NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK Painting, Form 10-300 (Rev. 6-72) UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE STATE: NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES Pennsylvar COUNTY: Delaware INATIONAL FISTORICY – NOMINATION FORM FOR N LANDMALK) (Type all entries - complete applicable sections) ENTRY DATE I. NAME Benjamin West Birthplace ENTRY DATE VOR HISTORIC: Benjamin West Birthplace Street AND NUMBER: Street AND NUMBER: Swarthmore College campus CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:	PS USE ONLY
Swarthmore Penna. #7	
Pennsylvania 42 Delaware	45
3. CLASSIFICATION	45
CATEGORY (Check One) OWNERSHIP STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District Building Public Public Acquisition: Occupied Site Structure Private In Process Unoccupied Object Both Being Considered Preservation	
U PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)	
→ Agricultural Government Park Transportation ▲ Commercial Industrial Private Residence Other (Specify) ↓ Educational Military Religious	Faculty Residence
Z 4. OWNER OF PROPERTY OWNER'S NAME: Dr. Theodore Friend, President, Swarthmore College STREET AND NUMBER:	
	sy1
Swarthmore State:	CODF 42 3
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:	
Swarthmore College	Delawar
CITY OR TOWN: Swarthmore Pennsylvania	42
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS TITLE OF SURVEY:	
DATE OF SURVEY: DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: STREET AND NUMBER:	Local NV
CITY OR TOWN: STATE:	

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7.	DESCRIPTION	rat korat			#444497/191211	tilij j				
		(Check One)								
	CONDITION	🔲 Excellent	🕱 Good	🗌 Foir	🔲 Deteri	oroted	🔲 Ruins	Unexposed		
	CONDITION	(Check One)				(Check One)				
		🗙 Alter	ed	Unaltered		🗌 Moved		🗙 Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Benjamin West Birthplace is a two-and-a half story stone house, constructed of random ashlar, with a gambrel roof, with two dormers on a side, and two internal gable-end brick chimneys. A one bay pedimented entrance porch extends from the center of the front facade. These features, with the exception of the dormers, appear in an early nineteenth century lithograph of the house. The reported date of construction is 1724. In 1874, the house was gutted by fire, and the present interior dates from the subsequent renovation, leaving the exterior as the sole remainder with historic integrity. On the northern end of the house there is a one story extension that was added after 1874, as was the pent roof that runs around the house at the second floor level. A glassed-in porch on the rear facade also dates from the later period.

The house stands on what is now the Swarthmore College campus and is used as a faculty residence. It faces across a parking lot and Chester Road onto an open green, while the other three sides look on the grounds and buildings of the college.

Boundary

Beginning at the intersection of the curb of the entrance road and the western edge of the parking lot, proceed North approximately 170' to the NW corner of the parking lot, thence NW in a straight line to the circular footpath extending from Worth Hall to the entrance road, thence South following the line of said path to the curb of the entrance road, thence East along the curb to the point or origin. These boundaries enclose the house and those contingent grounds that are in primarily domestic use while excluding the buildings and facilities that are primarily in college use.

SIGNIFICANCE			
PERIOD (Check One or More as A	Appropriate)		
Pre-Columbian	16th Century	🗙 18th Century	20th Century
🔲 15th Century	17th Century	🗙 19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicabl	e and Known) 1738-17	53	
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Che	ck One or More as Appropria	te)	
Abor iginal	Education	Political	🔲 Urban Planning
Prehistoric	Engineering	Religion/Phi-	Other (Specify)
🗌 Historic	Industry	losophy	
Agriculture	Invention	Science	
Architecture	Landscape	Sculpture	
🔀 Art	Architecture	Social/Human-	
Commerce	Literature	itarian	
Communications	Military	Theater	
Conservation	Music	Transportation	

Benjamin West, born in 1738 in Springfield, (now Swarthmore) Pennsylvania, is not remembered today so much for the artistic skills and innovations that made him famous in both England and America in his day, but for the help and encouragement he gave so freely to the young American artists who sought him out in England. His proteges included Gilbert Stuart, Charles Willson Peale, John Trumbull, and Thomas Sully, to name a few. By the age of 18, West had established himself as a portrait painter in Philadelphia, and three years later he was able to go to Europe to study. By 1763, he was in England, where he achieved considerable success, and was awarded a royal grant of L 1,000 a year from George III. West continued to live in England until his death in 1820. The Benjamin West birthplace, a two and a half story stone house dating from 1724, was gutted by fire in 1874, and the interior dates from the subsequent restoration. The house is presently owned by Swarthmore College, and is used as a faculty residence.

Biography

West was born the youngest of ten children in the family of John and Sara West, he an English Quaker who emigrated to America in 1714, and she the daughter of a companion of William Penn in his voyage to the New World. Benjamin himself never became a Quaker, but brought up his two sons in the Anglican communion.

From his early youth West demonstrated both the interest and the skills of a budding artist, and he was encouraged in his pursuit by several persons impressed by his enthusiasm. At the age of fifteen he garnered his first commission as a portrait painter. Not long after this, he left his home in Springfield and moved to Philadelphia, where he attended the College of Philadelphia for a short time in 1756. West, however, was eager to study abroad, and by taking what commissions he could, including inn signs as well as portraits, he was able to sail for Italy from New York in 1760.

