

Plate 4.11. View of the interior face of the junction of southern and eastern walls, Room 101. Photograph taken from Room 102 looking through partially demolished 20th-century room partition wall (Photographer: Dawn Turner, December 1999)[HRI Neg.# 99037/31:5].

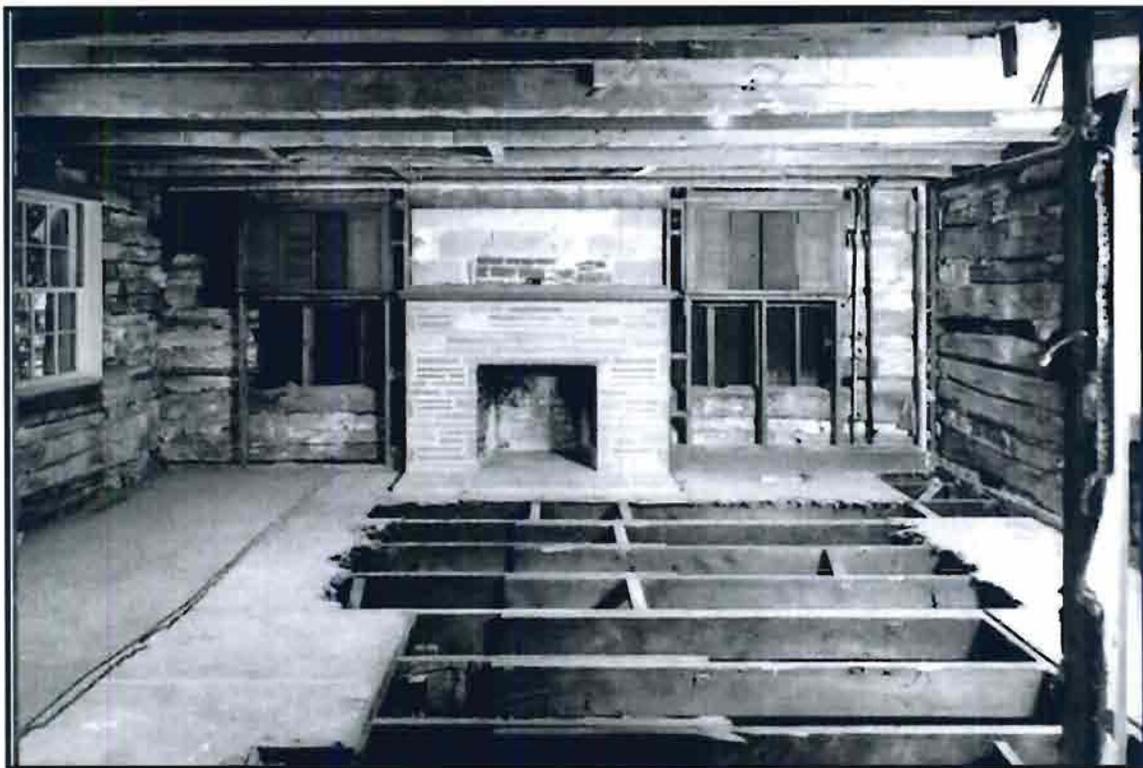


Plate 4.12. Interior of south wall, Room 101. Partially enclosed openings for Windows 101b and 101c flank fireplace. Modern plywood floor removed exposing 20th-century joists (Photographer: Dawn Turner, December 1999)[HRI Neg.# 99037/30:1].

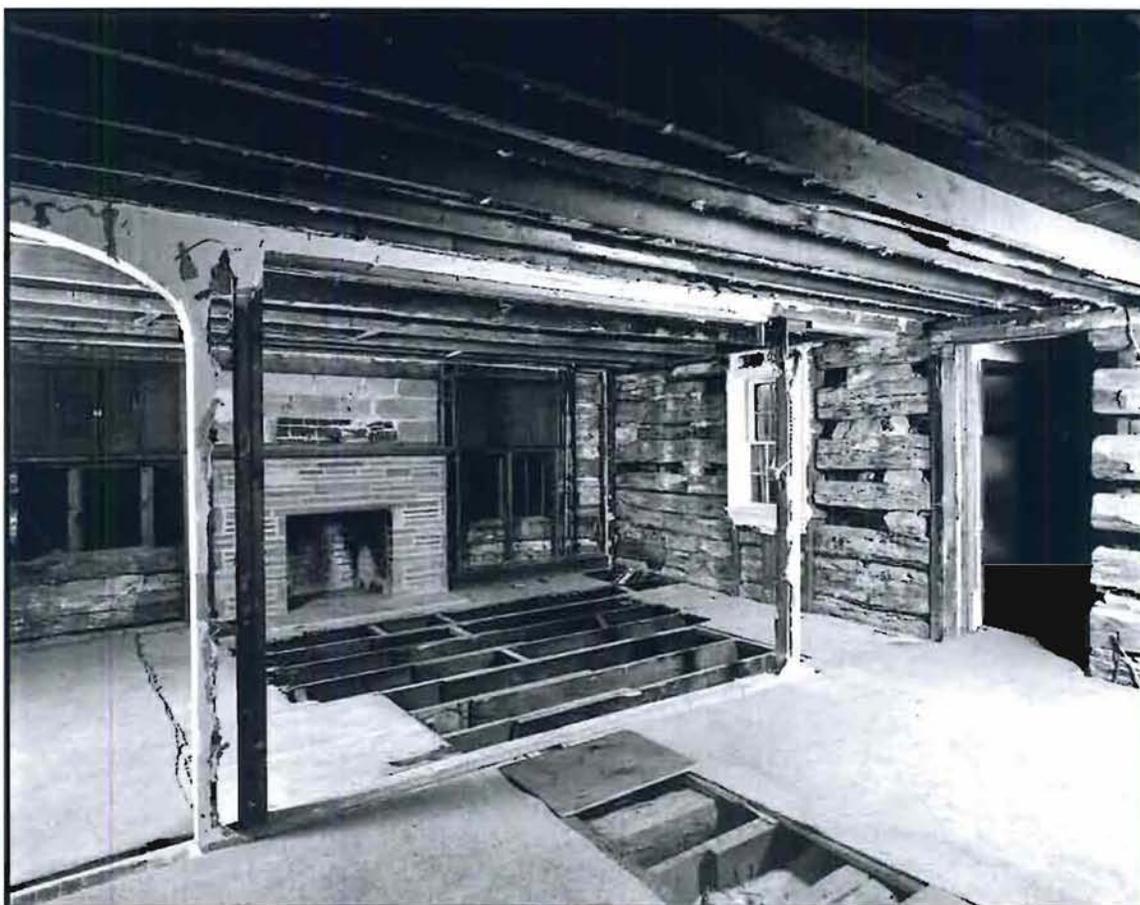


Plate 4.13. View of the interior face of the junction of southern and western walls, Room 101. Photograph taken from Room 102 looking through partially demolished 20th-century room partition wall (Photographer: Dawn Turner, December 1999)[HRI Neg.# 99037/31:9].



Plate 4.14. Interior of western wall, Rooms 101 and 102. Room 101 at left of view with 20th-century partition in center of view. Photograph shows (from left to right) Window 101b, Door 102b and Window 102a (Photographer: Dawn Turner, December 1999)[HRI Neg.# 99037/30:5].

ric. The northern half of this window opening has been removed by the installation of later doorway (Door 101f) in this façade. Conjecturally, Door 101f was installed at the time of a modification to the original first floor plan that included the introduction of an east-west partition wall. At this time the second doorway was added to allow direct access from the exterior into the newly-created space identified here as Room 101. Installation of the new door required the removal of Window 101e which was replaced as part of this remodeling episode by Window 101d. The cutting of the new opening for Window 101d would have required the removal of the bar cage.

Surviving evidence of Window Fixture 101e included the southern vertical jamb framing member and an *in situ* sill sloped outwards. The opening associated with Window 101e is covered on the exterior face of the wall by a stucco facing applied over wood lath secured by cut nails.

