

SOUTHAMPTON FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE
710 Gravel Hill Road
Southampton
Bucks County
Pennsylvania

HABS No. PA-6656

HABS
PA-6656

WRITTEN HISTORICAL & DESCRIPTIVE DATA
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SOUTHAMPTON FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE

HABS NO. PA-6656

Location: 710 Gravel Hill Road at Street Road, Southampton, Bucks County, Pennsylvania

Owner: Trustees for the Southampton Monthly Meeting, Society of Friends

Present Use: Meeting house for worship and general use of the Southampton meeting of the Society of Friends

Significance: Built between 1969 and 1970, Southampton is among the most recently constructed Friends' meeting houses in the Delaware Valley. Its ultra-modern design reflects a break in tradition with regard to both exterior appearance and interior plan. Changes in Quaker thought and practice that occurred during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were manifested in the design of meeting houses such as this one. By so doing, many of the once-essential elements of meeting houses were excluded from modern designs. The "facing benches," where the ministers, elders, and overseers presided over the meeting for worship, were eliminated along with its occupants' strict oversight. And the benches that once faced them are arranged in-the-round, further disregarding any hierarchy among members. The focus formerly provided by the facing benches is substituted with a picture window that looks out onto the woods. Southampton also is missing the partition that traditionally divided meeting houses into separate apartments for men's and women's business meetings. Like many twentieth-century meeting houses, Southampton provides space for the larger functions of the meeting; the meeting room is designed to be used as a multi-purpose facility, and there is a kitchen, library, and restrooms.

Southampton was designed by a professional architect, Bert Klett, and was erected by a contractor, E.Allen Reeves. Although guided by these professionals, the meeting members took an active role in the design and execution of the meeting house as is indicative of Quaker practice.

Historian: Catherine C. Lavoie, summer 1999

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: 1969-70. On June 1, 1969, the Southampton Preparative Meeting minutes record that a construction contract had been signed and that the builder expected to begin work the following Monday. An Open House following the completion of the

meeting house was held on May 24, 1970.

2. Architect: Bert Klett of the architectural firm, The Wright/Klett Association of Ambler, Pennsylvania designed the meeting house, in consultation with the Building Committee for the Southampton Friends.

Traditionally, meeting house form was determined by members of the meeting constituting a building committee. The committee also oversaw the construction, acting much as a contractor would today. Southampton's design and construction was indicative of modern Quaker practice. Although these tasks were primarily undertaken by professionals, the meeting members were active in helping to develop a form and in preparing the site for construction. The members of the building committee for Southampton Meeting were Tom Paxson, Elliston Morris, Ed Quill, Leon Bass, Edward Ramberg, Wayne Dockhorn, and Hans Peters.

3. Original and subsequent owners: In 1960, the meeting purchased the "House on the Hill" as the structure that sits adjacent to the meeting house came to be known, along with the surrounding woodlands. It has been the property of the Southampton Friends and continually used by the meeting since that time.

4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: E. Allen Reeves, Contractor of Abington, Pennsylvania, was awarded the building contract.

5. Original plans and construction: The architects plans--dated April 24, 1969--remain within the possession of the Southampton Meeting; they indicate that the meeting house was erected according to plan.

Negotiations between the building committee for the meeting and the architect are recorded in the minutes. A review of the preliminary plans was recorded on April 11, 1969, enumerating specifications such as cinder block construction, interior paneling, provisions for food service, and the inclusion of an ante chamber.¹ More information was provided by the architect and was included in the Trustee's Report for August of 1969. At that time the discussion included site plans, the external appearance of the building, and a suggested seating arrangement for the meeting house. As proposed, the meeting house was "essentially a square building with a rafted ceiling and ante chamber with cloak and wash rooms, with the inside view oriented towards the woods."² Revised plans called for kitchen facilities. In September of 1969, with construction underway, the meeting approved the architect's choice of dark brown roof shingles, and brown

¹ Southampton Preparative Meeting, Minutes, April 11, 1969.

² Ibid., Trustee's Report, August 1969.

woodwork, with a lighter shade in the woodwork of the entrance. The exposed rafters were to be left natural with a light staining.

6. Alterations and additions: The meeting house has not received any major alterations. The only significant change appears to be in the clerestory which is closed over.

