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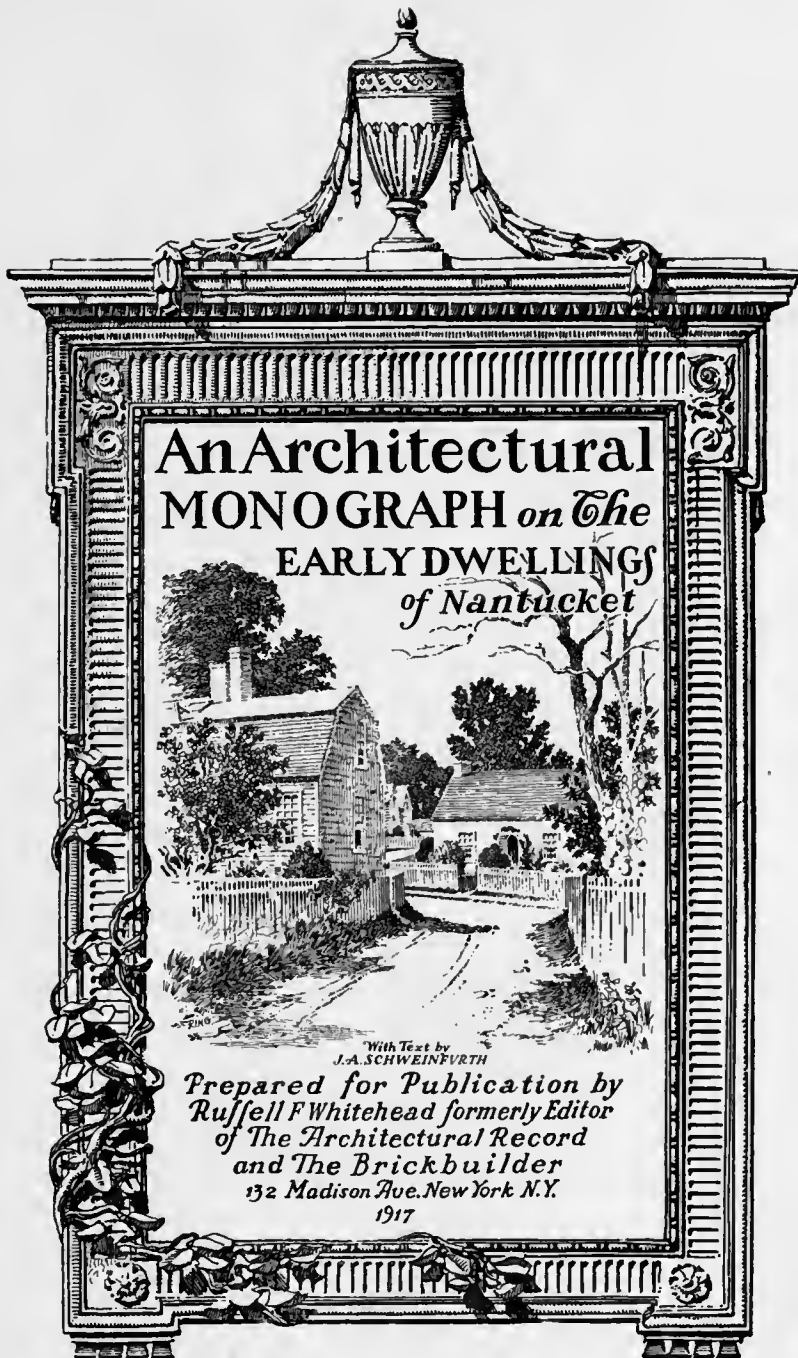
The
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SERIES OF
Architectural Monographs
Volume III *Number 6*

