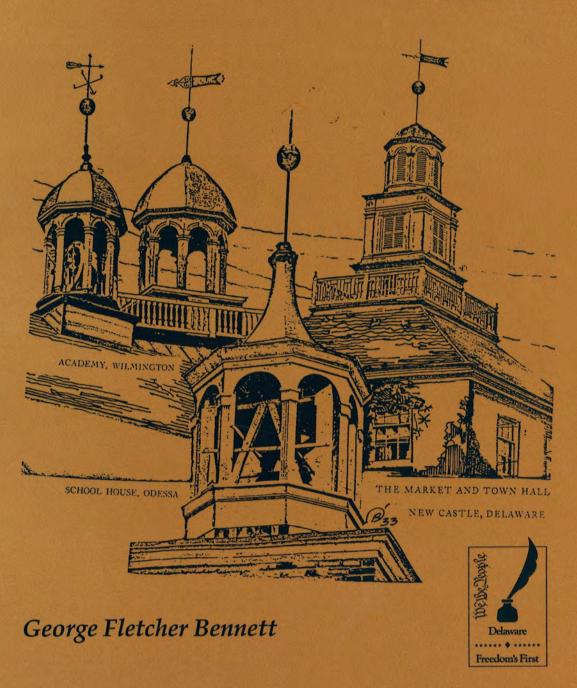
# The Perennial Apprentice

60 Year Scrapbook of Architecture 1916 to 1976



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George Fletcher Bennett

Delaware Heritage Press 2004



#### The Perennial Apprentice A 60-Year Scrapbook of Architecture 1916-1976

By George Fletcher Bennett

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#### ABOUT THE AUTHOR

George Fletcher Bennett (1899-1984) was nationally recognized as an expert on English Neoclassic or Georgian or "Colonial" architecture. He worked out of an office in his home in Camden, Del. for most of his life. For nearly ten years he lived in Williamsburg, Va. and served as the senior staff restorationist for the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. Previously Mr. Bennett did restoration work for the National Park Service.



Bennett was a devotee of colonial architecture and deemed other styles substandard or ill-conceived. His biggest complaint was with modern architecture and commented that "all walls are glass and all windows are brick."

Bennett was born and raised in Wilmington. He became a draftsman at 17 and opened a practice in his early twenties. His first historical restorations began in 1927. In his career, he restored the former Blue Coat Inn in Dover, the Village Inn in Little Creek and the Schmittinger & Rodriguez law offices in Dover and the north and south extensions of Legislative Hall.

This book was released in a very small run in 1977 and has been unavailable for many years. Bennett is also the author of *Early* 

Architecture of Delaware. Released in 1931 the book is a valued collector's item.

#### **HOW TO USE THIS BOOK**

This work is a scrapbook containing the author's drawings and photographs of a 60-year career in architecture. In some instances, handwritten notes appear in the text or near pictures. The author encouraged builders and homeowners to borrow his detailed drawings in order to replicate his designs for their use. This scrapbook was conceived by the author to also be an easy to follow, how-to handbook.

Please note that in some instances certain properties included in *The Perennial Apprentice* no longer exist in its past form or have disappeared completely from the First State landscape since the scrapbook was completed in 1977.



An excellent example of Colonial architecture in Delaware, the New Castle Court House is located in historic Old New Castle. Built in 1732, it is one of the oldest surviving courthouses in the country. The building served as Delaware's first statehouse and was the home of Delaware's colonial assembly. A registered National Historic Landmark Site, the building is administered by Delaware State Museums.





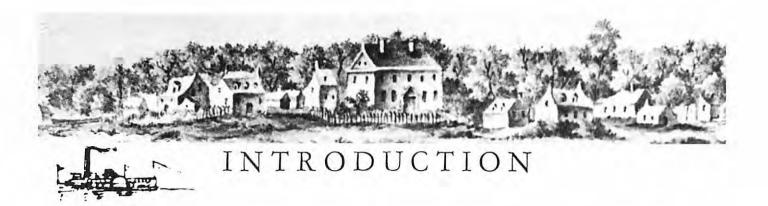
## To My Wife

## ELIZABETH JONES BENNETT

صر ہیں

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Early in the present century a young man, growing up in Wilmington, Delaware, was much intrigued with the buildings he saw about him. That man, George Fletcher Bennett, was also delighted to look at books containing illustrations of notable houses and buildings which instilled in him a desire to become an architect — a motivation to create and design structures. The method by which he did this reaches back into the earliest days of Delaware architectural history for their development.

During the colonizing years of the Delaware River Valley settlements of our Country, the settlers introduced their crafts and knowledge, learned in the British Islands or the Continent. The Swedes who established Fort Christina, now Wilmington, introduced the log cabin, which developed into an easily built type of habitation adopted by succeeding migration of settlers. These Scandanavian settlers also introduced their own religion, education, and agriculture.

The Dutch, who followed them, brought the skills of building canals, dykes, windmills, brick buildings with stepped facades and tiled roofs. Their government was more representative and the Dutch Reformed Church served the settlers from the Low Lands.

In 1664 the English displaced the Dutch regime and introduced law and order, the Church of England, nearly the complete English local governmental and court systems, their systems for trade and commerce, and a well-developed style of English architecture. At the same time the craft guilds, which originated in mediaeval times, were introduced in modified forms. Under the guild system young apprentices served a master craftsman, usually four years, in order to learn a trade wherever he chose. Thus, in the late seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries the ancient guild system of apprentice, journeyman, and master developed and flourished. The domestic and imported products of those centuries came from the shops of artisans trained in that manner.

Probably the best example in this Country of any early trade guild is the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia, founded in 1724. In those days carpenters who were master-builders were architects as well. They designed and constructed, not only their own Carpenters' Hall (1770-1773), but many of the historical and architecturally important buildings of Philadelphia.

Just as blacksmiths, tinsmiths, coppersmiths, and later machinists made their own tools while serving an apprenticeship, so too the carpenter's apprentice learned to sharpen and protect the cutting edge of his tools. He also learned, like the apprentice law clerk, to keep a record of those things he learned which were pertinent to his craft and would likely serve him as a journeyman or master. Usually, calculations, quantities, and designs were the subjects most frequently recorded. As an accommodation to their members, the Carpenters' Company published, in 1786, Articles and Rules which contained rules of the Company, prices, patterns, and designs. Anyone who disclosed the contents of the book to outsiders faced expulsion from the Company.

Like the early carpenters' apprentices, George Fletcher Bennett, too, kept notes, sketches, and drawings of those architectural features which appealed to him and seemed noteworthy. He served an apprenticeship with John and Martin Kennedy, then with John Dockery Thompson, and was sponsored by Walter Brown — all men respected in the architectural profession during the first quarter of this century. Then, as a journeyman, he worked under the aegis of Norman P. Rood of the Hercules Powder Company. By this time the name of George Fletcher Bennett was recognized in the architectural profession.

Anxious to pursue creative design work, Mr. Bennett left industrial building planning and began freelance work. During that period he was successful in being commissioned to design some significant houses. It was during that time that he was urged by Earl Brooks, the photographer, and other friends to put in print his observations and notes of the early architecture of his native State. In 1932 the first and only definitive volume on the subject was prepared and published by Mr. Bennett under the title, Early Architecture of Delaware. The volume has been an invaluable source through the years because of the numerous excellent architectural details and the wealth of definitive photographs of early churches, mansions, houses, farm buildings and outbuildings.

As Mr. Bennett's work increased he established the firm of Bennett & Stanhope in Wilmington. After an interim he sold his share of the firm and was employed as a Senior Restoration Architect with Colonial Williamsburg and the National Park Service. At the usual retirement age, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett returned to Delaware and settled in Kent County, west of Wyoming in an old house which he restored in an authentic and comfortable manner. Rather than retiring, he has been extremely busy with design and consultant work. Notable among these projects were the north and south extensions of Legislative Hall in Dover, which were so skillfully designed and constructed under his supervision that it is difficult to detect the old from the new. Two branch banks for the Delaware Trust Company, a period law office, commercial buildings and restoration consultations give a quick summary of his latest achievements.

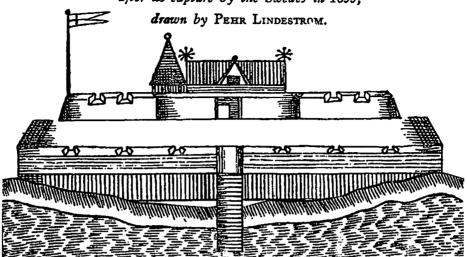
Similar to the craftsman of old and as exemplified by his own experience, George Fletcher Bennett continues to learn, to strive for quality in his workmanship, and to share his knowledge with those seriously concerned with our architectural heritage. The present volume is appropriately named as he continues to learn and endeavors to better his profession. He has maintained his notebooks and now has shared portions of them with those who wish to learn. It is a wise mastercraftsman who still considers himself *The Perennial Apprentice*.

Leon deValinger, Jr.

Dover, Delaware June 25, 1977

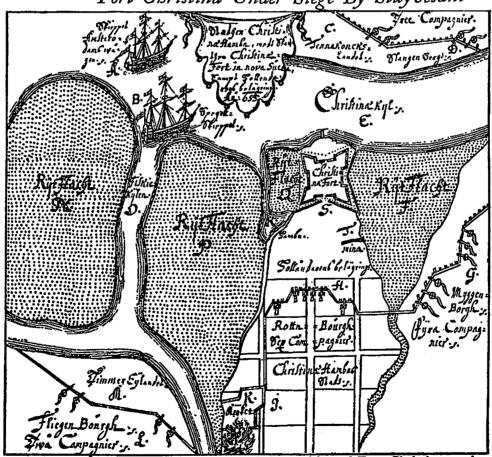
#### Fort Casimir

after its capture by the Swedes in 1653,



A view of Fort Trefaldighet (Trinity), so called by the Swedes, but by the Dutch, who built it, called Fort Casimir, on the Delaware River in front of the present site of New Castle.

Fort Christina Under Siege By Stuyvesant



The plan shows the strategic value of the position of Fort Christina at that time, close to the end of a tongue of fast land terminating at the Rocks, a natural wharf, and flanked by marshes (N, P, Q, F). The river having since been bulkheaded and the marshes filled in, these strategic advantages have disappeared.



#### The Land the First Settlers Found

Except where it was cut through by little rivers, and where some marsh or morass lay open and where the Indians had cleared their little fields, the land that is now the State of Delaware was, in 1638, covered by a primeval forest, a forest that had never known an axe.

The deep black soil, enriched by rotted leaves that had fallen year by year for thousands of years, bore mighty oaks rising 60 or 80 feet before a single limb thrust itself from their rude columns. Towering tulip trees reared their smooth trunks to great heights. Huge beeches with silvered boles, rough barked chestnuts, walnuts, hickories, maples, buttonwoods and ash trees strove with each other for space to spread their branches. Pines, straight and slim, stood close-ranked like masts in a forest of ships. Cypress grew thick in the swamps and willows lined the streams. Among the greater trees the lesser, sassafras, dogwood, hornbeam, holly, alder, and a multitude of shrubs elbowed each other, and everywhere, spreading over the lower trees, climbing among the branches of the loftiest, grapeviles flung a tangled network. Huge tree-trunks, fallen through age or overthrown by storms, lay here and there. Bogs, formed by clogged streams or in naturally undrained spaces, grew rank with reeds and marsh-plants. Only by the few Indian trails was such a forest penetrable without vast difficulty and real danger.

Every kind of vegetable life that flourishes in a temperate and humid climate grew in this fertile soil in profusion. Wild fruits, mulberries, cherries, plums, blackberries, raspberries, strawberries and grapes abounded. Medicinal plants and herbs, specifics for many ailments, flourished in the woods and marshes.

Wild animal life was more varied and abundant than anywhere on this continent today. Beasts of prey, bears, wolves, panthers, wildcats, infested the forest. Elk and deer roamed through it. Foxes, raccoons, opossums, minks, weasels, skunks, rabbits and squirrels were there in multitudes. Beavers, fishers, otters and muskrats haunted the ponds and streams.

There were birds of prey, too, eagles, hawks, and kites, owls, buzzards and crows. Game-birds were plentiful, turkeys of great size, partridges, pheasants, quail, woodcock and snipe, swans, geese and ducks. Song-birds filled the air with their melody. Wild pigeons were so numerous that, flying in vast flocks, they darkened the sun as to clouds.

The River yielded fish in inexhaustible plenty. Halibut, mackerel, rock, bass, pike, trout, perch, catfish and eels were abundant. Herring swarmed in incredible numbers.

Down where the Bay met the ocean, the sportive porpoise leaped from the waves and the jovial whale wallowed in the deeper waters. On the shores the suspicious crab scuttled sidewise over the sands, while the cautious clam and the saturnine oyster reposed in their beds.

Christopher L. Ward

Most Philadelphians have had some vague conceptions of the caves and cabins in which the primitive settlers made their temporary residence. The caves were generally formed by digging into the ground, near the verge of the river-front bank, about three feet in depth; thus making half their chamber under ground; and the remaining half above ground was formed of sods of earth, or earth and brush combined. The roofs were formed of layers of limbs, or split pieces of trees, over-laid with sod or bark, river rushes, &c. The chimneys were of stones and river pebbles, mortared together with clay and grass, or river reeds. The following facts may illustrate this subject, to wit:

An original paper is in John Johnson's family, of the year 1683, which is an instrument concerning a division of certain lands, and "executed and witnessed in the cave of Francis Daniel Pastorius.

Esq."

On the 17th of 9 mo. 1685, it was ordered by the provincial executive Council, that all families living in caves should appear before the Council. What a group they must have made! This order was occasioned by the representations of the magistrates of Philadelphia, and enforced by a letter they had received from Governor Penn, in England. No one, however, thought proper to obey the order. The Council gave "further notice" that the Governor's orders relating to the caves will be put in execution in one month's time.

In 1685, the Grand Jury present Joseph Knight, for suffering COTTAGE drunkenness and evil orders in his cave; and several drinking houses to debauch persons are also presented. They also present all the empty caves that do stand in the Front Street, "which is to be sixty feet wide," wherefore, the court orders that they forthwith "be pulled down," by the constables, and "demolished;" [terms intimating they were in part above ground,] and upon request of John Barnes and Patrick Robinson, [the Clerk of Council,] who asked one month to pull down their respective caves, it was granted, on condition that they fill up the hole in the street. On another occasion, they are

1808.

OTTAGE AND CAVE PL

called Caves, or "Cabins," on the king's high way. Gabriel Thomas, in his account, of 1698, of the primitive state
of society, speaks of great encouragements and ready pay given to
all conditions of tradesmen and working men. None need stand
idle. Of lawyers and physicians he remarks he will say little, save
that their services were little required, as all were peaceable and
healthy... William Penn also made the remark, on
WATSON.

his arrival, that all the houses of the Dutch and Swedes he found every where filled with a lusty and fine looking race of children.

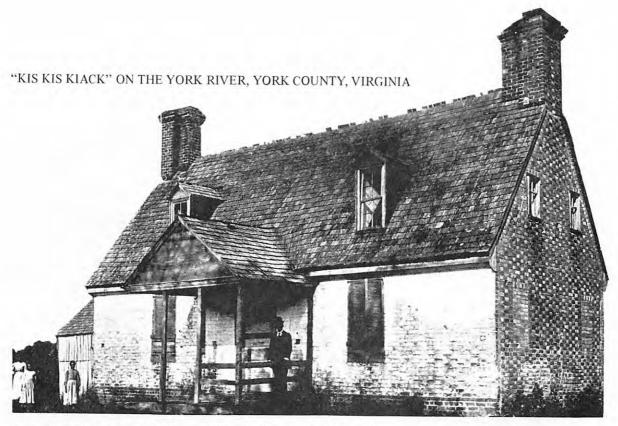
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#### THE PERENNIAL APPRENTICE

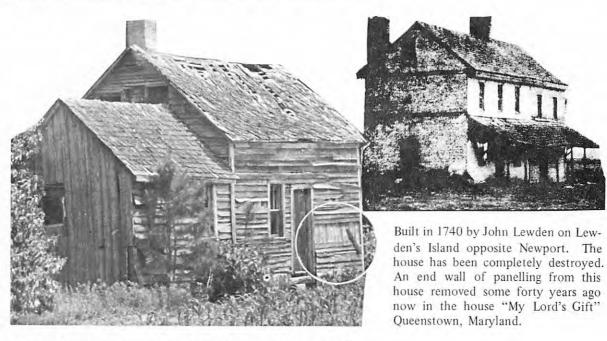


Owners of simpler houses contented themselves with whitewashing the walls, but more fortunate persons used wall-paper, all of which was imported until a late day. The LORD's PRAYER in Welfin.

EIN Tâd yr hwn wyt yn y nefoed
Sancteiddier dy Enw,
Deved dy Deyntas,
Gwneler dy Ewyllys megis yn ynefar y ddaiair hefyd,
Dyro ini heddyw ein bara beunyddioll,
Ammaddew ini ein dyledion tel y maddeuwn ninnow in
dyled-wyr,
Ac nac arwain ni i brofedegaeth,
Either gwared ni rhag drwg
Cannys eiddol ti yw'r deyrnas, a'r nerth, a'r gogoniant,
yn oes oesoedd. Amen.

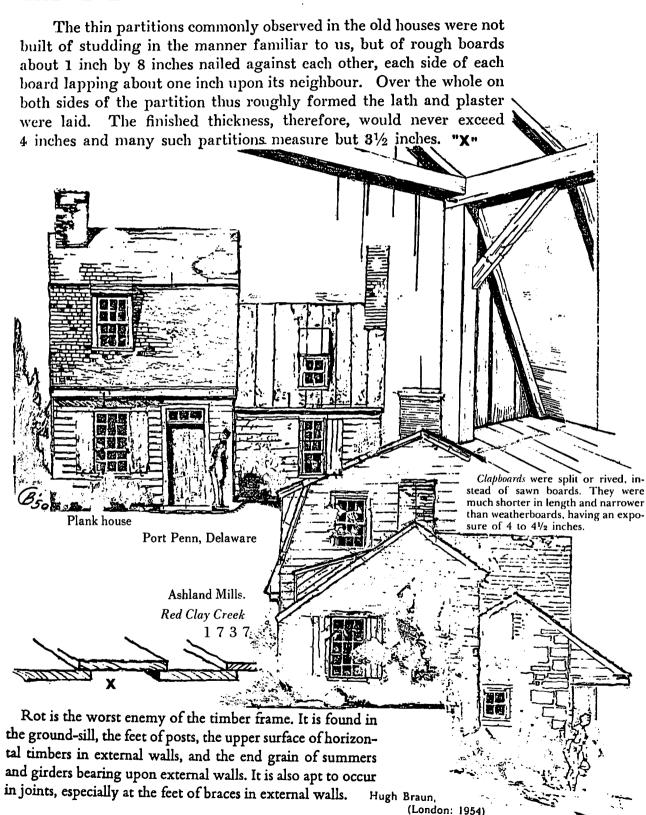


From an original photo, a gift from William E. Bozarth, Yorktown, Va.



Sussex County has several small homes framed with "palisade" construction (verticle plank 2 to 4 inches thick) and covered with cypress shingles or oak weather boarding.

#### THE PERENNIAL APPRENTICE





The abundance of timber and the habit of the old carpenters of framing their material or "stuff" with wood pegs resulted in very little iron entering into the construction of buildings. In the shape of nails and occasional straps or anchors only can it be found. Iron and other metals had been discovered by the time Penn first reached the Colony, for we read of his mentioning "mineral of copper and iron in divers places" in the Province in his letter to Lord Keeper North of July, 1783. Gabriel Thomas states that "ironstone or ore had been lately found, which far exceeded that in England, being richer and less drossy, and that some preparations had already been made to carry on an iron work." There were then numerous blacksmiths in the colony. Thomas states that one of these, his neighbour, earned with his negro man 50 shillings a day by working up 100 pounds of iron at 6d. a pound, the common price.

# SCRAP BOOK 1977

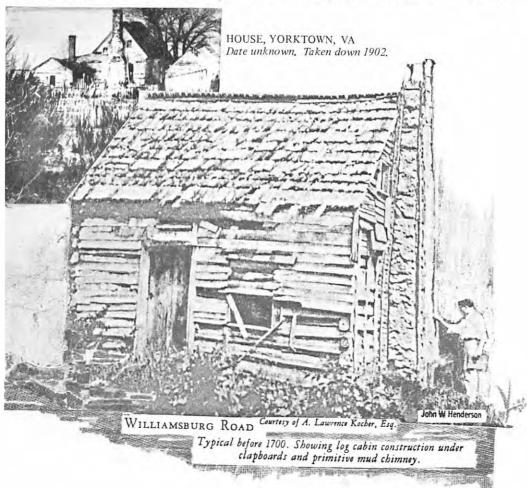
The Dutch, the Swedes, and the English found abundant clay deposits near the Delaware shores; and bringing with them centuries of tradition in the use of brick, it was their ambition to build in this material so soon as their means permitted. The first bricks made in the Anglian colonies, says Bishop, were produced in Virginia in 1612. At New Castle bricks were made in 1656. Ferris, the historian of the Swedish settlements on the Delaware, remembered seeing in his youth the house at New Castle in which Governor Lovelace entertained George Fox in 1672. The timber appeared to have been hewed. The walls were of brick and the lime of the mortar had been made from oyster shells before any limestone had been discovered. Robert Turner, writing to William Penn, June 3, 1685, says, "Bricks are exceedingly good, and cheaper than they were, say at 16 shillings per thousand, and brick houses are now as cheap to build as wood. Many brave brick houses are going up with good cellars."

The Dutch at New Amsterdam were active brickmakers, and there are records of bricks being sent from there to the South (Delaware) River. When the handfuls of Colonists lay widely separated, and mere distance, not to mention other obstacles, was a barrier to trade between them, it would have been natural for the South River folk to have called these bricks "imported," as, in the sense of those days, they were. It is doubtful if there are a half dozen Colonial buildings existing to-day, whose bricks, it can be said with certainty, were brought from England or the Continent. "English statute bricks," says an old encyclopedia, "are 9½ inches long by 4½ by 2½ inches." In only one building\* illustrated in this volume do the bricks exceed 8¾ inches in length.

<sup>\*</sup>The Ridgely House, Dover, Delaware.

Shingles were almost universally used for roofs, and were commonly believed to last without repair for twenty or thirty years. The shingles were of cedar or cypress. If of the former, the courses were supposed to be 9 or 10 inches wide; if of the latter, about 7 inches. It was aimed to have the roof covering at no point greater than three shingles in thickness, so that the shingles would dry quickly after a rain. A practice arose of bevelling the butts of shingles so that the rain would easier run from them.

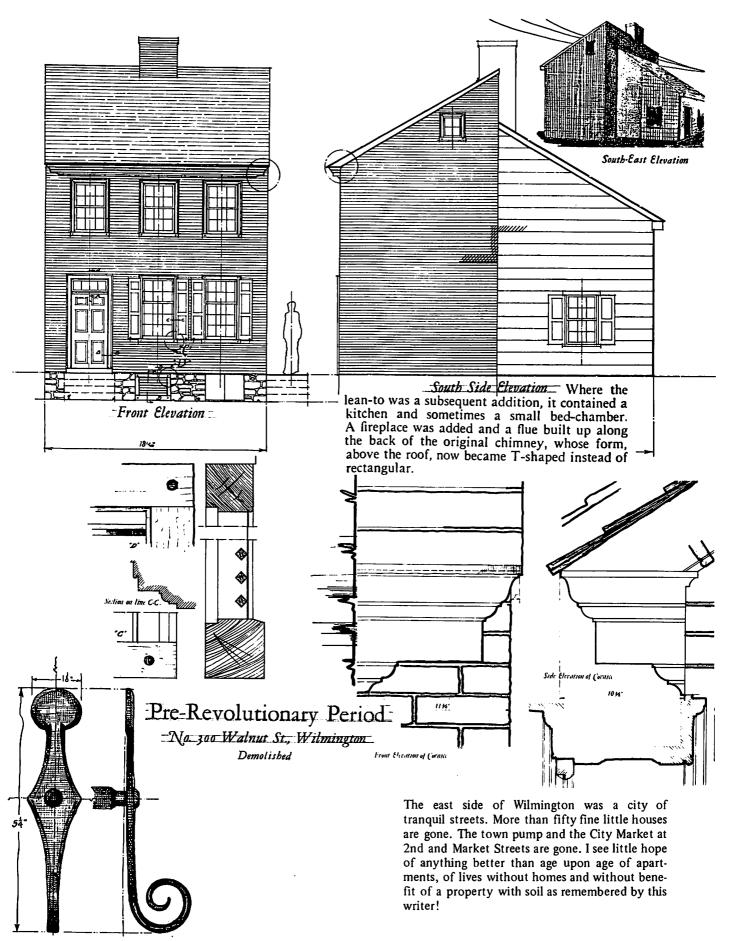
The shingles were nailed to "heart of oak" lath secured in turn to the rafters. The wrought-iron nails used were so pliable as to be easily clinched on the under side. If the shingles ever came off, it was certainly not the fault of the nails, but rather the decay of the shingle, which would cause the nail-hole to enlarge, thus robbing the nail of its grip, so that in time wind and weather would carry the shingle away. A forecast of the modern shingle stain was to be found in the belief that if the shingles were dipped in fish oil it would add greatly to their durability. Herbert C.Wise, Colonial Architecture (1913)

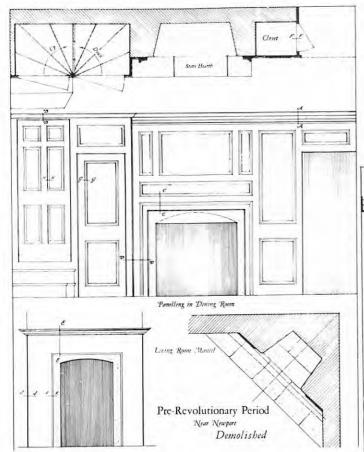


HE invention that moulded the character of American architecture was the saw-mill. Had the country been settled before its introduction we should have seen in the primitive buildings the method of framing walls with hand-hewn heavy dimensioned timber, the spaces between filled with brick or stone "nogging," and which constitutes the half-timbered style of architecture general in England and Northern Europe. Indeed in the first buildings reared in Philadelphia, after the cave and hut period, the structures were so contrived. But the addition of brick not only filled the voids of the wood skeleton, but covered and concealed it. Soon, however, walls were built wholly of brick. Timbers, hand-hewn, because of their large dimensions, were used for the floor joists and girders. All other parts consisting of wood were sawn. These at first were the output of hand sawyers, who were greatly in demand. The boards were used for floors and partitions. Plastering lath and shingles were split by hand. Clapboards were split and then shaved to make their opposite edges of unequal thickness.

When America was being settled, saw-mills were known in Europe, though hardly established in England. Finding themselves among illimitable forests, the pioneers on our shores lost little time The Dutch had constructed wind saw-mills on in erecting them. Manhattan Island by the year 1633; and the Dutch and Swedish settlers beside the Delaware were early in possession of saw-mills driven by both wind and water. In West Jersey, after its coming under the dominion of Penn and his associates, we find an Englishman, William Hampton, building a saw-mill at Salem in 1683. In 1698 the manufacture of lumber had so increased as to be extensively exported. And yet for a number of years saw-mills do not appear to have been very numerous in and about Philadelphia. Although the Assessors reported forty saw-mills in the County of Philadelphia in 1760, lumber was in no wise such a staple of the building trade here as it was in New England. The output of the saw-mill, however, was available in all the Colonies, and the architecture assumed its form accordingly. Wood, instead of being used as in huts and cabins in large solid form, was cut by the mills into boards, which were wrought into multifarious forms, making possible the beautiful wood detail so characteristic of Colonial architecture.

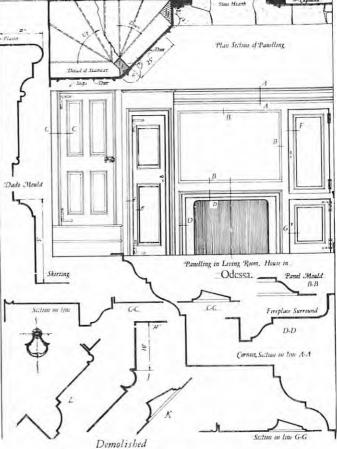
By Herbert C. Wise



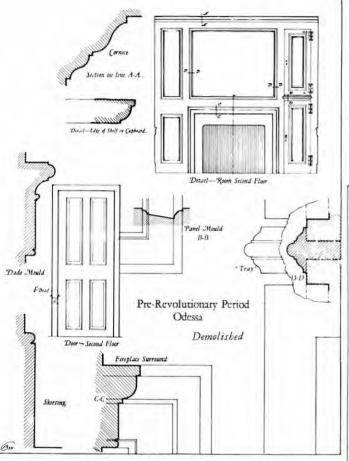


Our earliest interiors, those of the 17th century, represent a folk-art, medieval in character. By the beginning of the 18th century a new style was evolved and, due to the availability and use of builder's handbooks, a sense of style was recognized from Maine to South Carolina. Although we know changes in the handling of this style varied according to time and place, yet changes came slowly and young men were trained to do and to think in the ways that would be expected of them in their maturity. Every joiner, cabinet-maker, housewright, carpenter, or carpenter-builder of the 18th century worked in the style of the time freely interpreted. All moulded work from the cornice of a high chest to the cornice of a mansion was cut by hand with planes formed to make the curved elements of this simple architecture of classical origin. There were quarterround, half-round, ogee, scotia, cyma forms, etc., in planes of graduated sizes and these formed the keyboard upon which the designer or master workman played his endless variations.

Seldom do we stop to think that a large part of the history of the days of our own forefathers lies recorded in the very walls of the houses they built. The records are preserved in a somewhat different way, it is true, but without the few houses that remain, we should be at a loss to know in what manner of domicile the early colonists lived their lives, since the rare written documents of that period make slight mention of the houses.



The inside walls were usually plastered even in the houses where the chimney end partitions were covered with wood; and as most of the early work was unpainted and left to darken with age, the flooring only being sanded or scrubbed, the combination of color was indescribably warm, rich and satisfying, and completed most satisfactorily rooms of excellent structural design.



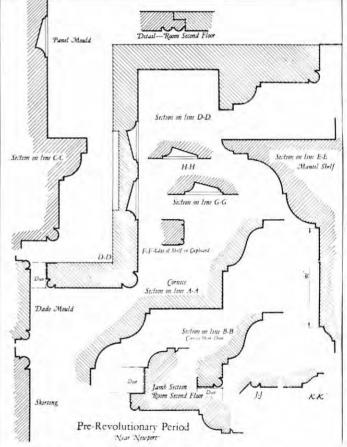
Were these buildings not preserved, we might be picturing the colonists of New England as living for many years in rough log huts, whereas actually such rude shelters were rapidly replaced by houses of more or less finished craftsmanship, and there are indications that even during the first fifty years subsequent to the settlement by the Pilgrims in 1620, considerable thought was expended upon the æsthetic as well as upon the practical side of the problem.

### Pre-Revolutionary Period

ARCHITECTURE OF DELAWARE

#### THE PERENNIAL APPRENTICE

The use of wood instead of stone varied the size and shape of the mouldings and the difference in the method of construction was responsible for a much lighter and more delicate style being evolved. The American Renaissance or colonial is unmistakably different from its English ancestors.



The interiors likewise were not built as was most convenient, but show that care and thought were displayed in treating the novel conditions encountered by the early builders so as to produce an interesting and often beautiful effect. For example, many of the houses had their interiors ceiled vertically with boards of random widths, inclining to be very broad, the edges matched and the juncture carrying a series of moldings which were flush with the faces of the boards.

In 1631 the Swedes and Fins, allured by the publication of William Usselinx, a Dutch trader, effected a colony under the patronage of their government at Cape Henlopen,† (called afterwards Cape James, by William Penn,) at a place near the present Lewestown, which they called Point Paradise.

In 1631, also, the Swedes laid out Stockholm (New Castle) and Christiana, (now Wilmington,) on Minquas creek. They thence

spread themselves further along the Delaware.



SEAL OF PENN'S COLONY.



In the year 1683-4 the emigration was very great. They came from England, Ireland, Wales, Holland, and Germany. Few or none of the French took any fancy to us, although it was the opinion of Penn that they would, and that they would much profit here by the cultivation of the grape, which then every where abounded in surprising excellence and profusion. The Germans from Oresheim, near Worms, were nearly all of them Friends, and all of them made their settlement at Germantown. By this emigration, says Sewall, they providentially avoided the desolation of a French war, which soon after laid waste their former possessions. The Welsh made a very respectable emigration at this time. They bought up 40,000 acres of land, in 1682, and formed their settlements after the names of their native homes,—in Merion, Haverfield, Radnor, Newtown,

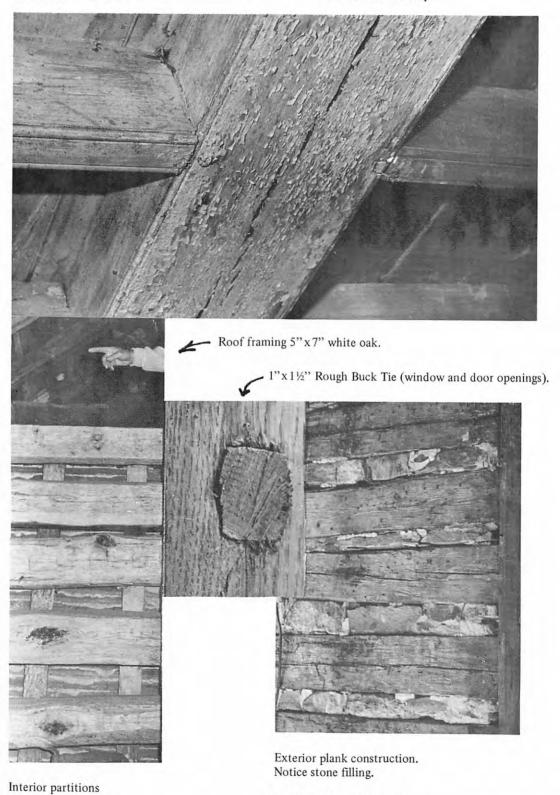
Goshen, and Uwechland. Penn's letter to Lord

Penn's letter to Lord North, of 7th mo., 1683, saith, "Twentytwo sail more have arrived since I came. There are about 300 farms (of the new comers,) settled as contiguously as may be. Since last summer we have had about sixty sail of great and small shipping, which is a good beginning." To the Marquis of Halifax, under date of 12mo. 9th, 1683, he says with much truth, "I must. without vanity, say that I have led the greatest colony into America that ever any man did upon a private credit, and the most prosperous beginnings that ever were in it are to be found among us!" Such self-gratulation was honest and well merited. Indeed we cannot forbear to expatiate a little on the superior tact and talent which he manifested for a founder, by comparing his rapid success with the slow progress of those who preceded him. For, when we consider how long the Swedes were in possession before Penn came,—say half a century,—we cannot but feel astonished at the very little ability they manifested in producing any thing great or important, commensurate with their opportunities. We neither see nor hear of any public acts, by any of their leading men, to bring themselves or country into notice. Not unlike our present frontier squatters, they seem to have set down contented in their log and clay huts,their leather breeches, jerkins and match coats for their men,-and their skin jackets, and linsey petticoats for their women. But no sooner has the genius of Penn been enlisted in the enterprise, than we see it speak a city and commerce into instant existence. His spirit animated every part of his colony; and the consequence was, that the tame and unaspiring Swedes soon lost their distinctive character and existence as a separate race. Watson 1840

#### THE LARGEST PLANK HOUSE IN DELAWARE

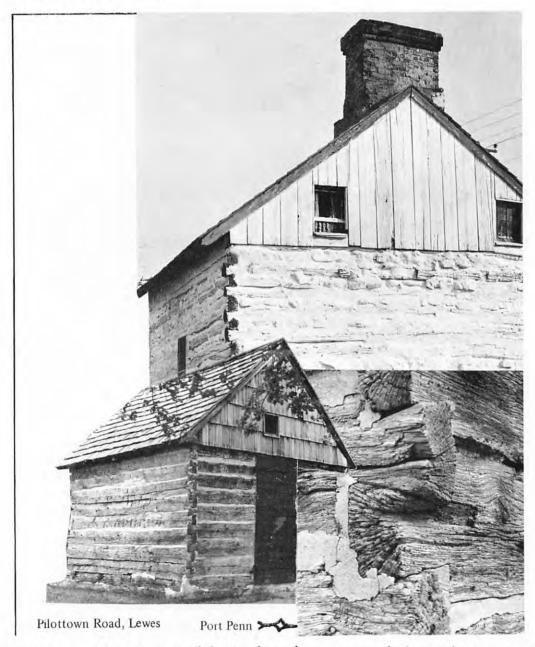
4" Beaded joist. 5/4" Pine beaded floor boards.

Summer 12"x8"deep.



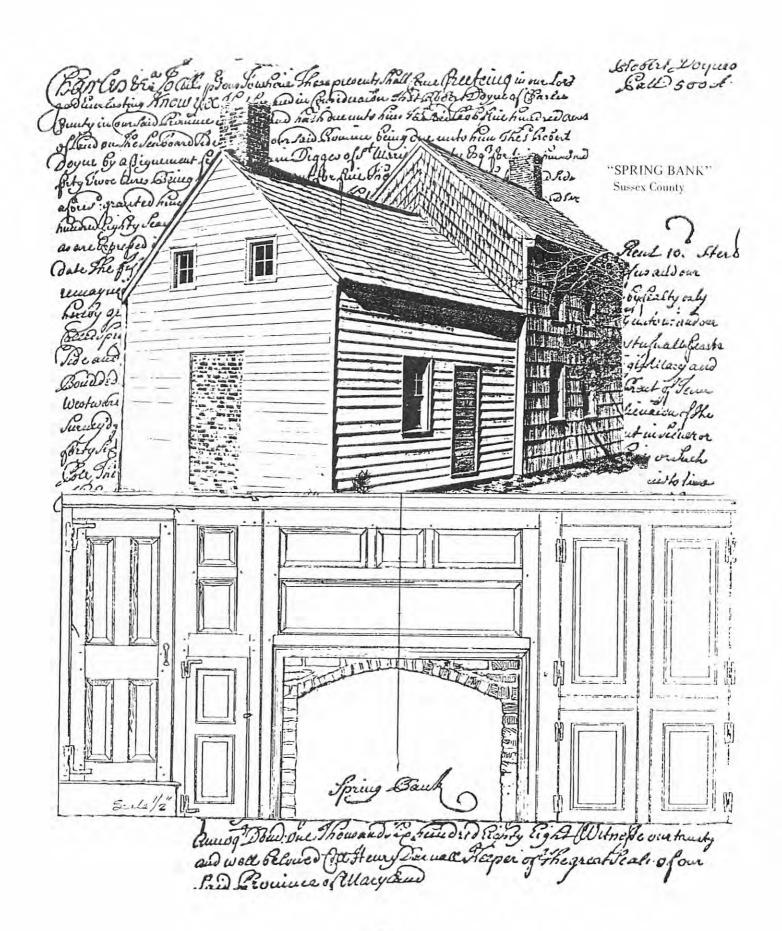
See page 23 for exterior view.

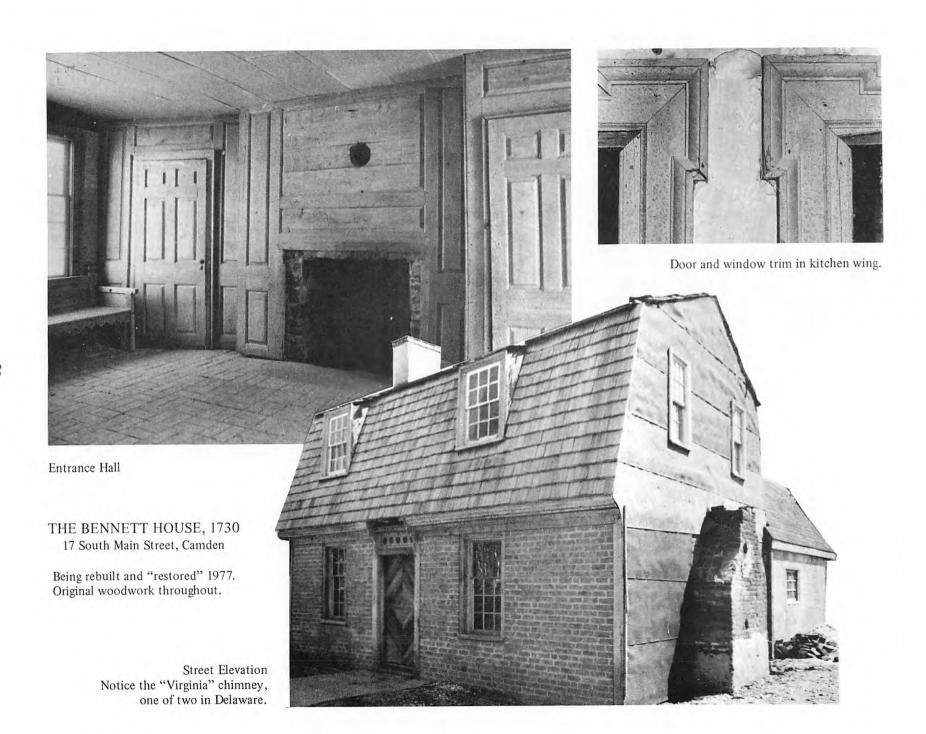
#### THE PERENNIAL APPRENTICE

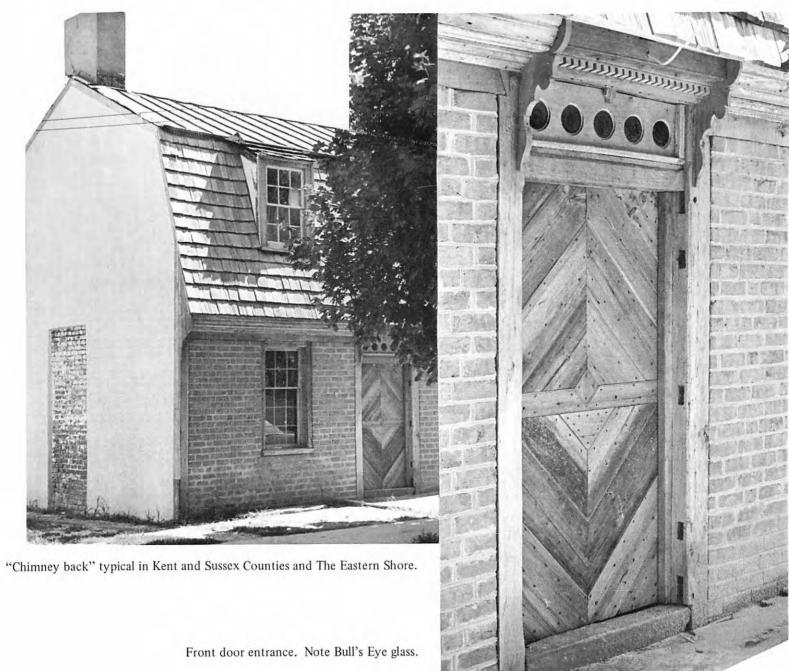


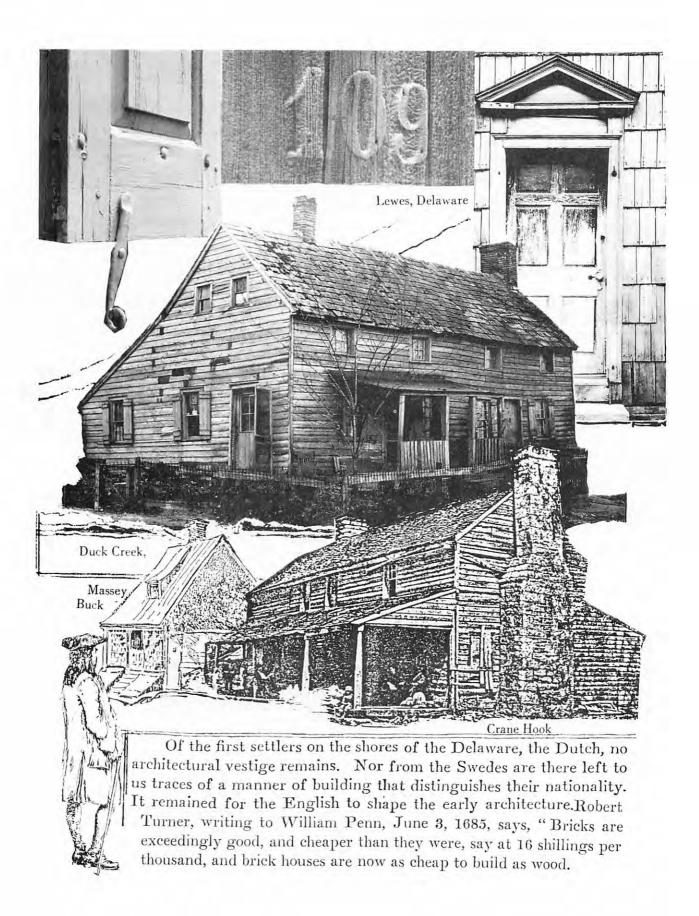
"The house although not much larger than where we spent the last night, was somewhat better and tighter, being made according to the Swedish mode, and as they usually build their houses here, which are blockhouses, or houses of hewn logs being nothing else than entire trees, split through the middle or somewhat squared out of the rough, these trees are laid in the form of a square upon each other as high as they wish to have the house, the ends of these timbers are let into each other, about a foot from the ends of them. So stands the whole building without nail or spike, the ceiling and the roof do not show much finer work, except among the most particular who also have all the ceiling planked and also a glass window. The doors are wide enough but very low, so that everyone must stoop to enter in, always these houses are tight and warm, but the chimney stands in the corner."

