photo view: North

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: October 3, 2018



Plate 3.10: Detail of the late nineteenth-century window on the south elevation of the circa 1802 stone shed addition.

Note the chamfered muntins.

Photo view: North

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: October 3, 2018



Plate 3.11: McCammon Log House, west elevation.

The circa 1802 stone shed addition covers the first floor of the log core's west elevation. The small brick chimney is not original.

Photo view: East

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: October 3, 2018



Plate 3.12: McCammon Log House, northwest corner, showing, from left to right, partial view of the mid-twentieth-century addition (left), circa 1839 addition (center), log core (center/rear), circa 1802 stone shed addition (right).

Photo view: Southeast

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: October 3, 2018



Plate 3.13: Circa 1802 stone shed addition, north elevation.

The door framing and door have been removed; the large stone in front of the doorway directs water away from the building envelope.

Photo view: South

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: October 3, 2018



Plate 3.14: South elevation of the mid-twentieth-century addition, with west end wall of stone section at left.

Photo view: North

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: October 3, 2018



Plate 3.15: East elevation of house, with the mid-twentieth-century additions on right.

The vertical cladding of the rear circa 1839 stone addition is visible behind the newer additions.

Photo view: West

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: October 3, 2018



Plate 3.16: Northeast elevation of the house, showing, from front to rear, the mid-twentieth-century additions (foreground), circa 1839 stone addition (center), log core (rear).

Photo view: Southwest

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: October 3, 2018

## 4.0 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

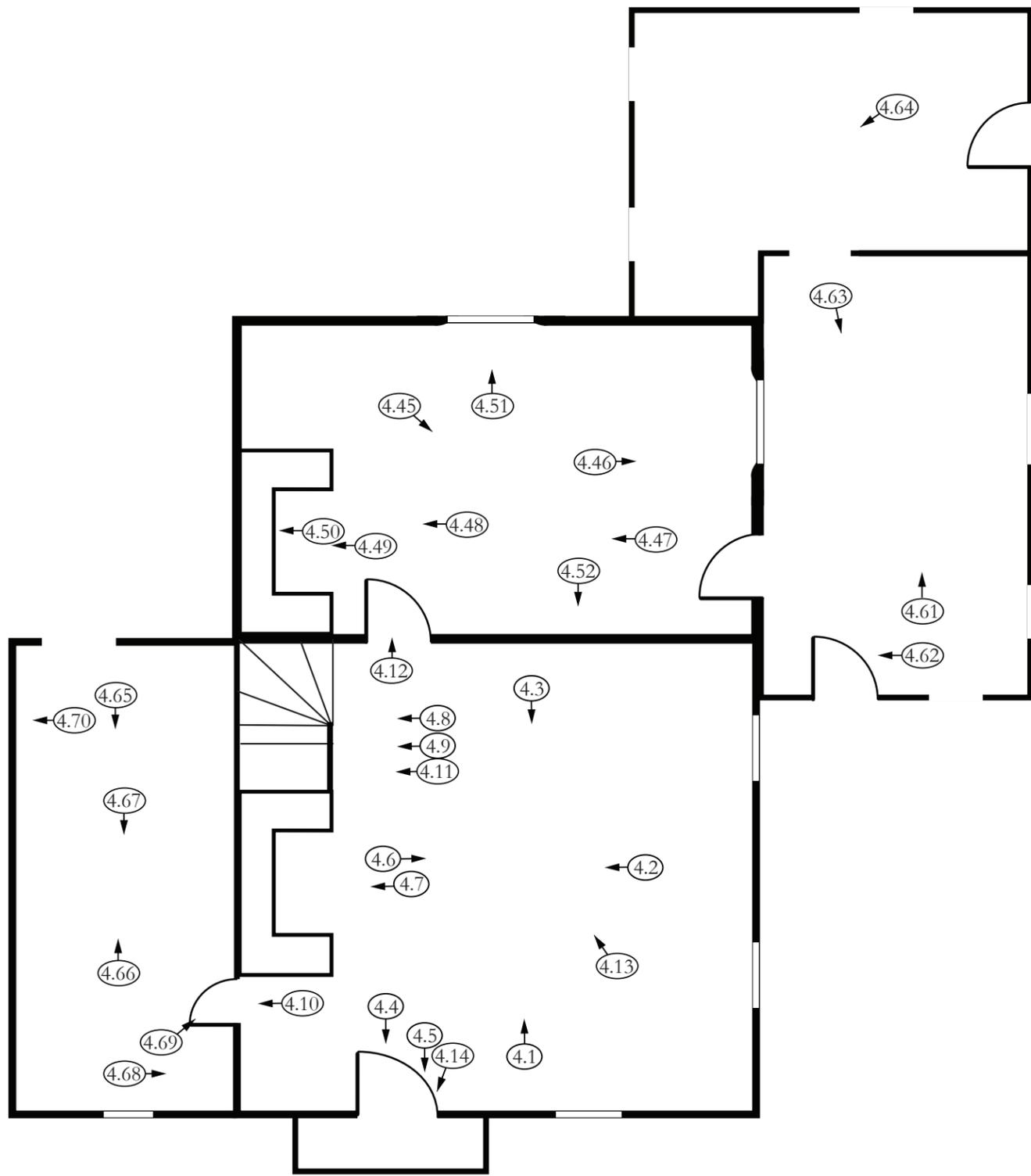
The interior of the house is laid out in the following manner: the core consists of a single, heavily altered room on the first floor, three small bedrooms and a hall on the second floor, and an attic. There is not a basement here or elsewhere in the house. The four additions each have one room on the first floor. The rear stone addition has an attic accessed from the core's second floor hall. Many interior rooms retain original features, although the first floor of the log core, as noted, was altered circa 1975 in the Colonial Revival style. Most likely it was altered in response to the structural work necessary to arrest the heavily sloping second floor.

