NOTES:

1. The floor plan of the structure was given the main gunmen points of the site were triangulated from the building.

2. A grid system was laid out on the property with the points lying on a more systematic way of sampling.

3. The grid points were taken from the marker points to lay out the site with the points located by triangulating from grid points.

The information on the grid points can be noted in the area wall as well as the nearby wall part.

LEGEND:

- House Planks
- Masonry Wall
- Brick
- Stone
- Slate
- Wood Fence
- Marker
- Grid Benchmark
- Tree
- Gravel
**NOTES:**
- The Crawl Space in the basement and under the porch was inaccessible. Measurements are approximations.
- The back porch's decking has been removed. A brick patio exists there now.
- There are decorative borders in the two doorways. They are too small to be illustrated.
12 BULL STREET

SOUTH ELEVATION

NOTES
1. Bricks were taken to measure the height of the front exterior.
2. Chimneys were inaccessible as well and therefore estimated by counting bricks.

MATERIALS
- Slate roof with terracotta ridge
- Wood pilings on front entrance and dormers
- Flemish bond brick masonry
- Masonry foundation blocks with stucco
- Painted pine window casing, shutters, columns, railings, and trim

4 1/4" = 1' 0"
FLAT BRICK ARCH WINDOW DETAIL
LOCATED ON NORTH ELEVATION SEEN FROM OUTSIDE

NOTES:
- All measurements based on existing.
- Brick is measured at 3" x 6" 1/2" INCH LOWER MORTAR
- All exterior brickwork is 3/3 FLAT ARCH BOND.
- Roof made of slate with Terra Cotta Edge.
- Adding roof metal with brick edge (upper) and metal edge (lower).
- Flat arch detail drawn at 1" = 1'-0" scale.
- Baluster detail drawn at 1'-0" scale.
- Left rear window is offset 1'-0".

NORTH ELEVATION
WEST ELEVATION
12 BULL

MATERIALS
- Copper roof - New Addition
- Slate roof - Main house
- Terracotta ridge tile
- Hand-cast bricks throughout
- Copper gutter system

NOTES
- We counted the bricks on the outside and measured the mortar in the inside to find the roof height.
- A window on the addition has been bricked in.
- Photos of the west elevation were used to determine the height of the windows and chimney.
- Brick count: 10 bricks = 2.6 ft
- Inaccessible areas: All 3 chimneys
- Gravel
- Boarding
- Areas of further examination: Chimneys
- Estimation of angle of par brick and head of window
- Main body of house made of brick
- Minor additions (gray weather, second story porch added) made of brick.

1/4" = 1'-0"
How to preserve a historic wood window

The windows on some historic buildings are an important aspect of the architectural character of those buildings. Their design, craftsmanship, or other qualities may make them worth preserving. The first step in preserving anything, not only a window, is to understand and respect the significance of the materials being used. In this case, wood. The next step would be to look at the joints or slots on the wood around the window. If the joints are not in good condition, the wood may need to be replaced or repaired. If the window is double or triple glazed, the glass may need to be fixed. The wood frame may be made or restocked. This may cause more severe structural damage if not handled properly.

Next, there needs to be an investigation on what may be exposed. The usual open window frame may need to be painted, stained, or otherwise treated to protect the structure. After repairing, the window should be tested for air tightness. This means that if there is no possible way to improve the window, opening wooden window then it needs to be replaced. If using the same kind of material is not technically or economically feasible, when replacing the window frame, the most compatible substitution material may be considered.

If the preservation was actually a restoration, and every time piece of its history was either discarded or replaced, this may not be the case. It could be that the window represents the particularly unique or aesthetically pleasing, and should only be considered after the preservation concerns listed above have been addressed.

LEGEND:
- : PLASTER WALL
  : WINDOW

DETAIL OF 2ND FLOOR WINDOW
CAMERON HOUSE
12 BULL STREET

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12 BULL STREET

2nd FLOOR STUDIO

WINDOW DETAIL

NOTES

Triple Glazed Window Maintenance

The triple glazing window is a vital component to the facade of 12 Bull Street. The window being addressed in this maintenance specification is the second floor studio window cornice.

