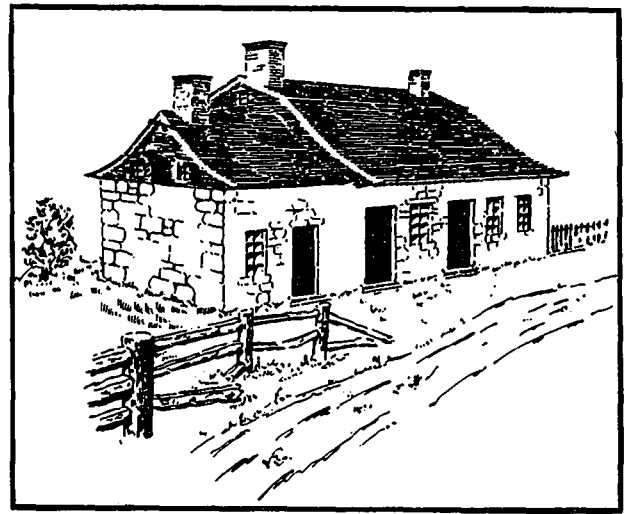


THE OLD HOUSE, PIGEON COVE, MASS.

A good example of New England house with the typical overhang of the second storey.



THE CRADOCK HOUSE, MEDFORD, MASS.

A quaint Dutch Colonial Example.

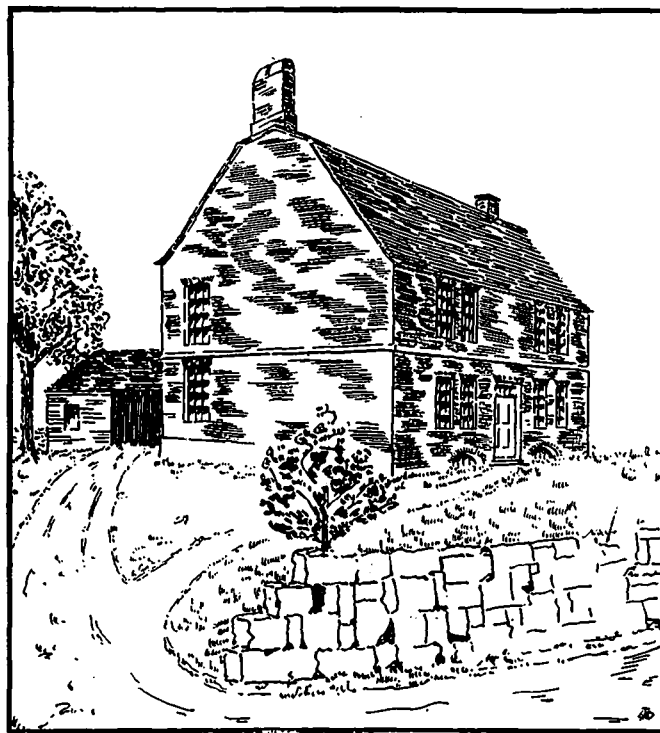
once. The war broke the barriers, and English influence gradually asserted itself.

At first glance the plan of these appears quite distinct from that of New England, but on close examination we find that the main idea is the same. The change is due to the difference in material. Stone was the chief material employed, though there are examples in wood and also in roughcast. The use of stone may be due to the cheapness of labor, as the slave trade thrived in this district. Stone was just as plentiful in New England as here, though it was never used to the same extent. With stone, fire precautions were not so necessary; the chimneys were separated and placed on the end walls. (The chimneys in the farmhouses of the Province of Quebec are placed in the same position). The entrance is in the centre, but the hall, barred by no chimney stack, runs clear through to the back. On each side are two rooms, the larger in front, the smaller behind. The stairs in the early examples are unimportant for the attic was unfurnished and used only for storage. These houses were only one storey high, but covered more ground than those in New England. There was generally a wing at each end of the house, one containing the dining room and kitchen, the other used by the servants. Both were kept low and were roofed in the same manner as the main part.

The roof was usually gambrel with long, sweeping curves and a large projection at the eaves. Plain hipped roofs were occasionally used. The great projection is one of the distinguishing characteristics of the type. It may have been due to the necessity of protecting the walls. The builders used ordinary clay from the fields, which served the purpose well enough but was washed out to a certain extent by the rain. Later on the overhang increased so much that posts were introduced to support it, and we commonly find galleries both at the front and the back. These roof eaves were often formed into a box cornice very delicately moulded. The cornice, window architraves and doorway are the only moulded features of the exterior.

In the early houses the attic was lighted by windows, usually three, in the end walls. When the attic became an extra storey dormers were introduced. In later examples they are a regular part of the design. As in New England, the spacing of the openings is regular, but the doorways never became as elaborate as those of the English. They were divided doors with heavy knockers.

The interiors were very simple. The broad, low rooms with the great oak beams showing, and the low broad fireplace gave a pleasing air of homeliness. Some of the best examples of the type are:



THE DEMAREST HOUSE, NEW JERSEY.

An early brick house.