Doors

Door 101f appears in two historic photographs of the building's exterior (Plate 3.6 and 3.9). These images show it to have been a six panel wooden door consistent in pattern with a date of manufacture in the first half of the 19th century. A 5" square vertical post survives on the northern edge of the door opening. This likely represents a hinge side door jamb framing member installed when Door 101e was added as a later building modification.

Ceiling

The ceiling of Room 101 consists of modern plaster board hung from the second floor joists.

Room 102

Room 102 (Plates 4.10, 4.14 and 4.15-4.17) consists of the northern portion of the original first floor tavern space. The room seems to have been set off from Room 101 by a central partition in the mid-19th century.

Floors

The flooring of Room 102 consists of plywood floors laid over log joists of varying widths supported by a summer beam.

Walls

Eastern, western and northern walls of Room 102 consist of original log matrix with stone and mortar chinking. The southern wall of Room 102 is a late 20th-century partition that divides Room 101 from Room 102. Although no evidence of an earlier partition wall was documented in this position, the reconfiguring of the east wall of the building during the 19th century to include dual doorways would seem to suggest an earlier but not original interior partition.

Windows

Window 102a represents an original window opening. It is aligned opposite from Window 102f. The window is visible in Plates 3.3 and 3.7 which shows it to have been fitted with a double hung sash. A vertical jamb framing member survives *in situ* on the northern side of the opening.

The opening for Window 102d was cut in the second half of the 20th century at some point prior to the construction of the enclosed porch addition. It postdates all of the historic photographs of the house included in this report.



Plate 4.15. View of the interior face of the junction of the northern and eastern walls, Room 102 (Photographer: Dawn Turner, December 1999)[HRI Neg.# 99037/32:8].

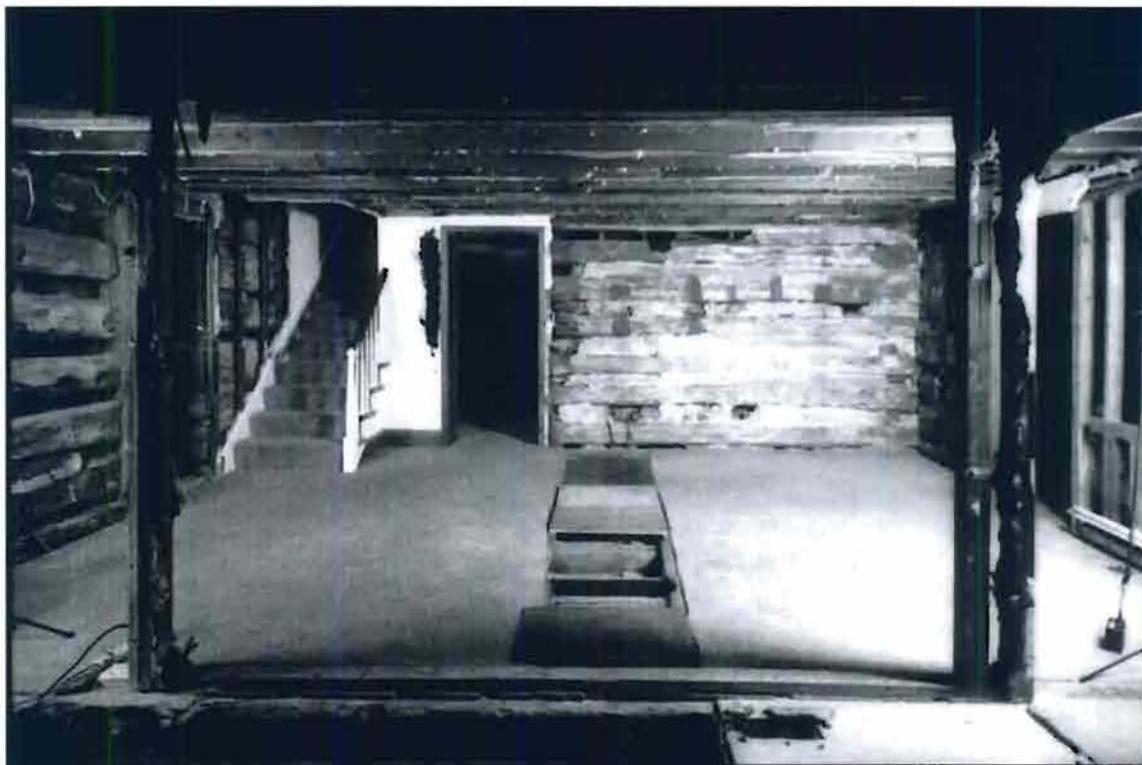


Plate 4.16. Interior face of the northern wall of Room 102. Door 102g visible at left. Niche in log matrix visible right of center. Photograph taken from Room 101 looking through partially demolished 20th-century room partition (Photographer: Dawn Turner, December 1999)[HRI Neg.# 99037/30:12].



Plate 4.17. View of the interior face of the junction of the western and northern walls, Room 102. Photograph taken from Room 101 looking through partially demolished 20th-century room partition (Photographer: Dawn Turner, December 1999)[HRI Neg.# 99037/32:1].

Window 102f is an original window opening. The window's double hung sash was removed in the second half of the 20th century, when Door 102e was cut to provide access from Room 102 into the newly constructed enclosed porch addition. No evidence of the original window fixture survives in this location. Historic photographs of the building are inconclusive as to the type of sashes originally fitted in Window 102f. The size of the window opening, and what is known about the rest of the historic fenestration program, strongly suggests that the opening would have held a six-over-six double hung sash.

Doors

Doorway 102b represents an original exterior doorway. The southern vertical door jamb survives in place. A gap was observed on the northern face of the opening that would have contained a now missing matching member. The log above the door opening has been cut back removing all vestigial traces of a lintel. Similarly no evidence of the sill was observed. Doorway 102c is the original east wall door opening. No evidence of the original door fixture has been observed other than the opening itself and a peg hole in underside of the log above the door opening. The peg hole has been interpreted as having been associated with the now missing northern door jamb. Doorway 102e is a modern door opening cut when the enclosed porch was added to the front of the building in the early 1980s. Doorway 102g, although reconfigured slightly when the northern addition was added in the 1950s, appears to be an original passage between the historic core of the building and the attached cookery. Evidence of the original head of the door survives. Its somewhat low height suggests that one stepped down from the first floor of the main block into the cookery.

Ceiling

The ceiling of Room 102 consists of modern plaster board hung from the second floor joists. On the east side of the room blocks (Plate 4.18) have been inserted beneath the joists within the joist pockets to raise the height of the first floor ceiling. On the west wall of the room a beam has been inserted in the wall fabric above the log on which the joists formerly rested (and in which the lower half of the original joist pockets had been cut). New lower joist pockets were cut in the top of the inserted beam. Some alterations to joist location and joist spacing were apparently made at the time the floor was raised. The raising of the floor involved the lifting the entire structure of the building above the level of the second floor joists by approximately four inches.

The original winder stair would have to have been replaced at this time. This suggests that this raising of the building may have taken place at the time the northern addition was added as the staircase configuration was altered in connection with the construction of the addition. A section of wall stringer (Plate 4.19) removed from the original staircase has been reused as a component of the first floor ceiling/second floor to partially close in the opening formerly occupied by the winder stair.

Room 103

Although the southern wall of Room 103 (Plate 4.20) relates to the original late 18th-century core of the house, the northern, eastern and western walls of the room were constructed as part of a 20th-century addition. This two story, concrete block northern addition was erected early in the 1950s and replaced an earlier one story appendage which functioned as a kitchen.



Plate 4.18 View of second floor joist end (east wall) showing evidence of the raising of the first floor ceiling height. Wall above floor joist has been raised to permit the insertion of a block of wood in lower half of joist pocket (Photographer: Dawn Turner, December 1999)[HRI Neg.# 98039/18:1].

