Strawbery Banke Museum
Sherburne House Restoration Project

The Sherburne House was built in circa 1695 and enlarged by circa 1703. As the second oldest structure in Portsmouth and the oldest owned by Strawbery Banke, the museum is committed to restoring the house to show what it looked like during this first period of European occupation, thereby setting it apart form the other historic structures at Strawbery Banke. This will represent an important lesson for visitors to our site. The Sherburne House is negatively impacted by sea level rise and, more specifically, by the upwelling of ground water levels. This project addresses that issue as well.


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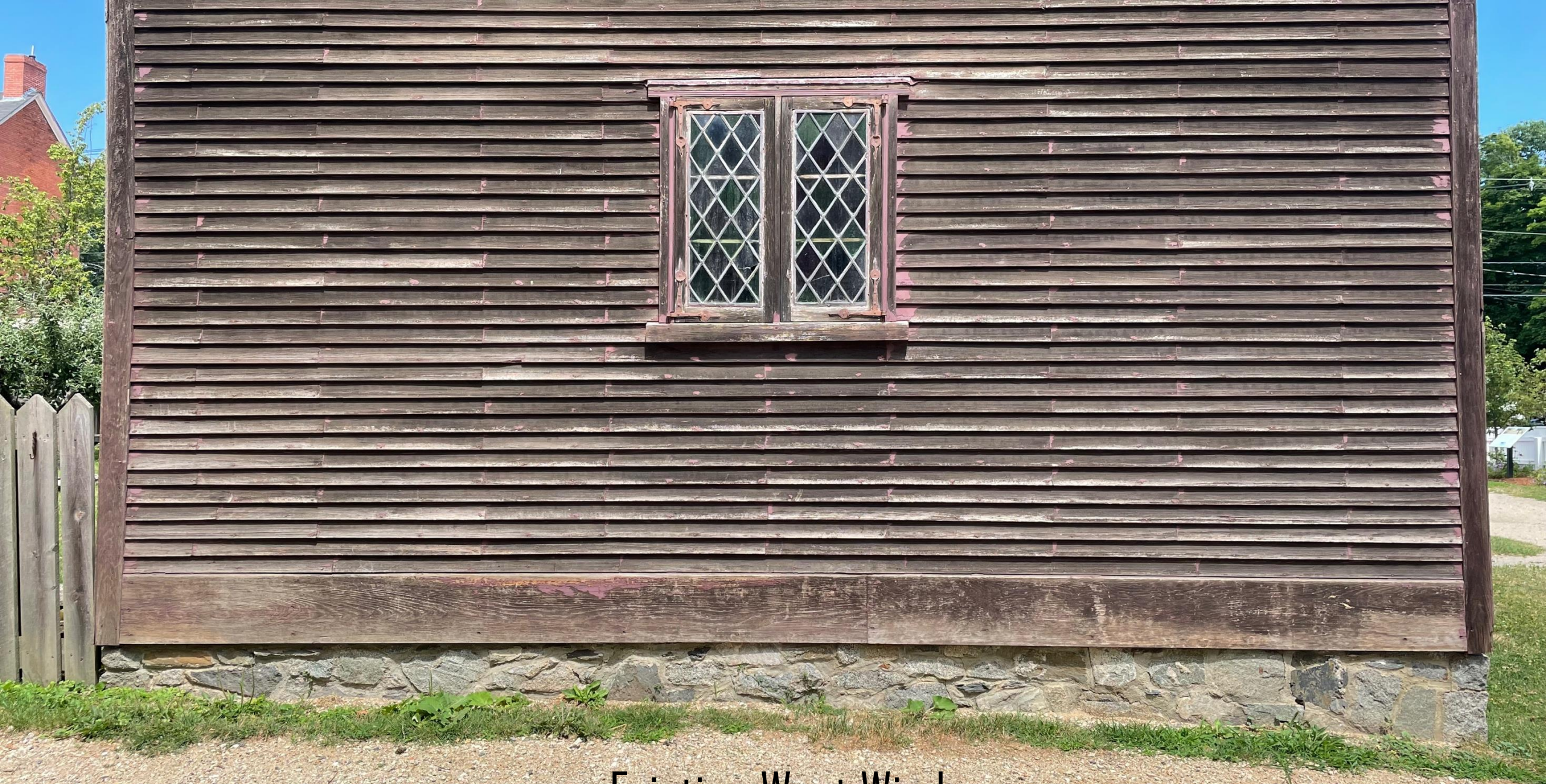
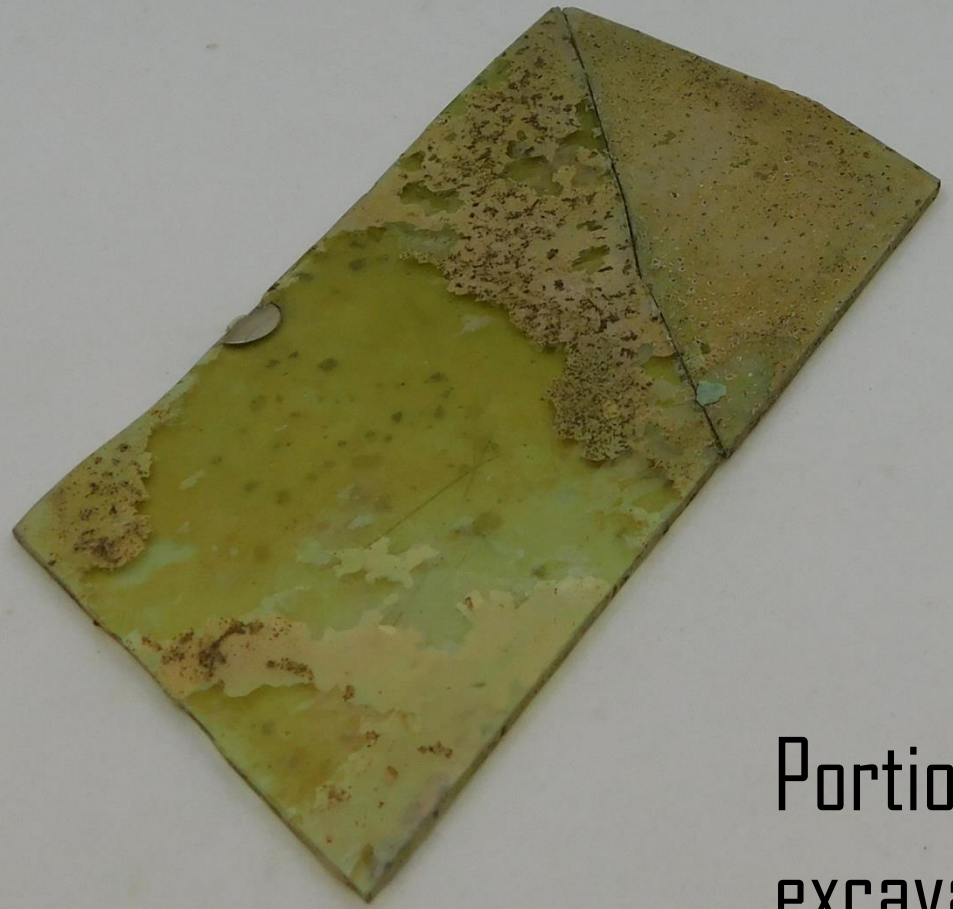
Sherburne Windows