B. Historical Context:

Brief History of the Southampton Friends Meeting and Early Meeting House

The Southampton Meeting was formed in 1941 when a group of local Friends began to meet informally in one another's homes. Many of its members were previously members of meetings located in Philadelphia who were desirous of creating a multi-cultural suburban enclave outside the city. In so doing, Friends formed a cooperative community known as Bryn Gweled Homesteads located across the road from the meeting house site. In 1947, Southampton Meeting was officially designated a United Meeting, under the care of the Buckingham Monthly Meeting. In 1949, they began meeting in a former school house, which had last been used as a tavern known as the "Schoolhouse Inn." Friends later purchased this property in 1960. The property included an early twentieth century frame-and-shingled house. Referred to as the "House on the Hill," it was used for first day (Sunday) school, while the meetings for worship and business continued to be held in the old schoolhouse turned tavern. Then in 1967, the State Highway Administration announced plans to widen Street Road which would necessitate the demolition of the schoolhouse/meeting house.

Initially, Friends decided that the House on the Hill would simply be used for meeting for worship as well as first day school.³ By January of 1968, however, they were investigating other solutions, including the renovation of the House on the Hill as a more proper meeting place, and the construction of a new facility. Meeting member Wayne Dockhorn, was the first to present drawings and sketches, reflecting his own ideas regarding an appropriate and economical form for the prospective meeting house. Entailed was a structure of roughly the same size as the House on the Hill and somehow appended to it. In keeping with the communal nature of the Quaker design and construction process, Dockhorn's plans were exhibited in the hopes that his work would help the members to "evolve a program in harmony with the purposes of Friends."⁴ Others soon joined in, and in March member Ed Quill presented cost estimates for a simple cinder block structure of 1,200 square feet.⁵ A whole host of options were put forth that July, not the least of which was one proposed by the trustees for the meeting. Concerned with cost, the

³ Southampton Friends Meeting, Minutes, Annual Report, November 1967.

⁴ Ibid., January 12, 1968.

⁵ Ibid., March 8, 1968.

trustees recommended renovating the House-on-the-Hill for use as a meeting house. Their proposal entailed removing the walls between the center hall and its flanking rooms in order to create a single room large enough to accommodate the meeting. Concerns for structural stability countered that proposal. It was also suggested that the basement could be adapted for meeting, but it was rejected as too oppressive a location. Friends considered sharing a facility with another organization, citing the advantages of low cost and maintenance. New construction was viewed as the most efficient investment; they already owned the land and a functional design, they hoped, could be achieved relatively inexpensively.⁶ No decision could be reached at this time, however. Many were fearful that focusing on a large building project would have a “deadening effect” upon the meeting, detracting from “basic Quaker concerns and the urgent problems of our day.”⁷ Indicative of Quaker practice, a Building Plans Committee was appointed.⁸ They were tasked with gathering together all the proposals and weighing them against each other as well as against the greater needs of the meeting. On October 11, 1968 the committee recommended selecting an architect who would consider both options: an addition to the existing structure and a sizable appendage. A budget of \$25,000 was set and contributions solicited.⁹

The minutes from the Annual Report, recorded in November of 1968, begin with “Our small meeting house has been demolished.”¹⁰ By then, it had been decided to build a modest structure, closely adjoining the House on the Hill. Architect Bert Klett had been selected to develop plans. In February, he presented preliminary sketches for a square-shaped structure with a raftered ceiling, positioned with a view to the woods. The building was to include an ante chamber with cloak and rest rooms. While the reaction was favorable, it was suggested that the plans be presented to the larger meeting to obtain its “solid support.”¹¹ As was customary, consensus was needed in order to proceed. A meeting was held in March to welcome Friends suggestions prior to the execution of final plans. Among the considerations then discussed were the inclusion of cooking facilities, and the use of the meeting room as a multi-purpose facility, the style of the roof and clerestory, and proper ventilation.¹²

⁶ Ibid., July 12, 1968.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ The committee consisted of Tom Paxson, Elliston Morris, Ed Quill, Leon Bass, Edward Ramberg, Wayne Dockhorn, and Hans Peters.

⁹ Southampton Friends Meeting, Minutes, October 11, 1968. Bert Klett, who was cited as having previously helped the meeting with their building plans.

