

Stakeholder Group Invitation Components- (no more than +/-80 invitations to be issued)

Site Staff

Site volunteers (only 2-3)

Friend's Group representatives (only 3-4)

Mayor

City Council members

City Manager

City Historic Preservation Officer

Members of City Historic Preservation Committee (only 2-3)

City Economic Development Officer

Public Library staff representative

Friends of the Library representative

ISD Superintendent

ISD Curriculum Coordinator- history/social studies

ISD teachers (2-3 if possible, elementary/middle/high school if possible)

Chamber of Commerce representative

Convention & Visitors Bureau representative

Downtown association representative

Representative staff from other local museums and historic sites

College/Jr. College History Department representatives

Local/County Historical Society Reps

Local/County Genealogical Society reps

County Historical Commission reps (2-3 if possible)

Texas Heritage Trail representative

County Master Gardener Program representative

VFW/American legion representative if appropriate

Boy Scout Council representative

Girl Scout Council representative

Area Church pastors (possibly)

Daughter of the Republic of Texas local chapter representative

Sons of Confederate Veterans local chapter representative

United Daughters of the Confederacy local chapter representative

Local historians/authors

Special topic experts as appropriate to site

Site associated descendants (only 4-5)

Local newspaper/media reps

Anyone of specific prominence or importance in the area not falling into an above category

Anyone the site staff identifies as important to the project



Black and white photograph of Maplecroft, ca. 1920s. (image courtesy of Texas Historical Commission, Historic Sites Archives)

FINAL REPORT

Interpretive Master Plan Starr Family Home State Historic Site

Marshall, Texas

September 2011

Prepared for: Texas Historical Commission
Historic Sites Division
1511 Colorado
Austin, TX 78701

Prepared by: history behind the scenes
51 N. 3rd Street, #53
Philadelphia, PA 19106

**Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan**

Executive Summary

Introduction

The goal of the Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan (IMP) is to determine what interpretive services and techniques will best communicate the most important stories, values, meanings and ideas of the site to the visiting public and to identify strategies for implementation.

Part I: Statement of Significance

The Starr Family Home, listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979, was eligible in the areas of architecture and politics-government and had local significance. Additional research in the intervening decades, conducted by the Texas Historical Commission, independent scholars and contractors, strongly indicates that the property's association with the development of the State of Texas has increased an understanding of its significance.

Part II: Interpretive Goals/Themes/Objectives

One purpose of the interpretive master planning process for the Starr Family Home State Historic Site is to create new interpretive themes, goals and objectives. Collectively they form the infrastructure which defines the reasons the site exists and has historical significance. Part II covers the development of these goals, themes and objectives

Part III: Interpretive Resources

Part III: Interpretive Resources includes a review of research, past and present, completed for the Starr Family Home State Historic Site, a furnishing plan analysis, exhibit design concepts and an architectural resources review. The report recommends future research be conducted to include not only the family, but also any other persons identified who lived and/or worked at the site. The furnishing plan analysis is a discussion of the decorative and functional appearance of rooms at Maplecroft and their presentation to site visitors. The exhibit design concepts section details interpretive approaches for specific rooms and venues at the Starr Family Home SHS. The architectural resources section provides a summary of the development of the site from 1870 to the present-day.

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Part IV: Interpretive Program

Part IV: Interpretive Program examines the current public offerings at Starr Family Home State Historic Site, and identifies strategies for the future in the following areas: interpretive venues, exhibits, and other site-wide interpretive media, public programs, including special events and school programs and an annual program calendar. The report provides five evaluation techniques for use at the Starr Family Home State Historic Site.

Part V: Audience Evaluation

Part V: Audience Evaluation provides an overview of the current audience at Starr Family Home State Historic Site. It moves on to present a detailed market profile, including visitor identification, visitor experience, target audience groups and expanding the audience. Part V examines school groups as an increased share of the site's audience. It concludes with strategies for marketing to potential audiences segments locally and regionally.

Part VI: Interpretive Costs

Part VI: Interpretive Costs provides a list of products necessary to initiate the proposed IMP and the estimated costs associated with them in the areas of public programs, decorative arts, exhibits (furniture and interpretive signage) and visitor orientation.

Additional materials

The Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan contains a comprehensive bibliography and twelve appendices to support its work.

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Introduction

Scope

The Starr Family Home State Historic Site (SFH/SHS), located in Marshall, Texas, is owned and operated by the Texas Historical Commission (THC). Like all of its kindred institutions, it has two separate and distinct components that make up its history: its *historical past* and its *institutional present*. To align these two sides so that they may rejuvenate SFH/SHS public program offerings and gain visibility in local and regional communities for the site, the THC contracted with History Behind the Scenes (HBTS), a consulting firm, to develop an Interpretive Master Plan.

The goal of the plan is to determine what interpretive services and techniques will best communicate the most important stories, values, meanings and ideas of the site to the visiting public and to identify methods for instituting them at SFH/SHS. The plan focused on desired learning, as well as behavioral and emotional outcomes. It created themes and goals that will serve as a tool to justify and prioritize decisions about programs and exhibits so that resources can be used to maximum effect. As part of the IMP process, staff and consultants conducted an audience/ market evaluation, assessed museum collections use, developed a furnishing plan analysis, reviewed architectural resources and concentrated on exhibit development concepts. They considered a variety of interpretive media and conducted research at a variety of locations and from materials provided by the THC.

Historical Past

In 1837 Dr. James Harper Starr, a physician, immigrated to the Republic of Texas with his wife, Harriet Johnson Starr, and other family members. He served as President of the Board of Land Commissioners and Secretary of the Treasury for the Republic of Texas between 1837 and 1840. For financial reasons, he resigned in 1840 and returned to his home and medical practice in Nacogdoches. Before long, he changed careers and became a land agent for those who exchanged property for Republic of Texas debts. Dr. Starr established his own bank to facilitate his business dealings. In March of 1864, he was appointed Confederate agent for the postal service west of the Mississippi River. His government career concluded with the end of the Civil War in 1865.

In 1870, Dr. Starr and his sons Frank and Amory relocated their families and their personal land and banking business to the city of Marshall. They opened the town's first bank in 1872. Dr. Starr purchased Rosemont, an existing residence, where he and his wife Harriet lived. J.H. Starr spent the later part of his life at his home in Marshall, and continued to advise clients on Texas land. He died on July 25, 1890.

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Frank Starr married Clara Fry Clapp in 1868 and in 1871 built Maplecroft, the centerpiece of today's historic site, on land deeded to him by his father and adjacent to Rosemont. They lived in Maplecroft for the rest of their lives, modernizing and renovating it through the years.

Frank and Clara Starr presided over a large and active household. They were the parents of ten children. Four died in infancy; six daughters lived into adulthood. Sarah Clapp, Clara's mother, was an important member of the Starr household, beginning in 1872. The family hired several schoolteachers to educate their daughters. They employed numerous servants (cooks, maids, gardeners, and drivers) and tradesmen to operate and maintain their property. The family was socially prominent in East Texas and maintained personal, commercial and business connections in the Northeast, New Orleans and the Midwest. Frank Starr continued to increase the family fortune through his land business, which spread into railroad, cotton, and timber holdings. Eventually his efforts influenced land development patterns in over one-third of the State of Texas. Frank Starr maintained numerous and deep political connections which supported his business interests.

With no surviving sons, Frank and Clara oversaw the marriages of their six daughters to men who were capable of carrying on the family business. They built a home for four of their daughters, who settled nearby when they married. After Frank's death in 1902, a son-in-law took over his business interests and the family continued to prosper. Clara Clapp Starr continued to live in Maplecroft, often assisting in the raising of numerous grandchildren, until her death in 1925.

Ruth Starr Blake, whose home remains part of SFH/SHS, was the second youngest of the Starr daughters. Childless, she moved back into Maplecroft after the death of her husband in 1922. Mrs. Blake eventually inherited the family home, which she owned until her death in 1969. She remodeled and redecorated the house during her long widowhood to accommodate her extensive glass and decorative arts collections.

Clara Pope Willoughby, a granddaughter of Frank and Clara Starr, inherited Maplecroft next. A San Angelo resident with a distinguished career in the juvenile justice field, Mrs. Willoughby was a part time resident at the family home. Eventually, Maplecroft and its adjacent property became too expensive to keep up for the small amount of time family members spent there. Mrs. Willoughby, a woman of strong political connections like her grandfather, persuaded the Governor of Texas to accept the property as a state historic site in 1976. She retained a life-interest in the property. When Mrs. Willoughby died in 1985, the tenure of the Starr Family at the site, covering four generations in three households and 115 years of Texas history (1870-1985) came to an end.

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Institutional Present

The Starr Family Home State Historic Site, located on 3.2 acres near downtown Marshall, Texas consists of multiple buildings, including Maplecroft, a portion of the original Rosemont, Blake House, an outbuilding once used as a schoolhouse, and several additional outbuildings. Maplecroft houses the library, clothing, furniture and decorative arts of Starr family members from the mid-nineteenth century through the death of Mrs. Willoughby in 1985. Maintenance and program supplies are stored in the outbuildings. The remaining section of Rosemont contains staff offices. The Blake House has been used for public rentals and site related programs.

SFH/SHS opened to the public in 1986 under the administration of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD). They concentrated their efforts on house tours and grounds maintenance. There was limited programming. Visitors saw Maplecroft as the Starr family had left it. There was a single employee and possibly a groundskeeper. Friends of the Starr Family Home formed to support the site.

Although TPWD hired the first site manager in 1992, it intermittently placed Rural Communities Inc., a non-profit organization serving rural Texas communities through economic development and other means, and the Friends of Starr Family Home in caretaker roles to maintain the site between 1991 and 2001. After that, TPWD maintained control of SFH/SHS using limited staff and volunteer labor. Programming expanded between 2005 and 2010 when Cathy Marshall served as Site Manager. She founded the Junior Docents Program and started the Victorian Fair. A gift shop and a bed-and-breakfast housed in Rosemont's surviving portion, which had been opened in the 1990s, closed under the tenure of Cathy Marshall. Prior to 2008, the SFH/SHS staff numbered four: a site manager, guide/interpreter, part-time groundskeeper and a part-time custodial worker.

In 2007, the Texas State Legislature passed a bill authorizing the transfer of nineteen historic sites, including SFH/SHS from the TPWD to the THC. On January 1, 2008, SFH/SHS came under the administration of the THC. The commission retained all staff and added curatorial, administrative and maintenance positions. The new positions allowed a new focus on collections care and much needed restoration work and repairs. With an administrative assistant in place, the site manager had time to concentrate on public programs. The site closed in August 2010 for restoration and renovation work, including the installation new HVAC and mechanical systems and repainting both Maplecroft and Blake House using period colors. It will reopen to the public on December 1, 2011.

The Interpretive Master Plan process began in January 2011. Completion date is September 30, 2011.

**Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan**

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**Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan**

Part I: Statement of Significance

The Starr Family Home was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979. It was eligible in the areas of architecture and politics-government and had local significance. The Statement of Significance in the 1979 National Register Nomination Report stated, in part:

The James F. Starr house, also known as “Maplecroft,” at 407 W. Travis St. is an excellent example of late Greek Revival style residence in Marshall Texas. Built by shipwrights imported from New Orleans, the house is located on land given to J.F. Starr by his father Dr. James Harper Starr, who was prominent in Republic of Texas politics...The Starr house is one of the most significant homes in Harrison County...

Following the Civil War...James [F.] Starr...joined Dr. Starr in his land business in Nacogdoches. Not only did they buy and sell land themselves, but also they advertised Texas to prospective settlers from all parts of the U.S... [After they relocated to Marshall, Texas in 1870] James H. and James F. Starr jointly established Marshall’s first bank in 1872. The father-son association continued until 1873 when James H. Starr retired.

Dr. James Harper Starr’s career was long and distinguished. He was a physician, businessman and early supporter of higher education in Texas. He served as a Land Commissioner in Nacogdoches District and... served as Treasurer of the Republic.

Additional research in the intervening decades conducted by the Texas Historical Commission, independent scholars and contractors strongly indicates a higher level of significance based on the Starr family’s importance in the development of the State of Texas. A review and analysis of the extensive archival material related to the Starr Family revealed the important contributions of J. F. (Frank) Starr as a developer of Texas lands covering more than one-third of the state of Texas; a prominent social and business leader with connections and influence that reached as far as the Northeast and Midwest regions of the United States; a supporter of the education of women and their economic role within the Starr family; and a leader in the local religious community bringing the Christian Science Church to Harrison County.

Part II: Interpretive Goals/ Themes/ Objectives

One purpose of the interpretive master planning process for the SFH/SHS is to create new interpretive themes, goals and objectives. Collectively they form the infrastructure which defines the reasons the site exists and has historical significance. Goals provide a way forward. Objectives bring focus to the goals and set the general direction of interpretation. Themes provide a path through available historical information that site staff uses to create interpretive programs. Together they support the public face of SFH/SHS and its staff as they work to increase visibility for the site in its local and regional communities and to rejuvenate its public programs. Part II covers the development of these goals, themes and objectives.

Interpretive Goals

HBTS has developed a series of interpretive goals for SFH/SHS based on its meetings and other interactions with THC staff onsite in Marshall. They are:

1. Set 1871-1905 as the main interpretive period for the site. This period encompasses the time between the construction of Maplecroft (1871) and the building of Blake House in 1905.
2. Within that period, focus the interpretation on James F. (Frank) Starr; his business activities; his family life which had strong connections to his business life; and his increasing fortune, national connections and social prominence.
3. Create new interpretive messages, methods and programs that bring to life the history of the Starr family and its world in the 1871-1905 time period.
4. Include in that interpretation others (servants, employees) who worked for the Starr family at Maplecroft.
5. Make extensive and innovative use of site collections, which strongly support this interpretive time frame, in new interpretive programs and exhibits.

Interpretive Themes

To help the SFH/SHS fulfill these goals, create new interpretive messages and bring to life the history of the Starr family and its world, the HBTS team developed a Main Storyline (See Appendix E). The storyline includes major interpretive themes, breakout subthemes and interpretive elements. Breakout themes apply to each major theme. Interpretive elements apply to individual subthemes.

The consultants identified one overall theme to drive the interpretation of the SFH/SHS: *the Starr Family's importance in the development of the State of Texas*. Major themes, falling under the overall theme, include *East Texas History 1871-1905*, *Starr Family History* and *Architecture/ Decorative Arts*. The breakout subthemes are *Land*, *Legacy*, *Lifestyle* and *Continuation*. An example

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of an interpretive element is *banking*, which falls under the subtheme *Land* in the major theme *Starr Family History*. Find the interpretive elements in Appendix E.

To apply these major themes, breakout subthemes and interpretive elements to front line interpretation and to connect them with interpretive objectives, exhibit concept design, interpretive media and circulation plans, the consultant team created a two-part Descriptive Storyline: Maplecroft interior (See Appendix F) and Other Site Features (See Appendix G.) The Maplecroft interior details a tour of the house, noting all the factors listed above. It is tied to a Circulation Plan (See Appendix J.) The Other Site Features Section lays out a tour of the grounds and site features with all the features noted earlier in this paragraph.

Due to space configurations on site, Maplecroft has to accommodate both curatorial and ticketing functions. The location of these functions determines both the place and the form of interpretive presentations to visitors, and of the circulation plan visitors will follow while inside the building. The consultant team identified the following spaces to house these functions:

Northwest Bedroom/ second floor – Curatorial Storage

Northeast Bedroom/ first floor – Curatorial Workspace

Cistern Room/ first floor – Curatorial Office

The *Dressing Room*, sandwiched between the exhibit gallery (See Appendix J) and the curatorial workspace, will serve as both staff office and ticketing station.

Interpretive Objectives

Interpretive Objectives are statements of desired visitor experiences. They describe how the site's interpretation and educational programs facilitate intellectual, emotional and physical experiences for visitors. These statements identify what visitors to the site wish to learn, feel, do or experience when visiting the site, whether in person or remotely.

Visitors come to historic sites seeking something of value. Each visitor defines what that value is for him or her. Visitor experience objectives set forth the experiences and opportunities available to the average visitor on an average day, whether or not the visitor chooses to experience them. HBTs developed the following interpretive objectives for the Descriptive Storylines.

Learning

Learning objectives are commonly used and focus on visitors being able to name, describe and/or illustrate desired items upon completion of a program or service, or upon leaving the site. Learning objectives for the SFH/SHS include:

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1. Visitors will be able to state, in concept, the main interpretive theme of the site after interacting with interpretive programs offered during their visit.
2. Visitors will be able to list the ways James H. and James F. Starr were important to the development and history of Texas.
3. Visitors will be able to list the business, political and social roles the Starr family members held in Texas and locally.
4. Visitors will be able to describe the Starr family's lifestyle at Maplecroft and at the overall Starr complex.
5. Visitors will be able to describe the role of the Starr family in the history of Marshall and Texas.
6. Visitors will understand that individuals other than the Starr family lived and worked at the site.
7. Visitors will understand the site and its collections provide visual evidence of the history of nineteenth century Texas.

Behavioral

Behavioral objectives help focus on what the site wants the visitors to do and how they use the information given to them. They are the "pay-off" objectives and are the results of interpretive programs and services. Behavioral objects include:

1. Visitors will take greater interest in Texas history.
2. Visitors want to learn more about life during the nineteenth century.
3. Visitors will want to learn more about architecture and decorative arts, and what they can tell about history and people.
4. Visitors will treat all historic and cultural sites with a sense of respect and stewardship.

Emotional

Emotional objectives help visitors remember interpretive topics because of a strong feeling they create in the visitor. These topics are instrumental in helping to accomplish the behavioral objectives. They help the visitor to feel surprise, anger, sadness, acceptance and other desired emotions related to the interpretive themes and subthemes. Emotional objectives for the Starr site include:

1. Visitors will feel a sense of pride that this historic site has been preserved to illustrate early Texas history.
2. Visitors will want to visit more historic sites in the region and in the state to increase their understanding of history.
3. Visitors will feel a sense of connection to the Starr family and their closeness to each other, both emotionally and physically.

Part III: Interpretive Resources

Research

Review/Extant Research

In recent years, it has become increasingly important that historic sites, including the SFH/SHS, base interpretations on scholarship and research, rather than simply providing general biographical, architectural and decorative arts guided tours. To ensure that current and future research is conducted to best interpret the SFH/SHS, it is essential to include not only the family, but also any other identified persons who lived and/or worked at the site, as well as other identified overarching themes and sub-themes.

THC and SFH/SHS staff have conducted research and are gathering information from a number of sources, locally and statewide. In 2007 when the Starr site transferred to THC, TPWD provided the agency with a copy of all of the records it had accumulated over the years regarding the site. This information includes historic photographs, operations documentation, reports, newspaper articles and a previous interpretive plan. The organization of this information into logical archival order, such as family, operations and other topics, will go a long way in providing much-needed historical information.

There is additional relevant historical information on-site to identify, organize, digitize and make accessible. This includes but is not limited to:

- Albums of TPWD photographs (some historical).
- Completion of a searchable collection catalogue with photographs.
- Slides of Maplecroft interior taken by Mrs. Blake.

Resources

In order to continue the trend toward information gathering, reach out to other institutions and partners, linking the Starr resources with those of other institutions to ensure that interpretation is based on the best research available.

HBTS has conducted online research using Ancestry.com and FamilySearch.com, which provides access to census records as well as marriage and death certificates. During census research, a number of individuals who lived and/or worked at the Starr site were identified. Continue efforts to located additional information for these people, who are critical to creating a whole-site interpretation. Other possible sources of information include local newspaper archives and city directories, which may be found at the city library or another local repository.

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It is important to continue to conduct research at local repositories as well as at the Briscoe Center for American History at the University of Texas in Austin and any other identified institutions or persons, including the following.

Harrison County Historical Museum

Email correspondence from the Harrison County Historical Museum to HBTS showed that they have collections related to the Starr family. General Marshall information useful to the interpretation of the Starr Home is also needed, including when these city services were available:

- Coal gas plant for lighting
- Electricity
- Regular postal delivery
- Water supply & mains
- Telephone service

The above materials can provide useful information. If the Museum has artifacts from the family, these may make excellent loan items for exhibition purposes.

Starr Family Members

Create a working relationship with members of the Starr Family to obtain additional information. Convey to them that the site staff is not necessarily interested in obtaining additional family items (unless the items are offered and correspond with items needed for the new interpretation of the site). Having a sense of what is extant and might be available on loan that would fit into the interpretive period would allow for a more in-depth understanding of the site and the family. If there are photographs and/or documents that would enrich the understanding and interpretation of the site, seek digital copies for research/exhibition purposes.

Land business and bank offices of James H. Starr and Son in Marshall. Go through any materials the family office may have for useful information. If any photographs are located, ask if digital copies can be made for research and exhibition purposes.

Conduct oral histories with family members regarding their memories and/or stories.

East Texas Baptist University

Go through the collection created by a member of the Starr family, which contains local history. This information will be useful in placing the Starr site interpretative themes into their local historical context. If there are photographs within the collection, they should be considered for exhibition purposes.

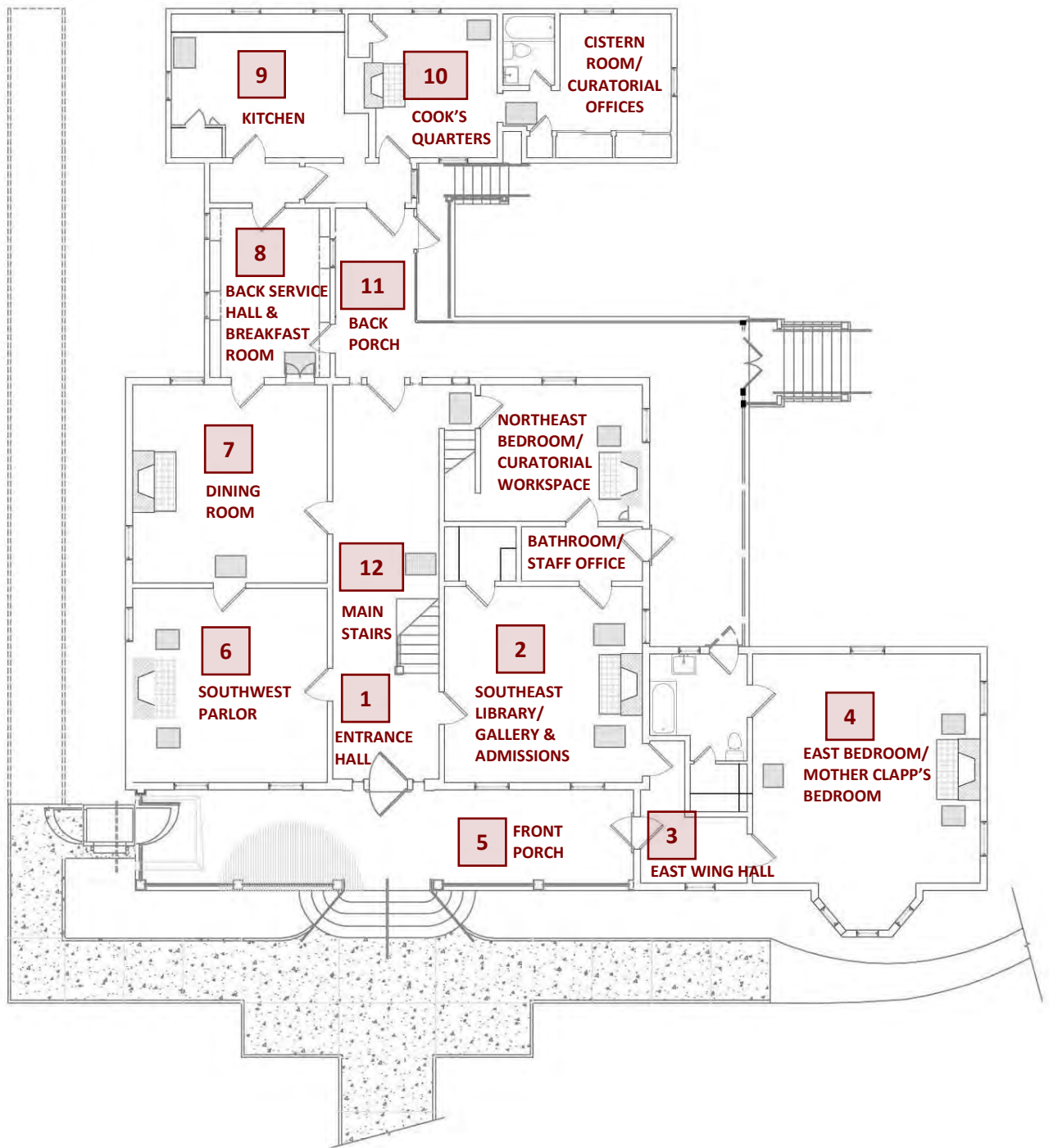
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Briscoe Center for American History

The HBTS team, as well as site staff and interns, has conducted limited research at Briscoe Center for American History (CAH) at the University of Texas at Austin. The CAH has 45 linear feet of records, much of which are copies of letters written by James H. and Frank Starr. The largest number of these relates to the Starr family businesses. Personal correspondence is also included in the collection. Currently, none of these materials are available digitally. Many of these records are in unstable condition and fall apart when handled. Partner with CAH on a conservation and digitization project. Conservation and digitization of records will ensure that they are available for future generations.

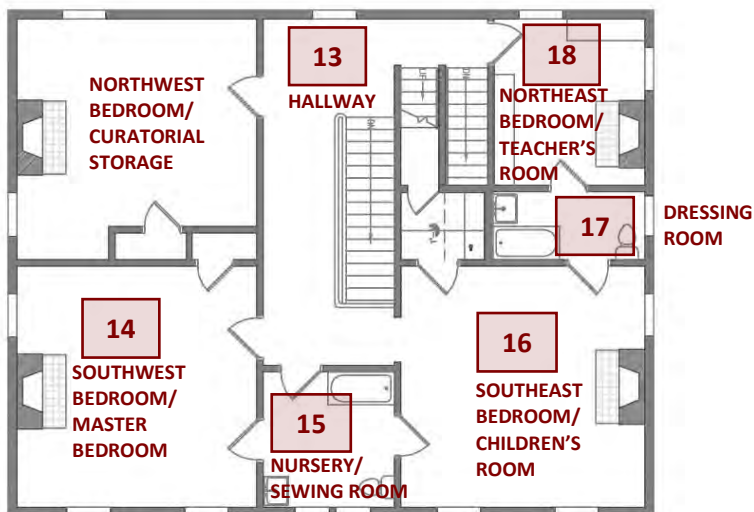
CAH also has four historical objects that belonged to James H. Starr, including his mortar and pestle and scale and weights from c. 1830-1840s. In email correspondence between HBTS and CAH, staff indicated that the items are in good condition and are available for loan for exhibition purposes.

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MAPLECROFT – FIRST FLOOR PLAN: identification numbers and room names used in Part III.

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MAPLECROFT – SECOND FLOOR PLAN: identification numbers and room names used in Part III.

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Collections

Collections Use

For the new interpretive period of 1871- 1905, the SFH/SHS collection contains a wealth of appropriate furnishings and related decorative arts to enrich the proposed exhibits in Maplecroft. The *Collection Assessment*, included in this report as Appendix A, evaluates 121 items in the collection; of those, 98 are from the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The bulk of the approximately 2000-item SFH/SHS collection was not evaluated by the HBTS project consultant because of project budget constraints and the fact that the entire collection was in storage at the time of the evaluation. Many more objects in the collection are appropriate for exhibition using the 1871-1905 interpretive guidelines.

This report recommends that twelve rooms in Maplecroft be completely furnished, as they would have been by the J. F. Starr family in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. These rooms, listed with their identification numbers, are as follows (see Floor Plan located in this chapter):

- First Floor Entrance Hall (1)
- Southwest Parlor (6)
- Dining Room (7)
- East Bedroom (4)
- Upstairs Hall (13)
- Southwest Bedroom (14)
- Nursery/ Sewing Room (15)
- Southeast Bedroom (16)
- Bath/Dressing Room (17)
- Kitchen (9)
- Cook's Quarters (10)
- Teacher's Room (18)

In these rooms, wall finishes, floor treatments, furniture, lighting and lighting levels, drapery treatments, and accessories will be chosen to represent the J. F. Starr family's use during the 1871-1905 interpretive period. These selections are discussed in the *Furnishings Plan Analysis* (see below) section of this report. Themes to be interpreted in these rooms are presented in the *Exhibitions* (see below) section of this report.

The remaining rooms in Maplecroft will have curatorial or comprehensive exhibit use. The finishes and furnishings in these rooms will vary with their use, and are discussed in the *Furnishings Plan Analysis* section of this report. Themes to be interpreted in these rooms are

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presented in the *Exhibitions* section of this report. The rooms, listed with their Tour Stop numbers where appropriate, are as follows (See Floor Plan located in this chapter):

- Breakfast Room and Service Hall (8)
- Southeast Library (2)
- East Wing Hall (3)
- Northwest Bedroom, Second Floor
- Cistern Room
- Northeast Bedroom and bathroom, First Floor

Curatorial Space

Because of the nature of the SFH/SHS, it is a challenge to find space within any of the buildings for curatorial workspace and storage. In 2009 the General Conservation Assessment developed by Wendy Jessup and Associates addressed collections storage concerns:

Inadequate space for collections storage and curatorial operations: The collections are stored beneath beds, inside case furniture, on shelves in the Dressing room cabinets, beneath the display cases in the Bird Room, and in a second-floor bedroom closet; furniture and architectural collections are stored in the attic. The present storage methods increase the potential for damage to the collections from pests; mechanical damage from overcrowding inside of storage containers; over handling from difficult access; and damage, theft and vandalism from lack of security and close proximity to the visitors.

There is no designated curatorial workspace for management and care for the collections, such as examination of collections for damage, rehousing, preparation for exhibition and loans, cataloging and research.

Staff offices in the rear wing are congested and lack adequate space for efficient staff operations. The presence of staff offices in the rear wing introduces food and refreshments into the house, creating a locus for pests.

There is inadequate space for collections care and collections processing. Ideally, these activities should take place in the same building as collection exhibition and storage, minimizing the need for transport to another building and exposure to exterior conditions.

Recommendations: Investigate relocating site staff offices out of the main house to another location on site. Repurpose the rear wing for collections care and management.

While there are a number of possibilities for the location of collections storage and workspace, the site's interpretive potential must be taken into account. Based on the interpretive layout identified, the above recommendation that the former staff offices be repurposed for collections storage is not an option. However, there are two rooms that can provide needed collections

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storage and curatorial workspace: the northeast bedroom and connecting bathroom on the first floor, or the northwest bedroom on the second floor.

Northeast Bedroom and Bathroom, First Floor

The northeast bedroom and connecting bathroom provide a curatorial workspace and an adjacent staff office. Moveable shelving purchased and used in Blake House during site restoration can be repurposed for use in storage, with extra space for exhibit preparation, etc. In addition, the connected bathroom can be remodeled with counters and/or small folding worktables purchased for staff workspace with easy access to the gallery/admission space.

Northwest Bedroom, Second Floor

The northwest bedroom provides much-needed space for collections storage in a secure location within Maplecroft, on the second floor and out of the way of the interpretive tour route. The moveable shelving from the Blake House can be repurposed for use in collections storage. For curatorial workspace, folding worktables can be configured to provide needed surfaces for cataloging, rehousing and other work.

Furnishing Plan Analysis

This discussion of the decorative and functional appearance of rooms at Maplecroft and their presentation to site visitors is in the order in which the rooms would be seen on guided tours of the house (See Appendices F and J).

Furnishings

Family letters reveal that when the extended James Starr family moved to Marshall, Texas, in March 1870 from Nacogdoches, Texas, they made the decision to bring certain furnishing items with them and auction the balance in Nacogdoches. On April 22, 1870, James F. Starr (Frank) reported proceeds to his father James H. Starr (James) of \$1033 from the auction of their Nacogdoches furnishings. The family chose to move the following items by wagon to Marshall:

- Feather beds
- Mattresses and bed clothing
- Piano
- Work table
- Chess table
- Clock
- Silver
- Books

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Auctioned in Nacogdoches were:

- Carpets
- Matting
- Window shades
- Candlesticks
- Looking glasses
- Odds and ends of crockery

Considering subsequent furnishing purchases and decorative decisions made for the Starr's new homes in Marshall, much can be inferred about setting up housekeeping in a new residence from this list of items moved and those left behind. For the young Frank Starr family, the furnishings that survive in the Starr Family Collection reveal a conscious effort to purchase new items in the latest taste for the principal rooms of their new Marshall house. Frank noted in a letter of July 19, 1870 to his wife Clara's parents in New Orleans, George and Sarah Fry Clapp, that in terms of bedroom furniture he and Clara had one walnut wardrobe, a bureau, and a baby's crib. In that letter, Clara asked for a "high post bed stead - with posts that can be taken out - that is false tops" and mentioned that "the ½ Canopy Victoria bed stead we will have for you when you come to see us."

The Clapp's subsequently sent furniture from New Orleans to Marshall for the young Starr's use. A family letter of June 10, 1872 included the comment that "Mother Clapp's furniture makes our house look very fine." She paid freight and all expenses for the furniture shipment to Marshall.

Frank Starr ordered additional bedroom furniture from the H. B. Mudge Co. in Cincinnati. This was a furniture manufacturing company founded in 1837 as a steam bedstead factory, according to D. J. Kenny's *Illustrated Cincinnati* of 1875. The *List of Prices of Furniture Manufactured by H. B. Mudge*, September 1877 notes "a Specialty made of 'Knock Down' Furniture for shipment to distant points." A complete copy of this price list is Appendix B of this IMP. The Mudge Co. advertised in Albert Hanford's *Texas State Register for 1876*, an annual publication since 1856 that billed itself as "the emigrants' guide to Texas." The Mudge advertisement on page 67 narrows its focus slightly to "Goods for Texas Trade," reflecting the publication's specialized audience.

Additional furnishings were offered to the young couple when George Clapp died and Sarah Clapp sold her New Orleans home in the spring of 1875. She debated selling the mirrors, chandeliers, window cornices, and furniture versus installing them at her daughter's new house in Marshall, where she would shortly relocate. Her son-in-law questioned using the Clapp furniture since there was a size and decorative difference between the grand Prytania Street house in New Orleans (in a November 1872 letter Mrs. Clapp offered it for sale for \$32,500) and the relatively simple new house in Marshall, "... our parlor being small, and many of the surroundings being so much plainer?" Despite these differences, measurements of the Maplecroft windows were sent to Mrs. Clapp [letter of March 16, 1875].

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Music appears to have been important to the Starr family. In addition to the piano moved from Nacogdoches for the James Starr household, on September 21, 1870 the young Starrs ordered a “harp stand,” either a harp base or a music stand for use with a harp. In February 1873 Frank Starr also contacted Steinway & Sons in Dallas about the purchase of a square or upright piano, a stool and a cover. Probably Starr decided on one of the square parlor grand models that were very popular in the last quarter of the nineteenth century; one of the recently obtained Maplecroft interior photos shows a woman in front of one of these square parlor grands. Based on her clothing, the photo dates from the early twentieth century.

Lighting

Another important aspect of the historic interiors at Maplecroft is artificial lighting. A wide



Figure 1: Starr family vase electrified as a lamp, Sarah Sinclair's home, July 2011.

variety of lighting devices and fuels were in use between 1871 and 1905 since this was an era of rapid change in artificial lighting. Depending on their location and means, households could use candles, various oils or kerosene, coal gas or other types of lighting gas, and electricity. Many households used several different lighting types at the same time, depending on where light was needed. This appears to have been the case for the extended Starr family. James Starr wrote to Proctor & Gamble on December 3, 1879 to inquire about their Star candles, which he had used for many years and was finding difficult to obtain from the usual sources. These stearic acid candles burned brighter and with less smoke than tallow candles; they were probably used in Maplecroft as well to augment newer forms of artificial light.

Almost two decades later, on December 3, 1897 Frank Starr wrote the Downers Kerosene Oil Co. in Boston regarding his use for several years of their Mineral Sperm Oil for lighting his house, Rosemont. This fuel promised less smell, greater economy and safety, and brighter light than kerosene: http://library.duke.edu/digitalcollections/eea_A0507/. The Downers Company also sold kerosene and lamps, and their Mineral Sperm Oil appears to have been used in kerosene-type lamps. Frank Starr's inquiry indicates that the Starr houses had not been electrified by this date, but oil lamps had probably replaced candles for portable lighting in these homes.

For this IMP, three non-candle lighting devices were examined in the Starr Collection. One is an 1875-80 extendable three-burner gas chandelier that would have been used over a desk or table where the missing pull-down central burner would provide additional task lighting. The second fixture is an 1875-1880 gas extendable wall “swing bracket” with one burner; it was likely used in a service area, beside a bedroom mirror, or near a desk. The third fixture is an oil-burning iron bracket lamp, missing its glass font, chimney, and perhaps shade; it would have

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been used in an indoor or covered outdoor area not plumbed for gas. It could have burned kerosene or available oil such as the Mineral Sperm Oil used by Frank Starr.

After the site visits made for this IMP, staff sent two photos of Starr family lighting devices in use at the home of Sarah Sinclair in Marshall. The lamp shown in Figure 1 was probably a vase that has been electrified and modified as a lamp; it appears to date from the Aesthetic Movement of the 1880s. The lamp shown in Figure 2 is an extendable 1870s kerosene pendant lamp that originally had one burner and was designed for hall use where it was useful to be able to pull the font and burner down for refilling and wick trimming (Figure 3). This lamp has been electrified and is probably missing its font, burner and chimney.

A letter of May 28, 1873 from Frank Starr to Sarah Clapp asks that she send “the small porcelain things that are hung above lamp chimneys to catch the soot, for chandelier.” These “smoke bells” were typically made of glass or porcelain, and were used on single-burner gas or kerosene hall pendants (such as seen in Figure 3) or larger multi- burner pendants with a central



Figure 3: Starr family adjustable gas pendant, Sarah Sinclair's home, July 2011.

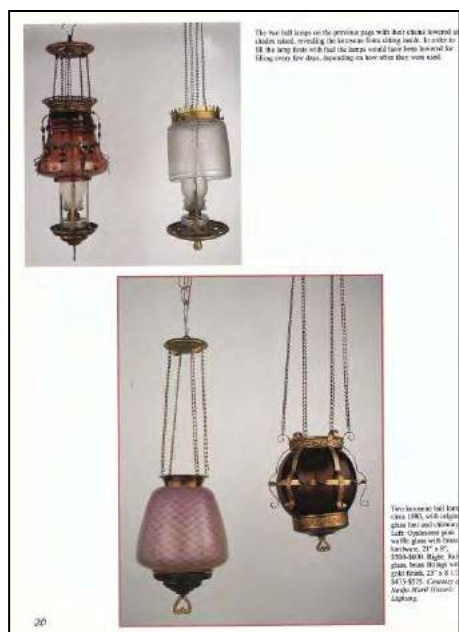


Figure 2: Plate from Antique Lamp Buyer's Guide showing kerosene hall lamps.

burner, where a single smoke bell could be hung at the inside top of the harp over the central burner. They were not used on multiple arm/multiple burner fixtures. Their purpose was probably to prevent soot from the burner below from depositing on the brass harp and metal lamp components above it.

The only additional lighting information available for Maplecroft is the SFH/SHS staff understands that the family had a carbide gas plant on the Starr property. “Portable gas works” were available early in the nineteenth century for use in rural and suburban locations where a city gas plant did not exist. *Gaslighting in America: A Guide for Historic Preservation* discusses gas machines on page 145, noting that various substances were used to supply them, including resin, benzene, carbide (or “carbureted”) gas, and gasoline. By 1865, the Springfield Gas Co. was the most prominent supplier of portable gas works; their systems used relatively safe gasoline. The volatility of the various fuels used by portable gas works

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was recognized by placing the generator underground at a distance from the building(s) to be lit. An otherwise unexplained pit on the Starr Family site could be all that is left of their gas lighting generator plant. Another THC site, the Fulton Mansion in Rockport, also had a gas plant and its location behind the house has been determined.

Based on the gas and oil fixtures in the Starr Collection and related family holdings, it is likely that the principal rooms at Maplecroft were lit by pendant fixtures that used gas produced on the property. This was augmented with a few portable candle devices and an increasing variety of both portable and fixed oil burning fixtures. Starr site staff should research the dates when a city coal gas plant was opened in Marshall, and when city electricity was available. These dates will add information to the lighting interpretation for the site.

Floorcoverings

Based on the family letters and one fortunate survivor in the Starr Collection, there are four possibilities for floor coverings at Maplecroft: exposed wood floor, oilcloth, matting, and carpeting. It is likely that a combination of these four types were in use simultaneously.

There is reference in family letters to the use of oilcloth (also called floorcloth) in the “hall, hall



Figure 4: Currier & Ives "The Four Seasons of Life: Middle Age," 1868.

room upstairs, and hall downstairs”, paid for by Mrs. Clapp [June 26, 1872]. This was a widely used floor covering in the nineteenth century for heavy traffic areas or those subject to dirt or spillage. These water-repellant, painted canvas cloths were easier to clean than expensive carpets and their finish could be renewed. The hall oilcloth would have been installed wall-to-wall and cut to go around the stairs. The pattern chosen for use in the main hall probably simulated tile or marble paving materials, as seen in the 1868 Currier & Ives lithograph shown in Figure 4. It should have a medium to large pattern and some

uniformity of color; chocolate and buff or Indian red and buff were suggested combinations, based on current secondary sources such as *Victorian Interior Decoration: American Interiors 1830-1900* (see bibliography).

Hemp, grass or straw matting was a popular floor covering choice in American households for summer use, bedrooms, and other secondary areas that did not receive heavy use. In a letter of

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March 7, 1872 to his father-in-law, Frank Starr noted that he had that morning measured rooms and enclosed a diagram for matting for his parlor, bedroom and the southeast room upstairs. Clara added that she preferred red and white matting "because it does not show dirt so easily." Frank wrote, "The red and white costs about the same as all white- get for me the red and white unless it costs much more than the all white." On May 6th of the same year, Frank wrote again to his father-in-law about ordering matting, this time asking for red and white for "my S.E. room downstairs and S.E. room upstairs." A few days later on May 10th he also requested matting for the parlor.

In a letter of May 27, 1874, Frank comments to his mother-in-law that "we ought to have something to put on our front stairs- inquire if matting is made for that purpose - the proper width would be 28 inches, just the width between the brass pieces into which the rods fit - it should be about 40 feet long- not less than 38 feet 9 inches." Some years later, on April 12, 1881, Frank requested pricing from Lord & Taylor for single rolls of matting in available styles. The continued use of matting at Maplecroft could refer to either full-time or only summer use; carpets were traditionally removed in wealthier households in the South during the hot months and replaced with matting. A letter of April 21, 1875, mentions that James Starr had "commenced taking up carpets and putting down matting;" this may refer to seasonal use of matting in his household.

Carpeting survives in the Starr Collection and was also mentioned in the family letters for use in Maplecroft. A letter of August 27, 1871, refers to Sarah and George Clapp's offer to pay for carpeting for the master bedroom, little Clara's room, the parlor, and the southeast bedroom upstairs. In the Collection, the surviving three pieces of 27" wide machine-woven carpeting can be matched side-by-side to create a large central medallion centered with a bouquet of flowers. The huge 74 ½" vertical repeat of this carpet and the fact that it requires two widths for one complete central medallion put it in the category of high-style 1860s-70s American carpeting inspired by the seamless hand-woven Axminster carpets long available in England and the Continent.

Photographs of the Starr carpeting sent to nineteenth-century carpet supplier John R. Burrows produced the response that it is likely a Chenille Axminster weave, one of the most costly types of carpeting available in the last half of the nineteenth century. An indication of this type of carpeting is the very crisp color definition created by the chenille weave; the colors in the design are not blurred from being printed on the carpet as with Turkey Velvet carpeting. Another indication is the separate backing structure on the Starr carpeting; rather than seeing wool yarn moving along the back under the pile, the Starr carpet has a solid piece of jute backing to which the pile weave is attached with a separate fine thread. The thinness and flexibility of the Starr carpeting is indication that it is not Wilton weave, since in that weave all the colors used in the carpet are carried under the pile, creating a heavy, relatively stiff carpet.

The widths of the Starr carpeting would originally have been hand sewn together and the carpet installed wall-to-wall with the large medallion centered in the room. Because this

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carpeting is very high style and coordinates well with the drapery valances in the Collection, it was almost certainly installed originally in the main southwest parlor.

For the rooms where floorcovering is not mentioned in the family letters, certain assumptions can be made and these will be described under the discussion of those rooms.

Window Treatments

There are surviving curtain and drapery elements in the Starr Collection and a merchandise order in the family papers that provide information about window treatments at Maplecroft in the years between 1871 and 1905. The Collection items include curtains, drapery valances, trimmings, tiebacks, and cornice boards from the interpretive period. The curtains are a pair of sheer white cotton panels that are machine embroidered using a tambour stitch (a thick chain stitch) to create a floral and ribbon design. There may be additional matching curtains in the Collection, and some panels may have been damaged and destroyed. It is likely that every window in the principal rooms on both floors at Maplecroft had similar “glass curtains” of white lace, muslin or colored madras during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, but because of their cost, these tambour curtains were likely used in one of the principal first floor rooms. The tambour curtains have a pocket at the top so that they could be shirred on a brass or iron rod at the top of the window. First floor curtains were usually a little longer than floor length so that they would puddle slightly on the floor. Second floor curtains could go just to the floor or only to the windowsill.

The four matching drapery valances are in the style of the 1870s and are made with high quality fabrics and trimmings. They have a history of use on the three windows in the southwest parlor and on the single window at the top of the stairs. These may have come from Mrs. Clapp’s home in New Orleans since they are in an elegant, high style design that would have been well received in that city and was probably the envy of every other household in Marshall in the 1870s.

There is a set of nine cornice boards in the Starr Collection that were probably originally used in the principal downstairs rooms since the windows of the southwest parlor, dining room, and original master bedroom/library total nine. Once the fourth window in the master bedroom was converted to a doorway, that valance was probably relocated to the window in the upstairs hall. These simple cornice boards are made of inexpensive wood that has been gessoed on the fronts and sides, stained, and rosewood grained. The moulded edge profiles are gilded. Inside each are screw eyes thru which pull cords were probably inserted to open and close the curtains or draperies installed beneath these cornice boards using tenterhooks and metal rings slipped on metal or wood rods. Tack holes along the inside lower edges indicate where decorative valances were attached.

There are two types of tiebacks in the Collection: cords and tassels that match the set of drapery valances and were certainly used with them; and three pairs of round glass tiebacks on metal stems. One pair is 4 ½” diameter white opalescent milk glass; the second pair is a smaller

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diameter white opalescent milk glass; and the third pair is a yellow-gold glass. Some tiebacks have probably been lost or broken, but it is likely that a set was used, one or two per window, in each of the remaining principal rooms.

The merchandise order found in the family papers, dated October 19, 1870 is from James H. Starr to Jay C. Wemple & Co in New York City (Figure 5). It is for 12 roller shades, each 7'-6" x 38", at \$2 each, and 11 shades of the same dimensions but costing a little more at \$2.50 each. The original order form is faint, and the measurement for the shades could also be read as 3'-8" in width. The windows, measured from inside each casing are approximately 3'-0" in width, according to drawings provided by the THC. Also on the order are 23 rods (to hold the shades), $\frac{1}{4}$ " ends and brackets, 24 racks (hardware for securing and adjusting shade pull cords), cord, and 24 tassels (one for the bottom of each shade). Also ordered were a package of wire, nails, and rings. While James Starr placed the order, the number of shades not only exactly fits the number and approximate size of the windows in Maplecroft as it was constructed in 1871, but there are 11 windows downstairs where a more expensive shade would have been selected, and 12 windows upstairs where a less expensive shade would have been used. It is probable that roller shades were originally installed, and later replaced with the current shutters (louvered blinds). The shutters at Maplecroft should be examined to determine their construction date.

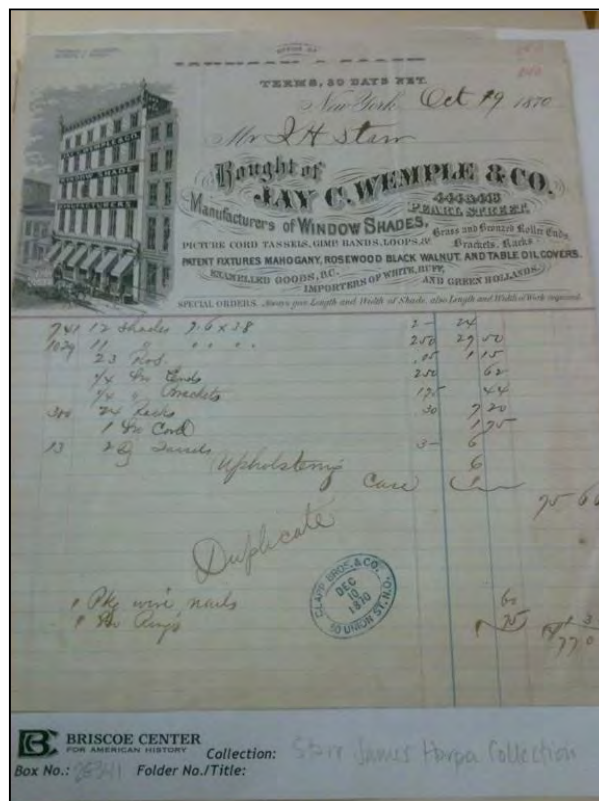


Figure 5: Shade order from the Briscoe Center for American History.