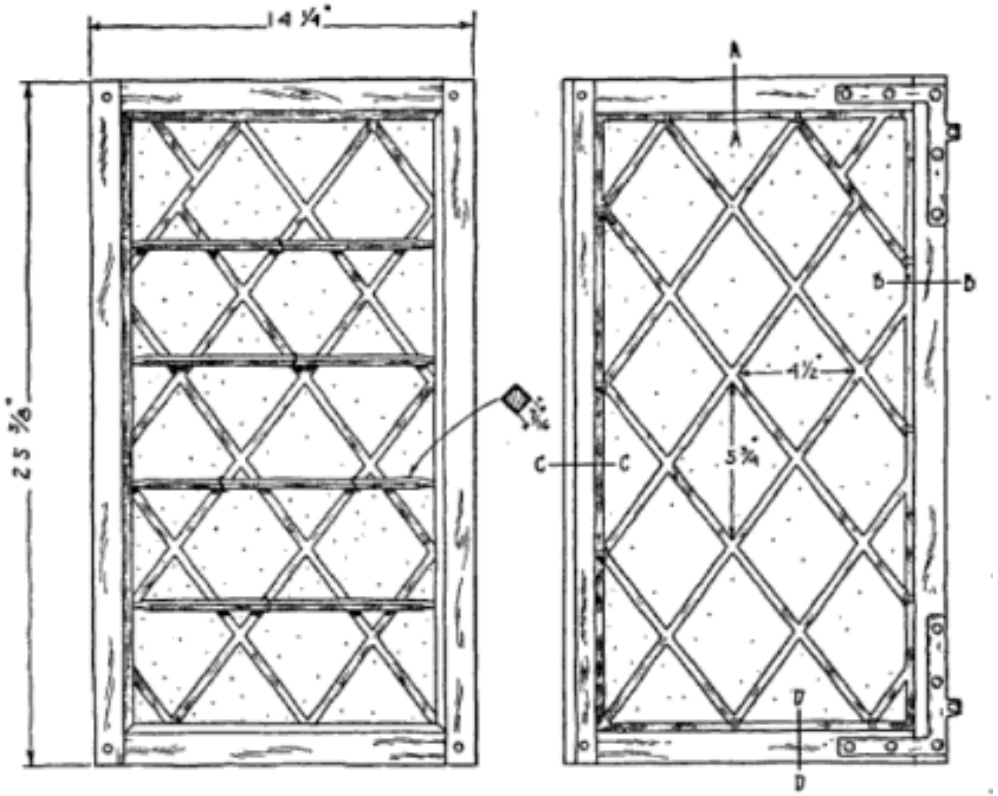
The existing windows will be replaced with custom made sash. The openings will be unchanged. The overall design was achieved through extensive research and reviewing archeological evidence from the Sherburne House site as well as the Deer Street site, the Chadbourne site in South Berwick, ME, St. Mary's City and Colonial Williamsburg. The frames will be made by Strawbery Banke. The glass was produced by Verrerie de Saint-Just and will be cut into square quarrels based on archaeological and historical evidence. The leading will be done by Maine Art Glass Studio in Lisbon Falls, ME.