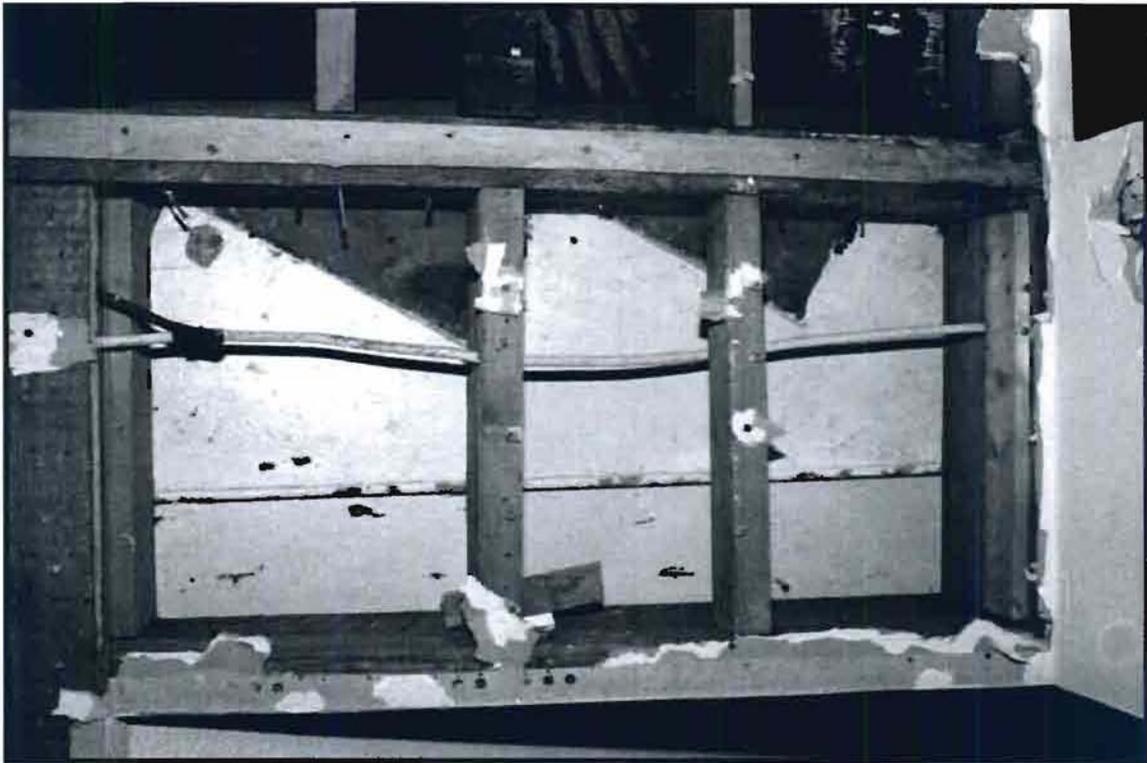


Plate 4.19. View of reused staircase stringer in ceiling above and in front of Door 102g (Photographer: Dawn Turner, December 1999)[HRI Neg.# 98039/18:9].



Plate 4.20. Northern face of southern wall of Room 103 showing intact log matrix beneath studs and a previous layer of stucco and lath. Notch visible at top of wall right of center. Hole in floor represents location of Excavation Unit 9 (Photographer: Dawn Turner, December 1999)[HRI Neg.# 99037/33:5].

Floors

Flooring throughout the room consists of plywood over modern wood joists.

Walls

The southern wall of Room 103 is composed of original log matrix. A notch in the upper portion of the wall near its center is situated directly above the footing described above under Crawl Space B2. This notch was likely associated with the brick chimney that was formerly located on the northern face of this wall within Room 103. The notch may either have been cut to tie the newly constructed chimney into the existing wall matrix or to accommodate passage for a flue pipe serving a heating stove in Room 102. The wall has been faced with plaster over wooden lath which has in turn been covered by plasterboard hung on studs.

The northern and eastern walls of Room 103 consist of plasterboard over concrete block. The staircase to the upper stories is located in the southwestern corner of the room. An exit passage is located in the northwest corner of the room, leading to Room 106.

Windows

All window fixtures are modern fixtures.

Doors

Door 102g is described above.

Room 104

Room 104 is located to the east of the of the original *circa* 1795 section of the house and consists of a small ancillary room.

Floors

Flooring throughout the room consists of plywood over modern joists.

Walls

A portion of the western wall of Room 104 consists of original log matrix with stone and mortar chinking, covered by a frame partition wall. The northern, southern and eastern walls are similarly constructed of frame with a plaster-type sheathing.

Windows

There are no window fixtures present.

Doors

The door is a modern fixture.

Room 105

Room 105 (Plates 4.21 and 4.22) is located to the east of the of the original *circa* 1790 section of the house and consists a narrow, rectangular ancillary room. The room represents an enclosed porch added to the building in 1982. It fronts the majority of the first floor of the original eastern façade of the building as well as a portion of the mid-20th-century northern addition.

Floors

Flooring throughout the room consists of plywood over joists.

Walls

The southern half of the western wall of Room 105 consists of original log matrix with stone and mortar chinking. Removal of a recently applied face of "barn



Plate 4.21. View of exposed original exterior wall surface in Room 105. View shows eastern face of western wall. Location of gabled porch roof visible at right. Blank wall to left of door opening at right represents the northern addition of the 1950s. Hole in floor at left was opened to accommodate Excavation Unit 8 (Photographer: Dawn Turner, December 1999)[HRI Neg.# 99037/33:12].



Plate 4.22. View of exposed original exterior wall surface in Room 105. View shows eastern face of western wall. Location of gabled porch roof visible at right (Photographer: Dawn Turner, December 1999)[HRI Neg.# 99037/19:12].

board" paneling revealed the former exterior face of the wall. A scar (Plate 4.23) was observed in the stucco from gabled porch roof that had covered the primary entrance prior to the construction of the enclosed full length porch in 1982. This porch is visible in several historic photographs of the building (Plates 3.1, 3.6, 3.7 and 3.9). Examination of the scar shows that the peak of the porch roof was centered over the space between paired Doors 101f and 102c suggesting that the gabled porch roof was constructed after the addition of the second door and the subdivision of the main tavern space in the 19th century.

The porch stoop was removed at approximately the same time that the northern addition was added in the 1950s and a concrete block porch was added across the full front of the building (Plate 3.8). The gabled porch roof was retained although the lower portions of the front posts were replaced/extended at this time. One possible reason for the extended posts was that the height of the porch hood above grade may have been increased at the time the first floor ceiling was raised. The sistered porch posts are visible in Plate 3.9.

Removal of the stucco coat from the north face of the northeast corner of the building within Room 105 (Plate 4.24) revealed v-notch corner joinery (Figure 4.15 and Plate 4.25). The exterior surface of the logs was found to be covered on the lower levels by stucco over wire mesh over split lath attached to the logs by nailers. Cut nails were observed securing some, but not all, of the lath to the nailers. Wire nails affixed the rest. This fact along with vestigial nail holes suggest that the existing lath represents two separate phases. The stucco over lath treatment extends only part of the way up the wall. Approximately seven feet above the porch floor, the covering changes to stucco over wood plank. This change may represent evidence of the raising of the first floor ceiling.

Windows

See Rooms 101 and 102 for descriptions of historic window fixtures and openings.

Doors

See Rooms 101 and 102 for descriptions of historic window fixtures and openings.

Ceiling

The ceiling is modern in origin.

Room 106

Room 106 is a small enclosed portico appended to the northern façade of the end gabled building addition.

Room 107

Room 107 is a small room within the second addition that is subdivided into four areas. This room is located to the west of the first addition. The southeast corner of the room touches the original *circa* 1790 section of the house.

Room 108

Room 108 is a small, narrow area behind and to the north of the westernmost stairway in the house. This room is accessed through Room 107. It is located in the northwest corner of the house.