Wall Finishes

Wall finishes at Maplecroft need to be the subject of further research. Several rooms and all closets retain their original plaster as the finish surface; other rooms have had thin sheetrock applied in the 1960s over the plaster. Before furnishings are re-placed in the rooms for display, one width of sheetrock panels should be removed from the baseboard to the crown moulding in each room with sheetrock. This process will be messy, but it will uncover the full height of the wall for analysis of historic paint layers and possible wallpaper and border use. It will also allow assessment of the condition of the original plaster. The sheetrock was very likely installed in the 1960s to address some condition that precluded wallpaper application over the original plaster.

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Once this analysis of paint, wallpaper and plaster conditions is complete, the sheetrock panels can be replaced if the condition of the plaster necessitates that, or all sheetrock can be removed. Another investigative step to take before re-placing historic furnishings is to gently ease a section of baseboard away from the wall in each room. Often the original paint or wallpaper coating was applied over the entire wall before the baseboards were installed, and this information will be revealed when the baseboards are pulled away. This is also true of mantels, and easing these away from the wall is a possibility for the second floor wood mantels at Maplecroft, but should probably not be considered for the first floor slate mantels with their original marbleized finish.

Appendix C contains three basic paint analysis sheets using paint chips gathered in three areas



Figure 6: Dining room north window trim paint layers.

during the HBTS site visit of April 26- 27, 2011. Taken from the original plaster in the upstairs hall and the southwest bedroom closet, and from the wood trim on the north window in the dining room (Figure 6), these indicate numerous coats of paint and finish, and possibly two layers of wallpaper paste as early applications in the southwest bedroom closet. While no color matching was undertaken since paint analysis was not part of the scope of the current IMP, the presence of original plaster at Maplecroft and numerous layers of paint indicate the need for professional paint analysis that can also determine layers of wallpaper paste. Paint and wallpaper in high style interiors of the 1870s were often applied in a tertiary arrangement of dado, wall fill, and frieze or border. Ceilings could also have borders, corner details and central decorative elements. Paint analysis should be undertaken in each of those areas in the downstairs public rooms to check for such possibilities; the upstairs rooms should also be checked in these areas if time and budget allow.

During the April 26-27th site visit, site staff asked whether the striations visible on the north window trim in the dining room were early graining. Window and door trim were seldom grained in the nineteenth century; this elaborate finish was reserved for doors, baseboards, mouldings, and mantels. Photographs of the dining room trim were taken and shown to an architectural conservator who regularly undertakes professional paint analysis, George T. Fore of Raleigh, North Carolina. He observed that the white striations on the wood are a typical pattern created by stresses within the accumulated paint layers; the darker horizontal pattern always corresponds to horizontal cracks in the paint layers, as can be seen in Figure 6. Stresses produced by the shrinking oil-based paint and expansion of the wood substrate at the cracks (where condensation forms) causes differential relative movements on a very small scale that leads to cracks in the paint and loss of the paint's adhesion, starting at the cracks.

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Because there is no reference to wallpaper use in the family letters, and finish analysis has not been performed at Maplecroft, general suggestions for wall colors will be noted as each room is described below. The source used for this information is *Victorian Interior Decoration: American Interiors 1830- 1900* by Gail Caskey Winkler and Roger W. Moss, which provides a good summary of colors popular in the last quarter of the nineteenth century for each room in the home.

Trim should be painted the same color throughout the house; according to family letters it was originally varnished (and probably stained before the varnish was applied). There is some evidence that the window casings in the dining room were originally painted; paint analysis will resolve this question. Stiles, rails and panels of doors should also be sampled, since some components may have been grained and some not; more formal graining such as mahogany, walnut and rosewood was generally used downstairs, with less formal graining such as oak or maple used upstairs. Upstairs mantels should also be investigated for color information. The colors used on the plaster cornices in Maplecroft would have varied by the color scheme used in the room; paint analysis will provide this information.

Heating Systems

The Maplecroft heating system originally consisted of coal grates for all of the fireplaces in the principal rooms. Mantels downstairs are marbleized slate and those upstairs are wood. These were ordered in the summer of 1871 from T. B. Stewart & Co. in New York City, a company that made marbleized slate and marble mantels [letter of July 1871]. "Iron fireplaces" were also ordered for the house and this may refer to either the coal fittings for the slate and wood mantels, or to iron mantels for the service areas [letter of Sept. 9, 1871]. The original hearth material is unknown, but local fieldstone or brick was widely used in the nineteenth century.

The site staff believes that there was originally a coal stove installed below the main stairs on the first floor. Evidence for this should remain on the wood floor, although "fireproof" mats were widely used under stoves to prevent damage to the floor. Supporting evidence for this stove location remains in the attic, where a clay pipe flue approximately over the suggested first floor hall location rises to the roof. The clay pipe is stamped "Firebrick Mf. Co./Gas Retorts and Double Strength . . . Est M". It is possible that, below the attic, this flue went through the second floor east wall and down through the first floor east wall; a vent pipe from the coal stove would have entered the wall to connect with the flue. Evidence of this connection through the first floor east wall plaster should be visible with a raking light used on the wall.

The heating system at Maplecroft was updated in 1889 [letter of August 31] when an order was placed with the S. (Sylvester) Hand Manufacturing Co. in Cincinnati for four "projecting square-topped grates, No. 55. with 15" Wallace basket, frame, front fender, ash pan and hooks, complete and for each of same a Wallace tile." Also ordered were one "French receding grate #16 with 19" Wallace basket (frame, front fender, ash pan and hooks, complete) and for same a Wallace tile." Also ordered was one marble hearth with the measurements provided so that it would project "from front of breast of chimney to one-inch beyond front edge of fender." The

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company responded on September 28th of that year that no marble hearths were available. On September 16, 1889 a “small self-feeding hard coal stove” was ordered from the Ringer Stove Co. in St. Louis for the “dressing room that is 6’ x 16’.”

Upholstery

Many of the seating pieces in the Collection need to be reupholstered. Illustrations in books on nineteenth century upholstery (see Bibliography) should be consulted for appearance guidelines, appropriate fabrics and trimmings. Several pieces in the collection retain appropriate period upholstery and trimmings. These are noted on the Collections Assessment Spread Sheet (Appendix A). Repairs may be necessary to restore these pieces to appropriate display condition. If re-upholstery is needed, attention should be paid to finding an upholsterer who will agree to use correct nineteenth upholstery techniques and materials so that the final appearance is accurate. Foam rubber was not part of the nineteenth century upholstery process and should not ever be used in reupholstering nineteenth century furniture.

First Floor Entrance Hall & Main Stairs (1 & 12)

The stairway at Maplecroft was probably uncarpeted for the first few years since a letter of May 27, 1874, from Frank Starr to Mrs. Clapp comments that “we ought to have something to put on our front stairs- inquire if matting is made for that purpose- the proper width would be 28 inches, just the width between the brass pieces into which the rods fit- it should be about 40 feet long- not less than 38 feet 9 inches.” Matting was not typically used on stairs because of the tendency of the fibers to break where the matting was pulled over the nose of the steps. There is no further reference to covering the stairs in the family letters, although stair rods were obviously installed when the stairs were built. For purposes of this IMP, it would be appropriate to install a reproduction 28” wide matting runner with brass rods and stair rod hardware.

The hall floor should be covered wall to wall with oilcloth; see “Floor Coverings” in the General section of this *Furnishings Plan Analysis*.

A floor mat should be used just outside the front door of the Entrance Hall. A letter of April 14, 1871, mentions Frank Starr’s need for three or four boot scrapers, one rubber floor mat, and three other mats. A mat and a boot scraper would have been used at each entrance to Maplecroft (four total for the original home) to help remove the dirt associated with unpaved roads and the rural nature of the Starr family compound. Woven coir (natural grass) mats or black rubber-like material are suitable as period reproductions.

Doors and windows in Maplecroft were to be varnished in a natural color on the inside [November 27, 1870] and higher quality wood was ordered to facilitate this finish [December 2, 1870]. The front door at Maplecroft was given a more elaborate finish of “French polish that shines like a mirror” (letter of August 27, 1871). This was an expensive finish applied to stained wood that produced a high polished three-dimensional appearance; it required the hand

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application of many thin coats of shellac with a pad. The letter does not specify whether this finish was applied to both the inside and outside of the front door, but paint analysis will provide appropriate information. It would also be helpful to ascertain whether the large upper panel of this door is the same wood as the stiles and rails, or modern plywood. Front doors of this date often had glass upper panels. The upper panel of Maplecroft's front door may have originally been glass that has been replaced with plywood.

On April 21, 1871, an order was placed for white porcelain knobs and silver-plated trimmings for interior doors at Maplecroft; specifications of April 24, 1871 indicated mortise locks (typically for principal doors) and rim locks (typically for secondary doors). There are currently a variety of doorknobs at Maplecroft, but the originals appear to be the white porcelain models. It was customary to use less expensive ceramic doorknobs and steel or brass trimmings in service areas; mottled brown "Bennington style" ceramic knobs were typical.

The first floor hall retains its original plaster walls, but, since paint analysis has not been completed for the Maplecroft interiors, it is unknown what paint colors or wallpapers were applied in the hall. Design critics of the 1870s agreed that subdued hues should be used. The hall at Maplecroft was probably sunny before the Bird Room addition enclosed the north end. Sunny halls were to be painted deep colors such as Pompeian red, browns or dark grays; warm pomegranate, delicate green, and soft gray were colors suggested for dim halls. Ceilings, if painted, were never white. Suggested for hall ceilings was a lighter value of the wall color. Yellow was also recommended. Wallpaper was considered too fragile for use in such a high traffic room, but many American households used the popular tripartite arrangement of a dado or wainscot paper moving around the room and up the stairs, wall fill paper above that, and borders that outlined the cornice and ceiling.

An appropriate lighting fixture for use here is the Starr family kerosene hall lantern found at Sarah Sinclair's house. If it is not available for interpretive use, a similar antique or reproduction should be acquired for the hall. One can be installed in the front part of the hall between the front door and the bottom stair riser. A second matching or very similar fixture can be installed in front of the rear hall exterior door, centered on the archway to the service stairs.

Furnishings for the hall should include side chairs, not necessarily matched, from the last quarter of the nineteenth century; these would have been taken outside for use on the porches for warm weather dining and visiting. Also appropriate for the hall are a settee, a worktable, a drop leaf table (that would have been displayed against the wall or carried to the porch and opened for use), and mirrors, paintings and pictures for the walls. These should be hung with long reinforced cords from the picture moulding (if the lower moulding of the cornice is designed for this purpose) or each from a decorative glass or brass "picture pin."

Heating and passive cooling at Maplecroft are one of the suggestions for interpretation in the Entry Hall; discussion of the movement of furniture from the hall to the porches and the hall

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coal stove are suggested as part of this discussion. Another interpretative focus is how the house was lit during the 1870s; this story should utilize the lighting devices in the Starr Collection and information in the family letters.

Southeast Library & East Bedroom Corridor (2 & 3)

This room served several purposes for the Frank Starr family. When the house was first built, it was the master bedroom [letter of May 10, 1871] and the adjacent room to the north was a room for little Clara, Frank and Clara Starr's first child.

George and Sarah Clapp, Clara Starr's parents, agreed in August 1871 to pay for carpet for this room and possibly little Clara's bedroom although that is less likely since it would have been an expensive, impractical finish for a baby's room. Measurements for carpeting both of these rooms were submitted to the Clapp's on August 27, 1871. A letter of March 7, 1872, mentions Frank Starr's interest in ordering matting for this room, preferably red and white, but white if his first choice is not available.

Carpeting may never have been ordered for the Library, or perhaps it was and the later matting order was to provide a summer floor covering. Because the THC has chosen to use this room for gallery exhibits and admissions, straw matting would be an inexpensive way to ensure that this room blends with the adjacent restored interiors and also protect the original wood floors from visitor traffic. Matting is available today in natural colors (no white or red and white), and strips can be sewn together to provide a wall-to-wall installation. Thin synthetic padding under the matting will prolong its life and quiet foot traffic.

Considering the chosen use of this room, the appearance of lighting could include a central fixture such as the three-burner gas fixture in the collection with its pull-down central burner. Use of this fixture will be visually less disruptive for visitors as they move through the adjacent restored interiors. Restored with appropriate shades, including the large central shade, the appearance of a burner, and the pull down handle, this Starr family fixture could be installed in the center of the room over a desk or table. Functional lighting can be provided by portable modern task lamps that visitors will understand are part of the THC office furnishings. Additional exhibit lighting can be provided by clamp-on picture or exhibit lighting that can be plugged into wall outlets and moved as exhibits change.

A desk and chair of appropriate date from the Starr Collection could serve the THC's functional needs for the library as well as helping to transition visitors into the Starr Family interpretation and restored interiors. It should be placed in the center of the room under the central period fixture with pull-down burner.

Window treatments here should take into account the THC's proposed use of the room and also the need to create a uniform appearance on the exterior of Maplecroft as well as adjacent restored interiors. The cornice boards in the Starr Collection can be installed here, as they were originally, over roller shades as used originally in the other downstairs rooms in the house.

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Reproduction shades should be made of plain Holland (stiffened linen) in white, ecru, sage green, or brown. The same color should be used in each room of Maplecroft so that a uniform appearance is maintained on the exterior. Since reproduction nineteenth century shade hardware is not currently available, metal spring rollers are recommended instead of wood spring rollers, and modern plastic bead chain can be used if it is carefully hidden behind the curtains. Shades regularly pulled up and down with pull cords can easily become dysfunctional.

For the transitional use chosen by the THC for this room, use of a period-accurate finish for the walls will be compatible with adjacent restored interiors; paint analysis will help determine the original color. Design critics in the 1870s- 80s suggested deep rich colors for the library, red was frequently mentioned. Crimson, dull red, Pompeian red, deep red, and rich red were all suggested for both wallpaper and paint. Brown, stone and dark green were also considered appropriate colors. Ceilings were never white; a warm golden olive was suggested for libraries.

The corridor that connects the library to the east bedroom is suggested for wall exhibit panels in this IMP; it could be partially restored with matting or finished wood flooring and walls painted the same color as either the library or east bedroom.

East Bedroom (4)

Mrs. Clapp agreed to pay for the east bedroom addition to Maplecroft on February 28, 1872. The finished bedroom was almost certainly furnished with elegant items from her home in New Orleans. The adjacent dressing room/bath was also very well outfitted, based on family letters, and much evidence appears to remain in situ from the 1871-1905 period.

During the preparation of this IMP, HBTS learned that this original dressing room is to be used as a mechanical room and therefore cannot be interpreted for visitors. If that use changes, additional information can be gathered from extant information in the dressing room to allow complete restoration of this most intact original dressing room/bath at Maplecroft. Information in family letters provides the following clues to the original appearance of this bath/dressing room:

- By April 22, 1873, water pipes had been connected from the cistern to Mrs. Clapp's dressing room, providing running water.
- A letter from early 1873 notes the completion of Mrs. Clapp's bedroom and bath.
- On the same date, Frank Starr expressed his desire to order a walnut washstand for a sink in Mrs. Clapp's dressing room. He ordered two corner washstands and one "in the middle of the room" [letter of April 12, 1873]. Mrs. Clapp's was noted as the finest of the three, and an appropriate reproduction can be selected based on descriptions in the Mudge price list of 1877 and information found in the bathroom. A porcelain or enameled iron sink should be installed in the cabinet and a mirror with stained frame installed above it.
- The washstands were installed on June 10, 1873.

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- On August 15, 1877, two tubs ordered by Frank Starr were shipped from M.C. Bignall & Co Pumps in St. Louis. They were described as being “paneled on all sides in walnut complete with patent combination blocks.” Reproducing one of these tubs to display in Mrs. Clapp’s bathroom will help to create the appearance of an 1870s bathroom with fittings that resemble furniture.

In August 2011, during the preparation of this report, additional information about plumbing at Maplecroft was found by a THC summer intern in the remaining untapped Starr Family papers at the Briscoe Center. This information included several sketches prepared by Frank Starr and sent with an order for water piping equipment to the Durham House Drainage Company of New York in 1884 [Appendix L]:

- A north section view of Maplecroft showing wastewater lines and a vent pipe connecting three sinks: one in Mrs. Clapp’s bathroom, and one in each of the first and second floor dressing rooms;
- A partial sketch floor plan showing the east side of Maplecroft’s first floor with wastewater lines connecting the bathtub and sink in Mrs. Clapp’s bathroom with the corner sink in the downstairs dressing room and a bathtub in a bathroom between the main hall and the northeast downstairs bedroom that no longer exists;
- An east section view of Maplecroft showing wastewater lines and a vent pipe connected to a bathtub and adjacent sink in Mrs. Clapp’s bathroom

There is no information about the toilet used originally in this bathroom, and none is shown on the newly discovered 1884 sketches, but existing evidence in the dressing room may provide more information. It is possible that an earth closet like that described for the original bathroom at Maplecroft was also used in Mrs. Clapp’s bathroom.

The floor in Mrs. Clapp’s bath/dressing room was probably originally covered with oilcloth since there are rows of tack holes spaced at 28”- 30” intervals and running north/south on the floor. There appear to have been multiple installations over the years.

Considering the THC's use of this room, the appearance of historic lighting could include an un-electrified central fixture such as the three-burner gas pendant in the collection with its pull-down central burner. This fixture was designed for use in a room such as a library where the pull-down feature would have been helpful over a desk or central table.

The paint color used in this dressing room may have been the same as the bedroom or different; if paint analysis is undertaken elsewhere in Maplecroft, it would also be good to analyze this bathroom in case the current mechanical use changes at some point.

Each original closet at Maplecroft was to have three shelves and one dozen iron hooks [letter of February 6, 1871], and it is likely that the East Bedroom/ Dressing Room closet was similarly outfitted when built in 1873. Most of the closets at Maplecroft still have their three shelves and a number of original iron clothes hooks. In the mid-nineteenth century clothes were hung from hooks rather than hangers and rods. This closet has been subsequently modified with the

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addition of several cabinets that appear to date from c. 1900. If Mrs. Clapp's dressing room/bath is restored for interpretation at some point, the adjacent closet will be a useful addition to the interpretive program to provide information about nineteenth century clothing and personal hygiene. If undertaken elsewhere in Maplecroft, paint analysis would be appropriate in this closet to better understand the changes that have occurred here.

The east bedroom should be carpeted with reproduction ingrain or Brussels carpeting installed wall-to-wall. If Brussels carpeting is chosen, a border is appropriate in this elegant room. When reproduction wall-to-wall floor coverings are installed in pre-1900 interiors, a carpet tack strip is acceptable for use, but quarter round moulding should not be used to finish the installation at the bottom of the baseboard. Baseboards in nineteenth century homes were typically installed with a gap at the bottom of approximately ¼" to allow wall-to-wall carpeting to be pushed under the lower edge. Quarter round moulding is a product of the early twentieth century popularity of parquet flooring or exposed floorboards with area rugs; it covered the small gap at the bottom of the earlier baseboards. Padding used under reproduction carpeting or matting should be synthetic for durability and relatively thin and firm.

It is likely that Mrs. Clapp brought her bedroom furniture from New Orleans when she moved in with Clara and Frank Starr. Therefore the finest bedroom furniture in the Starr Collection is appropriate for display here, including all of the pieces usually included in high quality bedroom suites. For information on what was typically included in an elaborate 1870s bedroom suite see the H. B. Mudge furniture price list in Appendix B. Good additions to the furnishings of this bedroom would be a small seating group as well as a lady's writing desk and chair; there is an appropriate lady's "Davenport" desk in the Starr Collection. The white porcelain inkwell with flowers in the Collection should be displayed on the desk with some reproduction writing paper and a period lady's dip pen. Family portraits of appropriate date should be hung on the walls with long (reinforced) cords from the picture moulding (if the lower moulding of the cornice is designed for this purpose) or each from a decorative glass or brass "picture pin."

Lighting should include a three or four burner gas chandelier in the center of the room and one or two portable kerosene/oil burning fixtures that can be placed on a bedside commode and bureau. Window treatments should be similar to those used in the other bedrooms, including lace curtains hung from 2 1/2" diameter brass rods or gold-finished wood rods with matching decorative finials and brass rings. Cords should be installed to allow the curtains to be opened and closed.

Bedroom colors were usually based on the orientation of the room. Light tints were suggested for south-facing rooms such as the East Bedroom, including gray-green, sea blue, medium-golden olive, and for the ceiling, soft yellow-pink.

Southwest Parlor (6)

The interpretation suggested for the southwest parlor is a fully restored interior utilizing the numerous surviving furnishings in the Starr Collection that were used in the parlor.

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Interpretation here should focus on 1870s decorative arts styles and how the Starr's obtained furnishings for their new house.

In July of 1870, as planning was underway for the construction of Maplecroft, family letters reveal that initial plans were to furnish two bedrooms, the parlor and dining room, perhaps leaving the second floor unfinished for the time being. On July 10, 1871, the process of moving furniture into Maplecroft began [letter of July 10, 1871], and the parlor was definitely one of the rooms being furnished. A letter of August 24, 1871, notes that pictures had been hung in this room: portraits or photographs of Mr. and Mrs. Clapp were placed on the north wall (on either side of the doorway into the Dining Room); they were displayed in "large fine gilt frames" provided by the Clapps. The same letter notes that portraits of James Starr and his wife would also soon be hung in the parlor.

Family correspondence indicates that in August 1871 Mr. and Mrs. Clapp agreed to pay for carpeting for this room and two others; Frank Starr sent measurements to the Clapps on August 27th of that year. A letter of March 7, 1872 mentions Frank's interest in ordering matting for the parlor, preferably red and white, but white if his first choice was not available. This was possibly for summer use.

Since the original carpeting for this room is extant in the Starr Collection, reproducing and re-installing this carpeting is the best choice for the proposed interpretation of the southwest parlor. The carpet should be reproduced using the original colors, width, repeat, fiber content, and weave as closely as possible. There are several English companies that reproduce such carpeting on nineteenth century looms; they sell through American brokers who assist with pattern selection and have access to the English companies' original designs of the appropriate period in the original colors. There are also Chinese companies that can reproduce nineteenth century carpet patterns, but an appropriate pattern and period colors must be provided since these companies do not have access to accurate period information. The Chinese carpeting is woven on modern looms so that while wool may be used, the pattern & repeat is changed to adjust the design to the larger loom, and this carpeting is woven in broadloom rather than the original narrow width. Narrow-width carpeting is hand sewn together to create a wall-to-wall installation or add borders; the seams are less visible because of the elaborate nineteenth century patterns, but do show somewhat. This is part of the story of nineteenth century carpeting for visitors. Based on John Burrows' information, a good reproduction of the Starr carpeting would need to be woven on a spool Axminster loom and will require an extensive amount of design and set-up work. A minimum order of approximately 100 linear yards (perhaps more) would be required to set up such a complex design; several historic sites who can use the same design could go together to place this large order.

The southeast parlor likely had the most elaborate gas chandelier used at Maplecroft. It would have been hung in the center of the room and probably had more than four burners, perhaps even two tiers of burners. It is also appropriate to display one or two portable kerosene or oil fixtures in this room on tables.

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Window treatments here should consist of the wood cornice boards in the Starr Collection with the green valances and trimmings attached; reproduction or major repair and stabilization of the originals is recommended. Installed behind the cornice boards should be iron or brass rods attached to the window trim; reproductions of the tambour-worked cotton sheer curtains in the Collection should be shirred on the rods. The curtains should be long enough to fall slightly on the floor. The appropriate fullness for heavily patterned lace curtains like these is $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times, so that the design shows well. If the curtains are too full, the design will be hidden. Roller shades should be installed behind the curtain rods inside the window trim. The green tiebacks used with the valances should be used to tie back the curtains using one on each side of the window. These should be attached to the window trim with antique or reproduction glass or brass curtain “pins” or knobs similar to the ones in the Starr Collection.

Furniture for the southwest parlor should include the elaborate green 1870s parlor suite that was previously displayed in this room. It is the highest-style 1870s parlor furniture in the Starr Collection and the possibly original upholstery coordinates well with the original carpeting and drapery valances. Also appropriate for display in this parlor is an *étagère* to display small glass and porcelain objects in the Collection from the last quarter of the nineteenth century. A marble-topped center table is an important item to display under the chandelier. Additional high-style 1870s side chairs are also appropriate. A square parlor grand piano should also be acquired for display here with a piano stool as seen in the Maplecroft interior photo. The long embroidered velvet hanging in the Collection can be displayed as a “piano scarf” on top of the piano.

The portraits in gold frames mentioned in family letters should be hung on the walls in the described locations with long reinforced cords from the picture moulding (if the lower moulding of the cornice is designed for this purpose) or each from a decorative glass or brass “picture pin.” They should also be secured with hidden picture wire and a hook behind the picture for added support. The over-mantel mirror previously displayed here is a good choice for that location.

Accessories from the Starr Collection to be used in this room include the girandole set on the mantel with the gilt French clock in the center; photo albums on tables; and the “Old Paris” white and gilt compote on the *étagère*.

Paint analysis is the best way to determine the original colors or whether wallpaper was historically used in this room. Appropriate paint colors mentioned in prescriptive literature for parlors of the 1871-1905 period, using the basis of sage green with accents of Pompeian red for carpeting, curtains and upholstery, were ochre walls and a light sage green ceiling. With that scheme, the plaster cornice was to be sage green and ochre.

Dining Room (7)

The dining room should coordinate with, but not match the southwest parlor, since the two rooms would have been seen and often used together for entertaining and family events. The

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color scheme would reflect this coordination; paint analysis will confirm the colors used in the 1870s. Pompeian red was highly recommended as a dining room color, and since it is an accent color in the parlor carpeting, would be appropriate as the principal wall color for the dining room. The window trim and baseboards here should match those in the parlor. While stained woodwork was widely used in the 1870s, white and off-white were also used until the early 1880s. The basic paint analysis in Appendix B includes a chip from the north window casing; it indicates a cream color primer and a cream color first coat, and a dark grey brown cream for the second coat, as darker trim colors became popular.

Window treatments in the dining room would utilize the same wood cornices from the Starr Collection that are recommended for display in the parlor. Matching tambour-embroidered white cotton sheer curtains should also be used here with matching brass or glass tieback knobs or pins. The curtains could be directly looped around these. It would also be appropriate to add lambrequins in a similar style, color and fabric to the originals to be displayed in the southwest parlor. Since the dining room would have been less formal than the principal parlor, trimmings could be simplified on these valances, but the fabric and trimmings used should coordinate carefully with the carpeting.

There is no family information regarding floor coverings in the dining room, but it is likely that a floor covering was used here in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. One solution is to reproduce enough of the parlor carpeting to also cover the dining room floor. But prescriptive literature of the period discouraged wall-to-wall carpeting in the dining room because of the difficulty in keeping it clean. A large coarsely woven flannel “drugget” in a color that coordinated with the carpet was used throughout the nineteenth century to protect the area under the dining table and chairs. Late in the nineteenth century, it was sometimes the only floor covering used in the dining room, placed over stained and varnished floor boards. Its use at Maplecroft would acknowledge the need for an easily cleanable floor covering under the table, especially with so many young children in the household.

A central gas fixture of similar size and appearance to the southwest parlor should be installed here over the dining room table. The antique or reproduction fixture selected should be similar in style, design and finish to the gas fixtures in the Starr Collection. Candles are appropriate for use on the dining table and sideboard.

Information from the family letters regarding dining at Maplecroft include an April 22, 1873 letter in which the Starrs requested that the Clapps send two red tablecloths, one white tablecloth, and two dozen towels for everyday use. This implies that more elaborate damask cloths were used for company and special occasions. White was the color of choice for all but the most casual table linens of the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Also in an April 1873 letter, six “pepper box” glass saltcellars were ordered via Sarah Clapp from New Orleans; these were probably for individual use on the dining table. On May 28, 1877, Frank Starr contacted Tiffany & Co. in New York about the purchase of a dozen silver forks.

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Furniture for this room should consist of the dining table and chairs in the Starr Collection and previously displayed in this room, along with the sideboard and over mantle mirror. A secondary sideboard or side table from the interpretive period is a good choice.

The wainscoting in the dining room should be examined carefully and portions of it eased away from the wall to determine its date of installation. Paint analysis behind it and on the wall above it could help with this determination. It is made of various woods and moulding parts. The upper moulding is quarter round and the moulding projecting below the quarter round is stair banister (and a different wood than the quarter round). The battens are installed on edge, an atypical installation for the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The boards behind the battens are a different wood than the battens. The wainscoting appears to be fabricated and installed with twentieth century wire nails. It is possibly a twentieth century fabrication and not appropriate for the interpretive period, but analysis of its construction and the wall behind is necessary for certainty.

Breakfast Room and Back Service Hall (8)

Removal of mid-twentieth century wallpaper, sheetrock and the 1930s cabinets, and the replacement of the windows on the east side to provide a view of the restored east porch will return this room to its post 1874 – pre-1930s appearance. This dirt-generating work should be performed before the Collection is re-placed on display in Maplecroft.

As the existing 1930s cabinets are carefully removed, paint analysis will determine the paint colors used here originally. Investigation of ghost marks uncovered during removal will provide information about any previous built-in cabinetry. This connector between the kitchen and dining room may have functioned in the late nineteenth century as a “butlers’ pantry” for Maplecroft.

With appropriate wall color and repaired wood flooring, it will be a suitable location for exhibit panels and perhaps free-standing display units with artifacts that will assist in interpreting the role of servants in the Starr family. The Collection contains a match safe, spittoon, linens, and perhaps other items, including date-appropriate china, which if displayed here can be springboards for the discussion of service at Maplecroft.

Kitchen (9)

The original kitchen at Maplecroft was a detached building, as was typical of many southern homes in the mid-nineteenth century. The heat produced by cooking was unpleasant in a hot climate, and fire was a very real threat since Maplecroft was a frame building with open flames in use for heating, cooking and lighting. The Marshall fire department was probably not well equipped, as indicated by a fire downtown that rapidly spread and substantially damaged the Starr offices in January 1871. Once the water tower was constructed in 1872-73, its presence must have eased fire concerns enough that the original covered walkway from the dining room to the kitchen was fully enclosed in 1874.

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The 1871- 1905 interpretative period chosen by THC staff for the kitchen will dictate how the kitchen is furnished. There is some information in family letters about the fittings of the original kitchen, but nothing about when it was remodeled or the appearance of the second, early twentieth century kitchen. Careful removal of 1920s and 1950s components in the current kitchen and adjacent bathroom will provide much information. Because the interpretive focus could change in the future, surviving elements of the c. 1920s kitchen should be carefully stored, including the telephone niche and stool, the closets on the south wall (these could be all or in part from the earliest kitchen), and the lower wall cabinets with supporting brackets on the north wall (these could also be partly from the earliest kitchen). The hall that connects the kitchen and cook's quarters should be painted in the correct period colors based on paint analysis, and the wood floor left with a worn finish.

To augment the available primary information, there are several sources that can provide additional information about 1860s- 70s kitchens. Primary sources include *Cottage, Farm and Villa Architecture* by J. C. Loudon. First published in 1833 in England, this popular volume was published repeatedly through several decades of the nineteenth century including an American edition. Other primary sources are Catherine E. Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe's 1869 *American Woman's Home* and the *Illustrated Catalogue of American Hardware of the Russell Erwin Manufacturing Company*, 1865. All three of these books are available in facsimile editions. A useful secondary source is *America's Kitchens* by Nancy Carlisle and Melinda Talbot Nasardinov.

Before the kitchen at Maplecroft is restored to an 1870s appearance, suggested interpretive elements for the current kitchen are changing kitchen technology and kitchen remodeling at Maplecroft; the telephone niche and stool can be used to discuss when telephone service arrived in this household.

Information in family letters about the kitchen fittings and finishes includes:

- On July 21, 1870, James Starr purchased a Redway & Burton Great Republic cooking stove #8; this Cincinnati foundry manufactured both coal and wood cooking stoves. Since Frank often chose items like those that his father purchased, it is likely that a similar stove was ordered for the new kitchen at Maplecroft.
- In discussing his house plans, Frank Starr mentioned that he would build an outhouse/storeroom for the kitchen and servant's room, and a "house for water closet" [December 2, 1870].
- It is likely that the original kitchen had an iron fireplace, since the purchase of iron fireplaces [used in service areas] is noted in a letter of May 10, 1871.
- The kitchen was originally painted [July 16, 1871].
- A family letter of August 27, 1871, indicates that the new kitchen had been outfitted with tin ware, pots, kettles, and a stove.
- Crockery arrived in May 1872.
- In a letter to Mrs. Clapp of May 28, 1874, Frank Starr noted that he had ordered an ice water cooler from St. Louis and that it would "take enough ice every morning to last all day." A week or so later, on June 18th, he commented that for his new small ice cooler,

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"I get five pounds of ice in the morning which lasts till bed time." The ice water cooler was probably a large stoneware wide mouth crock with cover and metal spigot. Stoneware crocks of all sizes were widely used throughout the nineteenth century for food and beverage storage.

Cook's Quarters (10)

This room was originally constructed in 1871 as an un-ceiled servant's room/storage room adjacent to the kitchen [letter of October 27, 1870]. In 1873, the Starrs hired a cook, and on January 27th Frank Starr wrote that "I had the room fixed up for her comfortably - ceiled and painted overhead and rough oiled and papered on Walls."

For the purposes of the proposed interpretation of this room, the existing wood floor with its finish removed is appropriate. It was probably not stained and varnished in the 1870s, but had a simple small homemade mat or rug or two for comfort.

The ceiling was installed when Frank Starr prepared the room for his new cook; before that the room would have been open to the rafters. The current ceiling should be investigated to see if the late nineteenth century ceiling remains above it; the 1873 ceiling was probably not plaster, but bead board or simple boards that were painted with an inexpensive site-mixed paint like kalsomine (lime paint).

The walls in this room should be probed to see if they were originally plastered, and paint analysis will determine the original type of paint and color. Since Frank Starr refers to "rough oiled" walls, he might have had them casually painted with oil paint without wall preparation, thus "rough." Oil paint was an expensive finish but was durable, could be washed, and lasted a long time. Perhaps an inexpensive and not very high style wallpaper border was also used around the top of the room.

Lighting here should be a portable oil or kerosene utility-type lamp of appropriate date placed on the mantel. Another appropriate choice is the swing arm kerosene or oil fixture in the Starr Collection, mounted above and to one side of the bed. Its finish should be cleaned and stabilized, and the missing glass elements replaced. The fixture should not be electrified, but instead have the burner and wick restored. The window should have a simple roller shade similar to those used in the front rooms of Maplecroft.

A single iron bed with springs and a homemade ticking mattress would be appropriate as well as a simple, vernacular rocker and storage piece (dresser or trunk). A simple table and side chair are also appropriate furnishings. The bed should be made up with worn utilitarian sheets, a pillow partially filled with a lumpy material, and a utility covering like an old quilt or blanket. If there is a utilitarian apron in the Starr Collection of appropriate date, it can be placed on the bed. A simply framed print or calendar could be hung on the wall, and a row of hooks on the wall is an appropriate storage device that will allow display of utilitarian clothing, like a bonnet or shawl, to aid in the interpretation of this room.

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Upstairs Hall (13)

This IMP recommends that the upstairs hall be fully restored since it is a connector between other interpretive spaces on the second floor. This hall retains its original plaster, and paint analysis would determine the original paint color, which should be the same as the first floor entry hall. The simple paint investigation in Appendix C shows a medium gray-brown first coat for the upstairs hall walls (matched to a color closest to Benjamin Moore HC-88 and 1057) that concurs with the colors suggested in prescriptive literature of the 1870s for sunny halls. This information is referenced in the entry hall section of this *Furnishing Plan Analysis*. The second finish coat would also be appropriate for use in this restored space.

There is reference in family letters to the use of oilcloth in the “hall, hall room upstairs, and hall downstairs” paid for by Mrs. Clapp [June 26, 1872]. For the restored upstairs hall, the floor should be covered wall-to-wall with oilcloth; see “Floor Coverings” in the General section of this *Furnishings Plan Analysis*. A pattern similar to that reproduced for the entry hall would be appropriate here, but they do not need to match.

Furnishings displayed here should present the upstairs hall as a family sitting area, which was a common use of large non-public residential halls. Two or three of the alphabet bookcases should be installed here, filled with books from the Starr Collection. The Turkish armchair in the Collection would be an appropriate seating choice for a corner in this hall; it should be reupholstered in the style of the 1880s or 1890s when such lounging chairs were popular. A small side table dating to the 1880s from the Starr Collection should be used beside the armchair and a portable kerosene or oil lamp placed on the table along with sewing supplies and/or a book. Glasses and a garment that is being mended are other good choices for this interpretation. If space allows, a second arm or side chair would be a good addition to the upstairs hall.

An electrified central adjustable hall fixture such as that suggested for the entry hall should be installed in the center of the hall so that the light falls on the stairs. Like the downstairs hall fixtures, it should be hung low enough so that when the font and burner were pulled down for maintenance they were within reach of the female servant who cleaned the fixture and added oil.

One of the most interesting early details at Maplecroft is the speaking tube system installed when the house was built. A family letter of May 21, 1871, records Frank Starr’s order for two speaking tube fixtures; one bell at the front door that was a “gong” (presumably to announce visitors); one bell in the upstairs hall (still extant); and one bell in Clara’s room. The letter describes the necessary wires and tin tubing that would be installed in the walls and under the house before the plaster was applied: two bells with springs; eight right-angled cranks [the component visible in the upstairs hall]; two silver-plated bell pulls; 20’-0” of wire; 32’-0” of speaking tube; two silver-plate mouthpieces; and two japanned metal mouthpieces. In early 1889, a letter comments on the addition of speaking tubes to connect the house with the kitchen.

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The surviving component of this system in the upstairs hall should be interpreted for visitors, and can also be referenced in the breakfast room exhibit about servants at Maplecroft.

Second Floor Southwest Bedroom & Nursery/Sewing Room (14 & 15)

The interpretation recommended in this IMP for the southwest bedroom and adjacent nursery/sewing room is a fully furnished, restored interior. The Starr Collection contains many pieces of bedroom furniture, a number of which were mail-ordered by Frank Starr from the H. B. Mudge Co., a Cincinnati business that specialized in “furniture for shipment to distant points” [see Appendix B]. Focusing in the southwest bedroom on this aspect of life in the Starr household will make good use of the Starr Collection and interpret an important aspect of homemaking in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

The mail order furniture industry relied heavily on steamboats that plied the navigable rivers and especially the railroad lines spreading across America. Shipping furniture “knocked down” was important to the mail order industry, but required specialized fabrication. The Mudge Co. described it this way in their *Illustrated Cincinnati* business description: “furniture made “knock-down” occupies but about one-half the compass of ordinary “set up” goods, and is transported at one-half the freight charge on Furniture as ordinarily made.” Mudge furniture was substantially machine made. *Sketches and Statistics of Cincinnati in 1851* described the process of Clawson and Mudge (predecessor of the H. B. Mudge Co.) as follows:

One of the most remarkable of our manufacturing establishments, is the bedstead factory of Clawson and Mudge . . . The machinery consists of seven planing and two tapering machines, sixteen turning lathes, six boring, and two tenoning machines, four splitting, and four buff saws, all of which are driven by steam. One hundred and thirty hands are employed in this establishment. A very vivid impression of the power of machinery is given in this case, by the fact, that one hundred and thirty bedsteads are made and finished, as an average, every day, or one bedstead to each workman, while under the hand system of manufacture, a first rate bedstead is more than a week’s work for one journeyman. These bedsteads are of every variety of pattern and material, and degree of finish and cost, not less than 95 varieties being manufactured on the premises.

Beds and bedding were among the most important components of furnishing a new home and it is evident from family letters and orders that this was certainly true for newlyweds Clara and Frank Starr. As furniture purchases were planned for the new house in the summer of 1870, Frank Starr noted in family correspondence that he owned a walnut wardrobe, a bureau, a baby crib, and a half-canopy bed (such as that previously displayed in this bedroom). Frank was considering the purchase of a second bed that would have high, removable posts. A furniture order that he placed with the H. B. Mudge Co. arrived on September 21, 1870; it included some bedstead parts (others were noted as missing), a large wardrobe, a white marble top table, and part of a harp stand.

Ordered at the same time from the Mudge Co. but not yet delivered were two bedsteads with globe casters and iron rods. Globe casters, which are still being made, are for heavy items of

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furniture such as beds. The iron rods were likely mosquito rods for the beds. The bed currently displayed in this room is fitted with brass hardware for a mosquito rod, as is Mrs. Clapp's bed in the East Bedroom downstairs. Before cures were available for mosquito-borne illnesses, mosquito netting was extremely important to the health of a household. Frank Starr noted in a letter of August 22, 1871, that "we have not had to use the mosquito bar - we benefit from that fresh south breeze and not much shade about the house," thus drawing a link between heavy vegetation and mosquitoes.

Each of the c. 1870 half tester beds displayed at Maplecroft should have mosquito netting installed. In addition to netting, gauze or lace bobbinet is also suitable for this purpose; a variety of colors were available in the 1870s to coordinate with the room: white, pink, brown, blue, drab, green and yellow. The fabric linings currently installed in the beds are appropriate if the colors coordinate with the period color schemes selected for each of the bedrooms. Elaborate beds like those in the Starr Collection should have bedspreads made to coordinate with the fabric lining in the canopy. Suggested fabrics for the 1870s were cretonne, sateen or chintz in bright colors and lively patterns. The bedspread should be tucked in behind the decorative side rails. Pillows were placed in coordinating bolsters at the head of the bed.

A letter dated Oct. 2, 1870, mentions the arrival of a box of blankets from New Orleans- among the many items requested by Frank and his wife from her mother Sarah Clapp, who either sent goods she already owned or purchased in the well-stocked shops of the Crescent City, where she lived. The crib owned by the young couple was an elaborate model; it is described in a letter of January 25, 1871, as having removable extension posts that could be replaced with short posts and/or knobs, thus converting it to a child's bed when needed.

On May 10, 1872, Frank ordered additional bedroom furniture from Cincinnati (almost certainly the H. B. Mudge Co.): "one #1 French bed in oil walnut finish, octagonal posts (not extension); one bureau oil walnut; one walnut washstand; two cane seat rockers [at least one is extant in the collection]; and one oval back rocker." The Mudge Co.'s #1 French Bedstead is described in their price list as 6'-0" high with an inside width of 4'-3", a paneled headboard, flat posts, casters, and fabricated in solid walnut with "imitation side rails" [grained to look like walnut]. In his 1872 order, Frank Starr referenced his 1870 purchase from Mudge of a #1 French Bedstead and cane seat rockers, and asked that the bureau and washstand "the best you can . . . correspond with Bed Stead." Cane seat rockers were frequently used in bedrooms for rocking children, reading, sewing, older family members who could not go downstairs, etc.

As with each of the upstairs bedrooms, the Southwest Bedroom was built with a wood mantel that was probably originally stained, varnished or possibly painted a deep color that accented the wall color. Paint analysis will determine the mantel, trim and wall colors for this room. The basic paint investigation in Appendix C indicates that the closet in this room (likely painted the same color as the bedroom) was originally painted a light grey yellow green. The second finish was probably wallpaper, since the paint stratigraphy shows a non-paint material that may be wallpaper paste. Design critics of the 1870s suggested blues and grays for south-facing rooms.

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There is no reference in family letters to floor covering in this room. Reproduction ingrain carpeting installed wall-to-wall would be an appropriate choice for this principal Maplecroft bedroom. Matting installed wall-to-wall would also be appropriate. Lighting should include a simple central gas pendant with two or three burners, based on the existing gas pendant in the Starr Collection as a prototype minus the central pull down component. This should be augmented with a portable kerosene or oil fixture placed on a bureau or a commode next to the bed.

In addition to a half tester bed, the furnishings should include a commode adjacent to the bed (for storage of the chamber pot), a bureau and mirror, a wardrobe, a small table (with or without marble top), a cane seat rocker, and an additional side chair, all from the 1870s period. Additional bedroom accessories such as the Bleu Celeste-style dresser set would be appropriate for display here or in Mrs. Clapp's bedroom.

Window treatments should include roller shades as used downstairs and reproduction lace curtains shirred on brass or iron rods with simple finials. A pair of reproduction milk glass tiebacks should be placed at each window over which the curtains should be draped.

The adjacent small room at the front of the second floor was probably used for many purposes during the years that Frank Starr's family occupied Maplecroft. THC staff members refer to it as the "Crying Room" and it likely served as a nursery when the Starr children were young. When there was no infant occupant, this little room could have functioned as a sewing room since such rooms were often placed at the front of the second floor of larger homes. It probably did not simultaneously serve both functions since, in a household that could make choices about such things, the needs of an infant would not have correlated with the needs of the family seamstress.

This room could be furnished to reflect either of these interpretations. A crib, cane seat rocker, and small bureau with mirror would furnish the nursery, along with baby clothes and baby toys. A quilt for the crib and an afghan for the rocker will be appropriate display props along with a portable kerosene lamp on the bureau.

For the sewing room interpretation, a c. 1870 sewing machine should be acquired. In the family letters there is reference to the arrival of a sewing machine in Clara and Frank Starr's household on July 19, 1870. There should be a side chair for use at the sewing machine. The small bureau and mirror suggested for the first interpretation can also be used here. An 1870s full-length dressing mirror would be a good addition to this room. Cloth or wire mannequins can be used to display Starr Family women's and children's clothing (men's clothing was ordered from a tailor or ready-made, as described in family letters). A sewing box from the Starr Collection with sewing project or fabric remnants on the sewing machine will be useful additional props.

There is reference in family letters to the use of oilcloth in the "hall, hall room upstairs, and hall downstairs" paid for by Mrs. Clapp [June 26, 1872]. The small room adjacent to the southwest bedroom is probably the "hall room upstairs" since it was the front part of the hall partitioned

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as a room. In a letter of October 28, 1870, Frank Starr debated including this “small room at front end of hall upstairs between each front room” in the plans for his new house, but his wife Clara probably prevailed about the usefulness of such a room in a growing household.

Southeast Bedroom/ Children’s Room (16)

The THC has chosen to interpret this bedroom as the children’s bedroom, which will necessitate the removal of the current 1960’s wallpaper installed by Ruth Starr Blake, the last descendent of James Starr to live in Maplecroft. With the removal of the wallpaper and the sheetrock that was installed as a substrate for it, paint analysis should be undertaken to determine the paint colors and possible wallpaper use in this room in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The closet in this room should also have finish analysis since the finish layers may be more intact there than in the bedroom, and bedroom colors were often used in adjacent closets as well. The trim and mantel should also have finish analysis to assist with the accurate restoration of this bedroom.

The only information in the family correspondence about the furnishing of this bedroom is as follows:

- The southeast bedroom was originally planned as a guest room for Clara Starr’s parents, George and Sarah Fry Clapp [letter of May 10, 1871] when they visited from New Orleans.
- The Clapps paid for carpeting this room in August 1871; measurements were submitted to them on August 27th of that year.
- A letter of March 7, 1872 mentions Frank Starr’s interest in ordering matting for use in this room, preferably red and white, but white if his first choice is not available.

Period lighting used here should be similar to that used in the master bedroom, but simpler. Based on the information in family correspondence about this room, a floor covering was almost certainly used. Ingrain carpeting would be an appropriate choice, as would straw matting.

Window treatments should include the roller shades and lace curtains, rod and tiebacks suggested for the master bedroom and teacher’s room.

Furnishings should include single beds of the late 1870s- 1880s period when the oldest daughters would have used such items. If the Starr Collection contains a trundle bed or child’s bedstead, it could be displayed in the Southeast Bedroom. Bed coverings would be simple as suggested for the Teacher’s Room. Other furnishings should reflect the auxiliary bedroom pieces listed in the H. B. Mudge 1877 *List of Prices of Furniture* included in Appendix B of this report.

Additionally, a desk or table for writing is appropriate with children’s books from the Starr Collection, pencils, writing paper or notebooks, and basic art supplies (water colors, drawing

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paper) if available in the Starr Collection. Dolls and related toys are also appropriate for display here, as are children's clothes on mannequins or placed on the beds.

Original Second Floor Dressing Room (17)

There are no specific references to this dressing room in family letters, but Frank Starr's drawings of Maplecroft plumbing that accompany a May 28, 1884 letter and order to the Durham House Drainage Company do show a sink installed here. Information in family letters that references the original first floor dressing room and Maplecroft plumbing in general can be used to provide information for the restoration of the original second floor dressing room. Further information can be acquired as the current 1960's plumbing fixtures and wallpaper are removed if the removal is undertaken carefully.