### 4.1 Log Core, First Floor

The first floor of the log core consists of a single space with a fireplace, stairs to the upper floors, and a closet under the stairs (Figure 4.1, Plates 4.1 to 4.14). Originally this served as the main room and kitchen of the log house. As noted, the space was heavily altered in the late twentieth century to address the settling of the house. The second floor above was rebuilt, resulting in the installation of a faux composite summer beam, joists, and plaster ceiling (now wallboard). The ceiling is angled downward to the east; it measures 6'7" high at the west end and 6'3" high at the east end between the exposed joists, although the summer beam is only 5'7" off the floor on the east end. The beams may be original to the house but they are now applied and serve no structural value. Doors accessing the space are located on the north, west, and south walls. A major feature of the west wall is the walk-in kitchen hearth, which extends into the space. Most of the exterior of the hearth's fireplace is stuccoed, with a mantel extending over the hearth opening. The actual hearth, which is stone, was reduced after the rear addition was built. In the northwest corner, a set of boxed winder stairs accesses the upper floors. A batten door accessing the stairs is a replacement unit. It may have been placed there to seal off the second floor as the last resident appeared to use the first floor of the house only. Most other doors in the room are held by exaggerated Colonial Revival spade-shaped hinges that swing on pintles. The wood flooring was presumably replaced during the late twentieth-century alterations. Narrow doors on the west and north walls lead to the stone shed and rear stone addition.

### 4.2 Log Core, Second Floor

The second floor of the Log Core has been abandoned for decades (Figure 4.2, Plates 4.15 to 4.37). Partition walls divide the second floor into four unequal sized rooms. The boxed winder stairs lead up to a hall area, with two historic six-paneled doors on the south wall leading into the southeast and southwest bedrooms and a door on the east wall leading into the east bedroom. Common features of the second floor include a plastered ceiling and walls and wide floorboards running east/west. Most rooms have baseboard molding, though at least three campaigns are evident. An unusual bifold batten door with a late nineteenth-century Eastlake Suffolk latch seals the stairs to the attic (Plate 4.19). The floor is not level, but slopes downward to the east. The sloping floor is particularly noticeable in the southwest bedroom but also noticeable in the hall and the southeast bedroom. At a seam in the flooring in the southwest bedroom, original L-shaped cut nails were used to attach the floor boards. A portion of the flooring in the southeast bedroom has been removed, revealing the compound summer beam visible on the first floor. Doors on the second floor display a variety of hardware. The door to the southwest bedroom has an intact Suffolk latch, while the door to the southeast bedroom is operated by a late nineteenth-century rim lock with a brown porcelain knob. Both doors feature sunk panels on the rear (facing into the bedrooms). The two rooms on the south side of the Log Core are held by early nineteenth century rising hinges. The southwest bedroom was originally heated by radiating heat from the boxed chimney, but later a late nineteenth-century decorative round floor register was installed to pull warmed air from the first floor.

