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architectural data section
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INDEPENDENCE
DESHLER–MORRIS HOUSE

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK /PENNSYLVANIA

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HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

ARCHITECTURAL DATA SECTION

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

GERMANTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

By
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Assisted by
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DENVER SERVICE CENTER
MID-ATLANTIC/NORTH ATLANTIC TEAM
BRANCH OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DENVER, COLORADO

Revised

PREFACE

This report and the historic data section of the historic structure report (HSR), printed separately, were prepared to assess the Deshler-Morris House, a unit of Independence National Historical Park since 1948, and to propose a treatment for that structure commensurate with its historic significance, its interpretive value to the American public, and its own needs for preservation of the physical building. Work on the Deshler-Morris House proceeded according to a fast-track schedule of improvements by the National Park Service (NPS) that took place in preparation for America's Bicentennial celebration.

This particular building complex had never been studied in detail, and while it had been repaired and partially restored in the 1950s, the house required significant maintenance. There was also reason to suspect that much of the building's charm and domestic history had been lost in the accretion of repairs and alterations.

The data in this section of the Deshler-Morris House HSR were available to management when decisions were made to restore the house in 1975, but the report has waited to the present to be formally published. It is hoped that this architectural data section will not only stand as the basis of further study at the site, but through the NPS, local, state, and national historical societies and libraries, this data will help residents of the Germantown National Historic District and the Greater Delaware Valley to understand their domestic architecture of the 18th and 19th centuries.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First and foremost, I must thank Peter Snell, who worked so diligently and with so much conviction towards the type of restoration be believed appropriate for this house.

Historic Architect Penny Batcheler's acquaintance with every dusty attic and cellar in Philadelphia, as well as her comprehensive knowledge of 18th century historic fabric, accounts for much of the depth of this study. Mrs. Richard Wilson and Mrs. Montgomery, residents of Germantown and loyal friends of the NPS and the Deshler-Morris House, did everything possible to accommodate the investigative work and deserve heartfelt thanks for the inconveniences they endured and the support they offered.

Vernon Smith, formerly in charge of the historic architects in the Denver Service Center (DSC), was continually supportive of the work, and Independence Park Superintendent Cawood's cooperation was appreciated. Although I'm sure I have forgotten many, the following were especially helpful and deserve recognition: Frank Welsh for his paint analysis, Mary Mish and Sally Sweetser for their technical and spiritual assistance, Historian John Platt, Project Supervisor Howard Gliffort, Norman Weiss for his stucco analysis, David Hart for the x-rays, and Reade Engle of the Germantown Historical Society.

Special thanks to Architect Curt Lester for endless hours in the dust and on the drawing boards, and to Historian Louis Torres who had the unrewarding task of doing the final organizational work on this five year old report.

INTRODUCTION

The Deshler-Morris House is an imposing historic structure which offers a broad and varied opportunity for interpretation. Its primary significance is that it was the residence of President George Washington for one summer and one fall, as well as the site of a number of Cabinet and staff meetings important to his Presidency.

The physical structure demonstrates the evolutionary nature of how a prosperous German-American's home expanded and grew to meet the changing needs of its owners over the span of two centuries, a separate theme of significant interpretive value.

Lastly, the house occupies a key location on Market Square in Germantown. Historically, this was a wealthy neighborhood with a long exciting past including a major Revolutionary War battle. After a period of deterioration, Germantown is experiencing a regenerative process. Discovering, assessing, and upgrading its historic structures has been an important stimulus for new growth. Laced with 18th century structures and hidden gardens, Germantown has been designated a historic district.

The immediate neighbor of the Deshler-Morris House is the Bringhurst House, also a NPS property. These two houses, together with the Ashmead House are the only 18th century structures facing Market Square.

The houses are approximately seven miles from the visitor center of Independence Park. Therefore, visitor access, security, fire protection, and general maintenance are management concerns of high priority. The park acquired the Bringhurst House with the intention of adaptively restoring it to serve as a caretaker's residence and as a visitor orientation center for the Deshler-Morris House. Orientation to the history of Germantown as opposed to the general orientation of the Independence National Historical Park main visitor center to 18th century Philadelphia, is essential to understand the role of the Deshler-Morris House in American history.

As detailed in this report, I recommended the full restoration of the 1750s and 1772 sections of the house to their appearance in 1793-4 when George Washington resided there. The 1850s and the 1880s section of the house should have been fully restored to their original appearance, if funding permits. If not, they should have been repaired and stabilized to allow their use as kitchen or storage space. All sections of the structure should have been heated, air conditioned, and equipped with fire and intrusion detectors in the manner least obtrusive and damaging to historic fabric.

I proposed the demolition of the section of the 1909 addition that abuts the 1750s, 1850s, and 1880s sections of the structure and restoration of the north wall to its original appearance. The 1909 section abutting the 1772 structure, was proposed for retention because of its sensitive design, unobtrusive nature, and as a record of the house's continued occupancy. This structure also provides essential mechanical services to the 1772 section of the house. However, this decision was modified and this section was demolished. This report will document the findings of the architectural investigation of the structure and the restoration proposals with their rationale.

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I. Existing Conditions

A. General Description (as of 1975)

The Deshler-Morris House is located on Germantown Avenue opposite Market Square. It is set back 16-feet from the curb, allowing the herringbone[1] brick paved sidewalk to widen from its usual 7-foot width. The main house sits in the northeast corner of a lot which is 277-feet deep by 100-feet wide. The garden which comprises the remainder of the property is beautifully maintained and nurtured and contains various exotic and local trees and plants, some of which were planted in the 18th and 19th centuries. Generally, however, the present layout of the garden is 20th century. Within the historical data section of this report, the garden is fully described.

The property is fairly flat, sloping downwards slightly west to east and south to north, the residence being located at the low point of the lot which is usually the least desirable situation. This, however, placed the house opposite Market Square, whereas the midpoint of the lot or a south side placement would not have allowed the residents to view the square as easily, or vice versa.

The garden is separated from the sidewalk, to the east, by a 6-foot tall vertical board and batten fence, approximately 100-years old. The fence is in good condition in most places, needing paint and some minor repair. The south end of the fence has a double swinging carriage gate opening onto a gravel driveway that extends 80-feet into the lot.

The gate post needs repair and one gate needs rehanging. The fence, because of its age and design, should be retained. The south property line is straddled by an 18th century structure somewhat smaller than the Deshler-Morris House, now used as an insurance office, and offers an enhancement of the sense of privacy and history one feels at Deshler-Morris. Unfortunately, a recent addition on the back of this 18th century structure is not of the same character, and is a definite intrusion

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1. 1842 Morris sketch.

on the historic scene, as well as a structure of questionable legality since it has windows opening onto Deshler-Morris property while there is no right-of-way.

To the west of this addition, a chain link fence separates the property from the parking lot for the insurance company. This parking lot is all but hidden from visitors to the garden because of the thick arrangements of flowers, shrubs, and trees planted there. Further along the south property line is another modern structure, a cinder block gymnasium for the neighboring Friends School. It too is partially hidden from view and its saving grace is that it is only 25-feet tall.

The west property line is considerably foreshortened since the 18th century, because 130-feet of this lot was sold, leaving a 277-foot garden. This is terminated with a chain link 8-foot high fence behind an early 20th century wrought iron fence. The area beyond is a play-yard for the school and is a pleasant open space, not in conflict with the mood of the Deshler-Morris House.[2]

The north side of the property, at the western end, is bordered by a paved parking area for the Germantown Savings Bank. The properties are separated by a wrought iron fence, a continuation of the west fencing, and various flower beds. This paved area, although cold and sterile as blacktop always is, at least retains a sense of openness that is traditional in the garden.

This fence eventually butts into the Deshler-Morris House to fully enclose the property. To the north is the Bringhurst House (portions of which are 18th century). A 3-1/2 stories high building which is separated from the Deshler-Morris House by a 9-foot alley is paved in bricks and in poor condition. This structure, recently acquired by the NPS, is deserving of an entire historic structures report of its own and is only briefly examined in this report.

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2. See historical lot maps in historical data section.

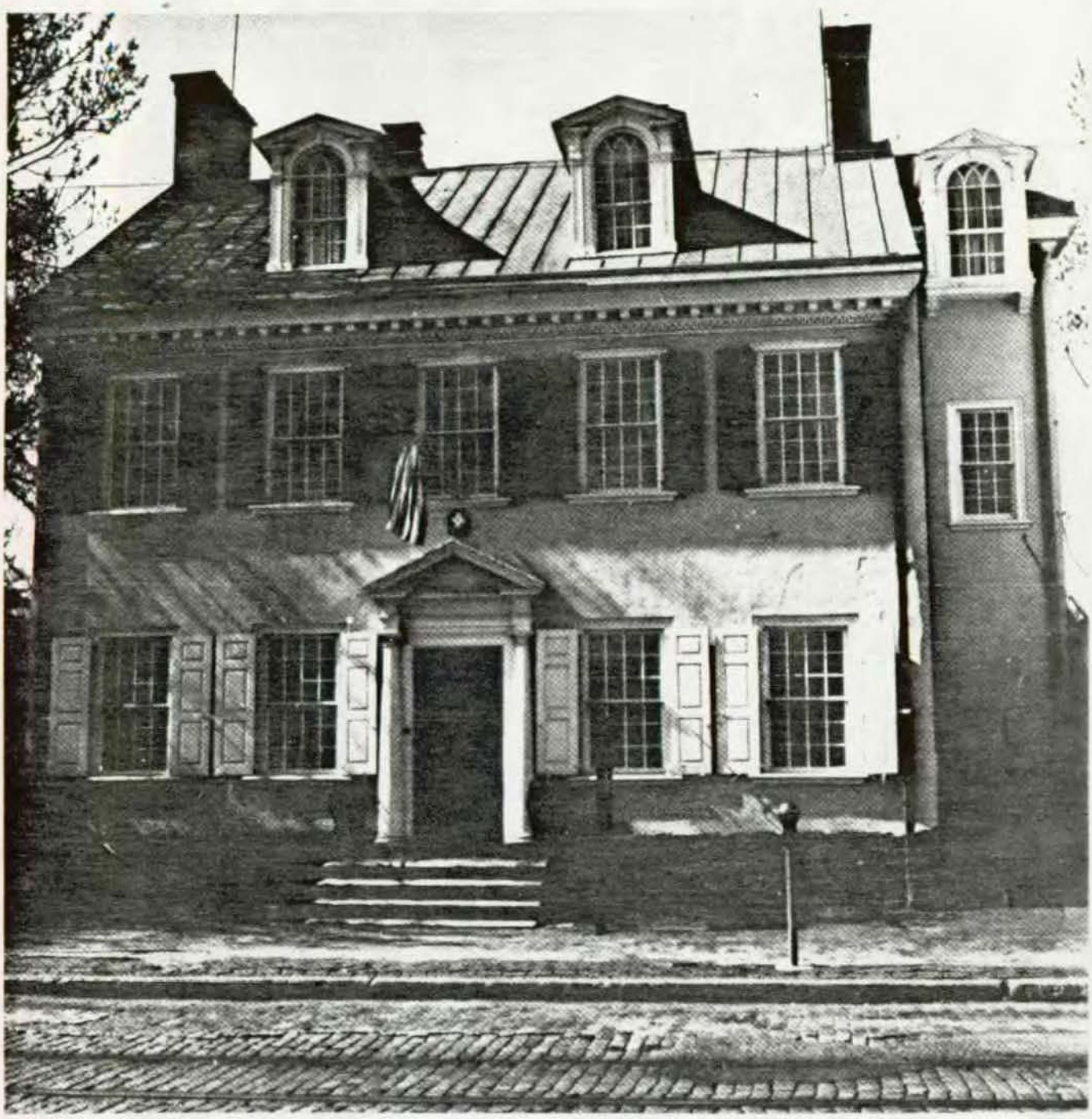


ILLUSTRATION NO. 1 - STREET FACADE, 1975.

The complex structure known as the Deshler-Morris House represents domestic constructions spanning approximately 160 years, executed in stone, brick, and wood. For the sake of simplicity, the sections of the house from east to west will be referred to as the following:

1. The 1772 section (main house, 3-1/2 stories plus cellar)

2. The 1750s section (2-1/2 stories plus cellar)

3. The 1850s section (2 stories plus attic crawl space built in at least two building programs).

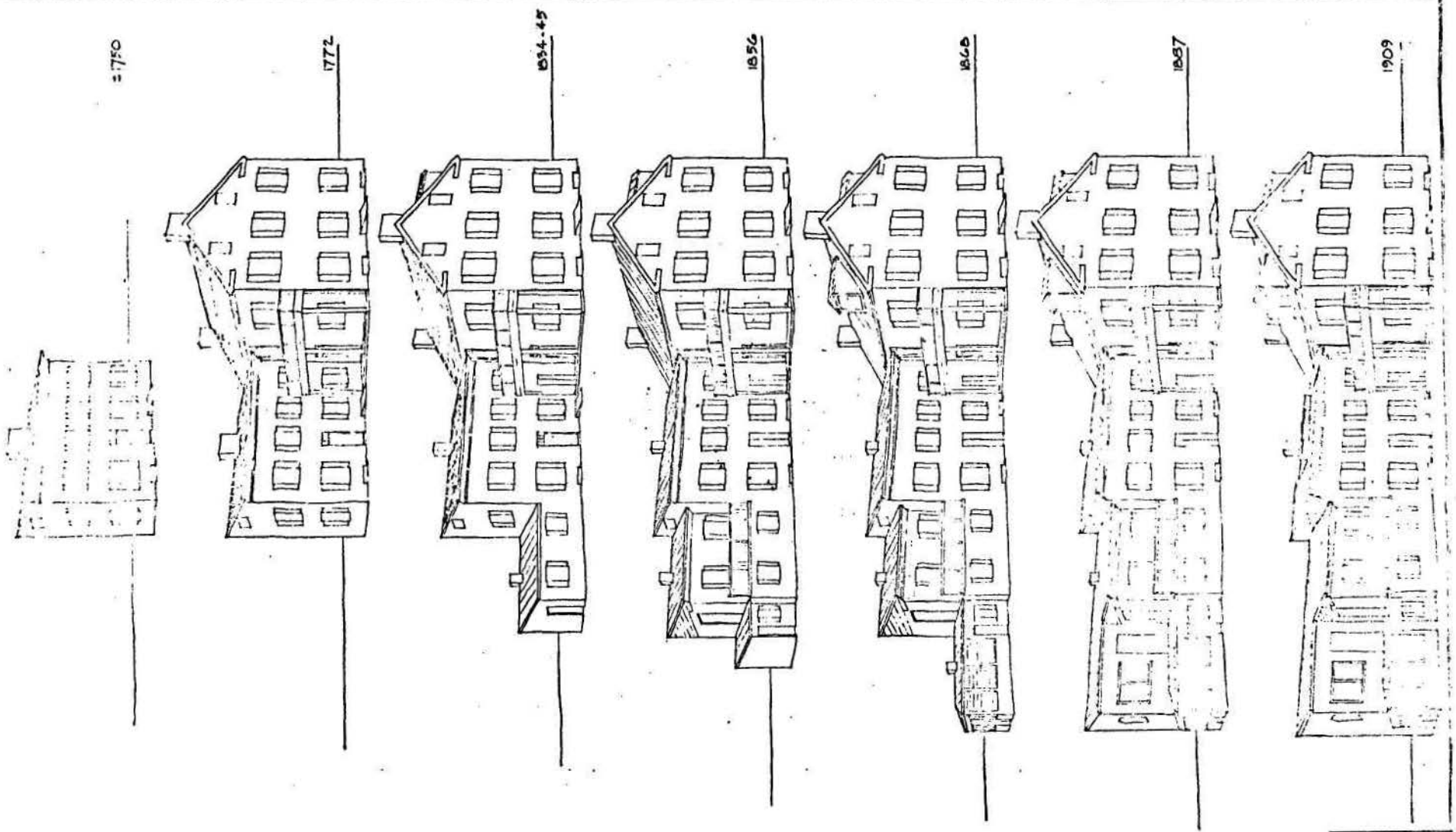
4. The 1880s section (2 stories plus attic crawl space built in two distinct building programs)

5. The 1909 section - two separate additions (3 stories plus cellar and 2 stories plus cellar and attic).

B. 1772 Section-Exterior

The main house has a symmetric Federal style facade to the street, with a 1909 addition recessed on the north side. The street facade has few modifications to its 18th century appearance, these being a pair of 1839 dormer windows on the roof, attic ventilators, a metal roof, taller chimneys added in 1861, second floor exterior louvered shutters, square downspouts, iron handrails on the front steps, and the 1909 addition. Another major modification is the cream paint covering the original coursed stucco. This stucco, a highly significant architectural feature of the building, is described in another section of this report. The structure retains a significant amount of original exterior hardware and woodwork. The four clasped hands of the Philadelphia Contributionship Insurance Company are still in place over the colonial doorway (America's first fire company organized in 1752).

This section of the house has a gable roof with chimneys at both gables which are unexpressed on the exterior walls. The



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Drawing No. 391
25,009A

fenestration of the house is practically unchanged. The second floor windows which originally had only interior shutters now have louvered exterior shutters, and are 12 over 12 light sash. The first floor windows are equal in size to the second floor windows, with the original exterior shutters on some of them.

There are six cellar windows, 1/2 below grade in individual wells, two on the east, south, and north facades. Facing the street, the house offers 9-24 light sash, a pedimented door, and two paladian dormer windows. To the south, there are 6-24 light windows, three on the first and second floors, and 2-8 light windows on the third floor. The west has a 24 light window and a door with transom light on both first and second floors, opening onto the porch and balcony. The north, now covered by the 1909 addition, had a single third floor window, and two small windows on the stair landings.

The 1772 section is largely original construction, with only some replacement members added over the years, and it is generally in very good condition. Once again, the appearance of the stucco has been modified greatly, at present having no coursing or lintels. The chimney height, visible from all directions, has been raised.

1. 1772 Stucco

The original surface of the exterior walls of this section was scored stucco, in two coats on the rubble stone walls. The composition of the stucco was determined by Norman Weiss of S.P.N.E.A. and the co-author Peter Snell of the NPS. The first coat consisted of 2 parts lime, 3 parts crushed field stone, and a chopped binder jute. This course varied from 1/2-inch to 3-inches thick, depending upon the stone behind it. The outer coat was made up of 1 part lime and 3-2/3 parts crushed field stone (mica shist). This was a thinner coat, from 1/8 to 1/2-inch thick, with a light grey color. Crushed quartz and black mica was hand applied to the surface imitating fine granite.

The stucco was coursed in an imitation of ashlar construction with mortar lines painted in light yellow. This was a

variation of the coursed stucco pattern that had been used 25-years earlier in the 1750s section. That earlier stucco is the oldest known example of the use of stucco in Philadelphia and may be attributable to the builder's German background.

The dimensions and variations of the coursing are shown on the accompanying drawings. Generally, there were three separate techniques used on the 1772 section of the house. On the north wall, as seen in the 1891 photograph, no coursing was done and the surface was finished in a rough texture. On the east and west walls the coursing was laid out symmetrically with the window lintels having special emphasis. These lintels were scored as if a keystone existed and a jack arch spanned the window openings. The arches are the same color and on the same plane as the surrounding stucco.

On the south wall the most elaborate work was done. The lintels were the same size and shape as those on the east and west walls, except they were a light cream color and stood out from the wall of 1-inch and the keystone extended 2-inches beyond the wall. This can be seen on various pre-1909 photographs.

In 1909 major changes were made. The exterior walls of the 1909 additions were stuccoed. While the mortar was mixed and the scaffolding was on the site, most of the remainder of the stucco on the house was patched or completely covered with a thick layer of hard Portland cement stucco. This stucco, a cream rather than gray, covered the coursing scores of the historic layer and eliminated the lintel design. On the south wall, instead of the elaborate lintels, large dominating keystones were projected on the wall over the original keystones. These new keystones stand out 1-1/2-inches from the new surface of the wall stucco.

The east wall was painted with a cream color cement wash or light stucco layer. The stucco was very thick and all but obscured the scoring lines.

The west wall was partially restuccoed but much of the original surface can be observed here and copied for restoration although the surface treatment had weathered off. The tooled coursing lines were 3/16-inches wide and were painted in thin yellow lines on the wet stucco surface. The surface was float finished smooth.

2. Shutters and Downspouts

The original shutters, on the first floor were very similar to those that are now in place. Some of these are original. The shutter pintels were imbedded in the window frames. Much of the present hardware is original but reapplied to accommodate added stucco thickness.

The second floor had no exterior shutters until the 1860s. Those now on the second floor are the ones installed prior to an 1861 photograph. (See Illustrations.)

In all photographs up to 1887, downspouts appear round, probably copper, and ended in conductor boots that extended about 7-feet above grade. At present, they are rectangular, galvanized tin and copper, and the boots are gone.

3. Chimneys

Between the 1859 and 1861 photographs, the chimneys were extended by two courses with a capstone. This coinsides with the installation detailed in the 1868 insurance policy, of the Malsinger furnaces in the building. The fireplaces were probably no longer usable for fires, and the capstone was needed to keep the rain and snow out. The flue height was also increased and the hot gases from the furnace escaped through the sides at the top. The present lightning rods first appear in the 1876 photograph.

4. Roof

The use of wood shingle roofs lasted until 1868 on the west slope, and 1887 on the east slope. At present, under the metal roof is a 19th century bevelled butt wood shingle roof, visible from the attic and seemingly in good condition. Two roof hatches, usable before the

application of the tin, are on the west slope. The southernmost hatch has its bottom corner cut off to allow for the enlargement in 1909 of the dormer window that was constructed by 1868, and removed shortly thereafter.

Two galvanized ventilators straddle the roof's ridge. First installed in 1884, they were exchanged for a more modern design in 1948.

C. 1750s Section - Exterior

The 1750s section of the building is the original stone structure on the property. As has been documented in the historian's report, it was built around 1750, either when the property was purchased by David Deshler, or perhaps before this property transaction by Bringhurst. The author was unable to determine by architectural evidence a more exact date for its construction. Through paint layering it can be stated that this section preceded the 1772 section by 15 to 30 years. Also the first layers of paint are fine and expensive paints. This suggests that David Deshler, a paint and hardware importer, built the house for himself and could afford the fine finishes it first received.

It is a shed structure of rubble stone construction, covered with coursed stucco (evidence on the south wall under the porch, and on the east wall as seen from the stairs descending to the cellar). This is the earliest known example of this type of stucco in Philadelphia, at this writing. There are numerous, major modifications in the south facade of this structure from its original appearance. The western doorway is completely changed; a window to the porch is now a doorway, the cove cornice has a slightly different configuration, the roof is metal rather than wood shingle, the large chimney is gone, and a wide low dormer window has been opened through the roof. The major visual modification to the structure was to the east, the construction of the main house, and the various additions to its west. Also, as in the case with the main house, the stucco has been covered with various layers of stucco that do not match the original.

At present there are 4-16 light windows on the second floor and 2-24 light windows and two doorways on the first floor all facing south. Originally, there were three windows and one doorway on the first floor. Additionally there was one doorway on each of the first and second floors facing the street, and three windows facing west, one on each floor and one in the attic. The north wall was blank (it is now covered by the 1909) addition). Recent evidence shows that the first door to the porch was a Dutch door. The present frame door was installed at the time the center doorway was converted from a panel door to a French door.

The original structure measured 16-feet by 32-feet. The street facade consisted of two doorways, one above the other. The first floor doorway, with transom window, led out to the street. All the framing and trim for this doorway are still in situ, some buried in the plaster and lath installed in 1772 when the main house was constructed, however, some trim is still exposed and in use. The molding of this door frame, which is clearly visible by removing the 1772 door jamb, had been painted only once. It has a very delicate profile, flatter than what could be expected in the mid-18th century and more sophisticated. The original tooled coursing of the stucco is also visible at this door jamb. (See Illustration No. 30.)

Originally this doorway was extremely high and narrow, 7-1/2-feet by 3-feet with a transom extending 1-foot 6-inches above that.

The second floor doorway, directly over the first floor doorway, was much shorter, 6-feet and 1-inch by 3-feet, and had a transom window over-head. It probably opened onto a small porch or balcony which might have had a wooden stairway to grade. Investigation of the stucco wall surface was impossible here. The main house plaster was applied directly to this stucco and an academic investigation to determine what happened outside this door would have severely damaged historic 1772 fabric. The Germantown Avenue setback and the existence of the second floor doorway are uncommon features that clearly establish the possibility that the original builder anticipated the construction of the main house when the 1750s section was built.

The south garden side of the original building had seven windows, one doorway, and a set of bulkhead doors. The bulkhead is completely gone, a cellar window in its place. There remain six original windows, all built in place, only the sash being replacements.

The window opening onto the mansion's back porch had been opened into a doorway by 1842. The west elevation consisted of three windows, the first and second floor windows[3] lined up opposite the doorways on the street side of the structure, and an attic window more in the center of the facade. The two lower windows are gone, both now being doorways.

1. 1750s Stucco

The stucco was originally applied in one thick coat trowled smooth, with additional aggregate applied to the surface while the stucco was wet. It was cream colored and had broad, 1/2-inch thick scoring lines tooled into the wall and painted with white trim paint. The full pattern is shown on the drawings.

Numerous coats of repair stucco overlay this historic stucco (see Illustration No. 13) on the south facade. The area from 3-feet above grade to grade is Portland cement similar to that which covers the 1772 south wall. Cement also forms the cove, which is stucco on metal lath that was formed in 1909 and repaired in 1951. The old framing members are still in place giving us the old configuration of the cove which was very similar to the existing cove. (See Illustration No. 10.)

The area above 3-foot 0-inches above grade has numerous patches and layers to the stucco. An interesting section of restuccoing is located under the porch where an attempt was made to copy the 1772 stucco on top of the 1750s stucco (the 1772 stucco was originally layed out as a copy of the 1750s stucco).

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3. See 1842 drawing by Morris.

Two areas of special interest are areas of original stucco that were covered by subsequent construction. One is near the cellar stairs in the 1772 section as one passes the original front wall of the 1750s section. The other is from the attic of the 1850s section looking at the west wall of the 1750s section. (See Illustration No. 12.)

The north facade was rough trowled stucco, with no fenestration. It was built on the property line and offered a blank surface to the neighboring Bringhurst House. At present, the two 1909 additions cover almost all of the north facade which is therefore entirely 20th century in appearance.

The shed roof, retaining its original height and slope, was continued upward over the 1909 addition, the result being that the overall height of the 1909 north wall is greater than the north wall had been in the 1750s. The surface was originally wood shingles which were replaced by its present metal covering dating from 1887. (See Illustration No. 11.)

A low, wide dormer window was punched through the roof in 1909 to raise head room in the attic and increase natural lighting.

The chimney at present is smaller than the original, according to the evidence found. This evidence consisted of the plaster edge of the original chimney showing the original chimney profile, plus the original attic floor framing members, presently spliced and extended to cover the opening that resulted from the removal of the original chimney. The height of the original chimney is unknown.

D. 1850s Section - Exterior

The first floor of the 1850s section was constructed around 1839, according to an insurance survey (see history data section). It is also of rubble stone construction, stuccoed to approximate the adjacent 1750 structure, shed roofed with wood shingles, and is basically unchanged in south elevation except for the stucco. The second floor, added in 1856, is wood frame with wood clapboards over the studs. The west wall is masonry construction covered with stucco.

Stone construction at Deshler-Morris ended in 1856. All previous walls had been of rubble stone and stucco. A 5-foot addition to the first floor was built of brick, and wood framing was used on the second floor (see insurance surveys). The north wall was broken by two windows, one per floor. Both are now doorways connecting the 1850s section with the 1909 section. The first floor had a doorway on its west to the garden, two large windows to the south, one small window to the south in the 5-foot addition, and a doorway cut from an old window to the 1750s section. (Rooms 208 to 209 in architectural drawings).

The roof was wood shingle, as seen in the 1842 sketch, and followed the slope of the 1750s shed roof. Stucco with coursing was used on the south, first floor, and it is presently buried beneath a layer of Portland cement stucco from 1909.

The second floor added in 1856, had a cornice that was an exact imitation of the 1750s cornice (see Illustration No. 15) and the floor was set back 2-1/2-feet to form a small trellised balcony. The original roof was iron plate and may indicate the date wood shingles began to be replaced.

The north wall was left as exposed brick above the second floor. Clapboards were applied to the west walls, above door height, and to the entire south facade. Some of the former can also be seen from the attic of the 1909 addition along this west wall. (See Illustration No. 14.)

E. 1909 Section - Exterior

Along the north wall of all four previous sections was constructed the 1909 addition, designed to modernize and service the older portion of the house. It is divided into two nonattached sections. A 7-foot wide by 19-foot long, 3-stories tall section was attached to the north gable of the main house. This section was sensitively designed in imitation of the character and details of the 1772 structure. It is also an example of the Colonial Revival architecture then in style.

Its metal roof (by 1909 the main house had a metal roof) peaks on the same line as that of the main house. It has a dormer window that is a brother of the two dormer windows on the main house. It is rough stuccoed as is the remainder of the north wall of the main house. Lastly, it is set back from the front facade of the Deshler-Morris to be as unobtrusive as possible.

This addition was typical of the best attempts to update mechanical systems and add indoor plumbing to fine homes without damaging their structure or fabric during the early 20th century. It provides three toilets, one per floor. Previous to this, the occupants had to use the toilet in the wing, on the second floor of the 1850s section or use the outhouse.

Furthermore, this addition provides heat on the third floor of the main house, a feat that was impossible before, since all the possible chimney flues were already in use supplying heat to the first and second floors.

In restoration, I propose that this addition could still serve us in the same fashion, supplying heat and toilets.

The back part of the 1909 addition is massive, 7-feet wide by 64-feet long and 2-1/2-stories high. This section was designed to most efficiently serve as toilets and storage for the back wing, regardless of what damage was done to the walls of the previous sections. The Morris's respect for the main house, thought of as being the oldest structure on the site, did not extend to the wing. Because of this, large areas of the 1750s section were damaged by the 1909 construction which are detailed in subsequent sections of this report.

The north wall of this structure is perforated with many windows, the right-of-way having been purchased from the Bringhurst family before construction. This changed the entire character of the north facade which had offered an almost hostile, blank surface to Bringhurst.

This section of the 1909 addition was designed as a continuation of the shed roof of the previous additions, raising and unifying all the roof lines. A metal roof was laid and the surface thoroughly waterproofed. The original coping stones of the 1750 roof were moved and reused on the 1909 addition.

Each addition is unique and clearly defined, telling the story of growth as a result of need for additional space more clearly than any written historical analysis could convey.

Beyond the 1880s section, free standing in the garden is the necessary, built in 1860 (see Illustration No. 17). It has four doors, opening into four separate compartments each with two or three built-in seats (ten in all). Its hipped roof is metal applied over the wood shingle roof. This is the only outbuilding to survive to the present.

F. 1750 Section - Interior

The 1750 section, as originally built, was divided into four principle rooms, two per floor. From 1868 to 1949 the first floor was utilized as a single room. The evidence of the original location of all partition walls is clear under the nonhistoric plaster layers on the walls, and on the floor boards concealed under the nonhistoric flooring on the second floor. The investigative process was facilitated in this section of the house by the method of construction used in changes to the original layout. Walls were replastered, leaving original plaster underneath, floors were reboarded leaving original floorboards in place, and door frames were rehung in new locations, leaving original hardware and paint layering intact. Because of these situations, very little is conjectural in the complete analysis of how the 1750 section appeared in 1750, in 1793 when Washington lived there, or in the 19th century after changes.

In addition, there was a full cellar, accessible from the exterior, and an attic reached by a winder stairs from the second floor.

In the cellar openings, the foundation walls have been broken through to connect this space with the cellar spaces of the additions.

The fireplace foundations have been removed and an oil burning furnace has been installed.

On the first floor, the partition wall has been removed and rebuilt in a new location by the NPS, the original winder stairs and closet are gone, as well as the corner closet and fireplace, and the floor level has been raised. This space served as a dining area and pantry from the 1850s to 1949, during which time several changes in doorways and partition walls are evident. The original trim, chair rails, baseboards, and window sills have been either removed or covered with new plaster. As in the cellar, second, and attic floors, major openings have been broken through the north wall to facilitate access to the 1909 addition. These openings have changed the character and proportions of the original spaces and full restoration is impossible without filling in these doorways and removing the connection to the 1909 spaces.

On the second floor, the partition wall has been moved although parts of the original partition were reused, the fireplace has been taken out and new flooring has been applied over the original floorboards. A closet has also been removed and a modern, 1909 cabinet was installed in its place. The winder stairs to the attic did escape alteration.

1. 1750s Cellar - Room 04

This single space measures 12-feet 8-inches by 28-feet 6-inches. It is presently accessible by various means, none of which are original. To the north there are two passages, each 2-feet 6-inches wide, from the 1909 addition. To the west is an opening to the 1850 section leading to stairs installed in 1856. These openings are stongly reinforced with heavy timber lintels to withstand the stone load above. To the east is an opening made in 1772 to the main house almost 5-feet wide and roughly cut through the foundations. It is framed in rotted 4 by 4's (see Illustration No. 19) and the threshold stone for the doorway above (invisible from the first floor) spans the opening in a seemingly precarious, cantilevered position that it has maintained for 203 years.

To the south are two windows into below grade wells, and a shaft opening under the porch (see Illustration No. 18). One window opening is original. The shaft was probably a means of dumping material into the cellar for storage, and the center window was originally a bulkhead stairway for access from the garden. It is presently filled with brick from window sill height to the cellar floor. There is an arched brick lintel over the opening which is not which is not present over the other window, which has a flat-bottomed lintel. The arch was necessary to increase head room when using the stairs. The cellar floor is a concrete slab, 4-inches thick. During restoration work, it was determined that no brick floor existed under this slab. No foundation for the fireplaces above was found when this area was inspected by an archeologist (see Appendix).

An oil burning furnace occupies the floor area where the original fireplace foundations once stood. Presently, two brick piers support the small chimney against the north wall.

2. 1750s - First Floor

This level is divided into two rooms. At present Room 109 is quite small, 13-feet, 0-inches by 7-feet 0-inches, and Room 110 is larger, 13-feet, 0-inches by 21-feet 6-inches. Originally and through 1868 (see insurance survey) the space was divided more equally. This floor was built as the kitchen and living areas before the construction of the 1772 section. This usage changed with the addition of more luxurious living space in 1772. The kitchen remained a kitchen. However, the living area became kitchen storage. This remained so until 1834, when the new addition moved the kitchen further away from the main house, and this became a secondary kitchen.

a. Room 109

The present wall separating Room 109 from Room 110 was built by the NPS in 1949 to create an office for the house guides. The door and door frame in this modern wall are reused of 1909 vintage.

The original size of Room 109 was 16-feet, 6-inches by 13-feet. The location of the partition wall is clearly visible as a scar on the original plaster layer at the garden door jamb. As described in the 1839 insurance survey, the first floor consisted of two rooms, the door between them having double architraves (one on each side of the openings). The original room, therefore, had two windows facing the garden, a door-way to the street, (after 1772 a doorway to the main house), the winder stairs, and the large fireplace.

Before 1850 when the floor level was raised, and prior to the 1845 sketch, (see historical data section) likely as part of the 1772 construction, the westerly window facing the garden was made into a door (see Illustration No. 20). This, too, was a transomed doorway with a kind of Dutch door below. The type of hinges used suggest that it may have been two glazed upper sash and a bottom door that swung inward. This feature was short-lived, being converted from a Dutch door to a French door before 1845. The wood that framed this door had been previously used as porch posts for a structure completely unrelated to the known structures at this site.

Around 1850 the floor level of the first floor was raised 9-inches, making the floor level flush with that of the main house. This was done for two reasons. One, obviously, was to avoid the step between the main house and its "kitchen", as it was then used. Secondly, the dampness was a problem in the cellar because of the site location, as previously described, at the low point of the property. The old first floor joists were below outside grade and consequently suffered. The new joists were laid directly on the old flooring, without removing the old flooring or the old joists, and embedded into the masonry walls in new holes, above exterior grade. This solution worked well. Unfortunately, the old floorboards buried beneath the new framing system are not the original floorboards. One single floorboard, partially buried in the wall itself, was found to have had wrought nails in it. The remainder have cut nails of 19th century vintage.

b. Doorway Between Rooms 107 and 109

This doorway originally served as the front door of the house. It was a tall doorway with a stone threshold and a glazed transom overhead. The threshold stone is still in place, visible from the cellar. The transom bar now serves as the doorhead and the transom window is plastered over on both sides with hand-split lath nailed with hand-wrought nails, evidence that it was plastered in the 18th century (1772 when the main house was constructed). (See Illustration Nos. 21 to 27.) The door jambs extend 9-inches below the present floor level to the old floorboards below. The discovery by x-rays of the transom window, was the first clue in the investigation that the construction of the back section of the structure preceded construction of the main house.

After 1772 there was a step down to enter Room 109 from Room 107. When the floor level was raised, this step was eliminated.

Three layers of plaster are found on most of the walls of the 1750 section. The original layer was in use until 1834 when the first floor of the next addition was constructed. This layer consisted of a brown coat applied directly to the rubble stone wall, and a thin finish coat. The next layer was only a finish coat applied directly to the previous plaster after scoring the finish surface. The most recent layer was applied in 1909. It was a more elaborate rehabilitation. All the walls were furred out with 1 by 1's and wood lath was used. All the ceiling plaster and almost all the old, original ceiling plaster lath was removed and new plaster applied. At doors and windows the original splayed plaster jambs and heads were buried behind wood jambs and new heads. New sills and trim were applied over the existing, damaging but not destroying the original woodwork.

c. X-Ray Process

With the guidance of David Hart of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, x-ray analysis was conducted by the NPS at Deshler-Morris. The decision to use x-rays was made to avoid costly and damaging investigation into the fabric of the 1772

section which was thought to be the original structure on the site. The process immediately shed new light on the construction sequence of the house. As x-ray 1, 2, and 3 illustrate, the first shots determined the existence of a transom window over an interior doorway. Through logic and careful examination of that doorway the "Back Wing" was found to predate the main house.

Within the constraints of the types of materials through which x-rays can pass, this process was an invaluable tool in the investigation and its continued use is encouraged.

d. Doorway Between Porch 108 and Room 109

This doorway was originally a window and was altered in the 1839 construction. The original plaster, in the splayed jambs, exists only as far down as window sill height. The second plaster layer extends down to the lower floorboard level, proving its change from a window to a door while the lower floorboards were in use. This doorway is seen in the 1842 drawing by Samuel Morris (see historic data section). In this drawing the other 1750s section doorway to the garden still has the transom window above and was not altered yet (see Illustration 20).

e. Arched Openings To Room 111

There are two arched openings to Room 111, 1909 addition, from Rooms 109 and 110. They were broken through the original north wall in 1909 and destroyed important sections of the 1750s north wall. The profile of the original fireplace was lost when the openings were made, and with the change of floorboards in the 1850s, more important evidence was lost making it more difficult to determine the size of that fireplace.

f. Winder Stairs

Entering Room 109 from the main house to the right of the doorway are the plaster outlines of a set of winder stairs that connected the first and second floors (see Illustration Nos. 28 and 29). There were 15 risers to the second floor, about 8-1/2-inches each. Also, the plaster revealed that there was a closet enclosing the stairs that started one step up from floor level.

These stairs were in use before and after the main house was built, and remained in use until the early 19th century when they were removed, probably when the stairs in Room 112 to the second floor were added in 1856. At this point, the original plaster was covered with a new plaster layer, covering the outline of the stairs.

This construction, ca. 1856, also probably marks the removal of the old floorboards and installation of new floorboards for the entire first floor of the 1750s section. The main fireplace in Room 109 was removed and a smaller one took its place.

The winder stairs from the first floor to the second floor were enclosed in a closet. A door and closet still exist in situ, on the second floor which is proposed as a model for restoration of the lost first floor woodwork. The second floor framing system was designed to accommodate this stair system and has a header running east-west which is mortised and tennoned into its end joist. The tennon extending through this joist, and the west side of the joist itself, are covered with the stains from brick and mortar. This is evidence that the fireplace, on the first floor, butted against the stair closet on the east. Evidence of mortar stains on these joists also indicated a shallow arch, (called a trimmer arch), sprang to a header, to support the hearth (see Illustration No. 36).

g. Room 110

Originally this room measured 13-feet, 0-inches by 13-feet 0-inches. To the south it had a door to the yard and a window, both of which have been modified, yet still exist. The west wall has greatly changed. In the southwest corner was a corner closet, equal to the second floor existing closet. In the investigation the original plaster was exposed below the sill of the south wall window. The plaster stops at the west edge of the sill, and rough stone is visible for the remainder of the wall. This is evidence of the previous existence of a corner cupboard, with wood backing as on the second floor, extending from the window jamb to the corner.

This is also evidenced in the original stone work and plaster that the west wall originally had a window. The corner cupboard cut diagonally across from the west jamb of the south wall window to the south jamb of this west wall window. On the earliest plaster layer to the north of the opening, the remains of the chair rail are clearly visible. Above the chair rail, the plaster neatly turns to form a plastered jamb. Below the chair rail the plaster is crudely broken off.

To the north of this opening, on the west wall, is a door opening that has been filled with brick and then plastered over. The opening is broken through the original plaster (not an original doorway) and contemporary with the second plaster layer. However, it was out of use, (filled with brick), before the floor was raised (1850s). Obviously the sequence of events on this wall is very complicated. Originally in 1750, there was a corner closet butting into a window. In 1834 when the addition was built, the Morris's opened a doorway to the north of this window. In 1856 the construction of the stairs to the cellar in Room 113 made this doorway inoperable and it was filled in with brick. To connect Rooms 110 and 112 the window was enlarged to a doorway. In 1868 with the construction of the second floor over the 1850s section, this doorway became inoperable again because the bottom two steps interfered so the corner cupboard was removed and the doorway was moved over to the south end of the west wall, where it is today.

3. 1750s - Second Floor

This area is divided into two rooms of almost the same dimensions as the original rooms. The partition wall is built largely of reused material and was originally 2-feet west of its present location, as clearly seen on the old floorboards and the original window sill. In Room 207 is found the original stair closet with the winder stairs to the attic and the door that once led to the first floor. Room 208 has its original corner cupboard. The original floorboards are all here, buried, beneath a 19th century layer of flooring. The windows are basically the same, trim, and plaster having been added over the originals rather than removing and replacing them. Generally, the second floor offers a much richer selection of 18th century fabric than did the first floor.

a. Room 207

The major architectural features of this space included a fireplace, a cabinet, and a pair of winder stairs enclosed by paneling. The ascending half of the stairs are still there connecting the second floor and the attic.

The doorway connecting Room 206 and 207 is a condition similar to the first floor doorway between Room 107 and 109. It was originally the doorway from the 1750 section to the outside until 1772.

It can be deduced from various aspects of its design, that the original 1750s structure was constructed with the knowledge and intention that it would eventually serve as ancillary space to a larger unit. It is most unusual for an 18th century small house to present two doorways to the street, one above the other, with no other fenestration. The profile of the street facade, a steep-roofed shed, was also not conventional. Lastly, it was set back 40-feet from the curb, allowing room for construction in front of it. From its stone construction and fine woodwork, one can safely state that it was not a temporary structure that was saved for the sake of economy in 1772. More likely, it was a first investment by David Deshler, when he first bought the property from Bringhurt, and it was intellingently planned to be of use when his finances allowed for more elaborate accommodations.

b. Winder Stairs and Closet

Room 207 was connected to both the first and attic floors by winder stairs. The paneling still exists (see Illustration No. 33), with all its hardware, and the stairs to the attic are in mint condition. Only the stairs to the first floor, as previously described, are gone. The closets are handsomely paneled, as shown on the drawings.

Alongside the stair closet, a cabinet, (see Illustration Nos. 34 and 35) which was installed with glazed doors, appears to have been the third closet to occupy this area. This construction used nontapered screws datable to the mid-1860s.

Originally, there had been a small closet, 2-feet 9-inches by 3-feet 1-inch deep, that was flush with the stair closet and extended from the stair closet to the fireplace.

c. The Fireplace

This is the most important missing architectural feature of the house and, fortunately, much evidence remains to tell us how it originally appeared. It was a large kitchen fireplace on the first floor, a smaller sitting room fireplace on the second floor, and smaller warming hearth in the attic. It was originally used as the only fireplace before 1772, and afterwards served as the kitchen and servants heat source, until its demolition around 1850, after approximately 100-years of use. It was not needed at this point for two reasons. The cooking function was moved further from the main house to the 1850 section to better isolate the smoke and smells associated with cooking, and the cellar of the 1750 section was the best location for the installation of a boiler that required a flue of its own. (The only other excavated cellar space being the 1772 section and a boiler, this would have meant a major alteration or demolition of one of the fireplaces there, which were of much finer design and detailing.)

In the cellar we only have the first floor framing system visible as evidence of the fireplace. The opening formed by the hearth header and its supporting joists measures 11-feet 3-inches by 5-feet 3-inches.

This established the overall space that is available for the fireplace and hearth. The north wall is pierced twice by the openings to the 1909 section of the cellar, and the outlines of the chimney supports are lost. The cellar brick flooring and chimney foundations were nonextant.

The first floor offers us skimpy evidence of the fireplace. As previously mentioned, the framing system established maximum overall dimensions. The floorboards (older layer that lies below the newer joist and flooring system) are not original and postdate the

removal of the fireplace so they do not reflect the form of the fireplace. The north wall, as in the cellar, is perforated at the critical points so that the outlines of the fireplace and chimney breast are missing. The second floor framing is original and intact and gives us the overall dimension and looking more closely, some details of the fireplace construction. Also the winder stairs of which we have clear evidence on the first floor and second floor, define the limitation of how far the first floor fireplace can extend. Lastly, we have neighboring historic houses of the same period as well as contemporary design sources.

Grumblethorpe, a neighboring 18th century house on Germantown Avenue was of special interest and usefulness in comparing and reinforcing our interpretations of the evidence. It was built by John Wister, an uncle of David Deshler in 1744. This building has many elements in common with the Deshler-Morris House including a similar cooking fireplace.

At the Deshler-Morris House, rear wing, 1750s section, first floor extension to the west, it was assumed that the fireplace butted against the partition wall that separated Room 109 and 110. The location of this partition, as previously described, is known. This gives us the overall east-west dimension of the fireplace. The width and extension of the hearth was determined from the existing first floor framing. It was assumed on the west to also butt into the partition wall and on the east to run up to the end of the header, since the end joist could not have been included in the hearth, as it would have been a fire hazard. This assumption is further documented by the mortar stains on the west side of the east end joist. To determine the depth of the fireplace and hearth several other factors were used.

The overall depth of the hearth, plus the fireplace (5'4"), was known from the location of the first floor hearth header. The breakdown of depth was determined from evidence on the second floor.

The second floor offered much more evidence of the nonexistent fireplace. The framing system is intact, the floorboards are

intact and some original plaster on the north wall has survived. The width of the fireplace is easily determinable by the opening in the original flooring that butted into the original brickwork. This is 7-feet 10-inches. This dimension corresponds to the end of the shelving in the closet previously described. The depth was determined by a notch in the floorboards (see Illustration No. 37) where presumably the brickwork and plaster stopped. As can be seen on the second floor framing plan, the hearth did not extend the entire width of the brickwork. The space for the hearth is boxed by the framing system.

The brick hearth, presumably of square bricks as was used in the main house, was supported on a trimmer arch that sprung from the first floor chimney. This arch is visible in the mortar stains (see Illustration No. 36) on the west end joist. The inner surface of the east end joist is not visible since it is covered by a structural member installed when the fireplace was taken out.

The depth of this hearth and fireplace was duplicated on the first floor. This corresponds to the depths found in neighboring historic houses of the same period.

d. Partition Wall Between Rooms 207 and 208

The wall is not presently located at its original position. However, it is made up of many of its original parts. The door and architraves on both sides of the doorway are original as known from paint layering. The boards of the wall are original and secured with hand-wrought nails.

Its original location is known from scars on the floorboards, the south wall, and on window trim. It originally ran into the window jamb of the window above the south garden door. Later, when the wall was removed, a pie-shaped piece of sill and chair rail were installed along with a new plaster jamb to finish both jambs of the window equally.

e. Room 208

This room was probably used as the original bedroom for David Deshler. After 1772 it might have remained a bedroom for servants who would have lived near the kitchen. It probably maintained this function until well into the 19th century when more spaces were added. Presently the room is much larger than its original size. The wall separating it from the 1909 addition has been completely removed and the spaces function together. With the demolition of the north wall, any evidence of windows was removed but, from the 1891 photographs, we know the original north wall had no window openings.

In the southwest corner of the room, is an original corner cupboard. This 225-year old cupboard is assumed to be similar to the missing cupboard on the first floor, varying only in height.

To the north of the cupboard on the west wall is the present door opening to Room 209. As in the case of the west wall on the first floor, this opening was once a window and was modified as the house grew (see Illustration Nos. 38, 39, and 40).

To the east of the corner cupboard on the south wall is a window basically unchanged, except for the addition of wood trim and a wood sill, over the original 1750s sill and plaster jamb.

The floorboards were covered with new floorboards in 1884 because of the sag in the floor. The sag was caused by the demolition of the original fireplace and the disruption of the structural system at that time. The 1890 flooring is shimmed up at the low points of the old flooring resulting in a level surface. This was corrected by the restoration work proposed in this report.

f. Doorway Between Rooms 208 and 209

This opening was originally a window, as seen on the 1842 Morris sketch. When the second floor of the 1850s section was constructed in 1856 the opening was enlarged to a doorway. The floorboards still stopped at the line where the wall used to be and the

door itself was on the middle step of the three steps leading down to Room 209. This set of steps continued in use until 1884, when new flooring was introduced into Rooms 207 and 208, and this new flooring was continued up to the new doorway, allowing the door to function at the height of Room 208. This moved the steps out into Room 209 (see Illustration Nos. 38, 39, and 40).

g. The Corner Cupboard

On the second floor in the southwest corner of Room 208 is the original corner cupboard (see Illustration Nos. 41 and 42). It still has all its original hardware, shelves and trim, and sits on the original floorboards. The cupboard is typical of the mid-18th century. It is divided into two sections at chair rail height by the nosing and ogee trim of the chair rail cutting across it. Above and below are double swinging paneled doors on "H" hinges, the paneling matching that of the partition door and the stair closet door in Room 207. As shown in the paint study (see Appendix), original paneling on this floor offers an excellent decorative history of this section.

The upper part of the cupboard is divided by five "Butterfly" shelves. The profile of these shelves is seen on the drawing. The lower section has two shelves of the same design. The cupboard is backed in wide boards rather than exposed plaster and has both ceiling and base moldings. The base molding is simply baseboard carried around the closet. The ceiling molding is an interesting 4-inch cyma recta with a beaded fillet molding below. This molding is original to the cupboard. It is similar to but differentiated from that which is found on the stair closet by the size of the curve and its composite nature.

4. 1750s - The Attic

a. Room 306

This space has also suffered from all the changes the Deshler-Morris House has undergone. The large chimney from the two fireplaces below it has been removed and a small flue installed from the oil burner. For restoration evidence we have the clear outline in the joist system of the size of the original chimney (see architectural

drawing). Half of the north wall has been removed, from the flue to the west wall. Also, although most of the roof joists are original and in good condition, several have been cut to open the dormer window that dominates this room and allows one to stand up. Originally, only a small child could stand in the attic, yet a hearth and fireplace were constructed here. However, this room does contain a fine collection of original floorboards and rosehead flooring nails.

G. Main House - 1772 Section

This section of the house has been used as the main living space from 1772 until 1949 with the benefit of continuous occupation and maintenance. It remains in excellent condition both in terms of visible fabric and structural integrity. The first and second floors have undergone few changes in its 200-year history because of the respect the Morris family had for the buildings historic significance. Both the third floor and cellar have been modified for utilitarian purposes.

The purpose of the construction of the 1909 addition to the main house was to facilitate the heating and servicing of this structure while incurring the least damage possible to its historic fabric. The presense of this addition is impossible to detect from the first and second floors of the main house. This care was not considered necessary in the cellar, third floor, 1750s section, or the 1880s section. This sensitivity is of interpretive value in the historical analysis of Deshler-Morris. The contrast of the utilitarian way all spaces were treated, except for the two floors of the main house, offers insights into this family.

1. 1772 Cellar - Rooms 02 and 03

These two areas are divided by a structural brick wall, with three arched openings (see Illustration No. 44), which is needed to cut the span of the joists in half. The exterior walls are whitewashed rubble stone, the foundations of the house itself. The floor is a concrete slab and the ceiling of Room 03 is plastered on wire lath on the joists. The undersides of the floorboards above are partially exposed, and partially covered with hand-split lath and plaster applied in 1772.

The west wall of the area is broken by the doorway to the 1750s cellar. This opening was cut through the original 1750s foundation wall into that cellar. In the northwest corner of Room 03 are the stairs connecting the cellar with the first floor of the 1772 section. These stairs will be described later.

The south wall of Room 03 has one window well, one corner fireplace foundation, and a bulkhead entrance. All are original and basically unchanged. The bulkhead is presently enclosed at the cellar level with a glazed door. This dates from 1884 and was probably installed to conserve heat. In Room 02, the south wall has an original window well and an arch that is presently blocked up with brick, that supports the main south fireplaces. There was either a structural problem or the owner built an ash pit. Between the fireplace foundation and the brick load bearing partition wall was a closet. The shelf marks are still visible in the plaster.

The east wall is symmetrically divided by two original window wells. Steel supports were added in 1909 along this wall to supplement the rotting ends of the joist system.

The north wall is Room 02 has the arched opening of the chimney foundation intact and unblocked. The present heating system breaks into the chimney with a duct to heat the second floor with hot air. The oil burner for the main house stands directly in front of this chimney founda-tion. In Room 03 a doorway has been broken through to the cellar of the 1909 addition. This doorway is one of the reasons the stairs leading down to the cellar were modified.

A window opening still exists on this wall now connecting Room 03 and the 1909 addition, whereas it originally connected Room 03 with the outside.

Two brick piers, free standing in the middle of Room 03, are mentioned in the 1868 insurance survey (see Illustration No. 43). They intersect the framing system at critical points where additional support was needed and the joists are crudely wedged up over them.

A coal bin once occupied part of Room 02, the deliveries being made from Germantown Avenue through one of the two cellar windows.

At present, located in the cellar, are large hot air ducts that convey the heat to the various fireplace foundations and up partition walls. Overall the system ingeniously damages very little historic fabric.

2. 1772 - First Floor

This floor is the main entry, eating, and entertaining space of the house. One room, Room 103, has undergone modifications. The rest of the floor is almost exactly as it was after construction. The layout is fairly typical of Germantown, even to the sizes of the rooms. Originality was expressed only in some of the detailing used and in the luxuriousness of furnishings and hangings.

A central hall divides the house in half. This hall has a large door at each end, one to the street and one to the garden. On entry, to the right is the dining room and beyond is the stairs and entrance to the kitchen. On the left is the formal living room, and beyond that is the sitting room looking out on the garden. If the house had been located on the south border of the property, this layout would simply have been reversed, as observed in other Germantown houses.

Each of the two main rooms has a handsome fireplace. The sitting room has a corner fireplace of slightly smaller size (typical period homes in Germantown had back-to-back corner fireplaces in the living and sitting rooms). The sound construction, rich detailing, and magnificent gardens must have been determining factors in Washington's choice of Deshler-Morris as his residence during the fall of 1793 and summer of 1794. The dining room is supposedly the room in which the Cabinet met several times. Its appropriate furnishings and formal atmosphere was surely conductive to conducting affairs of State.

