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THE PAWLING FARMHOUSE AT WALNUT HILL:
VALLEY FORGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

JENNIFER ANNE STARK

A THESIS

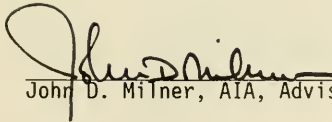
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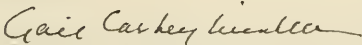
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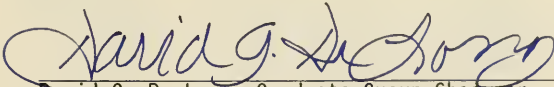
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THE PAWLING FARMHOUSE AT WALNUT HILL:
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I. Statement of Thesis

1. Introduction
2. Map of Valley Forge National Historical Park

II. Historic American Building Survey of The Pawling Farmhouse, 1989

1. HABS, Drawings, PA 5472 1-6.
2. HABS, Team Report.

III. Architectural Influences

1. Classical Architecture vs. Vernacular Architecture

IV. Owner Biographies, circa 1719-1949

1. The Pawling Family
2. The Wetherill Family

V. Material Culture in Lower Providence, Pennsylvania

1. Social Context, Lower Providence Township circa 1790-1840

VI. Walnut Hill Interpretation

1. VFNHP Interpretation Objectives
2. The Development Concept Plan
3. Walnut Hill Interpretation Options
4. Conclusion

ENDNOTES

- Appendix 1. Walnut Hill Estate Chain of Title
Appendix 2. Henry Pawling Inventory, 1792-
Appendix 3. Henry Pawling Inventory, 1823
Appendix 4. HABS Field Data, 1989.
Basic Structural System.
Appendix 5. HABS Field Data, 1989.
Interior Conditions
Appendix 6. 1798 Window Pane Tax List Providence
Appendix 7. Norristown Newspaper Accounts (excerpts)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Map of Valley Forge National Historical Park	p. 5
Site Plan of Walnut Hill c. 1989	p. 6
HABS Drawings: 1-6	p. 7-12
Site Plan of farmhouse/mansion c. 1989	p. 14
HABS - Field Sketch elevations	p. 15
L-shape Plan	p. 15
Four rooms with a center hall plan	p. 16
HABS - Field sketch south wall section	p. 17
Wall Continuation Conditions	p. 20
HABS Drawings: Basement - Third Floor Plan	p. 21
North Elevation c. 1989	p. 24
North Facade c. 1743-1845	p. 26
Lower Log Cabin & Swedish Log Cabin	p. 29
Jones House Ruins	p. 30
Mendenhall - Peeling Hall	p. 30
Christian Herr House & Bennet - Search House	p. 32
Evolution of Pennsylvania Housing	p. 33
Ridgeland Farm	p. 33
Corner House in Philadelphia	p. 34
William Halfpenny - plate 13, plate 17	p. 35
Pawling Cornice Profile - Room B	p. 38
Moulding Profiles - typical	p. 38
Pawling and Delaware profile Comparison	p. 39
Eighteenth Century - Nineteenth Century Windows	p. 52
HABS - Field Sketch, First Floor Window	p. 53
Chart 1 - Thirty-five Household Inventories	p. 56-58
Chart 2 - Communalities in Inventories	p. 60
Chart 3 - Household Inventories, Regional	p. 62
Chart 5 - Household Inventories, Comparison	p. 63
Chart 4 - Life and Times Overview	p. 65
HABS Drawings: Basement - Third Floor Plan	p. 95
HABS Drawings: Basement - Third Floor Plan	p. 99

I. Statement of Thesis

The purpose of this document is to provide a body of information regarding the Pawling/Wetherill Estate located in Valley Forge National Historical Park, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. It will clarify physical evidence found on the property, through the presentation of the Historic American Building Survey data. It will discuss the architectural significance of the property with regard to Classical architecture versus the Vernacular influence of the region. It will present the original builders, the Pawling family, within their social context, in order to provide material culture information for any future Estate interpretation programming. In conclusion, it will explore the interpretation options of the Estate as influenced by the Estate history and the future land-use goals of the Valley Forge National Historical Park and The National Park Service.

1. Introduction

The Pawling/Wetherill Estate, also known as Walnut Hill, is situated on the northern bank of the Schuylkill River within the confines of Valley Forge National Historical Park, which is owned and operated by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Valley Forge National Historical Park, VFNHP, is located in Montgomery County Pennsylvania, approximately eighteen miles northwest of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The Walnut Hill Estate was bought by the National Park Service and incorporated into VFNHP in 1984. The entire parcel includes 57 acres of land and buildings consisting of a barn, a springhouse, an outhouse, and the Pawling/Wetherill farmhouse.

2. Site History

The built composition of Walnut Hill reflects its three separate owners and their use of the property; the Pawling farming era, 1719-1826; the Wetherill estate building and gentleman farming period, 1826-1949; the Boulware twentieth century renovation and modernization of the main residence, 1949-1984. Due to these three influences, the main residence structure is a composite of three centuries of architectural building efforts.

The Pawling/Wetherill/Boulware Estate is a listed National Historic Register property.

Henry Pawling I(d.1739) purchased the land in 1719

and built a farmhouse sometime before 1739. Henry Pawling II(d.1792) bequeathed the "mansion house" to Henry Pawling III(d.1822) in 1792. It is not clear if Henry Pawling II(d.1792) built onto his father's original house or if he constructed a new stone dwelling.¹

The stone farmhouse was sold to Samuel Wetherill in 1826. He built a stone barn in 1826. In 1845, Wetherill tore down approximately half of the original Pawling farmhouse and attached a Greek Revival mansion to the remaining portion of the Pawling farmhouse. He also enlarged the barn. Originally "157 acres and 81 perches of land,"² the tract was reduced to its present 57 acres through the bequeathing and division of the whole parcel to nine Wetherill grandchildren in 1934.

The 57 acre tract containing the Pawling/Wetherill buildings was purchased by Lyle F. Boulware in 1949. The Boulware's suffered a devastating fire in 1967, during the renovation of the Pawling/Wetherill house. The Wetherill addition was completely gutted. The Pawling portion of the house was relatively unharmed due to a stone common wall that separated the two houses. The ruin was abandoned by the Boulwares. They moved into the adjacent springhouse and lived there until Mr. Boulware's death in 1984.³

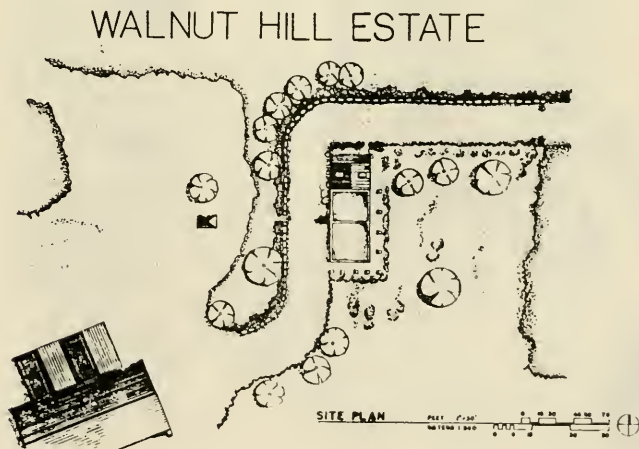
The National Park Service purchased the 57 acre tract, including buildings, and added the property to

the adjacent Valley Forge National Historical Park. Due to the unstable condition of the structures, the Park has been unable to open the site to the public. The Park would like to include the Estate in its interpretation program, but recognizes the complexity of the site's building history and the substantial funding necessary to address each building on the property. Since 1984, the stabilization, restoration or interpretation programs for the farmhouse/mansion and the barn have been under study.

Valley Forge National Historical Park has several documents regarding Walnut Hill. This thesis was augmented by information found in the following documents: Mark Frazier Lloyd's, "Documentation of Historic Structures at Fatland farm and Walnut Hill"(1985); James Kurtz's, "Walnut Hill Estate 1986 Field Investigation Part 1 Overview Draft Report"; and Jacqueline THibaut's "The Valley Forge Report"(1982).

II. Historic American Building Survey Assessment

The Historic American Building Survey team, HABS team, studied the Pawling/Wetherill mansion in the summer of 1989. The HABS team was directed to focus on the Pawling farmhouse. Because the property is a compound structure, the Pawling farmhouse, circa 1720-1750, and the Wetherill mansion, circa 1845, VFNHP was primarily interested in researching the chronological construction sequence of the building. The scope of work included architectural investigation through field inspection, documentation of the existing condition of the building and production of HABS drawings, including plans, elevations and details.



Site Plan of entire building site, ca. 1989.

1. Architectural Investigation

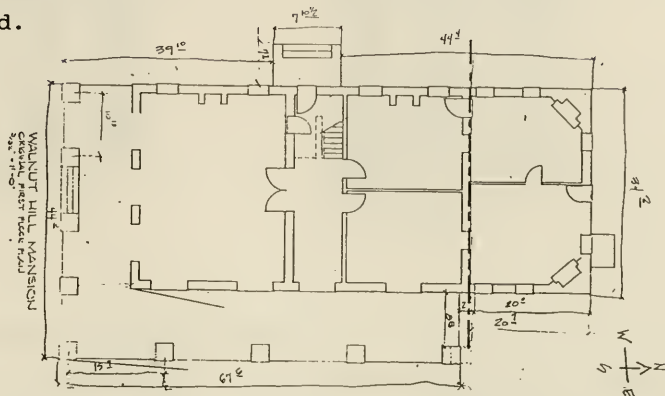
In 1989 the VFNHP had two unpublished studies of the Walnut Hill Estate, James Kurtz's, "Walnut Hill Estate 1986 Field Investigations Part 1 Overview Draft" and Mark Frazier Lloyd's, "Documentation of Historic Structures at Fatland farm and Walnut Hill," 1985. These reports were used by the HABS team for preliminary biographical histories of the site and its surroundings. Two historic documents footnoted in James Kurtz's report referred to the suggested original size and plan of the Pawling farmhouse. The first reference was the 1798 Window Pane Tax List Providence Township. The tax listed Henry Pawling, owner of a 2 story stone house, 45' x 32', with 26 windows and 24 panes.⁴ The second reference was a real estate advertisement from the Village Record, November 5, 1823. The description of the Pawling property read:

...Containing One hundred and fifty-five acres of which about fifty acres are woodland, well timbered-the whole of the land is of the first quality, and in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a large stone house, four rooms on a floor, with an entry through, a large stone barn, a milk house over a lasting spring near the dwelling, waggon-house, granaries....⁵

The initial investigation focused on verification of the dimensions of the existing piece of the Pawling farmhouse and detailing the match line between the farmhouse and the mansion.

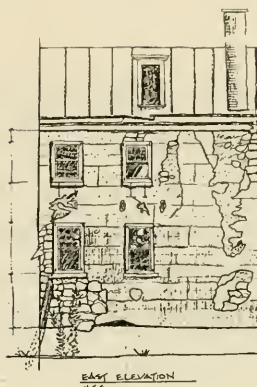
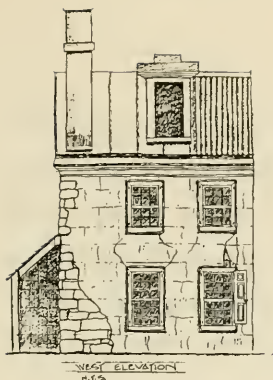
The exterior dimensions of the farmhouse in 1989 were 21'-5" x 32'-2".⁶ If the original farmhouse had

been 45' x 32', as stated in the tax list, it appeared that more than half of the original structure had been removed.



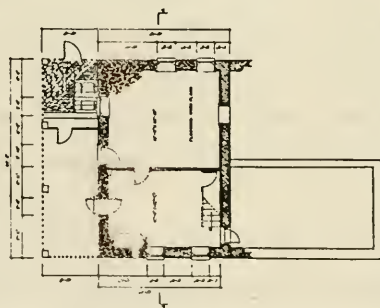
Site Plan of farmhouse/mansion, ca. 1989.7

The match line on the east wall was noticeably straighter than the match line on the west wall. This relationship suggested that the west wall was disassembled and toothed into the mansion stone wall coursing, while the east wall may have been simply added onto by building the new stone wall against the edge of the Pawling farmhouse. This corner of the Pawling farmhouse had stone coursing that was more uniform, appearing more regular and stacked similar to the quoined corner detail occurring on the north east and north west corners.



Field sketch of elevations.8

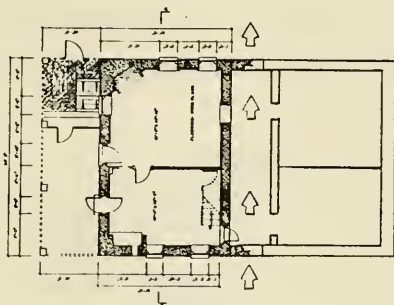
The differences in the corner connection conditions strongly suggested that the original farmhouse may have been an L-shape plan. This would take into consideration the change in corner conditions, by allowing the straighter match line in the south east to become a corner and the jagged match line on the south west to be the breakpoint of a once larger wall.



L-Shape Plan.

The idea of a floor plan with "four rooms on a floor, with an entry through"9 recalls the image of a

traditional center hall plan, organized in typical Georgian Style symmetry. If this was an accurate description of the farmhouse, the extant Pawling farmhouse portion represented only two rooms. Below is a plan of the first floor in 1989 vs. a plan of the first floor in 1823 as described by the advertisement.



Four Rooms with a Center Hall Plan.

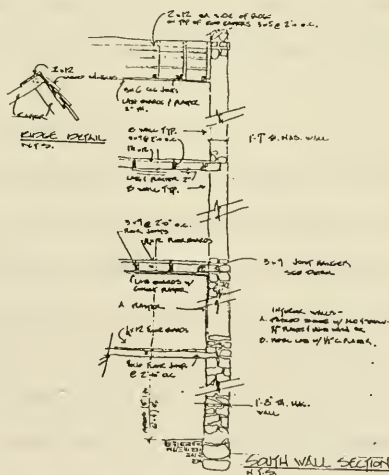
The conflicting hypothesis of reconstruction forms was addressed by James Kurtz in his 1986 report. The HABS survey team hoped to find corroborating physical evidence to support either theory during their field investigation.

A commonality between the L-shape plan and the rectangular, center hall plan, was that the reconstruction of either configuration required study of the connection between the farmhouse and the mansion. The south wall of the Pawling farmhouse became the first

focus of the investigation.

2. The South Wall

If the south wall had been completely or partially rebuilt to accommodate the Wetherill addition, its relationship to the floor joists on either side would indicate which elements were built together or attached later. The structure of the south wall was detailed to illustrate the framing connections to the Pawling side floor joists and the Wetherill side floor joists.



Field sketch of south wall section.10

The detail illustrates the connection between the Pawling side 8x10 floor joists and the stone wall. The Pawling second and third floor joists, both sets 3x9's,

run parallel to the stone wall and are supported by wood joist hangers. The Wetherill side of the stone wall had joist pockets built into the wall, allowing the floor joists to be set into the wall. This relationship meant that the joists ran parallel to the Wetherill east and west walls. It also suggested that the stone wall was built as the Wetherill floor joists were set, since they were incorporated into the wall and not hung by joist hangers or supported on a ledge or shelf.

If the Pawling south wall had been built during the Wetherill construction, 1845, had it been completely rebuilt from foundation to roof, or just from the Wetherill first floor joist level to the roof?

