

Dudley Digges House

aka Bray School and Brown Hall Annex

524 Prince George Street
Williamsburg, Virginia

Original Site, Southeast corner, Prince George and North Boundary Streets
Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Block 23

Room-by-Room Inventory of the Building Fabric

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HIST 410 Students: Architectural Field School
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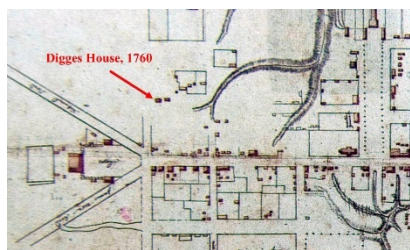
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Table of Contents

1. A Brief History of the Digges House.	3
2. A Note on the Periods of Architectural Changes.	6
3. Plans of House	9
4. Room-by-Room Inventory of the Building Fabric	11
5. Framing Schedule.	54
6. Architrave Moldings	55
7. Portfolio of Photographs	59

A Brief History of the Digges House

Until the early twenty-first century, the history and age of the Dudley Digges House, located on the edge of the campus of William & Mary, remained obscure. Thanks to the initial research of Professor Terry Meyers, assisted by a few others over the past two decades, its origins and extraordinary identification as the eighteenth-century venue of a school for African American children in the early 1760s was postulated and slowly verified through, documentary research, site analysis, and dendrochronology.¹



One of the smaller houses erected in Williamsburg in the late colonial period, the house stood relatively isolated in a quiet corner of the city near the college. Measuring 36 feet in length and 18 feet in depth, the house was constructed in 1760 with two rooms and a center stair passage with two small garret rooms and a heated cellar room (possibly a kitchen). On completion, it was rented to the Associates of Dr. Bray, a philanthropic society dedicated to educating free and enslaved black children. Under the guidance of teacher Anne Wager, the dwellings served a few years in the 1760s as the Bray School before it became the residence of the Digges family who occupied the house until the early nineteenth century. Little is known of its ownership or any changes made to the house over the next century except for the fact that by 1921, a one-story, heated shed-roof back wing had been added, perhaps during the antebellum period.



The fact that this small frame dwelling survived relatively intact until the early twentieth century is remarkable given the fact that in the boisterous early days of the restoration of Williamsburg in the 1920s, many buildings in the small town were demolished or moved to make way for the reconstruction of long lost buildings that had once been part of the colonial capital of Virginia and the development of a new commercial district close to the college in the area where the Digges House stood.

¹ Daniel de Vise, “William and Mary may be home to oldest standing schoolhouse for black children,” *Washington Post*, July 23, 2010; Daniel Ackermann, “Historic Structure Report for the Prince George Street House,” 2009; Michael Worthington and Jane Seiter, “The Tree-ring Dating of the Digges House, Williamsburg, Virginia,” June 2020.

The mid-1920s also marked a significant change in the fortunes of William & Mary. The college was expanding its footprint with the construction of many new buildings to accommodate the growing population of students, which since 1918 had become coeducational, and needed to accommodate the increasing enrolment of women. Once tucked away in a quiet corner of the old town, the Digges House at the southeast corner of Prince George and Boundary Streets, soon found itself part of the property purchased by the Williamsburg Methodist Church, which erected a new church and educational buildings on the lots that bordered Boundary Street between the Duke of Gloucester and Prince George Streets. Mrs. Lee Britt, a dynamic leader of the Woman's Missionary Society of the church recognized that the Digges House, recently expanded with a two-story rear wing and gambrel roof by the previous owner, could serve as a dormitory for some of the women attracted to the college. In 1926-27 the society enlarged the house further by adding a two-story wing at the gable-end of the house closest to Boundary Street. During that year, she reported that 14 first year women, a student counsellor, and a Methodist Bible teacher lived in the house, which was rechristened Brown Hall after a Methodist family of donors.²

Although successful, Mrs. Britt had plans to erect a large brick dormitory on the site and sought to sell the Digges House and have it moved so that a new brick dorm could be built.³ In March 1930, she approached Kenneth Chorley, the resident vice-president of Rockefeller's Williamsburg Holding Corporation to see if his organization would be interested in purchasing the house and moving it from the site. Since it had been altered twice in the previous six years, the house may have been no longer recognizable as a surviving colonial house.



Brown Hall (Digges House), 1929

Mrs. Britt thought that it would make a nice tea room for visitors to the restoration. Its recent changes and isolation from the core historic center probably deterred Chorley from its purchase. He declined the offer, but two months later Dr. Julian Chandler, the president of the college purchased the house from the Missionary Society.⁴

² *Thirteenth Annual Report of the Woman's Missionary Society of Virginia, Methodist Episcopal Church, South* (April 1927), 40, 47.

³ *Thirteenth Annual Report of the Woman's Missionary Society of Virginia*, 41, 47.

⁴ Ackermann, "Historic Structures Report for the Prince George Street House," 30-31.



On May 8, 1930, the house with its recent additions was moved a block to the northwest, reoriented, and placed on new foundations. By 1933 the college had constructed an addition to the other end of the original house, making the building more than seventy feet in length. Over the next fifty years, the expanded house continued to serve as a residence for William & Mary women students, faculty, and other personnel. In the late 1980s it became the home to the college's military science department and ROTC program as the rooms were renovated, heating and electrical systems upgraded, fireproof doors installed, and floors strengthened to accommodate storage and offices.

House being moved, May 8, 1930.

In the spring of 2021, the department moved from the house to a new location and the empty building provided the opportunity to inventory the historic building fabric prior to its removal and restoration on a different site. The following analysis of the standing structure was undertaken by an architectural fieldwork class taught by Professor Lounsbury in the history department. The evidence gathered in that assessment of the built fabric will inform the restoration of the eighteenth-century house as well as document the twentieth-century history that will be lost.



Historic Campus Director Susan Kern and students, Digges House, 524 Prince George Street, March 2021

A Note on the Periods of Architectural Changes

Original is used to refer to features that date to the first phase of construction which has been dendro dated to 1759-1760. All construction phases listed below relate to the surviving portions of the house. However, a nineteenth-century rear frame wing that appears on a 1921 Sanborn Insurance Map of Williamsburg and was demolished and replaced by a two-story wing around 1924 does not appear as a separate period but is incorporated in Period II, which encompasses changes made to the house between its initial construction in 1760 and the early 1920s.

Period I denotes the initial construction phase when a one-story, single-pile, center-passage frame house, measuring 34 by 18 feet, was built by Dudley Digges on the southeast corner of Boundary and Prince George's Street. The dendrochronology report by Michael Worthington in June 2020 recorded two oak framing members of the original house that had been felled in the Spring 1760 and one in the Winter 1759-1760. Shortly thereafter, Digges rented to dwelling to the Trustees of the Bray School. They hired Ann Wager to open a school for free and enslaved Black children in Williamsburg, which was held in this structure for a few years in the early 1760s. The sponsors, the Associates of Dr. Bray, a philanthropic group founded in 1724 by the English clergyman Thomas Bray to educate enslaved African Americans in the British North American colonies, established schools in other cities including Fredericksburg, New York, Philadelphia, and Newport, between 1758 and the Revolution.



Digges House on original site, SE corner of Prince George & Boundary Streets, early 20th c.

Period II refers to the remodeling of the original house in the first half of the nineteenth century, though the precise date of these alterations are unknown and may have occurred over several separate renovation campaigns. It does appear that some of the sash were replaced and perhaps the chimneypieces in Rooms 101 and 103 were installed (if they were originally fabricated for this house and not recycled and installed in one of the two 1920s renovations). At some point perhaps at this time or later, a one-story shed addition was added to the southeast corner of the house. Heated by a chimney on the east side, this wing appears in a 1921 Sanborn Insurance map and in an early 1920s photograph by the antiquarian architect Donald Millar. Surviving evidence for this wing is slight, possibly only the quirked flat Greek ovolo backbands on two door architraves. With the removal of the back one-story, shed-roof wing around 1923, there

is no footprint of this second period surviving in the present structure and is not shown in drawing showing the sequence of periods.

Period III (Phase II in plan drawing) dates to the early 1920s when the original house was renovated and expanded with an addition of a two-story back wing. Evidence for this change appears in two aerial photographs, one of them dated March 1924. Since this work occurred sometime between the 1921 Sanborn map and the date of the



Digges House, c. 1924, gambrel roof added as well as the two-story rear wing.

photograph, the alterations may have been the work of Alice P. Stryker who purchased the property in May 1923. The gable roof of the eighteenth-century house was altered to a gambrel roof to provide more habitable space on the second floor along with the 17-foot square, two-story rear wing. The interior of the old house was probably thoroughly gutted at this time. The alterations included the removal of all the original lath and plaster, interior trim, doors, windows and their architraves (except for three windows W101-1, W103-1, and W103-2).

Period IV (Phase III in plan drawing) was the work of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Stryker sold the house to the Board of Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in January 1926. As part of the increase in the number of women admitted to William & Mary, the college had to find accommodations for growing population of female students. In order house more students, the Methodists expanded the old Digges House once again by adding an 18-foot square wing in 1926-27 to the west end of the house (now north in its present location). During its first year as a residence, the expanded house accommodated 16 women. It was renamed Brown Hall after a prominent Methodist family of donors and the Methodist society began making plans to build a larger structure on the site to accommodate between 70 and 80 students.



Brown Hall, 1928, new wing added to west end.

Period V (Phase IV in the plan drawing) dates from the early 1930s when the house was sold by the Methodists to the college and moved a block to the northwest to its present site bordering Prince George Street in May 1930. In that years, the Methodists erected the present three-story brick dormitory known as Brown Hall on the site of the old house. The old frame house with its two wings built a few years earlier was placed on new brick foundations and was reoriented facing the southeast.

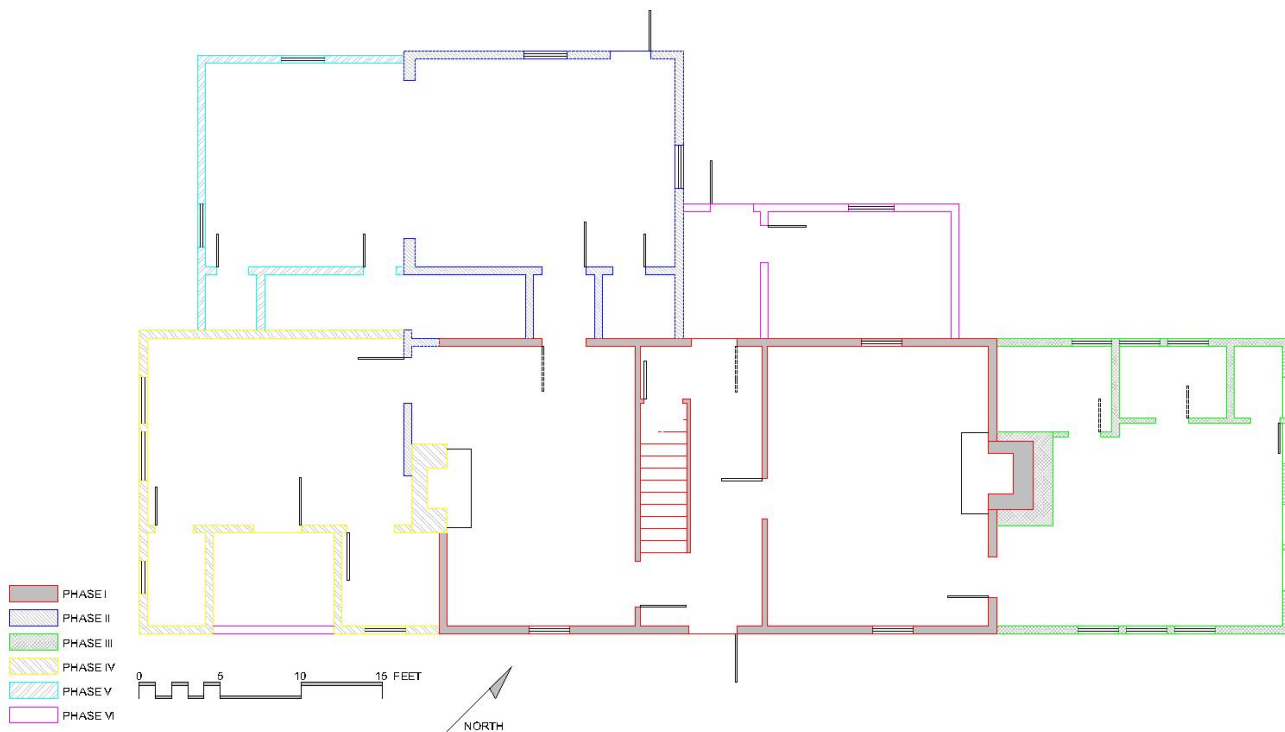
According to a 1933 Sanborn Map, William & Mary had added a wing to the other end of the original house (now the west end of building) for additional living space as well as a porch at the back of the house.



