

SBAP 10.5.26

Continue Shop Furniture Construction:

1. Plywood Storage Rack
2. Smaller Scrap Wood Box
3. Table Adjacent Sink
4. French Cleat Wall
5. End wall storage case, lower storage and desk.

8 Melville St. Porch Railing Labeling System



1-8 Vertical Balusters
9-17 Horizontal Balusters
18-20 Bottom Railing
21-23 Top Railing
a-l lantern flames

Fall Semester Project Finances

SBAP Fall Finances					
Materials					
Vendor		Date	Items		Amount
Superior Waste		10.2.26	Trash Removal		64
Lowe's		10.3.26	Plywood, Studs		311.3
Lowe's		10.3.26	Casters		60.9
Lowe's		10.5.26	Screws		7.42
Total					443.62

Architecture: A Tour of Plimoth Plantation



https://youtu.be/z5o6fqhoh_Y?si=LtJXyABPQpkCRB0J

Plymouth Plantation Cottages





American Shelter: English Cottage

English Cottage

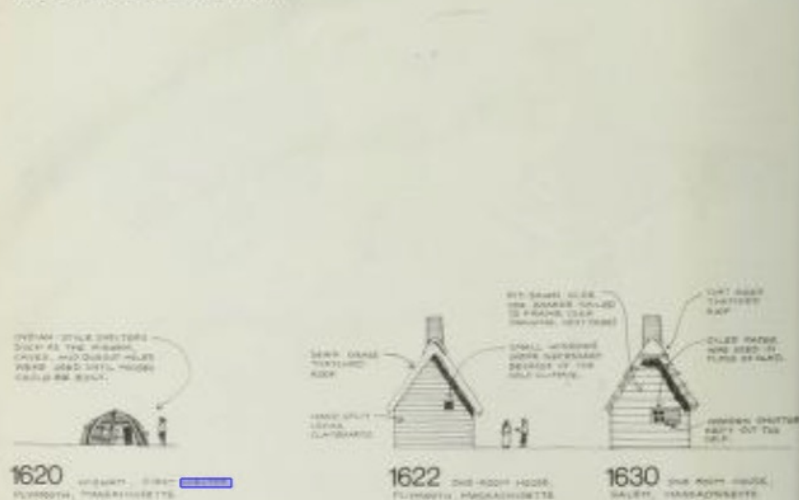
New England 1623

America's first permanent settlers arrived in Plymouth, Massachusetts, on December 20, 1620. With the worst of winter yet to come, some sort of shelter was needed immediately. With little building experience, the Pilgrims managed to erect a few crude shelters using methods they had learned in their native England. In 1623 the Plymouth colony consisted of about twenty dwellings housing approximately sixty people.

These first houses were copies of medieval Elizabethan English cottages: a thick post and beam frame, notched and pegged for stability; thin wall studs and roof rafters notched into the frame; woven twigs (wattle) attached to the studs then covered with mud (daub) as insulation; a steep thatched grass roof to shed rain or snow; hand-split oak clapboards nailed to the walls for weatherproofing; and a huge eight foot wide stone fireplace with a wattle and daub chimney. Unlike English houses, windows were few and very small, to reduce heat loss. Glass was nonexistent, but some natural light was necessary, so translucent oiled paper was used as a replacement in winter. The fireplace, used for cooking, heat, and light, was located inside the house, but had no damper, allowing most of the fire's heat to escape. The flammability of the thatched roof caused many early houses to burn.