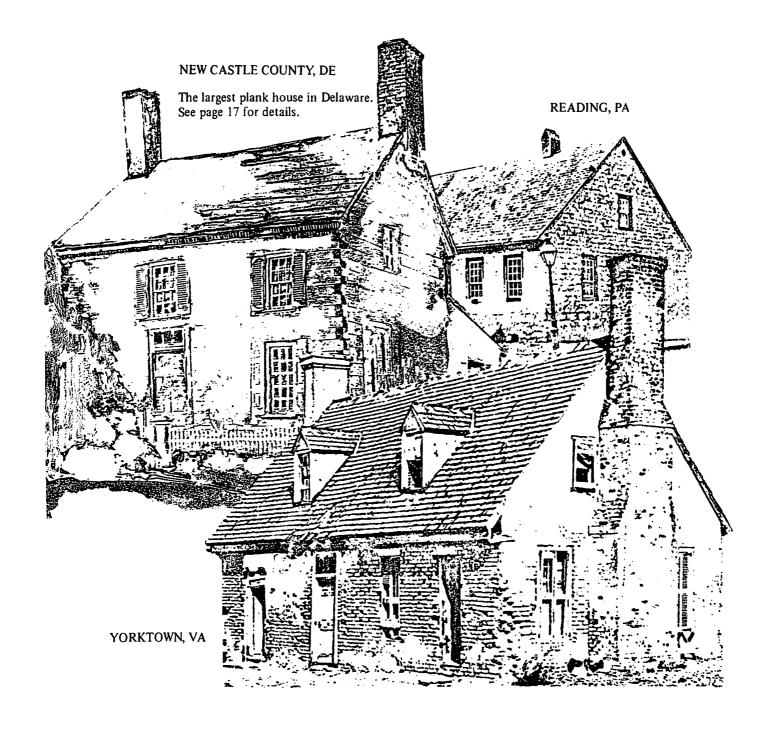
Dankaerts and Sluyter travelled through Delaware in 1679

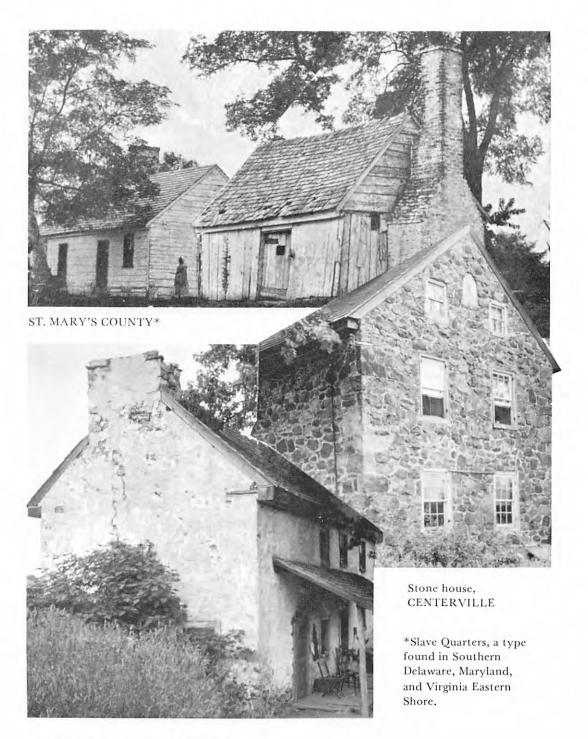








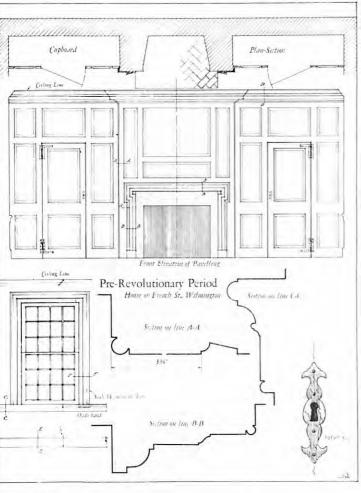




Stone Cottage near CORNER KETCH. Although in Delaware it is more like the "Pennsylvania farm house" style of neighboring Chester County.

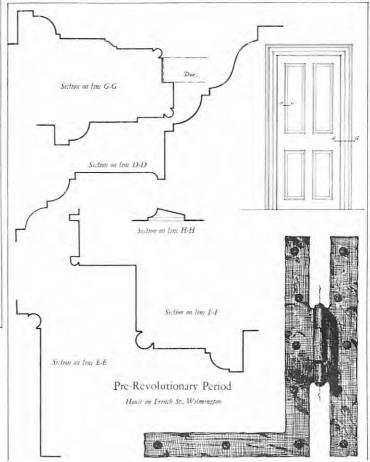
#### THE PERENNIAL APPRENTICE

HE cultural longings of a people express themselves in the fine arts; their achievements in literature, painting, sculpture and architecture record what manner of men they are, and reflect the true state of their civilization.

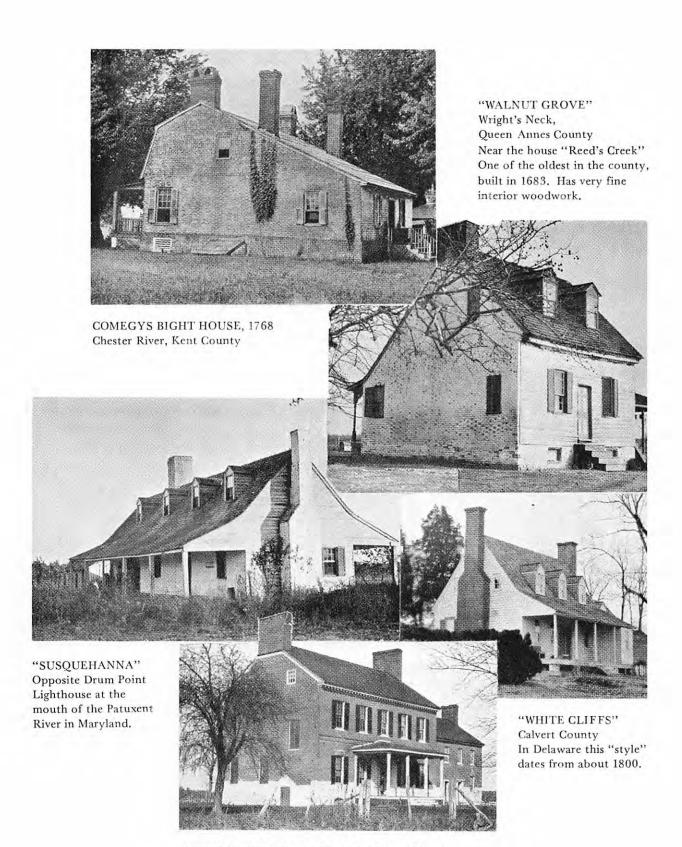


The Dutch uses of ornament were characterized, however, by the same freedom from traditions as were the masses of their houses; and indeed the pervading sentiment of all the Dutch work is one of spontaneity and disregard for precedent, rather than the adherence to formulæ customary in New England.

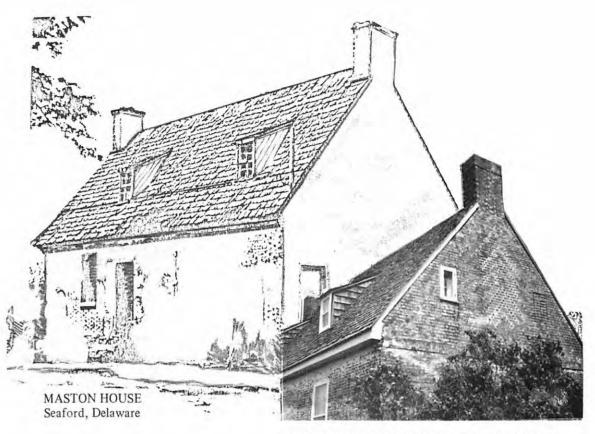
The Dutch houses had not, as a rule, very much pretension to stylistic correctness; they were charming rather than beautiful, and quaint rather than formal. This quality makes them especially adapted for precedents for small country houses of to-day, just as the symmetrical dignity of the Colonial work of New England and the South lends itself to larger and more expensive residences which may be termed "mansions."



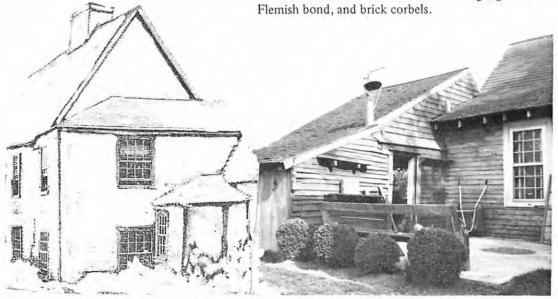
## Pre-Revolutionary Period



"REED'S CREEK" a neighbor of "Walnut Grove". Near Centreville, Maryland.



THE MASTON HOUSE (1727), a Maryland house in Delaware, consisting of one room and loft, was added to in 1733. Notice the chevron design, glazed Flemish bond, and brick corbels.



Summit Bridge

Camden, Delaware

# SCRAP BOOK 1977

The historical and structural surveys of the building having been made, the next stage is to conduct a dilapidation survey. The first item which will concern the restorer architect will be the state of the foundations as evidenced by the condition of the walling. Uneven settlement along walls will be noted, also subsidences through unequal loading, especially near chimney stacks. Signs of toppling will be followed up by plumbing the wall-section; possible overturning pressure from a roof will be considered. Bulges will be sighted for and measured.

Soil conditions will be investigated and the possibility of water-infiltrations considered; the proximity of wells, cisterns, and cesspits, will be noted.

Rubble walling must be examined for disintegration of the structure; in masonry walling the faces have to be tested for assurance that they are still securely adhering to the core. The surface of the stone must be examined for decay; spalls indicate movement and if numerous require consideration. Pointing must be checked over for its security (and usually for its aesthetic appearance). Vegetation attacking the wall, preventing its breathing, or harbouring damp must be noted. All fractures or settlements must be plotted on the elevations and walls out of plumb sectioned. (To keep a plumb-bob steady on a windy day, hang it in a pail of water or, better still, a tin of oil.)

In the case of timber buildings the main sills must be examined for decay, also the feet of the main posts. Timber structures fail through decay or fracture at the joints; the principal ones should therefore be inspected for signs of failure. Settlements are generally due to decay at the feet of main posts.

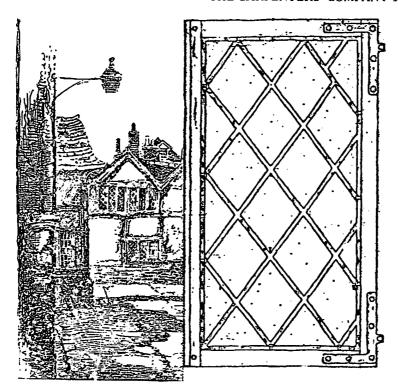
By far the worst danger to timber is that presented by the fungoid attack popularly known as 'dry rot'. This feeds upon wood and destroys it, propagating by dispersing spores which infect everything within reach. It makes its home in badly ventilated areas of the building and flourishes upon dampness.

Hugh Braun, The Restoration of Old Houses (London: 1954)

THE BEST BOOK ON THE SUBJECT BSS

Philadelphia never had the variety of fanlight designs found in other places, e.g. Baltimore, but as the years went by metal muntins often took the places of wooden members and the joints were covered with lead rosettes sprigged on and gold-leafed. False muntins of lead or wood strips often divided the glass panes visually.

THE CARPENTERS' COMPANY 1786 RULE BOOK

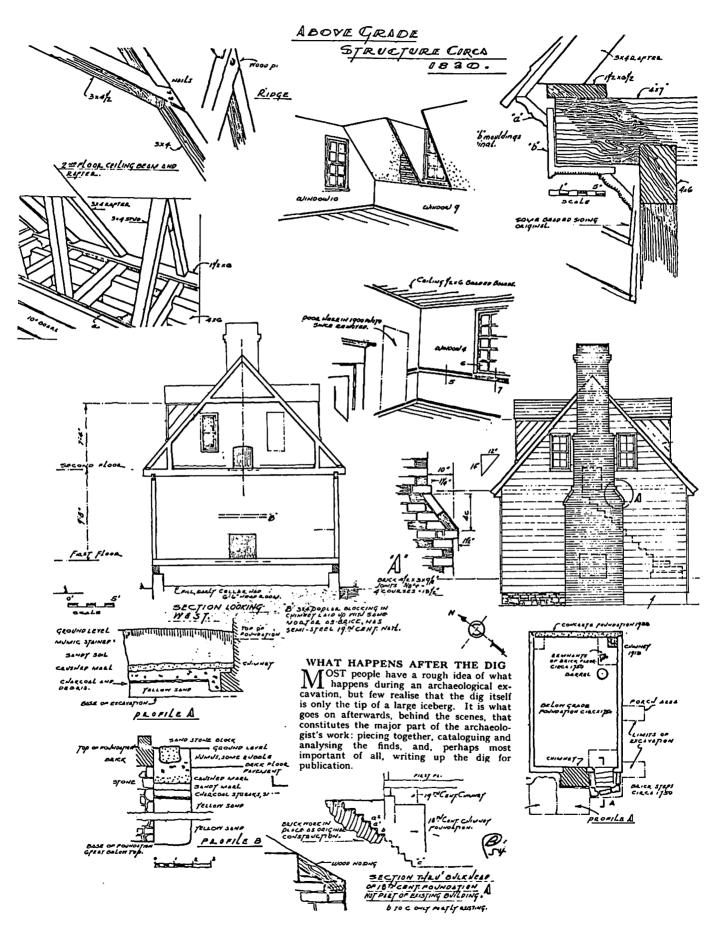


Window Glass.— The early buildings in Philadelphia had all their window glass set in leaden frames, and none of them to hoist up, but to open inwards as doors. When clumsy wooden frames were substituted, panes of six by eight and eight by ten formed the largest dimensions seen among us. It became, therefore, matter of novelty and surprise when Governor John Penn first set the example among us of larger panes,—such as now adorn the house, once his residence, in South Third street near the Mansion House, 1877.

Here, as in Europe, the lattice or wicket of the log hut gave way first to paper greased with linseed or other oil. This, in turn, was to pass before small lights of glass leaded together and set in leaded frames or casements hinged at one side.



The kinds of glass common in Colonial days were five in number. First was the crown glass, which was the clearest and most expensive and the best for windows. The Newcastle glass was also easily had here, as it was the most commonly used window glass in England. Phial-glass was an intermediate quality between flint and the common bottle or green glass. The latter was prepared from any kind of sand fused with wood ashes to which was added the clinkers of forges. Plate glass was considered the most valuable of all glass and was used chiefly for mirrors and carriage windows. Kelp was substituted for pearl ashes at one of the American factories, and more recently the substitution of soda for potash has reduced the cost of manufacture. It was impossible to make the composition of the glass chemically pure, and manganese, or foreign matter among the silicates, in being affected by long exposure to the sun's rays, in time imparted to the glass sometimes an amber, but more frequently a violet hue, of varying intensity.





Those who built these old buildings, whether of stone, brick, logs or frame, had certainly a keen sense of proportion. They knew exactly where to place their doors and windows, and how to design their cornices; and whether the roof pitches were steep as in the earlier houses or flatter as in the later ones they look just right and could to good advantage be more often heeded today.

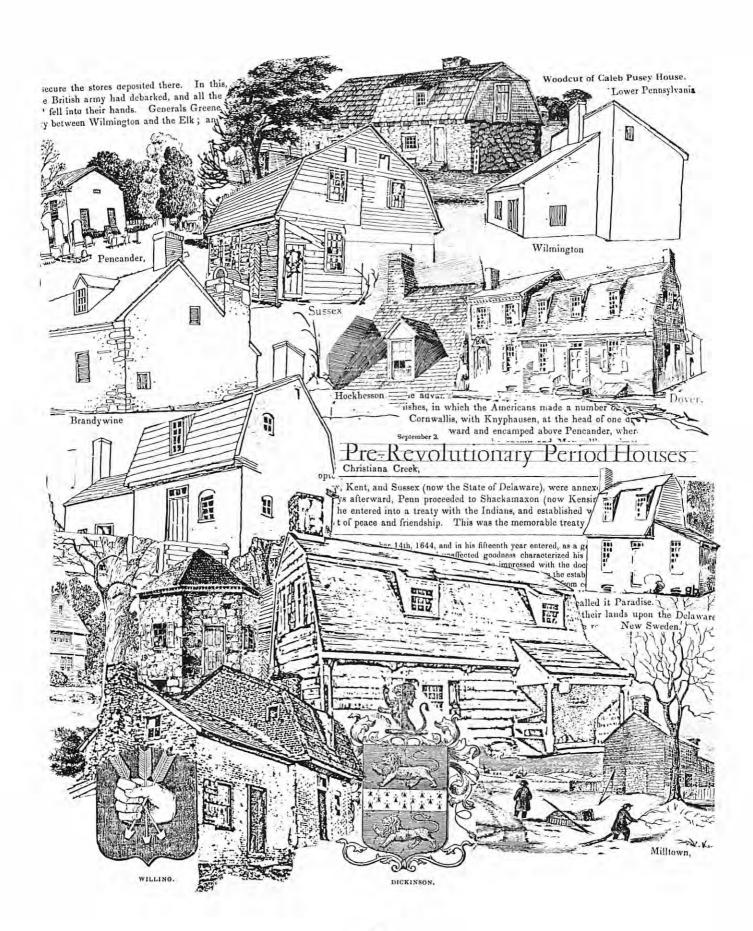
One of the first iron deposits discovered were those at Iron Hill, a short distance southwestward of the present city of Wilmington, and which travellers by train can to-day identify by the bright colour of the earth exposed by the railroad cut. It was probably not far from there that Keith himself possessed ironworks during his administration (1717-1726).

Nails were all wrought by hand, and soon in sufficient quantities to export. George Megee, nailer, at Front and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, advertised in 1731 all sorts of deck and other nails of his own manufacture. "The aggregate of nails produced throughout the Province, in small naileries conducted by common blacksmiths or others, was probably very donsiderable. It was one of those branches in which the country earlies became independent of British supplies." \*



Among the colonists were many skilled craftsmen who had served their apprenticeships and received their early training in England. The trades mentioned sawyers, carpenters, "joyners," thatchers, brickmakers, plasterers, "ryvers of clapboards, shingles and lathes," "naylers," and "massons." Owing to the system in vogue at the time, nearly every man who did not till the soil or engage in some branch of commerce had a trade, and the artisans of various sorts were highly specialized and skillfully trained, thanks largely to the prevalent custom of serving out long apprenticeships. This fact accounts largely for the skill with which so much of the early work was done, and also for the surprising similarity of the ways in which like conditions were met by groups of men working in different localities. When trained workmen of a conservative stamp are confronted by a given problem, it is quite to be expected that they will solve it and execute their solution in accordance with their early training—that is, in the way to which they are most accustomed.

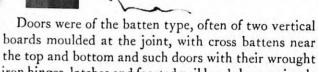
<sup>\*</sup> There were, in 1797, three manufacturies of cut nails and one of patent nails in Philadelphia.-Bishop.



The Mason, in all countries where stone is the principal building material, ranks next in importance to the carpenter.

B's SCRAP BOOK 1977





iron hinges, latches and faceted nail heads have a simple attractiveness and charm. In fact rooms of this early period with their mellowed tones of grayish-brown, their straight-forward use of material simply adorned, their sturdy joinery and huge fire-places have a rough

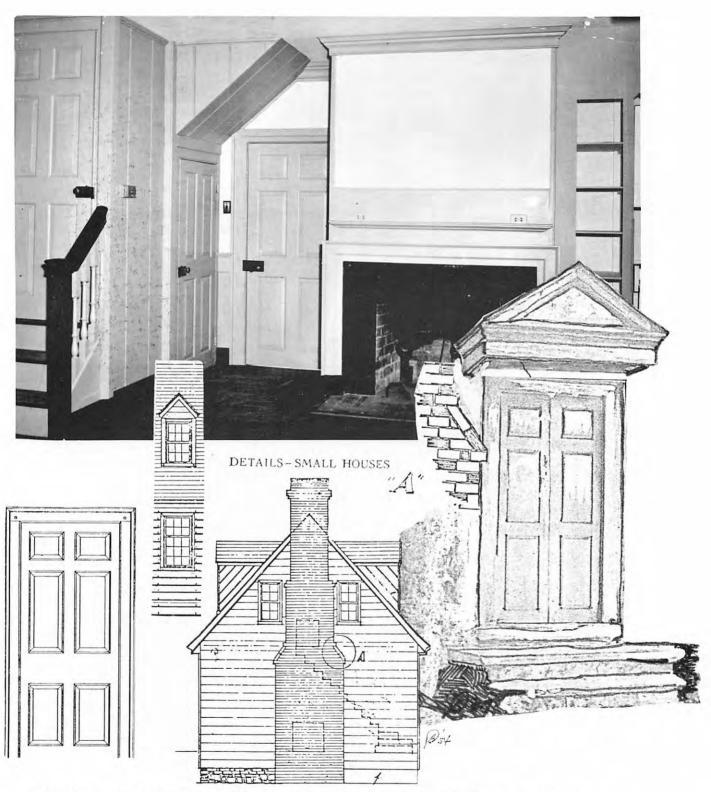
honesty



Fire-place in Block House

Biso

ROBINSON HOUSE (NAAMANS) BRANDYWINE HUNDRED



A sheathing of seven-eighths-inch board over the studs and beneath the exterior covering of clapboards, such as is customary to-day, was never employed by the earliest builders. Clapboards were applied directly to the framework

# SCRAP BOOK 1977

### MEMOIRS, ANECDOTES, AND INCIDENTS

EARLIEST SETTLEMENTS OF THE INLAND PART OF PENNSYLVANIA

It is a fact, that the Declaration of Independence was not actually signed on the 4th July, nor was there that intrepid and concurrent enthusiasm in all the members of Congress which has been generally imputed. The facts, as I have seen them stated by Judge M'Kean, were in substance these, viz.: On the 1st July the question of Independence was taken in committee of the whole, when the whole seven representatives of Pennsylvania voted against it, and Delaware, which had but two members present, divided. These were

mation of the flying camp of 10,000 men. the only states which so demurred! It was at this crisis that Judge It has been said that it was a secril resolution of the thuse, that M'Kean sent an express for Cæsar Rodney, the other member for no member of the first year should his seat, unleg the became Delaware; and soon after his arrival, the important question was put, a subscriber his, as a measure to pent the presence les and informers orical Society of an sylvania when Mr. Rodney arose, and in a few words said he spoke the voice of his constituents and his own, in casting his vote for Independence. On the 4th of July, five representatives from Pennsylvania (Dickinson and Morris, who before voted against it, being absent,) gave their votes three to two, Messrs. Humphries and Willing voting in the negative. The early fettlers Among these were of Pennsylvania were Quakers, Moravians. remarkable in many Mennonites, Dunkways. William Penn ards and Solitary prepared upon his Brethren. July, 1842. immense land-grant ELIJAH THOMAS a refuge for all religious fects Browings by J.C. / Laldewigs Capiel by P 75

No person actually signed on the 4th July. Mr. Read, whose

name appears among the list of subscribers, was then actually against it; and Morris, Rush, Clymer, Smith, Taylor and Ross, whose names also appear, were not members on that day, for, in truth, they

were not appointed delegates by the State Convention till the 20th July. The Declaration was only ordered to be engrossed on parch-

ment on the 4th July, and it was not until many days after that all

The names were affixed; for instance, Thornton of New Hampshire, who entered Congress in November, then placed his name, and

Judge M'Kean, though he was once present and voted for Indepen-

dence, did not sign till after his return from Washington's camp,

where he had gone at the head of his regiment of City Associators,

of temporary soldiers, gone out to support the general until the for-

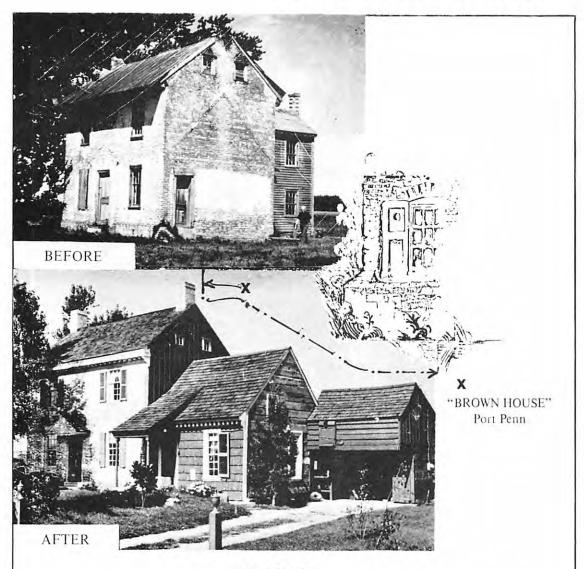


A continual source of surprise to one who searches for colonial homes is how little is known about them even in the immediate neighborhood in which they have stood for so many years.





A native variety of hard pine succeeded oak as a flooring material; in fact, the majority of floors in the later houses appear to be made of it.



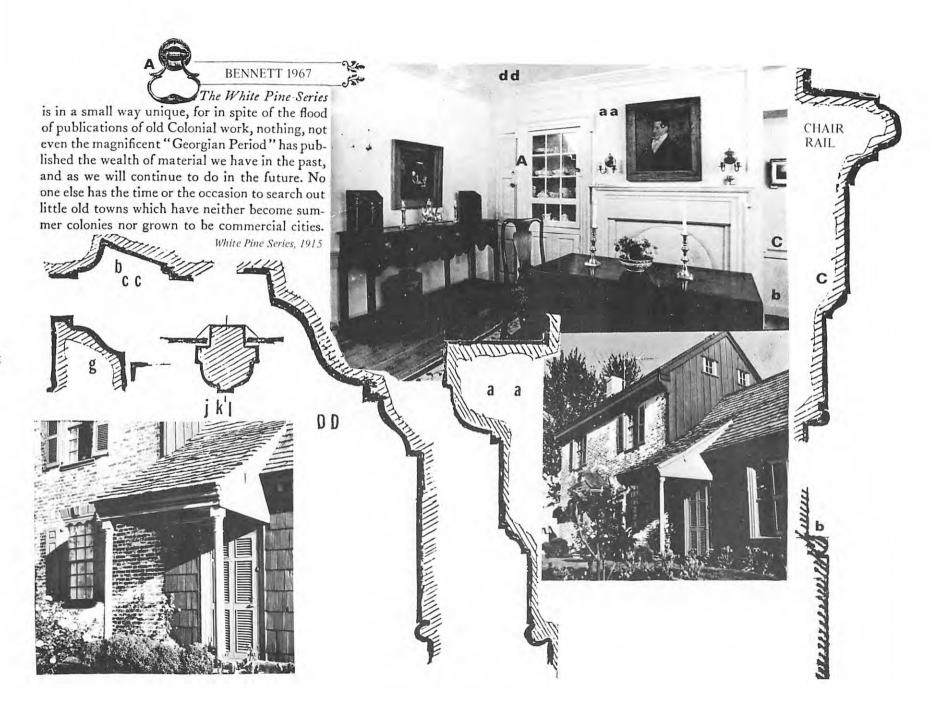
#### LLANFAIR

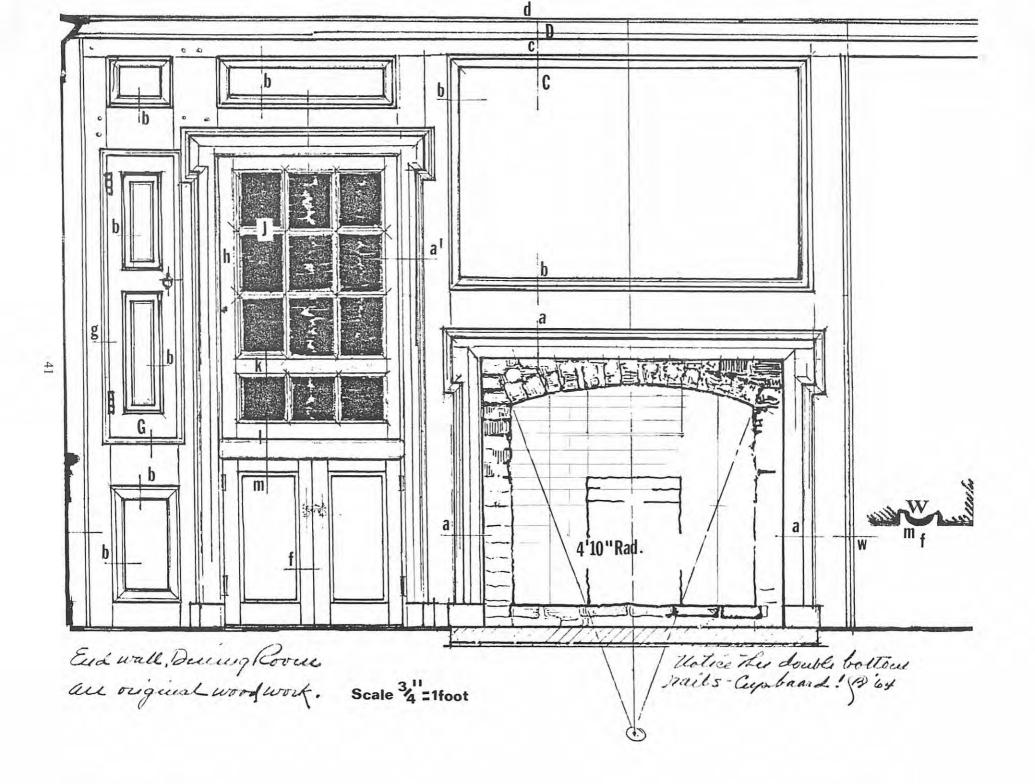
In 1740 a family by the name of Lewis built three country houses near what is now known as Camden. One of these houses was purchased in 1963 by Mr. and Mrs. George Fletcher Bennett.

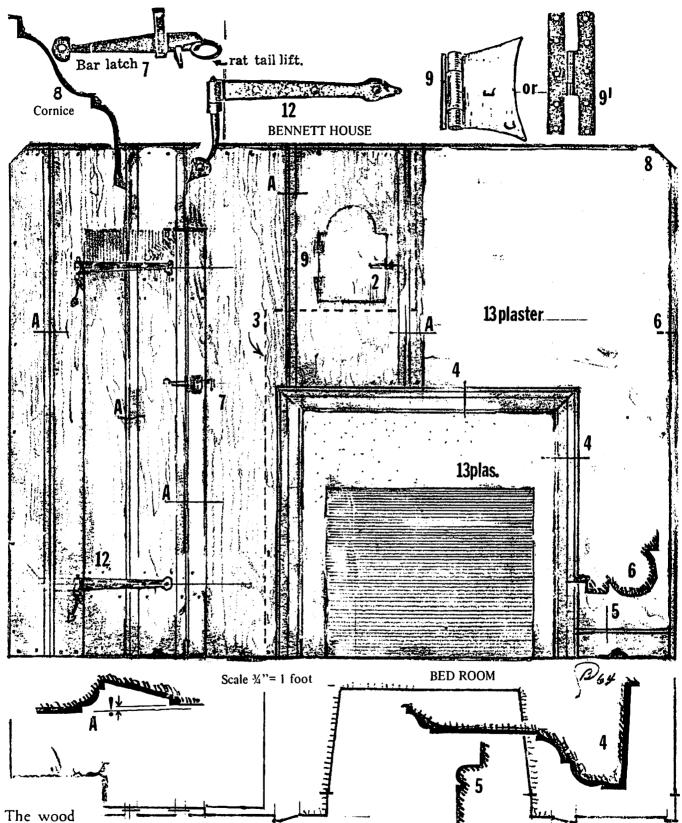
They began reconstruction of the house two years later. They added a plank wing moved from a house that was built in Port Penn in 1710. This added room now serves as their living room. The rest of the Port Penn house is installed in the Marshallton Inn in Pennsylvania.

The popular tradition of imported brick is without foundation, though one hesitates to contravene a general opinion so well established. But the colonists needed more important things from England than brick to ballast a ship, and there was good clay in this country.









finish was put in place before plastering was done and served as a ground or surface to which the plaster was made flush or about flush at completion. Just the right amount of plaster was used to enhance the value and beauty of the wood surfaces of either painted or moulded or plain beaded boards.



#### BOXWOOD

Boxwood, near Clayton, is a remarkably well preserved example of early Delaware architecture. The house was built during the middle of the eighteenth century. It stands on a portion of the land known in the early 1700's as the Manor of Frieth, which was a land grant from William Penn.

One of the first settlers on the land at Duck Creek was James Jones. As a Welsh immigrant, he arrived around 1733, and may have built the original brick section of the house.

A 1792 survey clearly indicates that a house had already been erected when Enoch Jones became owner. The estate consisted of the mansion house and 717 acres of land.

The original brick section has two rooms on the first floor with two bed chambers directly above. A frame wing was added in the Victorian period.

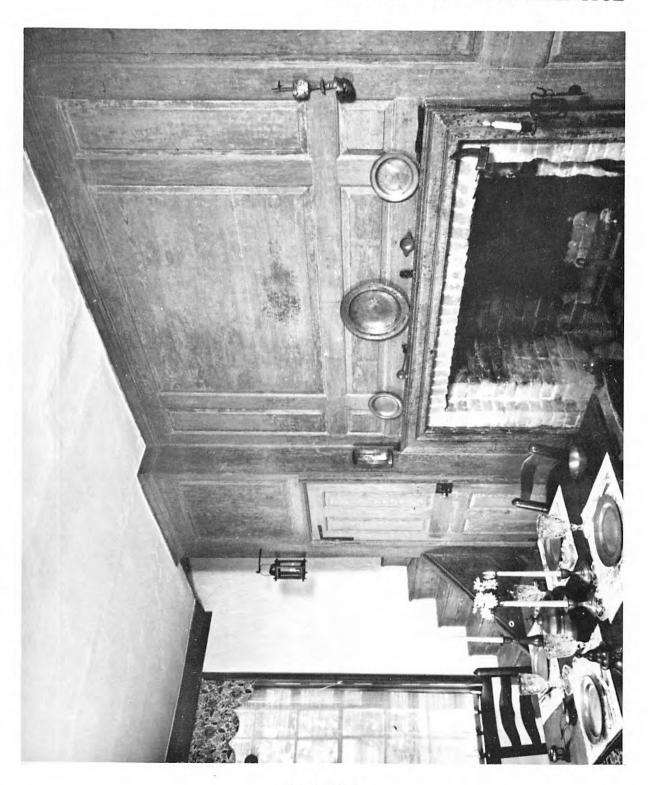
Mr. and Mrs. Harold Carl Breeser purchased the house in 1962 and named it Boxwood. The National Register of Historic Places accepted it as an entry in 1973.

It was named Boxwood for the large boxwood that grows at the front entrance and for the boxwood garden planted from cuttings grown by Mrs. Breeser.

The dining room in the main house is smaller than the "great" room which the Breesers use as a living room. The fielded paneling on the fireplace wall has been cleaned to its original coat of paint. It is flanked on the left by an open winding stair.

BOXWOOD Clayton





BOXWOOD



HIGH STREET—SESQUI-CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, PHILADELPHIA R. Brognard Okie and Bissell and Sinkler, Associated Architects, Philadelphia

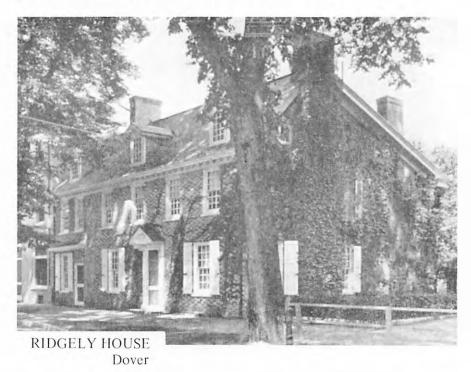


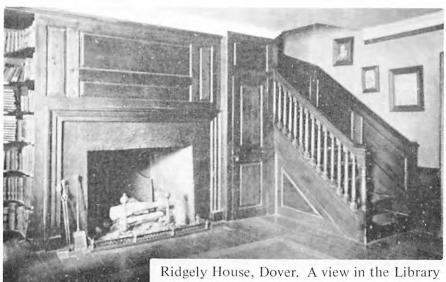
HIGH STREET—SESQUI-CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, PHILADELPHIA R. Brognard Okie and Bissell and Sinkler, Associated Architects, Philadelphia



Dining Room, MARSHALLTON INN, About 1740







Although we may form our impressions of the works of a time upon dated examples there is a reservation to be kept in mind. In towns remote from the great centers they were slow to change and old tradition held on and a house with all the appearances of having been built about 1730 may be as late as 1750.

#### RIDGELY HOUSE

The Green, north side, east of State Street, Dover
The house when originally built in 1728 had a frontage of 37 feet and consisted of a living-room and "best-room" downstairs and two rooms and attic above.

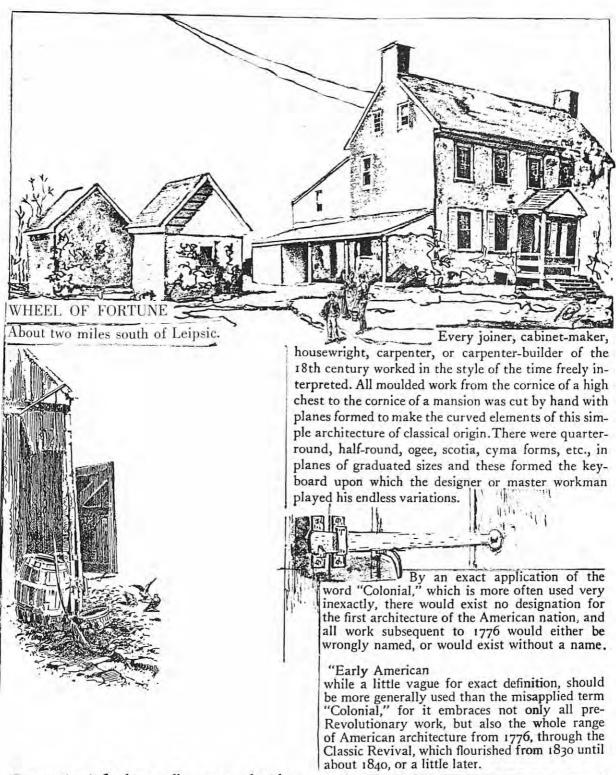
Between 1740 and 1750 the house was purchased by the Ridgelys, who added two rooms on each floor at the back. The roof of 1728 is still to be seen under the larger roof of c. 1745. About this time also a one-storey office 11¾ feet wide was added at the west for Charles Ridgely, who was a physician. In 1817 or 1820 an additional storey and attic were added to the office. In the room over the office, which was known as the "office chamber," the master of the house, then Henry M. Ridgely, a lawyer, could lodge a client from a distance over night when necessary. The kitchen portion of the c. 1745 addition, having yielded to decay, was rebuilt about 1883.

In 1910 the present cornice and doorway were constructed from drawings prepared by an architect, and other parts of the commonplace trim of thirty years ago partially replaced. The sashes we now see were made in 1910 from an original sash which had been preserved.

Hardly 18 feet above the pavement is the eave. The wall of this modest proportion is built of larger bricks than those of any house shown in this volume. For half a century these bricks had been painted, and, before that, treated with whitewash and red brick stain. The present owner had them successfully cleaned with lye applied by the untiring hand of a faithful old negro, who day by day brought new gangs of men to aid. Some parts were cleansed seven times. The end of the house, seen from the east, reveals the enlargment of c.1745. Here, the centre of the chimney is 10½ feet from the street. As it was formerly in the centre of the gable, by doubling this distance, 20½ feet are obtained as the depth of the original structure. The rear addition now makes the total depth of the house 37½ feet. Similarly the front door was once in the centre of the house before

the office was added to the west. The low ceilings, but 8½ feet in the first storey, and 8 in the second, give no little charm to the inside of the house, and cause the squat and comfortable character of the exterior. There are traces upon the front between the second-storey window-sills of a former pent roof. All walls of the house are plastered except the front, where the aged bricks, exposed again to the light of day, present a delightful blending of mellow tones.

By Herbert C. Wise 1913

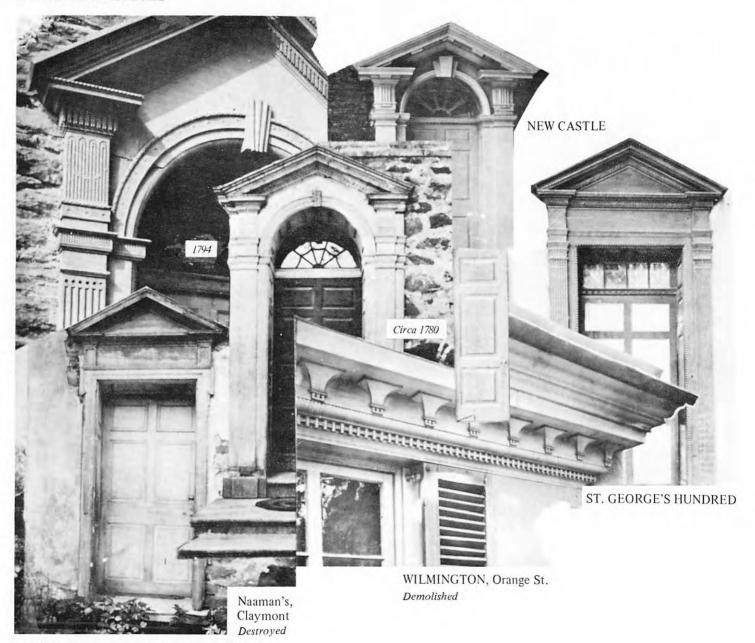


Restoration is fundamentally concerned with preservation.



It seems to be generally accepted nowadays that damaged or incomplete features should be restored as nearly as possible to their original form and that the architect who accepts this principle will not be accused of faking.

### BRANDYWINE HUNDRED



Grubb's Pre-Revolutionary, Destroyed in 1928.

The period of our Colonial architecture does not seem very distant when it is viewed in comparison with the history of architecture of the world, and yet in the short three centuries between then and now great changes have taken place to make our modern architecture a conglomerate mass of uninteresting work. Why this unfortunate development should have been permitted to take place when so many examples of the best of our seventeenth and eighteenth century dwellings remain all about us for our guidance and emulation is a source of wonderment to all thinking persons. The rapid growth of the country both in size and wealth may have robbed us of the desire to express ourselves in terms as simple and sweet as those of our forefathers, but why we should have absolutely lost the spirit of the older homes is hard to understand.





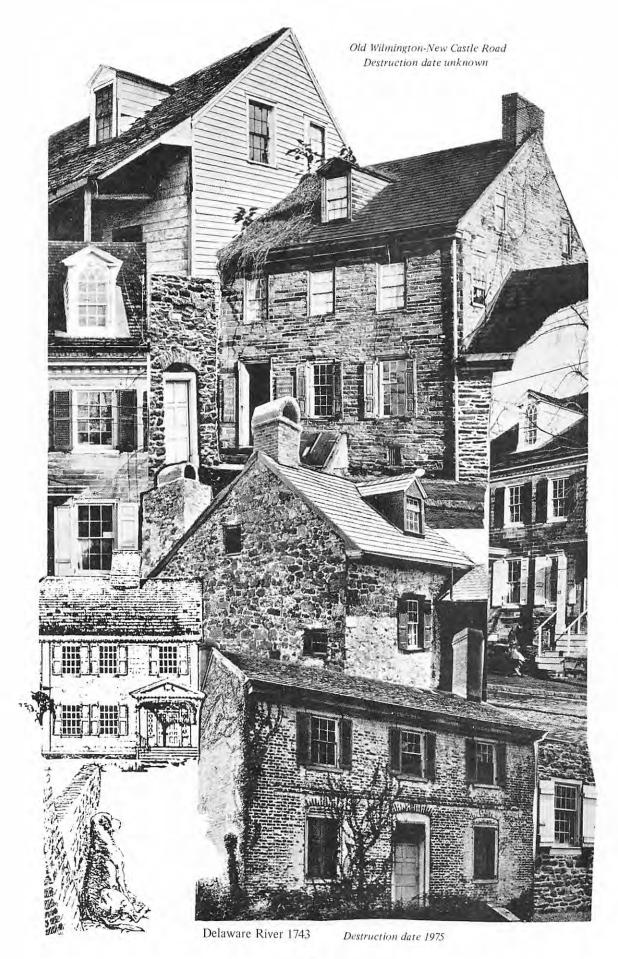
Grubbs Corners

Demolished (1930)

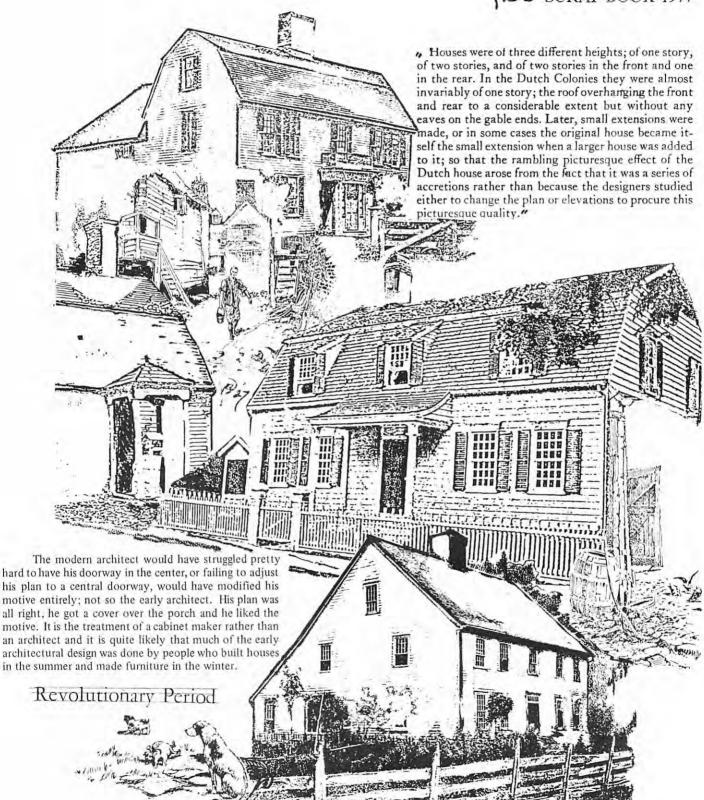
1765

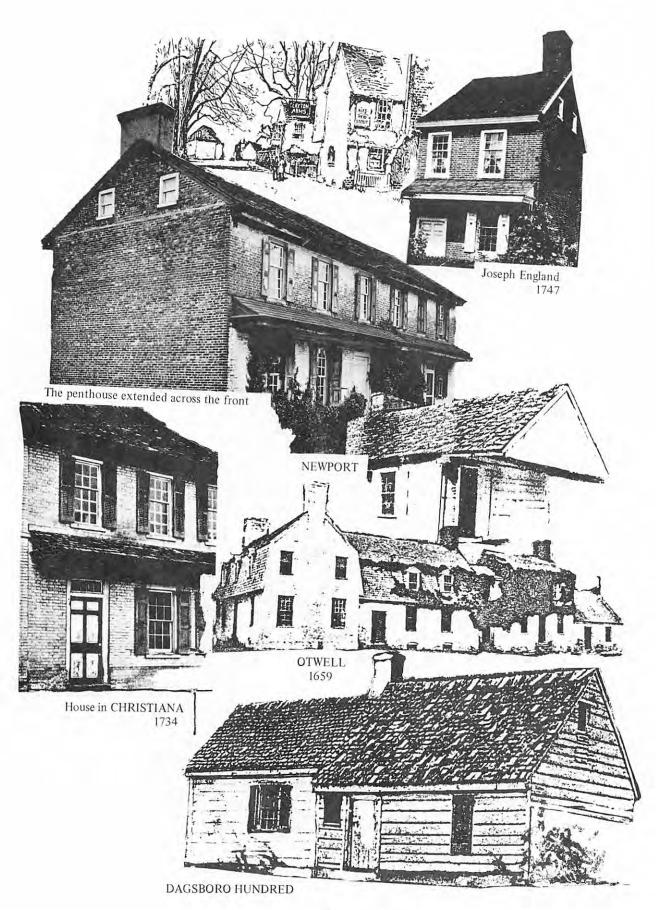
By the end of the eighteenth century, when soft wood was being employed in place of the oak which had hitherto been the universal building timber, white paint came to be used to protect external joinery. The white-painted cornice is perhaps the most characteristic architectural feature of the Georgian colonial house, in other respects so plain and simply designed. Not only houses, but public buildings as churches, were constructed of timber framing. The external covering was of boarding, laid horizontally and overlapping to keep the rain out. The whole building was painted white so as to give the appearance of being a stone structure. This white-boarded architectural style, which achieved considerable distinction, is known as "Colonial"

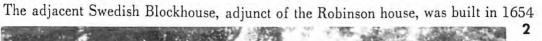
What might have appeared an ugly distortion of the established proportions of the Order was actually utilized by the skill of the designers to form a feature unrivalled for grace and beauty in the history of columnar architecture. It was this Colonial architecture which by the end of the eighteenth century was spreading through the eastern parts of North America, echoing, in its graceful white compositions, the delicate Georgian style of the mother country. White Pines Series of Architecture Monographs, The. 22 vols. (1915-1936).