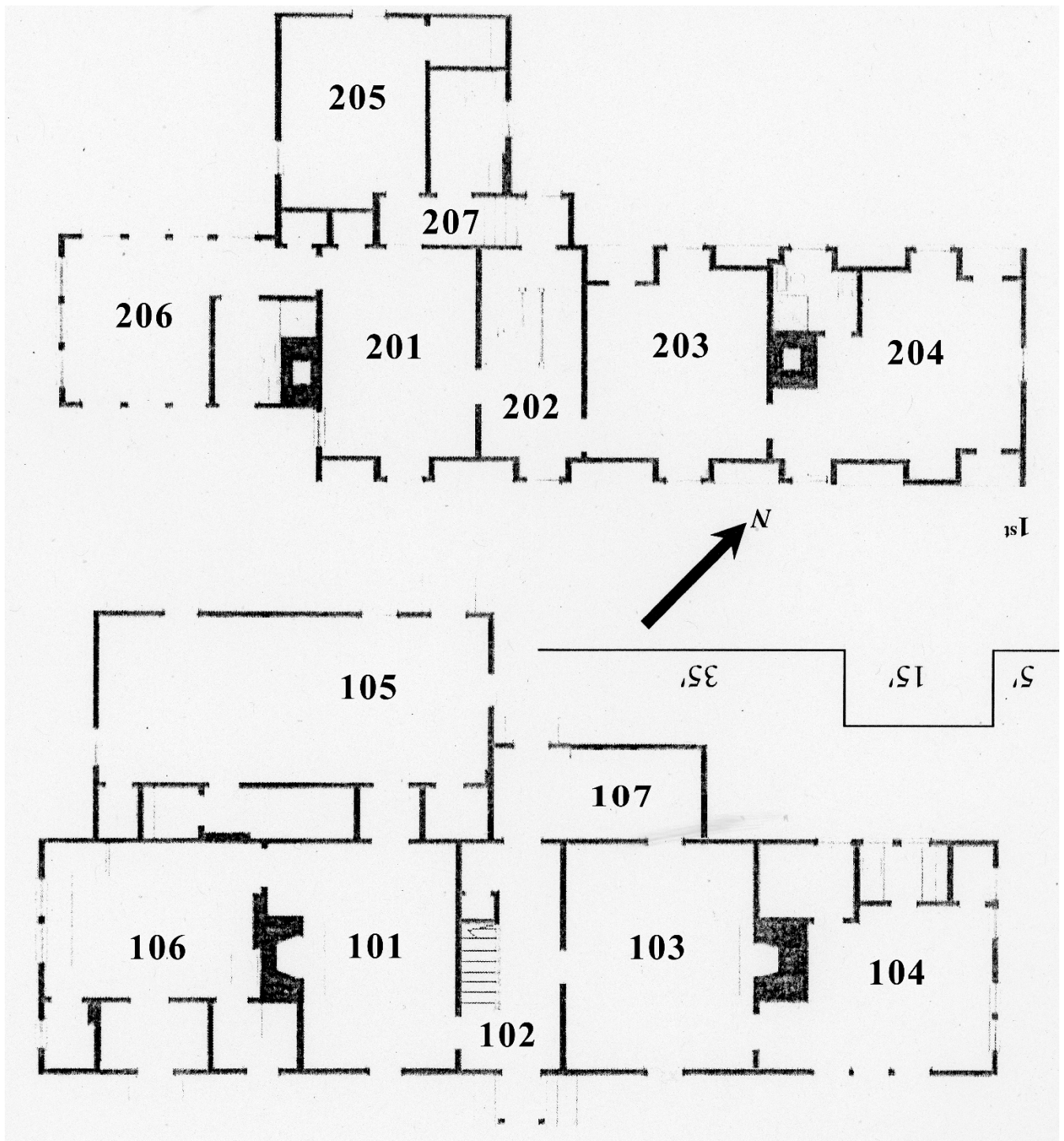
Sanborn Map, October 1933

Period VI (Phase V in the plan drawing). By the late 1930s, further changes were made to the house by William & Mary. This included a one-story, 12 ½ by 16 ½-foot expansion of Room 105 to the west and the remodeling of its closets and the addition of a new bathroom on the second floor in Room 206, a former sleeping porch added a few years earlier. The may have been some additional remodeling of those installed in the early 1920s. The house continued to serve as a residence for William & Mary personnel and students over the next five decades.

Period VII (Phase VI in the plan drawing) covers recent alterations made in the last thirty years when the building served as the home of William & Mary's Department of Military Science and the Army ROTC program from 1988 until 2021. During this period, both floors were structurally reinforced, modern electrical systems were installed, many doors were replaced, and porches were enclosed to accommodate storage space.



Ground-floor plan, Digges House



Room Numbering for Inventory

Room-by-Room Inventory of Architectural Features

Room 101

Room 101 is part of the original 1760 structure and is located on the south side of the center passage (Room 102). Except for the early floorboards that remain but are covered by a second set of floorboards and carpeting and a window frame and architrave on the front wall, little of the original fabric remains, having been substantially replaced during the renovations in the early 1920s and once again in the 1930s and in recent years.

Dimensions: The room measures 17 feet 1 inch front to back in an east to west direction and 11 feet 7 inches from north to south. The rear wall was extended approximately 2 feet 10 inches southward when the house was altered in the early 1920s with the rear wing addition. This had the effect of widening the measurement of the south wall on the west side of the fireplace to 14 feet 6 inches.

Floors: The floor is modern carpeting on top of a two sets of flooring. As in the other two original rooms (102 and 103), beneath the carpet are narrow 2 ½-inch floorboards that were added during the renovation of the house in the early 1920s. These floorboards in turn rest on top of early if not original gauged and undercut, random width pine floorboards that can be seen from the crawl space beneath the house.

Base: The baseboard is wood and measure 6 ½ inches tall and have a beveled 1 ½ inch cap that was installed during the 1920s renovation.

Walls: Part of the wall has been removed on the top southeast and southwest corners of the room, exposing circular sawn lath, joined with wire nails and covered with plaster (early 1920s). The exposed section of the southwest corner also shows sections of the original framing members including the corner post and a stud, which are tenoned into the underside of the plate.

Mantels/hearth: The mantel is not original but dates from the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Because of the paint history of the mantel differs significantly from the few other early woodwork in the house, there is some question as to whether it was an old piece that was added later, perhaps from one of the two 1920s renovations. The neoclassical design consists of plain pilasters, consoles, frieze, and a modern thick



unmolded shelf. It measures 4 feet 4 ½ inches high and 5 feet 2 ½ inches wide. The firebox was rebuilt either during the renovations of the early 1920s or when the building was moved to its present site in 1930. It measures 3 feet 1 inch tall and is 3 feet 5 inches wide. The hearth also dates from this period and consists of modern bricks laid in a herringbone pattern and extends 1 foot 8 inches out from the fireplace.

Ceiling: The ceiling is 9 feet 8 ½ inches in height from the carpet to the plaster ceiling. The plastered ceiling was applied on circular sawn laths when the house was renovated in the early 1920s. There is a plastered structural beam added in Period VII (last thirty years), which runs from north to south near the middle of the ceiling to support the weight of the second floor.

Windows: There is one original window (W101-1) located on the east wall. It is an 18-light, double sash window and measures 5 feet 6 inches tall and 2 feet 4 inches wide (not including the architraves or sill). The sash are early, perhaps original. They are certainly no later than the early decades of the nineteenth century. Each pane is 9 inches high and 7 ½ inches wide with 1 inch wide muntins. The single architrave is early if not original and consists of a cyma backband with a half bead at the opening.

Originally, there was probably a window opposite W101-1 in the middle of the back wall. That window was converted into a doorway when a heated one-story wing was added to the back of the house at its original location on the southeast corner of Prince George and Boundary Streets. The date of this wing is unknown (perhaps second-quarter of the nineteenth century based on an quirked Greek ovolo backband on the architrave on the backside of D101-1), It appear in a 1921 Sanborn Insurance map and two early 1920s photographs of the house before it was replaced by a two-story wing by 1924 that still survives and is part of Room 105.

Doors: There are currently four doorways that provide access to this room and there are two doors associated with this room. D101-1 is located on the back wall (western wall) and may have been cut (from a window) to provide access to the one-story shed addition. If so, it is uncertain as to why the window that may have been in the center of the back wall was not transformed into a doorway rather than cutting the one in the present location of D101-1. Alternatively, this door may have been inserted in Period III when a two-story wing was constructed in the early 1920s. At one time in the mid-twentieth century, the door opened into what had been a closet, but now serves as a vestibule between Room 101 and Room 105. There is now no door attached to this

frame, but evidence of one there are in the ghost marks of the butt hinges in the jamb of the doorway.

D102-4 opens from Room 101 into Room 102 and now has a modern fire door installed by the college in Period VII. It is hinged on the east side of the frame with 3 knuckle butt hinges. It seems to have had a lock at some point but this lock and the knob have since been removed. The doorway measures 6 feet 7 inches high and 2 feet 6 ½ inches wide.

D101-1 opens from Room 101 into Room 105. The door itself is no longer present but it was hinged on the south side of the frame with butt hinges. It has the imprint of a modern lock. The doorway measures 6 feet 2 ½ inches high and 3 feet 3 ½ inches wide. The architrave is 6 inches wide on all sides with an 8-inch tall plinth.

D101-2 opens from Room 101 into Room 106. It is hinged on the west side of the frame with 5 knuckle butt hinges and has a modern lock and deadbolt. The doorway measures 6 feet 11 inches high and 3 feet 2 inches wide. It has a 6 inch wide Type 3 architrave with an 8 ½-inch plinth.

Heating: There is a Period VII electrical heating unit located on the east wall under W101-1. There is a window-unit air conditioner in W101-1.

Electrical: There are two fluorescent box lights on the ceiling. Both in the middle of the ceiling on either side of the reinforcing beam that runs from north to south. There are a number of electrical outlets from both an earlier and later period. The earliest are in the baseboard on the south, west, and north walls. More modern ones are found above the baseboard on the east wall next to and level with the window and another attached to the baseboard underneath the heating unit. There are also ethernet connectors above the baseboard on the south and east walls.

Miscellaneous: There is one column located on each side of the mantel, a few feet away from the south wall. These were installed in Period VII to provide structural support when the building was converted from domestic to public occupancy in recent decades. There is a desk unit connected to the north wall (spans more than half the north wall).

Room: 101-A

It is not entirely clear how Room 101-A functioned. The survival of a quirky flattened Greek ovolo architrave on the inside jamb of the doorway D101-1 leading into Room 101 perhaps is the only surviving evidence of a one-story heated shed room evident in the Sanborn map in 1921 and two early twentieth-century photographs. This wing was demolished in the early 1920s when the two-story rear wing composed of part of Room 105 was constructed.

At that time it was turned into a vestibule linking the old part of the house and the new wing. An old four-paneled door, perhaps the one that had been located beneath the original staircase in Room 102, was reset in the north side of this new vestibule. The original HL hinges on the east jamb (evident in their ghost marks) were removed and the door rehung on butt hinges to open into another closet to the north. Why this was done is not evident. The door was surrounded on this wall by matchstick paneling, which is seen in the other closets in the house dating from the early 1920s.

Probably in the period dating from the 1930s and later when the house had been moved and sitting on its current site, the vestibule was closed off to form a closet for Room 101. This change is evidenced by ghost marks of shelves over D101-1 and D105-1. During the last phase of use when the house was converted into offices and storage space for the Military Science Department and ROTC, the shelving was removed and the space resumed being a vestibule connecting Rooms 101 and 105.



Reused 4-panel door, perhaps original stair closet, reset in vestibule in 1920s.

Dimensions: This space measures 3 feet 11 inches in depth and 3 feet 6 inches in width.

Floor: Beneath the blue carpet, the floorboards measure 2 ½ inches in width and were installed in the expansion of the house in the early 1920s.

Base: On the south wall of the same form as that installed in Room 101 in the early 1920s.