West was very well received in Italy, being perhaps the first American to study there, and accompanied by letters of introduction to high society, as well as his good looks and charm. He visited Florence, Rome, and the other centers of Italian art, studying the masters, especially Raphael and Titian, while his own work was being favorably judged, especially for its colors. In 1763, the artist sailed to England, planning on a brief stay which stretched into a lifetime stay of fifty-seven years. (continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR	BIBLIOGRAPHICAL R	EFERENCES						
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As the designated State Liaison Officer for the Na- tional Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been				I hereby certify that this pro National Register.		in the		
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Form 10-300a (July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

(Continuation Sheet)

INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(INATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

STATE						
Pennsylvania						
COUNTY						
Delaware						
FOR NPS USE ONLY						
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE					

(Number all entries)

8. Statement of Significance: (1)

Benjamin West Birthplace

West repeated his easy entry into the high circles of society in England, at a time when English painting, aside from portraiture, was held in low esteem. Thus, West's first products, historical scenes, created a sensation in their departure from the English school. In such a work as "Agrippina Landing at Brindisium With the Ashes of Germanicus," (1768) the linearity and the flatness reflect the influence of the classical bas-reliefs and antique vases that West had studied so assiduously in Italy. These classically-inspired elements have generated such statements as:

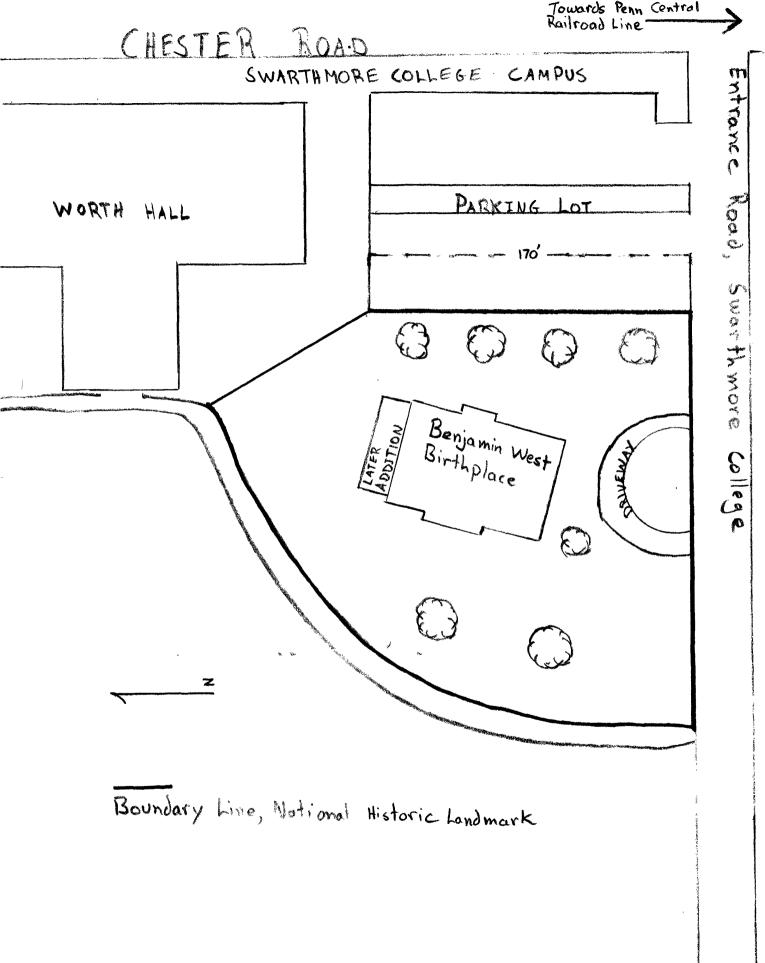
"...West developed the stylistic characteristics of neo-classicism nearly twenty years before the first important picture in the new mode..." $1\,$

Through the influence of Dr. Robert Drummond, archbishop of York and West's strongest patron, the American was presented to George III, who was another admirer of West's work. In 1769, West produced "The Departure of Regulus from Rome," for his first royal commission, and in 1772 he was appointed historical painter to the king, a position which occupied most of his time and efforts, but compensated him with an annual salary of L 1,000. Bucking-ham Palace and Windsor Castle were the main repositories for the works West produced during this period.

One important picture of this epoch that was a departure for the artist in style was the "Death of Wolfe," produced in 1771. In this work West eschewed the classical motifs in favor of a romantic realism, marked by its baroque lines and emotionalism. The characters are presented in contemporary military dress, rather than classical togas, and the emphasis is on curves and diagonals rather than flatness and linearity.

While holding the king's commission and presiding regularly over the Royal Academy, West enjoyed a security and prestige that he utilized in the patronage and tutelage of young artists, especially Americans. Though not a great master himself, he was well able to provide technical as well as personal assistance to beginners, who included; Copley, Charles Willson and Rembrandt Peale, Matthew Pratt, Thomas Sully, and Gilbert Stuart, among others.

West continued in the service of the king uninterruptedly for more than twenty years. Then, in 1801, he was notified that the work in the chapel at Windsor Castle was to cease. The artist began a series of religious painting for public sale, which included his most commercially successful work, "Christ Healing the Sick." In 1811 the L 1,000 allowance was discontinued, but the artist made no complaint. The break with the king and the death of his wife in 1814 marked the beginning of a general decline in the health of the artist. He died on March 11, 1820. His body lay in state at the the Royal Academy and he was buried with great honors in St. Paul's Cathedral. 1 Samuel Green, American Art, A Historical Survey, New York, 1966.



not drawn to scale