Room 109

Room 109 is located to the west of the historic core of the house and consists a large open and a smaller closet or ancillary storage space. The room is part of the

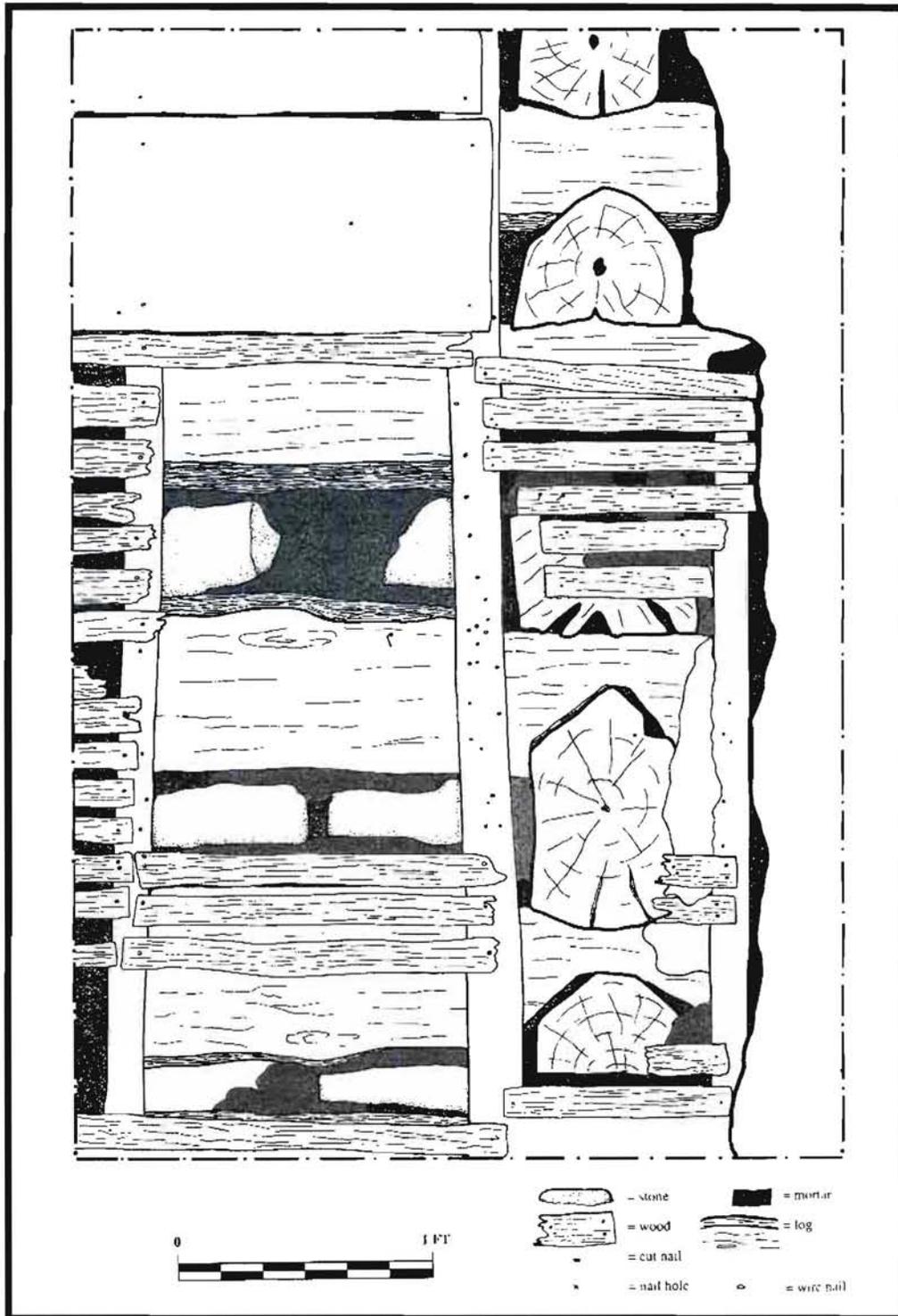


Figure 4.15. Detail of V-notched Corner Joinery Showing Lath and Vestigial Nail Holes. Illustration documents a small section of the joinery visible on the eastern exterior face of the first floor northeast corner of "Tweed's Tavern". See also Plate 4.25.



Plate 4.23. View of former exterior (eastern) face of west wall of Room 105 showing profile of former gable front porch hood (Photographer: Dawn Turner, December 1999) [HRI Neg.# 98039/8:20].



Plate 4.24. View of former exterior (eastern) face of west wall of Room 105 looking north west showing scars from former gable front porch roof (at left) and the former northeast corner of the building (at right) (Photographer: Dawn Turner, December 1999)[HRI Neg.# 99037/34:5].

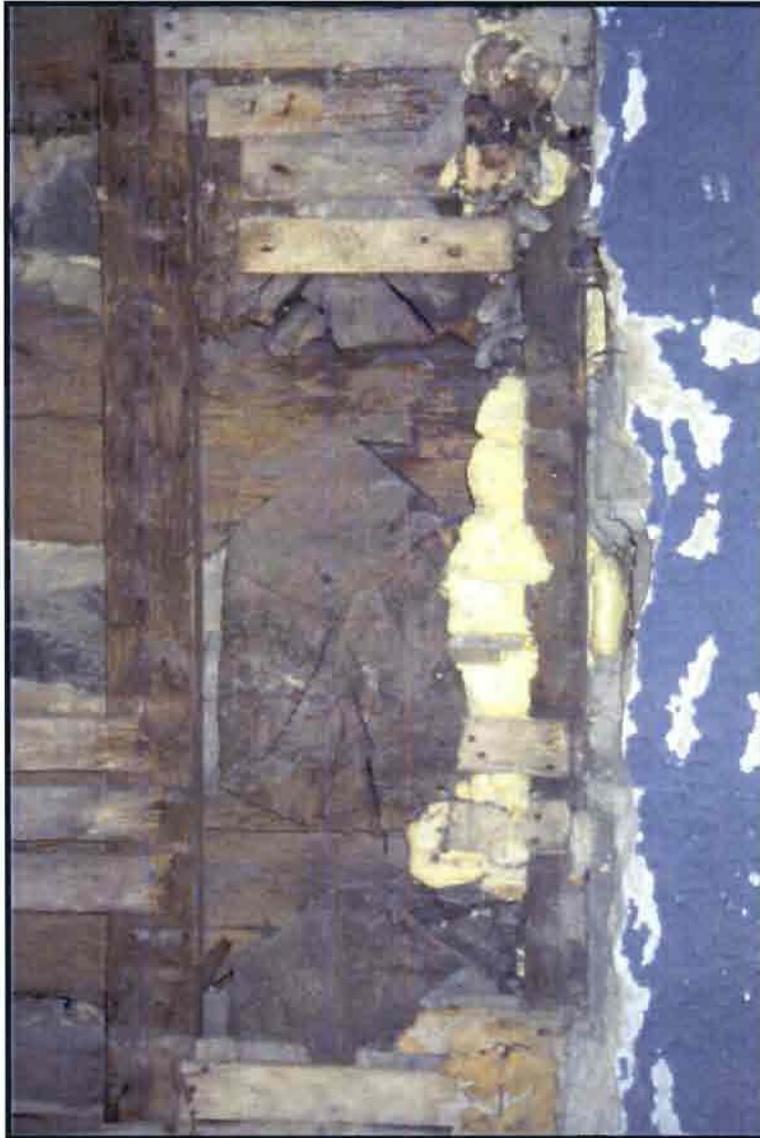


Plate 4.25. View of exposed corner v-notch joinery, west wall of Room 105, former northeast corner of log building (Photographer: Dawn Turner, December 1999)[HRI Neg.# 99037/19:23]. See also Figure 4.15.

western addition constructed in the mid-1980s. Room 109 fronts the first story of the historic western façade of the building.

Walls

The eastern wall of Room 109 consists of original log matrix with stone and mortar chinking. The formerly exterior (western) face of this wall was examined for evidence of an early porch or porch hood in association with Door 102b. No such evidence was observed. Evidence of the bulkhead cellar door was identified.

Windows

All historic period window openings and fixtures described under Rooms 101 and 102.

Doors

All historic door openings and fixtures described under Rooms 101 and 102.

c. Second Floor (Figure 4.16)

Room 201

Room 201 (Plate 4.26) is part of the original *circa* 1790 section of the house and consists of a portion of the second floor of the tavern.

Floors

Flooring throughout the room consists of plywood over joists.