## B's SCRAP BOOK 1977



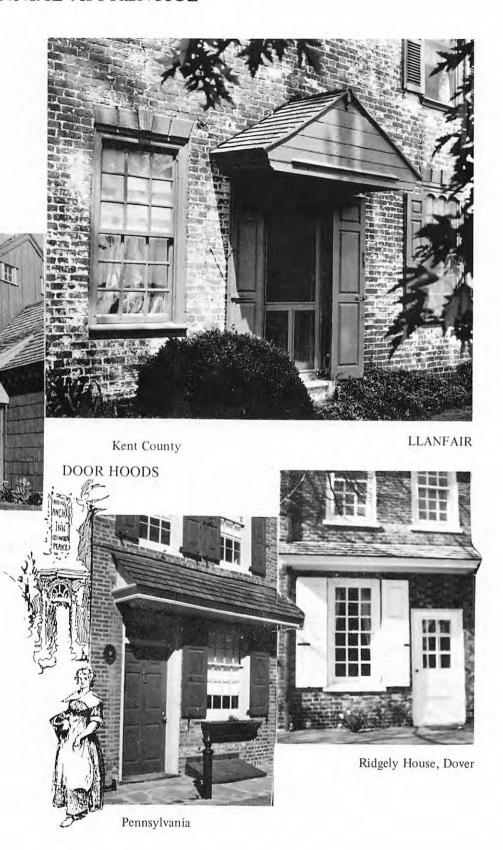


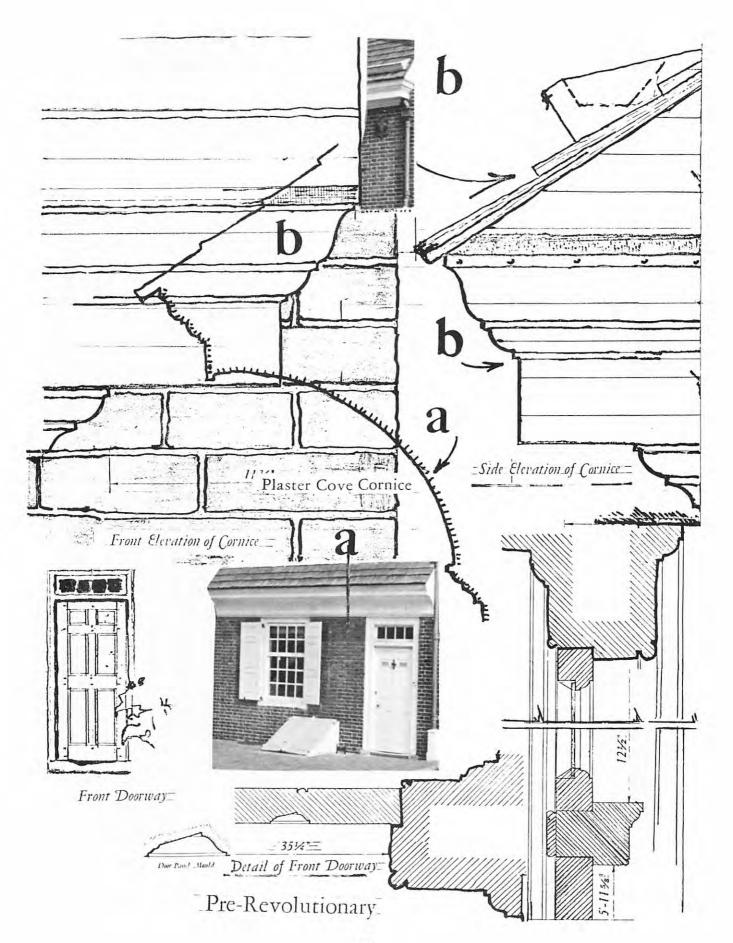


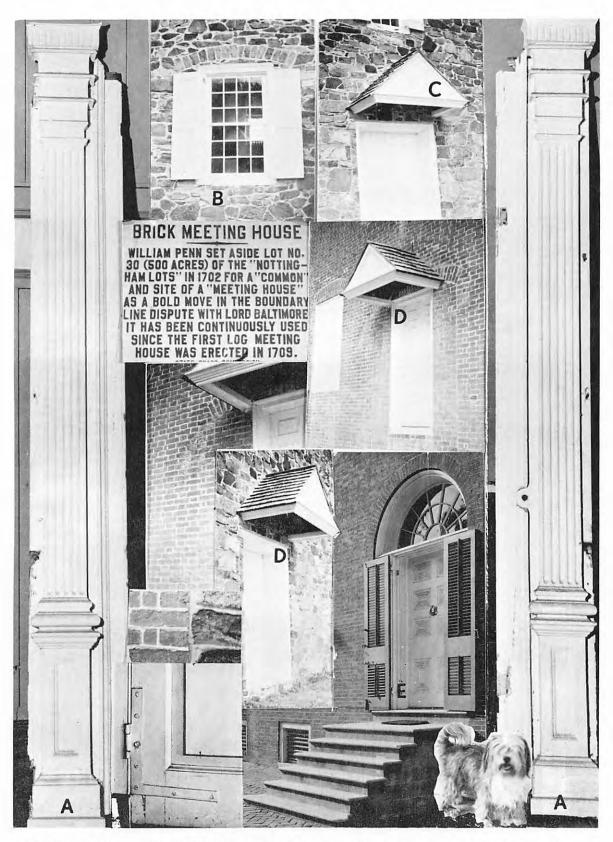


Howard. Major The Domestic Architecture of the Early American Republic — The Greek Revival (1926).

Camden







"A" - Pilasters - Dover. "B" - An 18th Century window in an earlier stone opening. "C" - An original "Meeting House" bonnet. "D" - A copy of "C" put up in an area once occupied by an old porch! "Restorationists" are hard to understand, the brick and stone walls were sand blasted! The replacement millwork has no relationship to the existing material or design! "E" - New Castle - This late type door blind was put on and recently removed.

# Georgian Brickwork

<u>Flemish Bond</u> is regarded by many architects and builders as the most desirable of all bonds. Each course is laid up of alternating stretchers and headers, a header resting upon the middle of each stretcher. A wall laid in <u>Flemish bond</u>, therefore, presents a succession of Greek crosses, and is easily made more effective by using brick of different tones and textures at certain points. The basic principle upon which <u>Flemish bond</u> is laid may be extended indefinitely, and what is known as <u>Garden Wall bond</u> is secured merely by using two or more stretchers instead of one between two headers. <u>Both English</u> and <u>Flemish bonds</u> require the use of "closers," which are split headers, one set next to the header brick occurring at an angle or at any vertical line, such as window or door openings, in every other course.

Difficulty is sometimes experienced in getting an absolute alignment of vertical joints in English bond

	cical joines in 23-8-1-1
	MATERIAL SECTION STREET, STREE
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AND COURT COURT EXCEPT COURT FOR THE SECOND CO.	SOUTH TO THE WAS DESCRIBED TO THE PARTY OF T
COMMON	GARDEN WALL
ENGLISH	ENGLISH CROSS OR DUTCH

"Georgian" is a somewhat elastic term. Strictly defined, it embraces the 86 years covered by the reigns of the four Georges from 1714 to 1820, but such definitions and dates have no proper relation to architectural development which is always a gradual thing.

One never ceases to wonder at the quantity of good work done by the early builders in this country; the consistency with which they erected houses, churches, public buildings, that have stood the test of time and through changing conditions of living and public taste have survived to be admired and appreciated by those who study them.

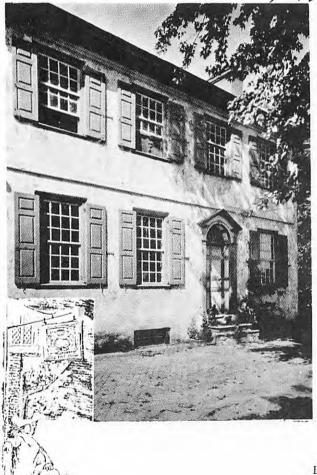
Who created them—who designed them—in the sense that we think of architectural design? Were they architects? Judging from the results, the answer is positively, "Yes," but few, if any, of them boasted of a framed sheepskin or other qualifications that would allow them to call themselves "Architects" today. But, nevertheless, they took the requirements of the client and created buildings answering all the requisites of a successfully solved problem. Their houses were livable, their churches dignified and their public buildings practical and over all they worked the spell of beauty of design, of excellence of detail and homogenity of ensemble that today make us wonder if it was all just accident. But, accidents do not happen so often or so consistently.

Undoubtedly, some of those early men were trained; in the majority of cases, self-trained, and only love of a profession can bring a man through that grind

to success.

Books? Yes, of course, hand-books found their way here from England containing motives for this and that, even complete designs for houses, but we have books too, far and beyond the possession of those early architects.

Kenneth Clark





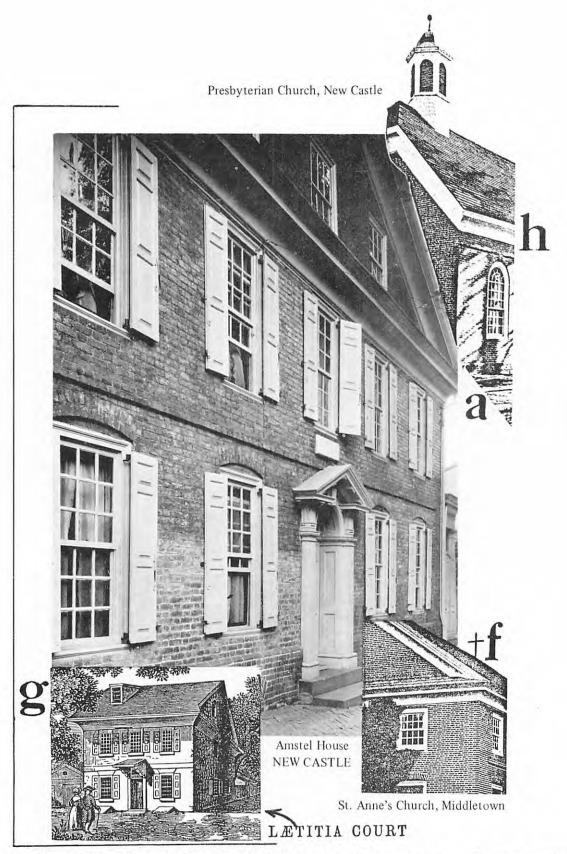
GRANTHAM HOUSE Light House Lane, near New Castle



N.W. Corner, 4th and Delaware Streets, New Castle

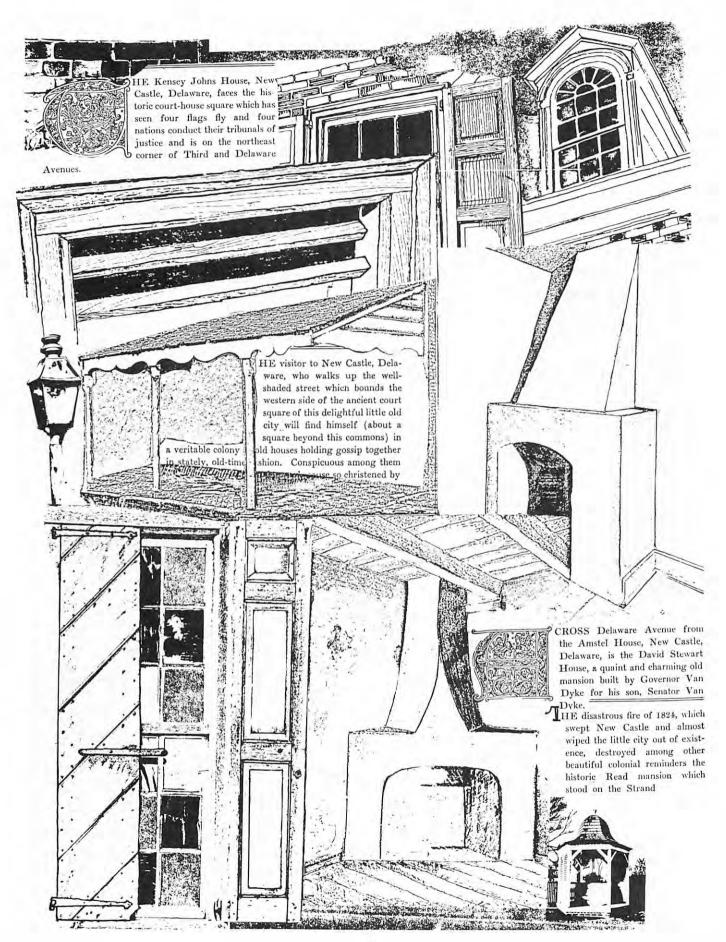
Van Dyke, Nicholas Sr. House

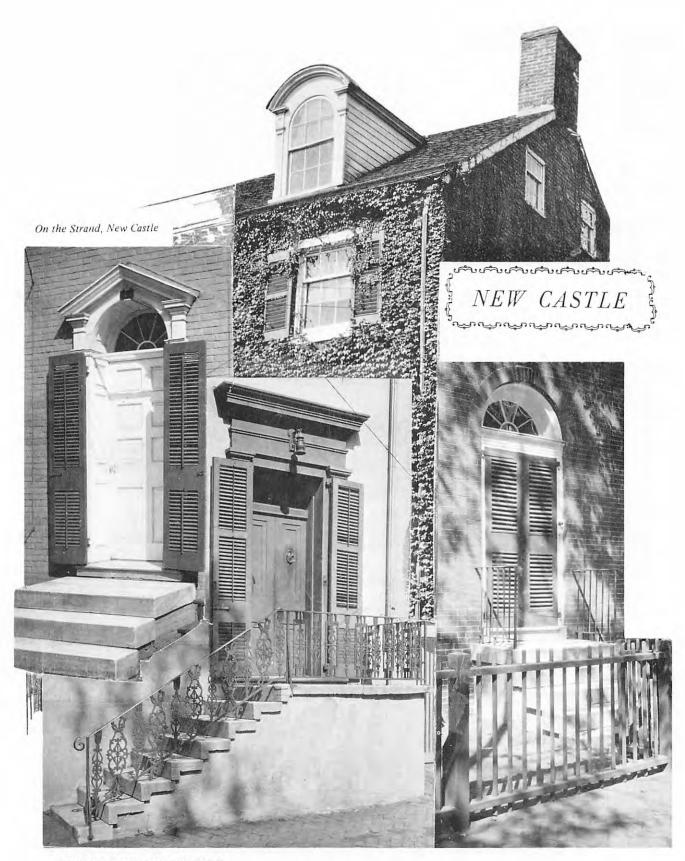
Transfers of the property trace its existence back to the year 1752, while its architecture indicates that it may have been built much earlier. A wide gable, pitched at nearly 29 degrees, spans a frontage of 43 feet, but has a depth of only 22 feet, the remainder of the house constituting a service wing, extending 24 feet farther toward the rear. To the right of the hall, which ran through to the garden before another room was added, is the parlour with cupboards on each side of the fireplace, and "secret" cupboards also, concealed by panels of the wainscot hinged as doors. In the street-corner of the house on the first floor is the dining-room, and beyond are the pantry and kitchen. The latter were formerly entered by a street door, now made into a fourth window from the corner of the house. The ceilings are low within and the floors have settled in testimony of age and long service; but the house is still sound,



The Cove Cornice was well thought of throughout the Delaware Valley. These examples a, h, f, and g are typical and the soffit return was always used either plain or with shingled pent roof.

a and f - Notice that the returns of the eaves are carried entirely across the ends of the building from front to back, after the manner of the characteristic pent house roof.

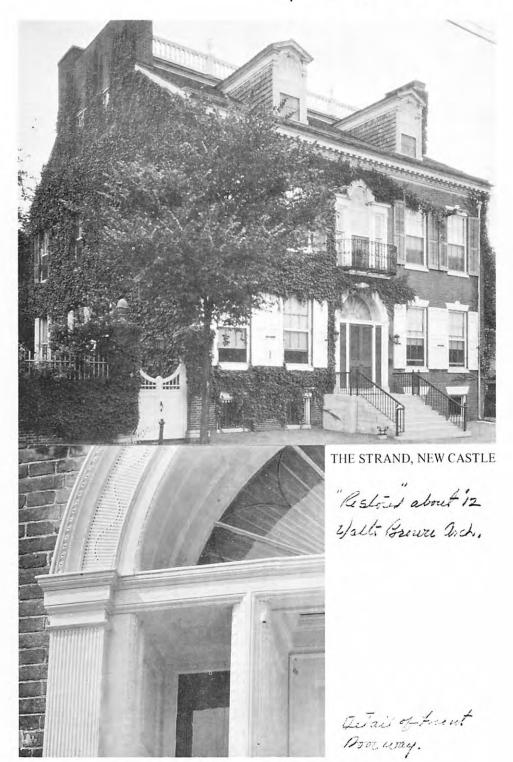




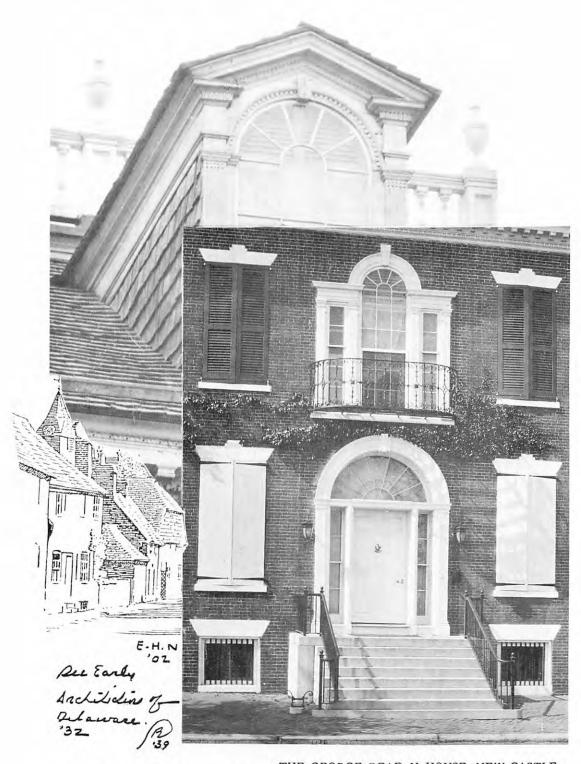
THE STRAND, NEW CASTLE

HOUSES-(The 1820-1830 Period)-NEW CASTLE

# SCRAP BOOK 1977



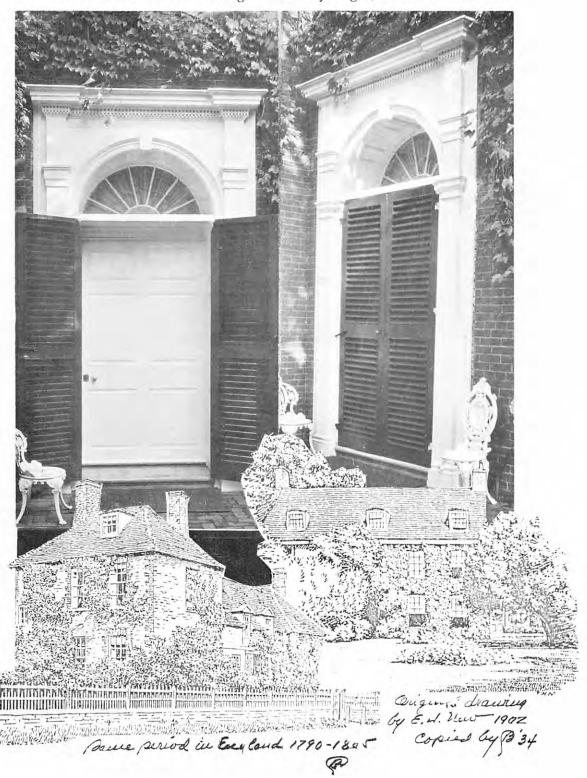
THE GEORGE READ II HOUSE, NEW CASTLE See Part II for large scale drawings

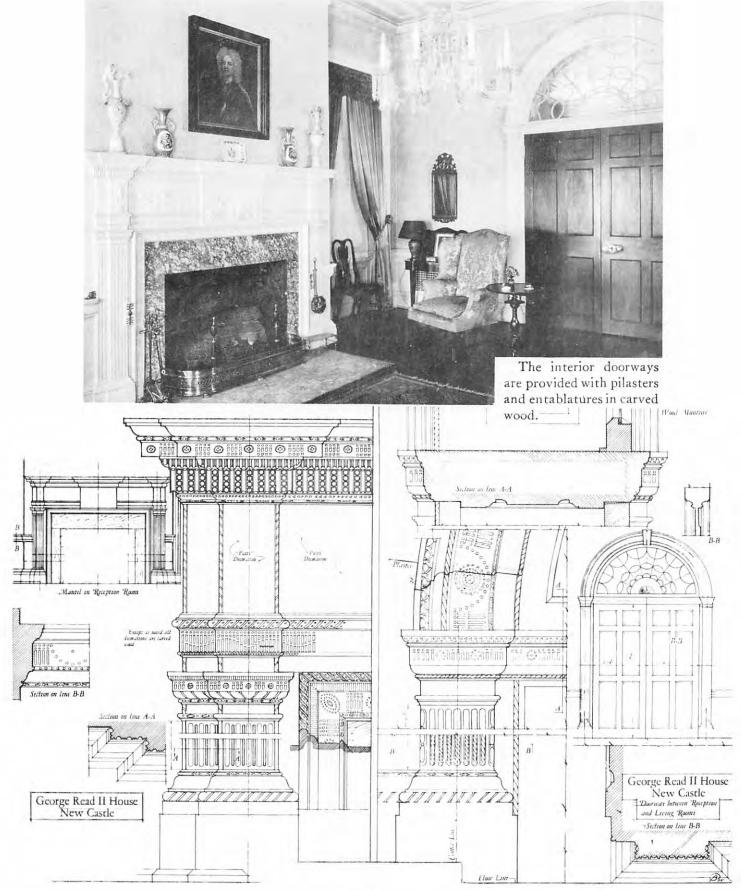


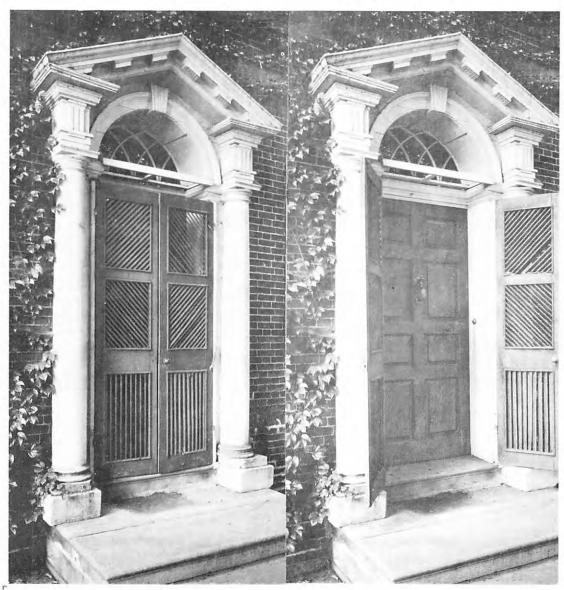
THE GEORGE READ II HOUSE, NEW CASTLE Stone Sleps & Railing abt. 1912 See Part II for large scale drawings Walls Brown ARCH.

### READ HOUSE

The Strand, New Castle George Read the younger, son of the "Signer"

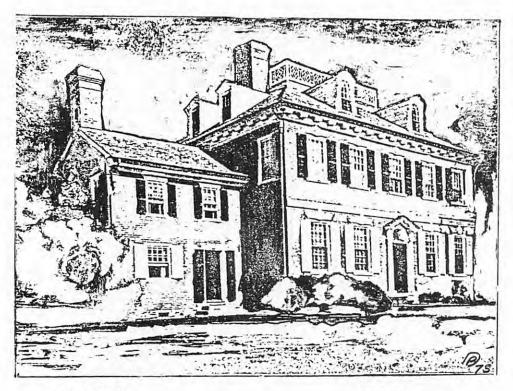






Blinds Closed





Main Facade

1772-74 - ODESSA

CORBIT HOUSE, ODESSA

A MONG the industries supported by the fertile country surrounding Cantwell's Bridge on the Appoquinimink Creek was that of tanning, and the local master of the trade was William Corbit. Having acquired considerable wealth, the worthy Quaker decided to provide himself with a house. It was begun in 1772 and finished in 1774.

Although the house is situated on the wide tree-lined road that constitutes the Main Street of Odessa (this name having superseded that of Cantwell's Bridge in 1856), it does not front upon that thoroughfare, but upon a lane which soon loses itself in the fields, and gives the southeastern front of the house a wide outlook over tilled acres. This front is 46 feet broad, and the depth of the house is 36 feet. At first the kitchen was in the cellar, but this inconvenient arrangement was corrected prior to 1800 by building a separate wing. Entering the house, the usual bisecting hall is found ten feet wide between brick walls, with two rooms on each side.

Herbert C. Wise, Colonial Architecture (1913)

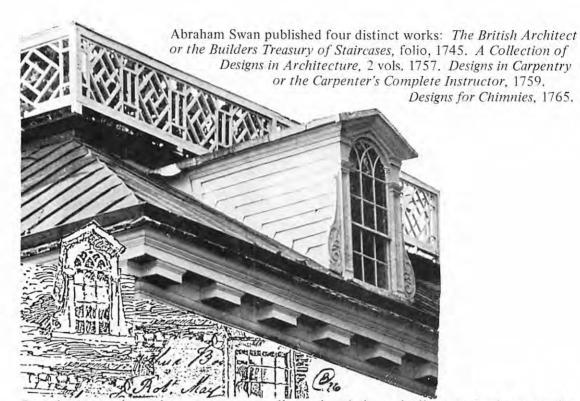
# SCRAP BOOK 1977

The hall and the rooms are equipped with the complete wood detail characteristic of the period, but the most remarkable and interesting feature of the Corbit House is the splendid drawing-room upon the second floor. In being found there it is common with some of the finest Colonial houses of the South. Although the ceiling height of 10 feet 9 inches is four inches lower than that of the first storey, it is far from according ill with the other proportions of a room that is about 16 by 28 feet, and panelled on all sides from floor to ceiling. Some of the horizontal lines, such as the skirting and the chair-rail, are enriched throughout their length with hand-carved patterns. The stately chimney-piece, the rich cornice, the well-proportioned panelling, all contribute to a complete and consistent scheme. To the extent of our knowledge this is the only example of such a room existing in the region this volume attempts to cover. Cherished heirlooms in the shape of numerous pieces of contemporary furniture add much effect to the interior of the house. The clock upon the stair was made by no less skilled a hand than that of the locally famed Duncan Beard. Within it the curious visitor may still see the original lead weights. That they are of this material testifies to the loyalty of the Corbits to the King's cause, for those who cast their lot with the American patriots cast also the lead they possessed into the bullet mould. Much of the furniture was made by John Janvier, another craftsman locally celebrated, and worthy to be remembered as an artist joiner whose touch was well-nigh magic upon the wonderful wood then known as "walnut," and since as mahogany.

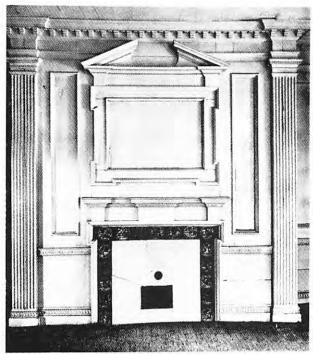
The hipped roof of the house is pitched at the angle of 34° 43' and contains six dormers, a seventh having been transformed sometime in 188- into a stair reaching the attic, so that an original stair serving this purpose could be removed from a second-storey room. The house is now owned and occupied by Daniel W. Corbit, Esq., a descendant of the original proprietor. (1914)?

Where missing portions of a building are to be replaced copyism may not only be permitted but encouraged.

Hugh Braun, The Restoration of Old Houses (London: 1954)



Swan's decorative schemes are very direct in their main lines and rely upon the division of the walls into three parts consisting of "surbase" or dado, a panelled surface occupying the greater part of the height, and an entablature or cornice uniting wall and ceiling. The wall panels are often alternately wide and narrow. Everything depended upon good proportion being maintained throughout, and he points out the danger of making the entablature or cornice which crowns the walls and the dado which invariably appears at their base disproportionate to the height of the room. When the entablature is large and the dado high, the room appears lower than it really is, whereas a light entablature and a dado of moderate size give an effect of height. He points out that if the dado is high the sill of the windows must also be high, making it difficult for anyone seated in the room to see out comfortably. If the room is 10 feet high he advised 2 feet 5 inches for the height of the dado and for every foot increase in the height of the room he advocated an additional  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch to the height of the dado. He draws attention to the fact that when the frieze is enriched it should be enlarged beyond its normal proportion and the architrave diminished, so that the whole entablature may not exceed its proper dimension which is regulated by the height of the cornice. He seems always to give the cornice a height equal to one 18th of that of the room. If the height of the cornice thus obtained is divided into five parts, he gave three such parts to the frieze and four to the architrave, but when the frieze is enlarged for the sake of its enrichments, then what is added to it must be taken out of the height of the architrave. These are useful and practical rules and their application can be studied in the series of Plates here reproduced together with the details of dados, entablatures, cornices and panel mouldings which offer a wide range of decorative treatment.



CORBIT HOUSE, ODESSA

It was between 1773 and 1798 that Robert and James Adam published the splendid series of engravings of their undying monuments to a phase of English architecture which stands for the utmost delicacy and refinement of Britain as clearly as Louis Seize indicates the culture of France. This was the fount from which Asher Benjamin drew his inspiration. His vessel was no royal tankard, but the water it held was pure. Far from being a servile copyist, he translated the proportions of cornice and column from terms of stone to wood with a niceness of judgment and delicacy of appreciation of the material he was working in that has earned him an undying and enviable place in the architectural history of America.

The architectural derivation is as clear as the historical reasons for it. One has but to turn the pages of Asher Benjamin's delightful "Country Builders' Assistant, fully explaining the Best Methods for striking Regular and Quirked Mouldings" to see the hand of time pointing with no uncertain finger at the skilful

carpenter In a word,

the first Adam craze was on,—perhaps not the very first, but leaving the great original out of the discussion, the first architectural Adam

GEORGE S CHAPPELL

was certainly the great popular style throughout the entire United States.



CORBIT HOUSE, ODESSA



The design is distinctly Middle-Georgian

B32

I have attempted to sketch the main characteristics of our Colonial architecture, the only national style as yet evolved in America. The domestic architecture is, after all, the best, and in

fpite of the constant reiteration that everything was imported—ideas, designs, materials, architects and all—one can not help feeling that there was sufficient of a new spirit insused and enough of limiting conditions of new materials and needs to produce marked individuality.





Room on Second Floor

"WOODBURNE", DOVER

Cowgill House at Dover. The house has been very well described in a novel popular years ago, "The Entailed Hat".

\*\*John Martin Hammond - 1914\*\*

Despite the date of Woodburn, the design is distinctly Middle-Georgian with a strong bias towards dog-ears. The beautifully-executed cornices are of wood. Fine panelling is not confined to chimney-breasts or to whole room-ends; it is seen in the window seats and in the dados around all the walls in parlour, dining-room and hall. In the parlour, the importance of the room is signalised by pediments over all door openings, the only approach to a later vogue.

Harold Donaldson Eberlein - 1963

# B's SCRAP BOOK 1977

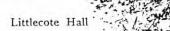


#### MORDINGTON

Located on a side road between Canterbury and Milford, beside McColley's Millpond. It is an exceptionally fine Georgian structure.

In the New You Cl the under the document of th

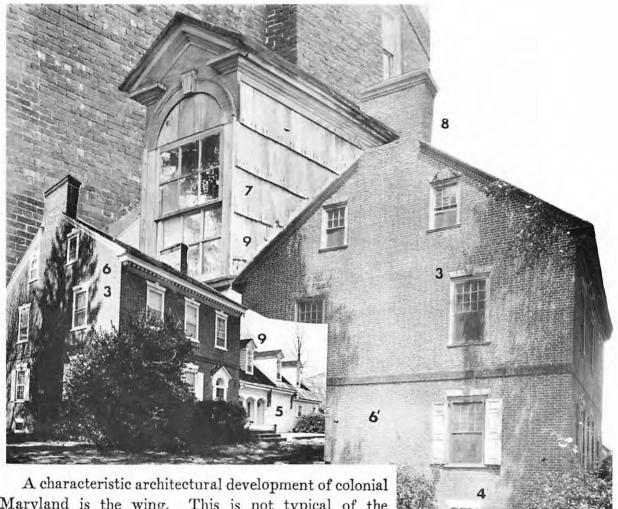
In the New York Mercury, on April 8, 1765, "DOBIE and CLOW, Builders, In Division Street, TAKE this Method of informing the Public, that they undertake to build . . . , after the London Taste. Any Gentlemen who please to employ them, may depend upon having their Work so done, as to bear the nicest Scrutiny. If required they will also give in Plans and Elevations, with Estimates of the Whole, in Squares, Rods and Yards, together with the Quantity of Materials Buildings of any Dimensions will take, in such a Manner as any Gentleman may know his certain cost before he begins to build"



Even though houses stood alone in the open country, there was a conscious effort to concentrate thought and workmanship upon their fronts.

Some old work removed.

2 - Note base board heating



A characteristic architectural development of colonial Maryland is the wing. This is not typical of the colonial homes of Delaware. Maryland was essentially a slave-holding and tobacco-growing colony and the wing was a creation designed to meet the double demand for a place to house the house-servants near at hand and for an office close to the dwelling-house from which to conduct the affairs of the plantation. At first these demands were met by a small isolated structure close to the big house. Then came a covered passageway from the house. Finally the wing as a concrete part of the whole became an accepted convention.

Jack Arches profiles are all similar except thickness, projection from wall and material (either stone or wood).

- Springs from surface.See also pages 88 and 99.
- 4. Flush with brick surface.
- 5. Wing "restored" about 1972.
- 6. 1976 photo. 6' is a 1930 photo.
- 7. Cypress wood shingles, 1930.
- 8. Chimney rebuilt 1930
- 9. Photo of dormer, 1930. Two dormers added since.



THE WILSON HOUSE—1769—ODESSA

Next to the Corbit House, with its front facing the main road through the town, is the Wilson House. It is stated by the present owner, Mrs. Mary Corbit Warner, that it was built in 1769 and then occupied by David and Mary Corbit Wilson. Its convenient size, good proportion, and pleasant homelike character may awaken a very natural temptation to reproduce it to-day. With a frontage of 47½ feet and a depth of 20½ feet, it has the hall running through it, with the stair turning in three flights at the farther end. Upon each side is one fine large room with hospitable fireplace whose effect is emphasized by surrounding panelling. A service wing at the rear or southwest gives easy communication to the dining-room, and thence to the front door.

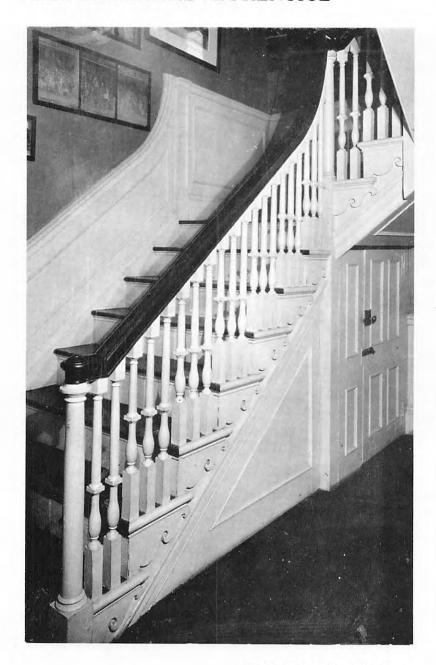


Panelling in Dining Room

Together the houses and churches truly express the purity, the simplicity, the sternness, the strength of character, the unconquerable will, the love of home and love of God of the Pilgrim Fathers, "the greatest moral force the world has known"; step by step they unfold the mastery of the new country, the material progress, and the development of the social life, culminating in the era of prosperity, culture and

THE WILSON HOUSE, ODESSA

refinement at the close of the Colonial period. Once again the architecture of Enghand is drawn on, but, as in the earlier days, adapted rather than reproduced. Instead of the severity of the earlier buildings we find a conscious effort to adorn the exterior. Ornamental details add a grace and charm hitherto almost entirely lacking. The Colonists have become more worldly, the sternness of the pioneers has softened—the indomitable spirit of the Fathers remains, but under happier conditions it expresses itself in a happier vein; and while the new architectural style is no longer simple, it still retains the dignity of the old.



WILSON HOUSE, ODESSA See Part II for measured drawings

The amateur fashion in which the historical side of architectural research is conducted leads students to concern themselves only with the aesthetic or external aspect of the subject.



Detail—Stairway Second Floor Level
WILSON HOUSE, ODESSA





Built about 1803. Altered later.





Main Entrance Door

"A"

Our earliest interiors, those of the 17th century, represent a folk-art, medieval in character. By the beginning of the 18th century a new style was evolved and, due to the availability and use of builder's handbooks, a sense of style was recognized from Maine to South Carolina. Although we know changes in the handling of this style varied according to time and place, yet changes came slowly and young men were trained to do and to think in the ways that would be expected of them in their maturity.

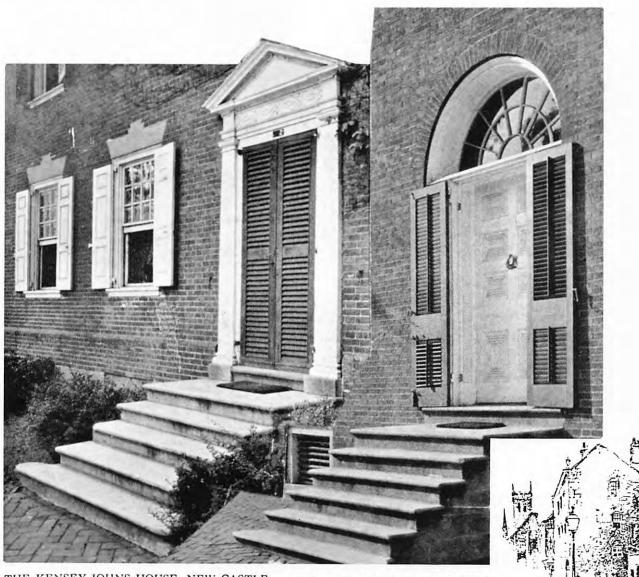
"A" The entrance door and frame from a house at 308 Shipley, Wilmington, saved by W. Laird in Summer of 1926.



There are in these days far too many antiquaries who pose as architectural authorities, carrying their researches into spheres for which they are not technically equipped and even venturing to advise upon the practical details of restoration.

It is not a difficult matter to underpin a timber frame. Shoring can be applied to the first horizontal timber above the ground-sill. The sill can be cut away and replaced, the tenons of the posts being picked up by new mortices; if the feet of the posts are rotten new timber can be scarfed-on. The new sill will, of course, be set upon a plinth wall which has either been underpinned in the normal manner or rebuilt with new material.

# B's SCRAP BOOK 1977



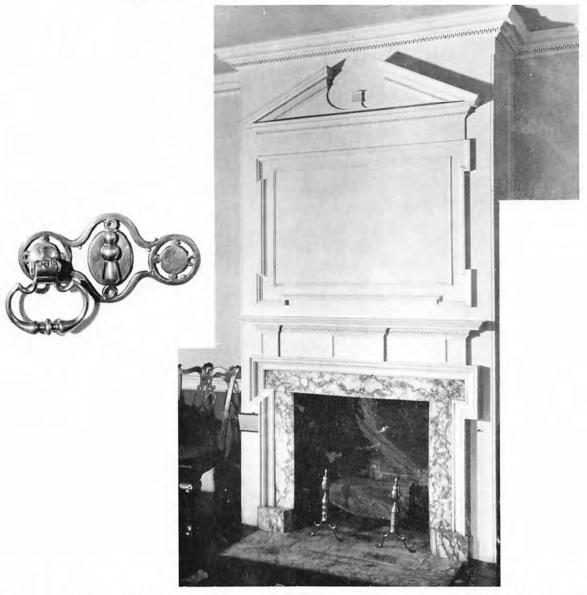
THE KENSEY-JOHNS HOUSE, NEW CASTLE

SENATOR NICHOLAS VAN DYKE (The 1820-1830 Period)

Noteworthy features of the house, apart from the fine brickwork, are the generous dimensions of the windows on both floors, twenty-four panes each, and the doorway with its fluted pilasters and pediment, omitting the arch and fanlight so much favoured in the late eighteenth century.

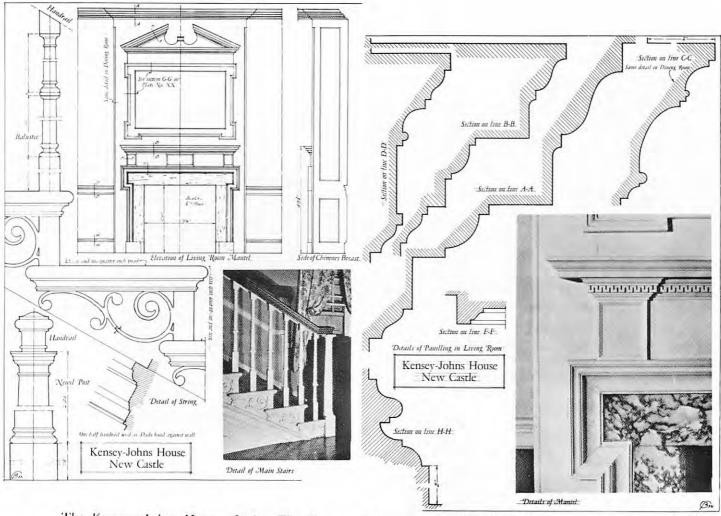
### KENSEY JOHNS HOUSE

Third and Delaware Streets, facing The Green, New Castle



The brass keyplates, locks and latches on the doors all date from the building of the house, except two that were given to Mount Vernon when it was restored in 1910.

The interior woodwork of the last quarter of the 18th century and of the early years of the 19th had attained a refinement, and at times an attenuation, which differed in the extreme from all earlier work.

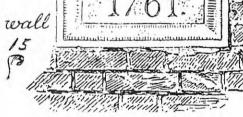


The Kensey Johns House, facing The Green, at the corner of Third and Delaware Streets, was built in 1789-1790. As happened so generally in eighteenth-century America, it was the result of collaboration between the owner and the master-carpenter, house-carpenter, carpenter-architect or whatever one chooses to call the capable craftsman who put into tangible form the owner's conception of what he wanted. Both owner and master-builder had access to good architectural books wherein they could find both patterns suggested and specific directions for complete execution.



Photographs and drawings serve as an introduction to old interiors but, it seems, one must actually enter a room to sense its scale, its proportions and the relation of one part to another.

Tablet in the garden wall



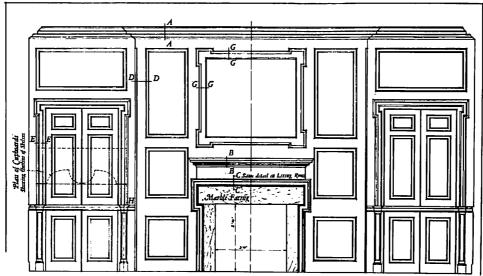
#### KENSEY JOHNS HOUSE

Third and Delaware Streets, facing The Green, New Castle

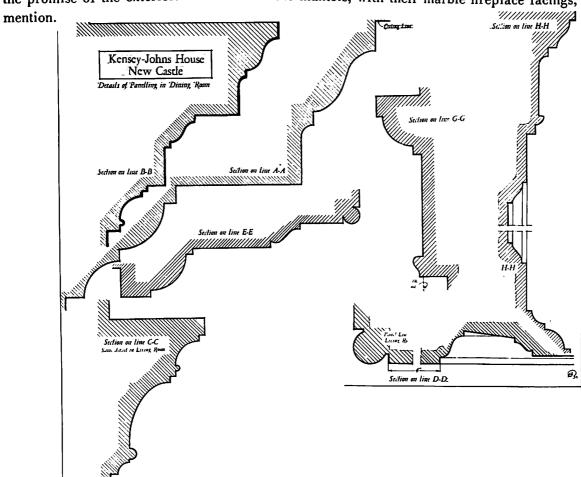
By the end of the eighteenth century, when soft wood was being employed in place of the oak which had hitherto been the universal building timber, white paint came to be used to protect external joinery. The white-painted cornice is perhaps the most characteristic architectural feature of the Georgian colonial house, in other respects so plain and simply designed. The entrance front of a Georgian house is usually distinguished by a fine doorway: generally a copy, in painted wood, of a Baroque design such as would not be unsuitable for a much larger building.