This small room probably served as a dressing room for both bedrooms. Before indoor plumbing, dressing rooms served many of the functions of a twentieth-century bathroom. In addition to the corner sink shown in the plumbing drawing, other furnishings items could include a chair to assist in the dressing process, a mirror over the corner sink, a wood towel stand, clothing hooks on a 1" x 4" chamfered board on the wall as originally installed in Maplecroft's closets (and still extant in all of them), a small dresser, and storage shelves. Period-appropriate soap dish, shaving equipment, towels and washcloths, drinking glass, and water bottle are all accessories that will help to tell the story of personal hygiene in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Many of these accessories could be part of a matching china toilet set that could be in the Starr Collection or acquired for the interpretation. Because Maplecroft had running water not long after it was built, and two bathing rooms on the first floor, the interpretation does not need to include the sponge bathing that was necessary in households without bathtubs and running water.

Lighting in the dressing room could be either a simple two-arm gas ceiling fixture or a swing arm gas bracket fixture beside the sink. This should be augmented with a portable kerosene or oil fixture. The floor should be covered with simple oilcloth in a solid color. Paint color for the walls and ceiling can be determined by paint analysis. A heating source such as that ordered by Frank Starr for the "6' x 16' dressing room" in 1889 would also be a good addition to this dressing room.

Starr family letters provide some information about how this room might have been used and furnished:

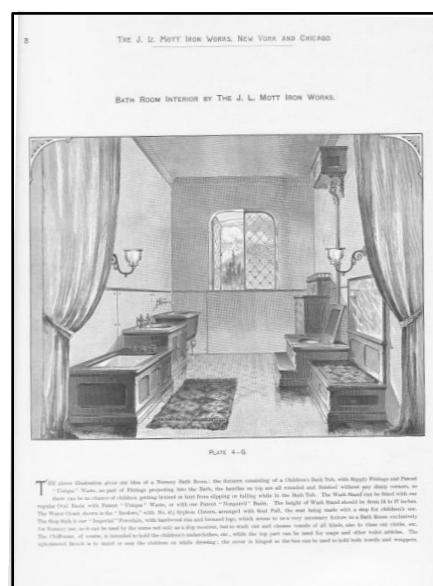


Figure 7: J.L. Mott Iron Works bathroom interior, 1888.

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- On July 24, 1871, the H. B. Mudge Co. wrote Frank Starr about a mistake they had made in shipping a washstand, “the Baltimore” with marble top and back; the Mudge Co. noted that they had shipped a similar washstand to Starr, “the #4” with marble top and back, on August 20, 1870. It is likely that these washstands were not plumbed and did not have sinks, but were provided with pitchers and basins for washing.
- The 1877 H. B. Mudge pricelist [reprinted in Appendix B] lists non-plumbed washstands including the #4, a 30” x 16” model with an 8” high back. It was walnut with a wood top and paneled front, was enclosed, and had a “cant. corner” and 3 drawers. Such washstands could have been placed in a dressing room or a bedroom.
- By April 22, 1873, water pipes had been connected from the cistern to the hall room between Mrs. Starr’s and little Clara’s rooms. On the same date, Frank Starr expressed his desire to order a washstand that was a little less fine than Mrs. Clapp’s for a sink in the hall room and two other locations. He ordered two corner washstands and one for use “in the middle of the room” [letter of April 12, 1873] and they were installed on June 10, 1873.
- There may have been an “earth closet” installed here originally, since Frank notes in a May 28, 1873, letter to his mother-in-law that “the earth closet will not do. It is not as desirable as was represented to us.” For information on the 1860 “earth closet” patent, see this link: <http://www.oldandinteresting.com/earth-closet.aspx>
- On August 15, 1877, two tubs ordered by Frank Starr were shipped from M.C. Bignall & Co. Pumps in St. Louis. They were described as being “paneled on all sides in walnut complete with patent combination blocks.” Figure 7 shows this type of tub in a bathroom of 1888.
- Drawings made by Frank Starr and sent with a letter and order for plumbing pipe to the Durham House Drainage Co. in New York on May 28, 1884 show this dressing room with a small corner sink; the 1884 order was for pipe to connect the sinks and bathtubs in Maplecroft, probably to the new Marshall water system.
- On September 17, 1889, Frank Starr ordered apparatus for supplying water for water closets from the Durham House Drainage Co.; he included a piping diagram and specifications. In the letter he noted that Maplecroft was now on the city water system.
- On September 16, 1889 a “small self-feeding hard coal stove” was ordered from the Ringer Stove Co. in St. Louis for the “dressing room that is 6’ x 16’.”

Northeast Bedroom/ Teacher’s Room (18)

This small bedroom at the head of the stairs became the “Teacher’s Room” in 1889 and should be used to interpret the importance of education in the Starr household. The mid-twentieth century built-in cabinetry currently in this room will need to be removed to facilitate this interpretation; these cabinets could be reinstalled across the hall in the northwest bedroom for the THC’s proposed curatorial storage use there.

The recreation of a late 1880s interior appearance for the walls, floor and windows of this bedroom will be appropriate as a setting to reflect the importance of the first schoolteacher hired by the Frank Starr family. Paint analysis will determine paint colors and the possible use of wallpaper at this period. By the 1880s, wallpaper borders were very popular for bedrooms with or without coordinating wallpaper. A suggested scheme mentioned in Winkler’s *Victorian*

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Interior Decoration is “a wallpaper in two shades of drab on which the pattern was outlined in gold, the ceiling finished in a light-drab floral-figured paper ‘powdered’ in gold, the frieze done in deep drab with flowers in red, yellow, and green, and the woodwork painted the darkest drab from the wallpaper.”

Windows should have roller shades as described for the other rooms in the house. They should also have lace curtains extending to the floor or to the windowsill and shirred on iron or brass rods with simple finials. Milk glass tiebacks as used elsewhere in the bedrooms are appropriate. Matting would be a good floor covering choice for this room. A two-burner pendant gas fixture in the center of the room, similar in design to the one in the Starr Collection would be appropriate here, along with a portable kerosene or oil lamp.

A single bed from the Starr Collection will suggest the teacher’s use of this room. The bed should be relatively simple (not high style) and, if available, be later than the half tester beds used elsewhere in Maplecroft. It should have simple coverings, such as a quilt or coverlet, and a pillow in an embroidered sham. As space permits, additional furnishings could include a rocker, table or simple desk for writing, side chair to use at the table, dresser and mirror to coordinate with the bed, and nightstand to use on one side of the bed. Books, papers, letters, and writing materials will be appropriate to display on the table or desk; the dresser should be outfitted with a hand mirror, covered china or glass dish for small items, a hairbrush, pin cushion and simple sewing supplies, as available in the Starr Collection. One of the doilies in the Starr Collection will also be a useful display item under the dresser objects.

This setting will provide a background for exhibit panels that discuss education in the last quarter of the nineteenth century; the importance of books at Maplecroft; the use of private teachers by wealthy families before public education and local private schools were available in small towns; and the schoolteacher’s introduction of Christian Science into the Starr family.

Exhibit Design Concepts

Consultants developed two categories of exhibit design for Maplecroft: fully furnished and interpretive panels/ exhibits.

Fully Furnished

Restore and furnish these rooms accurately, as they would have been used by the Frank Starr family in the 1871-1905 period. These rooms, listed with their Tour Stop numbers, are as follows (See Floor Plan located in this chapter, as well as Appendix J: Circulation Plan, for location):

- First Floor Entrance Hall (1)
- Southwest Parlor (6)
- Dining Room (7)
- East Bedroom (4)
- Upstairs Hall (13)

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- SW Bedroom (14)
- Nursery/ Sewing Room (15)
- SE Bedroom (16)
- Bath/Dressing Room (17)
- Kitchen (9)
- Cook's Quarters (10)
- Teacher's Room (18)

Interpretive Panels/ Exhibits

Install interpretive paneling and/or exhibitions in these rooms using the recommended themes and subthemes. Use the spaces listed below to develop changing exhibitions:

- Breakfast Room and Back Service Hall (8)
- Gallery (2)
- East Bedroom Corridor (3)

Fully Furnished Period Rooms

First Floor Entrance Hall & Main Stairs (1 & 12)

As the first room that visitors will see at Maplecroft, the entrance hall will serve as a space to ease the transition from the early twenty-first century to the 1871-1905 interpretive period, a journey of 115- 140 years back to the era when the James F. Starr family lived here. It is important that this room be furnished as it would have been then, and that the visitor feels like s/he is visiting the family. No modern day items should be visible to dilute this impression. As visitors enter the hall, staff will direct them to turn right into the Library (2), which is the gallery/admission area.

Using the recommended tour path, visitors will move through the entry hall a second time as they come back into the hall to cross to the Southwest Parlor (6). For the second visit, the recommended interpretation is a discussion of heating and passive cooling in the house. The hall and stairs functioned as a connector. The stairs also provided air circulation. It is believed that a coal stove was installed in the hall under the stairs and connected through the walls to a clay flue. Still extant in the attic, that flue exits through the roof. Furnishings here will include easily moveable period-appropriate items. In the interpretive period, family members took these items to adjacent porches for seating and dining outside in warmer months to take advantage of cooler breezes at certain times of day.

Mother Clapp's Room/East Bedroom (4)

Mother Clapp's Bedroom will be restored to its appearance when she relocated to Marshall in 1875. The high quality furniture that is original to this room and still in the Starr collection will

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be in place. Appropriate finishes and decorative arts from the collection will provide an excellent background for an interpretation that focuses of the family's New Orleans connection. This influential link drove the design and construction of Maplecroft, the selection of building materials and was a source of furnishings, many from the Clapp Home in New Orleans.

Southwest Parlor (6)

This room will be the most accurately restored room on the Maplecroft tour, since the surviving decorative arts elements from this room are extensive. This will provide an excellent basis for interpretation that focuses on decorative arts of the 1870s, the role these played in the James F. Starr family's home, and how they obtained their furnishings.

Dining Room (7)

The Dining Room will function as an extension of the parlor interpretation. Finishes will be similar and there are many original furnishings from this room. It will be an accurately restored period interior that, with the parlor, will create a vivid picture of the public face of Maplecroft.

Kitchen (9)

THC will restore the kitchen to represent 1870s technologies and the Starr family's reliance on a cook and other servants for more formal dining patterns. The kitchen, as it exists today, is an amalgam of a 1950s kitchen and an earlier, perhaps 1920s kitchen. To reveal information about the earliest kitchen, elements of the 1950s and 1920s elements will have to be carefully removed. Once that is done, the kitchen will incorporate food as an interpretive element: how it was grown and obtained by the family, what was eaten at each meal, and typical methods of preparation for the period of interpretation. Visitors may be handed a recipe of the period. Recipes will provide a basis of discussion for the docent, a method of bringing the exhibit alive for visitors, and a simple "take home." Have several different recipes available so that visitors may share them later.

Cook's Quarters (10)

The Cook's Room will return to its historical appearance, in part, by restoring the walls and floor as described in Starr family letters. Staff will restore this space as discussed in the Furnishing Plan Analysis earlier in Part III. Interpreted as a family employee's room, the Cook's Room will provide an appropriate backdrop to talk about service at Maplecroft.

Upstairs Hall (13)

With finishes and furnishings restored to their appearance in the 1871-1905 period, the Upstairs Hall will be a visual extension of the downstairs hall and main stairs, and an appropriate connection to the restored second floor rooms. Interpreting the partially extant bell system here will be a continuation of the downstairs service discussion. Placement of several of the alphabet bookcases in this hall will also be an introduction to interpretation of the Teacher's Room (18).

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Master Bedroom (14)

Interpretive discussion in the Master Bedroom will focus on the available family information on their acquisition and discussion of machine-made furniture shipped knocked-down across the United States to distant buyers. The fully restored room will feature a number of H.B. Mudge bedroom furnishings in the collection.

Nursery/ Sewing Room (15)

This small front room has served several purposes for the Starr family over time. It was a dressing room/ bathroom, nursery (“crying room”), and perhaps as a sewing room for a seamstress, hired seasonally or as needed from the community or from further away. This mixed use affords the opportunity to change its interpretation periodically. Sewing and the role of the seamstress can be one story. It affords a good opportunity to display the extensive costume resources in the Collection here and in the adjacent Master Bedroom. As a new baby enters the household, a nursery focus can be an alternate interpretation. Baby clothes, maternity clothes infant furniture and related items from the Collection can be displayed with that interpretation.

Teacher’s Room (18)

This small bedroom at the head of the stairs was historically the “Teacher’s Room.” It will interpret the importance of education in the Starr household. The recreation of a c.1890 interior appearance for the walls, floor and windows – and the installation of furniture and furnishings from the Collection - will be appropriate as a setting to reflect the importance of the first schoolteacher hired by the Starr family. It will provide a background to discuss the:

- Education of women between 1871 and 1905
- Books at Maplecroft
- Use of private teachers by wealthy families before public education and local private schools were available in small towns
- Introduction of the Christian Science religion into the Starr family by the school teacher

Children’s Bedroom (16)

This room will interpret the bedroom of some Starr daughters during the interpretive period. After the removal of the 1960’s wallpaper now covering the walls, the room will acquire finishes and furniture outlined earlier in the Furnishing Plan Analysis. The furniture will include two children’s beds plus a rocker, baby carriage, dolls, toys and children’s clothing from the Collection.

Dressing Room (17)

The small Dressing Room connects the Children’s Room (16) and the Teacher’s Room (18) and probably served the inhabitants of both. After restoring it to its historic appearance delineated

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in the Furnishing Plan Analysis, this space will serve as an interpretive backdrop to discuss personal hygiene, health care, and technology (especially plumbing).

Interpretive Panels/ Exhibits

Gallery (2)

The gallery will be the visitor's first stop in Maplecroft. The suggested interpretive approach here is to install period-correct finishes on the walls and floors, a period lighting fixture from the Starr Collection overhead. An appropriate period desk and side chair will occupy the center of the room beneath the lighting fixture. The Gallery will function as a gallery/admissions area where the docent can tell the story of the Starr family's early years in the Republic of Texas, the roll of land agencies (and the Starr Agency in particular) in settling the Texas frontier, and the Starr's subsequent move to Marshall to take advantage of growth and transportation opportunities in this area.

East Bedroom Corridor (3)

After the Gallery, visitors move will through the back corridor to the east wing bedroom. A period background appearance for this corridor will maintain the interpretive environment for visitors since it connects the gallery/admissions area and the fully restored interior of the Mother Clapp/ east bedroom. The corridor is an ideal location for wall mounted exhibit panels to interpret the story of the design and construction of the house, how materials were obtained, and the New Orleans connection that was such an influence on Maplecroft, its interiors and furnishings. The docent will elaborate on this theme once visitors are in the east bedroom, but visuals like the hand-drawn site plan used on exhibit panels in the corridor will introduce the architecture and planning of Maplecroft and the Starr family site.

Breakfast Room and Back Service Hall (8)

THC staff will restore the breakfast room to its post-1874 appearance, the year it was enclosed as a connector between the dining room and kitchen. With appropriately restored interior appearance, the space will interpret the very important role of service and servants in the Starr family and at Maplecroft. Exhibit panels will discuss the duties of the cook, gardener, maid, laundress, driver, and any other servants that research indicates were part of this household. Other panels will cover information such as: Which servants "lived in?" Which had homes and families in the community? What were they paid?

The back service hall can also be used for this interpretation if space allows, but may be best left as a simple hallway connecting the service areas to the backyard.

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Plan changing exhibits for the SFH/SHS in advance, as part of a multi-year ongoing plan. Choose topics based on recommended interpretive themes and subthemes. For the Gallery (2) and East Bedroom Corridor (3), design exhibits to be changed out on a regular, rotating basis. In the Breakfast Room and Back Service Hall (8), consider changing out portions of the exhibit, collections or smaller panels periodically, instead of wholesale exhibits on a regular basis. See Appendix I for specific resources for exhibition design and interpretive paneling options. In any case, ensure that exhibits or exhibit components change in a timely manner to provide visitors with something new to see and a reason to return.

Interpretive Venues and Physical Resources

This section provides a summary of the development of the site from the Target Period of Interpretation (1871-1905) until present-day, architectural descriptions for each extant historic-age resource that dates from this period, and identification of responsible actions to maintain the salient and character-defining features of the buildings, structures, and site features of the SFH/SHS. This information is intended to assist THC plan for future interpretive projects for the complex and to provide guidance for the use of the extant built environment and cultural landscape in conveying the desired interpretive themes and subthemes. Analysis of the evolution of the site and existing building fabric was completed using historic Sanborn maps and photographs from the THC archives. The identification of future treatment options are based on *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings*, published by the Secretary of the Interior, that represent appropriate and widely accepted practices in the preservation community. As stewards of SFH/SHS, the site should be developed according to practices outlined in the *Standards*, as they are referred to in this section. This will ensure that the architectural and historic integrity of the buildings, structures, and site features is maintained. Additional technical information related to the repair and continued treatment of the resources can be obtained in the Preservation Briefs published by the National Park Service. The preservation briefs are available online at <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/briefs/presbhom.htm>.

Identification/Location

The following illustrations delineate the resources extant during the target period of interpretation (Figure 11) compared to those buildings and structures still extant today (Figure 12). The James H. Starr property occupied Lot 52 of the original Marshall town plat – the southwest corner of the town. Located at the corner of South Grove and Border Streets, the built environment for the James H. Starr property does not appear on Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps until 1899. The 1899 Sanborn Map (Figure 8), recorded twenty-eight years after the construction of Maplecroft, provides an excellent representation of the dwellings and outbuildings present on the site during the Interpretive Period. Coupled with the early sketch plan of the Starr property (Figure 10) and the 1904 Sanborn map (Figure 9), a clear picture is formed of the

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

designed landscape and site adjacencies of the associated residential buildings and structures. The extended nature of the designed landscape, which served several households, dictated the construction of multiple adjacencies and structures such as outbuildings, gardens and wells.

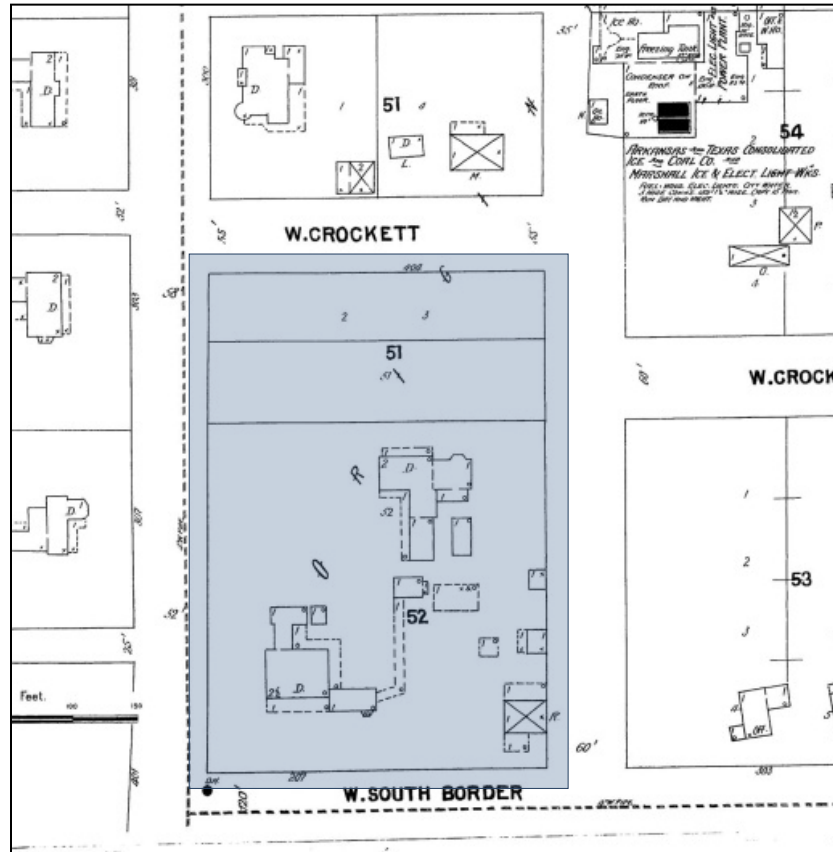


Figure 8: 1899 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

**Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan**

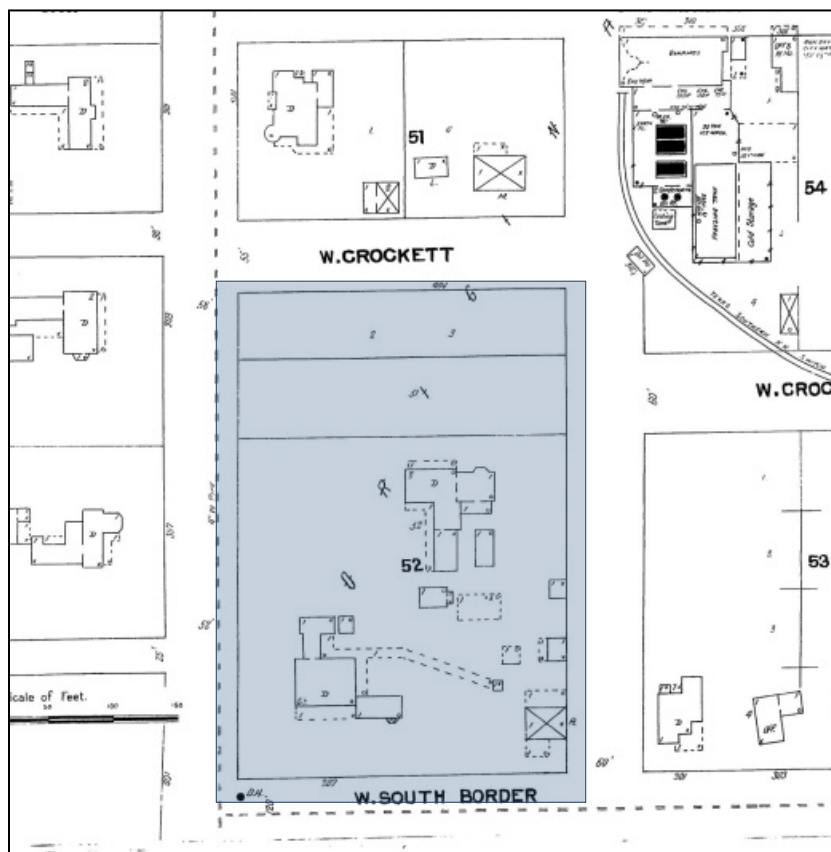


Figure 9: 1904 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

**Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan**

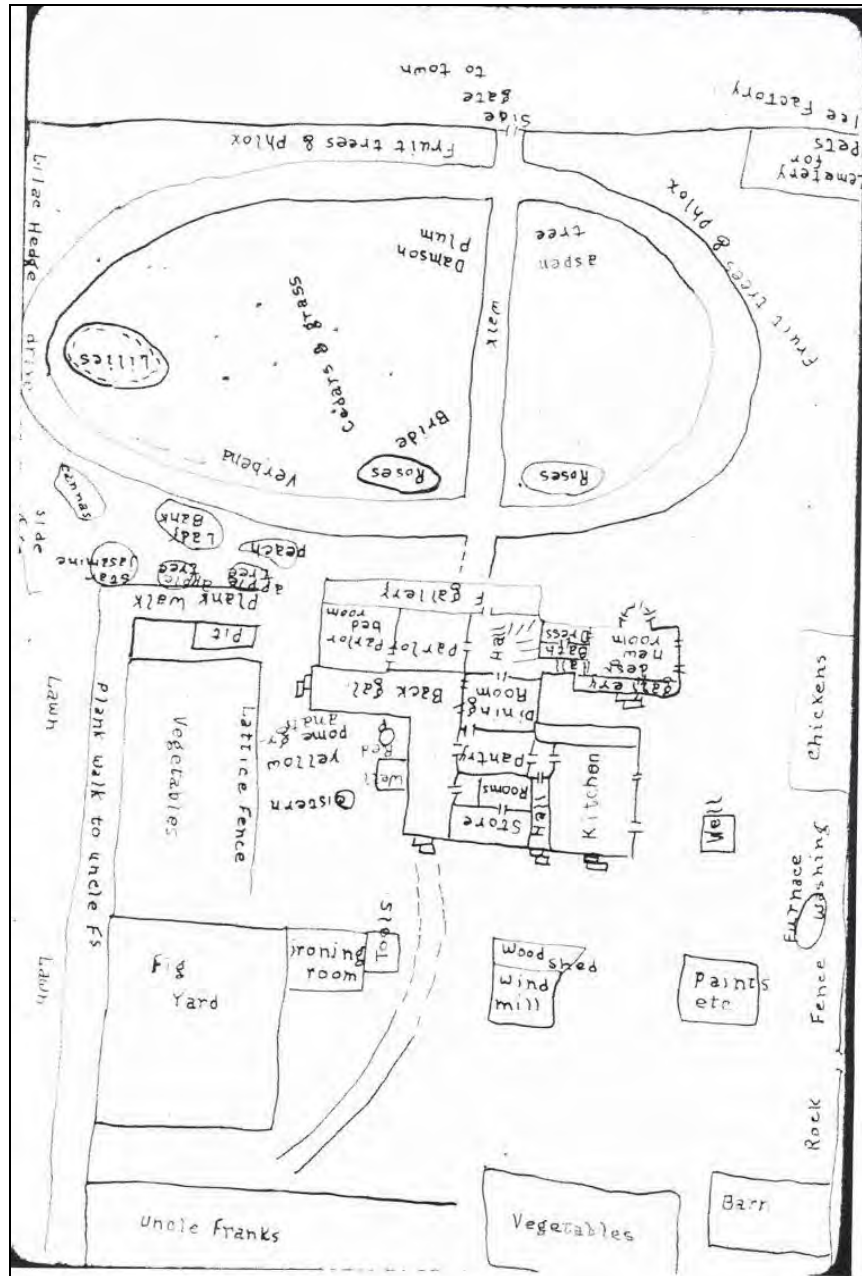


Figure 10: Early sketch of James H. Starr property (Starr Family Home State Historic Site Archives).

**Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan**

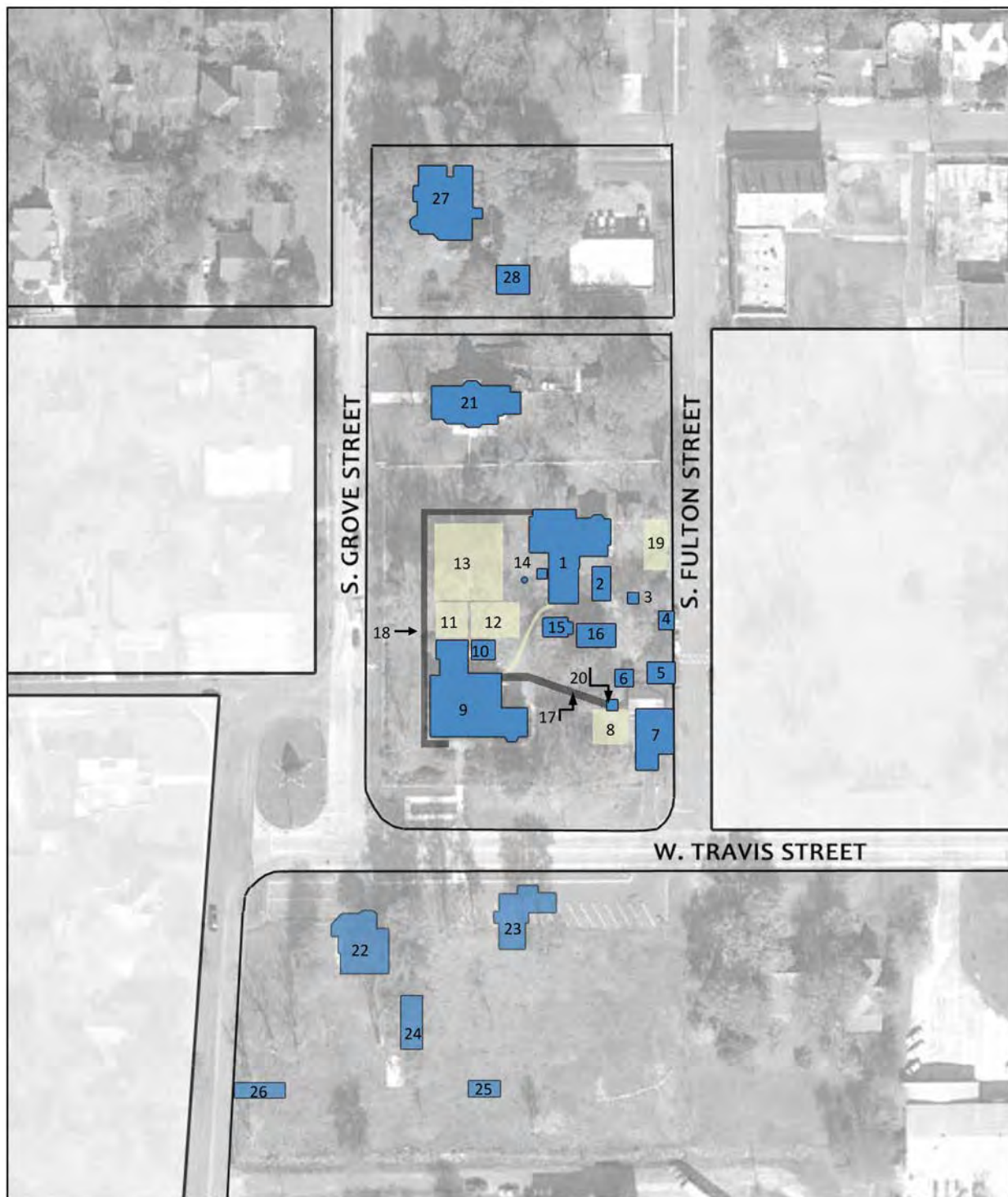


Figure 11: Built environment and landscape features during Target Interpretive Period (1871-1905).

**Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan**

Table 1: Building key to preceding map, "Built environment and landscape features during period of significance, ending in 1905."

Site No.	Name	Year Built
1	Rosemont	c. 1850
2	Detached kitchen	1870
3	Well	c. 1871
4	Outbuilding (possibly outhouse)	c. 1870
5	Outbuilding (possibly paint storage)	c. 1870
6	Outbuilding (possibly greenhouse)	1872
7	Stable	1870
8	Vegetable garden	1871
9	Maplecroft	1871
10	Water tower / windmill / cistern	1874
11	North lawn and tennis court	c. 1895
12	Fig yard	1871
13	Vegetable garden	1871

Site No.	Name	Year Built
14	Well and cistern	c. 1873
15	Schoolhouse	c. 1889
16	Pavilion / well and cistern	c. 1871
17	Plank walk	c. 1871
18	Plank walk	c. 1871
19	Chicken yard	c. 1871
20	Outbuilding (possibly pavilion)	c. 1900
21	Ruth Starr Blake House	1905-6
22	Hattie Starr Spellings House	c. 1900
23	Amory Starr House	c. 1900
24	Stable	c. 1900
25	Stable	c. 1900
26	Outbuilding	c. 1900
27	Clara Starr Pope House	1897
28	Stable	1897

**Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan**



Figure 12: Current configuration of built environment and landscape features.

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Table 2: Building key to preceding map, "Current configuration of built environment and landscape features."

Site No.	Name	Year Built
1	Rosemont (only master bedroom wing remains)	c. 1850
2	Detached kitchen (not extant)	-
3	Well (not extant)	-
4	Outbuilding (not extant)	-
5	Outbuilding (not extant)	-
6	Outbuilding (not extant)	-
7	Stable (not extant)	-
8	Vegetable garden (not extant)	-
9	Maplecroft	1871
10	Water Tower (joined to rear kitchen wing)	1874
11	North lawn (tennis court not extant)	-
12	Fig yard	-
13	Vegetable garden	-
14	Well and cistern (not extant)	-
15	Schoolhouse	c. 1889
16	Well and cistern (pavilion not extant)	c. 1871
17	Plank walk (not extant)	-

Site No.	Name	Year Built
18	Plank walk (not extant)	-
19	Chicken yard (not extant)	-
20	Outbuilding (not extant)	-
21	Ruth Starr Blake House	1905-6
22	Hattie Starr Spellings House (not extant)	-
23	Amory Starr House (not extant)	-
24	Stable (not extant)	-
25	Stable (not extant)	-
26	Outbuilding (not extant)	-
27	Clara Starr Pope House	1897
28	Stable (not extant)	-
29	Sallie Starr McGee House	1911
30	Garage	c. 1915
31	Tool shed	c. 1920
32	Garage	c. 1930

Architectural Resources

As indicated in Table 2, the James H. Starr property has changed dramatically since the Target Period of Interpretation. Gone are the signs of a functioning late nineteenth century residential property – the chicken yard, vegetable gardens, fruit trees, outhouses and stables. The buildings that remain are those that could be adapted to contemporary needs by subsequent owners Ruth Starr Blake and Clara Pope Willoughby. What is not evident by the site plans, but can be discerned by examining historical photographs from original and subsequent periods of ownership, are the cosmetic changes made to the dwellings and remaining outbuildings. During Ruth Starr Blake's ownership of the Starr property, the Colonial Revival style was popular throughout the nation and she updated the exterior façades to reflect this more decorative architectural style.

The following narratives detail extant architectural resources that date from the target period of interpretation for the Starr Family Home State Historic Site.

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan



Rosemont, c. 1850

On May 15, 1870, James H. Starr purchased a 360'-0" x 240'-0" lot in Marshall. An existing dwelling on the lot, constructed c. 1850, was occupied by James H. and his wife Harriet. His son, Frank Starr, was given the southern half of the lot to build a home. During James H. Starr's residence, Rosemont featured single-gallery porch along the north façade and a double-gallery porch forming an ell at the southwest corner of the house. The two-story home contained a parlor, dining room, butler's pantry, store room, and bedroom on the first floor, with additional bedrooms likely on the second floor. The one-story bedroom suite at the northeast corner of the house served as James H. Starr's bedroom and featured an indoor bathroom (a later addition) and private porch.

A well was located west of the rear (southwest) porch, as seen in Figure 11: Built environment and landscape features during Target Interpretive Period (1871-1905). This well could be accessed from the kitchen and its connection to the porch offered ease of access. Review of the same figure illustrates that between 1904 and 1909, the detached kitchen was enclosed by adding a 5'-0" wide hall between the main house and the kitchen.

James H. Starr died on July 25, 1890; his wife Harriet had passed eight years earlier in 1882. Although it appears the residence was occasionally occupied after their deaths, Rosemont burned in the early 1910s and the family dismantled the majority of the residence in 1914. All that remains from the original dwelling is the James H. Starr bedroom suite. While the roof appears to be original, the current paint scheme and addition of shutters to the windows date from the Ruth Starr Blake period of ownership (1929-1969).

The building is currently utilized as office space for the SFH/SHS staff.

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan



Maplecroft, 1871

Frank Starr began plans for Maplecroft in early 1870 as a home for himself, his wife Clara, and their infant daughter. Designed primarily in the Greek Revival style, in plan and façade organization, with Italianate ornamentation, it was certain to have been an impressive residence in late-nineteenth century Marshall. Frank was heavily involved in every detail of the home. He consulted almost daily with his father-in-law, George Clapp of New Orleans. Mr. Clapp pushed for a larger, more elaborate dwelling. Frank wanted to ensure his home would be in step with his neighbors in Marshall, which in his words he considered “the country.”

At its completion in 1871, Maplecroft featured eight rooms and a central hall. A single-story porch extended along the full length of the front façade of the home. Two interior chimneys framed the east and west ends of the two-story residence. A covered breezeway connected the house to the kitchen and servant’s quarters at the rear of the house. After her husband’s death in 1871, Mrs. Clapp moved to Maplecroft to live with her daughter, Clara. She occupied an upstairs bedroom until the “East Wing,” a one-story bedroom suite, was constructed for her in 1872. The wing, added at the southeast corner of the house, featured an entrance off the front porch, an entrance hall that connected to the front bedroom of the main house, a large bedroom space and attached dressing area. A door from the dressing room accessed the rear porch along the northeast corner of the house.

Once the east wing was constructed, very few additional exterior alterations were made to Maplecroft until the 1930s. The only significant change came in 1876, when the breezeway between the dining room and the detached kitchen was enclosed, “to cut the wind entering the house.” Ruth Starr Blake oversaw several significant alterations to the residence, including the conversion of the kitchen breezeway to a breakfast room and the enclosure of a portion of the rear porch to serve as a display area for her antique collectibles. This room would become known as the “Bird Room.” From review of historical photographs, it also appears that a barrel tile roof was installed and all chimneys were painted white (they were originally painted brick red and pencil-lined white). Ms. Blake also added a bathroom to the front room of the second floor and updated fixtures in the remaining baths. As at the exterior of Rosemont, Ms. Blake updated the exterior of Maplecroft to reflect contemporary architectural styles, adding a

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

decorative balustrade along the roof of the front porch as well as along the rear porch steps and upper landing.

The building is currently undergoing exterior rehabilitation work as well as the installation of a central heating and air-conditioning system. Once complete, the building will be open to the public and utilized as interpretive space for the SFH/SHS.



Schoolhouse, c. 1889

This small, one-room structure served as a schoolhouse for Frank Starr's six daughters. In an 1889 letter to schoolteacher Miss Stone, he describes the building as a plain building fitted with desks, blackboards, maps, and charts. The building was likely used as a schoolhouse until the turn-of-the-twentieth century. A 1915 Sanborn lists the building as a residence. Early Sanborn maps indicate the schoolhouse may have had a fireplace along the east side of the building. An 1895 photograph of the Starr children playing a match of lawn tennis clearly shows a chimney along the west side of the schoolhouse. Early twentieth century photographs also show a stove pipe at the center peak of the roof. While the original structure was utilitarian in appearance, with waney-edge (rough-cut lumber, hewn on only 3 sides) siding, a simple stoop of wooden steps with a shed roof at both the front and rear doors, Ruth Blake Starr completed extensive renovations to the schoolhouse in the 1930s, which included the replacement of exterior siding, a full-width porch constructed along the front façade with steps and decorative elements matching those installed at Maplecroft. A simpler gabled-roof portico was added at the rear and an additional window installed to complete the symmetry of the façade. As at Rosemont, shutters were installed at each window. Ms. Blake used the residence as a laundry and the interior cabinets and in-wall ironing boards reflect this function.

This structure is currently used as program storage for the Starr Family Home State Historic Site. See Part IV: Interpretive Program for a discussion on the future use of the Schoolhouse as an interpretive venue.

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan



Ruth Starr Blake House, 1905-06

Archival research indicates Frank provided homes for four of his daughters and this one-and-a-half story Queen Anne home, built from 1905 until 1906, was constructed for his next to youngest daughter, Ruth. The house originally contained five rooms with two cut-away bays along the south façade and one cut-away bay along the north façade. A single-story, full-width porch extends along the front façade. Most original exterior decorative elements remain, including decorative brackets at each cut-away bay, scalloped wood shingles at gable ends, and paired Ionic columns on brick piers at the front porch. The 1931 Sanborn maps indicates an additional porch along the south façade, centered on the cut-away bay and extending from the front room to the rear room along this side. The porch does not appear on earlier Sanborns and from review of historical photographs; it appears the design is much more elaborate than the front porch. Decorative turned wood columns and balustrades adorned the porch, which connected to the rear porch along the south façade. Portions of this porch are still extant, but the western and eastern ends have both been enclosed.

The Blake House is currently undergoing exterior renovations. Once complete, the house will be open to public for special events and available as a rental venue.

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan



Water Tower, 1874

Frank describes the construction of a cistern house, with pipes running from the tower to washstands in three bedrooms of the house. Mechanical equipment within the tower pumped water from a large well into a raised cistern, using gravity to create water pressure for the house. A gauge outside the tower indicated the amount of water remaining in the well. Sanborn maps from 1899 until 1947 delineate the water tower as a separate structure from the adjacent kitchen wing of Maplecroft. A single door with a transom, centered on the south façade, can be seen in a 1937 photograph (at the time of the first construction project by Mrs. Blake). Review of additional photographs illustrate that gutters along the roofline ran to downspouts that fed into the cistern at the Water Tower. Between 1947 and 1985, the water tower was connected to the kitchen wing and the exterior door infilled. A restroom and closets were added to the interior space. Exterior windows were added at the east façade during this same period. The cistern and all associated appurtenances have also been removed.



The first floor of the Water Tower currently serves as office space and the second floor is unoccupied and inaccessible.

Cistern and well, c. 1871

This cistern is likely one constructed by Frank in 1871 as part of his initial improvements to the site. Historical photographs and Sanborn maps indicate this area was protected by an open-air pavilion. The pavilion was likely removed as part of Mrs. Blake's 1937 renovation projects.

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Recommendations: Preservation/Restoration

Specific preservation issues for the SFH/SHS are outlined in this section, and recommendations are included based on the appropriate treatment for the resources. Adhering to an appropriate recognized treatment standard is important so that the complex retains its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship and continues to convey its historic significance. As a State of Texas Historic Site, maintaining the integrity of the associated resources helps to facilitate the interpretation of the significance of this unique residential compound and cultural landscape by the general public.

By evaluating the site's historic significance, physical condition, and the target period of interpretation, it is possible to determine viable treatment alternatives for the management of the SFH/SHS. By following the guidelines established by *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings*, it is possible to maintain the architectural and historic integrity of the site. There are four distinct standards for the treatment of historic properties as defined in the Standards. These guidelines can be found online at http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/download/standards_guidelines.pdf. They are defined as follows:

- **Preservation:** the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.
- **Rehabilitation:** the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features that convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.
- **Restoration:** the act or process of accurately depicting the form features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make the properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.
- **Reconstruction:** the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.

**Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan**

Table 3: Treatment Recommendations for resources constructed within target period of interpretation for Starr Family Home State Historic Site.

Site No.	Name	Year Built	Treatment Recommendation	Priority Level
1	Rosemont (only master bedroom wing remains)	c. 1850	Preserve – retain as office space; remove 1937 Colonial Revival exterior elements	HIGH
2	Detached kitchen (not extant)	1870	Interpret through exterior exhibits*	MEDIUM
3	Well (not extant)	c. 1871	Interpret through exterior exhibits*	MEDIUM
4	Outbuilding (possibly outhouse)	c. 1870	Interpret through exterior exhibits*	MEDIUM
5	Outbuilding (possibly paint storage)	c. 1870	Interpret through exterior exhibits*	MEDIUM
6	Outbuilding (possibly greenhouse)	1872	Interpret through exterior exhibits*	MEDIUM
7	Stable (not extant)	1870	Interpret through exterior exhibits*	MEDIUM
8	Vegetable garden (not extant)	1871	Reconstruct and Interpret through exterior exhibits	MEDIUM
9	Maplecroft	1871	Preserve – remove 1937 Colonial Revival exterior elements; remove “Bird Room” addition and restore original exterior porch at this location*	HIGH
10	Water Tower (joined to rear kitchen wing)	1874	Preserve and Reconstruct – Reconstruct original door opening and window configuration; Research and restore original function of first floor of Water Tower*	MEDIUM LOW
11	North lawn (tennis court not extant)	1895	Reconstruct and Interpret through exterior exhibits	MEDIUM
12	Fig yard	c. 1895	Reconstruct completely and Interpret through exterior exhibits	MEDIUM
13	Vegetable garden (not extant)	1871	Reconstruct or Interpret through exterior exhibits	MEDIUM
14	Well and cistern (not extant)	1871	Interpret through exterior exhibits; associated with demolished two-story section of Rosemont	MEDIUM
15	Schoolhouse	c. 1889	Preserve and Reconstruct – remove 1937 Colonial Revival exterior elements and restore original door, stoop, siding, and window configuration as shown in historic photographs*	HIGH

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Site No.	Name	Year Built	Treatment Recommendation	Priority Level
16	Well and cistern (pavilion not extant)	c. 1871	Preserve and Reconstruct – Preserve existing well and cistern; Reconstruct pavilion*	MEDIUM LOW
17	Plank walk (not extant)	c. 1871	Reconstruct partially using historic photographs, sketch plans, and Sanborn maps	LOW
18	Plank walk (not extant)	c. 1871	Reconstruct partially using historic photographs, sketch plans, and Sanborn maps	LOW
19	Chicken yard (not extant)	c. 1871	Interpret through exterior exhibits	MEDIUM
20	Outbuilding (not extant)	c. 1871	Interpret through exterior exhibits*	MEDIUM
21	Ruth Starr Blake House	1905-6	Preserve – retain as special event space	HIGH
22	Hattie Starr Spellings House (not extant)	c. 1900	Interpret through exterior exhibits located near existing parking lot, south side of site*	MEDIUM
23	Amory Starr House (not extant)	c. 1900	Interpret through exterior exhibits located near existing parking lot, south side of site *	MEDIUM
24	Stable (not extant)	c. 1900	Interpret through exterior exhibits located near existing parking lot, south side of site *	LOW
25	Stable (not extant)	c. 1900	Interpret through exterior exhibits located near existing parking lot, south side of site *	LOW
26	Outbuilding (not extant)	c. 1900	Interpret through exterior exhibits located near existing parking lot, south side of site *	LOW
27	Clara Starr Pope House	1897	Interpret through exterior exhibits*,**	MEDIUM
28	Stable (not extant)	c. 1897	Interpret through exterior exhibits*,**	MEDIUM
29	Sallie Starr McGee House	1911	Outside of Target Interpretive Period	
30	Garage	c. 1915	Outside of Target Interpretive Period	
31	Tool shed	c. 1920	Outside of Target Interpretive Period	
32	Garage	c. 1930	Outside of Target Interpretive Period	

* If additional research reveals adequate information to support recommended treatment option.

** Not within purview of Texas Historical Commission or Starr Family Home State Historic Site.

Part IV: Interpretive Program

Part IV: Proposed Interpretive Program examines the current public offerings at SFH/SHS, and specifies strategies for the future in the following areas: interpretive venues; exhibits and other site-wide interpretive media; public programs, including special events; and school programs and an annual program calendar. It relies on the Main Story line (Appendix E), and the Descriptive Storyline (Appendix F) derived from it discussed in Part II.

Review/ Current Public Programs (2010)

Annual Special Events

A Special Event at an historic site is normally an annually recurring day, weekend or seasonal event with a specific focus, numerous hands-on activities, historic craft or trade demonstrations and interpretive presentations designed to attract a high level of visitation. They generally revolve around a national or cultural holiday (Christmas or the 4th of July for example), a regional or statewide celebration such as Texas Independence Day or a community event in which the site can partner with other local institutions (Garden Tours). Successful special events require intensive preparation on the part of the site staff, community support or sponsorships and numerous volunteers.

The Starr Family Home SHS currently offers five special events annually: Victorian Fair (spring), Garden Tour (April), Croquet Tournament (June), Lecture Question & Answer Event (October) and Victorian Christmas (December). Three of these events (Victorian Fair, Garden Tour and the Lecture Question & Answer Event) are less than five years old. All of the site's special events are small in scope and audience. The site also participates in Historic Sites Day (May), sponsored by the THC.

The **Victorian Fair**, a one-day program for fifth graders in the two local school systems, started in 2008. The event is held in the Blake House and outside on the grounds. Activities include arts and music, crafts and a Texas history element. Four hundred children, including some with special needs, attend the event. Revenue from event goes to Friends of the Starr Family Home. The 2011 event was canceled due to lack of field trip funds in local school systems. The SFH/SHS staff is keeping an October 2011 date open in the hopes of rescheduling the event this year.

Currently the event is free. Future charges may be one dollar per student.

The **Croquet Tournament**, a team pay-to-play event, began in 1993. Two-person teams, each sponsored by a local business, start the tournament at Eastern Texas Baptist University. The final round takes place at the Starr Family Home. Afterwards, participants and guests have lunch on-site. The site staff contributes its time. Attendance in 2010 was around 100 people. The

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event, a fundraiser for the Friends of the Starr Family Home, occurs the first weekend in June. The Croquet Tournament garnered \$1,700 in 2010.

The Starr Family Home became a stop on the annual Marshall Garden Tour in 2009.

The site is one of eight to ten stops on the tour, which is sponsored by the local Master Gardeners. Admission to site grounds and gardens is free with each tour ticket. No tour of the buildings is involved. The event requires minimal staff input. Twenty to thirty people attend on a Saturday each April. The Garden Tour generates good will but no revenue. The Garden Tour did not visit the SFH/SHS in 2011, because the site was closed for restoration.

Christmas Candlelight Tour, a holiday evening program for groups of thirty-five, began in the 1990s. The program consists of dinner in the Blake House and a tour of Maplecroft, decorated for the season, Victorian-style. The Marshall Chamber of Commerce sells the package to tour operators who book it. Staff facilitates the dinner by arranging the catering, doing the necessary setup and cleanup, and conducting house tours. Over 300 people attended the program during the 2009 holiday season. The Christmas Candlelight tour is the biggest moneymaker of the year. SFH/SHS receives three dollars for each participant. In 2009, revenue equaled \$930. There was no Christmas Candlelight tour in 2010 due to the restoration underway at Maplecroft.

