APPLICATION for HISTORIC DESIGNATION
HISTORIC and ARCHITECTURAL

INFORMATION FORM

1. Name of Property: Historic Dyer's and Potter's House
   Common Potter's House; Krause-Butner House

2. Owner's Name and Address: Moravian Church in America, Southern Province
   459 S. Church Street
   Winston-Salem, NC 27101

3. Location of Property: Historic Bethabara Park,
   2147 Bethabara Road, Winston-Salem, NC 27106

4. Amount of Land to be Designated: less than 1 acre;
   approximately 30,000 square feet

5. Tax Block: 3459 Tax Lot: portion of 27D

ADDITIONAL SHEETS OF PAPER WILL BE NECESSARY FOR
DOCUMENTATION ON QUESTIONS 6 THROUGH 13.

6. When was the building erected? For Whom? (If you don't know the exact
date, please give a general time frame.) Have there been additions or
modifications? If so, describe and give dates.

7. Do you know the names of any of the craftsmen who worked on the building?
(i.e., architects, carpenters, contractors, landscape designers, etc.) Do
any architect's plans or building accounts exist? Where?

8. Do you have any old photographs of the building? If so, do you know the
dates of the photographs?

9. How has the building been passed down through the years, from whom to
whom? (i.e., a quick chain of title) If possible, please give some
background on each occupant, (i.e., occupations or other interesting
facts). List the sources of your information.

10. What was the building's original use, if different from today? Has the
building ever been moved? List the sources of your information.

11. What is the significance of this property (Please be specific and to the
point). Include a complete list of sources for your information.

City of Winston-Salem
County of Forsyth
Town of Kernersville
12. Describe the architecture and present condition of the structure, also including any outbuildings or other appurtenant features to be included in the designation. If the property has been restored, what were the dates of restoration and was the restoration done under the supervision of any historical group or in compliance with their requirements. If the property has not been restored, is any restoration planned for the property?

13. Is the property listed in any existing Historic Register or survey (i.e., the National Register of Historic Places or any other state or local history)? If so, please give the title of the listing.

In addition to the written application, the following materials must be submitted simultaneously:

- a black and white, 8" x 10" overall photograph clearly depicting the property being designated.

- color slides showing all 4 sides of the building (may also include any architectural details, interior and exterior, which add to the property's significance)

- a map showing the location of the property, including any outbuildings and appurtenant features

(Please label the above materials with the name of the property owner)

APPLICATION FEE $50.00 (Check payable to Forsyth County)

The following information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Date  April 25, 1995
Signature of Property Owner

Mailing Address:
459 S. Church Street
Winston-Salem, NC 27101

Telephone: [Redacted]
6. The Dyer's and Potter's House (Potter's House) was erected in 1782 for Johannes Schaub, a dyer.

The present restored appearance of the house is nearly the same as its appearance when built. However, between the end of the eighteenth century and the 1973 restoration, numerous alterations were made. The two greatest changes included the almost immediate addition of a frame wing on the southwest side (rear) of the house and a ca. 1790 half-timbered wing extending southeastward from the house. The appearance of the rear wing is not known. The half-timbered wing can be seen in a ca. 1875-1890 photograph (copy enclosed) along with its later nineteenth-century frame wing. Other significant alterations included a frame front porch which was modified several times during the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the addition of interior partitions on the first floor and attic, the partial enclosure of the fireplaces, and the removal of the interior stair to the cellar. Other changes were more minor in nature and were frequently associated with the general upkeep of the house. Some of these included the replacement of window sash, the laying of new floors over the original, the replacement of woodwork, and modifications to interior finishes.

For a more complete analysis of changes over time at the Potter's House and the condition of the house in 1973 prior to restoration, refer to John Bivins, Jr., "Restoration of the Potter's House, Bethabara," 1974, Part II, pp. 17-40. (This report, including copies of most of the accompanying photographs, is appended to this application for reference. It will hereinafter be referred to as Bivins, "Restoration" along with the applicable part and page numbers.)

7. The names of craftsmen who worked on the Potter's House are not known. Likewise, plans or building accounts for the house are not known to exist.

8. Several old photographs of the house exist and are on file at Old Salem, Inc. Photocopies of images from ca. 1875-90 (2B), ca. 1910-30 (3), and ca. 1890-1910 (4), as well as numerous 1973 pre-restoration photos are included here as part of the Bivins report.

9. A brief chain of title follows:

1782 - Johannes Schaub, Jr., dyer, built house.
1789 - Gottlob Krause, potter, brick-maker, and mason bought house from Schaub.
1802 - John Butner, potter and grocer, bought house from Krause.
1857 - Joseph Butner, potter, inherited house and land from
POTTER'S HOUSE cont'd.

his father.
1872 - L. I. Hine bought property from Joseph Butner. Luther C. Hine subsequently inherited the property from his father.
1924 - Miss Ada Hine acquired the property.
1956 - B. Clyde Shore purchased the property from Ada Hine.
1957 - Provincial Elders Conference of the Unitas Fratrum purchased the property from Clyde Shore.

For further information on the history of the house and its occupants, as well as documentary sources, refer to Bivins, "Restoration," Part I, pp. 7-15.

10. Now used as a museum building within Historic Bethabara Park, this building was originally used as a residence--first by a dyer and later by a series of potters. Their workshops were connected to the house but no longer stand. (However, part of the cellar may initially have been used by the dyer in his trade.) The Potter's House has never been moved. (Bivins, "Restoration."

11. The Potter's House is architecturally significant as the oldest brick building in Wachovia and may be, as well, the oldest in North Carolina's western Piedmont. It is an excellent example of the traditional Germanic central-chimney plan, sturdy construction, and emphasis on function characteristic of eighteenth-century Moravian architecture. Its four-room basement is one of the least altered eighteenth-century interiors in Wachovia. The Potter's House is historically significant because of its association with the life and work of three early Moravian artisans: the dyer Johannes Schaub and the potters Gottlob Krause and John Butner. Krause and Butner worked within what is considered by many to be the most significant ceramic tradition in early America. (Bivins, "Restoration;" Catherine W. Bishir, North Carolina Architecture, [Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1990].

12. The Potter's House is in excellent condition. It is a one-and-a-half-story house with a fieldstone foundation covered with stucco scored to look like ashlar blocks, Flemish-bond brick walls, and a shingled gable roof with both a central chimney and a gable-end interior chimney. Asymmetrically positioned doors and windows have arched heads. The austere interior has three levels. The main level has two rooms with plastered walls and large fireplaces. An enclosed stair leads to the attic, which has a finished room at the northwest end, while the remainder is unfinished. The basement level has four rooms with two fireplaces and original shelving. A significant late eighteenth-century southeast wing addition has been excavated and is marked with low foundation walls. A southwest wing, which was the
POTTER'S HOUSE cont'd.

pottery, does not survive. For further information on the physical character of the house, refer to its description in the National Register nomination for the Bethabara Historic District (section on Potter's House appended to this application).

The Potter's House was restored in 1973 under the direction of John Bivins, Jr. for Old Salem, Inc. For information concerning the restoration, refer to Bivins, "Restoration," Part IV, pp. 54-63.

13. The Potter's House was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978 as part of the Bethabara Historic District.

It was included in the Bethabara Local Historic District ("H" zoning), which was designated in 1968.
Potter's House
Bethabara
Winston-Salem, NC
Laura A. D. Phillips - 9/94
Owner - Moravian Church, South
1763 when the Indian threat subsided. The present palisade, erected in the late 1960s, is composed of vertical posts placed along the original ditch; it is not, however, intended to be a reconstruction showing the appearance of the original, but rather is meant to show the relationship of the original structure to the building sites and the surrounding land. Similarly, a simple bell house (11) has been placed at the site of the original in the center of the town square shown on the plan of 1760.

Structures

Although the great majority of Bethabara's inhabitants moved to Salem after 1772, enough people remained permanently for the community to retain its life and Moravian identity for some years to come, and it was in the following three decades that the three permanent Moravian buildings that survive at Bethabara were built. All are distinctive examples of solid, functional Moravian architecture and reflect the direct influence of building practices of German settlements of Pennsylvania. All are located on the southeast edge of the original town plan.

The Potter's House

The oldest of these is the Potter's House, constructed in 1782 and thus the earliest known brick dwelling in Wachovia. The house had seen a few incompatible alterations by the mid-twentieth century, and a restoration based on archeological and documentary evidence was begun in 1973. The story-and-a-half structure faces northeast and rests on a full fieldstone foundation plastered smooth and painted to resemble cut stone. Exterior walls above the foundation are laid in Flemish bond. The front elevation presents an asymmetrical, three-bay facade with the entrance located on the left side and reached by a flight of stone steps. The building is two bays deep. The ground slopes gently downward from front to back, allowing a cellar window in the foundation wall beneath the main floor rear window of each gable end. The rear facade is marked by two widely spaced windows; in the foundation beneath each is an exterior cellar door. The front door and all window openings have segmental-arched heads. Windows are of six-over-six sash, and a four-light transom is set above the four raised-panel front door. A large interior chimney rises at the center of the gable roof; a smaller interior gable end chimney is on the southeast end, flanked by two small attic windows. On the northwest end a single six-over-six sash window lights the attic. The wood shingle roof is finished on the eaves with a plaster cove cornice.

The main floor is of two rooms of nearly equal size in a simple variation of what has been identified as the Pennsylvania Continental plan, which is two or more rooms arranged about a central chimney, always with one room (the kitchen) running the depth of the house, headed by a large open hearth and usually containing the stair to the attic. This plan has European precedents.

The interior is austerely finished in the Moravian fashion. Each fireplace is a
simple arched opening under a wide molded shelf set in the face of the chimney. The chimney faces, like all wall surfaces, are plastered. Rough hewn ceiling joists are exposed in the southeast room; in the northwest room these joists are finished and beaded, and a summer beam runs beneath the joists and is set into the face of the chimney. The stair begins its rise from the west corner of the southeast room and winds enclosed up the southwest face of the chimney. Beneath this stair is a small storage space reached through a door of four raised panels. Apparently a stair originally descended from this space to the cellar, though it was probably removed by the early nineteenth century.

The attic space appears originally to have been one large room divided by the large central chimney stack, and later partitioned. The cellar is divided into four rooms by load-bearing stone walls. The largest (southeast) room has a large fireplace served by the small interior gable end chimney; this room probably first served as the kitchen.

A wing extended from the left bay of the southeast rear facade; this wing has been lost and its original plan is unknown. The stone foundation of a nineteenth century addition extends from the northeast gable end of the house.

The Brewer's House

Constructed in 1803 to replace an earlier structure that burned the year before, the Brewer's House (2) exhibits strong similarity to the older Potter's House in exterior proportion and form, though there are major differences in detail and interior arrangement. The one-story-with-attic house rests on a full fieldstone foundation and is set into a gentle slope rising from front to back. Exterior walls are of brick wovevered with stucco; the gable ends at the attic level are weatherboarded. An off-center interior chimney pierces the peak of the gable roof. The front (southwest) elevation, like the Potter's House, has an asymmetrical three bay division, with the entrance set on the far left side. A shed porch of one bay in the width shelters the entrance; because of the height of the foundation at the front under the main entrance, the porch is two-tier, sheltering the cellar entrance directly beneath. A stone wall extending from the right of the cellar door and turning right across the front of the house is back-filled, bringing the ground level nearly to the level of the floor of the porch on the right side. The main entrance is reached from street level by steps cutting through the wall at the front of the house and approaching the porch from the right.

The northwest gable end is marked by single windows centered under the peak of the gable at the attic and main floor levels; a cellar window on this end is set off-center in the wall of the foundation slightly to the front of the house. This window was originally a door. The southeast gable end is two bays deep, with a single attic window centered above. Window and door openings (excepting attic windows) have segmental-arched heads; original windows are of six-over-six sash, and doors are batten.
RESTORATION OF THE POTTER'S HOUSE
(The Krause-Butner House)

BETHABARA

by

John Bivins, Jr.

photographs by

Bradford L. Rauschenberg
Frank Jones

Exterior restoration carried out April-September, 1973
Restoration report on exterior completed January, 1974

NOTE: This report is to be correlated with the restoration drawings on file in the Old Salem office, and with the archaeologists' field report by Jacqueline Fehon (regarding the excavation of the half-timber wing), also on file in the Old Salem office.
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Part VI., RESTORATION, INTERIOR (to be completed)
PREFACE

The Potter's House in Bethabara is a structure both architecturally and historically important to the Moravian settlement in North Carolina, and indeed to the state and nation. Unpretentious though the building may be, it stands as a pragmatic statement of functional architecture, very probably the earliest example of a brick dwelling in piedmont North Carolina. The building is important to the study of Moravian architecture in North Carolina, in that it exhibits certain architectural forms and construction methods not recognized as details typical of the architectural vocabulary of early Wachovia. The Potter's House is a document, providing us with a particularly interesting sample of rural building in Wachovia, an area that has been little-studied due to the surprisingly small number of such buildings remaining in the area.

More importantly, the house stands as a record of three early Moravian artisans...a dyer and two potters. The latter two men worked within what is considered by many to be the most significant ceramic tradition in early America. Indeed, no other example of an 18th century potter's shop and house is known to exist in this country today. The Potter's House is a record of the life and work of these men, no less than archival manuscripts.