Existing West Window



Portion of square quarrel from Sherburne excavations



CASEMENT SASH—GUILFORD

FIGURE 93.

Early Domestic Architecture of Connecticut (Kelly 1924: 89)

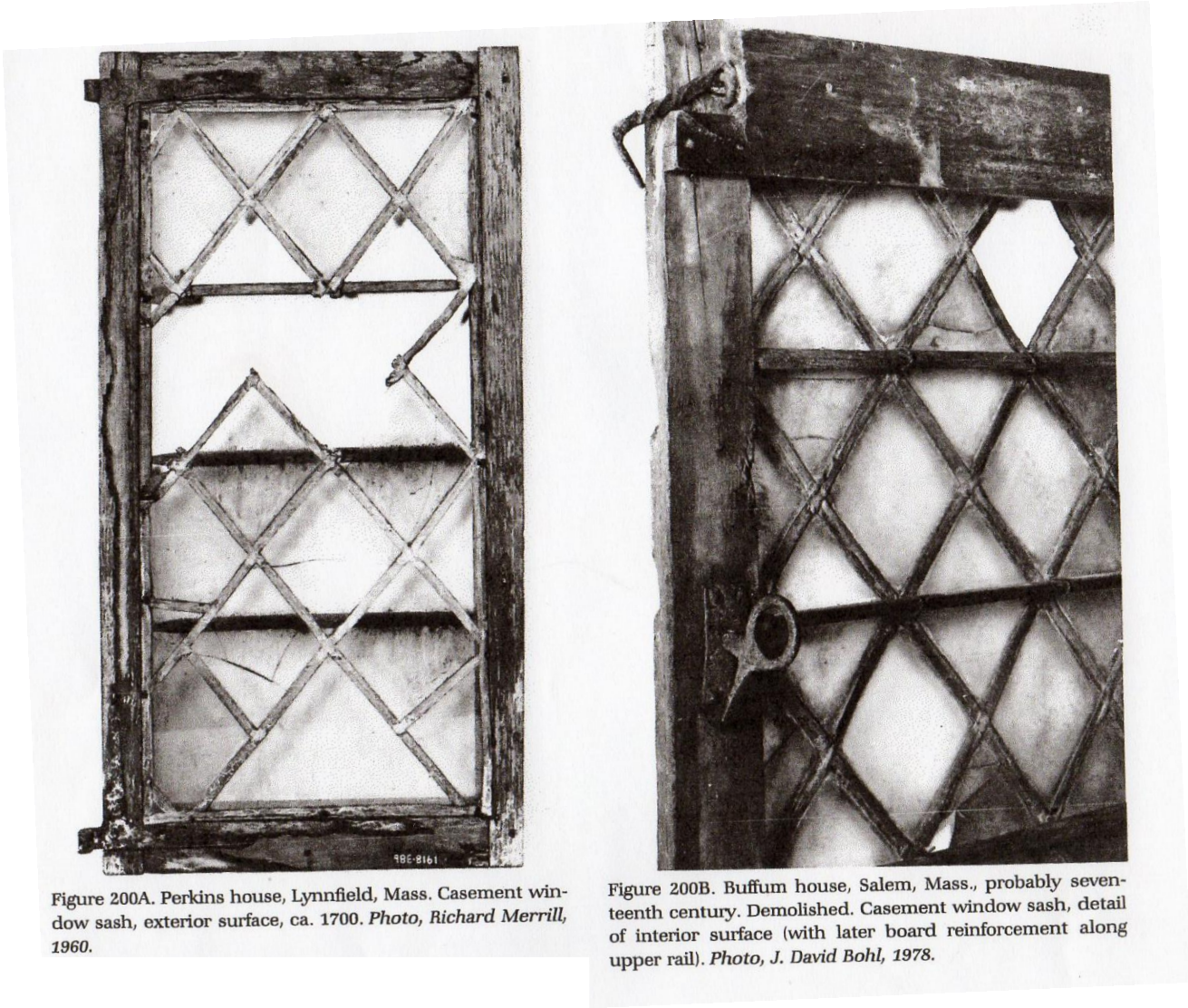


Figure 200A. Perkins house, Lynnfield, Mass. Casement window sash, exterior surface, ca. 1700. *Photo, Richard Merrill, 1960.*

Figure 200B. Buffum house, Salem, Mass., probably seventeenth century. Demolished. Casement window sash, detail of interior surface (with later board reinforcement along upper rail). *Photo, J. David Bohl, 1978.*

Framed Houses of Massachusetts Bay, 1625-1725 (Cummings 1979: 147)

The example here is from the New Bedford Whaling Museum's "Living: 18th Century Style" exhibit.

COLONIAL

Hand-blown
restoration glass

Description

Handmade mouth blown cylinder glass has been made in the Verrerie de Saint-Just since the 19th century with our COLONIAL glass now being the result of generations of expertise.

This fabulous glass shimmers and sparkles due to its uneven surface, with bubbles and inclusions catching and refracting natural light by day and artificial light by night.

Advantages

- Aesthetics of facades and old buildings preserved.
- Unique appearance thanks to the presence of bubbles, lines and vibrations in the glass.
- Perfect light transmission due to very high levels of transparency.

Range

COLONIAL glass is produced to satisfy differing requirements, to improve thermal and acoustic capacity, resist Ultra violet damage, and enhance security.

Please do not hesitate to contact us for any inquiry.

Applications

COLONIAL glass can be used with new and existing joinery work within traditional and historic buildings, private houses, hotels and high end apartments.

It retains the authenticity of period glass, and is ideally suited to the restoration, or recreation, of pre 1920 fenestration.

Aesthetic variations

Each region and period has its own window glass style.

Saint-Just can reproduce colour tints, activity, bubbles and inclusions.

This glass is unquestionably the finest in Europe for authentic sash window glass.

Implementation

- Instructions for fitting provided on request by the Verrerie de Saint-Just.
- Installation need to conform to local legislation.
- The use of putties with a linseed oil base, for instance, is not permitted for laminated windows or double glazing.