Walls

Western and southern walls of Room 201 consist of original log matrix with stone and mortar chinking. Former location of the chimney flue is visible along the southern wall at the junction with the eastern par-

tion wall. Original portions of log wall show evidence of a historic parge coat or whitewash. The northern and eastern wall of Room 201 consists of a late 20th-century partition. A short log on the western wall near the building's southwestern corner (Plate 4.27) shows evidence of having been reworked or moved from another location as v-notches exist at both ends of the member and as it is slightly too short for its existing position. Beaded baseboards were added to the bottom of the walls at the time the southern and western walls were plastered.

Windows

All window fixtures (Windows 201a and 201b) are modern replacements in earlier window openings. Although it only partially appears in Plate 3.5, all evidence points to Window 201a having been fitted with a six-over-six double hung fixture in this location as well. A historic photograph of the house (Plate 3.1) shows that Window 201b historically held a six over six double hung window.

Doors

The door and door opening 201c are modern fixtures.

Room 202

Room 202 (Plates 4.28-4.30) is part of the original *circa* 1790 section of the house and consists of a portion of the second floor of the tavern.

Floors

Flooring throughout the room consists of random width (6"-9") boards. Wood analysis conducted by the Center for Wood Anatomy Research of the U.S. Forest Product laboratory on samples from similar historic floor boards from the adjacent room (203) indicates that they are tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). A patch along the southern wall indicates the former

Gutherie-Giacomelli House (Tweed's Tavern)
CRS-#N-1101, New Castle County, Delaware

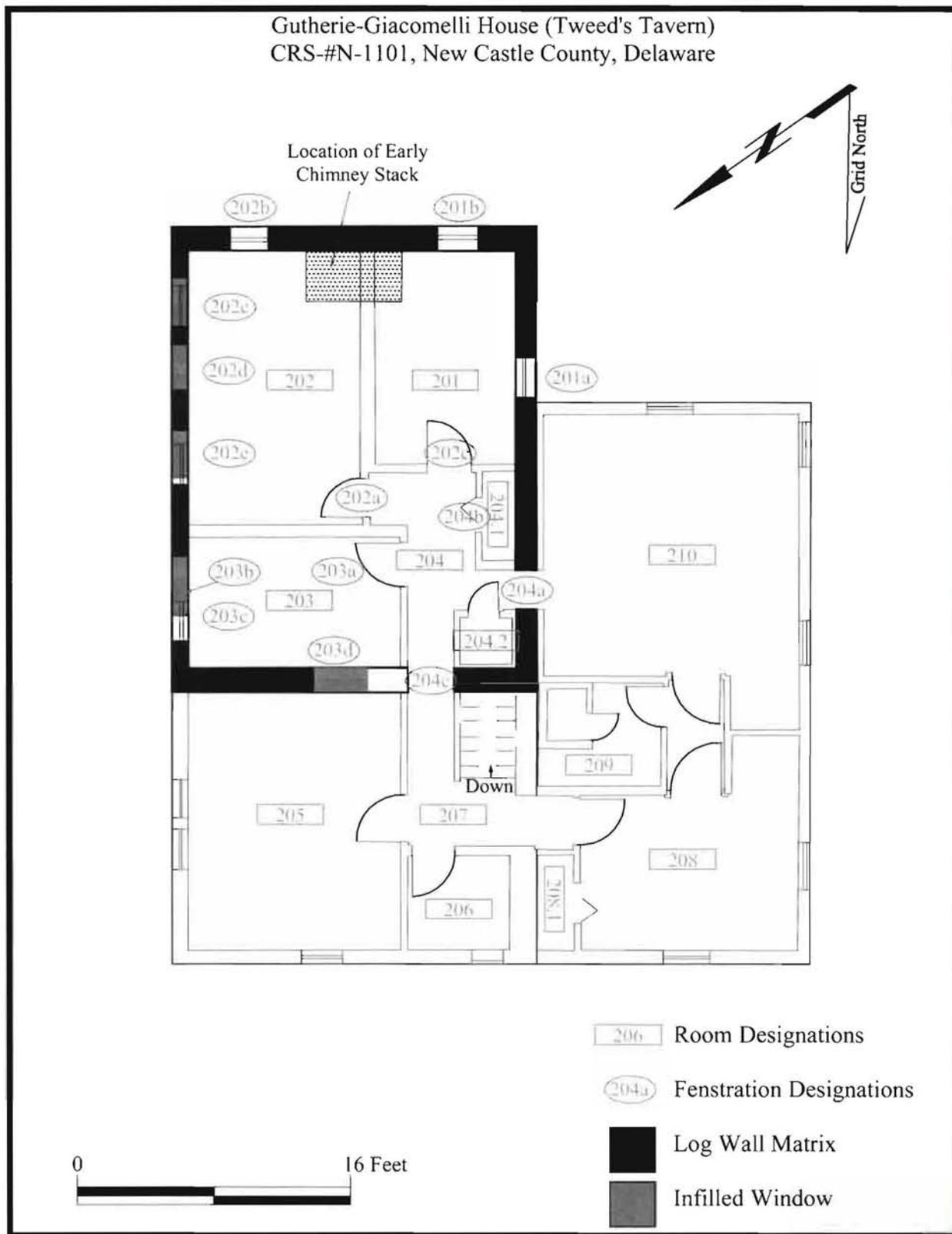


Figure 4.16. Second Floor Plan.



Plate 4.26. View of the junction of the southern and western walls, Room 201. Note absence of chinking at top of wall (Photographer: Dawn Turner, December 1999)[HRI Neg.# 99037/35:8].



Plate 4.27. View of Western wall of Room 201 and Window 201a. Note second log from top of image displays evidence of reuse in the form of its insufficient length and the notch on the lower right end of log (Photographer: Dawn Turner, December 1999) [HRI Neg.# 99037/19:19].



Plate 4.28. View showing eastern and southern walls of Room 202 prior to the removal of the majority of plaster and lath (Photographer: Dawn Turner, December 1999)[HRI Neg.# 98039/18:20].



Plate 4.29. Junction of eastern and southern walls of Room 202 (Photographer: Dawn Turner, December 1999)[HRI Neg.# 99037/34:11].



Plate 4.30. Interior of eastern wall of Room 202 looking northeast. Void former occupied by Window 202d visible at left. The modern double hung sash of Window 202c is visible at right (Photographer: Dawn Turner, December 1999)[HRI Neg.# 99037/19:17].

location of the fire stack. The width of the patch and the joist underlying joist framing below would tend to suggest the former existence of a second floor hearth.

Walls

Eastern and southern walls of Room 202 consist of original log matrix with stone and mortar chinking. The log matrix of all of the eastern and part of the southern wall was covered by plaster laid over split lath attached to narrow nailers attached to the underlying logs. Lath was secured to the nailers with cut nails and the plaster included horse hair in its mix. These two factors suggest a 19th-century date for the addition of the plaster wall surface. Evidence of whitewash survives on the underlying logs. Beaded baseboards were added to the bottom of the walls at the time the walls were plastered.

The northern wall of the room consists of a frame partition comprised of horsehair plaster over split lath over studs. Former location of the chimney flue is visible along the southern wall at the junction with the western partition wall. Chinking has been removed from the section of wall behind the original flue location. Sections of the original log matrix have also been removed from the eastern wall of the building between Windows 202c and 203b. These alterations involved the removal of three logs, the fourth, fifth and sixth logs from the floor. These actions were undertaken as part of a reconfiguration of the fenestration of the second floor of the eastern façade. The removal of this section of log wall matrix required the installation of vertical posts and horizontal stabilizing members. The northern and western wall of Room 201 consists of a late 20th-century partition.

Windows

Window 202b is a modern fixture set in a historic window opening. The fenestration of the east wall of Room 202 was altered at some point in the 19th century when an additional window was added to the sec-

ond floor of the building's eastern façade. This alteration was likely related to a reconfiguration/partitioning of the second floor plan that included the construction of the wall that current forms the north wall of Room 202.