Walls: The north side of Room 101-A has wood matchstick paneling, which is painted white. This is the same that can be seen elsewhere in the house when it was renovated

and expanded on two occasions in the 1920s. The south side of the space is made of plaster, painted white.

Ceiling: The ceiling of Room 101-A is made of plaster (same as the south wall).

Doors: The doorway architrave (D101-1) on the east side of the vestibule has a mid-19th century quirked flatten Greek ovolo molding profile, molding Type 2, which is similar but that found on the inside of jamb of D102-2 in the back stair passage. This doorway provided access to a one-story shed roof nineteenth-century wing, which appears on the 1921 Sanborn map and seen in early twentieth-century photographs. There is no door for this opening, but there is evidence of an earlier door opening into the vestibule on the vestibule side of the jamb, which was probably the original door into the now demolished nineteenth-century shed room. Scars of butt hinges on the Room 101 side of the door opened into that room when the space served first as a vestibule and then a closet.

D105-1 opening from the west side of the vestibule into Room 105 has 4 panels in symmetrical vertical rectangles, three-knuckle butt hinges, and a keyhole lock. It is surrounded by a symmetrical architrave (Type 4) with corner blocks on both sides of the doorway.

Miscellaneous: There is a pull light hanging from the ceiling.

Room: 102

Room 102 in the central stair passage of the original 1760 Digges House. It remained the central circulation space when the house was expanded twice in the 1920s. One outstanding question is whether the passage existed from the very beginning or did one of the partition walls get added to create a central passage at some later date, perhaps in Period II in the early nineteenth century. Stripping away the modern plaster and lath and examining the framing in these two partition walls will clarify this issue.

Dimensions: The room extends 17 feet 2 inches from the front to the back. The breadth of the passage is 7 feet 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. An old staircase, which has been modified, rises along the south wall to a landing at the back of the passage, then turns back on itself on the north wall to the second floor landing in Room 202. The width between the north partition wall and the stairs is 4 feet 2 inches.

Floors: Beneath the carpeted floor is an early 1920s flooring consisting of floorboards which are uniformly 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, and are covered with a dark stain. The floorboards run from north to south and contain a number of head joints. There is evidence from the stair closet of early if not original floorboards beneath the 1920s flooring.

Base: The baseboard dates from the early 1920s renovations of the house and measures 6 inches in height with a beveled cap.

Walls: The walls are covered in plaster set on circular sawn lath installed in the early 1920s. This are a number of places where this work has been patched in Period VII by the college when the residence was converted into classroom, office, and storage spaces. This can be seen around the modern fire doors leading into Rooms 101 and 103, which flank the passage.

Stairs: There is much early if not original material in the closed string staircase, but the fabric has been substantially reworked, especially the short risers and stair landing. The treads are 2 feet 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width and 10 inches in depth with a molded nose. The risers are only 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and may have been reworked in the early nineteenth century



(Period II) but more likely, in the early 1920s when the gambrel roof was installed to provide for more habitable space on the second floor. There are 12 steps in the lower



flight to the landing at the back of the passage. The oldest features are the 3½-inch square newel posts, which show signs of heavy wear and the molded handrail, which has an eighteenth-century profile with raised and rounded top, torus edges and an astral on it the lower sides. The stair has one-inch square balusters that are 1 foot 11 inches in height and are likely replacements dating from the early nineteenth century, when such forms replaced turned urn and baluster ones. There is a heavy build-up of paint where the balusters are attached to the top of the string. The stringer has a distinctive ghost mark that runs parallel to the slope of the stair that suggests an earlier arrangement of a decorative piece attached to its side.

Ceiling: The ceiling is 9 feet 8½ inches tall in the front entry way. At the end of the slope from the second flight of stairs the ceiling is 6 feet 10 ½ inches.

Doors: The passage has four doorways; one at the front and the other at the back of the passage and one in each of the two partitions leading into the adjacent Rooms 101 and 102. D102-1 is the front door to the house and is a modern, Period VII replacement. Hung on modern butt hinges, it measures 3 feet in width and stands 6 feet 4 inches. D102-2 is the doorway at the back of the passage. The door that was here has been removed. The single architrave of the two jambs consists of a quirked flat Greek ovolo and a bead at the opening. It may date to the second quarter of the nineteenth century. This doorway likely led to porch after Period IV renovations made on the present site by the college in the 1930s, as evidenced by ghost marks on outside of the door frame. D102-3 is the doorway to the closet beneath the staircase. It measures 5 feet 4 ¾ inches in height and 1 foot 11 inches in width. The door has a brass lock, 4 screws each in the two butt hinges, and a Type 3 double architrave. It is possible that the old closet door with four raised panels was reused in the vestibule (Room 101A) between Room 101 and 105 when the two-story, rear wing was built in the early 1920s. The door has ghost marks of HL hinges but was rehung with butt hinges in the early 1920s and then sealed off when the vestibule was converted to a closet.

D102-4 lead into Room 101 and now has a modern fire door installed by the college in Period VII. D102-5 that opens from the passage to Room 103 also has a modern fire door with an unmolded 2 ½-inch metal architrave.

Electrical: Attached to the west wall in the stair closet is a Square D brand Circuit Breaker, Catalogue Number 7022-01, Series 100. Square D was founded in 1903 in Detroit, Michigan.

Room 103

Room 103 is located north of the adjacent stair passage (Room 102) and is part of the original 1760 building, whose date of construction has been confirmed by dendrochronology. If the Digges House had a center passage when it was originally constructed, then this room would have been the larger of the two ground-floor rooms. It was originally lit by a window on the front and back walls and accessed from the passage by a doorway D102-5. Two photographs of the house in its original location on the southeast corner of Prince George and Boundary Streets taken before it was expanded in the early 1920s show that there was a small shed-roofed closet located on west gable-end flush with the back wall of the room and against the south side of the chimney and projected slightly beyond the depth of the chimney. Evidence for a doorway may still be evident in the early framing beneath the later plasterwork. This small pent was removed when the house was expanded westward with the addition of a wing when it was converted into a women's boardinghouse by the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, which had purchased the property in the mid-1920s.

Dimensions: The room measures 13 feet 8 inches north to south (passage to original chimney gable end), 17 feet 1 ½ inches east to west (front to back of house), and is 9 feet 8 ¾ inches from the carpeted floor to plastered ceiling.

Floors: The floor is now covered with a wall-to-wall carpet supported beneath by a pad and secured to the wooden floorboards below with cut nails. The carpet is also fastened to small wooden blocks along edges of room with staples. Beneath are the 1920s 2 ½-wide wooden floorboards, which are secret nailed with head joints. These mill sawn and planed floorboards were applied on top of the original or early floorboards (visible from the crawl space below the room) when the house was thoroughly gutted and renovated in the early 1920s. These floorboards have no dark glossy stain on them as those identical ones in passageway (Room 102) do, but there is evidence of carpet tack holes suggesting that at one time after they were installed the room was carpeted.

Base: Installed in the renovations of the early 1920s, the baseboard runs around entire room with a continuous profile. It measures 7 ¾ inches in height with a beveled molded cap that overhangs the baseboard. A stretch of the baseboard from beneath W103-1 to the left of D102-5 is finished with a coat of brown paint, not white like the rest of the room, which suggests the white paint was a recent coat, after the ROTC bookcases and filing cabinets blocked the dark painted stretch of baseboard. The baseboards around the two modern structural columns have different profile and dimensions.

Walls: Baseboard is detached from wall to the east of D102-5 and shows modern lath and plaster from the early 1920s renovation. The laths are circular sawn and secured to the framing with wire nails. In June 2020, plaster was removed in four locations to view original frame structure in order to take dendrochronological samples from original framing members. Elements of the original frame were exposed above W103-1, the top of the east wall in the northeast corner, the top of west wall in northwest corner, and above W102-2. Two of the samples from a “Joist 1st from north wall 1st floor” and a “Brace east wall north end” revealed that the timbers were felled in the winter of 1759/60 and the spring of 1760, respectively. Removal of plaster exposed 1920s wooden lath measuring 1 ½ in width as well as the original plates, corner posts, and studs. The north wall was not opened up but it appears that it too was covered with the same early 1920s materials as the other three walls. The modern structure above the mantel also appears to have the same plaster coat, which indicates major repairs made by the college probably in the past thirty years when it building was converted into offices and rooms used for storage by the Department of Military Science. The plasterwork on the north wall is uneven and has large bulge over west side of mantelpiece, perhaps the result of poor workmanship.

Mantel and Hearth: The original mantel may have been replaced in Period II if the present mantel was not installed a century later during renovations in the 1920s. The paint history of the present mantel does not correspond with other early elements such as the window architraves in this room. The mantel is a relatively plain neoclassical



piece with reeded pilasters supporting a plain frieze and mantel shelf. Just below the shelf is a dentilated course. The shelf itself is divided into three sections that project slightly above the flat plain pilaster consoles and the center of the mantel. The firebox and hearth were rebuilt in the 1920s. The face and jambs consist of machine made bricks laid in alternating header and stretcher courses and now coated in white paint. The bricks measure 8 inches in length, 3 ¾ inches in width, and 2 ½ inches in height

and are laid in a ¼ inch mortar joint. The firebox measures 1 foot 4 ¼ inches in depth, 2 feet 3 ¼ inches in width, and 2 feet 7 ½ inches in height. The hearth is composed of modern brickwork and measures 5 foot ¾ inches in length and is inches 1 foot 6 ¼ inches deep. It was treated with red paint/glaze on the bricks and joints. There is a mitered wood strip enclosing the hearth that measures 1 ¾ inches in width.

Ceiling: The ceiling is covered with lath and plaster, done, like the walls, during the early 1920s renovations. There are two modern box florescent lights installed by the

college when the building was converted from a residence into office usage in the past thirty years. There is a fire alarm with visible wiring.

Windows: There are two windows in Room 103. Both are early if not original apertures. W103-1 is an 18-light sash window centered on the front wall of the room. Inside the molded frame, the window measures 2 feet and 4 inches by 5 feet and 6 ½ inches. The rails and stiles of the top sash are mortised and pegged and has wider muntins than the lower sash and appears to be an early if not original feature, a rare survivor. The lower sash is also hand-made but features slightly narrower muntins that suggest an early nineteenth-century date, perhaps from the renovations that occurred in Period II. The parting bead in the window appears to be from Period II as well. The upper sash lights measure 9 ½ by 7 ¼ inches while those in the bottom sash are 9 ¼ by 7 3/8 inches. There are cracks in a number of the glass panes: middle row, top sash, left and center panes. The architrave is original though the sill dates to the early 1920s. The single architrave measures 4 ½ inches in width and consists of a cyma reversa backband and a Period II half bead at the opening. It is mitered at the top. The sill is a replacement from the early 1920s and has a molded skirt board.

W103-2 is an original window centered in the back wall of the room. This window is no longer an exterior window, due to the enclosing of a 1930s porch into Room 107 in the ROTC, Period VII phase. However, it remains exposed in Room 103. It retains early sash and architrave similar to W103-1. The 18-light double sash window remains intact. As with W103-1, the top sash has a wider muntin profile than the lower. The features of W103-2 are identical to those of W103-1. Inside the molded frame, the window measures 2 feet and 4 inches by 5 feet 6 ½ inches. The rails and stiles of the top sash are mortised and pegged and has wider muntins than the lower sash. The lower sash is also old, but features slightly narrower muntins that suggest an early nineteenth-century date, perhaps from the renovations that occurred in Period II. The upper sash lights measure 9 ¼ by 7 ¼ inches while those in the bottom sash are 9 ¼ by 7 3/8 inches (identical to W103-1). Like the front window, the architrave on the back one is original though the sill dates to the early 1920s. The single architrave measures 4 ½ inches in width and consists of a cyma reversa backband and a Period II half bead at the opening. Unlike, W103-2, the bead remains intact. The frame is mitered at the top. The window sill is a replacement from the early 1920s and has a molded skirt board (sill and skirt board measure five inches in height).

Doors: There are two doorways in this room, one probably original and the second added with the addition of a wing off the gable end wall in the mid-1920s. D102-5 opens from the passage into Room 103. It is a modern, wood-veneer, fiber-filled fire door install in Period VII when the many of the 1920s doors were replaced when the building was turned into a public office and storage space for the college. The unmolded

composite wood exterior measures 2 feet 6 ½ inches wide by 6 feet 7 inches in height. Two modern metal hinges secured with modern screws in each leaf secure the door to a plain metal architrave. The door handle/hardware is missing, leaving only a hole in the door.