**THE EARLY DWELLINGS
of NANTUCKET**

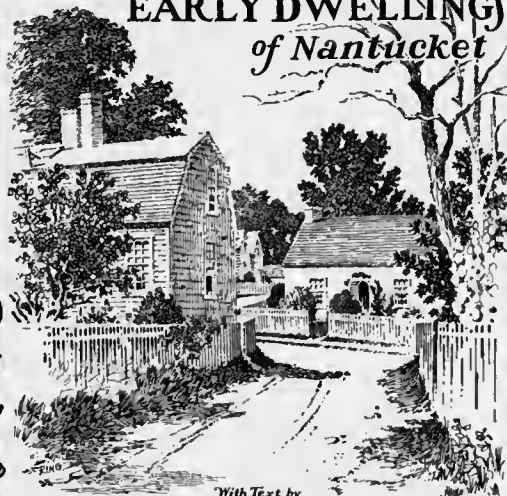
*With Introductory Text by
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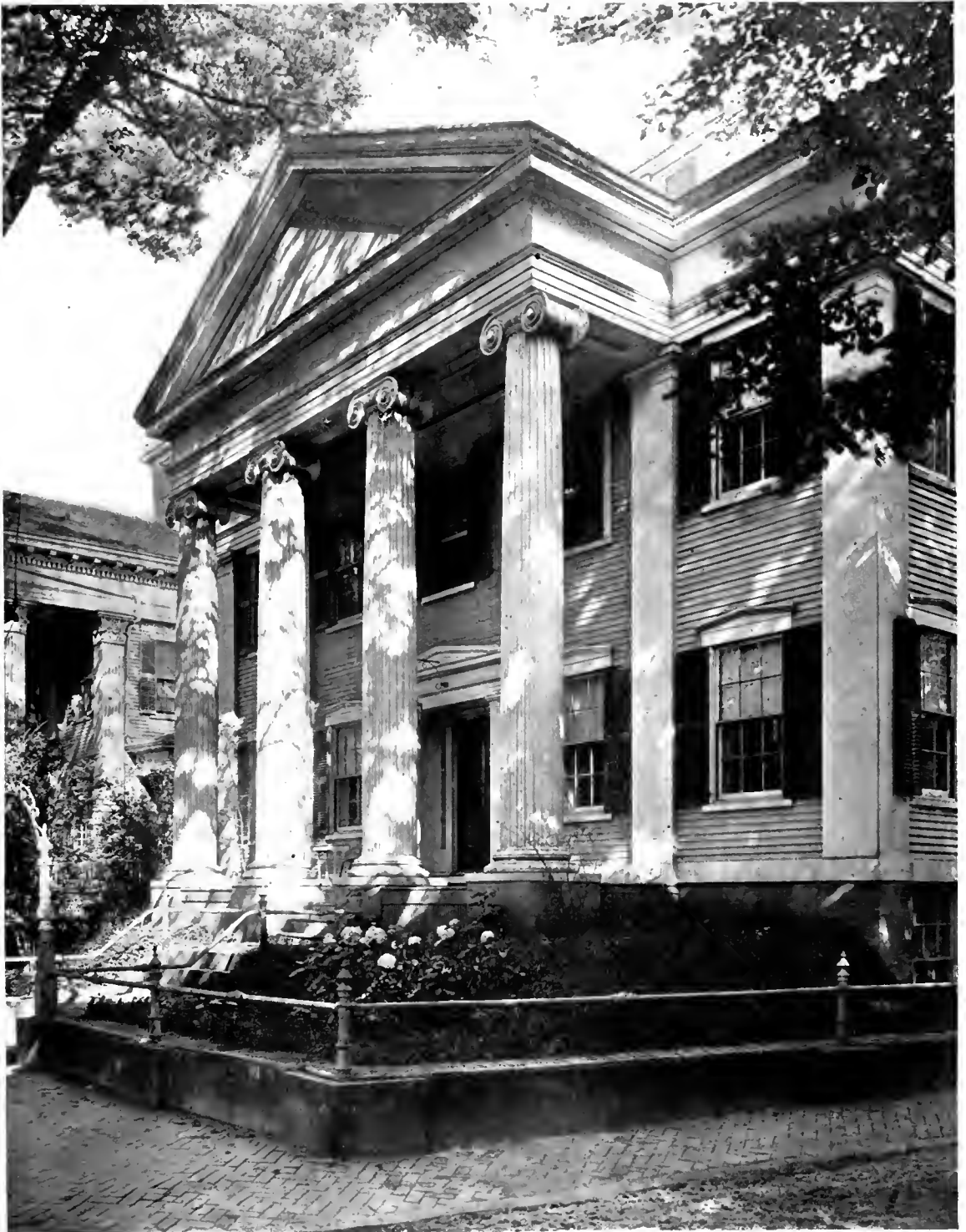