The first issue with the windows that they appear to partially if at all operate. Partially is important as that the window can be opened to allow access to the panel and to promote ventilation throughout the structure. Some windows will not open at all, while others only allow the bottom sash to be opened. This is a result of the windows having been mistakenly painted over during previous maintenance attempts. Preservation Briefs discuss how to ensure operability. The brief recommends that the sash be carefully removed without damage to the component. Once removed the sash should be stripped of paint and then properly repainted. While the sash is removed the window weights should also be inspected and if broken off the sash.

While the sash has been removed it is also advisable to weatherproof the window. This can be accomplished by covering the sill molding with a bead gap. Once the sill molding has been resealed the new caulk has cured it can be painted before the sash is placed back into the window. Caulking is important as it will help prevent the movement of moisture and heat through the window. The high humidity in the rooms along with the extreme cold outdoors means that there is a strong need for the sash to be sealed back in a small gap, but not so much to plug the gap. The result of this is less damage from moisture and greater energy efficiency along with added house comfort.

The point and woodwork around the window is in decent shape. The mortar frame and sill are in better condition as there has been some repair of the mortar frame. In this case it is advisable to carry out one's cleaning methods in Preservation Brief 49. Which recommends a mixture of water, bleach, and household detergent. This should remove the dirt and any expert matter without causing any damage.

Sources:

LEGEND

BRICK
STONE
GLASS

INTERIOR ELEVATION

JAMB SECTION

EXTERIOR ELEVATION
12 BULL ST
MANTEL DETAIL

The sketched mantel in the structure appears to be in fine condition however its appears that the paint color is not original.
Due to the Greek Revival style of the estate as well as the town, one can expect to find that the owner remodeled the first floor southwest area was originally painted in the decorative style trim. Field, varying colors to highlight the architectural details.
It is believed the original paint is faithfully made because the house is built after 1815. The paint that has been removed has been paint that contains little color variation painted on the mantel.
It is to evaluate the paint color that is present on the mantel today was added when the College of Charleston took over the building in the 1970’s. Through preliminary examination, the different phases of the present colors the mantels have shown in the tramp art style. Some display on the mantel fine rectangular pieces that have a graceful line and others that have a square shape.
Further testing is needed in order to establish a proper
chronology.
On the mantel were to be removed (not important thing to keep in mind to do so) are old-based paint that is in what the original paint may likely was. One thing to be noticed is when doing any further testing or panels required is to guard against heat damaging, from the heat paint colors have been covered up by other paint. After it is found the point on the mantel need to be repaired, proper attention should be taken such as removing the splashed latex paint and using the house before the work begins.

NOTES
- MANTEL IS WOOD
- CHIMNEY IS BRICK MASSEY
- MANTEL IS DESIGNED IN A GREAT REVIVAL STYLE
Maintenance Space for Historic Mantels, Fireplaces and Chimneys

A building's interior character is defined through its features. These features, such as historic mantels, show a building's style and the period in which it was built. During any type of rehabilitation or restoration, these features should be preserved and brought up to code. Even if these features are partiallyFlash uri:ed, they convey important information regarding the building's architectural and historical value, which must be considered when the building is restored or renovated.

The Lemon Grotto is an example of the Lemon Grotto's architectural significance. It is located in the historic district of the Cameron House. The Lemon Grotto was designed in a very specific style in the 19th century. The Lemon Grotto and chimney of historic houses are usually preserved, but it may vary depending on whether they were historically very important or the historically least important of the houses. In order to preserve these features, the painting of the chimney and its structure must be considered and restored if needed.

The Lemon Grotto is an example of a historic site and should be protected. The Lemon Grotto is an example of a historic site and should be protected. All choices of these features, material, fireplace, and chimney add to the historic character of the building and the exterior. In addition, they would only increase the character of the building.
Canopy of 12 Bull St, Maintenance Concerns:

- First of all, a major issue to be addressed is rain. Pressure washing is in the works. This is probably a result of improper painting and insufficient flashing.

- Walls in the areas on the second floor are in need of repair. The anti-rotation strip is in need of repair. The west section is in need of caulking on the exterior side of the structure. The structure is not an easy one to apply. The drywall is in need of repair. The north side of the wall is in need of repair.