Rooms 101 and 102 are in the 1909 addition and are, therefore, described later in this report.

a. Room 103

This is the only room on the first or second floors of the main house to undergo major changes. The closets on either side of the fireplace and the door opening into the stairhall were all removed at one time and the door opening to the stairhall is not original.

The doorway was analyzed by x-rays (see Illustration Nos. 47 to 51) after some doubt was aroused by the break in rhythm of the paneling below the chair rail. It was clarified in the x-rays that this wall originally had no doorway (see Illustration Nos. 45, 46).

Possibly the doorway was broken through in order to simplify servant access to the dining room from the kitchen eliminating the need to enter Room 103 from the center hall.

The present paneling on the north wall in Room 103 is not original. The construction is in imitation of the 18th century closet doors on the second floor. All moldings are applied rather than being cut from one piece of wood, the 18th century technique. This work was done by the NPS in 1949. Illustration No. 52 shows bookcases behind the Morris family, which existed until 1949 when the NPS restored the paneling (see Illustration No. 53).

The fireplace is the strongest architectural feature of the room and is totally original. Its opening is blocked up almost flush with its marble frame by plaster which encloses the air duct from the boiler to the second floor. Separate floor registers provide hot air for this room. There is no hearth in front of this fireplace, the only fireplace in the house to have this removed and patched when the house received central heating.

The hinges on the door to the stairhall and on the north closet doors are not 18th century hardware. This reinforces the previous conclusion about these doors. The remainder of the hardware is original.

b. Room 104 and 107

These are the circulation spaces of the house. They are lighted naturally by a transom window over the back door. However, this is inadequate lighting and a large hanging glass fixture has been installed in this space by the NPS in 1949. It is assumed that the Morris family must have had some fixture here also. Both this fixture and one on the third floor over the stairs have gas connections that were used before the present electrical fixtures.

This area is distinguished by its carefully executed imitation wood graining on the paneling below chair rail height. The present graining was painted by a NPS painter in 1949 and is an approximation of the original graining. Although not as sensitive or vigorous as the original, it represents good workmanship and is in fine condition. The graining was the original paint layer of this paneling, afterwards covered for many years by uniform colors and uncovered in the research that preceded the 1949 work.

Room 107 is the stairhall. The stairs, open newel with turned balusters and a variety of trim, are wide and generous. They are unmodified except for the section that leads to the cellar.

The doorway under the stairs opens onto a small passageway that enters the 1909 addition. A doorway off this passageway drops to the cellar stairs under the main staircase. Originally, and until 1909, the doorway that leads to the passageway opened directly onto the cellar winder stairs. This was changed to permit access to the 1909 addition of the toilets.

The wood grained paneling continues up the stairs to the second floor. This graining plus the consistent doric detail and trim employed make this staircase an excellent example of the sophistication of 18th century Germantown architecture and craftsmanship.

c. Room 105

This is the best lighted room on the first floor. It served as the formal living area and had a large, presently nonfunctional, fireplace (see Illustration No. 54). It was functional until the mid-19th century when all the fireplaces in the main house were deactivated to allow the flues to be used by the hot air duct system. Its fireplace is a more ornate brother to that of Room 103. The room has four windows and retains all of its original trim.

The partition wall between Rooms 104 and 105 is in part plaster on metal lath, which allows space to enclose a narrow heating duct that services the room above. This heat has caused paint discoloration on both sides of the partition.

d. Room 106

The sitting room is also almost unchanged. In its southern corners there sits a corner fireplace (see Illustration No. 55) and a corner cupboard. The latter is similar to the corner cupboard in Room 208 but is 20 years more advanced in design. Its doors were paneled until glazed in the early 20th century. At present the pedestal is a heat register, the heat source for this room. The corner cupboard is divided at chair rail height as is the 1750s corner cupboard.

The fireplace is surrounded by its original English tiles, which are rare today. These tiles are also used on the second floor. This particular set of tiles depicts various animals. All the sets should be studied by an art historian to determine their true value and dates.

e. Porch 108

The back door of Deshler-Morris leads out to a back porch, covered by a balcony above. This porch was built in 1772. The ceiling and flooring are not original, although the metal roofing is original and a rare survival of 18th century tern-plate roofing.

It is supported by two freestanding columns, of doric design, one of which is totally original, and two pilasters, up against the walls of the house, which are also original. The ceiling of the porch consists of narrow (3-inch) tongue and groove boards. In the earliest insurance survey, 1774, it is described as having had a plaster ceiling. It is unknown when the change occurred. The floorboards are also narrow and modern. It is probable that the flooring has undergone several changes considering the weather conditions in Philadelphia.

3. 1772 Second Floor

The second floor is almost an exact copy of the first floor in layout, minus the front door. The two front rooms functioned as bedrooms, and the back room possibly, as a study or nursery. The ample staircase continues up to the third floor, with minor simplifications of design.

This floor was the sleeping area for the owners of the house. It has windows facing all the preferred exposures, east, south, and west. A porch, connected by the back doorway, permitted the residents to overlook the large garden from the privacy of their sleeping floor.

The partitions are thinner here, they have less load to carry. The main load bearing wall, on both floors, is the north-south wall which is not continuous but thicker than the east-west walls. This helps carry the midpoint load of the joists to the cellar partition wall and down to the ground.

a. Room 202

This is presently called George Washington's bedroom, although this is conjecture and he possibly would have preferred Room 204. The fireplace and paneling (see Illustration No. 58) is very similar to that of Room 103 because the paneling was copied from here in 1949. This room has the same lighting as Room 103, two east windows, and the same doorways, one to the corridor and one to the stairhall. The two doorways vary but are both original.

The fireplace is centered between the doorways, that originally opened into large closets. The east closet is unchanged, except for paint color. The west closet door presently opens onto a passageway that is flanked by smaller closets. This passageway leads into the 1909 addition, a toilet.

This is another example of the expense that the Morris's went to hide the 1909 addition from view. You must actually enter a closet to enter the addition.

The fireplace in this room is faced with English tiles depicting conventionalized waterfront housing with people and birds on the water. They are more complex with fuller compositions than those on the first floor. However, the fireplace paneling is of simpler design. The tabernacle frame is a simple rectangle, with no "dog ears" or "shoulders", and the mantel shelf has no brackets below it.

The fireplace has its original hearth which consists of square, glazed hearth bricks, 5-inches by 5-inches. The four vertical sides of the bricks are beveled so that the bottom surface, which sits on 2-inches of sand, is only 4-7/8-inches by 4-7/8-inches. This allows the upper surfaces of the bricks to form tight joints, without mortar preventing sparks from getting into the structure, while some space remains between the bricks below the surface.

All the chair rails have been removed from this room. The date for this removal is known to be after the Washington residency by evidence of paint layering.

The interior shutters are missing.

b. Rooms 203 and 206

The corridor and stairhall act as one space (see Illustration No. 56). The wood grained paneling below the chair rail stopped at the top of the stairs and was not used on the second floor.

The cornice and baseboard are a simplified version of that used on the first floor. The chair rail, missing from the second floor except for one wall in Room 206, is simplified from that used on the main floor.

At the west end of the corridor is a doorway leading onto a porch. This doorway is of special significance. It consists of two doors, one solid, paneled wood, typical of 1772 and similar to the other doors in the house. The outside door is a glazed door, with 16 panes of 8 by 10 glass. In the photograph one can see that this door is actually two complete sash from a window, turned sideways and held in a frame (Illustration No. 59). These sash are the only surviving 1750s sash. They were probably removed from one of the windows that was converted into a doorway in the 1750s section and reused in an unnoticeable spot, as a storm door to the porch.

This sash gives us the muntin profile needed for restoration of the other 1750s windows.

The porch itself is floored in metal, covering the original wood boards which are still in place. It has a simple, doric, strong handrail and spindels, parts of which are original. Some of the balusters are easily identifiable as original by the paint buildup and smoothed-out corners, and others are replacements.

Both the diagonal trellis over the porch and the vertical trellis on the south wall of the 1750s section are original to their respective sections, as evidenced by the nails that bind them and the hardware used on them.

c. Room 204

This is known as Martha Washington's bedroom, a conjectural label, and is almost exactly the same as Room 103. It has four windows, one of which is missing its interior shutters, and a framed fireplace, like the one in the other principle room on this floor, with the addition of a fret under the mantle.

The tiles on this fireplace are the most interesting in the house, although probably not the most expensive, initially. They show various domestic and theatrical scenes and are unusual because two of them are "seconds". These were painted over an earlier design that did not print dark enough. As previously mentioned, an art historian should study these tiles (see Illustration No. 57).

In this room, also, the chair rail has been removed.

d. Room 205

This is the simplest room on the second floor. The fireplace is of the simplest design with no "dog ears" on the tabernacle frame or on the fireplace frame. Even the trim is just a simple door architrave molding, quarter round with a recessed panel. There is no corner closet in this room.

The door to the corridor has undergone some changes in location, for reasons unknown at present, and has been hung both left and right handed. The door is original to the house, installed in 1772, but previous to this location the door had been used elsewhere. At present it is hung on 19th century hardware.

4. 1772 - Third Floor

This level is, and originally was, divided into three rooms and a pair of closets. The rooms are all fairly equal in size and each had one small window and no fireplace.

Between 1839 and 1842, two dormer windows were opened allowing additional light into Rooms 302 and 303. In 1868, a dormer window was cut into Room 304, facing west; it was enlarged in 1909 and removed in 1949.

In 1890, a fireplace was constructed in Room 304, using the flue of the second floor fireplaces which were no longer in use since a duct system was using the flue to heat the second floor.

Another change on this level, often referred to as the garret, was the addition of closets to the stairhall. These were added on a large shelf at floor level abutting the stairs in 1884.

This floor has no chair rails, and never did. Its walls are thin, 3-1/2-inches, and not as sound absorbant as those on the first and second floors. Lighting, until 1839, was poor, as was its heating. It was probably only used for storage, and perhaps served as sleeping quarters for the young, extra guests, or family servants.

The connection to the 1909 addition, providing toilet and storage area, was through a glazed door at the position of the previous gable window. The door provides light for Room 302 although it sacrifices privacy in the bath.

Rooms 302 and 303 each have 2-foot square hatches opening up into the attic. In the attic, unchanged since 1772 except for the installation of various electrical conduits and outlets, we can see the exposed framing system of the roof and attic floor. The roof air vents, installed in the 1880s, have collected large piles of flammable material, deposited by the hundreds of birds that have nested here.

H. 1850s Section

This addition was constructed in two stages to the west of the 1750s section. The first floor was built in or before 1839. Between 1851 and 1856, the second floor was added and the first floor was enlarged. It originally measured 15-feet 0-inches by 13-feet 0-inches and had a doorway on the east to the 1750s section, a doorway to the west to the garden, two windows to the south to the garden, and a window to the north. It was a single space, used as a kitchen. It had a shed roof that sloped up to the north, as the 1750 section roof slopes. We have, today, the two south windows and the evidence of the north window and east door. The entire west wall was removed when the size of the room was increased in 1856 by 5-feet.

It was constructed of rubble stone construction, covered with stucco, flush with the 1750s stucco and approximated the patterned coursing but without regard to window openings. In Morris's 1842 sketch, we can see the original form of this structure. It had a wood door and a small hatch in the center of the end wall opening to the west.

There was probably an attic over the first floor before 1856. The first floor was the new kitchen and we have brief notations in the blueprints of the 1949 NPS restoration of the size of the fireplace that existed. The NPS removed this fireplace. This fireplace was not large enough for cooking and was supplemented by a wood stove, mentioned many times in the insurance surveys. In the 1842 sketch, a chimney is visible through the tree. Also visible in this sketch is a shed roof covering over the west doorway. This area was probably the wood storage and washing area with hot water conveniently located nearby on the fire.

1. 1850s First Floor

This area, presently divided into Room 112 and 113, was originally not separated. The stairs to the second floor, Room 112, were added after the second floor was completed in 1858. However, the stairs to the cellar were constructed in 1856. The west wall was moved out 5-feet in 1856. This was a major alteration because the walls are stone.

A major beam was inserted in the ceiling of Room 113 on the line where the west wall used to be. This was done before the second floor was constructed. Above this beam, there is a brick wall, 8 inches thick. At present there is no sag in this beam and it is assumed to be in good condition. From the exterior, it is confusing to determine where the west wall of this room is located. To the west of the two original windows is a smaller nonmatching window, set in a brick wall, rather than stuccoed stone. This appearance suggests that the west wall of Room 113 is between these two different windows and types of construction. Actually, it is beyond, to the west of the smaller window.

After 1839, no new stone construction took place at Deshler-Morris. All post-1839 work was brick or stud wall.

The present west doorway of Room 113 leads into the 1880s section. This doorway dates from 1856. The north wall has two openings in it. The eastern opening is a doorway to the 1909 addition. This is an enlarged, original opening that was a window until 1909. The other opening is also a doorway that was punched through the solid brick wall in 1909. The east wall is broken by two doorways. The wall itself dates from 1856, before which the stairs were not extant and the kitchen extended to the west wall of the 1750s section.

The northern opening on this wall leads down to the cellar of the 1750s section. This was constructed in 1856. The southern opening goes to the stairwell, which was constructed in 1868.

The main architectural element in this room was the fireplace. On the north wall, the scars of its brick outline remain in the early plaster layer. The 1856 insurance policy mentions a cooking range, later described as gas, and an iron sink with hot and cold water. In a previous survey, 1839, the fireplace is simply described as having a mantel. This fireplace survived until 1949 when the NPS removed it, leaving behind only a few dimensions in plan, of the size and nothing that clarifies the character of the fireplace. For restoration, a typical 1830s fireplace and mantel should be copied that fits within the overall dimensions known for this fireplace.

As a functional kitchen, the architectural detail in this room was sparse and simple. The windows had plaster jambs with a simple applied architrave. There was a narrow, simple baseboard, and no ceiling cornice. The window architrave molding was also used on the doors.

2. 1850s Second Floor - Rooms 209 and 210

In the 1856 insurance policy, this floor is described as being one room with a lead lined bathtub, shower, and a galvanized iron

boiler connected to the range in the kitchen below. In 1871, the bathtub was removed and a copper one installed, considered by the family to be a large improvement.

The space is presently divided into two rooms. This was done in 1909 to separate the stairs from the toilet and to form a passage to the 1909 addition.

In the 1909 survey it states that the bathtub is now iron (porcelain on case iron). The 1909 fixtures were removed by the NPS in 1949 and modern fixtures are now in use.

In the northwest corner of the Room 210 was the flue from the first floor fireplace. This, too, was removed in 1949.

This floor has two windows facing south to the garden. They are all original and have their original venetian shutters on the outside. To the west, was a window, visible in the 1876 photograph, that was converted into a doorway in 1884 to provide access to the new second floor addition in the 1880s section. In 1909, when access to the 1880s section was facilitated by the 1909 addition, the step to this doorway was removed, blocking the door and once again forming a window.

The north wall of Room 209 has a large opening broken through it for access to the 1909 addition. This was originally a window, until 1909. The north wall of Room 210 is furred out to allow new plaster to cover all the old scars. This was done by the NPS in 1949.

3. 1850s Attic - Room 307

This space, presently accessible on one's knees from the 1909 attic crawlspace, was originally a water reservoir, described in the 1856 survey as being 6-1/2-feet wide, 17-feet long and 2-feet deep. It was lined with lead and served the bath below and kitchen below that. It is not known how long this stayed in use.

At present, the boards and framing are still in place, although the lead is gone. The chimney from the first floor fireplace is intact at this level. It is brick, unexpressed on the exterior, and no longer punctures the roof.

I. 1880s Section

The first floor of this section is first described in two policies, both written in 1868. In the Mutual Assurance Company policy, it is described as an office, and in the contributionship policy, it is called a warehouse. Because of the lack of heat, the crude architectural detailing, and the existence of a hydrant, it is assumed that a washhouse would have been a more appropriate use of this space.

The first floor measures 15-feet 5-inches by 13-feet 4-inches and is a single space with a hipped, metal roof. The second floor measures 8-feet 1-inch by 18-feet 6-inches and is also one space with a shed roof. It is first mentioned in the 1884 policy and was not constructed when the 1876 photograph was taken, so it dates from some time between 1876 and 1884.

1. 1880s First Floor - Room 115

This room has a brick floor, original to the room, that is in good condition. Under the floor is a cold storage room that is described in the archeological report in the appendix.

In the southwest corner of the room stands a hydrant, constructed in 1868. It has two separately controlled hose bids and the control handles are connected to long rods that extend 4-feet below floor level to the water line connection. A simple wood box with a cap encloses the assembly and only minor repairs are needed to make this unique water source function again. The water from the faucets pours onto a cut stone that is built into and under the brick walls through an opening in the bottom of the wall and is carried by a shallow brick spillway to a drain on the garden path.

The louvered openings of this section are extremely handsome (see Illustration No. 62) and when cleaned would transform this room into a very pleasant space. They extend from 3-foot above the floor to the ceiling and cover most of two walls.

The ceiling is narrow width, tongue and groove boards, although it was originally rough plaster in 1868. (This improvement probably dates from 1909 when similar work was done on the rear porch of the 1772 section.)

The east wall has the door opening from the 1850 section. The south wall, east end, has a doorway to the garden and the remainder of the wall is louvered openings. The west wall has a door opening to the garden flanked by a single hung window to its north and an opening was cut through the otherwise blank wall to connect to the 1909 addition.

2. 1880s Second Floor - Room 211

This section construction in 1884 was originally two very small rooms with a door to walk out on the roof. Later, a door to enter Room 210 was cut, which is detailed to match the 1884 work. There was also a set of stairs in 1887, described as a stepladder from the first floor, that climbed up the west wall of the first floor. One entered an enclosure of some sort at a paneled door that was next to the lozenge-shaped window on the second floor, which still exists.

Its space is now a single space with a closet in the northwest corner. A doorway cut to the 1909 addition connects this space internally with the remainder of the house.

J. 1884 Necessary or Privy

This outbuilding for the house is basically unchanged from 1884. It measures 10-feet 6-inches by 10-feet 6-inches with a tin roof and simple wood cornice. It is divided, floor to ceiling, into four areas with plaster on wood lath walls. Two of the areas have two large seats and one child's seat and two of the areas have one large seat and one child's seat. Each compartment has a louvered window and a paneled door. It

is presently not in use except as storage and will be a rich source of archeological material. Its wood shingle roof still remains under the present metal but if the metal roof is removed, new wood shingles will be required.

K. 1909 Section

This was the last addition constructed onto the house and the most damaging to the original fabric. It was constructed as a service area, basically adding square footage to a main space only on the second floor of the 1750s section. Elsewhere it provided toilets, storage, and corridor space.

Within this construction period, other major changes were made to the structure that will be noted here.

The addition was separated into two areas. The larger part was the 2-1/2 story, 7-feet 0-inches by 64-feet 0-inches addition to the rear section of the complex. The other was the 3-story, 6-feet by 19-feet addition to the 1772 section. Both of these were constructed along the north property line and were made accessible through perforations in the north wall. However, there was a difference in how these perforations were made. The eastern section which was attached to the historic 1772 section, was constructed with sensitivity and respect for the 1772 structure and did little damage accordingly. The western section attached to the wing, was constructed with the utmost efficiency as a first priority, and severe damage in the 1750s, 1850, and 1880 sections results.

1. 1909 Cellar - Rooms 01, 05, 06, 07, and 08

Room 01 is attached to the 1772 cellar by a doorway broken through the north wall of Room 03. The major change inflicted by this doorway was that the cellar stairs had to be reconstructed to avoid the opening.

The room is the start of a 3-story unused brick flue and is now used as the electrical meter room and has two window wells to the north.

Room 05A is the lowest level of a dumbwaiter that extended up to the attic and had a glass skylight above it. It was a rope and pully operated device and survived only until 1949 when it was removed by the NPS.

Within Room 07 there was a stairway to the first floor removed by the NPS in 1949. This is an existing bulkhead door and wood steps to the outside in Room 06 so that in 1909 there were two exits to the exterior from the cellar, and three internal stairways. Whereas before 1909, there were only two internal stairways and a blocked bulkhead door. Cellar circulation was therefore greatly facilitated by this addition.

A drainage system was also installed in the entire cellar in 1909. Floor drains were installed as well as window well drains for each cellar window. The drains were all set in the new concrete slab that was poured over the entire cellar floor.

2. 1909 First Floor

a. Rooms 101 and 102

These rooms attached to the 1772 section are enterable via a doorway under the main stairway and through an opening broken through the north wall. Room 101 is a passage and closet area with one window and Room 102 is a small toilet with a water closet and a sink. The wainscot tiles in this toilet and those in the two toilets above it are of exceptional beauty, as are the toilet fixtures themselves.

b. Rooms 111, 114, 116, and 117

Space 111A was the dumbwaiter shaft, and was accessible from the 1750s section through a large opening cut through the north wall. Actually three separate openings were cut though the north wall of this section on this floor for access to the 1909 addition. Room 111 was storage.

Room 114 was originally storage and stairs to the cellar. The NPS removed the stairs and partitions and built a kitchen for the caretakers that lived in the Deshler-Morris House.

Room 116 has a service sink and Room 117 is a small toilet for the gardener.

The spaces of this floor of the 1909 addition are generally unconnected with each other and serve only the immediate room to which they are attached.

3. 1909 Second Floor

a. Room 201

This space has a larger toilet than the first floor and includes a footed bathtub as well as a pedestal sink and a toilet with a mahogany water tank. As previously described, it is connected to the main house by a passageway that one enters by a closet door in Room 202.

As in the first floor toilet the tiles and fixtures are fine examples of turn-of-the-century refinements.

b. Rooms 208, 212, and 213

The connection between Rooms 208 and the 1750s section was the most damaging connection made in the design of the 1909 addition. Twelve-feet of the north wall was removed--floor to ceiling--to allow this space to serve as more than just storage for Room 208. This changed the character of the original bedroom tremendously. Closets 208A and dumbwaiter 208B finalized the transformation of this small bedroom into a luxurious sleeping area.

Room 212 is the only part of the 1909 addition to serve as a connection between two spaces of the wing. Room 211, as previously mentioned, was isolated after its construction in 1884. In order to enter it, one had first to go outside and enter it through its south door. Room 212 solved this by opening a doorway through the north wall of Room 211. This connected the 1884 addition with the rest of the house. Four closets and an enclosed janitors sink are also found in Room 212.

Room 213 is another toilet with a tub, water closet, sink, and fine wood wainscot paneling and trim.

4. 1909 Third Floor - Rooms 301 and 306

Room 301 is almost exactly the same as the second floor toilet and storage area. It has a handsome bathtub, sink, and water closet and a large storage area.

Room 306A is the top of the dumbwaiter in the area of the attic of the 1750s section. On this floor, a 12 foot section of 1750s section north wall was demolished to allow the attic space to expand into the 1909 section. A steel beam is used to span the gap. Another major 1909 change here is the dormer window, in Room 306. This allowed light and higher headroom in this old attic space.

The remainder of the third floor, 1909 section, is attic crawlspace which affords access to the attic space above Room 211, and a onetime reservoir above Room 210.

L. Mechanical Systems

There are presently two oil burners in the building and one gas operated hot water heater. The age of the oil burners is unknown. The hot water heater is from 1909.

The burner in the 1772 cellar heats the first and second floors of the 1772 section only. It uses a forced air system through sheet metal ducts that criss-cross the cellar and snake up through walls and fireplaces. Its intrusion into the historic scene is cleverly hidden on both the first and second floors. A visitor to the house can only notice a floor register in each room.

The other burner in the cellar of the 1750s section is circulating hot water through radiators in each room of the wing plus the third floor of the 1772 section. This burner dates from 1909 or later. With improvements and uses the 1909 addition can hide the risers so that the third floor could be heated without damaging the historic fabric of the first or second floors.

In the same way, most of the piping for heating units for the wing also circulate from this oil burner to the 1909 addition, and then to their respective rooms. In this way, the 1909 addition was a service addition which is no longer needed in the wing, where the extent of required restoration work allows us to build new systems into the construction, but necessary for the 1772 sections, where the means of heating the third floor is facilitated by the existence of this service area.

The single hot water heater serves the entire house.

M. Structure

There are no structurally poor areas in the house at present. Alterations and changes to the Deshler-Morris House have always been done by people sensitive to the significance of the structure and aware of the dangers inherent in ill-planned construction. All the modifications were carefully executed and skillfully reinforced the existing structural systems.

The main house has undergone no structural changes except the addition of various supports to sagging joists in the cellar. The second and third floors are sound and safe.

The 1750s section in restoration will need some additional structural members because of the changes in loads that restoration will involve.

The 1850 section first floors should receive a new framing system because of the floors proximity to the ground and the rotting that has resulted in the unventilated area.

All the walls are in good condition and only the voids created in 1909 need filling, not for structural but for historic reasons.

II. Restoration Proposals

The author realizes that restoration has already occurred, and the publication of this report is several years after the fact. The majority of the following proposals were accomplished in the work performed at the Deshler-Morris House in 1975-76. The observant reader will also note where certain proposals differ from the finished work.

It is hoped that two major interpretive themes can be performed by the restored Deshler-Morris House. Firstly, the two oldest sections of the house, the 1750s and 1772 sections, can be used to explain and illustrate the social and political role of the house in the 1770s, through Washington's residency here during his presidency in the 1790s.

Domestic life in Germantown, beginning in colonial times through the early 20th century is the second interpretive theme of the story. The house itself would be used to explain how and why it grew and who occupied it during the 200-years it was used as a home; this would include the various styles and construction stages of the complex.

The author feels these two functions are mutually compatible, are a responsible treatment of this cultural resource, and are necessary for a full understanding of the story of the Deshler-Morris House. It is within the policies of the NPS to preserve our heritage for future generations. All sections of this structure that are possibly preservable without interferring with the major interpretive theme should be retained for the secondary interpretive theme.

Therefore, it was recommended that the 1750s section first, second, and attic floors be fully restored to their 1793-94 appearance, when George Washington used them. In addition, it was recommended that the 1772 section receive the proper painting to duplicate its appearance in 1793 although minor changes have occurred in this section in the 18th century. These changes and their rationale should be pointed out by the guides, rather than be recovered by the architect. Specifically, the attic dormers of the 1830s, though not present when Washington viewed the house, are an obvious improvement at an early date, and could have been retained, although subsequent revisions led to their demolition.

It was recommended that the 1839 portion of the 1850s section be restored to its original appearance and that the second floor be restored to the date of its construction, 1856.

The 1880s section should be restored to its construction date also. The author originally proposed the demolition of the west portion of the 1909 addition only, and the retention of the eastern, front part. However, this recommendation was modified and the entire 1909 section was demolished. The back part of the 1909 addition disrupts historically significant earlier portions of the house while the forward portion does not. The forward section would have been sufficient to demonstrate the continum of use of the house and is far superior architecturally.

The front part of the 1909 section, that which is attached to the 1772 section of the house, would not have presented obvious restoration problems. Access to these spaces was hidden, nonobtrusive, 66-years old, and historic in their own right. It was set back from the front facade of the 1772 house to differentiate itself and to add to the mass of the main house, while it provided an important service function. By being only 6-feet wide, it still allowed passage between itself and the Bringhurst House.

After demolition of the 1909 section, toilets were provided in the cellar of the main house.

It is recommended that the entire house be provided with fire and intrusion alarms, and complete heat and humidity control, to provide protection for the valuable contents of refurnished historic rooms.

III. The Drawings

The following drawings were completed for the restoration work in 1976 and updated in 1978. Drawings 32 through 46 are the mechanical and structural drawings and were deleted from this report.

deshler-morris house

this project



Code	REVISION	Date	Initial
	AS CONSTRUCTED UPDATE	3-78	M.G.
A	AS CONSTRUCTED	5/76	J.T.

index

symbols

demolition
existing brick
existing to be removed
existing stone (plan)
existing stone (section)
fitter material
finished woodwork
new brickwork
gravel fill
insulation
new brick
plaster or stucco
rough carpentry
soil
steel

architectural & electrical sheet

1 cover sheet
2 historical development
3 site plan, electrical layout, and fencing details
4 existing east and west elevations
5 restored east and west elevations
6 existing south elevation
7 restored south elevation
8 existing north elevation
9 restored north elevation
10 cellar plan and electrical layout
11 partial cellar plan and electricat layout
12 first floor plan and electricat layout
13 partial first floor plan
14 second floor plan and electrical layout
15 partial second floor plan
16 third floor plan and electrical layout
17 roof plan
18 wall sections
19 1772 section first floor interior elevations
20 1772 section second floor interior elevations
21 schedules and downspout boots
22 fireplace and paneling elevations
23 winder stair details
24 fireplace details
25 corner closet
26 roof flashing details
27 door details
28 bulkhead and cellar windows
29 window details
30 room 113 alternate details and exterior siding details
31 misc. details

mechanical

32 M-1 basement mechanical
33 M-2 first floor mechanical
34 M-3 second floor mechanical
35 M-4 third floor mechanical
36 M-5 heating and refrigerant plan - basement
37 M-6 heating and refrigerant plan - basement, second floor, and second floor alternate
38 M-7 drainage plan
39 M-8 [illegible] sections and details
40 M-9 heating and refrigeration schematics
41 M-10 schedules
42 M-11 schedule of operations
43 M-12 demolition

structural

44 S-1 partial cellar plan
45 S-2 partial first floor plan framing
46 S-3 partial second floor plan framing
47 SK-18,21&23 MISC. DETAILS
48 SK-19 NEW BASEMENT WINDOW-Rm104
49 SK-20 1750 SECTION-SOUTH WALL
50 SK-22 CHIMNEY DETAILS

NOTE: ADDED AS CONSTRUCTED UPDATE MATERIALS LIST FOR DRAWING 391/25009A AS SHEET 1 OF 1 ON DRAWING 391/25009B. DATED 3-78

general notes

1. special attention shall be given to all work within the historic fabric of the house. the removal or cutting of any material must be accomplished with extreme care and in an approved manner. prior approval must be obtained from the contracting officer or his designated agent before the removal or cutting of any historic fabric not indicated on the drawings. special care shall be taken to store and protect any removed material to be reused while work is under way. every effort shall be used to protect and preserve historic fabric which is to remain in place. all work shall be done in a workman-like manner and according to sound preservation standards.
2. all cut stone, whole brick, metal materials and artifacts found during construction which are and are not indicated on the drawings shall be removed carefully as approved by the contracting officer and shall remain the property of the government.
3. all finish grade elevations and dimensions shown on the drawings be verified in the field and set finally by conditions as determined by the contracting officer.
4. chemicals shall not be used for cleaning historic fabric unless approved by the contracting office.
5. demolition work and material of the 1909 section shall not be executed in a manner that will endanger existing historic fabric which is to remain. all methods used shall be as approved by the contracting officer.
6. explosives shall not be used for demolition work.

independence national historical park

contract no. cx4000-5-9019

Ⓐ as constructed drawing...project no.4450-0082

This drawing has been prepared in compliance with the Historic Structures Report (Preliminary).
Approved by: Benjamin J. Zerby, Actg. Reg. Dir., 7/15/74
Manager, DSC (Actg.) Date 9/20/78

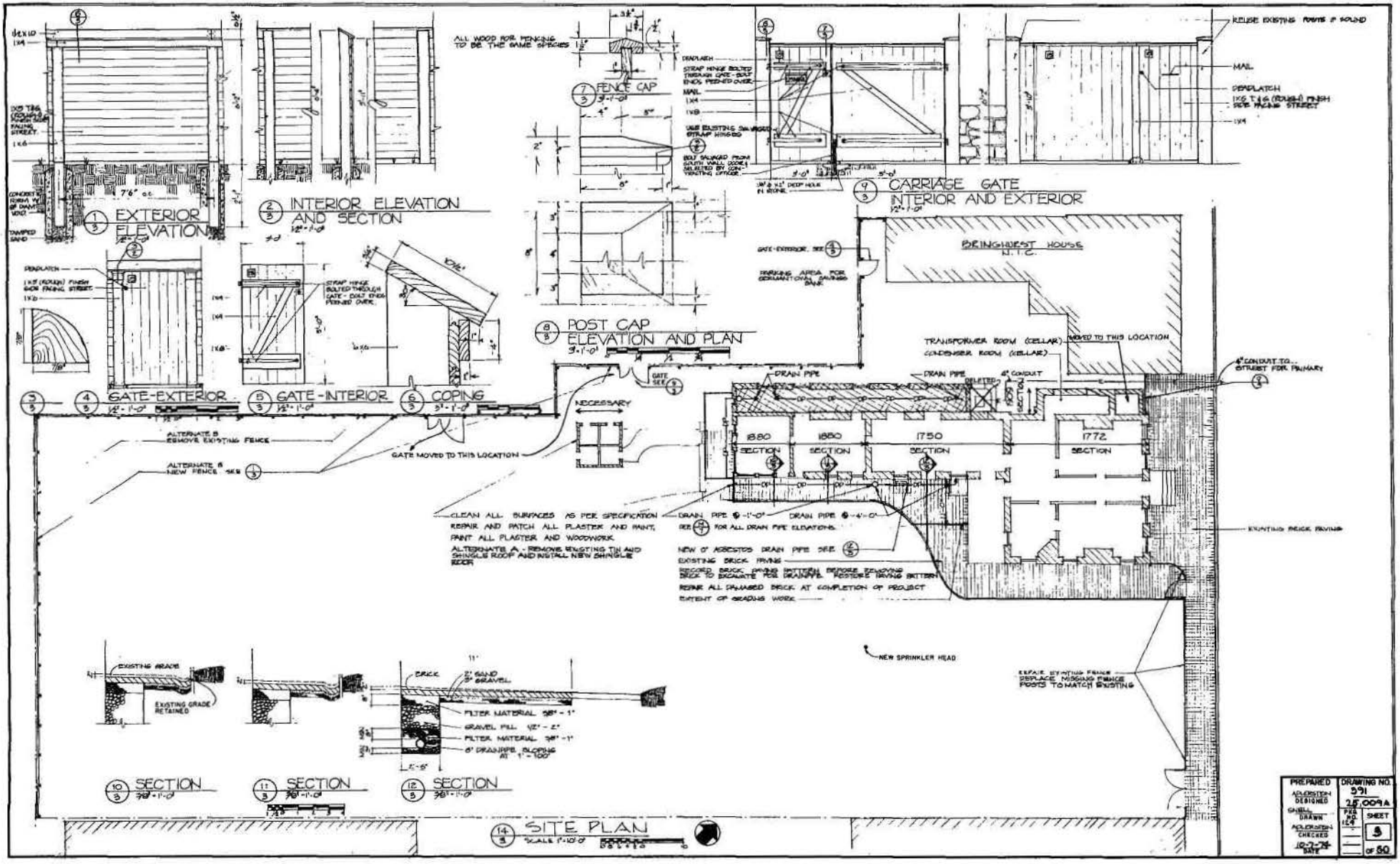
historic preservation team
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DENVER SERVICE CENTER

PREPARED
DESIGNED
DRAWN
QUANTITIES
CHECKED
9/20/78
DATE

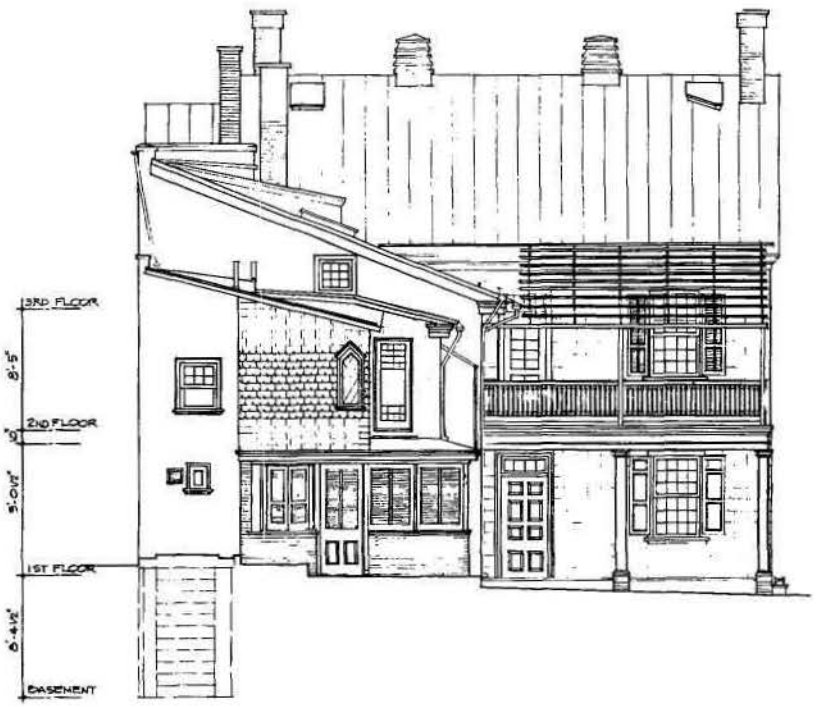
TITLE OF DRAWING: RESTORATION OF DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE
LOCATION WITHIN PARK: GERMANTOWN
NAME OF PARK: INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
REGION: MID-ATLANTIC
COUNTY: PHILADELPHIA
STATE: PENNSYLVANIA

DRAWING NO. 391 25,009A
PROJ NO. 129
SHEET 1 OF 50

ON MICROFILM



ON MICROFILM



1/4 WEST ELEVATION
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

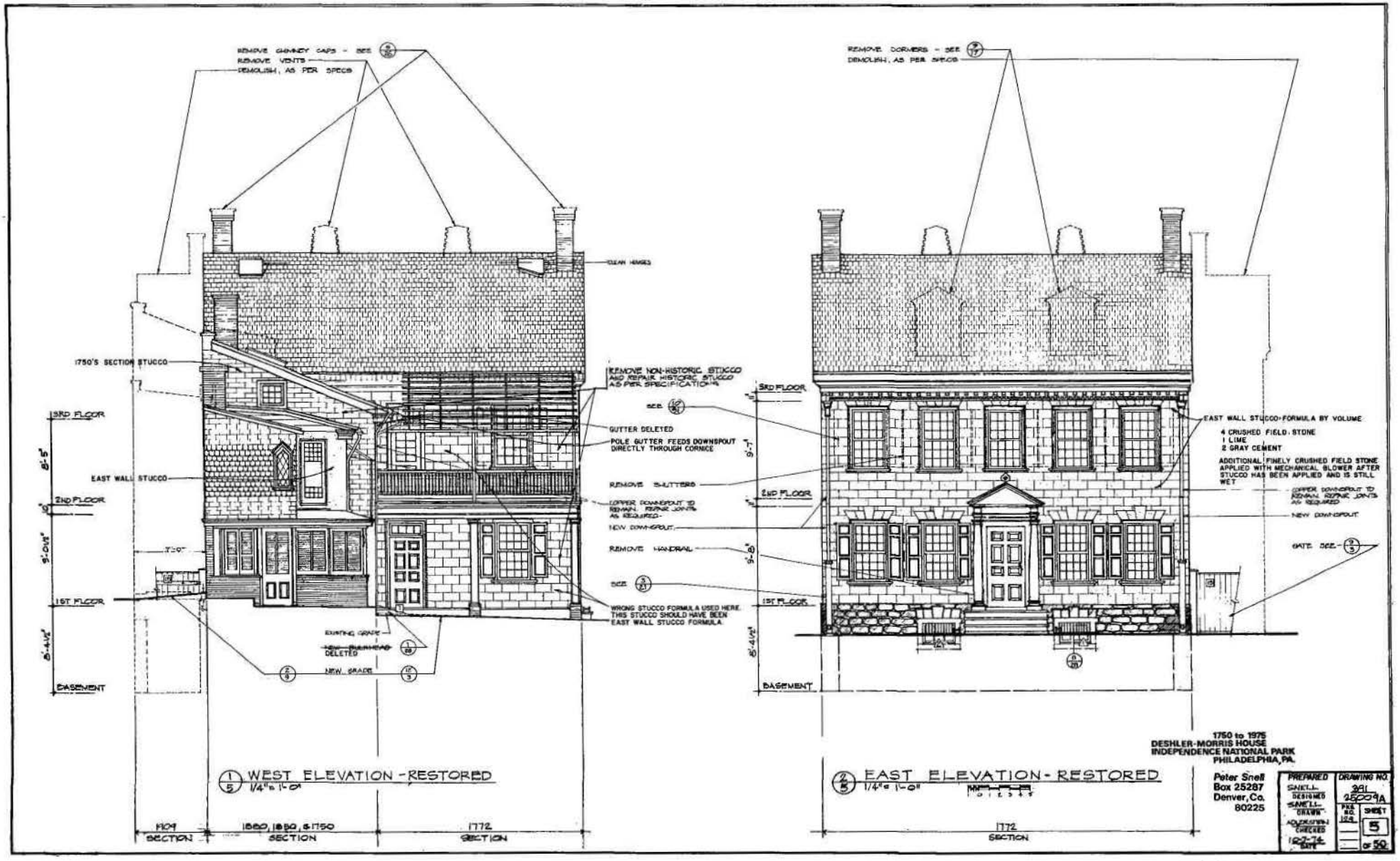


2/4 EAST ELEVATION

EXISTING ELEVATIONS

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
DESIGNED LESTER	391
DRAWN ADLERSTEIN	25.009A
CHECKED	PHA 80 129
10-7-74 DATE	SHEET 4 OF 50

ON MICROFILM



ON MICROFILM

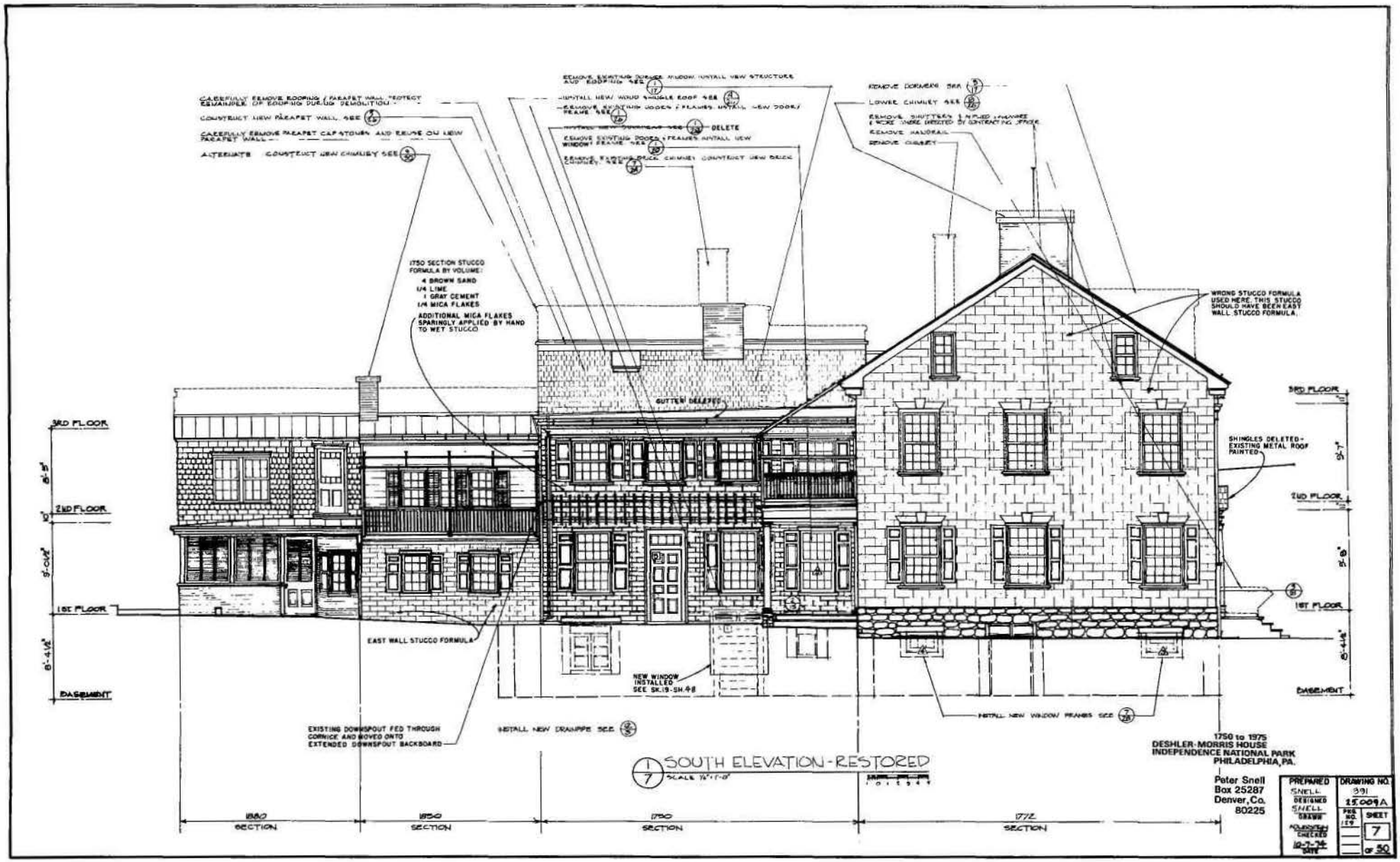


EXISTING
SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE ¼"=1'-0"

PREPARED	DRAWING NO. 391 25.008A
ADMINISTRATION DESIGNS	
LESTER DALKE	PRE AC LES
ADMINISTRATION CHECKED	SHEET 6 OF 50
10-7-74 DATE	

ON MICROFILM



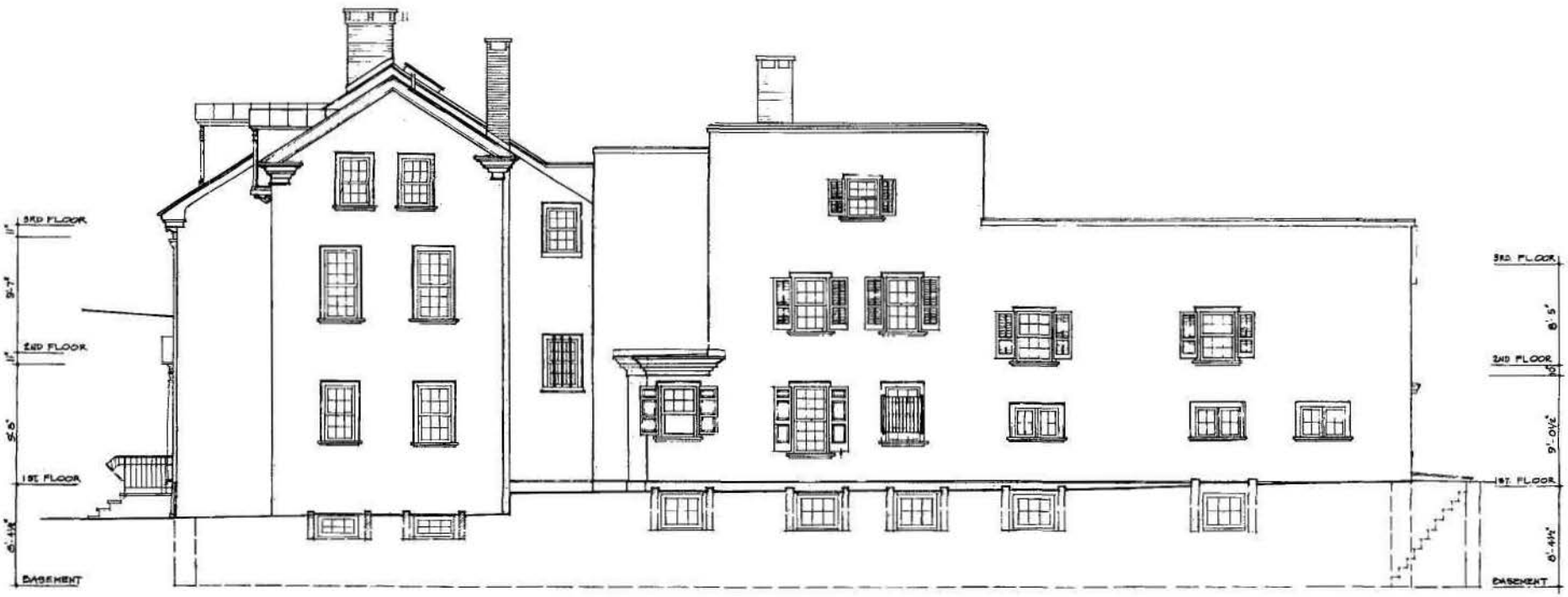
1/7 SOUTH ELEVATION - RESTORED
SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"

1750 to 1775
DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Peter Snell
Box 25287
Denver, Co.
80225

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
SNELL	391
DESIGNED	15009A
SNELL	PRS NO. 119
DRAWN	SHEET 7
APPROVED CHIEF'S	OF 50
10-7-74 DATE	

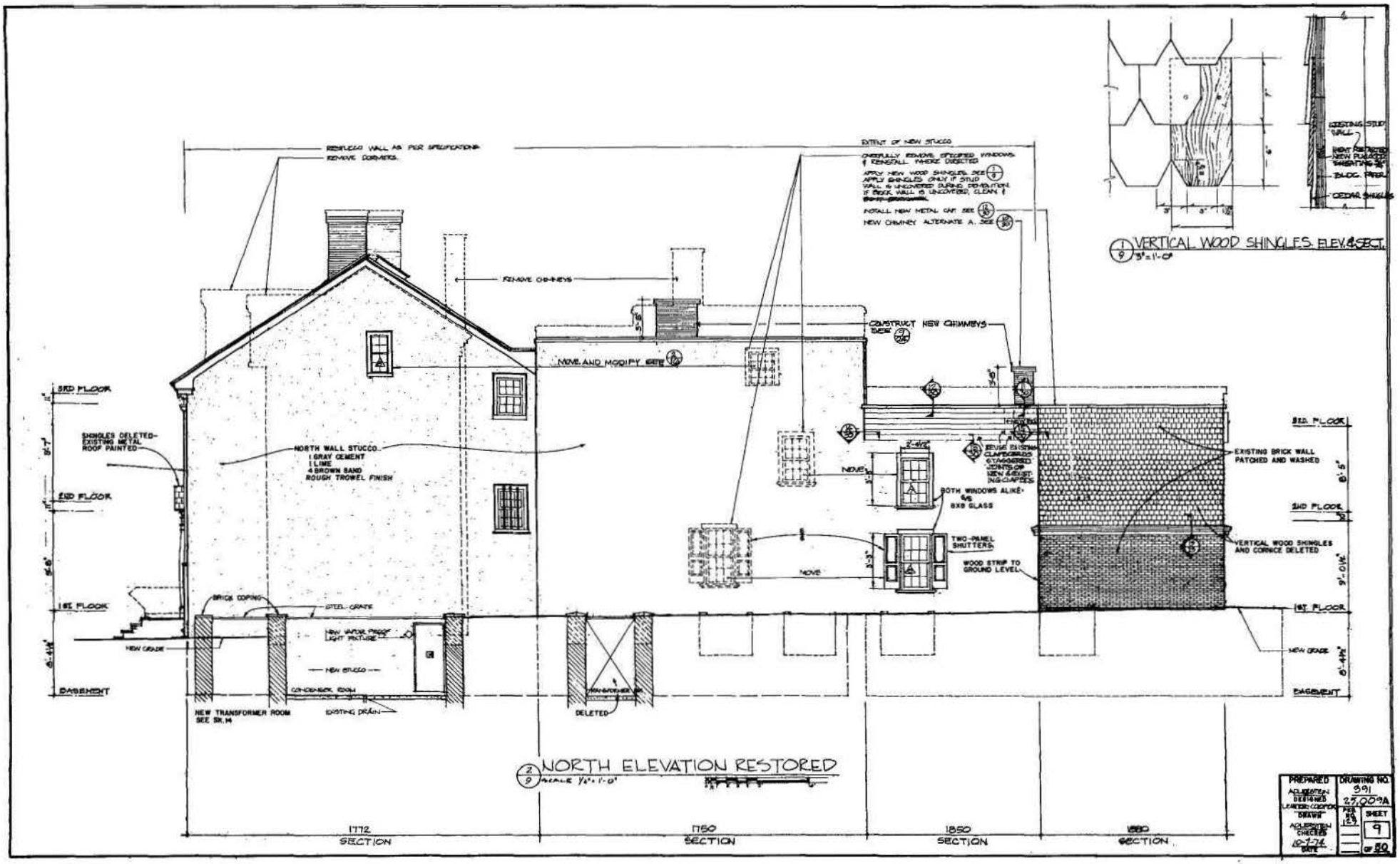
ON MICROFILM



EXISTING
NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
AQUESTION DESIGNED LESTER DRAWN AQUESTION CHECKED 10-7-76 DATE	391 25.009A
PRS NO. 119	SHEET 6 OF 50

ON MICROFILM



NORTH ELEVATION RESTORED

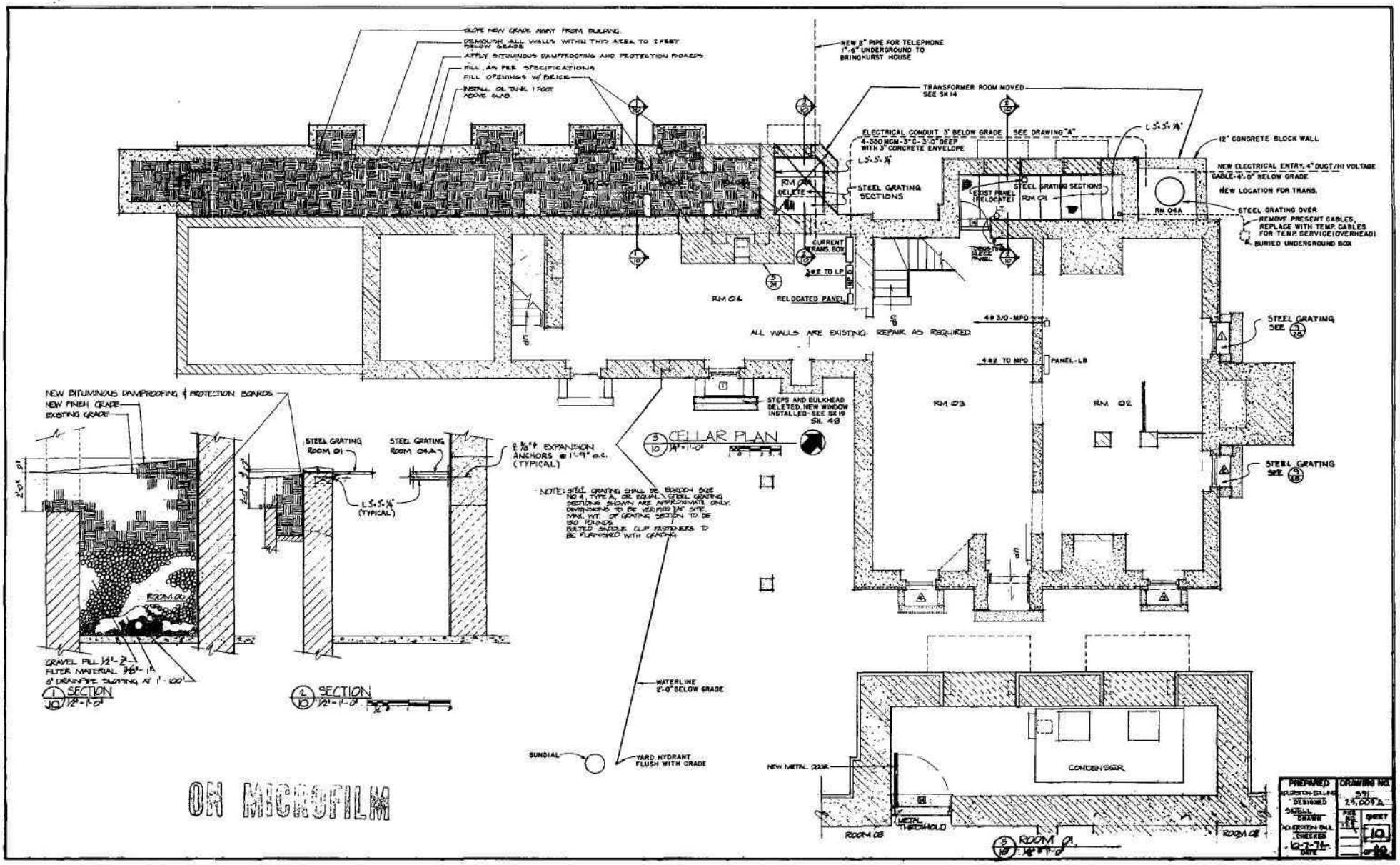
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

VERTICAL WOOD SHINGLES ELEV. & SECT.