Special Event/Teddy Roosevelt: This program, which began in October 2010, is a lecture/question and answer event. "Teddy Roosevelt" came to the Starr Family Home and spoke to an audience from the Rosemont porch. Seventy-two people, assembled in the yard, attended the program. Whit Edwards, Starr Site Manager, portrayed Teddy Roosevelt. More special events of this sort are planned for 2012, after the site reopens to the public. Ideas for future programs include: an appearance by "Sul Ross," a Victorian fashion show and Museum Theater inside the house.

Each May, the Texas Historical Commission sponsors **Historic Sites Day**. Admission for regular house tours and activities is free. It requires no additional staff time.

Youth Programs

The **Junior Docent Program**, a successful program for middle and high school students, started before 2008. In 2011, it had 23 members between the ages of thirteen and seventeen. Sixteen of these members, who are all girls, attend each event at the Museum. Initially the program was offered to sixth-grade boys and girls. Now it is offered to eighth grade boys and girls. So far, only girls have accepted the invitation to participate.

The senior Junior Docent, now seventeen, plays a role in training the younger girls. The Junior Docents do curatorial work. They helped to pack the collections, which were recently moved from Maplecroft to Blake House during the restoration. Many serve as hostesses for the

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Victorian fair. Site staff arranged two special programs for Junior Docents in the spring of 2011. During a hat-making workshop, the docents learned how to make hats for their historic costumes. The Junior Docents learned oral history techniques during an interpretive workshop. They later participated in an oral history event, where they interviewed Starr family members. The Junior Docent Program is ongoing and successful. Friends of Starr Family Home support it enthusiastically.

School Programs

The Starr Family Home currently offers a School Program for fifth-graders. The program has three rotating stations: downstairs tour of Maplecroft, upstairs tour of Maplecroft, and a time period appropriate activity outside. One outside activity, signing bills for land transfer, reflects the Starr family's huge significance as land agents in the development of the state of Texas. Another, examining artifacts/tools used in nineteenth-century home construction, teaches students about the structure of a nineteenth-century home like Maplecroft. The School Program is age-appropriate and accommodates ninety students per session. The program fee is one dollar per student. Over 300 students attended the program in 2009. No programs took place during the 2010-2011 academic year while the site was closed for renovation.

The site staff has attempted to expand the audience for this program by distributing flyers in Longview, Tatum, and Carthage, nearby Louisiana and at private schools. This effort has not brought any new audience for the program.

Rentals/ Blake House

SFH/SHS maintains an active rentals program based in the Blake House. Rental events include: weddings (both ceremony and reception), birthday parties, bridal and baby showers, civic group events, book club meetings, tea parties, and family reunions. Currently Blake House rentals are essential to the standing of the SFH/SHS locally, and are an important resource for the Marshall community. Rental rates have been below market level since the program began. They will be raised to market level when the site reopens in late 2011.

Events take place inside the Blake House and on the site grounds. Staff estimates that six to ten wedding events take place between April and August annually. There are twenty other events of all kinds per year. The Blake House accommodates twenty-five to thirty people per event. Two hundred people may attend an outside event. Rental parties set up and take down the set up for each event in an allotted time. They use equipment present on-site. A staff member is always present to facilitate the rental event, but not to do the work.

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Tours

Maplecroft

House tours, the interpretive staple of historic house museums, have taken place in Maplecroft since the SFH/SHS opened to the public in 1986 under the administration of TPWD. Between 1986 and 2010, staff members presented tours based on Starr family genealogy, anecdotes and Maplecroft's furnishings. The furnishings, a mixture of items from the family's early years in Texas through the 1980s, remained where family members left them in 1985. As a consequence, house tours at Maplecroft remained static for nearly twenty-five years.

Other Features

SFH/SHS has several other features of interest, including Blake House, Rosemont, Gardens, and the South Lot. With the exception of Blake House and outside rentals, they are utilized intermittently for school programs and special events. Some visitors do tour the gardens.

Strategies/ General

Interpretive Venues

The SFH/SHS includes the following interpretive venues: Maplecroft, Rosemont, Blake House, a schoolhouse, gardens and outbuildings on 3.2 acres near downtown Marshall, Texas. Frank Starr constructed Maplecroft in 1871, adjacent to Rosemont, the home his father, James H. Starr, purchased in 1870. In 1905, Frank's widow, Clara Clapp Starr built Blake House for her newly-married daughter, Ruth Starr Blake, and her husband, Arthur John Blake.

These venues are part of the Descriptive Storyline (See Appendices F and G.).

Maplecroft

Furnish Maplecroft to represent the 1871 to 1905 interpretive time period. This time frame reflects the tenure of Frank Starr, his growing family and their increasing wealth. It is the most important occupation and use era of the site. Visitors will experience Maplecroft's interior through guided tours conducted by staff and volunteers.

Rosemont

Rosemont will house staff offices. Its interior will be off-limits to visitors.

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Blake House

Blake House will remain available to the public as a rental facility. It will not be part of any guided tours. The building will see intermittent use as an interpretive venue for programs such as the Victorian Fair.

Schoolhouse

Site staff will convert the schoolhouse, now used as storage space, into a multiple use programming space. Its primary purpose will be interpreting the Starr sisters' schoolroom to schoolchildren. On other occasions, the space can be set up for other interpretive programs, summer camp activities, community meetings, event preparation area, an alternate location for the brown bag program (See Grounds below) and other uses.

HBTS suggests the following steps to convert the schoolhouse:

- Remove panels boxing in what site staff believes to be 1930s laundry tubs.
- Remove laundry tubs or whatever is found in the space.
- Retain storage cabinets on west side of building, but replace cabinet doors with others that reflect the period of interpretation.
- Install canvas wall covering.
- Furnish area with reproductions, using Frank Starr's purchases for the schoolhouse as a guide. (See Appendix D – Timeline.)
- Acquire other period-appropriate reproduction furniture for use with interpretive programs (Example: folding camp stools) for children's activities.
- For non-interpretive events, such as community meetings, remove reproductions and furniture. Use site rental tables and chairs.
- Acquire a folding ramp to facilitate handicap accessibility.

Given the high skill level of site staff, much of this conversion can be done in-house.

Grounds

The grounds consist of 3.2 landscaped acres and numerous outbuildings. Newly graveled walks between structures provide greater access to the site. Restoring two aspects of the grounds, the tennis court and a vegetable and herb garden, will enhance exterior interpretive opportunities.

A working garden provides an understanding of Starr family foodways and daily life and is a vehicle for increased hands-on participation. Allowing students and other groups to assist in planting and maintaining gardens creates opportunities for greater site use and return visitation. If local regulations permit, harvests could be sold and provide nominal income.

Re-create the tennis court to provide a venue for programs relating to outdoor recreation, including tennis and croquet. Introduce other interpretive programming elsewhere on the

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grounds to reinforce the interpretive themes at SFH/ SHS. Offer guided site-wide walking tours to enhance this effort, even on a limited basis.

When the weather is good, SFH/SHS grounds provide a good location for community offerings including a brown bag lunch program and evening and weekend concerts. Brown bag lunches will feature a discussion or program on an interpretive topic of interest. Use this opportunity to present topics not covered during other programs, without appeal to a broad general audience or of a sensitive nature (example: slavery).

Begin to produce concerts or other musical events in both the gardens and the south lot.

Consider all of the pros and cons before going forward, especially what kind of an audience SFH/SHS wishes to attract to the site. American roots, ragtime, barbershop, folk and acoustic music, for example, will work better than a pop or rock group in available venues. Realize that the staff effort involved in presenting a concert is tremendous. Staff may begin by integrating musical elements into its current programs and events for a two- to three-year period before considering other concert options.

Exhibits

Interior Exhibits

Maplecroft is the centerpiece of the Starr Family Home Site. Interpretive media in the house



primarily includes its original historic furnishings and other artifacts. Visitors experience Maplecroft through guided tours with staff explaining the history of the site. Consultants developed an interpretation for each interior space employing an infrastructure of specific interpretive themes, breakout or subthemes (See Part II: Main Storyline), and supported by an exhibit design concept, interpretive goals and interpretive media (See Appendices E and I).

Hands-on Elements

Within rooms of Maplecroft, develop hands-on elements such as “discovery totes” that include photographs and reproductions that visitors can touch and pass around.

Figure 13: Discovery tote with hands-on activities within exhibit space.

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ADA

In order to comply with ADA regulations, develop a virtual tour that can be accessed via iPad/iPod or laptops provided by the site to visitors. One option is to develop visual and text and/or audio information with access by QR codes. Another is to create 360-degree images of the rooms with an audio tour.



Figure 14: Example of iPhone and iPad use within exhibits: music on the right and video on the left.

Decorative Arts

A significant number of visitors, surveyed as part of the AASLH visitor site study, stated that they are interested in learning about decorative arts. In an effort to lessen the pressure on staff and volunteers to know details about specific items, create small three-ring binders for each room containing photograph(s) of decorative arts pieces with details such as maker, style, and date.

Exterior Exhibits

Develop and install interpretive exhibit panels in addition to planned wayside panels around the grounds. Panels such as site orientation and specific building interpretation will serve to provide greater site-wide interpretation. Outdoor interpretation gives visitors a reason to stay on at the site for an extended period of time beyond their guided tour through Maplecroft. In addition, outdoor exhibits offer interpretation to visitors who choose not to participate in guided tours. Phenolic resin signs are an industry standard for outdoor signage and are available in a variety of sizes and shapes. (See Appendix I for specific exhibition information.)

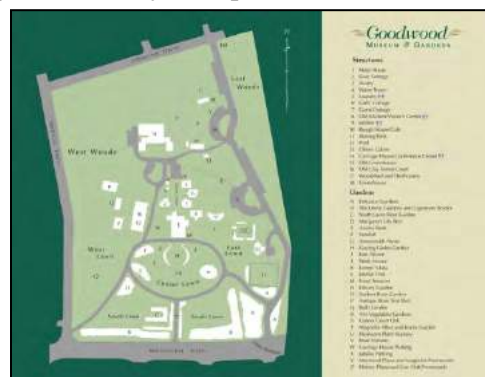


Figure 15: Example of a grounds tour brochure.

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Other Site-wide Interpretive Media

Grounds Tour/Brochure

Prepare a self-guided map of the site, with information and visitor stops which tracks the proposed audio tour (see below) or offer a “master” printed map with numbered stops, but with various options (brochure, web download, cell phones) for accessing the information.

Audio Tours

Create a new audio tour of the site, based on interpretive themes found in Appendix E. Consider including professional dramatization of historical first-person narratives, reading from family correspondence, newspaper accounts and other techniques to help visitors connect with the site. Cell phones tours (<http://www.guidebycell.com/>) can provide this. In addition, the audio tour can be designed especially for download to personal electronic devices allowing visitors to self-select their areas of interest.



Figure 16: Smartphone use in exhibit area.

Introduction Film

Create a short promotional video summarizing the site and use it for marketing purposes. Send it to groups as a pre-visit tool, or share via internet sites such as the SFS/SFH webpage on the THC website and You Tube. In addition, staff can post video segments online highlighting special events.

Website

For many visitors, a site's website is the first stop in preparation for a visit. A strong website is a critical, but often overlooked, interpretive tool. Unfortunately, many websites are stagnant sources of information. Institute a process at THC/Starr Site for keeping its website, events and programs listings up-to-date. Develop exciting, theme-related website interpretive assets. Assign a staff member the responsibility for website upkeep. Provide that person with the time, training and support the task requires. Develop and maintain social networking sites beyond Facebook (Twitter, YouTube, Flickr and others). Understand that these are not merely methods to market your site, but to create conversations with potential visitors.



Figure 17: Example of historic site's advertisement for smartphone tour.

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School-Based Information

Post curriculum materials on the website for download when available.

Audio-Visual Tours

Create and post audio and virtual tours on the website for access and/or download.

Smartphone/iPhone/iPad Apps

Create apps for smart phones as a way for your visitors to access content about the museum and its collections as they make their way around the grounds or if they are just interested in your site.

Online Exhibits

Initiate online exhibits based on interpretive themes. Develop a web-based exhibit of important artifacts and stories that is updated quarterly. Post it on social media sites such as Facebook. Create web-based exhibits based on interpretive themes and items in the collection. Include photographs of items and accompanying text. One free software option is Omeka (<http://omeka.org/>). Other free options include Open Museum (<http://www.openmuseum.org/>), Pachyderm (<http://pachyderm.nmc.org/>), and Open Exhibits (<http://openexhibits.org/>).



Figure 18: Example online exhibit using Omeka.

Online Collections Database

THC Historic Sites Division utilizes Re: Discovery collections database to document and track collections at all its historic sites. Re: Discovery offers an internet interface that makes collections available to researchers and the public via the internet. Site staff selects which records and information to make available for online viewing. This capability provides the site with another means of reaching a wider audience, including those that cannot physically visit the sites, researchers and others.



Figure 19: Example Re:Discovery collections database online.

Endeavor to enhance current object information for all items in the database. Create a baseline consistency in metadata. Once metadata and digital images of selected resources are approved, make objects and photographs available online.

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For more information, visit <http://www.rediscov.com/webmodule.aspx>.

If resources do not allow for the purchase and upkeep of the equipment and software to make the site's collection available online using its in-house database, look into partnering with another organization that already has the necessary infrastructure to support online collections access. The University of North Texas's Portal to Texas History (<http://texashistory.unt.edu/>) is a gateway to Texas history materials held by museums, libraries, and other repositories. Another organization, Texas Archive of the Moving Image (<http://www.texasarchive.org/>) offers digitization services and online access to films. Other free options include Collective Access (<http://www.collectiveaccess.org/>) and Collection Space (<http://www.collectionspace.org/>).

Interpretive Media options appear in the Descriptive Storyline (See Appendices F and G).

Strategies/ Public Programs

Interpretive Story Line/ Descriptive

A Descriptive Storyline (See Appendices F and G) will serve as a framework for the interpretation of the Starr Family Home State Historic Site. It includes major themes, breakout or subthemes, interpretive elements, interpretive objectives, an exhibit design concept and interpretive media for every interpreted or proposed interpreted location on site. The Storyline contains keys for ease of understanding. Identification numbers for the Maplecroft interior spaces are linked to tour stop numbers on the Circulation Plan (See Appendix J).

Maplecroft Tours

As described in Part III, the HBTS team developed exhibit design concepts and a furnishing plan analysis to interpret Maplecroft in the preferred 1871-1905 time period. Public programs in Maplecroft will use these interpreted spaces to bring the life and times of the Starr family to life for visitors. Each interior space open to the public has its own story to tell, and the themes, subthemes and interpretive elements to support that story. Eventually, they will all be full-furnished period rooms. In the interim, some second floor and servants' area rooms may be partial finished vignettes. Others will have interpretive panels only.

To help visitors experience the story of the Starr family inside Maplecroft, this report offers a new Circulation Plan (Appendix J). It establishes a route for tour guides to move visitors through the house and onto the grounds without confusion. Tour guides will follow the themes, interpretive elements and objectives and interpretive media found in the Descriptive Storyline as they escort visitors through the building.

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To encourage visitors to spend more time at the Starr site, tour guides will ask visitors to exit through the back door. Each visitor will receive a self guide or some other handout detailing what is to be found on the grounds. Staff will store handouts in a drawer or other unobtrusive location and retrieve them when needed. If the tour guide is available, s/he can step outside with group and point out significant features. See Appendix G for information on other site features.

Annual Special Events

The Starr site currently has five annual Special Events: Garden Tour (April), Victorian Fair (May), Croquet Tournament (June), Lecture Q&A (October) and Christmas Candlelight Dinner (December). The site will retain these events and work to increase their visibility and visitation within the local region. It will upgrade these events by implementing the following:

- Offer the Victorian Fair twice a year, once in May and once in September.
- Continue the Lecture Q&A series for several years with a changing set of topics. If it is successful, consider adding a spring session.
- Work to encourage Garden Tour visitors to tour Maplecroft.
- Put significant effort in the Christmas Candlelight Christmas, your best-known event. Keep the Victorian theme but utilize period or reproduction ornaments and other decorations. Make use of children's objects in the site collections.
- Offer some museum theater elements featuring an appearance of several Starr sisters recruited from the Junior Docents. Slowly but surely turn this event into a unique interpretive experience.

The Site Manager's goal is to offer six special events each year at SFH/SHS. To accommodate this, and to meet a request made by members of the Marshall community and site stakeholders, the site will add *A Valentine Dinner at Blake House* to the calendar each February. This program, modeled on the locally known Christmas Candlelight Tour, will be a revenue-bearing program with an interpretive slant for presentation (at least in part) in the Blake House. Initially, this will be a single program. Eventually, Starr staff may enlarge the program to include multiple dinners and work with bus tour operators as they do for the Christmas program.

A Valentine Dinner will have a pre-determined number of paying participants. They will have dinner at the Blake House, followed by a tour of Maplecroft and a Museum Theater presentation by the Junior Docents, staff and volunteers. The Starr Family Timeline (Appendix D) provides an excellent interpretive topic for the initial event: the Starr family preparation for the fast approaching wedding of a Starr daughter, Harriet Johnson Starr, to Leslie Hartwell Spellings, which took place on March 8, 1900. Topics may change over the years as long as they meet the Valentine Day theme in some way. The Starr family efforts to arrange suitable marriages for six daughters provide a great deal of interpretive material for this event over time.

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Youth Programs

Junior Docent Program

The Junior Docent Program is a high point for SFH/SHS interpretive programming. It reaches out to the community, involves the school system, has loyal, active and young members, provides a great service to the site and has the unqualified support of the Friends of the Starr Home. To have twenty-three junior docents in a small community like Marshall is a positive accomplishment. The role of Junior Docents will expand in future site programming, including Museum Theater presentations.

HBTS urges the site staff not to be discouraged about the lack of boys in the program. Their participation in non-school youth activities at historic sites, especially those aimed at adolescents, is noticeably lower everywhere in our experience. Our advice regarding the Junior Docent Program, to use the contemporary phrase, is “to keep on keeping on.”

Summer Camp

The Starr staff will develop a fee-based Summer Camp program for younger school age children (ages six to eleven) for the summer of 2012 or 2013. This type of programming is now possible with the addition of the public restroom facility, the availability of Blake House and the creation of a flexible program space in the Schoolhouse. This report offers two equally viable options in wide use at historic sites:

- Program Option 1: Offer individual sessions with five different activities each weekday (Sewing on Monday, Gardening on Tuesday, etc.). Participants may sign up for one or all.
- Program Option 2: Offer a pre-programmed week of activities. Children sign up for the whole thing and are onsite for five consecutive mornings. An interior tour of Maplecroft, geared to the age level present, will be part of the program.

For both program options:

- Offer summer camp programs Monday-Friday / 9 am-12 pm.
- Offer Program Options 1 or 2 two to four times during the summer school vacation (May to August).
- Individual offerings within each program option may target different age groups (6 to 8 or 9 to 11 for example).
- Site must provide water and a mid-morning snack to participants.
- Site Staff will conduct the programs.
- Charge a reasonable, but not rock bottom, fee that is acceptable to the community.

Summer programs like this provide a service to the community, offering educational and enjoyable activities to school-age children that parents will appreciate. Summer Camp will also expand awareness of SFH/SHS in the local area as participants tell adult family members about

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their on-site experiences. This program will bring young boys to the site and can be a recruitment source for the Junior Docent Program.

School Programs

School Programs are the bread-and-butter programs for almost all historic sites. They often provide up to one-third of annual visitation and a significant revenue stream through entrance fees and gift shop sales. Although this presence has been difficult to maintain in the current climate of austere budgets and growing demand on in-class time, HBTS advocates that site staff seek to enrich the educational experience of local and regional school children by offering a mix of on- and off-site programs. The resources and themes at the SFH/SHS offer great potential for development of dynamic and popular education programs in partnership with area schools and youth groups.

A well-designed and well-run education program generally depends on establishing an educator/interpreter position. If that is not possible, the Site Manager can assign its functions to a current staff member. The primary role of the education coordinator is to:

- Secure resources to facilitate the development and growth of a curriculum-based program based on state education standards.
- Expand programs to include TEKS besides social studies, such as science and economics (see Appendix J).
- Prepare an education plan that would provide overall direction for the education program.
- Target grades and schools should be identified as well as funding sources for transportation and distance learning equipment.
- Create a teacher advisory group to advise the site on the most useful ways to offer educational services to local schools and youth groups and to develop curriculum-based programs.
- Host teacher workshops, where teachers participate in on-site curriculum-based programs, to create ownership in the success of SFH/SHS programs.
- Use readily available resources such as *Teaching with Historic Places* lesson plans (<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/twhp/>) and *Teaching with Museum Collections* lesson plans (<http://www.cr.nps.gov/museum/tmc/index.htm>) to develop distance learning curriculum-based programs and lesson plans with special emphasis on the Starr Family and their history.

Elements for successful education programs at SFH/SHS include:

- A series of lesson plans based on TEKS for the appropriate grade levels (See Appendix H.).
- Site tours based on TEKS for the appropriate grade levels.
- Creating traveling trunks for classroom, library and other uses.
- Enlivening interpretation of the SFH/SHS through the use of hands-on activities, role-playing, historic crafts and games, etc.

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- Teacher training designed to introduce the site, explain what is available and explore how to use the site to meet educational standards of learning.
- Conferring with teachers regarding specific requirements prior to each class visit.
- Developing site capability to accommodate large groups of school children by dividing them into small groups and providing them with simultaneous activities such as: watching a video, tour of Maplecroft, a self-directed activity, and a docent/staff directed program.

Potential school programs for all ages can include the following.

- Porch programs using historic photographs and letters; compare and contrast the past and present vistas.
- Literacy program based on family letters.
- Role-playing; for example, women's rights, Texas Revolution, abolition/slavery, Civil War.
- A program that addresses slavery, the family's role in the Civil War, its ownership of slaves and the differences between James H. Starr and his brothers on the issue.
- Hands-on activities, such as doing laundry, carding cotton, spinning and other everyday tasks, using educational collections/reproductions.
- Victorian-era social conventions (role-playing): male, female, servants, family members and visitors.
- Plant or work in re-created period gardens.
- Play croquet or other period games; play period parlor games on the porch.
- Develop a summer camp program to extend interpretive programming onsite.
- Offer Girl Scout and Boy Scout programs to earn badges.

With strong programs tied directly to state curriculum standards (TEKS), more schools will see the value of using the site to help meet their needs. Involving educators from area schools directly in the development of both general and specific activities and curriculum guides can accomplish this. (See Part V: Audience Evaluation for suggestions on increased participation.)

To support this program and increase revenue, SFH/SHS will make its school programs fee-based and offer them in both fall and spring. This will give ample opportunities for teachers to get students to the site. School programs work best if staff blocks out two or three days a week for them. This way, if school children will be on-site Tuesdays and Thursdays, for example, the site manager can adjust staff schedules and assign work in a more efficient manner.

Museum Theater

In order to enhance the regular interpretation of Maplecroft, SFH/SHS will develop and present three museum theater opportunities annually: one each in spring, summer and fall. Elements of this program will include:

- Costumed interpreters (staff, Junior Docents, volunteers)
- A single location within Maplecroft, such as the master bedroom or dining room

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- Interpretation revolving around a single historical event. The Starr Family Timeline (Appendix D) is a treasure trove of family happenings that can be interpreted for the public. Among them are:
 - The birth or death of a baby
 - The arrival of a new cook in 1873
 - The arrival of numerous goods and furniture from the Midwest and New Orleans
 - Starr land business
 - Marriage of a daughter

These presentations should occur at the same time annually (Example: first Saturday of March, August and November). Visitors will encounter the presentation during their guided tour. These events are small in scope and will hopefully fit into the staff schedule without as much effort as other programs.

Annual Calendar of Events/Programs

The addition of a Valentine Dinner program, a second Victorian Fair and three Museum Theater presentations will give SFH/SHS a full calendar of public programs. See Appendix K to view the full calendar.

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Evaluation Techniques

There are numerous techniques available to evaluate historic site programming. HBTS suggests five techniques that are possible to put into use given the staffing levels at the SFH/SHS. They include: direct audience feedback, auditing by an expert, direct measures of behavior, questionnaire and focus group. The chart below, developed from those in *Interpretive Master Planning* by John A. Veverka, describes each technique and offers pros and cons.

Table 4. Recommended evaluation techniques for SFH/SHS site programming.

Technique	Description	Pros	Cons
Direct Audience Feedback	Interpreter analyzes visitors' responses in face-to-face settings.	Immediate Analysis. Flexible approaches to visitor possible.	Technique is subjective.
Auditing by Expert	Experienced interpreter watched/critiques interpretive presentation	Allows input from experienced professionals.	Puts presenter on guard. Peer evaluation strains staff at times.
Direct Measures of Behavior	Determine which interpretive options visitors choose when they have a choice.	More objective. Uses head counts and ticket sales to make evaluation.	Determines what visitors prefer but not why.
Questionnaire	Written set of questions for visitors. Gathers demographic and experiential data.	Well-designed questionnaire yields a great deal of visitor information.	Subject to written response bias. Time consuming to prepare and evaluate.
Focus Group	Unassociated local citizens preview interpretive programs.	Group can point out strengths and weaknesses ahead of time.	Evaluation will only be as objective as group members.

Part V: Audience Evaluation

The Starr Family Home State Historic Site opened as a house museum for the general public in June 1986. Since that time the site has served as a destination for local, regional, and out-of-state visitors. Under the management of THC since January 2008, the site typically serves less than 4,000 visitors per year. Part V: Audience Evaluation will detail the general profile of visitors to the site and their expectations and experience, and provide strategies to expand the scope of marketing efforts and increase visitorship.

Overview

In 2009, American Association for State and Local History (AASLH) developed the Starr Family Home Performance Management Report Visitor Survey using information provided by visitors to the site. The information gathered for the report refers to and describes those visitors who completed the survey. Although it does not necessarily reflect the overall visiting population, it reveals good information nonetheless. According to the AASLH report and staff observations, the most active time at the SFH/SHS is during the spring and summer months and during holidays. Unlike other historic house museums, the SFH/SHS experienced visitor numbers during the week at the same level or even higher than the volume of visitors on weekends. However, there are periods when the museum can go days without any visitors. Of those that responded to the survey, almost 50-percent of visitors lived more than 120 miles away. The remaining visitors lived between 60-120 miles away or were local. The largest group of visitors was primarily Caucasian women over the age of 55.

Market Profile

In order to create a solid plan to increase the range and reach of the interpretive program for the SFH/SHS, it is necessary to clearly examine those visitors that have been drawn to the site in past years, analyze the desired future audience as discussed in staff planning and stakeholders workshops, and then develop the framework for appropriate media, programs, and events that appeal to a wide variety of audiences.

Visitor Identification: Who? What? Where?

In order to develop the interpretive program for the SFH/SHS, it is necessary to first define the audience for the site. Decisions for the overall program are based on who will be visiting the site. Interpretive media and programs can be focused to engage the defined audience. As discussed at staff workshops held during the planning process, there are many audiences in which to market the SFH/SHS. They include local and regional residents, school children, social

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and community organizations, out of state tourists, families, and those with a special interest in history, architecture, decorative arts, and period furnishings.

Many of the 4,000 annual visitors come to SFH/SHS during the summer months and on holidays. A significant portion of visitors are Snowbirds, seasonal visitors from northern states during winter months, on their way to south Texas.

Based on those who completed surveys as part of the AASLH research project, nearly all of the visitors (95%) are first time visitors to the site. A very small proportion (only 6%) had a child with them during the visit. In addition, those visiting the Starr site tend to be older, with 61% over the age of 55. The gender breakdown of those visitors is approximately 70% female to 20% male. Visitors tended to be Caucasian (87.3%), with Hispanic and African-American visitors numbering 0.8% each and Native Americans at 5.1%.

The greatest number of visitors surveyed, 47.9%, lived more than 120 miles away from the Starr Family Home Site. Those who lived more than 60 miles away, within Texas, numbered almost 30%. The number of visitors to the site who lived within 60 miles was 22.2%. According to nation-wide results gathered by AASLH from all participating museums in the visitor survey project, it is atypical for only a quarter of the visitorship to live within 60 miles of the site. The national average for participating museums is 40% of visitors living within 60 miles.

In general, visitors to the SFH/SHS tend to be Caucasian, age 55 and older, and live farther from 60 miles from the site. In addition, most of those surveyed were not typical museumgoers claiming an average of 4.8 museum visits over the last two years.

Looking to the future, the easiest potential audience for the Starr Family Home to attract for increased visitation is local and regional residents. These include residents of Marshall, Harrison County, and the Texas-Louisiana border region. The following chart gives information regarding the potential audience existing in the immediate vicinity.

Table 5: Area Demographics

	Population	Male	Female	Under Age 5	School-Age	Families	Individuals	Age 55 and Older
Marshall	23,935	11,200	12,375	1,629	5,704	6,029	2,701	5,652
Longview	75,914	36,668	39,246	6,600	15,987	19,056	10,011	14,335
Harrison County (outside of Marshall)	39,593	19,845	20,108	2,742	8,296	10,560	3,613	6,641
Shreveport	199,131	93,396	105,735	14,694	42,922	46,916	30,979	58,038
Totals	338,573	161,109	177,464	25,665	72,909	82,561	47,304	84,666

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One goal for the SFH/SHS is to attract a culturally diverse audience. Again looking to local and regional residents, the following chart gives information about the ethnic profile of Marshall and surrounding communities.

Table 6: Area Racial Composition

	Caucasian	African American	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic	Other
Marshall	13,794	8,523	53	342	3,383	1,051
Longview	50,593	17,708	344	855	10,948	6,350
Harrison County (outside of Marshall)	45,968	14,573	96	373	5,437	1,518
Shreveport	86,370	105,670	667	2,048	5,137	4,311
	496,641	205,860	225,626	30,497	97,262	109,609
Totals	196,725	146,474	1,160	3,618	24,905	13,230

The SFH/SHS has several local and regional partners to team with for special programs and events. These partner sites and organizations can also work with the site to cross-promote their programs to gain additional visitors. These partners include:

- Several area colleges – Wiley College, East Texas Baptist University, Texas State Technical College, Panola, LeTourneau
- Other local museums - Harrison County Historical Museum, Michelson Museum of Art, and the Texas and Pacific Railway Museum
- History Departments at Wiley College and East Texas Baptist University
- Marshall Preservation Committee and Certified Local Government Chair
- Bo Ellis, Marshall Historic Preservation Officer

Through the staff and public stakeholder sessions, the following audience groups were identified as untapped markets within the local and community.

- Children
- Public and home school students
- African American community
- Local community groups such as the Rotary Club, Literary Club and Garden Club
- Re-enactment organizations
- Special events such as weddings and birthdays

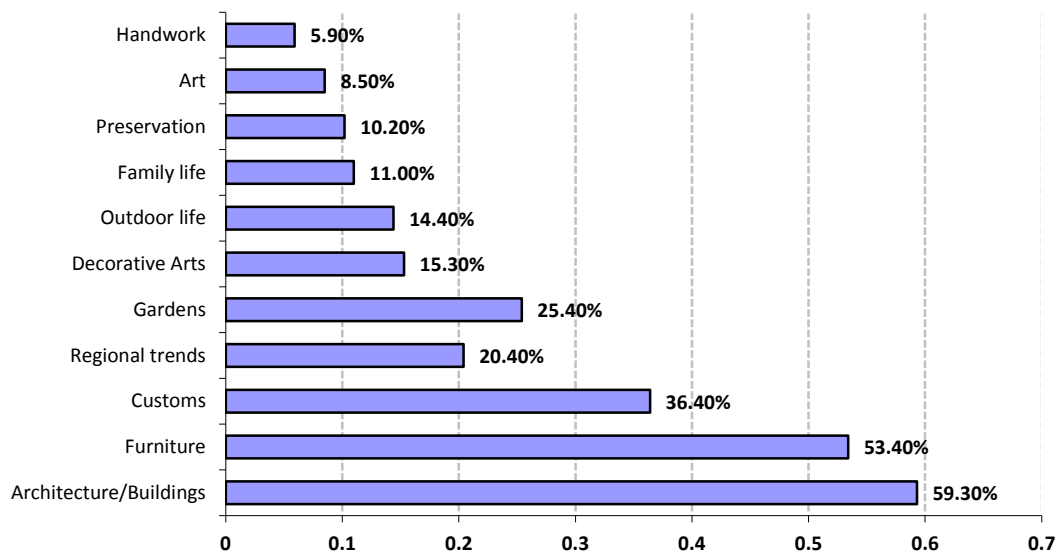
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Visitor Experience

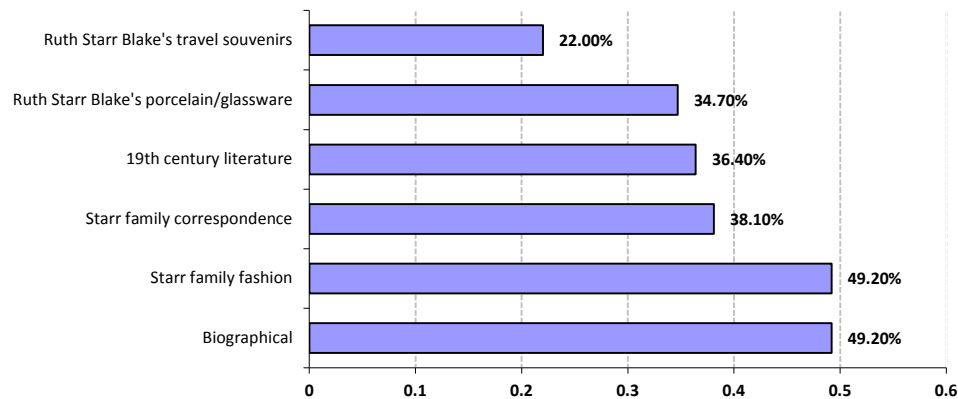
Focus/Desires

The questionnaire used for the AALSH Visitor Survey 2009, included questions regarding visitors' interest in various Starr family topics. In general based on options available within the survey, most visitors reported they were extremely interested in Starr family stories and found the story of the family easy to understand. They were interested in biographical information about the family and/or fashion exhibitions.

When asked to rate what they are most interested in when visiting an historic house museum, museum guests responded:



In addition, when posed with the question regarding the kinds of exhibits they would like to see in a visitor center at the Starr Family Site, those surveyed rated the listed topics as:



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Visitors also stated they would enjoy exhibitions that connected the Starr family to larger Texas and national histories. They appreciated the Starr family tree with photographs, which helped to make family relationships easier to understand. Lastly, visitors commented that when told there were more artifacts in the museum's collection not on view, they would like to have an opportunity to see items that are in storage.

Priorities within Interpretive Plan

Ranking the top five subjects based on visitors' responses to the 2009 AASLH Visitor Survey, respondents most interested in Architecture/buildings, Furniture, and Customs/traditions of the time, Regional history, and Gardens when visiting an historic house museum.

Based on this information, we can determine which of the recommended themes and subthemes will resonate with visitors to the Starr Family site. These include the following.

- Architecture/Decorative Arts (*Subthemes: Land, Legacy*)
- Starr Family History (*Subtheme: Lifestyle*)
- East Texas History (*Subtheme: Legacy*)
- Starr Family Home (*Subthemes: Legacy, Land*)

When visitors were asked to rank what types of exhibits they would be interested in seeing at the SFH/SHS, the top five of which are Biographical information, Starr family fashion, Starr family correspondence, Nineteenth century books/schoolbooks, etc., and Ruth Starr Blake's collected items. The following recommended interpretive themes and subthemes fulfill these areas.

- Starr Family History (*Subthemes: Legacy, Lifestyle, Continuation*)
- Architecture/Decorative Arts (*Subthemes: Legacy, Lifestyle*)

Length of Stay

Most visitors to the Starr Family State Historic Site take a guided tour of Maplecroft. Some may choose to wander the grounds of the complex learning more about the site, depending on exterior interpretation options. For this typical visit, most will spend between one and a half and two hours at the site.

During special events, which may include the guided tours, outdoor interpretation, and other activities, visitors may spend more time at the site—upwards of two to three hours depending on what additional activities are planned.

Rental events, which usually include Blake House or other areas of the grounds, provide the greatest opportunity for length of stay onsite. Depending on the amount of time requested for rentals, as well as outdoor interpretive opportunities, visitors could spend as much as six to eight hours at the site.

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Target Audience Groups

Some target audiences at historic sites have distinct communication requirements that differ from the general audience needs. Factors leading to alternate approaches to communications for the interpretation and education programs include: the life experiences of the individual or group, level of education, learning styles, language, cultural traditions, time available for interaction and others.

Target audiences at the Starr Family Home Site are:

- General audiences - on-site and off-site (website and distance learning)
- Educational groups and educators
- Neighbors

The general audience includes the individual visitor, male and female; family groups, including both youth and seniors; retirees; recreational visitors; and others. The educational audience consists of school groups, mainly fifth graders from Marshall school district, middle and high school students and some college classes. Additional education-oriented audiences include charter schools, home schools, day-camps, and local teachers.

Currently, the site's neighbors rarely attend events or visit the site. In addition, only a quarter of visitors are from less than 60 miles away from the site. Additional targeted programs may bring more interest in the site throughout the nearby community.

Expanding the Audience

Community Outreach

Efforts to expand the site's audience should start locally. Informing the local and surrounding communities about site activities and special events is an opportunity to create goodwill with local residents. This can be done inexpensively through the use of the local media: newspapers, radio stations and television. Staff should distribute press releases for all events to the local media sources, as well as place advertisements in the surrounding communities. Approaching local hotels about placing the site's rack card in their lobbies for visitors is another avenue for staff to pursue.

Other options for community outreach include the following.

- Participation in community events
- Hosting community meetings for other organizations
- Partnering with other organization to develop events
- Building a community-centered volunteer program for ongoing activities at the site and in the community
- Creating special behind-the-scenes tours for special groups

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- Emphasizing that the site is also available for recreation and picnics during open hours
- Developing an historic area between the Park and the Starr site
- Expanded visibility with area churches, including the Christian Science Church, and publicize the possibility of visits to the site by church-sponsored groups, after school programs, etc.

Diversifying the Audience

While the neighborhood surrounding the Starr Family Home Site is largely African-American, that population remains a largely untapped audience. Staff can utilize connections to the local African-American community, such as staff members and volunteers, to make new contacts. Other options include the following.

- Create a volunteer program specifically for Wiley College students
- Develop an advisory group to help with interpretation related to African-American-related interpretive themes at the site: slavery, emancipation; domestic life, servants and other workers

The path to greater community engagement will come through connections and personal contact.

School Groups

There is a need to create curriculum-based programs for the site that support pre- and post-visit activities and community outreach. To this end, site staff will develop specific age-appropriate curriculum-based programs for elementary, middle and high school students that include pre- and post-visit materials.

Curriculum-based education developed for school programs can also be expanded to include homeschool groups. One option is to host a monthly scheduled homeschool day at the site that includes a lesson and a hands-on activity. Many homeschoolers are members of cooperatives that are looking for educational opportunities.

Specific hands-on programming should be developed for school-aged children. Expanding dynamic and hands-on opportunities for children, families, and other visitors will increase their enjoyment and participation. These activities include the following.

- Hands-on baskets or totes with items that visitors can handle while on the guided tour
- Scavenger hunt activities on the grounds
- Old toys and games available to play

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Strategies/Marketing

As a result of the findings of the AASLH survey and discussions during the staff and stakeholders workshops, it is evident that a primary goal for the SFH/SHS is to increase visitorship. Broader audiences are required for the site programs. The primary theme and subthemes outlined as part of the Interpretive Master Plan will appeal to a culturally and socially diverse audience. It is imperative that partnerships within the community and the region be formed to promote the site and its interpretive goals. Much work is required locally and regionally to market the SFH/SHS and its programs.

Although a marketing plan is outside the scope of an interpretive plan, the desire for increased marketing surfaced repeatedly in the stakeholder meeting and in conversations with staff. Common goals were to market and promote the site to encourage more visitation. Ideas discussed included the following.

- Write and submit articles to the local media
- Partner with the City of Marshall, which owns two acres east of the Starr site, where concerts are held
- Create a regional market with boundaries to the Oklahoma state line to the north, Shreveport, LA, to the east, and Dallas to the West
 - Connect with Caddo Lake
- Develop a tour ticket to Marshall with access to multiple sites
- Create a driving/history tour of the neighborhood surrounding the Starr site
- Develop partnership opportunities with niche audiences
 - Gardening, quilters, crafts people, and others
- Expand the Friends' Group and membership benefits beyond the one newsletter/year
- Partner with other cultural and educational organizations for programs, events, and/or project and volunteer opportunities including:
 - East Texas Baptist University
 - Wiley College
 - Texas State Technical College
 - Harrison County Historical Museum
 - Michelson Museum of Art
 - Texas & Pacific Railway Museum
- Develop traveling exhibits that can be hosted in locations across Marshall and the surrounding area
- Increase online presence with dynamic and changing website
 - Develop and keep up with social media

Part VI: Interpretive Costs

Part VI: Interpretive Costs section identifies products necessary to initiate the IMP. It provides estimated costs associated with them in the areas of public programs, decorative arts, exhibits (furniture and interpretive signage) and visitor orientation.

Public Programs

The cost of fee-based public programs is normally covered by the revenues they generate. As a THC site, SFH/SHS must return all revenues to the General Fund and seek some of its program support elsewhere. Most sites turn to Friends Groups (independent organizations whose sole purpose is supporting a specific institution), grants, or community support and sponsorship.

The obvious place for Starr site staff to turn is the Friends of the Starr Family Home (FSFH). They formed shortly after the site opened and have been active supporters since. FSFH currently funds the Junior Docents program and, in 2011, made monies available for the reproduction of a 1880s dress in the site collection. Starr staff is encouraged to work with FSFH to support public programs, especially those aimed at children. Approaching the Friends about supporting a Summer Camp Program would be a good first step.

For partnership funding to support larger events, Starr site staff can approach community groups who will benefit by being associated with SFH/SHS and its public face. Some of these groups are mentioned in the Strategies/ Marketing section of Part V: Audience Evaluation.

Grant funding is another option to pursue when seeking public program support. HBTS is not knowledgeable about THC policies in this area, but believes SFH/SHS should investigate this area and determine if it is available to them.

Decorative Arts

The prices listed below relate to products identified in Part III. They are based on similar orders from 2009-2011. Most of these orders included a professional discount of varying amounts. It is likely that the THC could also obtain a discount as a state agency. Any order should be based on quantities and sizes estimated by the craftsperson that will be installing or fabricating the item. Actual costs will vary based on current pricing, quantity, size, color, selected design, and other factors unique to the project. Most of the materials priced are high quality reproductions of period items and were made in America or Great Britain. These prices are offered as market examples.

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FLOORCOVERINGS

- *Ingrain carpeting*- 20' x 21' room = \$7,497 + shipping; 14' 6" x 21' room = \$4,305
- *Wilton/ Brussels carpeting*- 13' 6" x 13' 6" room = \$9,200; 19' 3" x 19' 3" room = \$15,353
- *Oilcloth*- 954 sq. ft. (two large central halls) = \$25K - \$41K including material, fabrication, and installation
- *Carpet Sewing, Installation & Pad*- Stair carpet w/ rods = \$475; 13' 6" x 13' 6" room, Wilton carpeting = \$780; 19' 3" x 19' 3" room, Wilton carpeting = \$1,810; 14' 6" x 21' room, ingrain carpeting = \$575; 20' x 21' room, ingrain carpeting = \$850

CURTAINS & ROLLER SHADES

- *Lace Panels*- \$187 per panel (need 2 per window) including shipping
- *Curtain Hardware*- brass rods and mounting hardware for 8 rooms = \$650
- *Roller Shades*- plain cotton including fabrication, hardware and shipping, typical window size of 39" x 76" = \$78 each
- *Installation*- 8 rooms with lace panels and roller shades = \$850

UPHOLSTERY

- *Fabric Costs*- for appropriate reproduction-style fabrics of cotton, linen, synthetics, no silk = \$39- 60 per yard
- *Fabric Quantities*- Settee with tufting = 14- 15 ½ yards; Open arm chair = 2 ¾ - 6 ½ yards; Side Chair = ½ yard
- *Labor*- Open Arm Chair with channel tufting = \$625; Arm Chair, no tufting = \$525; Settee with many tufts = \$4000; Settee with very little tufting = \$1800; Settee with no tufting = \$1K; Side Chair with upholstered seat only = \$300

WALLPAPER

- *Field*- 14' x 14' room = \$1K - \$2K
- *Border*- 14' x 14' room, 18" deep border = \$600
- *Ceiling*- 14' x 14' room = \$600- \$650
- *Installation*- Based on a 14' x 14' room: Ceiling = \$600- \$700; Walls, on canvas = \$2K - \$2500; Border = \$225

LIGHTING

- *Antique Pendant*- 2 arm gas, 1870's = \$1260- \$3200; 4 arm kerosene, 1870's = \$3K
- *Electrifying Existing Fixture*- \$200- \$300 + shades
- *Reproductions*- 1870's gas (Rinaudo "Lincoln") 3 arm = \$1427; 170's gas (Rinaudo "Sacramento IV") 4 arm = \$1958; custom fabricated two tier oil fixture, including shades and shipping = \$12,362; custom fabricated 4 arm oil fixtures, including shades and shipping = \$11,740 & \$14,336; custom fabricated hall oil lantern, including shades and shipping = \$3820; custom fabricated 4 arm kerosene fixture, including shades and shipping = \$10,808

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Exhibits

The prices listed below relate to exhibit furniture and other equipment identified in Part III and referred to in Appendix I.

TRACK & CABLE SYSTEMS

Starter Kit with Track and Nylon Cords: \$40.49

Starter Kit with Track and Nylon Cords, Package of 10: \$202.09

BANNERS

Orient Retractable Banner Stand & Printed Banner: \$235.00 - \$308.00

Printed Banner only: \$150.00 - \$198.00

MUSEUM RAILS

Starter Unit (2 posts, brackets, cap, spacers, interchangeable rail): \$1450.00

Additional Unit (1 post, brackets, spacers, interchangeable rail): \$1050.00

2-Unit System: \$2500.00

3-Unit System: \$3550.00 (for each additional contiguous unit, add \$1050.00)

EXHIBIT CASES

Exhibit case, 6" high cover: \$1355.00

Exhibit case, 12" high cover: \$1595.00

Exhibit case, 18" high cover: \$1695.00

PANELS

Exterior phenolic panels, 24" x 36": \$338.00

Exterior phenolic panels, 16" x 24": \$151.00

Exterior panel pedestal mount and leg: \$132.00

Interior panels (3/4" mdf, lambda print, 1/8" non-glare acrylic): \$35/square foot

OUTSOURCING TO SIGN/PHOTO COMPANY

Chromira Digital Prints from Digital File (50" x 75"): \$225.00 - \$272.00

Mounting on Gatorfoam (1/2" or 3/16") (40" x 60"): \$205.00

Mounting on Museum Board (40" x 60"): \$145.00

Mounting on Laminate, glossy or matte (40" x 60"): \$103.00

IN HOUSE PANELS

Epson Stylus Photo 1400 Ink Jet Printer: \$220.00

Epson Presentation Paper, Matte, 13x19, 100/pack: \$38.00

Self-adhesive Foam board/ Gator board, per sheet: \$11.00+

Laminating sheets: \$80.00+

Visitor Orientation

iPad: \$499.00 - \$829.00 (depending on WiFi/3G service and memory)

iPod Touch: \$229.00 - \$399.00 (depending on memory)

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**Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan**

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**Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan**

Contributors

The following individuals made up the consulting team, which developed and assembled the Starr Family Home SHS Interpretive Master Plan.

Name	Role	Affiliation	Qualifications/ Experience
Susan A. Hanson	Interpretive Planner/ Project Director	History Behind the Scenes	Ph.D. in American Studies. 30 years experience as an Interpretive & Master Planner.
S. Elizabeth Valenzuela	Preservation Specialist	Valenzuela Preservation Studio	M.A. in Architecture. 13 years of Experience as a Preservation Specialist.
Candace M. Volz, A.S.I.D.	Decorative Arts Specialist	Volz & Associates	M.A. in Museum Studies. 30 years of experience as a Decorative Arts Specialist & Interior Designer.
Lisa M. Worley	Museum Specialist	Independent Professional	M.A. in Public History. 16 years of experience as a Museum Specialist.