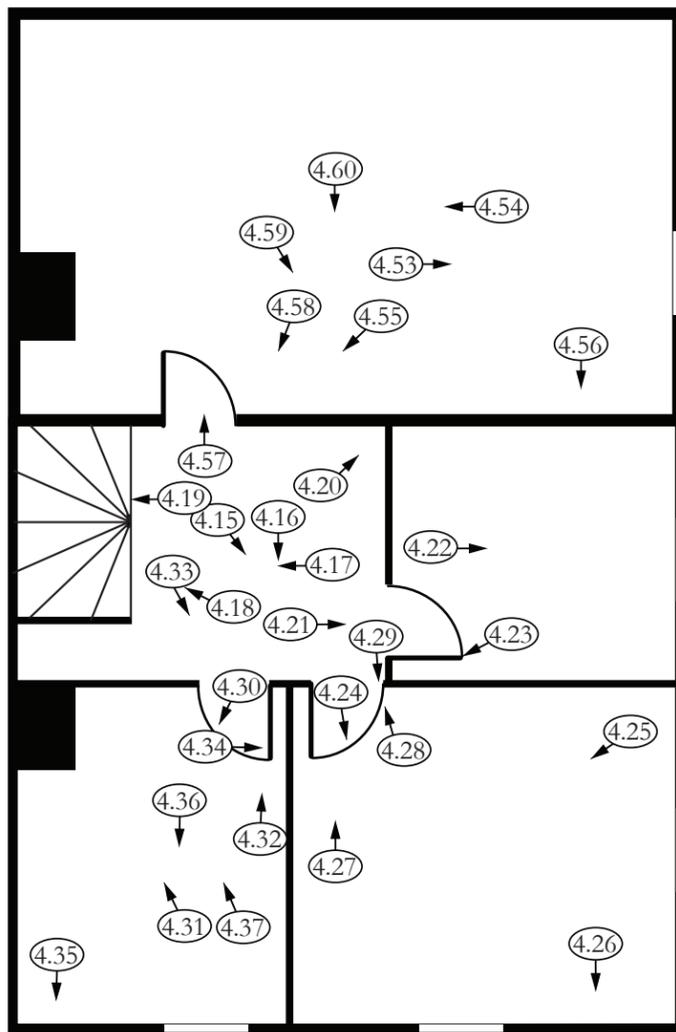


FIRST FLOOR

SCALE 1" = 6'



Figure 4.1: First Floor plan showing interior photograph locations and directions.

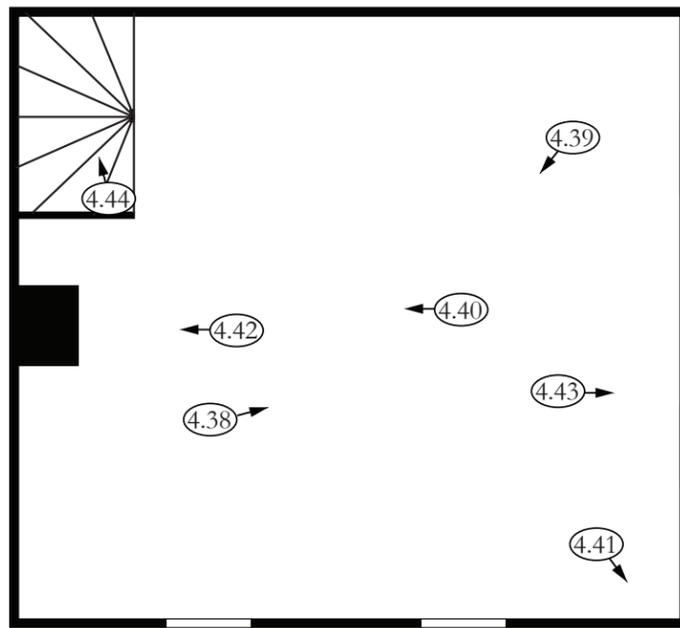


SECOND FLOOR

SCALE 1" = 6'



Figure 4.2: Second Floor plan showing interior photograph locations and directions.