For these reasons, the Potter's House will likely become one of the most unique museum functions in the country. However, the project is far from complete; yet remaining is the extensive archaeological excavation of the kiln site and waste dumps south of the house, washing and cataloguing these wares, restoration of the house interior, and installation of exhibits.

Current plans, subject to discussion by individuals concerned with the management and purpose of Historic Bethabara Park, call for the use of much of the first floor of the house as a ceramic museum. Materials from the Aust and Christ sites in Bethabara will be re-exhibited here, in addition to significant articles recovered from
the Potter's House site itself, deposited by the potters Krause and Butner. These exhibits will constitute a partial adaptive use of the first floor. The basement will be preserved much as it is as an architectural study; few buildings in Wachovia have been altered as little as the lower floor of the Potter's House.

It has been suggested that the attic of the building be employed entirely as an adaptive use by the installation of all Bethabara archaeological materials not used in exhibits. As a central location for these important materials, the Potter's House could well serve as a study laboratory for students of early ceramics, with proper supervision.

In addition, sufficient information is left to reconstruct the important half-timber wing that once stood on the east side of the Potter's House. It is to be hoped that funds will eventually become available for this purpose, since it will help to complete the fabric of the building as it stood during the period of greatest significance.

I am indebted to Mr. Richard Linville for portions of the research materials dealing with John Butner that were located in the Stokes County records, and to Mr. Walter Pitt and Mr. Bruce Mulligan for researching the ownership of the Potter's House property subsequent to the death of John Butner.

We are all in the debt of Charles Babcock and Edwin S. Stockton for their foresight in acquiring and preserving the historic properties in Bethabara, including the land upon which the Potter's House stands. Their significant work continues to be carried forward with the perceptive assistance of Mrs. Walter Pitt and the City of Winston-Salem. Also, that Mrs. Charles Babcock and the Babcock Foundation continue to take an active role in the preservation of early features in Bethabara is yet another indication of the high degree of responsibility which this community has shown in caring for its cultural and historical heritage.
It should be noted that this report is not yet complete, and will not be so until the interior restoration of the Potter's House is complete, and the archaeological exhibits installed. Information regarding those aspects of the project will be added to this report at a later date.

John Bivins, Jr.
Old Salem, Inc.
January, 1974
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

1. Undated plat map of Bethabara, early 19th century, showing John Butner's two lots.

2A. House and half-timber wing from northeast, ca. 1875-90.

2B. Same view as 2A, taken from an original print discovered in December, 1973.

3. House from west, ca. 1910-30

4. House from north, ca. 1890-1910

5. Unrestored north elevation, 1973

6. Unrestored south elevation, 1973

7. Unrestored west elevation, 1973

8. Unrestored east elevation, before removal of wing remnants, 1973

9. Unrestored east elevation, after removal of wing remnants, 1973

10. Unrestored east elevation, after removal of wing elements, showing detail of original parging sample on foundation near the northeast corner

11. First floor east room, stair entries

12. First floor east room, stair entries and south window

13. First floor east room, location of missing stair to basement

14. First floor east room, former stair entry and fireplace location

15. First floor east room, east wall showing exposed flue from basement and former window location
16. First floor east room, showing later partition and doorway from south

17. First floor east room, showing later partition and doorway from north

18. First floor east room, showing altered front entry

19. First floor east room, showing offset flue and original partition from the east

20. First floor west room, showing original partition, door location, fireplace location from west

21. North wall of west room, first floor

22. Northwest wall of west room, first floor

23. Southwest wall of west room, first floor

24. Later partition and doorway of first floor west room, showing summer beam

25. South wall of west room, first floor, showing original casement window

26. North elevation of wing section

27. East elevation of wing section (wing partition wall)

28. South elevation of wing section

29. Southeast corner of wing section, showing remains of south sill "a"

30. Southeast corner of wing section, showing remains of south sill "a"

31. Center of east wall of wing section, showing unidentified chair rail fragment "b"

32. Detail of sill B-10 at post B-5, showing flooring fragment "c"
33. East wall of wing section, showing door jamb "d" attached to post B-5

34. Detail of south face of post B-5, showing door-head mortise "e"

35. Detail of north face of post B-6, showing door-head mortise "f"

36. Detail of east wall of wing section, showing relocated and unidentified door frame "g" (north of post B-7)

37. Detail of east wall of wing section, showing relocated and unidentified door frame "g" (north of post B-7)

38. Detail of post B-2 and brace B-3, showing parged nogging "h"

39. Detail of north face of post B-7, showing notching for nogging mortar lock

40. Restored north elevation, 1973

41. Restored south elevation, 1973

42. Restored east elevation, 1973

43. Restored west elevation, 1973
I. HISTORY

The story-and—a— half brick house in Bethabara now known as the "Potter's House" was constructed by a dyer, Johannes Schaub, Jr. (1744-1803). It is not known what trade Schaub apprenticed to as a child, but by the 1770's he was the keeper of the tavern in Bethabara. ¹ By the end of the 1770's, however, Schaub evidently desired to enter a trade for himself, as the records note:

It was reported that Schaub, Jr. had written to the dyer, Weiss, in Bethlehem, saying that he was to learn blue-dyeing, if he could go to Bethlehem, and that Weiss had promised to teach him. Schaub, Jr. was reprimanded for this, because it was irregular; but at the same time we wish this might be done in good order. ²

A "blue-dyer" was simply another term for dyer, the "blue" referring to indigo, a principal dye material.

The Bethabara governing boards were apparently not opposed to Schaub taking up the trade of a dyer, although it was not until June, 1780 that Schaub was allowed to go to Pennsylvania to learn the trade from Weiss (who had come to Salem in 1774 and was expelled from the community the following year). ³ Surprisingly, there was no dyer in Wachovia at the time Schaub went to learn his trade:

...Br. Matthew Weis, the dyer, [Schaub's] godfather and an old friend of his father's, has several times offered that if Schaub would come to Bethlehem, and pay his own expenses while there, he would teach him how to dye. Schaub now desires to settle in Bethabara, and there establish a dye-house...the lack of which our Brethren and Sisters have keenly felt hitherto, as they had to send all yarn to Pennsylvania to be dyed...With this in view Br. Schaub now goes to you [Nathaniel Seidel in Bethlehem] with full approbation of our conference.... ⁴
Schaub evidently worked under Weiss during the summer and early fall of 1780; he was back in Wachovia by early November of that year. He immediately set about gathering the tools of the dyer's trade, for the following week he asked permission to purchase the "lidded dye kettle" from the dye-works in Salem, a Diaconie business. Schaub purchased two kettles from the Community Diaconate during the same month, paying £50 for the pair, for which he had to borrow money. Schaub and his wife (Anna Johanna Leinbach) were at this time living in the "former Nilson house" in Bethabara, where they had moved from the Bethabara tavern keeper's quarters. During the same month that Schaub purchased his dye kettles, he was given permission to "set up his dye kettle[s] in a room in the old Brothers House" in Bethabara. The Wachovia Memorabilia for the following year (1781) notes that "Br. Schaub has made preparation for building his house," at the same time digging a well on his lot. Schaub actually did not lease the land for his dwelling and shop until September, 1782, when an indenture was drawn between Schaub and Frederick William Marshall, the Administrator. Schaub was allowed to lease the "Lot of Ground...being in the Town of Bethabara...to wit, about Northwestward with Henry Störs Lot, North Eastward with the Main Street, South Eastward with a vacant Lot, Southwestward with other Land of Bethabara." Schaub was to pay an annual rent of "Four and twenty Shillings in Spanish milled Dollars." Since the lot was Diaconate land, Schaub was only allowed to own whatever buildings he constructed, with the stipulation that he could sell the buildings to another member of the Unitas Fratrum, with permission of the Church Boards. Schaub's lot had 150 foot frontage on Main Street (Bethabara Road), and was 454 feet deep, with a lane running approximately east-west through the lot 200 feet south of Main Street.

Schaub had already "Set up a pump stock in the new well on his place" and built the brick house by the time the lease was drawn; in October, 1782, he moved into the new house. The plan of the building was well designed for a dyer's shop, the basement having four rooms, two with fireplaces, connecting with a one-story frame wing at the rear of the house. Two rooms on the street floor and one room in the loft comprised the living quarters; Schaub evidently expanded his operation into other outbuildings,
for in 1785 it was noted that his woodshed burned. The shed had contained a small room for dyeing yarn, and it may have been located just east of the house (see III, EVIDENCE REGARDING THE HALF-TIMBER WING). The bulk of Schaub's work, however, was probably done in the basement and rear wing of the house, although in 1783 Schaub's aged father was given a room in the basement, possibly the southwest room. The size and fenestration of the rear wing is unknown at this time (1973) the site awaiting further archaeology.

Schaub and his family lived in the house until November 4, 1789, when they moved into the old Community Store building, the house having been sold to the potter Gottlob Krause. Schaub died at the age of sixty in 1803, apparently from overexposure to cold. At this time, he was apparently living on a farm northwest of Bethabara which he had purchased from his father-in-law, Lewis Leinbach, in 1775.

The second owner of the house, Gottlob Krause (1760-1802), was a potter, brick-maker, and mason who had apprenticed under Gottfried Aust in Salem (for more biographical information on Krause, see MORAVIAN POTTERS IN NORTH CAROLINA, John Bivins, Jr. University of North Carolina Press, 1972). Krause had left Aust's shop in 1781 to set himself up in the brick-making and mason's trade. By 1789, Krause was again interested in making pottery, and applied for permission to lease the potter's shop operated by Christ in Bethabara during the years 1786-1789; this shop was located in the old gunsmith's shop in Bethabara. Christ had left the shop in early 1789 to take over as master of the Salem pottery.

Krause was accordingly leased the former Christ house and shop Feb. 1, 1789, for "four pounds hard money" annually; the proviso was added that if he constructed further improvements on the lot, he would be allowed to remove them if he terminated the lease.

Krause apparently was not long satisfied with these quarters. For that matter, there is no hard evidence, archaeological or historical, to indicate that he actually
made any pottery while living in this building. Krause's health was not good during this period; the Bethabara Diary for 10 September 1789 noted that "Krause is sick, and has been for some while" He was again ill with "the old malady" two months later.

In any case, Krause evidently became interested in Schaub's house by the fall of 1789, and approached Frederic Marshall about the possible purchase of it. Krause still had some £50 equity in the former Ernst house in Salem (the Anna Catharina house), which Marshall allowed Krause to transfer to the Schaub house. Krause then owed the Diaconate £250 for the house and other improvements; he agreed to pay £1/7/6 for rent on the land, being subject to the same lease-hold agreement that Schaub had been. Krause was given permission to "make such alterations in the Buildings as he finds necessary for the Conveniency of his Business of a Potter." He could also "erect such further Buildings on the Premises, as he thinks proper for this Business."17 Two indentures were drawn for this transaction; the first, dated 2 November 1789, has the land plat attached, and it is the same land in boundary and acreage that had been leased to Johannes Schaub. As we have seen, the Bethabara Diary for 4 November 1789 indicated that Schaub and his family had moved into the "old store building;" Krause and his family moved into Schaub's former brick house the same day. Krause and Schaub had already mutually agreed to divide the hay growing on the lot. Schaub took with him a stove from the cellar of the house, and Krause agreed to let Schaub remove the springhouse as well. Also, since Schaub had planted an orchard of bearing fruit on the lot, Krause was to allow Schaub the "use of his cow and pig stalls,"18 which Schaub had built on the property.

Although there is no mention of it in the records, it seems likely that Krause must have constructed the 34 foot half-timber wing on the east side of his house some time during the 1790's. That he had improved the building or added to it is reflected in the fact that when he sold the buildings, he received £350 for them, some £50 more than he had paid for the
improvements thirteen years earlier. Krause was using the half-timber wing as a pottery shop, judging from the archaeological recoveries from the foundation of the building. In order to construct the wing, he had to remove a bake oven on the east side of the house (see III, EVIDENCE REGARDING THE HALF-TIMBER WING). Krause may have used the rear wing as a kiln room, though this has not yet been verified by archaeology. In a nineteenth-century photo of the house and wing, a chimney stack shows that appears to be on the rear wing, rather than the half-timber wing.

In 1793, Krause leased additional land from the Diaconate on both the east and west side of his original lease; although the new lease was written for only a year's duration, it seems likely that Krause retained the added land until his death.

All during this period, Krause was carrying on the mason's trade in addition to working as a potter. Krause contracted for four major brick buildings in Salem (the Boys School, 1794; the Vorsteher's House, 1797; the Christoph Vogler House, 1797; the Vierling House, 1802) in addition to doing sub-contract work on other buildings. The necessity of burning brick near the building sites, as well as supervising work, kept Krause in Salem a good portion of the time; very likely he made pottery during periods of the year that he could not do construction work.