D103-1 was cut into the gable end of the original house to provide access to Room 104 when it was added in the mid-1920s (Period IV) when the house was expanded on its original site when it was converted to a women's boarding house. Like D102-5, the 1920s door was replaced by a modern fire door in Period VII. It is slightly larger than D102-5, measuring 2 feet 7 inches by 6 feet 8 inches. It features institutional hardware of the late twentieth century. The double architrave with plinth (Type 3) dates to the 1920s remodel. A name plate labeled "106," 4 inches by 2 inches, is inset on the top center of the architrave, on the Room 103 side.

Heating: The conversion of the house into a dormitory for women in the mid-1920s included the installation of radiator heating. These old radiators were replaced in recent years by thin, modern ones such as the heater located beneath the window in west wall. An air condition unit was installed in the lower portion of W103-1.

Electrical: Modern outlets located in the baseboards on the north, south and east wall. There are two box fluorescent lights in ceiling.

Miscellaneous: In order to make the building structurally sound for use as a public space, the college strengthen the upper floor by adding a modern structural addition consisting of a plastered pilaster and two plastered columns that support a duct like-channel that protrudes from the ceiling. The pilaster is positioned in the wall to the west of D102-5 and meets the dropped area in the ceiling. This measures 11 inches in height and 9 ½ inches in width 2 feet 7 inches away from the north wall and widens and deepens into a box-like structure measuring 8 feet and 2 ½ inches by 2 feet 7 inches. The box structure attaches to the north wall and is supported by two columns. Each support columns measures 6 inches by 11 inches. The baseboards on the two columns matches the baseboard of the pilaster next to D102-5. The plaster work of the modern structure is continuous with the plasterwork of the entire room. The distance from the west wall to the western column is 3 feet and 1 inch.

Room 104

Room 104 is located north of and adjacent to Room 103. It was constructed in 1926-27 as part of the expansion of the house by the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church to serve as dorm space for female students at William and Mary. It has three adjoining small rooms on its west side, 104A, 104B, and 104C, which consist of a bathroom, sink, and closet respectively that appear to have been built at the same time as the wing.

Dimensions: The overall interior measurement of this wing including the service spaces on the west side is 17 feet 6 inches from north to south and 17 feet 2 inches from east to west. The room opens into a vestibule 5 feet and 5 inches east to west (from the front to the back of the house) and 3 feet 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches north to south (the direction of entry from the adjoining 103), on account of the original chimney in the wall adjoining Room 103 (enclosed by framing and plaster). The height of the room is 9 feet 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches from carpeted floor to ceiling. The room also measures 12 feet 7 inches east to west outside the vestibule, and 17 feet 7 inches north to south from the north wall to the doorway. There is additionally an unevenness on the southwestern side, as the entrance to bathroom 104A juts out from the wall in which the other two rooms are in alignment. It extends from the southern wall for 6 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, then 1 foot 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the western wall with 2 feet of distance between its corner with the western wall and the doorframe D104-2 that leads to Room 104B.

Floors: As with Room 103, the floor in Room 104 is now covered with a wall-to-wall carpet supported beneath by a pad and secured to the wooden floorboards below with modern wire nails and screws, and it is fastened at the edges of the room with staples to mill-sawn and planed wooden floorboards, which are secret nailed, with head joints, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width. These floorboards were installed during the construction of this wing in the mid-1920s.

Base: The baseboard measures 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height and is uniform throughout the room. It has beveled molding and is painted white.

Walls: The walls wholly date from the 1920s construction, with the exception of the south wall shared with room 103, where the former north exterior wall of the original frame of the house was covered with the same modern lath and plaster used in the rest of the walls of the house. In April 2021, a small section of the western wall at the corner of the north wall was demolished at the level of W-104-3, revealing 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch laths and modern plaster as well as an unpainted architrave of W-104-3; this last piece of information indicates the wall partitioning Room 104 from the smaller rooms of 104A,

104B, and 104C was planned and constructed in 1926-27 at the same time as Room 104 proper.

Ceiling: The ceiling has had a large section from the center of the room removed in recent years for mechanical or plumbing repairs by the college, revealing mid-1920s lath and plaster. The ceiling joists are circular sawn and have bridging between them to provide stability to the framing. A modern box fluorescent light and smoke detector, both evidently dating from its transfer to the Military Science Department and ROTC, are centrally located. Additionally, a strip of the north end of the ceiling has been removed to accommodate two white pipe, likely plumbing from the military period, which extend parallel to each other to the floor.



Windows: There are two sets of triple-windows and two sets of twin windows, all 9-light double-sashed. The pairs of twin windows are on the north wall, with the one on the western side split at the partition between Rooms 104 and 104C. The triple-twins are located on the east and west walls respectively, with the latter being divided between Rooms 104B and 104A, with 104B having one window and the former having two of the set. The window frames are each 9 feet tall, with a 1 ½ inch distance from the edge of the frame to the wall. Each light is 7 ¼ inches wide and 9 ¼ inches in height, with 1 inch muntins. The sash frames and muntins are all coated in white paint. The architraves are the unmolded rounded-edge Type 5 with a molded cap, the same kind found throughout the house dating from the 1920s renovations through the late 1930s additions made to the house on this site.

Doors: There are four doorways, all sharing the same design, and one door which appears to be original to the room – from the 1920s construction. The jamb on either side of each door's architrave is 4 ½ inches in width with the head of the architrave measuring 3 feet 7 inches at widest point – a plinth which slightly extends over either end. The doorway itself is 2 feet 7 inches wide and 6 feet 8 inches in height.

Of the four doorways, only the opening to Room 104C (a closet) has a door, D104-3, which is attached with four-knuckle hinge. It is a four-panel door painted white with an unpainted brass doorknob only on the side facing into Room 104 and a lock below the knob. However, it has no knob on the interior side.

Heating: The lower sash of the middle window on the eastern wall, W104-2, has been raised to accommodate an air-conditioning unit.

Electrical: There is a light switch on the west wall of the vestibule. Additionally there is a wire that extends from the same wall and runs the length of D103-1, entering the floor between the baseboard and the wall. The east wall also has a two-prong outlet in the baseboard, in the center of the length of the wall, situated horizontally. Affixed to the baseboards along the north and east walls are ethernet wall jacks, each 5 inches wide and 8 inches tall, installed in recent decades.

Room 104A: This is an original mid-1920s bathroom. The toilet has been removed but the shower remains. Light comes in courtesy of W-104A-1, a window on the northern end of the west wall. The room has the same height as Room 104, with the north-south distance being 7 feet 2 inches and east-west distance being 6 feet. Tiling on the floor is 1 inch by 1 inch squares which are subdivided into equal rectangles of black and white. The walls have partial tiling of 2 inch by 2 inch white squares. The shower is 2 feet 8 inches across and 4 feet 2 inches distant from the entrance, and it is in the southeastern corner of the bathroom. A significant chunk of the adjacent ceiling has been removed for repairs to mechanical or plumbing systems.

Room 104B: Used as a sink and storage area, much of the space of the southern portion of the room is taken up by a sink and cabinet, 2 feet 1 inch in height. Above the sink is three shelves, appearing to be made of polished stone, some with sticky notes still attached from the most recent time of its use as a storage facility. Light comes in from two of the triple set of windows on the west wall, described above and shared with Room 104A.

Room 104C: This small closet in the northwest corner of the wing is lit by one of the twin windows on the north wall containing a single window and the south wall having a line of nails in a white-painted board to serve as places to hang articles of clothing. The western portion of the room has a metal bar (4 feet 11 inches off the carpeted ground) below shelves (set of three, each in one foot intervals from the lower, with the lowest being five feet off the ground).

Room 105

This room is part of a two-story rear wing measuring externally 17 ½ feet in width and 17 feet in depth added by a private homeowner around 1923-24 on the house's original site (Period III). It replaced an earlier one-story heated, shed-roofed wing built in the first half of the nineteenth century (Period II). Room 105 was expanded about 15 years later in the late 1930s with a 12 ½-foot wide by 16 ½-foot deep, one-story addition to the southwest when the house stood on its current site at 524 Prince George Street (Period VI) and after a two-story wing encompassing Rooms 106 and 206 had been built in the early 1930s (Period V). This new addition probably created a separate bedchamber, bath, and closet when the space became a separate apartment. The older section of the room was probably a sitting/work room. A series of closets, half baths, and a vestibule separated Room 105 on the northeast from the early part of the house. In recent years (Period VII), Room 105 was remodeled and enlarged by the removal of most of the partition wall separating the original northern part of the room from the later one-story addition on the southern side.

Dimensions: The original rear wing measured 16 feet 3 inches in width and was 17 feet deep from the old section of the house to the back. Room 105 was 12 feet 7 inches from front to back and 16 feet 3 inches wide. There were closets and vestibules along the side of the room next to the original part of the house and these three spaces were all 3 feet 11 inches in depth from the back wall of the original house to the partition wall separating the new Room 105. In one corner (now the northeast corner) was a closet designated Room 105A that is 4 feet 6 inches wide. South of it now is a vestibule that provides access to Room 101 and is designated Room 101A. This space is 3 feet 9 inches wide. Finally, there was a third space (Room 105B) south of the vestibule, which was expanded when Room 105 was enlarged sometime in the late 1930s. This space, if it were undivided, before the expansion was 7 feet in length and may have been accessed by a door in its partition wall separating it from Room 105, which was then blocked when Room 105 was expanded to the south after the house was moved to its present site.

Room 105 and its closet/service spaces to the east was expanded 12 feet 3 inches to the south sometime around the late 1930s or perhaps early 1940s. This addition was 16 feet 6 inches from east to west. It is not clear how it originally was treated since the partition wall between the old northern section of Room 105 and this southern addition was removed in recent years when the space was converted into storage and office space for the Department of Military Science. Presumably, there was a door in the center of the partition that provided access into an inner bedchamber (12 feet 3 inches square) and a bathroom (Room 105B, now 16 feet in total length but divided by shelving

at the southern end) and new closet (Room 105C, 3 feet 2 inches wide by 3 feet 6 inches deep) at the southeast corner of the space.

Floors: Floorboards are 2 ½ inches wide and were installed when this rear wing was first constructed around 1924. It is now carpeted.

Base: Baseboard is 6 inches tall. It is painted white with an sloped cap.

Walls: Plaster of wooden lath except in places where later sheetrock has been installed in more recent alterations.

Ceiling: Plastered over circular sawn lath. The ceiling is 9 feet 2 inches in height.

Windows: All windows are double sash, 6-light windows and date from the either the early 1920s or the late 1930s. Window lights are 13 inches by 9 inches. W105-1 on the north wall and W105-2 on the west wall just south of D105-2, both date from the early 1920s when the house stood on its original site. The architraves measure 5 inches in width are the Type 5, symmetrical moldings with circle motifs in the upper corner blocks. The whole window opening is 2 feet 6 ½ inches wide and 4 feet 9 inches in height. One of the blocks in the upper right hand corner is out of place. The other two windows lighting the room date from the one-story expansion when the house was on its present site. On the west wall is W105-3 and W105-4 is on the south wall near the closet (Room 105c). The apertures measure 2 feet 7 inches wide and 5 feet 1 inch tall. The window lights are 14 inches by 9 inches. The Type 6 architraves are unmolded with sharp edges and are 3 ¼ inches wide. They have hooks on the interior moldings, possibly to keep them open or locked.

Doors: D105-1 opens from vestibule (Room 101A) but was converted into closet, probably when this back section became a separate apartment. The six-panel door measures 6 feet 7 ½ inches by 2 feet 7 ½ inches and is faced with Type 4 symmetrical architrave with corner blocks. Paint on this door suggests it was green, brown, tan, then the present white. The rear door to this room on the west wall, D105-2 is the same as D105-1 with six panels, symmetrical architrave. D105-3 opens into a closet (Room105A) in the northeast corner of the room. It measures 6 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 10 ½ inches and contains 4 raised panels with rectangles the symmetrical architrave as



well. The other doors date from the expansion of 105 sometime in the late 1930s. D105-4 provides access to the half bath. It is 6 feet 7 inches by 1 foot 11 inches and consists of five horizontal raised panels stacked on top of each other. Like the window architraves in this part of the room, the 4-inch architrave is plain with sharp corners. D105-5 opens into the southeast closet (Room 105C) and is the same as door D105-4. Doors 1, 4, and 5 all have the same brass lock; D105-1 is missing the panel around the lock. Doors 2 and 3 have modern replacement locks.

Heating: Radiator under W105-1 and W105-4. Air conditioning units in W105-2 and W105-4.