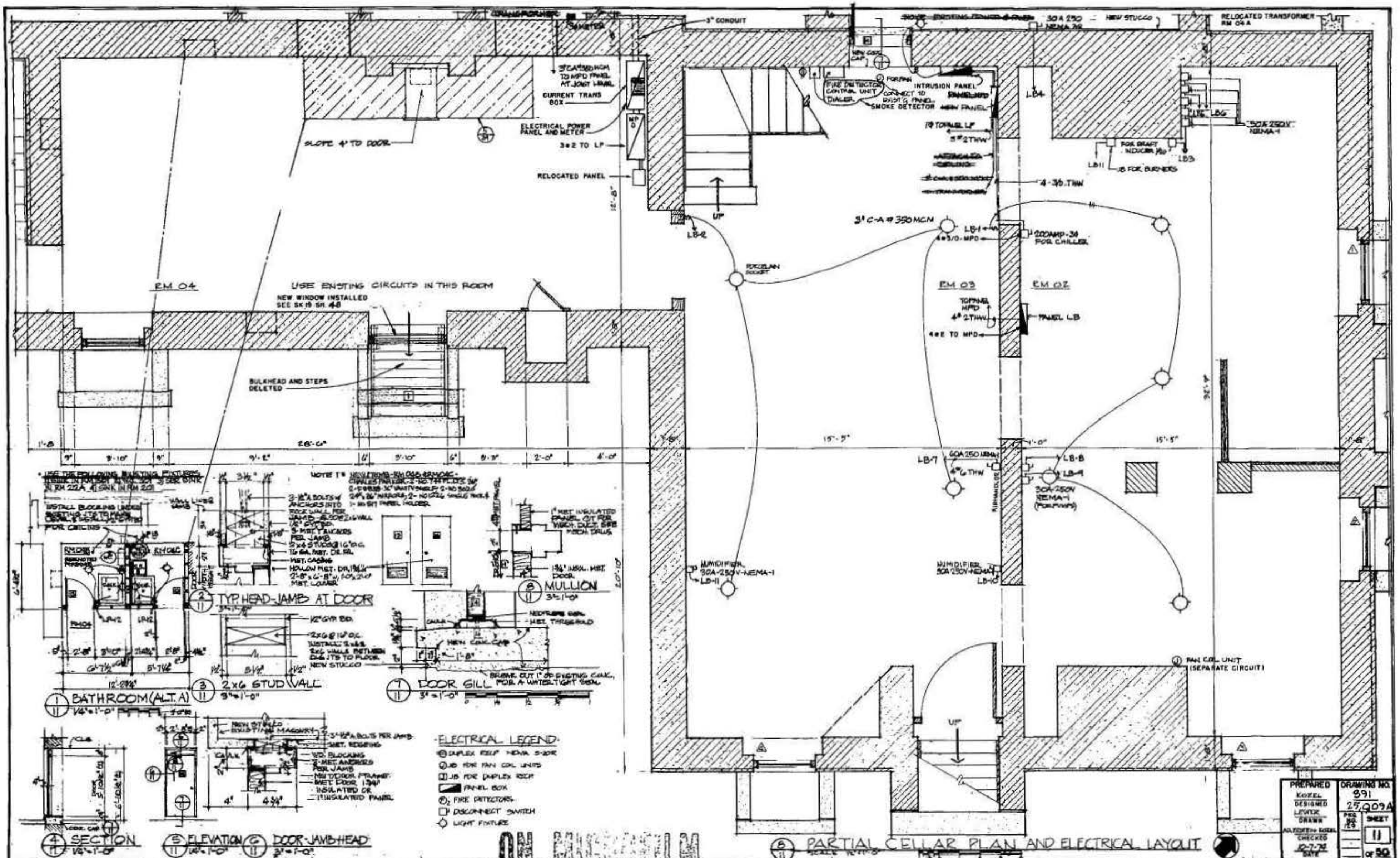
3" = 1'-0"

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
ADJUSTED DRAWINGS LANTERN COMPANY DRAWN	391
ADJUSTMENT CHECKED 10-7-74 DATE	SHEET 9 OF 50

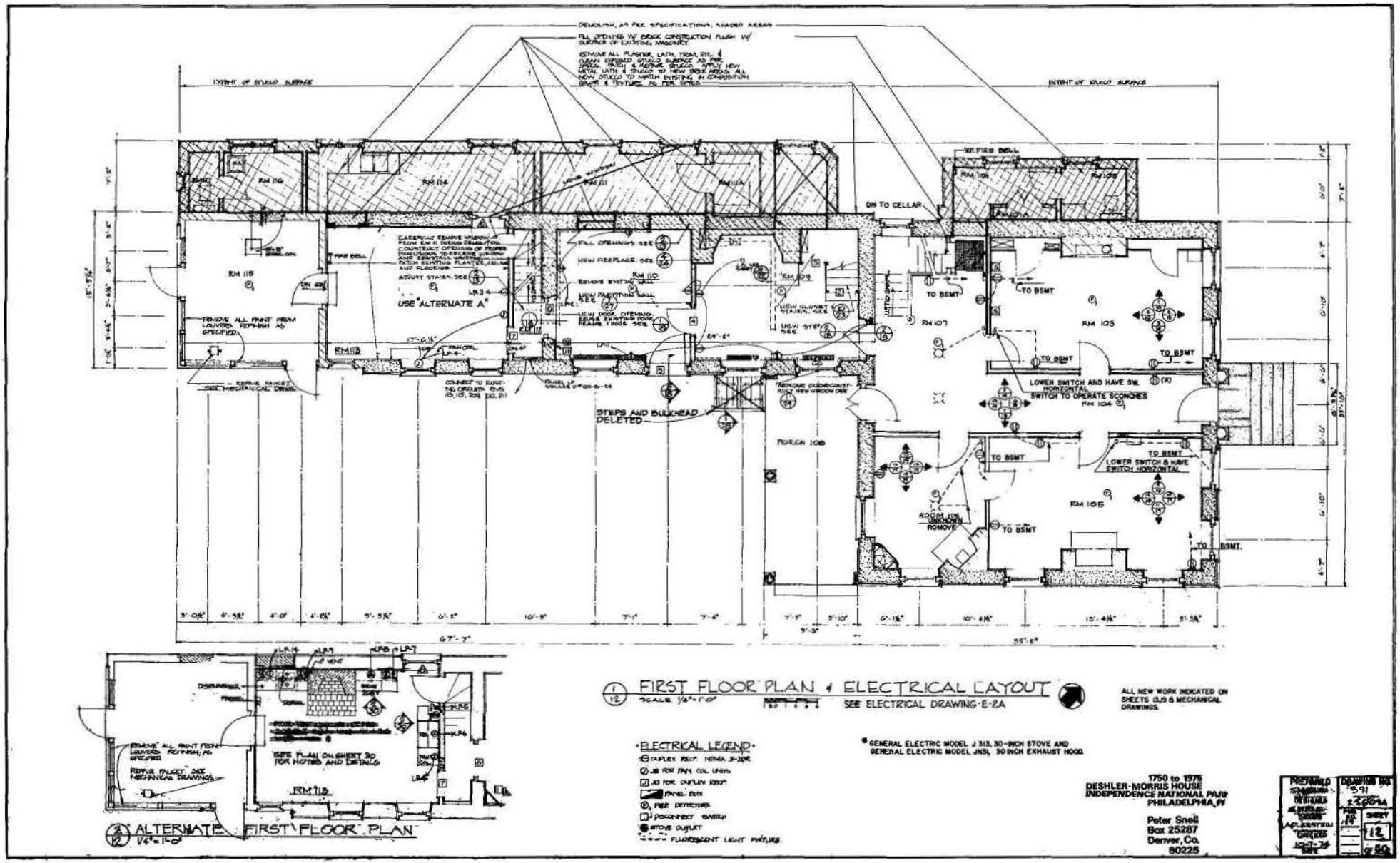
ON MICROFILM



ON MICROFILM



3" CONDUIT
RELOCATED TRANSFORMER RM 04 A
NEW STUCCO
CURRENT TRANS BOX
ELECTRICAL POWER PANEL AND METER
3#2 TO LP
RELOCATED PANEL
SLOPE 4" TO DOOR
INTRUSION PANEL
FIRE DETECTOR CONTROL UNIT DIALER
CONNECT TO EXIST'G PANEL
SMOKE DETECTOR
NEW PANEL
5" 2THW
4-3/0 THW
3" C-A # 350 MCM
LB-1
4#3/0-MPD
200AMP-3Ø FOR CHILLER
LB-2
PORCELAIN SOCKET
LB4
LB6
30A 250V NEMA-1
FOR DRAFT INDUCER
LB3
LB11
JB FOR BURNERS
RM 04
RM 03
RM 02
USE EXISTING CIRCUITS IN THIS ROOM
NEW WINDOW INSTALLED SEE SK19 SR 48
BULKHEAD AND STEPS DELETED
TO PANEL MPD
4" 2THW
PANEL LB
4#2 TO MPD
UP
LB-7
60A 250 NEMA
4" 6 THW
LB-8
LB-9
30A-250V NEMA-1 (FOR PUMPS)
HUMIDIFIER 30A-250V-NEMA-1
LB-11
LB-10
FAN COIL UNIT (SEPARATE CIRCUIT)
15'-5"
28'-0"
TYP. HEAD-JAMB AT DOOR
2x6 STUD WALL
DOOR SILL
MULLION
BATHROOM (ALT. A)
1/4"=1'-0"
SECTION
ELEVATION
DOOR-JAMB-HEAD
NEW STUCCO
BREAK OUT 1" OF EXISTING CONC. FOR A WATERTIGHT SEAL
NEW CONC. CAP
MET. THRESHOLD
HOLLOW MET. DR. 1 3/4"
MET. LOUVER
-ELECTRICAL LEGEND-
DUPLEX RECP NEMA 5-20R
JB FOR FAN COIL UNITS
JB FOR DUPLEX RECP
PANEL BOX
FIRE DETECTORS
DISCONNECT SWITCH
LIGHT FIXTURE
PARTIAL CELLAR PLAN AND ELECTRICAL LAYOUT
PREPARED
KOZEL
DESIGNED
DRAWN
CHECKED
10-7-79
DATE
DRAWING NO.
891
25,Q09A
SHEET
11
OF 50



1/12 FIRST FLOOR PLAN & ELECTRICAL LAYOUT
SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"
SEE ELECTRICAL DRAWING E-2A

ALL NEW WORK INDICATED ON SHEETS E3,9 & MECHANICAL DRAWINGS.

2/12 ALTERNATE FIRST FLOOR PLAN
1/4"=1'-0"

ELECTRICAL LEGEND
- DUPLEX RECEPT. NEMA 5-20R
- J.B. FOR FAN COIL UNITS
- J.B. FOR DUPLEX RECEPT
- PANEL BOX
- FIRE DETECTORS
- DOOR-BELL BUTTON
- STOVE OUTLET
- FLUORESCENT LIGHT FIXTURE

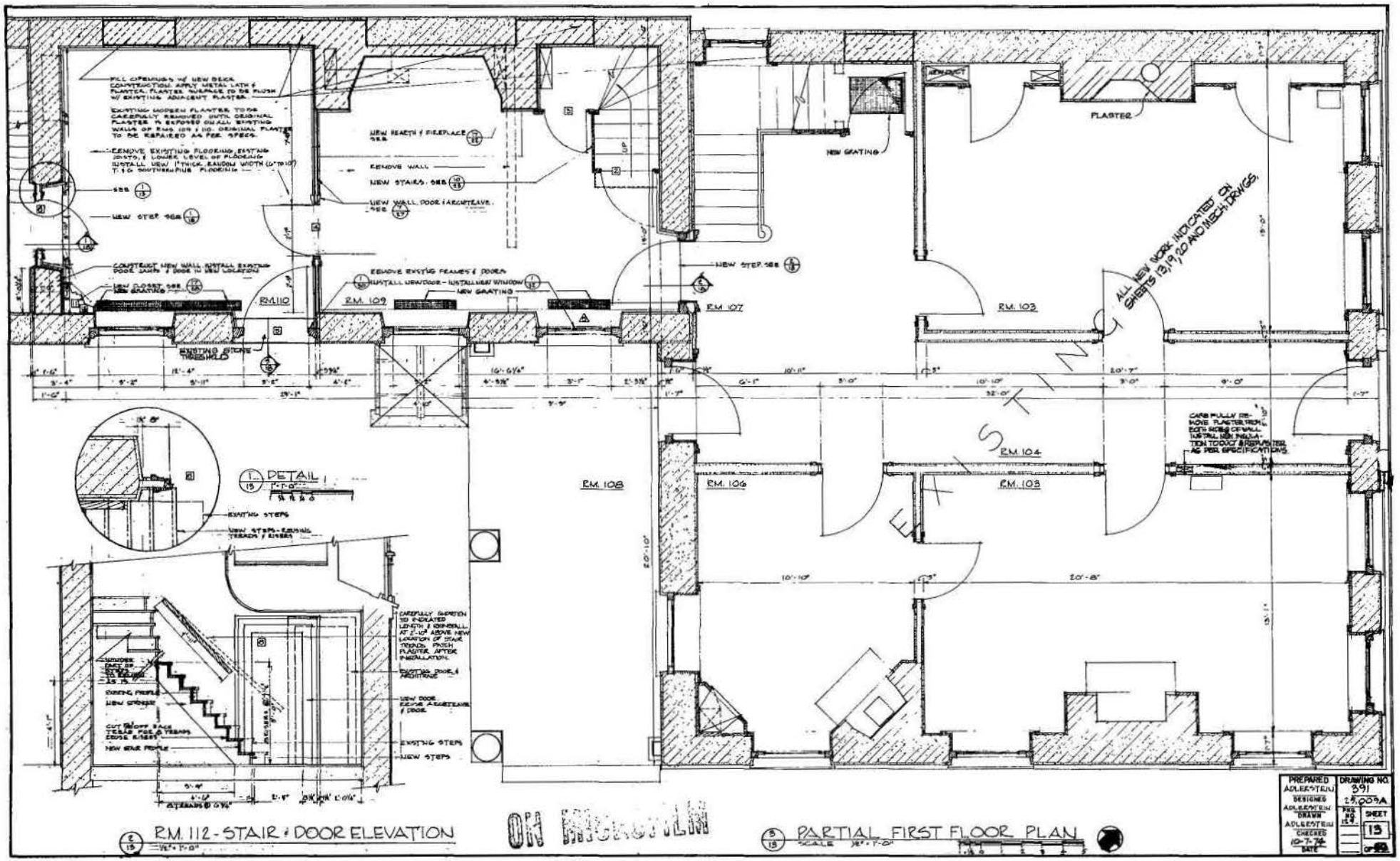
* GENERAL ELECTRIC MODEL # 313, 30-INCH STOVE AND GENERAL ELECTRIC MODEL JX51, 30 INCH EXHAUST HOOD.

1750 to 1775
DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL PARK
PHILADELPHIA, PA

Peter Snell
Box 25287
Denver, Co.
80225

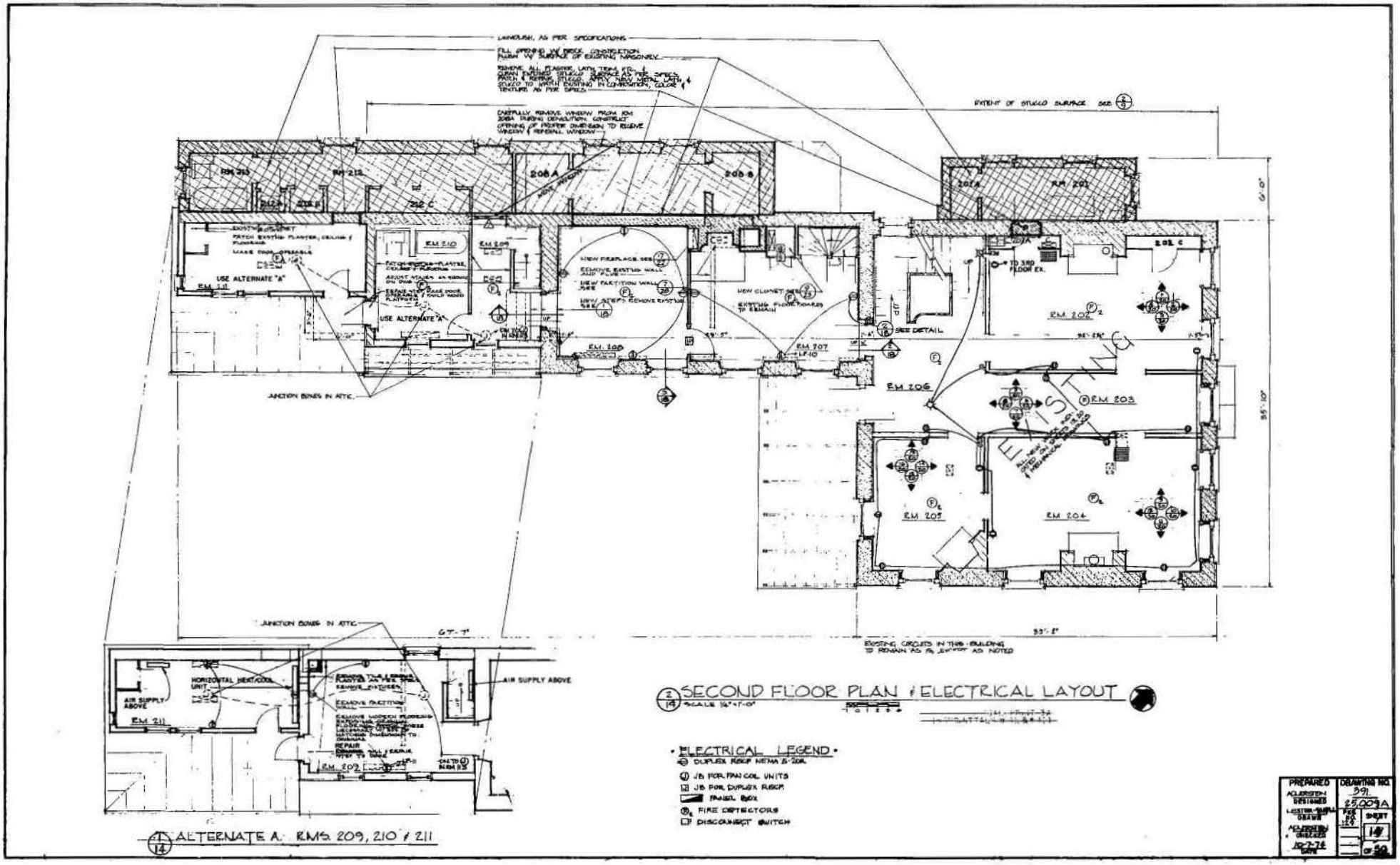
PREPARED ... DRAWING NO. 591 ... SHEET 12 OF 50

ON MICROFILM



R.M. 112 - STAIR & DOOR ELEVATION

PARTIAL FIRST FLOOR PLAN



2/14 SECOND FLOOR PLAN & ELECTRICAL LAYOUT
SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"

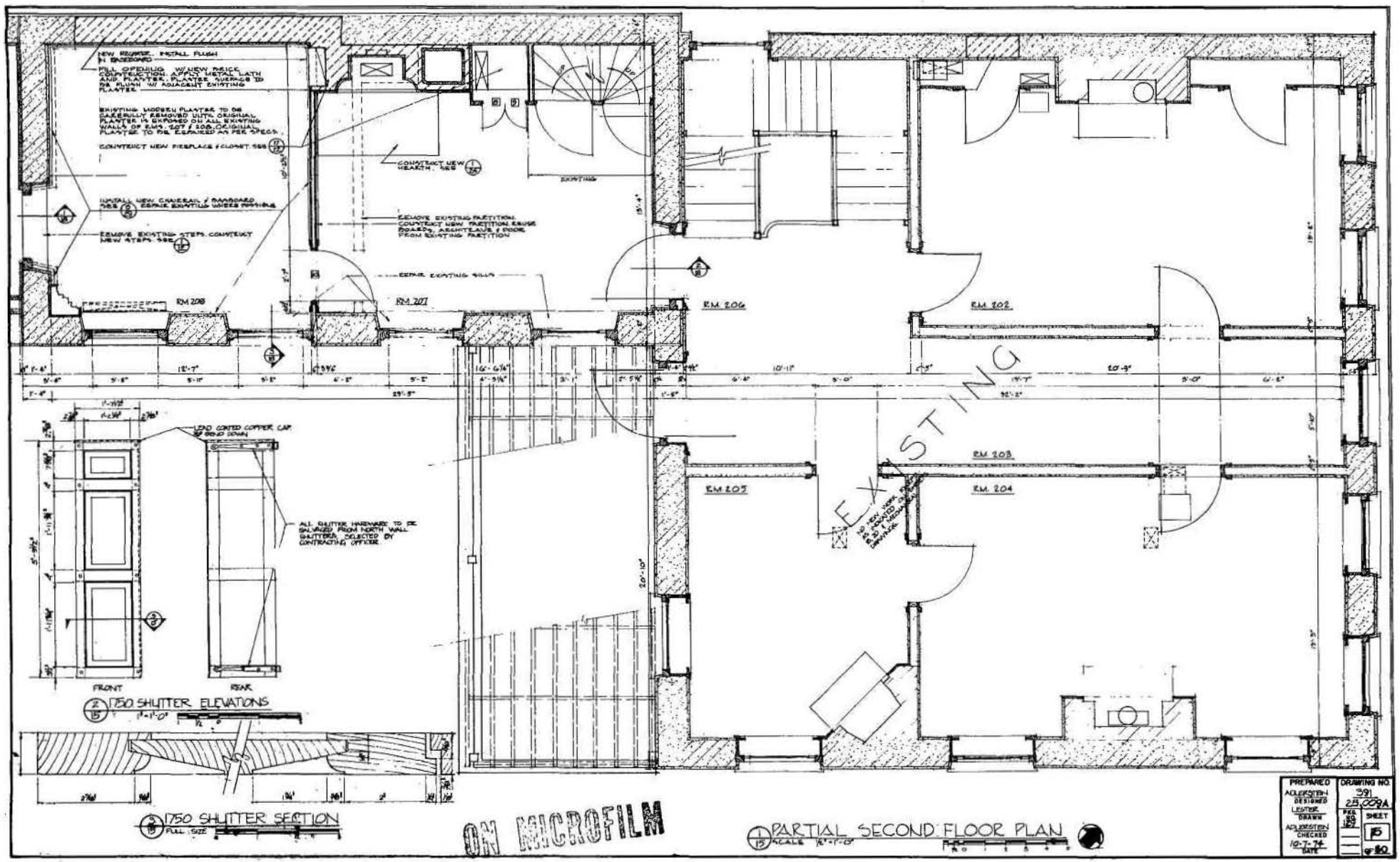
14/14 ALTERNATE A: RMS. 209, 210 & 211

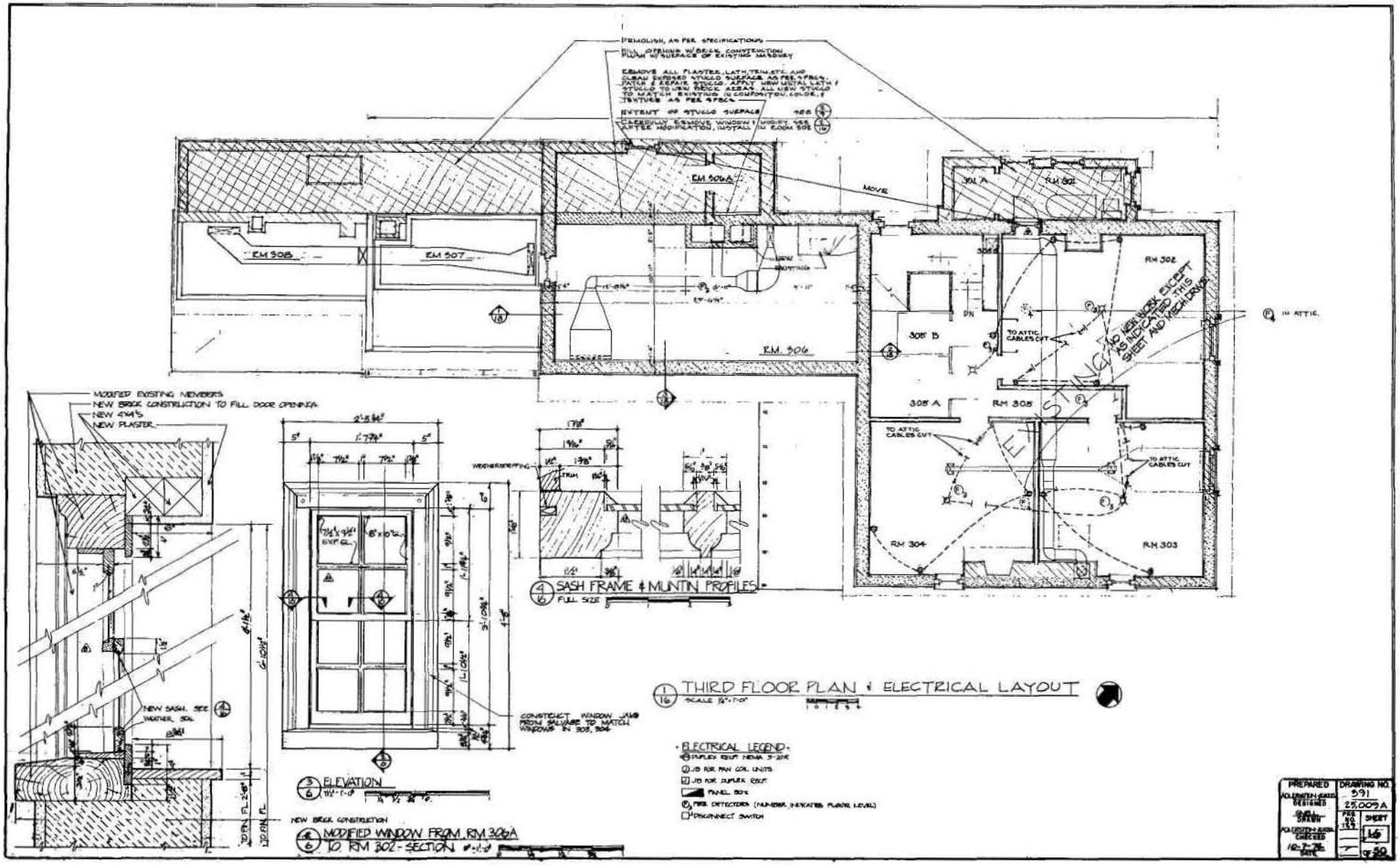
• ELECTRICAL LEGEND •
- DUPLEX RECEP NEMA 5-20R
- (J) J/B FOR FAN COIL UNITS
- J/B FOR DUPLEX RECEP
- PANEL BOX
- FIRE DETECTORS
- DISCONNECT SWITCH

PREPARED
ALDERSON DESIGNS
ALDERSON-SMITH DRAWN
ALDERSON CHECKED
10-7-76 DATE

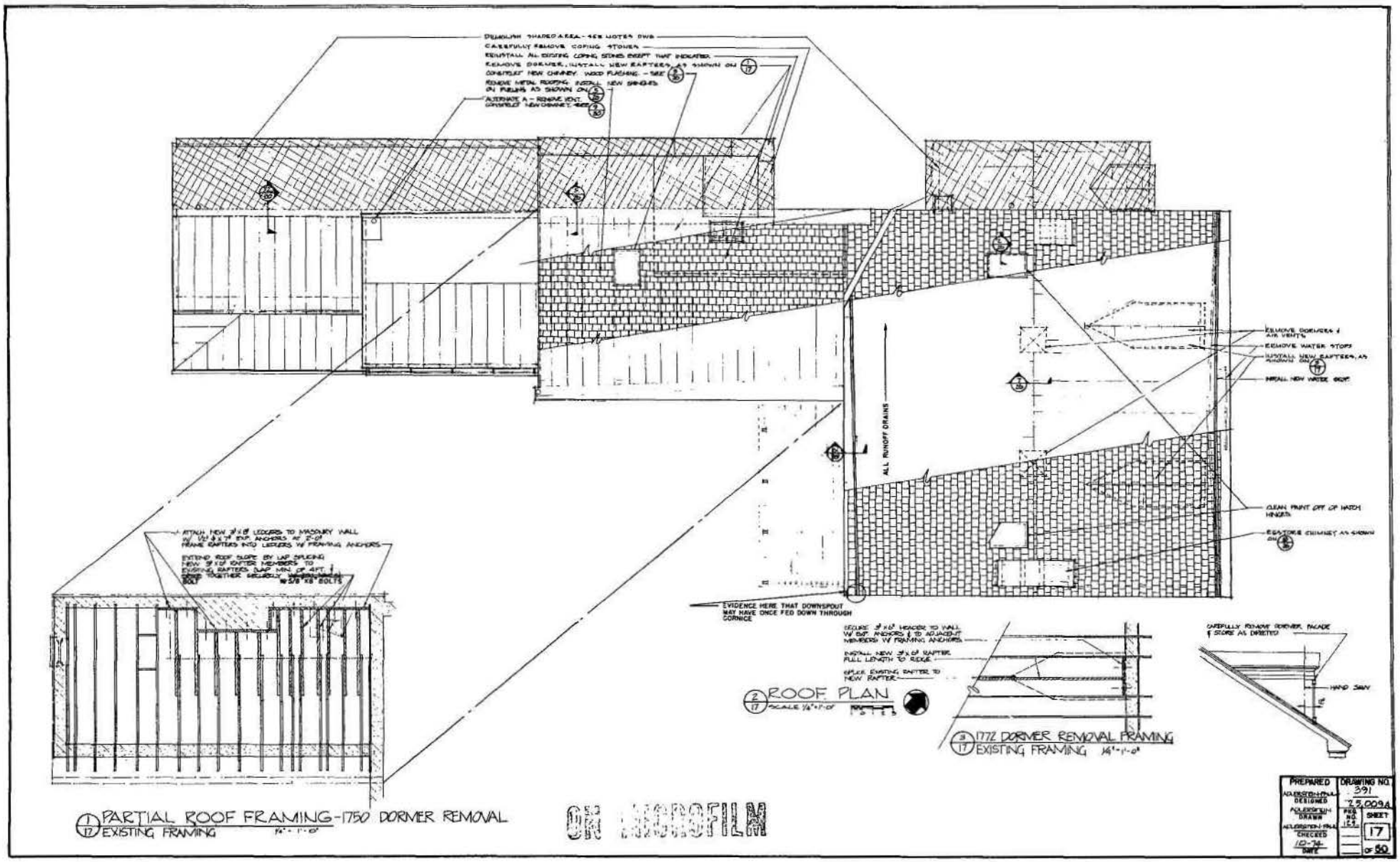
DRAWING NO. 391 25009A
FILE NO. 1.9
SHEET 14 OF 50

ON MICROFILM


RM 208
RM 207
RM 206
RM 202
RM 203
RM 204
RM 205
EXISTING
FRONT
REAR
1750 SHUTTER ELEVATIONS
1750 SHUTTER SECTION
FULL SIZE
PARTIAL SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE
ON MICROFILM
PREPARED
ADLERSTEIN DESIGNED
LESTER DRAWN
ADLERSTEIN CHECKED
10-7-74 DATE
DRAWING NO.
391
25,009A
SHEET
15
OF 30



ON MICROFILM

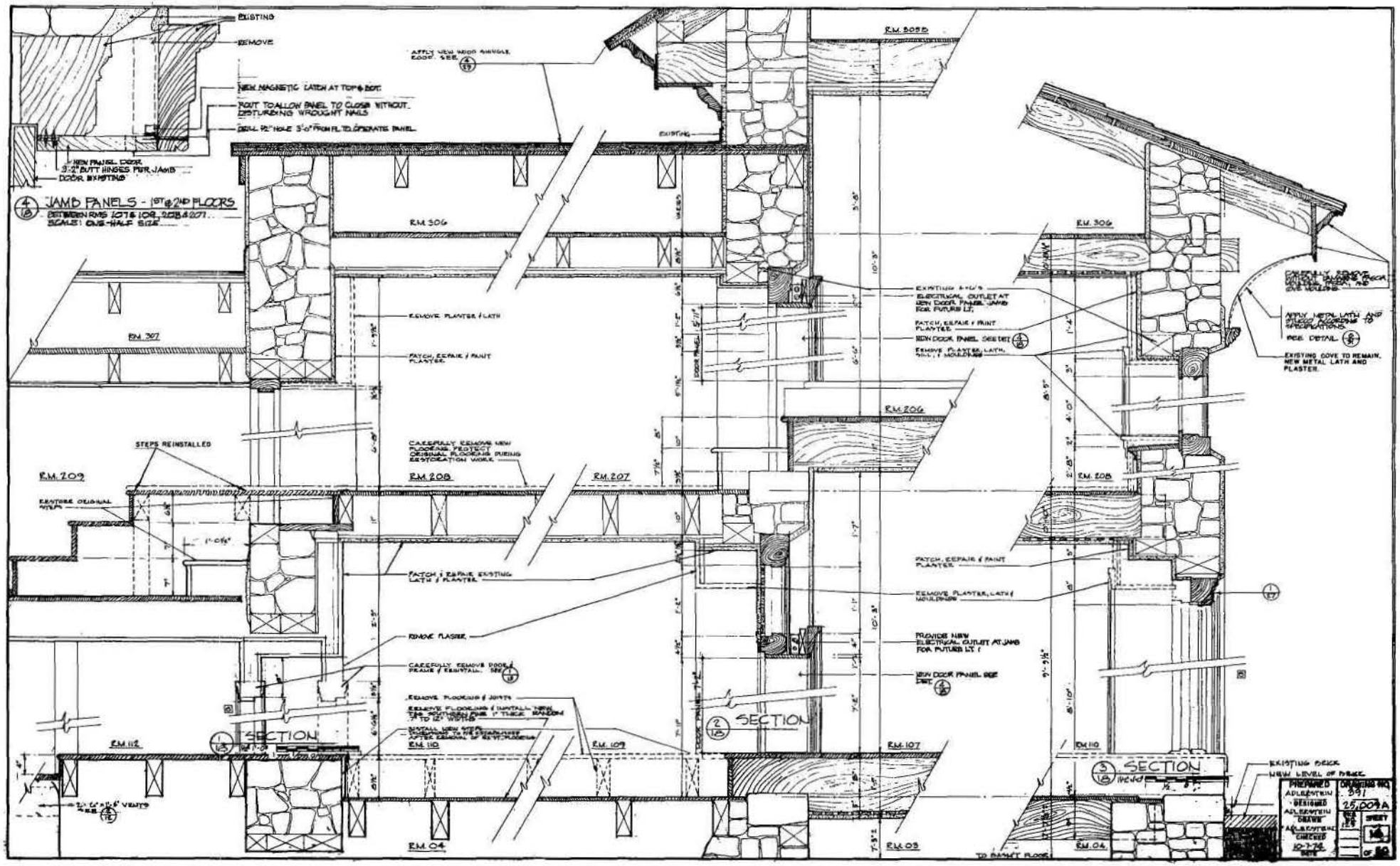


1/17 PARTIAL ROOF FRAMING - 1750 DORMER REMOVAL
EXISTING FRAMING 1/4"=1'-0"

2/17 ROOF PLAN
SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"

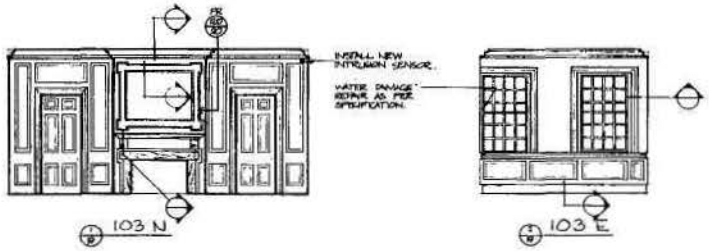
3/17 1772 DORMER REMOVAL FRAMING
EXISTING FRAMING 1/4"=1'-0"

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
ADJUSTED-FINAL DESIGNED	391
ADJUSTED-FINAL DRAWN	25.009A
ADJUSTED-FINAL CHECKED	PRE NO. 1-9
10-74 DATE	SHEET 17 OF 50



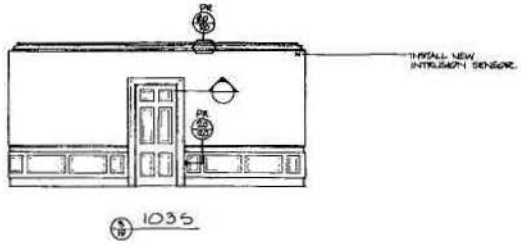
ON MICROFILM

ON MICROFILM

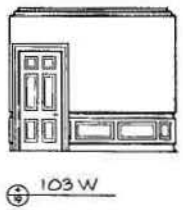


103 N

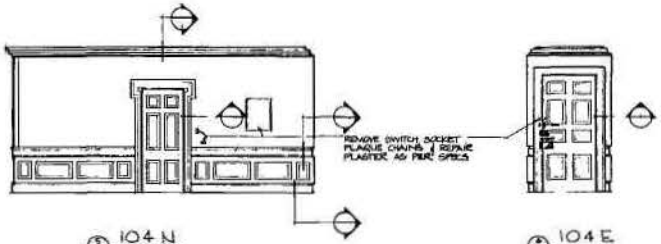
103 E



103 S

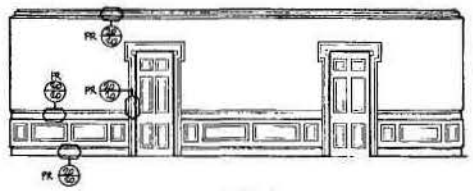


103 W

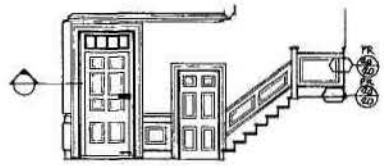


104 N

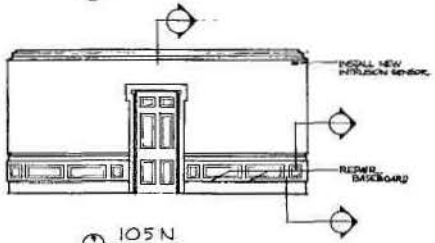
104 E



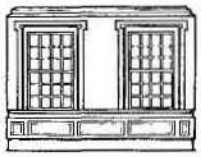
104 S



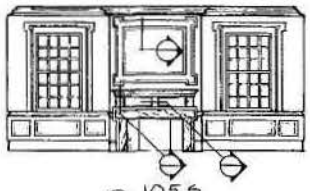
104 W



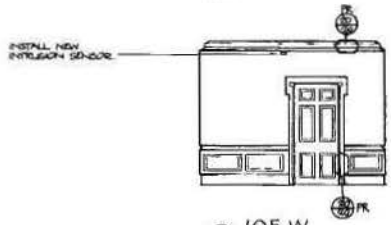
105 N



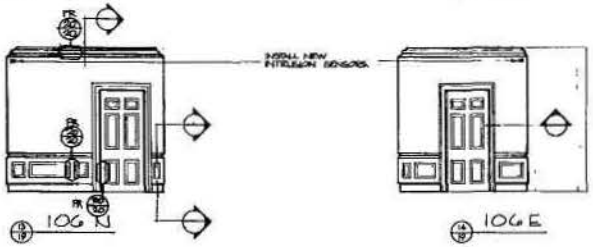
105 E



105 S

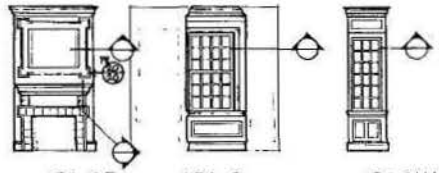


105 W

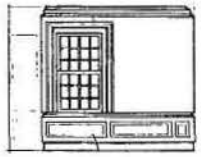


106 N

106 E



106 SE 106 S 106 SW



106 W

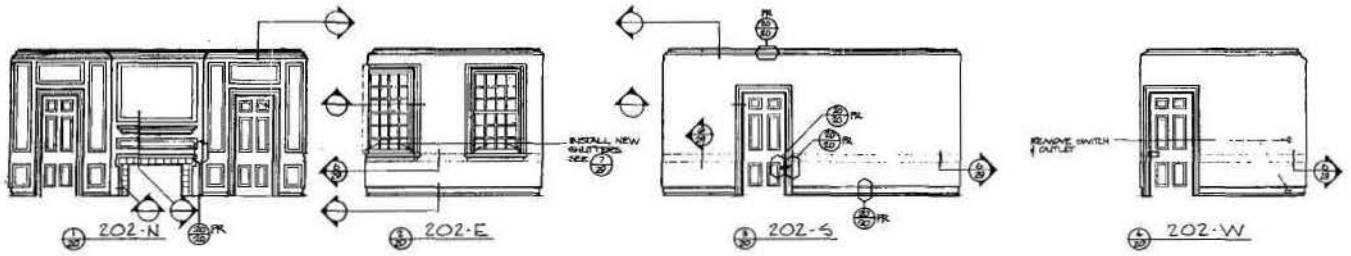
NOTE:
ALL UNNUMBERED DETAIL MARKS NOT IN CONTRACT
PR: INSTALL PAINT RECEPTACLE STRIPS AS SHOWN ON DETAIL 20 SHEET 20

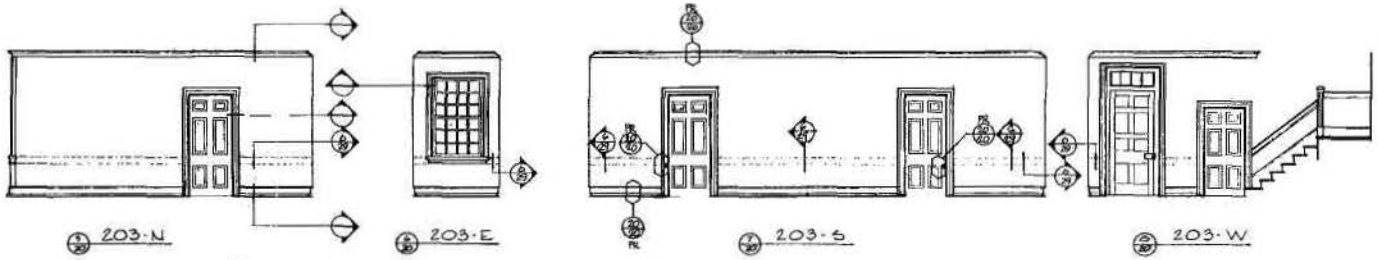
FIRST FLOOR INTERIOR ELEVATIONS

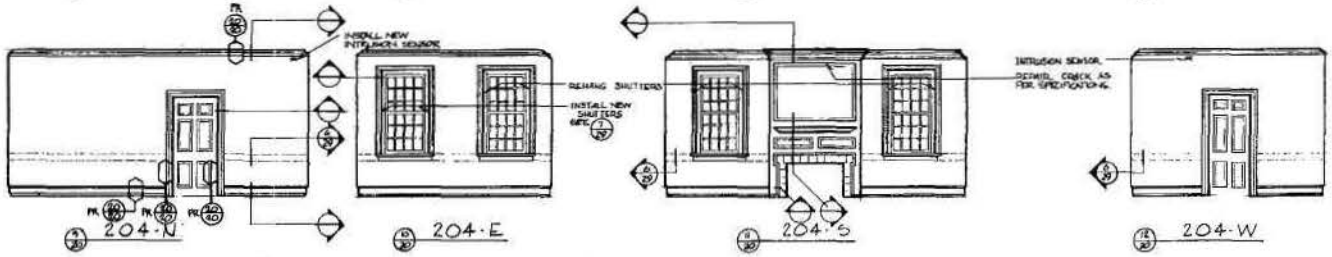
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

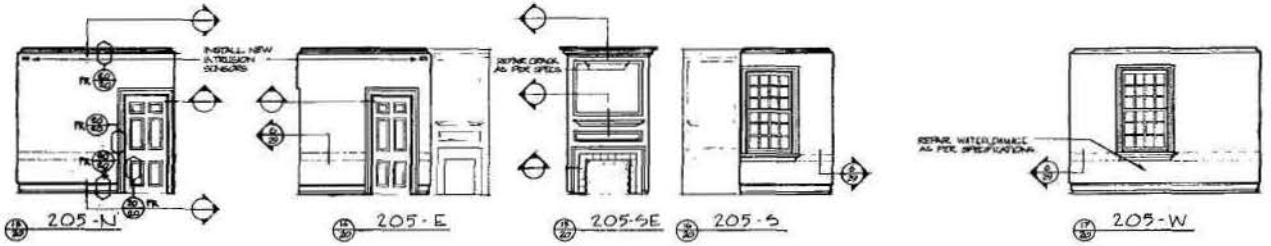
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SNELL	391
DESIGNED SNELL	25009A
DRAWN A. DUERSTEIN	PRO. NO. 159 / SHEET 19
CHECKED	— / OF 50
DATE 10-7-74	

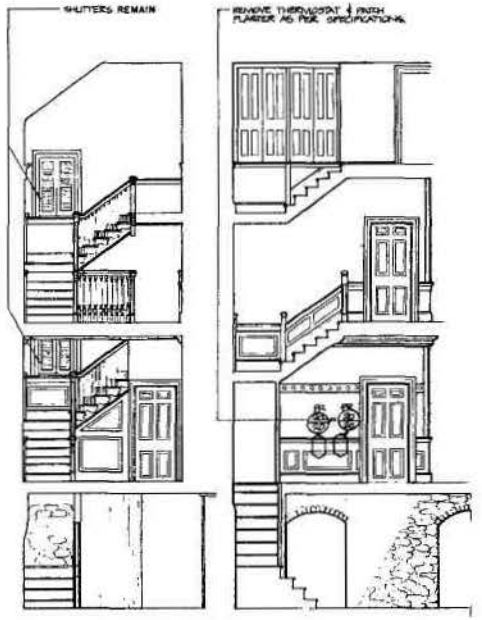
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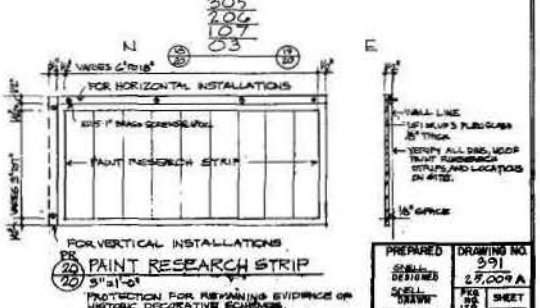










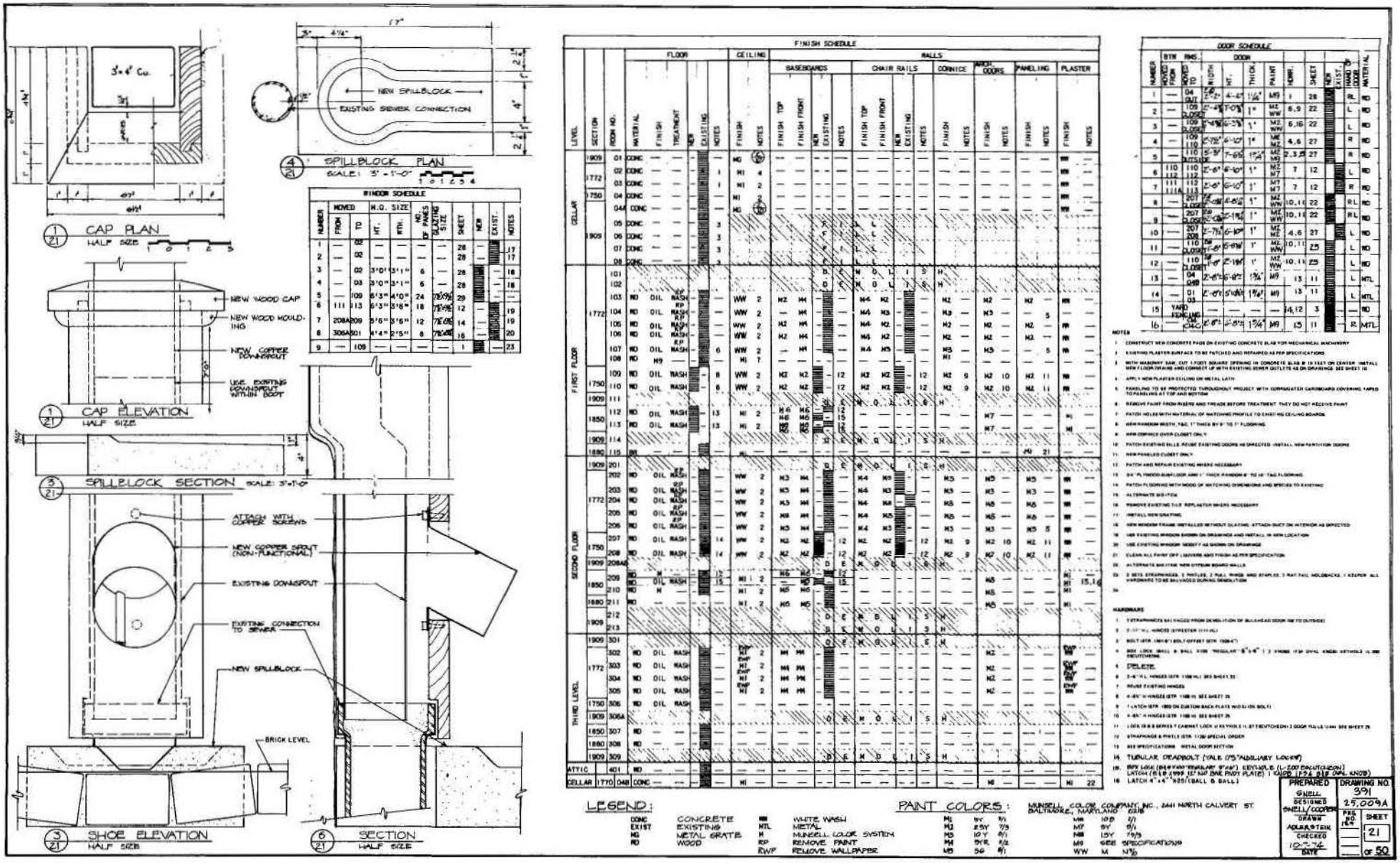


NOTE:
ALL UNNUMBERED DETAIL MARKS NOT IN CONTRACT
PR - PAINT RESEARCH STRIP LOCATION

SECOND FLOOR INTERIOR ELEVATIONS

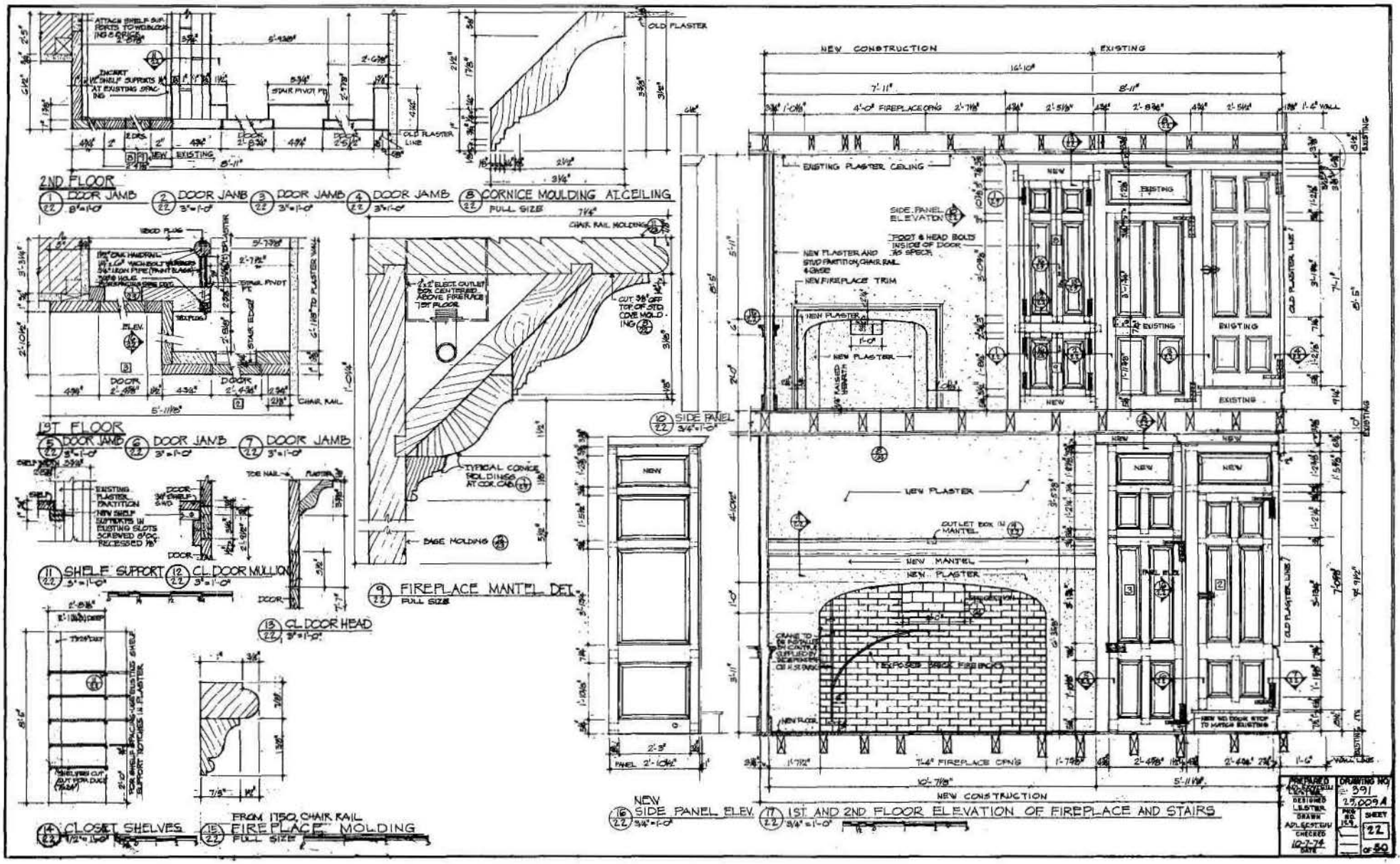
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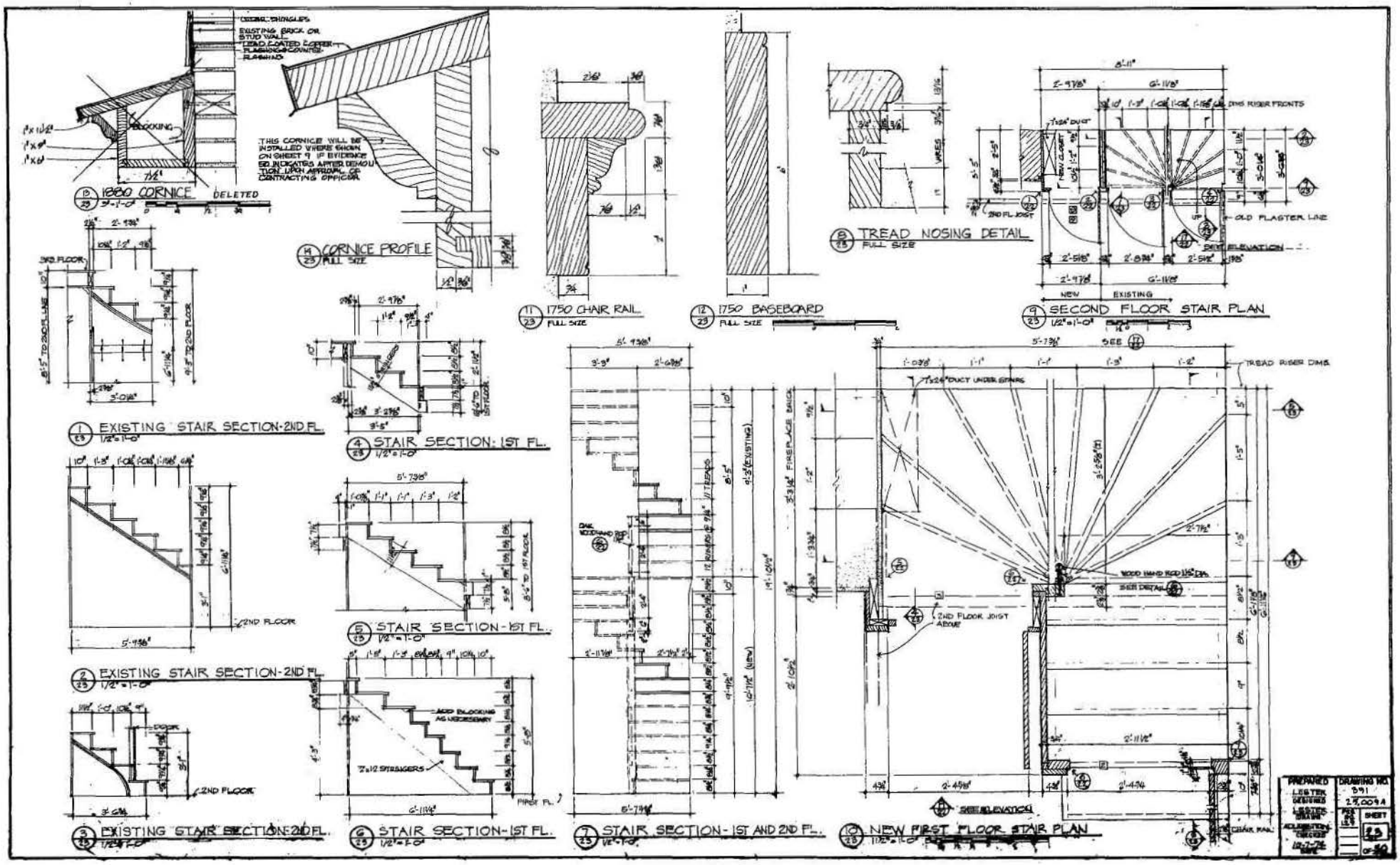
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SCHELL DESIGNS	391
SCHELL DRAWN	29.009 A
PROJECT COMPLETED 10-7-74 DATE	SHEET 20 OF 30