In 1797, Krause leased the former Henrich Wernly farm near Bethabara. In 1802, he became seriously ill, and being unable to work, sold his "house and shop" to John Butner, a former apprentice of Rudolf Christ. Butner, who had been working in Salem as a journeyman under Christ, agreed to pay £350 for the house and shop; part of this sum was to be in the form of debts owed by Krause and taken over by Butner. Krause moved out of the house to the farm which he had leased in 1797, Butner and his wife (Anna Maria Knauss) moving into the house and pottery some time during August, 1802. Krause died the 4th of November, 1802.
John Butner (1778-1857), the third resident of the Potter's House, very likely produced the greatest amount of pottery at the site, since making pottery was his principal business at least until 1819, and probably thereafter as well. In 1819, or shortly thereafter, he expanded his business into another area:

Br. John Butner, of Bethabara, asks permission to [build a small] building opposite his lot, and to open a grocery shop, the need for which has been great ever since the store there was given up. The Bethabara Committee approves the plan...24

It may not have been until 1821 that Butner was actually operating a store on his lot directly across Main Street (Bethabara Road) from his house. In that year he was given a license to "retail spirituous Liquors,"25 and in the tax lists for the same year the store is listed for the first time, along with his "town lot" and a total of 1,127 acres of land.26 Like many artisans of the period, Butner was buying and selling land fairly constantly, owning as much as 1,284 acres at one time, and as little as 50 acres at another.

While operating this general merchandise store, Butner continued the operation of the pottery, assisted by apprentices Thomas Krause (the orphaned son of Gottlob Krause), Henry Windol, John Hine, and his sons, Joseph and Johann Christian Butner.27 The latter died in 1844.28

Butner was also active in community affairs, and served as a Justice of the Peace, having been so designated in 1810.29 His store business appears to have been brisk, although by 1838 he had accrued the rather staggering debt of $2,065.83 to two different firms and one individual, and was forced to sign a deed of trust on his store and goods, his sons Joseph and John C. acting as trustees in the matter.30 However, Butner continued to operate the store until his death in 1857; the inventory of his estate shows a good stock of general merchandise items in the store, in addition to a considerable quantity of pottery "ware," consisting of unspecified general items, numbered crocks, and pipe heads. We may well assume that all this ware was manufactured by Butner or his journeymen, though it is significant that no potter's tools or raw materials are listed in his inventory. The listing of
his household articles indicate that he lived a modest manner.31

Butner's sons Joseph (1804-1872) and Johann Christian (1809-1844) had both apparently apprenticed to their father in the potter's trade, though there is no record of the apprenticeships in the court records. It seems likely that Joseph ran the pottery in the later years of John Butner's career.

Joseph married Catharina Leinbach in 1827, and moved into his new house in Bethabara with his bride the same year.32 At this time, he would have become a salaried journeyman in his father's pottery, though his brother, John Jr., was still an apprentice. John Butner may have begun using the "J. Butner & Sons" mark on the earthenware about this time, and possibly discontinued the mark after the death of John Jr. in 1844.

When John Butner died in 1857, Joseph inherited John's house and shop, and the land on which it stood; Joseph had received the property by deed in 1858 from John's estate, though the deed was not proved until 1891. There is no record that Joseph continued the general store business, but it is evident that he continued to operate the pottery in John's old house until his death in 1872. Joseph had left his widow, Malvina Butner (his third wife) "...Two houses & lots & two lots without buildings in Old Town & 70 Acres of Land adjoining Charles Routh & Joseph Hine..." as well as "2 head of cattle 3 hogs Potters tools a one horse wagon House hold & Kitchen furniture Farming utensils One Watch" with a total evaluation of $850.00.33 An inventory of Joseph's estate by Samuel E. Butner lists, among household goods, "a lot of new Earthen Ware" and "a lot of Potters Tools."34 Joseph's son Augustus Zedekiah was mentioned in the will as a minor; we do not know if he had been trained as a potter, or if any other potter took over the Butner pottery in Bethabara. In the sale of Joseph's personal property, the potting tools are not mentioned. The fact that the family may no longer have been involved with pottery manufacture is reflected in the fact that the property was sold by the estate of Joseph Butner. The land and improvements were purchased by L. I. Hine in 1872 and subsequently was inherited by his son Luther C. Hine. Miss Ada Hine "purchased" (this was probably a gift) the property in 1924, a year before her
father's death. The estate of Ada Hine sold the property to B. Clyde Shore in 1956.

By this time, the property had been considerably altered from John Butner's original lots; the land on which the house stood encompassed some 16.98 acres in 1957. Part of this acreage, including the Potter's House, was purchased from Clyde Shore by the Provincial Elders Conference of the Unitas Fratrum in February, 1957, for the sum of $35,000.00. Mr. Charles Babcock and Mr. Ed. Stockton were instrumental in arranging the purchase.
FOOTNOTES, PART I

The historical references, except where noted, were taken from the translated archival material that is the sole property of the Archives of the Southern Province of the Unitas Fratrum, Winston-Salem, N. C. No Moravian historical material from this report may be used for publication without the expressed permission of the Archives Committee of the Southern Province of the Unitas Fratrum.

1. Elder's Conference (EC), 23 April 1776
2. EC, 15 Dec. 1778
3. Aufseher Collegium (AC), 29 Apr. 1774, 23 Aug. 1775
4. Letter, Bishop Graff to Nathaniel Seidel, Salem, 28 June 1780 (Bethlehem Archives)
5. Salem Diary, 4 Nov. 1780
6. AC, 9 Nov. 1780
7. AC, 21 Nov. and 28 Nov. 1780
8. Bethabara Diary (BD), 23 June 1780
9. BD, 23 Nov. 1780
10. Manuscript indenture between Schaub and Marshall, 29 Sept. 1782
11. BD, 22 March 1782, 2 October 1782
12. BD, 19 Nov. 1785
13. BD, 10 Apr. 1783
14. BD, 4 Nov. 1789
15. Bethania Diary, 18 Dec. 1803
16. AC, 29 Sept. 1775
17. Indenture between Krause and Marshall, 2 Nov. and 3 Nov. 1789. In the indenture of 2 November, Krause agrees to lease both the lot and house, paying £15 annually for the latter. In the indenture of 3 Nov., Krause agrees to purchase the house for £300, paying Marshall "from time to time as much as he shall be able." The plat for the lot is attached to the indenture of 2 Nov.
18. MS agreement between Krause and Schaub, witnessed by Johann Jacob Ernst, 3 Nov. 1789
19. AC, 6 July 1802
20. Indenture between Krause and Christian Kühnast, 16 March 1793
21. AC, 6 July 1802
22. BD, 2 August 1802, 4 Sept. 1802
23. BD, 4 Nov. 1802
24. EC, 15 Sept. 1819
25. Stokes County Court Minutes, 14 March 1821
26. Stokes County List of Taxables 1821-31
27. Bivins, MORAVIAN POTTERS IN NORTH CAROLINA and
   "John Butner Administrator of J. C. Butner Estate, etc."
   Stokes County Estate Records
29. Governor's office, Justice of the Peace Records
   1811-23, p. 209
30. Stokes County Deed Book , p. 94
31. Forsyth County Estate Inventory Book II pp. 281-96
32. Bethabara Diary, 1 and 2 November, 1827
33. Forsyth County Estates Records, "Application for
   letters testamentory...In the matter of the will...
   of Joseph Butner," microfilm reel 526, 16 Sept 1872
34. Forsyth County Estate Records, "An Inventory of the
   Personal Property of Joseph Butner Deceased..."
   microfilm reel 526, 31 March 1873
II. EXTANT FEATURES, 1973

Before restoration the building was begun, it was necessary to examine the extent to which the building had been altered since construction, and what architectural features remained that were considered to be significant and worthy of saving.

**Documentary evidence.** No written evidence regarding the Potter's House has survived that has contributed to the examination of the building. Of considerable significance, however, were three photographs of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The first of these (Ill. 2)*, dating approximately 1875-90, is a full north elevation of the house and half-timber wing from the Northeast. It is thought that this photograph is a good representation of the building as it stood ca. 1825, since in the photograph a third frame wing stands on the east side of the half-timber wing. It is not known when this smaller addition was built, but unidentifiable joists and studs recovered from the floor and framing of the small portion of altered half-timber wing still standing in 1973 may have been from this later addition; these framing elements were datable ca. 1810-30 from surviving nails and saw-cuts. In Ill. 2, a full shed porch is shown, this porch very likely not dating before ca. 1800-1810, if we consider that such porches were not added to other buildings in Wachovia before this period.

A second photograph of the house, probably ca. 1910-30 (Ill. 3), was taken from the west, indicating that the porch roof had been rebuilt by this time, the porch roof no longer being contiguous with the slope of the main roof,

*NOTE: This illustration is listed as 2A and 2B, the former from a print in the Old Salem files, and the latter from a much clearer original print not discovered until December, 1973.*
though the porch still ran the full length of the front of the building. In this photograph, Schaub's frame wing at the rear of the house had already been taken down. A third photograph, (Ill. 4) possibly ca. 1890-1910 (based on the dress of the women), was taken from the north, directly in front of the front door. This picture evidently dates before the porch roof had been altered, but after the half-timber wing had been weather-boarded, as we see in the left side of the print.

Other evidence regarding the building was found in the surviving architectural elements themselves, and, in the case of the half-timber wing, assisted by archaeology.

Architectural form. The Potter's House is a story-and-a-half, three-bay brick dwelling over a full basement with a central chimney and a secondary chimney on the east side. This dwelling is the earliest known brick dwelling in Wachovia, the 1784 Tavern in Salem being the earliest major brick building known before study of the Potter's House began. The Potter's House, which is approximately 25' x by 31' at the foundation, is constructed on a full rubblestone foundation, the brickwork above the water table being laid in Flemish bond with closures only at the corners. The arched window heads, one brick in height, are constructed on a full rather than segmental arch. The hard-fired brick is laid in clay mortar and pointed with lime mortar for weathering, consistent with mason's practice in Salem during the same period. The roof, originally shingle, was finished at the north and south eaves with a plastered cove cornice. The foundation was originally plastered and then "pencilled" or painted with simulated ashlar work to resemble cut stone.

Plan. Originally, the dwelling had a full complement of four rooms in the full basement, the larger southeast room having a large fireplace with its own small flue and chimney stack. This room very likely was the kitchen originally, since ample indications exist (see below) to indicate the former presence of a bake oven built on the east foundation of the house and sharing the flue with this large fireplace. The southwest room in the basement was constructed with a smaller fireplace which feeds into the
flue of the main central chimney. The plan of the missing south wing is unknown, though it connected with the main house via a door in the southwest room of the basement. The basement plan had been unaltered, though the stair which joined the basement with the first floor from the southeast room had been removed at an earlier period.

The first floor, or street floor, originally consisted of but two rooms, both heated by large fireplaces constructed in the central chimney mass. The attic, or loft, was originally a single room, broken only by the chimney stack rising from the first floor; the loft had been altered twice during the history of the house, though the stair rising from the first floor east room (south of the chimney mass) was in its original position.

Examination, loft area. The loft was found to be sheathed entirely with modern beaverboard on both ceiling and walls; beaverboard formed knee walls on both sides of the loft. A partition had been constructed on the west side of the chimney mass, and a door hung at that point. The beaverboard was removed, exposing 20th century studding on every wall surface of both rooms of the loft. Studding had served to fir out the wall surface in the west room of the loft, and with the removal of the beaverboard it was discovered that this room was sheathed on walls and ceiling with wide yellow pine sheathing attached with wrought nails, indicating 18th century construction. In the east room of the loft, no indication of original kneewall construction was found, and consequently all modern studding was removed, along with the firred studding in the west room. Subsequent examination of the collar beam locations in the loft indicated two alterations to the area in the past. The first alteration, which involved the installation of the pine sheathing in the west room, called for removal of the collar beams on the west side of the house to allow for head space, the collar beams being little more than five feet from the floor of the loft. One collar beam was cut on the east side of the chimney, leaving the ends of these beams still mortised into the rafters (all of which date from the 1782 construction), and all of the collar beams were cut west of the chimney. It is likely that these beams were re-located at
a higher position both to retain structural strength and to act as a nailer for the ceiling sheathing, although the ceiling hides the rafters now and the exact disposition of the west collar beams cannot be determined.

The east collar beams had been sawed off during the 20th century, very likely at the time that the beaverboard sheathing was installed. As in the earlier alteration, the ends of the beams were left mortised into the rafters. In the case of the east collar beams, they had been relocated at a higher position and toe-nailed into the rafters, giving a usable ceiling height and acting as hangers for the beaverboard.

When the house was constructed, the only finish work in the loft evidently consisted of the flooring alone, which is still intact. The loft was evidently used only for storage, since the low position of the collar beams prevented practical habitation. At some point after the construction of the house, but before ca. 1800-1810, the west area of the loft was partitioned by means of a studded and sheathed wall on the west face of the chimney mass, a door frame being installed at the northwest corner of the chimney mass. This frame is still intact. The balance of this room was sheathed at this time, the collar beams having been moved as indicated above; two collar beam ends protrude from the sheathing near the west end of the room, these evidently not having been removed from their mortises, and the sheathing installed around them. One collar beam had been removed east of the chimney to allow headspace between the stair and the west room. Collar beams in the east side of the loft had been left intact until the 20th century, indicating that this area had not been inhabited until recently. In the west room, a hole for a stove flue had been cut into the chimney stack at an undetermined date; it is suspected that a stove was likely used in this room at a relatively early date, although there is no indication in the flooring to indicate where a stove might have stood.

The west wall of the loft, which had probably been exposed brick until the time the west section of the loft was sheathed with beaverboard, bears sections of early plaster used to finish that surface. The entire exposed portions of the chimney stack in the loft are also covered
with early plaster of a coarse nature, probably to prevent leakage.

While examining the loft, the rafters were also examined to determine the nature of the original roofing. From the size of the rafters and the spacing of the original roof lath (this lath was missing), it was evident that the building was originally covered with a shingle roof rather than tile; this is further substantiated by the fact that the building still had a shingle roof at the end of the 19th century (Ill.2).