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Appendix A: Collections Assessment

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Starr Family Home Collection Spreadsheet

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	Accession Number	Item Name	Approx. Date of Fabrication	Materials	Item Description	Storage Location	Measurements	Condition	Photo
2	1976.26.18	Mirror, over mantle	1860's- 70's	Wood; gilt; paint; compo	Rococo Revival; gold-leafed	Parlor, Maplecroft		Gilt finish is deteriorated & has been painted in areas	
3	1985.40.241.145	Napkins	ca. 1900	Linen	Set of 12 coarse-woven napkins w/ drawn thread detail around hems & mitered corners	Blake- storage			
4	1985.40.398.19	Mat, place	1st quarter of 20th C.		Set of 4 place mats w/ drawn thread detail along inside edge of hem on all 4 sides; hand-monogrammed upper left corner "RSB"; finely woven	Blake- storage			
5	1991.1.204 (# not in Object Listing)	Apron	1860's	Cotton	Blue, white geometric floral print. Swiss belt waistband, shoulder straps, not part of set	Blake House		3- 4	
6	1996.1.1- 2- 3	Carpet	1860's- 70's	Wool & jute	Three 27" w. strips of tapestry velvet machine woven carpeting w/ approx 10 colors on a green ground; two widths are necessary to create a large central medallion centered w/ a bouquet of flowers; approx. 74.5" vertical repeat; straight across match; evidence of tack holes along edges where the carpet was installed; the three pieces were originally hand sewn together to provide an almost complete vertical repeat & a complete horizontal repeat	Blake- storage	With 3 pieces assembled, composite piece of carpeting is approx. 81" w. x 74.5"		
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	1996.1.1090	Bed, headboard	1870's- 80's	Walnut & walnut veneer	Stained wood finish; Renaissance Revival-style; very tall headboard w/ pierced cresting & central shield above pair of oval panels	Blake- storage			
8	1996.1.1025	Lamp, swing bracket	Late 1870's- 80's	Brass	Eastlake-style; single-joint, swing arm gas wall bracket w/ 1 orifice & wide throat fitter (post 1875)	Blake attic- storage	18" long arm; 5" dia. fitter	finish should be carefully cleaned since seldom monochromatic- usually highlighted w/ colored patinas	
9	1996.1.1025a	Lamp, extension chandelier	Late 1870's- 80's	Brass	Eastlake- style, ceiling gas fixture originally w/ 3 orifices- 1 at each end of cross bar, each w/ a fitter for missing glass shade & 1 central orifice (missing) w/ large missing globe/shade holder; telescoping pipe would allow central orifice & shade to pull down for use over center table, dining table or flat desk	Blake attic- storage	60" overall length; 5" dia. fitters on side orifices; 11.5" dia. central shade frame (not the fitter for missing central shade)	Shades are missing along with fitter, orifice, support frame, & pull for central shade; finish should be carefully cleaned since seldom monochromatic- usually highlighted w/ colored patinas	
10	1996.1.1114	Cup	1950's- 60's	Creamware	Teacup- stamped "Wedgwood of Etruria"; "made in England & Barlaston"; "Queen's Shape"; "Husk Pattern No. T.K. 445"; Williamsburg Restoration and Colonial Williamsburg mark; impressed "6 U 5 Q"; reproduction; http://www.ioffer.com/i/Wedgewood-Husk-pattern-Cup-and-Saucer-14097737	Blake- storage			
11	1996.1.1242	Bowl	1950's- 60's	Creamware	Fruit bowl- stamped "Wedgwood of Etruria"; "made in England & Barlaston"; "Queen's Shape"; "Husk Pattern No. T.K. 445"; Williamsburg Restoration and Colonial Williamsburg mark; impressed "6 U 5 Q"; reproduction; http://www.ioffer.com/i/Wedgewood-Husk-pattern-Cup-and-Saucer-14097737	Blake- storage			
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	1996.1.126	Dress	1930's	Synthetic taffeta	Girl's pink formal dress, net lined, green ribbon rosettes; not part of set	Blake House		4	
13	1996.1.132	Clothes doll	1930's	Muslin	White w/ floral print; high waist, full skirt, sleeveless eyelet lace, blue ribbon belt; not part of set	Blake House		4	
14	1996.1.136	Clothes, doll	1930's	Muslin	White wrapper w/ red velvet dots, ruffled bottom, short sleeves, starch stains; not part of set	Blake House		4	
15	1996.1.1379	Tumbler	Mid-20th C.	Glass	Juice glass; swirl pattern; ruby color; mark "F008"	Blake- storage			
16	1996.1.1490	Saucer	1921- 64	Bone china	Saucer, part of set w/ dessert plates- Royal Crown Derby mark & "made in England" (dating based on: http://www.royalcrownderby.co.uk/trademarks) ; hand-painted floral bouquet design	Blake- storage			
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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
18	1996.1.1495.2	Saucer	1921- 64	Bone china	Saucer, part of set w/ dessert plates- Royal Crown Derby mark & "made in England" (dating based on: http://www.royalcrownderby.co.uk/trademarks) ; hand-painted floral bouquet design; pc. of tape on front says "CWC"	Blake- storage			
19	1996.1.158	Clothes, doll	1930's	Cotton	Jumpsuit; Navy blue print nautical design, short sleeves, machine sewn; not part of set	Blake House		4	
20	1996.1.1757	Compote	Mid-19th C.	Porcelain	White ground Old Paris with reticulated basket and over-glaze gilt bands; basket is attached to stem and base with original iron bolt; gilt shows age-appropriate wear	Blake- storage			
21	1996.1.1851	Chair, brace arm	1860's-70's	Walnut w/ caned seat	Stained wood finish; 1 of set of 14 in collection; shield-shaped seats; pierced cresting rail	Blake- storage			
22	1996.1.1853	Chair, side	1870's	Walnut w/ caned seat	Ladder back, stained wood finish; attached paper label- "Marion L. Begilow/ 1943" & impressed "1870"; chair design possibly English	Blake- storage		Replacement caning	

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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	1996.1.1855	Chair, side	Early 20th C.	Walnut w/ caned seat	Stained wood finish; attached paper label- "Mrs. Arthur J. Blake/ Melrose Hotel Dallas, Tx"; one of pieces RSB used at Melrose Hotel residence	Blake- storage			
23	1996.1.1858	Table, tea	Early 20th C. reproduction	Wood w/ painted? finish	Black painted w/ Chinese Chippendale- style painted decoration; probably a RSB collectible- not historic Starr family piece	Blake- storage			
24	1996.1.1862	Table, dining	Last half 19th C.	Mahogany	Stained wood finish; 6 leaves (possibly more) each approx. 12" wide, leaves are stamped w/ numbers to facilitate installation; ceramic casters; design of this piece is unusual- has general form of 1870's table, but cabriole legs are unusual for that date & the hatched design & leaf where legs merge w/ table apron are not a detail typical of the 1870's.	Blake- storage			
25	1996.1.1865	Mirror	1860's- 70's	Mahogany	Stained wood finish; horizontal design w/ arched top & simple, heavy, molded edge profile; used currently over dining room sideboard	Blake- storage	50" w. x 37" h.		
26	1996.1.1866	Mirror	1860's- 70's	Walnut	Rococo Revival; horizontal design w/ pierced cresting of grapes & grape leaves; used currently over mantle in dining room	Dining room Maplecroft			
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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
28	1996.1.1868	Girandole	Mid-19th C.	Bronze or brass	3 arm w/ central slot for missing 4th/ 5th arms; vase-shaped central section w/ upper leaf sprays that hold bobèches; distinctive double bobèche cups w/ bright gilt band around center of cylindrical cup & downturned water leaves forming prism rings are together characteristic of New York/ Philadelphia makers; 2 lengths of broad spear-tipped glass prisms (sometimes called "Colonial style"); 5.25" & 6"; white marble single-step base; one of pair	Blake- storage		Partially intact original finish retains original contrasting burnished & granulated matte lacquer-gilt areas	
29	1996.1.1897	Etagere	Last half 19th C.	Walnut	Low corner Rococo style w/ 4 shelves	Blake- storage			
30	1996.1.1902	Settee	1870's	Upholstered wood frame	Stained wood finish w/ inscribed gilt highlights & central painted portrait plaque; Neo-Grec style; green upholstery & trimmings possibly original; settee is upholstered in correct period style w/ ruching bands outlining seat and back panels of tufted upholstery; color of trimmings has migrated from green to gold; settee & coordinated ladies & gentleman's chairs are high style & quality; possibly made by prominent co. such as Herter Brothers or Leon Marcotte; piece is carefully wrapped for storage & could not be adequately evaluated	Blake- storage		Breakage on cresting; upholstery & trimmings need stabilization and repair for continued display	
31	1996.1.1905	Chair, ladies	1870's	Upholstered wood frame	Same description as 1996.1.1902; casters on front legs	Blake- storage		Upholstery & trimmings same as 1996.1.1902	
32	1996.1.1908 (1985.40.165)	Clock, case	1880's	Bronze or brass; alabaster; enamel	French gilt ormolu chiming mantle clock w/ 3-dimensional huntsman w/ horn, rifle & game bag; dead deer (patinated finish) at his feet; white enamel face with black Roman numeral hours & Arabic numerals for minutes; includes key; pr. of alabaster plaques on lower front are attached inside- 1/4" thick, stamped "Vedter"; one pc. is numbered 30 & the other 32; mark- "2/ Hry MARC/ PARIS" http://mb.nawcc.org/showthread.php?t=31278 ; http://www.windibank.co.uk/auctions/---Lot727-Henry-Marc-Paris-Gilt-Metal-8-Day-Striking-Mantel.asp	Blake- storage		Finish probably original; pitted under magnification, but possibly part of manufacturing process	






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33	1996.1.1967	Chair, side	1st quarter 20th C.	Oak frame w/ paper rush seat	Stained wood finish; star stenciled on center splat using colored stains; incised lines on outer edge of each splat; pegged construction; chamfered edges on back legs	Blake attic- storage	15" d. x 35" hi x 17" w.		
34	1996.1.1968	Table, bedside	20th C. Reproduction	Walnut?	Stained wood finish; Jenny Lind-style piece, but 20th C. construction (no dove tails)	Blake- storage			
35	1996.1.1969	Bookcase	Last quarter 19th C.	Poplar?	Stained wood finish; pair of doors w/ glass inserts; 6 shelves; since in storage, could not access piece to adequately evaluate, but may be a locally-made piece since does not look like typical machine-made furniture of this period; this may be the "case" JFS ordered built to his drawings from the Star Moulding and Planing Mill, Cole & Glass, Proprietors, St. Louis, between May 18 and July 19, 1877.	Blake- storage			
36	1996.1.1970	Chair, side	1860's- 70's	Wood frame; paper rush seat	Stained wood finish; Rococo/ Renaissance Revival-style; previously displayed in E. Wing	Blake- storage			
37	1996.1.1974	Table, game	1880's	Walnut	Stained wood finish; Eastlake-Neo-Grec style; storage tray w/ raised edge halfway down central support column; designed for checkers	Blake- storage			

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	1996.1.198	Clothes, doll	1890's	Cotton	White and red calico print, leg of mutton sleeves, fold-down collar; not part of set	Blake House		4	
38	1996.1.202	Clothes, doll	1890's	Cotton	Brown beige purple-red plaid; Leg of mutton sleeves, fold-down collar; not part of set	Blake House		4	
39	1996.1.204	Clothes, doll	1890's	Cotton	Blk. brown pinafore w/ red & gold print design	Blake House			
40	1996.1.2177 1976.26.??	Album, photograph	Last quarter 19th C.	Paper; leather binding; brass hasps	Spine stamped "Album" in gold within embossed design; cover has pattern of embossed diagonal lines and quatrafoils w/ a white ceramic "foot" in each corner; pages are gold edged; vividly-colored Italian end papers; pages are high rag content- not enbrittled or yellow; contains numerous unlabeled family photos from New Orleans and Marshall, TX	Blake- storage			
41	1996.1.2178	Album, photograph	Last quarter 19th C.	Paper; leather binding; brass hasps	Spine stamped "Album" in gold within embossed design; cover has embossed central panel surrounded by foliate designs; pages are gold edged; yellow-patterned Italian end papers; pages are high rag content- not enbrittled or yellow; contains photos of public figures and newspaper clippings	Blake- storage			
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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	1996.1.2313	Desk, ladies	1860's- 70's	Mahogany w/ rosewood-veneered drawer fronts	Stained wood finish; "Davenport"- small writing desk; possibly English since style not often US-made; 4 long side-opening drawers w/ wood escutcheons & rim locks; 4 dummy drawer fronts on opposite side; top side drawer (for ink) is hinged & painted inside; cresting on top back of writing surface; hinged fall front has inset wool baize writing surface; behind fall front are cubbyholes & drawers w/ mushroom knobs	Blake- storage		Wool baize writing surface is moth-eaten	
-43	1996.1.2317	Settee	1870's	Upholstered wood frame	All original channel tufting is extant, as well as original hard-rolled front seat edge; before current repair work, was displayed in 1st floor front hallway; presently reupholstered in gold velvet	Blake- storage		Present appearance could be similar to original upholstery style since original upholstery support elements survive	
-44	1996.1.2526	Desk	1880's	Walnut & walnut burl veneers	Double pedestal style; inset leather writing surface; 3 drawers on each side w/ incised lines above & below burl veneer panels; wood mushroom knobs; drawers have scallop & peg machine dovetailing; item is stored on upper shelf & difficult to evaluate	Blake- storage	d21.5". H 28.5. L40 3/4 "		
-45	1996.1.2755	Drapery	1860's- 70's	Cotton	Pair of sheer, white curtain panels w/ white machine tambour-stitch design of flowers, leaves & ribbons; fully-framed (no hemmed edge) w/ scalloped edges; most of pattern is on lower third of panel w/ secondary amount following inside edge; pocket at top of panel to allow shirring on drapery rod; mark- "N. Window"	Blake- storage	Each 84" l. X 42" w.		
-46	1996.1.2768	Drapery	1860's- 70's	Cotton	Pair of white sheer panels w/ tambour embroidery; same description as 1996.1.2755	Blake- storage	Each 42" w. X 95" l.		
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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
48	1996.1.2807-2821	Doilies	ca. 1900	Linen, cotton thread	Various doilies, handkerchiefs & coasters - some singles, some in pairs or sets of 3 or 4; includes round white doily w/ Gothic-style hand embroidery of red & blue French knots, gold stem stitch outlining design & satin-stitch outlining scalloped edge; also includes a white oval finely-woven linen mat w/ scalloped edge outlined w/ hand-embroidered satin stitch & "B" in french knots outlined w/ stem stitch; also a square white doily w/ central linen rectangle w/ ziggurat-style edges surrounded by netting, a linen hem & finished w/ lace edging	Blake- storage			
49	1996.1.2807-2821	Doilies	ca. 1900	Linen, cotton thread	Various doilies, handkerchiefs & coasters - some singles, some in pairs or sets of 3 or 4; includes round white doily w/ Gothic-style hand embroidery of red & blue French knots, gold stem stitch outlining design & satin-stitch outlining scalloped edge; also includes a white oval finely-woven linen mat w/ scalloped edge outlined w/ hand-embroidered satin stitch & "B" in french knots outlined w/ stem stitch; also a square white doily w/ central linen rectangle w/ ziggurat-style edges surrounded by netting, a linen hem & finished w/ lace edging	Blake- storage			
50	1996.1.2807-2821	Doilies	ca. 1900	Linen, cotton thread	Various doilies, handkerchiefs & coasters - some singles, some in pairs or sets of 3 or 4; includes round white doily w/ Gothic-style hand embroidery of red & blue French knots, gold stem stitch outlining design & satin-stitch outlining scalloped edge; also includes a white oval finely-woven linen mat w/ scalloped edge outlined w/ hand-embroidered satin stitch & "B" in french knots outlined w/ stem stitch; also a square white doily w/ central linen rectangle w/ ziggurat-style edges surrounded by netting, a linen hem & finished w/ lace edging	Blake- storage			
51	1996.1.2822- 2831	Doilies & Handkerchiefs	ca. 1900	Linen	Square white doilies w/ hand-embroidery, some with colored threads	Blake- storage			
52	1996.1.283	Petticoat	1890's	Cotton	White w/ lace hem; waist tape, sewed & machine construction, eyelet; mark- CS; not part of set	Blake House		4	


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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
53	1996.1.284	Petticoat	1890's	Cotton	Child's; white w/ tucks on hem; waist tape, sewed & machine construction, eyelet, plain, short; mark- CS; not part of set	Blake House		3	
54	1996.1.2840- 2841	Towels, kitchen	Last half 19th C.	Linen	Pair marked "AJB" in ink; white w/ machine-hemmed edge on two sides & selvedge on other 2 sides; extensively repaired	Blake- storage	Each 33" x 33" square		
55	1996.1.2845	Chairs, side	Probably late 19th C. reproductions	Wood frame, rush seat, paint	Pair of green painted Hitchcock-style chairs, but look English; rush seats are painted; paint is worn, but wear patterns are too regular as though "faked"; finish probably repainted or touched up; chairs could be reproductions; may have been RSB antiques store purchases	Blake- storage			
56	1996.1.2847	Table, side	1880's- 90's	Walnut	Stained wood finish; Eastlake-style; round wood top; turned central column support	Blake- storage		Finish on top is damaged	
57	1996.1.2851	Bed	1870's	Walnut& walnut veneer	Stained wood finish; Renaissance Revival-style double bed; high pierced foliate cresting above pr. of arched, crotch-veneered inset panels; has a post on either side of headboard- appear truncated as though half tester perhaps removed; item is protectively boxed, so cannot evaluate	Maplecroft 2nd Floor NW Bedroom			

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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	1996.1.2867	Chest of Drawers w/ Mirror	1860's- 70's	Walnut case w/ crotch mahogany veneer on front	Stained wood finish; Rococo Revival-style; 4 drawer bow front; black stamp on verso- "Manufactured by H.B. Mudge 35 W. 2nd St. Cincinnati, Ohio; tilting mirror w/ 2 candle shelves	Blake- storage			
58	1996.1.2872.1	Tray	1875- 81	Bone China	Part of dresser set; white body w/ over-glaze Sevres "Bleu Celeste"-type design; hand- painted colors & gilt; hand-applied blue ground color varies on all 3 pcs.; mark- "Coalport AD 1750" stamped in black; mark- http://www.thepotteries.org/mark/c/coalport.htm	Blake- storage			
59	1996.1.2872.3a&b	Perfume bottle	1875- 81	Bone China	Part of set w/ 1996.1.2872.1; same description as that piece; bottle has lid; no mark	Blake- storage			
60	1996.1.2872.4a	Trinket box	1875- 81	Bone China	Part of set w/ 1996.1.2871.1; same description as that piece	Blake- storage			
61	1996.1.288	Petticoat	1890's	Cotton	White w/ tucks and lace on hem; waist tape, sewed & machine construction, eyelot, mark- CS; not part of set	Blake House		4	
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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
63	1996.1.289	Petticoat	1890's	Cotton	White w/ tucks and lace on hem; waist tape, sewed & machine construction, eyelet, thread work; mark- CS; not part of set	Blake House		4	
64	1996.1.290	Petticoat	1890's	Cotton	White w/ tucks and lace on hem; waist tape, sewed & machine construction, needle lace; mark- CS; not part of set	Blake House		4	
65	1996.1.2914	Inkwell	1887 (design)	Cast iron base w/ glass inkwell	Square cast base w/ patent date cast into rim: "Aug 30, 1887"; inkwell has 2 components: pressed glass ink receptacle & adjacent nickel plate screw top for ink replacement & flow adjustment; sides of base have integral floral designs; japanned black finish; made by M.I. Washington Glass Co.- see auction item #1021: http://www.jamesdjulia.com/auctions/div_catalog_286.asp?pageREQ=no	Blake- storage		Finish in age & use appropriate condition	
66	1996.1.2918.1a	Egg, darning	Last quarter 19th C.	Wood	Opens in horizontal middle to reveal coral & silver thimble 1996.1.2918.2 on wood shaft	Blake- storage			
67	1996.1.2918.2	Egg, darning	Last quarter 19th C.	Wood	Opens in horizontal middle to reveal coral & silver thimble 1996.1.2918.2 on wood shaft	Blake- storage			

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	1996.1.2928	Inkwell	Late 19th C.	Porcelain	Thick glaze w/ overglaze blue & cream floral design & gold highlights on white ground; original brass fitting & hinge to attach lid; no markings on base, but probably English manufacture	Blake- storage			
68	1996.1.2958	Stand	1860's-70's	Rosewood	Stained wood finish; Rococo/ Renaissance Revival-style; low, narrow, rectangular stand w/ 3 shelves	Blake- storage			
69	1996.1.3155	Chair, arm	1890's	Upholstered wood frame	Covered w/ translucent plastic & difficult to evaluate but has lines of Turkish chair, w/ original vertical channel tufting maintained in current replacement upholstery; exposed legs are stained; casters	Blake- storage		Upholstery shows wear- dates from mid-20th C.	
70	1996.1.3156	Chest of Drawers w/ Mirror	1860's- 1870's	Walnut & walnut burl	Stained wood finish; Rococo & Renaissance Revival-style details; dresser has 4 semi-bowed drawers; black stamp on verso- "Manufactured by H.B. Mudge 35 W. 2nd St. Cincinnati, Ohio"; tilting mirror	Blake- storage		Top cresting is completely detached- needs repair	
71	1996.1.3170	Wardrobe	1860's- 70's	Walnut & walnut veneer	Stained wood finish; Renaissance Revival-style; high broken pediment cresting w/ central pierced plume and scrolls; pair of burl-veneered doors each inset w/ arched-top full height mirror; item is protectively boxed & covered in plastic- difficult to evaluate	Maplecroft- 2nd fl. SW bedroom			
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73	1996.1.3180	Cabinet, commode	1860's- 70's	Walnut burl veneer on front cabinet door; case is walnut?	Stained wood finish; Rococo Revival-style; Carrara marble top; dovetail construction & circular-sawn marks on back; one serpentine-front locking drawer above a locking cabinet door w/ inset arched panel; one shelf in cabinet; curved front corners; white porcelain casters	Blake- storage			
74	1996.1.3181	Cabinet, commode	1860's- 70's	Rosewood veneer	Stained wood finish; has Carrara marble top not currently with piece; 1 cabinet door on front w/ 2 shelves behind; single drawer above cabinet door; white ceramic casters	Blake- storage			
75	1996.1.3185	Bed, half-tester	1860's- 70's	Walnut	Stained wood finish; Renaissance Revival-style double bed; high arched headboard has carved shield centered in broken pediment above pr. of veneered ovals; side rails curve into low footboard; serpentine-edged half tester is almost identical to bed 1996.1.489; front corners of tester each have a brass holder for mosquito cloth rod- a brass eye remains in each tester back corner for adjustment cords that operated cloth (more tester examination needed to understand how this operated); item is protectively boxed & covered in plastic- difficult to evaluate	Maplecroft- 2nd fl. SW bedroom			
76	1996.1.3190	Pot, chamber	Post-1914	Ironstone	White glazed open pot w/ handle & raised blind pattern; several similar in collection- none have covers; mark- blue-black stamp "Alfred Meakin/ England" & unicorn in wreath: http://www.thepotteries.org/mark/m/meakin_alfred.html	Blake- storage			
77	1996.1.3197	Tile	1st quarter 20th C.	Ceramic w/ velvet backing	Embossed & glazed art nouveau/ arts & crafts design of white seagull and teal-colored waves in a brown "frame"; rose-colored velvet backing	Blake- storage			

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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	1996.1.3216	Work Table	1870's- 80's	Mahogany	Stained wood finish; Renaissance Revival-style; Carrara marble top; 2 locking drawers w/ wood escutcheons; 2 keys stored in top drawer; dovetail drawer construction; lower shelf; ceramic casters	Blake- storage			
78	1996.1.3217	Sewing Supplies in plastic bag	Mixed dates	Various	Pincushion, threads, thimble (silver & coral), & pin "strawberry"; not associated w/ particular sewing box in collection	Blake- storage			
79	1996.1.3218	Egg, darning	Last half of 19th C.	Wood	Decorative geometric parquetry design of contrasting woods; does not open	Blake- storage			
80	1996.1.3220	Door stop	Early 20th C.	Brass	Tall w/ pineapple motif on oval base	Blake storage			
81	1996.1.3224	Chair, rocking	1860's- 70's	Walnut w/ caned seat & back	Stained wood finish; brace arms w/ vertically curved back	Blake- storage			
82									

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Starr Family Home Collection Spreadsheet

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	1996.1.3228	Chest of drawers w/ mirror	1860's	Mahogany & mahogany veneer	Stained wood finish; Rococo/ Renaissance Revival-style 3-drawer dresser; has white marble top elsewhere in storage- not reviewed; black stamp on verso- "Manufactured by H.B. Mudge 35 w. 2nd St. Cincinnati, Ohio"; tilting mirror	Blake- storage			
83	1996.1.3240	Wardrobe	Last half of 19th C.	Walnut?	Stained wood finish; heavy molded cornice; pair of wood doors w/ arched inset panels; hinges on this piece are unusual- do not look American; upper cornice also does not look like those on American pieces of the same period- need research into the provenance of this wardrobe	Maplecroft- 2nd fl. SE bedroom			
84	1996.1.3258	Safe, match	Late 1870's	Porcelain	One of several very similar in the collection; white; has concentric ridges around outside w/ extensive strike marks; heavy; transfer-print mark- "UPW" & eagle w/ acorn in beak- Union Porcelain Works, Greenpoint, NY (1865- 1922); used this mark from 1876 for a few years: http://www.collectorsweekly.com/articles/american-art-pottery/	Blake- storage			
85	1996.1.3282	Bookcase	1870's	Mahogany	Pair of glazed doors, each divided w/ muntins into upper & lower sash; two drawers below doors	Maplecroft			
86	1996.1.3293	Bookcase	1870's- 80's	Pine	One of two similar bookcases stored here; dark stained wood finish; 2 full height, glazed doors each divided w/ muntins into upper & lower sash; chamfered edges on muntins around glazing; cornice at top of bookcase on front & both sides; brass letter "G" is tacked at top center between doors; 5 shelves; these bookcases are said to have been made for & used in Starr offices, approx. one for each letter of alphabet- used for filing client letter presses	Maplecroft 2nd Floor Hall			
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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
88	1996.1.3311	Daguerreotype on stand	1840's- 60	Wood stand; stamped leather cover over wood; gilt metal liner around image & velvet outer mat	Small daguerreotype in partial case (cover is missing); extant latch on side; detailed framing around image; newer wood stand is made to hold photo case upright; image is of young man said to be Sarah Clapp's 1st husband	Blake- storage		Because daguerreotype images are silver on a copper plate, they are subject to tarnishing; image is deteriorated- needs conservation; front cover missing	
89	1996.1.332	Decorative Hanging	1880's- 90's	Silk satin front w/ cotton plush lining on back; cotton embroidery	Front- olive green color; back- dull gold color; embroidered at each end w/ cotton chenille threads (like wireless pipe cleaners) forming highly-textured flowers & stems; sewn to hanging at one end are 5 "Saracen" brass circles ea. w/ 5 "coins" attached w/ small rings- coins are graduated w/ largest at center	Blake- storage	18" w. x 50" l.		
90	1996.1.356	Clothes, doll	1860's - early 1870's	Silk, cotton sateen, polished cotton	Remodeled, made of scraps, hand and machine sewn; not part of set; displayed recently on doll #1996.1.3189	Blake House		2	
91	1996.1.371	Quilt	1880's- 90's	Silk & cotton	Crazy quilt pieced w/ garment fabrics; small squares composed of pieced fabrics are machine sewn together w/ alternate solid color horizontal fabric bands; some embroidery overlay; tufting threads connect top to flowered cotton backing fabric; made by Sarah Fry Clapp	Blake- storage		Fragile; silk is deteriorated	
92	1996.1.489	Bed, half-tester	1850's	Rosewood & rosewood veneer	Stained wood finish; Rococo Revival-style w/ Gothic elements; approx. 9' full height; very high quality piece based on style, materials & technique; blue fabric lining in tester (not original); tester is almost identical to bed 1996.1.3185, probably indicating same maker; brass rod holders for mosquito cloth remain in front corners of tester; item is protectively boxed & covered in plastic- difficult to evaluate	Maplecroft- East Bedroom (1st Floor)			






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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
93	1996.1.499	Wardrobe	1850's	Rosewood & rosewood veneer	Stained wood finish; Rococo-style; companion piece to bed; pair of doors w/ trefoil-arched tops for inset mirrors; pair of drawers below doors; details of this piece are similar to wardrobe 1996.1.3170; mark: "Marshall" written twice on back in white & numeral "1" impressed into upper board on back; item is protectively boxed and covered in plastic; difficult to evaluate	Maplecroft- East Bedroom (1st Floor)			
94	1996.1.514	Chest of drawers w/ mirror	1860's	Rosewood & rosewood veneer	Stained wood finish; Rococo/ Renaissance Revival-style 3-drawer dresser; black stamp on verso- "Manufactured by H.B. Mudge 35 w. 2nd St. Cincinnati, Ohio"; tilting mirror has a candle shelf on either side & high arched, pierced cresting	Blake- storage			
95	1996.1.514	Chest of drawers w/ mirror	1860's	Rosewood & rosewood veneer	Stained wood finish; Rococo/ Renaissance Revival-style 3-drawer dresser; black stamp on verso- "Manufactured by H.B. Mudge 35 w. 2nd St. Cincinnati, Ohio"; tilting mirror has a candle shelf on either side & high arched, pierced cresting	Blake- storage			
96	1996.1.531	Button, photo	1898	Metal	Mary Baker Eddy (?). Patent date May 3, 1898; not part of set; in envelope	Blake House		4	
97	1996.1.591	Gown, wedding	1895	Cotton lawn	Clara Starr's; 4 pcs.- waist, skirt, collar, & petticoat; height of fashion, weighted hemline, self petticoat with ruffle; bodice has leg of mutton sleeves, hand netted lace, self stays; part of set; mark- CS	Blake House		3	

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Starr Family Home Collection Spreadsheet

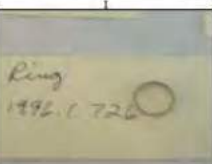




	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
98	1996.1.592	Gown, wedding	1895	Cotton lawn	Clara Starr's; 4 pcs.- waist, skirt, collar, & petticoat; height of fashion, weighted hemline, self petticoat with ruffle; bodice has leg of mutton sleeves, hand netted lace, self stays; part of set; mark- CS	Blake House		3	
99	1996.1.632	Box, Sewing	1930's	Leatherette-covered paper board; cardboard; ribbon	Black leatherette-covered box w/ leatherette pull tab to lift top; interior fitted w/ compartmentalized tray filled with sewing notions- pins, thread; tray lifts w/ ribbon pulls; no mark, but A. Harris & Co. price sticker on bottom w/ item code/ \$.88- pre-1961: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanger-Harris	Blake House			
100	1996.1.721	Brooch	1880's - 1890's	Goldplated, agate, garnets (possibly amethyst)	Translucent natural stone, applied gold floral design; not part of set	Blake House		5	
101	1996.1.724	Bracelet	1860's - early 1870's	Gold mesh, coral	Baby jewelry; gold mesh, prong set coral, round; mark- Starr; part of set	Blake House		5	
102	1996.1.725	Bracelet	1860's - early 1870's	Gold mesh, coral	Baby jewelry; gold mesh, prong set coral, round; mark- Starr; part of set	Blake House		5	

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Starr Family Home Collection Spreadsheet






	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	1996.1.726	Ring	1860's - early 1870's	Gold, coral	Baby jewelry; small gold band w/ coral bead, size 0; part of set	Blake House		5	
103	1996.1.734	Ring	1880's - 1890's	Gold, hair	Woman's, braided hair work behind gold; not part of set	Blake House		5	
104	1996.1.736	Brooch	1900 to 1910	Gold, pearls, enamel	10 carat gold, round brooch w/ cluster of pearl grapes, enamel leaves; not part of set	Blake House		5	
105	1996.1.737	Necklace	1860's - early 1870's	Coral, silver	Polished coral branch pieces, silver clasp; not part of set	Blake House		5	
106	1996.1.751	Bracelet	Early 1870's	Stone, pietra dura	Floral design; part of set	Blake House		4	
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Starr Family Home Collection Spreadsheet

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	1996.1.752	Ring	Early 1870's	Stone, pietra dura	Floral design; part of set	Blake House		3	
108	1996.1.753	Stud	Early 1870's	Stone, pietra dura	Floral design; part of set	Blake House		3	
109	1996.1.754	Brooch	Early 1870's	Stone, pietra dura	Floral design; part of set	Blake House		4	
110	1996.1.80.1	Dress, two-piece	1905	Bodice- silk crêpe; skirt- wool & polished cotton	Rose-colored bodice & skirt, pin tuck yoke & sleeves, lace Bertha, opens in back; skirt has velvet scroll design near hem; sewing not high- quality; parts of set	Blake House		3-4	
111	1996.1.80.2	Dress, two-piece	1905	Bodice- silk crêpe; skirt- wool & polished cotton	Rose-colored bodice & skirt, pin tuck yoke & sleeves, lace Bertha, opens in back; skirt has velvet scroll design near hem; sewing not high- quality; parts of set	Blake House		3-4	
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Starr Family Home Collection Spreadsheet

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	1996.150.237	Tieback, cording, tassels	1860's- 70's	Cotton, silk & wood moulds	Twisted red, green & yellow-gold 1/2" dia. cord w/ a central sliding adjustment ball; each end of cord terminates in a coordinating tassel (6 3/4" l. for incomplete tassel & 7.25" l. for more complete tassel); cord is 65" long; also a 14" piece of untwisted green cord looped thru adjustor; there are 3 additional identical tassels in this accession plus separate length of 5/8" dia. 36" long twisted cord, additional complete tassel 10.5" long w/ 5/8" dia. twisted 31" long cord, & 8 additional pieces of wood tassel mould components partially covered in cotton & silk, all same red, green & yellow	Blake- storage			
113	2007.150.166-173	Napkins	ca. 1900	Linen	Set of 8 finely-woven napkins w/ drawn thread detail outlining scalloped edge	Blake- storage			
114	2007.150.174-177	Mats, place	ca. 1900	Linen	Set of 4 rectangular placemats that match 2007.150.166-173	Blake- storage			
115	2007.150.178-188	Mats, place	ca. 1900	Linen	Set of 11 finely-woven placemats in w/ simple drawn thread detail at hem	Blake- storage			
116	2007.150.205	Chair, gentleman's	1870's	Upholstered wood frame	Part of a set with 1996.1.1902; stained wood finish w/ inscribed gilt highlights; Neo-Grec style; has been reupholstered in ivory-colored fabric, but original tufting survives; this set is high style & quality- possibly made by prominent co. such as Herter Brothers or Leon Marcotte; piece is wrapped for storage & could not be evaluated	Blake- storage			
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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
118	2007.150.237	Drapery: valances, tassels, tieback, tacks	1860's- 70's	Valances- cotton rep; trimmings- cotton, tassels- silk on wood moulds; tacks- steel	Set of 4 green & gold striped fabric valances w/ coordinating green, red & gold trimmings that match 1996.150.237; nail holes along upper edge where attached to valance board; coordinated bullion fringe & braid trimming; said to have been used in parlor (3 windows) & upstairs hall (1 window); 6 coordinating tassels detached from valance, but evidence that 3 (2 smaller & 1 larger) were attached to ea. side of valance w/ long twisted cord as part of valance design; matching tieback has 2 tassels on 61.25" long twisted cord w/ attached single ply 12.25" green cord; upholstery tacks have note in R S B's hand: "Cornis and drap upstairs hall window"	Blake- storage	61" wide x 68" long including fringe		
119	2007.150.241	Dress	1870's	Muslin, sheer	Print design; hand & machine sewn, bobbin lace cotton & cuffs; not part of set	Blake House		2-3	
120	2007.150.244	Box, sewing	1930's- 40's	Leatherette-covered cardboard box; lined w/cotton fabric inside	Black exterior is stamped "Sewing Box" on top, has embossed & painted bluebonnet design & blind stamped design around edges; box interior is lined w/ black cotton, gold-color metal latch; inside top has green tape stitched to create holders for scissors & pin folders; inside bottom has cardboard partitions w/ outer ones stamped in embossed gold designs & central gold velvet-covered pin cushion; bottom is filled w/ spools & cards of thread & thimbles; silverplate scissors in box marked "Germany"; 1930's patent parabola needles: http://cgi.ebay.com/1930-RJ-Roberts-Parabola-Darner-Needle-Pack-Boker-Co-NY-/2704150256104ht_1878wt_1141	Blake- storage			
121	2007.150.306	Spittoon	1865- 75	Porcelain	Glazed, white, moulded spittoon w/ raised blind cartouche on each side around hand openings; top slopes down to small central hole for use; blind impressed mark- "H & Co.", double Y, & perhaps a leaf design: Haviland & Co.: http://reviews.ebay.com/Older-Haviland-Marks-Haviland-amp-Co_W0QQugldZ10000000002215683	Blake- storage			
122	2007.150.38	Drapery Tieback	Last Half of 19th C.	Flint glass	One of a pr. of opalescent white milk glass "Petal & Shell" pattern curtain pins w/ screw opening in middle and brass cap on top; molded glass w/ sharp edges; 4.5" dia.; used historically one per window (collection contains a similar, smaller opalescent white milk glass set & a similar yellow-gold glass set)	Blake- storage			

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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	No number	Box, sewing	3rd Quarter 19th C.	Mahogany & ivory; cotton	2 tier box w/ top; drawer in bottom tier; top tier has lid that opens w/ rose-colored cotton velvet-covered pin cushion; 8 metal posts in top tier for thread spools; thread unwound thru holes in sides w/ ivory escutcheons; 5 paper circular "Clark O.N.T." labels (post 1884) from spool bottoms remain; http://www.coatsandclark.com/About+Coats/History/ http://www.rubylane.com/item/352030-GM-001632/Lovely-19th-Century-Mahogany-Sewing	Blake- storage			
123	No Number	Cornice Boards	1860's- 70's	Soft wood (fir or pine)	Stained, grained, & gilded wood finish; set of 9; cornices have gessoed fronts and sides over which decorative finish is applied; gilded moulding at top and bottom edge; flat area between edge mouldings is rosewood grained; inside, angle iron holds each side to each front; screw eye at each end for attachment of drapery draw cords; tack holes along front lower edge where valances attached	Blake- storage	4.5" interior depth x 51"- 52.25" inside length; 6.5" exterior depth		
124	No Number	Door Knocker	ca. 1900	Cast brass	Eagle design w/ wreath around head and branches in talons; knocker hits scroll; originally polished finish for eagle & probably different colors of patinas for other components; installed on front door of Maplecroft before current repair work	Blake- storage	w. 6.25" x h. 6"	Corroded- finish needs stabilization	
125	No Number	Mantel	1860's- 70's (design); Slate installed 1871		Greenish-black marbleizing w/ light gold and white veining similar to Verde Antique sample in William Mullinger Higgins' <i>The House Painter</i> (http://www.sil.si.edu/digitalcollections/art-design/higgins/plates_marble.htm); cast iron grate	Dining room Maplecroft			
126	No Number	Mantel	1860's- 70's (design); Slate installed 1871		Black & reddish brown marbleizing w/ gold veining; cast iron grate	Parlor, Maplecroft			
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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	No Number (possibly 1996.1.1060)	Lamp, wall bracket	1860's- 70's	Cast iron	Black finish; fixture is incomplete- glass kerosene oil font, burner & glass chimney are missing; swing-arm type fixture that fit into a holder mounted to the wall; probably originally used in an area of property not plumbed for gas	Maplecroft	Font holder: 5.5" dia.; H: 3.5"	Extensively rusted- needs to be conserved	
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**Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan**

Appendix B: H. B. Mudge Price List

**Starr Family Home State Historic Site
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WINTERTHUR



July 27, 2011

Candace Volz, ASID
Volz & Associates, Inc.
1105 W. 42nd St.
Austin, TX 78756
www.volzassociates.com
Off. 512-476-0433
Fax 512-476-2198
Cell 512-431-2797
cmevolz@yahoo.com

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M94	Cincinnati: The Firm, 1877.	
TC	{study copy of full-text}	
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**Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan**

TO THE TRADE.

N presenting the following revised Catalogue, attention is invited, to the LARGE REDUCTIONS made in Prices, and to the number of original and attractive designs added to my assortment.

All goods are made of thoroughly seasoned stock, and are warranted to be first-class in WORKMANSHIP, DURABILITY and FINISH.

Prices as low, quality considered, as any.

TERMS: TO DEALERS ONLY.

Ninety Day Note or Acceptance, with Exchange. Five per cent Discount for Cash, if paid within 30 days from date of invoice. No Discount allowed where Bills have run over 30 days.

All Bills must be settled monthly. Remittances may be made by Draft on Cincinnati or New York. When made by Express, the EXPRESS CHARGES MUST BE PREPAID.

Boxing and Burlaps charged at cost. Burlaps may be returned within 30 days; THE FREIGHT CHARGES THEREON MUST BE PREPAID. NO BURLAPS CREDITED UNTIL ACTUALLY RECEIVED.

Claims for errors must be made on receipt of goods. No claims for breakage, damages or freight overcharges will be allowed after the delivery of goods in good order, to the steamer or railway.

Orders should be written plainly, and numbers, wood and finish stated. Where the wood and finish is not mentioned, Walnut goods in varnish finish will be sent. Goods shipped "Set up," unless ordered "K. D." Water shipments insured, unless otherwise ordered.

A Specialty made of "Knock Down" Furniture for shipment to distant points.

Special attention given to the manufacture of Hotel, Office and Bank Furniture.

Photographs mailed on application.

H. B. MUDGE.

Cincinnati, September, 1877.

Starr Family Home State Historic Site

Interpretive Master Plan

H. B. MUDGE'S PRICE LIST.

3

Chamber Suites.

Of Three Pieces.

No. of Suite.	No. of Bed.	No. of Bureau.	No. of Washstand.		
0	0 French,	0 Wood Top,	0 Towel End,	Walnut.....	\$14 75
0½	0½ "	1 "	1 "	"	16 50
00	00 "	2 "	1½ Enclosed	"	19 25
1	1 "	6 "	3 "	"	21 50
2	2 "	11 Quarter Marble,	9 "	"	29 50
3	3 "	4 "	5 "	Veneered Wal.	29 25
3½	3 "	24 Marble Top,	13 "	"	40 00
4	4 "	13 Quarter Marble,	12 Marble Top,	"	40 50
4½	4 "	27 Marble Top,	12 "	"	46 50
5	5 "	14 Quarter Marble,	12 "	"	42 00
5½	5 "	23 Full Marble	12 "	"	43 50
6	6 "	9 Wood Top,	4 Enclosed,	Walnut,	29 50
6½	6 "	28 Marble Top,	12 Marble Top,	Veneered Wal.	45 50
7½	7 "	28 "	17 "	2 Shelves, "	49 50
8½	8 "	25 "	11 "	Walnut,	45 00
9	9 "	26 "	14 "	2 Shelves "	53 00
11	11 "	30 "	18 "	2 " Ven. Wal.	59 00
14	14 "	29 "	18 "	2 " "	59 00
15	15 "	37 "	15 "	2 " "	62 00
23	23 "	34 "	20 "	2 " "	83 00

For detailed description of Pieces composing the above Suites, see Pages 7, 9, 10 and 11.

Dressing Case Suites.

No. of Suite.	Dressing Case	French Bedstead.	Wash-stand.		
15	No. 15	No. 15	No. 15	Veneered French Walnut,	\$ 62 00
16	" 16	" 16	" 16	Walnut,	66 00
26	" 11	" 26	" 26	Veneered French Walnut,	70 00
27	" 27	" 27	" 27	" " "	90 00
28	" 28	" 28	" 28	" " "	100 00
29	" 29	" 29	" 29	" " "	93 00
30	" 30	" 30	" 30	" " "	98 00
31	" 31	" 23	" 21	" " "	110 00
32	" 32	" 32	" 32	" " "	128 00
33	" 33	" 33	" 33	" " "	135 00
38	" 38	" 38	" 38	" " "	50 00

A full assortment of Wardrobes to match above Suites, kept in stock.

Starr Family Home State Historic Site **Interpretive Master Plan**

4

H. B. MUDGE'S PRICE LIST.

French Bureau Suites.

No.			
97. Veneered French Walnut. Ebony Pulls.			
No. 5 French Bedstead,	-----	\$12 00	
" 97 French Bureau, 20 x 36 glass,	-----	25 00	
" 97 Washstand, 30 x 16 in. top, 6 in. back,	-----	12 00	\$ 49 00
No. 4 Wardrobe to match,	-----		20 00
98. Veneered French Walnut. Ebony Pulls.			
No. 98 French Bedstead,	-----	\$15 00	
" 98 French Bureau, 20 x 36 glass,	-----	25 00	
" 98 Washstand, 30 x 16 in. top, 6 in. back,	-----	12 00	\$ 52 00
No. 98 Wardrobe to match,	-----		28 00
99. Veneered French Walnut. Silver Ring Pulls.			
No. 99 French Bedstead,	-----	\$18 00	
" 99 French Bureau, 22 x 40 glass,	-----	32 00	
" 99 Washstand, 30 x 16 in. top, 10 in. back, 2 brackets,	-----	15 00	\$ 65 00
No. 99 Wardrobe to match,	-----		24 00
100. Veneered French Walnut. Gold Pulls.			
No. 100 French Bedstead,	-----	\$25 00	
" 100 French Bureau, 26 x 40 French glass,	-----	44 00	
" 100 Washstand, 32 x 17 in. top, 12 in. back, 2 shelves,	-----	16 00	\$ 85 00
No. 100 Wardrobe to match,	-----		32 00
101. Veneered French Walnut. Gold Pulls.			
No. 101 French Bedstead,	-----	\$60 00	
" 101 French Bureau, 32 x 44 French Glass,	-----	70 00	
" 101 Washstand, 34 x 17 in. top, 12 in. back, 2 shelves,	-----	20 00	\$150 00
No. 101 Wardrobe to match,	-----		50 00

Full Canopy Bedsteads.

No.	Height.	Posts, Size.	Width. Inside.		
1	7 ft. 6 in.	4 in. round.	4 ft. 10 in.	Fancy Panel Head, Imt. Wal.....	\$12 00
2	7 ft. 6 in.	4 in. round.	4 ft. 10 in.	Carved Panel Head, Wal.....	19 00
3	8 ft.	4 in. octagon.	4 ft. 10 in.	Carved Panel Head, Wal.....	23 00
4	8 ft.	4 in. round.	4 ft. 10 in.	Carved Double Panel Head, Wal.....	22 00
5	8 ft. 6 in.	5 in. octagon.	4 ft. 11 in.	Carved Double Panel Head, Ven'd Wal...	30 00
6	8 ft. 6 in.	5 in. octagon.	4 ft. 11 in.	Carv'd D'bl Pan. Hd, Ven. W. Mahy, R'w'd	40 00

All Full Canopy Beds with Cornices and Teaster Frames. All with Casters.

Cornices furnished separately,

No. 1, \$2.50. Nos. 2, 3 and 4, \$4.00. Nos. 5 and 6, \$5.00.

Starr Family Home State Historic Site

Interpretive Master Plan

H. B. MUDGE'S PRICE LIST.

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Half Canopy Chamber Suites

No.			
o.	No. o,	Half Canopy Bed., Ven'd Panel, No. 24 Bureau, No. 13 Washstand,---	\$ 47 00
		With 4 feet Veneered Wardrobe to match, -----	67 00
1.	No. 1,	Half Canopy Bedstead, No. 23 Bureau, No. 12 Washstand, -----	54 50
		With No. 4 Wardrobe,-----	74 50
2.	No. 2,	Half Canopy Bed, No. 27 Bureau, No. 12 Washstand,-----	58 00
		With No. 4 Wardrobe,-----	78 00
3.	No. 3,	Half Canopy Bed, No. 26 Dressing Case, No. 26 Washstand,-----	80 00
		With 4½ ft. Wardrobe to match,-----	108 00
12.	No. 12,	Half Canopy Bed, Fine Swell Front Bureau and Washstand,-----	160 00
		With 5 ft. Wardrobe to match,-----	220 00
13.	No. 13,	Half Canopy Bed, No. 31 Dressing Case, No. 21 Washstand,-----	130 00
		With 5 ft. Wardrobe to match,-----	175 00
14.	No. 14,	Half Canopy Bed, No. 35 Dressing Case, No. 35 Washstand,-----	
		With No. 35 Wardrobe,-----	260 00
15.	No. 15,	Half Canopy Bed, No. 15 Dressing Case, No. 15 Washstand,-----	77 00
		With No. 6 Wardrobe,-----	105 00
26.	No. 26,	Half Canopy Bed, No. 30 Dressing Case, No. 30 Washstand,-----	110 00
		With No. 8 Wardrobe,-----	142 00
100.	No. 15,	Half Canopy Bed, No. 100 French Bureau, No. 100 Washstand,-----	95 00
		With No. 100 Wardrobe,-----	127 00
97.	No. 2,	Half Canopy Bed, No. 97 French Bureau, No. 97 Washstand,-----	60 00
		With No. 4 Wardrobe,-----	80 00

No. 12 in Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut. All other Suites in Veneered Walnut only.
Nos. 3 to 100, Veneered in the Finest French Burl.