3. Mortar Samples and Walls

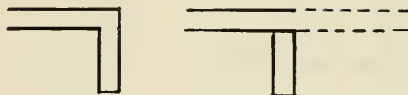
Mortar samples of the south wall from the foundation, first, second and third floor levels were chipped out and compared. The basement sample was physically different than the first, second and third floor samples. The basement mortar had a sandy texture, was light beige/gray and small white lime deposits were throughout the matrix. The other levels had an even finer, granular consistency with more small lime deposits throughout the mix. The Wetherill east and west foundation level mortar samples were also sandy, and granular in texture, but the color was a light purple/gray.

If the mortar in the foundation of south wall was unlike any Wetherill wall mortar sample and slightly different than any of the its upper levels, the next step was to compare it to the mortar in the other known original Pawling foundation walls, north, east and west. All of the Pawling walls throughout the floor levels, foundation to third floor, had a consistently similar mix. The mortar matrix was easily identifiable due to its crude appearance. The components were clay, sand, earth, chunks of white lime deposits, grass, straw and hair.

The south wall foundation mortar was sampled during the summer of 1989 and in 1990. Each time, the mortar more closely matched the upper levels of itself, than the Wetherill foundation walls, east or west. The only conclusive evidence was that the south wall definitely did not have the same mortar as the rest of the original Pawling walls.

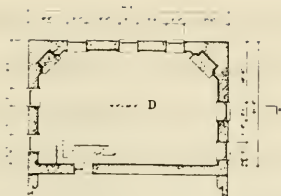
The interior corners of the south wall foundation, east and west, was examined for further information. If the wall was original, the corner stone work detail would show stone from the east and west wall integrated into the joining south wall to complete a corner detail. If the south wall had been built between two existing walls, the Pawling east and west walls would not appear integrated into a corner, but look like a continuous, straight run that was stopped short and joined with a

new wall at a 90 degree angle. The sketch below illustrates the two conditions.

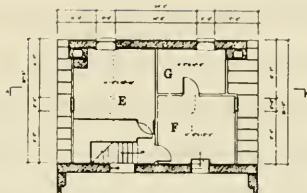


At the time of the field investigation, the Wetherill basement was full of debris and inaccessible. The limewash over the foundation walls in the Pawling basement obscured some of the stone details. It appeared that the entire south wall was not an original Pawling wall, but viewing the corner joints from the Wetherill basement would help to verify this supposition.

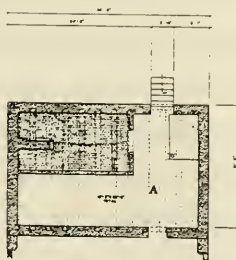
Since the first through third floor portion of the south wall was definitely not original Pawling material, the search for further evidence of movement in the south wall continued. The first floor had one excellent area to study corner relationships. The wood paneled room, Room B, had wainscot and cornice moulding around the entire space. Surface samples of the paint layers from the wood wainscoting and cornice moulding indicated an



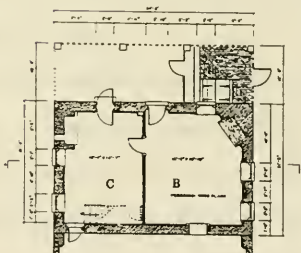
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



THIRD FLOOR PLAN



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

earlier under layer of what appeared to be wood graining. The graining layer did not occur on the south wall wainscot or cornice moulding. The south west corner, where a wood patch in the wainscot and moulding was evident, also lacked a wood grained underlayer. This suggested that this wood was not a part of the original room during the era of wood graining. The corner patch also suggested that a corner cupboard, running floor to ceiling, may have been once been a part of the room. Its removal would have necessitated the replacement of woodwork in this corner. These findings suggested that the south wall was altered and that its relationship to the rest of the room had not been consistent throughout time.

The second floor south east and south west corners confirmed the theory of a rebuilt south wall. The south east corner has a plaster wall; the original Pawling east wall, meets the south wall forming a 90 degree corner. The joint at the corner was separated and the opening revealed the end of the south wall butted against a smooth plaster finish that continued behind and beyond the joint. This suggested that the original east wall had been longer. Similar to the corner condition found on the first floor, directly below in Room B.

The south west corner had a fine straight line evident on the plaster. This ghostline appeared below

the window sill and ran horizontally along the wall straight into the south west corner. This possible evidence of a chairrail was confirmed by the presence of various wood pieces incorporated into the stone wall under the window sill level. This wood would have served as nailers for the chairrail. The curious aspect of this finding was that the ghostline of the chairrail did not turn at the south west corner or stop at the corner. It ran along the west wall to just beyond the corner, behind the south wall joint. This suggested that the original Pawling west wall had been longer, too.

The conclusion reached by the HABS team was that the south wall was rebuilt during the Wetherill construction in 1845. The foundation level of the south wall was unconfirmed.

4. The North Entry Orientation

The orientation of the Pawling farmhouse was worthy of research for several reasons. First, was the north end entry purely a result of the mansion addition? Second, if the north side of the Pawling farmhouse had always had doors, which if any, were original? Third, was it possible to reconstruct the original Pawling farmhouse north facade elevation? By determining these answers, some of the original floor plan may become apparent.

The stone coursing on the farmhouse became more visible as the survey progressed due to the deterioration of the stucco surface covering the stone wall of the farmhouse and the mansion. The north wall of the farmhouse was clearly a cut, even block with quoined corners and clean, ribbon pointing. The east and west walls were rumble stone coursing. The formality of northern facade stone work suggested that the orientation of the farmhouse had always been from the north. The driveway approach and the relationship of the farmhouse to the main road indicated that the entry drive pointed to and drove past the north facade, or what would have been the front entrance to the house.



North Elevation, Ca. 1989.11

5. Window vs. Door

The kitchen, Room C, had a door on its north wall opening onto the porch. The symmetry of the north facade suggested a pattern that would have had windows

flanking the center door. If this were true, the kitchen door would have originally been a window. The deterioration of the kitchen door jamb revealed a piece of cut timber within the wall. The cut wood appeared to be a remnant from a window sill. This was confirmed when the "above finished floor height" of the wood matched the "above finished floor height" of the other window sills in the kitchen.

The door into Room B, the center door, appeared to be original, and after removing some of the exterior stucco above the door frame, two details confirmed this hypothesis. First, a stone transom detail was uncovered. This was a recess within the stone wall, not an opening like a glass transom, but a relief masonry detail. Second, pieces of outrigger supports for a pent eave roof were in the stone coursing. A ghostline of the sloping porch roof was also evident on the face of the block directly above the cut wood supports.

Further investigation above the first floor windows on the exterior revealed shallow stone arches. Again, this was stone detailing indicating a formal and highly articulated front facade.



Possible Reconstruction of the North Facade,
ca. 1743-1845.

Referring to the two original floor plan suggestions, the L-shape plan and the rectangular, center hall plan, The L-shape plan supports the presence of a formal northern entry and the cleaner match line condition on the east wall. The HABS research closed with these findings.

III. Architectural Influences

The Wetherill addition subsumed the Pawling farmhouse by incorporating the farmhouse into the Greek Revival mansion. As an appendage, the original architectural form of the farmhouse was destroyed. Because the farmhouse is not a whole structure, any features remaining become data for hypothetical reconstruction and significant clues for architectural investigation. By tracing the influences that shaped the vernacular architecture of Lower Providence, Pennsylvania, and discussing regional examples that embody these influences, the vernacular characteristics extant in the Pawling farmhouse begin to have greater significance.

As stated by Carl Lounsbury in "Vernacular Construction in the Survey," 1983,

...Although the term vernacular architecture has been expanded in recent years to encompass a broad range of building forms, from nineteenth century pattern books to the modern commercial strip, it has customarily been applied to traditional farmhouses and agricultural buildings.¹²

The term "traditional farmhouse" connotes the image of a home, designed, built from and crafted with local resources. The readily available building materials constituted the predominant building components, repetitively used throughout the region. The means and methods of construction were similarly repeated from structure to structure as a static group of carpenters and masons became the locally recognized work force. A

characteristic building style evolved from the commonalties in building materials and building traditions and a regional architecture was established.

Some of the traditional components of Pennsylvania country architecture include the use of field stone, brick, wood, plaster, strong gable roof slopes with dormers and pent eaves. Examples of farmhouses with these features are highlighted in Eleanor Raymond's Early Domestic Architecture of Pennsylvania, 1973.

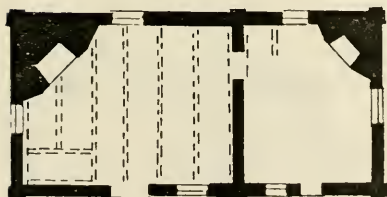
Her survey encompasses a wide range of vernacular architecture found in the following counties:

Montgomery, Bucks, Delaware, Lancaster, Chester, Lebanon and Berks. The influence of each county's master builders' techniques can be seen by recognizing the fundamental similarities in neighboring structures. Localities near one another have closer resemblances in their architectural vocabulary, but their differences are apparent. The interior design of rooms, woodwork, plaster ornament, chimneys and fireplace locations are all site specific and this individuality is the gem of any extant structure.

The commonalties in structures built in Montgomery, Bucks, and Delaware counties are due to the relative cultural homogeneity of the settlers in these neighboring regions. The population in Lower Providence was predominantly German, Swedish, and English. Many of the household inventories from the property owners taxed

in the 1798 Window Pane Tax of Providence Township owned German bibles. Influences from the Germanic building tradition are thick, bold details. The scale of their components relate to the site. The northern German tradition of a steeply pitched, thatched gable roof is translated into wood shingle.

The Swedish building tradition, the log cabin, was useful in America when the first homesteaders established themselves. Details of the cabin included corner fireplaces, on the exterior corners. As shown in the Lower Log House, ca. 1640,¹³ and the cabin in Darby Creek, Delaware County, Pennsylvania.¹⁴

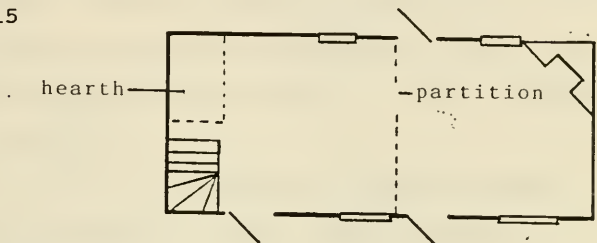


The Lower Log House, 1640.



SWEDISH LOG CABIN
Darby Creek
Clifton Heights
Delaware County, Pa.

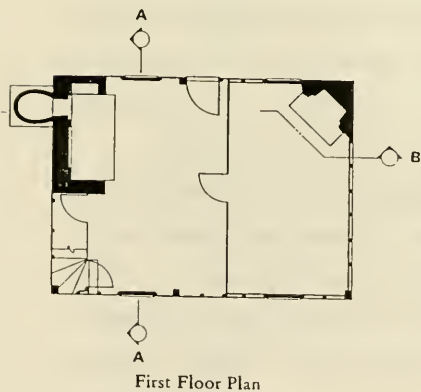
The two room plan with corner fireplaces is also found in a country dwelling in Berks County; the Jones House Ruins are stone and post date the Lower Log Cabin by 76 years.¹⁵



JONES HOUSE RUINS
Douglasville
Berks County, Pa.

circa 1716

The two rooms to a floor Mendenhall-Peeling house also has corner fireplaces and is located in Chester County, ca. 1730.¹⁶



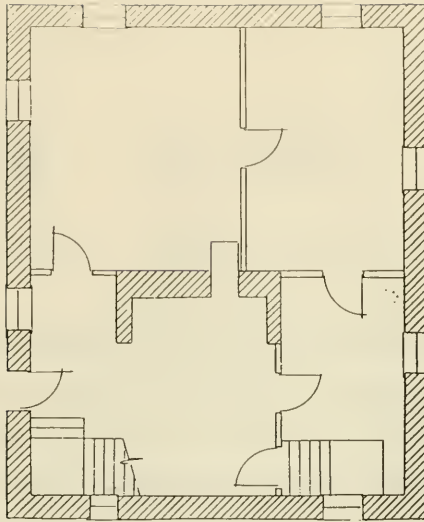
The development of various floor plan arrangements in the country was influenced by these early styles. The growth of two rooms to a floor, to three and four rooms per floor, evolved through prosperity and necessity. The more complex Bennet-Search house, ca. 1744, and the Christian Herr house, ca. 1719, illustrate the design evolution.

Margaret Schiffer in, Survey of Chester County Pennsylvania Architecture, 17th, 18th and 19th Centuries, 1976, discusses the Christian Herr house, ca.1719.

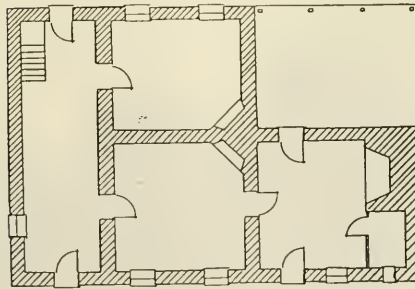
One of the most perfect surviving examples of German stone architecture...The house is rectangular, thirty-eight by thirty feet, with a sharply rising two story roof and a brick center chimney. Quoins have been used in the four corners of the house.¹⁷

The Herr house has rubble stone coursing. The Pawling farmhouse also uses quoins and rubble stone coursing, but the entry facade is built with cut stone coursing.

Richard Pillsbury in A Field Guide to Folk Architecture of the Northeastern United States illustrates the generic evolution of the urban row house. Also beginning as two rooms to a floor, the pre classical and classical plans are exemplified as the larger, final formalization of Pennsylvania architecture.¹⁸



CHRISTIAN HERR HOUSE
Lancaster County, Pennsylvania
Circa 1719



BENNET-SEARCH HOUSE
Northampton Township, Pennsylvania
Circa 1744

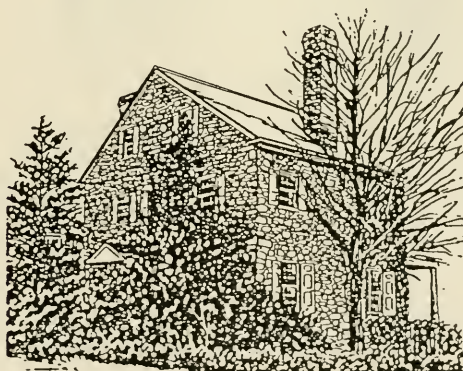


TWO ROOM DEEP ROW HOUSE

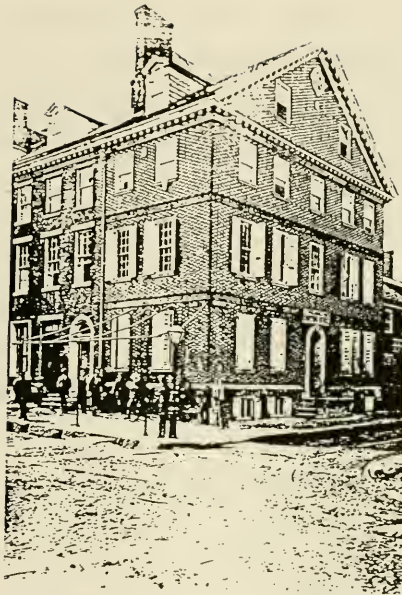
PRE-CLASSICAL FOUR OVER FOUR

CLASSICAL FOUR OVER FOUR

Another urban influence is the gable end orientation of the front door. Typically seen on corner sites, such as the corner house in John Mead Hollows survey of Lost Examples of Colonial Architecture, 1963, the form migrated to rural settings in Philadelphia, as evidenced in the Ridgeland House, ca. 1790.¹⁹ (Corner House illustration on page 34).²⁰



Ridgeland Farm.