Examination, stair area. The stair rising from the east room of the first floor to the loft was found to be original in almost every respect, including most of the treads some of the latter had been repaired with later cut nails. The portion of the stair well formed by the brick walls of the house still retain 18th century plaster, while the framed portions of the well are sheathed with wrought-nailed vertical pine boards, left unpainted. This stair is reached from the first floor by a short three-tread closed-stringer set of steps rising from the first floor east room. Although this short flight was found to be of 18th century origin and in its original position, the point at which the short flight joins the main stair was found to be framed out with a 20th-century casing, and an old door hung in this position to close the stair (Ill.11). Subsequent measurement of this door revealed that it had originally hung in the load-bearing partition separating the east and west rooms of the first floor. Both top and bottom rails of this door gave indication of trimming to fit the modern location; marks of the original strap hinges were evident on the door, and its original wrought Suffolk-latch was in place. There is no indication that any type of door had been hung at the stair originally.

To the immediate north of the first-to-second-floor stair, between the stair and the chimney mass, was a studded partition sheathed with vertical pine boards and cased out for a doorway, in which was hung a four-panel raised-panel door, hung on strap hinges in its original position. The casing for this door bears an ogee molding at its outer edge; a good portion of the right side of the casing had
been trimmed away at a later date for unknown reasons (Ill.12). The door was found to retain only the handle portion or its original Suffolk latch (Ill.13). The closet formed by this partition and door was examined, and the patched flooring in the closet indicated the presence of a former stair in this position. Further investigation of the wall surfaces in the southwest corner of the southeast room of the basement corroborated the fact that a stair had risen from the basement to the first floor in the southwest corner of that room, much in the same plan as the existing stair to the loft. The stone wall under the early plaster covering of the basement room at the stair location revealed several pieces of potter's setting tiles, in addition to pieces of slab presumed to be roofing tiles, used for nogging between the interstices of the stones. From this, we may infer that one of the potter residents had removed the original stair to the basement, though whether this was done by Krause or Butner is not known. The alteration appears to have been done ca. 1790-1810, from the presence of wrought nails in the patched flooring in the "closet," or stair entry. Closing this stair left only one entry and exit to the first floor of the building.

Examination, first floor east room. As in most of the first-floor rooms, the surfaces of this room had been extensively refurbished in the late 19th or early 20th century. Plaster had been applied to all wall surfaces, and new flooring laid over the old. Modern flooring was removed to expose the old flooring, which consisted of 14" (average) yellow pine tongue-and-groove boards oriented east-west in the room. This flooring had been extensively damaged by the modern floor laid over it. Heavy wear was evident around the previous hearth location of the fireplace. The fireplace itself, quite large in size, was revealed with the removal of plaster from the fireplace wall. The original opening, with an arched head, had been reduced in size during the 19th or early 20th century, becoming rectangular in elevation, and a late Victorian form of mantel installed. At some point in recent years the fireplace had been entirely bricked up, though the later mantel was left in place. A stove flue had been cut in the chimney breast (Ill.14). Above the arched head of the original fireplace opening was
a wooden beam set into the brick to serve as a nailer for a mantel shelf which had been removed when the later mantel was installed.

Except for the stair, stair partition, the door into the former basement stair entry, the bricked-up fireplace opening, and the floor, most other features of the room had been disturbed in recent times. The exposed flue of the basement fireplace rising through the east room was intact (Ill.15), and the main chimney offset (Ill.19) (constructed to provide a fireplace for the west room) remain in this room as frank admissions of construction, typical of the pragmatic Moravian attitude regarding building plans. A late 19th or early 20th-century studded partition had been constructed in this room (Ills. 16 and 17), dividing the room east-west; all baseboarding, cornices, door casings, and other millwork not discussed above apparently dates from the construction of this partition. All of this renovation work may correlate with the alteration and renovation of the half-timber wing, to be discussed below.

The front entry of the house, which opens into the east room, had also been altered, but fortunately not completely. The major portion of the door casing remained, providing evidence for the form of the front door and the method in which it was hung (to be discussed below). The interiorfacings of the original casing had been sheathed with modern materials to facilitate the hanging of a 20th-century glazed door (Ill.19).

The load-bearing partition separating the east room from the west (Ills. 18, 19, 20) was found during investigation to be original after removal of modern baseboarding and floor. Though the original door casing was entirely missing, the cuts in the original floor for this casing were evident, establishing the size and form of the door casing. As noted above, the four-panel door found hanging on the stair to the loft was evidently robbed from this location.
Examination, first floor west room. As in the east room, the west room had been extensively renovated during the late 19th or early 20th century. No original architectural trim elements remained except for the interior faces of the window casings (to be discussed below). Stripping of plaster on the east wall revealed that the original fireplace (Ill. 20) was of the same size and arched-head configuration as that in the east room. In this case, however, the fireplace had been twice reduced in size by bricking up: the latest reduction provided an opening suitable only for burning coal in a grate. As in the east room, a beam had been set in the brick above the fireplace head for use as a mantel-shelf nailer; wrought-nail holes were clearly evident in this nailer. Much of the original soapstone hearth was intact in this room, having been floored over during the renovation.

Original pine flooring with an east-west orientation, similar to that in the east room, was found to lie under modern flooring in this room.

Although some overplastering was evident, the window reveals in this room were essentially unaltered, exhibiting an unusual flare at the bottom (Ills. 21, 22, 23). Of four guillotine-sash windows and one top-hung casement (Ill. 25) in this room, the two front windows retained their casings, as did the casement; the two west-facing windows retained only the heads of the casings. No early sash remained except in the casement. This latter small window had been provided for south light into the room; the south wing of the house had prevented the installation of a full guillotine sash window at this point.

During the late 19th century, an east-west partition had been installed in the west room (Ill. 24) just south of the fireplace, just under the exposed summer beam running from the west wall to the chimney mass. There are indications (pending further investigation) that this area may have been partitioned off as early as the mid-19th century, perhaps by a board partition rather than the stud-and-plaster partition
found in the building in 1973. Evidence for this is offered by 10\frac{1}{2}'' (average) pine flooring laid over the original flooring, running in a north-south orientation, and ceiling sheathing of somewhat wider pine; both the ceiling and the flooring is attached with cut nails.

Judging from the exposure of the summer beam in the west room, the upper floor joists may have been exposed originally in both east and west rooms, though ceiling investigation has not been carried out at this point (1973).

**Examination, basement rooms.** The basement of the Potter's House, except for the early removal of the stair mentioned above, has been since the 18th century. Most interior wall surfaces have retained their original plaster.

The **southwest room**, which contains a small fireplace, may have been intended for living quarters originally (see entry above concerning Schaub's father). The exterior door to this room originally led into the frame wing which Schaub had constructed on the south side of the house; the original door and casing were missing at the time of examination. The west-facing window in this room was found to contain the only original sash (except for the first floor casement window) in the building (to be discussed further below), though the window casing was missing. The load-bearing partition wall (the north wall of this room) had received structural patching with concrete block east of the partition door. The partition door opening retains its original oak casing, but the door (probably batten) is gone.

The **northwest and northeast rooms** may have been intended for storage originally, since they are lighted only with splayed vertical ventilators through the foundation walls that narrow to a 2-3'' slit on the exterior. The splayed reveals of most of these ventilators (three in the northwest room and three in the northeast) were intact. Both of these small rooms have a niche laid in the chimney mass for unknown reasons. The rooms are separated by a doorway in the load-bearing partition extending north from the central chimney mass; this doorway retains an 18th-century casing, though the door (probably batten) is gone. A number of wrought spikes in the exposed upper joists of the northwest room may indicate that something, perhaps meat, was hung at that point.
The southeast room of the basement, presumably the kitchen, is architecturally the most interesting of the basement rooms. Dominated by a large fireplace on the east wall, the central chimney mass forming the west wall of this room was made useful by the construction of inset shelving on the face of the chimney base. The shelving insets still contain most of the original shelving boards. The load-bearing north wall of this room contains a doorway with its original casings and batten door, the latter retaining its strap hinges.

Niches are built into the south fireplace jamb in this room; the arched-head fireplace shows little alteration except for the bricking up of a previous bake-oven opening (to be discussed in more detail below). The window in the southeast corner of this room had been altered into a door. As previously discussed, the original stair leading to the first floor from the southwest corner of this room had been removed at an early period. The exterior door of this room had been enlarged and replaced with a modern door and casings.

Although all four basement rooms now appear to be dirt, there is some indication that they may originally have been paved with stone (see V, FURTHER EXAMINATION, INTERIOR).

Examination, exterior: brickwork.

Structurally, the brick masonry of the building was basically sound, with only a few areas of sagging. This might be considered unusual in view of the fact that the house is now more than four inches (approaching six inches) out of plumb, the watertable level on the south elevation being lower than that on the north. It is possible, but not probable, that the house was constructed out of plumb.

The quality of the brickwork in the Potter's House may be considered mediocre in comparison with other brick buildings in Wachovia. The jointing and archwork is coarse, and no attempt was made to finish openings with closures, except when it was necessary in order to make a course work out correctly. As mentioned above, the brick is laid in clay mortar, the joints being pointed with lime mortar to avoid weathering; this was done to conserve lime, which was scarce in Wachovia during this period.
Evidence was found on every wall of open "pug-lock" holes, or header brick left out by the mason for anchoring wooden scaffolding while the walls were being laid. On the Potter's House, these holes were evidently left open until the late 19th century, when they were plugged with brick and modern cement mortar (see clear evidence of these in Ill.7). The 1784 Salem Tavern also demonstrates the practice of leaving "pug-lock" holes open, in that instance, on the rear elevation. It is unusual that the holes were left open on every wall of the Potter's House.

The chimneys on the house were in ruinous condition (Ill.5), having been poorly repointed or even taken down to the roof in places; the central stack had lost seven courses and its entire cap, judging from old photographs (Ills. 2 and 3). Drip courses on the north and south faces of both chimneys, however, were relatively intact. There was no evidence that the chimneys had been flashed originally.

The brickwork of the north elevation had seen little alteration or damage. The brick had been overpainted with a dark red oil-based paint, and the four courses of brick comprising the top of the foundation just below the water-table had been cut with rectangular holes to receive the floor joists for the early 19th-century porch. In addition to five "pug-lock" holes, two larger rectangular holes were found on each side of the door, the centers of these holes a little over two feet from the brick opening for the door on each side. These holes had been plugged at a relatively early date, and were evidently intended as footings for support beams for an earlier porch roof, very likely of shed form. This would have been the 1782 porch roof, although its exact form is subject to conjecture.

The west elevation of the building exhibited some structural damage above window heads (Ill.7), and the top eleven courses of the gable had been poorly repointed in the past. Though vertical fracture had occurred in the foundation wall at the southwest corner, this damage had not extended into the brickwork. No alteration to fenestration had occurred on this elevation.
The **south elevation** (Ill. 6) is architecturally interesting in that it exhibits direct evidence of the frame wing that once stood against this portion of the house. The roof line of the former wing is plainly evident in the brickwork, principally since the brick used on the parts of the wall that were to be covered by the wing are low-fired and are different in color from the higher-fired exterior brick. In addition, the brick at this point had been laid only in clay mortar, with no lime pointing, and the mortar had consequently deteriorated from weathering since the removal of the wing. The window fenestration was original, though there was some damage below the east window. A new sill on the east window had been made wider than the original, extending beyond the jambs on both sides, into that portion of the brick course which had originally held the hidden casing "locks" (see Examination, exterior: wooden elements). Some brick in the south elevation had deteriorated, particularly those inside the former wing area, since the softer surface had been subject to ice heaving and spalling.

The **east elevation** (Ills. 8 and 9) was examined after removal of the remaining portion of the half-timber wing. Considerable change to this wall had occurred, all in context with the later wing. Both first-floor full-size windows had been opened at the bottom to make doors in the late 19th century to allow egress to the wing; although the openings had been enlarged at the bottom, there was no evidence that they had been enlarged in width. Further, there was no evidence that this alteration of the windows had been done before the end of the 19th century, which appears to indicate that there had been no doorway between the wing and house opened at an early period. Since the half-timber wing was a party-wall construction with the house proper, brick had been removed in several places to anchor structural beams of the wing into the house. Alterations caused by this, however, were minimal, since the joists of the wing had run north-south and therefore, did not contact the house east wall. A stove flue had been opened in the center of the wall in connection with heating the wing; it is suspected that this flue-hole is late 19th century, due to its height on the wall (the floor of the wing had been raised considerably in the late 19th or early 20th century). Above this
flue hole, and to the north, was a large square hole three
brick courses high, of unidentified use. The size of this
hole should have been correct for a summer beam in the
wing, but it is well off-center on the wing, and therefore
could not have served that purpose. Other holes in this
wall had supported sills and girts in the wing, and are
more directly relatable to the wing framing itself. The
entire section of wall formerly enclosed by the wing had
been plastered, apparently after the windows were altered
into doors. Fortunately, this plaster was not well bonded
with the brick, probably because the brick had not been
scored to provide footing. Removal of the half-timber wing
portion revealed two small gable windows in the loft; these
had been arranged on each side of the flue rising from the
basement. Above these loft windows were two small arched-
head ventilators; the north ventilator was intact, while
damage had occurred to the south one, and it had been
bricked up, probably at the time the half-timber wing was
constructed. It may be considered unusual that similar
ventilators had not been constructed in the east gable,
though careful examination indicated that they had not been.
Since the loft windows on the east side were fixed rather
than guillotine sash, it seems likely that the ventilators
were considered necessary for air at this point. (NOTE:
restoration photographs of these ventilators were not made,
though the north one may be seen in Ill.27). Other than
alteration of the fenestration, little damage had occurred
to this wall other than at the upper north corner. The
"plug-lock" holes had been left open. It was observed that
this wall was considerably cleaner and brighter than the
others, having been covered since the 18th century, and not
subjected to 20th century grime.