- The west wall is not cut off, and thus, water is entering the wall. This is probably due to the lack of flashing or improper flashing. The west wall is in need of repair. The west wall is in need of repair.

- Water is possibly entering at roof level. The roof is in need of repair. The roof is in need of repair. The west wall is in need of repair.

- Exterior paint issues involve flaking and peeling paint.

- Three new beams have been added to the east section, but three remain exposed.

- The north side of the wall is in need of repair. There is a high degree of water entry, which may cause paint to flake off. The north side of the wall is in need of repair. The north side of the wall is in need of repair.

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The exterior shell of the column is damaged. In many places on the column the stucco is breaking, chipped, or loose. A capping was applied to the column presents evidence that the column is not attached to the brick in many areas.

The column on the left side is stuccoed and it's dark has many cracks not only within the column but in the mortar itself. This column is one of a series of a complete reconstruction, so such cracks should be completely plastered and rehab in its traditional design. This traditional design includes a fine mortared stucco that would have been used to the 18th century when the column was built and traces that are similar to what is plan at present time.

The column on the far left of the property were not repaired to be completely plastered. More cracks in the base of the column is exposed. If these are additional cracks in the base and it appears the column is unstable I would recommend removing the column. Right now the cracks of the base is not deteriorating at indoor as the other column. The support of the column does appear to be unstable. I would recommend a similar treatment to this column as I would the column on the left.

If any parts of the column are able to be conserved instead of removed, the brick must be repaired with the base mortar used. The column should be repaired where it needs to be. I would like to see some of the brick beneath the stucco visible. Allowing the bricks to be visible will not only show the different elements of the historic fabric but also be a manner of art for students in the Preservation Field.

**Materials:**
- Wrought iron gates
- Sandstone
- Brick and masonry columns

**Notes:**
- Right gate doesn't close
- Gates are dotted in
- Bricks are spelling in columns
- Sandstone is evening
- Brick sidewalk meets the edge of the columns
- Stucco is raising and spelling with brick and mortar divisions.
NOTES
- This is a wrought iron gate with cast iron details.
- The left column has a chiselled diamond plate and is not depicted in the front gate detail.
- The right column shows a "Cameron House" sign that is not depicted in the front gate detail.

Wrought Iron Maintenance

Many wrought iron is taken care of, usually it is just painted over, as is the case with the front gate of 12 Bull Street. This, however, can lead to a buildup of rust. There are several steps to remove paint from wrought iron. Paint is usually removed by chemical means, and then cleaned to remove the chemical products from the structure.

The last resort for removing paint would be grit blasting. Grit blasting removes the outer surface of the iron, also known as the scale. The mill scale is the part of the iron which could have been when the original paint was burned. All parts that part is in contact with post painting is the rust of the structure. Also, mill scale is a promoter rather than a remover.

To continue protecting ironwork, it is advised to part the structure. This should be done, however, with a layer of paint that will allow small details to show and so that it does not build up and allow rust to form underneath. As with any structure, care should be given to ironwork annually, both rigorously and sensitively. Chips and signs of rust are two things that should be looked for in particular, and problems should be avoided in the earliest possible time, using warm and dry towels.

As with any iron structure, care should be taken since it contains a high lead content. It is very important to be sure not to ingest or inhale any dust or spores from the metal. This can lead to very serious health problems.
The walls are made of:
- Brick
- Stucco
- Possible lime mortar

The exterior wall surrounding the 12 Bull Street House is in poor condition, with the battens (braces) on the head and in the bearing. The battens are made of wood, and there are several cracks visible. The exterior walls have a vertical crack in the middle of the house, and the plaster is falling off the wall in many places exposing brick. The cracks on the wall range from 1" to 3/4".
NOTES:

- SCALE VARIES BY DETAIL
- MEASUREMENTS USED TO DRAW EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR ELEVATIONS FOUND IN SECTION AND PLAN DETAILS
- BOTH WINDOWS IN BAY ARE 5X8 DOUBLE HUNG
- FLOOR IN BAY IS PARQUET
- ROOF OVER BAY IS STANDING SEAM
- PLAN MEASUREMENTS BASED ON TRANSILLUMINATION