Prior to this reconfiguration, there was only one window in the section of the eastern wall encompassed by Room 202. This opening was Window 202d (Plate 4.31). With the reconfiguration, Window 202d was removed and covered over by plaster over split lath. It was at this time that openings for Windows 202c and 202e were cut. Six over six double hung fixtures are visible in these windows (202c and 202e) in historic photographs of the house (Plate 3.1).

Doors

The door is a modern fixture.

Ceiling

Ceiling is of modern plasterboard attached to the underside of the attic joists.

Room 203

Room 203 (Plates 4.32 and 4.33) is part of the original *circa* 1790 section of the house and consists of a portion of the second floor of the tavern.

Floors

Flooring throughout the room consists of random width (6"-9") tulip poplar boards over log joists. A rectangular area of replacement floor boards exists along the east wall of the room. This feature appears to be evidence of the former existence of a small built-in structure or closet. Scars on the beaded baseboard molding (removed during the course of these investigations) showed evidence that the molding had formerly extended outwards at right angles from the wall



Plate 4.31. View of inner (western) face of east wall of Room 202 showing the void in log matrix marking the former location of Window 202d. Note cut in upper log to accommodate window fixture (Photographer: Dawn Turner, December 1999)[HRI Neg.# 99037/19:21].



Plate 4.32. Interior of Room 203 before removal of plaster surfaces (Photographer: Dawn Turner, December 1999)[HRI Neg.# 99037/18:18].



Plate 4.33. Junction of northern and eastern walls of Room 203 looking northeast. Scar from built in cabinet or closet visible on floor in foreground. Void in wall at left represents the former location of Window 203b (Photographer: Dawn Turner, December 1999)[HRI Neg.# 99037/34:8].

along the base of the built-in fixture.

Walls

The eastern and northern walls of Room 203 consist of original log matrix with stone and mortar chinking. The log matrix was covered at sometime in the 19th century by plaster over split lath. This presumably took place at the time the fenestration of the second floor of the east façade was rearranged and the second floor plan reconfigured. The fourth, fifth and sixth logs from the floor were removed from the eastern wall at the time of the reconfiguration and replaced with vertical posts and horizontal stabilizing members. The southern and western walls consist of plaster over lath over stud construction.

Windows

The window arrangement of Room 203 was altered when all of the windows on the second floor of the eastern wall were changed in the 19th century. Window 203b was removed and the opening covered over by the plaster and lath layer at this time. The opening for Window 203c was cut at this time. Window 203c consisted of a six over six double hung fixture which is visible in historic photographs of the tavern (Plates 3.1 and 3.8). Window 203d appears in a historic photograph of the house (Plate 3.5). This opening was subsequently enlarged to later accommodate the installation of vertical ductwork after the two story northern addition was added in the 1950s. No evidence of this window was observed to remain.

Doors

Door 203a is a modern replacement.

Room 204

Room 204 is situated within the original *circa* 1795 section of the house, although its dimensions are dictated by later partition walls. The room acts as a central vestibule that is accessed through five distinct entry points. Two closet areas, Rooms 204.1 and 204.2, are also accessed through Room 204.

Floors

Flooring throughout the room consists of plywood over joists.

Walls

Generally, the boundaries of Room 204 are defined by partition walls to the south and west, and by original log matrix with stone and mortar chinking to the north and east. The original log matrix walls are obscured by Rooms 204.1 and 204.2, which are closets formed by modern partition walls. Small portions of visible original wall surface displayed evidence of a white-wash or parge coat directly on the log and chinking surfaces.

Windows

There are currently no windows in this space, however, Door 204a, occupies an enlarged historic window opening. Window 204a appears in historic photographs of the exterior of the building as a six over six double hung fixture (Plates 3.3 and 3.5).

Doors

Doors 204 a and c are modern fixtures.

Room 205

Although the southern wall of Room 205 (Plate 4.34) is part of the original *circa* 1790 section of the house, the north, east and west walls of the room are a part of a later 19th-century addition.

Walls

The southern wall of Room 203 represents its only historic feature. This is a log matrix wall. Removal of the modern plasterboard facing revealed the roof line of the one story lean-to appendage that formerly was situated in the location now occupied by the two story northern addition of the 1950s. This line is situated above the first full log above the room floor. Above this line is the original exterior northern face of the building. The wall treatment of the exterior surface consisted of clapboard applied on top of the log matrix. A coat of stucco on wire mesh was later applied to the clapboard surface.

Room 206

This bathroom is contained within the northern end gable extension of the house.

Room 207

This area is a transitional space between the original log core of the building a later building sections. The stairwell and staircase that led to the first floor are located along the southern wall in this area.

Floors

Flooring throughout the room consists of plywood over joists. A large opening at the southern end of the room contains the stairway to the first floor.

Walls

The walls of room 207 are defined by frame, plaster and lath partition walls to the north, east and west, and by original log matrix with stone and mortar chinking to the south.

Windows

No windows are present in this room.

Doors

The doors in this room are modern replacements.

Room 208

Room 208 is completely contained within a modern addition and shows no contemporaneous relationship between the original *circa* 1790 core of the building or the later end gable addition.

Room 209

Room 209 is completely contained within a modern addition. Although the southeast corner of this room abuts the northwest corner of the original *circa* 1790 core of the building, the room shows no contemporaneous relationship between the original *circa* 1790 section

Room 210

Room 210 is largely contained within a modern addition added to the western face of the building in the 1980s. The eastern wall of the room is part of the original *circa* 1790 section of the house; the north, west and south walls of the room are a part of the modern addition.



Plate 4.34. View facing southeast showing northern face of southern wall of Room 205. Photograph shows the line of exposed broken stucco delimiting the former top edge of the roof of the shed roofed kitchen (Photographer: Dawn Turner, December 1999)[HRI Neg.# 98039/18:14].

Walls

The eastern wall of Room 210 represents its only historic feature. It represents a section of the exterior face of the original log matrix. The formerly exterior face of the wall consists of log matrix covered by stucco over wire mesh.

d. Attic and Roof Framing (Figure 4.17)

The attic space (Plates 4.35 and 4.36) of the historic core of the building is currently accessed from the attic of the western addition (Plate 4.37). Historically, the attic was accessed by means of a ladder that led up through a hatch in the floor in the northwest corner of the building.

Floors

Floors consist of wide random width plank floors over joists. The space formerly occupied by the southern chimneystack is visible on the floor.

Windows

Windows A1 and A2 are currently fitted with six over six double hung fixtures. A historic photograph (Plate 3.1) of the southern elevation of the house shows both windows. Unfortunately, the image quality of this historic photograph is relatively poor making it difficult to definitively identify the sash configuration depicted. With that said, both windows appear to have been fitted with two over two double hung sashes at the time the photograph was taken. Window A3 is visible in Plate 3.5 which shows it to have been fitted with a six over six double hung window. The window was removed in the early 1950s when the northern addition was constructed. The opening (Plate 4.38) was enlarged at that time to permit passage between the attic section of the historic core of the building and the attic of the northern addition.

Walls

The northern and southern gable walls consist of exterior clapboard applied over studs and nailers. A layer of stucco over wire mesh has been applied to the exterior faces of both walls.