Electrical: White double piping near W105-1 and in the middle of the room between W105-2 and W105-3. Likely two generations of electrical outlets in the room.

Plumbing/Bathroom (Room 105B): The long central area (16 feet in overall length from north to south) on the east side of the room (Room 105B) was converted into a half bath with a sink and toilet after the southern half of Room 105 was added. The stall in the northern half of this space is 7 feet by 10 ½ inches by 3 feet 9 ¼ inches. The ceiling of the stall is 9 feet 4 inches. The sink area is 3 feet 3 ½ inches by 3 feet 5 inches. The closet/storage area of the bathroom has an opening of 6 feet 7 ½ inches by 2 feet 2 ½ inches. The closet space is 5 feet 1 inch deep. The closet includes two, L-shaped shelves and three additional shelves on the back wall.

The bathroom features a modern sink and toilet made by Toto, and urinal made by "Richmond" (no obvious date). The sink area of the bathroom is older, the mirror and vanity features a razor slot. Evidence around the sink would suggest that it has been replaced and the original one was slightly larger. One soap holder is missing on the left side. Around the sink it seems likely that the soap and towel racks are original to the 1930s renovation. The bathroom features large tiles, which are different than those found in upstairs bathrooms.

Room 106

Room 106 is the southernmost room in the house and was constructed in Period V in the early 1930s when the Digges House was moved to its present site by the college. This room was the principal space of a single apartment which included a closet (Room 106A), bathroom (Room 106C), and separate porch entrance (Room 106B) on the east front façade.

Dimensions: The room measures 16 feet 2 inches in a north to south direction on the east side of the chimney and 15 feet 7 inches on the west side. It is 11 feet 8 ½ inches wide from east to west.

Floors: The floor is modern carpeting on top of a wood floor laid in Period V in the early 1930s.

Base: The wooden baseboards measure 6 inches in height with a cap. The cap measures 1 inch.

Walls: Walls are painted plaster on wooden lath.

Ceiling: The ceiling is 9 feet 11 inches tall and painted plaster the same color as walls.

Windows: There is one window (W106-3) located on the south wall. It is a double window. Both sides are 12-light, double sash window and measure 3 feet 9 ½-inches tall and 2 feet 9 ½ -inches wide (not including the architraves or sill). Each pane is 9 ½ inches high and 9 ½ inches wide with ¾ inch wide muntins. The architraves are Type 5.

Doors: There are 4 doors associated with this room. D101-2 opens from R101 into R106. It is hinged on the west side of the frame with 5 knuckle butt hinges and has a modern lock and deadbolt. The doorway measures 6 feet 11 inches high and 3 feet 2 inches wide. It has a six-inch wide architrave on all sides.

D106-1 opens from the main room into Room 106-A. The door is a 1930s (Period IV) wood door with five horizontal raised panels, hinged on the south side of the frame with 5 knuckle butt hinges. It opens inside into Room 106. It has a modern (but slightly dated) lock that locks from the outside. The doorway measures 6 feet 10 ½ inches high and 2 feet 2 ¾ inches wide. The architrave is 5 inches wide on all sides.

D106-2 on the east side of the room allowing access to Room 106-B. The door is hinged on the north side of the frame with 5 knuckle butt hinges and opens in. It has 5 panels and is from the same period as the other doors in Room 106. It has a modern (but slightly dated) deadbolt lock that locks from the outside (possibly the original exterior

lock) with an additional push button locking mechanism. The doorway measures 7 feet high and 2 feet 9 ¼ inches wide. The architrave is 5 inches wide on all sides.

D106-3 on the east side of the room allowing access to Room 106-C. The door is hinged on the south side of the frame with 5 knuckle butt hinges and opens out. It has a modern (but slightly dated) lock that locks from the inside. The doorway measures 7 feet 1 inch high and 2 feet 4 ¼ inches wide and the architrave is 4 ½ inches wide on all sides.

Fittings: There is an attached thermostat from the heating system on the south wall.

Heating: There is a Period VII electrical heating unit located on the south wall under W106-3. There is a window air conditioner in W106-3 (east side).

Electrical: There are a number of electrical outlets from two periods. The earliest are in the baseboard on the west side. More modern ones are above the baseboard on the north and east wall and there is an additional one to the west next to and level with the window and another one added on in the baseboard that goes with the heating unit. There are also ethernet connectors above baseboard south and north walls. There is a fluorescent box light on the center of the ceiling; and a smoke alarm next to it.

Miscellaneous: There is a lock box on the east wall (about ¾ of the way up the wall).

Room 106A: Room 106A is part of the 1930s addition to the structure and is located at the southeast corner of the building, connected to Room 106 as a closet. It is the southernmost of the three spaces connected to Room 106.

Dimensions: The room measures 5 feet 4 ½ inches in an east to west direction and the same from north to south (5 feet 4 ½ inches). The north wall however juts out, separating the measurement into 2 feet ½ inch and 3 feet 4 inches. This is because the area is furred out to contain an electrical breaker in Room 106B. The western wall measures 4 feet from north to south. The eastern wall, due to the small extension on the northeast corner of the room, measures 3 feet 5 ½ inches. The length of this extension, going from north to south, measures 5 inches.

Floors: The floor is modern carpeting on top of a wood floor laid in Period IV.

Base: The wooden baseboards measure 6 ¾ inches in height with a cap. The cap measures 1 ¾ inches.

Walls: The walls are covered in plaster. Bits of chipped plaster at the bottom southwest and bottom northeast corners of the room exposes what looks to be concrete underneath the plaster on non-shared/exterior walls.

Ceiling: The ceiling is 9 feet 11 inches tall and plastered.

Windows: There is one window (W106-2) located on the south wall. It is an 8-light, double sash window and measures 3 feet 9 ¼ inches tall and 1 foot 10 ¾ inches wide (not including the architraves or sill). Each pane is 9 ½ inches high and 9 ½ inches wide with ¾ inch wide muntins.

Doors: D106-1 opens from the main room into the closet. The door is a 1930s (Period IV) wood door with five horizontal raised panels, hinged on the south side of the frame with 5 knuckle butt hinges. It opens outside into Room 106. It has a modern (but slightly dated) lock that locks from the outside. The doorway measures 6 feet 10 ½ inches high and 2 feet 2 ¾ inches wide.

Fittings: There are six shelves built into the eastern wall and one shelf with a few coat hooks on the northern wall.

Electrical: There is electrical wiring for multiple floors on the south wall (appears to be telephone line or something similar). There is also one light in the center of the ceiling.

Room 106B: Room 106B is part of the 1930s addition to the structure and is located on the southeast of the building, connected to Room 106 as a closet and is now the middle of three rooms connected to Room 106. However, originally this was a partially enclosed porch leading to the outside when first built. It appears that it was closed off at a later period, probably when the building was converted into an office and storage space by the college in Period VII.

Dimensions: The room measures 5 feet 7 inches on the north and south walls in an east to west direction. The western and eastern walls measure 8 feet from north to south.

Floors: The floorboards are narrow boards typical of porched made of painted wood (2 ½ inches wide) that show clear signs of having been repainted at least once. They are a half step (1 ¾ inches) below the floor level of Room 106. The green paint (apparent on the floor under the most recent layer of blue paint) matches the green paint on the ceiling. Like the walls and the ceiling (see below) the materials of the floor suggest that the space was formerly an exterior porch entranceway.

Base: There is a 3 ½ inch base on a portion of the eastern wall. It likely used to continue across the wall but was removed.

Walls: The northern, southern, and western walls are covered in weatherboarding while the eastern wall is modern drywall. Based on the location of the materials and the use of weatherboarding on ¾ of these interior walls it is likely that the room was previously an exterior porch or space open to the east. This is reinforced by the flooring (see above) and ceiling (see below).

Ceiling: The ceiling measures 10 feet 2 inches tall. It is covered in thin boards that are painted green, matching the original color of the floor, and with crown molding. Along with the walls and the flooring (see above) the materials of the ceiling suggest that the space was formerly an exterior porch or covered entranceway.

Windows: Plans suggest there was a window on the east wall, but it has been removed in very recent years (past 10 or so) by facilities and maintenance of the college.

Doors: There is one door associated with this room (D106-2) on the east side of the room allowing access to Room 106. The door is hinged on the north side of the frame with 5 knuckle butt hinges and opens out. It has 5 panels and is from the same period as the other doors in R106. It has a modern (but slightly dated) deadbolt lock that locks from the inside (possibly the original exterior lock) with an additional push button locking mechanism. The doorway measures 7 feet high and 2 feet 9 ¼ inches wide.

Fittings: There is an electrical fitting on the northern wall, a number of coat hooks on the weatherboarded walls (north, south, and west), and a fuse box on the southern wall. There is also an electrical box hidden within a latched compartment recessed in the southern wall that appears to be quite dated. It has circular sawn laths, chatter marks, and wire nails indicating that it is from the 1930s (Square D general circuit breaker CAT number 67290 12390).

Electrical: See fittings section. There is also a fairly ornate light fixture in the center of the ceiling. Based on its placement in the paneled ceiling it is possible that this was originally an exterior porch light.

Room 106C: This room is part of the 1930s addition to the structure and is located on the southeast of the building. It served as a bathroom for this apartment. It is the westernmost of three rooms connected to Room 106.

Dimensions: The room measures 5 feet 5 inches east to west and 6 feet 2 inches from north to south.

Floors: The floor is black and white checkered tile (1 ½ x 1 ½ inches). The color and pattern of the tiles are identical to those found in the other bathrooms throughout the house and implies that they were upgraded at the same time in the 1930s.

Walls: The walls are covered in plaster on the upper half of the wall and black and white tiling on the lower half of the wall. The tile extends up 4 feet 4 ¾ inches and then the plaster begins.

Ceiling: The ceiling measures 9 feet 8 inches tall and is plastered.

Windows: There is one window (W106-1) located on the east wall. It is a 12-light, double sash window and measures 3 feet 9 inches tall and 2 feet 3 ½ inches wide (not including the architraves or sill). Each pane is 7 ½ inches high and 9 ½ inches wide with ¾ inch wide muntins.

Doors: There is one door associated with this room (D106-3) on the west side of the room allowing access to Room 106. The door is hinged on the south side of the frame with 5 knuckle butt hinges and opens in. It has a modern (but slightly dated) lock that locks from the outside. The doorway measures 7 feet 1 inch high and 2 feet 4 ¼ inches wide and the architrave is 4 ½ inches wide.

Fittings: There is a built in mirror/medicine cabinet on the south wall above where a sink would be.

Electrical: There is one light fixture in the center of ceiling and a light above the mirror on the south wall.

Plumbing: There is evidence of toilet and associated plumbing on the floor of the northeast corner. Stall shower northwest corner – still has pipe for shower head and the two handles; evidence of sink (pipe) on south wall (east side of south wall; across from toilet).

Miscellaneous: There are towel racks on the south wall and east wall, a soap holder and toothbrush holder on south wall underneath a mirror, and a pipe of some kind going across ceiling north to south.

Room 107

Room 107 is located on the backside of the house. It was constructed as an open porch in the early 1930s after the Digges House was moved to its present. It is shown on the Sanborn map of October 1933. It remained a porch for many decades until it was enclosed in recent years by the college to serve as a storage space for the Military Science department. A partition was erected near the south end of the porch to serve as an vestibule behind the center stair passage. A rear doorway was created at the west end of the vestibule.

Dimensions: The original porch space was subdivided into a room on the north end, which 11 feet 4 inches by 7 feet 10 inches in width. A partition wall with a doorway into that room was erected near the south end of the porch to create a vestibule that is 4 feet 10 inches in width and the same width as the northern room.

Floors: The narrow wooden porch floorboards remain.

Base: The baseboard is painted brown and 3-4 inches tall, without a distinct molding style. In the larger room, there are only baseboards on the north, south, and exterior walls, not on the east wall that borders Room 103.

Walls: The twentieth-century porch was enclosed on the north and west sides with sheetrock or drywall as was the interior east wall that was originally the back wall of Room 103 in the original Digges House. This new wall material covered over the exterior of W103-2, the original window on that back wall. At the top of the north and west exterior walls, the lower edges of the old cornice of the porch are exposed and ghost marks on its soffit indicate where the porch posts were located. The south wall of the vestibule retains the exterior weatherboards that sheath the exterior rear two-story wing of Room 105.

Ceiling: 8 feet 8 inches tall and retains the thin boards which were installed when this was an open porch. Evidence shows that the ceiling was painted green at one time.