An Architectural
MONOGRAPH on *The*
EARLY DWELLINGS
of Nantucket



With Text by
J. A. SCHWEINFURTH

Prepared for Publication by
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MANSION, CORNER OF MAIN AND PLEASANT STREETS,
NANTUCKET, MASSACHUSETTS.

The WHITE PINE SERIES of ARCHITECTURAL MONOGRAPHS

A BI-MONTHLY PUBLICATION SUGGESTING THE
ARCHITECTURAL USES OF WHITE PINE AND ITS
AVAILABILITY TODAY AS A STRUCTURAL WOOD

Vol. III

DECEMBER, 1917

No. 6

THE EARLY DWELLINGS OF NANTUCKET

By J. A. SCHWEINFURTH

Mr. Schweinfurth was born in central New York. He practiced architecture in Cleveland, Ohio, and for some years has been located in Boston, Massachusetts. Of him the late William E. Chamberlain, architect, of Boston, said, "He is a master of the fourth dimension," and the late Frank E. Kidder, architect, of Denver, Colorado, ". . . a master of the light and pathos of our craft."—EDITOR'S NOTE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY JULIAN A. BUCKLY

ON the diamond-ledged panes of the windows in a certain ancient manor house in Old England, one reads this inscription:

GOD

BY THIS MEANS

HATH SENT

WHAT I ON THIS

HOUSE HAVE SPENT

and:

† †

ALL PRAISE BE UNTO HIS

NAME THAT GAVE ME

MEANS TO BUILD THE SAME

1 6 3 8

This is accompanied by a couple of screws of tobacco and several pipes—indicating that tobacco did it.

On this quaint old island of Nantucket, all that is left to indicate the source of the one time wealth which built the fine old houses and mansions, are the numerous weather vanes bearing a whale, "right" or "sperm," which appear in the most unexpected places, giving an unmistakable "local color" to many a very interesting vista. There is, also, the characteristic "Captain's Walk"—a simple balustraded platform supported on posts resting on the sides of the gabled roofs, built to obtain a view of incoming and outgoing vessels. For in those days a whaling cruise often lasted years, and the homecoming was a matter of the very greatest interest to all. If one looks through the collection of the Nantucket Historical Society, and studies certain musty old volumes in Nantucket's most admirably conducted Public Library, there will

gradually emerge certain historical facts explaining the peculiar character which distinguishes the Colonial work here, from that existing anywhere else.

Nantucket was from its earliest days an Atlantic outpost far from the mainland. Its people, who were mostly English, from their very isolation became an independent, self-sufficient folk, almost a law unto themselves. More than one commission was sent from the mainland to set them right with their Colonial Governors who claimed authority over them. Quakerism was brought over from England, and from that time on the history of Nantucket is the story of the rise and fall of the Quakers. These people, so named according to Fox, the eminent English missionary of their sect, because at the mention of their Maker's name every one should tremble, were at first a simple folk, making much of personal liberty and man's natural rights, which, however, did not keep them from owning slaves both red and black; nor, while strongly advocating temperance, prevent them from taking intoxicating drinks. Adopting forms of speech designed to be a protest against caste, they did not protest against such caste. "While they ruled, it was like unto the days of Noah—all Quakers were safe within the Ark, and all outsiders were drowned in a Sea of Sin."