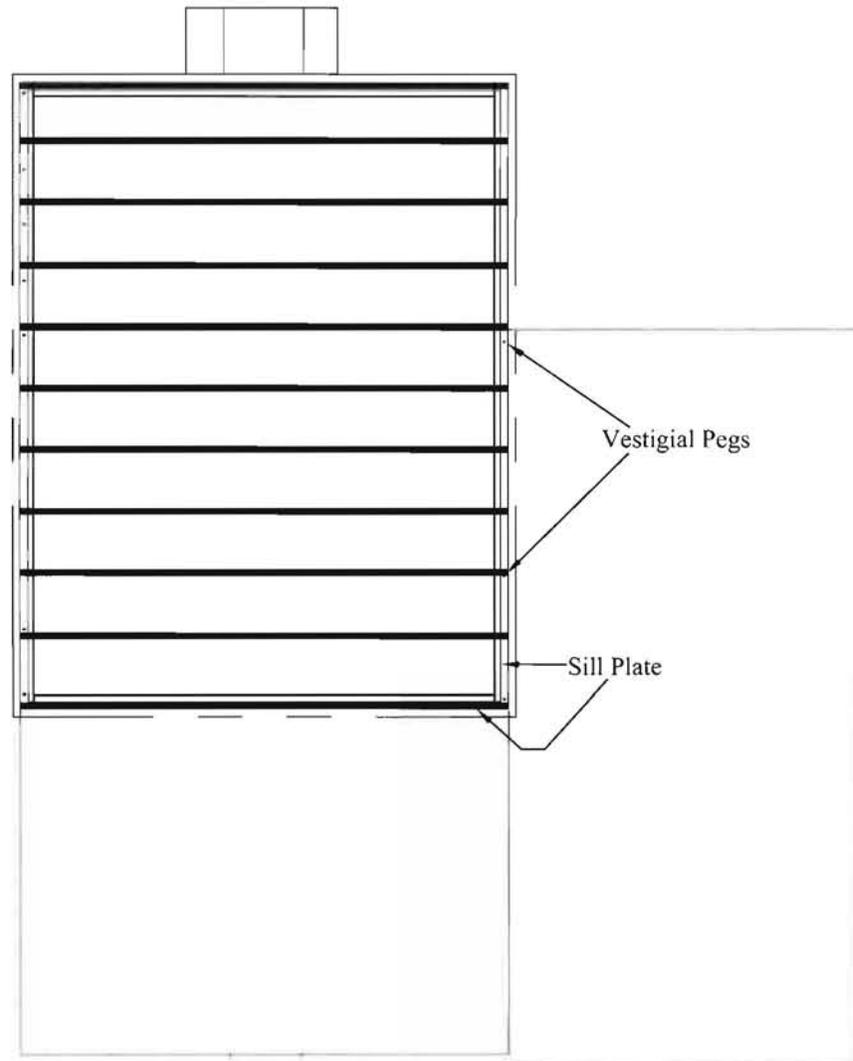
Framing

Framing consists of eleven rafter pairs pegged at the apex. Rafter pairs are seated on plates resting on the top of the floor joists which in turn rest in pockets cut in the upper logs of the exterior walls. Pegs protrude from the plates in locations which are not associated with existing rafters suggesting that the original roof framing members have been replaced and that the present arrangement does not directly correspond with the old. Historic photographs of the building show that it retained a wood shingle roof well into the 20th century.

C. COMPARISON WITH OTHER LOG BUILDINGS AND WITH TAVERNS IN MILL CREEK AND THE SURROUNDING AREA

Throughout the Mill Creek Hundred area of northern Delaware, as well as surrounding portions of Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland, the log construction tradition flourished and was used for a variety of purposes, such as residences, out-buildings and taverns. Available data both from existing log buildings, as well as from other tavern buildings of stone, brick and frame construction, was used to establish a context for Tweed's tavern and to address several questions. Does it have particular characteristics as a log building that mark it as a tavern? How does it compare in size and layout to contemporary taverns constructed of other materials?

Gutherie-Giacomelli House (Tweed's Tavern)
CRS-#N-1101, New Castle County, Delaware



■ Rafter

Figure 4.17. Rafter Plan.



Plate 4.35. Interior of attic showing rafters, looking south (Photographer: Dawn Turner, December 1999)[HRI Neg.# 99037/35:5].



Plate 4.36. View of Rafters 3, 4 and 5, looking south
(Photographer: Dawn Turner, December 1999)[HRI Neg.#
98039/2:4].



Plate 4.37. View facing southeast of the former exterior face of the former northwest corner of the building from within the attic of the western addition. Photograph shows opening cut through the roof of the historic core of the building to permit access from the attic of the western addition into the main attic space. Clapboard covered by stucco is visible on the once exterior now interior face of the northern gable (Photographer: Dawn Turner, December 1999)[HRI Neg.# 98039/18:30].



Plate 4.38. View facing south of the former exterior face of the top of the northern gable taken from within the attic of the northern addition. Photograph shows the former location of Window A3 (Photographer: Dawn Turner, December 1999)[HRI Neg.# 98039/18:29].

Historic American Building Survey (HABS) records, National Register of Historic Places documentation, and Delaware State Historic Preservation Office Cultural Resource Survey forms were used as the basis for the study. Two key factors were identified: the size of the building and its layout. It was concluded that examination of these factors should determine A) if Tweed's Tavern was a typical log building, and B) if Tweed's Tavern was a typical tavern, regardless of construction materials. Additional ancillary characteristics, such as joinery methods, log finish, chinking methods and materials, and interior and exterior finishes were also considered, but ultimately did not factor in the essential goal of the survey.

1. Log Building Size Analysis

Dimensional data was available for 22 out of a total sample group of 40 log buildings in Mill Creek Hundred and surrounding portions of Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland study area. Buildings in the sample ranged in area (footprint only) from 52 square feet (by far the smallest example) to 13,195 square feet (much larger than any other example). Both of these were discarded from the survey as being well beyond the 'normal' range of the available samples. The average area of the footprint of the remaining 20 log buildings from the survey was 461.5 square feet, with Tweed's Tavern falling slightly above this number at approximately 500 square feet. Of the buildings surveyed 30% fell into the range in area of 450 square feet to 550 square feet; 60% of the buildings were less than 450 square feet; but only 10% were more than 550 square feet in area. Individual log sizes ranged from 14' to well over 30', with an average of 20.5'. Approximately 72% of the samples ranged in length from 15' to 25'. Tweed's Tavern log sizes ranged in size from 20' to 25' feet, placing them squarely within the range of the vast majority of the sizes of logs from sampled buildings.

Of the log buildings surveyed, the vast majority of the available examples are residential in nature (67.5%), with a small number of agricultural (which tended to be larger), commercial and outbuildings rounding out the list.

2. Tavern Size Analysis

Based upon the above data, Tweed's Tavern is a somewhat typical example of a log building, if judged solely on size. It is difficult to ascertain if Tweed's Tavern is a representative example of a log tavern building, or even a typical tavern building, however, due to the lack of available data on log taverns in or around the Mill Creek Hundred area of northern Delaware.

An examination of the sizes of tavern buildings in general, which includes not only log examples, but also frame, brick and stone buildings provides some insight as to the relative size of buildings of comparable function. Available tavern dimensions for 14 taverns from northern Delaware and surrounding portions of Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, ranged from 368 square feet to 2,881 square feet. The average area of the footprint of tavern buildings from the survey is 1,112 square feet, with most of these being constructed of either stone or brick. Of the buildings surveyed 44.5% of resources were smaller in area than 1,112 square feet; and 55.5% were larger in area than 1,112 square feet (all of these being greater than 1,300 square feet in area). Of the sampled non-log taverns, 1/3 are smaller than 1,000 square feet in area. As a whole, tavern buildings constructed of stone, brick or wood frame and built within roughly 50 +/- years of Tweed's Tavern are over twice its size.

Tweed's Tavern was constructed as a single pen (or pile) building, a common treatment for a log structure of this size in this region. Of the log buildings surveyed, 52% were the single pile construction type, with smaller percentages of the samples being double

pen, saddlebag or some other type of configuration not borne out by the survey. Most of these, as noted above, were residential in nature. By comparison, the stone, brick and wood frame taverns sampled by the survey found that the majority possessed two-or-more pens, this explaining their larger size. Interestingly, some of these examples possessed what appear to be built-in kitchen rooms. These may have been an amenity that set them apart from the smaller Tweed's Tavern (with its possible detached "cookery"), and may indicate that these examples might have served a slightly more elevated stature of clientele (Figure 4.18).

3. Size Variation Through Time

The size of log buildings varies through time. Based upon the available dimensional data extracted from the sample group resources, log buildings constructed in 1750 and prior have a mean footprint area of roughly 440 square feet. This decreases slightly between 1750-1800, when the area drops to approximately 390 square feet (smaller than Tweed's Tavern, which is 500 square feet in area). Beyond this, there are no significant numbers pertaining to log buildings that would shed any additional light on the size and age of log buildings. The drop in size of log buildings between 1750-1800 may have been dependent upon the size of available materials. Taverns sampled in northern Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania display a similar drop in size in the late 1700s. Taverns constructed before 1750 had a mean footprint area of 1290 square feet. This area decreased to roughly 830 square feet between 1750 and 1800, and rises again to 1120 square feet in area between 1800-1850.