High Post Bedsteads

No.	Height.	Posts. Size.	Width. Inside.		
1	7 ft.	3 x 3 in.	4 ft. 9 in.	Plain Rails, Panel Head, Imt. Wal.	\$ 4 50
			4 ft. 3 in.	" " "	4 25
2	6 ft. 6 in.	3 x 3 in.	4 ft. 9 in.	Bracket Rails, Banister Head, Imt. Wal.	4 75
			4 ft. 3 in.	" " "	4 50
3	7 ft.	3 x 3 in.	4 ft. 9 in.	Bracket Rails, Banister Head, Wal.	6 75
			4 ft. 3 in.	" " "	6 50
			3 ft. 3 in.	" " "	6 25
3	7 ft.	3 x 3 in.	4 ft. 9 in.	Bracket Rails, Banister Head, Imt. Wal.	5 25
			4 ft. 3 in.	" " "	5 00
			3 ft. 3 in.	" " "	4 75
5	7 ft.	3 x 3 in.	4 ft. 9 in.	Bracket Wal. Rails, Panel Head, Wal.	8 75
6	7 ft. 6 in.	4 x 4 in.	4 ft. 10 in.	Bracket R's, (8 fast'gs) Fancy Pan. H'd, Imt. W.	9 50
7	7 ft. 6 in.	3 x 3 in.	4 ft. 9 in.	Bracket Wal. R's, (8 fast'gs) Fancy Panel H'd, W.	10 50

Nos. 2 and 3, with Walnut Side Rails, 50 cents additional.

Cornices for High Post Beds. Walnut, \$3.25 Imitation Walnut, \$2.50.

Starr Family Home State Historic Site

Interpretive Master Plan

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H. B. MUDGE'S PRICE LIST.

Half Canopy Bedsteads.

No.	Height.	Posts. Size.	Width. Inside.		
0	8 ft.	4 in. flat.	4 ft. 9 in.	Carved Panel Head, Wal.	\$15 00
1	8 ft.	4 in. flat or round	4 ft. 9 in.	Double Panel Carved Head, Int. Wal.	17 00
				Ven. Panels, Wal.	23 00
			3 ft. 9 in.	" " "	21 00
2	8 ft.	4 in. flat.	4 ft. 9 in.	Double Panel, Carved Head, Ven. Wal.	23 00
3	8 ft. 6 in.	4 1/2 in. flat.	4 ft. 9 in.	Carved Panel Head, Ven. Wal.	28 00
4	8 ft.	4 in. round.	4 ft. 11 in.	Double Panel, Carved Head, Ven. Wal.	30 00
5	8 1/2 ft.	4 1/2 in. flat.	4 ft. 11 in.	" " "	32 00
6	8 ft. 6 in.	5 in. octagon.	4 ft. 11 in.	Double Panel, Carved Head, Ven. Walnut, Mahogany, Oak, Rosewood.	45 00
7	9 ft.	6 in. round.	5 ft.	Arch Panel Head, Ven. French Wal. Mahy, Rosewood	65 00
10	9 ft.	6 in. round.	5 ft.	Arch Panel "Crown" Head, Ven. French Walnut, Mahogany, Rosewood.	70 00
11	9 ft.	6 in. round.	5 ft.	Double Arch Pan. H'd, Ven. French Wal.	75 00
12	9 ft.	6 in. square.	5 ft.	"Crown" Arch Panel Head, Ven. French Walnut, Mahogany, Rosewood.	85 00
14	9 ft.	6 in. square.	5 ft.	Large Square Pan. Head, Ven. French Wal.	95 00
15	8 ft. 6 in.	4 1/2 in. flat.	4 ft. 10 in.	Square Panel Head, Ven. French Wal.	35 00
26	9 ft.	5 in. square.	5 ft.	Double Panel head, Ven. French Wal.	50 00
13	9 ft.	5 in. octagon.	4 ft. 11 in.	"Grecian" D'bl Pan. Hd, Ven. French Wal.	55 00

All with Casters. Teaster Frames trimmed with Turkey Red and Mosquito Net Rods.
No. 0, \$4.00. Nos. 1 to 26, \$5.00.

Low Post Bedsteads.

No.	Height.	Width. Inside.		
0	4 ft.	4 ft. 3 in.	Plain Head, Int. Wal.	\$2 50
1	4 ft. 2 in.	4 ft. 3 in.	" " " "	3 00
2	4 ft. 2 in.	4 ft. 3 in.	Banister Head, Int. Wal.	3 00
4	4 ft. 8 in.	4 ft. 3 in.	Banister Head, Bracket Rails, Int. Wal.	3 50
5	4 ft. 8 in.	4 ft. 3 in.	"Gothic" Banister Head, Bracket Rails, Int. Wal. and R. W.	4 00
6	4 ft. 8 in.	4 ft. 3 in.	"Zouave" " " " Walnut	5 00
7	5 ft.	4 ft. 3 in.	"Zouave" Fancy Head, " " "	5 75
8	5 ft. 4 in.	4 ft. 3 in.	"Zouave" Fancy Head, " " " (flat posts)	6 25

Extra Widths (4 ft. 9 in. inside) 50 cents additional on Walnut, and 25 cents additional on Imitation Beds. All Low Post Beds have Hard Wood Posts. Supplied "Set Up" or "Knock Down."

Starr Family Home State Historic Site **Interpretive Master Plan**

H. B. MUDGE'S PRICE LIST.

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French Bedsteads.

No.	Height.	Width. Inside.					
o	4 ft.	4 ft. 3 in.	Panel Head, Flat Posts, Imt. Wal	-----	\$ 3 00		
			" " " " Walnut,	-----	4 25		
o 1/2	4 ft. 10 in.	4 ft. 3 in.	Panel Head, Flat Posts, Walnut,	-----	5 00		
oo	5 ft. 5 in.	4 ft. 3 in.	" " " " "	-----	5 50		
1	6 ft.	4 ft. 3 in.	" " " " "	-----	6 00		
2	6 ft. 5 in.	4 ft. 3 in.	" " " " "	-----	7 00		
3	6 ft. 4 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	" " " " Ven. Wal	-----	9 00		
4	6 ft. 9 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	" " " " "	-----	11 50		
5	7 ft. 5 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	" " " " "	-----	12 00		
6	6 ft. 9 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	" " " " "	-----	11 00		
7	6 ft. 10 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Double Panel Head, Flat Posts, Oak, Cherry, Walnut,	-----	12 00		
8	7 ft. 7 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	Oval Panel Head, " " Oak, Walnut,	-----	13 00		
9	7 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 9 in.	Double Panel Head, " " Walnut,	-----	16 00		
11	8 ft.	4 ft. 9 in.	Panel Head, " " Ven. Mahy, Wal	-----	18 00		
13	7 ft. 9 in.	4 ft. 9 in.	Double Panel Head, " " Ven. Mahy, Oak, R.W. Wal	-----	18 00		
14	8 ft. 4 in.	4 ft. 9 in.	Oval Panel Head, " " Ven. Mahy, Oak, Wal	-----	18 00		
15	8 ft.	4 ft. 9 in.	Closed Panel Head, " " Ven. French Wal	-----	20 00		
16	7 ft. 10 in.	4 ft. 9 in.	" " " " " Walnut,	-----	20 00		
17	8 ft.	4 ft. 11 in.	Double Panel Head, " " Ven. Mahy, Oak, Wal. R.W	-----	24 00		
19	9 ft. 2 in.	5 ft.	Arch Panel "Crown" Head, Ven. Mahy and French Wal	-----	60 00		
23	8 ft. 1 in.	5 ft.	"Grecian" Veneered French Walnut,	-----	35 00		
27	8 ft. 3 in.	5 ft. 2 in.	Large Arch Panel Head, " " " "	-----	37 00		
28	8 ft. 7 in.	5 ft.	Double Panel Head, " " " "	-----	40 00		
29	8 ft.	5 ft.	" " " " " " "	-----	33 00		
30	9 ft.	5 ft.	" " " " " " "	-----	38 00		
32	8 ft. 6 in.	5 ft.	" " " " " " "	-----	50 00		
33	9 ft. 2 in.	5 ft.	3 Panel Head, " " " "	-----	55 00		
38	7 ft. 10 in.	4 ft. 9 in.	Close Panelled Head, " " " "	-----	15 00		

Beds quoted in Solid Walnut will be supplied with Veneered Panels at an additional charge of \$1.00, on Beds with one Panel, and of \$1.50 on Beds with Double Panels. No. 11 and Nos. 17 to 33, with 6 Iron Fasteners to Knock Down. Nos 1 to 33 with Casters.

Nos. o to 1 with Imitation Side Rails. All other French Beds with Side Rails of the same wood as the Beds to which they belong.

All Beds made "K. D." when required.

CRIBS.

No.	Height.	Size. Inside.					
1	3 ft. 4 in.	34 x 20.	Circle End Rocking, Walnut,	-----	\$2 50		
2	3 ft. 4 in.	38 x 24.	" " " " "	-----	3 00		
3	5 ft. 8 in. posts.	50 x 26.	Extension Posts, Fall Sides, Walnut,	-----	6 00		

Starr Family Home State Historic Site

Interpretive Master Plan

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H. B. MUDGE'S PRICE LIST.

Trundle Bedsteads.

No.	Height.	Width. Inside.		
1	10½ in.	3 ft. 8 in.	Imitation Walnut,-----	\$1 90
2	10½ in.	3 ft. 8 in.	Fancy Sides and Ends, Imitation Walnut,-----	2 25
			“ “ “ Walnut,-----	2 80
3	10½ in.	3 ft. 8 in.	“Cottage” Banister Sides and Ends, Walnut,-----	3 50
All Trundles 5 ft. 3 in. long inside.				

Lounges.

No.	Height.	Width. Inside.		
1	2 ft. 9 in.	2 ft. 8 in.	Turned Posts, Imitation Walnut,-----	\$2 50
2	2 ft. 1 in.	2 ft. 2 in.	Circle End, Walnut,-----	2 50
		2 ft. 8 in.	“ “ “ “-----	2 75
		3 ft. 2 in.	“ “ “ “-----	3 00
3	3 ft. 2 in.	2 ft. 2 in.	Banister Head, French Foot, Cherry, Oak, Walnut,-----	3 50
		2 ft. 8 in.	“ “ “ “ “ “-----	3 75
		3 ft. 2 in.	“ “ “ “ “ “-----	4 00
4	3 ft. 6 in.	2 ft. 8 in.	Panel Head, “ “ Walnut,-----	3 75
		3 ft. 2 in.	“ “ “ “ “-----	4 00
5	6 ft. posts.	2 ft. 8 in.	Extension Post, Imitation Walnut,-----	3 75
		2 ft. 8 in.	“ “ Walnut,-----	4 75
6	3 ft. 6 in.	2 ft. 9 in.	Fancy Panel Head, Flat Posts, Walnut,-----	3 75
		3 ft. 2 in.	“ “ “ “ “-----	4 00
Nos. 3, 4 and 6 have Bracket Side Rails.				

Children's Bedsteads.

No.	Height of Posts.	Sides.	Width. Inside.		
1	6 ft.	5 ft. Stat'y Fall Sides.	2 ft. 8 in.	Banister Head and Foot, Int. Wal.-----	\$ 4 50
2	6 ft.	5 ft.	2 ft. 9 in.	Banister Head and Foot, Walnut,-----	7 00
		5 ft.	3 ft. 3 in.	“ “ “ “-----	7 50
3	6 ft.	5 ft.	3 ft. 3 in.	Veneered Panel Head, Walnut,-----	12 00
4	7 ft.	6 ft.	3 ft. 3 in.	Banister Head and Foot, (8 Fastenings) Wal.-----	8 50
			4 ft. 3 in.	“ “ “ “-----	8 75
			4 ft. 9 in.	“ “ “ “-----	9 00
5	4 ft. 2 in.	5 ft.	3 ft. 3 in.	Veneered Double Panel Head, Walnut,-----	12 00
6	7 ft.	5 ft.	2 ft. 9 in.	Half Canopy, Rosewood, Walnut,-----	13 00
7	7 ft.	5 ft.	2 ft. 9 in.	“ “ Veneered Mahy, R'wood, Wal.-----	16 00
8	7 ft.	5 ft.	2 ft. 9 in.	“ “ “ “-----	20 00
9	7 ft.	5 ft.	2 ft. 9 in.	“ “ Veneered French Walnut,-----	25 00
			“ “	Veneered through't, Mahy, R. Wal.-----	30 00

Nos. 6 to 9 with Teaser trimmed in Turkey Red and Rods, \$3 50 additional. Nos. 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 with Porcelain Casters. Nos. 4, 8 and 9 have both sides to fall. Nos. 2, 3 and 5 with reversible sides.

Starr Family Home State Historic Site

Interpretive Master Plan

H. B. MUDGE'S PRICE LIST.

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Dressing Cases.

No.	Height.	Length	Glass.	
15	7 ft. 8 in.	3 ft. 6 in.	36 x 18.	(In No. 15 Suite,) Veneered French Walnut,-----\$27 00
16	7 ft. 8 in.	3 ft. 6 in.	36 x 18.	(In No. 16 Suite,) Walnut, ----- 30 00
26	8 ft.	3 ft. 6 in.	40 x 18.	(In No. 26 Suite,) Veneered Walnut,----- 36 00
27	8 ft.	4 ft.	40 x 18.	(In No. 27 Suite,) Ven. French Walnut,----- 40 00
28	8 ft. 2 in.	4 ft.	40 x 18.	(In No. 28 Suite,) " " " ----- 40 00
29	8 ft. 1 in.	4 ft.	40 x 18.	(In No. 29 Suite,) " " " ----- 40 00
30	8 ft. 3 in.	4 ft.	40 x 18.	(In No. 30 Suite,) " " " ----- 40 00
31	8 ft. 5 in.	4 ft. 2 in.	54 x 20.	(In No. 31 Suite,) " " " ----- 55 00
32	8 ft.	4 ft. 2 in.	48 x 20.	(In No. 32 Suite,) " " " ----- 55 00
33	8 ft.	4 ft. 5 in.	48 x 20.	(In No. 33 Suite,) " " " ----- 55 00
35	8 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 5 in.	56 x 20.	(In No. 14 Half Canopy Suite,) Ven. French Wal. 65 00
38	7 ft. 7 in.	3 ft. 4 in.	36 x 18.	(In No. 38 Suite,) Veneered French Walnut,----- 25 00

Bureaus.

Wood Top Bureaus. (Panelled Fronts.)

No.	Height.	Glass.	
0	5 ft. 6 in.	12 x 20.	"Misses," No Top Case, Walnut, Imt. Ends,-----\$ 8 50
1	5 ft. 9 in.	10½ x 17.	" Long Case, " " " ----- 9 00
2	6 ft.	12 x 20.	" " " " " " " ----- 9 50
	6 ft. 2 in.	22 x 13.	" " " " " " " ----- 10 00
	6 ft. 4 in.	24 x 14.	" " " " " " " ----- 10 50
3	6 ft. 9 in.	22 x 13.	" " " " " " " ----- 11 00
4	6 ft. 10 in.	24 x 14.	Arch Standard, End Cases, Drop Pulls, Ven. Walnut,----- 14 00
5	6 ft. 6 in.	22 x 13.	Box End, Cherry, Oak, Walnut,----- 12 00
6	6 ft.	20 x 12.	"Misses," Round Boxes, Walnut, Imt. Ends,----- 10 25
7	6 ft. 3 in.	20 x 12.	" " " Arch Standard, Wal. Imt. Ends, 11 25
8	6 ft. 3 in.	22 x 13.	" " " " " " " ----- 11 75
9	6 ft. 3 in.	22 x 13.	Arch Standard, Round Boxes, Walnut,----- 12 75
10	6 ft. 10 in.	24 x 14.	" " " " " " " ----- 13 75

Quarter Marble Bureaus.

No.	Height.	Glass.	
11	6 ft. 6 in.	20 x 12.	"Misses," Walnut, Imitation Ends,-----\$12 50
12	6 ft. 10 in.	13 x 22.	" Arch Standard, Walnut,----- 15 00
13	6 ft. 10 in.	13 x 22.	" " " Drop Pulls, Ven. Walnut,----- 17 00
14	7 ft. 2 in.	24 x 14.	" " " " " " " ----- 18 00

Starr Family Home State Historic Site

Interpretive Master Plan

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H. B. MUDGE'S PRICE LIST.

Half Marble Bureaus.

No.	Height.	Glass.		
17	6 ft. 8 in.	13 x 22.	"Misses," Arch Standard, Round Boxes, Walnut,	\$14 25
18	7 ft. 4 in.	15 x 26.	" " " " " "	17 00
19	7 ft. 2 in.	24 x 14.	" " Drop Pulls, Ven. Walnut,	17 50

Full Marble Bureaus.

No.	Height.	Glass.		
21	6 ft. 8 in.	24 x 14.	"Misses," Arch Standard, Walnut,	\$16 00
22	7 ft.	26 x 15.	Arch Standard, Walnut,	19 50
23	7 ft. 4 in.	24 x 14.	"Misses," Arch Standard, Drop Pulls, Veneered Walnut,	19 50
24	6 ft. 10 in.	26 x 15.	" " " " " " " "	20 00
25	7 ft. 9 in.	28 x 16.	Arch Standard, Walnut,	21 00
26	7 ft. 8 in.	26 x 15.	" " Drop Pulls, Walnut,	23 00
27	7 ft. 3 in.	30 x 17.	" " " " Ven. Walnut,	23 00
28	7 ft. 1 in.	28 x 16.	" " " " " " " "	22 50
29	7 ft. 9 in.	32 x 18.	Arch Standard, Slipper Drawer, Drop Pulls, Ven. Walnut,	26 00
30	7 ft. 6 in.	32 x 18.	" " " " " " " "	26 00
31	8 ft. 2 in.	36 x 18.	" " " " " " " "	28 00
34	8 ft. 3 in.	36 x 18.	"Grecian," Drop Pulls, Veneered French Walnut,	30 00
37	8 ft.	36 x 18.	(Matches No. 15 French Bed,) Drop Pulls, Ven. French Wal,	27 00

Nos. 0 to 30 supplied "K. D." All Full Marble Bureaus with Casters. All Bureaus with Bottoms.

Washstands.

Wood Top Washstands. (Panelled Fronts.)

No.	Size of Top.	Height of Back.		
0	22 x 15.	5 in.	Towel End, 1 Drawer, Walnut,	\$2 00
1	24 x 18.	7 in.	" " 1 " Imt. Walnut	1 85
			" " 1 " Walnut,	2 50
1 1/2	24 x 16.	6 in.	Enclosed, Round Corner, Walnut,	4 25
1 3/4	24 x 16.	6 in.	" " " Towel End, Walnut,	4 75
2	30 x 16.	8 in.	" " " Walnut, (Imitation Ends,)	4 75
3	30 x 16.	8 in.	" " " " " "	5 25
			with 3 Drawers,	5 75
4	30 x 16.	8 in.	Enclosed, Cant Corner, Walnut,	5 75
			with 3 Drawers,	6 25
5	30 x 16.	8 in.	Enclosed, Round Corner, Drop Pulls, Veneered Walnut,	6 25
			with 3 Drawers,	7 25
6	30 x 16.	15 in.	2 Shelves, Enclosed, Round Corner, Walnut,	6 50
			with 3 Drawers,	7 00
7	30 x 16.	15 in.	2 Shelves, Enclosed, Cant Corner, Walnut,	6 50
			with 3 Drawers,	7 00

Nos. 1 1/2, 1 3/4, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 with Carved Handles.

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Interpretive Master Plan

H. B. MUDGE'S PRICE LIST.

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Marble Top Washstand.

No.	Size of Top.	Height of Back.							
8	24 x 16.	6 in.	Enclosed, Round Corner, Carved Handles, Walnut,						\$ 8 00
9	30 x 16.	6 in.	" " " " " " Wal. (Imt. Ends,)						10 00
10	30 x 16.	6 in.	" " " " " " Walnut,						10 50
11	30 x 16.	6 in.	" Cant Corner, " " " "						11 00
12	30 x 16.	6 in.	" Round Corners, Drop Pulls, Ven. Walnut,						12 00
13	30 x 15.	6 in.	" " " " " " " "						11 00
14	30 x 16.	12 in.	" 2 Shelves, Round Corner, Drop Pulls, Walnut,						14 00
15	30 x 16.	12 in.	" 2 Shelves, Square Corner, Drop Pulls, Ven. Wal.						15 00
16	32 x 17.	12 in.	" 2 Shelves, Square Corner, Drop Pulls, Walnut,						16 00
17	30 x 16.	12 in.	" 2 Shelves, Round Corner, Drop Pulls, Ven. Walnut,						15 00
18	30 x 16.	12 in.	" 2 " " " " " " " "						15 00
20	30 x 17.	12 in.	" 2 " "Grecian" Drop Pulls, Ven. French Wal.						18 00
21	33 x 18.	12 in.	" 2 " "Grecian" Extra Large, Drop Pulls, Ven. French Walnut,						20 00
26	30 x 16.	12 in.	" 2 " (To match No. 26 Dressing Case,) Drop Pulls, Veneered Walnut,						16 00
27	32 x 17.	12 in.	" 2 " (To match No. 27 Dressing Case,) Drop Pulls, Veneered French Walnut,						19 00
28	34 x 18.	12 in.	" 2 " (To match No. 28 Dressing Case,) Drop Pulls, Veneered French Walnut,						20 00
29	34 x 17.	12 in.	" 2 " (To match No. 29 Dressing Case,) Drop Pulls, Veneered French Walnut,						20 00
30	34 x 17.	12 in.	" 2 " (To match No. 30 Dressing Case,) Drop Pulls, Veneered French Walnut,						20 00
32	34 x 19.	16 in.	" 2 " (To match No. 32 Dressing Case,) Drop Pulls, Veneered French Walnut,						23 00
33	34 x 19.	16 in.	" 2 " (To match No. 33 Dressing Case,) Drop Pulls, Veneered French Walnut,						25 00
35	34 x 18.	16 in.	" 2 " (To match No. 35 Dressing Case,) Drop Pulls, Veneered French Walnut,						25 00
38	30 x 16.	6 in.	" 2 " (To match No. 38 Dressing Case,) Drop Pulls, Veneered Walnut,						12 00

Nos. 8 to 13 supplied "K. D." Nos. 9, 10 and 11 with 3 Drawers, 50 cents additional.
 Nos. 12 to 38 with 3 Drawers, \$1.00 additional.

Commodes.

No.	Top.								
1	18 x 15.	Marble Top, Round Corner, Veneered French Walnut,							\$ 8 00
29	22 x 18.	" " (Matches No. 29 Dressing Case Suite,) Ven. French Wal.							12 00
33	22 x 18.	" " " No. 33 " " " " " "							14 00

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H. B. MUDGE'S PRICE LIST.

Portable Wardrobes.

No.	Height.	Width of Base.		
0	7 ft. 3 in.	4 ft.	Walnut, Imitation Ends,	\$13 50
1	7 ft. 3 in.	4 ft.	2 Drawers, Walnut, Imitation Ends,	15 00
1 1/2	8 ft. 1 in.	4 ft.	2 " with Top Ornament, Wal. Int. Ends,	16 00
2	7 ft. 3 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	2 " Carved Handles, German Hinges, Walnut,	17 00
3	8 ft. 8 in.	4 ft.	2 " Ven. Panels, Carved Top, Drop Pulls, Wal	21 00
4	8 ft. 8 in.	4 ft.	2 " " " " " " " "	20 00
5	8 ft. 8 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	2 " " " " " " " "	22 00
6	9 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	2 " Carved Top, Drop Pulls, Ven. French Walnut,	28 00
7	9 ft. 2 in.	4 ft. 8 in.	2 " (Matches No. 29 Dressing Case Suite,) Ven.	
			French Walnut,	32 00
8	9 ft. 2 in.	4 ft. 8 in.	2 " (Matches No. 30 Dressing Case Suite,) Ven.	
			French Walnut,	32 00
98	9 ft.	4 ft. 6 in.	2 " (Matches No. 98 French Bureau Suite,) Ven.	
			French Walnut,	28 00
99	9 ft.	3 ft. 5 in.	1 " "Ladies," (Matches No. 99 French Bureau Suite,) Ven. French Walnut,	24 00
35	9 ft. 5 in.	5 ft. 2 in.	2 " (Matches No. 14 Half Canopy Suite,) Ven.	
			French Walnut,	75 00
100	9 ft. 4 in.	4 ft. 6 in.	2 " (Matches No. 100 French Bureau Suit,) Ven.	
			French Walnut,	32 00

Mirror Door Panels, (French Plate,) furnished to order.

Stands.

No.	Top.		
1	24 x 18.	Workstand, 1 Drawer, Cherry, Walnut,	\$2 25
2	24 x 18.	" 2 " " " "	2 50
2 1/2	48 x 24.	" 2 " Fall Leaf, Walnut,	3 75
3	28 x 20.	" 1 " Oval Top, Oak, Cherry, Walnut,	2 50
4	22 x 17.	" 1 " Cherry, Rosewood, Walnut,	3 00
4 1/2	27 x 19.	" 1 " Walnut,	4 25
		" 1 " Marble Top, Walnut,	7 50
5	22 x 17.	Workstand, 2 " Ven. Mahy, Rosewood, Walnut,	4 50
6	24 x 18.	"Cottage" Stand, Pillar End, 1 Shelf, Cherry, Oak, Walnut,	2 00
7	24 x 16.	Tea Poy, 1 Drawer, 1 Shelf, Cherry, Rosewood, Walnut,	3 50
8	18 x 18.	Round Top, Lamp Stand, Cherry, Oak, Walnut,	2 50
9	12 x 12.	" " Card Receiver, Walnut,	2 00
11	24 x 17.	Carved Pillar End, Marble Top, 1 Drawer, Veneered Walnut,	6 50
12	36 x 36.	Round Turn Down Top, Walnut,	4 00

"Set Up", or "K. D."

Starr Family Home State Historic Site

Interpretive Master Plan

H. B. MUDGE'S PRICE LIST.

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Tables.

(Kitchen and Fall Leaf.)

No.	Length.	Width.		
0	3 ft. 6 in.	2 ft. 6 in.	Poplar Kitchen, 1 Drawer,	\$1 50
1	4 ft.	2 ft. 6 in.	" " 1 "	1 75
2	4 ft. 2 in.	3 ft. 3 in.	Fall Leaf Breakfast, Walnut,	3 50
3	4 ft. 6 in.	3 ft. 6 in.	" " Tea, "	4 00
4	5 ft. 3 in.	4 ft.	" " Dining, (6 legs,) Walnut,	5 50
5	4 ft. 2 in.	2 ft. 6 in.	" " Refreshment, Oak, Walnut,	5 50
6	4 ft. 2 in.	2 ft. 6 in.	" " 1 Drawer, Oak, Walnut,	6 00

"Set Up" or "K. D."

Extension Tables.

Oak and Walnut. (With Casters.)

No.		Per Foot.
1	3 inch Screw Leg, 42 inch Top, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12 feet,	\$ 90
2	3 " Fluted Screw Leg, 46 inch Top, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12 and 14 feet,	1 10
1 1/2	3 " Fluted Screw Leg, 46 inch Top, Fall Leaf, 6, 7, 8 and 10 feet,	1 20
3	4 " Octagon " " 46 " " 6, 7, 8, 10, 12 and 14 feet,	1 25
4	Bent Rim, Carved Scroll Leg, 48 inch Top, 10, 12 and 14 feet,	1 60
5	" " Carved Cluster Pillar, 48 inch Top, 12, 14 and 16 feet,	2 50

Extra lengths made to order. All Extension Tables made to "Knock Down,"

Dining Side Tables.

No.	Size of Top.		
1	3 ft. 6 in. x 1 ft. 8 in.	1 Drawer, 3 Shelves, Oak, Walnut,	\$10 00
		1 " 3 " Marble Top,	15 00
2	4 ft. x 1 ft. 8 in.	2 " 3 " Veneered Oak, Walnut,	12 00
		2 " 3 " Marble Top,	18 00
3	4 ft. x 1 ft. 8 in.	2 " 3 " Veneered Oak, Walnut,	14 00
		2 " 3 " Marble Top,	20 00

Office and Saloon Tables.

No.	Size of Top.		
1	3 ft. x 2 ft.	Office, Oak, Walnut,	\$2 75
2	3 ft. x 2 ft.	Office, 1 Drawer, Oak, Walnut,	3 25
2 1/2	3 ft. Round.	Saloon, " "	3 00
3	3 ft. 6 in. Round,	" 1 " " "	3 50
4	4 ft. x 2 ft. 8 in.	Office, 2 " " "	5 25
5	5 ft. x 3 ft. 2 in.	" 2 " " "	6 50
6	6 ft. x 3 ft. 8 in.	" 2 " " "	8 00
7	3 ft. Round.	Saloon, 1 Shelf, " "	3 75
8	3 ft. 3 in. x 2 ft. 2 in.	" 1 " " "	4 00
9	3 ft. 6 in. Round.	" Partition Shelf, Oak, Walnut,	5 00

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

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H. E. MUDGE'S PRICE LIST.

Centre Tables.

"Set Up" or "K. D."

No.	Top.		
0	28 x 19.	Oval Wood Top, Walnut,	\$ 3 00
1	24 x 18.	" " " Oak, Rosewood, Walnut,	3 75
		" " " Marble Top,	6 00
2	27 x 20.	" " " Oak, Cherry, Walnut,	4 00
		" " " Marble Top,	7 25
3	31 x 25.	" " " Walnut,	5 50
		" " " Marble Top,	10 00
4	33 x 24.	Oval, Marble Top, Carved Cluster Pillar, Walnut,	11 00
5	29 x 20.	Oblong, Marble Top, Veneered French Walnut,	10 00
6	21 x 16.	" " " " " "	5 50
7	20 x 16.	Oval Bouquet, Sunk Marble Top, " "	5 50

Side Boards.

No.	Height.	Width.		
1	7 ft. 4 in.	3 ft. 8 in.	Marble Top, Long Shelves, Veneered Oak, Walnut,	\$22 00
			Same with 22 x 13 Mirror Back,	23 00
2	8 ft.	3 ft. 8 in.	Marble Top, Long Shelves, 22 x 13 Glass, Ven. French Wal.	28 00
3	8 ft.	4 ft. 1 in.	" " 24 x 14 Glass, Veneered French Walnut,	34 00
4	8 ft.	4 ft. 1 in.	" " 26 x 15 " " " "	35 00
5	7 ft.	4 ft.	" " Queen Anne, Veneered French Walnut,	30 00
5	7 ft.	4 ft.	Wood Top, " " " " " "	24 00

Library Tables.

No.	Top.		
1	3 ft. x 1 ft. 10 in.	Enamelled Cloth Top, 1 Drawer Walnut,	\$ 7 00
2	3 ft. 9 in. x 2 ft. 4 in.	Billiard Cloth Top, 1 " " "	15 00

DESKS.

No.			
1	Fall Front Sitting, Lift Top, Oak, Walnut,		\$ 9 50
2	" " " Pigeon Hole Top, Oak, Walnut,		10 50
3	Bevel Fall Front Sitting, Oak, Walnut,		11 50
4	4 ft. Single Standing, 2 Drawers, Walnut,		11 00
5	5 ft. " " 2 " " "		13 50
6	6 ft. " " 3 " " "		16 00
8	5 ft. Double " 6 " " "		25 00
9	6 ft. " " 6 " " "		30 00
10	7 ft. " " 8 " " "		35 00
13	Ladies Sitting, 3 Drawers, Veneered French Walnut,		17 00

Nos. 1 to 10 "Set Up" or "K. D." Single Standing Desks have 4 inch Screw Legs.
Double Standing Desks with portable frames. Inside Cash Drawers in all Standing Desks.

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

H. B. MUDGE'S PRICE LIST.

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What Nots.

"K. D."

No.		
1	Side What Not, 5 Shelves,-----	\$5 50
2	Corner What Not, 5 Shelves,-----	5 50

Towel Racks.

No.		Per Doz.
1	Iron Feet, Walnut,-----	\$ 9 00
2	Arch Top, Oak, Cherry, Walnut,-----	12 00
3	Arch Top, with Shelf, Oak, Cherry, Walnut,-----	15 00
4	Lyre End, " " Rosewood, Int. Mahogany, Walnut,-----	24 00
5	Hanging, 2 Wings,-----	9 00

Safes.

"Set Up" or "K. D."

No.					
1	Poplar Kitchen, 12 Tins,-----				\$ 3 75
2	" " 12 " 1 Drawer,-----				4 00
3	" " 16 " 1 "-----				5 75
4	" " Iron Wire, 1 Drawer,-----				5 00
5	" Cupboard, 12 1 "-----				6 50
6	" " Iron Wire, 1 "-----				7 50
7	Wal. " " " 1 "-----				10 00

**Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan**

Appendix C: Paint Analysis

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

STARR FAMILY HOME: PAINT INVESTIGATION WORKSHEET



DATE:	July 8, 2011	INITIALS:	THH
SAMPLE NUMBER:	#1	ROOM NAME:	2ND FLOOR HALL
SAMPLE LOCATION:	2ND FLOOR HALL - WEST WALL _____ " AFF		
CRATER FORMED?:	NO	IMAGES:	PIC0003.jpg ; PIC0005.jpg ; PIC0007.jpg
SAMPLE COLLECTED?:	YES		

	VISUAL CHRONOLOGY	MICROSCOPE CHRONOLOGY	BENJAMIN MOORE MATCH
SUBSTRATE		White Plaster w/Aggregate	
LAYER 1		Medium Gray Brown	
LAYER 2		Light Gray Blue Green	
LAYER 3		Medium Yellow	
LAYER 4		Light Brown Cream (irreg)	
LAYER 5		Gray Cream	

A. PIC0003.jpg *



B. PIC0005.jpg *



C. PIC0007.jpg *



* NOTE: PAINT LAYERS AS SHOWN DO NOT ACCURATELY REFLECT ACTUAL COLORS IDENTIFIED UNDER MICROSCOPE DUE TO VARIATIONS IN IMAGE SCANNER AND COLOR PRINTER CALIBRATIONS.

PREPARED BY VOLZ and ASSOCIATES, INC.

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

STARR FAMILY HOME: PAINT INVESTIGATION WORKSHEET



DATE:	July 14, 2011	INITIALS:	THH
SAMPLE NUMBER:	#2	ROOM NAME:	Master Bedroom
SAMPLE LOCATION:	2ND FLOOR MASTER BEDROOM CLOSET _____ * AFF		
CRATER FORMED?:	NO	IMAGES:	PIC0010.jpg ; PIC0011.jpg ; PIC0012.jpg
SAMPLE COLLECTED?:	YES		

	VISUAL CHRONOLOGY	MICROSCOPE CHRONOLOGY	BENJAMIN MOORE MATCH
SUBSTRATE		White Plaster w/Aggregate	
LAYER 1		Light Gray Yellow Green	
LAYER 2		Gray Brown - Dirt (Irreg)	
LAYER 3		Light Gray Yellow Green	
LAYER 4		Gray Brown - Dirt (Irreg)	
LAYER 5		Light Cream	
LAYER 6		White w/Aggregate	
LAYER 7		Cream	
LAYER 8		Medium Gray Cream	

A. PIC0010.jpg *



B. PIC0011.jpg *



C. PIC0012.jpg *



* NOTE: PAINT LAYERS AS SHOWN DO NOT ACCURATELY REFLECT ACTUAL COLORS IDENTIFIED UNDER MICROSCOPE DUE TO VARIATIONS IN IMAGE SCANNER AND COLOR PRINTER CALIBRATIONS.

PREPARED BY VOLZ and ASSOCIATES, INC.

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

STARR FAMILY HOME: PAINT INVESTIGATION WORKSHEET



DATE:	July 14, 2011	INITIALS:	THH
SAMPLE NUMBER:	#3	ROOM NAME:	Dining Room
SAMPLE LOCATION:	WINDOW CASING - NORTH _____" AFF		
CRATER FORMED?:	NO	IMAGES:	PIC0013.jpg ; PIC0014.jpg
SAMPLE COLLECTED?:	YES		

	VISUAL CHRONOLOGY	MICROSCOPE CHRONOLOGY	BENJAMIN MOORE MATCH
SUBSTRATE		White Plaster w/Aggregate	
LAYER 1		Cream (Primer?)	
LAYER 2		Light White Cream	
LAYER 3		Dark Gray Brown Cream	
LAYER 4		Dark Green	
LAYER 5		Medium Gray Red Brown	
LAYER 6		Light Green Gray	
LAYER 7		Dark Brown	
LAYER 8		Gray Cream	
LAYER 9		Yellow Cream	
LAYER 10		Gray Cream	
LAYER 11		Medium Gray Cream	

A. PIC0013.jpg *



B. PIC0014.jpg *



* NOTE: PAINT LAYERS AS SHOWN DO NOT ACCURATELY REFLECT ACTUAL COLORS IDENTIFIED UNDER MICROSCOPE DUE TO VARIATIONS IN IMAGE SCANNER AND COLOR PRINTER CALIBRATIONS.

PREPARED BY VOLZ and ASSOCIATES, INC.

**Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan**

Appendix D: Timeline

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
1809								
	James H. Starr born, New Hartford, Connecticut							TPWD files, Family Tree
<i>December 18</i>								
1815								
					Starr family moves to Franklin County, Ohio			Martha Freeman history
1816								
	Harriet Johnson Starr born, Georgia							TPWD files, Family Tree
<i>June 17</i>								
1832								
					James H. Starr moves to Georgia			Martha Freeman history
1834								
					Franklin J. Starr moves to Nacogdoches			Martha Freeman history
1837								
					James H. Starr moves to Nacogdoches			Martha Freeman history
			Franklin J. Starr dies [brother to James H.]					Martha Freeman history
1839								
	Theodosia Starr born [James H. Starr]							TPWD files, Family Tree
<i>January 7</i>								

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
1841								
	Pamela Orme Starr born [James H. Starr] <i>October 19</i>							TPWD files, Family Tree
1844								
				James H. Starr partners with Nathaniel Amory				Martha Freeman history
	James Franklin Starr born [James H. Starr] <i>March 30</i>							TPWD files, Family Tree
1847								
	Amory Reily Starr born [James H. Starr] <i>August 24</i>							TPWD files, Family Tree
1849								
	Clara Thomas Fry Clapp born <i>October 20</i>							TPWD files, Family Tree
ca. 1850								
						Rosemont constructed		Starr Family Home State Historic Site Archives
1855								
	Harriet Johnson Starr born [James H.] <i>September 23</i>							TPWD files, Family Tree
1859								

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
				Theodosia to JH Starr: Theodosia had severe headaches; writes about prevalence of dysentery and being away from home for first time aside from school (she is in Bossier/Shreveport area)			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers
March 14	Theodosia Starr [James H. Starr] marries Jack Stewart						TPWD files, Family Tree
1860				Theodosia Starr to JH Starr: tells how busy she is - sewing with her new sewing machine...compares Aunt Mary (relative of her husband) having spring cleaning "done," not "climbing up on a long ladder and using herself up washing walls as mother does."			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
		Pamela Orme Starr [James H. Starr] marries Henry Wynkoop Raguet						TPWD files, Family Tree
<i>December 18</i>								
1861								
					Theodosia Starr to JH Starr: writes about political situation, Henry ready to go to war. On March 12 will pack up trunk to go home, planning how many slaves she can bring. Wants Frank and Amory to come and move her			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers
	Sallie (Raguet) Clapp born							TPWD files, Family Tree
<i>ca. 1861</i>								
	Harriet Ida Stewart born [Theodosia Martha Starr]							TPWD files, Family Tree
<i>January 3</i>								
1862								
			Henry Raguet dies in Civil War					Martha Freeman history
<i>March 28</i>								

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
	Emmie Pamela Stewart born [Theodosia Martha Starr]							TPWD files, Family Tree
1863								
	Lily Clapp born							TPWD files, Family Tree
			Harriet Ida Stewart dies [Theodosia Martha Starr]					TPWD files, Family Tree
1865								
				George Clapp moves to New Orleans				Martha Freeman history
	Charles Frederick Stewart born [Theodosia Martha Starr]							TPWD files, Family Tree
					Pamela to Amory: anxious to hear from home on account of small pox			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers
		Pamela Orme Starr Raguet [James H. Starr] marries Emory Clapp						TPWD files, Family Tree
1866								

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
				Pamie to "Ma and Pa:" adopted daughters Sallie and Lily were abruptly taken away after a court appearance with their father, Captain K.			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers
April 7				James F arrives in Charlottesville for school (law school at UVA) with Amory, Jimmy and 2 classmates from Baylor			Starr Family Home SHS records
May 2				Pamie to Ma: sorry to hear about Pa's rheumatism. Capt. K to let Lily come back for school - she and Clara are going to attend school in Nashville - Emory is paying for both children's schooling			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers
May 25							

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
June 9					Pamie to Ma: Nashville school closed, looking for another school			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers
June 20					Pamie to Ma: sending more stuff from NO. discusses sewing machines and maintenance. "I do hope you will like the stove."			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers
September 2	Mary Bryan Stewart born [Theodosia Martha Starr]							TPWD files, Family Tree
September 30					Pamie to Pa: toured NYC, talked about wealth, extravagant clothes, etc.			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers
1867								
February 2					Pamie to Pa: sending dress to Tempe			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers
March 17					JJ Stewart to JH Starr: Theo's health improved - treating with quinine			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
<i>September 18</i>				Pamie to Ma and Pa: Theo seems to be broken down, won't accept help from Clapps. Frank was with them in NYC, but left for home via Ohio and possibly Mammoth Cave.			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers
<i>December 19</i>				Pamie to Ma and Pa: Euphemia died, presumably of typhoid fever			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers
				Pamela's handwriting bad, thinks she won't see Dr. Starr again.			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Letters
1868							
<i>May 8</i>				Frank to Pa and Ma: writing before marriage to Clara, describes her as "as good and beautiful as any one can be"			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Letters
<i>June 6</i>	James F. Starr [James H. Starr] marries Clara Fry Clapp						TPWD files, Family Tree

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
<i>September 2</i>		Theodosia Starr Stewart dies [James H. Starr]					TPWD files, Family Tree
<i>October</i>				JJ Stewart to JH Starr: After Theo's death - precious girls near to his heart but he is unsuited from both vocation and habit to raise and train little girls			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Letters
<i>November 23</i>				Pamie to Pa: wishes she could do more to help Ma; isn't fair she gets no rest and Mary requires so much work			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Letters
<i>December</i>				Pamela to JH Starr: Theodosia's death and prevalence of scarlet fever.			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Letters
1869							
<i>January 17</i>				JJ Stewart to JH Starr: "glad children keep well and hope they are good and as little trouble to their grandma as they should be"			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Letters

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
June 26				Pamie to Ma and Pa: wants them to go with her and Emory on annual trip. Auntie (Pamela Orne Starr) in Massachusetts is very ill			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Letters
August 14				Pamie to Pa (Pittsfield, MA): Pittsfield hardly equaled and not surpassed even by NYC in elegance, aristocracy and what I call general dash:			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Letters
October 4	Clara Starr born [James F. Starr]						TPWD files, Family Tree
1870							
					James H. Starr purchases lot in Marshall (Rev. A.F. Wagner Home, Rosemont		Martha Freeman history

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
						Move to Marshall including: mattresses/bed clothing, piano, work table, chess table, clock, silver, books. NOT carpets, matting, window shades, candlesticks, looking glasses, odds & ends of crockery- will buy new	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
March 17							
				nurse for baby Clara		arrival of sewing machine and baby buggy mats	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
May 15							
					JH Starr buys "Smith place" house that will be called Rosemont standing on lot 360' x 240'. Will give JF Starr south half, 240' x 120' to build home. Initial plans supposed included in letter.		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
July 18							
						plans to furnish two bedrooms, parlor and dining room initially	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
July 19							

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
July 19						Has: walnut wardrobe, bureau, baby crib, half canopy bed. Wants: high post bed w/removable posts	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
July 31					not designed upper galleries to save on cost, not even sure they want two stories		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
August 3						Jessep, Marsh, & McKeller: received 1 rocker, 1 carriage	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters - Original Letters
August 7					would prefer a long gallery to cover full front of house		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
September 6					JF Starr living in 'pa's new house'.		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
September 21						furniture shipment from Cincinnati. Some bedstead parts arrived, along with large wardrobe, white marble top table, "harp stand".	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
September 21					descriptions of building materials received to date for house		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
September 29					discussion of some potential house interior proportions w/builder. Main house four rooms below, four rooms above, with center hall.		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
October 2				JH Starr 'white servants' not working out and left. JF Starr "negro servants' doing well and getting along.	JF Starr building barn on SE corner of property for horses, buggy, and carriage. JH Starr repairing outhouses and building new kitchen and servants house.	box of blankets arrived	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
October 6						All furniture 'safely arrived'	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
October 14					included updated house plans in letter. Can arranged for bathroom to open on hallway instead of bedroom (does not specify on what floor of house). Only one door from each room onto hall. JF Starr still suggesting smaller house.		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
October 27					Mr. Clapp still pushes for larger house than JF Starr suggests. Plans to build kitchen and servant's room in separate one-story building.		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
					sizes of rooms and of kitchen/servant's building listed, including covered walk from kitchen to house.		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
October 28							
					plan to leave second floor unfinished discussed		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
October 28							
					JF Starr bought bricks, plans to have inside doors and windows varnished natural color.	baskets and little wagon for Clara arrived. Mention that crib has removable 'extension posts' which can be replaced with short posts and/or knobs.	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
November 27							
					construction details described, including outhouse, kitchen, servant's room with store room. Plans to paint main house with three coats of paint inside and outside, and outhouses with two coats of paint.		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
December 2							
					shingles, sash cords, window pulleys		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
December 20							
					discussion of types of nails to be used		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
December 27							

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
1871							Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
			Frank working under Dr. Starr's letterhead [Texas Real Estate & Collection Agency, James H. Starr and Son, Nacogdoches] buying lots of land				Starr Family Home State Historic Site Archives
			Brokers deals in Centerville, Montgomery Co, Clay Co, San Antonio, West Texas, Black Cypress River. Letter writers, responding to ad write from Chicago, Jackson, Mississippi, New York, New Orleans, Boulder City about land for sale				Starr Family Home State Historic Site Archives
							Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
					Construction at Maplecroft completed – four rooms up and down; separate kitchen & servant's quarters connected by covered passageway		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
January 8					discussion of hardware for house, including transom pivots and 6 dozen iron clothes hooks		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
January 18				wants cloth picture books for baby Clara			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
January 25						discussion of paint colors, especially 'lemon yellow' for porch floor (a little white lead in chrome yellow), and possibly painting outside window sashes brown.	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
January 30	Lily Starr born [James F. Starr]						TPWD files, Family Tree

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
				hired "negro woman" as nurse for new baby, she is the mother of the "little negro girl" they already had as nurse for baby Clara.	received doors, window sashes, and blinds. Needs door to lead from "child's room" into hallway.		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
January 31							
					discussion of how much of second floor to finish out, and of plastering the house interior (materials)		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
February 6							
					some building measurements/specifications including each closet to have three shelves and one dozen hooks, also mentions back stairway arched top.		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
February 6							
					framing lumber has not arrived yet; need for material to line chimneys, and mentions need for lightening rods, fireproof paint for roof, and desire for door bell with 50' of wire.		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
February 14							
					hair for plaster work, white sand to finish; bought more brick-used from ruins of old Episcopal church		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
February 25							

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
<i>February 25</i>					decision to stucco foundation bricks		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
<i>March</i>						William H. Creigler from Jefferson hired as plasterer, paid \$0.25 per square yard	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
<i>March 21</i>					discussion of lightening rod system and need for two points		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
<i>March 24</i>					chimneys being built, cornice and brackets being installed on exterior		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
<i>April 14</i>					chimneys complete, plaster to start soon.	need 3-4 boot scrapers, one rubber door mat, and three other mats	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
<i>April 18</i>					roof finished today; outside done except front gallery railing; exterior painting to start with blinds (shutters) to be hung when done; chimney tops to be painted		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
					JF Starr planted shade trees, and has plums and persimmons; JH Starr planted fruit trees (peaches, apples, apricots, quinces, nectarines, pears, plums, raspberries), vegetable gardens, 60 varieties of roses,		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
					blinds in attic dormer and front windows hung; chimneys to be painted brick red and pencil lined white; "tinner finishing perpendicular pipes"; whitewashing fence completed.		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
April 20							
				desires new family bible to be sent from new Orleans	house has third coat of white lead paint; outbuilding door and hardware order (six 12-light sashes, three doors), hardware order for maplecroft interior including white porcelain knobs and silver plated trimmings".		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
April 21							

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
<i>April 23</i>					"Miller has taken down scaffolding and house looks mighty nice. He has commenced laying floors."		March notes from Ralph Briscoe Center
<i>April 24</i>					specifications for transoms and hardware, sash weights, mortise locks and rim locks		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
<i>April 26</i>				orders thermometer for house, and gallon of brandy	mentions front and back hallway doors		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
<i>April 28</i>					downstairs floors finished		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
<i>May 4</i>					first floor lathed and plaster to start; builder adds request for three more doors and two more transoms		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
				bible arrives as gift for adult Clara, also receives 'elegant ladle'; JF buys \$10K insurance on house, kitchen, and furniture;		decision to go ahead and fully finish second floor of house; downstairs will have master bedroom and little room for children; S-E bedroom upstairs with attached dressing room to be guest room for Mr./Mrs. Clapp; newel post and railing ordered from New Orleans; main stairs to be of walnut; kitchen building beginning next week; has bought iron fireplaces.	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
May 10					JF Starr orders 150' of lighting rod for self, and 110' for JH Starr, two rods on Maplecroft will mount on ridge near gable ends.		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
May 14					more discussion of doors, sashes, and transoms		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
May 19							