Examination, exterior: foundation. The Potter's House
is constructed on a heterogeneous rubble stone foundation,
which originally had been laid up in dry-wall construction,
supplemented in places (principally the east wall) with
Flemish-bonded brick laid in clay mortar. On all sides of
the building, the foundation had been topped out with four
courses of Flemish-bonded brick, the upper course of which
formed the water table. This water table course was unmolded.
Window heads in the foundation were formed by arched, verti-
cally-laid brick set in the brick courses just under the
water table.
The entire foundation, except as noted, was found to have been parged with decorative stucco, consisting of a coarse buff brown-coat and a lighter buff finish coat; several good examples of this were found on the west foundation, the north foundation, and the east foundation. Traces remained on the south. On the east, fortunately protected by the wing, were found good samples of finish-coat stucco retaining the painted false ashlar blocking. These painted lines were found to have vertical strokes approximately 5/8" wide, with horizontal lines being approximately 3/4" wide. Two separate samples of this false ashlar were found (Ill. 10), enough to determine that the blocks, at least at this point, were 8" high by 19⅞" in length. The exact location of these samples in relation to the water table and the centerline of the house were taken for future reference points. The samples were unusually bright in color, again due to the protection from dirt afforded by the presence of the wing. No indication of false ashlar parging on the window heads remained, the basement window heads retaining only pieces of brown-coat stucco.

As noted above, the brick coursing of the north foundation had been cut in places for support of the early 19th-century porch floor joists. Four ventilator slips were still evident on this elevation, though two had been blocked off. The position of the easternmost ventilator proved particularly significant, since it provided a maximum width determination for the front steps of the house. Due to its proximity with the door, the location of this ventilator indicated that the original steps could not have been wider than the brick opening of the doorway without obstructing the ventilator. Further evidence concerning the first appearance of the house was provided by creek-stone paving set in the ground in front of the house; portions of this had been taken up, but a sufficient amount remained to determine that the paving in front of the foundation ran the full length of the house. The depth of the paving could not be determined exactly. Such paving was commonly used in Wachovia around buildings (particularly in the country) to avoid mud; they were especially useful in the absence of guttering. The Bethabara Church and Gemeinhaus yard had been paved in an identical manner. On the Potter's House, the early 19th-century porch had covered this feature; unfortunately, the paving at the doorway had been disturbed
to such a degree that no clues to the depth of the steps could be found, nor were any of the original steps in situ. Good traces of brown-coat stucco remained on this wall.

The west foundation had been damaged at the southwest corner by a large vertical fracture, possibly caused by north-to-south settling of the building, and no doubt aided by the root systems of trees growing at that corner (Ills. 3 and 7). On a stone just next to the corner and about two feet below the water table was found the incised inscription (in German) "Herr Albrecht [Albright] and the young girl Erika lived here in the year 1790." It is not known when this inscription was added, but it must have been done after the house had deteriorated enough for the foundation parging to have fallen away at this point. Since the inscription is not consistent with the known occupants of the building, the inscription was not considered to have historical value; it may have been done as a joke, or simply by a misinformed person. Good traces of parging remained on this wall, though evidently all the finish coat had crumbled away, even by the early 20th century (Ill. 3). The one ventilator in this wall had been plugged.

The two door openings in the south foundation had been altered relatively recently, judging from the presence of modern mortar and brick patching. The straight head of the door had been altered, though the actual foundation opening for the door was evidently original. The head of the east door had also been changed, the extent of the alteration being unreadable, since the brick coursing above the door head was all disturbed. The east door appears to have been widened at its west jamb, though not on the east; it is thought that this door, being an exterior door, was originally constructed with an arched head to match the windows on the west and east foundations. This arch probably fell at some point in the last 20 years. The west door probably had been constructed with a simple lintel-head, since the door was concealed by the south frame wing. Silt had filled both doorways to a depth of about four inches at the bottom; excavation revealed stone paving extending from within the doorways south of the house,
probably under and around the south wing. This gave rise to the possibility of the entire basement interior having been paved with flat stones. All of the area of the south foundation formerly covered by the south wing had been left unparged and unmortared in any way. Traces of stucco were found outside the line of the east and west wing walls, indicating that the foundation had been parged up to the wing on both sides. There was no strong evidence of where the foundation of the wing might have been bonded to the house, indicating that the foundation of the south wing may have been much lower in height than that of the house. However, there was sufficient disturbance on both sides of the wing "scar" to leave the exact form of the wing foundation to subsequent archaeology.

The east foundation had been cut with several support holes for the half-timber wing, mentioned above, and the window had been opened at the bottom for a crude doorway opening into the crawl space under the wing. In the center of the wall was found disturbance of unknown period indicating the removal of an 18th-century bake-oven which had been constructed against the wall, sharing the chimney flue with the kitchen fireplace in the southeast basement room. The important parging samples noted above were on this wall. One ventilator was intact in this wall.

Examination, exterior: wooden elements.

The roof timbering, as mentioned above, was found to be original (with the exception of the missing collar beams) on the Potter's House, with no alterations that indicated a pitch change to the roof. All four rake boards, which were shaped with an ogee curve at their eave ends, were also original, though heavily weathered. Only one rake board, the southwest one, retained definable remains of the large sunk-bead at its bottom edge; the other rakes were weathered beyond use. None of the rakes showed any indication of the former presence of a top molding next to the roofing.

Of the early 19th century porch, only three chamfered posts remained, the floor and roof framing having been replaced in the 20th century. When the porch was constructed,
it was made integral with the main roof of the house (Ill.2); when it was rebuilt in the 20th century, the porch roof was made independent of the house roof, and a large section of the west side of the porch removed. Since it was felt that restoration of the porch was not appropriate to the overall restoration program, the porch posts were removed and stored inside the house, and the balance of the porch (all modern) discarded. Examination of the posts indicated that they had been cut several inches at the top when the porch roof was rebuilt.

The cornices had been subjected to complete 20th-century remodelling, both the south and north cornices having been boxed as recently as fifteen years ago, according to local accounts. Removal of the recent boxing exposed coved second-floor joist ends protruding beyond the exterior walls on the north and south elevations (Ill.9). Examination of these joist-ends revealed the former presence of plaster laths and traces of buff stucco inside the coves; the lower surfaces of these beams indicated the former presence of a soffit attached with wrought nails, while the upper vertical surface just above the cove showed indication of an early fascia, also attached with wrought nails. Although a few unidentified wrought spikes remained in the joists on both sides of the front door (these may have been related to the original shed porch roof), no indication was found of the early attachment of gutter brackets, either of the drive-pin or nailed variety, indicating that the building originally had no gutters. From the existing nail-hole patterns and form of the coving of the joists, it was evident that the cornice was constructed with annosed soffit at the bottom and a vertical fascia at the top, the coving being plastered, probably with the same material as the foundation of the building. Rather than returning on the ends, the cornice ends were flush with the side walls of the house, the ends being formed by the outside faces of the end joists, these having been notched to half-wall thickness at this point to achieve this purpose.

The outside faces of these end joists displayed considerable weathering at every corner of the building. At no place were any traces of paint remaining around the former cornice location.
Of the thirteen windows in the building, window casings remained intact in five windows, with portions of casings remaining in others. Enough remained to establish a pattern of architectural treatment. Both casings and sills were intact on the two windows in the north elevation; these casings, surprisingly, were found to have been cut from solid oak, with both the architrave facings and the window stops cut from the solid rather than applied. The simple architrave consisted of a heavy ogee back-band, with a large sunk-bead at the interior corners of the jambs and heads. The casings were cut with a shallow step on the inside faces, much in the manner of a shutter-stop. This "stop" was only 3/4" deep, generally too shallow for shutters; examination of the north windows revealed no indication of pintle holes or other signs that shutters had been used on the building at an early period. Both north windows, however, had been mortised for mid-nineteenth-century patent cast-iron shutter hinges (judging from the depth and size of the mortise). The shutters which hung on these hinges are evident in Ill.2. On these windows, the top and right-hand window stops inside were missing, though the solid-cut stop on the left-hand side of the jambs indicated the form of the applied portion of the top and right stops that were gone (see restoration drawings). Casing construction was typical, with mitred mortise-and-tenon at the top, the jambs mortising into the sills at the bottom. Both heads and sills extended beyond the casing on both sides and were notched back the depth on one brick to provide concealed bonding between the brick walls and the window casings (this has been mentioned previously in regard to the east window on the south elevation; see Ill.6). Header and stretcher brick filled the arch between the window heads and the brick arch heads.

Only the casing heads remained on the first-floor windows on the east side, the jambs and sills having been replaced in the 20th century. These heads were cut with the same architrave as the first-floor north windows. On the south side, the top-hinged three-light casement window on the southwest corner was complete in regard to both casing and frame; this small casing was made without any architectural moldings. The east window on the south elevation retained early head and jambs, the sill having been replaced. The absence of exterior moldings on this
casing indicated that it may have been moved from another location on the building, perhaps the basement (see below); this casing showed indication of having been moved, being a poor fit in the brick opening.

No trace of the first-floor casings on the east elevation remained, doors having replaced the windows at this point. From the pattern of window casing found on the north and west elevations, it was felt that the complete casings remaining on the north established the casing form for all the first-floor windows, with the exception of the small casement window on the south.

Of the two windows in the basement, only a portion of one casing remained (Ill. 9). On the east basement window, most of the sill and the entire right-hand jamb had been sawn away, leaving the left jamb, the head, and a fragment of the sill under the left jamb. This casing had been constructed in a manner similar to the first-floor casings, with the window-stops cut from the solid. There were no moldings on this casing, however, and the jambs were cut in a butted mortise-and-tenon joint at the head and sill, with the sill being relieved away from the jamb at an angle for weathering (see restoration drawings). The first-floor windows were more conventional in the sense that the jambs had been fitted to the angle of the sill weathering. That the basement windows had been constructed with this unusual butted joint had obviously caused weathering problems at the joint area. Like the first-floor casings, the remaining portions of basement casing indicated the use of concealed casing "locks" used to bond the woodwork to the wall. No portion of original casing remained on the west basement window.

Regarding the loft windows, the west window casing had been entirely replaced with a modern unit, though analysis of the brick opening indicated that it originally had been a full size or 6/6 window; the brick opening had not been altered except for repairs of a minor nature. The east loft windows were smaller units, due to the encroachment of the east chimney into the east loft or gable wall. Both of these small casings were original in every respect, and indicated use of left-over lumber,
possibly from another part of the same building. For instance, the right-hand (left-hand facing the inside of the window) jamb of the north window shows portions of window-stops cut into the jamb, but left unfinished. These windows were designed as casement windows rather than sliding sash, so vertical stops were not needed. Stops for both window frames had been rabbeted on the inside faces of the window casings, though both frames were missing. A number of nail holes, fragments of wrought nails, and whole wrought-nails bent-over indicated that rather than hinging the original four-light frames in these casings, the frames were fixed by driving nails into the casings and bending them over to hold the frames in place. It may be considered unusual that these windows had never been hinged. The east, loft window casings were unmolded, like the basement windows, indicating that the full-size west casing probably was also without an architrave, molded casings appear to have been confined to the first-floor openings in this building.

The south loft window on the east gable has given cause for speculation regarding the construction date of the half-timber wing. The sill of this window is heavily weathered (Ill. 42) from the center of the upper surface of the sill toward the left jamb. Since both of these casings were completely covered by the wing, and have been since the 18th century, the presence of this weathering may well indicate that the wing was not built until almost the end of the 1790's. However, the north sill is in good order, with sharp corners, and therefore the weathering of the south sill may have been caused by a defect in the timber, such as an open wind-shake or similar fissure, which could have caused advanced deterioration in a relatively short span of time. However, neither casing showed any sign of paint (see below, Examination, exterior: paint evidence).

Of the window sash in the Potter's House, the only surviving examples were found in the west basement window, where the entire casing was gone (as noted above), and in the small three-light casement window on the south elevation. The sash in this building differs from standard
window frames used elsewhere in Wachovia during the same period in that the glass openings are but 7 1/8" X 9", rather than the more standard 8" X 10" size. In addition, the frame muntins were a full 1 1/4" wide, in contrast to the narrower (1") muntins used in Salem during the same period. The unusually small glass size may have influenced the greater muntin width, though 1 1/4" would not be considered unusual in other Germanic settlements in the country (particularly southeastern Pennsylvania and the Shenandoah Valley) at the same time. Windows of the Potter's House were of 6/6 configuration, with the exception of the south casement window and the two small east loft windows, which had been four-light fixed frames, judging from casing measurements. Examination of the one remaining sash (both upper and lower frames) indicated no early means of locking the sash from the inside; the original window casings yielded no information regarding locks, either. It may be that the windows were secured by the expedient of propping a stick over the movable part of the sash.