D. CONCLUSIONS

There is little to distinguish Tweed's Tavern from other regional log buildings in terms of its size. The size of the tavern is probably a function of the limita-

tions of the available materials. The decline in the average footprint area of the limited number of available samples of log buildings between 1750-1800 may indicate that the stock of larger logs had diminished and builders may have been dependent upon second-growth forests that produced smaller, less mature trees. The layout of Tweed's Tavern was similarly undistinguished, sharing its floor plan with residential log buildings. In this respect, the tavern in its nascent stages probably was erected in precisely the same manner as a residence, with the only difference being its intended use.

With regards to tavern buildings in general, Tweed's Tavern is smaller than the average contemporaneous tavern of stone, brick or wood frame. The floor plan of Tweed's Tavern, a single pen type, was probably more a function of it being constructed of log than a conscious effort to construct a tavern. Many log buildings, largely residential in nature, possess a similar if not identical layout. This cannot be said of taverns of the period and region in general. Most were likely purpose built and possessed specific chambers for various activities, such as the kitchen, bar, parlor, etc. It is unlikely that the layout of Tweed's Tavern was affected in any measurable way by its intended use.

Detailed documentation and analysis of the building enable a number of conclusions to be drawn both about its original configuration and appearance.

1. The Original Tavern

When first built about 1795, the tavern had a full basement, a single unpartitioned room on each of the first and second floors, an attic, and a single storey lean-to addition against the north gable. The first and second floor rooms were heated by fireplaces in the south gable wall. A formal bar structure was present in the southeast corner of the first floor room, which was entered from the outside through two doorways,

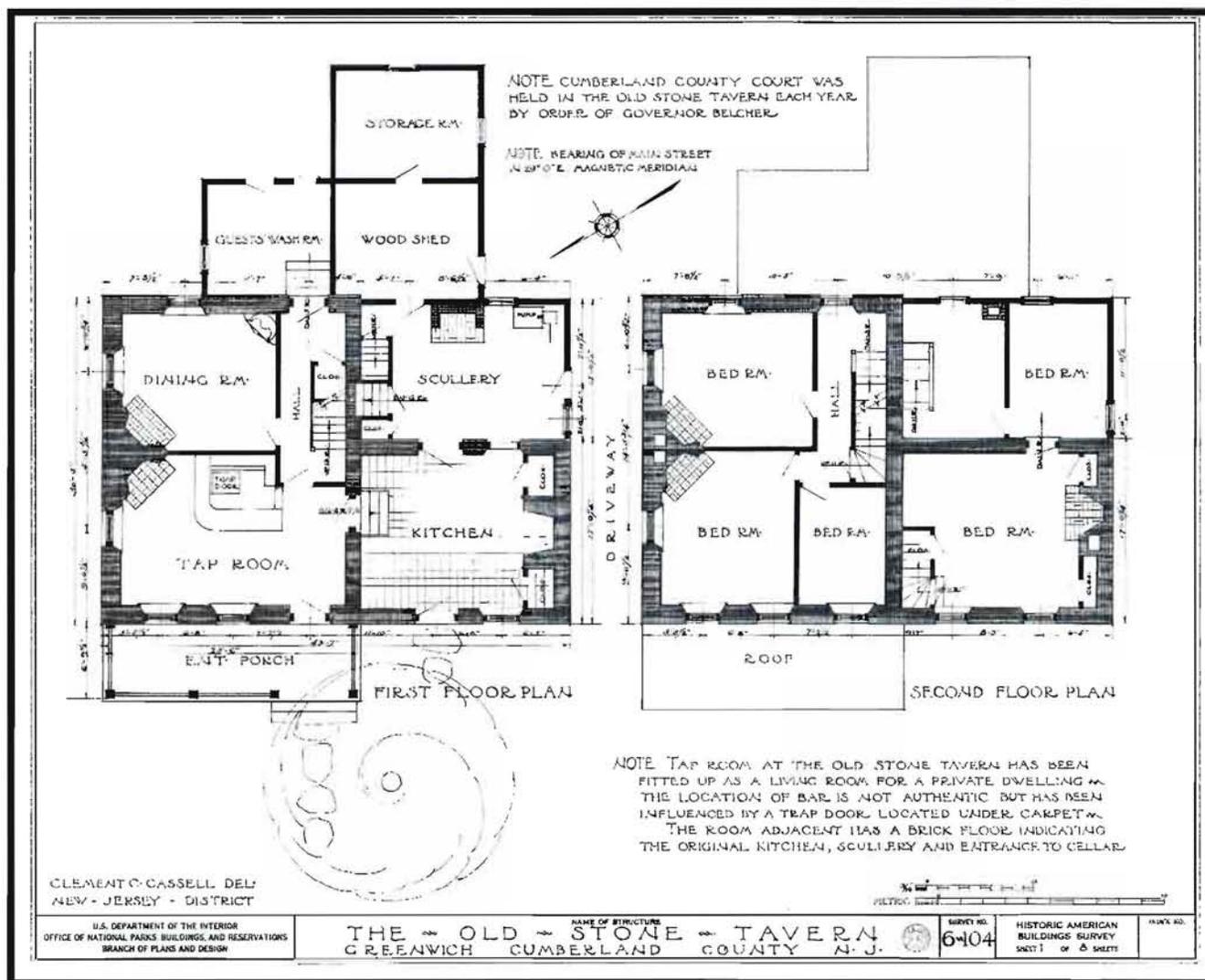


Figure 4.18. Drawing Depicting the First and Second Floor Plans of the Old Stone Tavern, Greenwich, Cumberland County, New Jersey, a Mid-18th-Century Stone Tavern with a Built-in Kitchen, Scullery and Taproom (Source: Historic American Building Survey 1933).

one in the center of each of the longer walls. The lean-to, probably the "cookery" was reached from the first floor room by a doorway in the north wall. The lean-to's floor was probably lower than that of the main building. The cookery also had a chimney, and may have been fitted with a stove right from the beginning. This cannot be proved, but if so it is early example of the adoption of a stove for heating and cooking and suggests a degree of "modern" thinking by the builders.

The interior walls were whitewashed. The exterior walls were covered by stucco applied over lath, except in the gables, where clapboards appear to have been used. The windows were probably double-hung six-over-six sashes. The roof was in all probability covered by wooden shingles. The basement was reached both through an exterior bulkhead and possibly via a winding stair in the northwest corner that continued up to the second floor. The attic was reached via a ladder.

2. 19th-Century Modifications

At an undetermined time in the 19th century several changes were made to the building. These may mark the end of the use of the building as a tavern, or at least reflect a reduction in importance of the tavern function. Unfortunately it is not possible to date these changes very precisely from architectural evidence. Historical documentation shows important changes in ownership in the 1830s, and the 1852 inventory of Thomas Baldwin certainly suggests that these changes had taken place by that time.

Most radical of the changes was the raising of the upper portion of the building by several inches to provide more headroom on the first floor. This is not to be confused with the early hypothesis that the walls of the second floor had been heightened to provide more room on the second floor. This latter idea has now

been rejected, and the changes that can be seen in the log structure on the second floor seem more likely to be related to re fenestration of this floor and to interior modifications. The first floor room was divided into two by an east-west partition wall. Each of these new rooms now had an exterior door on the east wall (facing Limestone Road), and shared a large gabled porch. Multiple exterior doors are frequently seen on taverns (although they are not exclusive to them), and it is possible that one of the rooms on this floor, perhaps the southern one, retained some tavern function while the rest of the house was "domesticated".

The second floor room was subdivided into several spaces, including built in closets. The upstairs walls were plastered and provided with baseboards. This was essentially the house that the Giacomelli family moved into in the 1930s.