

# Dating Maine Houses by their Features

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	11-12-2009	1770s	1780s	1790s	1800s	1810s	1820s	1830s	1840s	1850s	1860s	1870s	1880s	1890s	1900s	1910s	1920s	1930s	1940s	1950s			
OUTSIDE	House Types	Low posted cape, front door centered & under eaves									Mansard Roof, 1 & 2 stories					No single succeeding style							
		Gable & hipped roof 2 story house, front door centered & under eaves						Gable end to road with offset front door						No pattern to placement of front door									
		Gambrel roof, center door under eaves			High posted cape, clapboards above windows, front door centered & under eaves									No single succeeding style									
	Front Door & Entry	Front door not facing road (house built before road)									Front door facing road (house built after road)												
		Lights only over front door				Side lights 1/2 way down					Side lights entire door length					No pattern to door lights							
		Front door centered under the eaves flanked by windows, flush with siding									Front door recessed (Greek Revival)						No pattern to front door						
		Flat/triangle pediment over door			Fan shutter or lights above front door						No pattern to front door surrounds												
	Siding & Trim	Rake trim flush with siding, widening from top to bottom									Rake trim stands out from siding, no taper									No pattern to rake trim			
		Narrow exterior corner boards, earliest have a decorative bead at joint									Wide exterior corner boards						No pattern to corner boards						
		4' clapboards lapped at the vertical joints							4' clapboards butted at vertical joints				Long clapboards butted at the vertical joints									Metal Siding	
	Sash & Frames	Sash glass measures 7" by 9"				Sash glass 8" by 10"				Sash glass 9" by 12"			2 panes of glass per sash			1 pane upper, 2 panes lower			No pattern to glass size				
		No exterior shutters				Fixed sash shutters, no center rail				Fixed sash shutters, center rail				Movable sash shutters, center rail			Decorative shutters that don't function						
		No storm windows									Wood storm windows											Metal storm windows	
	Masonry Brick Stone	Granite split by wedges (a "V" flat on bottom visible)							Cut granite split by drilling (portion of a hollow cylinder visible)						Granite not used for foundations								
		Fieldstone to sill				Cut granite above grade to sill					Brick foundation above grade to sill						Poured concrete above grade						
		Large chimneys with multiple flues (largest are earliest)							Single flue chimneys servicing stoves, then furnaces						2 flue chimney - furnace, fireplace								
	Fireplace Hearth Chimney Stack	Bake oven: 1st at fireplace back, then to the side, then with stove									Wood, then coal cook stoves						Gas, then electric stoves						
		Brick fireplaces for principal heat source				Cast iron fireplaces					Wood, then coal stoves			Warm air central heat		Steam radiator central heat			Radiators, then baseboard hot water central heat				
		No mortar between hearth bricks, square bricks used in formal rooms							Lime mortar used between hearth bricks						Portland cement used between hearth bricks								
		Clay mortar used away from fireplaces & chimney tops				Lime mortar used					Portland cement used												
House Framing	Hewn timbers, pegged frame						Up & down sawn timbers, pegged frame				Circular sawn timbers (& dimension lumber), simple post & beam early						Machine planed lumber						
	Rafter purlin roof: 1st hewn, next purlins sawn, then all sawn									Common rafters (first hewn and approximately square in cross section, then full dimension, then nominal dimension)													
	4 cased posts on front wall			Cased corner posts only				No framing visible in finished rooms															
	Pit Sawn boards		Up and down sawmill boards					Circular sawmill boards								Band sawn boards							
Wainscot Boards Floors Trim	Hand planed finish boards and floors											Machine planed finish wood											
	Wide pine floors, face nailed in formal front rooms									Narrow tongue and groove floors, no nails visible, in the front rooms (poor quality wood used where carpets were intended)													
	Wide board wainscot & chair rail						Chair rail, plaster underneath				No chair rail												
	Vertical sheathing on back stair walls							Horsehair lime plaster on back stair walls						Gypsum plaster on stair walls			Sheetrock stair walls						
Plaster	Plaster & lath butted against window & door trim									Lath behind window & door trim, but plaster butted against trim						Plaster & lath both behind window & door trim							
	Lime plaster with "horsehair" as a binder. Earliest on riven lath, then accordion lath, then sawn lath														Gypsum Plaster - wood lath, then metal lath			Sheetrock					
Doors Latches Hinges Hardware	7/8" thick Door, upper 2 panels slightly longer, morticed & pegged together									5/4" thick door, top 2 panels longer (morticed & pegged is earlier)					5/4" thick door, 4 panels similar size								
	Thumbnail molded doors		Ovolo molded doors		Applied molded doors		No molding on doors				No pattern to door moldings												
	H & HL door hinges				Cast iron butt door hinges (lift off earliest, then pin type)											Wrapped steel hinges with pin							
	Suffolk (bean) thumb latch				Norfolk (plate) thumb latch					Cast iron thumb latch						Steel thumb latches							
	Brass Knob door latch with face plate							Wood knob door latch		Glass knob door latch		Pottery knob morticed door latch			Metal knob morticed door latch								
Nails	Wrought iron nails (fine point)				Square "cut" nails (square point) - introduced in the smallest sizes first											Round wire nails							

Key: Oldest Next Oldest Next Oldest Next Oldest Next Oldest Next Oldest No Pattern

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Note: In each period some houses are old fashioned and some modern. Each generation may also change the house. Thus, any one detail is rarely definitive; dating a house depends on sleuthing the patterns.