Windows: W107-1 is a modern window on the west wall. It is six-light double sash with 9 by 9-inch lights.

Doors: D107-1 is the back door of rear vestibule that was created when the porch was enclosed in recent years. The door is reused; probably it was the back door of the passageway. It measures 6 feet 5 inches by 2 feet 9 ¼ inches. This door is a 5-panel design of stacked horizontal rectangles identical to those that were installed from the mid-1920sthrough the late 1930s in other parts of the house. The modern architrave has a plain molding that is 2 ¼ inch wide. In the opening in the partition wall created with the enclosing of the porch, D107-2 is 6 feet 8 inches tall and 2 feet 6 ½ inches wide. The door is made of wood veneer with no panels and includes a modern spring lock.

Electrical: On the ceiling there is a scalloped or flower shaped light.

Miscellaneous: Befitting its earlier use as a back porch, there is a small step down when moving from center stair passage of Room 102 to the vestibule of Room 107.

Room 201

Room 201 is part of the original 1760 structure. A small, second-floor chamber (which may have been heated by a chimney that is no longer a part of the structure), it originally had a gable roof. The room was subsequently converted to a larger room with the creation of a gambrel roof in the early 1920s when a rear closet and a door connecting to a back passage (Room 207) and back wing (Room 205) was added at this time.

Dimensions: The room measures 11 feet 4 ½ inches in a north to south direction and 16 feet ½ inch from east to west. The ceiling is 8 feet 5 ½ inches in height from the carpet to the plaster ceiling.

Floors: The floor is modern carpeting on top of a wood floor laid in Period III in the early 1920s. The floorboards measure 2 ½ inches in width.

Base: The baseboards are made of wood and measure 6 ½ inches tall and have a beveled 1 ½ inch cap (Same as Room 101 so installed during the 1920s renovation). Piece removed near the door on the north shows circular sawn laths that were installed in the early 1920s.

Walls: Walls are plastered. East side D202-1 has a patch of drywall that was installed when the fire door and metal jamb were installed after the building was converted to offices and storage by the college in the last thirty years, but all other walls are plastered.

Mantels/hearth: The room is now heated by radiators, which are modern replacements for one installed during the early 1920s renovation. However, the question is whether this small upstairs chamber was originally heated by a fireplace on the gable-end wall from the 1760s through the early twentieth century. The presence of three flues in the surviving original chimney that heated a cellar room as well as Rooms 103 and 203 at the other end of the house indicates that at least one of the upper chambers was heated and it is possible that this room was also heated. The removal of the 1920s lath and plaster on the original gable wall may reveal framing evidence for a fireplace.

Ceiling: The ceiling is plastered like the walls, done during the alteration of the room during the early 1920s renovations.

Windows: There are two windows: W201-1 is a gambrel dormer on the east front wall and W201-2 is located on the south wall near the east front side of the house. W201-1

lights the gambrel dormer on the east wall. It is a modern 2-light, double sash window and measures 5 feet 2 inches tall and 2 feet 6 ½ inches wide (not including the architraves or sill). Each pane is 2 feet 3 ½ inches high and 2 feet 3 ½ inches wide. W201-2 located on the east wall was probably installed in the early 1930s when the south wing was added to house when it was in its present location. It does not appear in an aerial view of the house from around 1924. It is a 12-light, double sash window and measures 4 feet 5 inches tall and 2 feet 6 ½ inches wide (not including the architraves or sill). Each pane is 11 ½ inches high and 8 ½ inches wide with ¾ inch wide muntins.

Doors: There are three doors that open into this room and as well as a closet door on the back wall. D202-1 opens from Room 201 into the upstairs passage (Room 202). The door is a ROTC-period (Period VII) modern fire door with a plain wood veneer encasing a composite fire retardant inner core. It is hinged on the west side of the frame with 3 knuckle butt hinges. It has a modern lock that locks from the inside (button on knob). The doorway measures 6 feet 6 ½ inches high and 2 feet 6 ½ inches wide. The unmolded metal architrave is 5 inches wide on all sides. D201-1 opens from the back passageway (Room 207) into Room 201. The door is a ROTC (Period VII) modern wood door. It is hinged on the north side of the frame with 5 knuckle butt hinges. It has a modern lock that locks from the inside (button on knob). The doorway measures 6 feet 6 ½ inches high and 2 feet 8 inches wide. The architrave is 5 inches wide on all sides and has no plinth.

D201-2 opens from 201 out into Room 206 to the south. This doorway probably replaced a window that was installed here when the rear wing was added and the upstairs of the old section of the house converted from a gable to a gambrel roof as seen in a c. 1924 aerial photograph (see above). The present door, like so many others, is a ROTC (Period VII) modern fireproof wood-veneer door. It is hinged on the east side of the frame with 5 knuckle butt hinges. It has a modern lock that locks from the outside (button on knob). The doorway measures 6 feet 6 ½ inches high and 2 feet 5 inches wide. The architrave is inches wide on all sides and sits on an a 8- inch tall plinth. Door is 6 panels and has been unattached from the jamb.

Fittings: There is an attached thermostat from heating system on east wall as well as shelves on the southwest corner of the room above door frame.

Heating: There is a Period VII electrical heating unit located on the east wall under W201-1. There is a window air conditioner in W201-1 (east side).

Electrical: There are a number of electrical outlets from two periods. Two early ones are in the baseboard on the north side with a third on the east wall. More modern ones are inserted into the baseboard on the south and there is an additional one to the east

underneath the window that goes with the AC unit. There are also ethernet connectors above baseboard north and east walls. There is a fluorescent box light on the center of the ceiling and a smoke alarm next to it.

Closet: Room 201A is a closet in the southwestern corner of the room on the west wall between D201-2 and D201-1. It was created in the early 1920s (Period III) when the roof was reconfigured to a gambrel one and the back wing added. The closet measures 3 feet 3 inches in a north to south direction and 2 feet 6 inches from east to west. The floor is covered with modern carpeting on top of a wood floor laid in Period III. The baseboards are made of wood (painted brown) and measure 6 ½ inches tall and has a beveled 1 ½- inch cap and is the same type found in Rooms 101 and 201 and dates to the 1920s renovation. The walls are plastered. The ceiling is 6 feet 8 inches tall and plastered. There is a shelf at the top 1/3 of the room with a clothes rack underneath and hooks under the shelf on each wall. D201A-1 opens out into Room 201. The door is a four-paneled early 1920s wood door. It is hinged on the south side of the frame with 5 knuckle butt hinges. There is no lock. The doorway measures 6 feet 7 inches high and 1 foot 10 ½ inches wide. The unmolded architrave with rounded edges (Type 5) is 4 ½- inches wide on all sides and has an 8 ¼- inch tall plinth.

Miscellaneous: There is evidence of a resident rat in the walls.

Room 202

Room 202 is the upper stair passage from the original house. The staircase arrangement was altered in the early 1920s expansion by the reconfiguring of the old staircase and the creation of a back stair passage at that time that opens off the landing to provide access to the new second-story back wing.

Dimensions: The width of the passage is 7 feet 4 inches between partition walls. From the end of the banister railing to the front wall, the length is 7 feet 1 inch.

Floors: The flooring beneath the wall to wall carpeting consists of wooden floorboards, which are consistently 2 ½ inches in width and were placed on top of the original wood floorboards of the colonial house in the early 1920s when the building was substantially renovated.

Base: Baseboards are the same as 102, which date to the early 1920s renovation.

Walls: The walls are covered in plaster that is applied to circular sawn lath from the early 1920s renovation.

Ceiling: The ceiling is 8 feet 4 inches tall. There is an access hatch to the attic in the front part of the passage.

Windows: W102-1 is a dormer window in the gambrel roof located above the entrance door on the east wall of the original house. The window consists of a 6-light, double sash. Window architrave molding is Type 5, which is from the 1920s-30s periods and is unmolded with rounded edges. The gable depth is 1 foot 6 inches.

Doors: There are three doors that open off the upstairs passage. D202-1 provides access into Room 201 and D202-2 opens into the north Room 203. At the stair landing D202-3 opens into the back passage designated Room 207. All three doors and their architraves were changed out in recent years, replaced by modern fireproof wood veneer doors and metal architraves. For a more detailed description of these doors see Rooms 201 and 202.

Staircase: The upper flight of the staircase alights on the second floor west of the door (D202-2) that opens into Room 202, one of the original heated chambers of the 1760 house, though much expanded with the conversion of the roof from a gable to a



gambrel form around 1924. The balustrade around the stairwell turns at right angles to the south and terminates against the south wall of the passage.

Heating: Radiator under W202-1

Electrical: There is one modern outlet in baseboard.

Miscellaneous: Decorative corner fixture on the left side of the dormer opening. It is wooden and rounded to serve as a guard against breaking the plaster at this sharp corner. It was probably installed in the early 1920s. There is evidence of new plaster on right side, possibly removing the twin fixture.

Room: 203

Room 203 was a heated upstairs chamber in the original house built in 1760. It was lit by two dormer windows, one on each slope of the room and warmed by a fireplace in the gable end. Although the dimensions of the room have not been changed, the replacement of the original gable roof with a gambrel one in early 1920s (Period III) created more habitable space with the lower part of the new roof set at a more vertical slope. A doorway was cut in the fireplace wall to provide access to another room to the west (Room 204), when the house was converted into a dormitory for William and Mary women.

Dimensions: The overall dimensions of the room measure 13 feet 8 inches long and 16 feet ½ inch deep. The height of the room from floor to ceiling is 8 feet 5 inches.

Floors: Modern carpeting cover the narrow wooden floorboards installed in the Period III (early 1920s) renovations. However, a hole opened up in the side wall of the southwest closet reveal that beneath these floorboards are the early if not original random width pine floorboards.

Base: Base molding is the same profile as in Room 102 and was installed during the renovations in the early 1920s. The base is 7 inches tall and has a beveled cap.

Walls: The walls are plastered on circular sawn lath secured by wire nails that was installed during the renovations of the early 1920s.

Ceiling: The ceiling appears to be composed in places of modern drywall installed by the college in Period VII when the building was used most recently by the Department of Military Science and the ROTC as offices and storage space. Prior to that, the ceiling was plastered during the early 1920s renovations. In the attic, evidence on some framing members reused as rafters suggest that the room in the period before those renovations was plastered as well, and presumably plastered at the collar level and along the slope of the gable roof. In the dormer window sections the ceiling is 8 feet high.

Windows: The room is lit by two 12-light, double sash windows, one on each side of the gambrel roof. W203-1 and W203-2 are machine made and were installed during the renovations of the early 1920s. The sash are raised on a pulleys and ropes.

Doors: There are two doors that open into the room, one from the second-floor passage (Room 202) and the other providing access at the other end into Room 204 that was

added in the mid-1920s. D202-2 is modern fire door and measures 6 feet 7 inches by 2 feet 6 ½ inches and is secured to the metal doorframe by three butt hinges as the other fire doors are. D203-1 is 6 feet 3 inches by 2 feet 5 inches. There is also a closet door D203-3 in the northwest corner of the room. It is an early 1920s door, raised four panels, measuring 6 feet 5 inches by 1 foot 11 inches and is secured to the jamb by brass knuckle hinges and features a keyhole lock and brass lock.

Heating: Modern radiator under both windows. Modern AC unit in W203-1. Removal of plaster and lath on the north wall should reveal evidence of the original fireplace that heated this room on the gable end wall.

Closet: The closet in the northwest corner of the room is 5 feet wide. The depth varies because of the pitch of the roof but at the ground level it is 2 feet 5 inches and at the top 11 inches. The closet is sheathed with horizontally laid matchstick boards.

Room 204

Room 204 is the northernmost second-floor room in the house. It was part of the side wing added in 1926-27 when the Digges House was converted into a women's dormitory by the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. This room served as a chamber and featured a bathroom in the one corner of the room with two closets at the in the corner of the outer gable end wall.



Dimensions: At the longest points, Room 204 measures 17 feet 6 inches long and 13 feet from the front wall to the back, with additional space created by the wells of the four dormer windows in the gambrel roof.

Floors: Beneath the reddish-pink carpeting, the floor is composed of the 2 ½-width wooden floorboards that were installed throughout the house in the 1920s.

Base: Room 204 features the same base as Room 203 and the rest of the second floor with a beveled cap.

Walls: The walls are made of plaster on circular sawn lath and are painted white.

Ceiling: The ceiling is constructed similarly to the walls, and is made of plaster on lath.