#### KENSEY JOHNS HOUSE

Third and Delaware Streets, facing The Green, New Castle



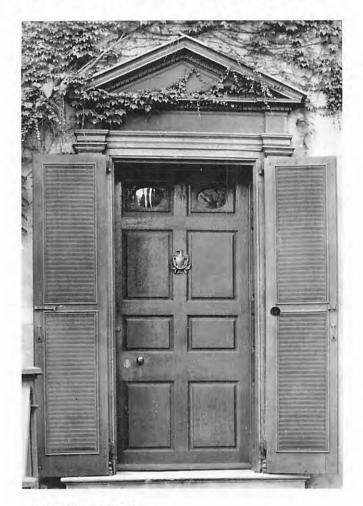
The panelling and other interior woodwork items are admirable and quite what one would expect from the promise of the exterior. The stair and the mantels, with their marble fireplace facings, deserve special





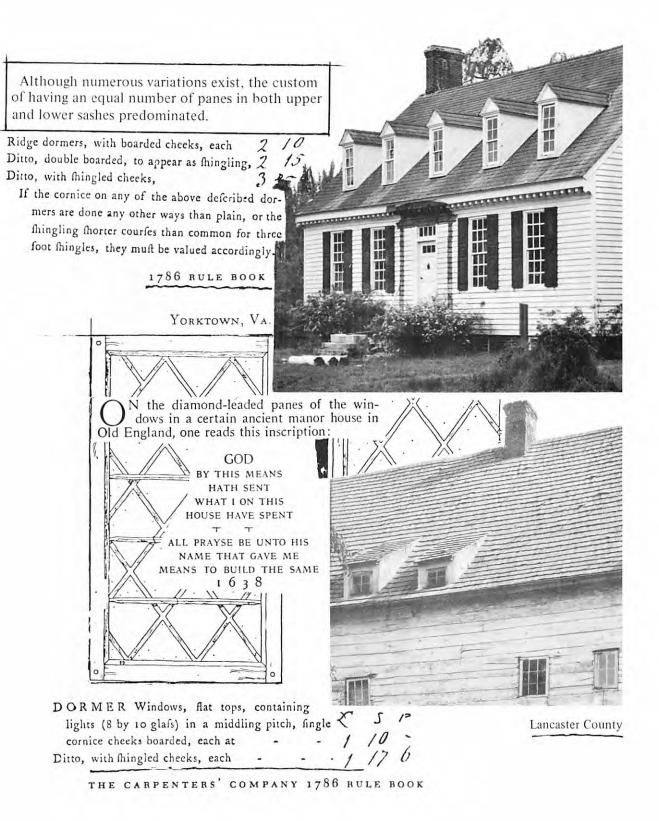
THE VAN DYKE HOUSE, 400 DELAWARE ST., NEW CASTLE

The jambs of the doorways, wherever the depth permitted, were panelled. The proportions between the door panels and the bordering stiles (verticals) and rails (horizontals) and of the mouldings is as satisfactory to the eyes as it is subtly illusive to him who would strive to reproduce it from too casual an observation. Mouldings do not excel by their complexity or number of their members, but by the proportion the few members bear to each other. 19.

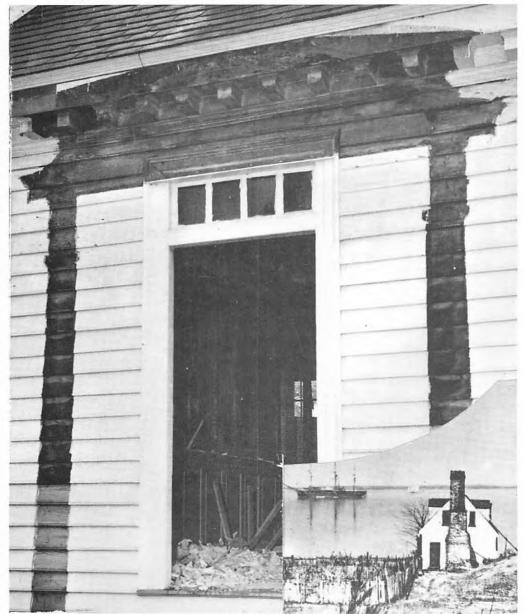


BOOTH HOUSE 216 Delaware Street, New Castle

A book of designs from which many of the old doorways and interior details of the mansions of Maryland and Delaware were evidently copied is to be found, among other places, in the British Museum in London and bears the title, "The British Architects or Builders Treasury, by Abraham Swan, Architect. London, MDCCVII." It was from such sources as this that our forefathers drew their inspirations.



SCRAP BOOK The architect who makes himself responsible for preserving the work of his predecessors is undertaking a tremendous responsibility. He becomes responsible for the irreplaceable, for that which has no price.



YORKTOWN, VA.

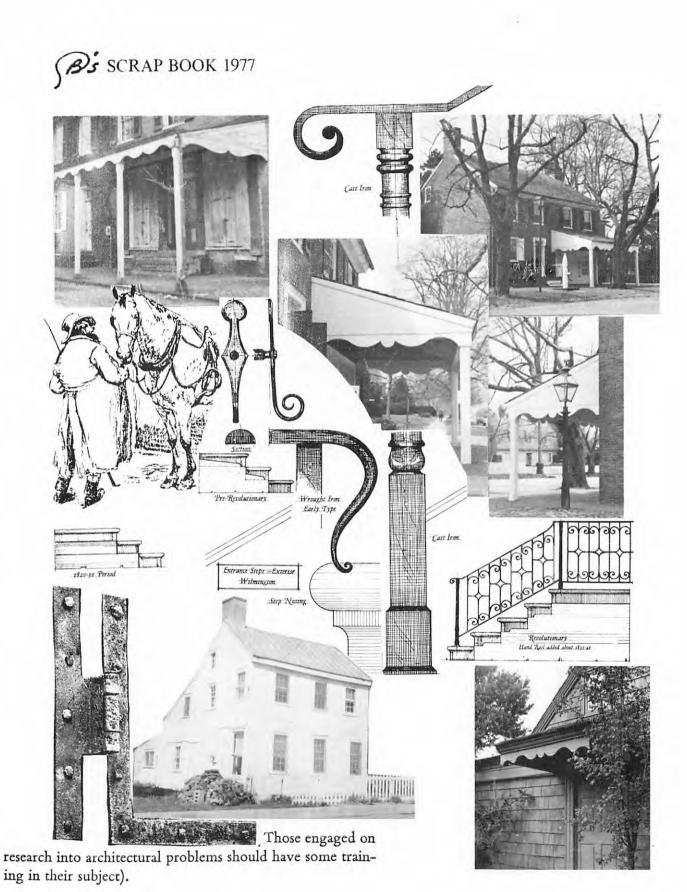
Notice that when the porch was removed the original woodwork was found.

THE scattered survivals of the colonial era of home building in Maryland and Delaware have certain great similarities of construction, but they are more closely bound together by ties of blood than by architectural detail. The colonial mansions of the latter little Commonwealth show decided evidence of Dutch influence in their construction, while those of the former present probably as pure examples as will be found of the English adaptation of the classic motive in building, which forms the backbone of the Georgian school. Side by side however, geographically speaking, the eastern shore of Maryland and the whole of little Delaware being isolated by the Delaware and Chesapeake bays, the two States are very closely connected genealogically.

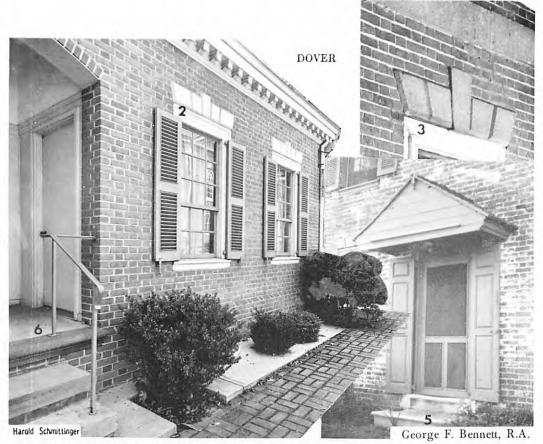
One great distinction between the colonial homes of Maryland and Delaware relates to the comparatively unimportant matter of size. The homes of Maryland are of much bolder conception than those of Delaware. There are many reasons for this, but on the surface it is apparent that Delaware, with its unsettled early days founded by the Dutch, wrangled over by the Swedes, and finally wrested from both of these nationalities by the strong hand of the English-would not attract as wealthy a class of settler as Maryland, nor would its people spring from a stock with as imperative a tradition of luxurious living as those of the cavalier life in the Southern State. In point of charm and historic interest, however, one finds as much to please the imagination and the eye in the homes of Delaware as in those of any other State of the Union.

Hammond, John Martin. Colonial Mansions of Maryland and Delaware (1914).

A long chapter might be written of the beautiful colonial homes in Maryland and Delaware which have passed away in the memory of the last generation.

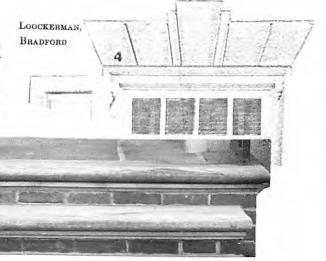


LOOCKERMAN HOUSE.



The earth yields nothing more generally useful in the building art than the derivatives of limestone. The plenteous deposits of this mineral, which exist but a few miles inland from the Delaware, the settlers were quick to discover; but they were apparently slow to make use of the stone. The first communities were at tidewater, and there, ready at hand, were oyster shells. From these it was easier to obtain lime than from stone. At all events, shell lime was for years the chief dependence not of Delaware alone, but of all the Colonies.

- Jack Arch one piece cypress plank cut to simulate stone then painted with fine sand in paint to give the "stone" texture.
- 3. This Jack Arch is stone.
- 4. Wood.
- 5. 18th century stone entrance steps discarded during "restoration" of the Tatnall House in Brandywine Village, now at "Llanfair", Camden, Delaware.
- White oak wood tread with profiled nosing was used throughout the Delaware Valley in the 18th and 19th centuries.



Enlarged detail of profiled nosing (No. 6)

# THE PERENNIAL APPRENTICE



SWANWICK MANOR, FARNHURST, DELAWARE

Built about 1815. Photo 1930 (Brooks - Bennett)

About 1962 Harold Donaldson Eberlein, authority on architecture, said, "Delaware is fortunate in possessing exceptional examples of Regency design in "Swanwyck", "Louviers", and the Academy of Medicine (Old Bank of Delaware)". He credits Pierre Banday with designing these structures. I am not sure he did but I am sure of one thing. Mr. Eberlein's words did not save "Swanwyck" from destruction! Nor did six pages of photographs and drawings in "Great Georgian Houses of America".

#### **BELMONT HALL**

Perhaps the most celebrated house in Delaware, considering the historic events of which it has formed the scene, is Belmont Hall, on the southern outskirts of Smyrna. It displays a different type of house plan. Imagine two 2-storey buildings each 18 by 16 feet, standing 14 feet apart, the longer axis of each paralleling that of the other. In front of these and joined to them, picture another building whose length was approximately equal to the two wings and the space between. We have then a crude letter U, and such was and is the plan of Belmont Hall. The little wings at the rear were built, it is stated, in 1684, and the front portion was added shortly afterward. This latter portion, however, was superseded in the year 1770 by a new front portion, which is the one standing to-day. It is nearly 46 feet wide and 21¼ feet deep.

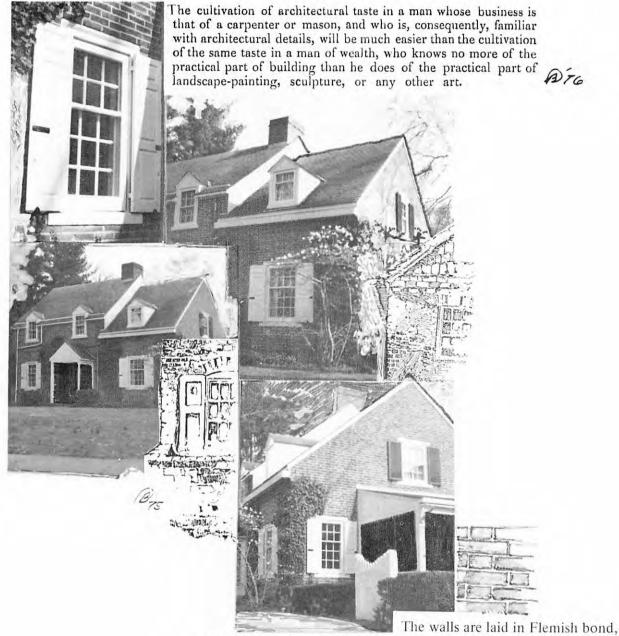
Having acquired the property at that time, the improvement was made by Thomas Collins, who was Brigadier-General of the Delaware Militia in 1777, and afterwards Governor of the State.

Belmont Hall Smyrna Del.

SKETCH-PLAN, "BELMONT HALL"

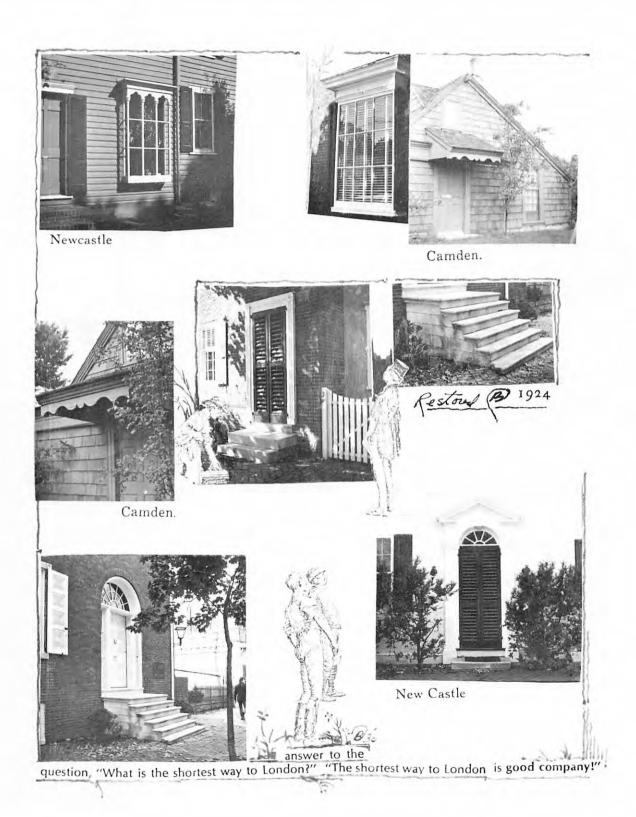
H.C. Wise

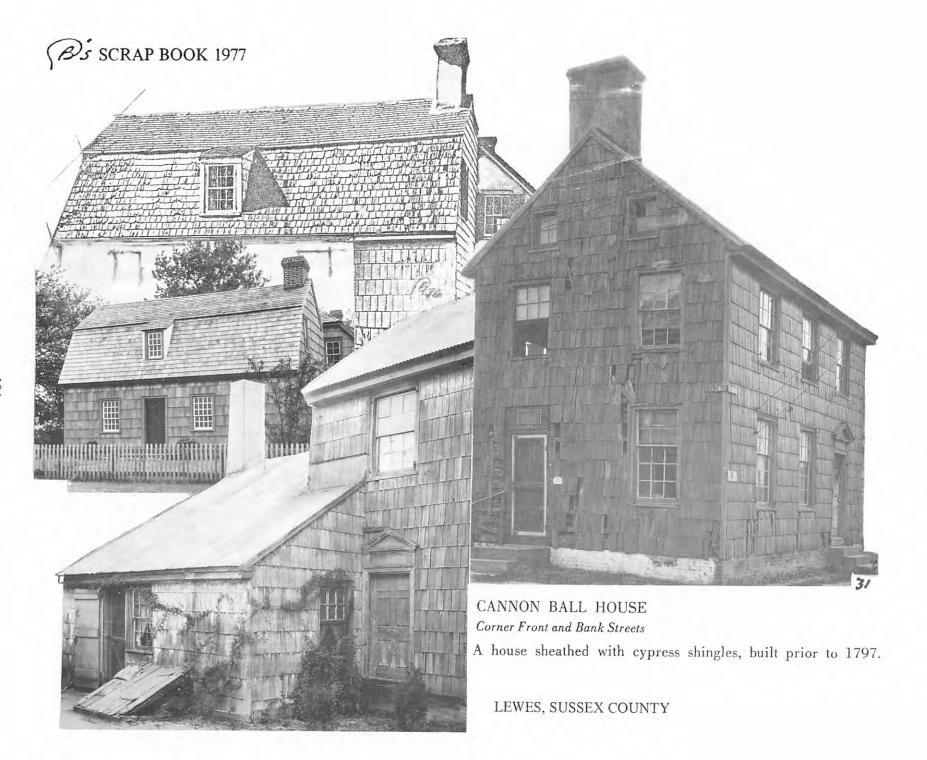
# B's SCRAP BOOK 1977

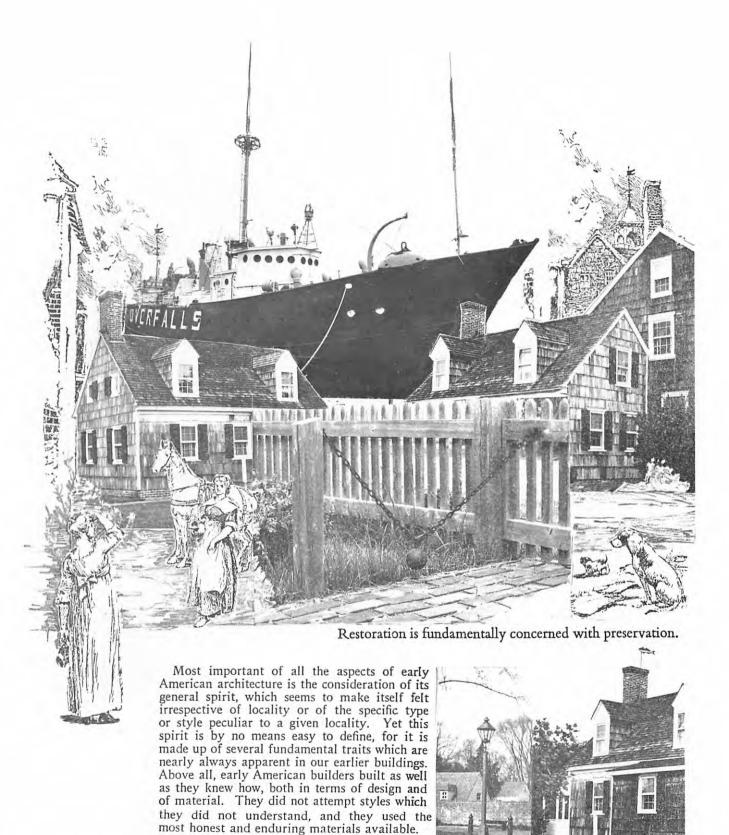


the "headers" of which, giving a pattern to the surface, are a dark greenish-gray and semi-vitreous.

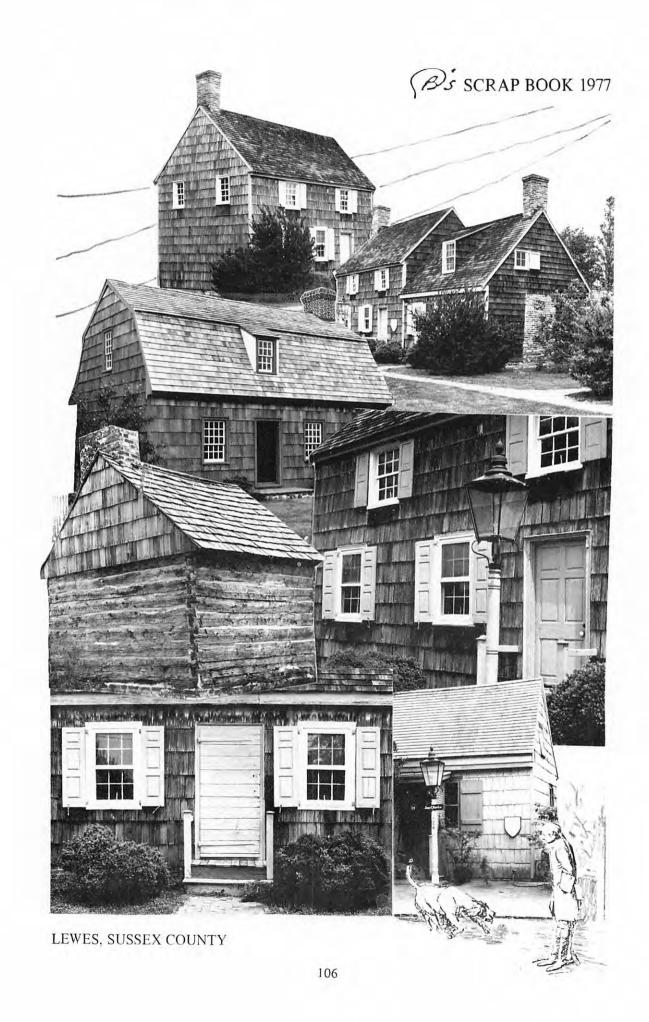
The author's first "restoration" in 1929. House removed from original site in Marcus Hook and rebuilt in Wilmington.



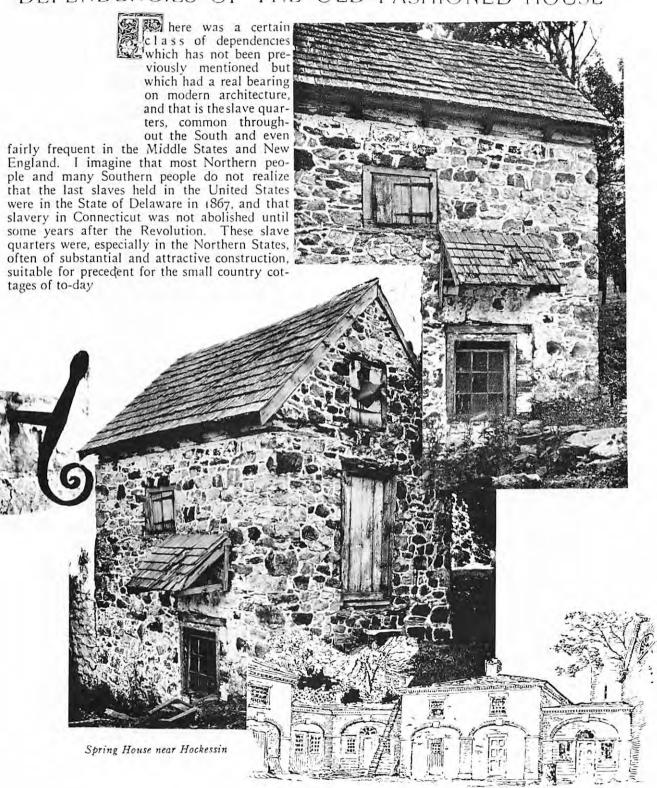




LEWES, SUSSEX COUNTY



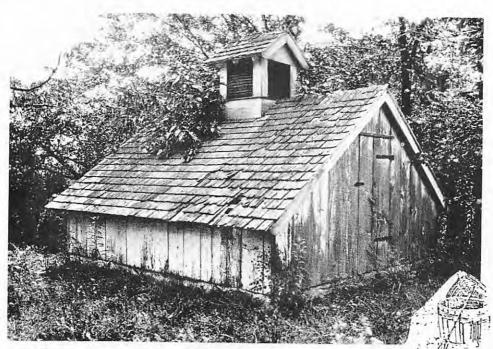
## DEPENDENCIES OF THE OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE





Spring House—Sussex

Demolished - 1977



Ice House - Odessa

OUT-BUILDINGS

#### IVING in the country a hundred years or more ago was by no means the simple matter that it is to-day. The farmer generally raised most of his own living on his own farm; he didn't buy it from the corner grocery store, and in consequence he needed a number of small buildings for storage and for the simple manufacturing processes of the farm which have

## DEPENDENCIES

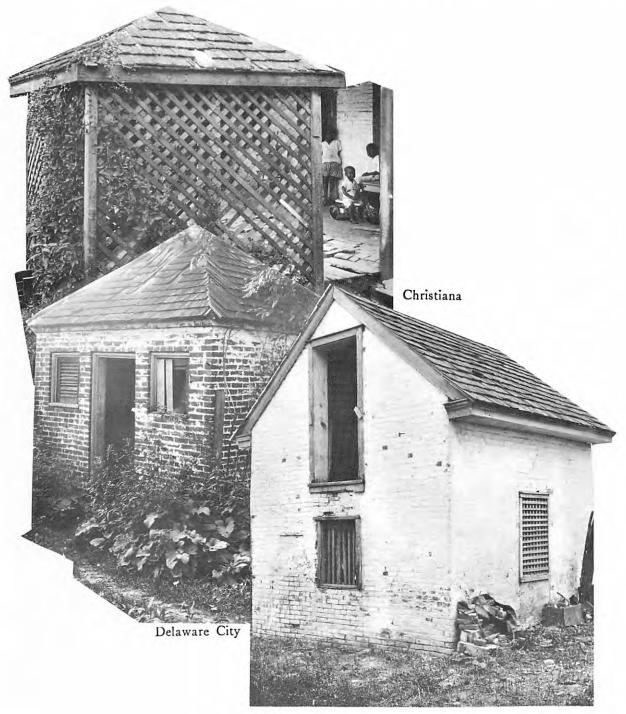


Nowadays practically the only dependencies on the small country place are the garage and such ornamental structures as may be needed to accentuate the features of the garden. Formerly the well equipped small farm had an extensive stable, cow barns, carriage house, sheds for tools and vehicles, a smokehouse, a summer kitchen, corn-cribs, summerhouses, chicken coops, well-heads, and another type of structure

Pump Shelter, Old Drawyer's Church Yard

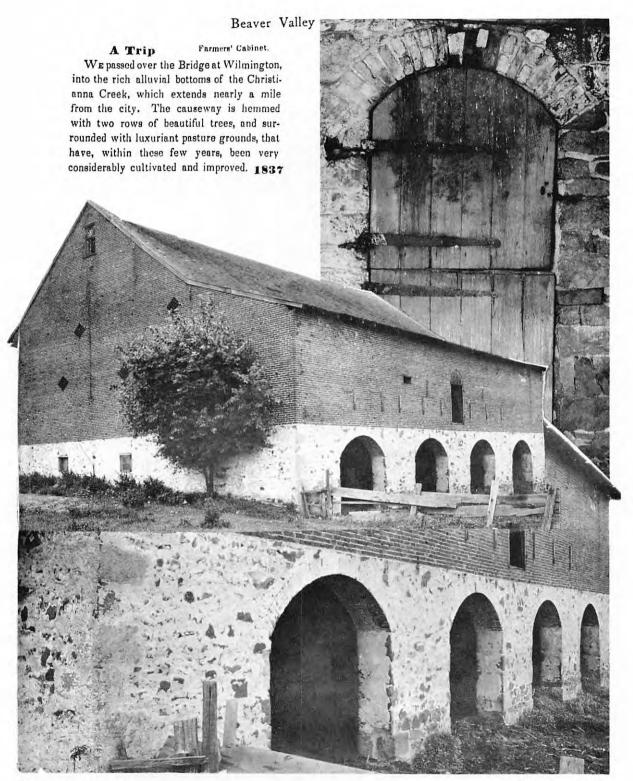


# THE PERENNIAL APPRENTICE



Townsend

OUT-BUILDINGS

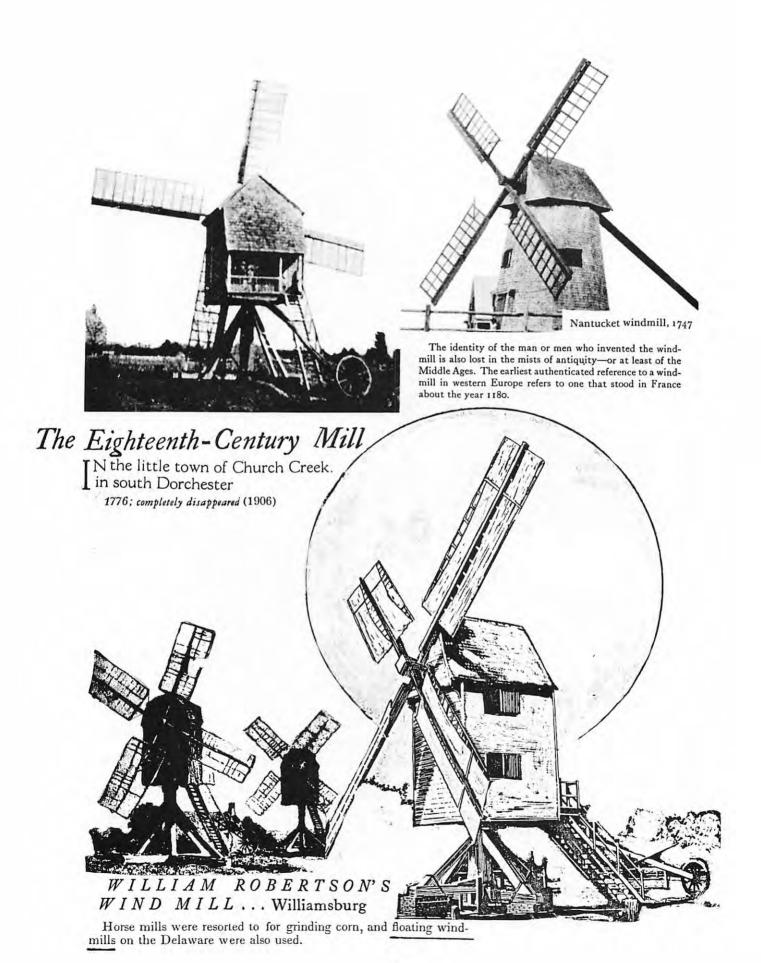


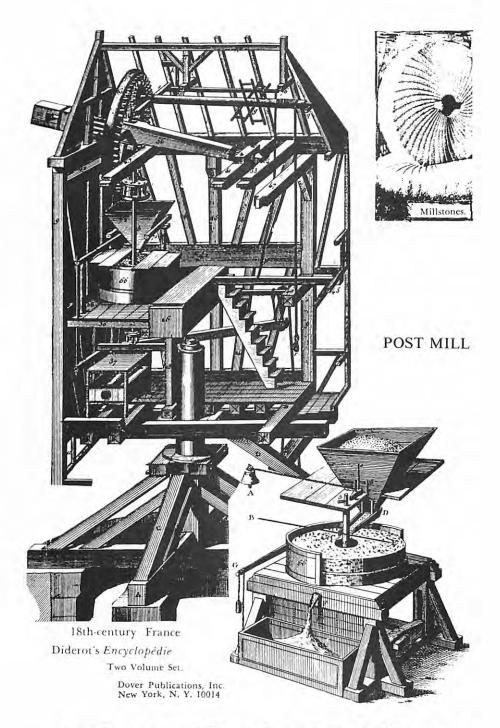
River Road—New Castle
OUT-BUILDINGS

Delaware River

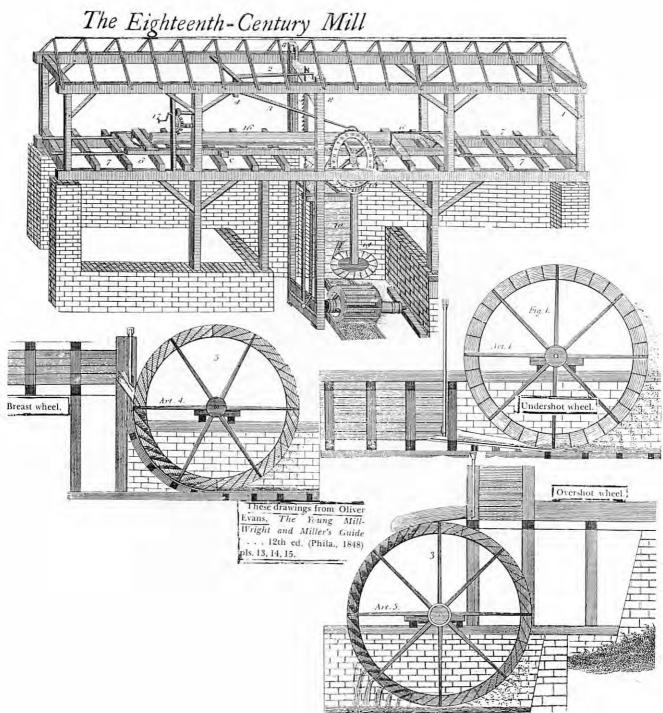


1802 — Yellow fever epidemic in Wilmington. E.I. duPont de Nemours buys land for powder-mills near Wilmington from Jacob Broom for \$6,740. Building of mills begun.



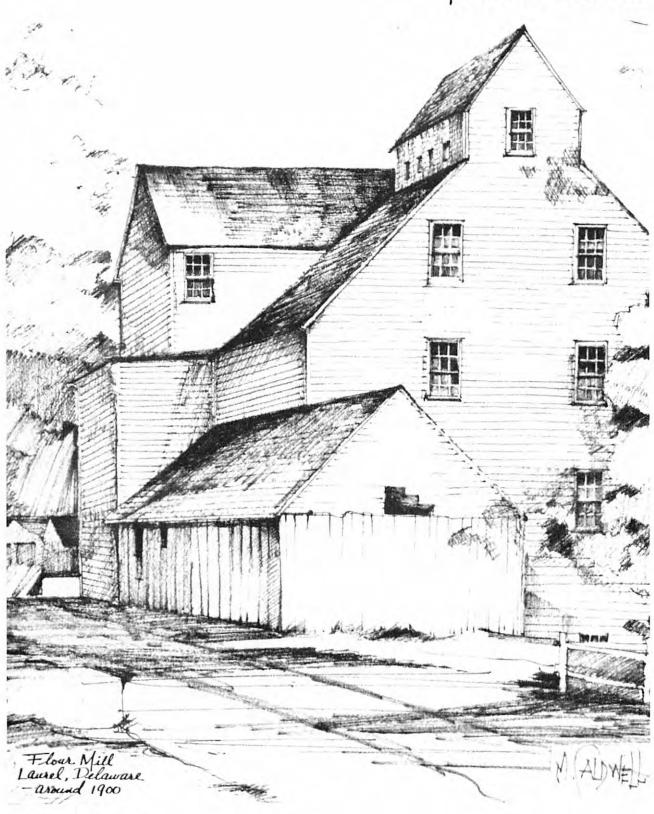


Oliver Evans, a native of Delaware, born at Newport in 1755, was one of America's earliest important inventors. After an apprenticeship as a wheelwright, Evans, at the age of 21 years, invented a machine for cutting card-teeth used in carding wool and cotton, such teeth having before that time been made only by hand. For certain inprovements in flour-milling machinery he obtained patents in Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania. In 1787 he designed the first non-condensing high-pressure steam-engine. In 1799 he applied such an engine to a vehicle, which could be used as a steam road-carriage, a steamboat and a dredging machine. It had its first practically successful test in 1804 on land and on the Delaware River. This was the first use in America of steam-power for propulsion of land-carriages.



Welsh, Peter C. "Brandywine: An Early Flour-Milling Center." Smithsonian Report for 1959, pp. 677-86. Washington: The Smithsonian Institution, 1960.

# SCRAP BOOK 1977



Burned by vandals about 1970

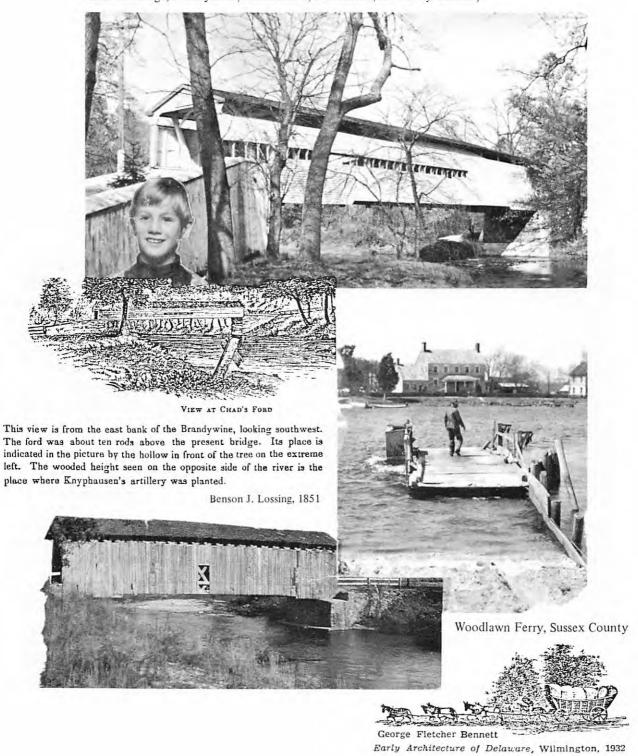


The remains of an early 19th century tide mill.

Some tide wheels worked in both directions. Through the use of reversible gearing or belting, they could be turned by either the incoming or receding tide. One system used gates to control flow and some had holding ponds controlled by gates. It would be interesting for an engineering or architectural student to write a paper or thesis exploring the intriging mystery of the tide mill.

### THE PERENNIAL APPRENTICE

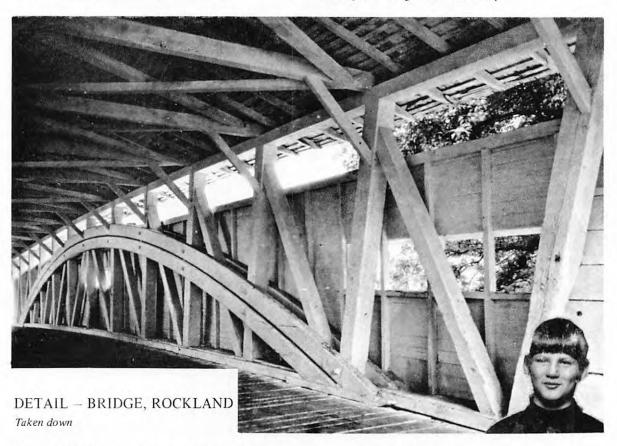
Smith's Bridge, Brandywine, Montchanin, Delaware. (Burned by vandals)





MARKET STREET BRIDGE 1838

W. Emerson Wilson "Old Brandywine Village" *Delaware Today* 

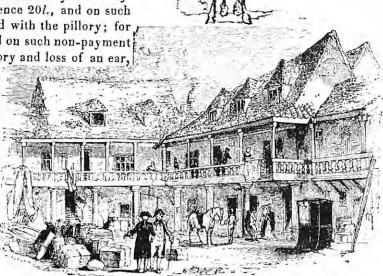


George Fletcher Bennett, Early Architecture of Delaware. Wilmington: Historical Press, Inc., 1932. Carl T. Waugh & Co., New York.

# THE LAWS For the Regulation of INNS, HOTELS, ALEHOUSES POST HORSES. London:

If an innkeeper be guilty of gross overcharge Overin his bill, the guest may tender him a reasonatcharges.
ble amount, which will entitle him to a verdict
in an action; or the innkeeper may be indicted
and fined, for it is an extortion.

If any butchers, brewers, bakers, poulterers, Conspira cooks, costermongers, or fruiterers, conspire, cy to encovenant, promise, or make any oaths not to sell their victuals but at certain prices, each of them shall forfeit to the king, for the first offence 101. and on non-payment within six days, be imprisoned and fed on bread and water only for twenty days; for the second offence 201., and on such non-payment be punished with the pillory; for the third offence 401., and on such non-payment be punished with the pillory and loss of an ear, and be deemed infamous.



The Tahard Inn, in 1780.

Hay and

The person on whom horses are quartered, shall provide hay and straw, and receive for the same for each horse ten-pence per diem.

Stabling.

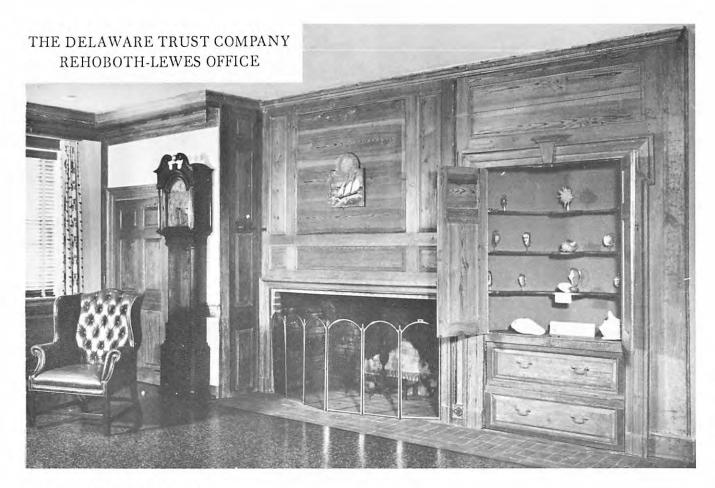
Inn-keepers and others on whom such horses are billetted, shall receive an allowance of four-pence per week for each horse, for the use of the stable, during such time only as the horses shall be provided with hay and straw by contract and not by such innkeepers, &c.§



Wilmington

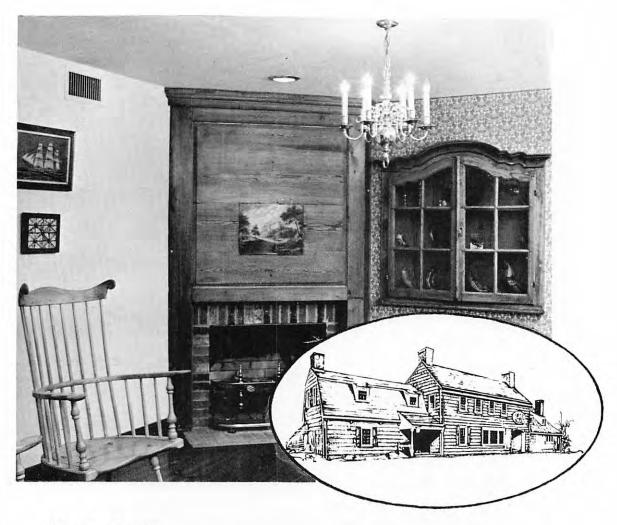
This building now at Lovering Avenue and Union Street houses the Delaware Academy of Medicine.

There is a shortage of architects properly equipped for restoration work. Technical training—once a matter of apprenticeship—is now, for lack of experienced teachers, a thing of the past. There are in these days far too many antiquaries who pose as architectural authorities, carrying their researches into spheres for which they are not technically equipped and even venturing to advise upon the practical details of restoration.



#### MAIN BANKING AREA

The main end wall paneling, cupboard, wainscoting, and cornice are Kent County pieces. The doors, door trim, base, etc. are from eastern shore Virginia; the hardware, large chandelier (brass & pewter) from James City County, Virginia.



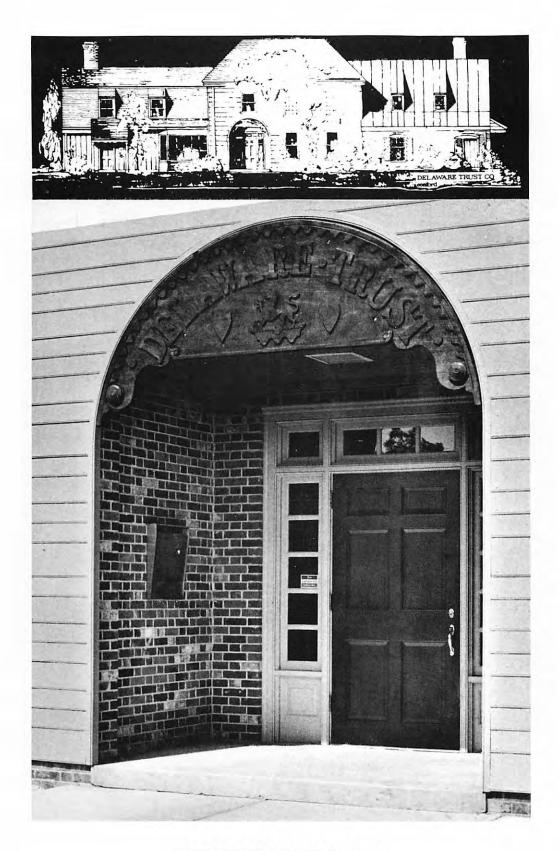
#### THE EXTERIOR

In the manner of the 18th Century Sussex-style frame house, with shingle side walls, brick panels (back of fireplaces), tin roof on shed, or wing addition, and shed type dormers.

#### INTERIOR

The paneling, cupboards, wainscot, doors and other millwork are typical of the fine craftsmanship of the coastal area.

The over mantel in the Manager's office is from an old house near Milton; the wall case is from Corner Ketch (1740)



DELAWARE TRUST, Seaford

# B's SCRAP BOOK 1977



DELAWARE TRUST, Seaford



#### THE SWEDES ON DELAWARE \*

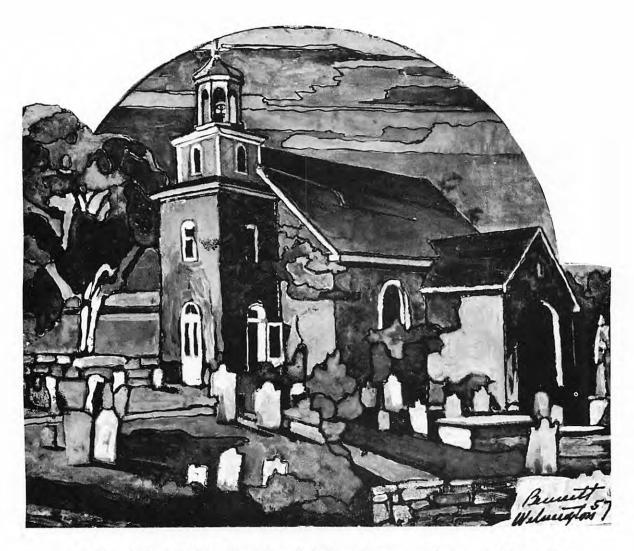
THE Swedish colonists following in the wake of the men who landed at the mouth of Christiana river in 1638 to establish the brief Swedish sovereignty on the Delaware, left few records in architecture for later generations to study. Nowhere within the State is to be found a trace of the high-roofed, many gabled wooden houses and churches of the northern kingdom of that day; nor is there record of such buildings. A few log houses attributed to the Swedes, built in the late seventeenth century, remain, but they are far from Scandinavian in arrangement or exterior design. Nor are they English. They are American.