Courtesy of Historic Foundation, Inc.

CORNER HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Now restored in altered case shape.

Corner House in Philadelphia

If the informal influences on Pennsylvania's vernacular development were the styles of Philadelphia, the cultural heritage of each region, and the building materials indigenous to the area, the formal influences were the architectural pattern books by Andrea Palladio, the English country architectural styles developed by William Halfpenny and Robert Morris and Asher Benjamin's The Country Builder's Assistant, 1797.

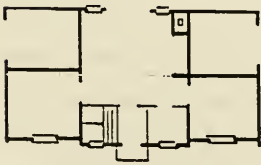
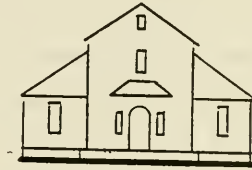


Plate 13

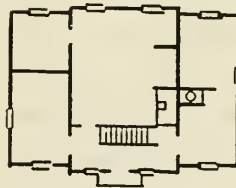


Plate 17

William Halfpenny, Useful Architecture.²¹

William Halfpenny believed that good examples of appropriate, country, gentleman-farmer architecture included symmetry and formal organization. These

examples were intended for the upper class aesthetics of country living and were rarely utilized by the actual laboring farmers. But, the ideals of these designs were imported to the United States. The Carpenter's Company of Philadelphia had a library of English pattern books, available to craftsman and builders by the year 1750.22

If the exterior development of Pennsylvania country architecture was influenced by the far-reaching ideals of classicists, cultural building traditions and pattern books, the interior features of Pennsylvania country architecture were much more personalized. The truest expression of a craftsman's skill was in his work. The interior woodwork and plaster detailing in a farmhouse are two areas where an individual could create ornamentation. Each construction represented another opportunity to blend functional needs with stylistic touches, reminiscent of High Style forms. The simplified versions of wood cornice mouldings, wood wainscotting and trim, built-in cupboards, paneling, bannister and railing profiles were all interpretations of the forms and proportions found in books like The Country Builder's Assistant, as well as those used by English cabinetmakers and found in their furniture, crafted in the United States or imported.

One interior feature that is easily identifiable through profile studies is wood moulding. The similarities between profiles from Connecticut,

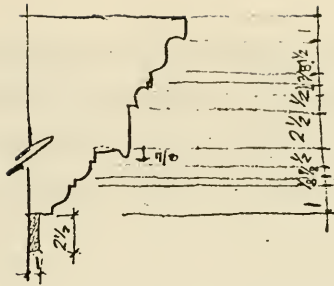
Pennsylvania and Delaware show the development of prevailing styles from simplistic to elaborate.

Frederick J. Kelly stated in Early Domestic Architecture of Connecticut, 1963,

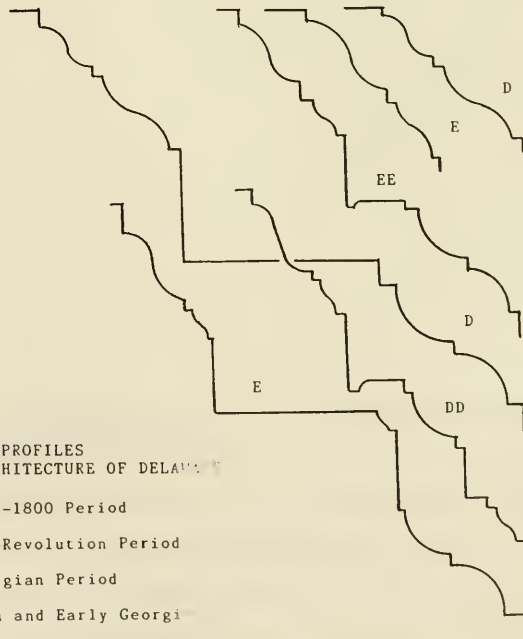
Indeed, mouldings of the earliest types were very generally lacking in grace and scale, and were of rather heavy and clumsy contour. ...These qualities were due, at first, to the literal adaptation of Classical forms primarily designed for an architecture of stone. In translating the proportions of Classical models into a new material, the American craftsman, working in wood, was not hampered by the limitations which bound him to certain observances in using stone. Thin edges could be formed of wood without danger of breakage or chipping, and flatter projections than those of the conventional forty-five degree angle were made possible without serious loss of strength.²³

The earliest mouldings were made entirely by hand with a set of specially designed planes. Each builder had his own set of planes and used them in different combinations to create forms that were unique to each craftsman. The similarity between these profiles to their Classical roots became more and more obscured as the inventiveness of the builders took over. The regionalization of specific profiles can be attributed to the builders of the area, but the similarities between regions is also due to the ease with which certain shapes were achieved.

The dissemination of information and the popularity of certain details caused the similarities between the regions. The field sketch on the next page is a profile of the Pawling, Room B, cornice moulding.



The profiles below are from Delaware. The EE profile recalls the Pawling profile.²⁴ The drop and double curve, convex above and concave below, termed a cyma reversa, is modified in the Pawling profile to a drop and double curve, convex above convex.



ROOFING PROFILES
FAMILY ARCHITECTURE OF DELAWARE

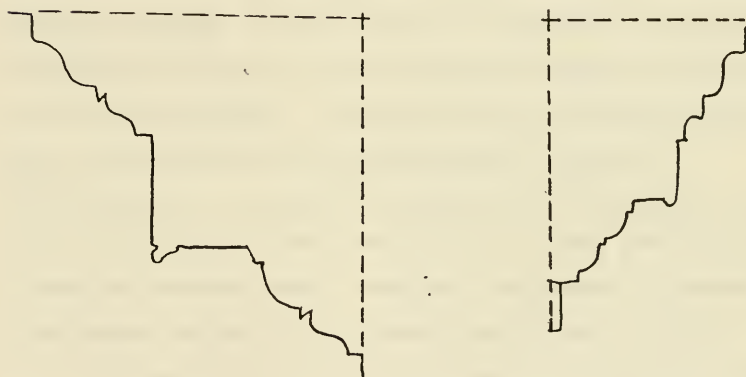
DD = 1775-1800 Period

D = Pre-Revolution Period

E = Georgian Period

EE = Wren and Early Georgian

The corner fireplace detail from Primitive Hall, Chatham Chester County,²⁵ also has a similarity with the Pawling profile. Here, there is the drop with a convex curve and a cyma reversa below, creating a compound variation.



A portion of Plate 143,
Early Domestic Architecture
of Pennsylvania.

Pawling Profile

An architectural survey of a particular region is integral to the complete interpretation and understanding of the architectural features of any structure. By introducing the influences and precedents

that existed during the construction of the Pawling farmhouse, any archaeological evidence in the Pawling farmhouse becomes part of a larger context.

If the Pawling farmhouse is Vernacular architecture, then it would be considered a "traditional farmhouse" by Carl Lounsbury's description. It has pieces of several traceable architectural traditions.

The exterior corner fireplace might be an adaptation of the Swedish Log Cabin design. Perhaps the Pawling builder or the Pawlings themselves noticed the architecture built by the immigrant Swedes that settled in Lower Providence? The gable entry could either have been influenced by the urban design found in Philadelphia or simply the preferred orientation on the Walnut Hill site. The use of field stone and detailed interior woodwork was a regional influence, directed by indigenous materials and local craftsman's talent.

The extant styles articulated in proportion and profiles are due to the personal interpretation of the original builder of the Pawling farmhouse. But, as one can see in the similarities between the cornice moulding profiles found in Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Delaware, the popular motif was acknowledged by the Pawling farmhouse designer. Thus, the final composition of the Pawling farmhouse is a direct product of the regional influences existing in the Lower Providence region of Pennsylvania during the early eighteenth

century.

IV. Owner Biographies

The Pawling Family

The first Pawling ancestor is Henry Pawling, a British soldier who emigrated to New York some time during the 1660s. He served as a private in a regiment commanded by Col. Nicols. Henry Pawling was discharged in April 18, 1670. In 1676, in Kingston, New York, he married Neeltje Rosa, the daughter of Albert Hymanse Rosa, who emigrated from Holland in 1660. Henry and Neeltje Pawling has eight children.²⁶

Jane.....	b.	m.	Jan Coch
Wyntee....	b.	July 20,	1679....	m. Richard Broadhead
John.....	b.	Oct. 2,	1681....	m. Aagje Dewitt
James....	b.	Nov. 28,	1863....	died early in life
Albert....	b.	Mar. 29,	1685	m. Catherine Beckman
Anna.....	b.	June 19,	1687	m. Tjerck Dewitt
HENRY....	b.		1689....	m. JACOMYNTEE KUNST
Mary.....	b.	Oct. 30,	1692....	m. Thomas VanKeurin

Henry was born in Marbletown, Ulster County, New York in 1689. Henry married Jacomyntee Kunst on June 26, 1713. Little or nothing is known of his life in Ulster County except that in 1715, at the age of twenty-six, he served in Captain William Nottingham's Marbletown Company, a division of Col. Jacob Rutten's Ulster County Regiment of Militia. On September 22, 1719 Henry and Jacomyntee Pawling, their three children, and Henry's brother John, moved to Pennsylvania. Henry bought five hundred acres of land in Lower Providence Township situated at the confluence of the Schuylkill River and Perkiomen Creek, opposite what is now Valley Forge.

To the early settlers, this region was known as the Fatland of Egypt District. This reference was an analogy to the similarities between the regular flooding of the Schuylkill River and the resultant rich alluvial soil deposits that blanketed the surrounding land and the fertile banks of the overflowing Nile River.²⁷ It was within this setting that Henry devoted himself to agriculture and had four more children. The inventory of his real and personal estate included eight slaves, eight horses, twenty-five cattle, thirty-one sheep and fourteen pigs.

HENRY.....b. June 27, 1714....m. ELEANOR
Sarah.....b. July 8, 1716
Elizabeth...b. Mar. 22, 1719
Levi
John.....b. Dec. 27, 1732
Rebecca
Barney

Henry Pawling was baptized in Kingston, New York on June 27, 1714. He inherited the plantation on the Schuylkill after his father's death in 1739. Henry Pawling married Eleanor, the last name of his bride and the date were not documented. They had their first child in 1744. Henry Pawling rose to prominence in local and provincial affairs. He was a Justice of the Peace from May 25, 1752 until his death on Nov. 3, 1792. He served on the Court of Common Pleas for Philadelphia County and was a member of the Provincial Assembly in 1751-1764, until the outbreak of the revolution. In 1761 he was appointed commissioner for Improving The

Navigation of the Schuylkill River. His son, John Pawling Jr., succeeded this position in 1773. Henry Pawling was also appointed to take charge of the building operation and preparation of a planting ground for the friendly Indians of Wyoming. In the Assessment List of Perkiomen Township for 1776 he appears as Henry Pawling, Esq. with two hundred and ninety acres, two negroes, four horses and eleven cows. Henry Pawling's will of Nov. 18, 1791, proved Nov. 3, 1792, provided the following:

I give and devise unto my Son Henry Pawling his Heirs and Assigns forever all the remainder of my Tract of land in providence Township in the County of Montgomery it being that part on which my Mansion House stands and in which I now live, there being between Two and Three hundred acres of land contained therein with the buildings and improvements thereon be the same more or less....28

Henry and Eleanor Pawling had eight children.

John...b. May 17, 1744.....m.	Elizabeth Morgan
HENRY..b. Sept. 25, 1746.....m.	REBECCA BULL
Benjamin.....m.	Susannah Bellenger
Nathan.b.....1750.....d.	Mar. 27, 1795
Jesse.....m.	Caroline Tenbroeck
William	
Rachel.....m.	Col. Edward Bartholomew
Catherine.....m.	Joseph Stalmford

Henry Pawling married Rebecca Bull on Dec. 11, 1769. He was caption in Col. Robert Lewis' Battalion of the Flying Camp in 1776. In 1784 he was appointed one of Commissioners for the new county of Montgomery and was also named one of its first Associate Judges. Henry Pawling died on Oct. 23, 1822 and was buried at St. James Perkiomen. Other members of the Pawling family

are buried in a small plot described by Thomas Brendle for the Historical and Natural Science Society of the Perkiomen Region.

The Pawling family plot is located about two miles southwest of Schwenksville on the old Pawling homestead, now owned by Noah Tyson. It is located on the edge of the woods which slope down to a small stream back of the homestead. Most of the headstones have fallen, only two have legible inscriptions which read as follow:

In memory of Benjamin Pawling who departed this life the 9th of October 1800 aged 49 years and 9 months. IN memory of Elizabeth Pawling who departed this life December 19, 1802 aged 78 years, 6 months.²⁹

There are 14 headstones in all, mostly just large field stones.

This plot represents a small portion of the Pawling descendents. The relatives noted are siblings and in-laws to the Henry lineage that this genealogy traces.

Henry and Rebecca Pawling had four children.

Levi.....b. 1770....d. 1845....m. Elizabeth Hiester
Henry
William.....d. 1835
Eleanor.....m. Feb. 28, 1799

Henry Pawling directed in his will, July 25, 1817, the following:

I do authorize and empower my executors herein after named and the survivor of them to sell for the best price that can be obtained either at public or private sale as they shall think proper my plantation and the tract of land as well as that part now in the tenure of my son William as that whereon I reside supposed to contain two hundred and fifty acres with all the improvements and buildings thereon- The sale to be made in a reasonable time after my decease this however to be at the discretion of my executors....³⁰

The estate was advertised in 1823 and sold to Samuel Wetherill in 1826.

The Wetherill Family

The known ancestry of the Wetherill lineage begins with Samuel Wetherill, born April 12, 1736. He was the eldest son of Christopher Wetherill of Burlington, New Jersey.³¹ Samuel Wetherill was listed in 1775 at his dwelling house on South Alley in Philadelphia as a weaver, "fulling and dyeing of domestic fabrics."³² Due to the scarcity of dyeing materials, he established a chemical lab to manufacture his own supplies. This business became the foundation for the industry that the Wetherill name is now associated with, the manufacture of drugs and chemicals.

During the Revolutionary War, Samuel Wetherill was awarded a contract by the Continental Congress to supply cloth for the Patriots soldier's uniforms. This transaction caused much angst within the Philadelphia community and the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting of Friends disowned Samuel in August, 1779. Their point of contention being that Samuel's act represented a deviation from their "ancient testimony and peaceable principles."³³

Samuel Wetherill married Sarah Yarnell on April 5, 1762. They had six children.

Mary.....b. 1763

SAMUEL JR.....m. RACHEL PRICE

Mordecai.b. 1766
Anna.....b. 1669
John.....b. 1772
Sarah....b. 1776

In 1785, Samuel Wetherill and his son, Samuel Jr. opened a drug store in Front Street above Arch Street in Philadelphia. It was named Wetherill's Drug Store. In 1790 they had sufficiently expanded the manufacturing portion of the business to become known for white lead production. Hence, the extensive White Lead Paper Collection within the Wetherill Family documents. These papers are housed in the Rare Book Room at the University of Pennsylvania's Van Pelt Library. The collection details the Wetherill white lead manufacturing company and consists of account books, bank books, bills of loading, cash books, check stubs, day books, journals, delivery books, invoices, ledgers, petty ledgers, letter books, receipts, orders, prices, received/delivered lists, time and wage lists, sales books, stock records and miscellaneous accounts.