Heating: Same as the rest of 1920s work consisting of radiators that have been replaced in recent decades.

Windows: Room 204 has five windows, two dormers apiece on the front (W204-1, W204-2) and back (W204-4, W204-5) walls and one centered on the north gable end of the room (W204-3). All windows are the same except for W204-3, which is likely a replacement. These windows are modern (mid-1920s), and are 12-light double hung sash windows. They have 13 by 8 ½-inch panes. The north window (W204-3) is a 18-light double sash window, with 7 ½ by 9-inch panes. This window was likely replaced during the Department of Military Science use of the building (ca. 1988-2021).

Doors: D203-1 opens into this room from Room 203. D204-1 opens out from the bathroom. This door is the same as 203-1.

Closets: Room 204 has two closets built in the gable-end of the room set between the end wall and the northernmost dormer windows on the front and back walls designated Closet 204-1 and 204-2. Both closets are the same dimensions, measuring 3 feet 6 inches deep by 6 feet 7 inches long and are lined with the same matchstick paneling of other closets installed in rooms that were part of the 1920s expansion of the house. Closet 204-1, on the east side, features brown paint on the back of the door instead of white in Closet 204-2. Both closet doors are hung on two five-knuckle butt hinges are composed of five horizontal panels and feature brass doorknobs and locks with escutcheon plate and open out. Both closets also feature shelving. There are two shelves, the highest 5 feet 10 inches from the ground.

Room 204A: Bathroom

There is a bathroom that is located in the northwest corner of the room between the original chimney and is lit by a dormer window. This bathroom was constructed in 1926-27 when the Digges House was modified and expanded to serve as a women's boarding house by the Woman's Missionary Society. The bathroom is identical to the bathroom in Room 104, one floor below. These bathrooms may have been upgraded in the late 1930s since all feature the same checker patterned floor composed of small black and white tiles. The bathroom walls has a tile base with 10 rows of larger 4 ½-square white tiles running up the walls. The top row is composed of black tiles. Although the shower survives, the other fixtures have been removed.

Room 205

The Digges House was enlarged around 1923-24 when a 17 foot 6 inch by 17 foot 3 inch, two-story wing was added to the back side of the old house. The second floor of this wing contained a bedchamber (Room 205), closet, and bathroom (Room 205A), and closets for Room 201, accessed by a back stair passage (Room 207) that rose from the landing of the main staircase.

Dimensions: From the west to east, Room 205 measures 14 feet and 1 inch. From the south wall to the north partition wall measures 10 feet and 5 inches wide. On the north wall is a closet measuring 5 feet 11 inches deep from the back wall to the center of the door opening and 3 feet 7 inches wide in the interior of the closet.

Doors: D207-2, the doorway into the room off the back passage has an opening of 2 feet 7 ½ inches wide and is 6 feet 8 inches tall. The original early 1920s door was replaced in recent years by a nondecorative unmolded architrave and a modern fireproof door. The door into the closet has a 2 feet 5 ½ inch wide and 6 feet 7-inch-tall opening. The door has modern brass hardware with a lock. The Type 4 symmetrical door architrave has corner blocks with circular patterns on both the exterior and interior faces of the closet. One of these architraves could have been reused from when the entrance door architrave was refitted. This architrave matches the ones found in Room 105 directly below.

Floors and Base: Wall to wall modern carpet covers 3 ½ inch, wide wood floorboards. All walls in Room 205 have the same beveled baseboard as is present in many of the other rooms in the house from the early 1920s and 1930s. The baseboard measures 7 inches above the carpet.

Walls: The walls are plaster over circular saw lath construction secured by wire nails. The walls measure 7 feet 6 inches from the carpet to the ceiling.

Windows: Room 205 is lit by two windows, one centered on the west wall of the room and the other on the south wall near its eastern corner. W205-2, on the south wall, is a 12-light double sash. The window casing measures 6 feet tall and 3 feet and 5 inches wide and each window pane measures 1 foot 1 ¾ inch tall and 9 inches wide. The window casing has circular designs in in the top corner blocks. W205-1 is located on the west wall, the window casing also measuring 6 feet tall and 3 feet 5 inches wide. The window has two modern sash, the lower pushed up to accommodate an air conditioning unit.

Heating: There is a modern radiator unit underneath the window on the west wall. In W205-1 there is a window AC unit. The room is lit by a large square fluorescent light fixture in the center of the room. All of these fixtures were added in Period VII.

Electrical: Both the east and west baseboard are equipped with old two-prong electrical outlets. The south wall has a modern 3-prong outlet on the north side of W205-2. The north wall has a modern electrical 3-prong outlet east of the plumbing access door.

Plumbing: An access door for the bathroom shower in Room 205A (see below) is located 2 feet and 6 inches off the ground. All measurements and hardware for the access door are identical to the one in Room 206.

Room 205A: Bathroom

Room 205A is a part of the 1920s back wing addition. It is located on the north west side of the building, next to Room 205 and across the back passage from Room 202. It was originally built as a bathroom as evidenced by the small window on the north wall and the early tile floor walls and floor and plumbing fixtures.



Dimensions: The room measures 8 feet 6 ½ inches in an east to west direction and 5 feet 6 inches from north to south.

Floors: The floor is black and white checkered tile (1 ½ x 1 ½ inches). The color and pattern of the tiles are identical to those found in the other bathrooms throughout the house and implies that they were all of a similar date, perhaps in this case erected in the 1920s, though elsewhere such as Room 206A, a decade later in the late 1930s. Perhaps this bathroom was upgraded at this later date as were the others.

Walls: The walls are covered in plaster on the upper half of the wall and black and white tiling on the lower half of the wall. The tile extends up 4 feet 4 ¾ inches and then the plaster begins.

Ceiling: The ceiling is 7 feet 6 ¾ inches tall and painted plaster (same color as walls).

Windows: There is one window (W205A-1) located on the north wall. It is a 12-light, double sash window and measures 3 feet 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches tall and 2 feet 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide (not including the architraves or sill). Each pane is 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches high and 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide with $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch wide muntins.

Doors: There is one door associated with this room (D207-1) on the east side of the room allowing access to the back passage (Room 207). The door is hinged on the south side of the frame with 5 knuckle butt hinges and opens in. It has a modern (but slightly dated) lock that locks from the inside and the door has 4 panels. The doorway measures 6 feet 7 inches high and 2 feet 7 inches wide and is trimmed with the Type 4 symmetrical architrave is 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide on all sides with no plinth.

Fittings: There is a built-in mirror/medicine cabinet on the west wall above a sink.

Heating: There is a Period VII electrical heating unit on the north wall underneath window W205A-1.

Electrical: There is one light fixture in the center of the ceiling and a light above the mirror (with a 3 prong outlet attached to it) on the west wall.

Plumbing: There is toilet and associated plumbing on the north wall (northeast corner). Stall shower southwest corner (much more modern fixtures; this goes for everything); sink is recently updated on west wall.

Miscellaneous: There are towel racks on the south wall, a soap holder and toothbrush holder on west wall underneath mirror, a recently added paper towel dispenser on the north wall, toilet paper holder east wall and above it a modern toilet paper dispenser, thermostat next to window north wall.

The south wall near the shower has one column of newer white tile (4 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches square) that meets with what looks like a finished edge on the wall. This implies that an older shower (or bath) once came out further along the wall, was removed, and was replaced by the present smaller shower, which necessitated the retiling.

Room 206

Room 206 was originally used as a sleeping porch on the second floor added in Period V in the early 1930s after the house had been moved to its present site. The room is an addition on the south side of the house. Three of the walls are lit by bands of windows. A partition wall was added to create a bathroom within the room afterward in the late 1930s (Period VI). To the right of the entrance door there is a closet (that dates from the early 1920s expansion) and to the left is the entrance to the later bathroom.



Dimensions: The distance from the bathroom partition to the south wall measures 11 feet. From the east to west wall measures 11 feet 8 inches. The distance from the entrance door (D202-2) to the south wall measures 18 feet and 8 inches. From the entrance door to the end of the partition measures 7 feet 10 inches. From carpet to ceiling measures 8 feet and 5 inches tall.

Floor and base: Modern carpet covers 2 ¼-inch wooden floorboards. The beveled cap baseboard is 7 inches tall from the carpet.

Walls: The walls are plaster with surface cracks on the east wall and in the closet. The bathroom partition wall is 6 inches wide and 7 feet 9 ½ inches long and is plaster and lath construction. Upon investigation, the window trim of W206-1 on the east runs

continuously behind the newer partition wall and had a coat of green paint on it before the partition wall was constructed against it.

Windows: The east and west walls have window casings consisting of four contiguous windows, while the south wall has a grouping of three contiguous windows. Molding from the window unit continues from the window casing on the east wall. The east and west apertures are in 4-window units, 5 feet 4 ½ inches tall from top to bottom of the unit and measure 13 feet 10 inches in length. The individual windows measure 2 feet 7 ½ inches wide and 4 feet 4 ½ inches tall. Window units begin 2 feet up from the carpet. The sash consist of 2 over 2 panes all in the same casing, plain architraves with the same capped design found in Room 204, and many other rooms in the house. W206-1 on the east wall has 3 windows visible from the main room with the fourth on the other side of the partition in the bathroom. The windows are 2 over 2 and there is an 8-inch space between each window, all within the same unit. W206-2 on the south wall is a 3-window unit measuring 10 feet 5 inches long and 5 feet 5 inches tall. W206-3 on west wall with its four-window unit fully lights the room. The window unit measures 13 feet 9 inches long and 5 feet 5 inches tall.

Doors: The door to the closet is a four-panel door with modern brass door hardware with a turn lock on the doorknob that locks from inside the closet. The closet door hangs on 2 five knuckle hinges. The door to the bathroom (D206-1) is a four-panel door and the doorknob and hardware are the same in Room 204A. A small access door for the shower fixtures located just to the left of the main entrance door. The door is 2 feet 6 inches from the ground to the bottom of the door. The door itself measures 1 foot 4 inches by 1 foot 10 inches. It is hung vertically on 2 five-knuckle hinges with finials and is pulled open with a small wooden doorknob. There is no lock or permanent closing mechanism.

Closet: The closet is located on the west wall next to the main door. The closet door opening 1 foot 11 wide and 6 feet 7 high. The closet is 2 feet and 9 inches deep from the back wall to the center of the door opening, and 3 feet 3 ½ inches across. 7 metal hooks line the inside walls and a metal rod and a wooden shelf are set slightly above eye level.

Heating and Electrical: There is a modern radiator unit on the south wall. The east wall has an electrical outlet and an ethernet outlet on the baseboard in the center of the wall. The room is lit by a large square fluorescent light fixture in the center of the main room. There is a smoke detector above the entrance door.

Additional: There have been multiple occurrences of hearing a rat or small animal from inside the wall. Also on the window sill on W206-3 has "JT's Date" written in pencil. This is a WM-specific reference from circa 2011 and repeated graffiti can be seen on walls and desks across campus. This example of graffiti is considered Period VII, representing its use by ROTC students as a part of campus life.

Room 206 A: Bathroom

This bathroom was installed in Period VI a few years after the second-story sunroom was built in the early 1930s. The date on the surviving sink is November 1938, suggesting that the installation of the bathroom occurred shortly before World War II. All three second-floor bathrooms have similar fixtures and tiles. This implies that all bathrooms may have been refurbished in the same year even though they were originally added at different times. The center of the door opening to the east wall measures 7 feet and 5 inches. From north to south, the wall measures 4 feet 8 inches.

The door opening into the bathroom has an opening of 2 feet and 6 inches wide and 6 feet 7 inches tall. D206-1 is a 4-panel door with aged brass hardware with no locking mechanism. A simple hook and eye closure have been attached to the door at eye level with a small notch carved into the architrave to accommodate the eye.

All upstairs bathrooms have very similar fixtures and tiles. The sink is located to the east of the shower, with markings on the underside dating it to November 1938. The toilet and shower fixtures are both modern. The shower is a square measuring 2 feet 8 inches for both width and length. The mirror hangs on two, three-knuckle hinges and opens as a medicine cabinet with three removable glass shelves. The mirror unit measures 1 foot 9 inches tall and 1 foot 3 inches wide. There is a single light bulb fixture centered above the sink and mirror. The room is lit by a 4-light window with 2 over 2 window and a cut-glass flush mount fixture. There is a modern radiator on the partition wall likely with an electrical outlet underneath. The only electrical outlet visible in Room 206A is integrated into the singular light bulb fixture above the sink and mirror. The floor tile is 1 ½-inch black and white squares. Measuring up from the floor, 4 feet 5 inches of the wall is tiled with larger white and black tiles. The rest of the wall is plaster and lath.