¹⁰ Ibid., Minutes, following the minutes for November 8, 1968.

¹¹ Ibid., August 7, 1969.

¹² Ibid., March 7, 1969.

In June of 1969, a building contract was awarded to E. Allen Reeves of Abington, Pennsylvania, and construction began. As the building project expanded, the budget swelled to twice its original projections.¹³ The proceeds from the condemnation of the old school house site combined with member pledges paid the bulk of the expenses. Additional funds were received from the Jeanes Fund, an endowment established by the Jeanes family specifically for meeting house repair and construction; through a Yearly Meeting grant, and from a loan taken out of the Meeting House Fund.¹⁴ The Annual Report of the Southampton Monthly Meeting issued in November of 1969, acknowledges the use of a professional architect and builder, but is also careful to cite that the “members and attenders of the meeting worked hard in preparing the site and attending to various tasks required to carry the work forward.”¹⁵ The meeting consisted of eighty-two adult and twenty-six child members.¹⁶

By late December of 1969, the meeting house construction had progressed enough that Friends were able to hold a candle-lit Christmas service there. The bulk of the construction was completed, but the interior work and finishes were still to be undertaken. In January, a special meeting was called to discuss the furnishings and color schemes, and such issues as the merits of benches versus chairs.¹⁷ Finally, on May 24, 1970, an open house was held. In keeping with Friends’ focus on people rather than buildings, the intention was to celebrate not the completed meeting house but the renewed commitment to their faith that its construction represented. The day’s program was thus entitled, “A Rededication of our Lives: That the Life of the Meeting Might Enter All Life.” The guest lecturer was Stewart Meacham, who spoke on the topic of “the searching together for truth and of the values we seek.”¹⁸ The feature of the new meeting house found to be most noteworthy was its large picture window and its skylight, both of which took advantage of the beauty of its natural surroundings while making use of available sun light. The picture window also served to provide a new focus during meeting for worship. It replaced the focus formerly held by the facing bench from which the ministers, elders and overseers presided

¹³ The meeting originally hoped to erect a meeting house for \$25,000. The expected cost for construction once the plans had been finalized totaled \$42,000, and by the completion of the project they has risen to \$52,498.

¹⁴ Ibid., Treasurer’s Report following the minutes, November 9, 1969.

¹⁵ Entered in the Southampton Monthly Meeting Minutes, end of November 1969 (HV V1.10.1).

¹⁶ Southampton Monthly Meeting, Minutes, April 6, 1969. Also included were nine adult and twenty-two non-member attenders.

¹⁷ Ibid., included in Treasurer’s Report for January 11, 1970.

¹⁸ Helen N. Schantz, “A Rededication of Our Lives,” *Friends Journal*, Vol. 16 No. 15 (September 1, 1970): 469.

over the meetings prior to the early twentieth century.¹⁹ As the Friends noted, the benches at Southampton were arranged along three sides of the room, with a view to the woods, so that “no Friends are set apart by a facing bench.”²⁰ Thus, Southampton truly reflects the modern era of Friends Meeting House design.

Southampton and the Evolution of the American Friends Meeting House

While American Friends history of the eighteenth century was marked by uniting forces such as spiritual reform and quietism, philosophical differences began to divide American Friends in the early nineteenth. Disputes over the reliability of biblical interpretations presented by the early Friends versus those being offered by evangelical Christians were at the heart of a major schism. It erupted in 1827, creating “Hicksite” and “Orthodox” factions. The disputes brought to the fore questions of belief, authority, and practice that would continue to fracture the Society of Friends into the twentieth century. Some segments of the Quaker population became more and more aligned with mainstream religious practices. At the same time, regionalism was giving way to a growing national economy, facilitated by innovations in areas such as industrialization, transportation, and communication. It was becoming increasingly difficult for the Quakers to live exclusive of the larger society. For these reasons, many Orthodox Friends no longer found it desirable to maintain their seemingly-peculiar identity through distinctive dress and speech, or through isolation. Many sought interaction on a par with evangelical religious groups, citing declining membership as the basis for such action. Worldly involvement and the questions of biblical interpretation raised by the Hicksite/Orthodox split continued to form the basis for disputes among Orthodox Friends. In 1845, those outside the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting witnessed another schism, separating them into “Wilburite” and “Gurneyite” camps. Splinter groups were responsible for the creation of even greater diversity in Friends’ thought and practice. By the 1870s, the dissensions had reached crisis proportions as “Renewal” Friends contended with the new “Holiness” movement for control of the Gurneyite meetings. Although the Friends would again find common ground in the twentieth century, the infusion of mainstream religious culture ultimately resulted in stripping away much of Quaker distinctiveness.