Growing out of a need for shelter rather than an appreciation of design, these houses were built on

lines as simple and straightforward as were the lives of the people. The farming folk who built them, with the help of neighbors and, possibly, a country carpenter, were likely to be of native birth, first or second generation Americans with a hearty appreciation of the opportunities of the new land and a growing disregard for things European. They were not tied by tradition, and the houses they lived in grew naturally from the elemental need of civilized man for four walls, a roof and a hearthstone. Erected more carefully and in more leisurely fashion than the rude cabins of the first settlers, they remain to this day—somewhat altered by the needs and wishes of succeeding generations—to remind us that the earliest permanent settlers of Delaware were simple, homely folk whose taste and means ran to cottages, not castles.

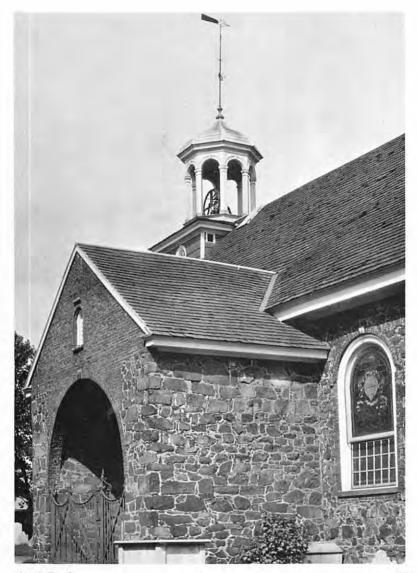
\*Text from Early Architecture of Delaware, 1932





By the middle of the following century their descendents were living on a far higher plane. Israel Acrelius, provost of the Swedish churches in America, writing at Stockholm in 1758 after his return to Sweden, says: "The houses are built of bricks, after the English fashion, without coating, every other brick glazed; or they are of sandstone, granite, etc., as is mostly the case in the country. Sometimes also they are built of oak planks five inches thick. To build of wood is not regarded as economy, after everything is paid for. The roof is of cedar shingles. Within, the walls and ceilings are plastered, and whitewashed once a year. . . . The windows are large, divided into two pieces, the upper and lower; the latter is opened by raising and shut by lowering. The woodwork is painted, or it does not last long."

That was in the middle of the eighteenth century, however, and by that time the English influence was paramount. Less than thirty years after Acrelius wrote, congregations of the Swedish churches could no longer understand the language of pastors sent from Sweden and so broke a contact with the Swedish Throne that had lasted for almost a century. Having become assimilated with their English neighbors, marriages between the two peoples being frequent, the Swedes likewise accepted the excellent architectural forms brought into the country from England and built accordingly, but with that adherence to local practice that sets the early houses of Delaware apart from those of neighboring colonies.



South Porch 1751

There is one architectural achievement that stands out in the early record of the Swedes on Delaware, however; and behind that achievement, giving it form, carrying it forward to fruition, stands the now shadowy and almost forgotten figure of a man. Holv Trinity Church (Old Swedes) in Wilmington, the "Church at Christina" of old records, has been in almost continuous use as a place of worship since 1699; and pleasantly haunting it is the ghostly figure of the man who built it, the young pastor, Eric Bjork, who caused to be placed on the west exterior wall these words: "If God be for us, who can be against us."

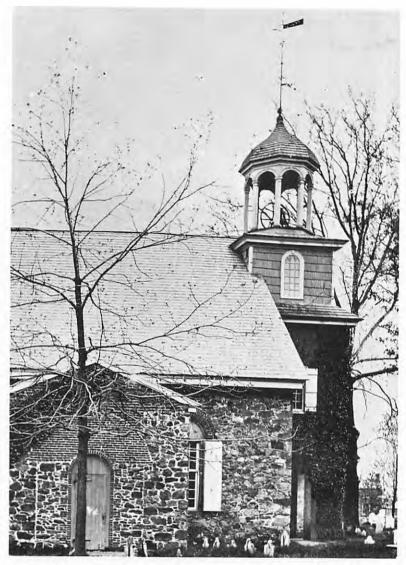
Pastor Bjork, or, as he was known in moments of dignity, Honorworthy Sir Magister

Ericus Biork, has been dead and laid to rest in his native Sweden these many years, but the story of the building of Holy Trinity as told in his own words presents him to us as such a dominating figure of living, forceful manhood that it is probably incorrect to refer to him in any sense as ghostly. He seems to have put into those walls as the masons laid them up stone by stone some of that fine spiritual quality that uplifted him from the men around him, a quality of great love and deeply purposeful religion. But with it all he was a man of action, a straightforward, forceful, dominating sort of man who had a church built and consecrated while the Swedes at Wiccaco were quarreling about a location.

He was a man of orderly mind and systematic habits and put down in his book from day to day those things that had to do with the building of the church. And so we come to this bit in a long list of things to be given attention at the earliest moment: "To get again from Hans Pietterson the Bell which he maliciously . . . lied out from the man in whose care it was left at Marcus Hook, which bell was given us by Captain Trent when he went away."

The subject does not appear again and one wonders if the original church bell, which is said to have hung from the limb of a walnut tree at the west end of the church, was a ship's bell which a certain churchwarden coveted and made away with. Knowing Eric Bjork, we assume that it was; that Hans Pietterson gave in as gracefully as possible. It was not the first time this churchwarden had aroused the ire of his pastor, nor was it to be the last.

Eric Bjork, sent from Sweden as a missionary-priest of the Lutheran Church, arrived in America at the end of June, 1697. Within a few days he met with the congregation of Crane Hook Church, near Newcastle, and within the



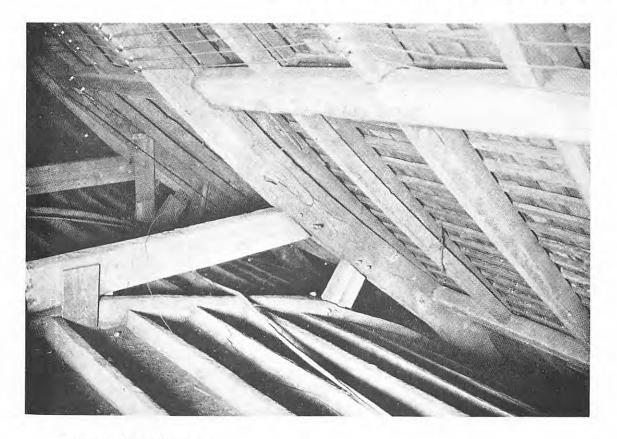
Elevation of Tower

Added 1802

month had it meet to "choose certain discreet persons . . . to act for the whole congregation in selecting and agreeing upon a place where we in Jesus' name should set our new church." Christina—the present Wilmington—was agreed upon and months of preparation and discussion followed, but on May 28 of the following year the first stones of the foundation were "laid all around about one foot deep except a piece on the south wall." And so the building of the church was under way.

Joseph Yard, from Philadelphia, and his three sons, Joseph, William and John, were the masons. For the sum of eighty-six pounds, silver money, he agreed "with the help of God to lay all the stone and Brick work of a church . . . at Christeen near John Stallcop's; the length of it shall be 66 foot from out to out, the breath shall be 36 foot from out to out, and to be laid in ye ground, a good and firm foundation, and the height from ye Topp of ye ground upwards 20 foot, and ye thickness of ye wall from ye foundation to the lower ends of the windows 3 foot thick, and then afterwards 2 foot thick upwards, and all ye Windows and doors upon the Church shall be Arched, and the doors and Windows Arched and Quined with Bricks . . . ."

#### THE PERENNIAL APPRENTICE



Original roof and ceiling timbers

#### HOLY TRINITY (OLD SWEDES CHURCH) WILMINGTON

In the same manner the churchwardens and Pastor Bjork entered into a contract with John Smart, of Philadelphia, a carpenter and "his comrade, another by the name of John Britt." They were to make and set in place frames for "one large and four smaller windows proposable to the said Bigness before said, two large and one lesser Door case with Doors and four pewess Enclosed; the other with Rails and a flancher and Benches and Doors, and Enclosses ye ends of the Pews at the passages thereof. The Rufe to be framed with Nealing Principles and Ovale on the inside, also with an Ornamental Encsy with a Pulpit and Canape over the same and make a Table convenient, Casements to the windows. The same Ericus Biork to find all Timber and Bords and Iron worck and all Ready Sawyed and brought to place and also to finde and allow ye said Carpenters, Meat, Drink, Washing and Lodging duering ye said worck."

"We also had the sawyers from Philadelphia", Pastor Bjork records, "but without any written agreement, but only a verbal one with Mr. Edward Smouth that he should have 6 shillings for each one hundred feet. . . ." And likewise, "we had all the lime this year from Upland of a Quaker by the name of James Lownes, who brought it down by water in a sloop, delivered it unslacked at 20 pence a bushel."

As the work progressed the pastor was worried about the appearance of the finished building. He had fought and won a battle with a parsimonious and hard-headed congregation to enlarge the original plan of forty feet by thirty feet by twelve feet in height to the present dimensions. Now the carpenters, ready to set up the roof timbers, came to him with the suggestion that the appearance would be greatly enhanced by building up the gable ends.



1698 and the spring of 1699.

More than a hundred years elapsed before the belfry at the west end of the church was erected; and then at a special meeting of the vestrymen and church-wardens on August 14, 1802, it was "resolved, that the belfry shall be built at the west end of the church, twelve by fourteen feet, and thirty-four feet high, of stone and brick, with a sufficient cupola to swing the bell in above the roof etc." A plan made in 1772-3 to build a belfry of stone to replace an old, low "steeple", probably of wood, so "rotten it would be dangerous to hang the new bell therein", was given up when a congregational meeting decided upon a gallery at the west end of the church instead, "there being great want of seats in the church."

Bis

The minister found himself easily persuaded ... . "as I and the carpenter came to talk over the matter of the gable ends, how they should be etc. and notwithstanding the first plan was not to have any, we thought it seemed to look too mean, and concluded it best to build them either wholly or half way up. I did not at first know what conclusion to come to with regard to it, but finally, as I thought it would be difficult to get them all the way up, I would have them half way, and then it would look more like a church building."

In this way the architectural treatment still seen at the east end of the building was decided upon. The west end was similar and the finished building, when consecrated on Trinity

#### HOLY TRINITY (OLD SWEDES CHURCH) WILMINGTON



Detail-West Entrance door

Sunday, 1699, was a plain, modest, rectangular structure of stone with a hipped roof of shingles, unadorned by belfry or steeple. More than a hundred years elapsed before the belfry at the west end of the church was erected; and then at a special meeting of the vestrymen and church-wardens on August 14, 1802, it was "resolved, that the belfry shall be built at the west end of the church, twelve by fourteen feet, and thirty-four feet high, of stone and brick, with a sufficient cupola to swing the bell in above the roof etc." A plan made in 1772-3 to build a belfry of stone to replace an old, low "steeple", probably of wood, so "rotten it would be dangerous to hang the new bell therein", was given up when a congregational meeting decided upon a gallery at the west end of the church instead, "there being great want of seats in the church."

The porch at the south side was likewise an addition to the original structure. The Rev. Israel Acrelius, arriving from Sweden late in 1749, found the church building in a bad state of repair, church practices in an equally bad state and the Swedish language "very much fallen out of use." He set out to correct all three errors. "The church was inspected and found in need of the following repairs: At the south door a wall to support the long side which sinks down

## THE PERENNIAL APPRENTICE

so that the arch in the church is in danger of breaking; the wall can be made so as to serve as a protection in stormy weather and from the heat of summer. The roof was found much decayed. The bell needs recasting, having been cracked for many years. The church should be rid of the nests of birds which are built under the arch over the pews. The north and west doors which are entirely decayed should be made anew."

This work was apparently done in the summer of 1751, for reference is made by Herr Acrelius in 1753 of payment having been made for the "side arches of the church." A note by the translator is to the effect that these arches were built in 1740, although no reference to them seems to appear in the church records. At all events, it is believed that the present arched porch on the south side of the church edifice was built about the middle of the eighteenth century and, no doubt, the work was carried out under the energetic direction of Israel Acrelius, who seems to have been the only pastor since Bjork to have taken such interest in the church at Christina.

Returning to that earlier time, one finds Pastor Bjork vigorously pushing forward the work on the church during the winter of 1698 and the spring of 1699. John Harrison, an expert joiner from Philadelphia, had been engaged to help Smart in place of the "comrade" who failed him. To John Harrison had been assigned "all ye Inside work . . . that is all ye pews and Windows, shot work and the Pulpit with a canape over it and a pew of each side of ye communion Table and also with Reals and Banisters about ye church . . . and finish all the Sealing Joice which is to doe and fitt In ye sealing of ye Roof . . . and to doe with plained Boards over ye three doors In ye church where it is left undone."

All this was necessary because John Smart, deserted by Britt and left alone with heavy work, fell ill and the work lagged. Eventually another John, a Quaker named Davis, came down to help and then came John Harrison and between them and aid given by members of the congregation most of the roof was on by Christmas of 1698. Eric Bjork was pleased with Harrison's workmanship and when the joiner and John Smart quarreled about money, the minister made up the difference out of his own pocket in order that the work might go forward. Later on he was to go into his pocket again and make up a sum of one hundred and thirty-five pounds, eight shillings and sixpence to clear off the remaining debt against the building that "it seems safe to say", he writes, "in round numbers, as it now within a year (Glory be to God) is come to be finished, has cost 800 pounds Pennsylvania currency."

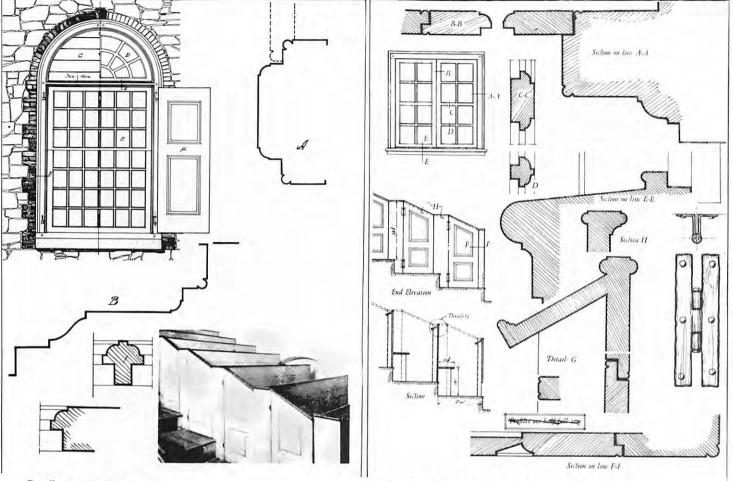
The quittance in full for the work on the wall runs as follows:

English—I, underwritten Joseph Yard of the Citty of Philadelphia mazon doe acknowledge that I am fully satisfyed that is for laying the stone work of ye church at Christeen, which is sixty six foot long, and thirty six foot broad from out to out, and twenty foot high, for which I have Received of ye Reverend minister Ericus Biork, that is Eighty and six pounds in Silver Money and likewise I have Received in full for my Morter Labourer the Neger five pounds four shill., and six pence and this Receipt I have given to satisfy the church Wardens and Congregation of Christeen Church, that I am fully satisfyed, as

Witness my hand, Aug. 12th, 1698, at Christeen.

JOSEPH YARD.

#### HOLY TRINITY (OLD SWEDES CHURCH) WILMINGTON



Details of South Window

"A" Restored—markings and return moulds indicate this profile
"C" and "D" Restored from old photographs

Details-Gallery Pews and Casement Window

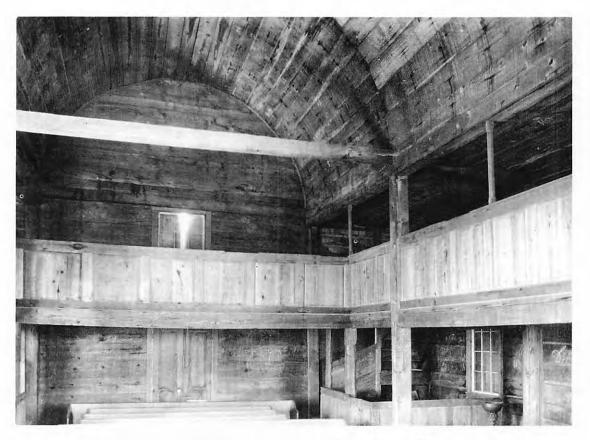
Eventually the day came when the whole was finished. Mattias de Foss, a smith—and the only skilled workman among the Swedish people engaged upon the work, so far as the church records show—had made letters and numerals of wrought iron for the inscriptions on north, south, east and west walls. Trinity Sunday came on June 4 that year and a few days before that date Joseph Yard Jr. came down from Philadelphia, cleaned the west gable of mortar and dirt and colored with red lead the date and long inscription in queer Latin abbreviations that tells how the church was built "in the reign of William III, by Grace of God, King of England, William Penn, Proprietor, Vice Governor William Markham, the Most Illustrious King of the Swedes Charles XI, now of most glorious memory, having sent here Ericus Tobias Biork of Westmania, Pastor Loci."

It is not likely that many of the congregation which filed solemnly into the church on that first hot Sunday morning of the consecration, could understand the inscription in the wall above their heads. But one hopes that Pastor Bjork took occasion to translate at least one line of it, that line bold with faith which reads

#### If God Be For Us, Who Can Be Against Us?

Not a bad rallying cry for any man or any church or any nation in these days when faith seems to have left the hearts of the people and mankind throughout the world is sunk in a slough of despond.

April, 1932.



The interior has never been painted, and the fine panelled woodwork is chestnut brown in color

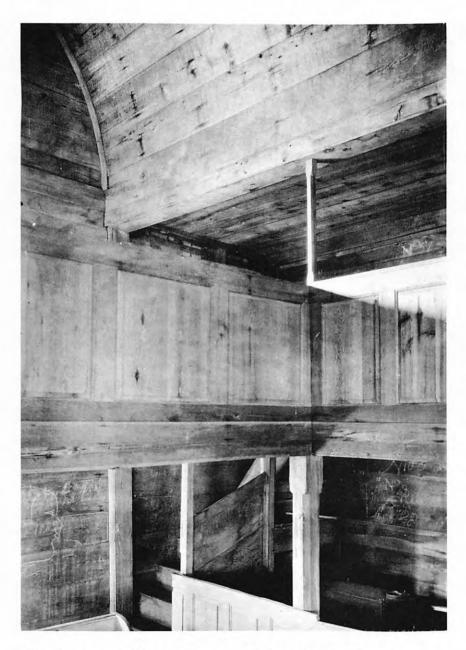
#### PRINCE GEORGE'S CHAPEL

On the outskirts of Dagsboro, Dagsboro Hundred, 1717.

Parson Ross notes in his Journal,

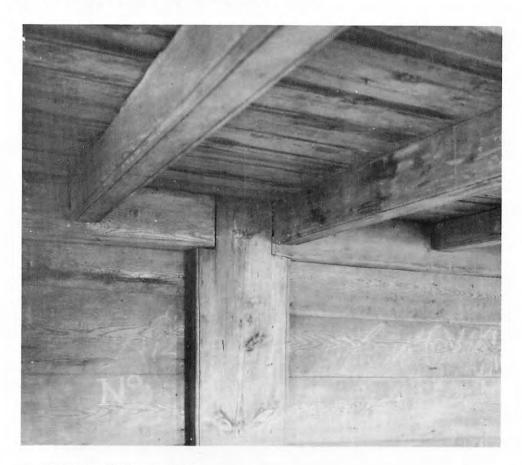
"It is a small frame building erected by a few well-disposed persons, in order to meet together to worship God."

Architecture is an art which, depends more upon reason than upon imagination; and, therefore, not being purely an art of taste, but only partially so, the imaginative faculty is less required in its professors than in the professors of painting, sculpture, or music. Let no one, therefore, who can reason, or who possesses what is called good common sense, despair of acquiring a just and correct taste in Architecture.



The gallery is reached by two stairways each about 30" wide, the steps are very steep with a rise of  $9\frac{1}{2}$ " and  $7\frac{1}{2}$ " tread.

PRINCE GEORGE'S CHAPEL, DAGSBORO HUNDRED



Detail of Gallery platform framing

### PRINCE GEORGE'S CHAPEL, DAGSBORO HUNDRED

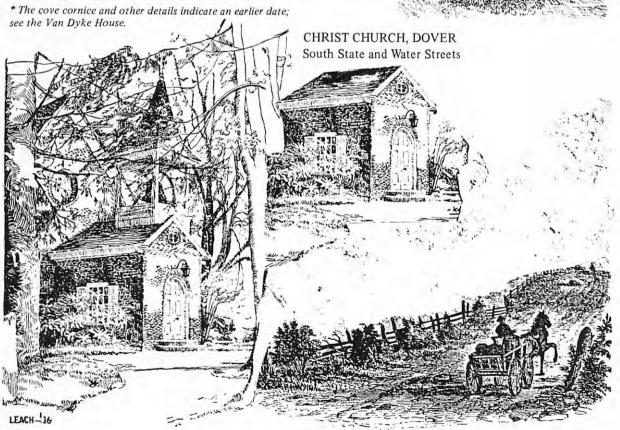
Mentioned in letters as early as 1717, and presumably was built about that time. It was enlarged about 1750. These photos are of the original part and were taken before the recent 'restoration'.

We have considered expediency and aesthetics as potential enemies of the restorer. There is yet one more potent adversary — archaeology itself.

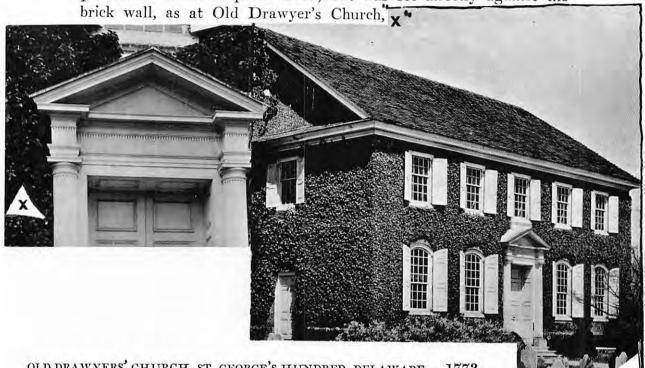




ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, MIDDLETOWN 1768\*



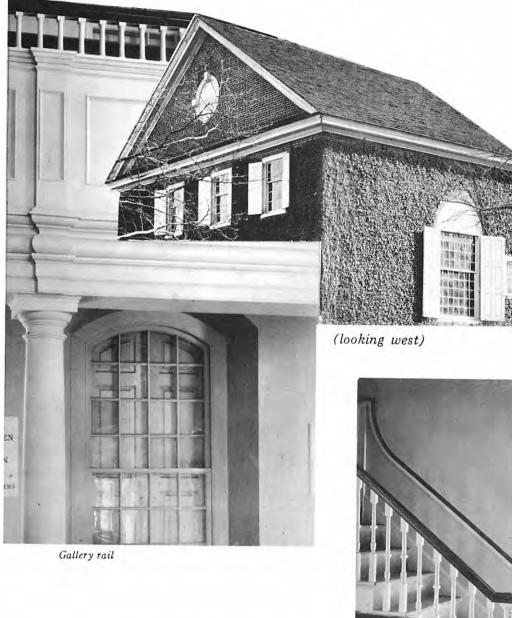
A most striking circumstance is the universal use of the engaged column. Frequently the two-thirds shaft was not even backed by a pilaster of wood or plain board, but was set directly against the



OLD DRAWYERS' CHURCH, ST. GEORGE'S HUNDRED, DELAWARE -1773

About a mile north of Odessa, lone amid the fields, stands Old Drawyers'. In 1773 it was reared, but not completed for long thereafter. It measures 52% feet by 41½ feet outside and has walls 21 inches thick. Opposite the principal entrance, which is distinguished by excellent detail, is the pulpit, reached by five steps. Over it a quaint sounding-board projects from the rear wall, the means of its support appearing on the outside in the shape of a large iron anchor plate, doubtless forged to a bolt penetrating the brickwork. pews are of the early box type with small doors. Nine feet above the church floor and extending along three sides of the building is a gallery, where the pews, never having been painted, show the honest joinery of the age of handworked mouldings and panelling secured by wooden pins. The gallery is lighted by an upper tier of windows and there are two windows seven feet wide on each side of the pulpit in the rear wall.

No changes have ever been made in the exterior. Interior alterations made once during the past century consisted of lowering the platform of the pulpit 18 and the backs of the pews 8 inches. church has had but two shingle roofs, the original one and another replacing it about the year 1848.



OLD DRAWYER'S CHURCH, ST. GEORGE'S HUNDRED. See Part II for large scale profiles

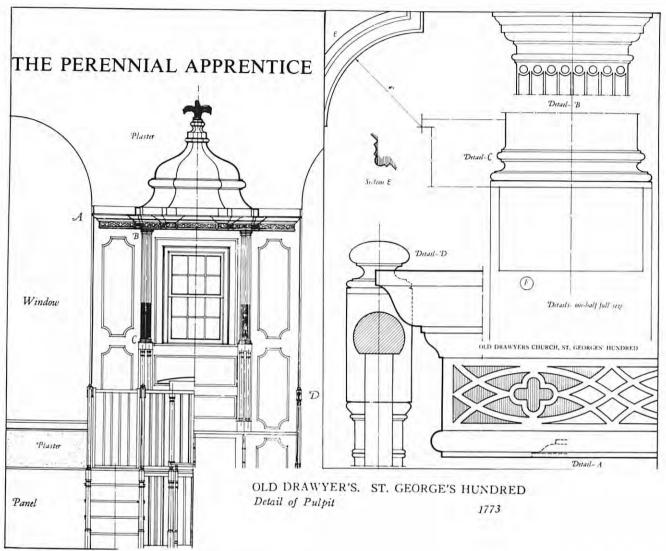
The architect who makes himself responsible for preserving the work of his predecessors is undertaking a tremendous responsibility. He becomes responsible for the irreplaceable, for that which has no price.

Stairway to gallery



OLD DRAWYERS

SCOTS and Irish Protestants appeared early in the settlement of Delaware and by the late seventeenth century were there in sufficient numbers to form two Presbyterian congregations, one at New Castle and the other on Drawyers Creek, near Odessa. In an address delivered at an historical celebration some ninety years ago, the Rev. George Foot, then pastor of Old Drawyers, said he believed the congregation was organized previous to 1700. The first church was of frame, possibly of log or hewn timber construction. It was enlarged several times, once in 1736.



Odessa, Delaware

It is more than likely that James Gibbs, who was born in 1682 and died in 1754, was really the inspirer of the American Colonial. The churches of St. Martin's-in-the-Field and St. Mary le Strand have sufficient suggestion of the colonial inspiration to justify such an assertion. Moreover, in 1728 Gibbs published a book of designs of churches in London and it is astonishing to look through it and see how very much of the colonial inspiration is indicated in these designs.

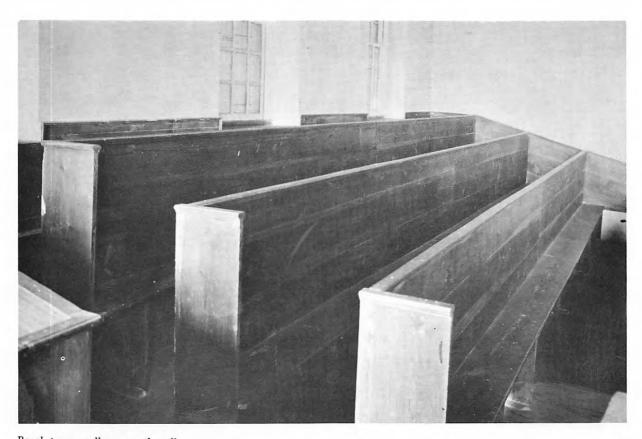
The great fire of London occurred in 1666. Sir Christopher Wren was then thirty-four years old and it appears from history that architectural practice was not very different in those days than it is today. Wren was the first man, practically, on the job to submit a new plan for the city and got the work through his promptness and alertness. This was in the middle of the English Renaissance. Inigo Jones had already implanted his mark upon the architecture of England and it is not surprising that Wren, having already been retained to rebuild the City, should come forward and take the prominent part in its development.



OLD DRAWYER'S. ST. GEORGE'S HUNDRED Odessa, Delaware

Box pews-

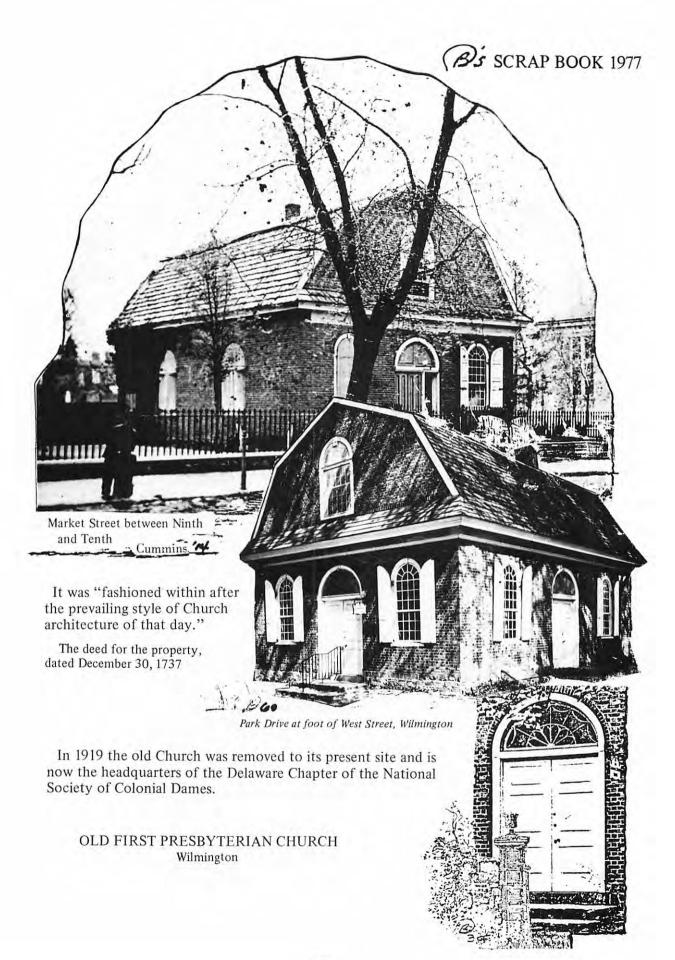
And here in Old Drawyers one is at once aware of the spiritual presence of those dour men and women of Protestant Ireland and Protestant Scotland whose outward sternness so often concealed hearts quick to sympathize and hands quick to help.

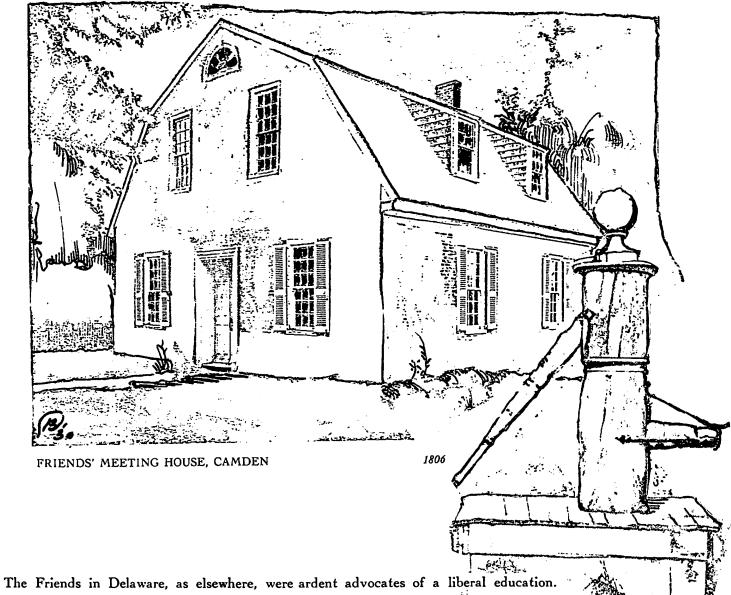


Bench pews—gallery—south wall
OLD DRAWYER'S CHURCH, ST. GEORGE'S HUNDRED



Box pews—gallery—north wall





The Friends in Delaware, as elsewhere, were ardent advocates of a liberal education. The Friends' Union Academy at Camden, organized in 1815, was for many years one of the most advanced institutions of learning in the State.



1930

# FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, ODESSA

Circa 1780

Friends living at Lewes had held meeting there as early as 1692 and it is said the first religious body to hold services at the Duck Creek region was this same Society. Meeting houses were erected there and at Little Creek prior to the Revolution; and a meeting house was erected in 1703 on the road from Port Penn. It was first called Georges Creek Meeting and the site was later occupied by a Friends' burying ground. This meeting is said to have removed to Odessa, where the present small brick meeting house was erected.



JAMES PEMBERTON.
From a print in "Watson's Annals."

Quakers, as a body, were friends of the king, though generally passive, so far as public observation could determine. But in secret, and through their "testimonies," they gave "aid and comfort to the enemy." To such an extent did they exert their influence against the patriots, that Congress thought it proper to recommend the executives of the several states to keep a watch upon their movements. That body also earnestly recommended the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania to apprehend and secure the persons of eleven of the leading Quakers of Philadelphia. Among these was James Pemberton, whose likeness is here given.

August 28, 1777

1965

1808

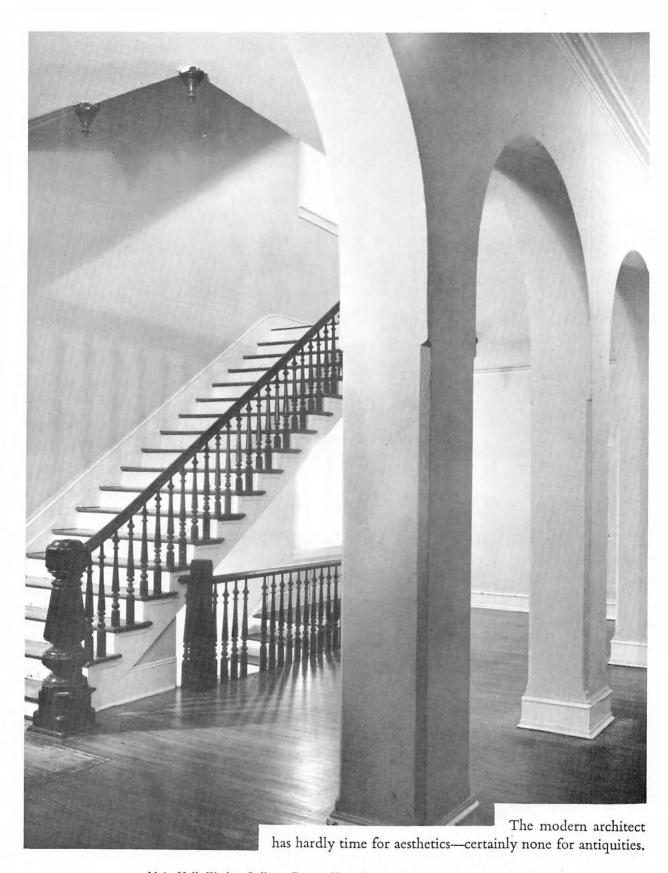
ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.



FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, CAMDEN 1806

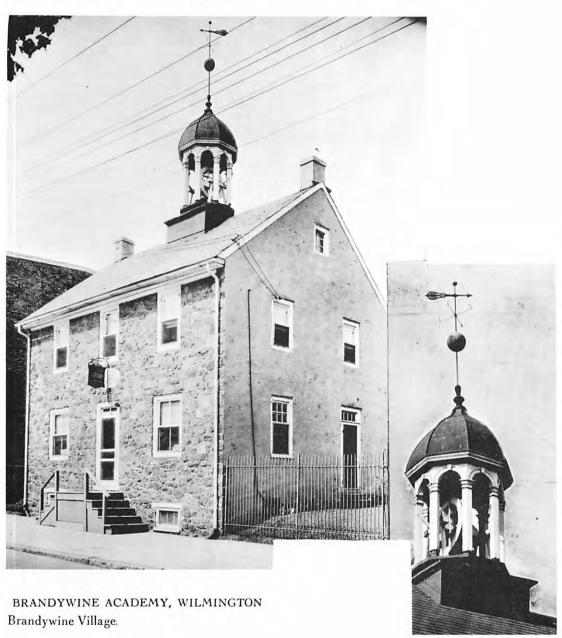


FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, ODESSA Circa 1780



Main Hall, Wesley College, Dover, Kent County (Demolished about 1970)

# B's SCRAP BOOK 1977



Detail of Cupalo

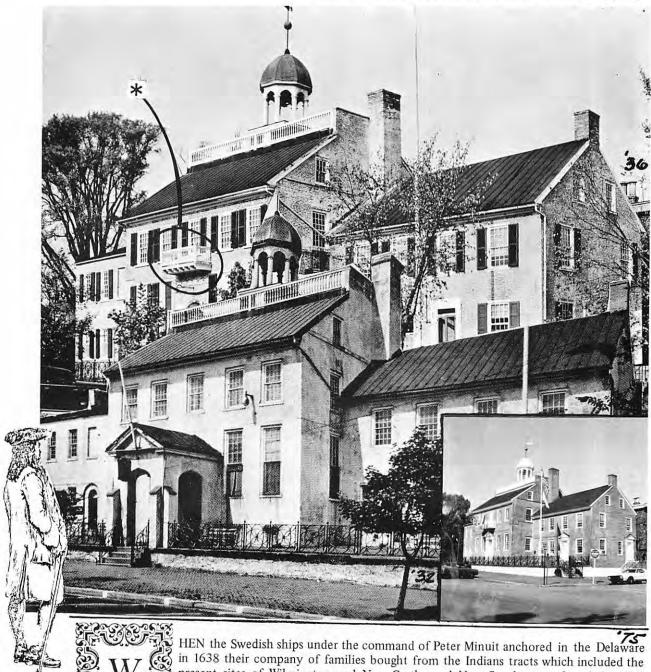


TOWN HALL, NEW CASTLE

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

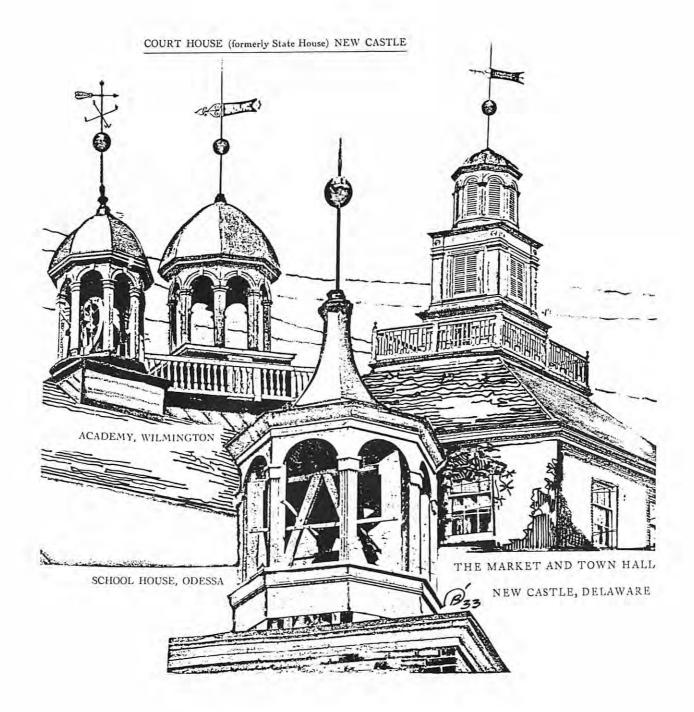


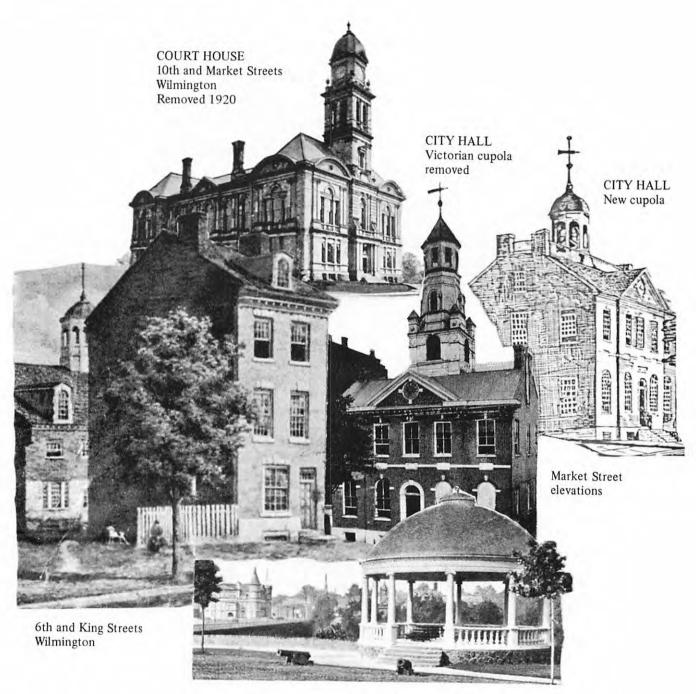
COURT HOUSE (formerly State House) NEW CASTLE Center of 12 mile "circle" forming northern Boundary of Delaware



HEN the Swedish ships under the command of Peter Minuit anchored in the Delaware in 1638 their company of families bought from the Indians tracts which included the present sites of Wilmington and New Castle, and New Sweden was founded. New Amstel was described as "a goodly town of about one hundred houses and containing a magazine, a guard house, a bake house, and forge and residences for the clergymen and other officers."

★ During the "restoration" the balcony was added for cosmetic reasons. In 1930 Earl Brooks and G. F. Bennett spent some time probing the front facade hoping to find evidence or excuse to report the possibility of a balcony, and again in 1936, without success!





BAND STAND, Washington Street Bridge, Wilmington

# PUBLIC BUILDINGS

THE Colonial architecture of America was mainly a domestic architecture. During the seventeenth century, when the settlers from Europe were finding their way in considerable numbers to American shores, and colonization was taking place, there was little time for else than house building. Religion was a vital factor in the lives of most of the colonists, and as soon as adequate dwelling houses had been built, the Colonists turned their hands to the erection of the first churches-meeting-houses they called them! It was not until after this want had been fairly met that secular buildings of a public nature began to appear. Even then, there elapsed a considerable period before public buildings were required to any great extent by a struggling people. The comparative scarcity of our earliest public buildings illustrates this. 11 Our early public buildings, though generally simple, rarely are without style and a certain degree of elegance. Almost without exception the early builders achieved

rarely are without style and a certain degree of elegance. Almost without exception the early builders achieved order and restraint, and their designs were invariably tinctured by good taste. Undoubtedly the proficiency of the individual workman was a big factor in achieving this, for he had an excellent working knowledge of mouldings and details, and a sympathetic understanding of the architect's aims. Classical detail was the common language of every carpenter,

mon language of every carpenter,

And last of all, their work was undeniably American. 

J. Frederick Kelly

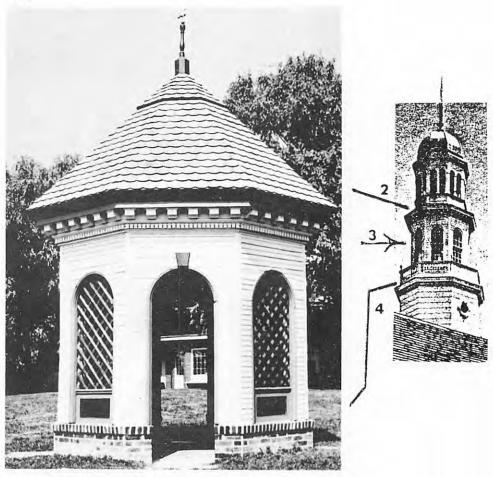
Broadly surveying the field of architecture, we cannot escape the conclusion that civic buildings should be the outward expression of a community's best efforts. But in New England and the middle colonies, comparatively few town halls, court houses, etc. were required until after the first quarter of the eighteenth century. In the South, with its smaller, sparse settlements, there were still fewer buildings of this nature. This is quite what one would expect, for the bulk of the population in the North was gathered by this time in more or less compact settlements, and civic consciousness had begun to make its appearance as a social factor.

EASTERN VIEW OF THE STATE HOUSE AT DOVER.

However, buildings of genuine architectural quality were designed during the eighteenth century, and plans and elevations were drawn, principally by men of two classifications; namely, builder-architects and amateurarchitects.

Old State House, built 1787-1792 on the east side of historic Dover Green.

# 60 year scrap book



CENTER SECTION "3" now garden house at the BLUE COAT INN. Sections 2 & 4 destroyed.

# The Anatomy of an Architectural Disaster

pages 159-163 included in material ting out the wingericy of

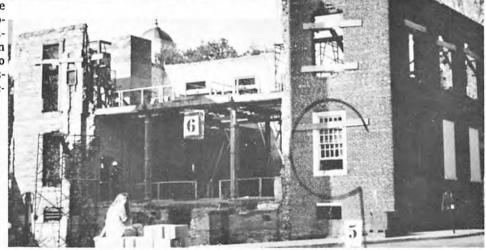


76



Richard Mehring is the man in Washington who approved the plans for restoration of the Old State House in Dover, and he is the one who classified the project a restoration, not a reconstruction.