Room 207

Room 207 is composed of two landings connected by four steps and is located between the back wing and back side of the original house. This space dates to the addition of the rear wing between 1921 and 1924 and is composed of modern framing secured with wire and cut nails and trimmed with a Type 4 on window 207-1. A photo of the back of the house, taken in 1928 after the Methodist renovations, shows Room 207 floating above the back entrance to the original house, indicating this back stair opened off the main stair landing to connect to the new wing. This rear stair and passage provides access from Room 201 and the stair landing in 202 and to the second-floor back wing Room 205 and its bathroom 205A.

Dimensions: Room 207 measures 13 feet 6 ½ inches north to south and 3 feet 7 ½ inches east to west (front to back of house). The floor to ceiling measurements for the lower and upper landing are different: 8 feet and 5 inches for the lower and 7 feet 6 inches for the upper. The lower landing measures 3 feet 5 inches east to west and the upper landing measures 7 feet 1 ½ inches east to west. The steps are each 6 ½ inch high by 9 ½ inches deep.

Floors: Commercial carpet is glued to wood floorboards installed in the early 1920s expansion and renovations that are 2 ½- inches wide and stained dark red.

Base: Overhanging, beveled baseboards to the north and across from D202-3, match those installed in other rooms during the early 1920s renovations. The rest of the passage, including the steps have plain, non-overhanging baseboards.

Walls: All walls are covered with the plaster as throughout the house. An opening was cut in the north wall of Room 207 to view elements of the Period I framing and the alterations made when the roof was converted to a gambrel frame. Wire mesh for plaster was found beneath the plaster finish and over the laths. Laths are circular sawn and attached with wire nails.



Circular sawn lath, secured by wire nails, c. 1924.

Ceiling: The ceiling is coated with the same 1920s plaster finish as throughout the building.

Windows: W207-1 measures 2 feet 6 ½ inches wide by 2 feet and 2 inches high. It has 6 lights and a Type 4 architrave (symmetric molding). Molding on right hand side is trimmed down from 4 ¾ inches to 3 ½ inches due to wall. Symmetric molding is also used as the architrave plinth.

Doors: D202-3 connects the landing of the main stairway to the Period III rear wing. The door and architrave are a modern fire door from Period VII. D207-1 leads to the second-story rear wing bathroom (Room 205A). The architrave is a modern wood replacement dating to Period VII. The door is four paneled, with a shiny, rounded brass handle and lock. It is likely that all the bathrooms were remodeled to some degree in the late 1930s (the date stamped in the surviving sink in Room 206A), so this doorway may date from either the early 1920s or as late as the years just prior to World War II.

D207-2 leads to the main room (Room 205) of the second-story, Period III rear-wing addition. The architrave is a modern wood replacement dating to Period VII. The door is a horizontal five paneled door. The doorknob is a modern replacement, with modern screws and a silver color finish.

D201-1 is the back door to Room 201. The architrave, door and hardware are modern replacements dating to Period VII. The door and architrave are cheap, plain wood.

Electrical: East wall, above steps, has one modern outlet. There is a round, modern light fixture above top landing.

Framing Schedule

Period I, 1760

Framing member	Species	Dimensions	Period	Preparation	Joint
front sill	oak?	6 ¾ x 8 ¾	II?	hewn	no mortises
corner post	oak	4 x 7	I	hewn	
down brace	(n) oak; (s) poplar	5 x 7 ½ 4 x 7 ½	I	hewn & pit sawn	
door post		4 x 6 ½	I		
studs		2 ½ x 4	I	hewn & pit sawn	mortised into plate
plate	oak	5 x 4	I	hewn & pit sawn	
2 nd floor joists	oak	2 ¾ x 7	I		
false plate	pine	1 ¼ x 4	I		
rafters		3 x 3	I	hewn & pit sawn	

N. B. Top of sill to bottom of plate is 9 feet 11 inches



sw corner post tenoned into the plate

Architrave Moldings:

Door and Window Architrave Types in the Digges House

1. Colonial



Architrave type 1 appears in three windows in Rooms 101 and 103, which are in the original part of the house. The single mitered architrave consists of a Roman cyma reversa backband. A bead on the inside of the architrave appears to have been added later, when the lower window sash were replaced in the early nineteenth century. The location of the windows and profile of the architrave indicate that these architraves are early if not original to 1760, the year the house was constructed (Period I).

2. Greek



Architrave 2 is located exclusively on the exterior of D101-1 and the interior of D102-2. This architrave is one of the few pieces of surviving evidence from the building's Period II. The single architrave consists of a quirked flattened ovolo backband. The two examples are slightly different in scale and D101-1 has a fillet at the bottom of the ovolo and the back door example, D102-2, does not. The architrave is typical of the Greek profiles prevalent in the second quarter of the nineteenth century and may be associated with the construction of a one-story shed-roof heated back wing.

This wing appears in a 1921 Sanborn insurance map and in photographs taken before 1924 when it was demolished and the house was enlarged with a two-story back wing.

3. Asymmetric



Architrave 3 is located on the interiors of doors 101-1, 102-1, 103-1. Machine made, this double architrave consists of a cyma reversa backband and a cyma reversa end molding at the jamb. This architrave likely dates to the remodeling of the building in the early 1920s when the house was enlarge with a back wing and the roof converted from a gable to a gambrel (Period III).

4. Symmetric



Architrave 4 is located exclusively in the two-story rear wing added in the early 1920s. This indicates, along with the profile, that the architrave dates to the beginning of Period III. Machine made, the architrave is symmetric, consisting of two backband cyma recta on either side of a flattened ovolo. Typical of these symmetrical moldings, the intersection of the horizontal molding at the top of the opening and the two side architraves features corner blocks with circular moldings. Curiously, a number of doorways have corner blocks with circular moldings of different sizes. Both architrave 3 and 4 are associated with the early 1920s

expansion and renovation of the house on its original site at the southeast corner of Prince George and Boundary Streets. Architrave number 3 is used in the main rooms of the building, and number 4 was used for the apertures in the first and second story rooms in the new rear wing.

5. Plain with rounded edges with Cap



This architrave is installed extensively on both windows and doors throughout the building. The architrave is plain and wooden, 4 3/8 inches wide, with a decorated frieze. At first glance, all the entablatures look nearly identical, but there are several slight variations of door and window caps, including cyma rectas, cavettos and ovolos. All door architraves have plain plinths and all windows have molded sills. The use of this architrave upstairs in the remodeled oldest section of the house and the two side wing additions to the house in Rooms 104 and 106 indicates that this molding appeared from the mid-1920s through the late 1930s (Periods IV-VI).

6. Plain

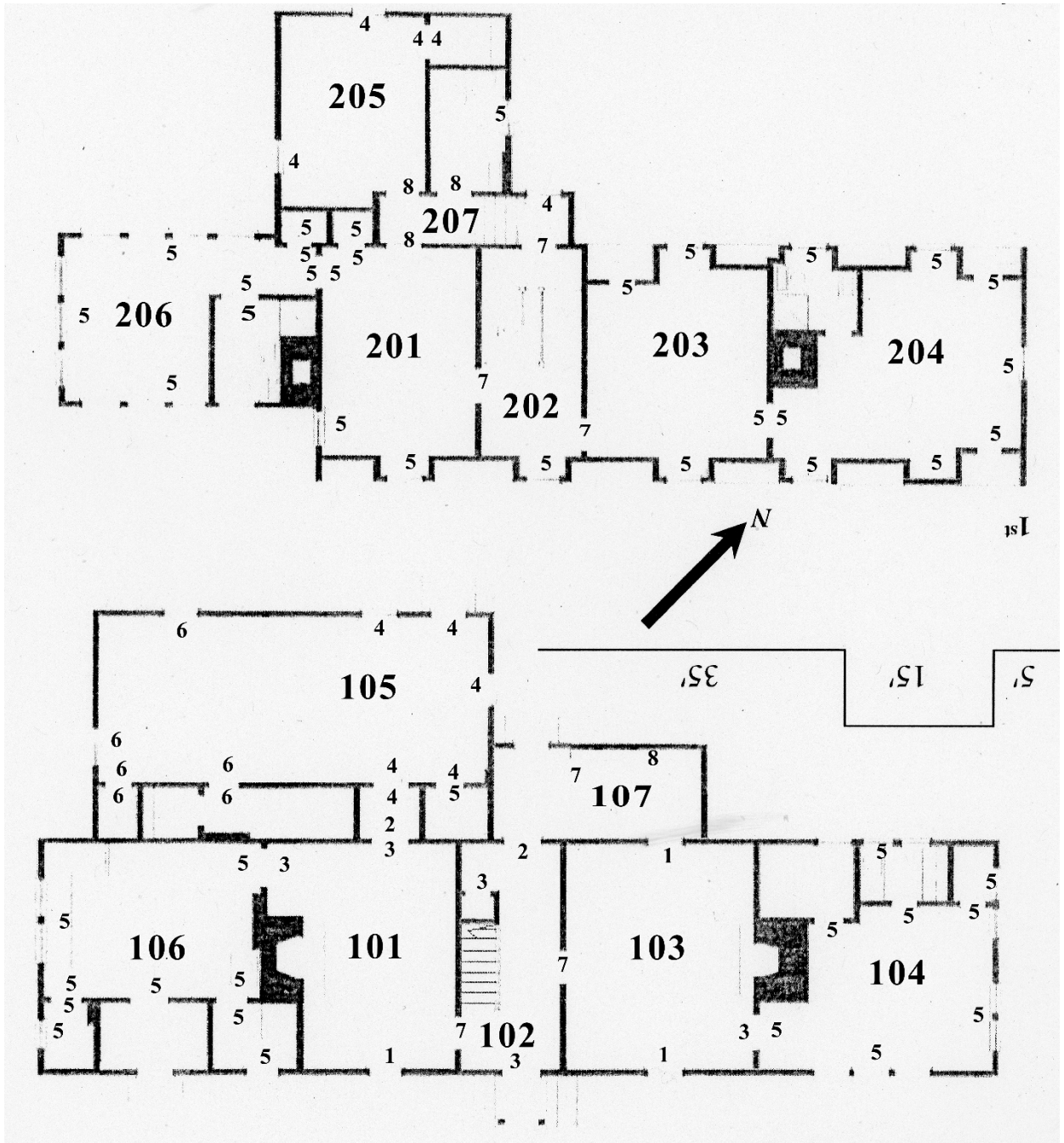
This architrave is only located on the windows and doors on the south side of Room 105, which was expanded and the last major addition to the footprint of the house. The profile is similar to number 5 but distinguishable due to its size; type 6 measures 3 3/4 inches in width, type 5 measures 4 3/8 inches in width. The architrave is wooden, mitered and does not have a plinth or entablature. This architrave dates to Period VI when Room 105 was expanded to its present size in the late 1930s.

7. Fire Door

Rooms 102, 202, and 107 each contain modern fire doors and architraves. The architraves are unembellished metal. These doors and architraves date to period V of the building when the college converted the building from residential apartments to offices and storage spaces starting in the late 1980s (Period VII).

8. Modern

In recent years, room 207 (the back upstairs passage) received three new door architraves with modern replacements. These wooden architraves each have slightly different dimensions, but identical profiles. Two of the doors attached to these architraves date to earlier periods, and one is modern. Room 107 also contains a modern architrave and door to the exterior of the building (Period VII).



Architrave Moldings Locations

Portfolio of Photographs



Digges House, before 1924, on its original site at the southeast corner of Prince George and Boundary Streets.
Photo by Donald Millar.



Digges House, between 1924-26, on its original site. Gambrel roof added along with two-story rear wing. In 1930 it would be moved a half block to the nw a located between the 2-story frame house and the pyramidal roof frame house in the upper right-hand corner of the photograph.



East front of house, March 2021.



North end, 1926/27 wing.



West, rear façade of house; with two-story rear wing added c. 1924, and one-story addition to the right built in the late 1930s or early 1940s.



South end of house; two-story central block and one-story section to the right built on this site by the college between 1930-1933; one-story section to left added in the late 1930s or early 1940s.



HIST 410.01, Architectural Field School, Students: Seated in front: Caitlin Snook, Adam Pleasants; Standing: Marissa Condie, Caitlin Blomo, Mae Tilley, Claudia Santa Anna, and Maria Torregrosa