The current phase in the evolution of meeting house design in the Delaware Valley is that of the modern Friends Meeting House. As Friends became increasingly less separated from mainstream culture significant changes were made to their Discipline, or the rules governing

¹⁹ The ministers, elders, and overseer traditional provided strict oversight during meeting for worship. Their role began to diminish during the late nineteenth century, and the meetings of the modern era became more egalitarian. Individual meetings were permitted to adopt such policies as they saw fit, and so the date for this transition cannot be firmly fixed. While many meetings stopped or decreased the use and/or significance of the facing benches in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the first meeting house to be erected without one in the Delaware Valley was Chestnut Hill, in 1931.

²⁰ Schantz, 469.

conduct. While some Friends meetings outside the Delaware Valley actually adopted pastoral ministry, many more began to de-emphasize the role of ministers and of separate men's and women's business meetings. Such changes in the program during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries now are manifested in the meeting houses in significant ways. Programmatic transformations eventually eliminated the need for many of the familiar elements of the Friends meeting house. Most significant were the partition and the facing benches. Although separate business meetings were not eliminated officially until the 1920s, many meetings voluntarily suspended them, beginning in the late nineteenth century, thus making the partition superfluous.²¹ Moreover, due to the diminishing role of the ministers, elders and overseers, the facing benches are dismantled tier by tier, and eventually removed altogether. A number of meeting houses reduced the facing benches from the usual three rows of tiered benches to two. In some meeting houses, the facing benches were replaced by a single-level speakers platform. A significant benchmark in the era of the modern meeting house is Chestnut Hill, erected in 1931 (with an addition in 1964). This rambling single-story meeting house was probably the first within the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting to be built without a facing bench. Instead the building's focus, previously provided by the facing benches, is oriented towards a fireplace hearth. The freedom given to the individual meetings to determine building form and to adopt programmatic changes that effected design makes it difficult to pin-point the exact dates for these changes, however. Although many meetings appear to have waited until a new facility was needed to adopt across-the-board changes, some were made to pre-existing meeting houses. As a result, the prototypical doubled meeting house form derived at Buckingham Meeting House in 1768, with dual entries for men and women, is supplanted with new designs.²² Such variety in meeting house form is reminiscent of the Friends' earliest architectural endeavors.

By the early twentieth century, the larger functions of the society originally undertaken in separate buildings (or not at all) were combined in a single multi-functional building. Erected in 1903, West Grove Meeting House is among the first examples of a type that became common within the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting during the early twentieth century. It represented an innovative design being tested after decades of relative uniformity in meeting house architecture. Here schooling, social gathering, preparative and quarterly meetings were accommodated in a single structure rather than being housed in an addition or in separate buildings as in years past.

²¹ West Grove is probably the first meeting house erected within the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting to omit from its design, the partition used to separate men's and women's meetings for business. This occurred even though joint business meetings did not actually begin at West Grove until 1919. See: Catherine Lavoie, "West Grove Friends Meeting House," HABS No. PA-6228), 1998, Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, Prints & Photographs Division, Library of Congress.

²² For more information on the prototypical meeting house form and its development see : Catherine Lavoie, "Buckingham Friends Meeting House," HABS No. PA-6224), 1998, Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, Prints & Photographs Division, Library of Congress. Buckingham, erected in 1768-69 was the first in the Delaware Valley to achieve the doubled form that would become the standard for meeting house design for nearly a century.