Other than the muntin width and glass size, nothing was found to be deviational in the construction of the Potter's House sash. The meeting rails, following typical contemporary construction, were flush when the sash was closed.

The only exterior door casing remaining on the Potter's House was that found on the front door of the building. A 20th-century door had been hung in this casing by means of a modern fascia and stop nailed to the interior faces of the door casing. Removal of the modern door and new facing revealed the presence of six pintle holes on the right jamb (facing the inside of the door). Four of these holes were the original location of strap hinges, while the other two holes indicated that hinges had been shifted, possibly as a repair. The four pintle holes indicate that a two-leaf or "Dutch" door was originally used at this point (See IV. RESTORATION, EXTERIOR). Plain evidence on the left door jamb indicated that the top leaf of the door had been secured with a box-lock (the indentation of the keeper and its screw-holes were evident), while the lower leaf had been held shut with a thumb-latch, probably of the type which operated only from the inside of the door. The
rectangular hole left by the removal of the drive-pin portion of the catch of this latch was evident, as was wear around the hole caused by movement of the striker against the wood. The box-lock on the upper leaf was evidently of the English rather than the German type, judging from a thin-line three-sided indentation from the keeper, rather than a single impression that would have been caused by the back-plate of a German-type keeper.

The exterior faces of the front door casing were molded in a manner similar to the windows, with an ogee backband and sunk bead at the inside corners. Examination of the inside faces of the jamb indicated the former presence of a transom rail which had been removed to increase door height. The mortises for this rail had been plugged, but not otherwise altered; the edges of the mortises revealed that the transom rail had been mitered in so that the sunk-bead of the door casing carried around both front edges of the transom rail. Construction of the inside face of the door casing indicated that the missing transom had fitted into its stop flush with the inside faces of the door casing. Measurement of the transom opening indicated a four-light transom frame, assuming the use of 7 1/8" X 9" glass openings; this was confirmed by a late 19th or early 20th-century photograph (Ill.4) which dimly shows the transom still in place.

The front door sill was still intact, though well rotted under the jambs. The lower portions of the jambs were in relatively good condition, no doubt owing to the use of solid oak for construction of all the casings in this building.

No exterior doors remained on the Potter's House. The form of the front door is subject to conjectural analysis. Even though it is known that the door was originally a two-leaf affair, the presence of new pintle holes may possibly indicate that the door was changed for another type. By the late 19th century, the front door was evidently a raised-panel two-leaf door, judging from a photograph (Ill.2). This may have been the original door, and it may or may not have been sheathed on the inside faces. It was first thought that the building may have had a herringbone-pattern double-batten door at this
point, but an original photograph (Ill.2B) was found some months after completion of the restoration which was a much clearer print of the identical view used during the restoration. This more recent photographic discovery is considered justification for re-examining the front door form.

The west exterior door on the south elevation (basement) was probably a simple single-batten door identical to the one door of that type found in situ on an interior basement casing, since the west door originally was enclosed by the wing. It is not known what type of door was used in the east basement opening.

Examination, exterior: paint evidence.

As with many buildings which have been subjected to long periods of deterioration (Ills.2,3,4), paint evidence on the Potter's House was sparse, and not totally conclusive. The only strong samples remaining were found first on the exterior faces of the front door casing, then the two north window casings, also on the north elevation. Employing a shear-type cut with a scalpel blade revealed only three paintings of the exterior elements. The most recent coat was a white oil-based enamel, while under that lay an oil-based medium brown paint skin. Under the brown, and determined to be the first paint skin applied, was a dark Prussian blue. Good samples of this blue, with no subsequent overpainting, were found inside the first-floor north window casings, where the casings had evidently been painted before the upper, or fixed part of the sash was installed. The best samples at this point were found on the window head, and the deep color may be assumed to be unaltered by weathering and sunlight, though it may have darkened somewhat to polymerization. We may assume that this blue is the original color, though the use of Prussian blue for exterior paint, possibly due to its cost, is not known to have been used elsewhere in Wachovia, and it may be considered a rare exterior color elsewhere in the country at this time. Some speculation was given to the possibility that the blue may have been derived from a plant pigment (i.e. indigo) carried in a casein vehicle (an obvious solution to a dyer with indigo on hand), but subsequent tests by the Reynolds Industries Laboratory in Winston-
Salem on paint scrapings of the blue indicated 24.8 percent Pb (possibly red lead) and 30.9 percent Pb₃(OH)₂(CO₃)₂, which is lead carbonate. The latter is more commonly known as white lead, derived from pure lead by the action of carbon dioxide and acetic acid vapor on the metal. The presence of such a large percentage of lead in the sample appears to indicate that the paint skin was composed of lead-compound binders, probably in a linseed-oil vessel, very likely pigmented with Prussian blue, the most common deep blue commercial pigment compatible with an oil vessel available in the 18th century. Laboratory analysis was not extended to determine the nature of the vessel and pigmentation, since it was felt that these tests were not needed.

As noted above, this dark blue was found on the door casing and both window casings of the north elevation. Due to weathering or to missing architectural elements, it was not found anywhere else on the exterior of the building. We may assume that this blue was the original exterior color, but it could just as well have been added in the early 19th century, which would mean that the exterior woodwork originally was left unpainted. No traces of this paint were found on the window casings concealed since the 18th century by the half-timber wing, though paint could conceivably have weathered away before the wing was constructed. On the other hand, it is possible that only the door and window casings of the first floor were painted, and all the balance of the trim left bare. What paint, if any, was used on the cornices, rake boards, exterior doors, and all the window sash, in addition to the basement and loft window casings, must be left to conjecture in the absence of hard evidence. Although, it was customary in Salem to paint all such exterior surfaces, this custom may not have been followed so extensively in the country. There is some evidence, for instance, that certain frame buildings in Bethania dating at least from the early 19th century were never painted at all until recent times.
III. EVIDENCE REGARDING THE HALF-TIMBER WING

True half-timber structures in North America are exceedingly rare; less than ten buildings dating before 1800 are known to exist on the eastern seaboard. Because of this rarity, each half-timber structure is an extremely important architectural document which must be carefully preserved in every respect.

In Germanic communities, the half-timber building was a form used much later than in English settlements. While the half-timber building disappeared in New England, for instance, before 1700, German housewrights in Pennsylvania continued to use the familiar form of construction. Half-timber dwellings dating after the mid-nineteenth century were built in the Amana settlement in Missouri. The latest date for such a structure in Wachovia is 1797, the year in which the south wing of the pottery in Salem was built (see MORAVIAN PottERS IN NORTH CAROLINA). It is entirely possible that the wing of the Potter’s House dates as late as 1795-1800, in the absence of historical data to prove otherwise. Nothing was found archaeologically that would tend to date the wing otherwise. Nothing was found archaeologically that would tend to date the wing earlier, and evidence indicating a construction date of at least 1790-95 was discussed in part II (weathering of the south loft window on the east side).

When examination of the Potter’s House was begun, the restorationist was not even aware that any trace of the early wing remained. On the east side of the house, a frame wing containing two rooms (a kitchen and bedroom), eleven feet long across the front elevation, was standing before the examination process was begun.

No exterior element of this 11’ wing showed any indication of early construction. The exterior millwork was all of 20th-century origin, and the wing sat upon a poorly-constructed rubble stone foundation. The interior rooms were floored with modern materials and sheathed with “German” siding, a cheap early 20th-century mill material.
Examination under the crawl space in the rear foundation of the wing, however, revealed the presence of a number of heavy timbers, greatly disturbed, which indicated the possibility of an earlier structure lying under the 20th-century fabric. Accordingly, the modern weatherboarding, window casings, sash, sheet-iron roof, and interior flooring and sheathing were carefully removed. The east-west partition in the wing also proved to be modern, and was removed at the same time. After this removal of 20th-century materials, some fourteen 18th-century timbers comprising the three west bays of the half-timber wing were found to be extant (Ills.26-39). Correlating these remains with the early photograph (Ill.2), at least twelve timbers of this short section of the wing had been removed; a number of the existing timbers had been moved or altered during the early 20th-century remodelling of the wing. The most serious disturbance of this remodelling, was, of course, the removal of some 23 feet of framing comprising the entire eastern part of the wing. Seriously altering the wing at the same time was the raising of the floor line and the attendant raising of the north and south foundation walls; this had been done in order to bring the floor level of the wing to the floor level of the house. As noted in part II, there was no evidence that a door had been opened from the house into the wing when the wing was constructed; this may not have been done until the early 20th-century remodelling that destroyed the major portion of the wing and raised the floor of the remaining section.

In the remaining section, the most serious disturbance and loss of original fenestration had been caused by the raising of the floor and foundations. This alteration removed the sills and all the upright timbers, except for two posts, on both the north and south. Only the plate and rafters remained on the north; the original plate had been removed on the south, and the original rafters set into the new plate. The east wall, however, which had comprised a major bulkhead partition (perhaps the only partition) in the half-timber wing, was relatively intact in respect to fenestration. Though this wall had settled from north-to-south, the sleeper and its attendant posts, with the girt, remained in position on top a crude rubble-stone footing.
Examination of the extant framing revealed that all of the lower joists and many of the studs employed during the remodelling had been removed from an early 19th-century building. These timbers were sash-sawn and contained pieces of early cut nails, giving rise to the distinct possibility that they had been gleaned from the razing of the small weatherboarded frame wing on the east side of the half-timber wing (Ill.2). These timbers are still in place in the photographs in this report (the non-numbered timbers).

To facilitate making an accurate and permanent record of the surviving elements of the wing, all timbers determined to relate to the original construction were numbered, and then both a photographic record and a scaled drawing were made (the drawing, which is correlated with the photographs, is filed with the restoration plans of the Potter's House in the Old Salem office).

Code numbering of the original framing elements was applied with an oil-based white paint for permanence. Each wall was given a capital-letter prefix, A for the north elevation, B for the east partition wall. There were no timbers remaining on the south, and consequently nothing is marked "C". In addition the capital prefix, the timbers were given a numeral suffix, such as B-6. Features other than framing that were considered important were identified with a lower-case letter, such as a, b, c, etc. All upright timbers were marked with an "X" at the top for orientation.

Catalogue of existing 18th-century timbers:

A-1 (Ill.26) The remaining portion of the north plate, sawn off on the east face of B-2. The west end of A+1 had been set into the brick wall of the house; the east end was still seated on post B-2, with the mortise-and-tenon joint intact. A-1 had three empty mortise holes in its bottom face, indicating the former position of studs, all of which show in Ill.2. A-1 was in good condition.
Catalogue of existing 18th-century timbers: (continued)

B-1 (Ill. 27) This timber performed the function of a girt on the remaining portion of the wing, although it actually was an upper joist. The main posts and studs of the partition wall were mortised into this member. Three mortises were empty on the bottom face of B-1; one was for a missing brace formerly connected to B-9, and the other two holes were for missing braces formerly connected to B-6. In the center of B-1, three 1 3/4" diameter trunnels pierced the member from top to bottom; these pegs had formerly anchored what appears to have been a missing summer beam at this point. The summer had been supported from below by B-6. The summer had been taken down during the remodelling, and B-6 moved slightly north, losing at the same time its upper braces. One serious problem concerning this, however, is that there was no clear indication in the brick wall of the house where the west end of this summer beam should have entered the wall for support. It is probable that the summer sat upon a large braced post against the house wall rather than piercing the wall (the presence of the chimney flue may have dictated this). The post under the summer would have sat upon a heavy sleeper similar to B-10, though all evidence for this was destroyed when the north and south sills were removed, along with the north and south posts next to the house wall. B-1 was in good condition except for the fact that about 12" of its south end, including the mortise for B-9, had rotted away.

B-2 (Ill. 26 and 27) was one of the main posts in the north elevation of the wing. Two empty mortises were found in the east face of B-2; these held upper and lower braces that show in Ill. 2. B-2 was for masonry locks to hold panels of brick nogging in place. This nogging had been used on the exterior walls in addition to the interior partition (see detail "h"). Several other posts had been so cut. B-2 was in good
Catalogue of existing 18th-century timbers: (continued)

condition except for fairly extensive rot at its foot; an unidentified notch had been cut in its northwest upper corner (see scaled elevations of wing).

B-3 (Ill. 27) was a brace mortised into B+1 and B-3. It was in good condition.

B+4 (Ill. 27) was a brace mortised into B+2 and the sleeper, B-10. It was in good condition.

B-5 (Ill. 27) was a stud; the south face of B-5 retained an empty mortise hole approximately 6' from the top surface of B-10. A door head for a wide doorway was evidently mortised into B-5 at this point, and a corresponding mortise was found in the north face of B-6. Part of an 18th-century jamb was also found on the south face of B-5 (see details "d" and "e"). B-5 was in good condition.

B-6 (Ill. 27) As noted above, B-6 had been moved from its central location in the wall during the early 20th-century remodelling. The lower tenon on B-6, formerly used to join this post to B-10, had been cut off, and the post toe-nailed to B-10 in its new position. The upper tenon, formerly mortised into the missing summer beam, was intact. B-6 had lost both its upper braces, as evidenced from mortise holes in B-6 and B+1. B-6 was in good condition except for the missing tenon.

B-7 (Ill. 27) was a stud, in its original position, in good condition.