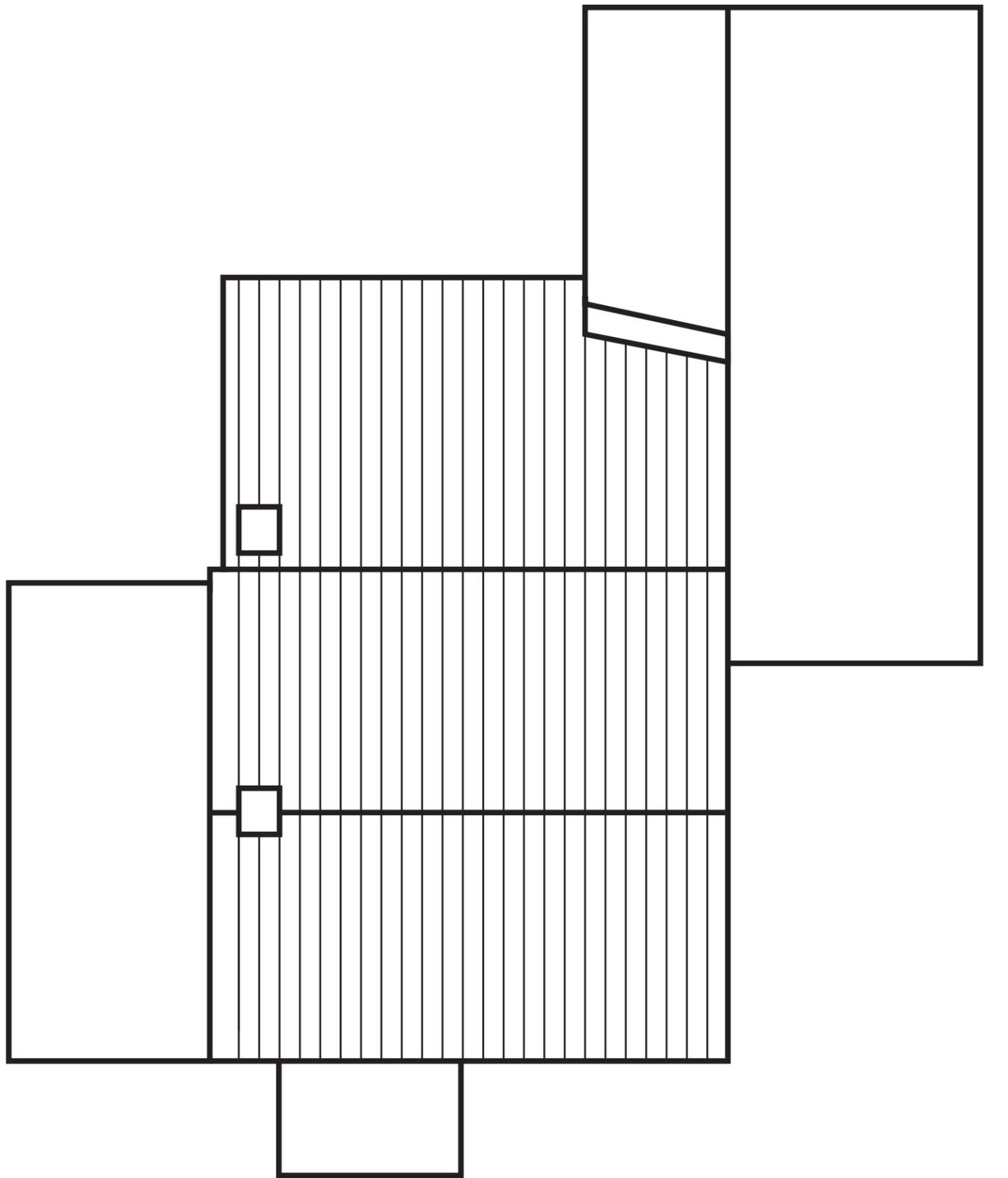


THIRD FLOOR

SCALE 1" = 6'



Figure 4.3: Attic plan showing interior photograph locations and directions.



ROOF

SCALE 1" = 6'



Figure 4.4: Diagram of the roofs of the various sections.



Plate 4.1: Log Core, first floor, living room, view from main entrance (front door) showing, closet and stairway doors (left), door to circa 1839 rear addition (far wall, left) faux ceiling beam and joists (overhead).

Photo view: North

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.2: Log Core, first floor, living room, showing, main entrance door (left), partial view of door to circa 1802 stone addition (west wall), former kitchen fireplace (center), doors to closet and stairs (right).

Photo view: West

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.3: Log Core, first floor, living room, showing the south wall with main entrance (front door) on right.

Note the low ceiling height and the low height of the window sill.

Photo view: South

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.4: Log Core, first floor, living room, detail of interior side of the front door.

The door is held by double spade hinges, a Colonial Revival style treatment.

Photo view: South

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: October 3, 2018



Plate 4.5: Log Core, first floor, living room, interior side of front door, showing detail of interior bolt and catch.

The catch on the left is a Colonial Revival element; the part curving down to the small cusp is called a “rat tail” and was only used in high style houses in the eighteenth century but was common in twentieth-century installations.

Photo view: South

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: October 3, 2018



Plate 4.6: Log Core, first floor, living room, showing the east wall.

The windows on the log core date to the mid- to late twentieth century.

Photo view: East

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.7: Log Core, first floor, living room, showing former kitchen hearth on west wall.

The mantel and flooring are not original.

Photo view: West

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.8: Log Core, first floor, living room, showing doors to the closet and boxed winder stairs to second floor.

The four-paneled door accesses the closet, and the batten door accesses the stairs (this is not an original door).

Photo view: West

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.9: Log Core, first floor, living room, showing stairs to second floor.

Note that the lower step is unusually shallow.

Photo view: West

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.10: Log Core, first floor, living room, showing the twentieth century batten door leading into the circa 1802 stone shed section.

The door has double spade hinges, a Colonial Revival treatment.

Photo view: West

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: October 3, 2018



Plate 4.11: Log Core, first floor, living room, detail of spade cusp hinge on closet door.

Photo view: West

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: October 3, 2018



Plate 4.12: Log Core, first floor, living room, showing batten door accessing the circa 1839 rear stone addition.

Photo view: North

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.13: Log Core, first floor, living room, detail of the faux joists and compound summer beam.

Photo view: Northwest

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.14: Log Core, first floor, living room, detail of Grecian ogee baseboard molding on south wall at front door.

The baseboard molding is likely another Colonial Revival style element of the house.

Photo view: South

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: October 3, 2018



Plate 4.15: Log Core, second floor, hall, as viewed from the top of the boxed winder stairs, showing, left to right, doorways to east bedroom, southeast bedroom, west bedroom.

Not original pine flooring.

Photo view: Southeast

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.16: Log Core, second floor, hall, another view from hall facing the doorways into bedrooms.