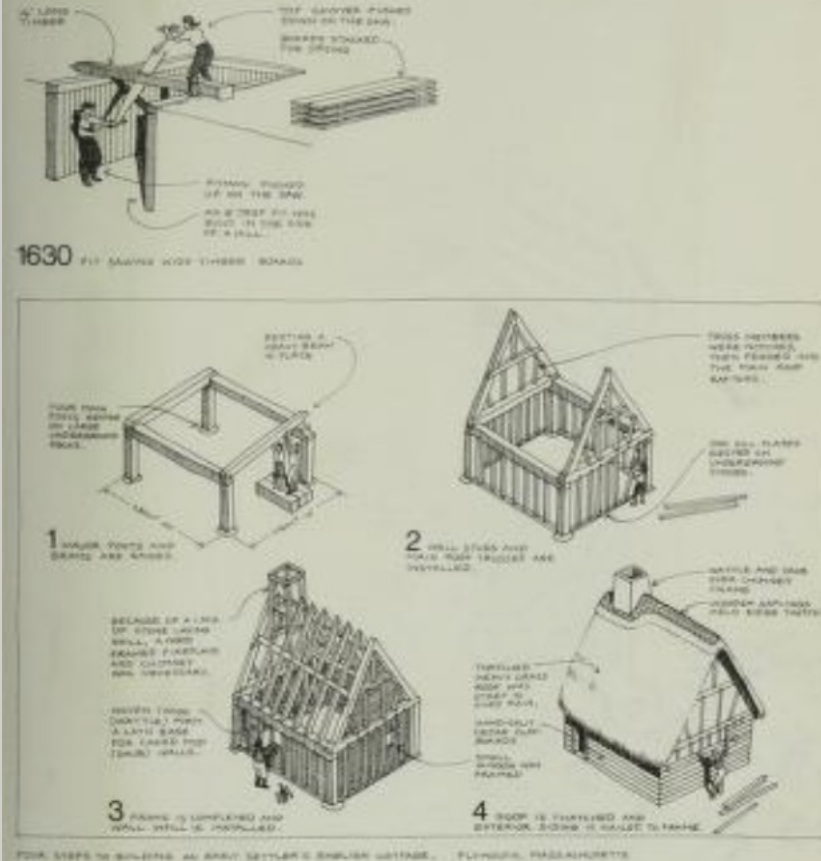
These houses consisted of one room called a hall or great room on the ground floor with a storage loft above. Close to the fireplace, in a corner, a bench was placed for old people. A bed, used for sitting during the day, was located at the other end of the room. Trundle beds were brought out at night for children. Tables and chairs were small, crude, and built so they could be stored away when more space was needed.

The original Plymouth homes were built within a wooden palisade to protect the colonist from wild animals and unfriendly Indians. New arrivals from England usually lived in wigwags or dugout caves until they could build themselves a more substantial house.

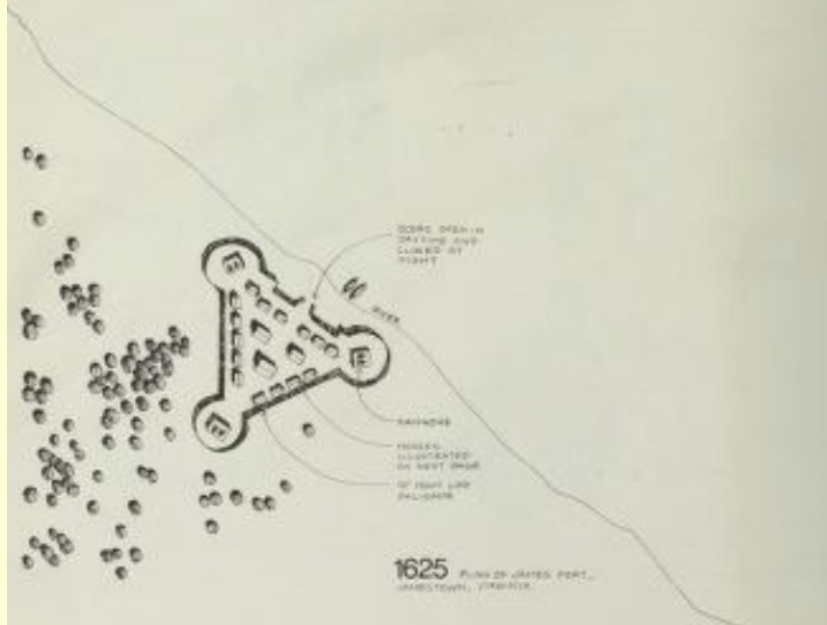


The first cottages were quite crude. The floor was dirt, the stick-based chimney was a fire hazard (some of the houses had no chimney at all, just an opening in the thatched roof), and windows were closed only by shutter. Nevertheless, the timber-framing technique was to remain the most popular wood building system in America until the invention of the balloon frame in the mid-nineteenth century.