References

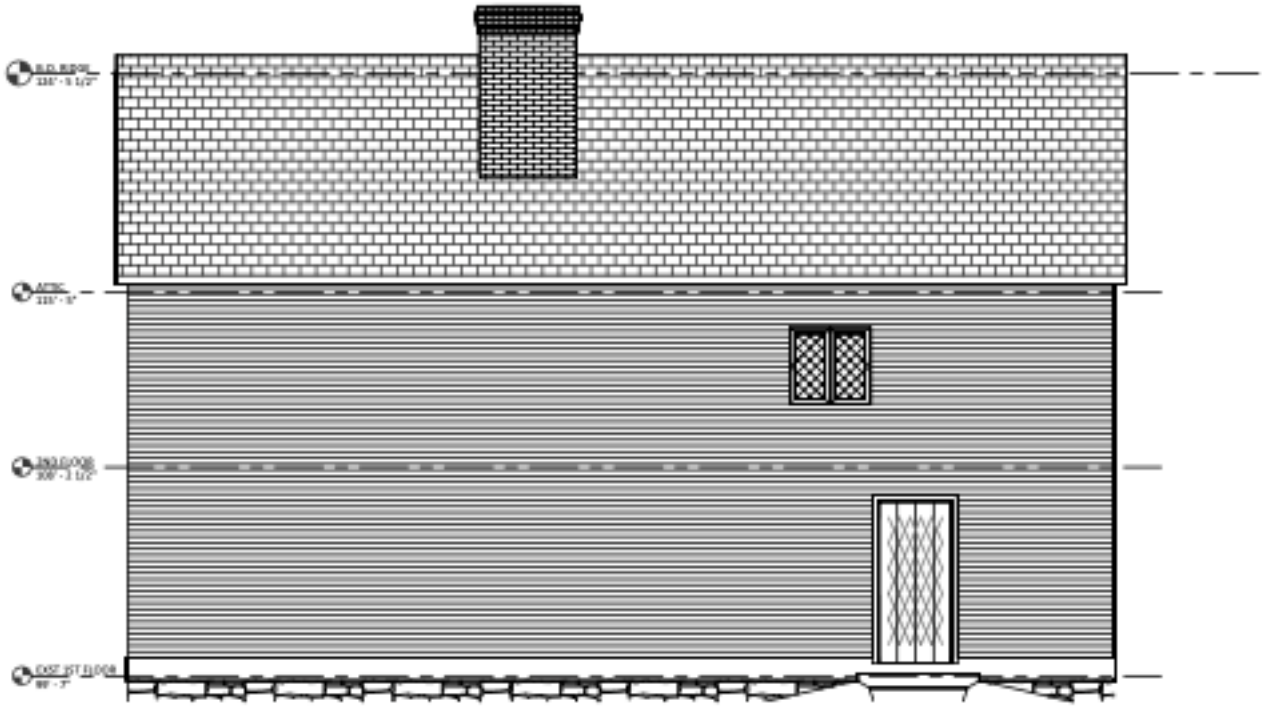
- Stately Homes, Hotels and Castles: Château de Versailles, Mont Saint Michel, Het Loo Royal Palace (Netherlands)...
- Traditionally built houses, boutique hotels, Georgian Townhouses (UK, USA, Sweden, Belgium)...

	Max. dimensions	Thickness (mm)	Thermal rating
COLONIAL Simple extra-clear blown glass	800 x 1,000 mm	2 mm (- 0.5/+ 1.5 mm)	U_g = 5.7 W/(m².K*)
VITRUM RESIST Laminated safety glass with UV-filtering properties	500 x 700 mm	8.5 mm (+/- 1 mm)	U_g = 5.7 W/(m².K*)
VITRUM RESIST EXO Laminated safety glass with UV-filtering and insulation properties	500 x 700 mm	7.5 mm (+/- 1 mm)	U_g = 3.7 W/(m².K*)
CLIMAPLUS COLONIAL Insulated Double Glazing	800 x 800 mm	12.5 to 22.5 mm (+/- 1 mm)	U_g = 2 to 1 W/(m².K*)
CLIMAPLUS COLONIAL PROTECT Insulated double glazing with safety, UV filtering and acoustic insulation properties	800 x 800 mm	16.5 to 28.5 mm (+/- 1 mm)	U_g = 2 to 1 W/(m².K*)
CLIMAPLUS COLONIAL PRESTIGE Slender insulated double glazing	700 x 750 mm	9.5 to 15.5 mm (+/- 1 mm)	U_g = 1.9 to 1 W/(m².K*)