Many joined their church because they paid no salaries to their preachers, and their meeting-houses were of the simplest style, free from all ostentation, as were their laws; the dues, therefore, were light, and these characteristics naturally were reflected in their simple, plain architecture. It is this simplicity of form, this ab-

sence of small and enriched detail, together with a simple but well-proportioned mass, with a mastery of the "fourth dimension,"—things which did not cost a great deal of money, but which did require some expenditure of thought,—that impress one to-day as he wanders through the weed-grown streets, which are bathed in such brilliant sunlight as one gets only on a sunny day at sea; for this island is anchored thirty miles out at sea, with the Gulf Stream only sixty miles away. Standing on the boisterous beach at 'Sconset, looking over the tumultuous breakers toward the East, the nearest land is Spain.

tain rule-of-thumb following of Greek precedent, influenced by hands and hearts which have builded many ships; a certain tightness, of ship-shape-ness; newel posts, rails, etc., suggest the crude but strong and rugged work of the ship's carpenter. They look as if they had weathered many a salty storm and stress, and yet inexpensive—there is no ostentatious display. As Quakerism declined, and fortunes began to be made rapidly in whalebone and oil, the wealthy "Sea Captains" built more imposing mansions, such as the two porticoed houses on Main Street at the corner of Pleasant Street—two veritable



TWO HOUSES IN MAIN STREET, NANTUCKET.

The one nearer, the Kent House, is, all things considered, one of the best of the small houses in Nantucket, with typical doorway; it has the clean-cut, chaste effect of Greek work, and is totally devoid of all effort. The body of the house is a beautiful warm gray, the finish white; it is remarkably well kept up by a very appreciative owner.

The accompanying illustrations give clearly a suggestion of the strong clear light and deep transparent shadow on sun-flecked clapboards, cornice and doorway of many of the houses. There are the simplest expedients adopted to obtain these shadows—for example, one often finds over a door or window a seven eighths of an inch board projecting about four inches, often with no bed mould, giving just the right projection for an effective shadow. There is a cer-

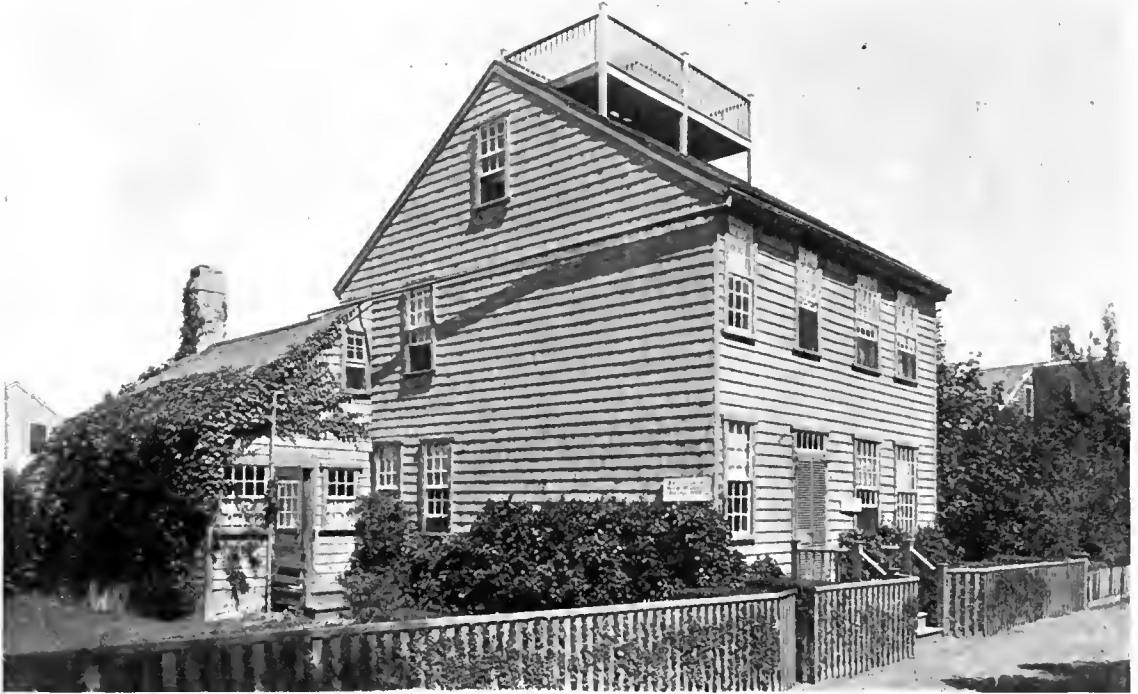
classic temples in white pine—one in the Greek, the other in the Roman feeling.