ON MICROFILM

ON MICROFILM

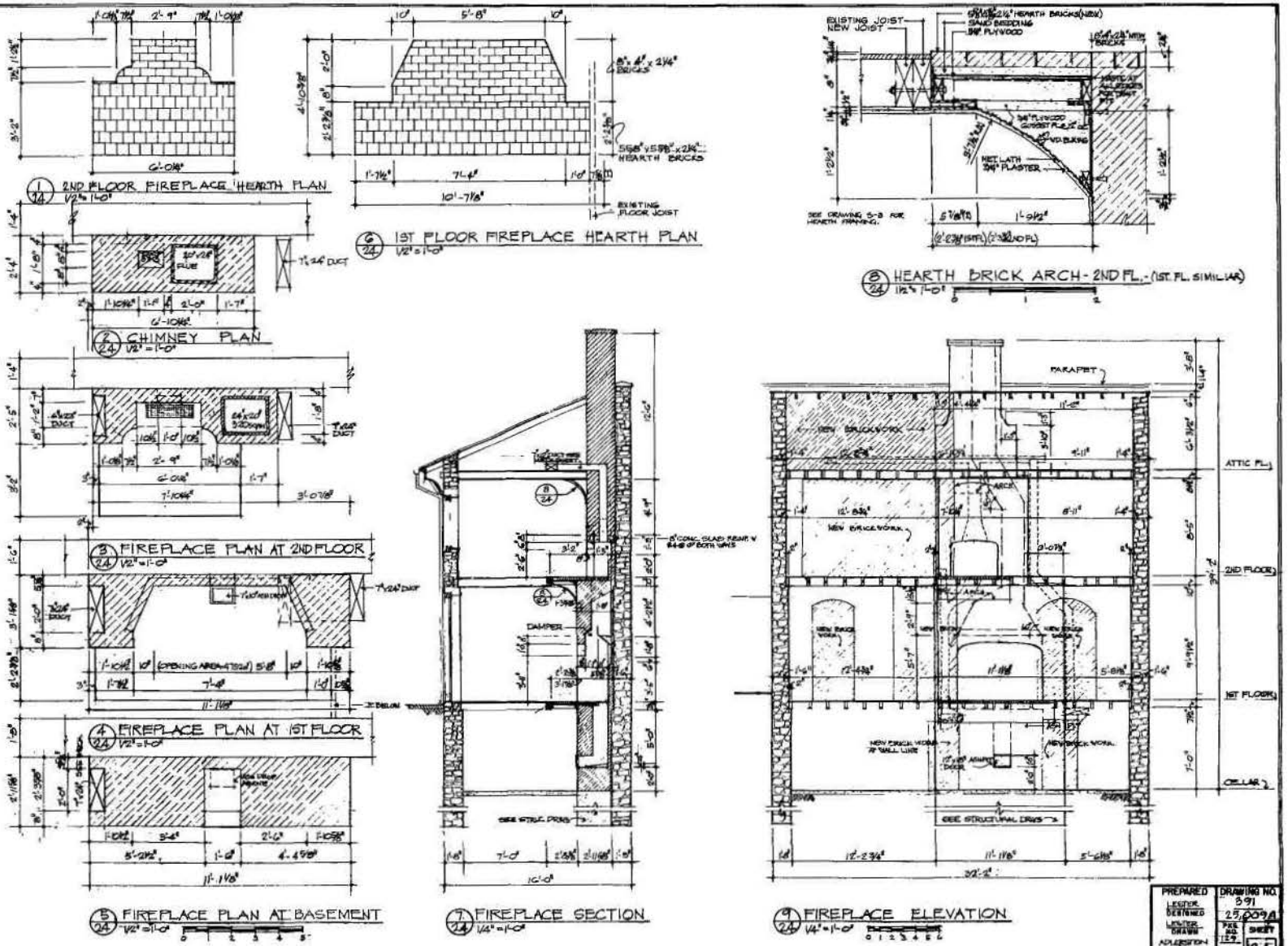




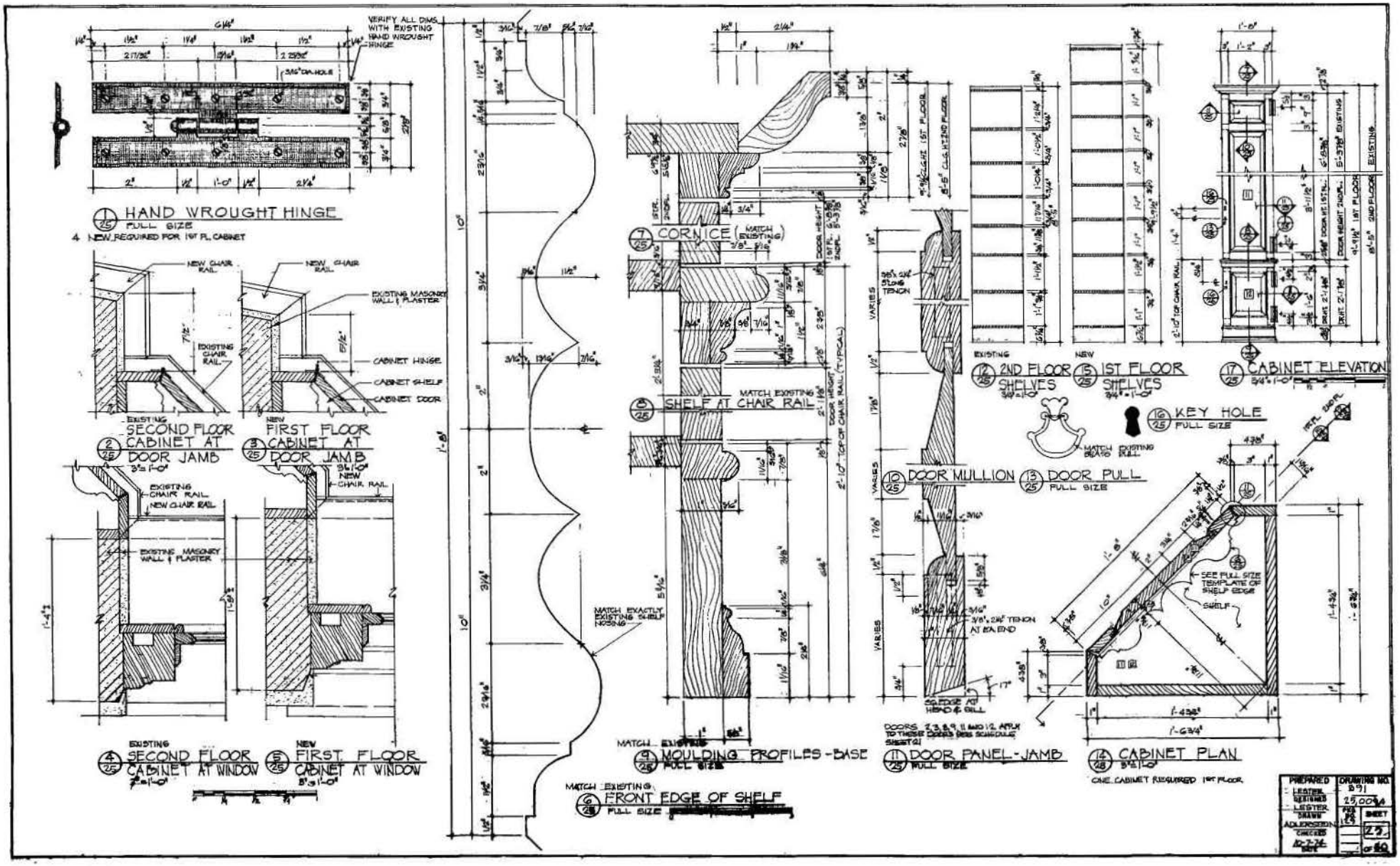
PREPARED LESTER GRIBBINS
DRAWING NO. 391 23,009-A
SHEET 23 OF 50

ON MICROFILM

ON MICROFILM

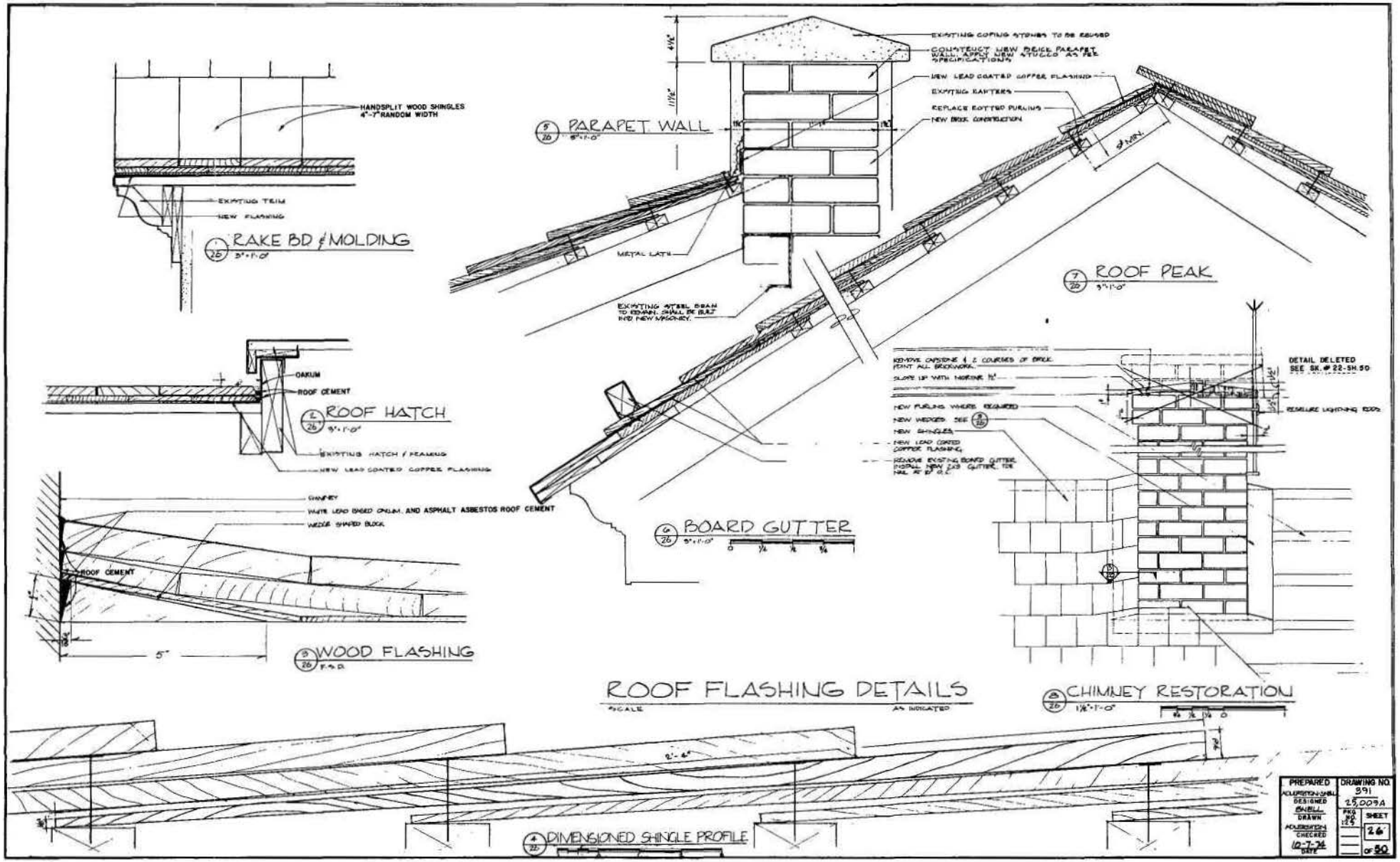


PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
LESTER DENTONED	391
LESTER CRAWN	25,009A
ACCESSION CHECKED	PRE NO. 129
10-74 DATE	SHEET 24 OF 50



ON MICROFILM

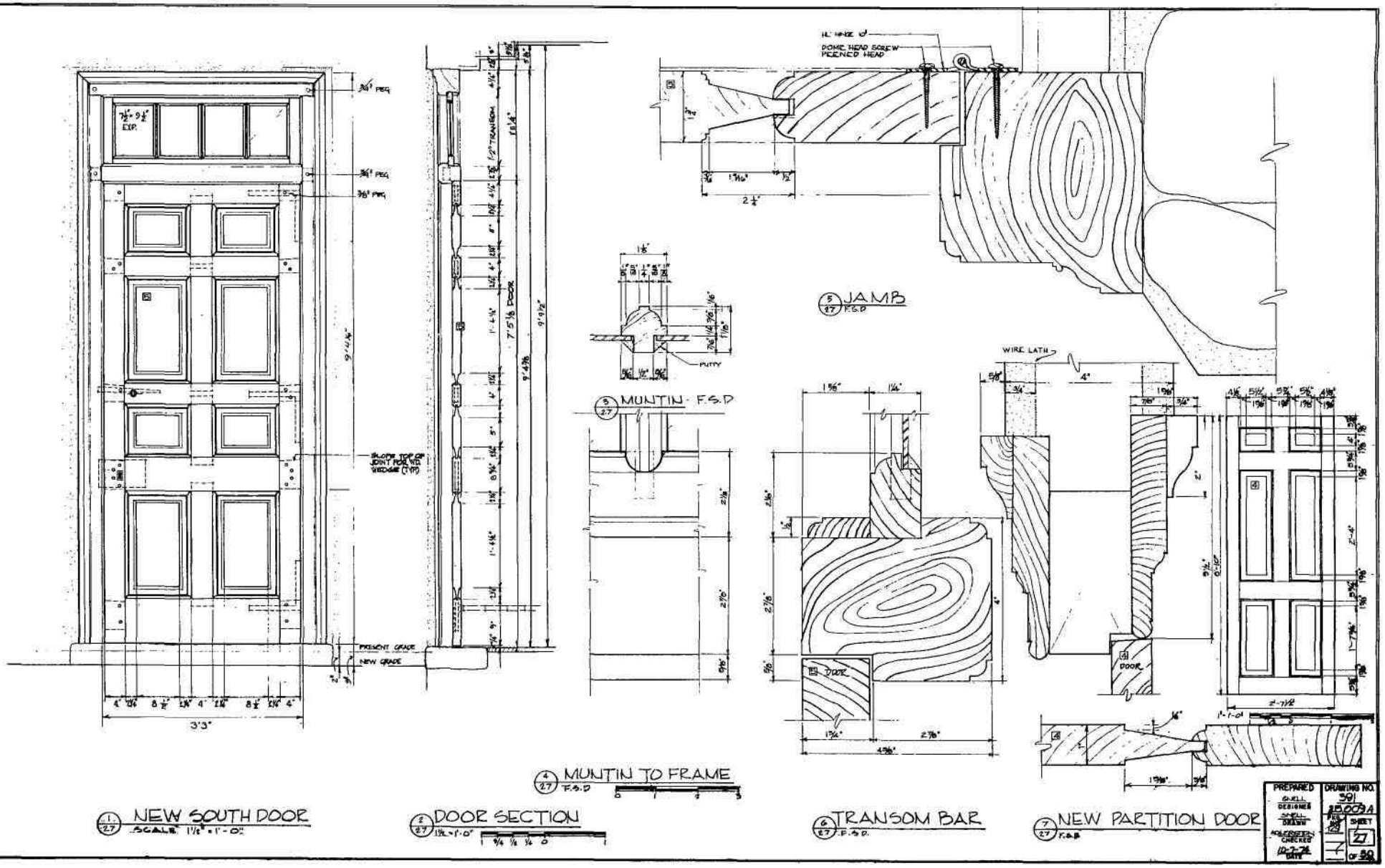
ON MICROFILM



ROOF FLASHING DETAILS

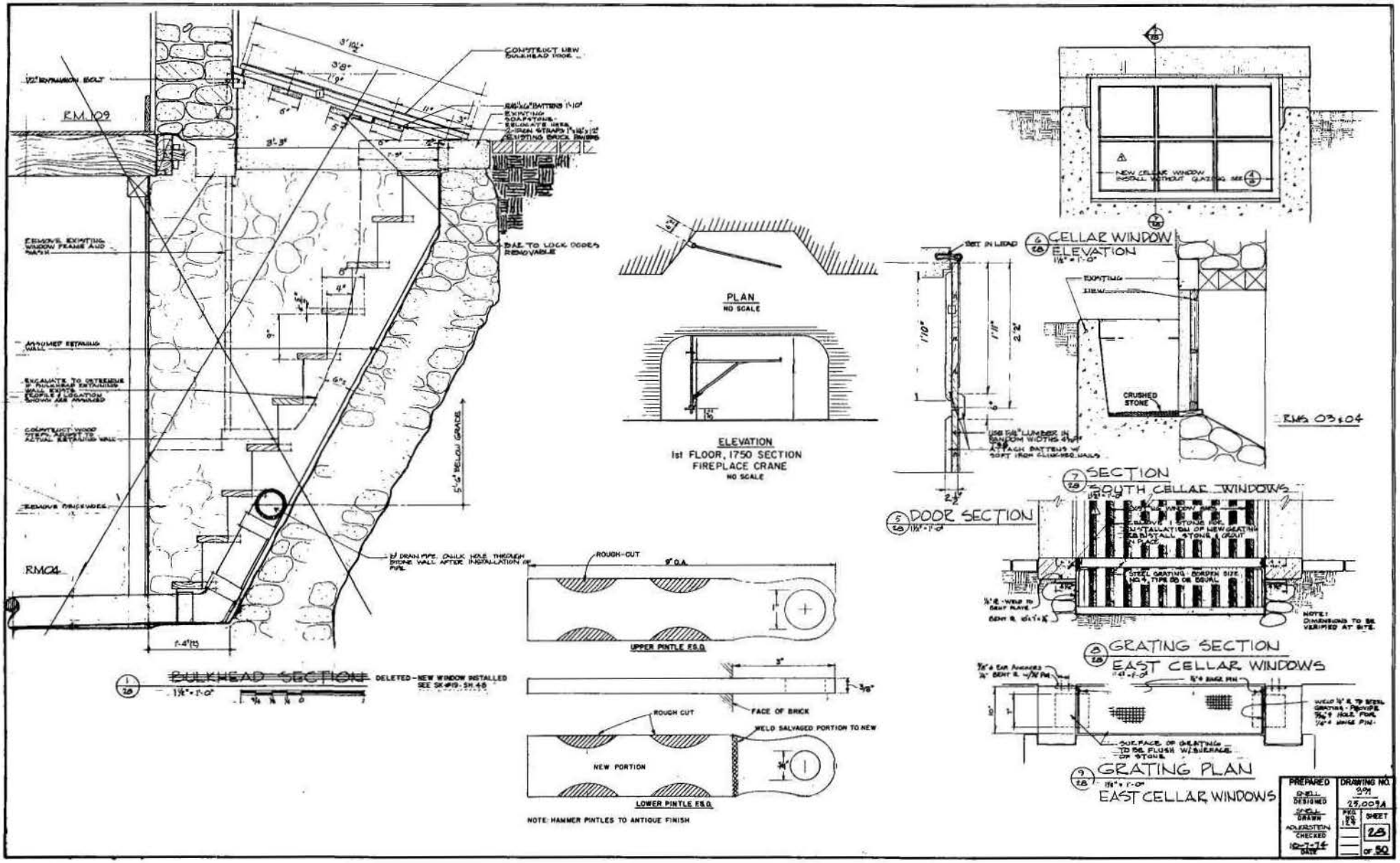
SCALE AS INDICATED

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
ADJUDICATION-WELL DESIGNED BWELL DRAWN ADJUDICATION CHECKED 10-7-74 DATE	391 25,009A PKG NO. 125 SHEET 26 OF 50

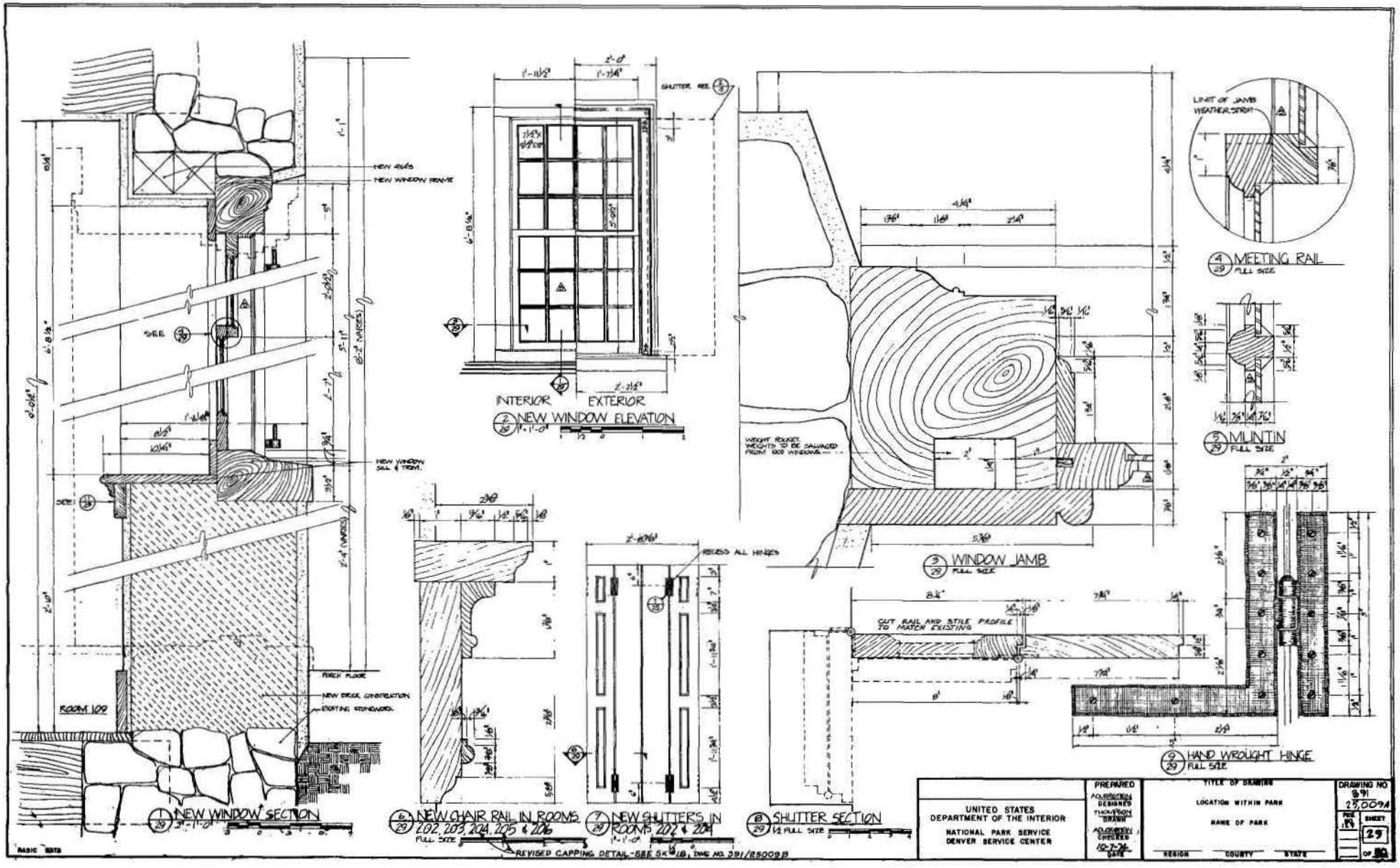


ON MICROFILM

ON MICROFILM

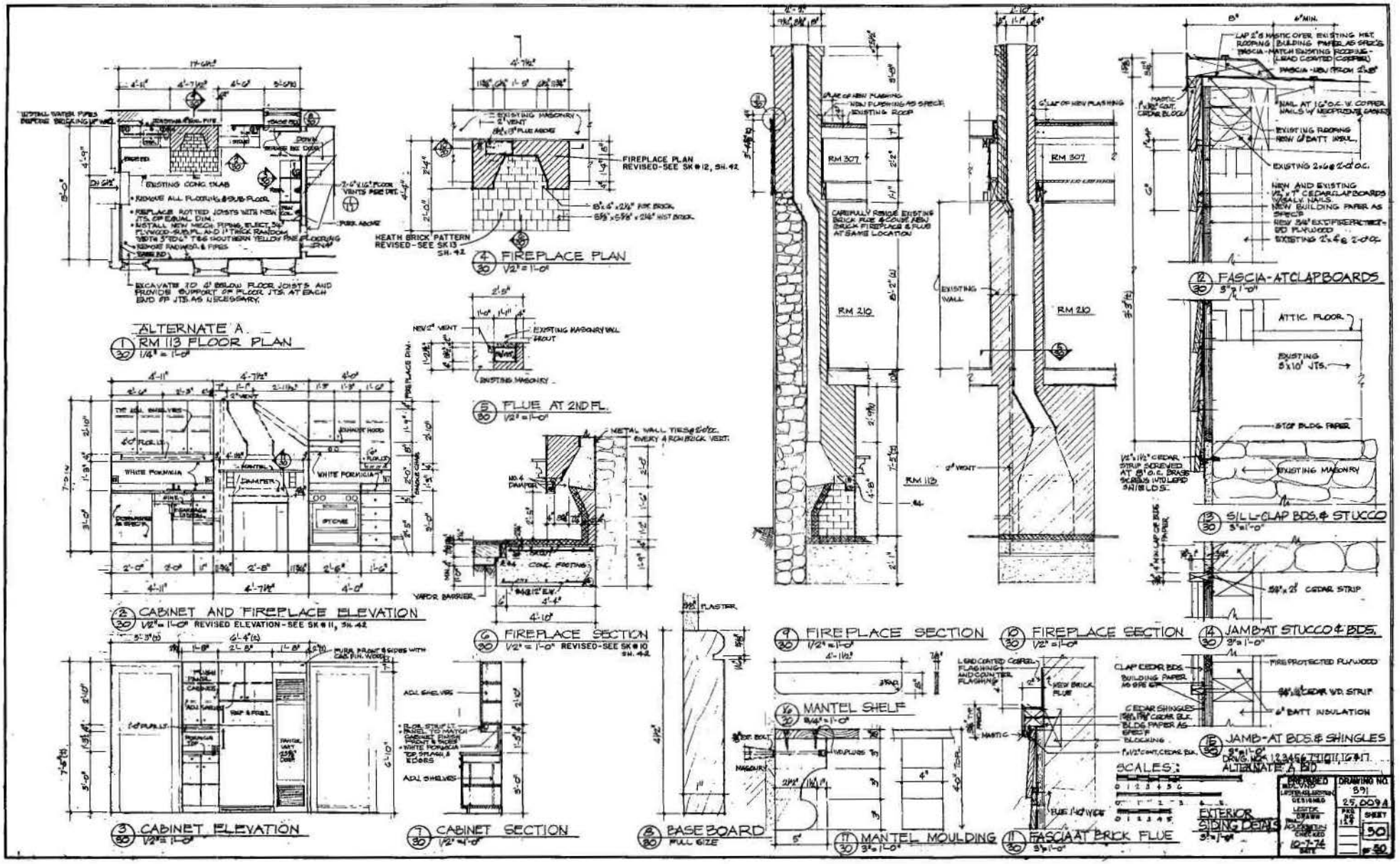


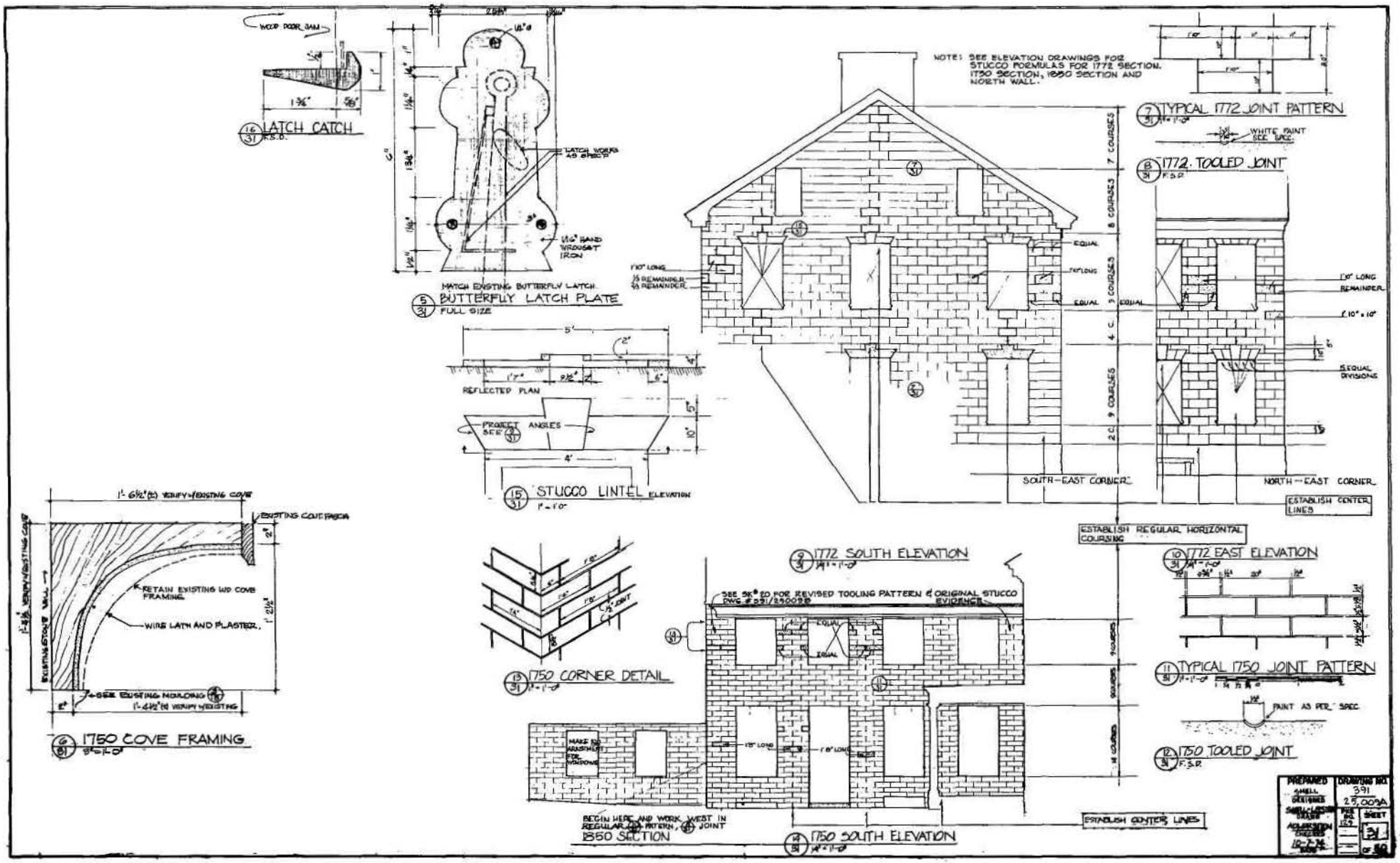
PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
DETAIL DESIGNED	391
DRAWN	29.003A
ADLERSTEIN CHECKED	SHEET
10-7-74 DATE	28 OF 50



ON MICROFILM

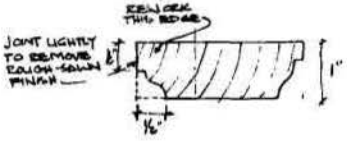
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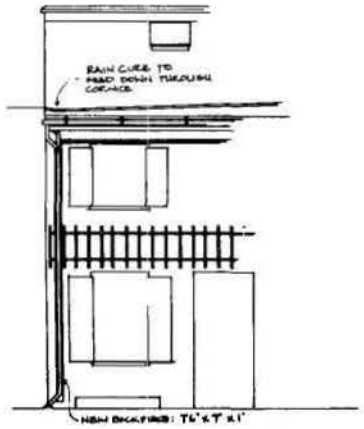


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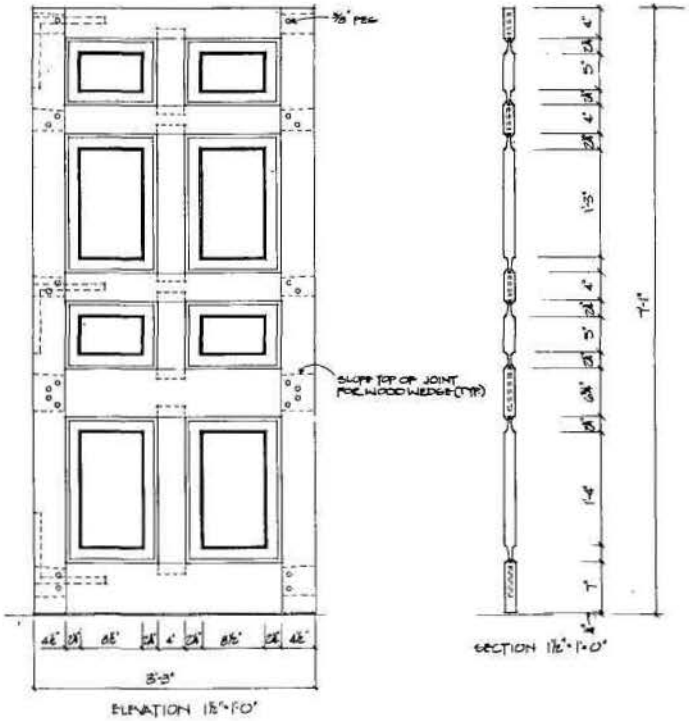
ON MICROFILM



SK #18
MOLDING PROFILE DETAIL - RMS 204 & 205
FULL SCALE

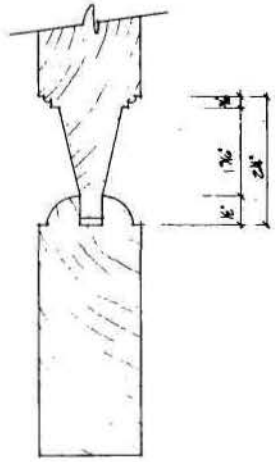


1750 SECTION - SOUTH WALL
DOWNSPOUT REPOSITIONING
½"=1'-0"
SK #23



ELEVATION 1½"=1'-0"
SECTION 1½"=1'-0"

NEW DOOR - 1772 SECTION TO 1750 SECTION
SK #21

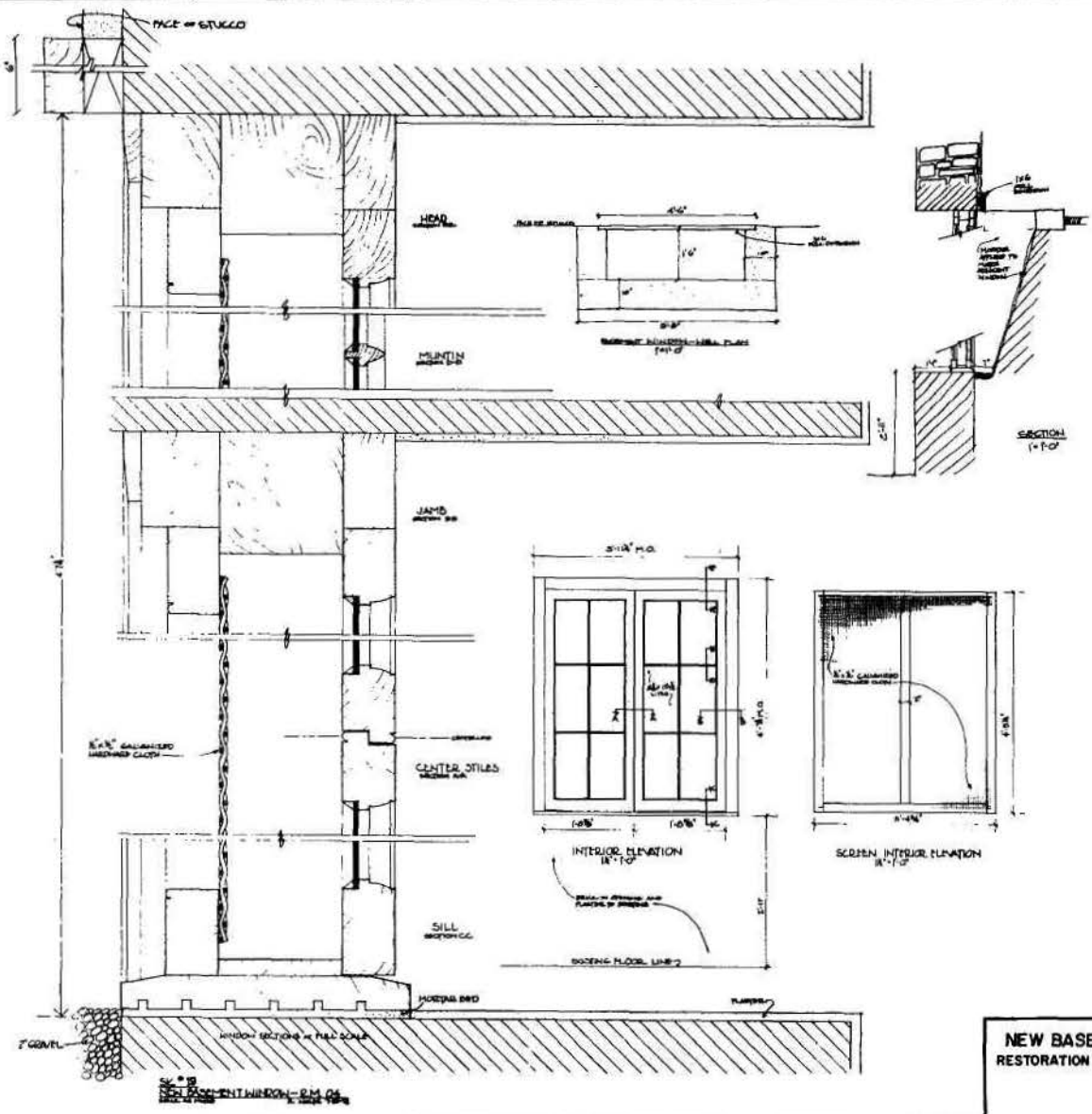


MOLDING PROFILE F.S.D.

SK-18, 21 & 23

MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS
RESTORATION OF DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE
NOT TO SCALE

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
WOLFF DESIGNED	391
WOLFF DRAWN	25009A
CHECKED	PKG NO. 188
DATE	SHEET 47 OF 50

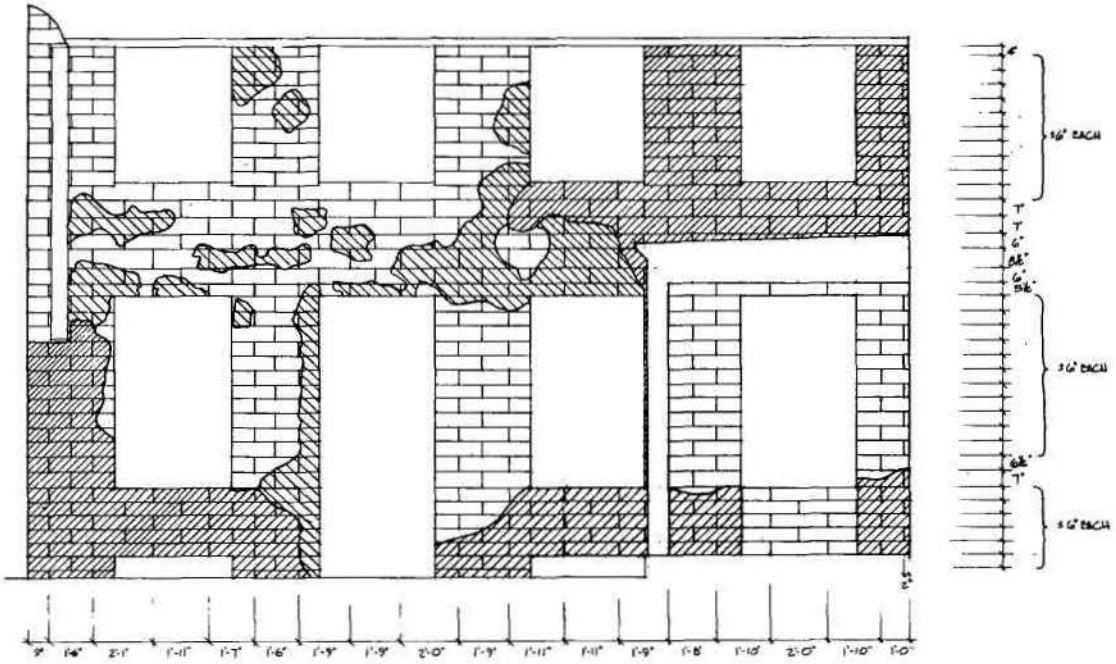


SK-19

NEW BASEMENT WINDOW-RM 04 RESTORATION OF DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE NOT TO SCALE	PREPARED DRAWN CHECKED DATE	DRAWING NO. 391 25009A PRJ. NO. SHEET 48 OF 50

ON MICROFILM

ON MICROFILM



1750 SECTION · SOUTH WALL ½"=1'-0" TOOLING PATTERN

DIMENSIONS ARE TO CENTERLINES OF TOOLED JOINTS



TOOLING DETAIL FULL SCALE

ORIGINAL 1750 STUCCO EVIDENCE

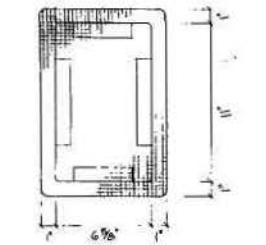
BADLY HACKED AND DETERIORATED 1750 STUCCO

CONCRETE PATCHING

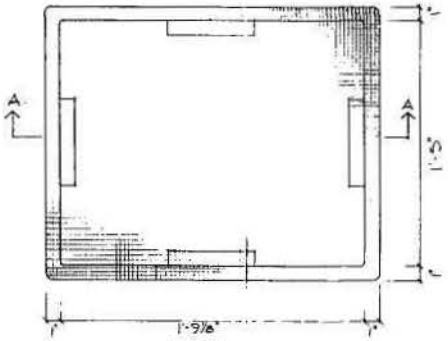
SK.#20 RICH WOLFE 8-4-75

SK-20

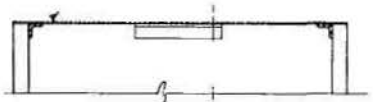
1750 SECTION - SOUTH WALL RESTORATION OF DESHLER - MORRIS HOUSE INDEPENDENCE N.H.P. SCALE AS SHOWN	PREPARED WOLFE DESIGNED WOLFE DRAWN CHECKED 6/76 DATE	DRAWING NO. 391 25,009A PKG NO. 128 SHEET 49 OF 50



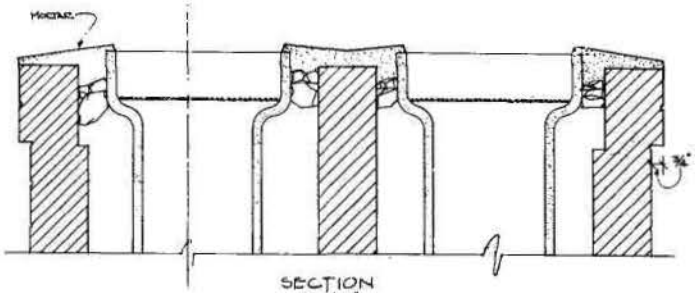
CHIMNEY OVER RM. 307 - PLAN
3"=1'-0"



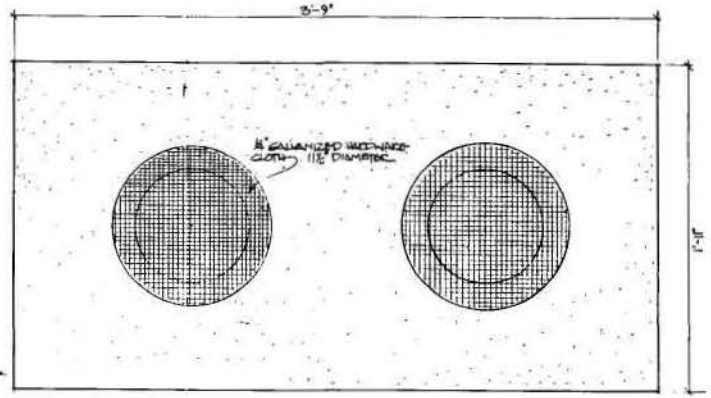
½" GALVANIZED HARDWARE CLOTH WELDED TO 1"x1" LT WT ZS UNIT SET IN OPENING



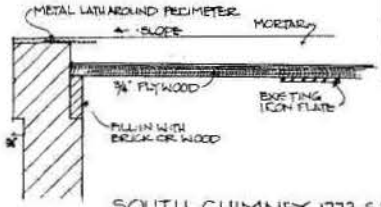
CHIMNEY OVER 1ST SECTION
3"=1'-0"



SECTION
3"=1'-0"



PLAN
3"=1'-0"



SOUTH CHIMNEY 1772 SECTION

NORTH CHIMNEY - 1772 SECTION

CHIMNEY COVER DETAILS

S.K. #22

RICH WOLFE

SK-22

CHIMNEY DETAILS RESTORATION OF DESHLER - MORRIS HOUSE INDEPENDENCE N.H.P SCALE AS SHOWN	PREPARED WOLFE DESIGNED WOLFE DRAWN CHECKED 6/79 DATE	DRAWING NO. 391 25,009A PKG NO. 128 SHEET 50 OF 50	

ON MICROFILM

IV. The Illustrations

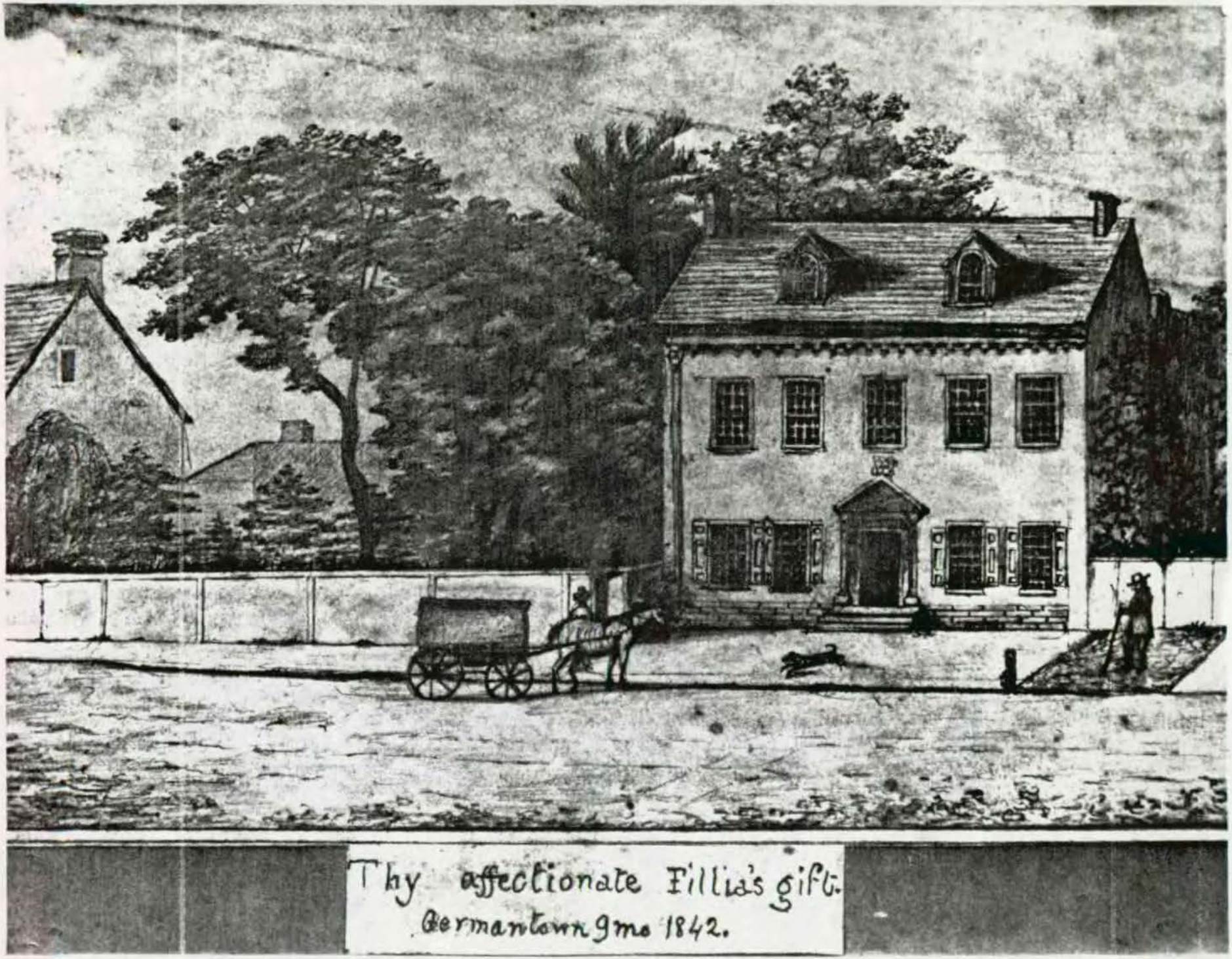


ILLUSTRATION 2 - SKETCH, STREET FACADE, 1842

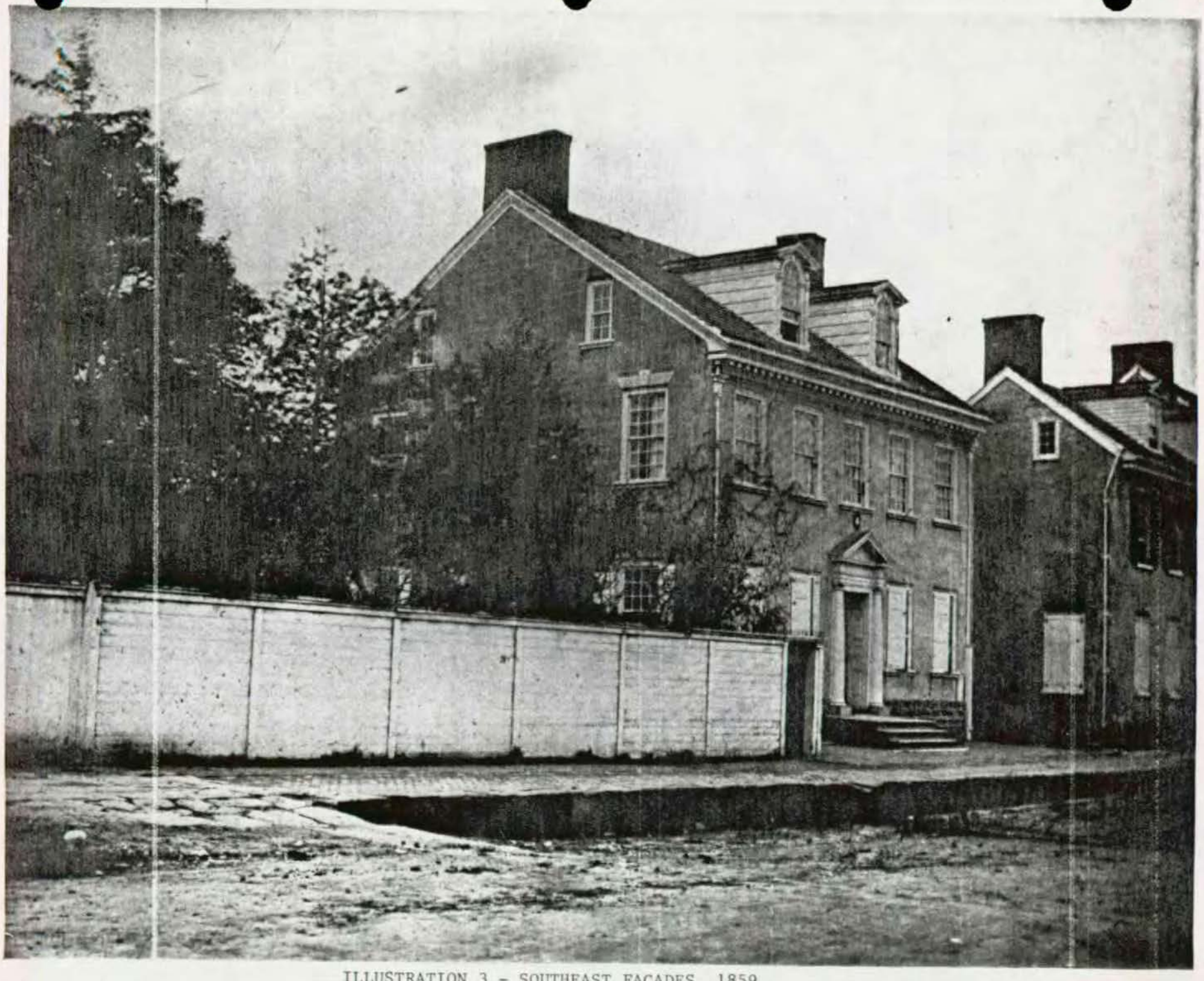


ILLUSTRATION 3 - SOUTHEAST FACADES, 1859

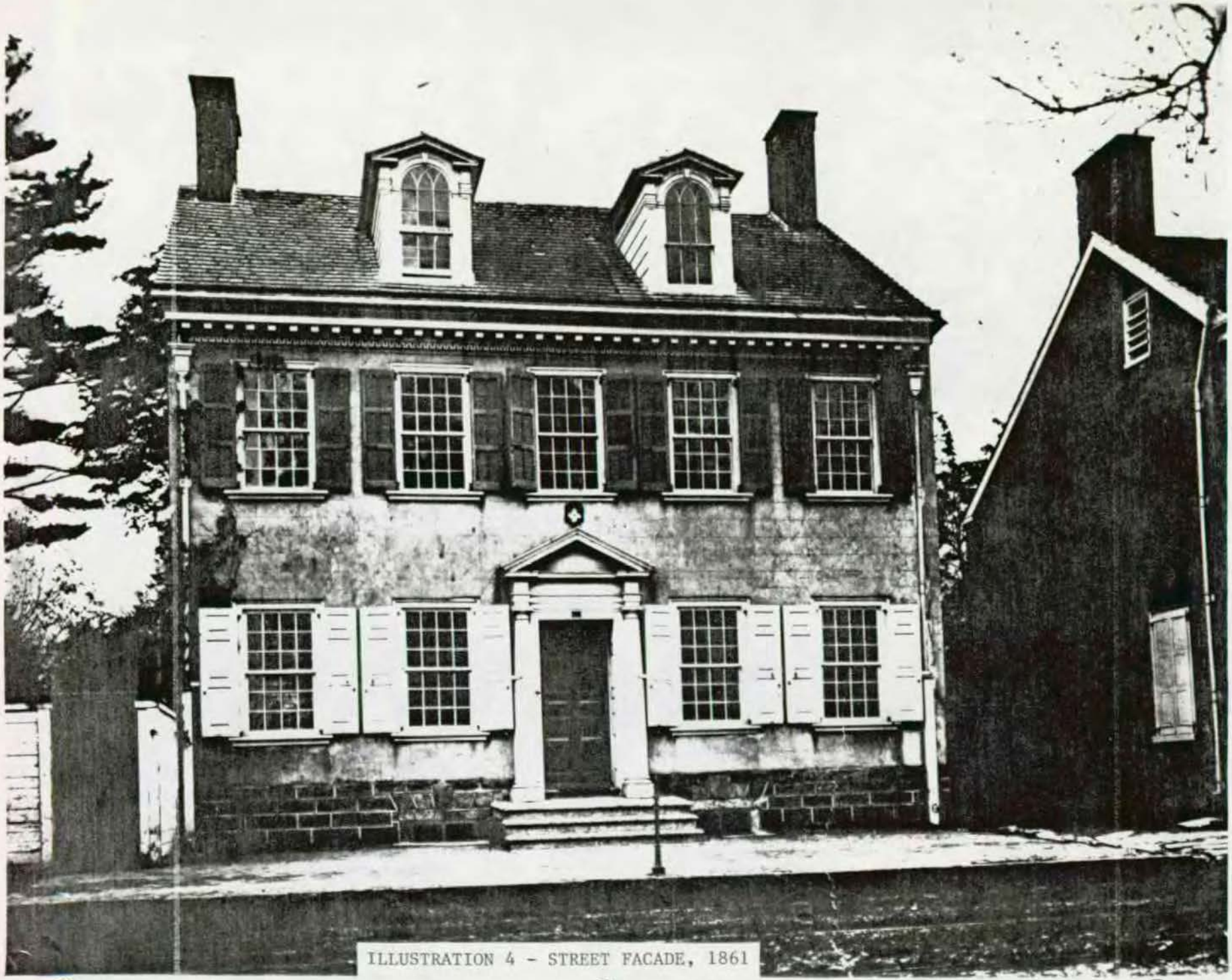


ILLUSTRATION 4 - STREET FACADE, 1861



ILLUSTRATION 5 - STREET FACADE, 1886
(ELLISTON P. MORRIS FAMILY PHOTOGRAPHS)