The settling of the house is noticeable both at the floor level and the angled door openings.

Photo view: South

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.17: Log Core, second floor, hall, west elevation, showing boxed winder stairs to first and attic levels.

The boxed winder stairs (right) to the attic has an unusual bi-fold batten door.

Photo view: West

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.18: Log Core, second floor, hall, west elevation, showing the bi-fold door half-opened.

Photo view: West

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.19: Log Core, second floor, hall, west elevation, detail of Victorian Suffolk latch (damaged) on the bi-fold attic door.

Photo view: West

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: October 2, 2018



Plate 4.20: Log Core, second floor, hall, detail of two campaigns of baseboard molding.

Photo view: Northeast

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: October 2, 2018



Plate 4.21: Log Core, second floor, hall, showing door to the east bedroom.

Photo view: East

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.22: Log Core, second floor, east bedroom.

Photo view: East

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.23: Log Core, second floor, east bedroom, detail of simple baseboard molding.

Photo view: Southwest

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.24: Log Core, second floor, southeast bedroom, as seen from the entrance.

Photo view: Southeast

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.25: Log Core, second floor, southeast bedroom, south and west walls.

Note section of removed flooring in right foreground, showing new main support beam made out of modern lumber.

Photo view: Southwest

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.26: Log Core, second floor, southeast bedroom, south wall, showing detail of log wall, and lath and chinking underneath wallpaper.

Photo view: South

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.27: Log Core, second floor, southeast bedroom, showing original bedroom door. Also note the rough wood flooring.

Photo view: North

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.28: Log Core, second floor, southeast bedroom, detail of rim lock on bedroom door (bedroom side).

Photo view: North

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.29: Log Core, second floor, southeast bedroom, detail of brown porcelain knob on bedroom door (hall side).

Photo view: Northwest

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.30: Log Core, second floor, southwest bedroom, as seen from bedroom door.

Note severe settling of flooring which has made the room uninhabitable.

Photo view: South

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.31: Log Core, second floor, southwest bedroom, showing boxed chimney (left) and bedroom door (right) on north wall.

Photo view: Northwest

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.32: Log Core, second floor, southwest bedroom, showing interior of bedroom door.

Photo view: North

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: October 3, 2018



Plate 4.33: Log Core, second floor, southwest bedroom, detail of original door from hall.

Note the lower rail on the door has been shaved to fit the sloping floor inside.

Photo view: Southwest

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.34: Log Core, second floor, southwest bedroom, detail of original Suffolk latch on bedroom door.

Photo view: East

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.35: Log Core, second floor, southwest bedroom, detail of south wall showing logs and lath below the wallpaper.

Note that the interior (and exterior, which cannot be seen) of the logs are hewn to create a flat finish for the lath.

Photo view: South

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.36: Log Core, second floor, southwest bedroom, detail of L-headed cut nails attaching floorboards.

Photo view: South

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.37: Log Core, second floor, southwest bedroom, showing floor register (no longer in use).

Photo view: North

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018

### 4.3 Log Core, Attic

The main attic occupies the third level of the Log Core (Figures 4.3 and 4.4, Plates 4.38 to 4.44). This prism-shaped space shows signs of having a fire at some time in its history. Above, the rafters are heavily charred along their lower sides; they are attached at the tip with the typical “tongue-and-fork” notch that was common in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Likely as a result of the fire, cement was added onto the floor around the perimeter of the attic; this was a common means of limiting the spread of fires in the nineteenth century. The lower two-thirds of the chimney on the west wall is whitewashed, but the upper portion (which was rebuilt) is narrower and not whitewashed. The end walls were framed out with studs, two of which frame the window on the east end wall. A historic four-light sash formerly in the window space leans against the wall, as a modern one-over-one window has been installed in its place. The floor in the center of the attic features wide floorboards running east/west.

### 4.4 Rear Stone Addition, First Floor

The rear stone addition was constructed circa 1839 (Plates 4.45 to 4.52; see Figure 4.1). Given the size of its walk-in fireplace (and the reduction of the core’s fireplace), this addition most likely replaced the original kitchen in the core, allowing the latter to be a more formal living space. The walk-in kitchen hearth is located on the west end of the addition. Its stone chimney mass includes a thick mantel that is chamfered on its inside and displays adze marks. The hearth area includes remnants of the historic bake oven, which featured a brick-lined opening. Elsewhere the space has a plastered ceiling and plastered walls. The south wall is the stuccoed log wall of the core; probing for the HSR revealed the logs, chinking and remains of the original plaster and lath. The window on the north wall retains early nineteenth-century sashes; this window and the location of a former window on the east wall (sealed when the modern kitchen addition was added in the mid-1900s) feature an architectural design known as “cheeking.” The term describes the rounded plastered jambs that often appear in Greek Revival-style architecture built during this time. The door on the south wall accessing the core is a late nineteenth-century batten door with two ledges facing into the core and a Suffolk latch with a broken thumb piece. The door was installed flush with the exterior surface of the log house and opens into the rear kitchen; it is just 28” wide. The floor is concrete; like the rest of the first floor rooms in the house, it is at grade. A mid- to late twentieth-century feature in the space is built-in wooden shelving in the void to the right of the fireplace (the northwest corner of the addition).