Through the nineteenth century and into the early 1930s, the Wetherill company produced red and white lead based paints. They also sold glass, chemicals and drugs. The Wetherills also had at various times throughout this period a vinegar brewery, a lead pipe factory, an oil works, as well as having interest in the Port Carbon Region and lead mines in Illinois and Pennsylvania.

Samuel Wetherill Jr. married Rachel Price on April

24, 1788. It was this Samuel that purchased the Pawling Estate in 1826. More well known, is Samuel's purchase in 1825 of the Vaux Hall or Fatland Estate. This impressive Greek Revival home is located approximately three miles east of the Pawling property on the same northern banks of the Schuylkill River. Again, the term Fatland describes the fertile soil found in this region. The Fatland Estate was built by James Vaux in 1776.³⁴ It was purchased by William Blakewell in 1804 and then purchased by the Wetherills in 1825. Samuel Wetherill died in this estate on Sept. 29, 1829. In 1845, Samuel's son, Dr. William Wetherill, tore Fatland down to its foundation and completely rebuilt the structure on the same footprint with more elaborate architectural detailing. It is interesting to note this date because there is one theory by Mark Frazier Lloyd in his Documentation of Historic Structure at Fatlands and Walnut Hill, August 1985, that the mansion addition to the Pawling farmhouse was constructed by John Price Wetherill Jr., William's brother, at about the same time that William was reconstructing Fatlands. Thus, the similarity between the Greek Revival influence in the Pawling addition and the style of the Fatland mansion could be attributed to these simultaneous projects.

Samuel Jr. and Rachel Wetherill had six children.

Rebecca Price...b. 1789
 Samuel Price...b. 1790
 JOHN PRICE.....b. 1794
 William
 Charles.....b. 1804
 Thomas.....b. 1806

John Price Wetherill married Maria Kane on April 14, 1817. John succeeded his father as a clerk of the Society of Free Quakers and as membership dwindled due to member's return to the Society of Friends, John organized a charitable society of Free Quakers to serve the needy in Philadelphia. John Price Wetherill died July 23, 1853, after a short illness that he contracted while serving as a member of the committee appointed by Select Council to receive President Franklin Pierce on his visit to Philadelphia. He was president of the Schuylkill Bank from 1846-1853 and he was also active in the family's blossoming drug and chemical business, then known as Wetherill and Brother.³⁵

John Price and Maria Kane Wetherill had seven children.

Rachel.....b.Sept. 17, 1818
 Elizabeth k. b.Mar. 1, 1820
 Samuel.....b.May 27, 1821
MARIA L.....b.April 19, 1823
 John P.....b.Aug. 4, 1824
 Elisha K.....b.May 2, 1828
 Rebecca P.....b.Jan. 17, 1830

Maria L. Wetherill Janeway inherited the Pawling/Wetherill Estate through a Court of Common Pleas award under the directive of her mother's will, Maria Kane Wetherill. Maria Janeway bequeathed the estate to her nine grandchildren. John L. Janeway, represented

the heirs et al and sold the estate to Lyle F. Boulware
on Oct. 24, 1949.36

V. Social Context

The Pawling farmhouse is an example of vernacular architecture. Beyond its intrinsic value as a standing form, created by an extinct society, it conveys a social statement about its era. The Pawling farmhouse was built as a human shelter. Its inhabitants were also shaped by their culture and society.

This chapter studies the Pawling family in relationship to their neighbors. As stated by Carl Lounsbury in Historic American Buildings, Structures and Sites, 1983, "Little can be made of room use or the building's social context if it is viewed in isolation."³⁷ The wills, inventories, tax assessments and newspaper stories from Norristown were used to compare the Pawlings to their contemporaries, as well as construct a profile of the community.

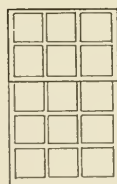
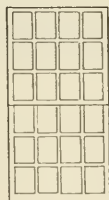
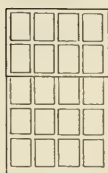
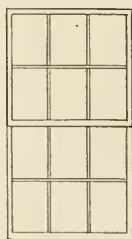
The discussion and comparison begins with the 1798 Window Pane Tax List Providence Township, Pennsylvania. This assessment was compiled by the township to record all buildings in the region and document the value of each property by counting the number of glass panes in every structure. The survey lists the type of building, its material, dimensions, the number of stories, the number of windows and the number of glass panes.

Each property owner on the tax list had a line entry for every building on their property. Using Henry Pawling III(d.1822) as an example, his line entries in

the tax list included, "house, 45x32, stone, 2 stories, 26 windows, 24 panes and spring house, 15x15, stone, 13 windows, 15 panes."³⁸ (This transcription may include error. Further research is necessary to confirm accurate figures).

To make the information in the 1798 Window Pane Tax more useful, a brief description of the typical eighteenth-century window from Frederick J. Kelly's Early Domestic Architecture of Connecticut, 1963 follows:

The earliest double-hung window assumed rectangular panes with the size and general proportion becoming constant... Most glass panes were 6" wide and 8" high. This in turn determined the sash size and window frame proportion. Sash which were 4 lights wide were invariably the rule, though in height they varied from 2, 3, and 4 lights high. The earliest type of double-hung window with rectangular panes is that whose lower sash is 2 lights high, and the upper 3 or vice versa. A later more common arrangement consists of a window containing 2 sash of equal height, and each containing 12 lights 6" by 8" each. Further standardization resulted in the sash being constructed of white pine, instead of oak. This was due to white pine durability and ease to work with it.³⁹



24 panes

15 panes

Four examples of early eighteenth and nineteenth-century window forms.⁴⁰

This window is not original, but it represents a typical nineteenth-century window, possibly installed during the Wetherill construction in 1845.

Because the extant windows in the Pawling farmhouse are not original, the 1798 tax description does not serve as a useful document for original window construction documentation. But, the tax list is still a valuable source for social and community contextual study. It identifies property owners by property type and in this way begins to construct a profile of each person on the list.

The complete 1798 Window Pane Tax Providence Township included two hundred and sixteen property owners. Including Henry Pawling III(d.1822), sixty of these real estate owners had 2 story, stone houses in 1798 in Lower Providence, Pennsylvania. Using this fact as a basis for commonality, a comparison between these sixty people would begin to construct a social profile of Henry Pawling II(d.1792) and Henry Pawling III(d.1822) in relationship to their contemporaries in the community.

Thirty-five of the sixty home owners filed their personal wills and household inventories with the county, now Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Each inventory itemizes the furnishings and their estimated dollar value, the farm values in land, produce and equipment, total estate value, outstanding debt, total

acreage and in some instances, profession.

The inventories of Henry Pawling II(d.1792) and Henry Pawling III(d.1822) are both extant and their content reflects the Pawling family wealth. The continued prosperity from one generation to another can be assessed to some degree by comparing the two inventories. The actual contents of the farmhouse on Walnut Hill are accurately accounted until Henry Pawling II's(d.1792) death. The Henry Pawling III(d.1822) household inventory is rather small for such a large house and it has not been ascertained if he actually lived in the farmhouse or perhaps rented it to a tenant farmer. Thus, the inventory of Henry Pawling III(d.1822) serves only as a measure of economic status and not the contents of the farmhouse after 1792.

Chart 1, "Thirty-five Household Inventories of Two Story Home Owners- Lower Providence Pennsylvania, 1790-1857," graphically illustrates the most common items found throughout the inventories. Each inventory is listed by name and date of filing. An excerpt from the 1798 Window Pane Tax is included with each line entry to provide a real estate outline in conjunction with the household goods.

The time frame of Chart 1 spans from 1790 to 1857. Societal changes in taste, lifestyle, values and advancements in technology from decade to decade directly influenced the individual members of the

Chart 1 - 35 Household Inventories of Two Story Home Owners - Lower Providence, PA, 1790-1857

		TOTAL	FARM	DOMESTIC INVENTORY								
NAME	YEAR	VALUE	VALUE	BED/	BEDST	CURTAIN	CLOCK	PRESS	STOVE	CHAIRS		
BAKER, JOHN	DEC. 13, 1824	\$309.76	SMITH	4@	16.00		1		1	"A LOT"		
BAKER, JOHN, SR.	DEC. 12, 1836			1@	1.00							
BOYCE, JOSEPH	OCT. 4, 1836	\$324.46		1@	1.00			1	1			
BUCKWALTER, JACO	JULY 24, 1838			4@	24.00		1		1			
CASSELBERRY, JO	OCT. 7, 1836	\$11,646.82		6			1	1	1			
CASSELBERRY, JA	DEC. 9, 1795											
COLER, ELIZABETH	SEPT. 15, 1828	\$545.56										
COX, JOHNATHAN	MAY 24, 1813		SHOEMAKE	5@	52.00		1		1	12		
COX, JOSEPH	NOV. 5, 1825	\$55.95							1	9		
EDWARD, (S) JOHN	SEPT. 29, 1824	\$2,399.65		1@	6.00							
EDWARDS, JOHN	DEC. 17, 1790											
FOX, HENRY	FEB. 24, 1821	\$3,154.41	\$686.76									
GORDON, SAMUEL	NOV. 24, 1827	\$1,009.80	\$604.06	6@	47.00		1			2		
HALL, JOHN	FEB. 20, 1810	\$4,319.80										
HILDEBIDE, J.	DEC. 16, 1824	\$9,265.43										
JOHNSON, WILLIAM	SEPT. 9, 1822	\$1,644.37	\$211.26	5@	47.00				1	9		
WILKINS, JOHN	NOV. 3, 1812	\$7,123.39		6@	89.00		1		1	12		
LOGAN, WILLIAM	APRIL 19, 1806	\$949.65		1@	20.00		1		1	11		
LONGANE, JACOB	AUG. 12, 1807	\$3,497.18		8@	98.00		1		1			
LONGACRE, JACOB	NOV. 25, 1845	\$6,828.00		3@	4.50		1		1	7		
PAWLING, JOHN	JUNE 21, 1815	\$2,379.69	791.5	3@	45.00		1		2	13		
PAWLING, HENRY II	OCT. 25, 1792			4			1	1	2	15		
RAMBO, AARON	DEC. 23, 1803			3			1		1	6		
RAMBO, MOSES	JULY 15, 1808	\$4,374.46	CARPENTE	4@	45.00				2			
ROBERTS, ARNOLD	NOV. 29, 1820	\$1,266.66		3@	22.00				1			
ROSENBERGER, C.	NOV. 15, 1824	\$1,957.08		5@	25.00				1	"A LOT"		
ROYDEBUSH, JOHN	MAR. 4, 1825	\$1,214.65	689.92	5@	61.00				1	9		
SALOR, VALENTINE	APRIL 30, 1807	\$1,629.12	1072.25	4@	90.00		1		1	16		
SCHENUNK, JACOB	AUG. 12, 1825	\$3,902.15	CARPENTE	6@	26.00		1		2	13		
SCHONTZ, JOHN	JAN. 12, 1857	\$237.09							1	17		
STAM, CONRAD	FEB. 6, 1810	\$1,092.24	WEAVER	3@	54.00		1		1	19		
TEANY, HENRY	JAN. 4, 1817	\$3,427.48		5@	44.00			1		4		
THOMAS, WILLIAM	MAR. 2, 1830	\$802.10		2@	32.00					10		
WAGONSELLER, JO	OCT. 14, 1799			7			1		2	14		
ZIMMERMAN, JACOB	JUNE 10, 1814	\$1,808.00	WEAVER	8@	114.00				1	19		

BIBLE	CASH	DRESSER	CHEST	LINEN	L. GLASS	DISHES	TABLES	SILVER	KITCHEN	UTENSILS	BOOKS	FARM INV
		1	5	\$5.75	2	YES	3	YES	YES	YES		WAGON
			1.00							YES		
	\$305.46	1	1	\$1.00					YES			
	\$12.00		3	\$6.62	1		4		YES			2
		1	1	X			3		YES			
1												
		1	1	\$15.00	1	YES	2	YES	YES			2
				\$10.00			3	YES	YES	YES	15	1
1 ENG.		1										
			4	\$28.25			1					1
												2
1 GER.												1
1				\$7.00	3							1
1 GER.				\$37.00								2
2				\$9.45								
				\$14.00	2							1
			2			X	X	X	X	X		
			1	X								
												1
1 ENG.				\$17.37	1							1
				\$37.00	3							2
				\$33.00								1
				\$11.75								4
1												
				\$55.00								
				\$8.50								1
				\$11.37	2							2
					1							1
				\$32.50	1							

ENTORY	1798 WINDOW PANE TAX								
	HORSE	COW	HOG	SHEEP	GRAINS	DWELLING	SIZE	STORIES	WINDOWS/PANES
						STONE	30x20	2	10 12
		1				STONE	16x15	2	6 12
						STONE	20x15	2	4 12
4	7		3		YES	STONE	20x22	1	4 9
						STONE	20x18	2	6
						STONE	20x18	2	6
3	4		5		YES	STONE	20x18	2	6 12
3	6		1	6	YES	STONE	25x16	1	2 12
1					YES	STONE	25x16	1	2 12
				17		STONE	30x22	2	11 12
1	6					STONE	30x22	2	11 12
						STONE	28x25	1	5 7
3	8		7	11		STONE	20x15	1	3 12
						STONE	20x15	2	4 12
						STONE	25x15	1	4 6
						STONE	25x25	1	4 6
3	7		12			STONE	25x25	1	4 6
	1		1			STONE/LOG	30x21	1	9 9
4	8		4	22		STONE	25x18	1	6 12
5	11		16			STONE	33x27	2	14 12
						STONE	33x27	2	14 12
2	8		4	20	X	STONE	30x20	2	10 12
1	1				X	STONE	45x32	2	26 24
4	11		6	16	X	STONE	25x15	1	4 12
4	7					STONE	30x20	1.5	8 12
	3		3	5		STONE	26x20	2	8 12
5	10		9	15		STONE	35x25	2	15 12
3	15			3		STONE	30x20	1	6 9
6	10		12	12	X	STONE	26x33	2	6 18
1	5		8			STONE	30x25	2	8 15
2	5		1			STONE	35x20	2	6 15
	2			3		STONE	40x25	1	8 9
1	1					STONE	30x18	2	10 12
6	22		5	17		STONE	40x30	2	12 15
	9		4	12		STONE	30x20	2	8 12
						STONE	35x30	1	15 12

society. By dividing the seventy year span into three segments, 1790-1810, 1811-1830, 1831-1860, the relationship between the average household contents and the passage of time can be seen. The Pawlings represent two generations and by matching each inventory to the corresponding time frame, a direct comparison is achieved.

Chart 2, "Commonalities in Lower Providence Pennsylvania Household Inventories vs. Henry Pawling II and Henry Pawling III Inventories," shows the three most popular and expensive items owned. The terms popular and expensive are both dependent on society's subjective assessment of their cost, personal value and desirability.