ILLUSTRATION 6 - STREET FACADE, 1887-88
(ELLISTON P. MORRIS FAMILY PHOTOGRAPHS)



ILLUSTRATION 7 - STREET FACADE, 1887-88
(ELLISTON P. MORRIS FAMILY PHOTOGRAPHS)

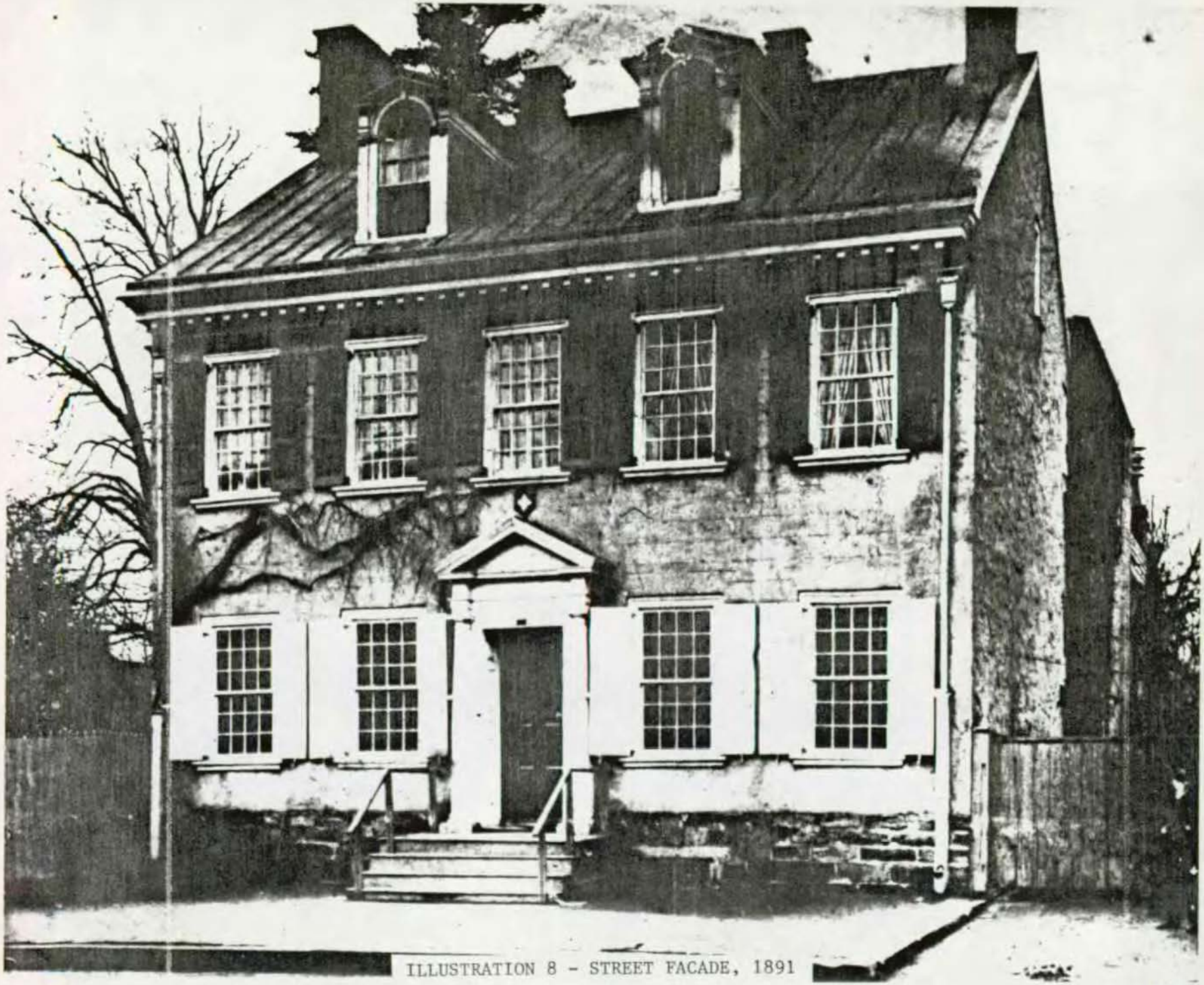


ILLUSTRATION 8 - STREET FACADE, 1891

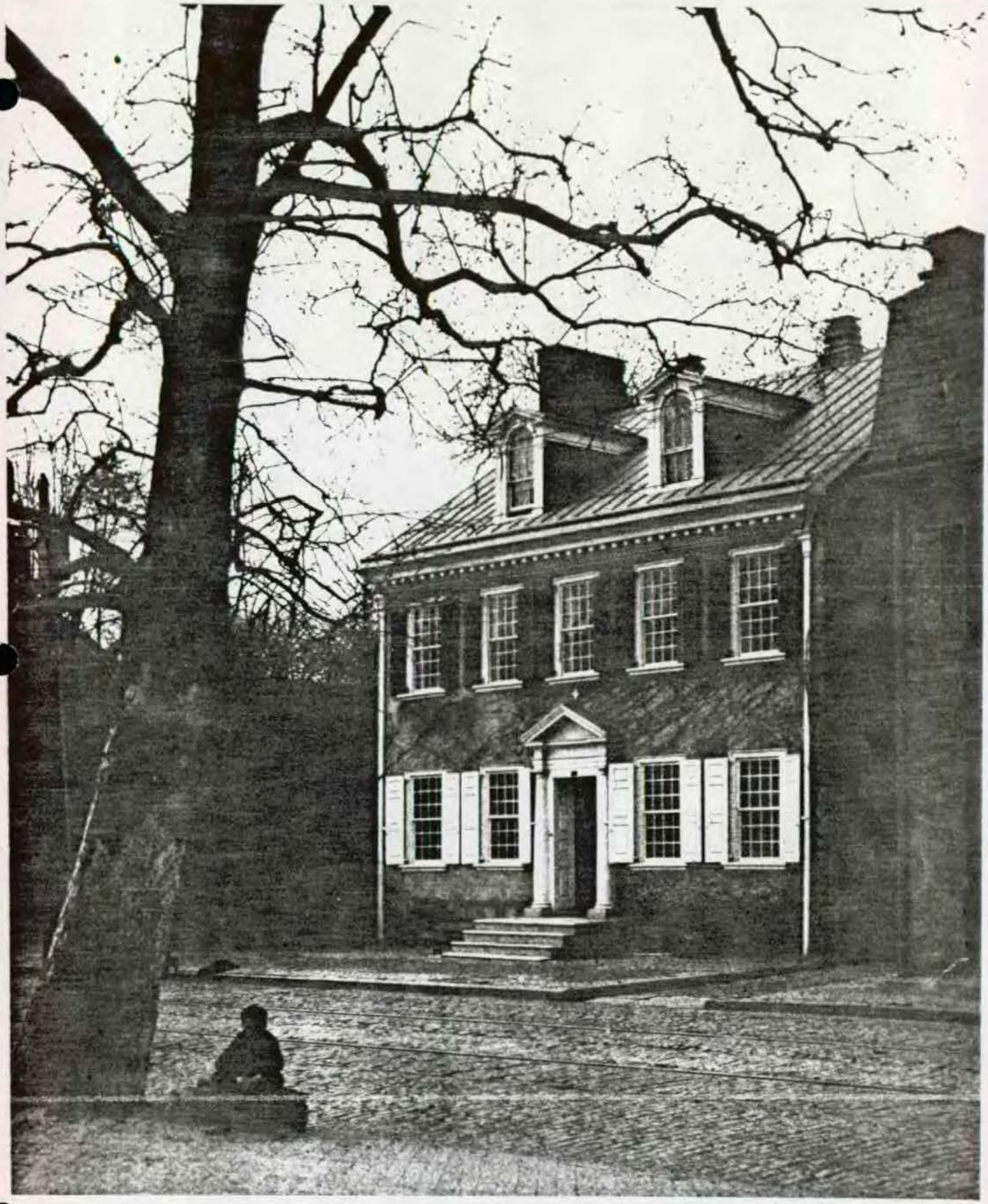


ILLUSTRATION 9 - STREET FACADE, 1901
(ELMILY P. MORRIS FAMILY PHOTOGRAPHS)

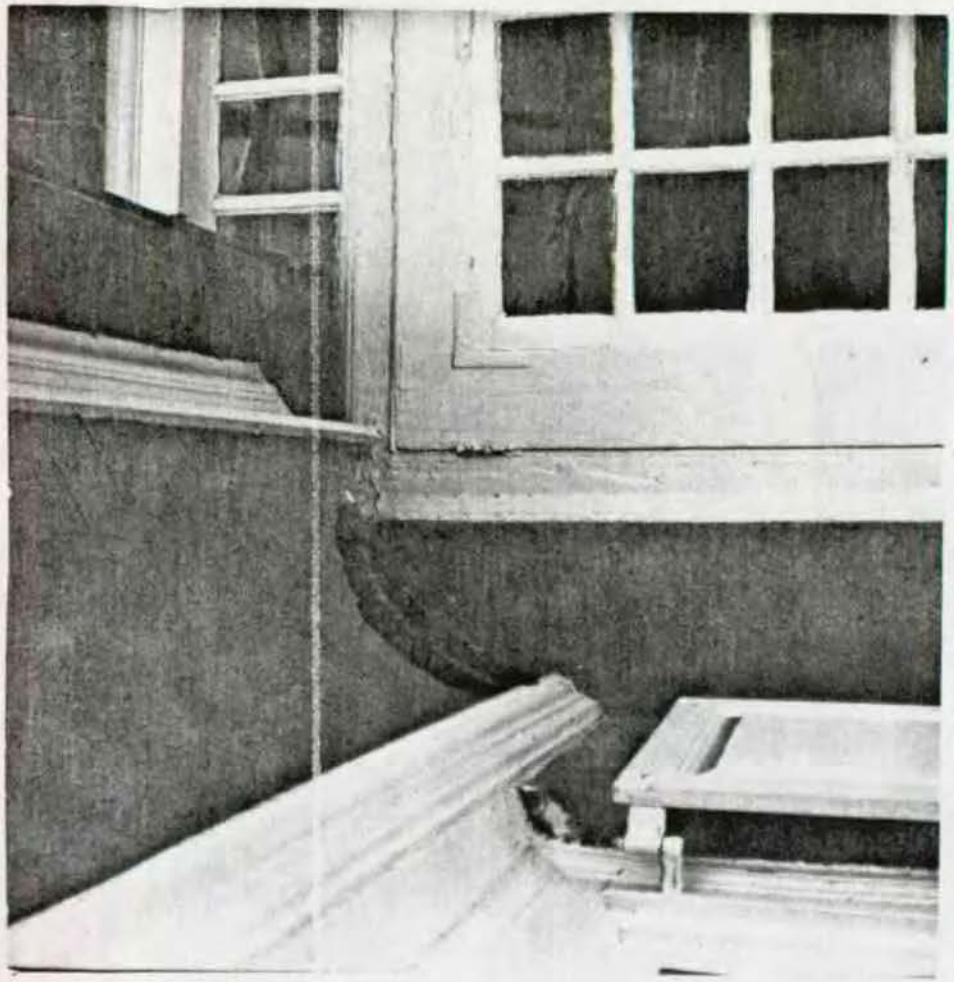


ILLUSTRATION 10 - PHOTOGRAPHED BY NPS.
1750s Section
Looking east, cove over south wall installed in 1909 imitating original cove. Doorway with transom, in 1772 section, open onto west balcony from second floor hallway.

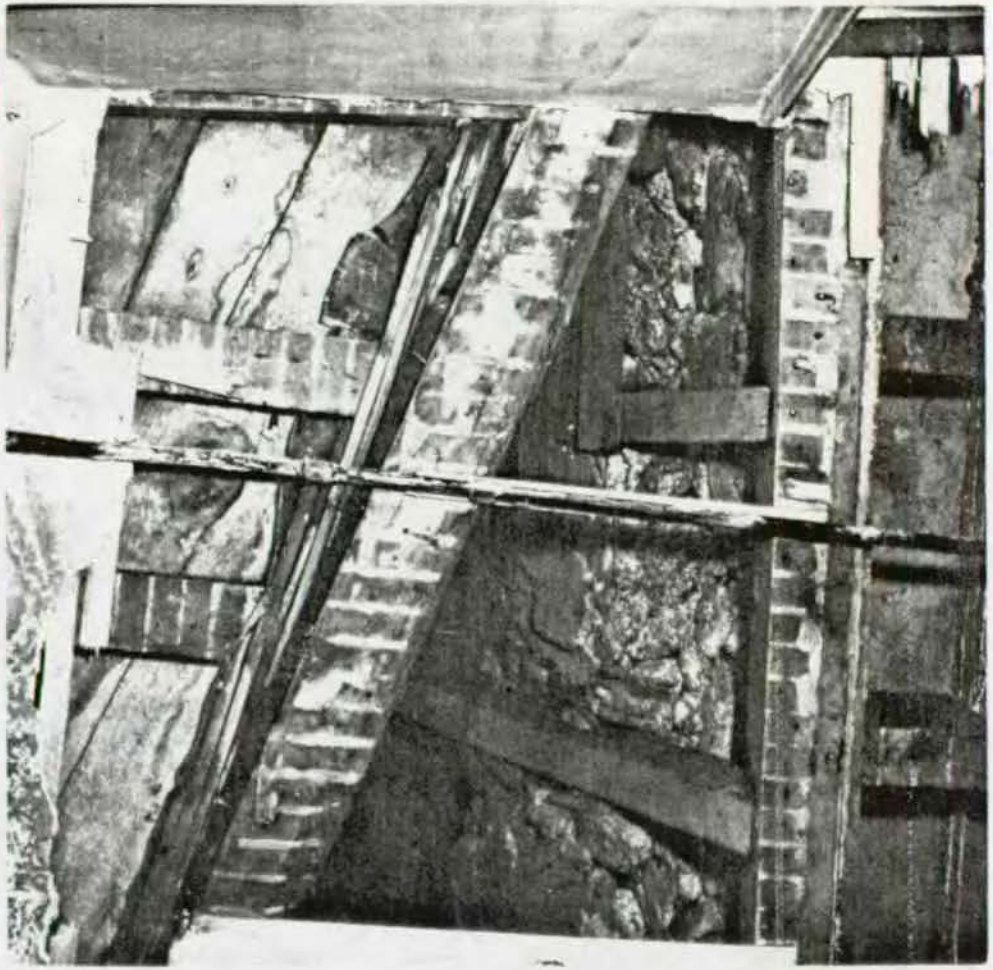


ILLUSTRATION 11 - PHOTOGRAPHED BY NPS.
1750s Section
Looking East, 19th century roof shingles on boards covered by verticle studs for 1909 window. Note 1772 ceiling rafters below 1750 roof rafter.

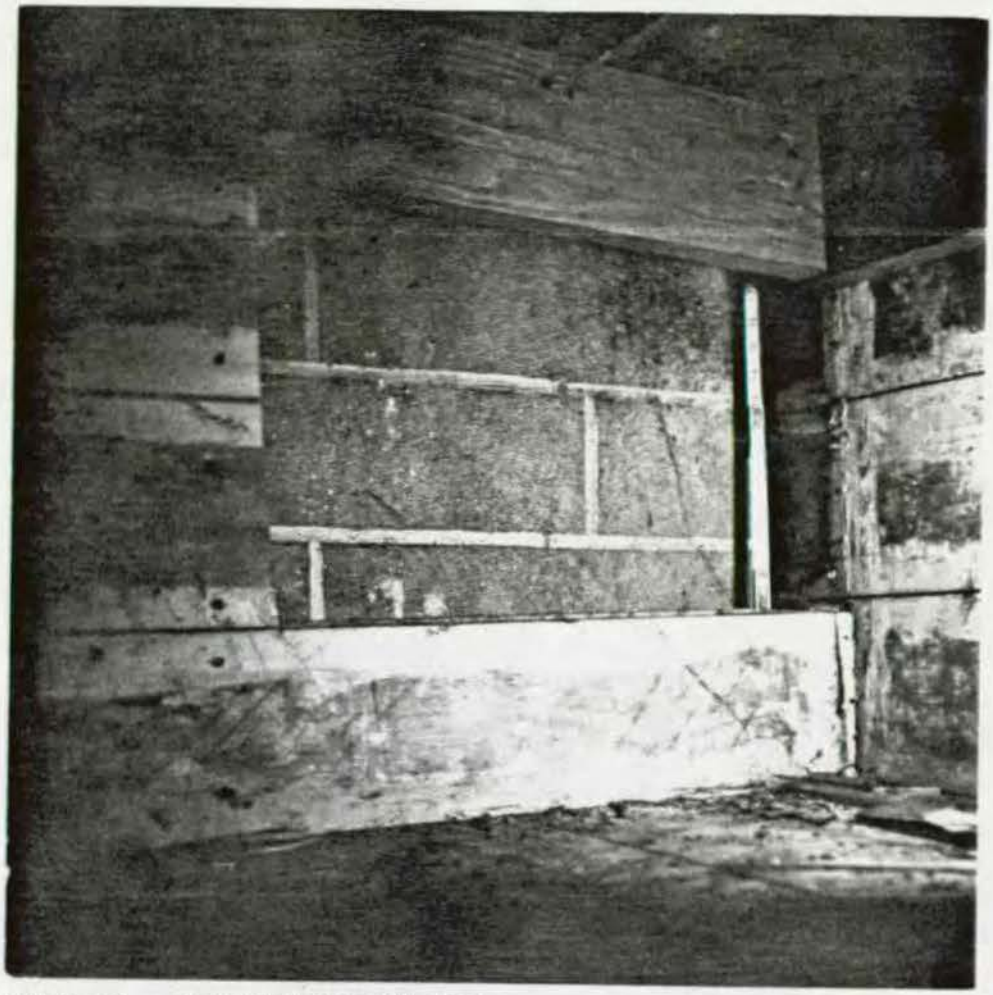


ILLUSTRATION 12 - PHOTOGRAPHED BY NPS.
1750s Section
Exterior west wall as seen from Room 307 (reservoir over 1850s section) looking east.
Original 1750s stucco with scoring that was protected by 1850s construction.



ILLUSTRATION 13 - PHOTOGRAPHED BY NPS.
1750s Section
Exterior South wall looking north.
Note original stucco with coursing
and various covering layers.

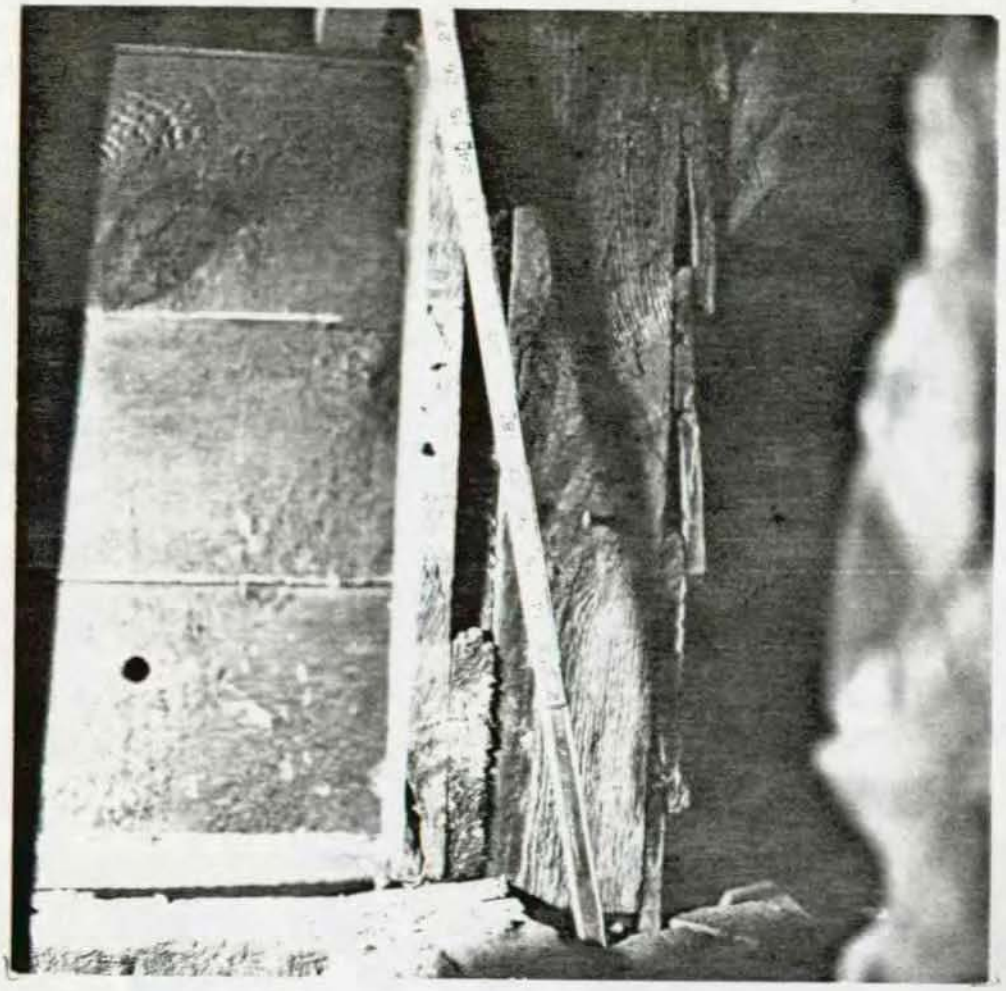


ILLUSTRATION 14 - PHOTOGRAPHED BY NPS
1850s Section
Original clapboards on west wall of 1850s section. Visible from attic space of 1909 addition, looking south.



ILLUSTRATION 15 - PHOTOGRAPHED BY NPS.
1850s Section
Original roof cornice - imitation of 1750s roof cornice in background. Note clapboards above the second floor on the west elevation, looking east.

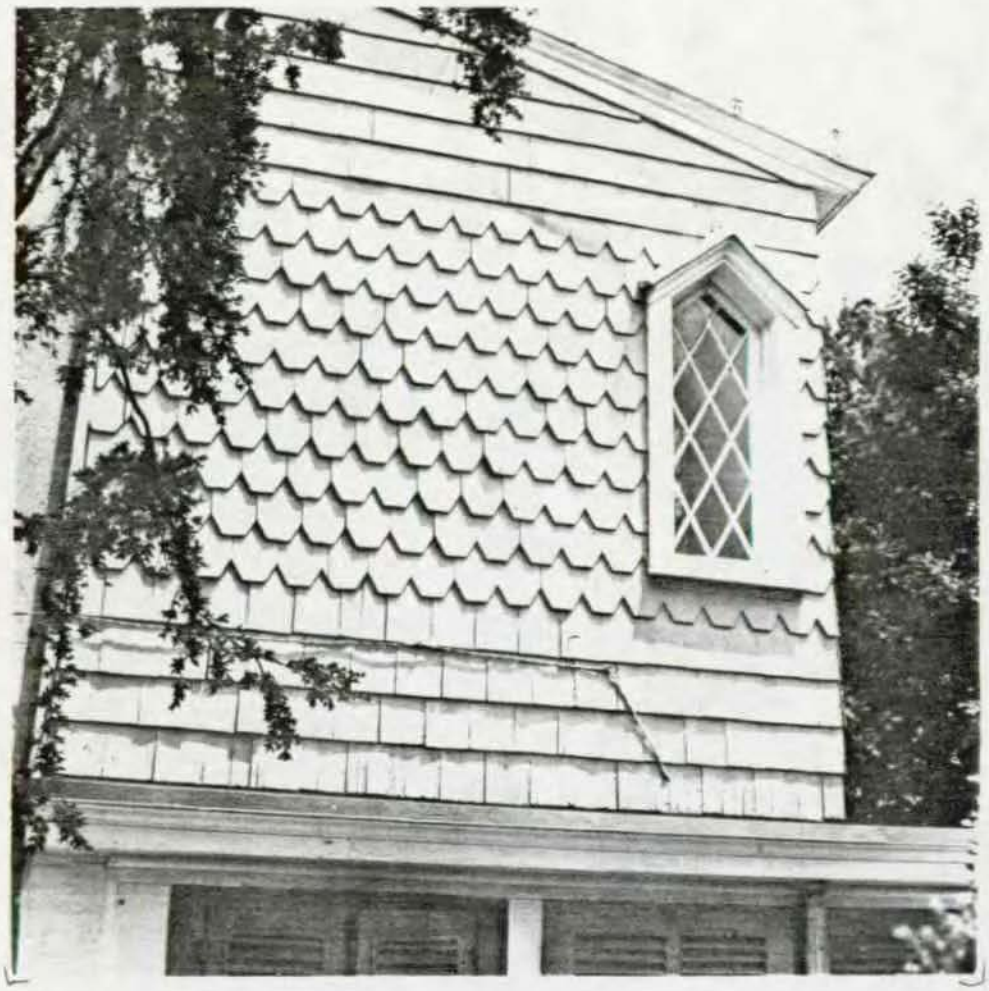


ILLUSTRATION 16 - PHOTOGRAPHED BY NPS.
1880s Section
West wall, looking east. Note the unusual shingle pattern on the second floor.

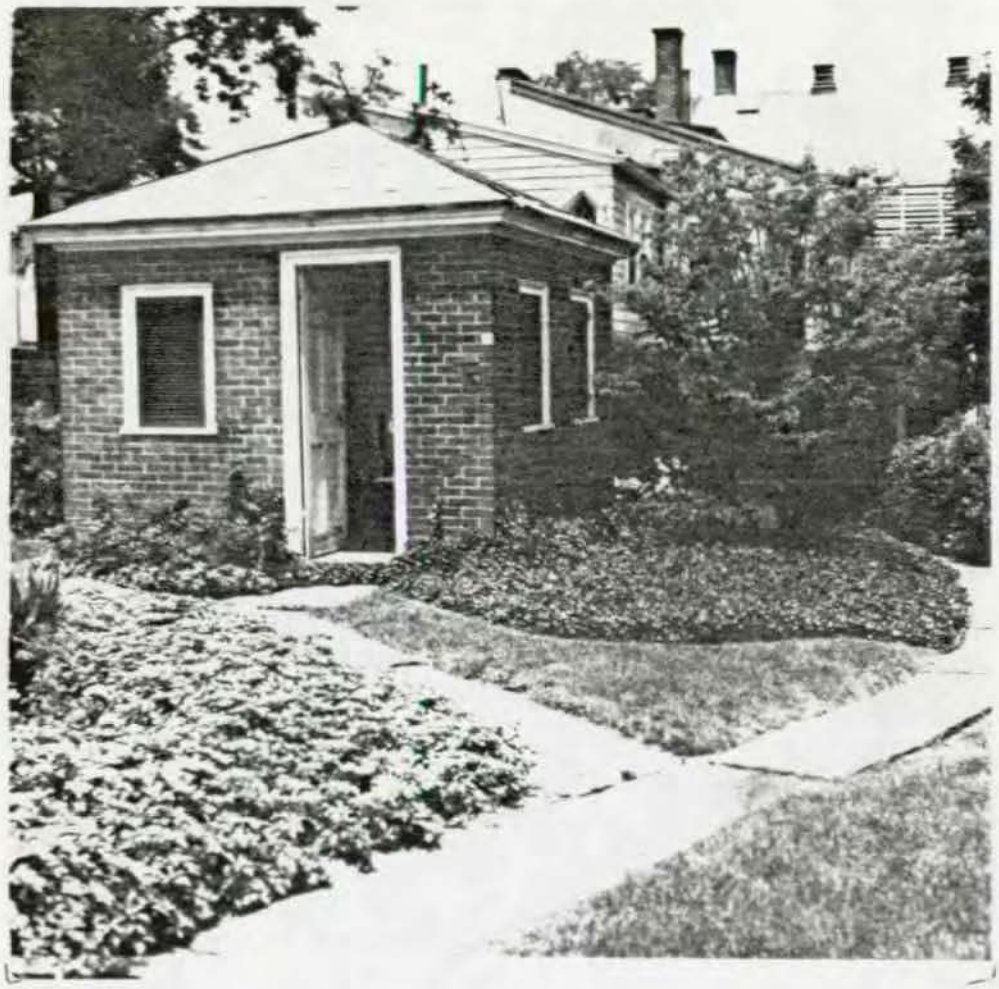


ILLUSTRATION 17 - PHOTOGRAPHED BY NPS.

1884 Necessary, looking north-east.

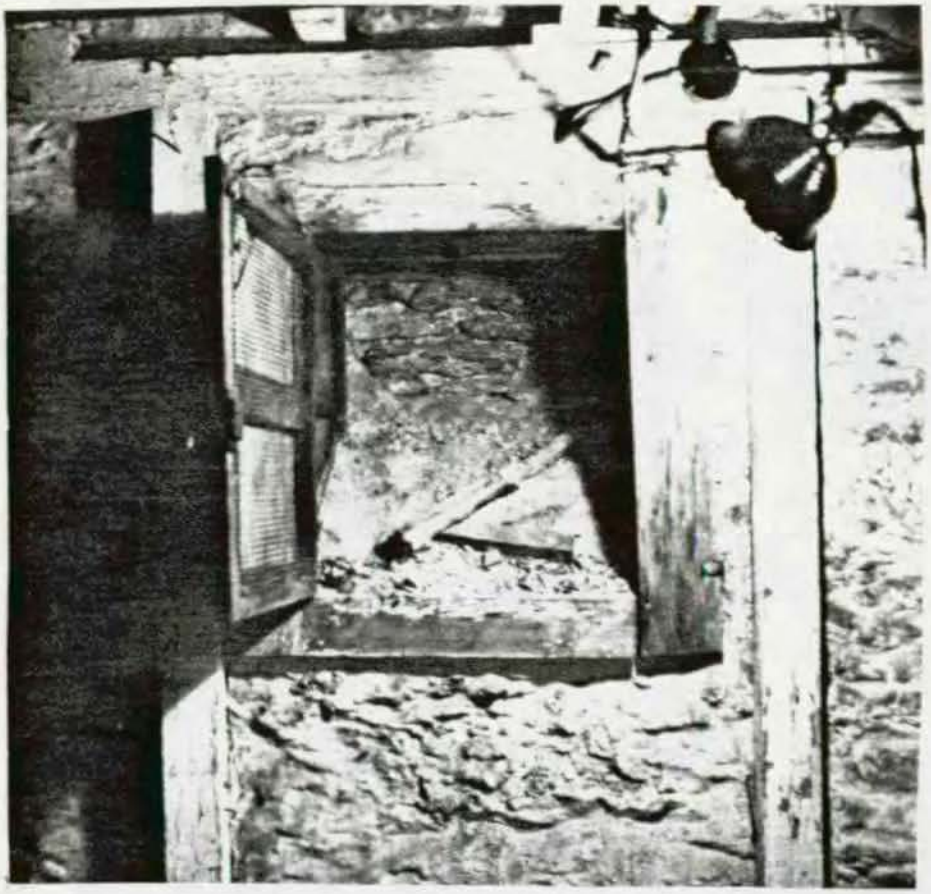


ILLUSTRATION 18 - PHOTOGRAPHED BY NPS.
1750 Section
Cellar - south wall, looking south. Opening under porch utilized for dumping materials into cellar before 1772.

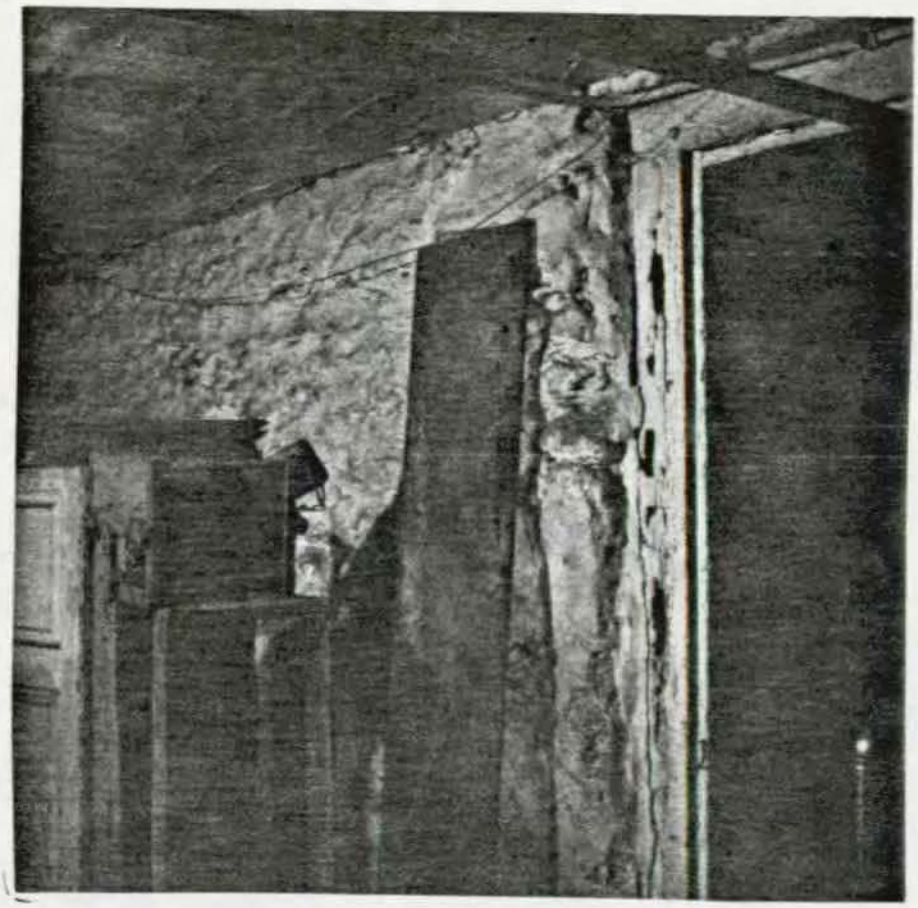


ILLUSTRATION 19 - PHOTOGRAPHED BY NPS.
1750 Section
Doorway to 1772 section. Note deteriorated door frame and courseness of exterior of foundation wall of 1750s section, looking southwest.

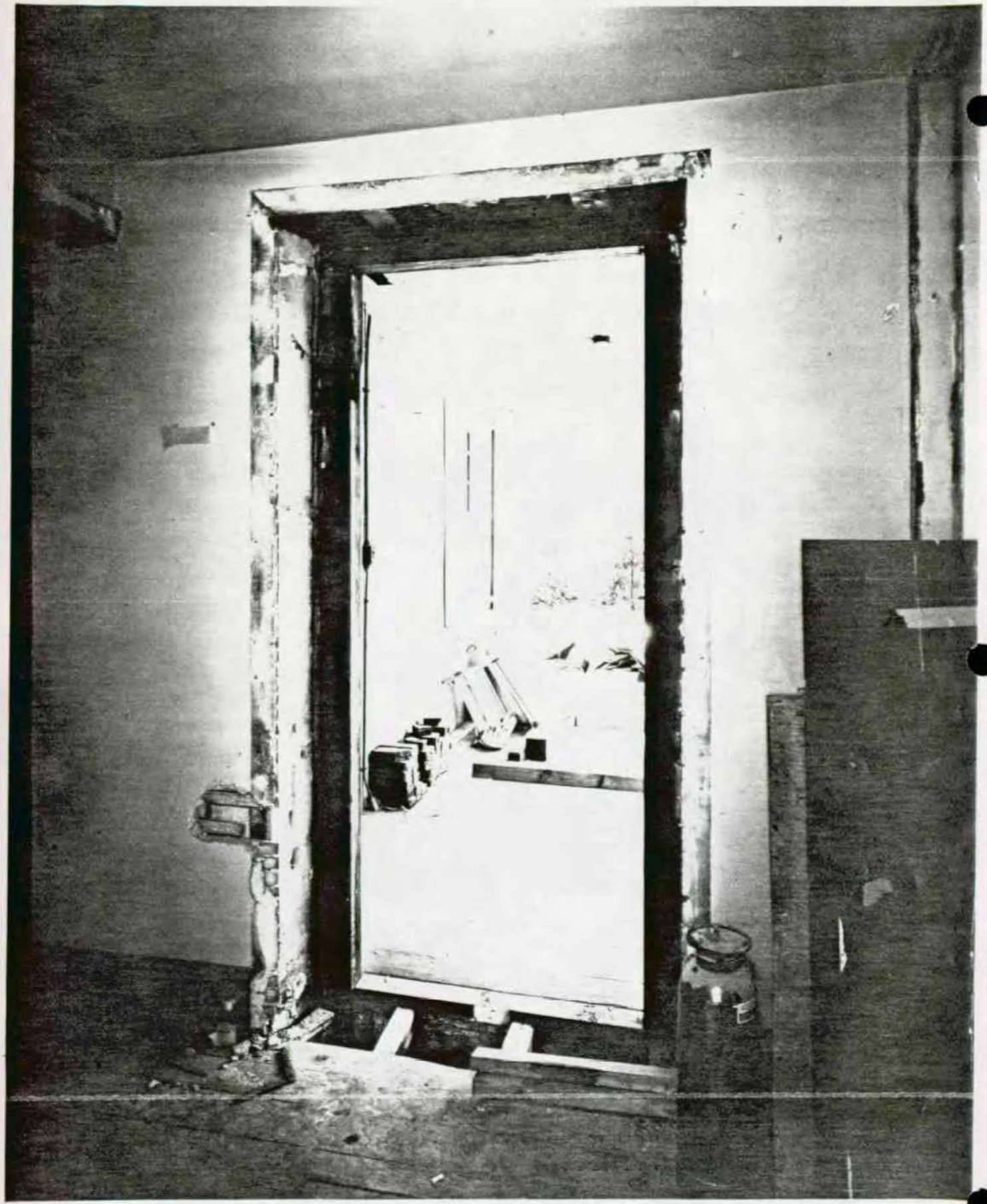


ILLUSTRATION 20 - PHOTOGRAPHED BY JAMES DILLON AND COMPANY.
1750s Section
Doorway from Room 109 to Porch 108. Note hinge shadows on the right and left of this door framing. Note also cut transom at left. Looking south.

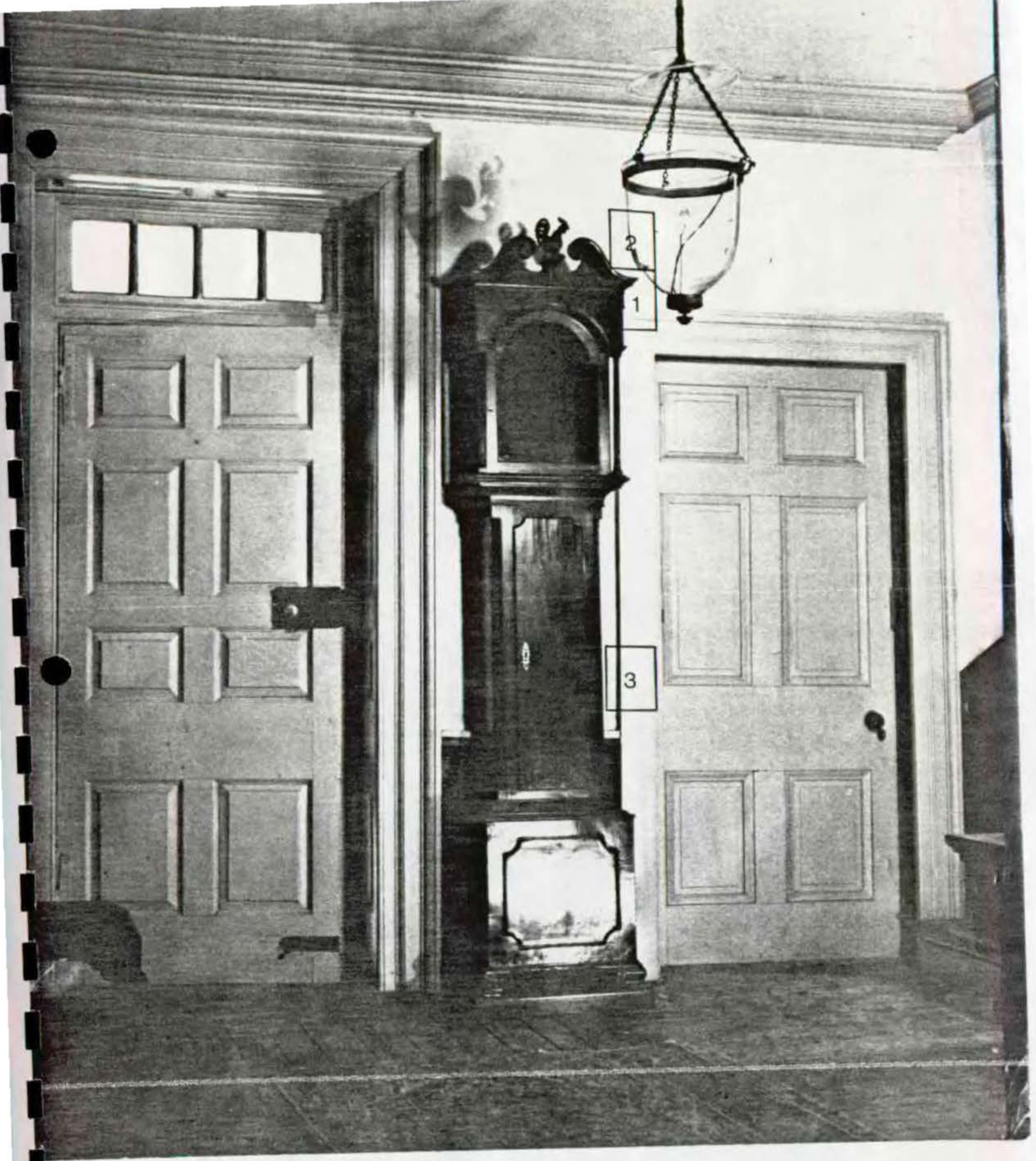


ILLUSTRATION 21 - PHOTOGRAPHED BY NPS.
1772 Section - Looking at "front" wall of 1750s section.
Room 105 - Stairhall
Location of x-ray photographs 1, 2, and 3.
The doorway to the right was the original front door of the 1750s section. A transom window, similar to the one above the left doorway, was buried in the plaster wall of the 1772 section. The photographer, looking west, would have been in the front yard of the original house, befor 1772, to take this shot.

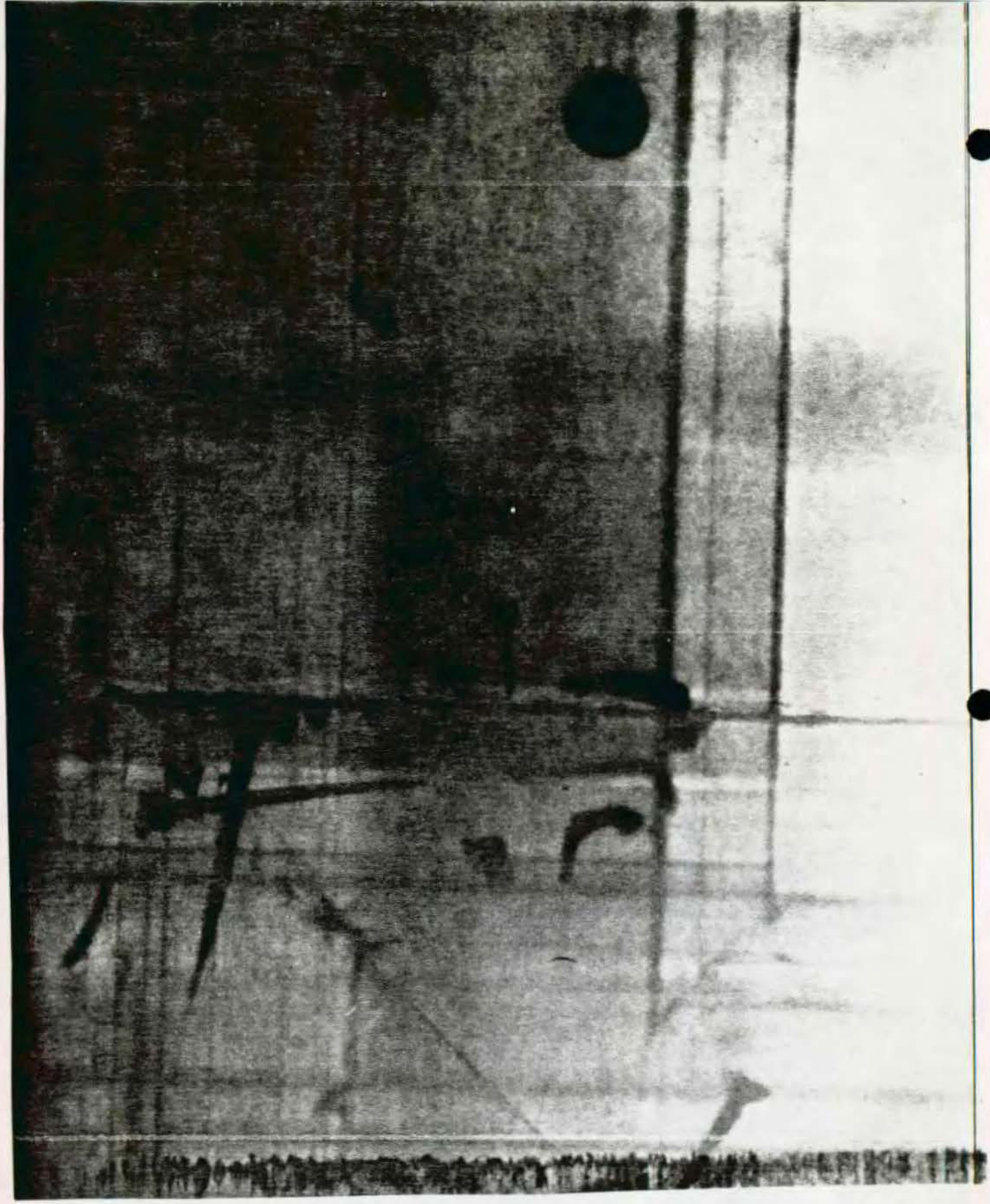


ILLUSTRATION 22
X-ray Photograph No. 1
X-ray by David Hart
June 1974

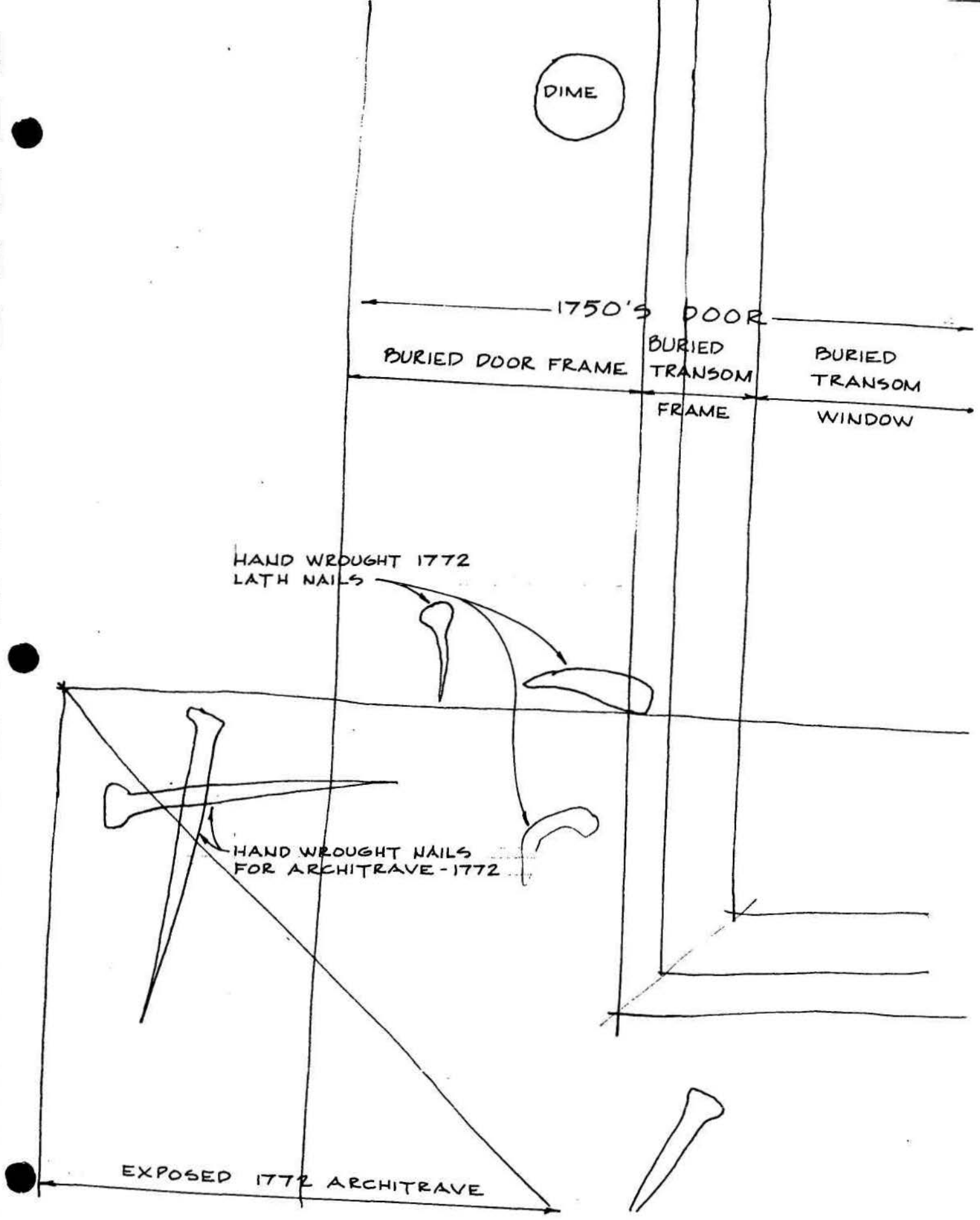


ILLUSTRATION 23
X-Ray Photograph No. 1 and analysis.
Note bottom left corner of transom frame (lower right of page) and upper left corner of door architrave (lower left of page).
The dime at top center is used to orient the x-ray.