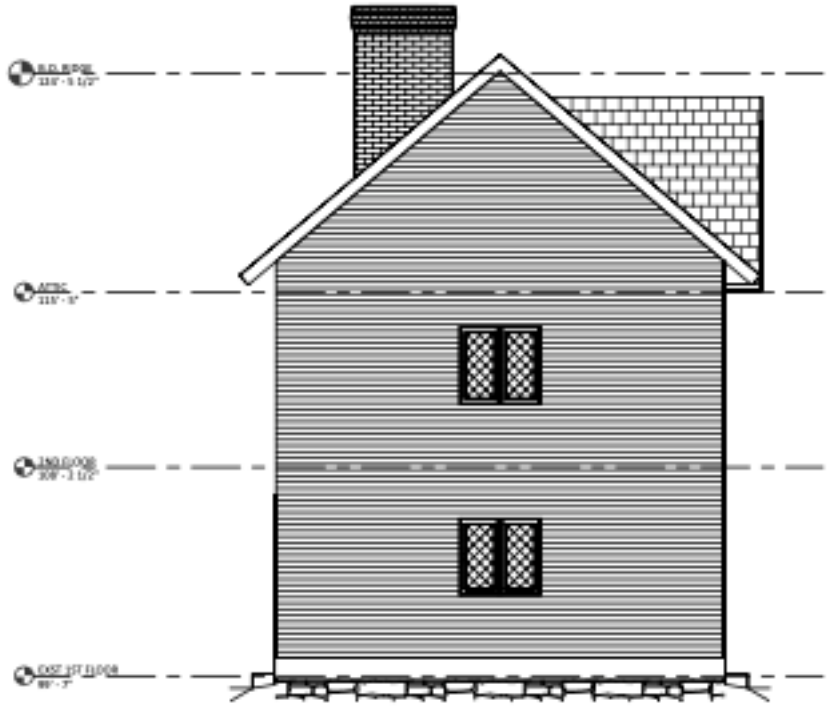
Sherburne Rear Door

Archaeological evidence clearly indicates the Sherburne House had a series of additions added to the rear elevation over the 18th century. For this reason, and for access to the Sherburne yard, we will be replacing an existing window with a door to the rear elevation as indicated on the architectural plans. This location was identified to correspond with an addition that was added to the house in 1728. The proposed door will duplicate the existing front door in every detail.