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
May 19					molding profiles traced to send Mr. Clapp for opinion and order.		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
						order for bells and speaking tubes- one bell at front door, one in Clara's room, one in upstairs hall; two speaking tubes; wires and tubes will pass inside walls and under house before plaster is on; tin tubing; front door bell should be 'gong'; order includes: two bells w/springs, 8 right angled-cranks, 2 silver-plated bell pulls, 20' of wire, 32' of speaking tube, 2 silver-plate mouthpieces, 2 jappaned metal mouthpieces.	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
May 21					parlor, dining room, and Clara's room all plastered.		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
June 1							

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
					all of first floor plaster done except hall and closets; sashes in parlor windows in.		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
June 4							
						"Last night sent dispatch ordering a door shutter for your nursery. Miller found none had ever been orderd for the door there in excess of the original 3X8"	March notes from Ralph Briscoe Center
June 13							
						"plaster finished in closet below stairs today and tomorrow"	March notes from Ralph Briscoe Center
June 19							
						TR Pullis & Bro: 1 230# iron bathtub, \$22.65, 55# lead pipe 1 1/4" @ 12 cents (invoiced July 29)	Original Letters: JH Starr Collection
June 30							
						began moving some furniture into Maplecroft	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
July 10							
July 10							
					Office of Louisiana Steam Sash, Blind, & Door Factory, New Orleans: order of walnut stair rail and balusters		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: Original Letters
July 12							

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
July 16				Now living in Maplecroft; opened packed crockery, furniture is beautiful	stove is ready but painters in kitchen; builders constructing covered walkway from kitchen to house;		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
						Received 9 boxes of mantel shipped by Cromwell New York & New Orleans Steamship Line. Made by TB Stewart & Co. Marbleized Slate and Marble Mantels, 605 Sixth Avenue, NY	March notes from Ralph Briscoe Center
						HB Mudge, Cincinnati: No. 4 washstand, Baltimore washtand, spring mattress (\$18)	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: Original Letters
August 3				Pame, children, and Amory all visiting	chimney at Rosemont rebuilt		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
August 11							Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
August 17				Pame and children still visiting, "Blanche Griffith" comes as guest too			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
August 24						hung pictures in parlor- Mr. & Mrs. Clapp on north wall;	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
August 27				have woman to cook and iron, and "Anna" is nurse		bought 6' cast iron bathtub (Rosemont has one just like it), bathroom 'fitted up'; front door receives "French polish" and shines like mirror, kitchen outfitted w/tinware, pots, kettles, stove.	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
August 27						Clapps agree to pay for carpets in parlor, Clara's room, and SE upstairs bedroom	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
August 30				cook quits and leaves, new cook in- doubts she will work out; cooks have not been 'live-in'. Wants to employ man and wife.			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
August 30				Pame and children still visiting.			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
<i>September 9</i>				Pame and children staying in Rosemont		marbleized slate mantels in all rooms downstairs; wood mantels upstairs;	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
<i>September 13</i>		George Clapp dies		With Mr. Clapp's death, Pame, children plan to leave for Shreveport and on to Monroe, JF Starr to follow in one week			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
<i>September 20</i>							
<i>October 25</i>				Amory Starr is part of a "posse" chasing criminals in Palestine, Texas			March notes from Ralph Briscoe Center
<i>November 12</i>					plans wood house and cistern soon; repairs smoking chimney in Clara's room.		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
<i>December 18</i>				Mrs. Clapp coming for visit			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
<i>December 29</i>				ordered turkeys to raise			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
1872							

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
			Edwin James Fry and Charles M. Raguet take over banking arm of J.H. Starr and Son				Martha Freeman history
January 3				ordered case of 'star candles', 1 keg sawed sugar, 1 keg rice, 1 keg hominy			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
February 16					JH Starr offers to pay for the balance of Maplecroft that Mr. Clapp did not, JF Starr refuses offer		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
February 18				JF & Clara attend Episcopal church services	engage carpenter to build lattice fence, and discusses cypress cistern with him; fixed front gate and back gallery roof for water flow, locks and doors fixed, pig pen built,		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
February 18					yard ready for grass		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
February 28				mentions desire to hire gardener	Mrs. Clapp agrees to pay for addition to Maplecroft		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
March 4					ordered lock and keys for front gate		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
						wants matting for parlor, downstairs bedroom and SE second floor bedroom, prefers red and white, unless all white is cheaper	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
March 7							
				gardener has arrived			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
April 4							
				gardener doing well	roses all survived except "Marshall Neil"		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
April 6							
				JF Starr invites Mrs. Clapp to live with them in Marshall	cistern house and lattice fence finally begin, plans to "make the conservatory and garrett' once Mrs. Clapp has come.		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
April 18							
				Clara fears she will loose her servants if she goes to New Orleans for visit. Gardener still does well.			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
May 1							
				gardener mentioned by name: Jerome	ordering lumber for greenhouse in a few days, already has plans	second request for red and white matting	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
May 6							
					gardener mowed grass; JF Starr orders 100 flower pots in various sizes;		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
May 6							

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
				expresses strong hope that Mrs. Clapp will come to live at Maplecroft	persimmon tree by gate gone		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
May 9							
				gardener doing well			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
May 9							
						orders furniture from Cincinnati: 1 walnut bedstead w/octagon posts, 1 walnut bureau, 1 walnut washstand, 2 cane seat rockers, 1 oval backed rocker; bedstead matches the one bought in 1870	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
May 10							
						third request for matting, first and second floor SE bedrooms, wants to include parlor too	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
May 10							
				gardener doing very well			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
May 20							
					ordered lawn mower and garden sickle	matting and crockery arrived	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
May 22							

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
May 31				Mrs. Clapp arrives in Marshall			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
June 4	Amory Reily Starr [James H. Starr] marries Georgia Mehaffey						TPWD files, Family Tree
June 10						new blinds for Rosemont	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
June 10						"Mother Clapp's furniture makes our house look very fine"	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
June 17				mentions driver "Jerry"			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
June 26					garden doing well; lawn green with Bermuda grass;	house filled with fine furniture; hall, hall room upstairs and hall downstairs covered with oil cloth by Mrs. Clapp; she paid freight and all expenses for furniture	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
July 18				Mrs. Clapp begins to supervise gardens			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
July 18				fired Jerome the gardener for being drunk and trifling, mentions "Edmund" and Jerry as staff			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
August 14					decides to bother with 'troublesome' flower, only hardy kinds; mentions lawn giving him trouble		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
September 9	Sallie Clapp Starr born [James F. Starr]						TPWD files, Family Tree
September 20						Dr. Starr to Theo Strauss of Shreveport, LA: orders a piece of walnut, 12' long X 20' wide, nice grain preferred	March notes from Ralph Briscoe Center
September 30			Banking department of Starr business closed. Messrs. Raguet & Fry succeed as bankers				March notes from Ralph Briscoe Center
December 10				first mention of Mrs. Chevaillier			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
1873							

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
			James H. Starr turns over operation of land agency to Amory Starr				Martha Freeman history
January 17				new cook "Mattie" arrives		had room next to kitchen fixed up for cook w/ ceiled and painted overhead, and rough oiled and papered walls. Tinnners working on roof to cistern house.	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
February					Plan for double cistern made		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters, p. 36 (Feb 1873)
						Requests information on upright pianos from Steinway & Sons, Dallas	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James H. Starr letters, p. 490
April 8		Lily Starr dies [James F. Starr]					TPWD files, Family Tree

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
					water pipes put in from cistern to three locations: <u>Mrs. Clapp's dressing room, the hall room between Mrs. Starr's room and little Clara's room, closet in little Clara's room.</u> Jf Starr now wants to order washstands for sinks- walnut for Mrs. Clapp's dressing room, something a little less nice for the hall between Mrs. Starr's room and little Clara's, and plainest in little Clara's room; drawings attached to letter. JF Starr says his cistern "will do"; JH Starr to build underground cistern for Rosemont soon.	request for two red tablecloths, one white table cloth, two dozen towels, and 'hoop skirt'	
<i>April 22</i>							Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
				orders cast iron fencing for cemetery- Lily's grave			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
<i>April 26</i>							
						put up washstands as ordered	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
<i>June 10</i>							
1874							
					Water tower constructed		Starr Family Home State Historic Site Archives

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
March 15	James Franklin Starr Jr. born [James F. Starr]							TPWD files, Family Tree
May 26							requests matting for front stairs, gives width, and mentions brass stair rods and brackets.	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
May 28						having cistern repaired, painting fences (can't describe color), having 'those galleries' made soon and roof fixed, repainted steps and doors and sashes outside, having gallery from kitchen to dining room enclosed with 'sash and panel work' to cut wind entering house,	orders 'fluting machine, and two table cloths for everyday use, half dozen glass 'pepperbox' salt cellars, ordered ice water cooler from St. Louis.	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
June 18					has 5 lbs. ice delivered which lasts until bedtime each day	painting of lattice fence light green with white top and base, whitewashing barn and out buildings,		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
June 27						success with new lawn mower, white oleander and cape jasmine blooming		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
1875								Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
						Large bedroom and bath added to 1 st floor, east wing, MC (for Clara's mother)		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
	<i>March 15</i>				JH hires Rosa as cook - came to cook supper			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Letters
	<i>March 16</i>				JH bought English and music books for Emma and Mary			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Letters
	<i>March 16</i>						discusses possibility of mirrors and chandeliers from Clapp home in New Orleans, will send measurements from maplecroft to see if they will fit	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
	<i>March 16</i>					measurements of parlor and dining room spaces		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
	<i>March 29</i>				Rosa dismissed, Kimball continues at \$10 per month			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Letters
	<i>April 4</i>				Sallie Clapp started with Mr. Fry for NO			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Letters

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
April 7				JH Starr agreed with Randall (?), Kimball (?) to have water conducted from other side house to cistern for \$20			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Letters
April 15				JH Starr: Frank and family and Amory and wife to dinner			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Letters
April 21				Graham and Terry at work on Amory's house			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Letters
						JH Starr: commenced taking up carpets and putting down matting	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Letters
November 8		James Franklin Starr Jr. dies [James F. Starr]					TPWD files, Family Tree
November 22						orders two pieces of marble 4" high and 8 1/2 " square for vases to stand on, and two iron vases from St. Louis; purchased two like them in previous year.	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
1876							

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
August 28	Harriet (Hattie) Johnson Starr born [James F. Starr]							TPWD files, Family Tree
1877								
May 18-July 19							Starr Moulding and Planing Mill, Cole & Glass, Proprietors, St. Louis: Ordered "case" made of poplar from JF Starr's drawings	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: Original letters
August 15							MC Bignall & Co. Pumps, St. Louis: two 6-ft bathtubs shipped, paneled in walnut, with pat. combination blocks, cost \$60	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: Original letters
1878								
July 18	Pamela Orme (Orne) Starr born [James F. Starr]							TPWD files, Family Tree
1879								
		Sallie Clapp [Pamela Orne Starr] marries Robert Stark Day						TPWD files, Family Tree

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
							Purchased from Redway & Burton (through Emory Clapp in NO), a Great Republic cooking stove #8)	
	November 25							
							Using Proctor & Gamble Star candles for residence, merchants no longer selling becuz can't be had from St. Louis anymore	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: Letter Box 3
	December 3							
1880								
	June 21	Ruth Starr born [James F. Starr]						TPWD files, Family Tree
							Simmons Hardware Co, St. Louis: Purchases 3 Clarks Nursery Swings with trapeze attachments	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F Starr Letters No. 2
	August 19							
	October 28		Emory S. Clapp dies					Martha Freeman history
					Sallie Clapp (Clara's mother) and two servants living with James F. and Clara			1880 census
1881								

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
<i>April 12</i>						JH inquires on best quantities and styles of floor matting by single rolls or more for home use.	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: Letter Book 3
<i>July-August</i>				Frank vacations in Wayzata, Minnesota and Madison, Wisconsin			March notes from Ralph Briscoe Center
<i>August 26</i>					Dr. Starr orders carload of coal		March notes from Ralph Briscoe Center
<i>August 28</i>				Frank to RP Littlejohn: I am anxious to get back home - but must wait until you have cooler weather there. I have gained about 10 pounds since I left home - am some stronger, but my strength has not improved in proportion to increase of flesh.			March notes from Ralph Briscoe Center
<i>August 29</i>				Hattie writes Frank about her engagement to Dr. Pope - marry in November			March notes from Ralph Briscoe Center

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
		Harriet Johnson Starr [John H. Starr] marries Dr. John Hunter Pope						TPWD files, Family Tree
October 18								
							Scharr Bros, St. Louis: furniture, wire mattress, pillows, cotton & chuck mattresses (for Mrs. Clapp)	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: Letter Book 4
October 20								
					Frank orders 1 gallon of Sherry from NO			March notes from Ralph Briscoe Center
December 28								
		Lily Clapp [Pamela Orne Starr] marries Charles B. Amory						TPWD files, Family Tree
1882								
	Mary Starr born [James F. Starr]							TPWD files, Family Tree
November 13								
			Harriet Johns(t)on Starr dies [wife of James H. Starr]					
November 28								TPWD files, Family Tree
1883								

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
		Emmie Pamela Stewart [Theodosia Martha Starr] marries Richard Henry Coombs						
	January 17							TPWD files, Family Tree
	April 15				Hattie Pope and her husband are living in Mexico for his health			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: Letter Box No. 6
	April 18				Mary Starr is at St. Mary's School in Raleigh, NC			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: Letter Box No. 6
1884								
	December 18	John Harper Starr, II born [James F. Starr]						TPWD files, Family Tree
1885								
	September 11		John Harper Starr, II dies [son of James F. Starr]					TPWD files, Family Tree
1886								
	August 10	Belle Raguet Starr born [James F. Starr]						TPWD files, Family Tree

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
	Mary Bryan Stewart [Theodosia Martha Starr] marries Dr. Oscar Henry Cooper						TPWD files, Family Tree
November 24							
1888							
		Belle Raguet Starr dies [James F. Starr]					TPWD files, Family Tree
May 10							
1889							
					Twisted wrought- iron lightning rod & speaking tubes added connecting MC with kitchen		Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
(late 1880s)							
				Alzire A Chevaillier (former school teacher) sends Christian Science info, including tracts of her own writings, focuses on healing			
		Charles Frederick Stewart dies [Theodosia Martha Starr]					TPWD files, Family Tree
February 9							

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
				letter to Miss Stone regarding teacher position for daughters, includes room and board and \$35 per month, mentions references from Miss Chevallier; has separate plain building on property fitted with desks, blackboards, maps, charts as school room; outlines school schedule; mentions 2 oldest Starr daughters are out of state at school (Dana Hall School, Wellesley); proposes to have them return and be schooled by teacher in Marshall.			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
June 4							
				Miss Stone has accepted position as teacher, plan to begin school around September 10.			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
June 9							

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
June 13				orders 10 Christian Science books and one year's worth of their journal			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
July 22				letter to Miss Chevaillier with long discussion about Christian Science, expressing very deep interest			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
August 31						orders 4 'projecting square-topped grates' and one 'French receding grate' all with frame, front, fender, ashpan, and hooks; orders one marble hearth	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
September 5				long letter the Mr. H. H. Hanna discussing Mrs. Clara Starr's Hodgkin's Lymphoma, treatment, 'cure', and conversion to Christian Science			Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
September 16						orders 'small self-feeding, hard-coal stove' for dressing room that is 6' x 16'	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
September 17						orders 'apparatus for supplying water to water closets' as they are now on city water.	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
September 28						writes complaining of lack of available marble hearth and expresses displeasure with the idea of slate hearth; further discusses earlier grate order.	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James F. Starr letters
1890							
July 25		James H. Starr dies					TPWD files, Family Tree
December 2	John Hunter Pope, Jr. born [Harriet Johnson Starr Pope]						TPWD files, Family Tree
December 3		Harriet Johnson Starr Pope dies [in childbirth]					TPWD files, Family Tree
December 15		John H. Pope Jr. dies					TPWD files, Family Tree
1895							

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
		Benjamin Sims Pope marries Clara Starr [James F. Starr]						TPWD files, Family Tree
	June 8							
		Harry Webster McGee marries Sallie Clapp Starr [James F. Starr]						TPWD files, Family Tree
	August 20							
1896								
		Frank Starr Pope born [Clara Starr Pope]						TPWD files, Family Tree
	February 29							
		Sallie Starr McGee born [Sallie Clapp Starr]						TPWD files, Family Tree
	November 2							
1897								
							Payment for circles and slats of windmill	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: James Frank Starr, Letters No. 2
	April 11							
							Using "Mineral Sperm Oil" for lighting house	Ralph Briscoe Archives, Starr Papers: Letter Book 3
	December 3							
						Pope/Starr House constructed		Starr Family Home State Historic Site Archives
						McGee/Starr House constructed		Starr Family Home State Historic Site Archives
1898								

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
	Harry Webster McGee, Jr. born [Sallie Clapp Starr]							TPWD files, Family Tree
1900								
	Benjamin Sims Pope, Jr. [Clara Starr Pope] born							TPWD files, Family Tree
		Harriet Johnson Starr [James F. Starr] marries Leslie Hartwell Spellings						TPWD files, Family Tree
	Laura Jane McGee [Sallie Clapp Starr] born							TPWD files, Family Tree
ca. 1900								
						Spellings/Starr House constructed		Starr Family Home State Historic Site Archives
						Neindorff/Starr House constructed		Starr Family Home State Historic Site Archives
1901								
	Leslie Hartwell Spellings Jr. born [Harriet Johnson Starr]							TPWD files, Family Tree
1902								

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
<i>January 11</i>			James Franklin Starr dies					TPWD files, Family Tree
<i>September 2</i>	Clara Starr Pope born [Clara Starr]							TPWD files, Family Tree
1903								
<i>June 25</i>		Mary Starr [James F. Starr] marries John H. Niendorff						TPWD files, Family Tree
<i>July 20</i>	Frank Starr McGee born [Sallie Clapp Starr]							TPWD files, Family Tree
1904								
<i>April 12</i>			Clara Starr Pope dies					
<i>January 14</i>		Arthur John Blake marries Ruth Starr [James F. Starr]						TPWD files, Family Tree
<i>September 8</i>	Clara S. Niendorff born [Mary Starr]							TPWD files, Family Tree
<i>September 20</i>		William Thomason Kiely marries Pamela Orme Starr [James F. Starr]						TPWD files, Family Tree
1905- 1906								

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
						Blake House constructed		Starr Family Home State Historic Site Archives
1906								
	August 12	John Starr Niendorff born [Mary Starr]						TPWD files, Family Tree
			Amory Reily Starr dies [James H. Starr]					TPWD files, Family Tree
	December 15							
1909								
	February 20	Arthur S. Niendorff born [Mary Starr]						TPWD files, Family Tree
1914								
						Family dismantles Rosemont, leaving only the bedroom suite		Martha Freeman history
1920								
	April 28	Frank Starr Pope [Clara Starr Pope] marries Klyda Dyer						TPWD files, Family Tree
1921								
	June 26		Pamela Orne Starr Kieley dies (James F. Starr)					
1923								

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
<i>January 15</i>	Sallie Starr McGee [Sallie Clapp Starr] marries John Frederic Lentz						TPWD files, Family Tree
<i>April 30</i>	Harry W. McGee [Sallie Clapp Starr] marries Ora Eleina Barker						TPWD files, Family Tree
<i>November 10</i>	Clara Starr Pope [Clara Starr Pope] marries Ray W. Willoughby						TPWD files, Family Tree
1924							
<i>January 22</i>	Laura Jane McGee [Sallie Clapp Starr] marries Charles Nelson Pierson						TPWD files, Family Tree
<i>August 6</i>		Clara S. Niendorff dies [Mary Starr]					TPWD files, Family Tree
1925							
<i>July 9</i>		Clara Thomas Fry Clapp Starr dies					TPWD files, Family Tree

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
<i>December 30</i>	Leslie Hartwell Spellings Jr. [Harriet Johnson Starr] marries Martha McIntosh						TPWD files, Family Tree
1926							
<i>August 17</i>	Benjamin Sims Pope, Jr. [Clara Starr Pope] marries Laura Alice Street						TPWD files, Family Tree
1929					MC given to Ruth Starr Blake		Martha Freeman history
<i>January 9</i>	Frank Starr McGee [Sallie Clapp Starr] marries Wenonah Wingate						TPWD files, Family Tree
1930s							

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
					Ruth Blake renovates MC to reflect Colonial Revival Style, converting schoolhouse to laundry. Had Rosemont kitchen demolished. Converted portion of main hall into small room to display lighted glass cases of her collectibles. Installed bath adjacent to her room, the "Blue Room"		Martha Freeman history
<i>ca. 1930s</i>							
1931							
	John S. Niendorff [Mary Starr] marries Mary Louise Brown						TPWD files, Family Tree
<i>August 25</i>							
1934							
	Arthur S. Niendorff [Mary Starr] marries Alice Brunswick						TPWD files, Family Tree
		Pamela Orne Starr dies [James H. Starr]					TPWD files, Family Tree
<i>November 25</i>							
1937							

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
						Cabinets added to enclosed kitchen-dining room breezeway, becomes breakfast room. Pass-through door to dining room removed.	Starr Family Home State Historic Site Archives
1939							
		Emmie Pamela Stewart dies [Theodosia Martha Starr]					TPWD files, Family Tree
July 14							
1942							
	Arthur S. Niendorff [Mary Starr] marries Theron Wallace Wolverton						TPWD files, Family Tree
March 29							
1946							
		Mary Bryan Stewart dies					TPWD files, Family Tree
October 26							
1947							
	Frank Starr Pope [Clara Starr Pope] marries Lucile Lawrence						TPWD files, Family Tree
December 22							
1951							

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
		Sallie Clapp Starr McGee dies [James F. Starr]					TPWD files, Family Tree
<i>March 13</i>							
1960							
		Mary Starr Niendorff dies [James F. Starr]					TPWD files, Family Tree
<i>November 21</i>							
1962							
		Sallie Starr McGee dies [Sallie Clapp Starr]					TPWD files, Family Tree
<i>June 1</i>							
ca. 1965							
					Bird Room added by Ruth Starr Blake		Starr Family Home State Historic Site Archives
1966							
		Laura Jane McGee dies [Sallie Clapp Starr]					TPWD files, Family Tree
<i>January 29</i>							
1967							
		Harriet Johnson Starr Spellings dies [James F. Starr]					TPWD files, Family Tree
<i>March 16</i>							
1969							
		Ruth Starr Blake dies [James F. Starr]					TPWD files, Family Tree
<i>April 2</i>							

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
					Starr property passes to Ruth's niece, Clara Starr Pope Willoughby		Martha Freeman history
1971							
		Benjamin Pope Jr. dies [Clara Starr Pope]					TPWD files, Family Tree
	<i>December 25</i>						
1973							
		Leslie H. Spellings Jr. dies [Harriet Johnson Starr]					TPWD files, Family Tree
	<i>July 11</i>						
1975							
		Arthur S. Niendorff dies [Mary Starr]					TPWD files, Family Tree
	<i>December 23</i>						
1978							
		Frank Starr McGee dies [Sallie Clapp Starr]					TPWD files, Family Tree
	<i>April 2</i>						
1979							
		Harry Webster McGee Jr. dies					TPWD files, Family Tree
	<i>April 19</i>						
1981							
					Clara Willoughby donates Starr property to State of Texas (1981 or 1976?)		Martha Freeman history

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
1985							
		Clara Starr Pope Willoughby dies [Clara Starr]					TPWD files, Family Tree
August 2					Family takes items from site		Staff Meeting, March 23, 2011
					State takes one year to prepare site		Staff Meeting, March 23, 2011
					No programming, house opens in situ		Staff Meeting, March 23, 2011
					One staff member and possibly a groundskeeper		Staff Meeting, March 23, 2011
1986							
					Opens as Texas Parks and Wildlife Department park		Staff Meeting, March 23, 2011
June							
1991- 2001							
					TPWD turns site over to Rural Communities organization		Staff Meeting, March 23, 2011
					Friends of Starr Family Home become caretaker of site		Staff Meeting, March 23, 2011
1992							
					Joann Tole hired as volunteer by TPWD, becomes staff member with longest tenure		Staff Meeting, March 23, 2011

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Starr Business	Home and Family Life	Built Environment and Landscape	Decorative Arts	Source
						starts bed and breakfast, candlelight dinners, and gift shop		Staff Meeting, March 23, 2011
						Sandy Peterson hired as first site manager		Staff Meeting, March 23, 2011
2001								
						Site transferred back to TPWD, TPWD uses mostly volunteer labor		Staff Meeting, March 23, 2011
2005-2010								
						Kathy Marshall serves as Site Manager		Staff Meeting, March 23, 2011
						Starts Junior Docents program, Victorian Fair, and gift shop removed		Staff Meeting, March 23, 2011
2008								
	<i>January 1</i>					Site transfers to THC		Staff Meeting, March 23, 2011
2010								
	<i>August</i>					Site closed		Staff Meeting, March 23, 2011

**Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan**

Appendix E: Themes, Subthemes and Elements

**Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan**

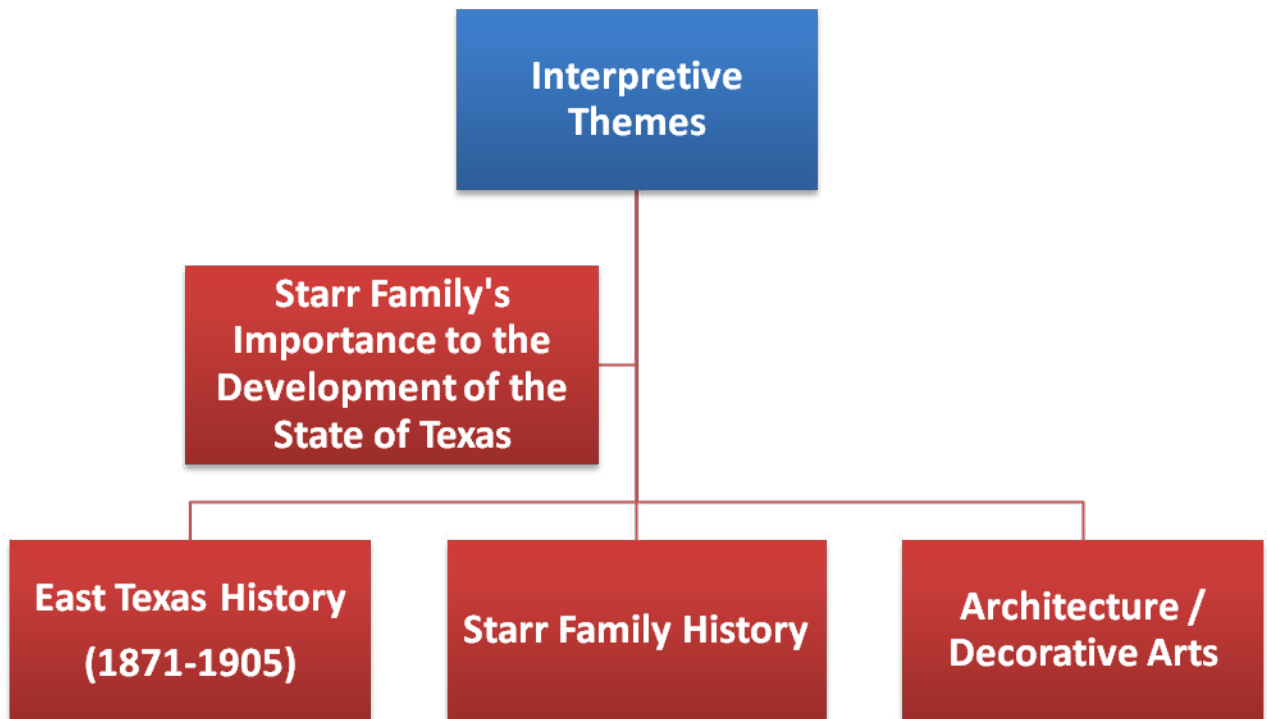


Figure 1. Major Themes for Interpretation of Starr Family Home State Historic Site

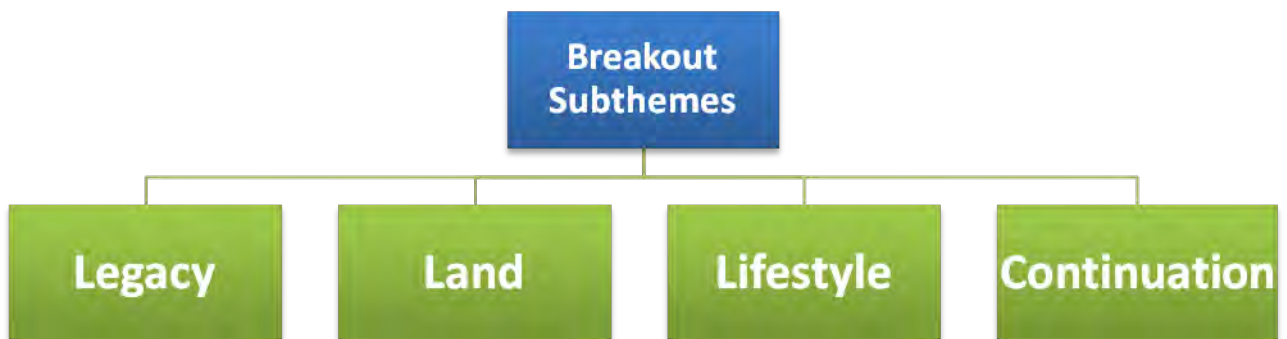


Figure 2. Breakout Subthemes for Interpretation of Starr Family Home State Historic Site

**Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan**

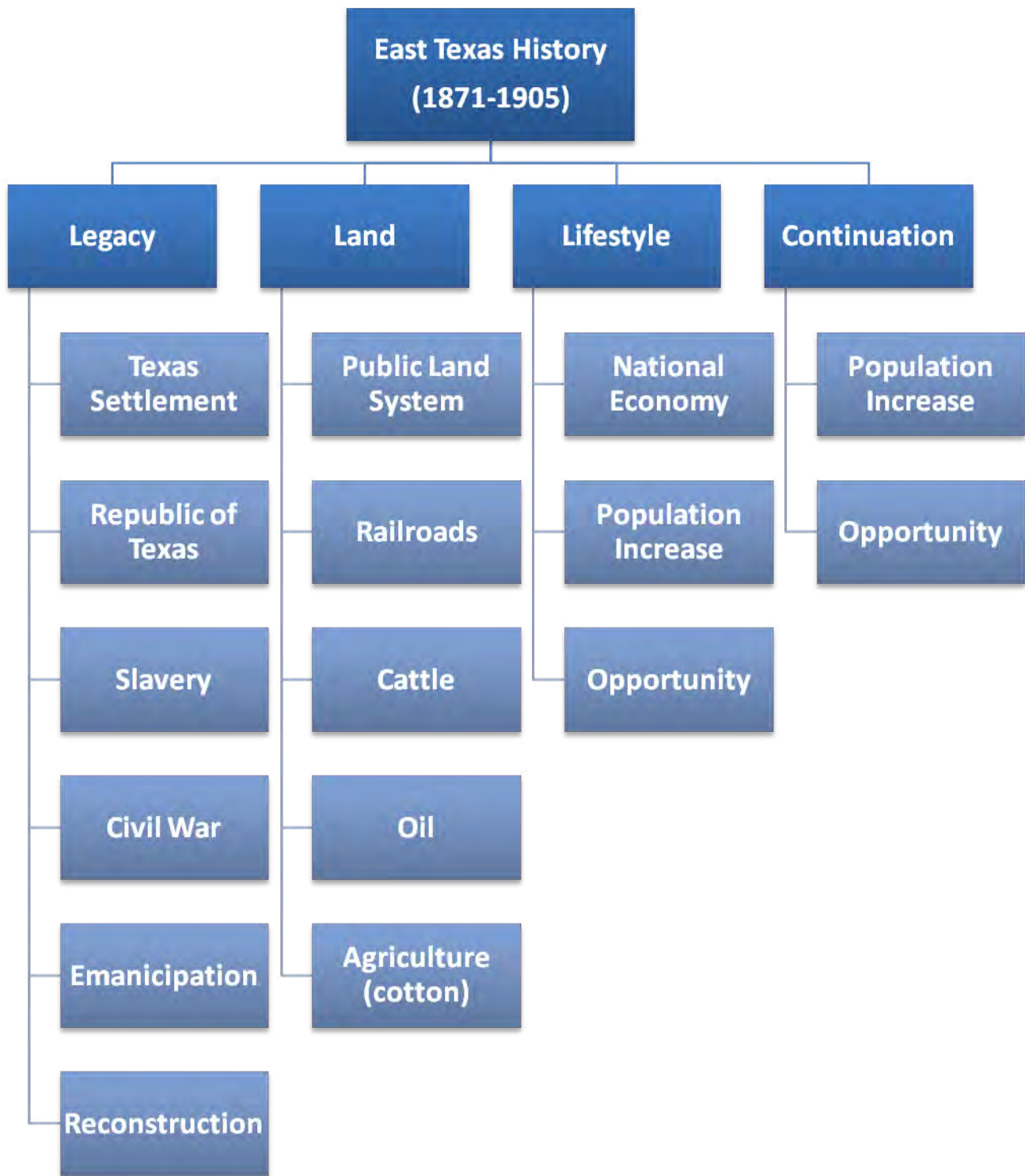


Figure 20. East Texas History (1871-1905) Subthemes and Interpretive Elements

**Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan**

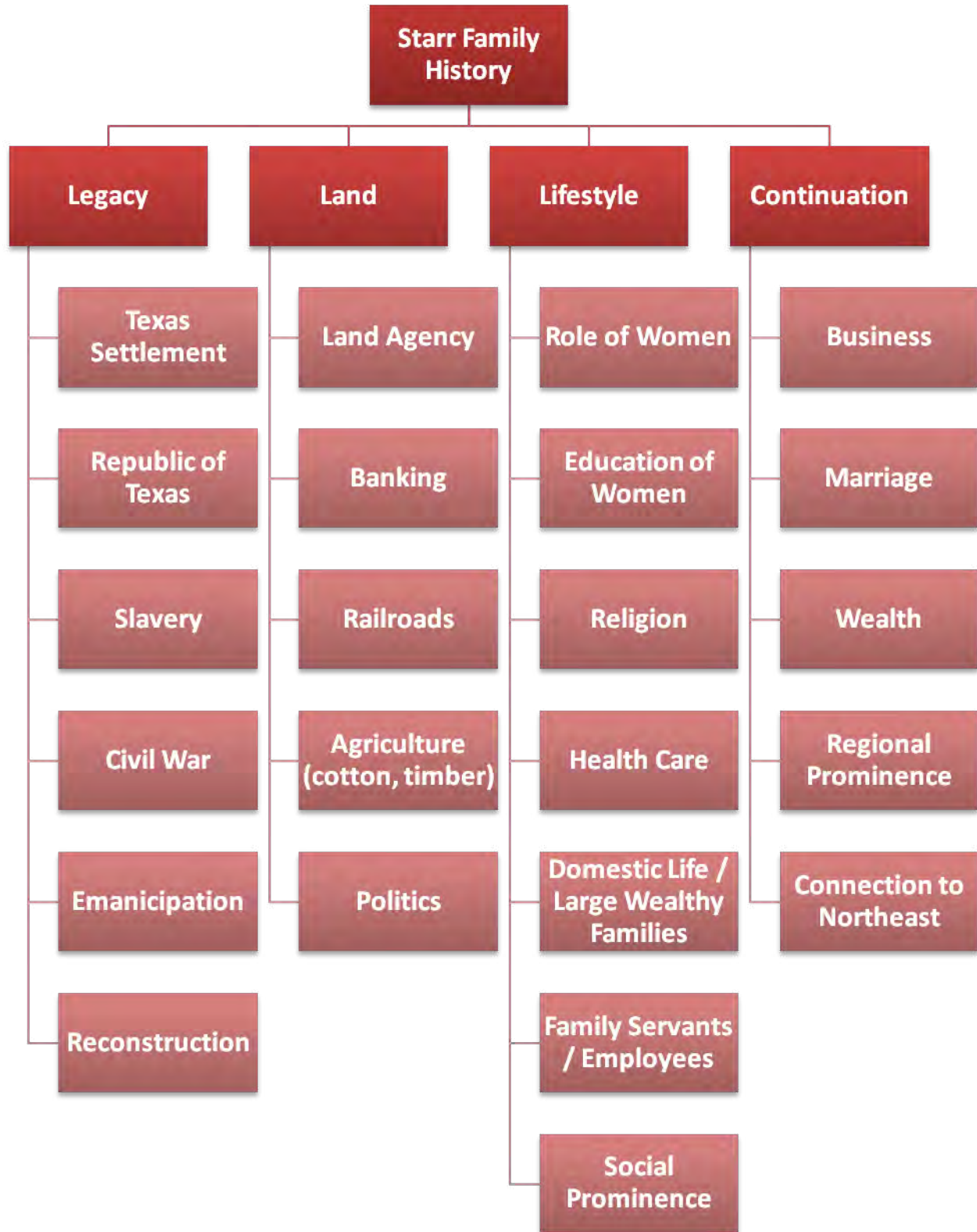


Figure 21. Starr Family History Subthemes and Interpretive Elements

**Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan**

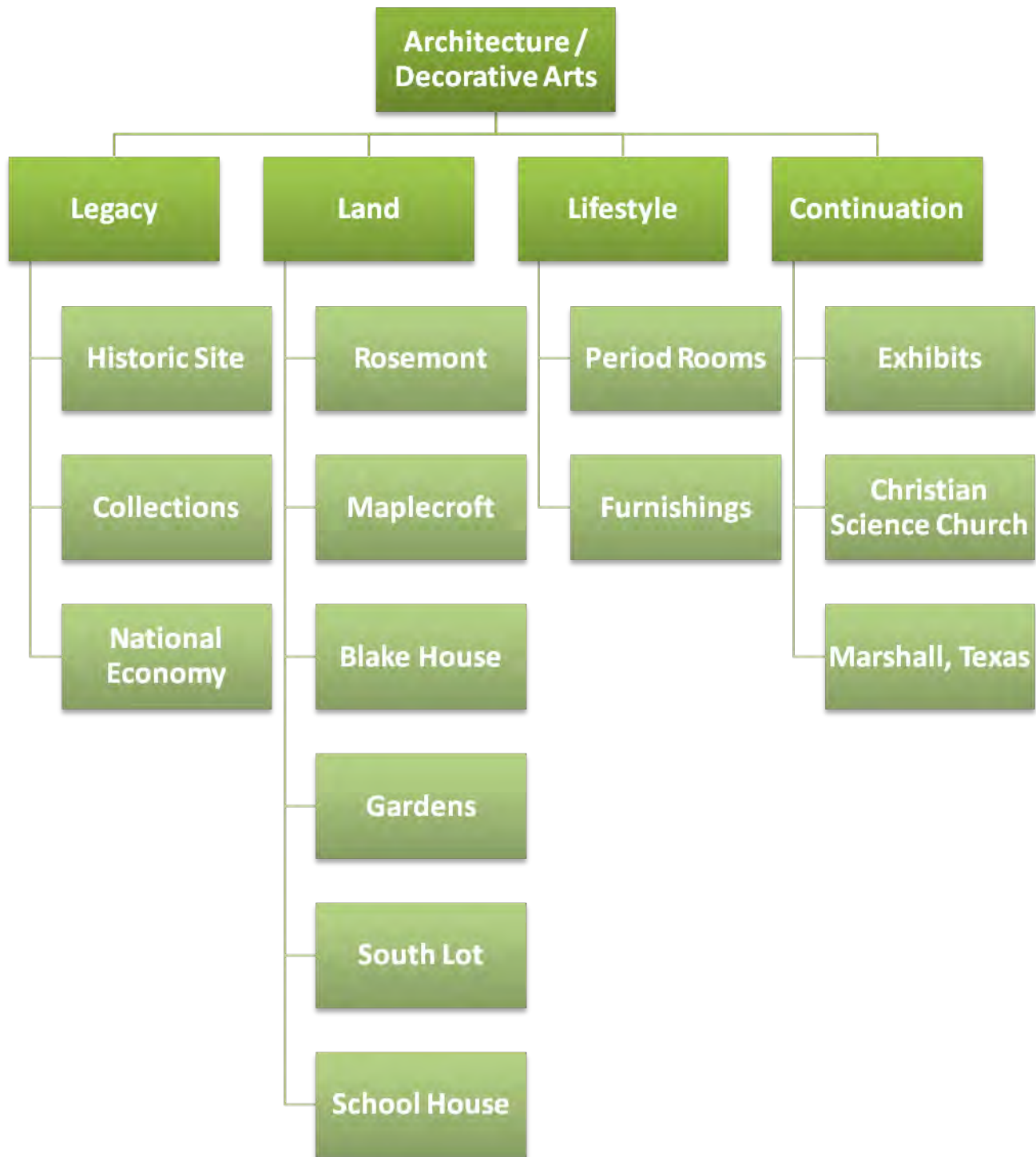


Figure 22. Architecture and Decorative Arts Subthemes and Interpretive Elements

**Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan**

Appendix F: Descriptive Storyline for Maplecroft

**Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan**

TOUR STOP	FLOOR	LOCATION	MAJOR THEME	SUBTHEME	INTERPRETIVE ELEMENT	INTERPRETIVE OBJECTIVE	EXHIBIT DESIGN CONCEPT	INTERPRETIVE MEDIA
1	1	Front Door				L1, L4, L6, L7 B1, B2, B3, B4 E1, E2, E3	4	
2	1	Gallery Admissions Area	ETH, SFH	Land Legacy Continuation	Reconstruction Land Agency Banking Politics Wealth	L1, L2, L3, L4, L5, L6, L7 B1, B2, B4 E1, E3	3	Panels Banners Track & cable Exhibit cases ADA Museum rails
3	1	East Wing Hallway				L1, L4, L5, L6, L7 B1, B2, B3, B4 E1	3	Panels
4	1	Mother Clapp's Bedroom	SFH, A/DA	Lifestyle Legacy	Women/ Role Furnishings National Economy Wealth	L1, L4, L6, L7 B1, B2, B3, B4 E1, E2 E3	1	Hands-on elements Dec. arts binder Museum rails
5	1	Front Porch				L4, L5, L7 B2, B3 E1, E2, E3	4	
Staff Office	1	Staff Office - Not Open to the Public						
Curatorial Workspace	1	Curatorial Space - Not Open to the Public						
6	1	Parlor	SFH, A/DA	Lifestyle	Furnishings Wealth Domestic Life Social Prominence	L1, L4, L5, L6, L7 B2, B3, B4 E1, E2, E3	1	Hands-on elements Dec. arts binder Museum rails
7	1	Dining Room	SFH, A/DA	Lifestyle	Wealth Domestic Life Social Prominence	L1, L4, L5, L6, L7 B2, B3, B4 E1, E2, E3	1	Hands-on elements Dec. arts binder

**Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan**

TOUR STOP	FLOOR	LOCATION	MAJOR THEME	SUBTHEME	INTERPRETIVE ELEMENT	INTERPRETIVE OBJECTIVE	EXHIBIT DESIGN CONCEPT	INTERPRETIVE MEDIA
					Foodways			
8	1	Breezeway Connector	ETH, SFH	Legacy, Lifestyle	Slavery Reconstruction Emancipation Family Servants Domestic Life/ Wealth	L1-L7 B1-B4 E1-E3	3	Panels Track & cable Banners Exhibit cases Museum rails Hands-on elements
9	1	Kitchen	SFH, A/DA	Lifestyle, Continuation	Technology Family Servants Foodways Wealth	L1, L4, L6, L7 B2, B3, B4 E1, E2, E3	1	Hands-on elements Dec. arts binder Museum rails
10	1	Cook's Room	ETH, SFH	Lifestyle	Family Servants Foodways Reconstruction Domestic Life	L1, L4, L5, L6, L7 B2, B3, B4 E1, E3	1	Hands-on elements Dec. arts binder Museum rails
Curatorial Offices	1	Curatorial Offices Closed to the Public						
11	1	Back Porch	SFH	Lifestyle	Family Servants Foodways Domestic Life	L1, L4, L6, L7 B2, B3, B4 E1, E3	2	Hands-on elements
12	1	Hallway/ 1st floor	SFH, A/DA	Lifestyle	Furnishings Domestic Life Social Prominence Technology	L1, L4, L5, L7 B2, B3, B4 E1, E3	1	Hands-on elements Dec. arts binder Museum rails
12	1	Stairway to 2 nd Floor/ 1 st fl hall				L1, L4, L7 B2, B3, B4 E1, E3	4	
13	2	Hallway/2 nd floor	SFH, A/DA	Lifestyle	Domestic Life Women/ Education	L1, L4, L7 B2, B3, B4 E1, E3	1	Hands-on elements Dec. arts binder

**Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan**

TOUR STOP	FLOOR	LOCATION	MAJOR THEME	SUBTHEME	INTERPRETIVE ELEMENT	INTERPRETIVE OBJECTIVE	EXHIBIT DESIGN CONCEPT	INTERPRETIVE MEDIA
					Children			Museum rails ADA
14	2	Master Bedroom	ETH, SFH, A/DA	Lifestyle	Furnishings Domestic Life Women/ Role Wealth National Economy	L1, L2, L3, L4, L5, L7 B1-4 E1, E3	1	Hands-on elements Dec. arts binder ADA
15	2	Nursery / Sewing Room	SFH, A/DA	Lifestyle	Children Domestic Life Women/ Role	L1, L4, L6, L7 B2, B3, B4 E1, E2	1	Hands-on elements Dec. arts binder ADA
Curatorial Storage	2	Collections Storage Not Open to Public						
16	2	Children's Room	SFH, A/DA	Lifestyle	Children Domestic Life Health Care	L1, L4, L5, L6, L7 B2, B3, B4 E1, E3	1	Hands-on elements Dec. arts binder Museum rails ADA
17	2	Bath Room	SFH, A/DA	Lifestyle	Women/ Role Health Care Furnishings Technology	L1, L4, L7 B2, B3, B4 E1, E3	1	Hands-on elements Dec. arts binder
18	2	Teacher's Room	SFH	Lifestyle	Education/ Women Religion Family Employees Wealth Connection/ NE	L1, L3, L4, L5, L6, L7 B2, B3, B4 E1, E3	1	Hands-on elements Dec. arts binder Museum rails ADA

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Key

ID #

See Appendix J: Circulation Plan

Major Themes

A/DA Architecture/ Decorative Arts

ETH East Texas History (1871-1905)

SFH Starr Family History

Interpretive Objectives

Learning

- L1. Visitors will be able to state, in concept, the main interpretive theme of the site after interacting with interpretive programs offered during their visit.
- L2. Visitors will be able to list the ways James H. and James F. Starr were important to the development and history of Texas.
- L3. Visitors will be able to list the business, political and social roles the Starr family members held in Texas and locally.
- L4. Visitors will be able to describe the Starr family's lifestyle at Maplecroft and at the overall Starr complex.
- L5. Visitors will be able to describe the role of the Starr family in the history of Marshall and Texas.
- L6. Visitors will understand that individuals other than the Starr family lived and worked at the site.
- L7. Visitors will understand the site and its collections provide visual evidence of the history of nineteenth century Texas.

Behavioral

5. Visitors will take greater interest in Texas history.
6. Visitors want to learn more about life during the nineteenth century.
7. Visitors will want to learn more about architecture and decorative arts, and what they can tell about history and people.
8. Visitors will treat all historic and cultural sites with a sense of respect and stewardship.

Emotional

4. Visitors will feel a sense of pride that this historic site has been preserved to illustrate early Texas history.
5. Visitors will want to visit more historic sites in the region and in the state to increase their understanding of history.
6. Visitors will feel a sense of connection to the Starr family and their closeness to each other, both emotionally and physically.

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Exhibit Design Concepts

See Part III for detailed information.

1. Fully Furnished
2. Vignette
3. Interpretive Panels
4. Entry way/ Pass Through

Interpretive Media

See Part IV and Appendix I for detailed information.

**Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan**

Appendix G: Descriptive Storyline Other Site Features

**Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan**

LOCATION	MAJOR THEME	SUB THEME	INTERPRETIVE ELEMENT	INTERPRETIVE OBJECTIVE	EXHIBIT DESIGN CONCEPT	INTERP MEDIA
Schoolhouse	SFH	Lifestyle Continuation	Education/ Women Family Employees Wealth Connection to NE	L1, L3, L4, L5, L6, L7 B2, B3, B4 E1, E3	2 & 3	Exterior panels Grounds tour/brochure Panels Hands-on elements Audio tour Smartphone app
Rosemont Staff Offices Building Closed to Public	SFH	Lifestyle Continuation	Domestic Life Social Prominence Business Wealth	L1-L7 B1, B2, B3, B4 E1, E3	3	Exterior panels Grounds tour/brochure Audio tour Smartphone app
Blake House	SFH, A/DA	Lifestyle Continuation	Domestic Life Women/ Role Business Wealth	L1, L3, L4, L5, L6, L7 B1, B3, B4 E1, E3	3	Exterior panels Grounds tour/brochure Panels Track & cable Audio tour Smartphone app
Garden	SFH	Lifestyle Continuation	Domestic Life Foodways Women/ Role Wealth	L1, L4, L5, L7 B2, B4 E1	3	Exterior panels Grounds tour/brochure Audio tour Hands-on elements Smartphone app
South Lot	SFH	Lifestyle Continuation	Domestic Life Foodways Women/ Role Wealth	L1, L4, L5 B2, B4 E1	3	Exterior panels Grounds tour/brochure Audio tour Smartphone app

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

KEY

Interpretive Objectives

Learning

- L1. Visitors will be able to state, in concept, the main interpretive theme of the site after interacting with interpretive programs offered during their visit.
- L2. Visitors will be able to list the ways James H. and James F. Starr were important to the development and history of Texas.
- L3. Visitors will be able to list the business, political and social roles the Starr family members held in Texas and locally.
- L4. Visitors will be able to describe the Starr family's lifestyle at Maplecroft and at the overall Starr complex.
- L5. Visitors will be able to describe the role of the Starr family in the history of Marshall and Texas.
- L6. Visitors will understand that individuals other than the Starr family lived and worked at the site.
- L7. Visitors will understand the site and its collections provide visual evidence of the history of nineteenth century Texas.

Behavioral

- B1. Visitors will take greater interest in Texas history.
- B2. Visitors want to learn more about life during the nineteenth century.
- B3. Visitors will want to learn more about architecture and decorative arts, and what they can tell about history and people.
- B4. Visitors will treat all historic and cultural sites with a sense of respect and stewardship.

Emotional

- E1. Visitors will feel a sense of pride that this historic site has been preserved to illustrate early Texas history.
- E2. Visitors will want to visit more historic sites in the region and in the state to increase their understanding of history.
- E3. Visitors will feel a sense of connection to the Starr family and their closeness to each other, both emotionally and physically.

Exhibit Design Concepts

See Part III for detailed information.

- 1. Fully Furnished
- 2. Vignette
- 3. Interpretive Panels
- 4. Entry way/ Pass Through

Interpretive Media

See Part IV and Appendix I for detailed information.

**Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan**

Appendix H: TEKS Connections

Starr Family Home State Historic Site

Interpretive Master Plan

Educational programs, including school tours and traveling trunks among others, will meet the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS), which are curriculum standards adopted by the Texas Education Agency. Find the interpretive themes and subthemes developed for the Starr Family Home State Historic Site (see Appendix E: Main Storyline) listed below with the corresponding TEKS for Science, Economics, Social Studies, and Fine Arts.

SCIENCE

§112.11. Science, Kindergarten, Beginning with School Year 2010-2011: Science, as defined by the National Academy of Sciences, is the "use of evidence to construct testable explanations and predictions of natural phenomena, as well as the knowledge generated through this process."

(10) Organisms and environments. The student knows that organisms resemble their parents and have structures and processes that help them survive within their environments. The student is expected to:

- (A) sort plants and animals into groups based on physical characteristics such as color, size, body covering, or leaf shape;
- (B) identify parts of plants such as roots, stem, and leaves and parts of animals such as head, eyes, and limbs;
- (C) identify ways that young plants resemble the parent plant; and
- (D) observe changes that are part of a simple life cycle of a plant: seed, seedling, plant, flower, and fruit.

Major Themes/Subthemes Addressed

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Land/ Gardens

Site Location

Garden

Grounds

§112.14. Science, Grade 3, Beginning with School Year 2010-2011: Science, as defined by the National Academy of Sciences, is the "use of evidence to construct testable explanations and predictions of natural phenomena, as well as the knowledge generated through this process."

(6) Force, motion, and energy. The student knows that forces cause change and that energy exists in many forms. The student is expected to:

- (A) explore different forms of energy, including mechanical, light, sound, and heat/thermal in everyday life;
- (C) observe forces such as magnetism and gravity acting on objects.

Major Themes/Subthemes Addressed

ARCHITECTURE/DECORATIVE ARTS/ Land/ Maplecroft and Rosemont

Site Location

Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan

Maplecroft
Rosemont
Garden
Grounds

§112.14. Science, Grade 3, Beginning with School Year 2010-2011

(10) Organisms and environments. The student knows that organisms undergo similar life processes and have structures that help them survive within their environments. The student is expected to:

- (A) explore how structures and functions of plants and animals allow them to survive in a particular environment;
- (B) explore that some characteristics of organisms are inherited such as the number of limbs on an animal or flower color and recognize that some behaviors are learned in response to living in a certain environment such as animals using tools to get food; and
- (C) investigate and compare how animals and plants undergo a series of orderly changes in their diverse life cycles such as tomato plants, frogs, and lady bugs.

Major Themes/Subthemes Addressed

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Land/ Gardens

Site Location

Garden
Grounds

§112.19. Science, Grade 7, Beginning with School Year 2010-2011: Science, as defined by the National Academy of Sciences, is the "use of evidence to construct testable explanations and predictions of natural phenomena, as well as the knowledge generated through this process." This vast body of changing and increasing knowledge is described by physical, mathematical, and conceptual models. Students should know that some questions are outside the realm of science because they deal with phenomena that are not scientifically testable.

(10) Organisms and environments. The student knows that there is a relationship between organisms and the environment. The student is expected to:

- (A) observe and describe how different environments, including microhabitats in schoolyards and biomes, support different varieties of organisms;
- (B) describe how biodiversity contributes to the sustainability of an ecosystem; and
- (C) observe, record, and describe the role of ecological succession such as in a microhabitat of a garden with weeds.

Major Themes/Subthemes Addressed

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Land/ Gardens

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Site Location

Garden
Grounds

§112.37. Environmental Systems, Beginning with School Year 2010-2011: General requirements. Students shall be awarded one credit for successful completion of this course. Suggested prerequisite: one unit high school life science and one unit of high school physical science. This course is recommended for students in Grade 11 or 12.

- (5) Science concepts. The student knows the interrelationships among the resources within the local environmental system. The student is expected to:
- (A) summarize methods of land use and management and describe its effects on land fertility;
 - (B) identify source, use, quality, management, and conservation of water;
 - (C) document the use and conservation of both renewable and non-renewable resources as they pertain to sustainability;
 - (E) analyze and evaluate the economic significance and interdependence of resources within the environmental system; and
 - (F) evaluate the impact of waste management methods such as reduction, reuse, recycling, and composting on resource availability.

Major Themes/Subthemes Addressed

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Land/ Agriculture, Cattle, Oil
STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Land/ Agriculture
STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Land/ Gardens

Site Location

Maplecroft
Rosemont
Garden
Grounds

Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan

ECONOMICS

§118.4. Economics with Emphasis on the Free Enterprise System and Its Benefits, High School, Beginning with School Year 2011-2012: This course will be taught in the social studies department and is recommended to be taught in Grade 12.

- (1) Economics. The student understands the concepts of scarcity and opportunity costs. The student is expected to:
 - (A) explain why scarcity and choice are basic economic problems faced by every society

Major Themes/Subthemes Addressed

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Legacy/ Texas Settlement

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Land/ Agriculture, Oil, Cattle, Railroads

Site Location

Maplecroft

Rosemont

Blake House

South Lot

§118.4. Economics with Emphasis on the Free Enterprise System and Its Benefits, High School, Beginning with School Year 2011-2012

- (2) Economics. The student understands the interaction of supply, demand, and price. The student is expected to:
 - (A) understand the effect of changes in price on the quantity demanded and quantity supplied

Major Themes/Subthemes Addressed

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Land/ Railroads, Cattle

Site Location

Maplecroft

§118.4. Economics with Emphasis on the Free Enterprise System and Its Benefits, High School, Beginning with School Year 2011-2012

- (6) Economics. The student understands the basic characteristics and benefits of a free enterprise system. The student is expected to:
 - (A) explain the basic characteristics of the U.S. free enterprise system, including private property, incentives, economic freedom, competition, and the limited role of government;
 - (B) explain the benefits of the U.S. free enterprise system, including individual freedom of consumers and producers, variety of goods, responsive prices, investment opportunities, and the creation of wealth

Major Themes/Subthemes Addressed

Starr Family Home State Historic Site

Interpretive Master Plan

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Legacy/ Republic of Texas, Slavery, Civil War, Emancipation

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Land/ Public Land System, Railroads, Cattle, Oil, Agriculture

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Lifestyle/ National Economy

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Legacy/ Republic of Texas, Slavery

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Land/ Land Agency, Banking, Railroads, Agriculture

Site Location

Maplecroft

Rosemont

Blake House

South Lot

Grounds

§118.4. Economics with Emphasis on the Free Enterprise System and Its Benefits, High School, Beginning with School Year 2011-2012

(7) Economics. The student understands the right to own, use, and dispose of private property. The student is expected to:

(A) analyze the costs and benefits of the purchase, use, or disposal of personal and business property; and

(B) identify and evaluate examples of restrictions that the government places on the use of business and individual property.

Major Themes/Subthemes Addressed

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Land/ Land Agency, Banking, Railroads, Agriculture

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Lifestyle/ Domestic Life, Family Servants/Employees

ARCHITECTURE/DECORATIVE ARTS/ Legacy/ Historic Site, Collections

ARCHITECTURE/DECORATIVE ARTS/ Land/ Rosemont, Maplecroft, Blake House

ARCHITECTURE/DECORATIVE ARTS/ Lifestyle/ Furnishings

Site Location

Maplecroft

Rosemont

Blake House

South Lot

Grounds

Starr Family Home State Historic Site

Interpretive Master Plan

§118.4. Economics with Emphasis on the Free Enterprise System and Its Benefits, High School, Beginning with School Year 2011-2012

(11) Economics. The student understands key components of economic growth.

The student is expected to:

- (A) analyze how productivity relates to growth;
- (B) analyze how technology relates to growth; and
- (C) analyze how trade relates to growth.

Major Themes/Subthemes Addressed

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Legacy/ Texas Settlement, Republic of Texas, Slavery, Civil War

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Land/ Public Land System, Railroads, Cattle, Oil, Agriculture

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Lifestyle/ National Economy, Population Increase, Opportunity

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Continuation/ Population Increase, Opportunity

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Legacy/ Texas Settlement

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Land/ Land Agency, Banking, Railroads, Agriculture

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Lifestyle/ Domestic Life, Social Prominence

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Continuation/ Business, Wealth, Regional Prominence

Site Location

Maplecroft

Rosemont

Blake House

South Lot

Grounds

**Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan**

SOCIAL STUDIES

§113.13. Social Studies, Grade 2, Beginning with School Year 2011-2012: study of local community by examining the impact of significant individuals and events on the history of the community as well as on the state and nation.

- (1) History. The student understands the historical significance of landmarks and celebrations in the community, state, and nation. The student is expected to:
- (B) identify and explain the significance of various community, state, and national landmarks such as monuments and government buildings.

Major Themes/Subthemes Addressed

ARCHITECTURE/DECORATIVE ARTS/ Legacy/ Historic Site
ARCHITECTURE/DECORATIVE ARTS/ Land/ Rosemont, Maplecroft, Blake House

Site Location

Maplecroft
Rosemont
Blake House
Grounds
South Lot
Grounds

§113.13. Social Studies, Grade 2, Beginning with School Year 2011-2012

- (3) History. The student understands how various sources provide information about the past and present. The student is expected to:
- (A) identify several sources of information about a given period or event such as reference materials, biographies, newspapers, and electronic sources; and
- (B) describe various evidence of the same time period using primary sources such as photographs, journals, and interviews.

Major Themes/Subthemes Addressed

ARCHITECTURE/DECORATIVE ARTS/ Legacy/ Historic Site, Collections

Site Location

Maplecroft
Rosemont
Blake House
South Lot
Grounds

§113.13. Social Studies, Grade 2, Beginning with School Year 2011-2012

- (4) History. The student understands how historical figures, patriots, and good citizens helped shape the community, state, and nation. The student is expected to:

Starr Family Home State Historic Site

Interpretive Master Plan

(C) explain how people and events have influenced local community history.

Major Themes/Subthemes Addressed

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Legacy/ Texas Settlement, Republic of Texas, Civil War

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Land/ Land Agency, Banking, Railroads, Politics

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Lifestyle/ Social Prominence

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Continuation/ Business, Marriage, Wealth, Regional Prominence

Site Location

Maplecroft

Rosemont

Blake House

South Lot

Grounds

§113.13. Social Studies, Grade 2, Beginning with School Year 2011-2012

(9) Economics. The student understands the value of work. The student is expected to:

(B) explain the choices people in the U.S. free enterprise system can make about earning, spending, and saving money and where to live and work.

Major Themes/Subthemes Addressed

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Legacy/ Texas Settlement

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Lifestyle/ Domestic Life, Family

Servants/Employees

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Continuation/ Business, Marriage, Wealth, Regional Prominence

Site Location

Maplecroft

Rosemont

South Lot

§113.13. Social Studies, Grade 2, Beginning with School Year 2011-2012

(12) Government. The student understands the role of public officials. The student is expected to:

(D) identify how citizens participate in their own governance through staying informed of what public officials are doing, providing input to them, and volunteering to participate in government functions.

Major Themes/Subthemes Addressed

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Legacy/ Texas Settlement, Republic of Texas, Civil War

Starr Family Home State Historic Site

Interpretive Master Plan

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Land/ Politics

Site Location

Maplecroft

§113.13. Social Studies, Grade 2, Beginning with School Year 2011-2012

(17) Science, technology, and society. The student understands how science and technology have affected life, past and present. The student is expected to:

(A) describe how science and technology change communication, transportation, and recreation; and

(B) explain how science and technology change the ways in which people meet basic needs.

Major Themes/Subthemes Addressed

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Land/ Railroads

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Land/ Railroads, Agriculture

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Lifestyle/ Domestic Life, Family Servants

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Continuation/ Business, Marriage, Wealth

Site Location

Maplecroft

Rosemont

Blake House

Schoolhouse

South Lot

Ground

§113.15. Social Studies, Grade 4, Beginning with School Year 2011-2012: examine the history of Texas within the context of influences of North America.

(2) History. The student understands the causes and effects of European exploration and colonization of Texas and North America. The student is expected to:

(A) summarize motivations for European exploration and settlement of Texas, including economic opportunity, competition, and the desire for expansion

Major Themes/Subthemes Addressed

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Legacy/ Texas Settlement

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Land/ Public Land System

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Legacy/ Texas Settlement

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Land/ Land Agency

Site Location

Maplecroft

Rosemont

Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan

South Lot
Grounds

§113.15. Social Studies, Grade 4, Beginning with School Year 2011-2012

(4) History. The student understands the political, economic, and social changes in Texas during the last half of the nineteenth century. The student is expected to:

- (A) describe the impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction on Texas;
- (B) explain the growth, development, and impact of the cattle industry, including contributions made by Charles Goodnight, Richard King, and Lizzie Johnson;
- (C) identify the impact of railroads on life in Texas, including changes to cities and major industries

Major Themes/Subthemes Addressed

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Legacy/ Slavery, Civil War, Emancipation, Reconstruction

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Land/ Railroads, Cattle

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Legacy/ Slavery, Civil War, Emancipation, Reconstruction

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Land/ Railroads

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Lifestyle/ Domestic Life, Family Servants/Employees

Site Location

Maplecroft
Rosemont
South Lot
Grounds

§113.15. Social Studies, Grade 4, Beginning with School Year 2011-2012

(5) History. The student understands important issues, events, and individuals of the twentieth century in Texas. The student is expected to:

- (A) identify the impact of various issues and events on life in Texas such as urbanization, increased use of oil and gas, the Great Depression, the Dust Bowl, and World War II;
- (B) explain the development and impact of the oil and gas industry upon industrialization and urbanization in Texas, including important places and people such as Spindletop and Pattillo Higgins; and
- (C) identify the accomplishments of notable individuals such as John Tower, Scott Joplin, Audie Murphy, Cleto Rodríguez, Stanley Marcus, Bessie Coleman, Raul A. Gonzalez Jr., and other local notable individuals.

Major Themes/Subthemes Addressed

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Land/ Public Land System, Oil, Agriculture

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Lifestyle/ National Economy, Population Increase

Starr Family Home State Historic Site

Interpretive Master Plan

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Continuation/ Population Increase

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Lifestyle/ Role of Women

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Continuation/ Business, Marriage

Site Location

Maplecroft

Rosemont

Blake House

Schoolhouse

South Lot

Grounds

§113.15. Social Studies, Grade 4, Beginning with School Year 2011-2012

(8) Geography. The student understands the location and patterns of settlement and the geographic factors that influence where people live. The student is expected to:

(A) identify and explain clusters and patterns of settlement in Texas at different time periods such as prior to the Texas Revolution, after the building of the railroads, and following World War II;

(B) describe and explain the location and distribution of various towns and cities in Texas, past and present; and

(C) explain the geographic factors such as landforms and climate that influence patterns of settlement and the distribution of population in Texas, past and present.

Major Themes/Subthemes Addressed

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Legacy/ Texas Settlement

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Land/ Public Land System, Railroads, Agriculture

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Lifestyle/ Population Increase, Opportunity

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Continuation/ Population Increase, Opportunity

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Legacy/ Texas Settlement

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Land/ Land Agency, Railroads, Agriculture

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Lifestyle/ Families

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Continuation/ Business, Marriage

Site Location

Maplecroft

Rosemont

Blake House

Schoolhouse

South Lot

Grounds

Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan

§113.15. Social Studies, Grade 4, Beginning with School Year 2011-2012

(12) Economics. The student understands patterns of work and economic activities in Texas. The student is expected to:

- (A) explain how people in different regions of Texas earn their living, past and present, through a subsistence economy and providing goods and services;
- (B) explain how geographic factors such as climate, transportation, and natural resources have influenced the location of economic activities in Texas;
- (C) analyze the effects of exploration, immigration, migration, and limited resources on the economic development and growth of Texas;
- (D) describe the impact of mass production, specialization, and division of labor on the economic growth of Texas;
- (E) explain how developments in transportation and communication have influenced economic activities in Texas; and
- (F) explain the impact of American ideas about progress and equality of opportunity on the economic development and growth of Texas.

Major Themes/Subthemes Addressed

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Legacy/ Texas Settlement, Republic of Texas, Slavery, Reconstruction

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Land/ Public Land System, Railroads, Cattle, Oil, Agriculture

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Lifestyle/ National Economy, Population Increase, Opportunity

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Continuation/ Population Increase, Opportunity

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Legacy/ Texas Settlement, Republic of Texas, Civil War, Reconstruction

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Land/ Land Agency, Banking, Railroads, Agriculture, Politics

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Lifestyle/ Role of Women, Education/Women, Domestic Life, Family Servants/Employees

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Continuation/ Business

Site Location

Maplecroft

Rosemont

Blake House

Schoolhouse

Gardens

South Lot

Grounds

§113.19. Social Studies, Grade 7, Beginning with School Year 2011-2012: study of the history of Texas from early times to the present.

Starr Family Home State Historic Site

Interpretive Master Plan

(4) History. The student understands how individuals, events, and issues shaped the history of the Republic of Texas and early Texas statehood. The student is expected to:

(A) identify individuals, events, and issues during the administrations of Republic of Texas Presidents Houston, Lamar, and Jones, including the Texas Navy, the Texas Rangers, Edwin W. Moore, Jack Coffee Hays, Chief Bowles, William Goyens, Mary Maverick, José Antonio Navarro, the Córdova Rebellion, the Council House Fight, the Santa Fe Expedition, public debt, and the roles of racial and ethnic groups;

(C) identify individuals, events, and issues during early Texas statehood, including the U.S.-Mexican War, the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, population growth, and the Compromise of 1850.

Major Themes/Subthemes Addressed

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Legacy/ Texas Settlement, Republic of Texas, Slavery

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Lifestyle/ Population Increase, Opportunity

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Continuation/ Population Increase, Opportunity

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Legacy/ Texas Settlement, Republic of Texas, Slavery

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Land/ Land Agency

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Lifestyle/ Role of Women, Education, Religion, Health Care, Domestic Life, Families

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Continuation/ Business

Site Location

Maplecroft

Rosemont

Grounds

§113.19. Social Studies, Grade 7, Beginning with School Year 2011-2012

(5) History. The student understands how events and issues shaped the history of Texas during the Civil War and Reconstruction. The student is expected to:

(A) explain reasons for the involvement of Texas in the Civil War such as states' rights, slavery, sectionalism, and tariffs;

(B) analyze the political, economic, and social effects of the Civil War and Reconstruction in Texas; and

(C) identify significant individuals and events concerning Texas and the Civil War such as John Bell Hood, John Reagan, Francis Lubbock, Thomas Green, John Magruder and the Battle of Galveston, the Battle of Sabine Pass, and the Battle of Palmito Ranch.

Major Themes/Subthemes Addressed

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Legacy/ Slavery, Civil War, Emancipation, Reconstruction

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Legacy/ Slavery, Civil War, Emancipation, Reconstruction

Starr Family Home State Historic Site

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STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Lifestyle/ Domestic Life, Families, Family Servants

Site Location

Maplecroft
Rosemont
Grounds

§113.19. Social Studies, Grade 7, Beginning with School Year 2011-2012

(6) History. The student understands how individuals, events, and issues shaped the history of Texas from Reconstruction through the beginning of the twentieth century. The student is expected to:

(A) identify significant individuals, events, and issues from Reconstruction through the beginning of the twentieth century, including the factors leading to the expansion of the Texas frontier, the effects of westward expansion on American Indians, the buffalo soldiers, and Quanah Parker;

(C) identify significant individuals, events, and issues from Reconstruction through the beginning of the twentieth century, including the effects of the growth of railroads and the contributions of James Hogg; and

(D) explain the political, economic, and social impact of the agricultural industry and the development of West Texas resulting from the close of the frontier.

Major Themes/Subthemes Addressed

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Legacy/ Reconstruction

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Land/ Public Land System, Railroads, Cattle, Oil, Agriculture

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Lifestyle/ Population Increase, Opportunity

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Continuation/ Population Increase, Opportunity

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Legacy/ Reconstruction

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Land/ Land Agency, Banking, Railroads, Agriculture, Politics

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Lifestyle/ Role of Women, Education, Religion, Health Care, Domestic Life, Families, Family Servants/Employees

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Continuation/ Business, Marriage

Site Location

Maplecroft
Rosemont
Blake House
Schoolhouse
South Lot
Grounds

Starr Family Home State Historic Site

Interpretive Master Plan

§113.19. Social Studies, Grade 7, Beginning with School Year 2011-2012

(11) Geography. The student understands the characteristics, distribution, and migration of population in Texas in the 19th, 20th, and 21st centuries. The student is expected to:

- (C) analyze the effects of the changing population distribution and growth in Texas during the 20th and 21st centuries and the additional need for education, health care, and transportation; and
- (D) describe the structure of the population of Texas using demographic concepts such as growth rate and age distribution.

Major Themes/Subthemes Addressed

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Legacy/ Texas Settlement

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Land/ Railroads

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Lifestyle/ Population Increase, Opportunity

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Continuation/ Population Increase, Opportunity

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Legacy/ Texas Settlement

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Land/ Land Agency, Railroads

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Lifestyle/ Education, Health Care

Site Location

Maplecroft

Rosemont

Blake House

Schoolhouse

South Lot

Grounds

§113.19. Social Studies, Grade 7, Beginning with School Year 2011-2012

(12) Economics. The student understands the factors that caused Texas to change from an agrarian to an urban society. The student is expected to:

- (A) explain economic factors that led to the urbanization of Texas;
- (B) trace the development of major industries that contributed to the urbanization of Texas such as transportation, oil and gas, and manufacturing

Major Themes/Subthemes Addressed

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Legacy/ Texas Settlement

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Land/ Railroads, Cattle, Oil, Agriculture

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Lifestyle/ National Economy, Population Increase, Opportunity

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Continuation/ Population Increase, Opportunity

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Legacy/ Texas Settlement

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Land/ Land Agency, Railroads, Agriculture

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Continuation/ Business, Wealth

Site Location

**Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan**

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Rosemont
Blake House
Schoolhouse
Gardens
South Lot
Grounds

§113.19. Social Studies, Grade 7, Beginning with School Year 2011-2012

(17) Citizenship. The student understands the importance of the expression of different points of view in a democratic society. The student is expected to:

- (A) identify different points of view of political parties and interest groups on important Texas issues, past and present;
- (C) express and defend a point of view on an issue of historical or contemporary interest in Texas.

Major Themes/Subthemes Addressed

EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Legacy/ Texas Settlement, Republic of Texas, Slavery, Civil War, Emancipation, Reconstruction
EAST TEXAS HISTORY/ Land/ Railroads, Cattle, Oil, Agriculture
STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Legacy/ Texas Settlement, Republic of Texas, Slavery, Civil War, Emancipation, Reconstruction
STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Railroads, Agriculture, Politics
STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Role of Women, Education, Religion, Health Care

Site Location

Maplecroft
Rosemont
Schoolhouse
South Lot
Grounds

FINE ARTS

§117.3. Music, Kindergarten

(3) Historical/cultural heritage. The student relates music to history, to society, and to culture. The student is expected to:

- (A) sing songs and play musical games from different cultures

Major Themes/Subthemes Addressed

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Lifestyle/ Education, Domestic Life

Site Location

Maplecroft
Schoolhouse
Grounds

Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan

§117.6. Music, Grade 1

(5) Historical/cultural heritage. The student relates music to history, to society, and to culture. The student is expected to:

- (A) sing songs and play musical games from diverse cultures

Major Themes/Subthemes Addressed

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Lifestyle/ Education, Domestic Life

Site Location

Maplecroft
Schoolhouse
Grounds

§117.9. Music, Grade 2

(5) Historical/cultural heritage. The student relates music to history, to society, and to culture. The student is expected to:

- (A) identify music from various periods of history and culture;
- (B) sing songs and play musical games from diverse cultures

Major Themes/Subthemes Addressed

STARR FAMILY HISTORY/ Lifestyle/ Education, Domestic Life

Site Location

Maplecroft
Schoolhouse
Grounds

§117.17. Art, Grade 5

(3) Historical/cultural heritage. The student demonstrates an understanding of art history and culture as records of human achievement. The student is expected to:

- (A) compare artworks from several national periods, identifying similarities and differences

Major Themes/Subthemes Addressed

ARCHITECTURE/DECORATIVE ARTS/ Legacy/ Collections

ARCHITECTURE/DECORATIVE ARTS/ Lifestyle/ Period Rooms, Furnishings

Site Location

Maplecroft
Blake House

Starr Family Home State Historic Site

Interpretive Master Plan

§117.53. Art, Level II: Drawing II, Painting II, Printmaking II, Fibers II, Ceramics II, Sculpture II, Jewelry II, Photography II, Electronic Media II.

(3) Historical/cultural heritage. The student demonstrates an understanding of art history and culture as records of human achievement. The student is expected to:

(A) study a selected historical period or style of art

Major Themes/Subthemes Addressed

ARCHITECTURE/DECORATIVE ARTS/ Legacy/ Collections

ARCHITECTURE/DECORATIVE ARTS/ Lifestyle/ Period Rooms, Furnishings

Site Location

Maplecroft

Blake House

§117.54. Art, Level III: Drawing III, Painting III, Printmaking III, Fibers III, Ceramics III, Sculpture III, Jewelry III, Photography III, Art History III, Graphic Design III, Electronic Media III, the College Board Advanced Placement (AP) Drawing Portfolio, AP Two-Dimensional Design Portfolio, AP Three-Dimensional Design Portfolio, AP History of Art, International Baccalaureate (IB) Art/Design SL Option A, IB Art/Design SL Option B, IB Art/Design HL.

(3) Historical/cultural heritage. The student demonstrates an understanding of art history and culture as records of human achievement. The student is expected to:

(A) study a selected period, style, or movement in art

Major Themes/Subthemes Addressed

ARCHITECTURE/DECORATIVE ARTS/ Legacy/ Collections

ARCHITECTURE/DECORATIVE ARTS/ Lifestyle/ Period Rooms, Furnishings

Site Location

Maplecroft

Blake House

**Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan**

Appendix I: Exhibit Resources

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Appendix I: Exhibit Resources includes information regarding suppliers for interpretive elements identified in this Interpretive Master Plan. It presents a number of options for exhibition designs and layout, lists suppliers of reproduction wallpaper, lighting, and other products based on the Exhibit Design Concepts developed for the SFH/SHS IMP. Any combination of the elements below will ensure a professional-looking interpretation in furnished period rooms and exhibition spaces onsite. Room elements will provide a cohesive backdrop for period rooms and exhibition spaces. Many exhibit elements can be reused for future exhibitions, resulting in significant cost savings over time.

Resources for Reproduction Elements

FLOOR COVERINGS

Ingrain carpeting: Family Heirloom Weavers 717-246-5795,
<http://www.familyheirloomweavers.com/index.html>

Wilton/ Brussels carpeting: J. R. Burrows & Co., 800-347-1795, <http://www.burrows.com/>

Oilcloth: CanvasWorks Floorcloths 802-263-5410, <http://canvasworksfloorcloths.com/>

Carpet sewing, installation, and pad: Vernon Ballard 512-656-2071 (travels)

CURTAINS & ROLLER SHADES

Lace panels: J. R. Burrows & Co., 800-347-1795, <http://www.burrows.com/>
Cooper's Cottage Lace, 888-433-7801, <http://www.cottagelace.com/>

Curtain hardware: Rejuvenation, 888-401-1900, <http://www.rejuvenation.com/>

Roller shades: Ann Wallace, 213-614-1757,
<http://www.annwallace.com/catalog/RollerShades.html>

UPHOLSTERY

Fabrics are available from various designer showrooms at the Decorative Center in Dallas.

WALLPAPER

J. R. Burrows & Co., 800-347-1795, <http://www.burrows.com/>

Carter & Co./ Mt. Diablo Handprints, 804-254-4777, <http://www.carterandco.com/>

Aesthetic Interiors (Be aware that some of these papers are adaptations. No information about this is provided on the website. These papers are digitally printed and lack the appearance of built-up ink from more traditional printing methods.), 260-225-0363,
<http://www.aestheticinteriors.com/>

Historic Style, 250-592-4916, <http://www.historicstyle.com/>

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Wolff House Wallpapers, 740-501-3677, <http://www.wolffhousewallpapers.com/>

Bradbury & Bradbury (The designs of these papers are adapted and modified; the good selection of ceiling papers is more accurate.), 707-746-1900, <http://www.bradbury.com/>

LIGHTING

Various suppliers online, including Rejuvenation offer some period fixtures.

Rejuvenation, 888-401-1900, <http://www.rejuvenation.com/>

Lamps from Tipler's Lamp Shop in Austin, 512-472-5007.

Rinaudo's Reproductions, Inc, 818-957-2077,
<http://www.victorianreproductionlighting.com/>

Jefferson Art Lighting (high quality, carefully done custom reproductions), 734-428-7260, <http://www.jeffersonartlighting.com/contact.html>

Resources for Exhibitions

There are numerous options for developing changing exhibitions. The systems and resources below are just a few of the options and take into account issues specific to the Starr site.

Exhibitions must take the interior walls of the structure into consideration. Hanging photographs directly on the walls of the building is not an option. Holes created by nails will have to be refilled, and paint touched up, adding costs to the project.

Some exhibition systems are recommended because they are reusable. The hanging system allows for a variety of frames/panels. Banners can be reused in other locations or for marketing purposes. Museum rails pull double duty as interpretive panels. To save costs, consider reusable exhibition materials.



Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

TRACK & CABLE SYSTEMS

Install this hanging system in conjunction with a room's crown molding. Hang panels or framed items from nylon cords or stainless steel cables. Staff can easily change out items as needed, and the vertical elements are adjustable. This system, while installed along the upper portion of a wall, decreases the need to hang items by nailing into walls.

Gaylord Brothers (www.gaylord.com) carries three varieties of track and cable systems for hanging artwork/panels. The least expensive option is the Click Rail Installation System (<http://www.gaylord.com/adblock.asp?abid=16468>). In addition, you can likely find supplies at your local hardware store to achieve a similar hanging system made in house for much less.



BANNERS

Nylon banners are an option for exhibitions. Usable in onsite interiors and at off-site locations like traveling exhibitions, banners are available in a wide variety of sizes, and can be ordered with retractable bases and carrying bags. Nylon banners are replaceable within the bases, and can be ordered separately. Banners are a great option, because there is no need to puncture walls or other surfaces to hang exhibit elements.

Quick Exhibits (www.quickexhibits.com) carries a wide array of banner systems in a variety of sizes. Many are portable and/or retractable, which makes for great temporary and traveling exhibits. Panel artwork can be created in-house by staff and uploaded to the company's website for production.

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan



MUSEUM RAILS

Museum rails consist of bases and posts, with support brackets that feature easily changeable graphic panels. Elements, such as vitrines to exhibit artifacts and flip-books, are available to customize the rails. Museum rails provide both interpretive panel space and serve as barriers blocking access to artifacts or spaces as needed.

MuseumRails (www.museumrails.com) carries a variety of the museum rail systems as well as the accessories.

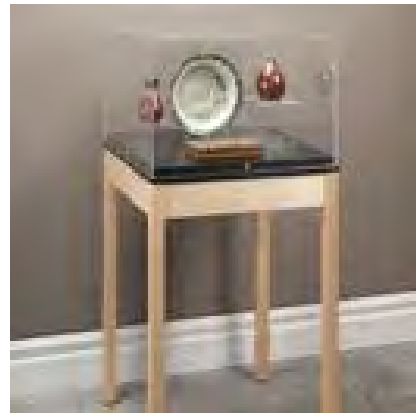


EXHIBIT CASES

Exhibit cases are a secure method for showing artifacts. Many cases are expensive, but reusable. They will pay for themselves over time. Cases can be purchased; however, their simple design means that they can also be custom-made by a cabinet maker/woodworker. Acrylic tops can then be purchased to fit the bases. It is important that the acrylic tops be secured by some means to the base.

Remember: If bases are painted, wait at least three weeks between painting and installing artifacts. This ensures that the paint has sufficient time to off-gas. Make sure to use a Mylar barrier between the painted surface and any artifact.

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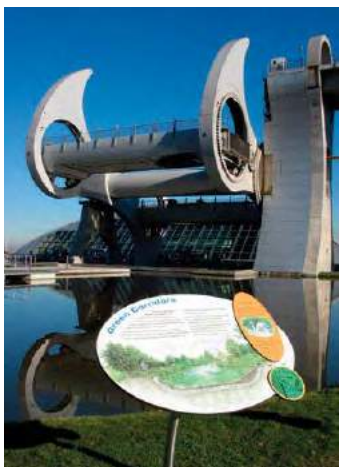
Interpretive Master Plan

Gaylord Brothers (www.gaylord.com) carries exhibit cases in a variety of sizes. One example is the 22" case with acrylic cover:

<http://www.gaylord.com/adblock.asp?abid=13506>.

Interpretive Panels

There are a number of options for panel production. Some can be used independently, while others can be used in conjunction with the track and cable system. Professionally produced panels include Phenolic Resin, Digital High Pressure Laminate and Lambda prints laminated to plexi-glass.



EXTERIOR PANELS

iZone (www.izoneimaging.com) creates digital, high-pressure laminate panels impregnated with Phenolic resin in a variety of shapes and sizes for outdoor use. These can be ordered in various thicknesses and sizes, as well as with appropriate posts and mounting frames.

INTERIOR PANELS, OPTION 1

One of the best options for interpretive panels and photographs for interior spaces are lambda prints under acrylic. Ordered with mounting materials pre-attached, they are easy to install. Museumscapes (<http://museumscapes.net/>) is an excellent source for these panels.

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan



INTERIOR PANELS, OPTION 2

Exhibit text and photographs may be professionally printed, then installed in photograph frames. Contact your local sign printing company. Many can reproduce photographs from digital files, and mount them on heavy-weight backing materials such as PVC. If the surface is not a concern, Velcro can be used to mount these.

INTERIOR PANELS, OPTION 3

Design your panels in-house using a graphic design program. Take them to an area printer to print on the appropriate size paper. These can easily be fit into frames purchased at your local craft store, such as Hobby Lobby.

For graphic design, programs such as Microsoft Word, Adobe Photoshop, or Adobe Photoshop Elements will work. Other supplies such as cutting mats, mat knives and blades, rulers, etc. are also needed for in-house production.

In-House Panels

One inexpensive option for exhibit panels is to design and produce them in-house.

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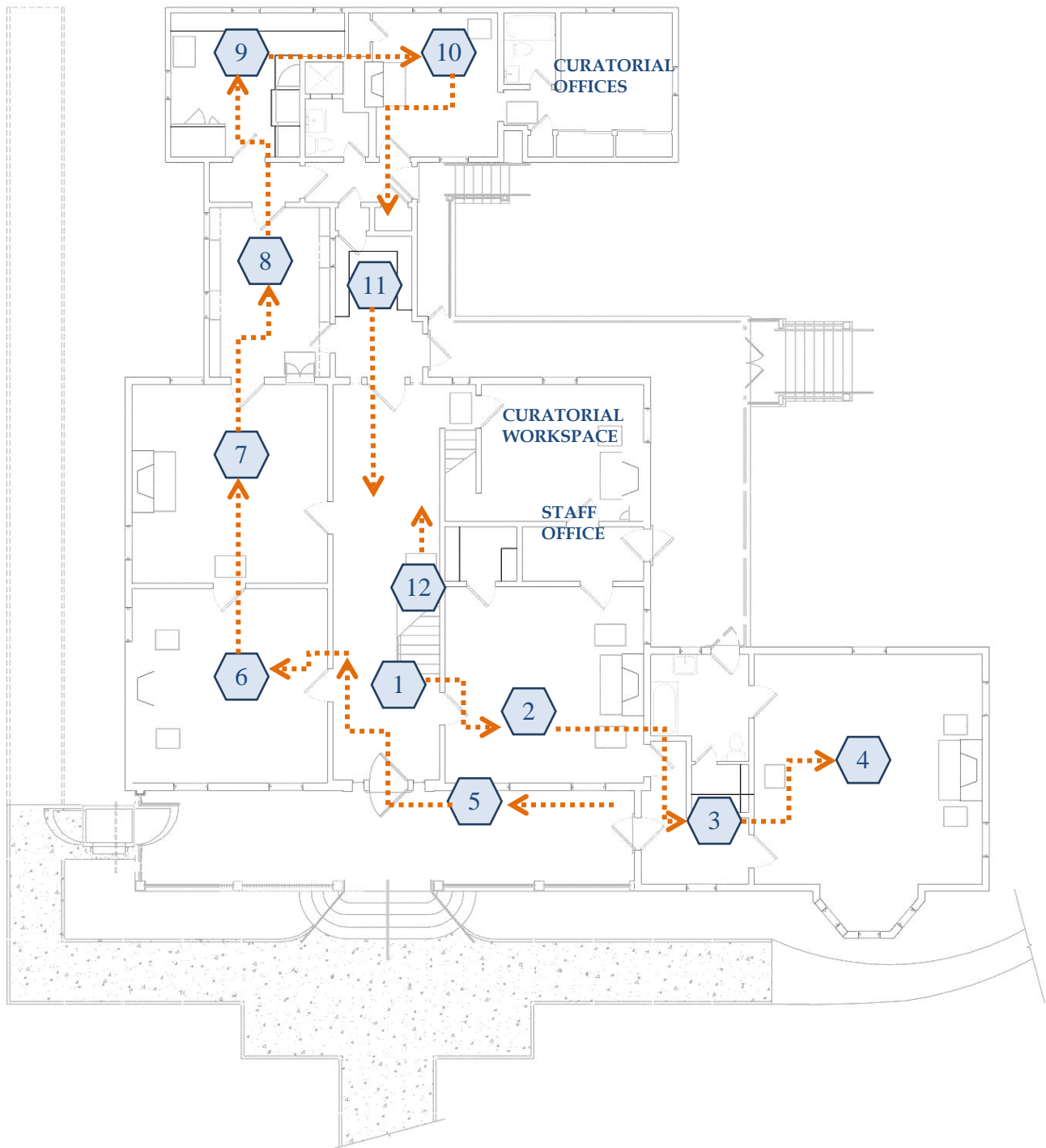
In order to create panels in-house, site staff will need a wide-format printer as well as supplies such as foamboard, high-quality paper, and a graphic design program. To give a more professional look, finished panels can be laminated manually by lamination sheets. Art Grafix sells both self-adhesive boards and laminating sheets (<http://www.artgrafix.com/>).

For more information on exhibition resources, see *The Great Big Exhibit Resource List* by Paul Orselli Workshop: <http://www.orselli.net/sources.htm>.

**Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan**

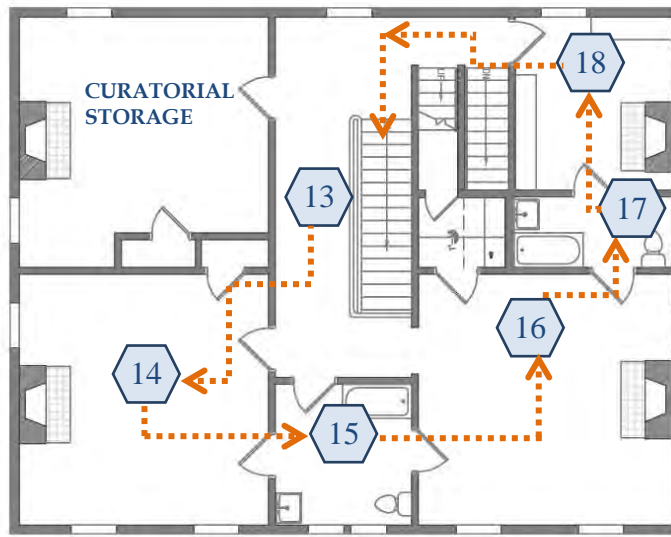
Appendix J: Circulation Plan for Maplecroft

**Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan**



MAPLECROFT – FIRST FLOOR CIRCULATION DIAGRAM

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Interpretive Master Plan**



MAPLECROFT – SECOND FLOOR CIRCULATION DIAGRAM

**Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan**

Appendix K: Annual Calendar of Events

**Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan**

Month	Maplecroft Tours	Special Events	School Programs	Summer Camp	Junior Docents	Museum Theater
January						
February		A Valentine Dinner				
March						
April		Garden Tour				
May		Victorian Fair				
June		Croquet Tournament				
July						
August						
September		Victorian Fair				
October		Lecture Q&A				
November						
December		Christmas Candlelight Dinner				

**Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan**

Appendix L: Durham House Drainage

Starr Family Home State Historic Site Interpretive Master Plan

Durham House Drainage Co. Letter and Drawings, 1884

In 1884, the Durham House Drainage Company of New York prepared architectural drawings for and sent a letter to Frank Starr regarding the installation of a bathroom on the first floor of Maplecroft. The existence of these materials was unknown until Kerry Knerr, a student at Wellesley College and 2011 summer intern at the Texas Historical Commission, discovered them at the Briscoe Center for American History in Austin. Her findings solved the mystery of “bathroom off the hall,” mentioned in other family papers but not currently extant at Maplecroft, and the location of the six-foot bathtub purchased to go in it.

The Durham House Drainage Co. Letter and Drawings follow.

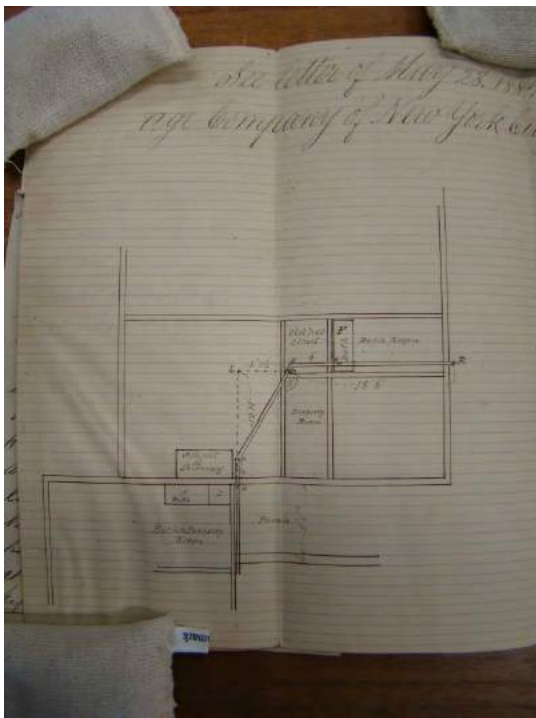


Figure 23: Shows the floor plan.

**Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan**

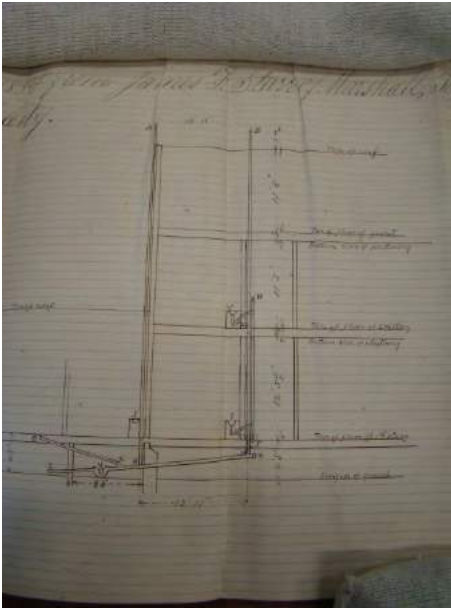


Figure 24: A cut away showing the first and second floor locations of lavatories with the vent and drain pipes viewed from the rear of Maplecroft.

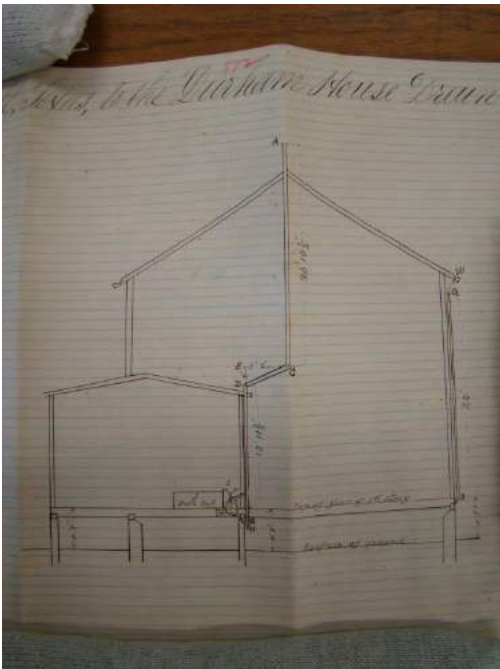


Figure 25: Shows the vent piping that ran up the exterior gable end of Maplecroft viewed looking towards the east wing.

**Starr Family Home State Historic Site
Interpretive Master Plan**

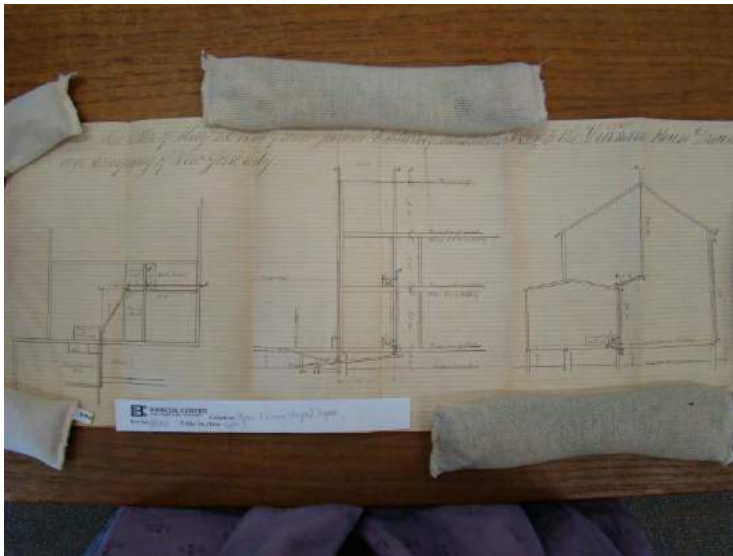


Figure 26: Scan of the entire page of Durham Drainage Co. drawings.

431-235 East 42d Street,
New York, 6/21 1884.
Messrs. J. H. Hart & Co.
Sirs,
Your material was
shipped Thursday, but through
the blunder of the carrier we have
not yet rec'd Bk. will rec'd
it on Monday (or earlier if possible).
The enclosed plan, with numbers
in red corresponding to numbers
on the pipe. At H the line of pipe
H-Z, must be moved out from the
wall about 12 inches, to allow the
long elbow to be brought under the
horizontal line H-A. The grade
from R to Z is 1" to the foot, and
at R the center of the end of the
pipe is 8 in. below top of floor.

The work has been laid out
with post-and-rail, & you can get it together
without any trouble.
At H we put in a double Y
fitting secured to receive air
pipe W-T and air pipe from
trap under V - attached as
following plan.
If any modification is found
necessary please let us know.
Thanking you for your
communication,
We remain
Very truly
O. W. Durkin
ANSWERED
RECEIVED
JUN 21 1884
WRITTEN
Durham Drainage Co.

Figure 27: Two-page letter attached to the drawings outlining changes necessary to the drainpipe and vent plan.