The three items are bedding/bed, clocks and looking glasses. It is immediately apparent that all of these possessions are luxury goods and that they require some degree of technology for their production, specifically textiles, trained artisans and chemical plating. The dollar value of bedding/bed does not change more than \$5.00 from 1790 to 1860, but the average number of beds per household does decrease over time. The average cost of a clock increased \$5.00 from 1790 to 1860 while the percentage of clocks per household hovered between the 50% to 64% range. The looking glass dropped 1/3 of its original 1790 cost, from \$3.00 to \$2.00 in 1860. The percentage of households with looking glasses stayed

Chart 2 - Commonalities in Lower Providence Pennsylvania Household Inventories
vs. Henry Pawling II and Henry Pawling III Inventories

Date	Bedding/Bed			H.P.II (d. 1792)	H.P.III (d. 1822)	Clocks			H.P.II (d. 1792)	H.P.III (d. 1822)	Looking Glass			H.P.II (d. 1792)	H.P.III (d. 1822)
	No.	Max. Value	Average			No.	Max. Value	Average			No.	Max. Value	Average		
1790-1810 11 inventories	45	\$30.00	4.1	4		7	\$25.00	.64	1		7	\$3.00	.64	2	
1811-1830 18 inventories	66	\$33.00	3.6		5	6	\$60.00	.33		1	12	\$3.00	.66		1
1831-1860 6 inventories	15	\$25.00	2.5			3	\$30.00	.50			1	\$2.00	.16		

fairly constant at 60%.

The Pawling's ranked above average in all categories for both generations, indicating that among their neighboring contemporaries, the Pawling family consistently had more material wealth.

The inventory surveys discussed thus far represent the prosperity and lifestyles of a community approximately 25 miles from Philadelphia. Although information, materials and styles were disseminated from Philadelphia to the outer areas, the distance may have affected or influenced the content of household inventories from the same time periods. By looking at other areas of Pennsylvania population and comparing their household inventories to Lower Providence inventories, it is possible to compare the Pawling family and their neighbors to their urban counterparts in Philadelphia and their rural contemporaries in Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia inventories and the Bucks County⁴² inventories are presented by decade and compared to Lower Providence inventories in Chart 3, "Household Inventories, Regional Comparison." Chart 5, "Household Inventory Comparison by Region and Decade" includes a comparison in ten year increments.

Using Lower Providence as a constant, the Bucks County and Philadelphia inventories show regionalized differences in household contents. For example, Bucks

Chart 3 – Household Inventories – Regional Comparison												
Region	1790 – 1799			1800 – 1810			1811 – 1819			1820 – 1829		
	Beds (average)	Clocks (%)	Looking Glass (%)	Beds (average)	Clocks (%)	Looking Glass (average)	Beds (average)	Clocks (%)	Looking Glass (%)	Beds (average)	Clocks (%)	Looking Glass (%)
Bucks Co.				7.2	61%	0						
LOWER PROVIDENCE	2.75	50%	75%	4	80%	1.4	3.8	57%	71%	3	25%	42%
Philadelphia							3.3	57%	3.9 per household	3	76%	4.4 per household

Chart 5 – Household Inventory Comparison by Region and Decade

1800 – 1809	Beds	Clocks	Looking Glass
Bucks Co. Inventories 18	131	11	0
Lower Providence 5	20	4	7

1810 – 1819	Beds	Clocks	Looking Glass
Lower Providence 7	27	4	5
Philadelphia 14	46	8	55

1820 – 1830	Beds	Clocks	Looking Glass
Lower Providence 12	37	3	6
Philadelphia 17	51	13	74

County in 1800-1810 yielded more beds per household than Lower Providence households during the same decade. While, Lower Providence households had luxury items such as clocks and looking glasses; Bucks County had a lower percentage of clocks and no recorded looking glasses.

The Philadelphia inventories span two decades. Comparing Philadelphia to Lower Providence from 1811-1829, the Philadelphia households had a relatively similar number of beds and clocks per household. The urban households had a significantly higher number of looking glasses, averaging at least three per family.

Comparing the Pawling family to these findings it is clear that the Pawling family inventories more closely relate to the sixty Philadelphia households than the thirty-five Lower Providence households. This evidence corroborates the Pawling family standing economically. Not only were they substantial land owners, they had substantial amounts of material wealth.

The social status of a family is also evident by their interaction within the community. Whether professional or social, the activities of the locale are reported in the regional newspaper. Chart 4, "Lower Providence Life and Times Overview," is a brief listing of topics from the Norristown News 1799-1826.⁴³ By using the original list of thirty-five 2 story, stone home owners as a reference point, Chart 4 provides a listing of deaths, real estate transactions, commerce,

Chart 4 – Lower Providence Life and Times Overview
Norristown News 1799–1826

Section	Date	Topic
Obituaries	May 15, 1801	Accidental death of Mjr. Adams; witnesses aiding victim included JACOB CASSELBERRY
	June 24, 1807	Mrs. Vanderslice, wife of THOMAS VANDERSLICE, dies after illness
	June 21, 1915	John Pawling, Sen. of Lower Providence
	August 20, 1817	THOMAS VANDERSLICE, Sen. of Lower Providence
	October 30, 1822	HENRY PAWLING, ESQ. of Lower Providence
	August 2, 1826	Mrs. Elizabeth Pawling, consort of LEVI PAWLING, ESQ.
Local Government	February 27, 1801	Meeting at Tyson's house. LEVI PAWLING is secretary of the Poor-Laws.
Real Estate	September 24, 1802	THOMAS VANDERSLICE lost 3 horses in barn fire.
	March 11, 1803	Plantation for sale. JOSEPH COX selling house, etc...
	February 8, 1809	Land & woods near Pawlings Ford. Property of late VALENTINE SAYLOR.
	September 8, 1813	Fatland Ford Plantation for sale by Wm. Blakewell.
	April 13, 1814	Coal transported via Schuylkill for first time.
Commerce	June 20, 1814	Norristown stage begins daily route to Philadelphia.
Social	February 22, 1815	Whole town illumination for Peace Celebration.
	March 3, 1824	Married: JOHN CASSELBERRY to Rebecca Morgan.

* ALL HIGHLIGHTED NAMES ARE INCLUDED IN CHART 1 AND 1798 WINDOW PANE TAX

government and social activities of Henry Pawling III(d.1822) and his neighbors.

Highlights of particular interest are the professional work of Henry Pawling III(d.1822) Esquire, and his son Levi Pawling (d.1845) Esquire. Also noted is the first time use of the Schuylkill River as a transportation route for coal, the initiation of the Norristown Stage service to Philadelphia and the whole town illumination celebration to commemorate peace with Great Britain.

The predominant character of the Norristown News articles reflect the agricultural livelihood of most of the region. Many of the articles advertise for seasonal farm help, barn builders, loggers for land clearing or accounts of farm related mishaps. Sixteen of the farm inventories in **Chart 1** illustrate that a substantial amount of the gross personal estate value was invested in farm animals, equipment and stored grains such as corn, wheat, buckwheat, hay, oats and rye. The inventory with the largest herd of cattle was that of William Thomas; he had twenty-two. The average number of cattle per farm inventory was ten.

Henry Pawling I(d.1739) immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1719 and purchased 500 acres of land. This original acreage was parceled of to successive generations of Pawlings, continuing the farming tradition established by Henry Pawling I(d.1739) by distributing the land to

his sons and their sons. The Provincial Tax Records (HSMC) from 1769 list the total acreage owned by Henry Pawling II(d.1792) as 600 acres, indicating Henry Pawling II's (d.1792) inheritance as well as his own personal acquisition of land. Henry Pawling II(d.1792) had between ten and twelve cattle from 1769 to 1779. In 1783, Henry Pawling II(d.1792) was 69 years old, he was a judge and his cattle inventory had dropped to five. By the year of his death, 1792, he had one cow and one horse. His son Henry Pawling III (d.1822) inherited the Walnut Hill acreage and presumably continued farming the land. His 1823 farm inventory included twenty bushels of wheat, forty-three bushels of corn, seven and one-half bushels of buckwheat and eighty-seven stacks of hay. Henry Pawling III(d.1822) was also an associate judge. Henry Pawling II(d.1792) and Henry Pawling III(d.1822) were not only successful agriculturally, they were educated and professionally accomplished.

The comparisons made within this chapter illustrate the individual commonalties between the Lower Providence community as well as their collective regional difference to Philadelphia and Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Henry Pawling II(d.1792) and Henry Pawling III(d.1822) are compared to these statistics and consistently rank average or above average to their neighbors. Their household inventories more closely

match the Philadelphia inventories. Decidedly, their composite profile is of an urban minded, professionally successful gentleman situated in a rural community.

VI. Interpretative Options

Throughout the development of the interpretative theme of Valley Forge National Historical Park, the focus has been on the American Revolution and the winter encampment of General George Washington's troops in Valley Forge, 1777-1778. A dominant portion of VFNHP consists of historic landscape. As a result, the current interpretation program consists of self-guided tours of the Park grounds via a 6 mile bike/foot trail and 10 miles of horse trails and car touring routes that allow visitors to view sites or structures relevant to the encampment.

Historical data documenting the encampment include references to the status of the troop's readiness and morale, Washington's correspondence with officers and others, diary excerpts from soldiers and officers and supply and requisition activities. Most of the activities occurred on the southern banks of the Schuylkill River, where the various brigades and Outer Line Defenses were established. The northern side of the Schuylkill River was used for the storage and transportation of supplies, including food, livestock and equipment. Jacqueline Thibaut in "The Valley Forge Report" (1982) states that Henry Pawling's property became the storage depot for food and supplies for the army.

The total number of cattle in this location probably rose to 300 or 400 during the late winter.

Jones [the supply officer] also kept barreled flour and rice at Pawling's, storing in February as many as 242 barrels of flour and 28 tierces of rice. Pawling's was a principle Commissary magazine for several months, and it was Jones' severest trials as Deputy Commissary of Issues to the army at Valley Forge.⁴⁴

The acquisition of the Walnut Hill Estate by VFNHP in 1984 represented a logical extension of the Park grounds. Walnut Hill's inclusion in the VFNHP interpretative theme requires that the estate be placed in context with the 1777-1778 encampment. With such a narrow window of interpretation, the Park is faced with the difficult task of depicting a property, rich with three centuries of development, from a severely limited perspective.

The master plan for VFNHP, called the Development Concept Plan, outlines the implementation of future interpretation goals. VFNHP would like to increase the self-touring experience by connecting the Walnut Hill property to the dominant body of the Park with a pedestrian footbridge that would cross the Schuylkill River, possibly at the site of Pawling's Ford or Sullivan's Bridge; these are two documented, historically significant, river crossing points. The Park would like to use the property for recreational purposes such as picnics and nature walks. It would also like to interpret the structures on the site and provide for vehicle access for any tour groups. The inclusion of Walnut Hill necessitates the safe access to

public areas and restricted access to private areas on the site, such as the ranger's house and any unstabalized structures. The broader scope of the Development Concept Plan includes a thorough redesign of the transportation routes between the southern and northern sides of the Park. Presently, a one way circulation system across the Betzwood Bridge creates a confusing and difficult path for Park visitors trying to view all areas of the Park.

Interpretation of Walnut Hill

As of 1992, the two structures on Walnut Hill that have the potential to be developed as interpretative exhibits are the Pawling/Wetherill house and the barn. As defined by the interpretative time frame, 1777-1778, the barn, ca. 1826 and 1845, and the Wetherill addition, ca. 1845, are not significant to the encampment period.

But, these two structures are significant to the inventory of extant, Pennsylvania country vernacular architecture. The Wetherill addition bears a slight resemblance to Fatland, an estate located about two miles from the Pawling property. Samuel Wetherill's brother, Dr. William Wetherill, inherited Fatland from his father in 1829. In 1845, William torn Fatland down, to its foundation, and completely rebuilt it. Simultaneously, Samuel Wetherill was doing his own home building project and reconfiguring the Pawling farmhouse

by adding a large, south addition. Evidently, the Wetherill brothers shared a similar taste in architecture. Fatland appears to offer good stylistic precedent for a complete restoration of the Samuel Wetherill addition to the Pawling farmhouse. With the prospect of a Wetherill addition reconstruction via the Fatland precedent, the period of interpretation for Walnut Hill has not been established. The site has three significant periods, the encampment year, 1777-1778, the barn construction, 1826, and the Wetherill addition, 1845.

The Walnut Hill Estate poses an interesting interpretation dilemma for VFNHP. Do they conform with the established, reason for the Park's existence, "the visitor's understanding of the events associated with the winter encampment of 1777-1778?"⁴⁵ Do they seize the opportunity to reconstruct the Wetherill addition, even if is not significant to the encampment period? Should they reconstruct the Pawling farmhouse to its original size, destroying the Wetherill addition? Should the barn remain and be treated as a separate entity, unrelated to either portions of the Pawling/Wetherill house? These options represent just a few of the interpretative approaches the Park could adopt.

The following discussion presents five interpretation options, weighing their positive and

negative impact on the Park:

1. The Pawling farmhouse is the only structure significant to VFNHP's theme and it should be reconstructed to its original full size or be kept at its extant size; the adjoining Wetherill Greek Revival addition should be removed. The rest of the property, specifically the Wetherill barn and the landscape, should be interpreted from the Wetherill gentleman farming period, 1826-1949. This approach secures the only extant structure that could have participated in the Continental Troop encampment, 1777-1778, and saves the Wetherill barn, which is a historically significant structure in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania vernacular architecture. It addresses the evolvement of the built property from one generation to another, the Pawling ownership and the Wetherill ownership, reflecting the changing use of the land as well as the livelihood, interests, and economic means of the owner.

The destructive aspect of this approach is the loss of the Wetherill addition. It destroys the Walnut Hill existence as an estate and the representation of the complex as it grew through its owner's, the Pawling's and the Wetherill's. It sacrifices the 165 years of combined architectural existence of the Pawling/Wetherill mansion, from 1826 to present day.

2. The property should be kept in its existing configuration, with the Pawling/Wetherill combination. The Wetherill Greek Revival addition should be restored to represent the mansion during the flourishing Wetherill period, 1845-1949. The Pawling attachment should be restored to reflect the Pawling habitation, 1719-1822, including stripping the exterior stucco cladding to reveal the original stone coursing, as Pawling built it. Because the Wetherill addition and the barn post date 1778, their restoration dollars would have to be from separate funding sources.

The short-comings of this approach are two-fold. First, the Pawling farmhouse never existed in its original form while it was attached to the Wetherill Greek Revival addition. Therefore, the complete restoration of the extant Pawling farmhouse would not be an authentic portrayal of the Pawling farmhouse, ca. 1777-1778. The extant portion of the Pawling farmhouse is approximately half its original size and physically altered, externally and internally. Second, the restoration of the Greek Revival mansion, although appealing because of its grandeur, violates the 1777-1778 window of interpretation. By restoring both houses, the whole project becomes a joint effort for two interpretation periods. This arrangement could potentially freeze the whole project until outside grants could be allocated. The VFNHP money would fund

the Pawling restoration and the alternative sources would have to fund the Wetherill addition and barn restoration.

3. The extant Pawling farmhouse portion should be restored to the Pawling era, 1719-1822. The Wetherill Greek Revival addition should be left as a ruin and structurally stabilized. The grounds and barn should be restored to the Wetherill era, 1826-1949, using other money as it becomes available.

This allows the remaining Pawling farmhouse to reflect its original exterior and interior, with as much accuracy as possible. It avoids false reconstruction of the entire Pawling farmhouse through architectural/archaeological extrapolation. It respects the Wetherill Greek Revival addition as it relates to the Pawling farmhouse, the site, and its relationship to Fatlands. It presents a complete picture of Walnut Hill without forcing an interpretation strictly to 1777-1778. It saves the prohibitive costs of complete restoration.

In place of a full scale restoration, the chronological development of the Pawling/Wetherill building sequence at Walnut Hill could be depicted with the use of scale site models of the farm complex at significant periods in time. These models could be displayed in the main Visitor Center at VFNHP to clarify the touring experience at Walnut Hill.