### 4.5 Rear Stone Addition, Attic

The section’s attic space is accessed from the second floor hall of the log core (Plates 4.53 to 4.60; see Figure 4.2). It is a single prism-shaped space that occupies the entire upper level of the section. Above, the original undressed rafters survive intact, although they display charring on their lower side that points to the fire that took place in the house at an undetermined time. The rafters have been strengthened through the process called “sistering,” in which new 2x4 boards have been nailed along their sides for additional support. The underside of the corrugated tin roof is visible between the rafters. On the end walls, original studs survive intact, including a set on the east wall that historically supported an attic window that has been sealed on the exterior but survives on the inside. The exterior wall of the log core was stuccoed; lath was nailed vertically onto the logs, and a wire mesh was attached that supported the stucco. At the top of the wall, a portion of the original exterior cornice of the log core survives, though covered with stucco. The door accessing the space is located west of center on the wall, but markings on the stucco indicate that it was formerly located two feet further east than its current location (Plate 4.58). The west wall includes the chimney flue for the section, which is encased in the southwest corner. The floor is covered with wide tongue-and-grooved boards running east/west. A small area of oilcloth survives in front of the door (Plate 4.59). A floor register formerly brought heated air from the room below, but the grate has been removed and the access below sealed, leaving the base for the grate (Plate 4.60).



Plate 4.38: Log Core, attic, facing east from the stairs.

Note the cement fireproofing has been removed in the center to enable modern insulation to be placed between the floor joists. Overhead, the rafters are scarred from a fire. The metal roofing material above is modern.

Photo view: East

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.39: Log Core, attic, detail of the floorboards which have replaced the cement floor in the center of the attic.

Photo view: Southwest

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.40: Log Core, attic, detail of the tongue-and-fork notch of the rafters.

The rafters are charred from the fire and strengthened through “sistering” (joined to new lumber).

Photo view: West

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.41: Log Core, attic, detail of the framing in the southeast corner, showing how the rafters and plates connect.

Photo view: Southeast

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.42: Log Core, attic, showing chimney.

The upper portion of the chimney has been rebuilt; the original brick (whitewashed) is in poor condition.

Photo view: west

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.43: Log Core, attic, detail of attic window sash, east wall, now replaced with the modern window in rear.

The muntins are identical to the south window on the circa 1802 stone section.

Photo view: East

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.44: Log Core, attic, showing boxed winder attic stairs looking down towards the second floor.

Note logs and chinking on two walls surrounding stairs.

Photo view: Northwest

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.45: Circa 1839 Rear Addition, first floor facing east into kitchen.

Photo view: East

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.46: Circa 1839 Rear Addition, first floor, detail of east wall showing former exterior window and wall “cheeking” details forming curved window opening.

Photo view: East

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.47: Circa 1839 Rear Addition, first floor showing former kitchen fireplace.

Photo view: West

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.48: Circa 1839 Rear Addition, first floor, showing former kitchen hearth and late twentieth-century built-in shelving.

Note brick opening for bread oven (now sealed and removed).

Photo view: West

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.49: Circa 1839 Rear Addition, first floor, detail of former bake oven opening.