Architectural Plans: Rear & West elevations



02 EXTERIOR ELEVATION - NORTH



01 EXTERIOR ELEVATION - WEST

Existing rear window

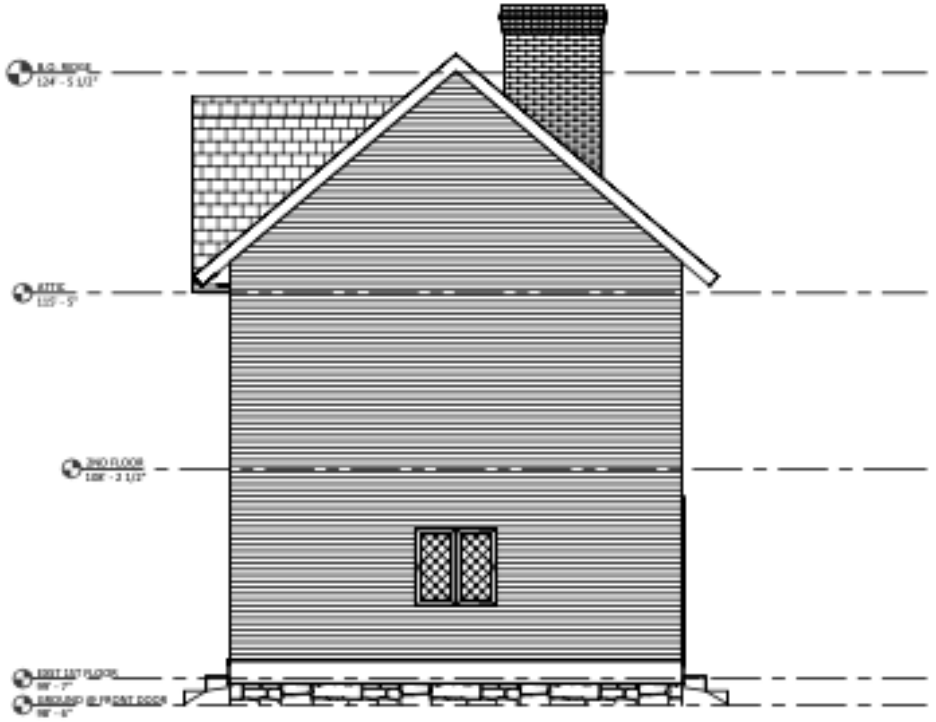
Existing Front Door

Sherburne Chimney

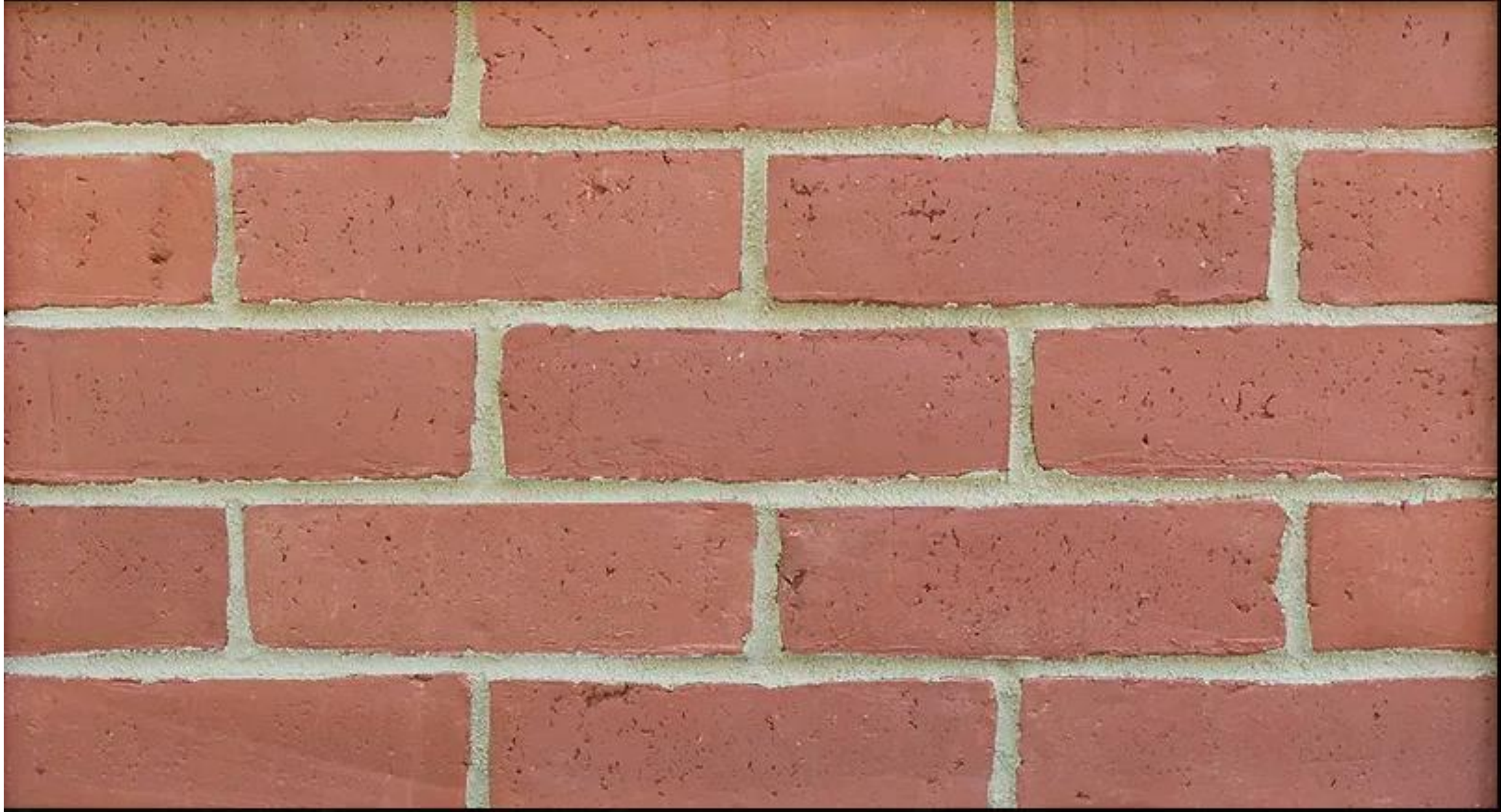
The Sherburne chimney was reproduced during an earlier restoration effort in 1968. Evidence indicates this chimney was inaccurate in terms of massing and design. This chimney was also collapsing due to impacts from ground water and was removed after gaining Portsmouth HDC approval in 2019. The new chimney design is based on research of similar historic houses of the period and the massing is based on evidence in the structure. The "Colony Red" waterstruck brick is made by Morin Brick Company in Auburn, Maine.