The cost of this project, although less, is still high due to the severe deterioration of the Wetherill addition. Also, the exact duplication of the Pawling farm as Washington's troops would have seen it is not achieved.

4. The Pawling farmhouse remnant should be stabilized and restored on its first floor, leaving the upper floors and exterior in their present condition. The Wetherill Greek Revival addition should be stabilized and left in its present condition. The barn and grounds should be included in the stabilization effort, with no attempt at interpretation within any time period.

This approach will allow the research conducted on the landscaping and barn to influence the appropriate restoration/interpretation theme, scheduled for a later date in time.

This partial restoration and total stabilization effort allows the Walnut Hill Estate to function in several ways for VFNHP. First, it portrays the extant portion of the Pawling farmhouse as it looked during 1777-1778. This piece of the original farmhouse contains the clearest archaeological evidence of the original interior and exterior of the farmhouse during the Pawling occupation.

Second, it allows the stabilized portion of the Pawling second and third floors, and the Wetherill

addition to become working archaeological sites. The entire complex could become a training center for students in preservation technologies.

Third, it does not compromise the complexity of the structure by forcing an interpretation based on the evidence gathered thus far.

Fourth, it offers a less expensive solution for a major portion of the site, allowing more funds to be designated for the Pawling first floor.

Fifth, it allows the barn to be stabilized and restored to a condition as deemed suitable.

Sixth, it allows the Development Concept Plan which encompasses a massive landscape restoration package to be facilitated and augment the training center value of the site.

Seventh, it would provide the needed connection to the Park across the river, parking, and rest areas; it must be noted that because these items are necessary, but influence the Walnut Hill site so profoundly, they require considerable design and environmental impact study before any siting or implementation.

5. A decidedly romantic solution to the interpretation dilemma is to follow the example set by the Afton Villa in the West Feliciana region north of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. A privately owned and operated property, open for public tours, the Villa is a house in ruins.

As described by Kathleen McCormick in "Blooms Among the Ruins," Historic Preservation.

Once one of Louisiana's most romantic antebellum mansions, the house was destroyed by fire nearly thirty years ago. The Afton ruins have been "restored" as an architectural garden and filled with classical statuary, perennial flowers, vines and mosses that cascade into the formal gardens, open lawn and woodland.⁴⁶

This effort recalls the original formal gardens, ca. 1800. It also captures the pre-civil war plantation history of the property.

The landscape of Walnut Hill was functional, for cattle grazing and farming, and formally designed. Preliminary archaeological investigation indicates that formal planting, significant trees and bushes were on the site. In James Kurtz's Statement of Significance from "Walnut Hill 1986 Field Investigation Part 1 Overview Draft Report," he writes,

The Wetherill Era farm at Walnut Hill, as one of the best remaining examples of nineteenth century commercial agricomplexes in the region, is significant at the local, state and national level. The buildings typify a period of private agricultural prosperity never again attained. In spite of the fire damage to the Walnut Hill mansion, the site possesses a high degree of structural and landscape integrity for the Wetherill Era.
...the historical site setting has been preserved. The estate is still surrounded by farmland; however the orchards are no longer present. The archaeological remains at Walnut Hill constitute an irreplaceable resource documenting the rise of scientific farming in America...Landscape architecture clearly indicates a division between the formal mansion and the farmhouse and barn as shown by fence lines and entry drives.
Due to little twentieth century disturbance at

Walnut Hill, nineteenth century and to a lesser degree, eighteenth century, archaeological deposits appear to be fairly intact. These deposits possess a high degree of integrity and are capable of providing important information on the history of commercial farming in America.⁴⁷

There is enough extant evidence to interpret the Walnut Hill acreage from its two significant periods, the Pawling farming era and the Wetherill agricultural era.

This approach treats the site as an archaeological investigation that would culminate with a thorough historic landscape interpretation. As stated by Peter J. Fowler in Our Past Before Us Why Do We Save It? (1981), "Neither sites nor their peoples ever existed in a vacuum. Archaeology therefore needs space to promote more accurate understanding of the past."⁴⁸

Until 1984, the Walnut Hill Estate was an archaeological heritage that had been "accidentally" protected. By remaining relatively unchanged through private ownership, the landscape was unaltered. When the National Park Service bought the estate, federal law became the "specific" protector. A continuation of this protection would be the archaeological conservation of the Estate.

The negative aspect of this approach is the loss of the architectural features of Walnut Hill. Allowing the Pawling farmhouse and Wetherill addition to deteriorate has some irreversible consequences. Once the buildings

are gone, they are lost architecture. The Villa was a much more deteriorated site than Walnut Hill and therefore had a much different set of interpretation options.

Also, the intentional loss the Estate architecture directly conflicts with the beliefs of the American Institute of Architects that "restoration and preservation will be an integral portion of architectural practice in the future."⁴⁹

W. Cecil Steward, FAIA, testified on March 19, 1992 to the Senate Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee in support of amendment S.684, attached to the National Historic Preservation Act:

Preservation is not a luxury; it is a necessity. Our best data indicate that a significant percentage of buildings that the architectural profession will be dealing with in the 21st century already exist today.⁵⁰

If passed as an amendment to the National Historic Preservation Act, the Fowler Bill, S.684, will support the creation of a National Center for Preservation Technology, to be incorporated into the National Park Service. This would serve as a centralized resource of research methods and materials available for preservation services. Although the idea is to establish this Center in an accredited architecture school with a preservation program, the National Park Service can support this Center through its individual park programming.

The deliberate deterioration of The Walnut Hill Estate would adversely affect the Fowler Bill efforts and the evolving national approach toward historic preservation.

The interpretation option that this thesis supports is Option 4, the Pawling farmhouse and Wetherill addition stabilization, with a 1777 period interpretation of the Pawling first floor. The stabilization of the site and opening of the area as a research center and teaching facility supports the national academic effort to educate the public about preservation technology. It also supports the VFNHP effort to educate the public about the American Revolution and our country's heritage. Moreover, it retains the integrity of the historic landscape of the site.

Conclusion

The final word on preservation philosophy is Peter J. Fowler's. Although speaking about the preservation attitude in Britain, his observances are relevant to preservation issues in general.

Physically, the past is not an inexhaustible resource; managerially, it has to be viewed as a finite resource. The extent to which our generation has depleted the archaeological resource in Britain is on such a scale as permanently to affect the future's vision of the past. Indeed, our behaviour in the mid-twentieth century is now

permanently reflected in our treatment of what we inherited as our past.⁵¹

Valley Forge National Historical Park is devoted to the preservation and interpretation of the cultural material related to the American Revolution. The enlargement of their interpretation scope secures the protection of what we inherited as Our Past.

Appendix 1

Walnut Hill Chain of Title

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49. Ann Looper, "Under The Dome", Memo. (Washington: AIA, May 1992). p.16
50. Ibid, p.16.
51. Peter J. Fowler, "Archaeology, The Public and the Sense of the Past", Our Past Before Us Why Do We Save It? (London: Blackwell Press, 1981). p.68.

Appendix 1

Walnut Hill Chain of Title

DATE/CITATION	GRANTOR	GRANTEE
Sept. 15, 1719	Edward Farmer	Henry Pawling I
	Edward Farmer and wife, Rachel, sold 500 acres to Henry Pawling I.	
Aug. 30, 1739 Phila. Adm.D-100 Will #5	Henry Pawling I dies leaves property to children. Henry Pawling II gains rights to property.	
Nov. 18, 1791 Mont. Cty. RW #4976	Henry Pawling II dies, Nov. 3, 1792, leaves "Mansion house and tract of land in Providence Township" to Henry Pawling III.	
July 25, 1817 Mont. Cty. RW #4978	Henry Pawling III dies, Oct. 23, 1822. Directs executors to sell property.	
April 3, 1826 Mont. Cty. Bk. 41, 487	Levi Pawling James Milnor	Samuel Wetherill
	Executors of will, sell "157 acres and 81 perches of land together with all and singular the buildings, improvements, ways, woods, water courses, ..." for \$7,875.31.	
Sept. 29, 1829 Phila. Will #113	Samuel Wetherill dies, leaves estate to wife, Rachel Price Wetherill.	
1844 Phila. Will #36	Rachel Price Wetherill dies, leaves John Price Wetherill 157 1/2 acres and buildings there on.	
July 23, 1853 Phila. Will #214	John Price Wetherill dies, leaves estate to wife, Maria Kane Wetherill.	

Dec. 1877
Phila.
Will #680

Court of Common Pleas Maria L. Janeway

Maria Kane Wetherill dies, Aug. 30, 1877, bequeaths estate to six children. Court awards 157 1/2 acre tract to daughter, Maria L. Janeway.

Oct. 30, 1890
Mont. Cty.
Will #3278

Maria L. Janeway dies, Sept. 16, 1890. Bequeaths estate to six children.

Maria K. Janeway, last surviving daughter of Maria L. Janeway dies Mar. 28, 1934. Estate passed to nine grandchildren, 157 1/2 acres.

Oct. 24, 1949
Mont. Cty.
2034-559

John L. Janeway Lyle F. Boulware
Mary C. Boulware

Sold 57 acres for \$15,000.00.

Dec. 20, 1984
Mont. Cty.
4755-2177

Lyle F. Boulware U.S.A.

Sold 57 acres for \$435,000.00.
National Park Service,
Valley Forge National Historical
Park, Tract 101-61.

Appendix 2

THE PAWLING 1792 INVENTORY.

An Inventory of the goods and chattels of Henry Pawling deceased taken this 25th day of October 1792 by James Vaux and John Waggonstaylor.

		S	D
Wearing Apparel not willed	6	12	6
Riding Horse, saddle, bridle	14	0	0
A blue bedstead, bed & bedding	6	0	0
1 Poplar do., do., do.	6	0	0
1 Walnut do., do., do.	1	17	0
An old bedstead ^e	0	7	6
A Clock	6	0	0
A Large gilt looking glass	7	0	0
A Dining table and cover	2	0	0
A Clothes press	3	0	0
A Map	0	2	6
7 Windsor Chairs	2	2	0
8 Rush bottom chairs	0	15	0
A Looking glass and dressing table	2	5	0
A Couch and Coverlet	1	10	0
2 Table Cloths	0	15	0
2 Brass Candlesticks	0	5	0
Dishes and plates	0	3	0
A Teatable	0	15	0
A Desk	0	15	0

		S	D
A Small looking glass	0	3	9
4 pr. of dog irons, 2 pr. tongs, shovel	1	10	0
A Spirit Case	0	7	6
A Poplar Table	0	2	6
A red Cow	4	0	0
2 Brass Kettles	0	10	0
A Large Iron Kettle	1	0	0
A Tea Kettle	0	5	0
A Small Iron Pot	0	3	6
3 Pot Racks	0	15	0
A Bake plate, spit frying pan, pot	0	13	0
A light Waggon [wagon]	6	0	0
An old Walnut table	0	3	9
A small looking glass	0	2	6
An old dining table	0	5	0
An open stove	2	10	0
A Cupboard	0	10	0
A Stove	0	10	0
A Doughtrough	0	10	0
A riding chair being in Phila. the value cannot be ascertained.			
Bushel of Wheat	6	18	6
Bond	14	18	8
Oat	35	0	0

Appendix 3

THE PAWLING 1823 INVENTORY.

Inventory and Appraisement of the goods and chattles of Henry Pawling Ex. late of Lower Providence Township Montgomery County deceased made this inventory third day of July in the year of our Lord 1823.

1 Eight day clock	\$24.00
1 Cherry dining table	3.00
1 Cherry card table	1.00
1 Large looking glass	4.00
10 White Windsor chairs	5.00
4 Candlesticks	1.00
1 plated can	.40
1 lot Crockery	2.50
1/2 dozen Silver spoons	5.00
1/2 dozen Tea spoons	3.00
1 pr. of Andirons Shovel and Tongs	2.00
1 Feather bed Bolster pillows & bedstead	16.00
1 Feather bed High posts	20.00
1 Bed dark [tick]	20.00
1 Bed light [tick]	15.00
3 Coverlets	6.00
7 Blankets	8.00

1 Coverlet	4.00
1 lot of carpeting	3.00
2 Wash basins & pr. of candlesticks	.50
1 Warming pan	1.50
3 Table cloths	6.00
6 Towels	2.00
8 pr. Sheets	32.00
23 Pillow cases	11.50
1 lot of Bed Curtains	6.00
1 doz. Napkins	4.00
1/2 doz. Table Cloths	12.00
4 pr. Sheets	16.00
One Trunk	1.75
One Silver Watch	5.00
One Iron Stove	12.00
Two Cotton Coverlids	1.00
One Book	2.00
One Bedstead	1.50
One Desk	5.00
One Waggon [wagon]	5.00
Seven Sheets	14.00
Six Hogs and 14 Pigs	26.00
Four Milk Cows	60.00
Half of stock of young cattle	25.00
Eighty seven bushels at 20 Wheat	122.11
Thirty bushels at eighteen lb. Rye	24.20
Forty three Bushel at 12 Corn	20.04

Ninety four bushels Oats	30.25
Seven at half bushel Buckwheat	4.12
TOTAL	\$610.87

Appendix 4

The Pawling Farmhouse: Basic Structural System, 1989.

Exterior Dimensions: Extant portion of the farmhouse.

34'-2"x21'-5".

Maximum Height: 33'-0", grade to roof ridge.

Basement, Room A: Fully excavated, average ceiling height, 7'-0". Entry door on the north wall.

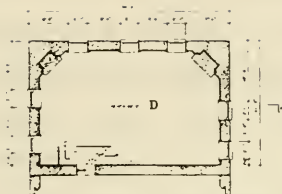
First Floor, Rooms B & C: Finished floor to ceiling height, 8'-10".

Second Floor, Room D: Finished floor to ceiling height, 8'-0".

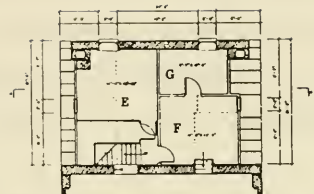
Third Floor, Rooms E,F,G & Stair Hall: Finished floor to ceiling height, 7'-1".

Siting: The farmhouse is oriented with the gable ends facing north/south. The south wall is incorporated into the Wetherill addition.

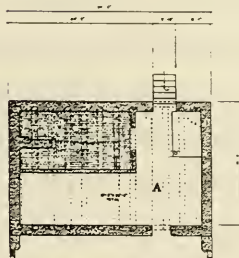
Exterior: Field stone, rubble coursing on east/west walls. Cut stone, even coursing on north wall. Quoins are on the northeast and northwest corners. All the field stone is covered with stucco, scored to resemble evenly coursed ashlar. The scored stucco exterior is also on the Wetherill addition. Cut wood joist ends, visible in stone masonry above first floor window heads, on the east wall. Cut wood joist visible in stone masonry above door to Room B, north wall.



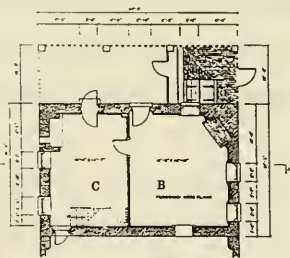
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



THIRD FLOOR PLAN



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Chimneys: Pawling farmhouse has two chimneys, the northeast corner chimney rises 10'-0" and the northwest corner chimney rises 15'-0". Both chimneys are brick, clad with stucco.

Facades:

North- First floor, Centered door, directly under gable.