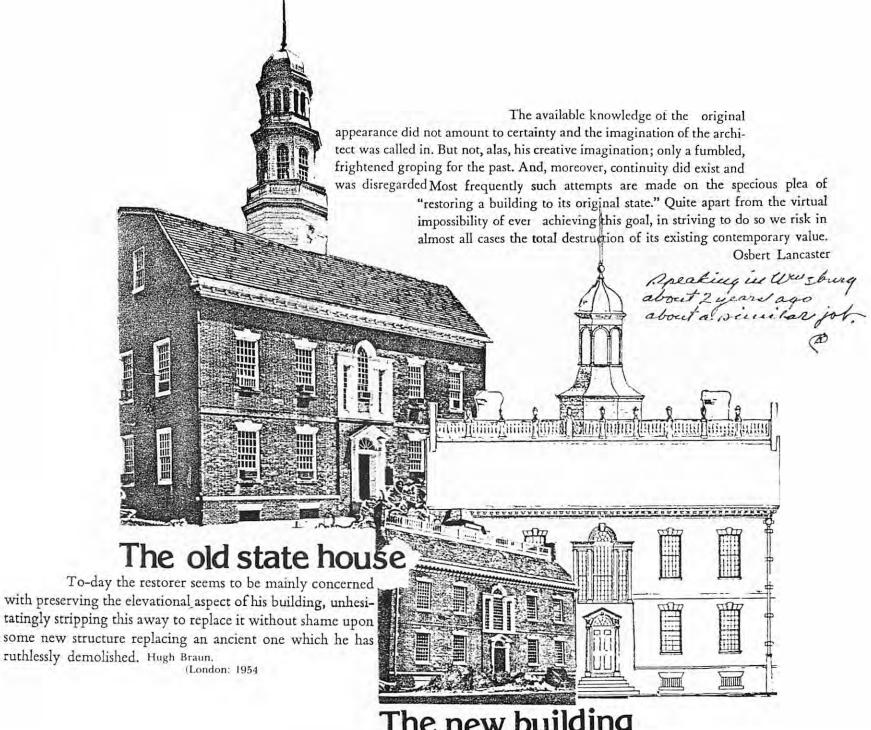
"Restoration is returning a structure that is standing to the original appearance with materials that are just like those used when the building was originally built, or materials that are very similar in nature."



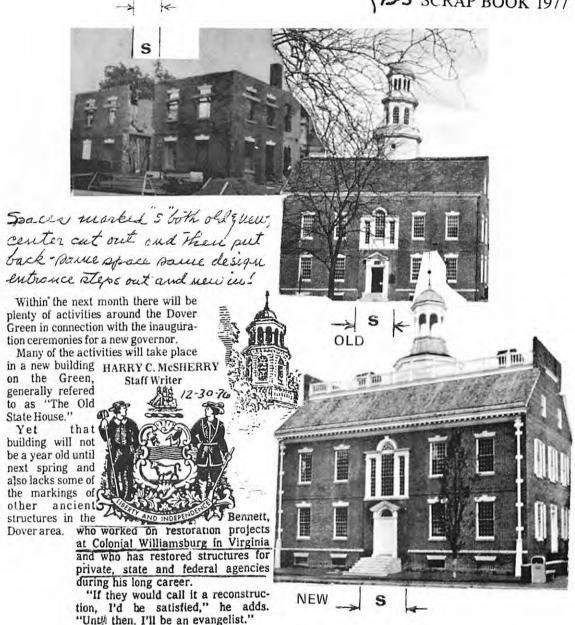
#2 Stone lintel about 50+years, 3 front entrance section removed; 4 steel fearing to carry new roof, 5 new windows frames follow up larly design on old construction detail! to an new wood contruction good new and sound including forst hangers etc - heavy will construction; 7 Course work and lines changed to suit new work.

Who Whething, her Peterson, Loy Seaham, We walt Pringson etc may have an explanation for such detail - They are known better!

There are the knowledgeable of 30 plus listed in the valoration report.



The new building

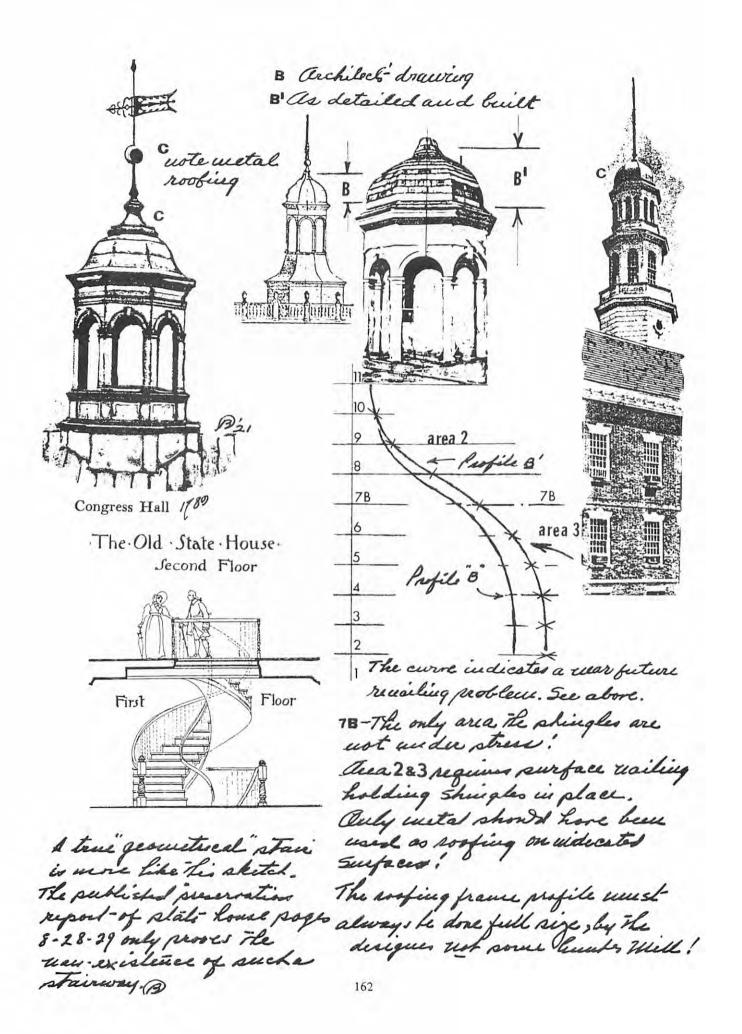


Alexander Givan, the architect who designed the State House, did not live to see it completed. He was paid £ 3 for the plan in May 1788 and another £ 6/1/2 in November. He died before the following March—Historical & Cultural Affairs

Up to 1896 practically all of the business of the commonwealth which had to be handled in Dover — and very little was handled anywhere else — was transacted in the State House, then of its original size. During the latter part of that period it differed somewhat in form from its original shape, having undergone some alterations and remodeling. Later, however, much of the colonial aspect of the old building was restored.

Senator James B. Robertson, dated 2/29/36

Historical and Cultural Affairs



The client, only knows you are incompetent in richer & uide lies you restoration without it!

a. Origin of structure

b. Architectural and structural design

c. Original Construction

d. Alterations and additions

#### **EXISTING CONDITIONS**

- a. Architectural description
- b. Statement of present conditions
- c. Photographs
- d. Drawings

#### PROPOSED WORK

a. Description and justification of work needed

b. Drawings

c. Costs estimate

RESTORATION OR NOT. it all began a decade ago in the administration of Governor Charles L. Terry, Jr. with a \$90,000 appropriation. Many times that amount has been spent with Messrs. deValinger, Kinnamon and Bennett estimating the cost in the TO DATE \$ 2 MILLION neighborhood of \$2 million.

The Old State House

Ned Heite, the state's historic registrar, who has masterminded much of the work, puts the figure in the neighborhood of \$1.5 million of which \$250,000 has come from the National Park Service. +

GOVERNOR TERRY WANTED ONLY THE BUILDING TO BE SOFE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC THE BUILDING grants-in-aid to the States and the Na-WOULD NEED SOME CARPENTRY, PAINTING, SOAP & WATERETC. = 90,060! (B)

Grants for historic preservation. The National Historic Preservation Act

Ned said the cost of the work actually will come to a little more than \$200 a square foot, not the \$700 which Bennett mentioned.

Section 1. There is transferred and appropriated the sum of \$90,000 from the Capital Investment Fund, existing pursuant to Chapter 62, Title 29, Delaware Code, a.id created by Chapter 32, Volume 54, Laws of Delaware, to the Public Archives Commission for the restoration and furnishing of the Old State House Building in Dover as an historic building.

Downething has taken the place of talent, training, experience etc. could it be just "CHUTZPA" In his column, Art Buchwald discussed the

Yiddish word "chutzpa." He said that it has no English equivalent, but it refers to one who has an attitude of incredible gall or presumption. "The classic example of a 'chutzpa,' " says Buchwald, "is the young man who murders his parents and then asks the court to show mercy because he is an orphan."

Old Sussex "Court House"

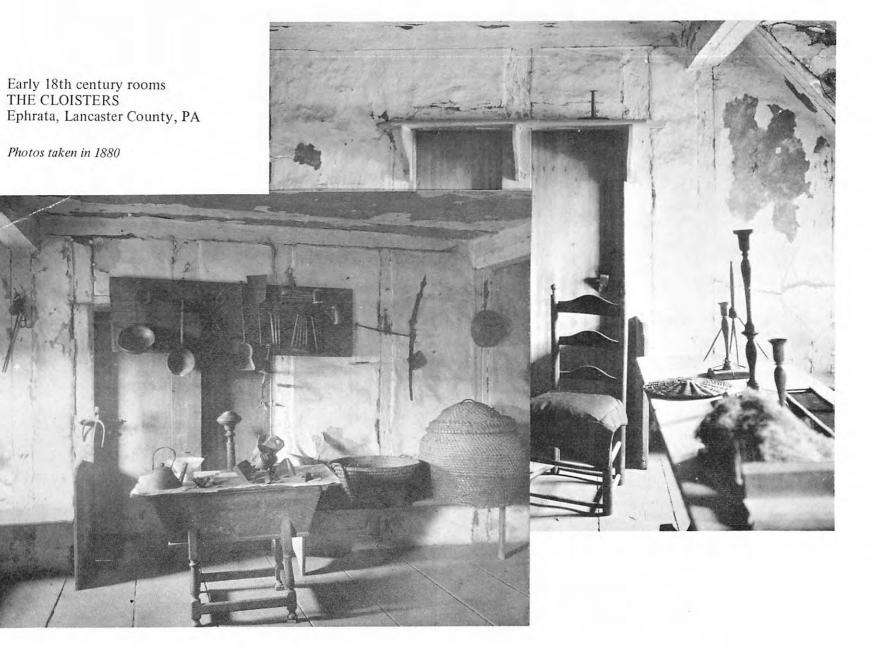
AGRIM TALL TALE

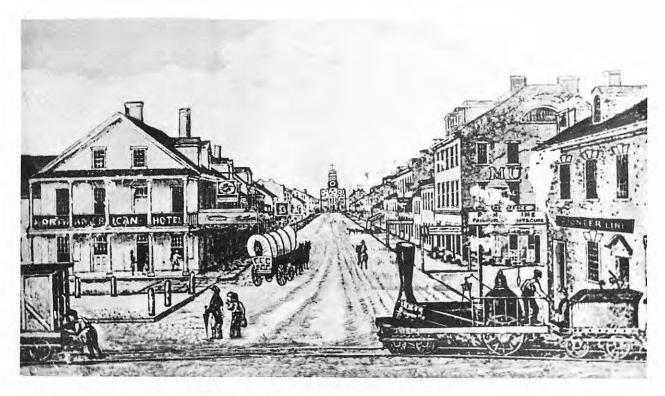
AFTER \$ 300, DOO SPENTA

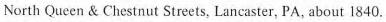


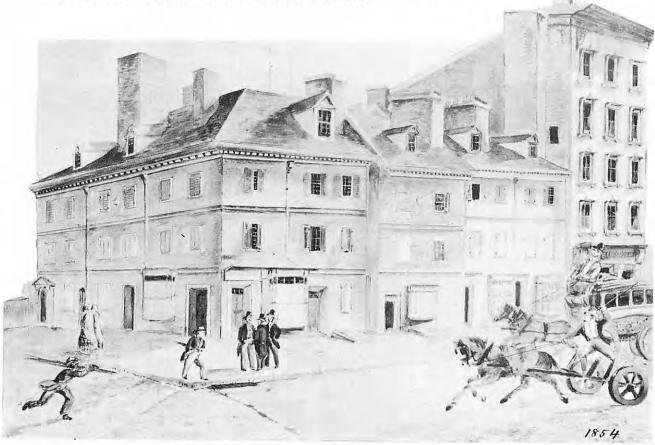
1, 2, 3, 4 - THE CLOISTERS (1740), Ephrata, PA. Early religious community. Photos taken before "restoration". 5, 6, 7 - Demolished and stone reused in garden wall at Centerville, DE.

<sup>8 -</sup> Typical 18th century Delaware River Valley bonnet and entrance. 19th century stone steps and railing.









Front & Market Streets, Wilmington. Painted in 1854. *Photos from author's collection.* 



B's SCRAP BOOK 1977

A REMOVE SHELF.

BREMOYENEW FLOORING, OLVIN FINE CONDITION.

CREPLASTER CEILING\_

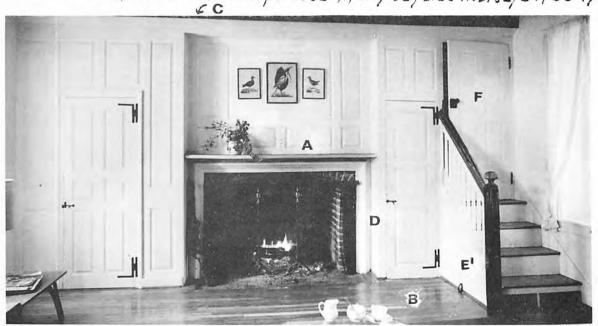
D SEE PROFILE BELOW.

ETYPICAL DELAWARE

GEASTERN SHORE.

E'NOT SO SURE! See Note
FLATE DOOR SEENOTE
TWO ROOMS FIRST
FLOOR,

NOTE: E'EFAPPEAR TO BE LATE BUT SLOULD BE LEFT AS IS! (2)
THIS IS A VERY EARLY HOU'SE-MANY DETAILS INDICATE 1700-1720!



NOTICE THE VERY EARLY BOLECTION MOULDING-FIRE PLACE SURROUND.

DIMPEOVEMENTS!

FINE CRAFTSMANSHIP WITH NO

DIMPEOVEMENTS!

FILL SIZE

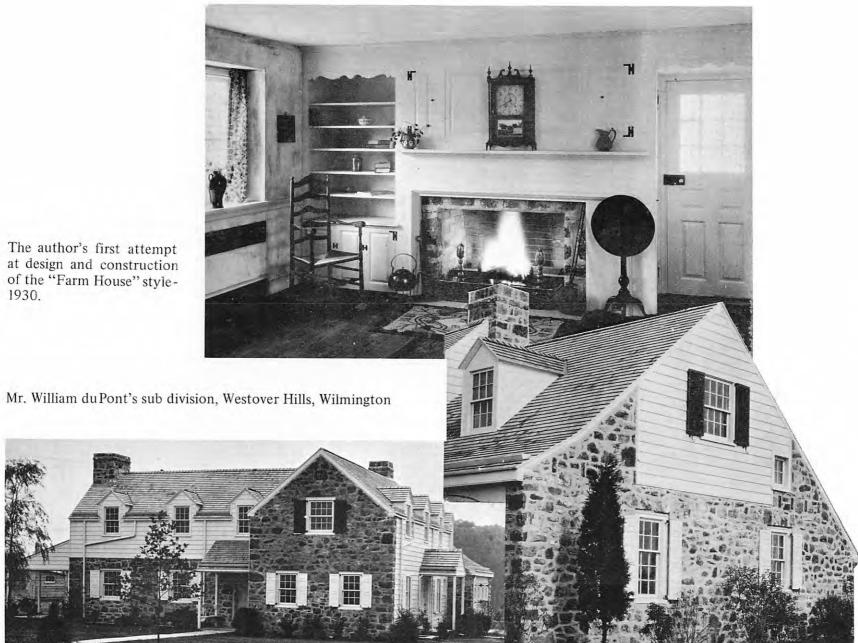
END WALLS ONLY-PANELER TILE MEASUREMENT

"SASSAFRAS LANDING, GALENA, MD. MIDICATES VERY

GOOD SCALE.

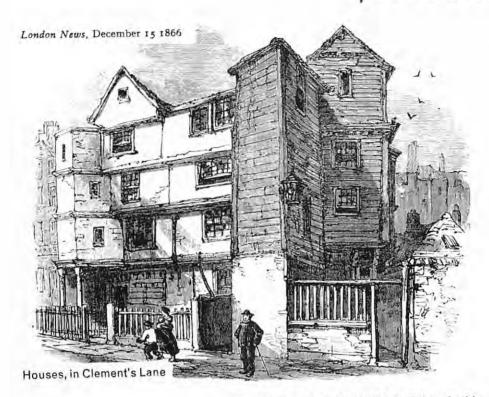
GOOD SCALE.

130/17

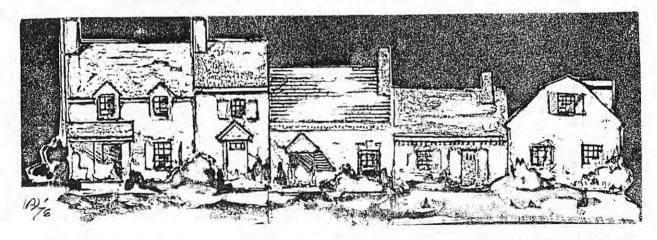


The author's first attempt at design and construction of the "Farm House" style-1930.

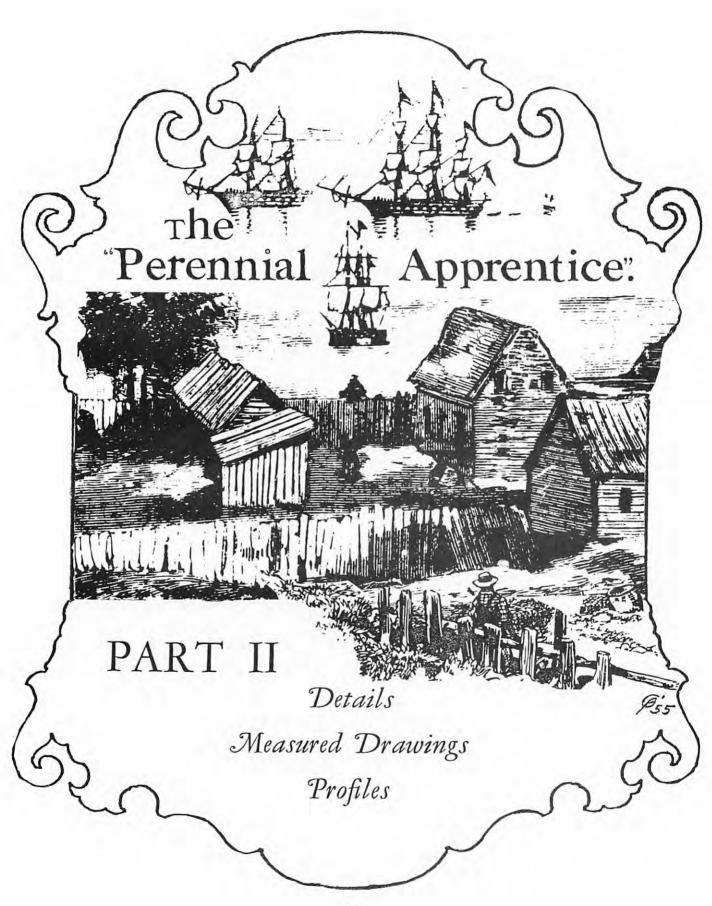
# B's SCRAP BOOK 1977

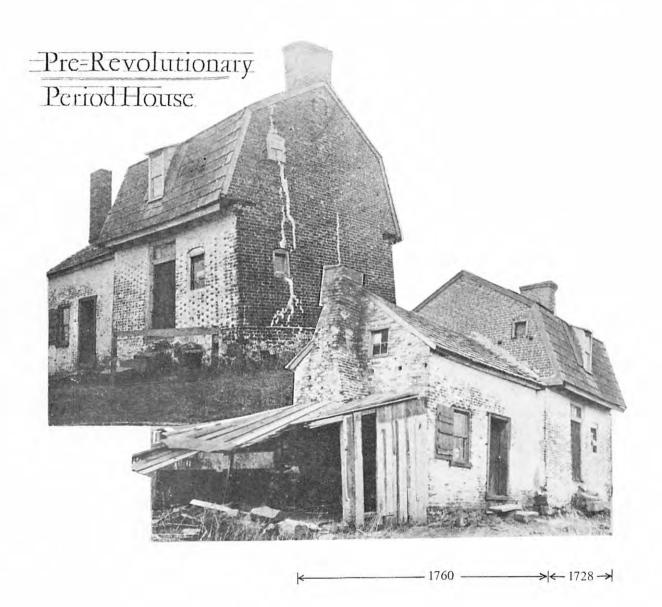


To comply with a law of 1606, buildings in this overpopulated district often had stone or brick fronts on a wood framework, but the backs were all wood. Columns often had "some architectural pretension."

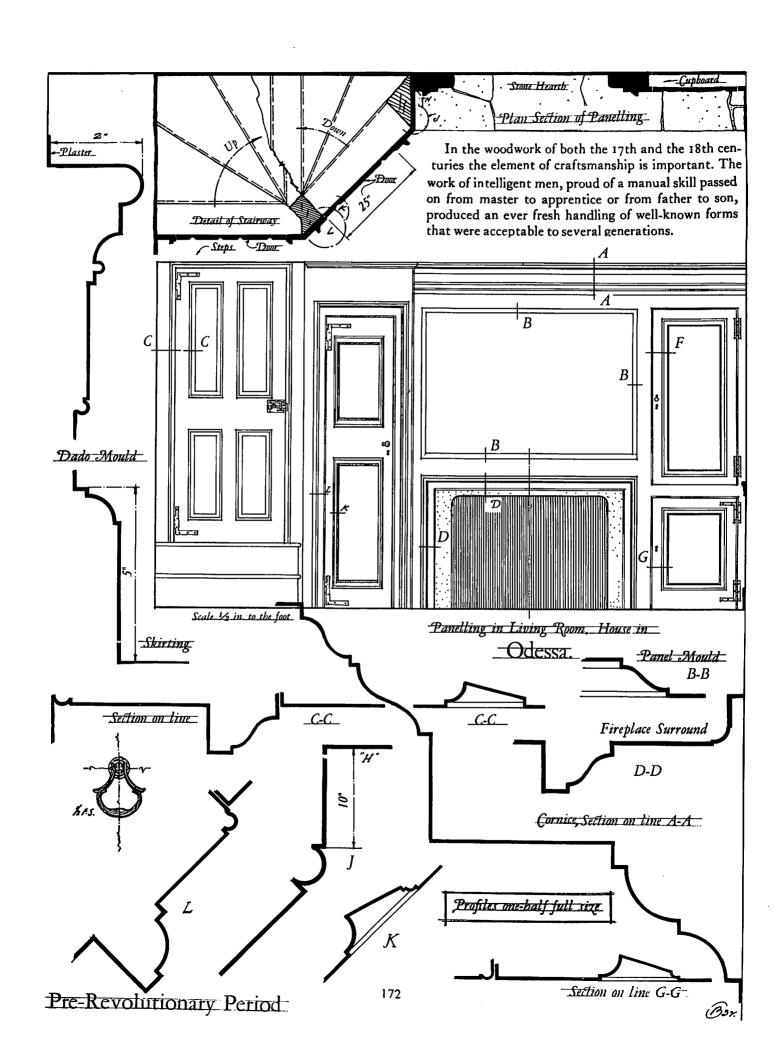


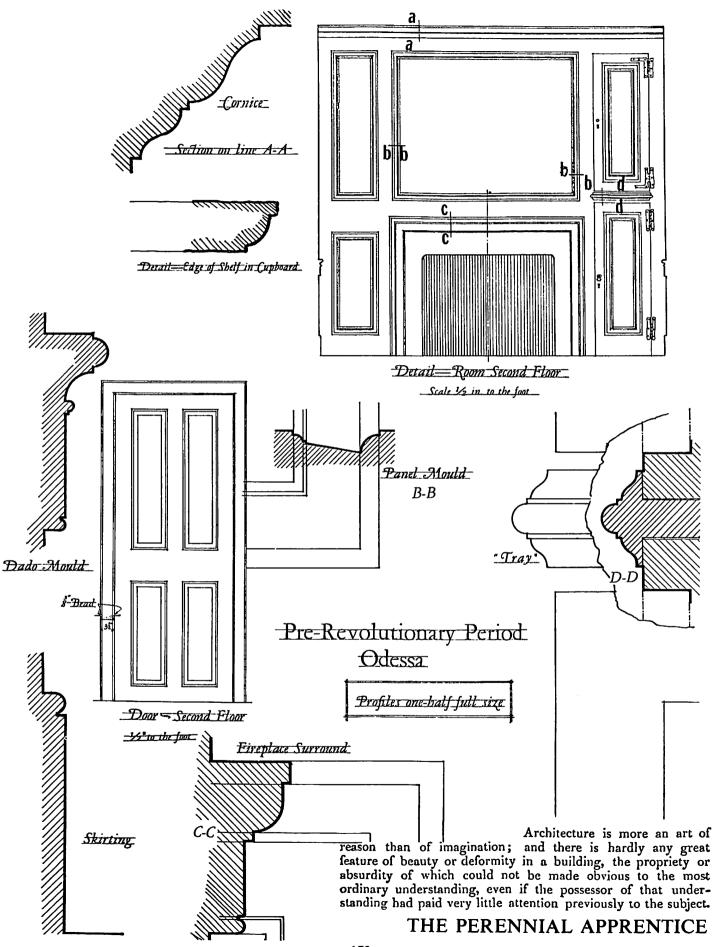
A study of "town houses" indicates that we still have "some architectural pretension"!

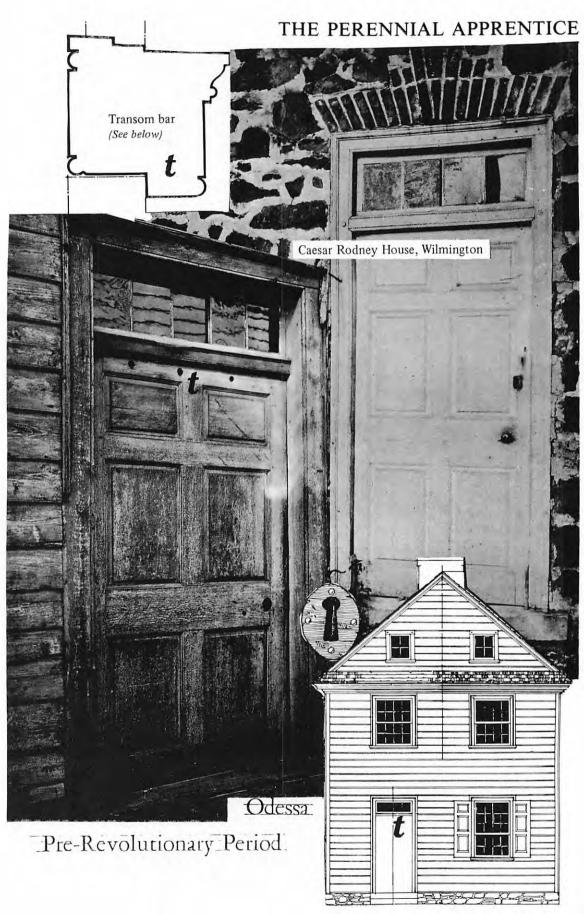


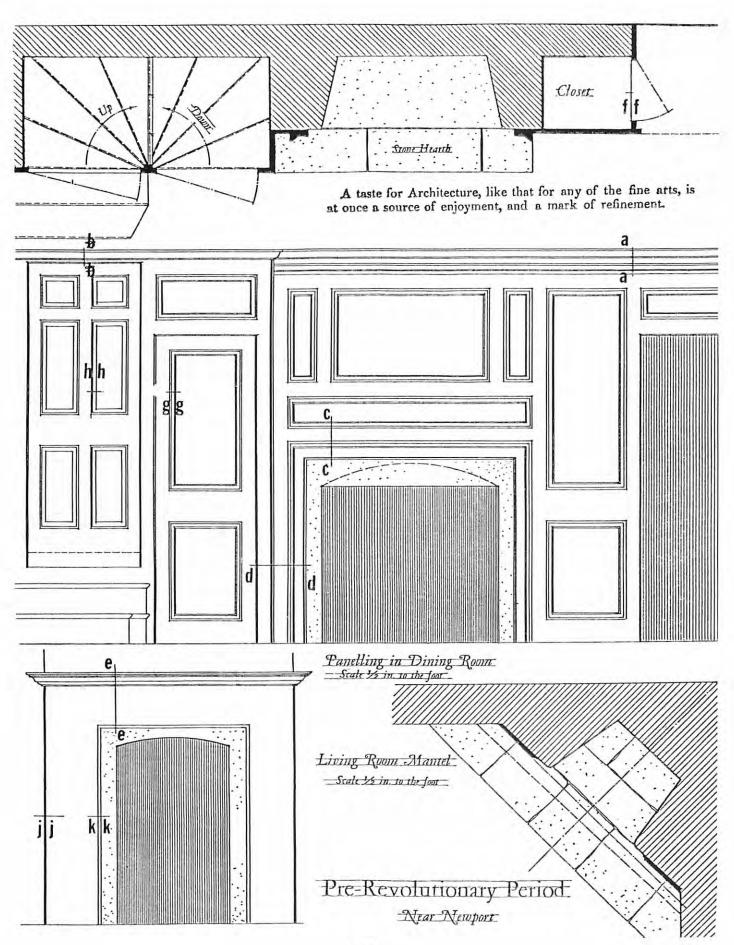


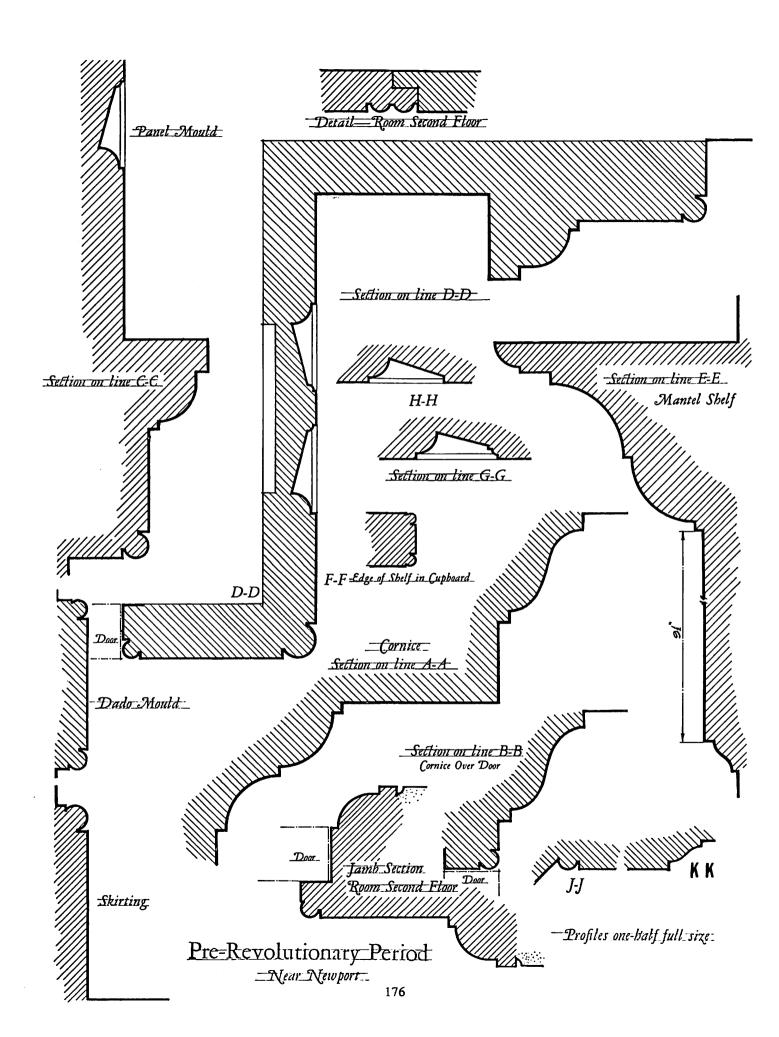
STIDHAM HOUSE East Wilmington (Demolished about 1890)

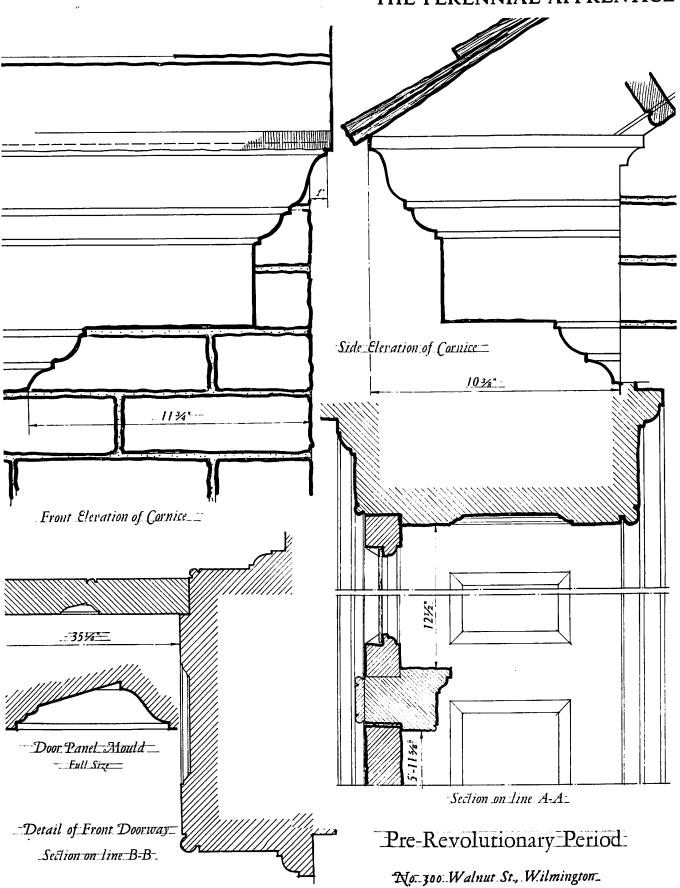




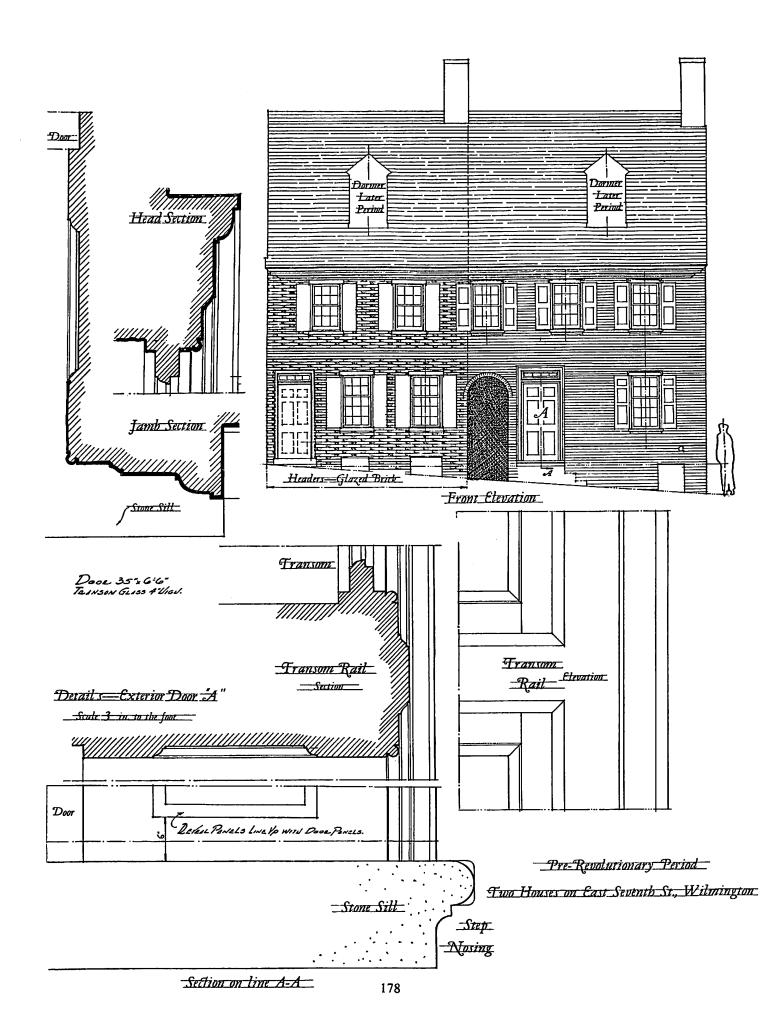


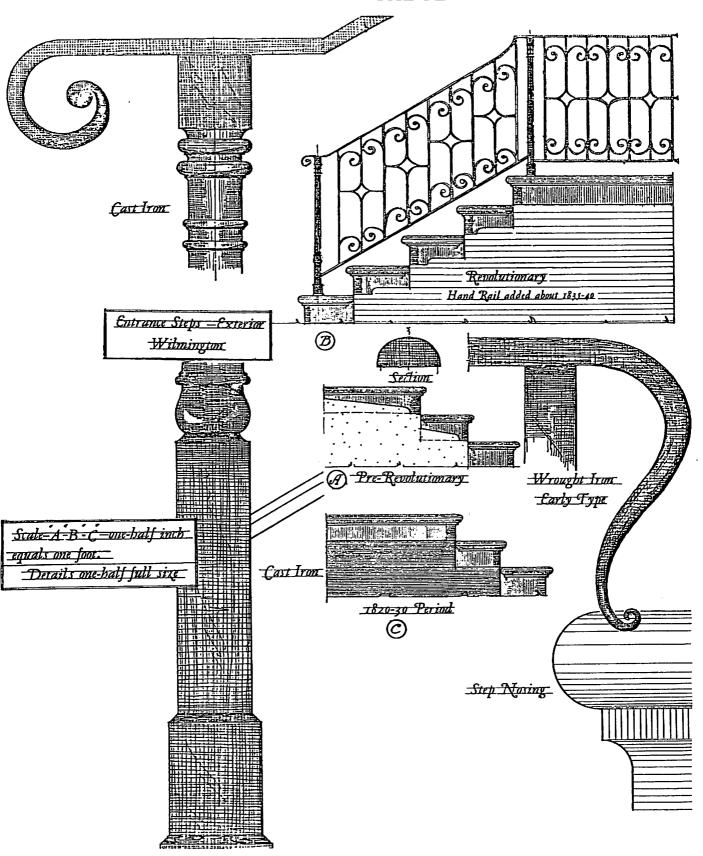


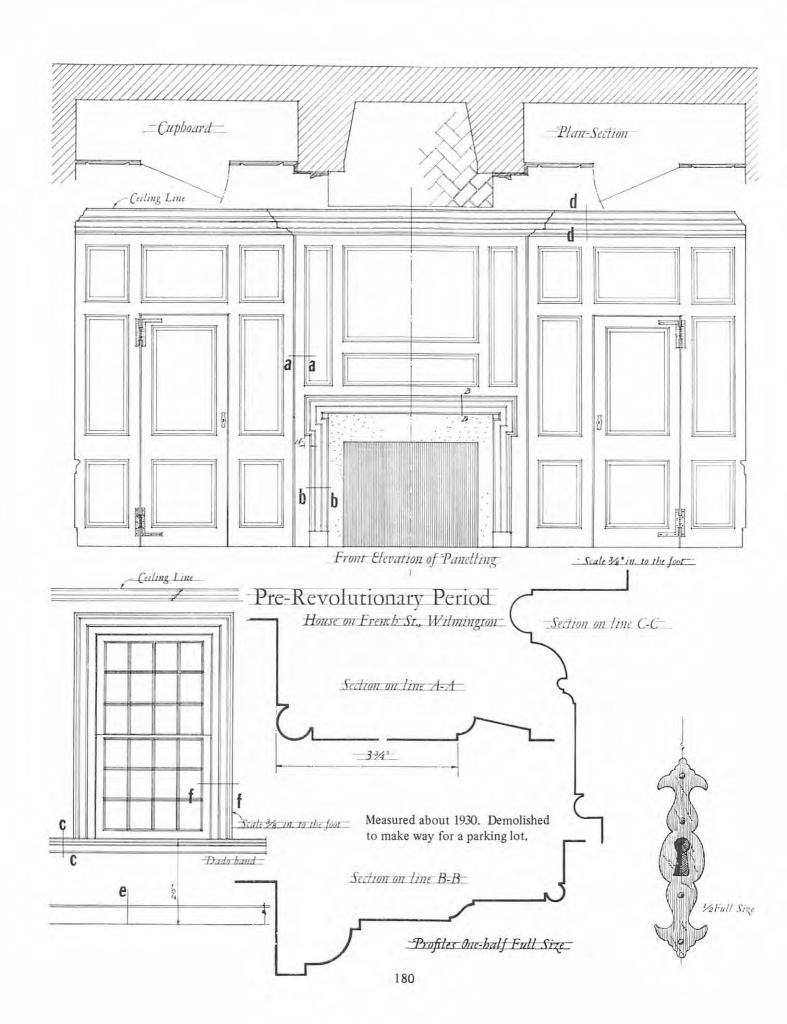


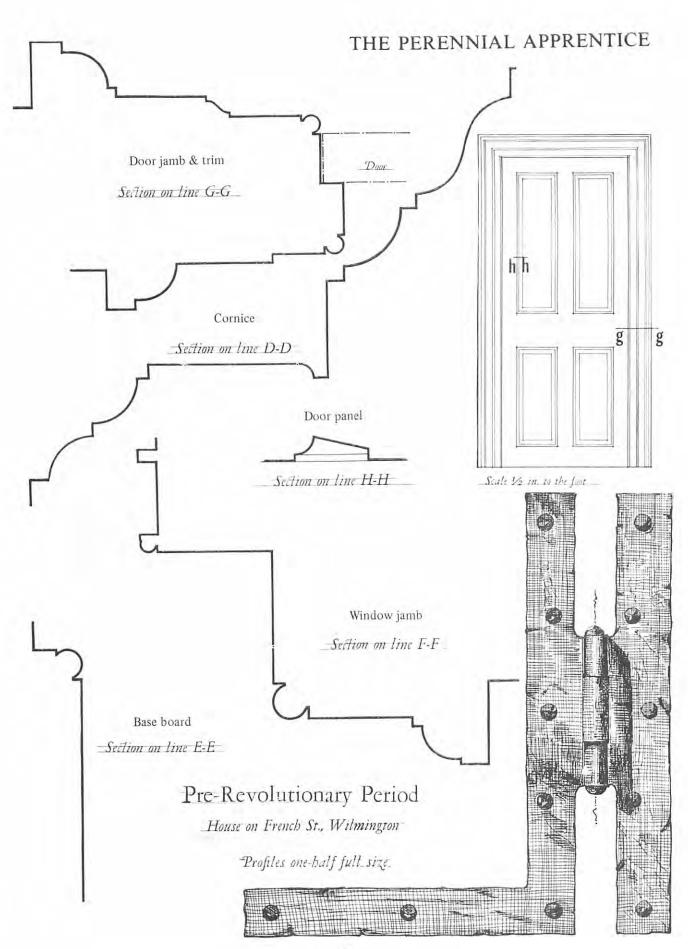


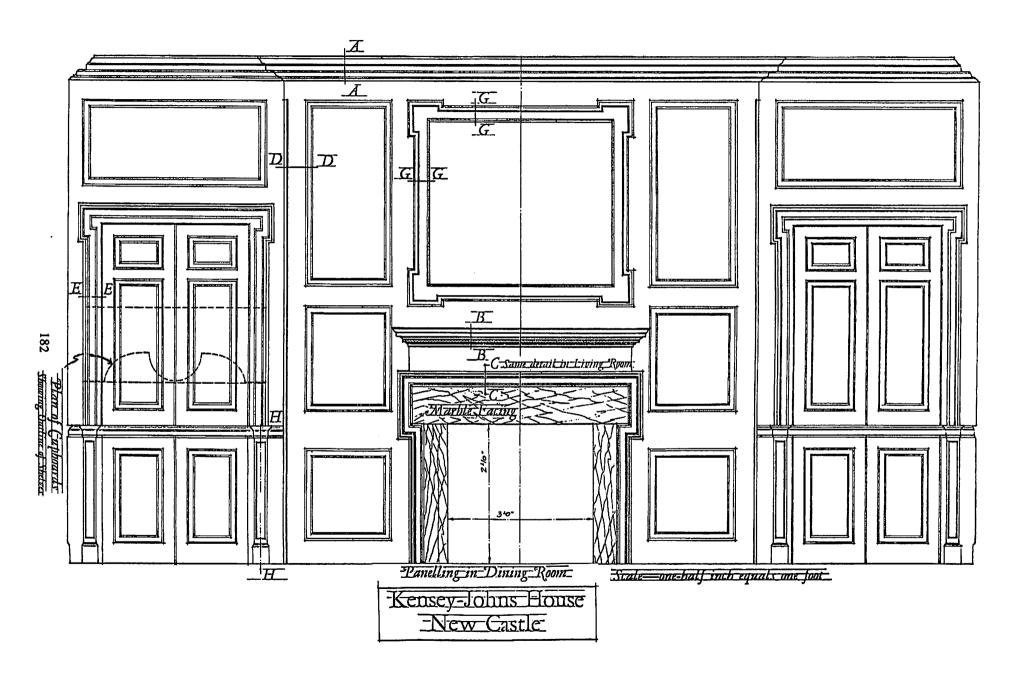
Scale-one-quarter full size:

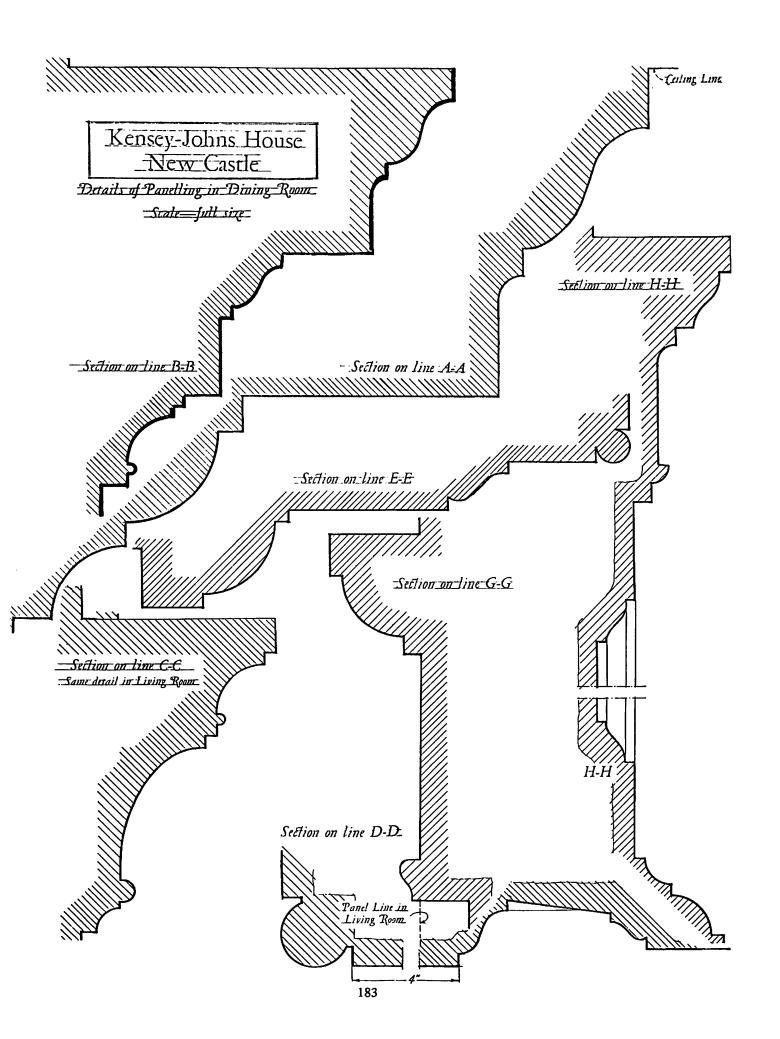


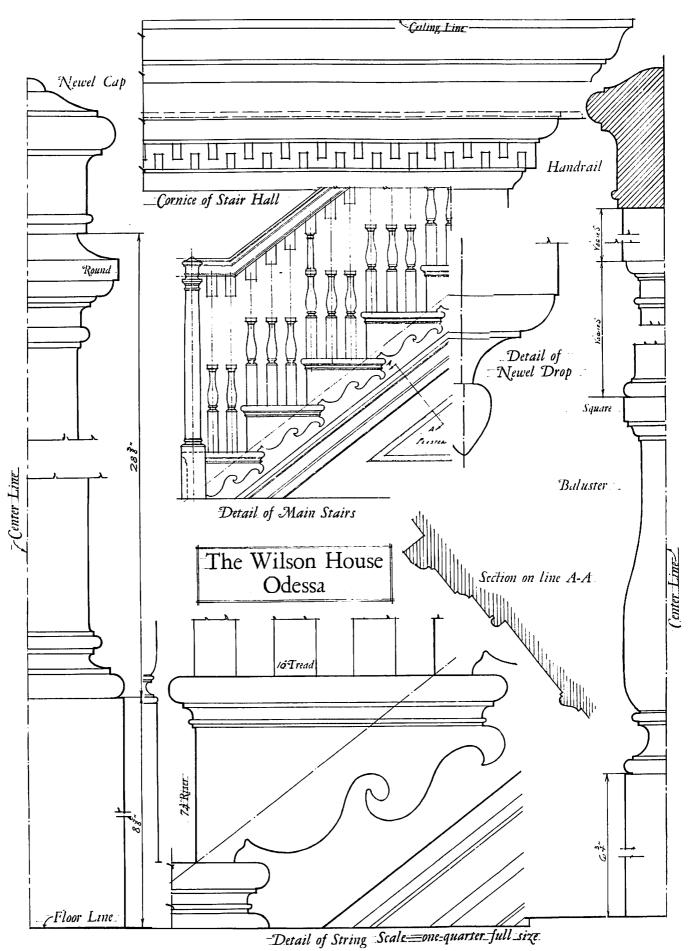


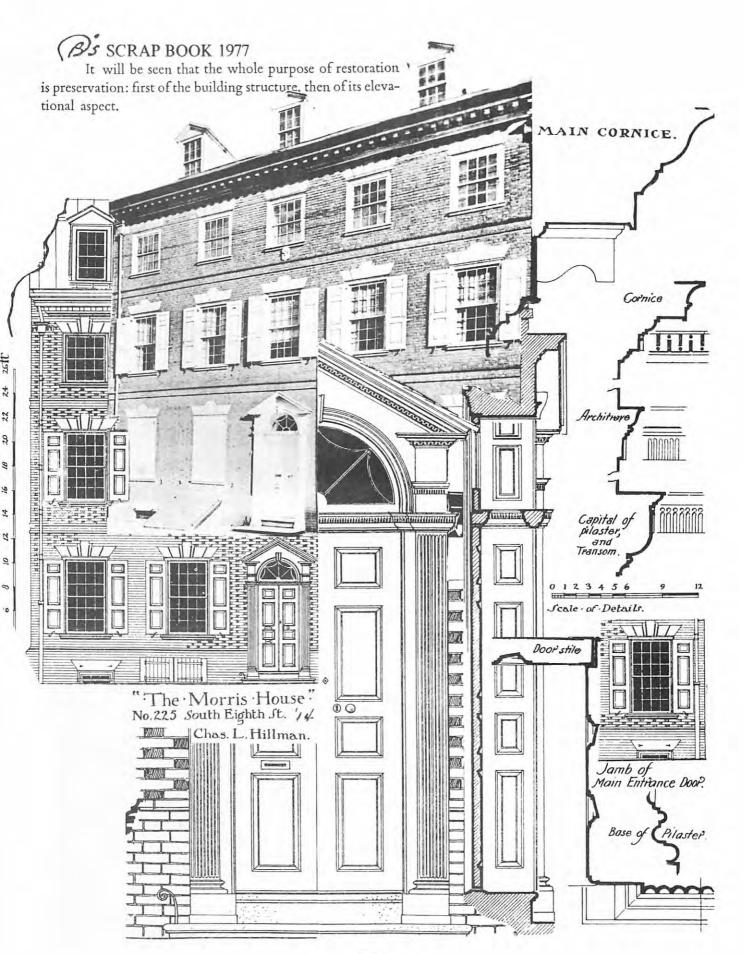


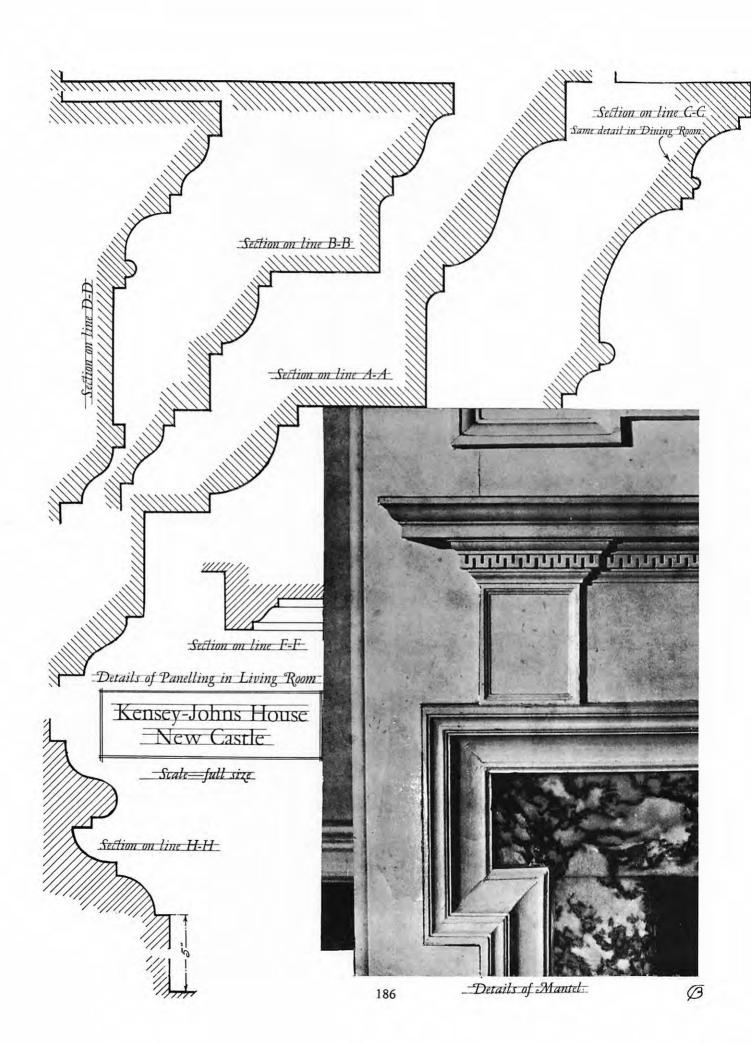


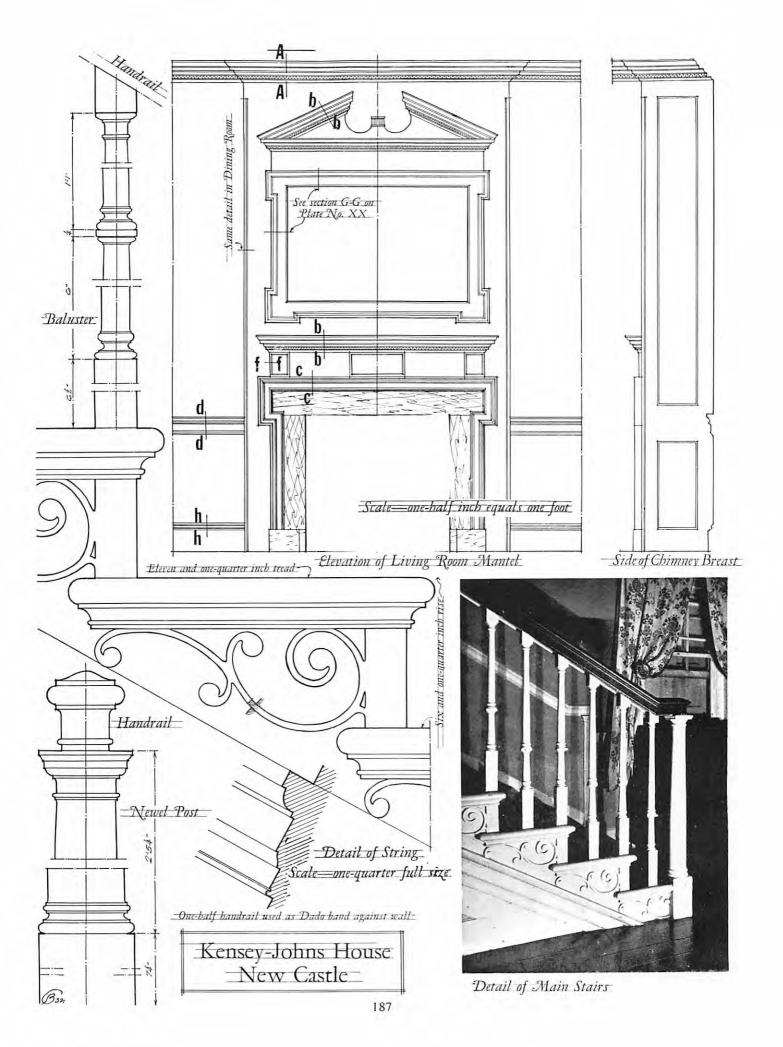


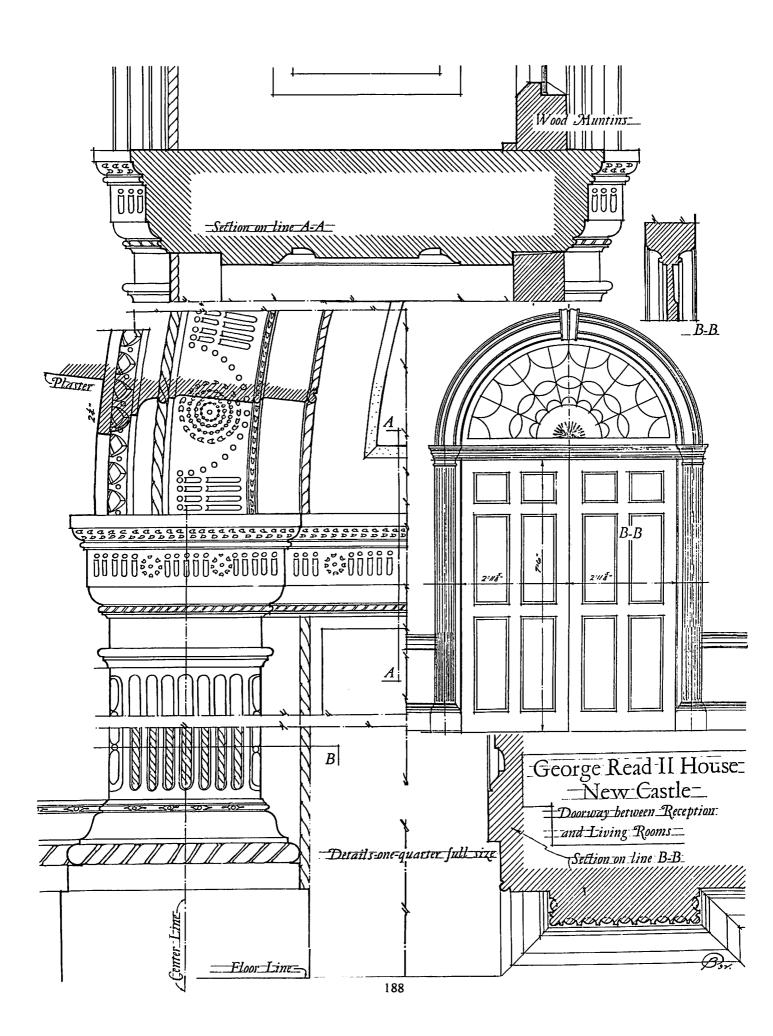


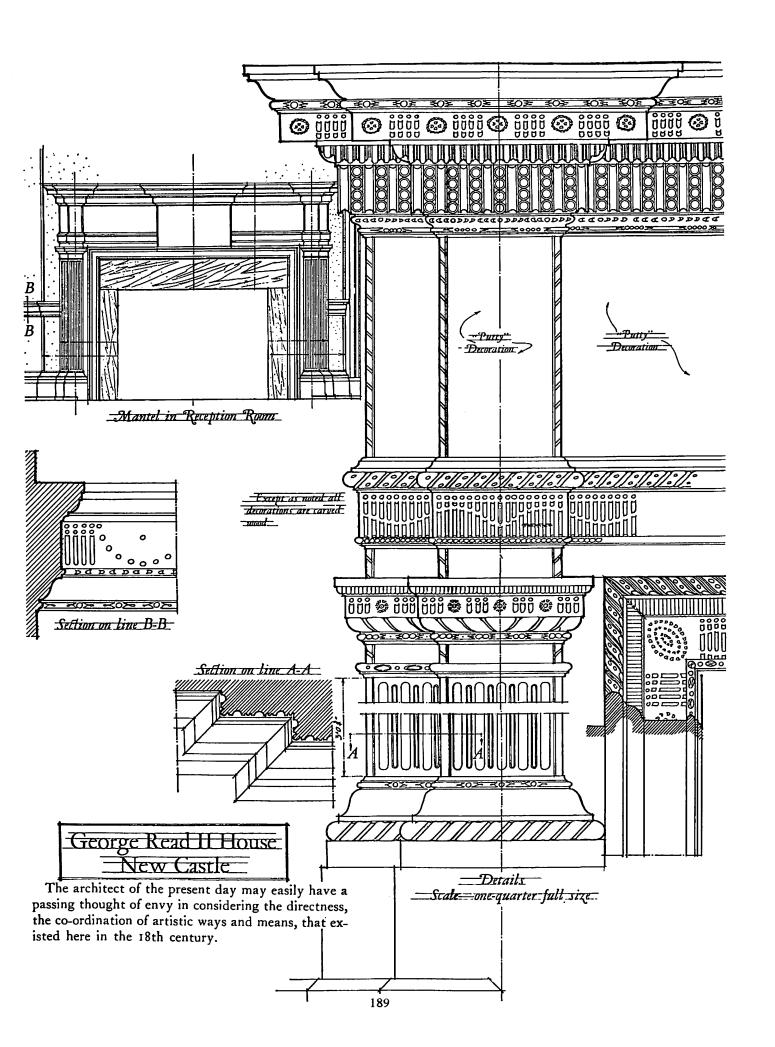


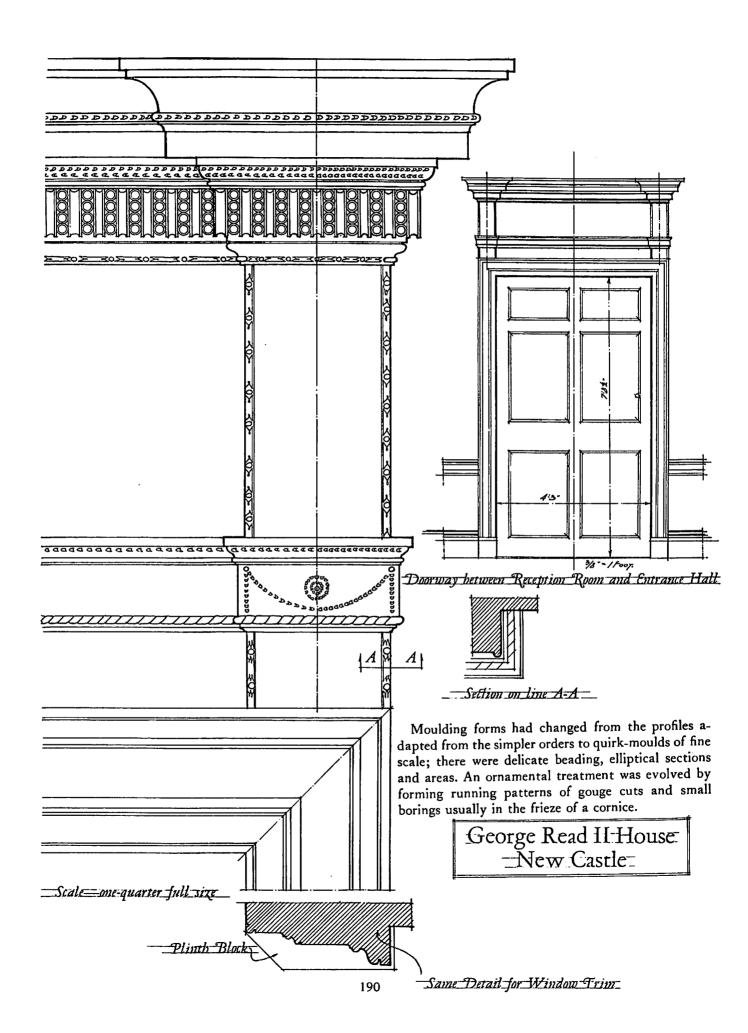






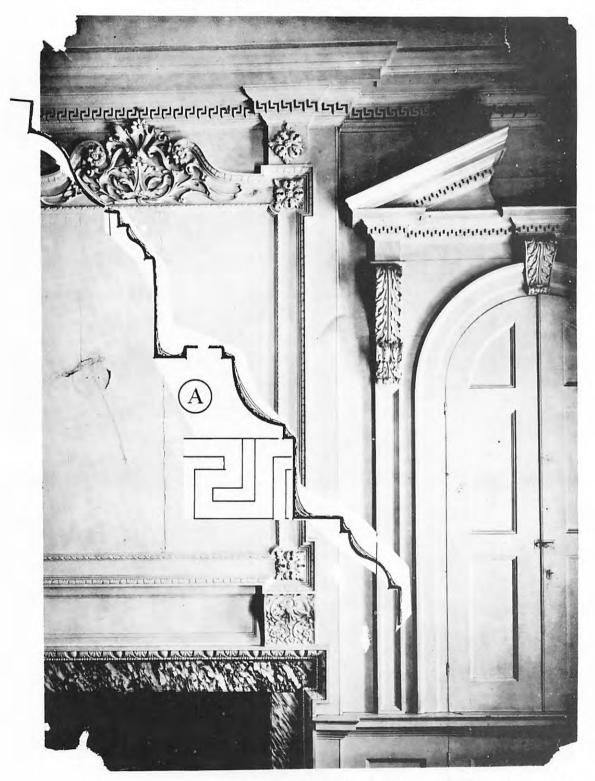




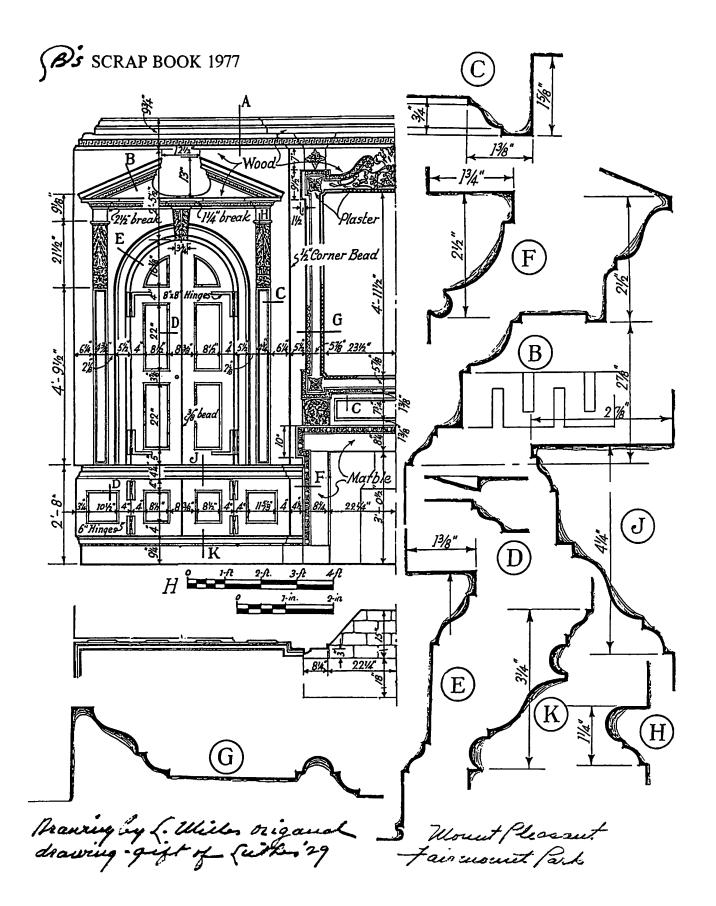


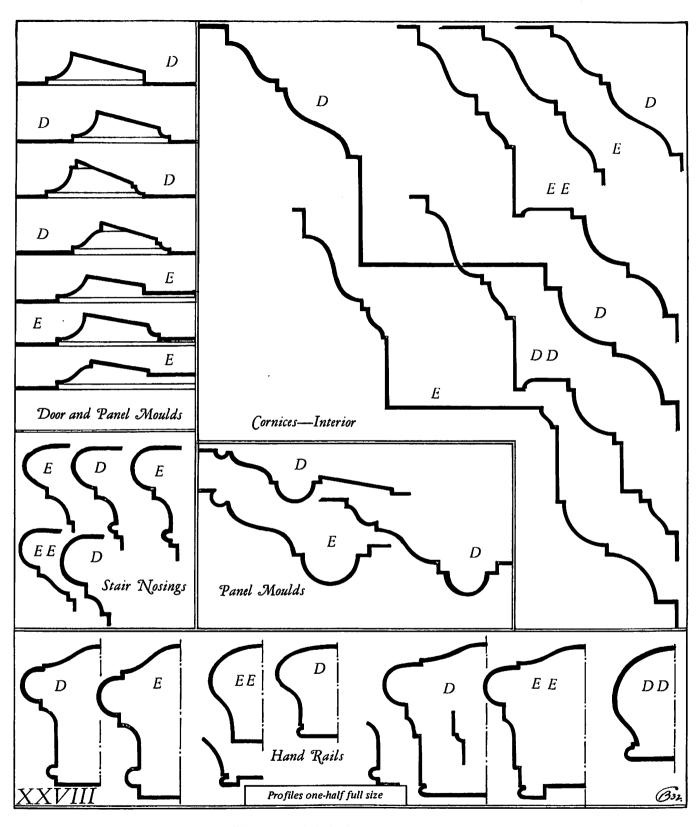
St. George's Hundred





This photograph the gift of P. Wallace, \( \begin{align\*} \begin{align\*} \begin{align\*} \begin{align\*} \begin{align\*} Philadelphia, Pa. \\ "Photographs, the photographs of Mr. Wallace, are amazingly deep in truth and in effect. They, too, show more than the surface; there is far more, in their black and white, than white and black. The spirit of places and men, of times, resides in them."



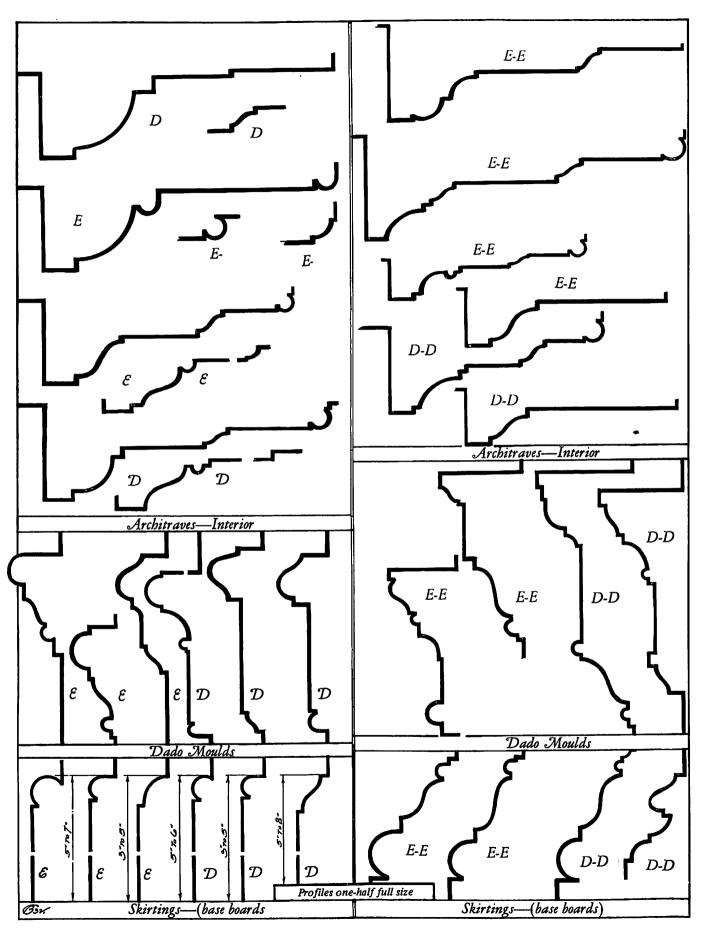


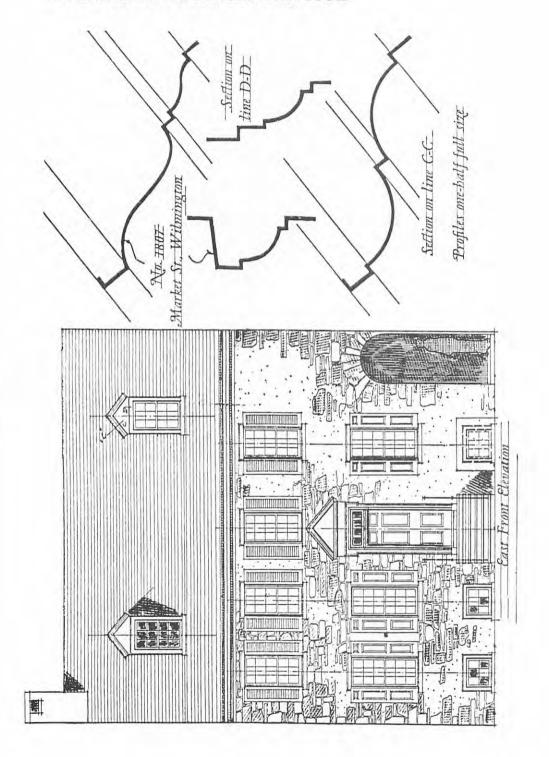
<sup>&</sup>quot;E"=Wren and Early Georgian Periods in England

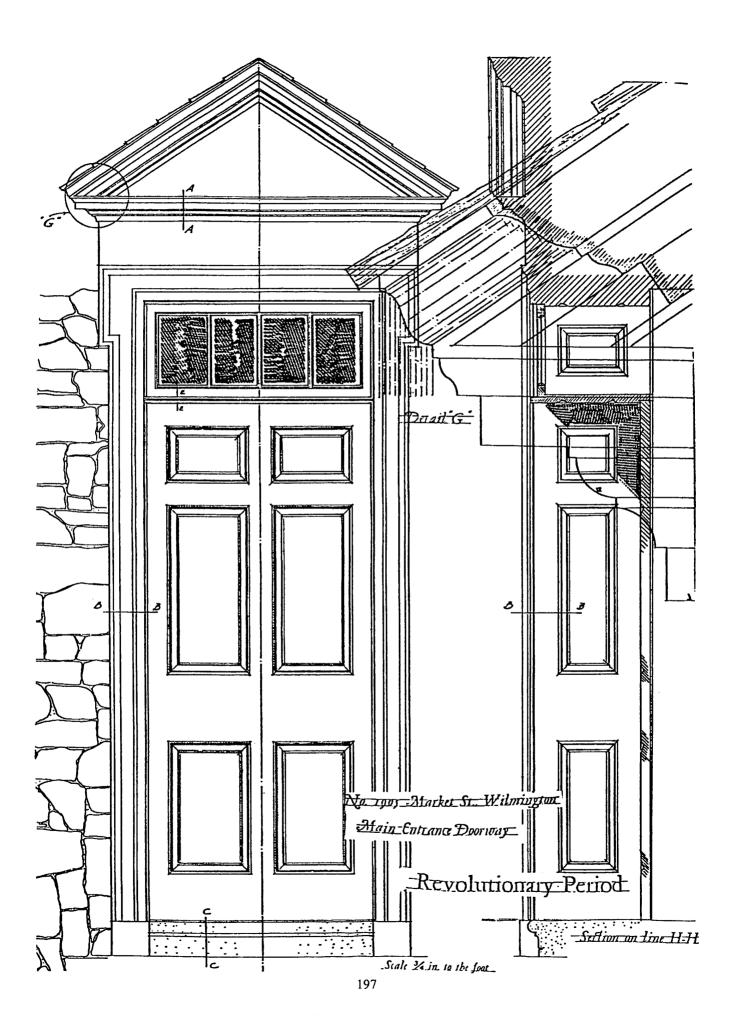
<sup>&</sup>quot;E-E"=Georgian Period in England

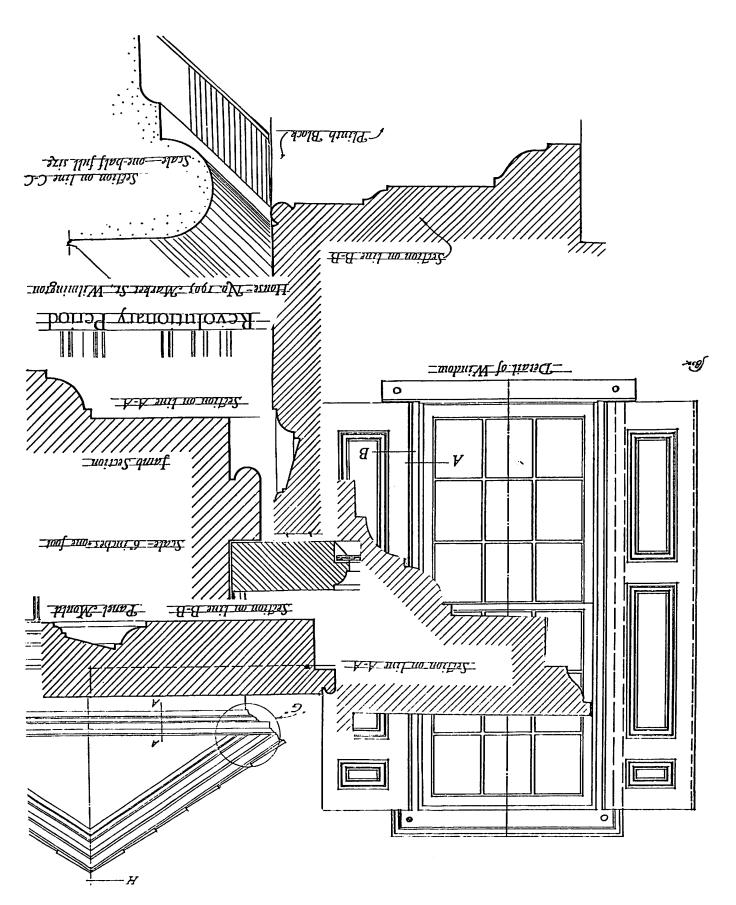
<sup>&</sup>quot;D"=Pre-Revolutionary Period in Delaware

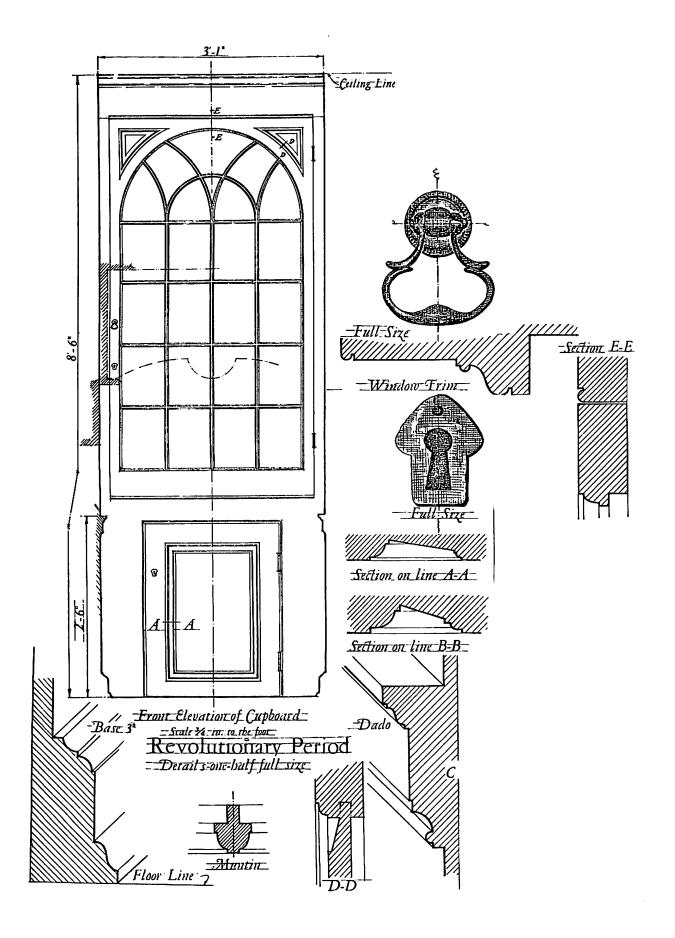
<sup>&</sup>quot;D-D" = 1775 to 1800 Period in Delaware

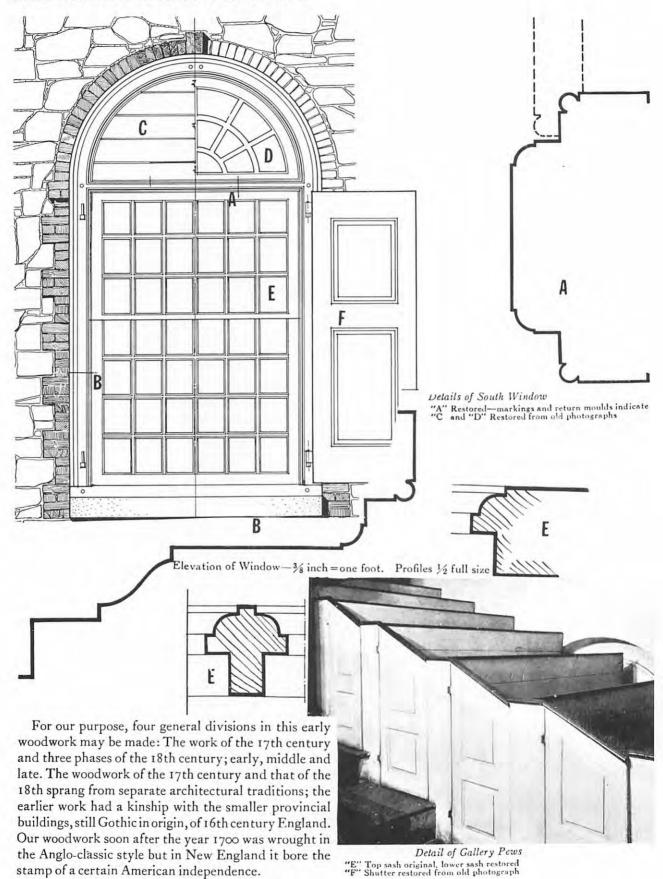


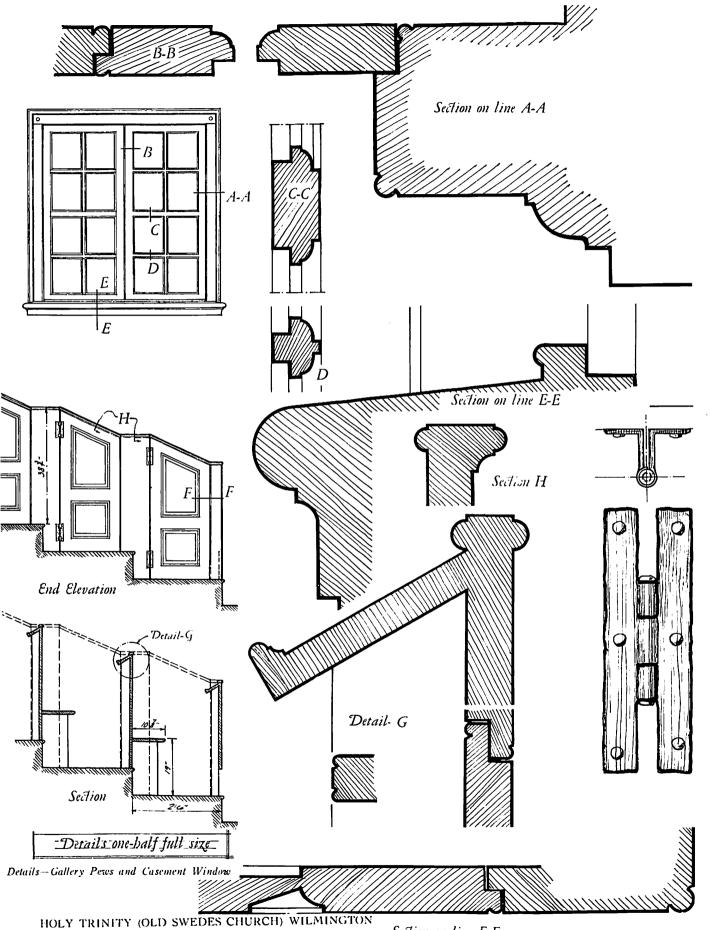


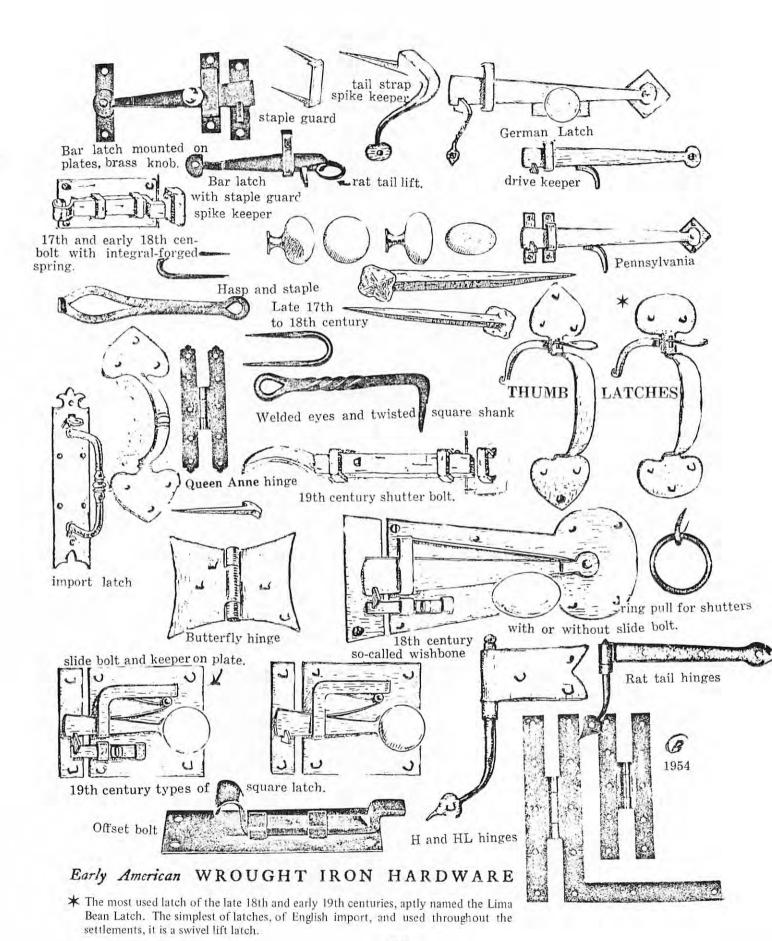






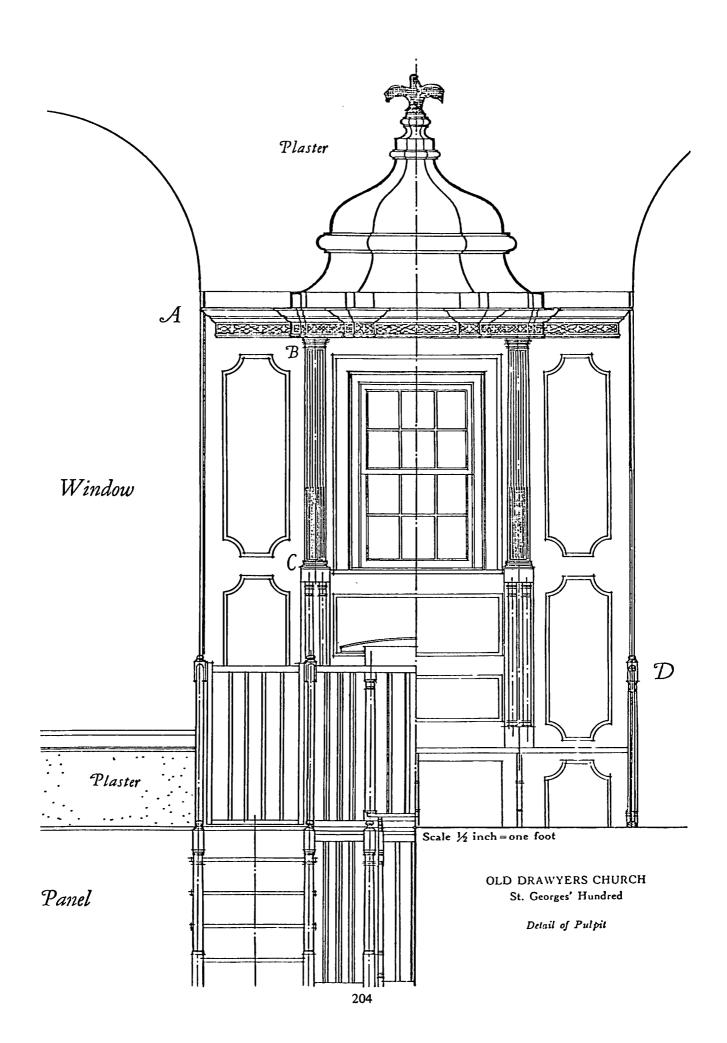


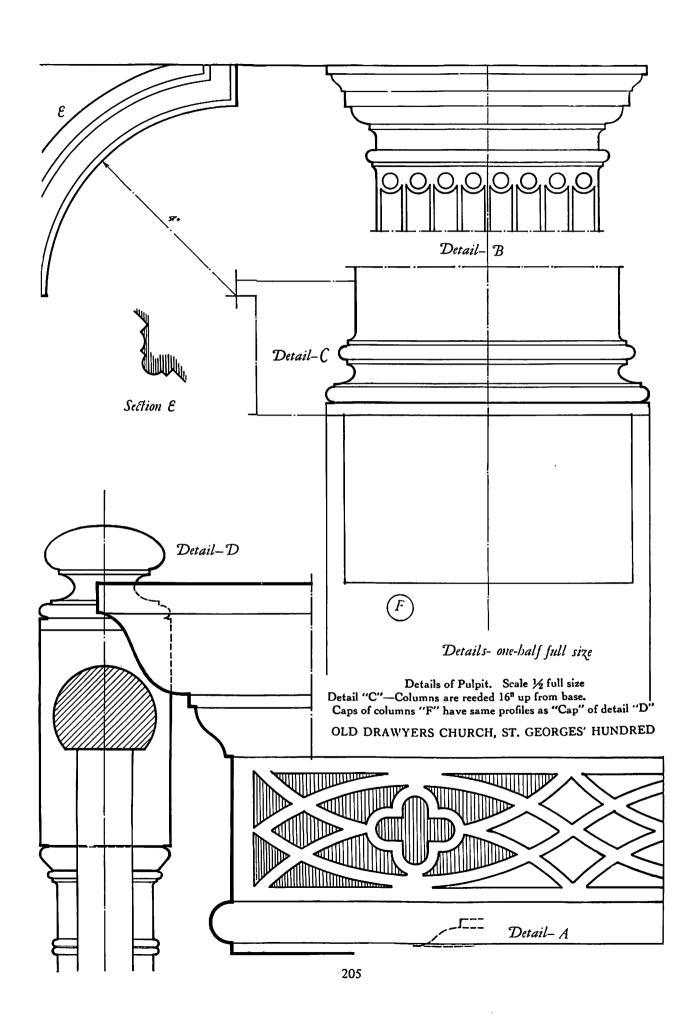


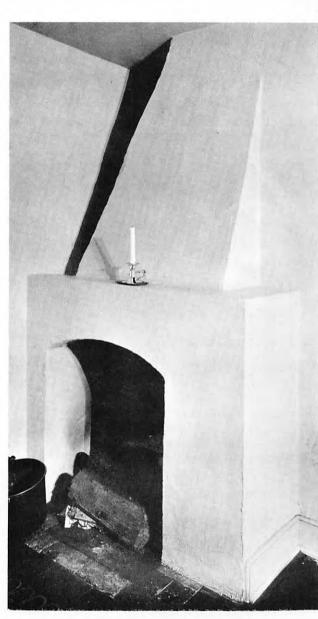


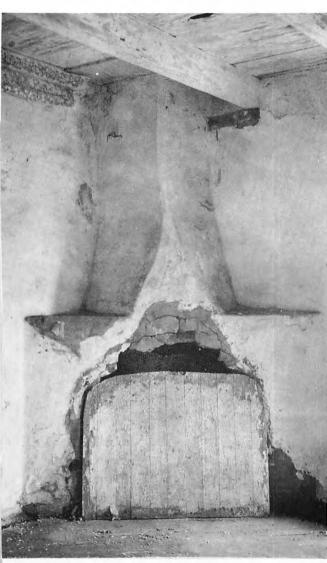


**ODESSA** 









Fireplaces, New Castle

ARCHITECTURE is the art which so disposes and adorns the edifices raised by man for whatsoever uses, that the sight of them contributes to his mental health, power, and pleasure.