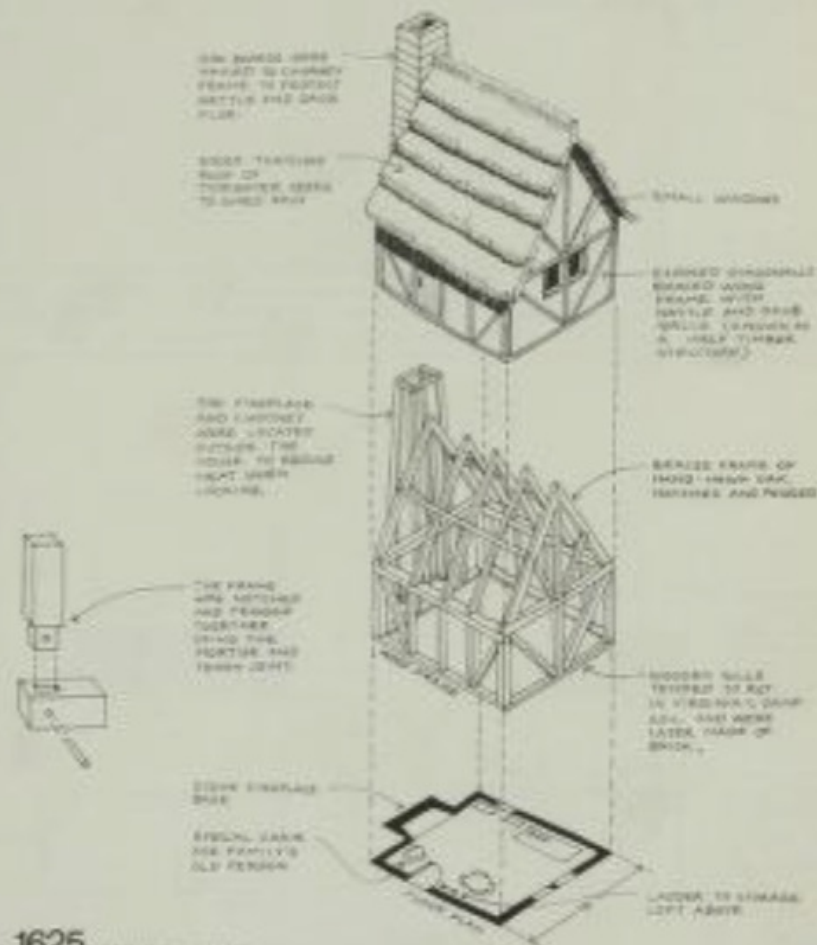
The drawings below show how the English sawed their timber into boards and thick beams and how the English cottage was constructed. Other English wood-framing techniques are shown on page 45.



Virginia was colonized in 1605 by England believing gold would be found and to expand the empire for an eventual confrontation with Spain, which claimed ownership of the entire Western Hemisphere. The first settlement at Jamestown failed largely because the settlers lacked farming and housebuilding skills. But, later colonists either acquired or arrived with necessary skills. By 1625 a protective triangular timber palisade had been erected around a community of fifteen dwellings, a church, a guardhouse, and a storehouse. It housed about one hundred people. Each family was given twenty acres outside the palisade to farm.

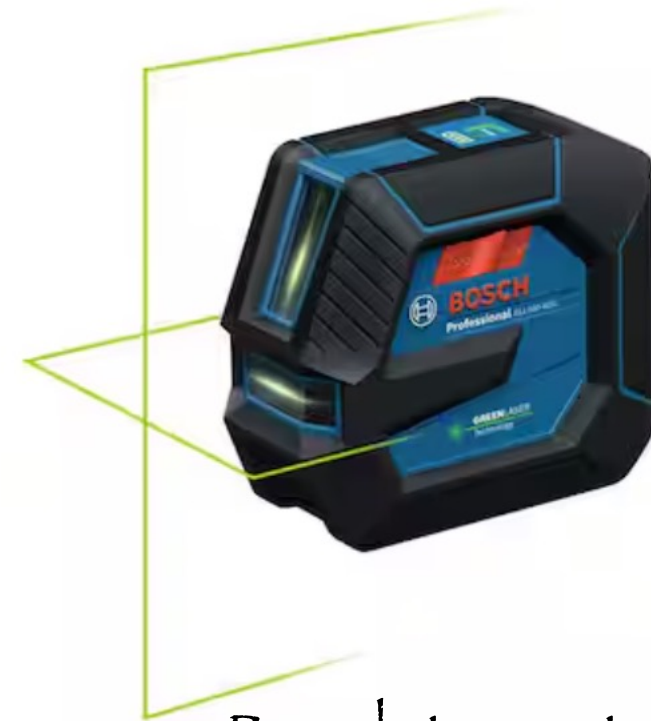


The dwelling units of the Virginia colonists were quite similar to those of the Plymouth Colony. The plan, average size, and construction methods were practically the same. However, the Virginians constructed their frame with thin, equal-sized beams, posts, and studs while the Pilgrims used thick, unmanageable corner posts and beams with light infill wall studs. Also, the Virginia house frame was left exposed with wattle and daub infill insulation finishing the walls. This style of building was known as half-timbering because of the amount of timber left showing on the outside walls.



