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F.D.R. "Charm of line, judgment of location
and spirit of simplicity of the homes
of our ancestors are all a good influence
on a civilization."

United group last only 40 years &
only a small portion of territory settled
during these years & very few houses
remain which were built before the
English conquest of 1664. . . .

But the United culture prevailed.
Houses built in blend style of new
of Dutch, English, French, German, Polish
& Scandinavian descent. After three
generations from the first families the 2nd &
3rd generations were as Dutch in outlook &
breeding as if 100 percent Dutch in blood.
Average house a farm house - a many kitchen
& few mansions. Handicrafts of native wood
craft & iron similar in use.

When James Oglethorpe received the Province
of Georgia from King Charles II. all
kinds of goods were purchased from
Indians had to be turned in to the company.
The confirmation for a moderate fee, was
called a patent. Sometimes groups were
then out.

N. J. was sold to John Lord Berkeley & Dr. H. C. Sturges.
They made Charles & appointed P. C. Green

From Melting Journal of Am. Rev. W. J. Thacher.
Nov. 28 Dec 2 - 1778. He crossed King's
Ferry at Long Pt. + traveled down thru
Kahikah, Pāhānuu, + a (various)
These towns are inhabited chiefly by
Hawaiians; their churches + churches
are built mostly of rough stone, one story
high. There is a peculiar neatness in the
appearance of their dwellings. Having a
large piazza supported by pillars in front
+ their kitchens connected at the end
in the form of wings. The land is level
+ the soil fertile; and being generally
advantageously cultivated, the people
appear to enjoy ease + happy contentment.
The furniture in their houses is of the
most ordinary kind, such as might be
expected to accord with fashions of the
days of Queen Anne. They despise the
superfluities of life, and are ambitious
to appear always neat + ~~solidly~~ cleanly
+ never to complain of an empty purse!

New Jersey became Royal Province 1702. Proprietors
were an association of land owners.
No grants in New Jersey ever made to individuals.
Considerable confusion about the dates like
New York & N.J. 1772 line settled.

(3)

Rochland Co. - Tappan 1680.
Houses erected by owner, wife, and neighbors,
+ any local carpenter.

Proprietors of 2. J. granted 75 ac. acres
for every slave brought in.

One only in diagonal form of arch.

1st. The joints + corners of Dutch in houses.

Protection of clay + sand mortar by freighting
of the roof. Also to throw water from the
foundations. High straight roofs. as in
Mabini house, same 1673, still with the
Paled gradually lowered. Curved eaves.
Gambrel roof came in during yrs. of 18th C.
used in New England with 60° slope at
30° + lower at 20° giving good shelter.
Typical Dutch Gambrel broken near the
ridge pole, upper slope short + fairly flat 22°
+ lower slope 45°. Curve on 8' or 10' at peak.
Sometimes it was a third pallet. Not as
large as attic. Not the stables rarely used
the attic for anything but storage.

Materials - stone, shingle, clapboard, brick
+ iron. Clay. Irregular shapes of stones with
19th C. of side + rear walls. Fronts + corners
regular cut stones. Occasional rows of stone
steps. Much larger had Dutch gables in
Dutch not from Holland. Little before Revolution
in the roofs with dates. Local blacksmith.

Contracts

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Amore under contracts with Michael June 5
milder house 22 x 12 + 8 ft high with chimney
+ partition in middle for 40 guilders + a
shuttle of work when he began, 10 guilders
at the raising, + the balance when finished
to lay both rooms with "joice", cover the roof
+ make up gables with clapboards, also
2 windows 2 adn. Under 3000 the
house + built another upon walls
26 x 12 x 10 2 chimney.

110 guilders + one Dutch cow. 1643

he hall at first

gables above them with roof. Projection
beyond wall line in late 19th + 20th C.
shutter double door on inside line of
walls - panelling in play. Simple, other
panlights on doors. 3 types. 4 or 5 panes
in line + panes with arched tops + panes
in various designs.

House with several windows, shutters painted
etc. belong to post 18th + early 19th C.

cellars + cellar doors under windows
Windows under in bay, double bay
six panes. 18th C. upper bay 12 + lower 8.
(3 rows + 2 rows). Ground level at gable
ends with 2 or 3 windows near floor level +
small window in apex. became semi-cir. in 18th C.
later 2 quarter lunars. Shutters solid

(3)

Chimneys always under. Bels on postulated
generally arches in cellar. Not of the
stairways - ladder. Incline of stairway
to stop drafts. Spired beams.
transmitted. Large fireplace, cupboard
panelled and. fireplace big enough
to walk to over it back. No mantel.
Inherits belong to Rev. parson.

Sometimes these tiles from Holland.
Style continues till about 1835.

Georgia & Charlie dec. built in
19th C. Comfort. Roof raised
to make bedroom in attic. wood
used open half windows in front
downers added within last 100 yrs.

Spring ones just after war.
out bird days. barn, Smokehouse &
corn crib. Smokehouse of stone

Barn on South pl. well roof.

Peter Kalm says 1748-49. "The barn had
a particular kind of construction remarks - The
whole building very great, sides almost to equal
a small church. The roof pretty high, shingled
not steep. Walls not much higher than a man, but
the breadth of side was more considerable. The
threshing floor in middle, above the left for grain
Hables on sides. Great gate, with ends to drive in.

Isolation of settlers. Tiller of soil
or builders of roads?
Rockland Co. had the sandstone.
 $\frac{2}{3}$ gable roofs. $\frac{1}{3}$ gambrels.

Major John Smith's house + barn 1735-