In Nantucket's palmy days it ranked third in the list of the wealthiest towns of Massachusetts—after Boston and Salem. Her churches, "built out of full pockets and with willing hearts," were well filled with solid wealthy men. The Unitarians were said to be "so wealthy that they could have built their churches of mahogany, and gilded them all over."



HOUSE IN MAIN STREET, NANTUCKET.

A simple, unobtrusive, typical white house in a village street, with hardly any detail, all bathed in sparkling sunlight and splashed with purple-gray shadow; it makes a picture long to be remembered.



THE MARIA MITCHELL HOUSE IN VESTAL STREET, NANTUCKET.

Erected in 1790. Birthplace of the great astronomer—one of the famous women of America. This shows a good example of the "Captain's Walk" on the roof.



"DUTCH CAP" HOUSE IN MAIN STREET, NANTUCKET. Known as the "Bucknam House."

These were the times when Nantucket counted in the affairs of the great world. Its bold seamen, its enterprising and skilful merchants and whale hunters brought to it fame and fortune. Earlier in its history it had sent to England with a cargo of oil, etc., the two vessels, the "Beaver" and the "Dartmouth." Loaded with tea, they sailed on the return voyage to Boston, where was held the historic "Boston Tea Party." All but a very few chests of tea were thrown

Square a few steps down a quiet weedy little lane, there nestles a discreet doorway with the legend "Somerset Club" over its chaste portal.

In the rooms of the Nantucket Historical Society, among the relics testifying to this Island's past greatness, one may read the very interesting Log books of the bold whale hunters. These are often quaintly illustrated—sometimes with the number of whales taken on the day of entry, each drawn out in solid black. A few extracts



HOUSE ON ACADEMY HILL. Known as the "Captain Roland Gardner House."

A brilliant white house with deep green blinds and surrounded with very dark green foliage, giving a very opulent color effect.

overboard. The remaining ones were taken by the Captains to Nantucket, and disposed of advantageously and with some discretion. This is the tradition as set forth by some of the descendants of these "Sea Cap'ns," sitting about the huge coal stove set in a circular sawdust arena, protected by a gas-pipe foot-rest, in the center of the "Captains' Room" in the ancient Rotch Building at the lower end of the Town Square. Just opposite is the very exclusive Union Club, which boasts of its works of art. And across the

from the Sea Journal of Peleg ("Pillick") Folger will give an illuminating sidelight on the character of these men. It will be inferred that "Pillick" was what is known in our times as a "good sport"—quoting consoling or congratulatory texts, according to whether the day was a profitable one or not.

"July 1st. Nantucket bears N.E. 324 miles. We had a good breakfast upon meat and doboys & we are all merry together. A



THE GRISCOM MANSION IN MAIN STREET, CORNER OF FAIR STREET, NANTUCKET.



THE MACY HOUSE IN MAIN STREET, NANTUCKET.

This is a masterly photograph by the "Official Photographer" and gives, as well as any photograph can, the atmosphere of the leafy cobble streets and the shadow-flecked brilliance of a sunny day in Nantucket.



Doorway of the "Bucknam House" in Main Street.



Doorway of the Macy House in Main Street.

TWO OF THE FAMOUS DOORWAYS OF NANTUCKET.

slippery kind of breeze—only we wish we could get some spermaceti.”

“July 8th. This day we spy'd Spermaceti & we kill'd one. If we get whale enough we may be able to go home in a fortnight. 'Death Summons all men to the silent grave.'”