B-8 (Ill. 27) was a brace mortised into B-10 and B-9. It was in good condition.
Catalogue of existing 18th-century timbers: (continued)

B-9 (Iills. 27 and 28) was a main post on the south elevation, corresponding with post B-2 on the north. Two empty mortise holes for braces were noted on the east face of B-9, and an empty mortise on the north face indicated the former position of an upper brace mortised into B-1; an empty mortise in B-1 confirmed this. B-9 had largely rotted away, and was not in salvageable condition. It was discarded.

B-10 (Iill. 27), a principal sleeper, supported the partition wall framing. The missing north and south sills had rested on B-10 with a ship-lap joint (Iill. 29). B-10 may have originally been a "crooked" timber, with a pronounced downward warp at the south end; the existing original studs mortised into B-10 seem to confirm this, since the upper framing member, B-1, was not pulled down, nor were studs pulled loose at the joints. It is not known how the floor was laid with this southward dip in the framing, although it is possible that the joists had been arranged in such a manner to make the floor level. This cannot be verified since the south sill is missing. It may not be possible to retain this dip if B-10 is used in a reconstruction of the wing, which may mean that the existing studs will have to be shortened. B-10 was in very poor condition; most of its' southern half had to be chainsawed away, being too rotted to move from position. The northern half, however, was retained.
Catalogue of existing 18th-century features:

"a" (Ills. 29 and 30) was a rotted portion of sill remaining from the south framing of the wing. Since the floor and foundation had been raised on the south elevation of the remaining portion of the wing, all of "a" had been cut away except for a block to support B-9. The south face of "a" had rotted away, leaving the exposed tenon of B-9. The ship-lap joint on the south end (Ill.29) though rotted, had been a mate to the north end of B-10, similarly supporting the front sill of the wing. Both ends of B-10 were exposed to the weather originally, showing under sill "a" and the missing north sill.

"b" (Ill.31) was an unidentified portion of what appeared to be chair railing, molded with a heavy sunk-bead on both top and bottom surfaces. It does not seem likely that any such railing was used in the wing, though the form of this element is 18th century. "b" had been robbed from an unidentified building and used as part of the studding during the remodelling of the shortened wing.

"c" (Ill.32) was a portion of the original flooring, nailed to the top surface of B-10 on the south side of post B-5. Door-jamb "d" butted this flooring; the yellow pine plank remnants were attached with wrought nails.

"d" (Ill.33 and 34) appeared to be the remains of an 18th-century door jamb, attached to the south face of B-5 with wrought nails. "d" partially covered a door-head mortise on B-5 (feature "e"), giving rise to the possibility that "d" was an 18th-century modification of an existing doorway, though the intent and extent of this modification is unknown. It seems probable that the door-head resting in mortise "e" was later notched on its bottom surface to receive "d", though, whether this was done at the time of the construction of the wing is not known.
Catalogue of existing 18th-century features: (continued)

"e" (Ills. 33 and 34) mentioned above, was the mortise for a door-head in the south face of B-5.

"f" (Ill. 35) a door-head mortise in the north face of B-6, corresponds with "e" in B-5. With post post B-6 in its original central position, the door-head stretching between B-5 and B-6 would have framed a doorway over five feet wide. It seems likely that this was an open doorway, rather than one completely framed in for a hinged door. This missing head, along with other missing frame elements, are reconstructed on the scaled elevations of the wing.

"g" (Ills. 36 and 37) was a remnant of stud resting on B-10, used during the early 20th-century remodelling of the wing to support new puncheon sleepers for the raised floor position (joists from another building, early 19th century, had rested on these new sleepers in the remodelled floor framing; two of the puncheon sleeper ends may be seen in Ill. 27). "g" had been cut from a longer stud that had formerly framed a doorway, though the location of this doorway is unknown. It appears likely that wherever this stud fragment had been formerly located, the door frame had been completely cased out. The strap hinge pintle driven into "g", for instance, projects far enough from the surface of the stud to have allowed a 3/4"" facing between the pintle pin and the stud. Further examination of this member is needed.

"h" (Ill.38) was a fragment of soft-brick nogging between brace B-3 and post B-2, along with (in the lower corner) a fragment of stucco which had covered the nogging. Both the exterior walls and the interior partition had originally been nogged in this manner in every panel. Many of the posts had been cut with U-shaped "gutter" (Ill.39) in the center of the inside faces to
Catalogue of existing 18th-century features: (continued)

provide a masonry lock, to prevent the nogging panels from slipping out of position. From studying "h", it seems likely that all the nogging, probably both inside and outside, was stuccoed. The framing, however, was exposed on both interior and exterior surfaces.

Other existing features of the wing consisted of the rafters, which were roughly-hewn poles pinned at the ridge, and the upper joists. Some of the rafters were salvageable, though some were rotted beyond repair. The upper joists were assigned numbers (Ill.27) starting with "1" for the western-most joist; each joist was also marked with an "N" to indicate the north end of the joist. It was noted that all the joists were smaller than the mortises cut for them in plate A-1. The reason for this is not known, though it was felt that these joists were the originals.

Removal of the frame.

After all the timbering determined to relate to the half-timber wing was catalogued and photographed, the frame was taken down and all unrelated studding and other material discarded. Only catalogued and numbered fragments and timbers were preserved (including some of the un-numbered rafters); all of the material saved was treated for latent insect activity by Wilson Pest Control, and the timbers were taken to Old Salem and stored in the north loft of the Volz Barn. Some fractures had occurred to a few timbers in removing them; this minor damage does not prevent the re-use of the timbers. Features or members too far rotted to be of service were discarded; these are noted above, such as the heavily-rotted section of B-10, which had to be sawn away, entire post B-9, and rotted sill fragment "a".
**Excavation of foundation.**

After removal of the remaining section of the wing framing, and during restoration of the exterior of the house proper, archaeologists supervised by Jacqueline Fehon and John Bivins excavated the entire foundation of the wing, including all below-grade footings and the crawl-space formerly beneath the floor. For full details, refer to the archaeologist's report. During excavation, footings for the bake-oven, presumably dating from 1782, were found, along with a large stone pile just east of the foundation wall of the house. This pile or footing has not been identified, but it is believed to have been associated with an outbuilding that stood on the site before construction of the half-timber wing (see part I); this footing may have been a chimney base, though no carbon was associated with it.

From a worn sill-stone in the south foundation of the wing, it was determined that a doorway had originally existed at that point, leading into the low crawl-space under the wing flooring. It is suspected that this doorway was an unframed opening with its head formed by the sill above. That the crawl-space under the wing was used both for storage and refuse was indicated by the recovery of over 10,000 shards and a large continuous lens of buff potting clay both overlying and underlying shards. Stone paving in the southeast corner of the wing, under the floor position, may have indicated that the floor had been left open at that point for an interior clay-storage pit; the practice of providing a storage pit for processed clay had been followed in Salem.

The elevation of the bottom of the front wing foundation, as well as the stratigraphy of the refuse material in the wing, indicated that the crawl-space had not been deliberately excavated, but was formed by the natural slope of the terrain at that point. There was no indication of a finished cellar, since under much of the wing flooring there was only enough head-space for animals.
Aside from the door in the south wing foundation, the only other detail having to do with fenestration in the foundation was what appears to be a worn stepping stone just south of the northeast corner of the foundation; this very likely was a step for a door cut in the east wall of the wing at that point (this step has been back-filled). It is not known whether this apparent door dated from the construction of the wing, or was added after construction of the early 19th-century frame wing on the east; the latter seems most likely, though that might seem to dictate a dirt floor in the later wing.

Sleeper B-10 had rested upon a crude rubble-stone footing (Ill.27) which had not been bonded to the foundation walls. The existence of another such crude stone footing just east of the position of B-10 indicated the position of another principal sleeper. After excavation, these crude footings were not deemed well-constructed enough to stabilize, and were dismantled for the stones to be used in the foundation restoration.

Following typical local construction, the wing foundation had been laid up without benefit of mortar, using for the most part alluvial stones, probably schist. When the wing had been shortened and remodelled, many of stones taken down from the above-grade portions of the foundation were thrown into the foundation for fill. Below this rubble fill were the potting wasters and discarded stove parts, potting clay, in addition to numerous automobile parts of the ca.1920's, indicating that the wing may have been used for a repair garage during the 1920's and possibly the 1930's.

The north and south foundations of the early 19th-century frame wing were also located by trenching, but these were not followed at the time due to the short duration of the excavation project. This wing foundation should be excavated at a later date to determine if possible the date and use of the structure, and its size.
Restoration and stabilization of the foundation.

Since the entire outline of the foundation had been uncovered, only the original level of the foundation remained to be determined. Correlating the foundation with the existing wing frame members and Ill. 2, it was found that the north foundation had lost very little height, since it originally was very little above grade on the north elevation. After establishing the original elevation of the north foundation wall, the parts of the east and south foundation missing above grade were established in regard to height by use of a transit, and the masons employed the existing rubble on the site to rebuild the foundation walls to full height. It was found that there were not a sufficient number of stones on the site (at least above ground) to finish out the south wall; a truck-load of stones were brought from Old Salem for the purpose. These stones were identical to the existing ones, having been recovered from a building site in Old Town some years previously. In this restoration, the stone was laid in mortar, though mortar was used only on the inside of the walls to give the appearance of dry-stone walls. Original sections of the foundation were left in situ. The section of south foundation originally touching the house at its southeast corner was racked away from the house foundation rather than being completed to the house at that point, due to the existence of the basement window. When the wing is reconstructed, this racking will be filled so that the wing foundation covers the basement window of the house, as it did when the wing was constructed.

After completion of the stonework, the area inside the foundation was stabilized with fine-crushed sandrock, to prevent erosion. Architectural features left exposed were the footing for the bakeoven, the unidentified stone footing, and the paved flooring in the southeast corner, presumed to be the clay pit which had opened into the work room above.
Desirability of reconstruction.

The quality of construction in the half-timber wing may be considered to be poor in comparison with the half-timber buildings in Salem. It is evident that the builder was under instructions to save money in the construction, as indicated by the quality of the framing and its footings.

However, half-timber structures in this country are quite rare, as noted above, so this wing should be considered architecturally significant. Enough documentary evidence is supplied by archaeology and the existence of the photograph (I11.2), in addition to surviving wing elements, to provide sufficient information for a reasonably accurate reconstruction, though the fenestration of the east and south elevations will be left somewhat to conjecture.

In addition, the wing should be considered historically important, in that it served as the workshop for two competent potters over a relatively long period of time. Not even a fragment of another 18th-century pottery shop is known to exist in this country today, to the knowledge of this writer.

Coupling these factors, with especial emphasis on the fact that a portion of the framing had survived, it is felt that the wing should be reconstructed, though it should not be necessarily considered for priority status among other projects to be carried out in Bethabara. With the documented evidence provided by this report and the existing framing, the wing can be rebuilt at any time in the future. The use of the reconstructed building should be determined by the interpretive needs of Historic Bethabara Park; this does not necessarily mean that the best use would be that of a house-museum, i.e. a potter's shop. Adaptive use may prove more practical, unless Old Salem, Inc. is unable in the future to excavate the site of the 1772 pottery in Salem and reconstruct the building for interpretive purposes.
IV. RESTORATION, EXTERIOR

The physical restoration of the Potter's House was carried out with the assistance of Frank L. Blum Construction Company as general contractor; David Hunt was the foreman for Blum Company. The finish carpenters were Homer Pulp and Vernon Honeycutt, and the masons were Jack Leonard and Connie Motsinger. Further contract work was carried out by Edman Electric Company, Shelton Roofing, David Day Paint Contractors, and Duke Plumbing Company. Millwork was supplied by Danville Lumber Company, Danville, Virginia. Restoration hardware was made by Douglas C. McIver.

Exterior restoration of the building was carried out in a manner designed to return the structure to its appearance of ca. 1790-1800. Thought was given at first to restoring the later full porch on the north elevation, especially since three chamfered posts remain from the porch, but it was felt that the more important architectural period of the house was before the addition of the porch. As noted before, the porch hid the coved cornice on the front, as well as the parged foundation and the stone paving in front of the building. Also, it seems probable that the half-timber wing was added before the porch, and since it is considered desirable to reconstruct the missing parts of this wing eventually, it was felt that the house proper should be restored to its appearance at about the time when the wing was constructed originally.

Other than preserving features left by the 1782 south wing, no thought has been given to the reconstruction of that feature, and other than further archaeological investigation, the south wing should not be considered for reconstruction unless a suitable photograph of the wing is found.

Old photographs are vital to the restoration process. One view in particular (Ill.2A) was especially significant in studying the Potter's House; Old Salem, Inc. has had a copy of this view for some years in its files. The print was not especially clear due to the fact that the sun had
struck the photographer's lens, causing considerable aura over the roof area, and also resulting in graininess and a significant loss of detail in the entire picture. However, in December, 1973, some three months after the completion of the exterior restoration, a second original print of the same view (Ill.2B) was found in the possession of a local person. This second print, which is used as an illustration in this report, was not "sun-struck" as the former example had been, and consequently the print shows a great deal more detail that had not been visible before. How this discovery has affected the exterior restoration is noted below.

Restoration, exterior: brickwork.