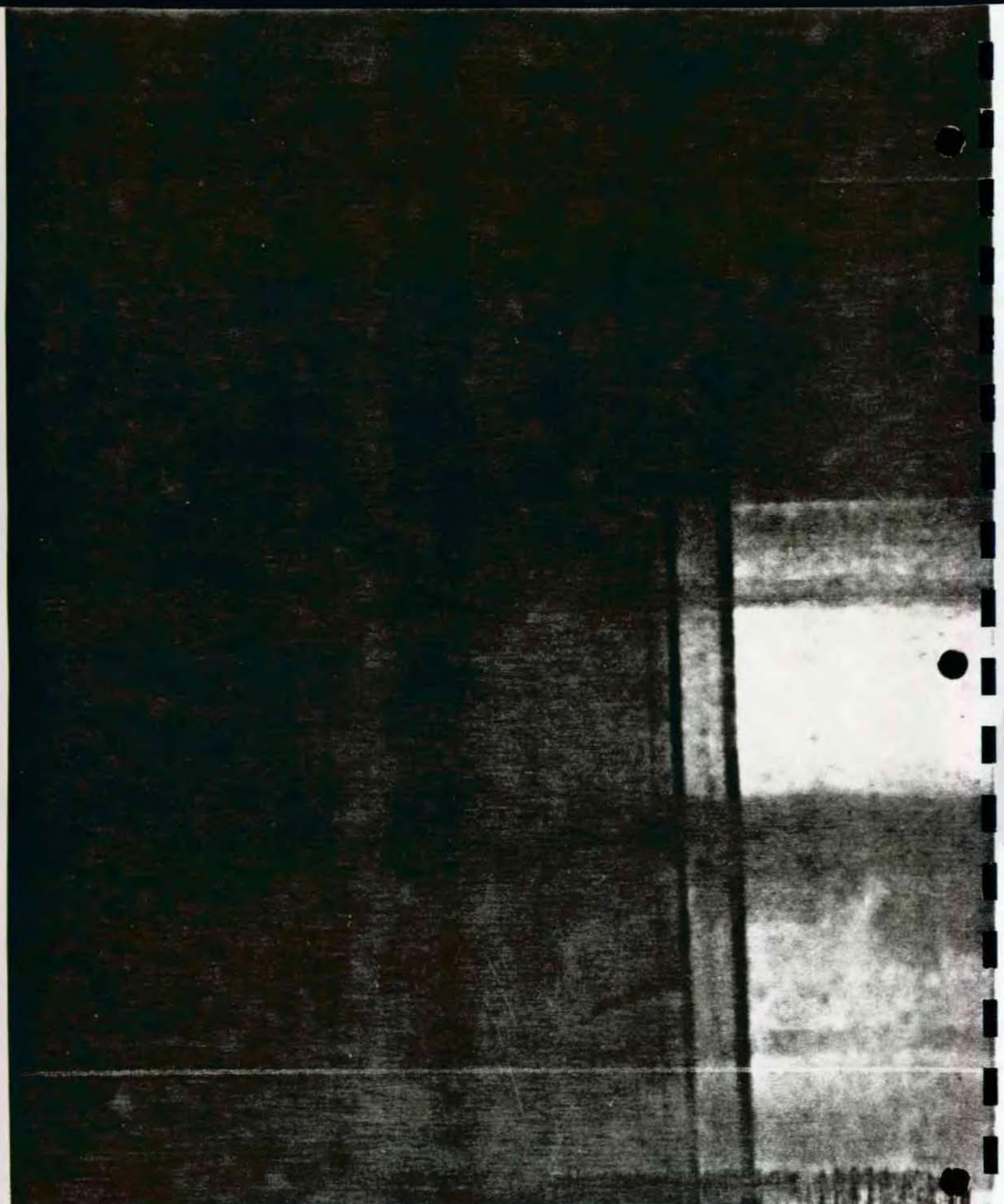


ILLUSTRATION 24
X-Ray Photograph No. 2 by David Hart. 110
June 1974

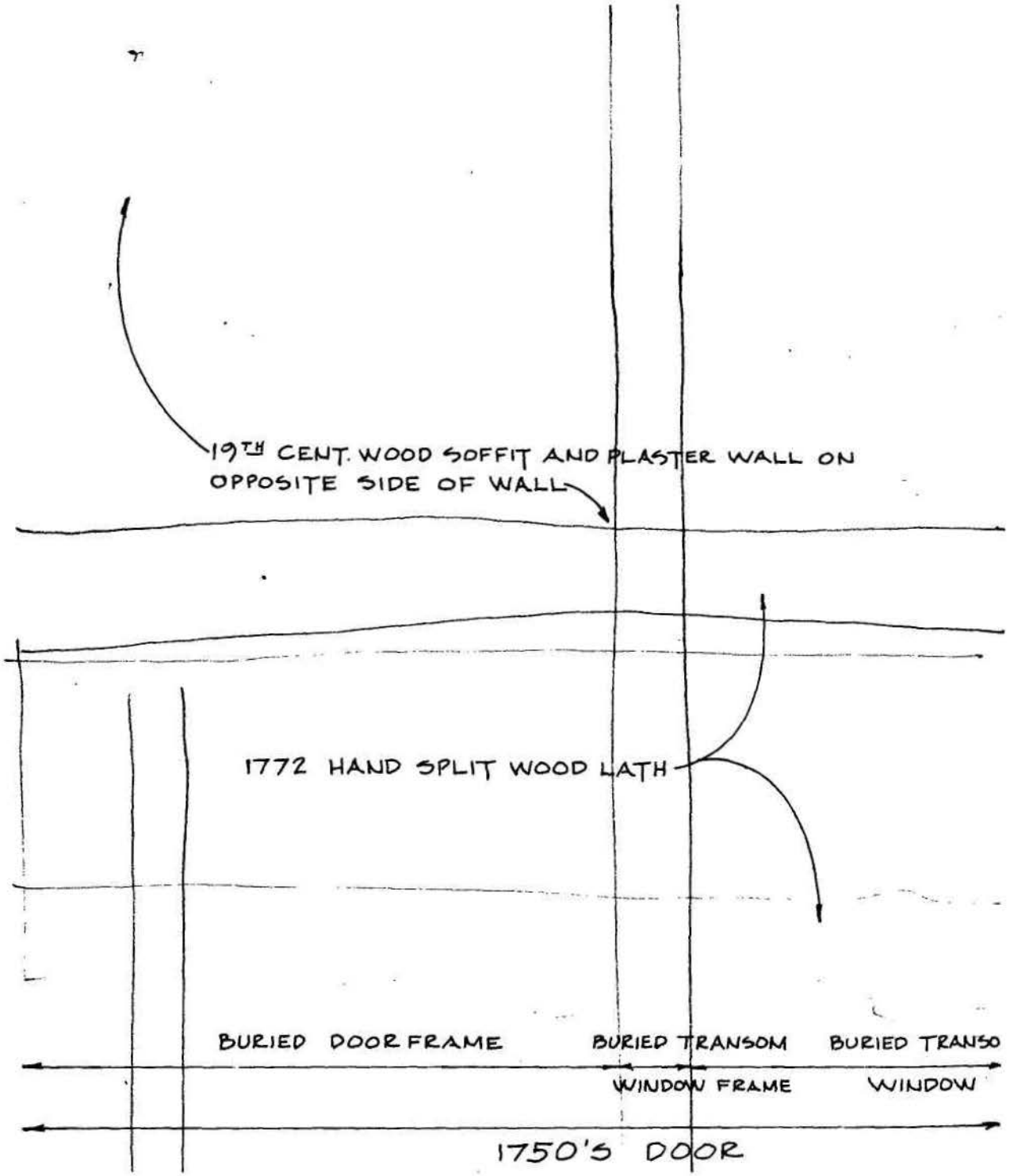


ILLUSTRATION 25
X-Ray Analysis.
Transom window opening and frame continue upward beyond upper edge of photograph.

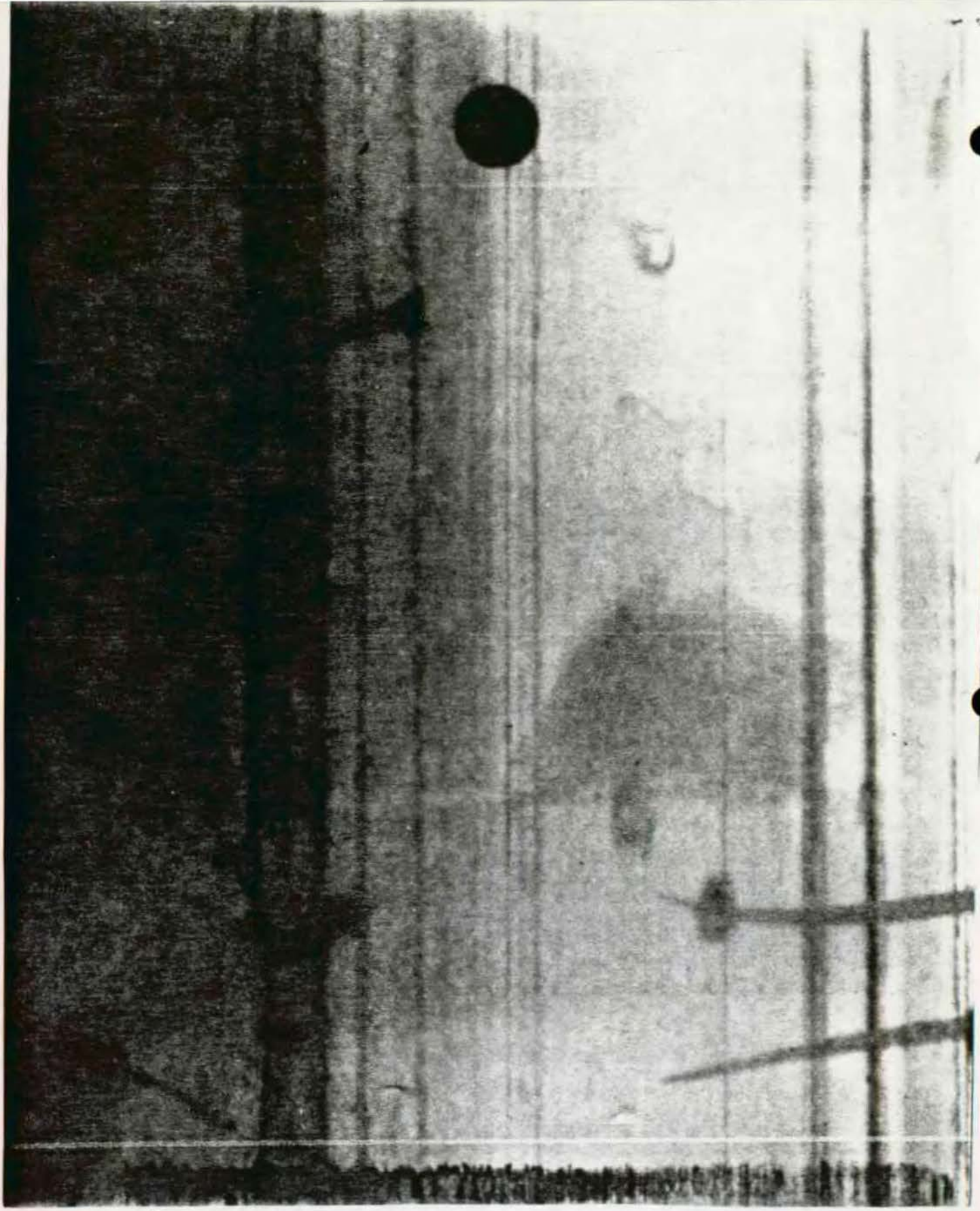


ILLUSTRATION 26
X-Ray Photograph No. 3 by David Hart
June 1974

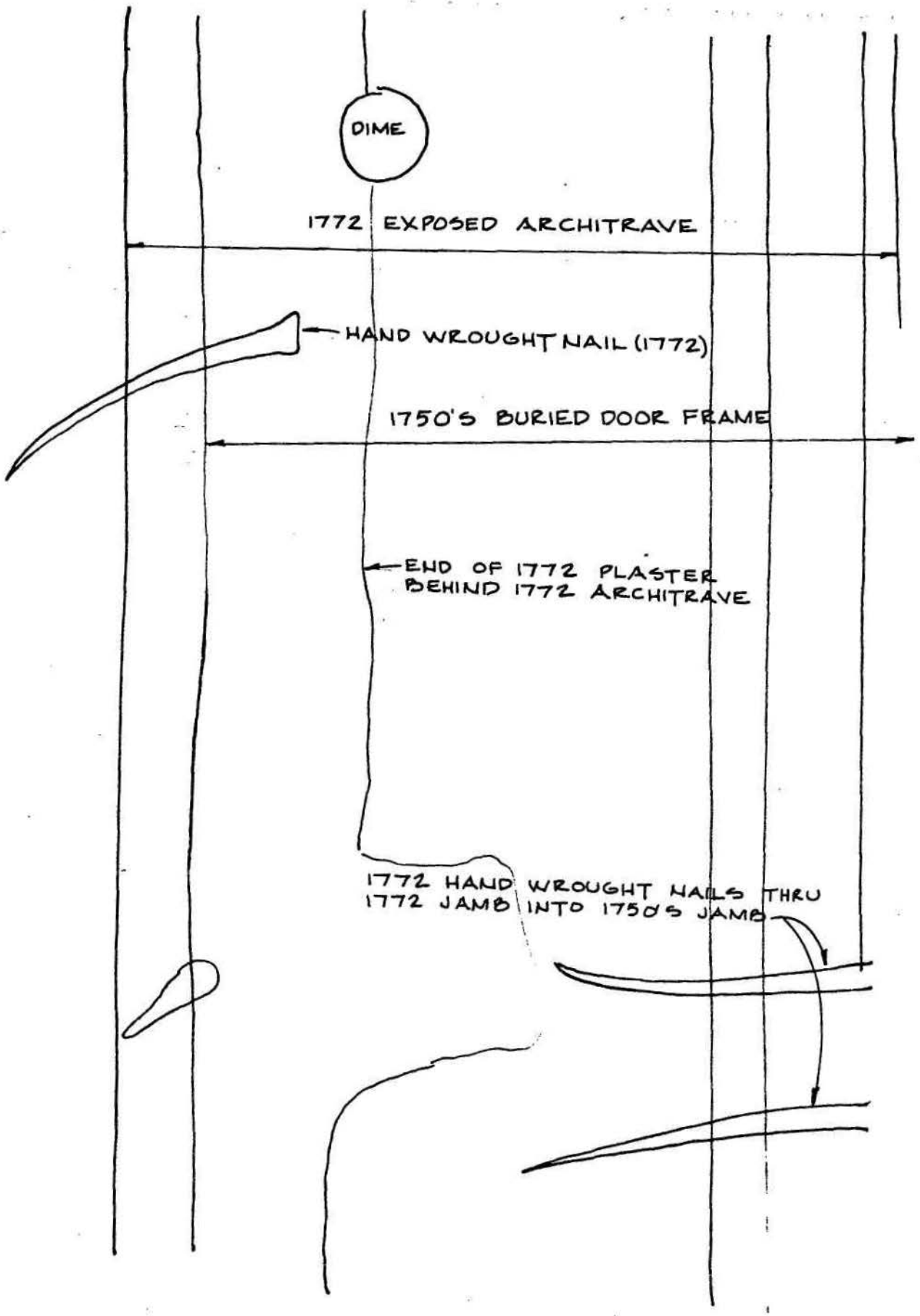


ILLUSTRATION 27
X-Ray analysis.

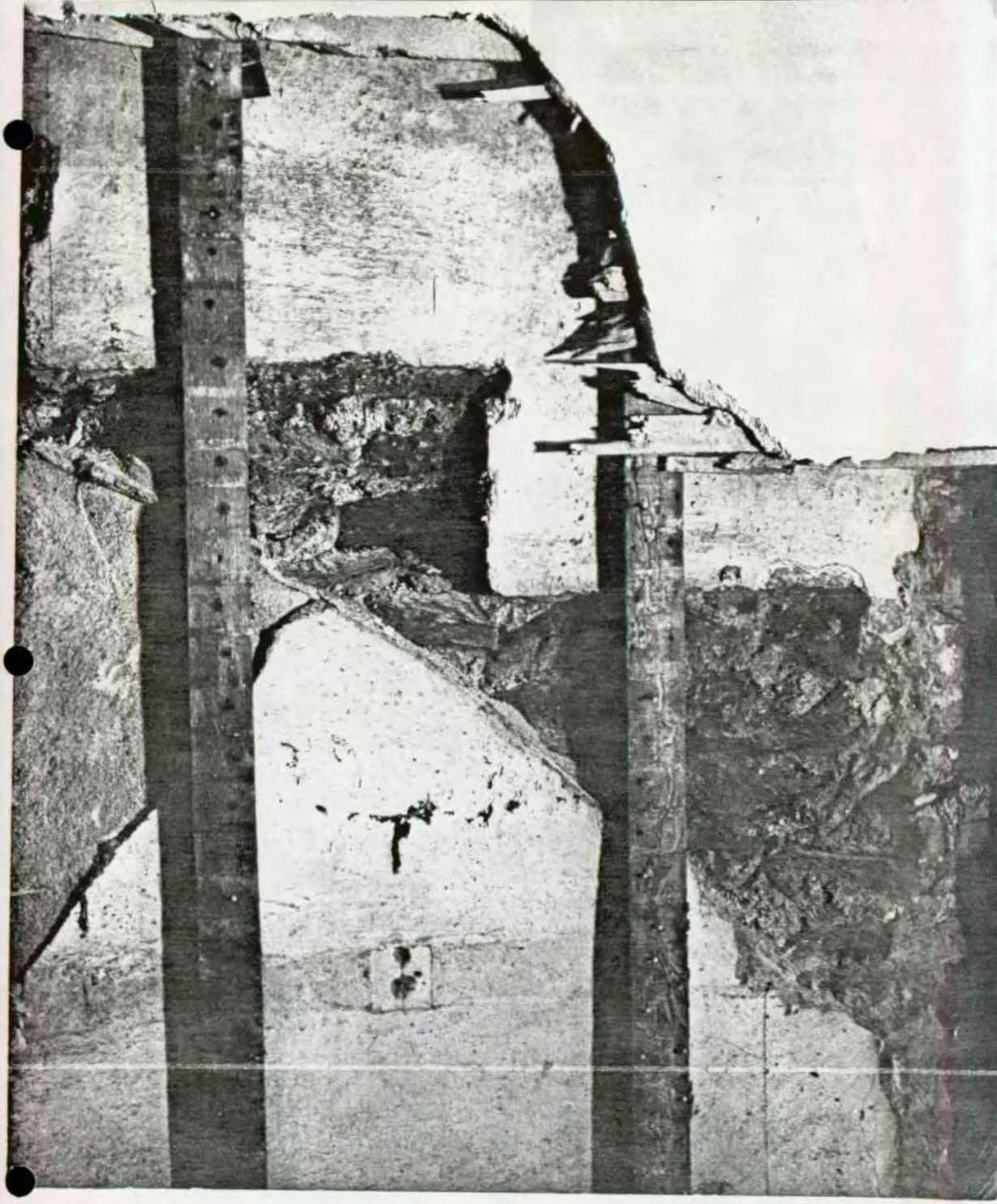


ILLUSTRATION 29
Photographed by NPS.
1750s Section
Room 109. Detail of outline of winder stairs. Note nosing on stairs.

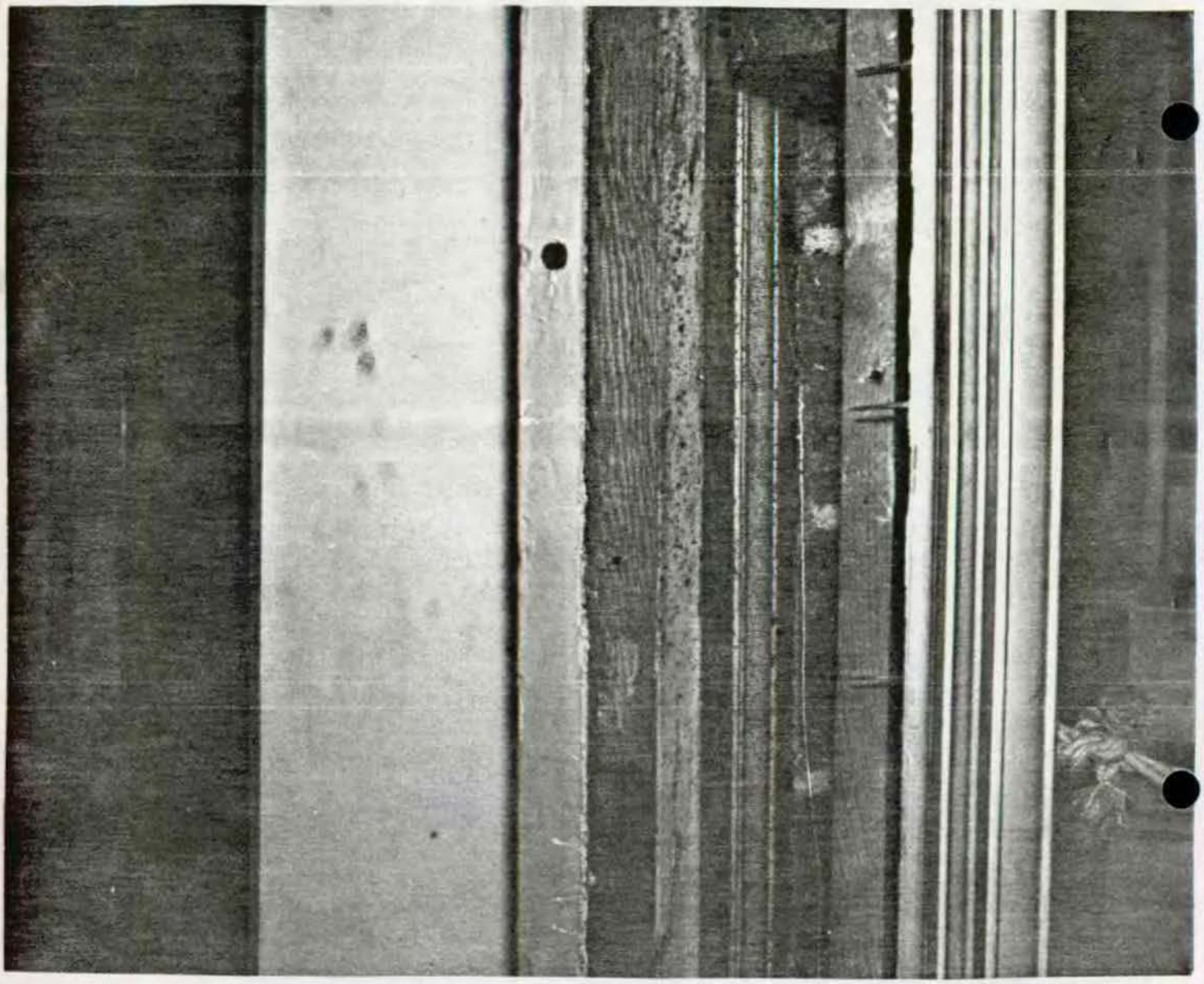


ILLUSTRATION 30
Photographed by NPS.
1750s Section
Doorway between Room 206 and 207, looking north. Original north jamb was buried (note hand-wrought nails) along with splayed stucco jamb (note white corsing lines).

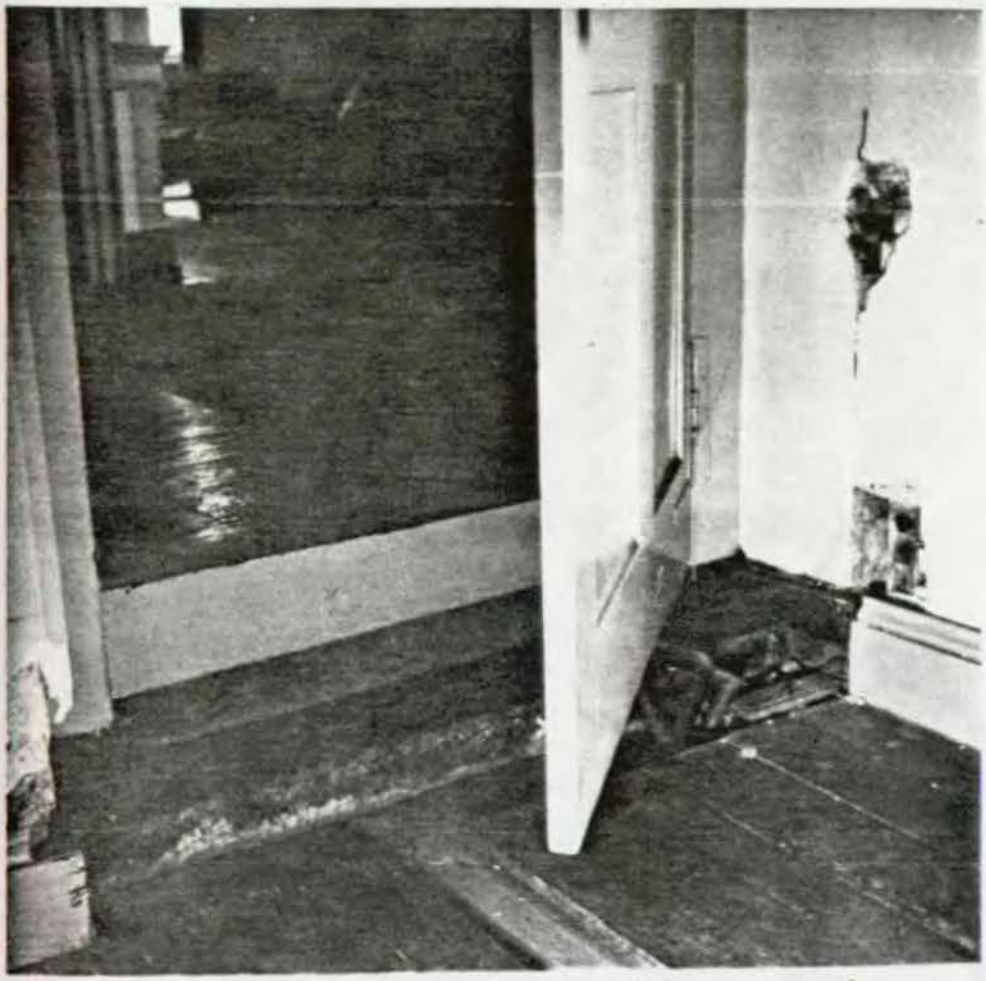
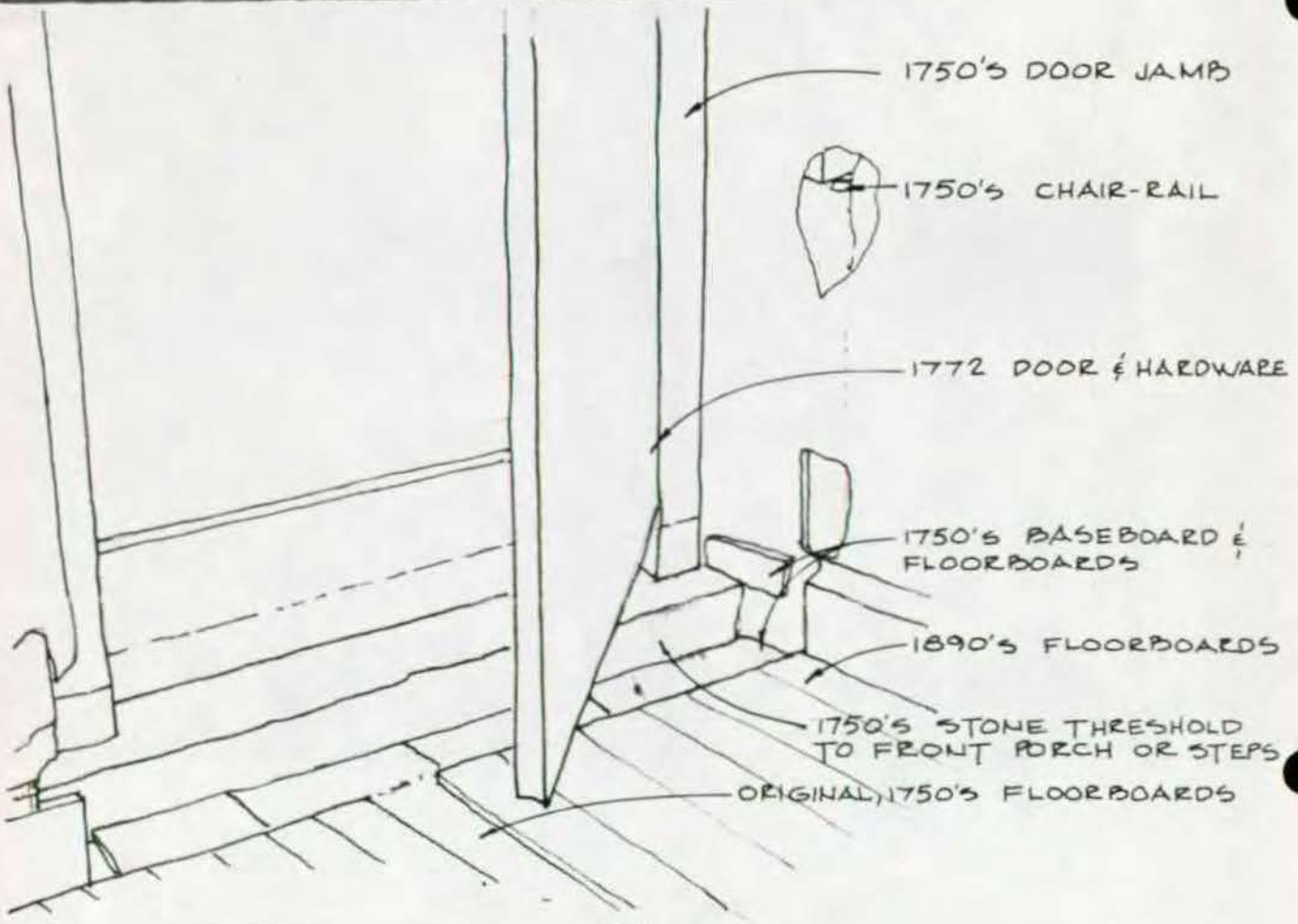


ILLUSTRATION 32
Photographed by NPS
1750s Section -
Room 207. Doorway
between Rooms 206 and
207 looking east.
Original stone threshold.



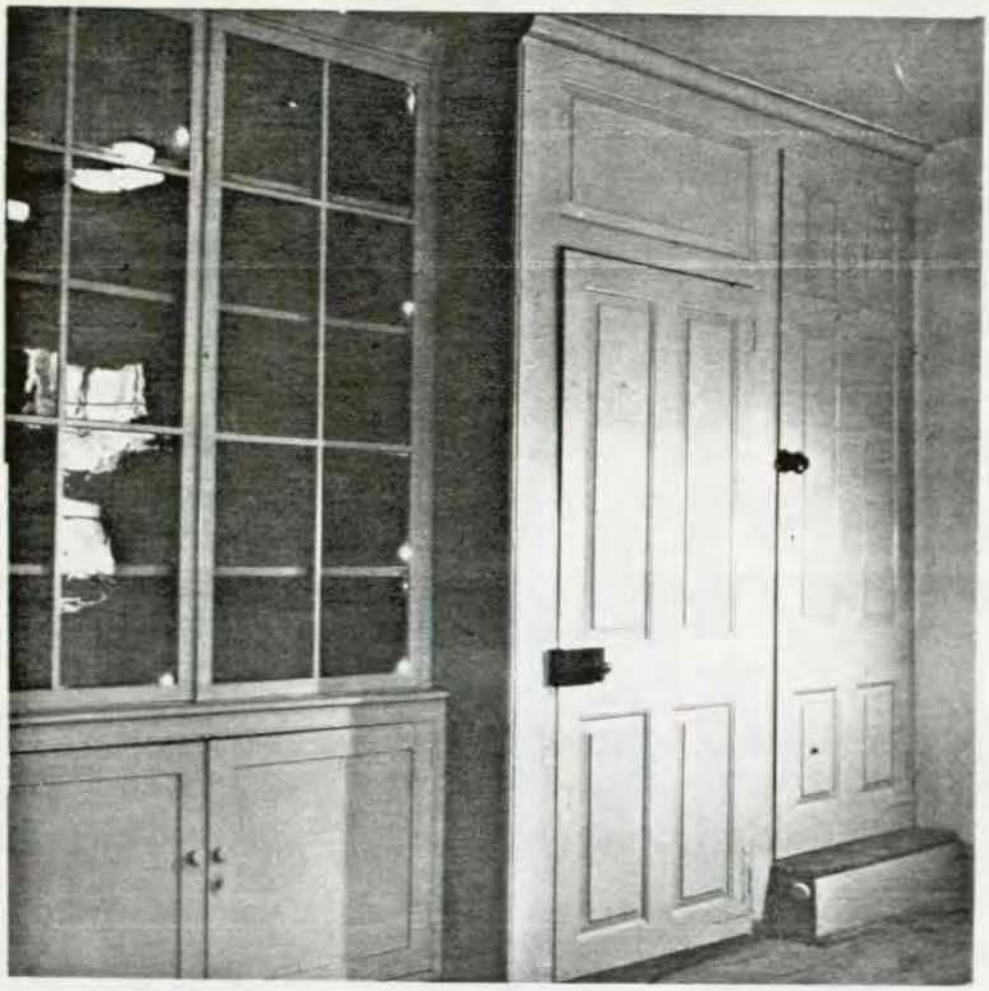


ILLUSTRATION 34
Photographed by NPS.
1750s Section
Room 207. 1884 cabinet and original stair paneling looking northeast.

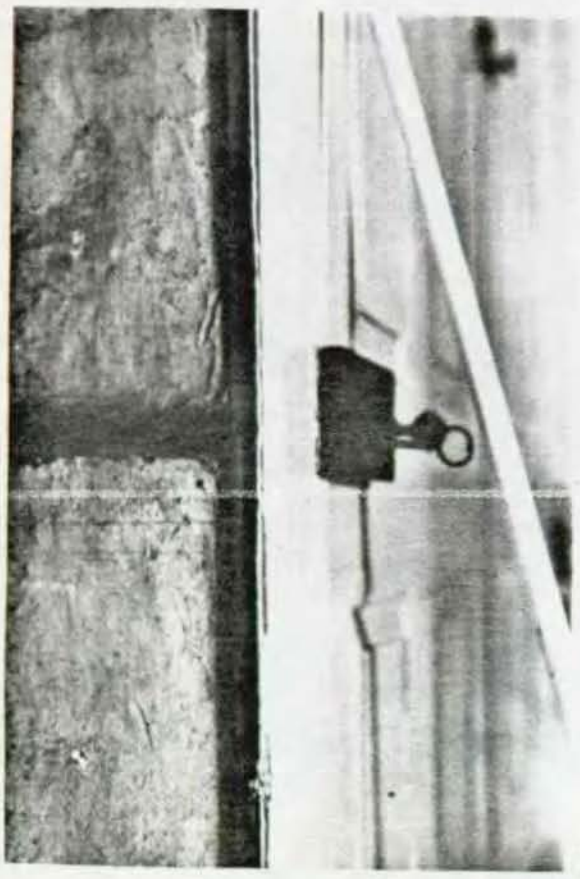


ILLUSTRATION 35
Photographed by NPS.
1750s Section
Room 207, looking east. Edge of shelf mark after removal of 1884 cabinet. Note mortise slots for closet rail.

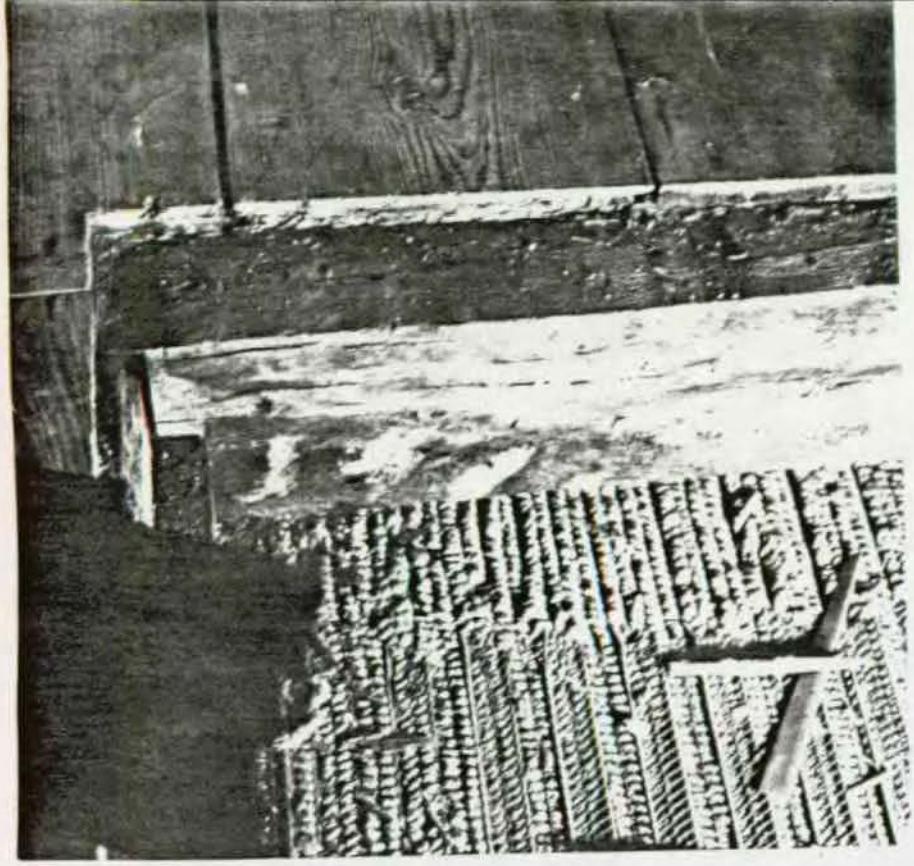


ILLUSTRATION 36
Photographed by NPS.
1750s Section
Room 208 looking east. Hearth joist with mortar stains from supporting arch.



ILLUSTRATION 37
Photographed by NPS.
1750s Section
Room 207, looking north. Original floorboards to right, 1850 floorboards to left, designating southeast corner of original fireplace (also north-east corner of hearth).



ILLUSTRATION 38
Photographed by NPS.
1750s Section
Doorway between Room 208 and 209. Bottom step end profile.
See sketch overlay for analysis.

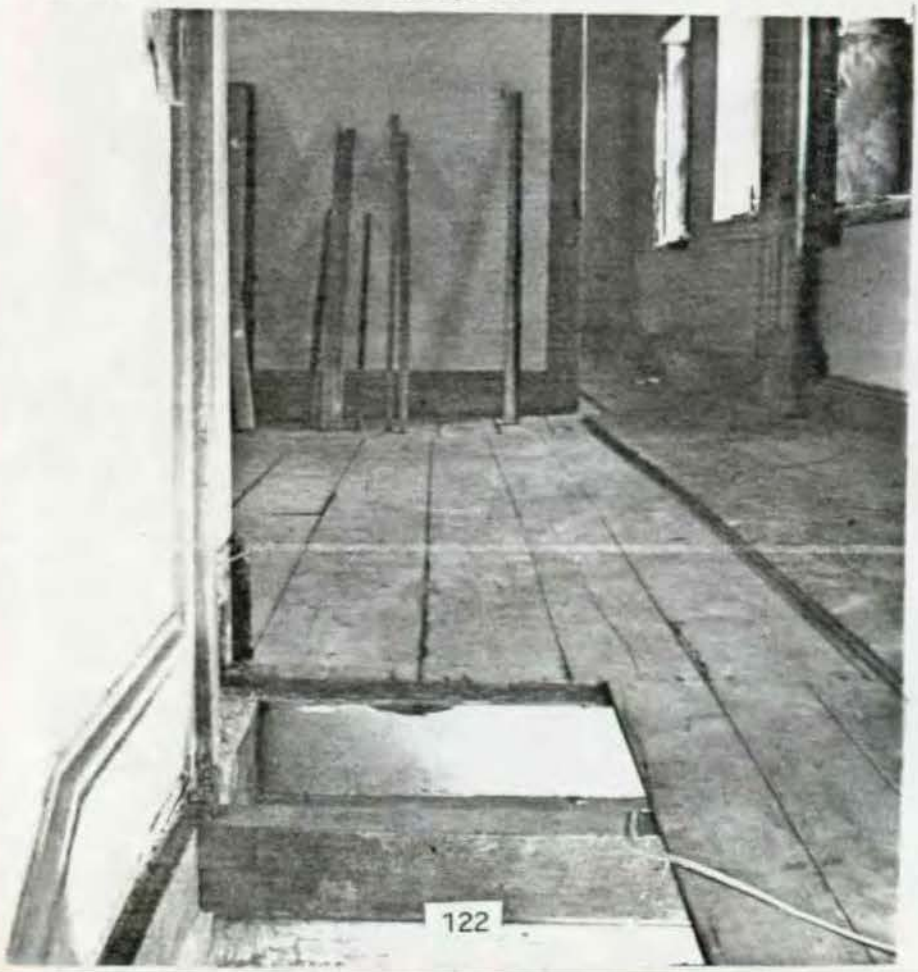


ILLUSTRATION 39
Photographed by NPS.
1750s Section
Doorway between Rooms 208 and 209.
Changes in flooring and steps. See sketch overlay for explanation.

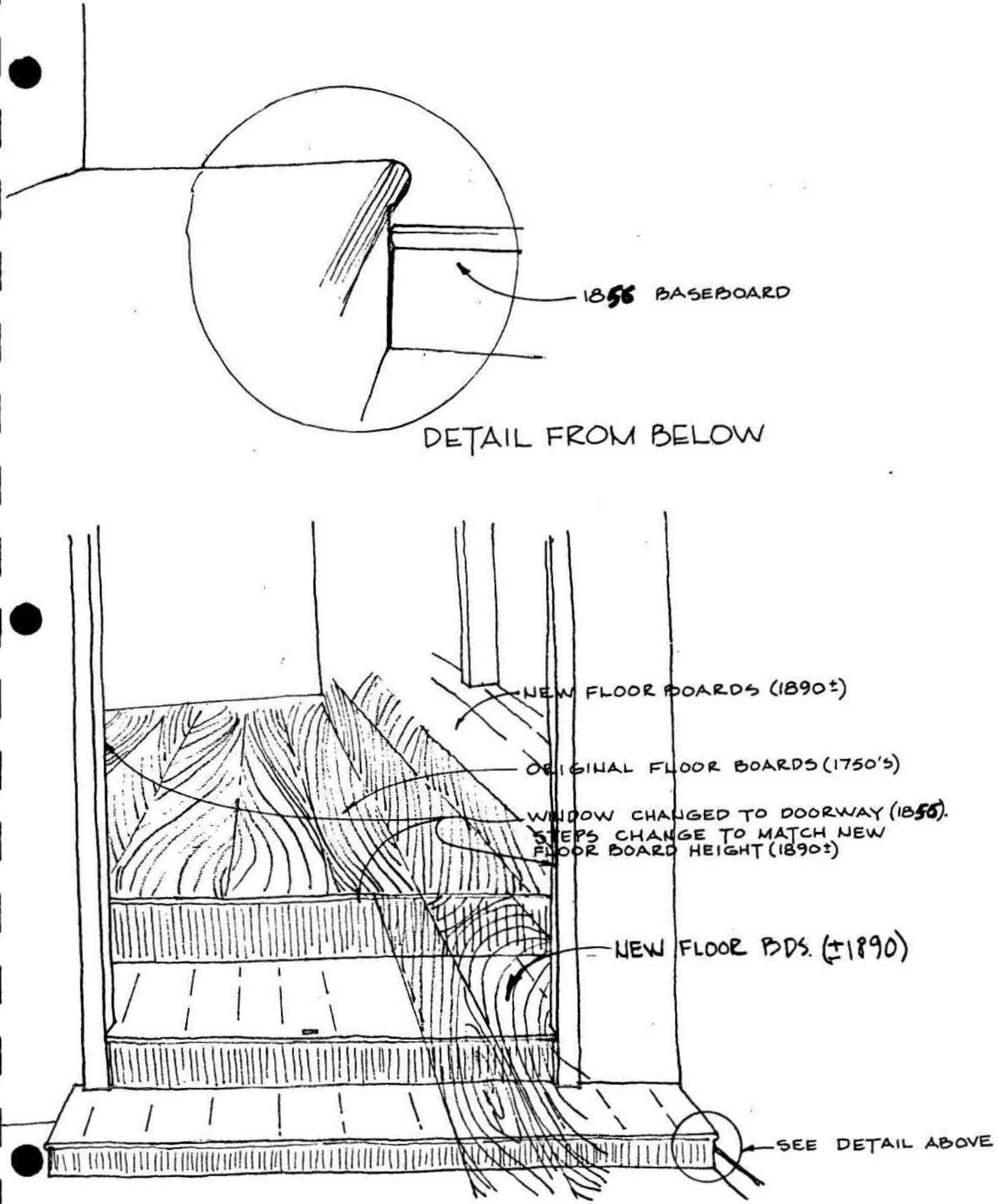
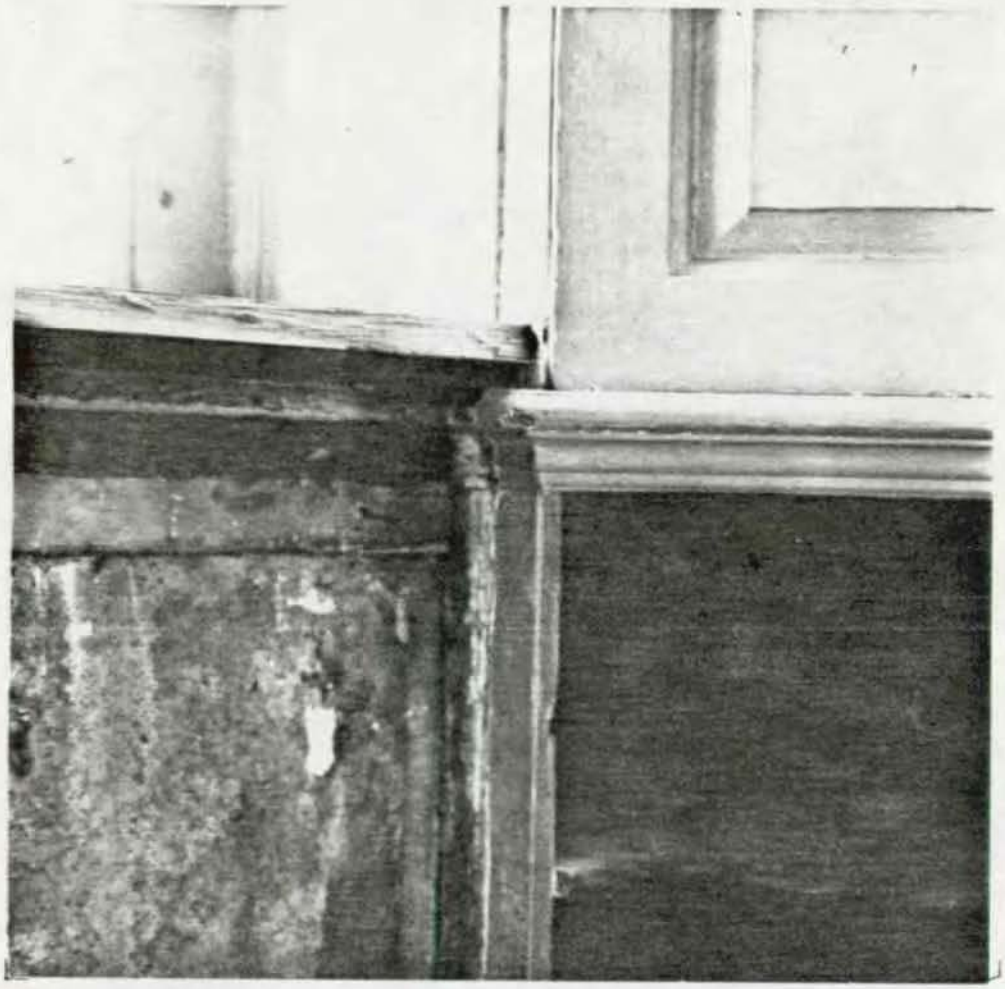


ILLUSTRATION 40
Overlay illustration of physical evidence in Illustrations Nos. 38 and 39.



ILLUSTRATION 41
Photographed by NPS.
1750s Section
Room 208. Corner cupboard.



DETAIL FROM ABOVE

ILLUSTRATION 42
Photographed by NPS.
1750s Section
Room 208. Detail of corner cupboard, looking southwest. Note original window sill under 1909 window will and plaster scar on cupboard from 1909 layer that covered original plaster. Note missing chair rail molding under original window sill.

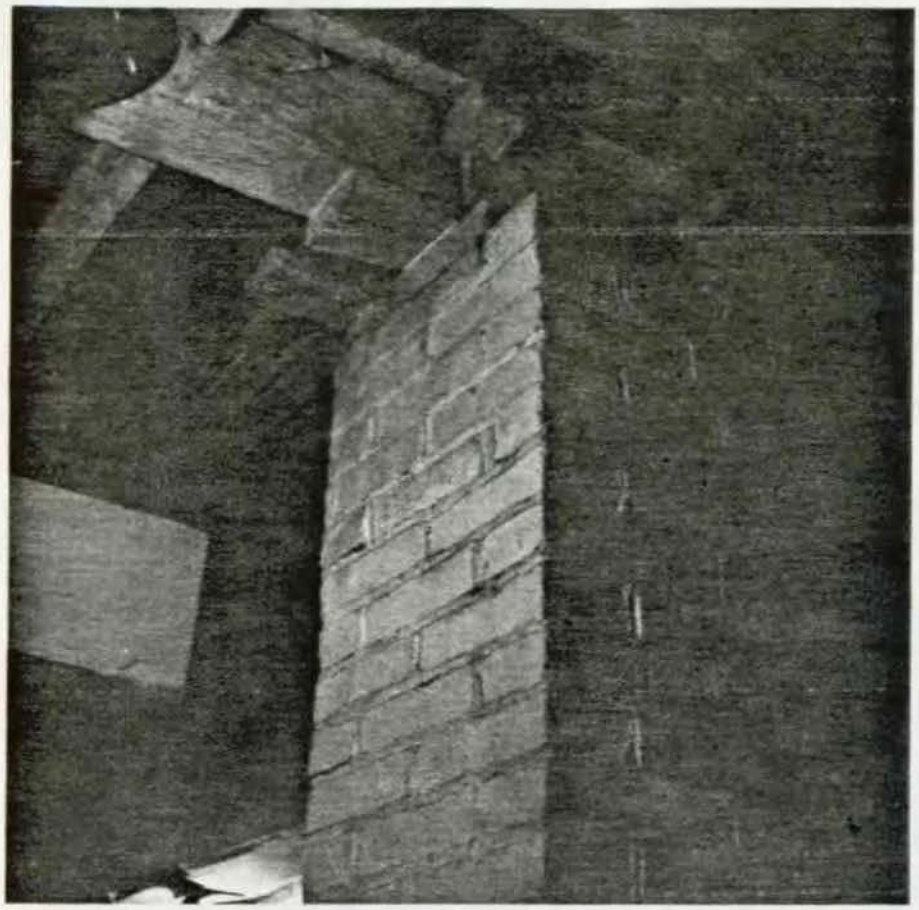


ILLUSTRATION 43
Photographed by NPS.
1772 Section
Cellar-Room 02. Brick pier (1884) with wedges to support joists.



ILLUSTRATION 44
Photographed by NPS.
1772 Section
Room 03, looking southeast. Brick bearing partition between Room 02 and 03.

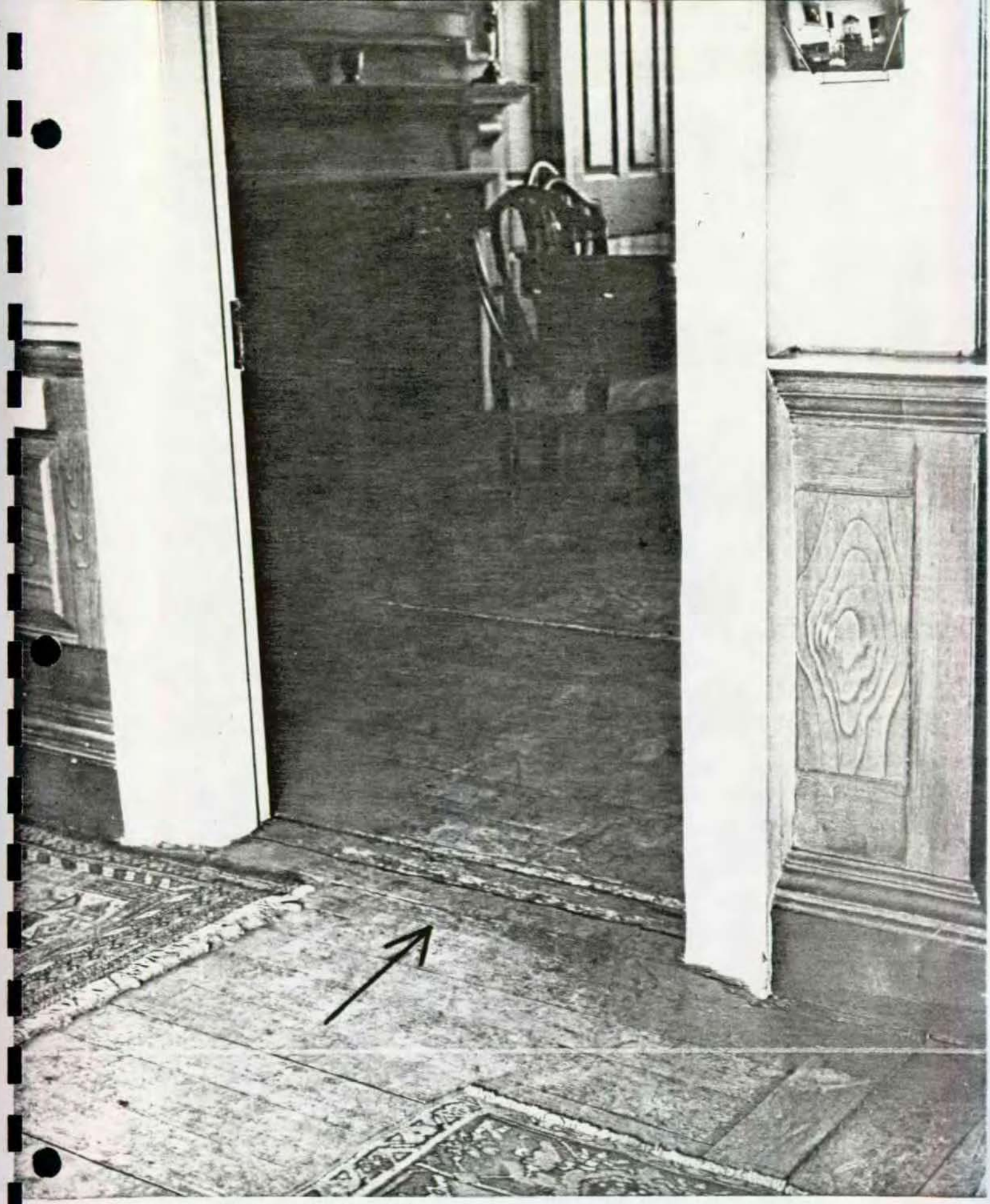


ILLUSTRATION 45 - Photographed by NPS.
1772 Section
Doorway between Rooms 103 and 107, looking east. Photograph of existing opening and paneling. See overlay sketch for analysis of original paneling before opening was cut through wall.

