

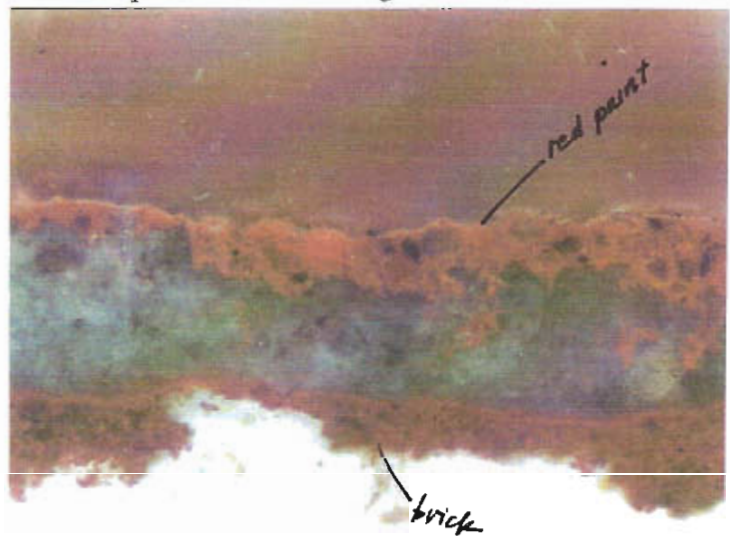
Sample VIII-3. Brick face, south (right) side of loggia, 2” back from engaged column and 2” in front of column (two nearby locations). This area was identified by Dr. Lynch as representative of later campaigns, using red-pigmented limewashes, to clean up brick surfaces compromised by repairs or untidy repainting of the exterior woodwork.¹³ Visual inspection at 30X magnification showed that there are grayish lumps of paint adhered to the brick which have been covered over with thin reddish coatings. These paints could have dripped down from an earlier cornice painting project or could have splashed onto the brick when the columns were painted.

The cross-section samples taken from this area show that there is a coarse, slightly translucent grayish layer on top of the brick surface, but there is no evidence of the thin deep red wash layer on top of the brick, as noted in sample VIII-2. There is a thin, dull red, opaque, matte-looking coating on top of the gray paint which probably was applied to disguise the messy paint drips. Binding media analysis showed a faint positive reaction for the presence of proteins in the uppermost reddish layer only and a very strong positive reaction for the presence of oils in the brick substrate and in the uppermost red paint layer. The oil reaction in the brick could be an indication of a maintenance coating of oil on the brick and mortar (also see sample I-1). Unlike the red wash in sample VIII-1, this red paint is composed of a combination of pigments – primarily red ochre, with charcoal black, silica, and calcium carbonate (added as filler). The opacity of the red layer, in combination with its strong reaction for the presence of oils, suggests it is an oil-based paint, not a limewash. The translucent gray layer may be a coarse pigmented limewash, possibly an early coating for the portico columns.

Paint drips on brick at Pavilion VIII



Sample VIII-3 Visible Light 50X

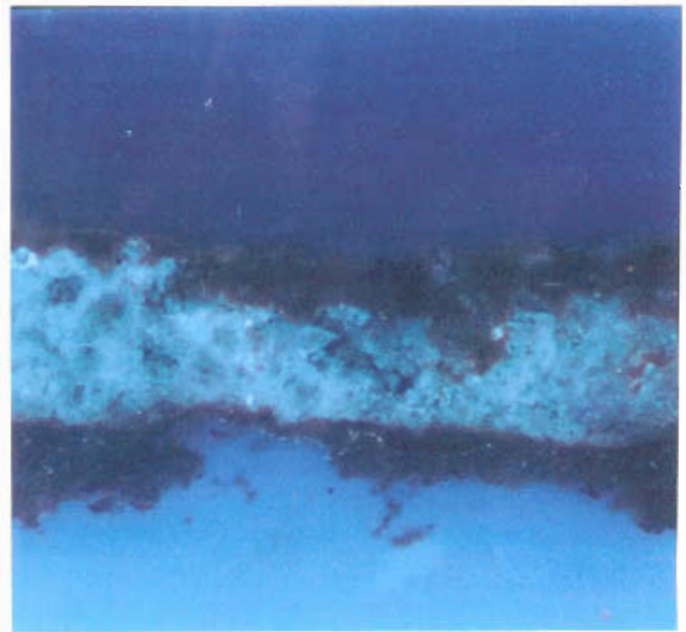
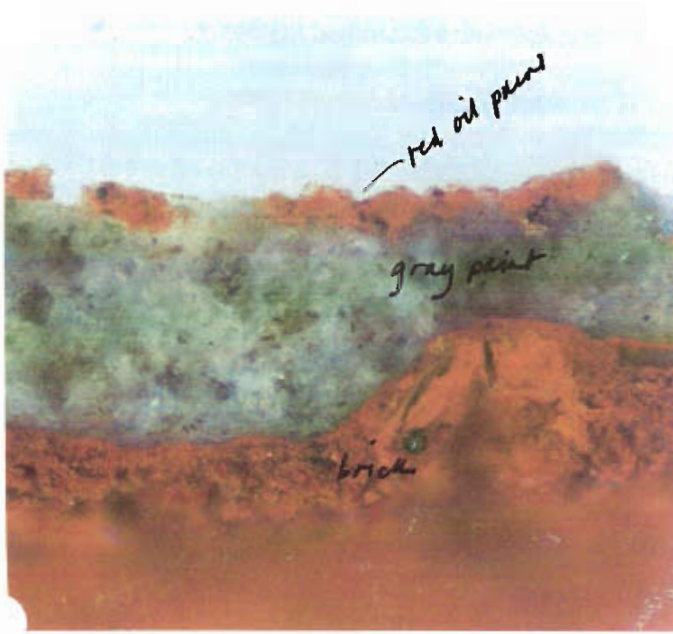


¹³ See “Minutes Restoration Advisory Committee Meeting”, James Madison’s Restoration Project, January 11, 2005. 5.

Sample VIII-3. Brick face, south (right) side of loggia, 2" back from engaged column and 2" in front of column (two nearby locations).

Visible Light 125X

Ultraviolet Light 125X



UV Light & EITC 125X
For the presence of proteins

UV Light & RHOB 125X
For the presence of oils