“July 9th. Lat. 36-18 Longt. 73-0. Nothing remarkable this 24 hours only dull times and Hot weather & no whales to be seen. Much toil and labour mortal man is

And after hard weather and no whales:

“And so one day passeth after another & every Day brings us nearer to our Grave and all human employments will be at an end.”

This Island during its long career suffered many disasters at home as well as in its ventures on the far seas. On a fine midsummer day in the year 1846, as usual, the coopers, spar makers, riggers, sail makers, and iron smiths were making



THE DYER HOUSE, No. 9 MILK STREET, NANTUCKET.

This is one of the most interesting houses in the town and is remarkable for its color and proportion. In rambler rose season there is a mass of crimson and green against a background of pinkish gray with white finish. This house is owned by some very appreciative “off-islanders” and has been kept up with a great deal of loving care.

forced to endure & little profit to be got out of it.”

“and we struck a large Spermaceti and killed her . . . and we hoisted her head about 2 foot above water and then we cut a scuttle in her head, and a man got in up to his Armpits and dipt almost 6 Hogsheads of clear Oyle out of her case besides 6 more out of her Noddle. He certainly doth but the right that mingles profit with delight.”

harpoons, lances and knives, the cordage factories turning out ropes and rigging—all noisily plying their trades—the busy wharves alive with the loading of stores and unloading of cargoes of oil, and the huge drays rumbling over the cobbles with their great casks of sperm oil or huge bundles of whalebone bound for the commodious warehouses. Now the great bell in the Old South belfry booms out an alarm; the great fire which is to mark the decline of the Town's prosperity is raging. The intense heat from the burning burst the casks and hogsheads of oil, and their fiery contents spread a burning flood



DOORWAY IN QUINCE STREET, NANTUCKET.

The body of the house is a light gray with white finish. The door is of the most vivid emerald green with a brass latch; the lattice supporting a rambler rose bush and with a golden doormat on a rose pink brick sidewalk makes a riot of brilliant color.

over the harbor. In twenty-four hours the flames swept clean an area of thirty-six acres in the center of the Town, impoverishing more than two hundred families.

After this blow, from which the Town never recovered, the use of lard oil for illuminating began to be popular, and the recently discovered mineral oils of Pennsylvania brought a flood of oil which completely submerged the whale oil industry. So the business of whaling, in which so much of the capital of the people was invested, declined rapidly. The more enterprising men left for the mainland—some for California in the Gold Rush of '49. The last whaling ship left the port in 1869. In time, a stranded ship and a poor old widow were quoted as fit emblems of this quaint old seaport town.

Its population of real Nantucketers of about three thousand is swelled in a good season by from seven to ten thousand "off-islanders," among these being many seekers after health; its peculiar breezes which blow all day long, its sea air and its mild and fairly stable temperature of not over 82°, while on the mainland the ther-

момeter reaches 100° and over, make it a favorite retreat for nervous invalids and seekers after sleep and rest.

The residents say that many of the fine houses were taken apart and transported by schooners to the mainland, and there re-erected—some landing in the vicinity of New York City. The white pine used almost exclusively in these houses is said by some to have come from Maine, which is not far away, by others to have grown on the Island; and they point to huge rotting stumps sometimes unearthed in certain wet places about the Island.

Most of the doors used were of but two panels—and sometimes one—the panels being in one piece often over twenty-five inches wide. In the Maria Mitchell house there is a white pine door three feet wide and six feet high and about one inch thick, painted white, made up of two pieces, one piece being twenty-seven inches wide, standing perfectly free from warping, and fitted with fine wrought-iron strap hinges, and a massive polished mahogany latch and fittings, giving to this white door an air of elegance, and all no doubt the work of some good old ship carpenter.



PORCH OF ONE OF THE EARLY EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY HOUSES OF NANTUCKET.

Showing peculiar cornice with heavy consoles simply sawed out of white pine planks.



DOORWAY, CORNICE, ETC., OF A LITTLE HOUSE ON ACADEMY HILL, NANTUCKET.