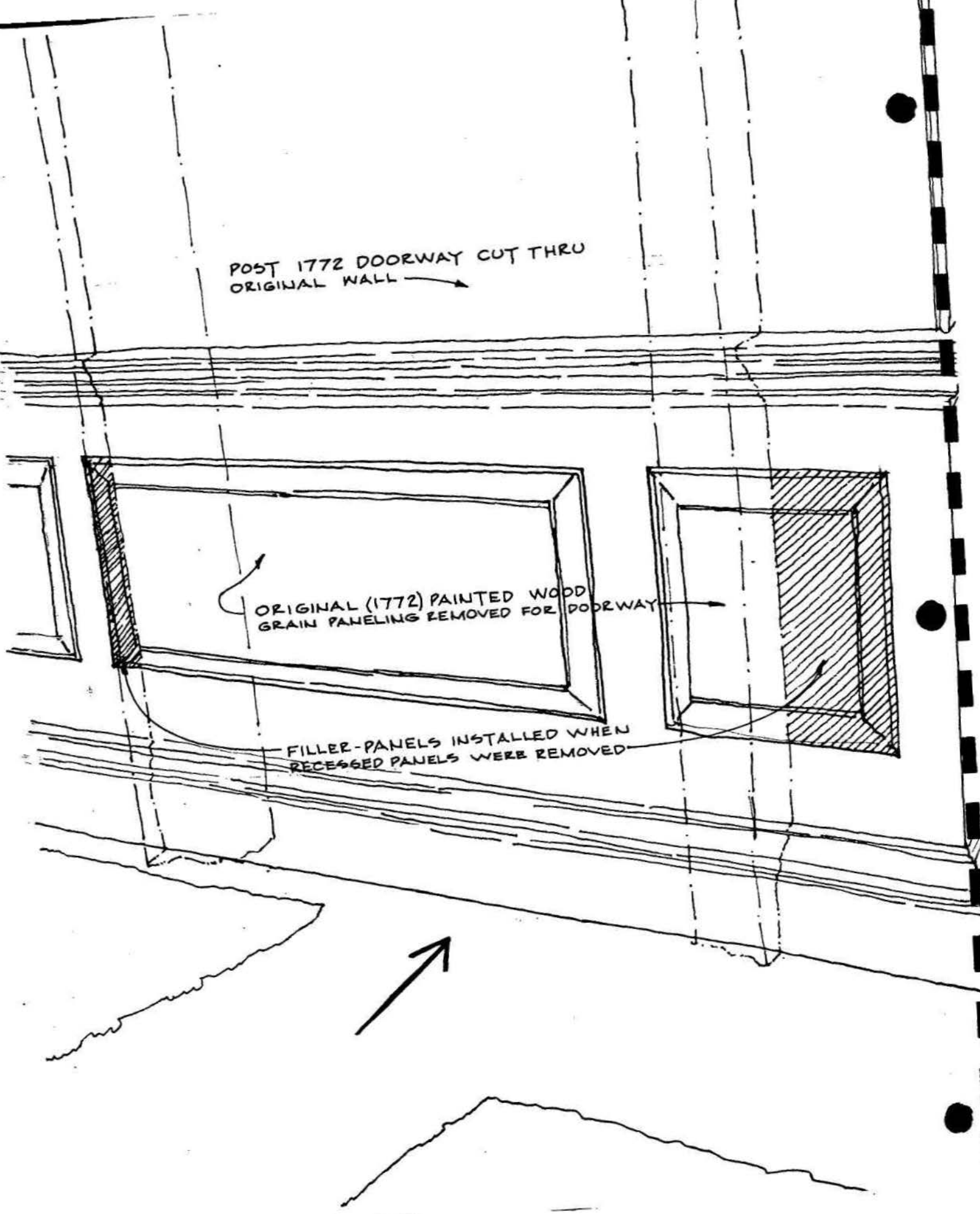


ILLUSTRATION 46
Analysis of Illustration No. 43.

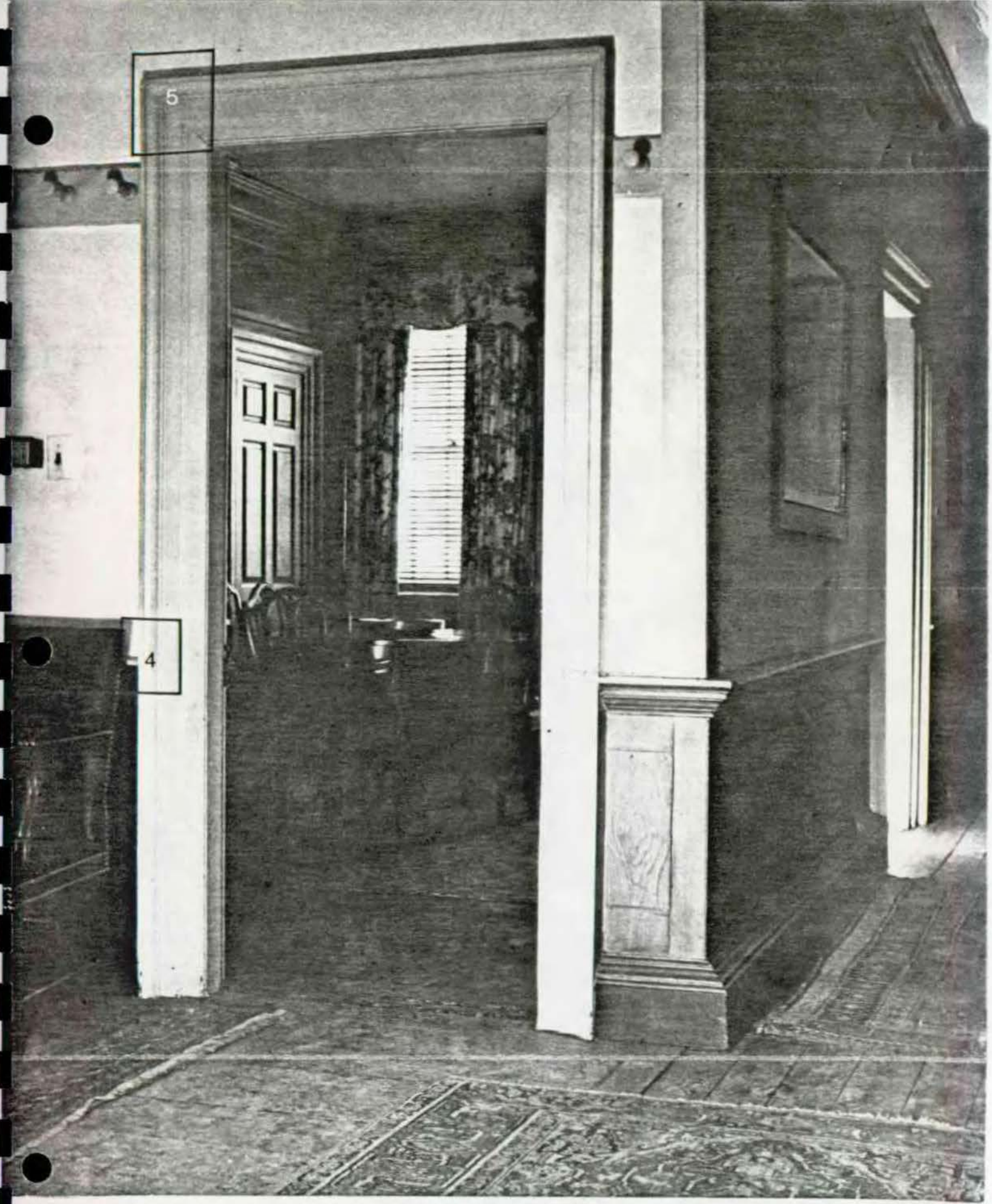


ILLUSTRATION 47 - Photographed by NPS.
1772 Section
Doorway between Rooms 103 and 107, looking east. Location of x-ray photographs.

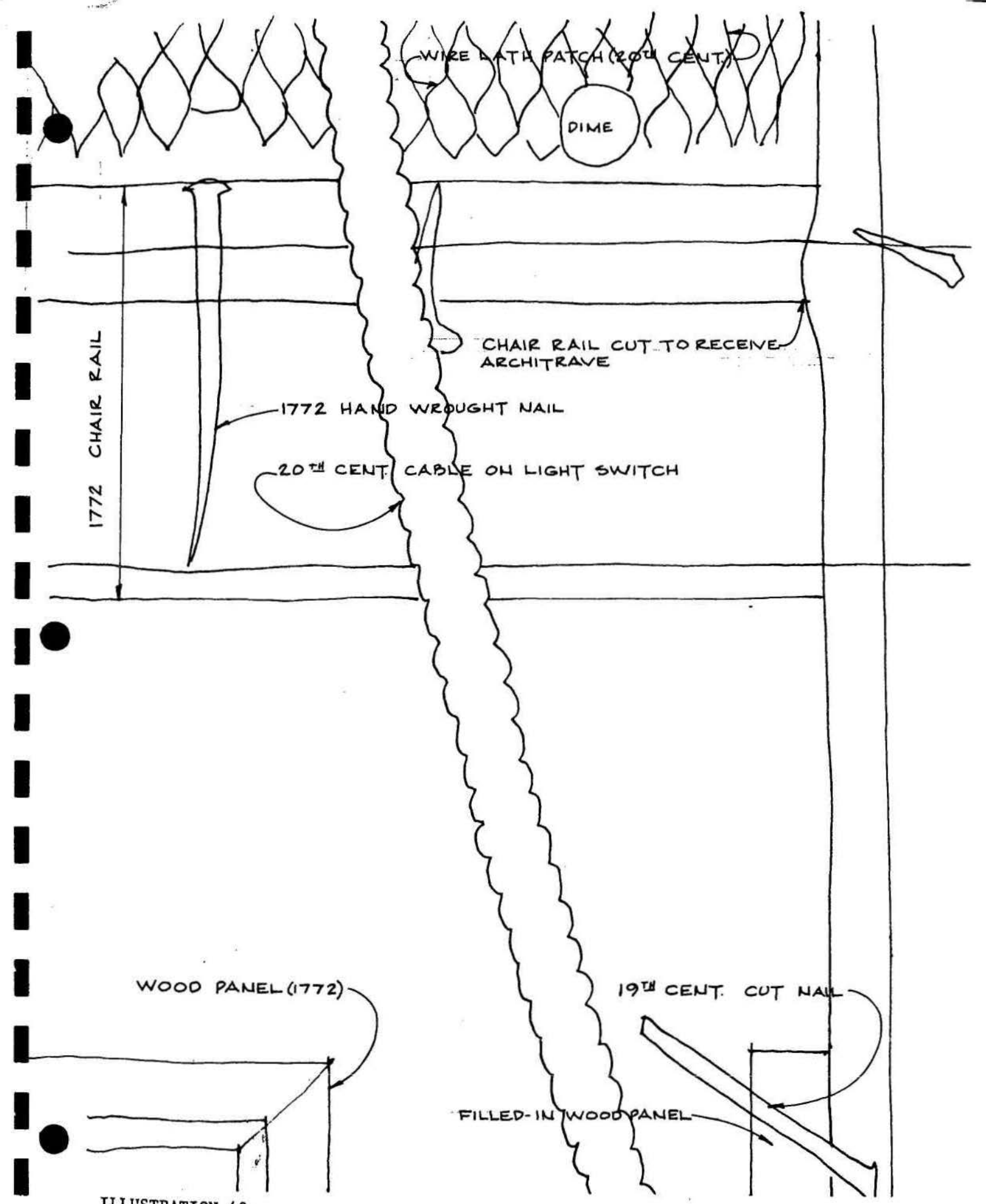


ILLUSTRATION 49
1772 Section
X-ray analysis, x-ray No. 4. Chair rail and left panel held with 18th century nails. Door architrave on right held with 19th century cut nail.

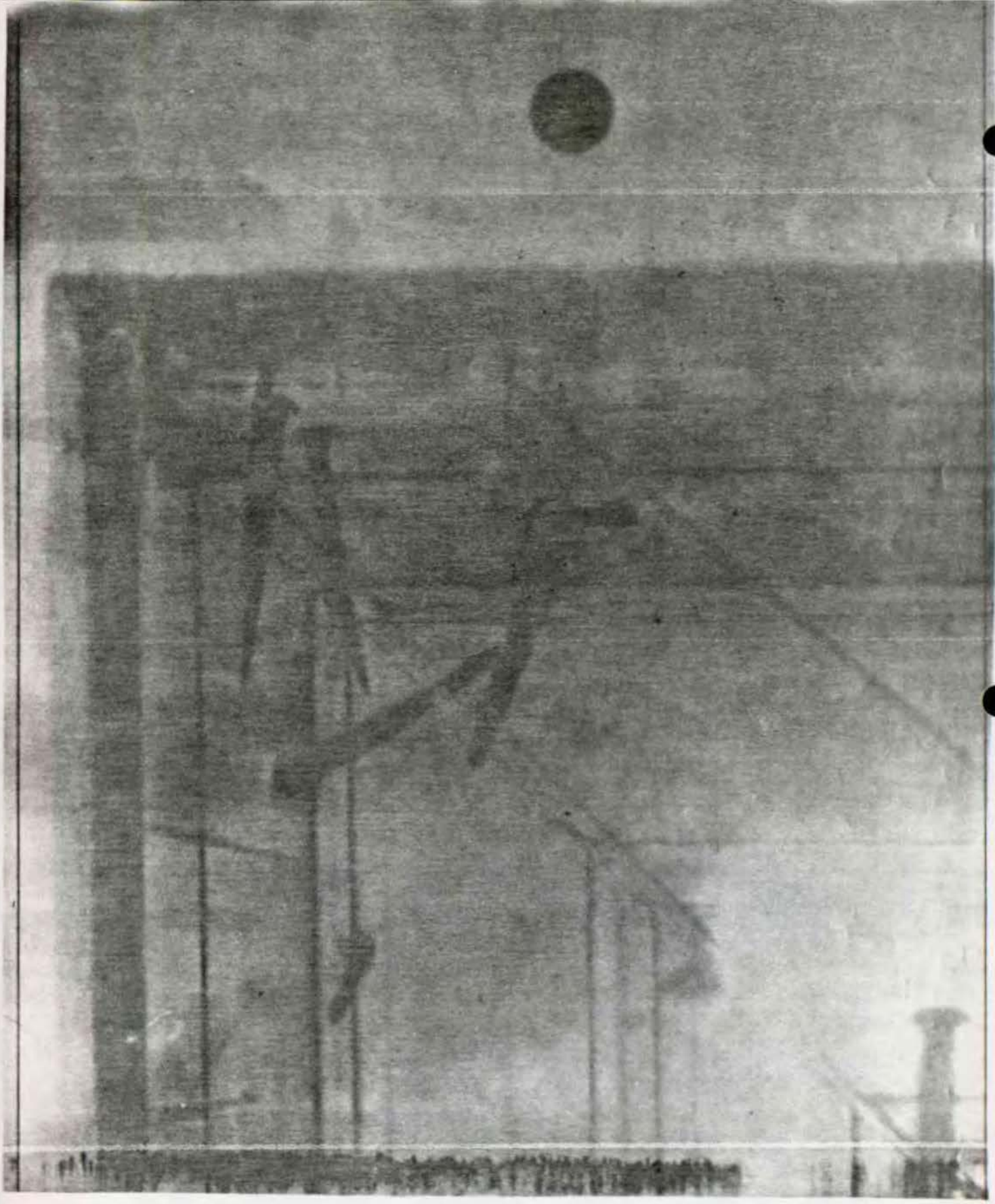


ILLUSTRATION 50
X-ray photograph No. 5 by David Hart.
June 1974.

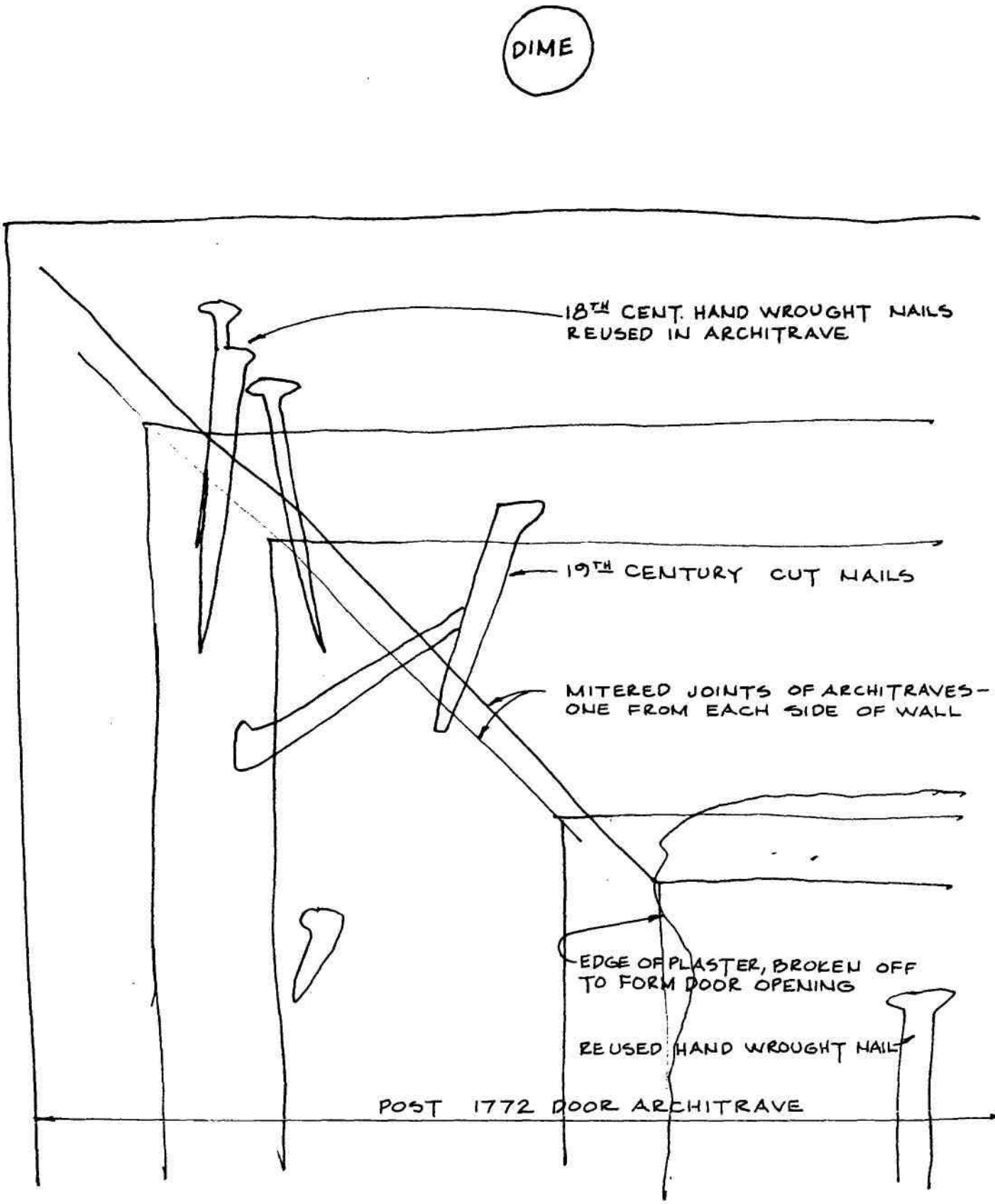


ILLUSTRATION 51
X-ray analysis Photograph No. 5. Both 18th century and 19th century nails in door architrave. Note rough plaster edge.

ILLUSTRATION 52
Room 103 used as a library 1904. Elliston P. Morris family photographs. Note bookcases.
On back: "Ellison P. Morris and Martha C. Morris, in the library (present dining room) 5442 Main Street, Germantown.
Taken 4 months 1904 by their son, Marriott C. Morris, photograph."

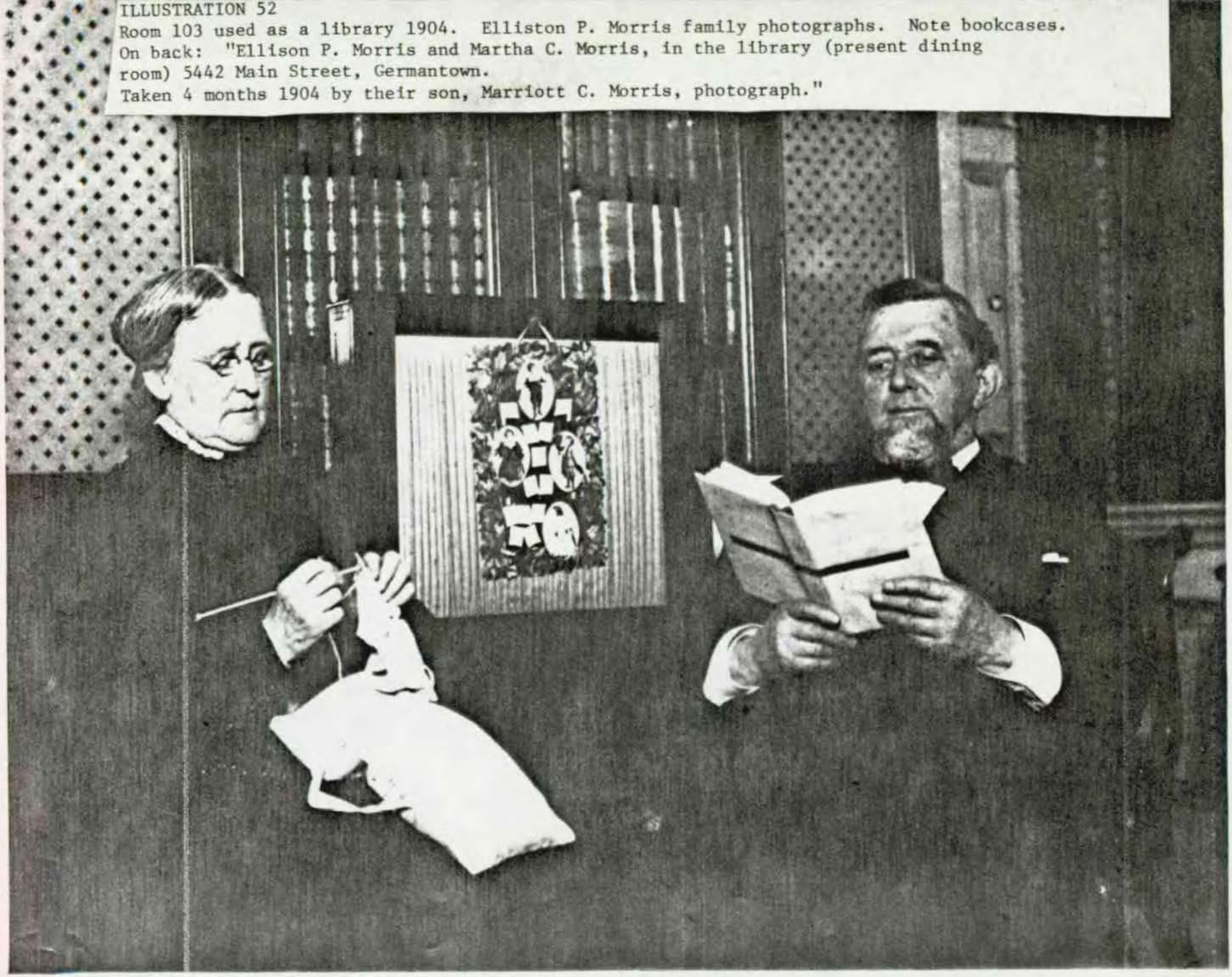




ILLUSTRATION 53
Photographed by NPS.
1772 Section
Room 103 north wall.

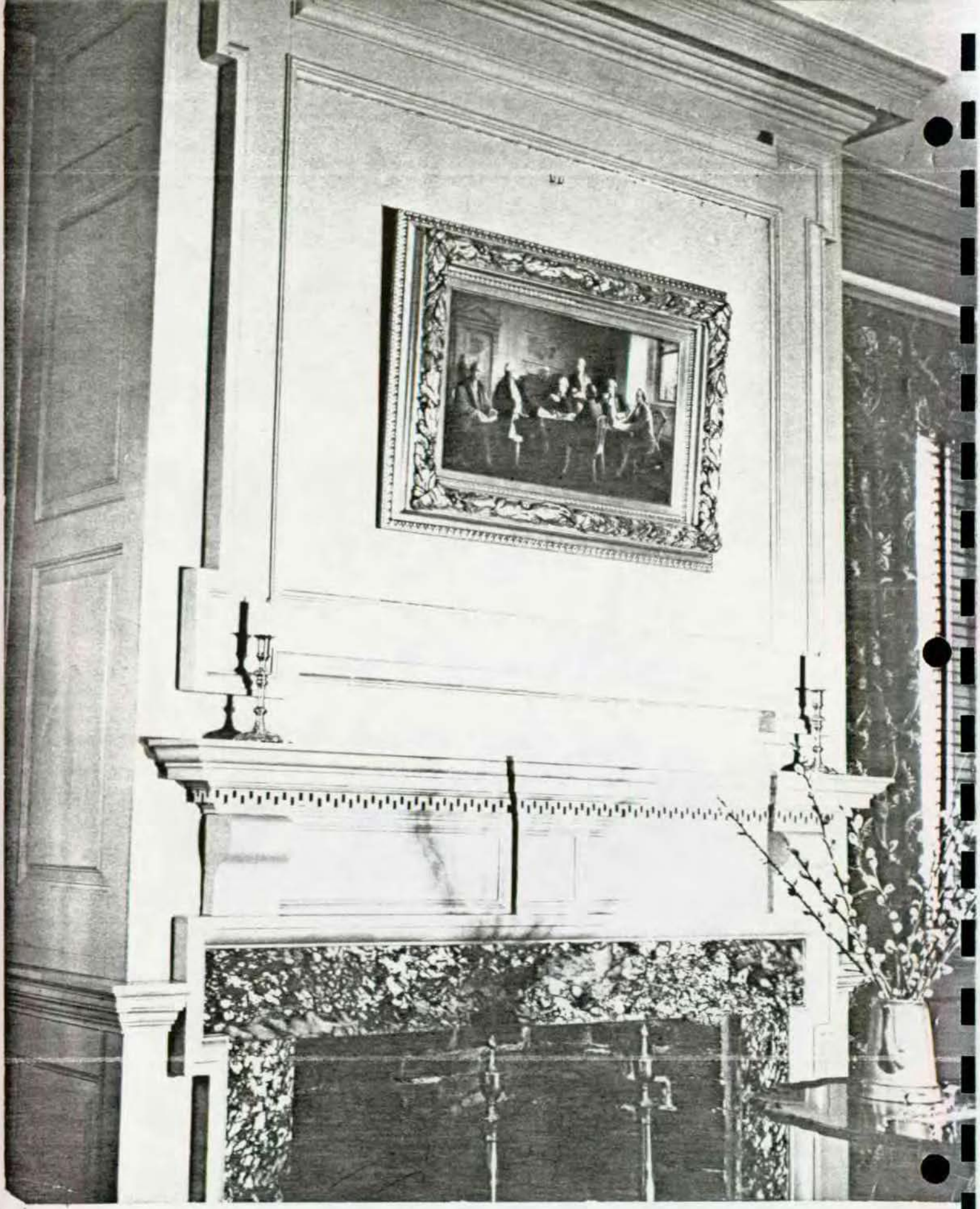


ILLUSTRATION 54
Photographed by NPS.
1772 Section
Room 105, south wall.

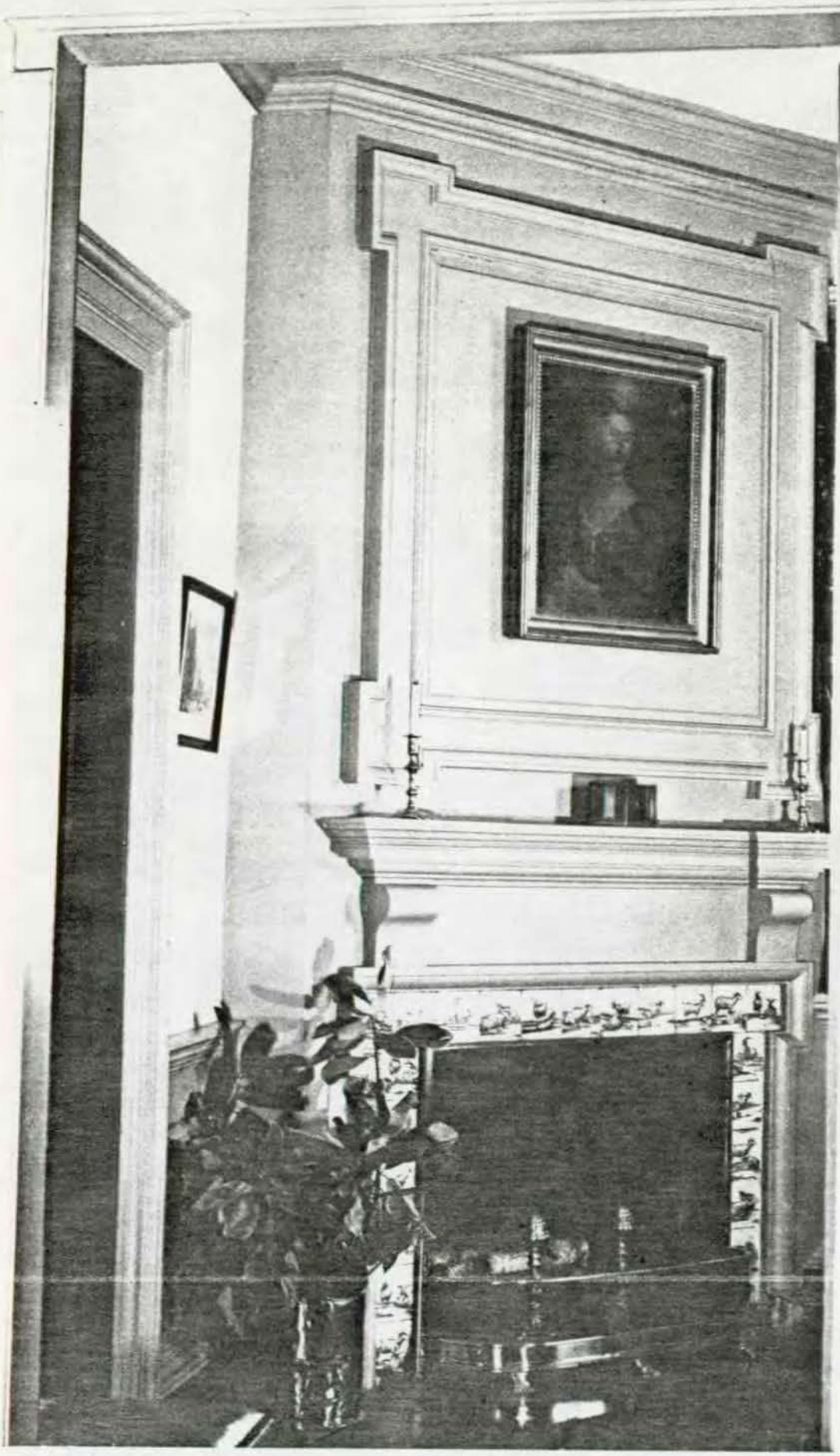


ILLUSTRATION 55
Photographed by NPS.
1772 Section
Room 106, south wall.

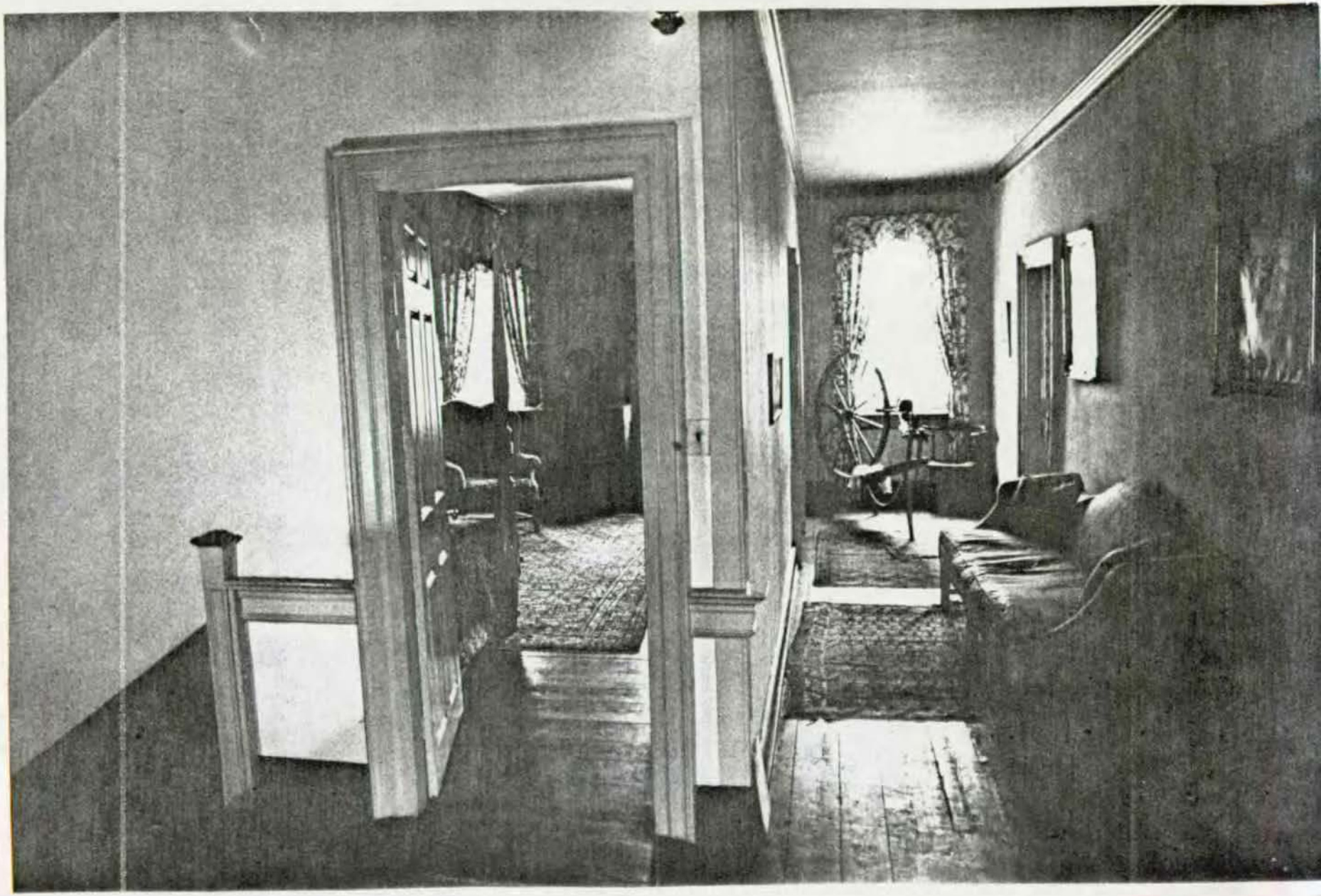


ILLUSTRATION 56
Photographed by NPS.
1772 Section
Rooms 203 and 206. (Room 203)



ILLUSTRATION 57
Photographed by NPS.
1772 Section
Room 204, south wall.

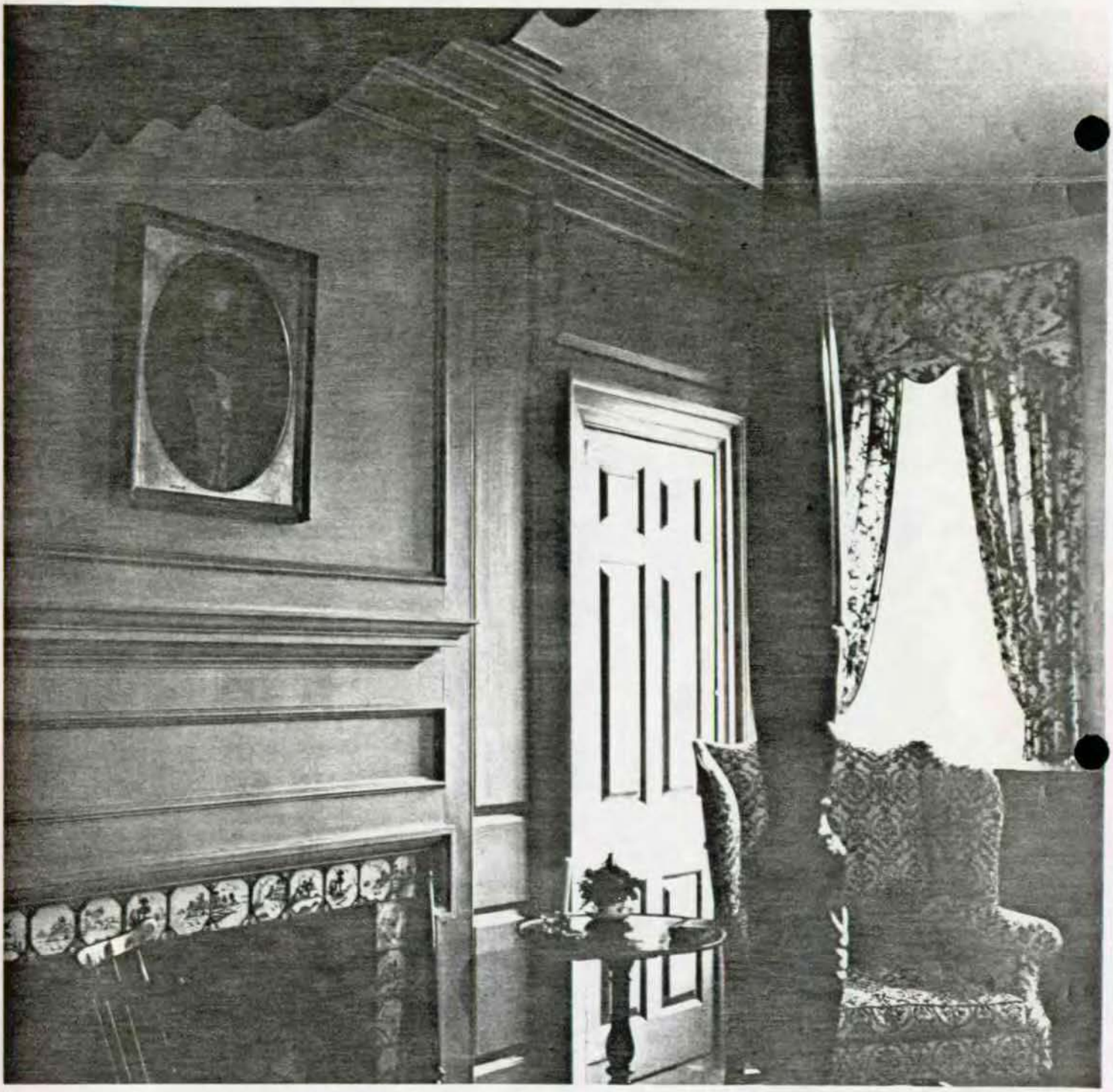


ILLUSTRATION 58
Photographed by NPS.
1772 Section
Room 202, north wall.

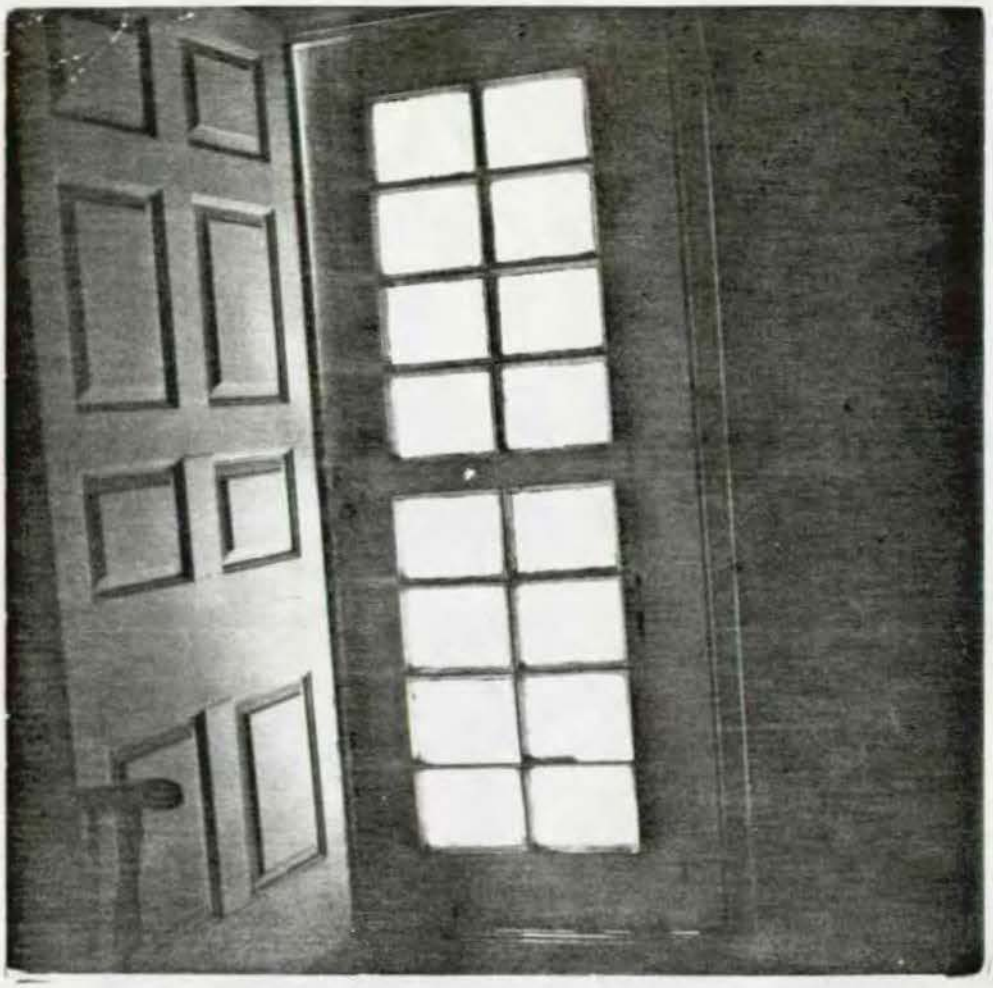


ILLUSTRATION 59
Photographed by NPS.
1772 Section
Doorway to porch from Room 206, looking west. Note glazed door consists of two original window sash from the 1750s section turned on their sides.

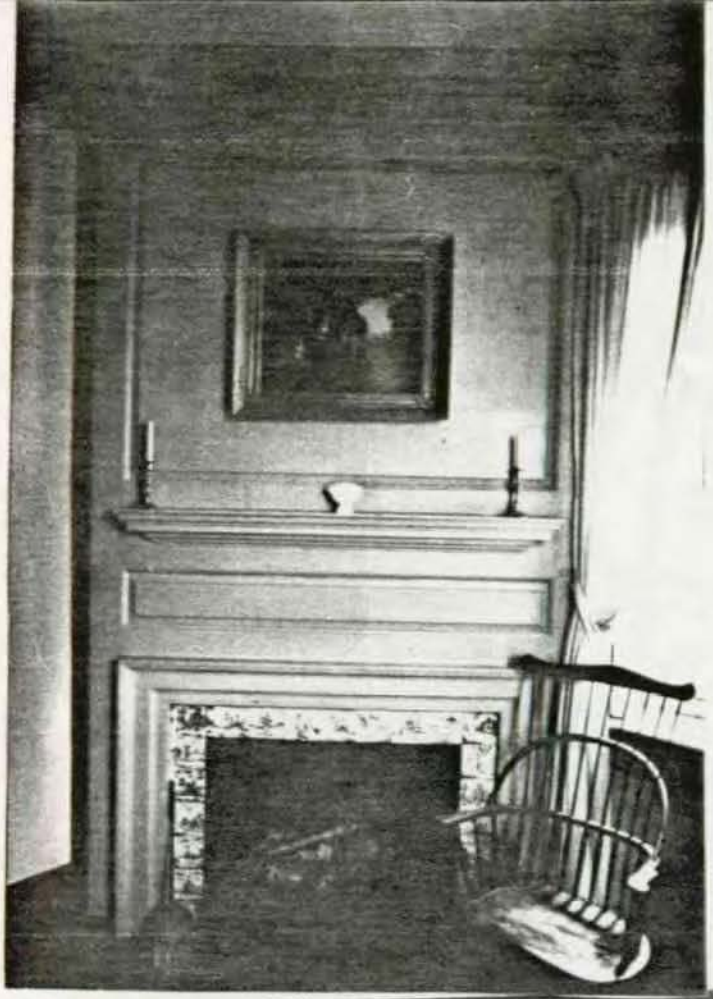


ILLUSTRATION 60
Photographed by NPS.
1772 Section
Room 205, south wall.

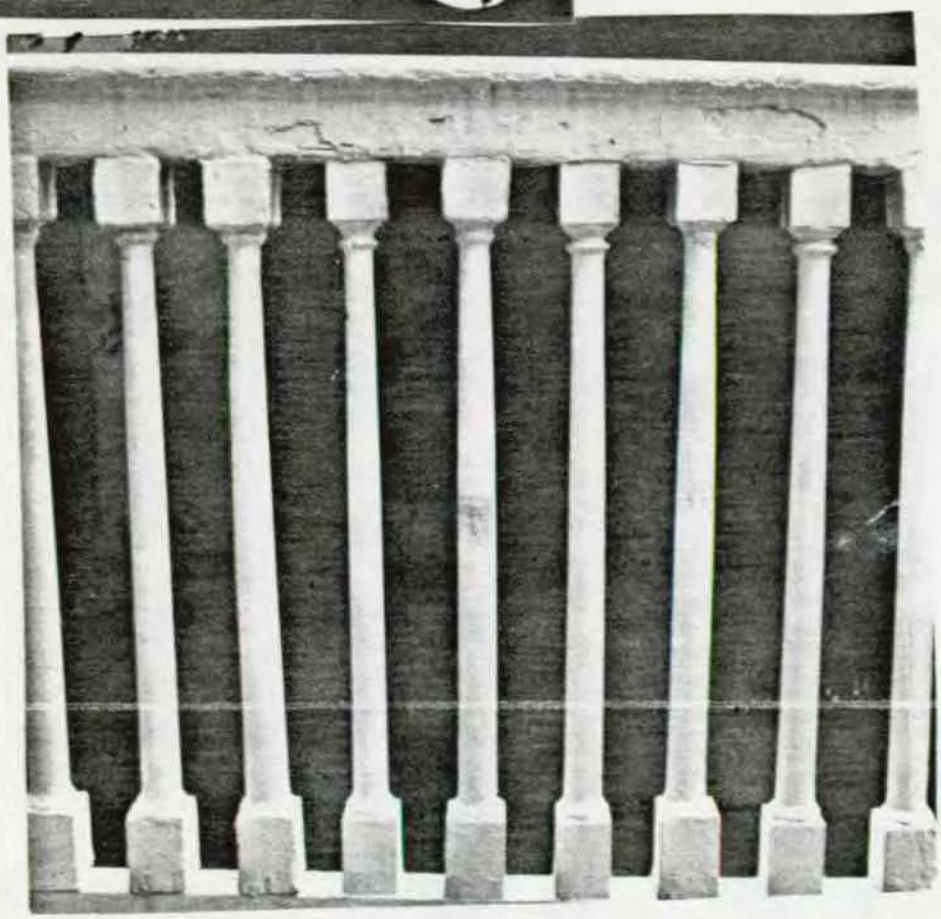


ILLUSTRATION 61

Photographed by NPS.
Porch railing, 1772 section. Note replacement balusters fourth, sixth, and eighth from left.

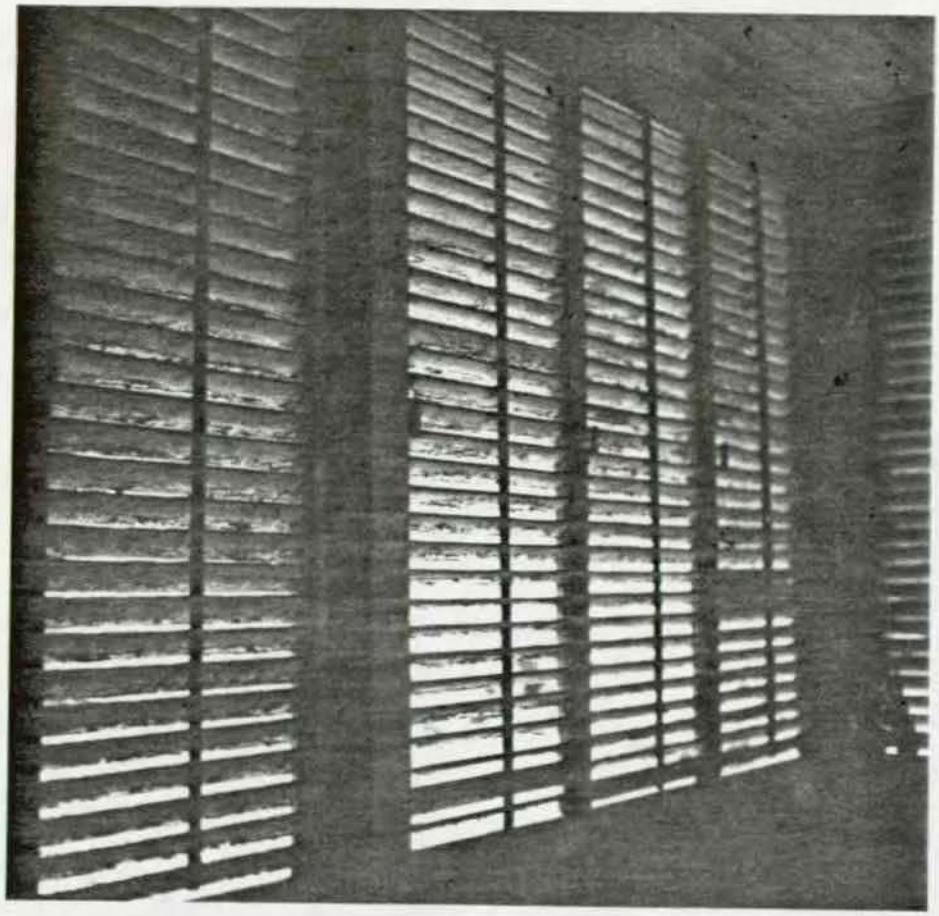


ILLUSTRATION 62
1880 Section
Room 115, louvered shutters, looking southwest.



ILLUSTRATION 63
1880 Section
Brick paving outside Room 115, looking west. Note opening through wall for hydrant.

V. The Appendices

ADDENDUM I

Decorative Finishes
Deshler-Morris House
Independence National Historical Park
Germantown, Pennsylvania

Peter J. Snell
January 1975

I. Decorative Finishes

A. Introduction

This report lists all documented evidence of paint and other decorative finishes found on the Deshler-Morris House in an effort to establish the appearance of the house at various significant periods in its history.

For the purpose of this report, the exterior of the Deshler-Morris House will be described by date of construction (east to west, 1772, 1750s, 1850s, and 1880s sections, and two 1909 sections, east and west portion, along the north wall of the house). All interior spaces are referred to by assigned room numbers (see accompanying sketch plans).

Paint colors are coded with the Munsell Color System, Munsell Color Company, Inc., Baltimore, Maryland.

This report records paint color as it appears today in the best available samples, and does not correct for aging which is usually a matter of experienced judgment and opinion. Paint accumulation in crevices usually provides a sample sufficiently thick to retard fading or other chemical change.

In each case, the last recorded color is the paint presently on the surface described.

Any sample studied to establish paint colors will remain on file at the DSC. Because of the limited resource, samples were not taken from paint research strips exposed in the 1772 section.

During the 1949 restoration of Deshler-Morris House by the NPS, paint was stripped from all wood surfaces in the 1772 section except small rectangular areas where layering of paint had been carefully revealed. These small squares are, therefore, the only record of the house's decoration and must be protected in perpetuity, especially during further work on the house. No other major paint removal has occurred on either the exterior or remainder of the interior, however, changes in the physical appearance and design of the whole house are documented in the accompanying reports.

B. Exterior

1. 1772 section

a. All trim and hardware on this section of the house has the same paint layering throughout the 18th and 19th century.

Wood		
Cream	1.5Y 8/3	Prime coat
Cream	1.5Y 8/3	1st finish
White	5Y 9/2	2nd finish
White	5Y 9/1	3rd-12th finish*
White	N9.5/0	13th-20th finish**

*Dormer windows on the east elevation were added before 1845 and have approximately 14 finish coats of white paint.

**1909 section has eight coats of white paint on trim.

b. Stucco

Painted lines original to the stucco are the same paint 1.5Y 8/3 as wood trim. The entire surface was painted grayish-tan 5Y 8/1 by the NPS in 1949.

2. 1750 section

a. All trim and hardware on this section of the house has the same paint layering. The trellis is original to this section.

Wood		
Brown	10R 3/6	Prime color
Cream	1.5Y 8/3	1st finish
Cream	1.5Y 8/3	2nd finish*

---

* 1772 section built and painted with the second finish color. See 1772 section, exterior for successive paint layering.

b. Stucco

White lines original to the stucco of this section are the same paint as the first finish color. The bulk of the 1750 section has been restuccoed over the original.

3. 1850 section

a. Shutters, window trim, and cornice on the ground level addition and the second story balistrade, trellis, window cornices over the two second story sash, and clapboards above second; all have the same original color, a popular warm white, and save for slight variation due to maintenance, the same paint layering.

Wood		
White	5Y 8.5/2	1st finish*
White	5Y 9/1	2nd-3rd finish
White	N9/5/0	4th-11th finish

---

*The following ten paint layers are the same as the last ten paint layers of the 1750 and 1772 sections.

b. On the second story, south elevation of the 1850 section, louvered shutters, window trim, and clapboards all have the same original color and paint layering.

Wood		
Cream	2.5Y 815/2	Prime color
Brown	10yr 5/3	1st finish
Gray-Brown	10yr 4/1	2nd-3rd finish*
Gray-Brown	10yr 5/1	4th-6th finish
Gray	5Y 2/1	7th finish
Gray	5Y 6/1	8th finish
Gray	N 8.5/0	9th finish
White	5Y 9/1	10th finish
White	N 9/0	11th-12th finish

*Second story of 1880s addition added at this time. Roofing on the second story of this addition has always been metal, although no evidence of the original roof or its color remain.

4. 1880 Section

a. Brick work in first floor was originally unpainted.

Brick		
Gray	10yr 6/1	1st finish
Gray	10yr 5/1	2nd finish*
Gray	10yr 4/1	3rd finish
Dark Gray	5Y 3/1	4th finish
Cream	5Y8.5/1	5th finish
White	5Y 9/1	6th finish
		7th-8th finish

* Second story addition added to this section.

b. Woodwork on the first floor of the 1880s addition, shutters, louvers, doors, etc., except for the cornice were the same color originally, however, the west window and shutters are reused and have extra paint layering.

Wood		
Cream	5Y 8/2	Prime color
Gray-Brown	10Yr5/2	1st finish
Gray	10yr5/1	2nd-4th finish
Light Gray	N 8.5/0	5th finish
White	N 9/0	6th-8th finish

c. Cornice of first floor, and window cornice on second floor, have nearly the same paint layering, save for one finish coat on first, applied before construction of second.

Wood		
White	5Y 9/1	Prime
White	5Y 9/2	1st-2nd finish*
White	2.5Y 9/2	3rd finish
White	5Y 9/1	4th-5th finish
White	N 9/0	6th-7th finish

---

* Second floor added to this section.

d. 1880s Section, Embricated

Wood	Cedar	
Brown	10R 2/4	Prime
Red	7.5R 2/1	1st finish
Dark Gray	5Y 2/1	2nd finish
Gray	10Y 5/1	3rd finish
Gray	5Y 6/1	4th finish
Gray	5Y 8/1	5th finish

e. Existing fence in Germantown Avenue

Built in the early 1870s, this fence replaced an earlier one of much simpler design. From this time, other exterior wood, bulkhead doors to Room 03, the original fence to the house on the northeast corner facing Germantown Avenue, and basement window trim have been painted with the same colors. The heavy accumulation of dirt between each layer explains why the fence was painted so often.

Wood		
Cream	5Y 8/1	1st finish
Tan	7.5yR6/2	2nd finish
Brown	5yR 3/2	3rd finish
Gray	10yR 2/1	4th finish
Tan	10yR 7/2	5th finish
Brown	5yR 3/2	6th finish
Gray	10yR 2/1	7th finish
Brown	7.5yR2/4	8th finish
Brown	5yR 3/2	9th finish

C. Interior of the 1772 Section

General: Throughout the 1772 section, the floors and stairs were unpainted and unvarnished until the 20th century. Most rooms retain a dark brown-black floor paint that is inappropriate with the restored nature of these rooms, the floors having had a much brighter appearance when only washed and oiled.

All ceilings and plaster walls in the 1772 section were originally whitewashed. This was likely a yearly task in rooms with active fire-places and rooms, used in evenings, with lamps and candles. Until the introduction of cheap oil paints, at which time (early in the 19th century) most surfaces were washed, or scraped and painted in pale hues of cream, green, or yellow. No Calcimine or Casine wall paints were found.

1. Rooms 103, 105, 106 (the NE, SE, SW rooms of the first floor).

All wood trim, doors, architraves and cornice, etc.