Photo view: West

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018

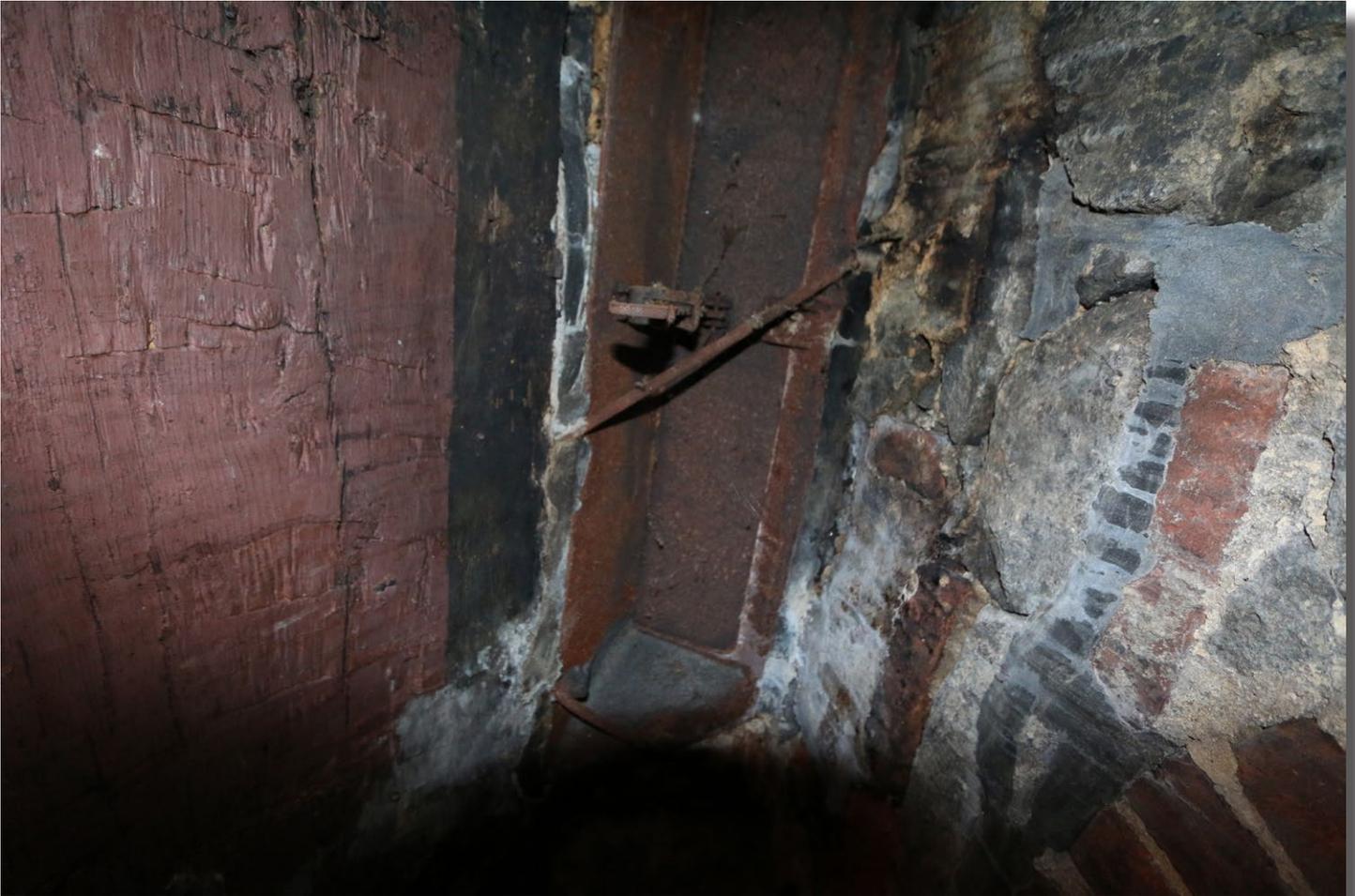


Plate 4.50: Circa 1839 Rear Addition, first floor, detail of former kitchen fireplace facing up the chimney flue, with hearth mantel on left.

Photo view: Upwards

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.51: Circa 1839 Rear Addition, first floor, showing original window on north wall.

Photo view: North

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.52: Circa 1839 Rear Addition, first floor, detail of south wall (north wall of log core), with plaster removed to reveal logs and chinking.

Photo view: South

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.53: Circa 1839 Rear Addition, attic, showing east wall of attic.

The end wall is framed with studs, two of which frame the attic window. The exterior of the wall and window are now clad in metal sheathing. Note rough plaster over north wall of log core at right.

Photo view: East

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.54: Circa 1839 Rear Addition, attic, showing west wall.

The former kitchen fireplace chimney mass occupies the main portion of the wall (behind door), with framing at the far right corner. Round marking in chimney right of door indicates former presence of a wooden stove; the stovepipe hole into chimney flue is now sealed.

Photo view: West

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.55: Circa 1839 Rear Addition, attic, south wall, detail of the stuccoed cornice of the Log Core, now an interior feature in the rear stone addition.

Photo view: Southwest

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.56: Circa 1839 Rear Addition, attic, south wall, showing area of disturbed stucco revealing logs and lath.

Photo view: South

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.57: Circa 1839 Rear Addition, attic, showing door connecting attic to the second floor hall of the Log Core.

Given the windows, the door may have been used originally for another purpose.

Photo view: North

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.58: Circa 1839 Rear Addition, attic, detail of the hall to attic doorway.

The smoother stucco indicates that the original entrance was larger.

Photo view: Southwest

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: October 3, 2018



Plate 4.59: Circa 1839 Rear Addition, attic, showing remnant of oil cloth floor treatment on wooden attic floor.

Photo view: Southeast

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.60: Circa 1839 Rear Addition, attic, showing remnant of a floor register that formerly brought heat into the space from the first floor fireplace.

Photo view: South

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: October 3, 2018

#### **4.6 Kitchen and Mud Room (first floor)**

The kitchen and mud room occupy the two mid-twentieth-century sections that wrap around the northeast corner of the core and rear stone addition (Plates 4.61 to 4.64; see Figure 4.1). The kitchen is located south of the mud room in a north/south oriented space. Both areas feature plastered walls and ceiling and a linoleum floor. The kitchen has built-in cabinets along the east wall and a portion of the north wall. Probing on the west wall revealed the location of the former window on the rear stone addition. The mud room has a closet accessed by bi-fold louver doors north of the kitchen and a bathroom to the west. Built-in cabinets are located along the north wall of the mud room.