It is very necessary, in the outset of all inquiry, to distinguish carefully between Architecture and Building.

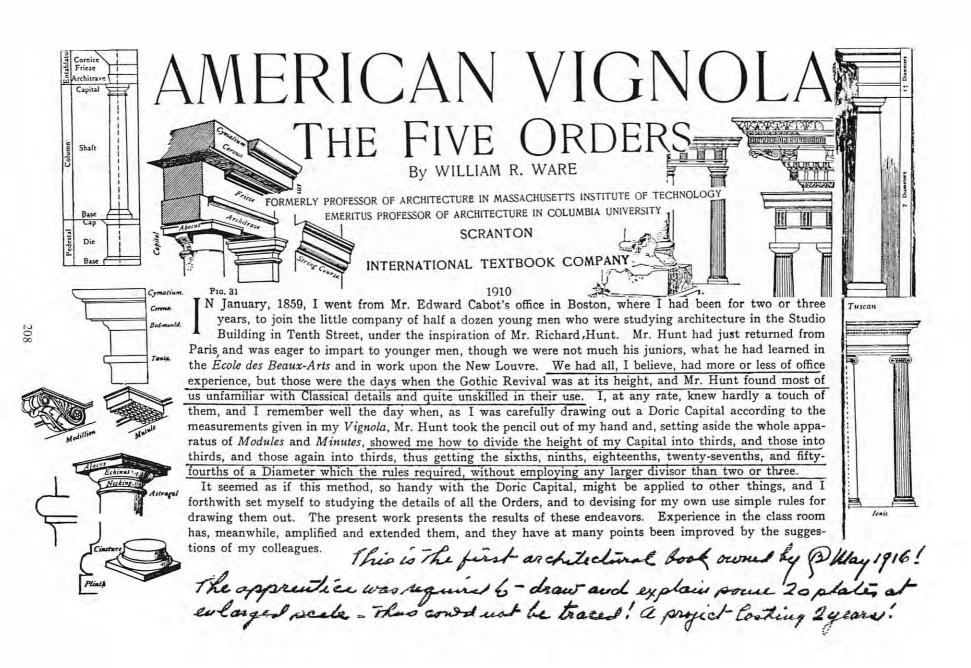
To build, literally to confirm, is by common understanding to put together and adjust the several pieces of any edifice or receptacle of a considerable size.

Let us, therefore, at once confine the name to that art which, taking up and admitting, as conditions of its working, the necessities and common uses of the building, impresses on its form certain characters venerable or beautiful, but otherwise unnecessary. Thus, I suppose, no one would call the laws architectural which determine the height of a breastwork or the position of a bastion. But if to the stone facing of that bastion be added an unnecessary feature, as a cable moulding, that is Architecture. If these projecting masses be carved beneath into rounded courses, which are useless, and if the headings of the intervals be arched and trefoiled, which is useless, that is Architecture. It may not be always easy to draw the line so sharply and simply, because there are few buildings which have not some pretence or colour of being architectural; neither can there be any architecture which is not based on building, nor any good architecture which is not based on good building; but it is perfectly easy and very necessary to keep the ideas distinct, and to understand fully that Architecture concerns itself only with those characters of an edifice which are above and beyond its common use.

John Ruskin

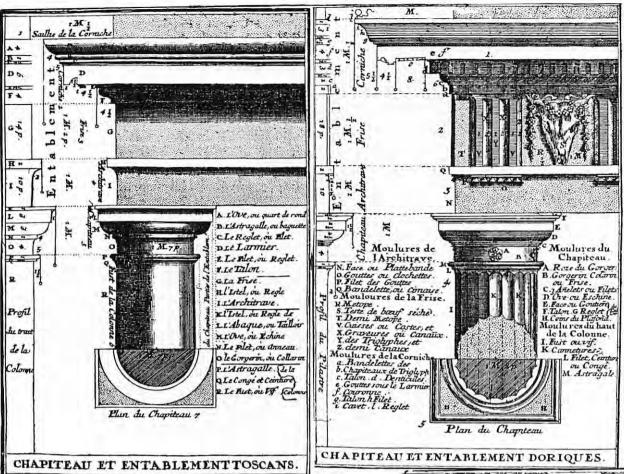
"JOHN RUSKIN was born in London, in February, 1819. He was the only son of a wine merchant, a man of great intelligence, and a sincere lover of those forms of fine art which came in his way—namely, those at all accessible to a London citizen during the years following the Napoleonic wars."

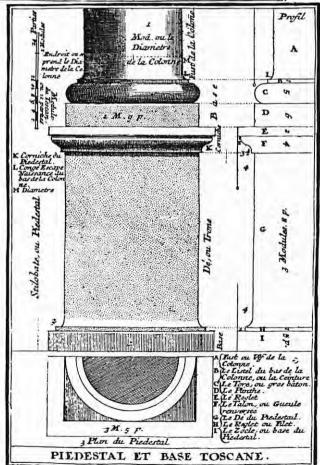
Russell Sturgis

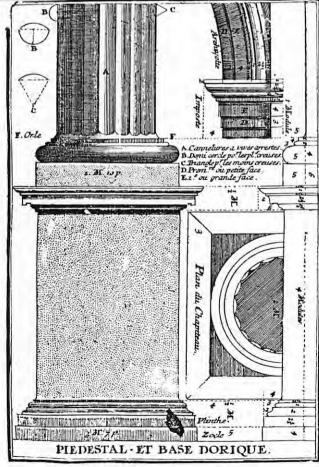


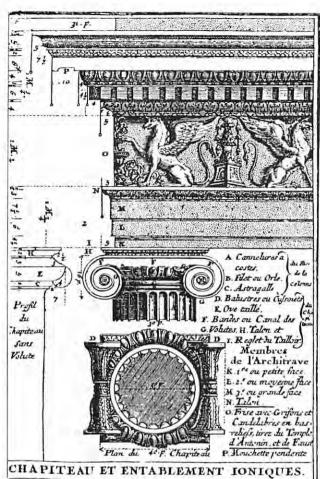


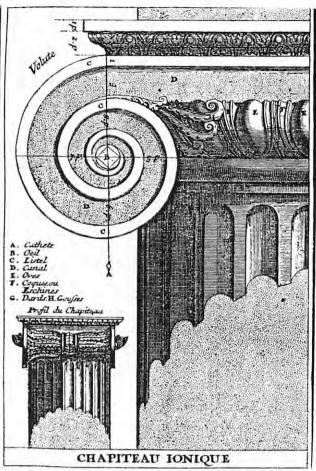
One of the very earliest student textbooks of the Five Orders of Architecture (1725). This copy owned by the author.

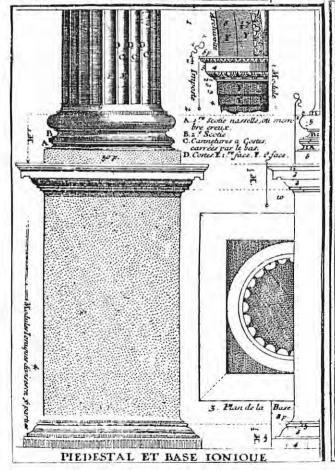


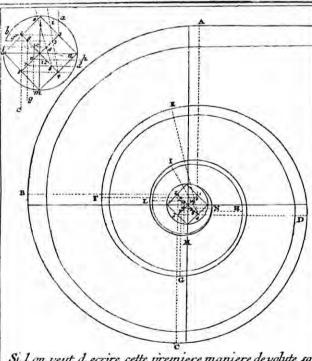






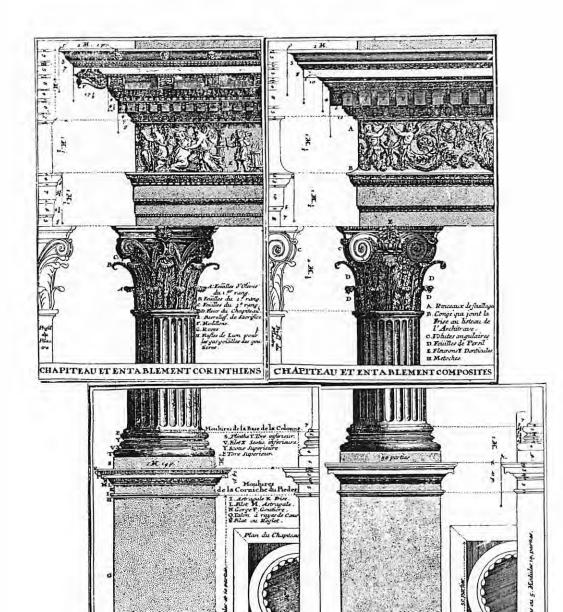






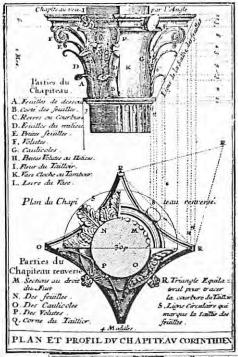
Si l'on veut d'ecrire cette premiere maniere devolute sa, na jarets, au lieu de comencer les arcs de cercle sur la Cuthe te et sur la ligne qui la coupe a angles droits; tirez les lignes ponchues i Å, 12 B, 2, 3C, 1, 4 D. et terminez a ces lignes audunt prolongees quil le faudra les arcs de cercle qui forment le contour de la volute, parceque par ce moyen les deux arcs qui se suvent ayant toujours leurs centres dans la mesme tige se touchent necessarement sans se couper.

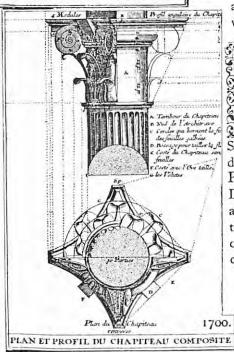
MANIERE DETRACER-LA VOLUTE IONIQUE.



PIEDESTAL ET BASE CORINTHIENNE.

PIEDESTAL ET BASE COMPOSITES



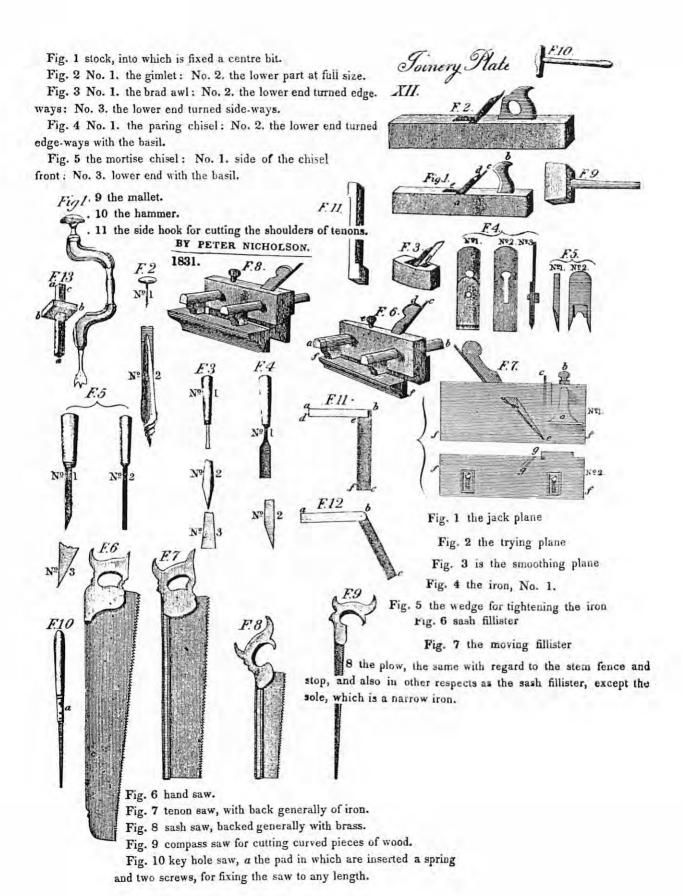


While the domestic architecture of the American colonies during the seventeenth century, had been, for the better part, quasi-mediaeval in character, the Renaissance style came into popularity with the eighteenth century. It was but natural, therefore, that the public buildings of the same period should have found expression in the style of Palladio. The colonies were, of course, closely in touch with England, and the accepted manner there was soon echoed on this side of the water. In England, the Renaissance style had gained a secure foothold, and men such as Jones, Webb and Wren were its chief exponents. Quite as a matter of course, the preferences of England were transmitted to the colonies, to a very limited extent through the visits of minor British architects, but mainly, through the channels of British architectural publications. An English work on Classical design by Shute appeared as early as 1563, and one by Wotton in 1624. Gibbs' works were published in 1739. Batty and Thomas Langley published an excellent work on Classic architecture in 1739, Ware's "Architecture" appeared in 1756, and the third edition of the "correct and elegant" Sir William Chambers in 1791. All of these works found their way to America.

> HEN the Swedish ships under the command of Peter Minuit anchored in the Delaware in 1638 their company of families bought from the Indianstracts which included the present sites of Wilmington and New Castle, and New

Sweden was founded. The soil was fertile, game was abundant, and the settlement prospered. Even the arrival of Peter Stuyvesant in 1651 to claim the territory for the Dutch, - erecting Fort Casimir by way of emphasis, and his naming the village New Amstel failed to shake the fortunes of the Swedes, for their individual holdings of land were not disturbed and they were allowed to continue their peaceful pursuits. H.C.W.

White Pine Series of Architecture



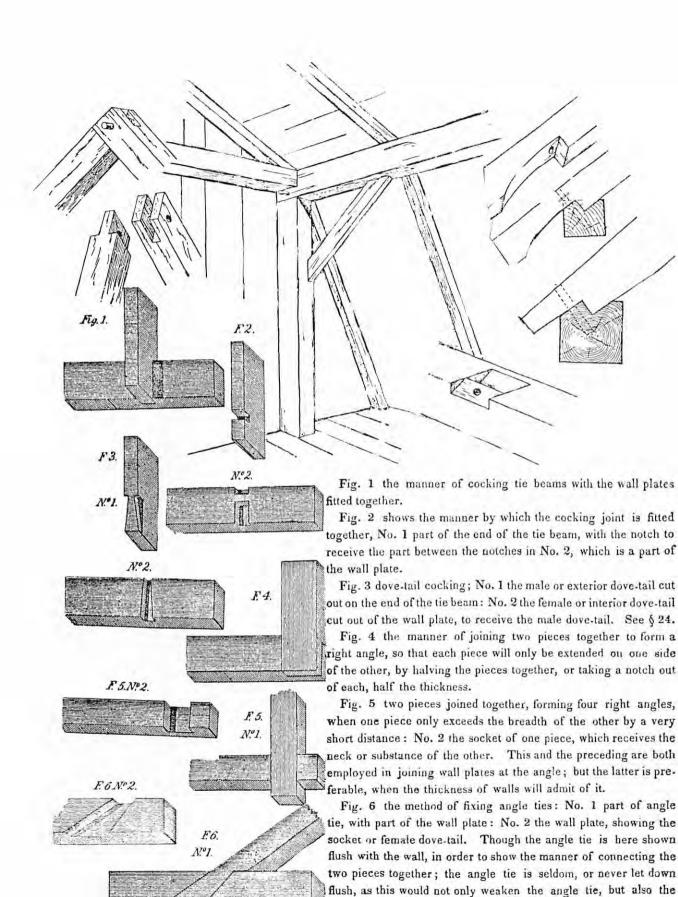
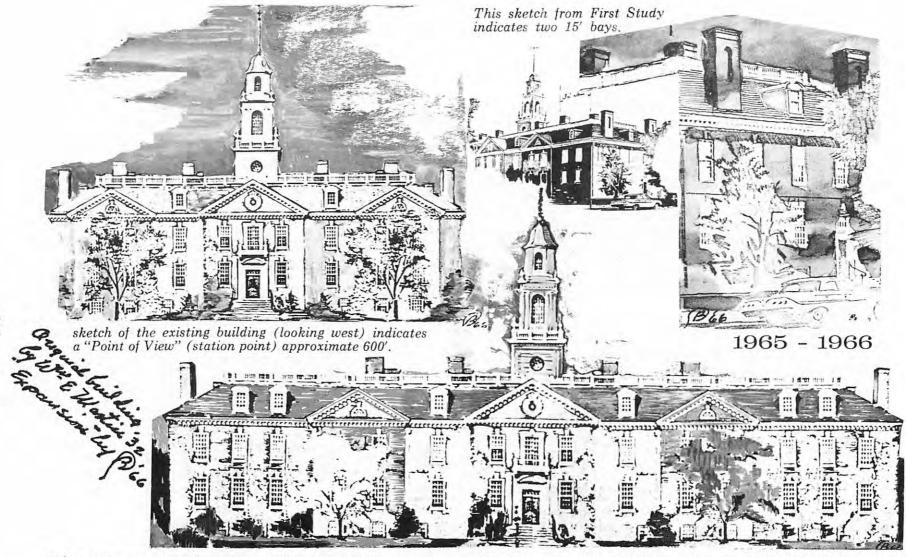


plate into which it is framed.

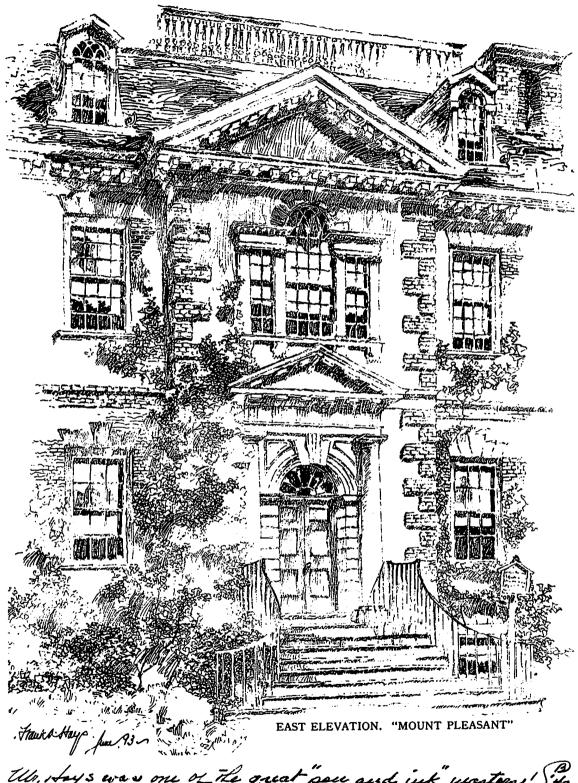


When designing an addition to an old building it is not enough merely to concern oneself with selecting appropriate materials and designing suitable architectural detail. One very important factor to be considered is the *scale* of the new portion as it will appear when seen in conjunction with the original structure.

The Committee accepted design of west elevation, The "point of view" (station point) approximate 600'

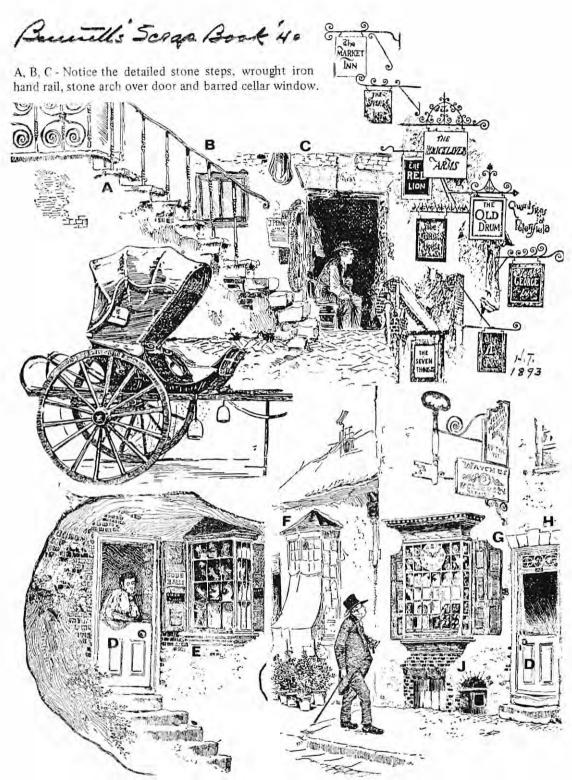


## Beneell's Swap Book 40



Uls. Hay's was one of the great pour and ink" wasters! Sito

These illustrations copied from Joseph Pennell's and Frank Hays' drawings indicate their fine appreciation and knowledge of architectural design and detail. The apprentice should be aware of this and study the works of men like Pennell, Hays, and our own Pyle, Shaw, Arthurs, Schoonover, Wyeth, Ashley and others.



D & E - The Dutch door, two sash window with twin hinged shutters roofed over with shingles.

F - A three sash window with metal roof.

- H A stone lintel or arch with keystone. Note transom with leaded glazing and house number on transom bar.
- J Note openings to cellar. The shadow of bay shows the brick lay-up pattern.

G - Box bay window coved base and cornice with shutters double hinged allowing clock to show when closed.

#### THE LONDON COFFEE HOUSE

WHOLESALE S RETAIL & RETAIL

TOHACCO, SEUH

STEAR STORE STORE

ULRICH & EROTHER S TOBACCO E SEGAR STORE



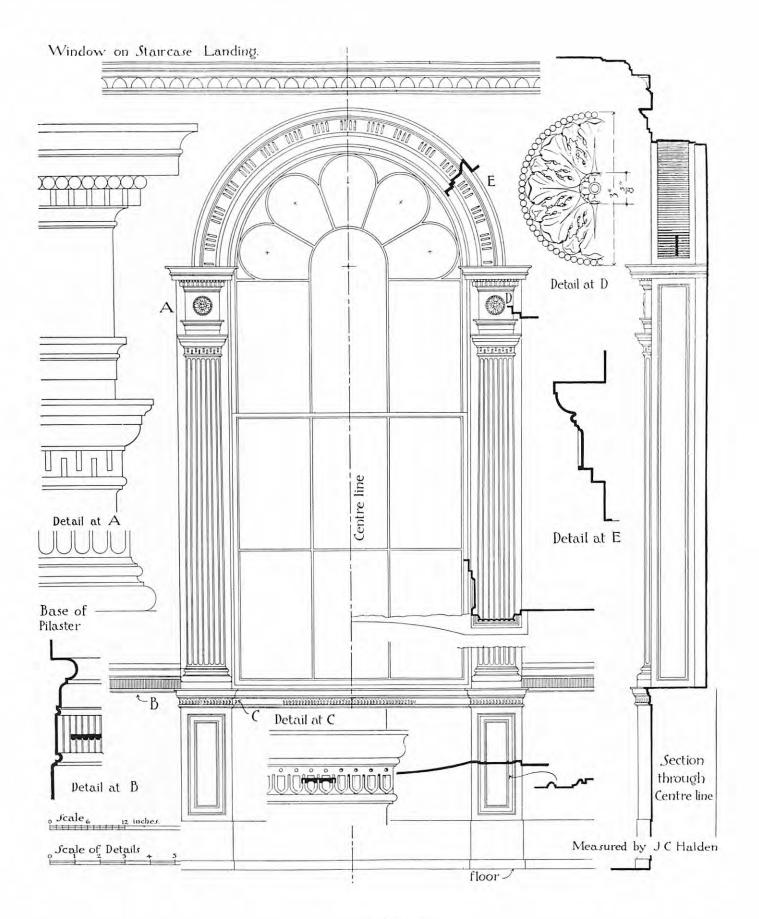
SCRAP BOOK 1977

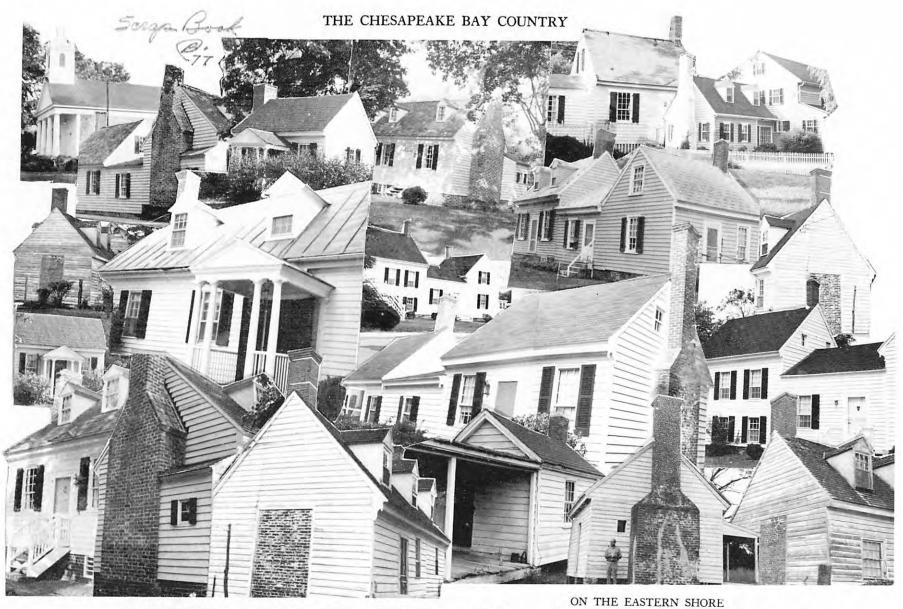
1882

An original photo dated 1880. The woodcut below made from this photo.

built about the year 1702, by Charles Reed, who obtained his tot, in the year 1701, from Lætitia Penn—in the same year in which William Penn patented it, with other grounds, to his daughter, to wit: the 29th of 1st mo., 1701. The original lot to Charles Reed contained twenty-five feet upon Front street, and one hundred up High street.

This celebrated house, as a Coffee House, was first introduced to its new employment by William Bradford, the printer, in the year 1754, upon the occasion of the declining of the widow Roberts.

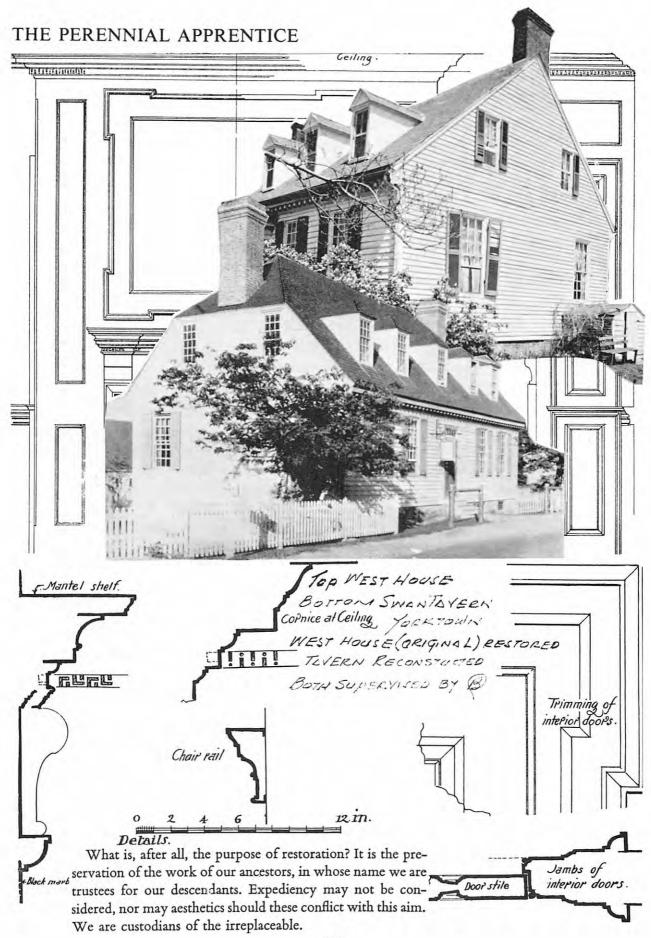




Accomack and Northampton counties—Old homes and historical places along the strip of land washed by bay and ocean.

The Eastern Shore of Virginia proper (Northampton and Acco-

mack counties) comes down from the Delaware and Maryland peninsular country, and terminates at the Capes of Virginia-



Duap Book Bizz

OLD COTTAGES AND FARMHOUSES IN KENT AND SUSSEX.

English cottages and farm-houses are almost always pleasing in themselves and in harmony with their surroundings.

The cottages of Kent and Sussex possess many points and characteristics in common, and no attempt therefore is made to deal with them here from any novel standpoint, or to trace their historical or architectural evolution, but merely to draw attention to some of the typical features both in their design and construction.

The domestic abodes of the poor in rural districts during the Middle Ages owing to the poverty of their materials and the fragile manner of their construction, have long since disappeared, so that we know but little of their nature and extent, but in the earliest times they must have been but few in number, for many of the people lived and slept under the roof of the masters' house, and were dependent on him for their maintenance. It was only in later years, when some sort of independance had been attained that they had separate abodes, and even then they must have lived in a miserable state of squalor and wretchedness, for, with walls of rough unhewn stone, roofs of thatch or straw, windows unglazed and floors of bare earth, they could have been but comfortless dwellings.

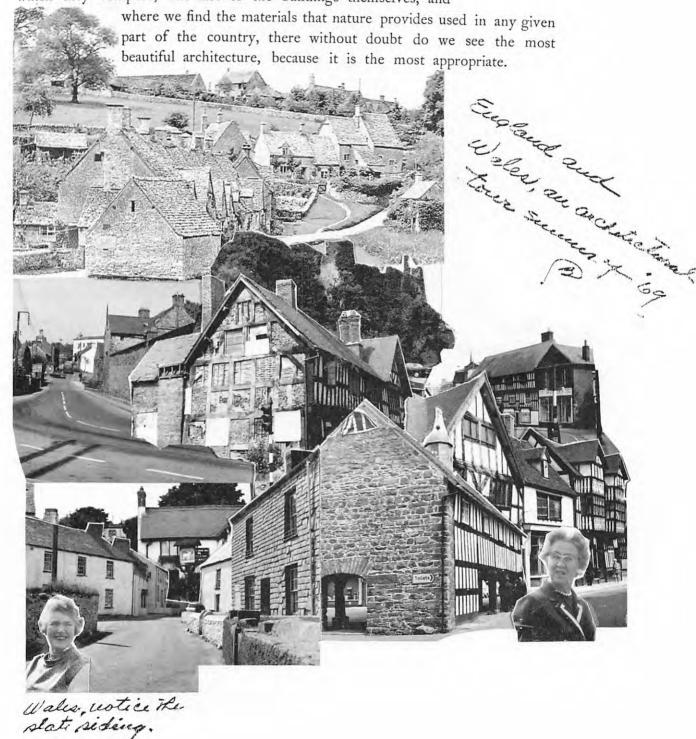
It may be said without fear of contradiction, that the love of neatness and order is one of the national characteristics of Englishmen, and to a great extent this trait is borne out in the manner in which the cultivated portions of the country are treated—fields set out and bordered by hedges and fences, the roads well kept up and cared for, and every man, whether a large landowner, or village labourer, concerned either with his many acres, or his simple cottage garden.

And if this is so noticeable in the country itself, in the houses and cottages it is even more so, for here each seems built for comfort and convenience, and suits its position, showing more than anything else that what is best adapted for its purpose, is the most beautiful.

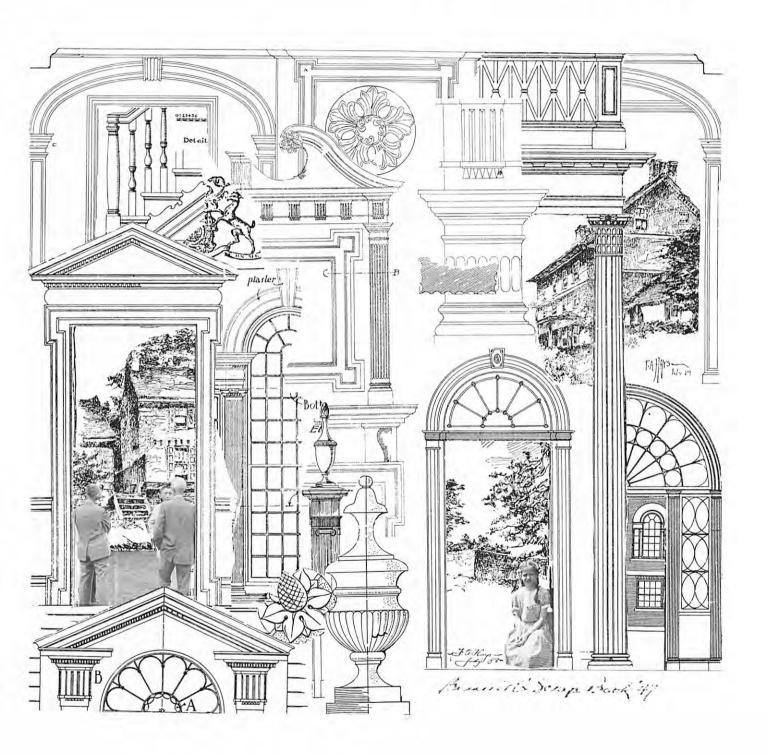
A day or live in Douth of England B.
The descriptive rester by E. Guy Dowser

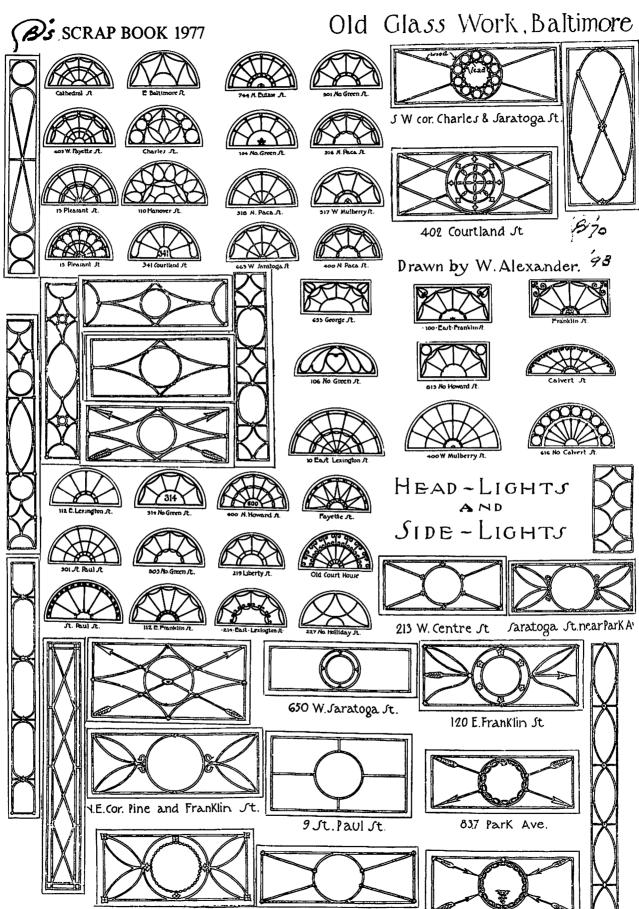


One of the main features of building generally in the olden time, was suitability to situation, and the use that was invariably made of the local materials at hand. The geological formations of England not only give a distinctive character to the districts which they compose, but also to the buildings themselves, and Sorge Bonk



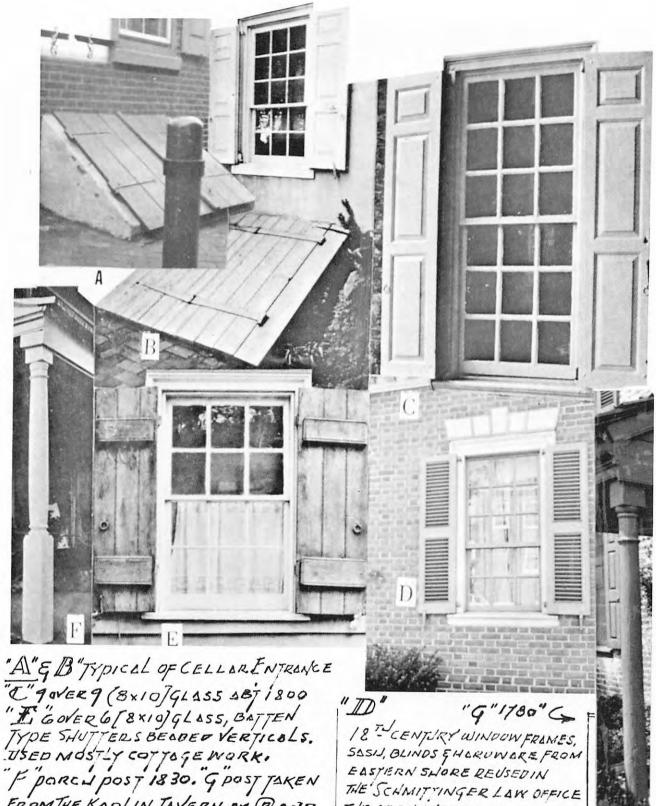
### THE PERENNIAL APPRENTICE





See page 29





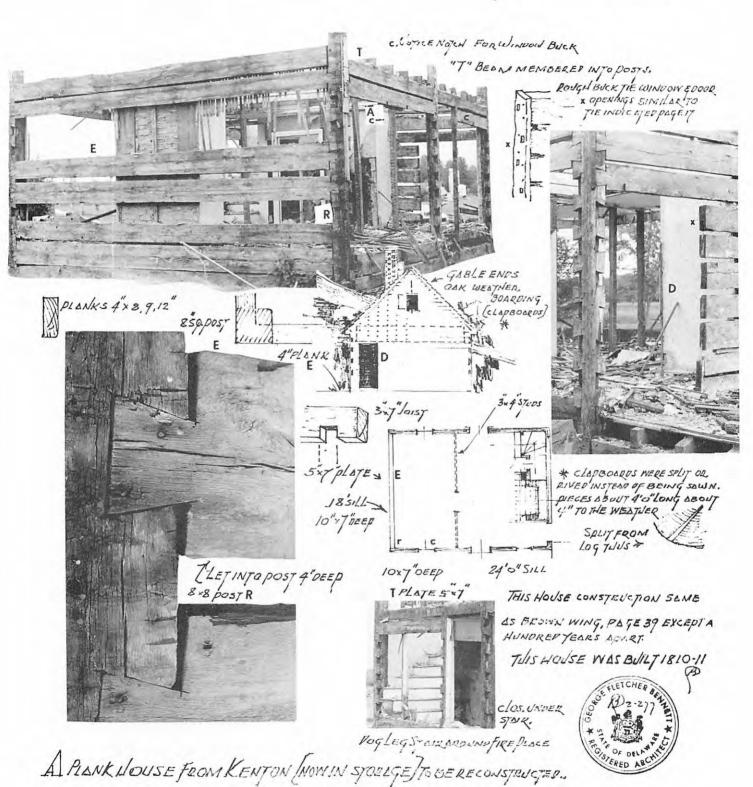
F PORCH POST 1830. G POST TAKEN FROMTHE KAOLIN TOVERN BY BAND REUSED AT "LLANFOIR" COMDEN, DE. SEE PAGE 40.

THE ARCH OVER WINDOW IS NOT

STONE -IS CUT FROM ONE DIECE OF WOOD BY BJ THEN POINTED WITH SONDIN POINT

THIS OREA.

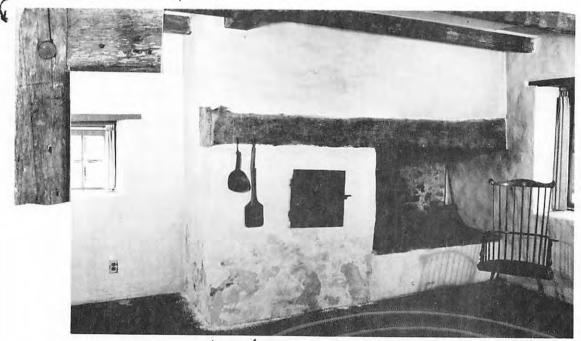
# B's SCRAP BOOK 1977



### THE PERENNIAL APPRENTICE

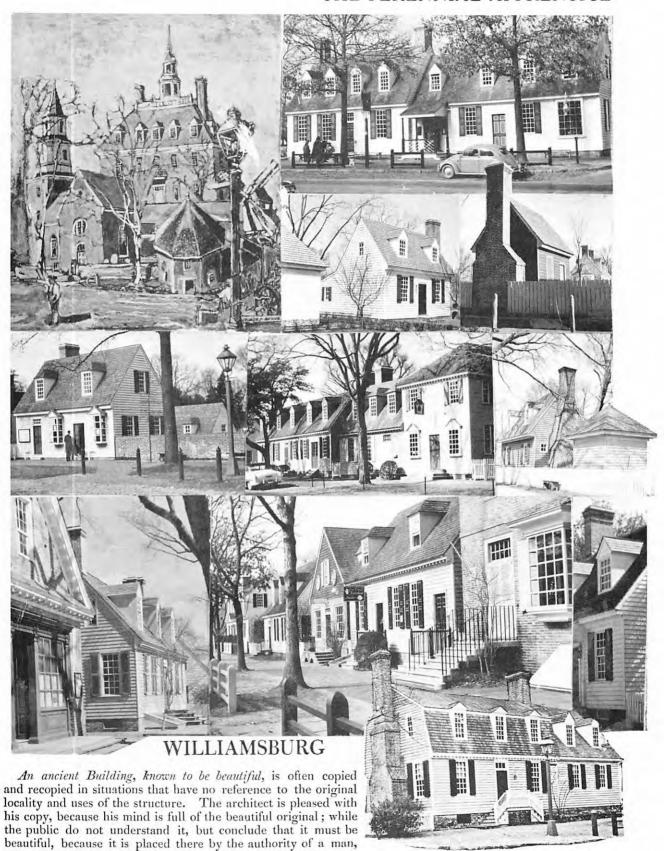


BROOK DELE FERMS OLD MILL ROLD GREENVILLE W.S.CERPENTER 300 & NOTE FINISH TOIM OVER LINTEL. WINDOW FREME DETAIL.



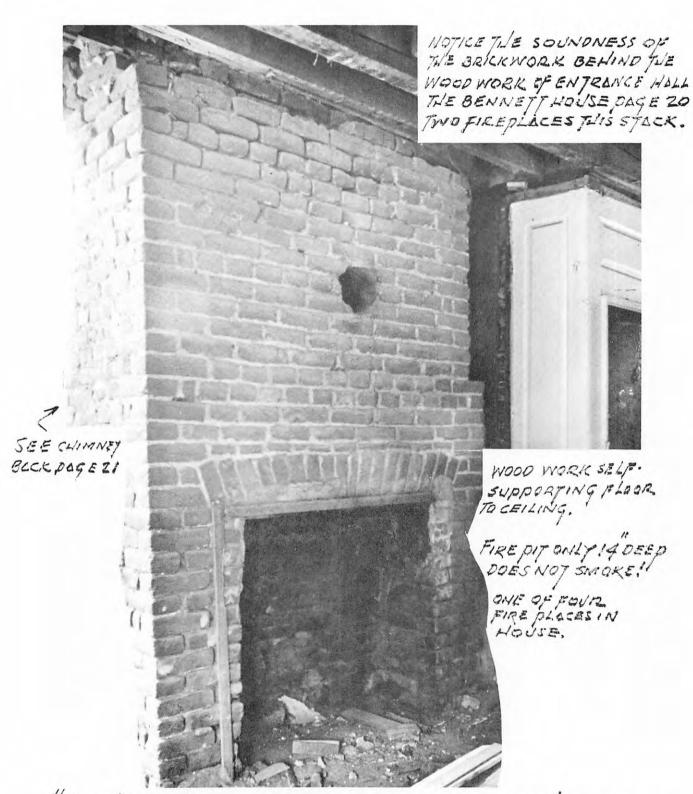
C.DOJGLASS BJCK JR. A.I.A. DLO MILL ROAD GREENVILLE THIS FIREPLACE SOME TYPE AS ABOVE EXCEPT NO OVER TRIM. THE UPPER PHOTO INDICATES OVER WAS OVER THE HOB, THE LOWER OVEN IS SHOWN ON FACE, AND HAS NO SHELF.

### THE PERENNIAL APPRENTICE



whose taste, from his employment by government, or the nobi-

lity, they suppose to be excellent.



HEARTH'IS ONE PIECE OF SLATE - & 1700 FIRE BACK REMOVED FOR REPAIR ROOM HAS BRICK FLOOR SHOWN ON PAGE 20

### AN AFTERWORD

The author is fully aware that these pages show a broken and disjointed form - both because of the necessary division into numerous heads and sections and because the diversity of subject matter written and illustrated in snatches of time, just as he could catch the thought or possess the occasion - never with the advantage of a second writing for its improvement. Critics may condemn this.

Such critics may not in their whole lives contribute even a fraction of their labors to the public record of successful apprenticeship and pride of craftsmanship. This writer makes no claim to academic or literary ambitions. He leaves that to the "architectural historians". The author desires only to convince the young man or woman who would be an architect to restore with care and respect the products of past masters.

To direct the work of "restoration" or renovation one must not only know what forms it shall take but be able to provide the "work of his hands" if called upon!

"PROVE ALL THINGS, HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

I Thess. 5:12

The writer would remind the owner of a copy of this book that it is a working scrap book with no index since the apprentice soon will know where every item is in the volume, or should know.

Camden, Delaware September 18, 1977

The real intent and meaning of what hath been done is, that every gentleman concerned in building may have the value of his money, and that every workman may have the worth of his labour.

From The Carpenters' Company of the City of Philadelphia 1786 Rule Book