While the photographer was proceeding without haste to "get" this house, the owner, in carpet slippers and shirt sleeves, appeared, and with some show of feeling inquired: "Now what is the matter of this house? All you fellows are photographing it and drawing it and sketching it and measuring it. *What is it?*" "It" was the moulded pilasters, the finely proportioned doorway, the cornice with its inexpensive but effective sawed tongues, and the lintels over the windows.

The sashes in this house are of white pine a scant inch in thickness, with muntins one inch wide enclosing panes of glass about six inches wide by eight and three-eighths inches high; the doors, in general, being about two feet four inches wide, and fifteen sixteenths of an inch thick, of two panels in height,—so it will be seen no pine was wasted.

The interior partitions were usually not supporting partitions, the floors being carried by heavy beams mortised into heavy girts, corner posts, etc., which were exposed and painted. The partitions were, therefore, mere curtains, being made of unplanned seven eighths inch pine boards, eight to ten inches wide, with two or three inches of space between each, set vertically and nailed at floor and ceiling. In this was worked the door frame and then it was lathed and plastered on both sides, making a perfectly durable partition for such low-studded rooms—not over two and three eighths inches thick, and withal very rea-

sonable in cost, compared with our massive two by four stud partition in these days of reckless waste. The plastering is uncommonly hard and durable. Though economical in most ways, the builders of those early days were lavish in the use of bricks, the chimneys usually being large and massive; and in the basement of old houses one often sees curious methods of brick arching and vaulting, the mortar used appearing to be a sort of light clay, crumbling to the touch, but having been serviceable for over a hundred years.

Nantucket's streets are quiet now. Many of its best houses are owned by "off-islanders" from far-away prosperous cities, who occupy them only in the vacation season. The hum of the busy shops is heard no more—and the deep rumble of the heavily laden dray with its huge hogsheads of oil bumping over the cobbled streets has given way to the rattle of the beach wagon with its summer visitors, passengers bound for the bathing beach or the melancholy ride across the somber moors, to where the huge rollers, after a journey of three thousand miles across the stormy Atlantic, break on this bleak and barren shore.



Entrance Porch.

THE FOLGER HOUSE IN CENTER STREET, NANTUCKET.



PORCH OF THE MIXTER HOUSE ON ACADEMY HILL, NANTUCKET.

This shows, besides some peculiarly grooved detail, the remarkable decorative effect of English ivy, which flourishes well in Nantucket, and day lily leaves against a clear warm gray clapboarded house. The white pine clapboards have a suggestion of a bead on their edge.

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Is there enough White Pine lumber left to warrant this effort to promote its use?

Does the Monograph Series produce actual sales of White Pine?

Architects have asked these questions continuously since the inception of the Monograph Series three years ago. Let us answer them here, in order that the policy which animates our work may be better understood.

Fifteen Monographs have been issued. Each one has given the architect photographic evidence, never before published, of the good taste and craftsmanship of our forefathers as home-builders. They built their houses of White Pine. True, this wood was in their back-yards, but they chose it, not so much for its accessibility as because of its inherent merits. That they made a wise selection from the wide choice of woods before them is proved by the pictures which we have presented in this Series.

Houses throughout New England, New Netherlands and along the eastern shore of Maryland, built during the later part of the Seventeenth Century and the Eighteenth Century, have been illustrated by photographs made especially for the Monograph Series. So thorough has been the work to date that there naturally arises this first question as to the future source of data that will be of equal interest and value to the architect.

It is very gratifying to announce that the end is nowhere in sight. The states of Maine, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and Vermont contain much work which has hitherto remained unshown to the profession. The lower Delaware, the Mohawk and Genesee Valleys are filled with wood-built houses of high architectural merit. The towns of Marblehead, Litchfield, Providence and Newport have examples of domestic architecture erected centuries ago which are universally applicable to present-day problems. Add to these examples of buildings, classified geographically and chronologically according to periods, the "close-up" study of comparative details by means of accurate measured drawings, and it would appear that the Monograph Series

could promise to keep up its architectural interest for some time to come.