Use of Levels & Lasers

Determining Level & Plumb



Bosch Laser Level

Using a Dado Blade



<https://youtu.be/-BcvMpxOqqw?si=5iWSZaj9rvKQDia>

Creating Plumb & Level :Using Levels & Lasers



<https://youtu.be/wKHHK5jjUS8?si=N4Lwrc9T1zDTF2Yx>



MASTERING BUILT-IN FURNITURE

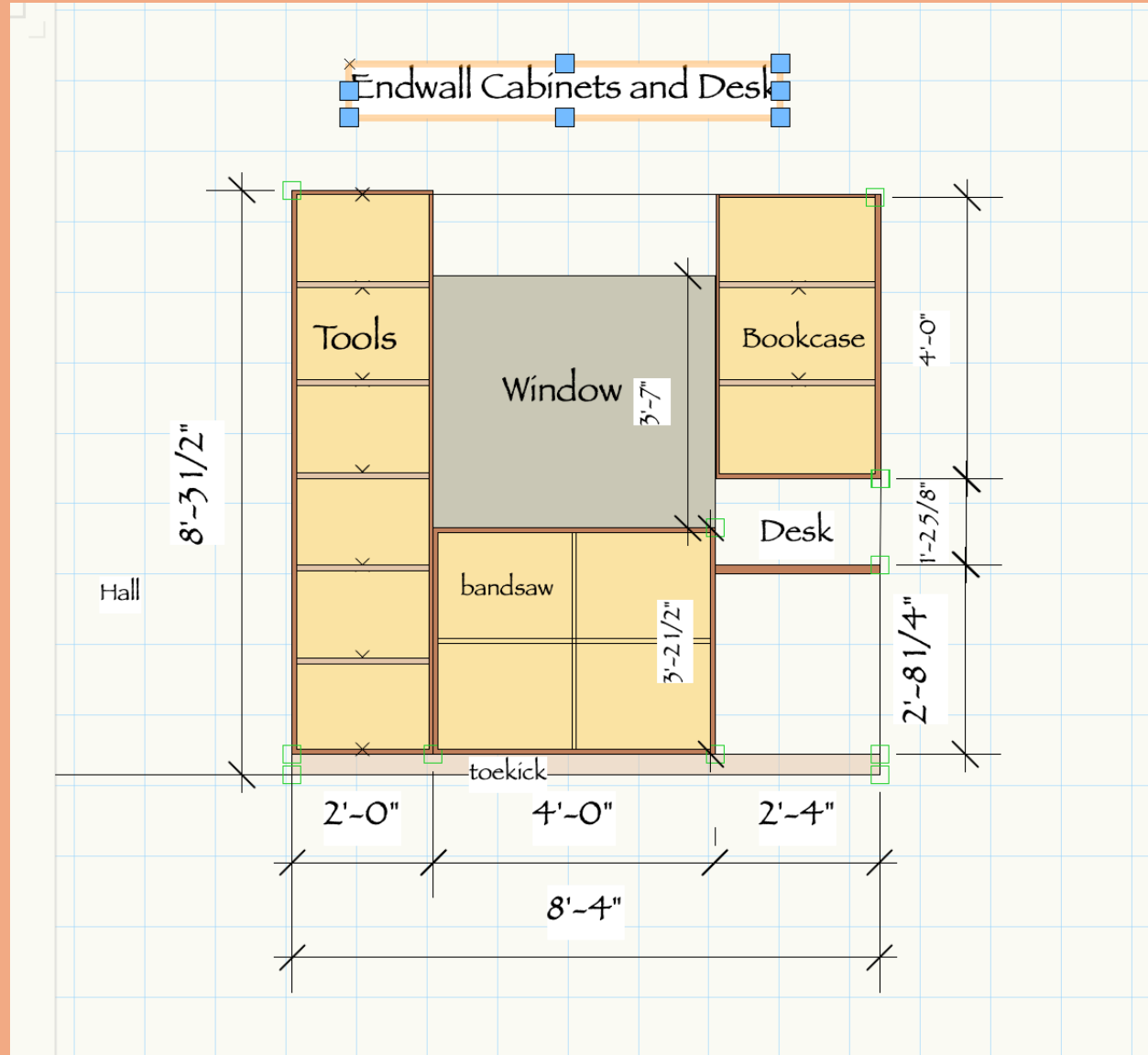
https://youtu.be/kyjy0Qg-fOM?si=ONImoGP_WaPZpfRP



MASTERING BUILT-IN FURNITURE

https://youtu.be/elwPFyR8q-8?si=zyLgN_rYTii2QKMv

End Wall Design



Sink Side Table