#### **4.7 Stone Shed**

The shed is a single space that runs along the west elevation of the log core (Plates 4.65 to 4.70; see Figure 4.1). The space was presumably used for wood and later coal storage (a small coal pile still exists), as it provides shelter for those materials and is easily accessed via a door near the fireplace on the first floor of the core. The space originally had a plastered ceiling, which has fallen onto the floor, revealing the joists and rafters above. A portion of the exterior of the log core's west wall is visible; the mortared chinking is painted white, and parts of the logs are stuccoed. Elsewhere the walls are finished with horse hair plaster, large sections of which are cracked. The original batten door is leaning against the west wall near the entrance.



Plate 4.61: Mid-Twentieth-Century Additions, kitchen section, viewed from the south entrance.

Photo view: North

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.62: Mid-Twentieth-Century Additions, kitchen section, entrance door, showing mid-twentieth-century sash door.

Photo view: West

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.63: Mid-Twentieth-Century Additions, kitchen section, viewed from “mud room” section.

Photo view: South

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.64: Mid-Twentieth-Century Additions, mud room section with bathroom in rear.

Photo view: West

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.65: Circa 1802 Stone Shed Addition, interior, facing south.

Photo view: South

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: October 3, 2018



Plate 4.66: Circa 1802 Stone Shed Addition, interior, facing north, showing exterior entrance.

Photo view: North

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: October 3, 2018



Plate 4.67: Circa 1802 Stone Shed Addition, interior, showing joists and rafters over the stone walls.

Markings on the lower side of the rafters indicate the space formerly had a plaster and lath ceiling.

Photo view: South

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.68: Circa 1802 Stone Shed Addition, interior, detail of the chinking on the west elevation of the log core.

Portions of the logs and chinking are covered with whitewashed stucco.

Photo view: East

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.69: Circa 1802 Stone Shed Addition, interior showing batten door that provides access to the log core.

Photo view: Southeast

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: September 25, 2018



Plate 4.70: Circa 1802 Stone Shed Addition, interior, showing exterior batten door originally located on the north entrance to the stone shed addition.

Photo view: West

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: October 3, 2018

## 5.0 NON-HISTORIC GARAGE

The garage stands east of the McCammon Log House (Plate 5.1). The building measures approximately 35 feet by 45 feet. It has a corrugated tin roof and block walls. The main (south) elevation features two overhead garage doors plus a horizontal window with two panes. On the west elevation (facing the house), a sash door is centered between two horizontal windows. The door features three horizontal panes over three horizontal panels, a door that was offered in millwork catalogs from 1949 to 1969 (Hinshaw 2018:112). The wall surface above the eave line is clad with aluminum siding and features a sealed loading door. The building has a concrete foundation.



Plate 5.1: Non-historic Garage, located east of house.

Photo view: Northeast

Photographer: RGA staff

Date: October 3, 2018

# 6.0 CONDITION

The house is in poor condition. The assessment primarily pertains to the Log Core, which has suffered the most damage over the years; the other sections appear to retain a greater degree of historic and structural integrity. The Core was adversely impacted by settling and at least one fire. The settling is the best explanation for its appearance and has made the building all but uninhabitable. On the exterior, it has no true front stoop or exposed foundation, and the first floor window sill on the south elevation is uncharacteristically close to ground level. The interior has been highly altered due to what appears to have been massive settling of the second floor framing resulting in the reduced and sloping ceiling visible on the first floor and sloping flooring on the second floor. The settling required a massive rebuilding of the floor and fluctuation in the southwest bedroom floor that has made the room unusable. Severe rotting of the logs system, particularly on the northern wall, may also have contributed to this condition. The house also suffered a fire at an undocumented time in its history. Charring of woodwork was noticed on the rafters in the attic and on the second floor joists, and the upper portion of the chimney was rebuilt many decades ago. It is possible that the fire and the resulting settling are related. At the time of this writing, the house is unoccupied and in an abandoned, deteriorating condition.

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## APPENDIX A: ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Authors: Robert J. Wise, Jr., MSHP, Seth B Hinshaw, MSHP, Lauren Szeber, MSHP  
Title: Historic Structure Report, McCammon Log House, 79 Lanchester Road,  
Honey Brook Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania  
Date: November 2018  
RGA Database Title: CCSWA 79 Lanchester Road Honey Brook HSR  
RGA Project No.: 2018-177PA  
State: Pennsylvania  
County: Chester  
Municipality: Honey Brook Township  
Drainage Basin: Honey Brook Branch, East Branch Brandywine Creek  
U.S.G.S. Quad: Honey Brook, PA  
Project Type: Historic Structure Report  
Client: Chester County Solid Waste Authority  
Level of Survey: Historic Structure Report  
Cultural Resources: The McCammon Log House, 79 Lanchester Road