Architectural Plans: Front & East elevations

02 EXTERIOR ELEVATION - SOUTH



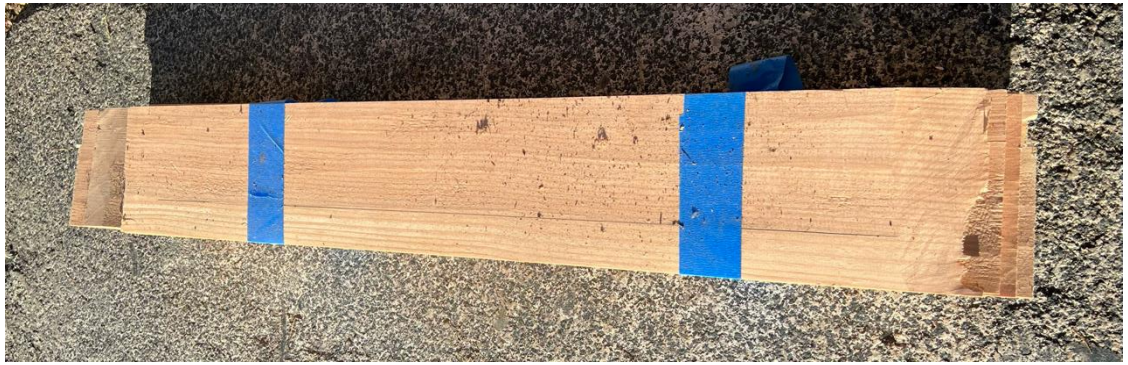
01 EXTERIOR ELEVATION - EAST



Colony Red Waterstruck

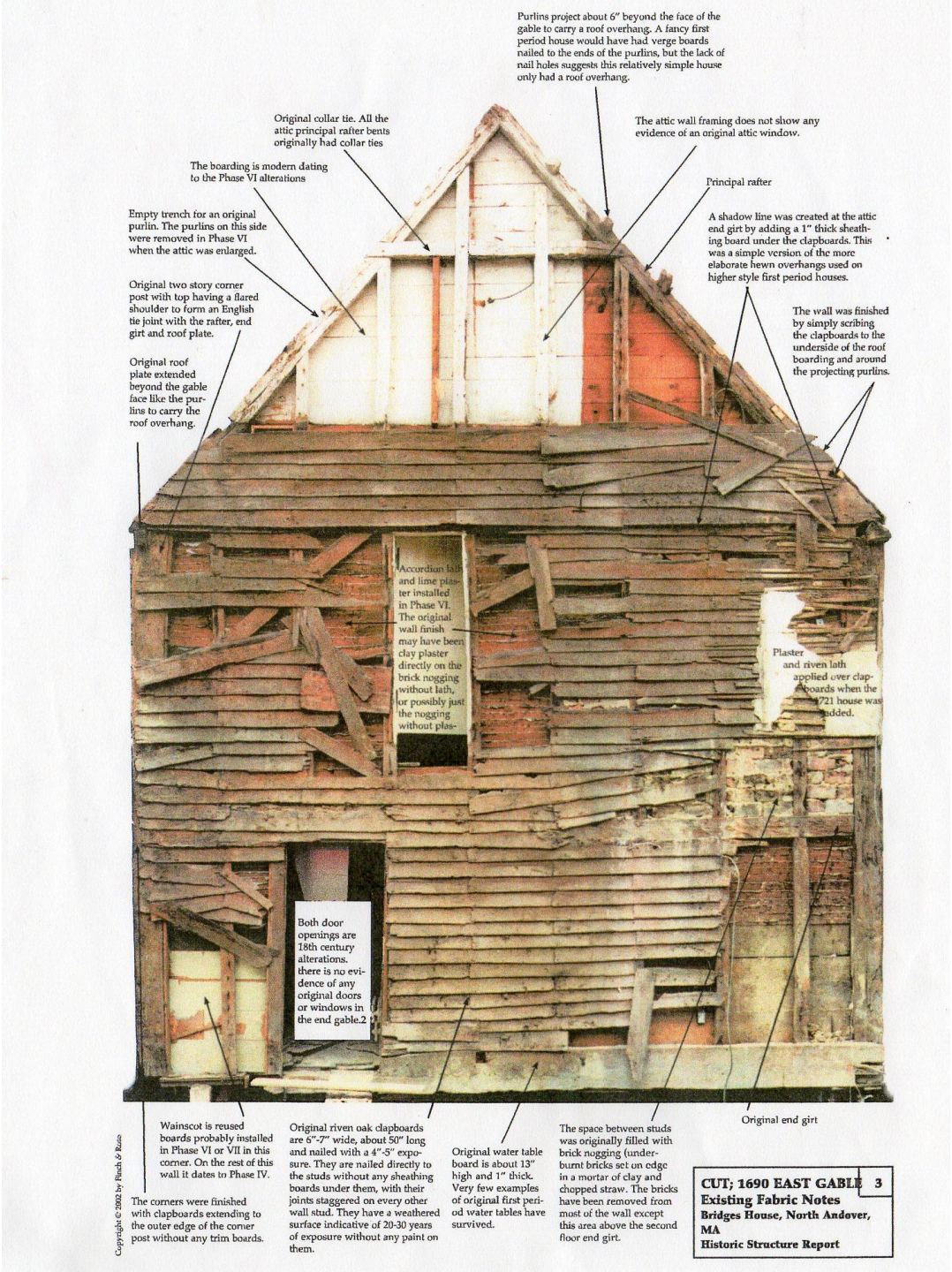
Sherburne House Clapboards

All the siding dates from the 1968 restoration and will be removed. The new siding will be made from custom hewn clapboards with scarfed ends. In keeping with evidence found at the Warner House, the corner boards will be removed and the clapboards terminated together using butt joints.



Existing corner boards

Example from Bridges House, North Andover, MA from Bill Finch



Example from Warner House Cupola