The chimneys were dismantled to the roof line and completely re-laid, adding the missing cap courses at the top, with one additional course on top to facilitate the installation of cap flashing. Both chimneys were completely capped off with this flashing to prevent weather or fauna from entering the flues. It is felt that there will be no need in the future to use the flues for any purpose other than refrigerant lines for air conditioning. Further work must be done on the chimneys, since after the discovery of the second print of the late-19th century view (Ill.2B), it was noted that the central chimney had a band of parging below the caps, two brick courses in height. Though this is a common feature in Wachovia during the 1780's, the parging on this chimney is unusual in that it has no corbelling below the parging; rather, the parging is inlaid to a probable depth of 1 1/4", the finished surface of the stucco being recessed ½" on the face of the chimney. The east chimney on the building shows no parging in Ill.2, but we may safely assume that the east chimney had been rebuilt by this time, and that the parging had been left off. The chimney caps themselves appear to be correct in their restored form, based upon Ill.2A.

Restoration brick used for repairing the chimneys and walls of the Potter's House were taken from the chimneys of a ca.1815-20 two-story frame dwelling located on Highway 421 in Vienna community near Winston-Salem. Some 3,000 brick, almost identical in size (8 5/8" X 2 7/8" X 4 1/8") and color to the 1782 bricks of the Potter's House were brought
to the site (all face brick); these were donated by the owner of the house, Dr. Samuel P. Ausband of Old Town.

Brickwork in the north elevation was cleaned of its coat of red paint by means of a lye solution. The five original "pug-lock" holes were re-opened, as were the rectangular support-holes for the 1782 porch roof. These porch-roof support holes will be left open until such time that the form of the original roof can be determined, perhaps from another surviving example on another building. Reconstruction of this roof at this time was considered too conjectural for best restoration practice. Joint support holes for the early 19th-century porch in the brick coursing of the upper part of the watertable were plugged in preparation for new parging. More than a dozen deteriorated face-brick were replaced, and the wall re-pointed where necessary, retaining the original form of recessed "struck" pointing.

The upper gable courses of the west elevation were taken down and re-laid. Plugs were removed from the pug-lock holes, and the arched heads of the first-floor windows were partially taken down and re-laid with existing brick.

On the south elevation, the soft-fired brick formerly covered by the gable of the 1782 south wing were stabilized by recess-pointing with modern mortar, the original clay mortar having seriously deteriorated in the weather. Some of these brick, having suffered from ice-heaving, had to be replaced, using the Vienna brick mentioned above. The hard-fired face brick below the east window were taken down and re-laid, and the "casing locks" at the bottom of the east window were plugged where they had been left open by the removal of the 20th-century sill at that point. Two "pug-lock" holes were re'opened, and the brick coursing at the top of the foundation on the southeast corner re-laid.

After removal of the remaining elements of the half-timber wing, the fenestration of the east elevation was restored with the Vienna brick. The modern plaster on this wall was removed. The wing timber support holes were bricked up, as well as the flue hole, and the largely missing south
ventilator in the loft restored, matching the existing north ventilator. "Pug-lock" holes were re-established where they had been filled. Damage to the northeast corner (top) was repaired, and all brick fractured by structural settling were replaced. The attic ventilators were closed from the inside to prevent the entry of birds and insects.

**Restoration, exterior: foundation.** As noted, the best surviving sample of the original finished fabric of the foundation, and one of the most important architectural features of the building, were the fragments of buff **stucco parging** with painted ashlar bonding remaining on the east foundation. The finish coat of stucco was found to be compatible in regard to color with Flamingo C-242, a mortarmix product of Riverton Lime and Stone Co., Riverton, Virginia. Accordingly, the C-242 was used to restore the parging on all the foundation walls, after the stones had been first pointed with cement for added structural strength. The off-white ashlar "pencilling" was duplicated with DutchBoy latex-based masonry paint, and after completion of all foundation work, the ashlar lines were re-established on the new parging, using as an index an starting point the exact location of the lines found in the original fragment nearest the northeast corner of the building. Starting with the measured location of these lines, the horizontal pencilling was laid off with a chalked snap-line, while the vertical lines were drawn with a square and lead pencil. Arched blocking for the door and window heads was drawn in; the form of these is conjectural, based upon the painted heads of other stuccoed buildings, such as the Bethabara Church and the Winkler Bakery in Salem. The block dimensions taken from the sample fragment on the east wall were found to work correctly for all four foundation walls; the new ashlar pencilling was painted on with two different sizes of brushes to give different line width for horizontal and vertical strokes, as the building originally had. It was noted that the original parging had not been incised to provide guide lines for the pencilling, unlike other examples in Wachovia, so no incising had been done on the new stucco before the ashlar was pencilled in.
Numerous repairs were required to the foundation walls before the parging was restored, however. As noted above, all the stonework was pointed, never having been pointed before, except in the case of repairs. The large fracture at the southwest corner was repaired or stabilized with horizontal steel rod bracing to prevent further movement. All ventilator slits were cleaned out, and during parging the outside dimensions of each slit were re-established in the new stucco. The straight lintel of the west door on the south elevation was removed, and the doorhead reinforced with a hidden steel lintel; the face lintel was then replaced, using a portion of the later lintel which had been installed over the east door. The east door on the south side was reduced in size to conform more with the original west opening, and the arched head of the door was restored to match the foundation window heads. The stone paving which had originally formed the sills of the basement doors was excavated, the stone level indicating the grade level of the parging on the south side.

As noted in part II, the stonework on the south elevation originally inside the south wing had never been parged; consequently, this stonework was left exposed, though it was felt necessary for the preservation of the building to recess-point this area, even though it had not been so originally.

Also indicated in part II was the fact that the upper part of the foundation was composed of four courses of Flemish-bond brick which had been stuccoed to the watertable line. These four courses had contained the arching of the west and east basement windows, and consequently the arches had been stuccoed. It was felt that the east basement door had been similarly treated.

Where disturbance had occurred to foundation walls, particularly on the south and east sides, patching was done with common brick rather than stone, since these areas were to be covered by stucco. The central disturbance of the east foundation caused by the removal of the presumably 1782 bake oven was parged over, though originally the bake oven base, being bonded to the east wall, was very likely parged to match the house foundation. This was done to avoid
weathering problems on the east foundation, since there are no plans to reconstruct the missing oven, the half-timber wing being given priority status over the oven. The oven, of course, had been removed when the half-timber wing was constructed.

Although the exact form of the front steps of the Potter's House were unknown, since they had been removed ca. 1800-1810 before the construction of the full porch, the width of the steps had been established by the location of a ventilator (part II). Several well-worn stepping stones were found partially covered by earth at the southeast corner of the house. Two of these were found to be the correct width and shape for the front steps, while it was found that parts of three other stones could be assembled to provide two additional threads. The top two stones (Ill.40) were set in place, fitting the building naturally, while the bottom tread required piecing on one side to be symmetrical; two stones found where the others were uncovered. It is not known exactly where these stones were from, but it is likely that they are the original front-door stones which had been moved out from the house when the full porch was constructed (Ill.2) and then cast into the back yard when this second porch was rebuilt in the 20th century and new concrete porch steps constructed at the east end of the porch (Ill.5). Examination of the stones showing in Ill. 4, however, do not offer conclusive proof of this. In the restored steps, the treads are supported on pointed rubble stone without parging; it is of course not known how the original steps were laid up.

After restoration of the foundation was complete, the creek-stone paving was restored the full length of the north elevation, though the paving during restoration was set in mortar (Hidden) to avoid loosening. The original paving had simply been set in the earth.
Restoration, exterior: wooden elements.

The roof framing was left as it was found, no shoring being felt necessary. Rather than replacing the roof with a split wooden shingle like the originals, a wire-reinforced cement imitation shingle, manufactured by Hendricks Tile Manufacturing Company of Richmond, Virginia, was utilized. The butt form of the original shingles is unknown, though the house was covered with square-butt shingles in the late 19th century (Ill.4, probably representing the second or third roof on the house). Rounded-butt cement shingles were used in restoration, following typical practice in Wachovia during the period; these were laid over 2 oz. Coppertex, which in turn covered felt-covered sub-roofing of modern form. It was felt that this roof would prove more practical over a long period of time. An additional modern concession to weathering was the chimney flashing used (lead-coated copper); the building was not flashed originally.

Of the rake boards, only the one on the southwest corner was deemed in good enough condition to save. A small patch was made at its' ogee terminal, and the other three rakes were reproduced in redwood from the surviving original.

Before restoring the cornices, several joist-ends were repaired where they had rotted from weathering. A new nosed soffit was nailed to the bottom of the joists, and new fascias were cut for the top of the cornice, beaded at the bottom edge to match the beading found on the rake boards. The coved portions of the joists were then plastered with the same stucco used on the foundation; the stucco was held in place with modern metal lath nailed into the coving. The outside faces of the heavily-weathered end-joists were sealed with Rock-hard putty where fissures were present. The restored form of the cornices may be considered conjectural only in regard to the thickness of the soffit board and the height of the fascia; the form of the joist-ends determined the finished form of the cornice to a good degree.
Since the window casings of the Potter's House were of solid timber rather than built-up, the mill was supplied with oak logs from a late-18th-century Forsyth County log house for running the casings. Three complete molded casings were made for the first floor, in addition to four jamb and two sills to match the original heads remaining on the first floor west windows. One complete unmolded casing was made for the west basement window, and a jamb and sill were made and assembled with the head and jamb remaining in the east basement window (the left or south jamb). One complete unmolded casing was made for the west attic window. All of these casings were made as exact duplicates of the existing originals, although the mill mistakenly mitred in the interior window stops on the new first floor windows; the mitres were removed and plugged during installation. The "casing locks" mentioned in part II, which had been used on the original casings to anchor the casings into the masonry were left off the new casings, and concealed modern metal masonry locks were used instead. On the basement casings, which were constructed with the unusual butt-jointed jambs (at the sill) mentioned in part II, the joints were treated with creosote to retard rot at the exposed joint.

The one remaining window sash (aside from the casement frame on the south elevation) was used as a guide for construction of sash for all those missing. The original sash was returned to position in the west basement window after the new casing was installed. The new sash installed in the other windows, though being mortised-and-tenoned, were joined at the corners with wire nails rather than trunnels to avoid future confusion over which sash are original. The four-light fixed windows in the east gable and the front door transom were also made using the one original sash as a guide.

The two basement door casings were constructed of oak to match in form two of the original interior casings in the basement. The new casings were set on sill stones found in situ under the modern basement doors; the old sill stones were raked slightly to provide drainage away from the jambs. The front door casing was taken down, and the rotted original sill replaced with a new duplicate in oak; a new transom rail was installed at the same time to replace the missing one.
Regarding the basement exterior doors, the west door was restored with a copy of the simple batten door found in place in the basement; this type of door is usually confined to interior use, and the west door was indeed originally inside the building. Since it is now exposed, a wooden weathering was nailed at the bottom of the door. This of course would not have been found on the original. The east door was subject to conjecture, since there was no evidence remaining regarding the original. Following typical practice in Wachovia during the period, a herringbone double-batten door was made for this opening. All new doors were hung on strap hinges copied from originals remaining on interior basement and first floor doors, though the hinges for the exterior doors were made heavier and longer following local practice. An early 19th-century German-type box lock was installed on the east basement door, in addition to a modern deadbolt lock for the sake of convenience. The west basement door will receive a Suffolk latch when the interior is restored.

Since the form of the front door was unknown at the time of restoration, a herringbone-pattern double-batten door was made for this opening; subsequent discovery of the better print of Ill. 2B requires the construction of a panelled door probably, with four panels in the upper leaf and two in the lower, possibly with both leaves sheathed inside. The existence of pintle holes in the right (east) jamb of the front door dictated the dimensions of the two leaves of this "Dutch" door; during restoration, effort was made to drive the new pintles into the existing holes. An English-type box lock was located with the same keeper size as the original lock on the house; the "new" lock (an 18th-century example) was installed in exactly the same location as the original. When the interior is restored, a half-latch will be installed on the lower leaf of the front door.

All new doors were primed before assembly at the mill, and the end-grain varnished before installation on the site. Wrought-head nails are driven in the faces of these doors for appearance, though not clinched inside as early doors would have been.
Restoration, exterior: paint.

The questions concerning paint research on this building were voiced in part II. During restoration, it was felt that for adequate protection, all exterior wooden trim should be painted. Therefore, in the absence of hard evidence to the contrary, all exterior faces of door and window casings were painted with an exterior-grade oil-based enamel mixed to match the dark-blue samples found on the first floor north window casings. The modern paint is Dutch Boy 776 Delft blue (2 quarts) plus 1 pint 790 black plus 1 pint 710 white. Also painted with this color were the rake boards and cornice trim. It is possible that the entire cornice, stucco and all, was painted originally, but since there was no evidence to prove this, the stucco portion of the cornices was left unpainted. The sash was all painted white, following typical practice in Wachovia during the period (there being no evidence to the contrary on this building). Since it is not known what colors the exterior faces of the doors were painted, an interior color was used for this purpose. The interior faces of the front door jambs were originally painted a light blue (see V, FURTHER EXAMINATION, INTERIOR), and this color was adapted for the exterior faces of the exterior doors. It was found that 50 percent of the dark blue exterior trim color mixed with 50 percent white matched the light blue found inside the front door jambs.

Although it is not likely that either the door casings or the door on the west side of the basement were painted originally (the basement interior trim was not painted), these were painted during restoration to prevent weathering problems. In the event that the 1782 south wing is ever reconstructed, the paint on the exterior face of this door and jambs should be removed.
Potter's House

Designation Boundary

Scale - 1" = 200'

Forsyth Co. Tax Map #612874
Block 3459, Portion of Lot 27D