There is a window on the eastern side of the door and a door on the western side of the door.

Second floor, three windows located directly above openings below.

Third floor, two windows.

East/West- similar arrangement, two windows on the first floor, two windows directly above on the second floor, one dormered window centered on the third floor.

South- interior wall, with one door in the basement, two doors in the first floor, a pass through off of the staircase between the second and third floor, one door on the third floor.

Windows: Mid-nineteenth century, double hung, wood sash and frame. The first floor has 9/9 lights, the second floor has 6/6 lights, third floor sash are missing.

Shutters: Wood louvered shutters on the exterior facade. There is one intact set flanking the northwestern, second floor window. Stored shutters with hardware are resting against the north wall.

Wood framing:

1. 8"x10" first floor joists, running north/south, at 2'-10" o.c. There are two layers of floor boards, the present top layer are 1"x12"'s running east/west.
2. 3"x9" second floor joists, running east/west, at 2'-0" o.c., supported by 12"x12" summer beam running north/south. The summer beam is bonded in the north wall and supported by a wood post, within the south wall.
3. 3"x9" third floor joists, running east/west, at 2'-0" o.c. 1"x12" floor boards running north/south.
4. Attic framing consists of 3"x6" floor joists, running east/west, at 2'-0" o.c.. 3"x5" roof rafters at 2'-0" o.c.

Roof layers consists of wood shingles under metal, standing seam roof.

Appendix 5

Pawling Farmhouse: Interior Conditions, 1989.

Basement, Room A: Interior, 19'-3"x30'-8".

Plan: One large, space with corner partitioned off with brick walls and brick floor interior.

Room A has dirt floor with concrete pad in northeast corner.

Walls: Field stone with lime wash.

Ceiling: No finish, exposed first floor joists. Of the two layers of first floor, floor boards, bottom layer floor boards visible from basement. They vary between 8"-13" in width.

Doors: Bulkhead access through north wall to exterior. and opening in south wall to Wetherill basement.

Windows: Window at exterior grade level in north wall, boarded.

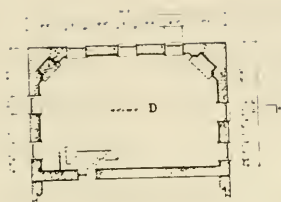
Stairs: Along south wall. Original missing, but riser ghost line ascends wall. Extant stairs in same location.

Features: North east corner has corbelled stone foundation, supporting corner hearth above.

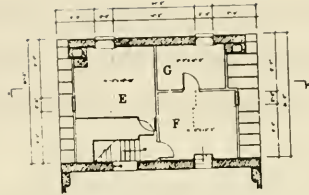
Store room, A1: Running bond brick floor.

Features: Small interior, wood closet.

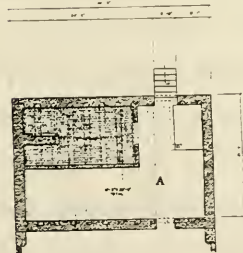
Brick vault construction on west wall. Partially obscured by vault, a corbelled foundation matching construction on northeast corner, Room A.



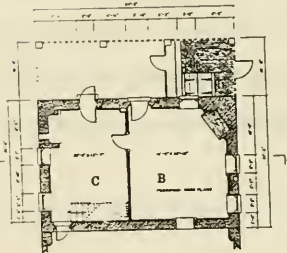
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



THIRD FLOOR PLAN



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

First Floor

Plan: Two rooms, with one connecting door, each room has a door on the north wall and a door to the Wetherill addition.

Room B: Interior, 19'-5"x16'x10".

Floor: Wood , 5 1/2" wide boards.

Walls: Wood base, wainscot, chairrail and cornice moulding. Plaster walls. Under east wall sills, wainscot cut and reinstalled to accommodate radiators.

Wood base, wainscot, chairrail and cornice in southwest corner were pieced into place. Wood graining appears on all wood except for the southwest corner and south wall. The east wall wood cornice moulding extends into the south wall.

Ceiling: Plaster with a center, medallion.

Doors: Exterior door, double faced. Interior face, vertical beaded board. Exterior face, 6 panels. Door to Room C, 5 panels- 3 horizontal over 2 vertical.

Windows: Three double hung, 3'-0"wx5'-6"h.

Feature: Corner fireplace.

Room C:

Floor: Linoleum on base paper over wood floor boards.

Walls: Modern plaster on gypsum lath.

Ceiling: Modern plaster.

Doors: Modern, Dutch door in north wall. Deteriorated

jamb reveals wood set into the stone, at 2'-2" A.F.F. The door in the south wall has its threshold two steps above Room C's floor level.

Windows: Two double hung, 3'-0"wx5"-6"h. Boxed out under sills for radiators.

Stairs: Original are missing. Extant stairs run along the south wall, ascending as they go east.

Second Floor

Plan: Open space, 2x4 wood studs frame out a three rooms and a hall.

Room D: Interior, 19'-4"x30'-8".

Floor: Wood tongue and groove, on sleepers, finish level 2 1/4" above original floor. Original floor revealed and open directly above summer beam, at center of north wall. Summer beam notched wood pegs in northern wall, back of wood cornice moulding for Room B visible from this angle. Holes in wood floor boards trace a two room with hall plan, ca. of this arrangement unknown.

Walls: Plaster and exposed masonry. Ghost line of chairrail evident on west wall. South east and South west corner details include plaster going behind south wall.

Ceiling: Original plaster and new gypsum dry wall, partially covering original plaster.

Doors: One unhung, 3 panel door leans against south wall

Windows: Wood frames set into masonry, sill attachment to masonry wall is revealed in west and north walls.

Stairs: Original are missing. Extant stairs approximate original location, third floor framing confirms placement.

Features: Two corner fireplaces, north east and west corners. Western corner fireplace has smooth plaster firebox, eastern corner fireplace has wood mantel.

Third Floor

Plan: Three rooms and stair hall.

Room E: 11'-8"x13'-10".

Room F: 11'-8"x13'-3".

Room G: 7'-7"x11"-8".

Stair Hall: 7'-8"x13'-10".

Floors: Wood board.

Walls: Plaster on masonry, exterior walls. Interior partitions, beaded board or studded with plaster.

Ceiling: Plaster on lath.

Doors: Beaded board and paneled, four total. Door off of stair has a wood rod running under the lintel, like a curtain rod. The door in Room F is two steps lower than the finish floor; door is missing,

Windows: Two windows on north wall, dormer windows from Rooms E & F are missing.

Features: The wood trim detail on the dormer window frames does not match any other detail in the

farmhouse.

Appendix 6

1798 Window Pane Tax List Providence Township

occupant	owner				stories	windows	panes
Ashenfelter John	-Kennedy	house	stone	35x22	2	6	12
Allabach Michael	John Shall	house	stone	25x22	1	5	9
Allen John	same	house	stone	40x33	2	18	24
		kitchen	stone				
		smokehouse					
Bean James	same	house	stone	30x20	2	6	15
		kitchen	log	30x15			
		store					
Boing --	same	house	stone	30x20	2	6	15
Baker Benj.	Nicholas	Custer house	stone	30x15	1	5	6
Bechtel Geo.	same	house	log	30x15	1	6	9
		springhouse	stone	30x20	1		
Bower Nicholas	same	house	stone	33x26	2	10	12
Buchwalter Jacob	same	house	stone	20x22	1	4	9
		kitchen	log	20x15	1		
Baker John J	same	house	stone	16x15	2	6	12
		kitchen	log	20x15	1		
Boyer Andrew	same	house	stone	30x20	1	3	12
Burnside William	same	house	stone	30x25	1	6	12
		kitchen					
		springhouse					
Baker John	same	house	stone	30x20	2	10	12
		kitchen	log				
Boice D Joseph	same	house	stone	20x15	2	4	12
		kitchen	log	1			
Brower Daniel	same	house	log	20x15	1	6	12
		springhouse	stone	15x12	1		
Boyer Henry	same	house	frame	40x28	1	4	12
		stable	log	12x10	1		
Bradford Samuel	same	house	log	25x18	1	4	9
Bonner John	Wm. Boyer	house	log	30x20	1	6	9
Castleberry--	same	house	stone	20x18	2	6	12
		kitchen	log	20x16	1		
Cauffman John	same	house	stone	40x28	2	10	18
		kitchen	stone	15x12	1		
Crother Anthony	same	house	stone	30x24	2	4	24
		kitchen	stone	15x12	1		
Coller David	Thos. Davis	house	stone	20x15	1	4	12
		kitchen	log	25x15	1		
Croner David	A. Cauffman	house	log	20x12	1	2	12
Custer Nicholas	same	house	stone	18x15	2	4	12
		kitchen	stone	12x13	1		
Cox Benj.	J. Jacobs	house	stone	22x18	2	6	12
		kitchen	stone	20x20	1		
Carle Jacob	same	house	log	20x18	1	3	12
Carle Henry	same	house	stone	30x18	2	6	15
		springhouse	stone	15x15	1		
Cox Jonathan	same	house	stone	25x16	1	4	12
		kitchen	stone	15x20	1		
Cox Joseph	Marshall est.	house	stone	25x16	1	2	12
		springhouse	stone				
Couch Edward	Ed. Lane	house	stone	30x20	2	10	12
		kitchen	stone	15x12	1		

Clare John	Custer	house	stone	33x22	2	14	12
Castleberry Wm	same	house	stone	30x18	2	6	12
		kitchen	stone	25x14	1		
		store room	log	18x12	1		
Detwiler John	same	house	log	22x15	1	6	6
Detacour Philip	same	house	stone	20x17	2	10	12
Davis Samuel	Ashenfelter	house	log	30x15	2	5	12
DeWees David	same	house	stone	40x30	2	12	18
		kitchen	stone	40x12	1		
		ice house	stone				
Dumont Benj	same	house	stone	34x21	2	8	12
		store room	log	20x5	1	4	12
Dumont John	same	house	stone	30x21	2	4	15
						7	12
Donely Patrick	Jho Cauffman	house	stone	18x15	1	3	12
Davis Benj	same	house	log	35x18	1	3	12
		out house	stone	15x15	1		
Dunbar Silen	Owen Evans	house	stone	12x15	2	6	12
		kitchen	stone	12x13	1		
Deeds Thomas	same	house	stone	20x15	1	3	9
Dull Christian	same	house	stone	25x15	1	5	9
Delacour Jas	Cauffman	house	stone	40x20	1	8	12
Davis David	same	house	stone	30x25	2	9	12
		spring house		15x12	1		
Edwards John	same	house	stone	30x22	2	11	12
		kitchen	stone	15x20	1		
Edwards Margaret	same	house	log&stone	25x20	1	8	12
Elms George	same	house	log no windows		no tax		
Evans Owen	same	house	stone	40 x20	2	12	15
		kitchen	stone	12x15	1		
Evans Elisha	William Fitzgerald	house	stone	33x25	2	2	24
						3	20
		kitchen	stone	30x20	1	7	15
Evans James	Ed Evans	house	stone	28x20	2	8	12
Einey John	Owen Evans	house	stone	18x15	2	6	12
		kitchen	stone	18x13	1		
Fitzgerald Wm	same	house	stone	30x20	2	10	15
		kitchen	stone	25x15	1		
		store house	frame	15x20	1		
Fevener Catherine	same	house	log	20x14	1	3	4
Francis Arnold	Shunk est	house	log	20x14	1	3	4
Fevener Fred.	Crisman est	house	stone	30x25	2	12	12
Fitzgerald John	Thos Deeds	house	log	22x18	1	2	9
Fevener Adam	same	house	stone	30x27	2	10	12
		weaver shop	stone				
Fox Henry	same	house	stone	28x25	1	5	7
		spring house	stone	15x12	1		
Fry John	same	house	log	30x12	1	6	9
Godwalt Henry	same	house	stone	18x26	2	10	12
		kitchen	stone	18x15	1		
Garber Benedick	same	house	log	25x20	1	6	12
		spring house	log	20x15	1		
Garber Benj	same	house	log	14x20	1	2	12
Garber Jacob	same	house	log	20x25	1	6	4
		spring house	stone	20x14	1		
Garber C	same	house	log	20x25	1	6	12
		spring house					

Gardner John	same	house	stone	30x25	1	3	
Groff Christian	same	house	stone	36x30	1	8	
Groff John	C Groff	house	stone	36x12	1	4	
Getty David	same	house	stone	30x20	1	5	
Gauhe Gabriel	same	house	stone	22x25	1	3	
Grove John	Matt Brook	house	stone	4-----	3	9	
Gorden Samuel	same	house	stone	20x15	1	3	
		kitchen	log	18x15	1		
Harple John	same	house	log	18x9	1	2	
Hallman Isaac	same	house	log	20x16	1	3	
Hillebidler J	same	house	stone	25x15	1	4	
		kitchen	log	15x15	1		
		springhouse		15x12	1		
Hatfield Nathan	Matt Coplen	house	stone	30x20	2	7	
Heple George	same	house	stone	30x25	8	8	
Harper Wm	Fr. Waide	house	stone	30x15	2	9	
		springhouse		12x10			
		stone	stable				
Hoefman --	Fr. Waide	house	stone	20x20	2	5	
Hall John	same	house	stone	20x15	2	4	
		kitchen	log	20x15	1		
Horning Michael	same	house	stone	30x25	2	9	
Horning Lewis	same	house	stone	20x18	2	5	
Huchings Thos	same	house	stone	50x20	3	28	
		kitchen	stone	20x15	1		
		springhouse		15x12	1		
Holman John	same	house	log	25x20	1	4	
Hammer Rachel	same	house	stone	30x32	2	6	
Hartenstine John	same	house	stone	25x15	2	7	
Harpel Ludwig	same	house	log	25x20	1	4	
Hileigh John	same	house	stone	28x20	2	8	
		kitchen	log	15x20			
Hawke David	same	house	stone	25x15	1	4	
		kitchen	log	15x20	1		
Hawke George	same	house	stone	30x25	2	10	
Johnstone Wm	same	house	stone	25x25	1	4	
Jacobs Isaac	same	house	stone	15x15	2	6	
		kitchen	log	25x15	1		
Jack Andrew	same	house	frame	20x20	1	3	
		stable	log	----		2	
Jacobs John	same	house	stone	24x24	2	5	
		springhouse		26x20	1		
Jones Morris	John Shannon	house	stone	25x20	2	9	
		kitchen	stone	20x13	1		
Jacobs Isaac	Robt. Harper	house	stone	43x33	2	4	
						2	
		springhouse		20x15		5	
Isaacs Fre.	same	house	stone	20x12	1	6	
Kaplin Mathias	same	house	log	20x15	1	3	
		springhouse		12x12	1		
Kiel Andrew	same	house	log	30x15	1	3	
Lally Francis	Col. Gurney	house	stone	30x20	2	6	
						7	
		work	house	stone	15x15	1	
Lukens John	same	house	log & stone	30x21	1	9	
		springhouse		15x15			
Lunk John	same	house	log	20x15	1	9	