Southampton is among the most recent meeting houses to adopt the all-in-one form and other significant changes in design indicative of the modern era in Quaker history. For the purposes of the HABS study, this modernist structure marks the end of the continuum in the evolution of meeting house design in the Delaware Valley.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: Built in 1969-70, the ultra-modern design of the Southampton Friends Meeting House reflects a significant break from the traditional “doubled” or two-cell plan, and indigenous rubble stone construction. Many of the elements that came to define the Friends’ meeting house have been eliminated in the design of Southampton. Still, as the Southampton Friends point out, their meeting house “blends the Quaker tradition of simplicity with modern architecture.”²³ Its design is also in keeping with important Quaker concerns for nature and for natural lighting conditions. The large picture window provides a powerful vista onto the wooded setting of the meeting house. It keeps the building in tune with its environment and allows for natural back-lighting. The clerestory or skylight also provides for indirect natural lighting. Lighting has always been an consideration in meeting house design, suggesting that natural light is conducive to spiritual growth, or of a Friend’s own “inner light.”²⁴ In most early meeting houses, the windows were elevated to prevent glare from direct sunlight as well as to avoid outside distractions.

The notion that Quaker-made goods be “plain but of the best sort,” has been translated in this modern edifice as simple and well constructed. It is, however, erected of manufactured materials. Cinder block is substituted for the locally quarried rubble stone used to constructed the older meeting houses of this region. And the interior wood wainscoting has been replaced by plywood paneling. The Southampton Meeting House was designed not by the meeting alone, but with the help of a professional architect Bert Klett, and was likewise erected by a contractor. Finally, as with other twentieth-century meeting houses, Southampton is a multi-functional building, providing space for the larger functions of the meeting previously undertaken in separate structures.²⁵

²³ Flyer printed to promote a celebration, October 1998.

²⁴ In Quaker philosophy, we each contain an inner light, which is the essence of God within us.

²⁵ Southampton Monthly Meeting, Minutes, March 7, 1969. Discussion with architect regarding building plans.

From a strictly architectural standpoint, Southampton Meeting House was designed in the Contemporary style popular during the 1960s and 1970s. Indicative of the style are its lack of reference to traditional architectural elements, its use of prefabricated and contrasting building materials, its incorporation of modern windows forms and skylights, and its expression through an open-space layout. Like most contemporary designs, this one draws loosely from earlier modernistic styles such as the International and even the Craftsmen and Prairie styles. Southampton's corner windows, as well as its plate-glass and casements, are indicative of the International style, as is the structural steel frame that allows for its large, open-space interior. Its single story form and low overhanging roof also appear in Craftsman designs.

2. Condition of fabric: The meeting house appears to be structurally sound and in good condition.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: Southampton Meeting House is tall, single-story structure, nearly square in shape, measuring 41' 3-3/4" in width by 48' 10-1/2" in depth. It is almost 8' in height to the soffit, 16' 4" to the top of the lower roof, and 23' 8" to the top of the roof of the clerestory.

2. Foundations: The foundations are of cinder block, with concrete sills and piers or footings.

3. Walls: The walls are of cinder block. The blocks are undersized and square in shape (measuring 8" x 8") with narrow, matching-color mortar joints. The otherwise flat plane of wall is broken by pairs of pilaster-like block projections between which are found narrow casement windows.

4. Structural systems, framing: The building is of steel frame construction, with a cinder block exterior. The roof framing consists of trusses and 3" x 12" timbers that form a pyramidal shape, topped by a clerestory or skylight.

5. Porches, stoops: The site is slightly banked to the rear, so that the front entry is at ground level with a concrete pad. The rear entry requires a small stoop and stairway, which are plainly constructed of pressure-treated lumber.

6. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors: There are three exterior doorways. The principal entry is towards the (south) front of the west side. There is an identical entryway to the east and on the same axis. The third doorway is to the rear.

b. Windows and shutters: One of the most significant features of this meeting house is the large plate glass window located to the rear, with a view to the woods. Plate glass windows are also positioned to the front southeast and southwest corners of the building. Other windows are narrow metal casements flanked by plain, cinder block pilasters.

7. Roof:

a. Shape, covering: The meeting house has a pyramidal roof that is elongated towards the front to allow for the proper placement of the clerestory that tops it. The clerestory was intended to light the meeting room to the rear of the structure. The roof is covered with composition shingles.

b. Cornice, eaves: A considerable overhang (approximately 2-1/2') helps to keep water away from the building and shelters the doorways. Gravel has been placed at the base of the meeting house, under the eaves to assist with drainage.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The meeting house can be entered from one of two doorways, located towards the (south) front of the east and west side elevations. Both entryways lead into a large vestibule that doubles as social or intermediary space and provides access to the kitchen and restroom facilities and to the meeting room to the rear. The west is the principal entry and its vestibule serves as a lobby, while the vestibule to the east serves as a library and reading room. The bulk of the space within the meeting house is taken up by the meeting room, which can also be used for social gatherings, with a pass-thru window from the kitchen.