That we are right in assuming that we have aroused an interest in the White Pine Monographs is evidenced by the three thousand four hundred and ten requests for title-page and index of the first and second volumes, furnished to architects who contemplated binding their copies for permanent service and use.

The second question, "Is there enough White Pine lumber available to warrant our effort to promote its use?" was forcibly answered by Mr. Frederick E. Weyerhaeuser in Volume II, Number 5 of the Monograph Series. He stated that "it would be absurd to argue that the supply of White Pine timber is as great as it was years ago or that the White Pine manufacturers could long supply the United States with its *entire* lumber requirements. But for the many uses in house construction for which White Pine *excels* there is unquestionably an abundant supply for generations to come." The statistics and figures given by Mr. Weyerhaeuser to prove his statement should be welcomed by the architectural profession, who have been under the false impression for some years past that White Pine was scarce and very expensive, and so have been specifying substitute woods in its place, notwithstanding that they have always considered White Pine the best of all soft woods.

The continued availability of White Pine is more than a matter of statistics, convincing as they are. As one source of supply is cut over, new sources of supply develop. While they are more remote in point of miles, the development of transportation makes them less remote in point of time. All the sources supply the same White Pine, which is indigenous to a strip which has climate and soil as constant factors. It is a great mistake to assume that the New England White Pine, from which such old landmarks as the Fairbanks House were built, is not the same White Pine as is available to-day, the same in natural characteristics, and in all the factors which make White Pine an excellent wood.

Does such literature as the Monograph Series produce actual sales of White Pine?

Do the Goodrich road markers, dotting the whole country, produce actual sales of Goodrich Tires?

How can John Wanamaker and Marshall Field afford to provide rest rooms and day nurseries in which never a purchase is solicited?

How can a leading manufacturer and refiner of railway lubricants afford to sell, not so many gallons of grease to American railroads, but merely contract to keep every piece of rolling stock properly lubricated for a given period?

Why is it that the Griffin Wheel Company no longer sells wheels but wheel service on a mileage basis?

The answer to all these questions is the same: There has been a rapid evolution in American business of recent years, to the great advantage of the consumer, and to the equal benefit, although less easily perceived, of the seller. If the lumber manufacturers have been backward in this development, they are none the less willing to acknowledge and subscribe to its worth right now.

The White Pine Monograph Series is simply one evidence that the lumber manufacturers have caught step with the times. They realize that no longer is it their function merely to sell White Pine, a tangible commodity. They realize that no longer is it enough that White Pine, because of its intrinsic qualities, *does* deliver on the job.

They know that to-day their function is the delivery to the consumer, to his agents and to his professional advisers of all the White Pine service which it is their privilege to supply. They know now that White Pine itself is merely a commodity-alibi for a far-reaching service.

As related to the consumer's professional advisers, the architectural profession, White Pine service means not alone the crisply cut mould-

ings, the weather resistance, the ability to hold paint, nor any of the many other qualities inherent in the wood itself, which make up the White Pine service delivered on the job.

As related to the architect, the fullest measure of White Pine service must go back of that. It must include all the help the manufacturers can offer to the architect in selecting the grades of the commodity which will best suit his particular purpose, and in seeing that he is shown how to assure the fact that his needs are carried out by the building contractor and the retail lumber dealer. This service they have tried to deliver through the *White Pine Specification Book*, containing Classified Recommended Uses for White Pine in House Construction and White Pine Standard Grading Rules, and they are constantly striving to make service just as integral a part of their finished product as the grain of the wood itself.

Furthermore, White Pine service must include inspiration before the job. The cordial reception with which these Monographs have been met from all classes of the architectural profession proves that they are in a measure delivering inspiration. In the accomplishment of that, this third question is answered, for inspiration before the job is just as much a part of that service which the manufacturers sell as a board of White Pine itself. They are glad to acknowledge their complete realization that to-day they are not merely offering White Pine, but a definite service, one part of which is the product known as White Pine. With this confession in mind, they beg of you to regard the Monograph Series as something for which they desire your heartiest coöperation, not only in use but in criticism, as they do of White Pine lumber itself.

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