

Chapter 1 : EARLY PRIMITIVE ANTIQUE Wrought Iron 18/19th C Spatula - \$ | PicClick

*Early American Wrought Iron, 3 volumes in 1 [Albert H. Sonn] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Celebrates the art of the colonial blacksmith by examining the characteristics and design of wrought iron door hardware.*

Wrought iron Details of ironwork on the central portal of the west facade of Notre Dame de Paris France Wrought ironwork is forged by a blacksmith using an anvil. The earliest known ironwork are beads from Jirzah in Egypt dating from BC and made from meteoric iron with the earliest use of smelted iron dates back to Mesopotamia. However, the first use of conventional smelting and purification techniques that modern society labels as true iron-working dates back to the Hittites in around BC. However, its use was primarily utilitarian for weapons and tools before the Middle Ages. Due to rusting, very little remains of early ironwork. From the medieval period, use of ironwork for decorative purposes became more common. Iron was used to protect doors and windows of valuable places from attack from raiders and was also used for decoration as can be seen at Canterbury Cathedral , Winchester Cathedral and Notre Dame de Paris. Armour also was decorated, often simply but occasionally elaborately. From the 16th century onwards, ironwork became highly ornate especially in the Baroque and Rococo periods. In France, highly decorative iron balconies, stair railings and gateways were highly fashionable from Wrought ironwork was widely used in the UK during the 18th in gates and railings in London and towns such as Oxford and Cambridge. In the US, ironwork features more prominently in New Orleans than elsewhere due to its French influence. As iron became more common, it became widely used for cooking utensils, stoves, grates, locks, hardware and other household uses. However, the English Arts and Crafts movement produced some excellent work in the middle of the 19th century. In modern times, much modern wrought work is done using the air hammer and the acetylene torch. Cast iron Another cast iron grille in St Petersburg Cast iron is produced in a furnace stoked with alternate layers of coking iron then poured into molds. After the iron cools off, the sand is cleaned off. The Chinese were the first to use cast iron [1] from the 6th century AD using it as support for pagodas and other buildings. It was introduced into Europe by the 14th century [1] with its main decorative uses being as firebacks and plates for woodburning stoves in Germany, the Netherlands and Scandinavia. By the end of the 18th century, cast iron was increasingly used for railings, balconies, banisters and garden furniture due to its lower cost.

Chapter 2 : Early American Wrought Iron: 3 Volumes in One | BK

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Chapter 3 : Ironwork - Wikipedia

Early American Wrought Iron - three volumes in one Albert H Sonn pages This is a reference work documenting early American wrought iron items.

This general form was typically used for an Ipswich betty or an open pan lamp. Excellent condition with a minor perforation rust on the base. But this combination rushlight and candleholder has a spoke shaved white pine shaft standing on an X-form base of American white oak. Signed Early 19th C. The tinware industry started in Berlin, CT with the Pattison family who trained other tinsmiths over the years. North grew a successful operation and trained his workers in the decorative styles he had learned in Connecticut. A signed piece of American toleware in this condition is almost unprecedented. Usually, sand-ballasted stands adjust candle height with the friction of one or two sprung arms against the center post. This one is unusual in that a hidden mechanism inside the canister that supports the drip tray performs the same function. An uncommonly sophisticated design. Interestingly, an early owner elected to limit vertical travel by wrapping the post with thread and sealing it with wax, precisely like the collar that joins the blown glass bulbs of pre sand glasses. American or English, but given their weight and style of construction, quite likely American. Made by a skilled smith, the details are subtle and simple, but elegant. The tapering arms have precisely matching twistwork passages and end in leaf-shaped jaws with in-rolled tips to better grip the glowing coal on its way to the pipe. Boxed hinge with internal pivot, tamper stud and rattail hanger hook. A small group of similar pipe tongs were sold when the Sorber collection of early American iron went to auction in Box Wax Jack One of the less common forms of 18th C. Most are much more elaborate with spring-loaded jaws and embellished columns. This is a simple box wax jack that probably would have sat on a desk; a canister with a lid mounting the equivalent of a candle socket. The wax snake is contained in the base and pulled up through the candle socket as it burned low. Typically, these provided the wax to seal letters and other documents. For the sake of accuracy there is denting to the loop handle. Figural Gate Lock Mid-to-late s iron gate lock in the form of a violin. This one is not, and has a beautiful warm patina with no rust at all. Constructed from heavy gauge sheet iron, all the parts—the body, the shank and the neck—are riveted. When the key is turned, the neck and fingerboard detach and slide off the curved shank. The upper surface of the body is decorated with hand-stamped designs. My guess is Germany and made for export. A successful meeting of form and function and an example of this lock form is on display in the Jehning Lock Museum in California. With the original key. Note the flaws and irregularities in the brass lifter tab, characteristic of early-to-mid 18th C. English or French, perhaps made for the American colonies. Correct Set of Wrought Iron Hearth Skewers Forged iron skewers in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries were found on almost every hearth, indispensable at mealtimes for pinning meat onto the roasting spit. Probably New England, but these could have been forged anywhere between Maine and Maryland. Ex-Skinner collection, ex-David Good. Virtually all bullseye lanterns of this period are sheet brass. Rolled and perforated sheet iron came later. But a signed example in this condition is nothing short of exceptional. Encircling the underside is a ring of die punched maker signatures: Either English or possibly French or Belgian.

Chapter 4 : Sonn, Albert H.. Early American Wrought Iron

*Early American Wrought Iron - Three Volumes in One [Albert H. Sonn] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Here is an accurate and representative record of the colonial blacksmith and his work.*

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Chapter 5 : The Davistown Museum

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Chapter 6 : Early American wrought iron (edition) | Open Library

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Chapter 7 : 18th & 19th C. American Iron & Lighting, Halsey Munson Americana

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Chapter 8 : Primitive American Iron

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Chapter 9 : Early American Wrought Iron, Three Volumes in One : www.nxgvision.com Book Review

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