2. Stairways: none.

3. Flooring: Industrial- grade wall-to-wall carpeting covers the floors throughout.

4. Wall and ceiling finish: The walls in the meeting room are covered with natural wood paneling. Elsewhere the walls are plastered and painted white. The ceiling in the meeting room has exposed timber framing with a dark stain that contrasts with the white plastered surface of the ceiling.

5. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors: The doorway surrounds are very basic in design. A plain band of molding frames the two main entries, with a narrower, unpainted band around the rear doorway. The front doors consist of a single panel of wood, as do

the interior doors. To the rear, is a glass door with panic hardware.

b. Windows: There is little, if any, window surrounds. The corner windows to the front have no surrounds. The picture window to the rear has a plain, narrow band and same-size sill. The casement windows are slightly recessed, with a narrow band that is beveled to fit into the recess.

6. Benches: There are no facing benches. The general benches are moveable, but usually are arranged in the round. They are traditional, nineteenth-century Quaker benches that previously were used in the Arch Street Meeting House in Philadelphia.

7. Partition: None. A partition was not part of the original design, as the meeting house was erected long after separate men's and women's business meetings were eliminated and united meetings formed.

8. Mechanical equipment:

a. Heating: The meeting house has central, baseboard heat.

b. Lighting: The meeting is largely lit by the natural lighting supplied by a large picture window (and formerly by a clerestory or skylight). It is supplemented by indirect boxed lighting that appears in a number of locations along the upper wall of the room, and by candlelight provided by traditionally styled, wall mounted lanterns.

c. Plumbing: The meeting house is fully plumbed, with restroom and kitchen facilities.

D. Site:

1. Historic landscape design: The House-on-the-Hill is surrounded by numerous older and decorative plantings. To the rear of both the dwelling house and meeting house are woods. The meeting house is positioned on a bank overlooking the woods, which was an important determinate in its design. Much effort was put forth by meeting members to protect the natural environment and minimize the number of trees that had to be removed during the construction of the meeting house.

2. Outbuildings: A hallmark of modern Friends' meeting houses, such as Southampton, is its all-in-one design. Southampton provides space for the larger functions of the meeting previously undertaken in separate structures, to include space for a kitchen, library/social room, and restrooms, as well as adapting the meeting room for use as a multi-purpose facility. Adjacent to the meeting house and connected to it by a

breezeway, however, is an older dwelling house. Originally used by the meeting for a First-day school, it now serves largely as a caretaker's residence. It is a two-story, shingle and frame structure with a large front porch.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Architectural drawings: The Wright/Klett Association Architects, "New Meetinghouse for the Southampton Friends Monthly Meeting," Sheets 1-3: plans, elevations and details; 24 April 1969 (in the possession of the meeting).

B. Bibliography:

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Note on sources: FHL refers to the Friends Historical Library at Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, PA.; HV refers to the Quaker Collection at Haverford College.

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PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION:

The documentation of the Southampton Friends Meeting House was undertaken during the summer of 1999 as part of a larger program to record the Friends Meeting Houses of the Delaware Valley. The project was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER), E. Blaine Cliver, Chief of HABS/HAER; Paul Dolinsky, Chief HABS; funding was made possible through a congressional appropriation for documentation in Southeastern Pennsylvania. The project was planned and administered by HABS historians Aaron V. Wunsch and Catherine C. Lavoie; and architect Robert R. Arzola. Measured Drawings were produced by supervising architect John P. White, and architectural technicians Cleary Larkin, James McGrath, Jr., Elaine Schweitzer, Kelly Willard, and Irina Madalina Ienulescu (US ICOMOS). The project Historians were Aaron V. Wunsch and Catherine C. Lavoie; this report was written by Catherine Lavoie. Large format photography was undertaken by HABS photographer Jack E. Boucher. Special thanks to Robert Maly, Caretaker; and Mr. and Mrs. Hanns Peters, of the Southampton Meeting, for their assistance and support.