Longacre Jacob	same	house	28x18	log	1	4	12
Longacre Jacob	same	house	25x15	log	1	4	12
		springhouse	25x20	stone		6	
Logan Wm	same	house	25x18	stone	1	6	12
Marstiller-	same	house	25x15	log	1	6	6
Moyer Michael	same	house	28x20	stone	3	10	15
		kitchen	22x15	stone	1	4	12
Misnore Jacob	same	house	30x26	stone	2	3	15
						15	12
Miller Mary	same	house	30x25	stone	2	12	12
		kitchen	15x12	stone	1		
Moyer Mathias	same	house	22x15	log	1	4	9
Marstiller John	same	house	30x20	log	1	4	9
		kitchen	12x15	log	1		
Mitch John	same	house	18x20	log	1	4	9
Micklinboro--	same	house	33x28	stone	2	15	15
Miller Robt.	same	house	25x18	log	1	6	9
Miller Lawrence	same	house	25x18	log	1	6	12
Miller widow	same	house	24x15	log	1	7	9
Mather Peter	same	house	30x20	stone	2	10	12
	Benj. Rittenhouse owner						
North Thomas	Isaac Lonacre	house	35x18	stone	1	5	12
Necom N ^t cholas	Dr. Rensor	house	20x18	log	1	5	9
Longacre Jacob	same	house	33x27	stone	2	14	12
Longacre John	same	house	15x20	stone	1	2	6
Longacre John	same	house	20x17	stone	1	3	12
Longacre David	same	house	20x25	stone	2	6	12
		kitchen	30x25	log	1		
Layman Peter	same	house	18x18	stone	1	6	9
Longacre Daniel	same	house	32x30	stone	2	15	12
		springhouse	12x12	stone	1		
Newberry John	same	house	25x18	log & stone	1	4	12
Priger Henry	same	house	20x15	log	1	3	6
Penebacker John	same	house	30x18	stone	1	4	6
Painter Ludwig	same	house	20x18	log	1	4	12
Pawling Henry	same	house	45x32	stone	2	26	24
		springhouse	15x15	stone		13	15
Pawling John	same	house	30x20	stone	2	10	12
		springhouse	15x15	stone			
Peterman T.	same	house	25x20	stone	1	6	12
		kitchen	20x15	log			
Place Fred.	Miller	50x80	50x80	stone	2	10	12
Pugh John	Rebecca	house	30x20	stone	2	11	12
	Lans	kitchen	20x15	stone	1		
Pollick Val.	same	house	25x20	log	1	4	6
		springhouse	12x10	stone	1		
Penebacker John	J. Jacobs	house	26x18	log	1	3	6
Pinzer John	same	house	25x20	log	1	5	6
Roudebush John	same	house	30x20	stone	1	6	9
Rambo Aron	same	house	25x15	stone	1	4	12
Reniley Peter	same	house	25x20	log	1	3	4
Reiner Ludwig	same	house	30x18	log	1	3	12
Rosen John	Mathias	house	25x15	stone	1	5	12
	Moyer						

Rees Samuel	same	house	28x18	stone	2		15
		kitchen	22x19	stone	2		
Rees Benj.	Hannah	house	28x18	stone	2	8	12
	Rees						
Rees Daniel	same	house	28x20	log	1	3	9
Ravor Melchor	same	house	30x20	log	1	5	9
Rife Abraham	same	house	30x18	log	1	5	6
		springhouse	15x12	stone	1		
Redheifer And.	same-	house	25x20	log	1	4	6
	Andy Varnerick						
Reynard Henry	same	house	40x18	stone&log	2	12	12
		kitchen	15x14	log	1		
Reynard Abraham	same	house	30x27	stone	2	10	12
		kitchen	20x15	stone	2		
Roberts Edward	same	house	25x18	stone	1 1/2	3	12
Roberts Samuel	same	house	18x18	stone	1 1/2	4	9
		kitchen	18x18	log	1		
Roberts Arnold	same	house	26x20	stone	2	8	12
Rambo Moses	same	house	30x20	stone	1 1/2	4	12
Rosenberger C	same	house	35x25	stone	2	15	12
		kitchen	15x10	stone	1		
Reichill John	J.Stone	house	30x20	stone	1	3	12
		kitchen	15x15	log	1		
Rawn Cooper	same	house	30x20	log	1	6	9
RAver Christopher	same	house	25x18	stone&log	1	4	9
Rodebush Henry	same	house	15x19	stone	1	4	12
		kit chen	20x15	log	1		
Roger Catherine	same	house	25x20	log	1	4	9
Robeson Nicholas	same	house	35x30	stone	2	11	15
		kitchen	20x18	stone	1		
		still house		stone			
		springhouse		stone			
Shreger Gorshan	Thos	house	15x15	log	1 1/2	1	9
	Hilbourn						
Shires John	Ludwig	house	30x15	log	1	6	12
	Hughes						
Schreger Wm.	same	house	20x15	log	1	4	6
Sober Sophia	same	house	30x20	stone	2	11	12
		kitchen	17x14	stone	1		
Shelly Jacob	same	house	30x20	stone	2	6	15
		kitchen	15x20	log	1		
Shunder John	same	house	15x15	stone	1	2	12
Stover Daniel	same	house	20x15	stone	1	4	9
		kitchen	20x15	log	1		
Shontz John	same	house	35x20	stone	2	6	15
		kitchen	18x15	stone	1		
Shontz Hneyr	same	house	25x18	stone	2	10	12
Schwenk Jacob	same	house	30x25	stone	2	8	15
		springhouse	15x15	stone	1		
Shunk Francis	same-	house	15x10	log	2	8	12
	Marstilller						
		springhouse	15x15	stone	1		
Skeen Peter	same	house	20x15	stone	1	3	6
		kitchen	15x16	log	1		
Shambo Philip	same	house	30x22	stone	2	9	15
		kitchen	20x15	stone	1		
Saylor Peter	Valentine	house	30x28	stone	2	12	12
	Shambo						
Shroede Philip	Mstt.Brook	house	40x30	stone	2	15	12
Swaine Francis	same	house	30x25	stone	2	4	15
		kitchen	20x15	stone	1		
		store room	20x15	stone	1		

		kitchen	20x15	stone	1		
Sowers David	same	house	28x20	log	2	8	12
Saylor John	Thos. Vanderslice	house	20x18	log	1	4	9
Shannon John	same	house	30x22	stone	2	11	12
		kitchen	15x20	stone	1		
Skeen Horsham	same	house	28x20	stone	1	6	9
Skeen Samuel	same	house	28x20	stone	2	5	12
Shutt Abraham	same	house	30x20	log	1	6	12
Spare Leonard	same	house	40x25	stone	2	6	15
		kitchen	26x15	stone	1		
		springhouse	12x11	stone	1		
Stem Conrad	same	house	40x25	stone	1	8	9
		springhouse	18x15	stone	1		
Schrack Jacob	same	house	30x20	stone	2	7	12
		store room	15x20	log	1		
Shelly Henry	Litzenbaugh	house	30x20	log	2	8	9
Setzler Fred.	same	house	20x25	stone	1	4	12
		kitchen	20x25	log	1		
Stem Abraham	Aggenfelter	house	30x20	log	1	6	9
Shrack David	James Hammer	house	25x20	log	1	6	9
		spring house	----				
Sared Mary	same	house	30x15	log	2	6	12
Saylor Valentine	same	house	26x33	stone	2	6	18
						7	12
		kitchen	15x12	stone	1		
Toy Mary	same	house	15x15	log&stone	2	4	12
Thomas John	same	house	25x20	log	1	4	6
Thomas Wm.	same	house	40x30	stone	2	12	15
		kitchen	20x15	stone	1		
		springhouse	12x15	stone			
Tyson Joseph	same	house	25x20	stone	2	10	12
		kitchen	15x20	log	1		
Todd Andrew	same	house	30x20	stone	2	13	15
		kitchen	15x15	stone	1		
Tyson Robert	same	house	24x20	log	2	6	12
Taney Henry	same	house	30x18	stone	2	10	12
		kitchen	15x15	stone	1		
Umstead John	same	house	33x30	stone	2	8	15
						2	12
Umstead Richard	same	house	25x25	stone	2	6	12
		kitchen	15x20	log	1		
Umstead John	same	house	30x35	stone	2	6	15
						6	12
Vanderslice Anthony	same	house	32x26	stone	2	5	15
						5	12
		kitchen	40x20	log&stone	1	2	6
Vanderslice Thomas	same	house	38x30	stone	2	0	12
						9	12
		kitchen	15x18	stone	1		
		springhouse	12x15	stone	1		
Whitesides James	same	house	30x20	stone	1	5	12
Weber Isaac	same	house	28x18	log	1	4	9
Wells James	same	house	30x15	stone	1	3	6
Wilson Henry	same	house	20x15	log	1	4	8

Widner George	Fred	house	25x25	stone	2	10	12
	Vanderslice						
Widner George	Henry	house	20x18	stone	1	4	12
	Pawling						
		kitchen	15x12	log	1		
		springhouse	12x15	log	1		
Wagonsaylor John	same	house	30x20	stone	2	8	12
		kitchen	15x15	log	1		
Warner Peter	same	house	no windows	no tax			
Zimmerman Jacob	same	house	35x30	stone	1	15	12
Zimmerman Barbara	same	house	28x18	stone	1	5	12

Appendix 7

NORRISTOWN NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

The placement of the Henry Pawling household within the proper context involves a look at the community and the times that comprised the era. The local newspaper of Norristown is a valuable resource in constructing the life and times of Henry Pawling and his heirs, 1800-1823. The articles highlighted represent marriages, deaths, sales of houses, farms, mills, taverns, and news concerning the formation of county and village organizations, libraries, and churches. Announcements of fox hunts and military drills give some insight into the life style of the early nineteenth century, too. The Norristown Paper not only touched the pulse of the immediate community, it reported on neighboring areas including Chester, Bucks, Delaware, and Philadelphia county.

The articles chosen in this retrospective have a direct relationship to the Pawling family biography because the only names that have been highlighted are the property owners or the relatives of the property owners taxed in 1798 with similar house description profiles as Henry Pawling. This chronological study focuses on 1799-1826.

February 27, 1801

At a meeting at JOSEPH TYSON'S house, a meeting on the Poor-Laws chose Francis Swaine chairman and LEVI

PAWLING, ESQ., secretary. John Markley is the serve with them in petitioning the assembly.

May 15, 1801

Whereas a report has been conducted among the good people of Montgomery County, very injurious to Christian Mattis; stating that in consequence of his disorderly conduct in driving his waggon, the unfortunate accident happened, by which Major James Adams lost his life. In justice to the said Mattis we whose names are here unto annexed, and who were present when the unfortunate accident took place, do certify, that he was not with the waggon at the time, but a considerable distance away talking to a person at work, in the back part of Michael Broade's garden; and on hearing Mr. Adams had been hurt, ran with all possible speed to assist him. JACOB CASSELBERRY, Francis Gurney Lukens, Abrahams Shrunk, Michael Broade, Sarah Broade.

September 24, 1802

On Friday last, (17th inst.) in the morning the barn of THOMAS VANDERSLICE, in providence, was struck with lightning, and three valuable horses killed in the stable. We understand it struck the weather-cock at the gable end of the barn and split the wall until it reached a hole or window, from whence there is no appearance in that or any part of the barn of it being conducted to the horses. When the stable door was opened, it was at first supposed the barn was on fire, by the quantity of smoke which issued from thence, but by opening the other doors and examining, it was found not to have been otherwise injured than above stated.

March 11, 1803

Two plantations now in the tenure of JOSEPH COX in Providence Township, adjoining the great Road 26 miles from Philadelphia and half a mile from Friends Meeting House are for sale. One contains a dwelling-house, barn, and spring-house. Apply to John Jacobs or John Barnett, living near the property.

Lydia Roberts, Edward Roberts, ARNOLD ROBERTS, are selling personal property of Samuel Roberts dec., in Providence including farm animals, grains, waggons, plows, harrons, geers: two cases of drawers, an eight day clock, a silver watch, quantity of smoked meat, beds and bedding, chests, tables, chairs, pots and kettles, & c.

September 22, 1803

Plantation for sale on the River Schuylkill, 19 miles from Philadelphia, 5 miles from Norristown, 5 from the 14 mile stone on the Lancaster Turnpike Road containing a dwelling-house 45x35 feet, built of stone, in good repair, with piazzas on each side, and commanding an extensive view of almost the whole farm; Smith's house and Shop, Ice house, spring house, poultry house, smoke house, large stone barn with stables for 40 head of horses and cows....Apply to Jacob Otto, No. 139 Arch St., Philadelphia; to HENRY PAWLING, ESQ. near premises; or James S. Ewing on the premises.

June 24, 1807

Died on Friday last after a lingering and painful illness MRS. VANDERSLICE, wife of THOMAS VANDERSLICE of Providence.

February 8, 1809

David Sower announces the sale of wood and clear land, late the property of VALENTINE SAYLOR, dec., in Lower Providence. Some very suitable for mechanics or public business as they lay on the public road leading from Norristown across the Schuylkill at Pawling's Ford.

April 17, 1811

JOHN SHANNON of Lower Providence wants journey men masons for whole season.

September 8, 1813

WILLIAM BAKEWELL [BLAKEWELL] offers for sale a plantation on the River Schuylkill called Fatland Ford 5 miles from Norristown and 5 miles from the 14 mile stone on the Lancaster Turnpike Road. The dwelling house is of stone, 45x35 feet with piazza on each side, a two story kitchen and wash house adjoining. Other buildings include a large barn....This estate is near the junction of the Perkiomen with the Schuylkill and is admirably calculated for keeping sheep.

April 13, 1814

Last week (Schuylkill being remarkable high) an ark containing 600 bushels of Schuylkill coal, passed this place, destined for the Falls or Philadelphia. This being the first attempt to convey valuable coal by water to the city, we hope the enterprising proprietors may find it their interest to persevere on the undertaking.

June 20, 1814

Lewis Schrack and Joseph Denson announce that the Norristown Stage runs daily except Sundays. It leaves Joseph Denson's in Norristown at 6 o'clock am. and arrives at M. Robert's in Philadelphia, Sign of the Fountain Inn N. 5th near Arch St. at 10 o'clock; leaves Philadelphia half past two and arrives in Norristown in the evening. Fare one dollar.

February 22, 1815

Illumination: It being ascertained that peace is concluded between the United States and Great Britain it is thought proper on an event so desirable to demonstrate the public joy of the citizens of the borough by illuminating the town. The burgess and council, after taking the subject under their consideration, so approved of the measure and recommended that on Wednesday evening the 22nd inst., the borough to be illuminated- to commence at dusk, and continue until 10 o'clock- the firing of a gun to be the signal for commencement and termination. By order of the burgess and council. Samuel Patterson, Town Clerk.

June 21, 1815

Deaths: Same day JOHN PAWLING, SEN. of Lower Providence.

August 20, 1817

Died on Friday last, THOMAS VANDERSLICE, SENR. of Lower Providence.

November 26, 1817

There is another advertisement for Hope Lodge Farm, this one indicating that it is tenanted by Samuel Nash and that the sale will be at Sellar's Tavern, immediatley upon the premises.

October 30, 1822

Died on Thursday night last, HENRY PAWLING, ESQ. at an advanced age, of Lower Providence.

March 3, 1824

Married: In Evansburg on Tuesday the 24th of February last, by the Rev. Horatio G. Jones, JOHN CASSELBERRY to Rebecca Morgan.

August 2, 1826

Died on Thursday morning last after a tedious and severe illness which she bore with great fortitude, MRS. ELIZABETH PAWLING of this borough, consort of LEVI PAWLING, ESQ., and daughter of Gen. Joseph Hiester. Her remains were interred in the Episcopal burying ground in this borough on Saturday morning last, attended by a very large concourse of mourning relatives and friends.

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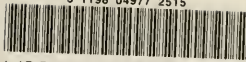
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