Wood	2.5Y 8/2	Prime
Yellow	2.5Y 7/4	1st finish*#
	5 Y 9/2	Prime
Gray	5 Y 8/1	2nd finish**
	5 Y 9/1	Prime
Green	5 G 8/1	3rd finish
	10 YR 9/4	Prime
Tan	10 YR 8/4	4th finish
	10 YR 9/2	Prime
Tan	10 YR 8/4	5th finish
	5 GY 7/1	Prime
Green	10 GY 7/1	6th finish***

* Baseboards, window sills and the top of the chair rails were painted brown, 5 YR 2/2.

In Room 106, the interior of the corner cupboard was originally primed with the other 2.5Y 8/2 and painted a moderate red 10R 2/6.

** All wood trim originally picked out in brown, now was painted to match all other wood trim.

*** Baseboards only "restored" 5R 3/1.

The west door from the stairhall, Room 107, was added before the second painting of the room. The breast paneling on either side of the chimney was added immediately before the last painting (1949). The walls ceased to be whitewashed by the third woodwork finish and were painted two or three times, as often as the trim thereafter.

2.a. Rooms 104, 107, 203, 206 (central hallways and connecting stair on the first and second floors).

All other trim, including architraves, doors, newel posts, balusters, stair brackets and paneling beneath stairs: (See exceptions 2.b. and c.).

Wood		
	2.5 Y 8/2	Prime
Gray	10 Y 8/1	1st finish *#
	5 Y 9/2	Prime
Gray	5 Y 8/1	2nd finish **##
	5 Y 9/2	Prime
Cream	5 Y 9/5	3rd finish ***
Cream	5 Y 9/2	4th finish
Green	5 G 4/4	5th finish###
Cream	5 Y 9/1	6th finish
Gray	2.5PB 5/2	7th finish
Green	10 GY 7/1	8th finish****

---

* Top and front of baseboards, top of chair rails and window sills painted brown, 5YR 2/2.

Dado paneling was hand-grained at this time.

** All wood trim previously grained or picked out in brown was painted to match all other woodwork.

The front of baseboards were the only color accent being painted a dark green 10GY 3/4 and then varnished.

*** All wood trim, without exception, was painted with the same paint until the 5th finish.

At this time the stair risers began to be painted the trim color.

**** Baseboards are painted 5R 3/1 and at this time the imitation wood graining on the dado paneling was approximated.

b. Dado paneling first floor and stair to second floor.

Wood		
Cream	2.5 Y 8/2	Prime
Tan	10 YR 6/6	base color
Red	10 R 3/6	glaze combed
Black	10 R 2/2	graining stroked
Varnish		1st finish
	5 Y 9/2	prime
Gray	5 Y 8/1	2nd finish*

* The 2nd-8th finish are the same as 2.a.

c. Hand rails and half rails on stairs were originally 5YR 2/2; they have been stripped of paint but were always painted dark. This dark brown baseboard color was carried across the bottom of the door and fireplace architraves and across the base level of the doors. It was also carried across the base level of the first stair rise, newel post and stairwell paneling on the first floor. All other stair treads and risers were unpainted. Half newels also had the brown paint carried across at the baseboard level, but the green of the second decorative scheme did not cross half newels, and subsequent trim colors covered both surfaces.

Walls in these rooms were first painted yellow 5Y8.5/3 with the third painting of the trim and painted various cream and yellow shades thereafter.

3.a. Room 202 (the northeast principal room on the second floor). All wood trim, doors, architraves, paneling, cornices, etc.

			Notes
Woodwork unpainted		1st finish	Baseboard, chair rail top and window sills were brown 5YR 2/2
	5 Y 8/1	prime	
Green	5 G 8/1	2nd finish	Above trim repainted brown 5YR 2/2
	2.5Y 8/2	prime	
Gray	2.5Y 7/2	3rd finish	Chair rail removed and walls painted yellow 5Y8.5/3; all wood previously brown painted gray 2.5Y 7/2
Gray	2.5Y 9/2	4th finish	Walls gray 10G 8/1 (strip added to baseboard)
Cream	5Y 8/2	5th finish	Walls gray 7.5Y 7/3
Cream	5Y 9/2	6th finish	Walls gray 10YR 8/1
Green	2.5BG 8/4	7th finish	First restoration
Green	5BG 7/1	8th finish	Walls yellow 5Y8.5/4 baseboards painted 5R 3/1

b. The back wall of this room's breast closets were unpainted plaster with a baseboard stripe painted at the floor level.

c. All doors are original to the room although the west door to the stairhall is singularly different from all others and much more provincial in design (matches 1750s section woodwork in profile, but was not previously painted).

d. This room is the only clear example that painted woodwork existed after the occupation of the house, however, the wood grain is not matched and was probably always intended to be painted.

4. Rooms 204, 205 (the southeast and southwest principal rooms of the second floor).

All wood trim, doors, windows, architraves, cornices, paneling, etc.

Wood	2.5Y 8/2	prime	
Tan	1/5Y 7.5/3	1st finish	Chair rail tops, base-board and window sills painted brown 5Y 3/2
	2.5Y 8/2	prime	
Gray	2.5Y 7/2	2nd finish	Walls painted yellow 5Y8.5/3 all woodwork painted trim color, chair rails removed
Gray	2.5Y 9/2	3rd finish	Walls painted numerous creams and grays
Cream	5Y 8/2	4th finish	
Yellow	2.5Y 8/3	5th finish	First restoration, walls painted 5Y8.5/4, base boards painted brown 5R3/1

Rooms 302, 303, 304, 305 (all principal rooms on third floor of the 1772 section).

All wood trim, doors, window in gable ends.

Yellow	10YR 7/6	1st finish	Baseboard painted brown 10R 2/1; 1st finish only
Gray	5Y 8/1	2nd finish	
Gray	5Y 8/1	3rd finish	
Cream	5Y 9/2	4th finish	
White	10Y 9/1	5th finish	Dormer windows added to Rooms 302 and 304
White	5Y 9/1	6th finish	
White	5Y 9/1	7th finish	Room 301 added to this floor
White	5Y 9/1	8th finish	All rooms wallpapered

All wall surfaces on the third floor of the 1772 section are presently painted over 20th century wall papering. Beneath this are two or three yellow wall paints (5Y8.5/3) that extend to the period of the dormer window installation and a long history of whitewashing.

D. Interior of 1750 Section

1. General: No original interior woodwork remains on the first floor, all was replaced or removed when the walls were replastered. It is expected that some fragments of trim will appear during restoration.

While both floors and ceiling on the first floor are replacements, we must assume from second floor evidence that floors were untreated and ceilings were whitewashed. Walls on both floors were whitewashed until the introduction of wallpapers. They are inexpensive small patterns with narrow border. All papers are in a very deteriorated state. The numerous changes in partitioning and five replasterings make more than a report of interior trim colors used too tedious for this report.

2. a. Room 207, 208 (the second floor rooms of the 1750 section).

All existing original wood trim

			Notes
Wood			
	7.5B 6/4	prime	
Blue	10 B.5 5/6	1st finish	Baseboards and bottoms of doors and architraves painted black N2.5/0. Corner cupboard interior red 8.75R5/14.
Yellow	2.5 and 7/2	2nd finish	All trim, cupboard, baseboards, etc., one color.
	5Y 9/2	prime	Corresponds with 1772 section first finish.
Cream	5Y 8/1	3rd finish	
White	5Y 9/3	4th finish	1772 section, second finish
White	5Y 9/2	5th finish	
Tan	10YR 8/4	6th finish	
Rose	5YR 8/5	7th finish	
Tan	10YR 8/4	8-9th finish	
Green	7.5Y 6/2	10th finish	1949 rennovation of wing - corner cupboard interior painted red 10R2/6.

Room 306 was finished in the 1750s with the rest of that section, but windows received only a prime coat 5Y8/1, and walls were whitewashed. Replastering occurred here when the 1909 addition was added. Flooring and roofing members have never received a finish.

b. Within the stair closet (and we may suppose within all closets) a baseboard was painted on the bare white plaster, black N2.5/0.

c. Before replastering work in 1909, a coal tar waterproofing was used on exterior plaster walls not furred. Bituminous waterproofing was used where fireplace masonry was removed by the NPS in 1949.

Interior of the 1850s Section

A. General

This section was constructed in two major phases. The first level floor and ceiling are both replacements.

B. The only interior trim remaining on the first floor is around the windows. The original decoration can be distinguished, but paint removal has obliterated evidence of successive layers.

Wood		
	2.5Y 8/2	Prime
Tan	5Y 5/1	1st finish
White	5Y 9/1	2nd finish

C. Walls on the first level: This room seems always to have been painted and never papered. The paint layering before the first replastering is as follows:

Plaster		
Whitewash	10R 9/1	1st finish
Cream	5Y 9/1	2nd finish
Brown	10YR 8/2	3rd finish
Tan	10YR 9/2	4th finish

The following layering becomes confused, the present color is bright blue.

D. Second floor 1850s addition.

Wood		
	5Y 9/2	Prime
White	5Y 9/1	1st finish*

---

* This is the second finish color of the first floor section. After the third or fourth finish of cream the walls were:

All wood trim, doors, architraves, etc.

Wood		
	5Y 9/1	prime
White	5Y 9/1	1st finish*
White	5Y 9/1	2nd finish**
Tan	10YR	
	Glaze	3rd finish***
Green	7.5Y 6/2	4th finish

---

* This color corresponds with the second finish on the first level of this section. Baseboards were brown 2.5YR 3/3 at this time.

** Some wood has two or more coats of this white paint, baseboards painted to match.

*** Graining in imitation of wood, this is also the first finish on woodwork in the 1909 section.

E. The floor of this section is narrow width, T & G boards, originally varnished.

F. The ceiling and walls were both whitewashed until the replastering in 1909.

Plaster		
White	10Y 9/1	1st finish*
Plaster		
Tan	7.5Y 8/2	2nd finish**
Cream	2.5Y 8.5/4	3rd finish
Cream	2.5Y 7/4	4th finish
Furring and plaster***		

* Several whitewashed coats.

** 1909 addition has this color as a first finish.

*** Replastering done during adaptive restoration of NPS in 1949.

Interior of the 1880s section

A. General

This addition was also built in two stages, the first floor louvered in the 1860s and the cottage style second floor addition in the 1888s.

B. The first floor of this section has original unpainted brick paving. The interior walls have been painted the same color as the exterior brick. (See exterior 1850 section, part A.)

C. The second floor had all woodwork varnished over a dark stain. Walls were painted a white 10Y 8/1.

The necessary is a four room, 12-seat structure built around 1860. Its original shingle roof is intact underneath the present metal roof. The brick is unpainted on the exterior. The doors and trim of the exterior have the same paint layering as the white trim of the 1850s section of the Deshler-Morris house. The interior walls of each room are plastered with only whitewash N 9.0/0 accumulation on them. The floors, seats, and boxes have never been painted or varnished.

PAINT SCHEDULE INTERIOR

FOR RESTORATION OF DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE

AS PER RECOMMENDED TREATMENT

LEGEND:

WD WOOD
BR BRICK
WW WHITEWASH
M MUNSELL COLOR

PAINT COLORS:

M1	5Y	9/1
M2	2.5Y	7/3
M3	10Y	8/1
M4	5YR	2/2
M5	5G	6/1
M6	10B	3/1
M7	5Y	5/1
M8	1.5Y	7.5/3
M9	SEE SPECIFICATIONS	
WW	M	N 9/0

MUNSELL COLOR CO.
2441 N. CALVERT STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
21218

NOTES REGARDING 1975 RESTORATION

1. CONSTRUCT NEW CONCRETE PADS ON EXISTING CONCRETE SLAB FOR MECHANICAL MACHINERY.
2. EXISTING PLASTER SURFACE TO BE PATCHED AND REPAIRED AS PER SPECIFICATIONS.
3. WITH MASONRY SAW, CUT 1-FOOT SQUARE OPENING IN CONCRETE SLAB @ 10 FEET ON CENTER. INSTALL NEW FLOOR DRAINS AND CONNECT UP WITH EXISTING SEWER OUTLETS AS ON DRAWINGS. SEE SHEET 10.
4. APPLY NEW PLASTER CEILING ON METAL LATH.
5. PANELING TO BE PROTECTED THROUGHOUT PROJECT WITH CORRUGATED CARDBOARD COVERING TAPED TO PANELING AT TOP AND BOTTOM.
6. REMOVE PAINT FROM RISERS AND TREADS BEFORE TREATMENT. THEY DO NOT RECEIVE PAINT.
7. PATCH HOLES WITH MATERIAL OF MATCHING PROFILE TO EXISTING CEILING BOARDS.
8. NEW RANDOM WIDTH, T&G, 1" THICK BY 5" TO 7" FLOORING.
9. NEW CORNICE OVER CLOSET ONLY.
10. PATCH EXISTING SILLS, REUSE EXISTING DOORS AS DIRECTED. INSTALL NEW PARTITION DOORS.
11. NEW PANELED CLOSET ONLY.
12. PATCH AND REPAIR EXISTING WHERE NECESSARY.
13. 3/4" PLYWOOD SUBFLOOR AND 1" THICK RANDOM 6" TO 10" T&G FLOORING.
14. PATCH FLOORING WITH WOOD OF MATCHING DIMENSIONS AND SPECIES TO EXISTING.
15. ALTERNATE BID ITEM.
16. REMOVE EXISTING TILE. REPLASTER WHERE NECESSARY.
17. INSTALL NEW GRATING.
18. NEW WINDOW FRAME INSTALLED WITHOUT GLAZING. ATTACH DUCT ON INTERIOR AS DIRECTED.
19. USE EXISTING WINDOW SHOWN ON DRAWINGS AND INSTALL IN NEW LOCATION
20. USE EXISTING WINDOW. MODIFY AS SHOWN ON DRAWINGS.
21. CLEAN ALL PAINT OFF LOUVERS AND FINISH AS PER SPECIFICATION.
22. ALTERNATE BID ITEM. NEW GYPSUM BOARD WALLS.
23. 2 SETS STRAPHINGES, 2 PINTLES, 2 PULL RINGS AND STAPLES, 2 RAT-TAIL HOLDBACKS, 1 KEEPER. ALL HARDWARE TO BE SALVAGED DURING DEMOLITION.
24. FLOOR TREATMENT: THOROUGHLY WORK INTO FLOORS AND STAIRS OF THE 1750 AND 1772 SECTIONS A WELL-MIXED MIXTURE OF EQUAL PARTS OF VINEGAR, TURPENTINE AND LINSEED OIL.
25. FLOOR TREATMENT: EXISTING NATURAL STAINWOOD FLOORS IN ROOMS 112, 113, 209, 211 IN THE 1850's SECTION: LIGHTLY SAND BUT DO NOT DISTURB EXISTING WOOD STAIN. REMOVE ALL DUST AND FINISH WITH NATURAL VARNISH ACCORDING TO MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Paint Schedule, Interior

level	room no.	flooring					ceiling		walls																	
									baseboards					chair rails					cornice		arch. doors		paneling		plaster	
		material	finish	new (1975)	existing	notes	finish	notes	finish top	finish front	new (75)	existing	notes	finish top	finish front	new (75)	existing	notes	finish	notes	finish	notes	finish	notes	finish	notes
1st floor	103	WD	OIL			24	WW	2	M2	M4			—	M4	M2			—	M2	—	M2	—	M2	—	WW	—
	104	WD	OIL			24	WW	2	—	M4			—	M4	M3			—	M3	—	M3	—	—	5	—	—
	105	WD	OIL			24	WW	2	M2	M4			—	M4	M2			—	M2	—	M2	—	M2	—	WW	—
	106	WD	OIL			24	WW	2	M2	M4			—	M4	M2			—	M2	—	M2	—	M2	—	WW	—
	107	WD	OIL			6,24	WW	2	—	M4			—	M4	M3			—	M3	—	M3	—	—	5	WW	—
	108	WD	M9			—	M1	7	—	—	—		—	—	—	—		—	M1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	109	WD	OIL			5,24	WW	2	M2	M2			12	M2	M2			12	M2	9	M2	10	M2	11	WW	—
	110	WD	OIL			8,24	WW	2	M2	M2			12	M2	M2			12	M2	9	M2	10	M2	11	WW	—
	112	WD	—			13,25	M1	2	M6	M6			12 15	—	—	—		—	—	—	M7	—	—	—	M1	—
	113	WD	—			13,25	M1	2	M6	M6			12 15	—	—	—		—	—	—	M7	—	—	—	M1	—
	115	BR	—			—	M1	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	M1	21	—	—
2nd floor	202	WD	OIL			24	WW	2	M3	M4			—	M4	M5			—	M5	—	M5	—	M5	—	WW	—
	203	WD	OIL			24	WW	2	M3	M4			—	M4	M3			—	M3	—	M3	—	M3	—	WW	—
	204	WD	OIL			24	WW	2	M3	M4			—	M4	M8			—	M8	—	M8	—	M8	—	WW	—
	205	WD	OIL			24	WW	2	M8	M4			—	M4	M8			—	M8	—	M8	—	M8	—	WW	—
	206	WD	OIL			24	WW	2	M3	M4			—	M4	M3			—	M3	—	M3	—	M5	5	WW	—
	207	WD	OIL			4,24	WW	2	M2	M2			12	M2	M2			12	M2	9	M2	10	M2	11	WW	—
	208	WD	OIL			4,24	WW	2	M2	M2			12	M2	M2			12	M2	9	M2	10	M2	11	WW	—
	209	WD	—			12,25	M1	2	M6	M6			12 15	—	—	—		—	—	—	M8	—	—	—	M1 M1	 15,16
	211	WD	—			25	M1	2	M6	M6			—	—	—	—		—	—	—	M8	—	—	—	—	—
3rd floor	302	WD	OIL			24	M1	2	M4	M4			—	—	—	—		—	—	—	M2	—	—	—	WW	—
	303	WD	OIL			24	M1	2	M4	M4			—	—	—	—		—	—	—	M2	—	—	—	WW	—
	304	WD	OIL			24	M1	2	M4	M4			—	—	—	—		—	—	—	M2	—	—	—	WW	—
	305A	WD	OIL			24	M1	2	M4	M4			—	—	—	—		—	—	—	M2	—	—	—	WW	—
	305B	WD	OIL			24	M1	2	M4	M4			—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	306	WD	—			—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	307	WD	—			—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	308	WD	—			—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Jacob E. Tothero, Project Supervisor,
Deshler-Morris House

Peter Snell, Historical Architect, Historic Preservation Team, DSC

Exterior paint colors, Deshler-Morris House, Section 09901, Part 3-6

All wood trim on exterior of the 1750 and 1792 sections shall be painted Munsell color 1.5Y 8/3. All lines on stucco shall also be painted 1.5Y 8/3. All window bars and screens shall be wire brushed, primed with a product similar to Rustolium, and painted a flat gray-black.

Existing fence facing Germantown Avenue, North (to be rebuilt) and South (to be repaired), shall be painted Munsell color 1.5Y 8/3 to match exterior trim.

First floor, South elevation, 1850 section, and North elevation, 1850 section, all windows, shutters and clapboards shall be painted Munsell color 5Y 9/1.

Railings, trelliswork, window cornices and cornice under the eave on the second floor of the 1850 section shall be painted M-5Y 9/1.

First floor cornice, second floor cornice under the eave, and window cornices on the second floor of the 1880 section shall be painted M.5Y 9/1.

Clapboards, louvered shutters and all window trim of the second floor South elevation, 1850 section, shall be painted Munsell color 10YR 5/2.

All brick, louvers, trim, doors andwindows on the first floor of the 1880 section, and all windows, doors and roof platforms on the second floor of that section, South and West elevations, shall be painted M. 10YR 5/2.

Brick chimneys, brick walks and all exposed brick on the North elevation of the Deshler-Morris House is to remain unpainted.

Shingles on the second floor of the 1880 section shall all be painted 7.5R 4/8.

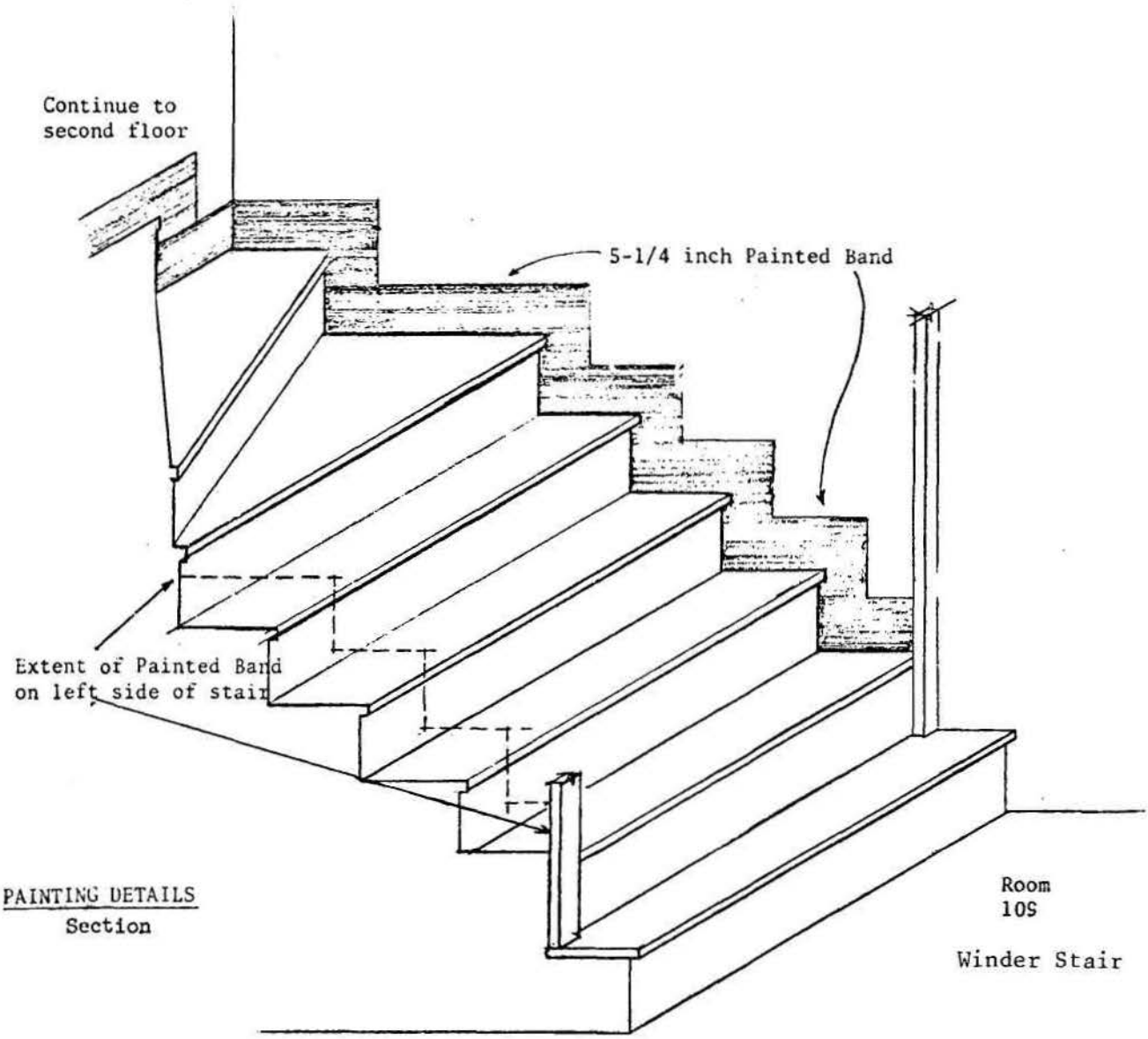
All metal roofing shall be painted Munsell Color 10GY 3/2.

Signed

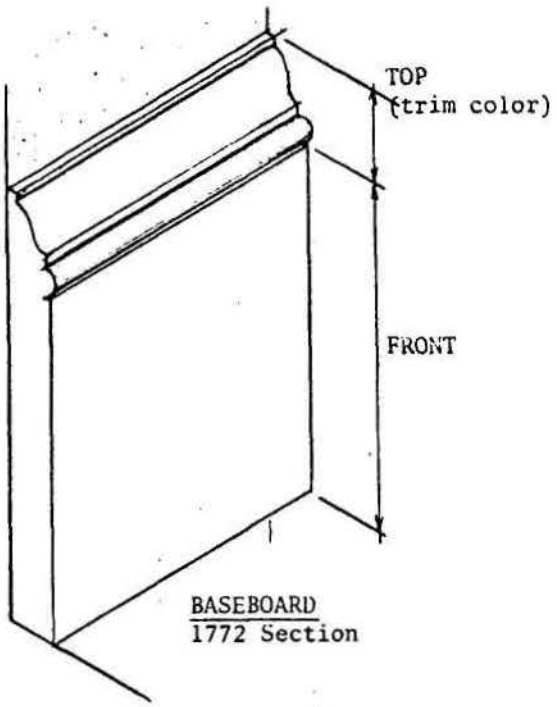
Peter Snell

cc:
DSC-THP-Snell
DSC-THP-File(A)

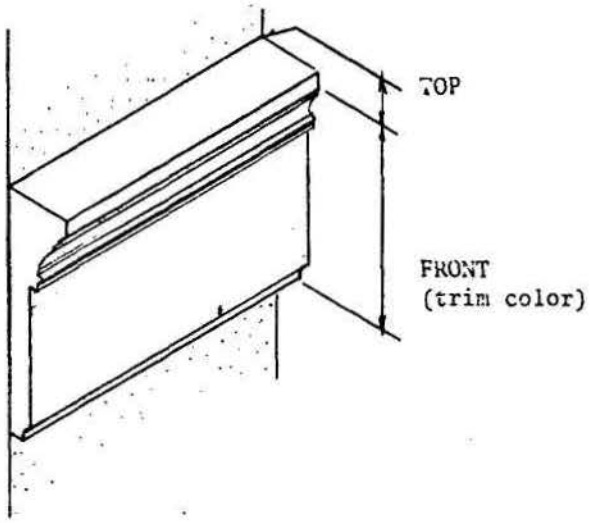
PAINTING DETAILS
1750 Section



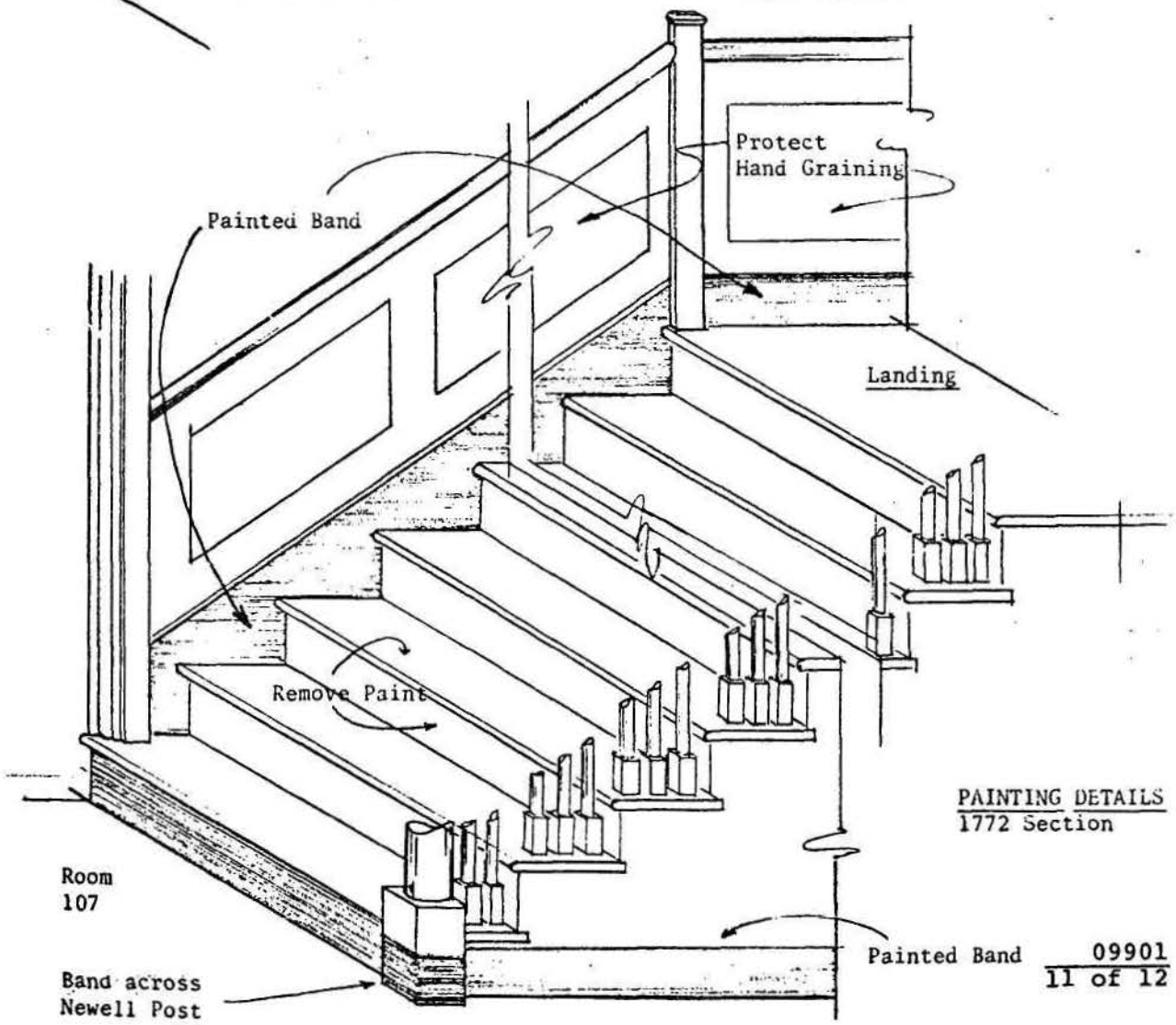
PAINTING DETAILS
Section



BASEBOARD
1772 Section



Chair Rail
1772 Section



PAINTING DETAILS
1772 Section

09901
11 of 12

PAINTING DETAILS
1774 Section 164

ADDENDUM NO. 2

Memorandum of Agreement and Mitigation of Adverse Effect

On The Deshler-Morris House

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

This report was published following construction work on the Deshler-Morris House. Since a portion of the restoration work carried out at the site represented an adverse effect upon the house as a cultural resource, a process of review and evaluation was initiated between the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the National Park Service (NPS). Documentation of the 1909 addition which follows is part of the mitigating measures taken by the NPS at the request of the Advisory Council and in accordance with NPS policy, since the work of restoration involved demolition of a portion of the historic structure.

Advisory Council
On Historic Preservation
1522 K Street N.W. Suite 430
Washington D.C. 20005

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service (NPS), proposes to implement a project to restore Deshler-Morris House, a unit of Independence National Historical Park located at Germantown Avenue in Philadelphia; and

WHEREAS, NPS has determined that this undertaking will adversely effect Deshler-Morris House, a property listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and pursuant to the "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 C.F.R. Part 800) has requested the comments of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the procedures of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, representatives of the Advisory Council, National Park Service, and the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Officer have consulted and reviewed all prudent and feasible alternatives to the undertaking and their effects;

THEREFORE:

It is mutually agreed that implementation of the undertaking, as indicated in the attached letter of January 14, 1975, with enclosures #1 through #7, from Chester L. Brooks, Regional Director, Mid-Atlantic Region, NPS, and in accordance with design specifications, contained in the "Preliminary Case Report on Proposed Restoration, Deshler-Morris House", submitted to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on January 2, 1975, by Mr. Brooks, and the "Historic Structures Report" prepared by the Denver Service Center, NPS, will satisfactorily mitigate any adverse effect on the above mentioned National Register property.

Robert R. Garvey Jr. (date) Feb 21, 1975
Executive Director
Advisory Council on Historic
Preservation

Chester L. Brooks (date) 3-3-75
National Park Service
Department of the Interior

Advisory Council
On Historic Preservation
[illegible] Suite 430
Washington, D.C. 20005

Mr. Chester L. Brooks
Director
Mid-Atlantic Region
National Park Service
143 So. Third Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

Dear Mr. Brooks:

The Advisory Council has received your proposal concerning the Deshler-Morris House and the National Park Service's (NPS) proposed restoration activities. The Council's Office of Review and Compliance has reviewed the proposal and has determined that it is sufficient. Therefore, pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, enclosed is the Memorandum of Agreement for the project.

The Agreement has been signed by Robert R. Garvey, Jr., Executive Director of the Advisory Council. Please sign and date the enclosed Agreement and forward it with its attached proposal to Mr. William E. Weaver, Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Officer, for his dated signature. Thereafter, the Agreement, with the attached proposal, must be returned to this office for approval by the Chairman of the Council. After the Chairman has ratified the Agreement, an executed copy will be sent to you. This will complete the Section 106 process.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

John D. McDermott
Director, Office of Review and
Compliance

Enclosure

[illegible] of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government charged by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 to advise the President and Congress on matters relating to historic preservation.

character and its location on the battlefield of Germantown;" and that it is to be included ". . . as a part of the proposed Independence Historical Park . . . as a part of the general plan of development [of the Park]." The house and its surrounding grounds are to be exhibited to the public" . . . as an historic house . . . ". The press release of January 13, 1949 (encl. No. 2) and National Park Service correspondence of that time (encl. No. 3, 4, and 5) describe the primary significance of the house as coming from its use by Washington. Encl. No. 5, a letter from the President of the Germantown Historical Society to Dr. Francis S. Ronalds, Coordinating Superintendent, Morristown National Historical Park, shows that in 1949 the Historical Society was restoring the house to its 1793 appearance.

As is stated on page 12 of the Master Plan for Independence National Historical Park, the "Park was established to preserve certain buildings and sites of outstanding national significance and so as to develop and interpret them that visitors may gain a deeper understanding of the great events of which they are the tangible symbols." Speaking specifically of the significance of the Deshler-Morris House, on page 16 of the Master Plan it is stated that "In this house in Germantown, then 6 miles from Philadelphia, President Washington and his family lived for several weeks in 1793 and again in 1794. Important cabinet meetings were held there during 1793."

Additionally, (encl. No. 6 and 7) are respectively Public Law 85-702, 85th Congress, H.R. 7403, dated August 21, 1958 and Appendix B of Public Law 795-80th Congress. The former states that the Deshler-Morris House was "accepted as a part of Independence National Historical Park pursuant to section 3 of the Act of June 28, 1948 (62 Stat. 1061)," which states that "The Secretary of the Interior is also authorized to accept donations of property of national significance located in the city of Philadelphia which the Secretary may deem proper for administration as part of the Independence National Historical Park."

We are hopeful you may find this information as adequate supplemental documentation for your review and a basis for a Memorandum of Agreement on this project.

Sincerely yours,

Chester L. Brooks

Chester L. Brooks
Regional Director
Mid-Atlantic Region

Enclosures

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
MID-ATLANTIC REGION
143 SOUTH THIRD STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19106

IN REPLY REFER TO:
L7615
(MAR) PE

JAN 14 1975

Mr. John D. McDermott
Advisory Council on Historic
Preservation
1522 K Street, N.W. Suite 430
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Mr. McDermott:

Pursuant to our January 6 on-site inspection with you, Ms. Ellen Ramsey and Dr. Murray Nelligan, we summarize herein our understanding of the consensus reached about the proposed restoration of the Deshler-Morris House, a unit of Independence National Historical Park, and present requested supplemental information.

It is our understanding that both the State Historic Preservation Officer's and the Advisory Council's representatives agreed that (a) all 1909 additions should be removed; (b) more details on interior restoration should be furnished prior to final agreement; and (c) no objection would be found to removal of the 1856-dormers if adequate justification were furnished documenting that the original purpose for including the house within Independence National Historical Park was its national historic significance stemming from its association with the Battle at Germantown on October 4, 1777, and President George Washington's occupancy of it in 1793 and 1794.

Full details on the house's proposed interior restoration may be found in the recently completed Historic Structures Report which you are to or may have already received from the Denver Service Center. These details may be found in the set of plans submitted to your office at an earlier date.

The following items provide the basis for our determination of the original purpose for the acceptance of the house by the National Park System.

> The Memorandum of Agreement of July 20, 1949 (encl. No. 1) relating to preservation of the Deshler-Morris House declares that ". . . The Perot-Morris House [is of] national significance because of its historical and architectural

CONSERVE AMERICA'S ENERGY

Nov. 4 Received letter from Advisory Council indicating inadequate documentation and suggesting NPS reconsider previous determination of no adverse effect, (this in spite of Oct. 31 assurance supplemental information is being forwarded)

Nov. 11 Letter from SHPO indicating can't concur with finding of no adverse effect.

Nov. 13 Response to Advisory Council's Nov. 4 letter.

Nov. 13 Letter to SHPO forwarding copy of the Advisory Council's Nov. 4 letter and NPS reply of Nov. 13.

Nov. 15 Letter to SHPO acknowledging reciept of Nov. 11 letter and requesting reconsideration.

Nov. 15 Letter to Advisory Council forwarding SHPO's Nov. 11 letter.

Dec. 2 Meeting of NPS and Advisory Council representatives in Council's office - NPS requested to respond formally to the Nov. 4 letter and assured that would be adequate to concluda review.

Dec. 12 Letter to Advisory Council furnishing information requested in Nov. 4 letter, per suggestion at Dec. 2 meeting.

Dec. 17 Forwarded to SHPO a copy of the Dec. 12 letter and suggested reconsideration of proposal and determination of effect.

Dec. 18 Telephone call from Council, for clarification of work, proposed on interior of the house. Agreed to furnish a set of plans.

Dec. 20 Letter from the Advisory Council acknowledging reciept of NPS determination of effect (ref. Dec. 12 letter to Council) and indicating procedures specify agency proceed with consultation process.

Dec. 31 Letter to Advisory Council requesting comments, in response to the Dec. 20 letter.

Dec. 31 Letter to SHPO notifying him of request to Council.

CHRONOLOGY

Deshler-Morris House
Proposed Restoration Project

1974

May 30	Historic Architect, DSC presents to the Chief Architect, DSC, his Preliminary Findings, the Architectural Data Section of the Historic Structures Report. - a progress report on information uncovered and direction being considered for restoration of the structure.
June 12	Manager (Acting), Historic Preservation Team, DSC forwarded the May 30 Preliminary report to expedite decision on work to be done.
June 24	Meeting in Deputy Regional Director's office where consensus was reached on work to be done, and bid items.
July 1	Assistant Superintendent expressing management views on the May 30 report.
July 2	Assistant to Regional Director, Bicentennial Projects memo to file summarizing results of June 24 meeting.
July 15	Instruction from the Regional Director to the Manager, HPT, DSC based on decisions reached at June 24 meeting.
Oct. 18	Letter to the SHPO describing proposed action and requesting consultation.
Oct. 18	Letter to the Advisory Council requesting review and comment, indicating, SHPO's comments will be forwarded.
Oct. 31	Telephone discussion, Ellen Ramsey and Joe Karban. - Advisory Council can't make determination, insufficient information, or documentation. Agreed to send supplemental material.
Nov. 1	Responding to Oct. 31 request, forwarded additional material and described rational used toward reaching consensus on proposed action.

PRELIMINARY CASE REPORT
PROPOSED RESTORATION
DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

The National Park Service proposes to implement a project to restore the Deshler-Morris House. This House is a National Register property which in 1956 was added to Independence National Historical Park through donation and accepted primarily, if not exclusively, because of its occupany by the first President of the United States of America, George Washington, in 1794. Therefore, the Park Service proposes to recreate the street facade as it appeared at that time.

In accordance with the requirements of Section 800.4(f) of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 C.F.R. Part 800), the attached "Chronology" and set of correspondence has been complied to serve as a preliminary case report containing all relevant information concerning the undertaking.

Chester L. Brooks
Regional Director
Mid-Atlantic Regional Office
January 2, 1975

Advisory Council
On Historic Preservation
1522 K Street N. W. Suite 430
Washington D.C. 20005

December 20 1974

Mr. Chester L. Brooks
Regional Director
Mid-Atlantic Region
National Park Service
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19106

Dear Mr. Brooks:

The Advisory Council acknowledges receipt of National Park Service's (NPS) determination that, in accordance with the Council's Criteria of Effect, the proposed restoration of the Deshler-Morris House, which is a unit of Independence National Historic Park, will have an adverse effect on that property, which is included in the National Register of Historic Places. Section 800.4(e) of the Council's "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 C.F.R. Part 800) specifies that an agency official will, upon determining that an undertaking will have an adverse effect upon a National Register property:

1. request, in writing, the comments of the Advisory Council
2. notify the State Historic Preservation Officer of this request
3. prepare a preliminary case report
4. proceed with the consultation process set forth in 36 C.F.R. 800.5

With regard to the consultation process, the Council notes NPS's request to expedite consideration of this undertaking. We shall, therefore, be pleased to waive the public information meeting and, following an on site-inspection, move directly to a consideration of alternatives in an effort to mitigate or avoid adverse effect to the Deshler-Morris House.

Should you have further questions concerning NPS's compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act in this matter, please contact Ellen R. Ramsey at 202-254-3974 of the Council staff.

202-254-3380

Sincerely yours,

John D. McDermott
Director, Office of Review and Compliance

The Council is an independent unit of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government charged by the Act of October 15, 1966 to advise the President and Congress in the field of Historic Preservation.

Jacob L. Tothero, Project Supervisor,
Deshler-Morris House

Peter Snell, Historical Architect, Historic Preservation Team, DSC

Exterior paint colors, Deshler-Morris House, Section 09901, Part 3-6

All wood trim on exterior of the 1750 and 1792 sections shall be painted Munsell color 1.5Y 8/3. All lines on stucco shall also be painted 1.5Y 8/3. All window bars and screens shall be wire brushed, primed with a product similar to Rustolium, and painted a flat gray-black.

Existing fence facing Germantown Avenue, North (to be rebuilt) and South (to be repaired), shall be painted Munsell color 1.5Y 8/3 to match exterior trim.

First floor, South elevation, 1850 section, and North elevation, 1850 section, all windows, shutters and clapboards shall be painted Munsell color 5Y 9/1.

Railings, trelliswork, window cornices and cornice under the eave on the second floor of the 1850 section shall be painted M-5Y 9/1.

First floor cornice, second floor cornice under the eave, and window cornices on the second floor of the 1850 section shall be painted M.5Y 9/1.

Clapboards, louvered shutters and all window trim of the second floor South elevation, 1850 section, shall be painted Munsell color 10YR 5/2.

All brick, louvers, trim, doors andwindows on the first floor of the 1850 section, and all windows, doors and roof platforms on the second floor of that section, South and West elevations, shall be painted M. 10YR 5/2.

Brick chimneys, brick walks and all exposed brick on the North elevation of the Deshler-Morris House is to remain unpainted.

Shingles on the second floor of the 1850 section shall all be painted 7.5R 4/8.

All metal roofing shall be painted Munsell Color 10GY 3/2.

Signed

Peter Snell

PSnell:llm 6/3/75

cc:
DSC-THP-Snell
DSC-THP-File(A)

GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

: Manager, Historic Preservation Team, DSC DATE: MAR 31 1975

)M : Peter Snell, Historical Architect, Historic Preservation Team, DSC

JECT: Mitigation of Adverse Effect of Restoration at Deshler-Morris House, Independence National Historical Park

The following statement is offered as an interim management plan for the Deshler-Morris House Restoration now in progress. It is in the form of a "Scope of Museum Collections" statement entitled "Scope of Museum Collections, Architectural Artifacts of the Deshler-Morris House, Independence National Historical Park." In light of the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation's preliminary findings of adverse effect expressed in a letter from Mr. John P. McDermott, Director, Office of Review and Compliance, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, of December 20, 1974 to Mr. Chester L. Brooks, Regional Director, Mid-Atlantic Region, NPS, and the absence of concrete proposals for mitigations of said adverse effect, the following proposals are made.

1. Independence National Historical Park shall enter into the cataloged collection of objects at the Deshler-Morris House specified material separated from the National Landmark during the ongoing selective demolition. This material will be outlined in the "Scope of Museum Collections, Architectural Artifacts of the Deshler-Morris House." To insure completeness of this collection, a representative of the Historical Architect at the site shall be allowed to designate additional objects.

2. Independence National Historic Park shall assume the expense of such additional work as is necessary to record to a standard commensurate with the significance of the subject structure, all portions of that structure which will be removed by the ongoing restoration.

Actions initiated by this office have been in accordance with Executive Order 11593, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment, Section 2:C, dated May 13, 1971.

Peter J Snell

Peter Snell

Enclosure

5010-110

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SCOPE OF MUSEUM COLLECTIONS AND ARCHITECTURAL ARTIFACTS OF THE DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE

I. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND FOR THE COLLECTION

The Memorandum of Agreement of July 20, 1949 relating to preservation of the Deshler-Morris House declares that "...The Perot-Morris House [is of] national significance because of its historical and architectural character and its location on the battlefield of Germantown;" and that it is to be included "...as a part of the proposed Independence Historical Park...as a part of the general plan of development [of the park]." The house and its surrounding grounds are to be exhibited to the public" ...as an historic house...".

At the time of acceptance, the very form of the house as it existed during the American Revolution had been misunderstood, and no history of the house and its proud owners had been compiled. As researchers have outlined in the historic structure report, the Deshler-Morris House was a house of exceptional architectural integrity. Throughout the 190-years of private ownership, the historic nature of the house had been respected and virtually all new work on the house was in the form of additions instead of renovations. Only the finest materials and most modern styles would suffice for the owners.

Constructed during the last half of the 18th century in the Georgian style and added to in the Federal, Classical, and Romantic styles, the house survived to be complimented with an early 20th century Colonial Revival addition.

Because the house is recognized for "its historical and architectural character" the Architectural Artifacts Collection for this property must offer a tangible footnote to the findings of the NPS's historians and architects. Whereas the Deshler-Morris House is presently being restored to partly recreate an historic scene when viewed from the majority of the

interior rooms or the east elevation, certain architectural elements are to be removed that predate major portions of the house which are retained. So as not to preclude future adjustment in the "restored" house that could recover its architectural continuity and integrity, I propose the retention of certain architectural features of the 18th and 19th centuries in a condition suitable for reinstallation.

II. PURPOSE OF THE COLLECTION

The purpose of this proposed collection shall be to provide a study collection of objects, supplemental photographs and drawings cataloged into the file system of the DSC, which shall record the complete evolution of the subject house and to retain all elements of the structure and ornaments which are separated from the Deshler-Morris House which date from the 18th and 19th centuries in a condition suitable for reinstallation. Samples of woodwork, tile, and other architectural and decorative materials shall be saved for all 20th century portions of the Deshler-Morris House now under demolition. These objects shall ultimately be stored in the Deshler-Morris House as part of that house's catalogued contents.

III. SPECIFIC AND REPRESENTATIVE OBJECTS FOR THE COLLECTION

1. The entire face, exterior and interior trim of dormer windows constructed before 1842 in Rooms 302 and 303 shall be retained. Records of demolition shall be made to note exterior sheathing, structural frame and interior plastering. The dormer's pediment, pilasters, sash, and interior trim shall be treated as a single object.

2. All Minton tiles that ornamented the fireplace in Room 110 in the 1870s currently stored as part of furnishings removed from Room 04.

3. The doors and associated frame work between Room 109 and 108 constructed before 1842 shall be retained.

4. Any other architectural artifacts designated as part of the 18th and 19th century house form or decoration shall be retained in total.

5. Samples of architraves, moldings, or woodwork not retained for reuse in the Deshler-Morris House shall be labeled according to room number and location and retained as part of the study collection.

6. A portion of the cabinet work found in rooms under demolition shall be saved and reinstalled in rooms not used for public exhibition.

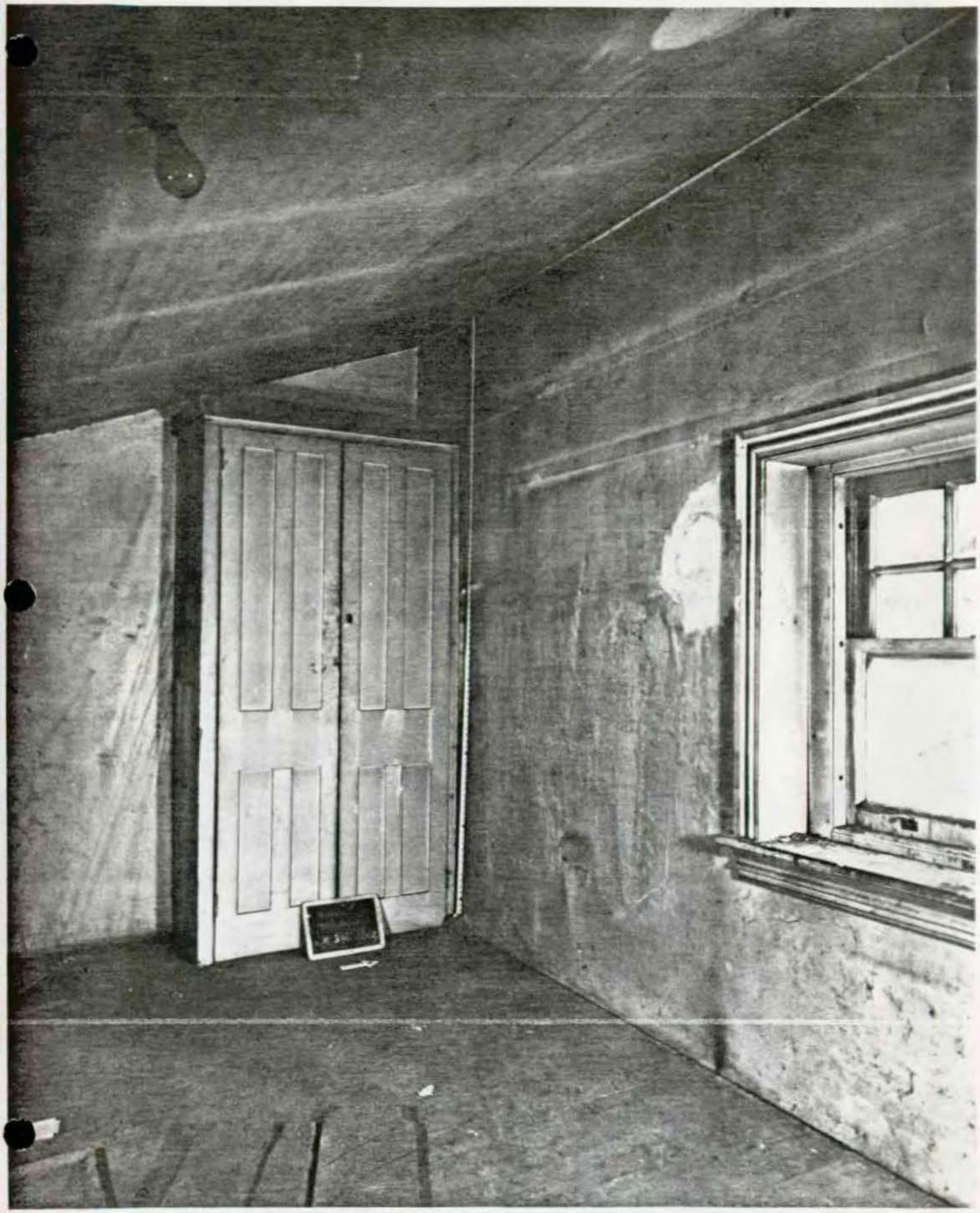
7. Unique or rare hardware, lighting, heating, or plumbing fixtures so designated shall become part of this collection.

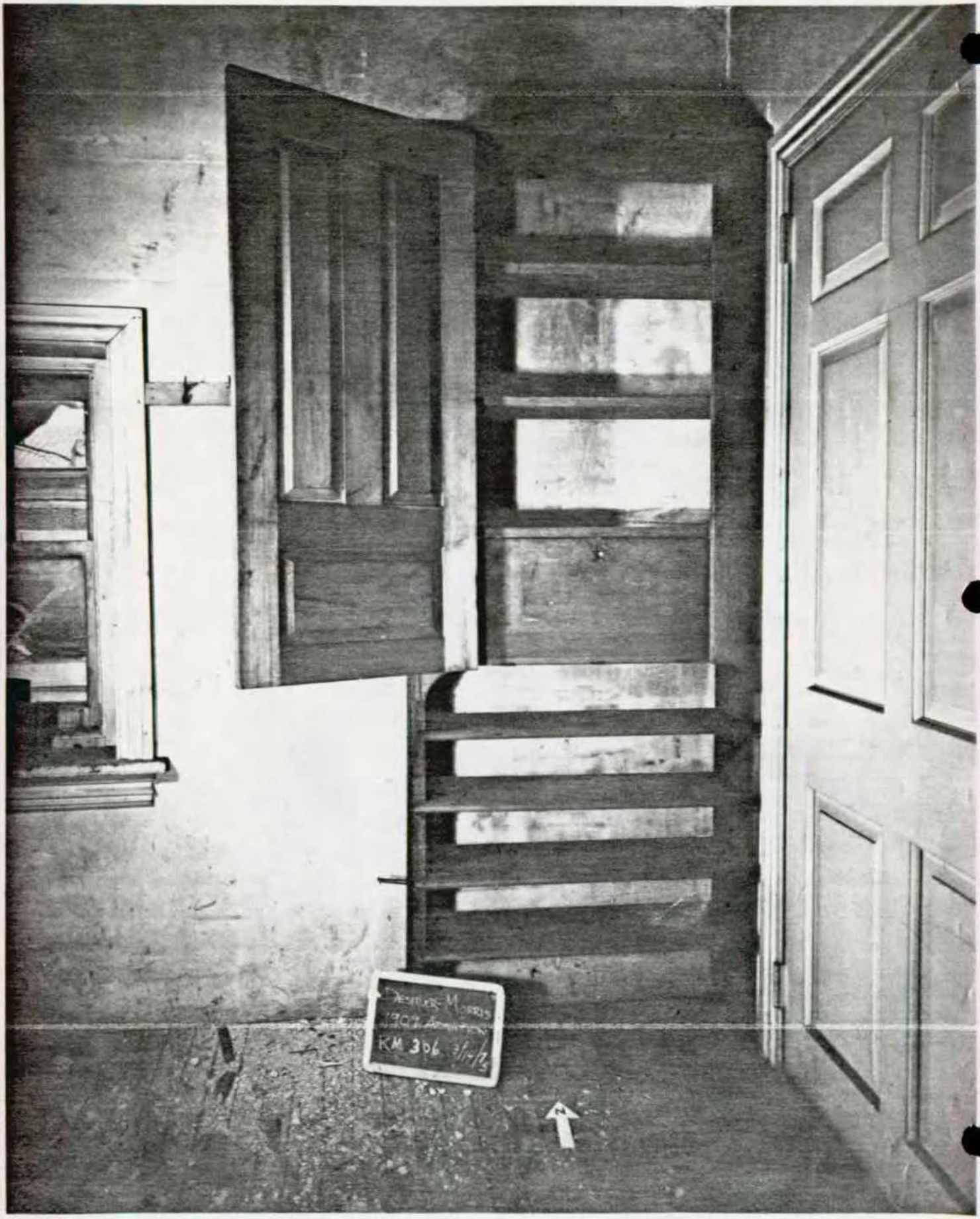
8. Samples of any curtain, drapery, upholstery, linoleum, carpet, wallpaper, or other decorative items original to demolished areas shall be saved as part of this collection. (This section of limited applicability.)

The following photographs are a portion of a complete set of record photographs taken March 14, 1975 by James L. Dillon and Company, Inc., 801 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 69107 and the staff of this office, NPS, DSC (field) Philadelphia. Forty-five shots of Deshler-Morris, principally recording existing conditions of the 1909 addition and its interior features.

The photograph negatives are filed in the Historic Structures Photograph Negative File with Nos. 157.2946 thru 157.2990, 4-inch by 5-inch negatives in the Philadelphia office of the NPS, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office. All photographs have room numbers, dates, and north arrows. Twenty views are included as record of demolition. See Existing Condition Drawings for further information on the 1909 additions.

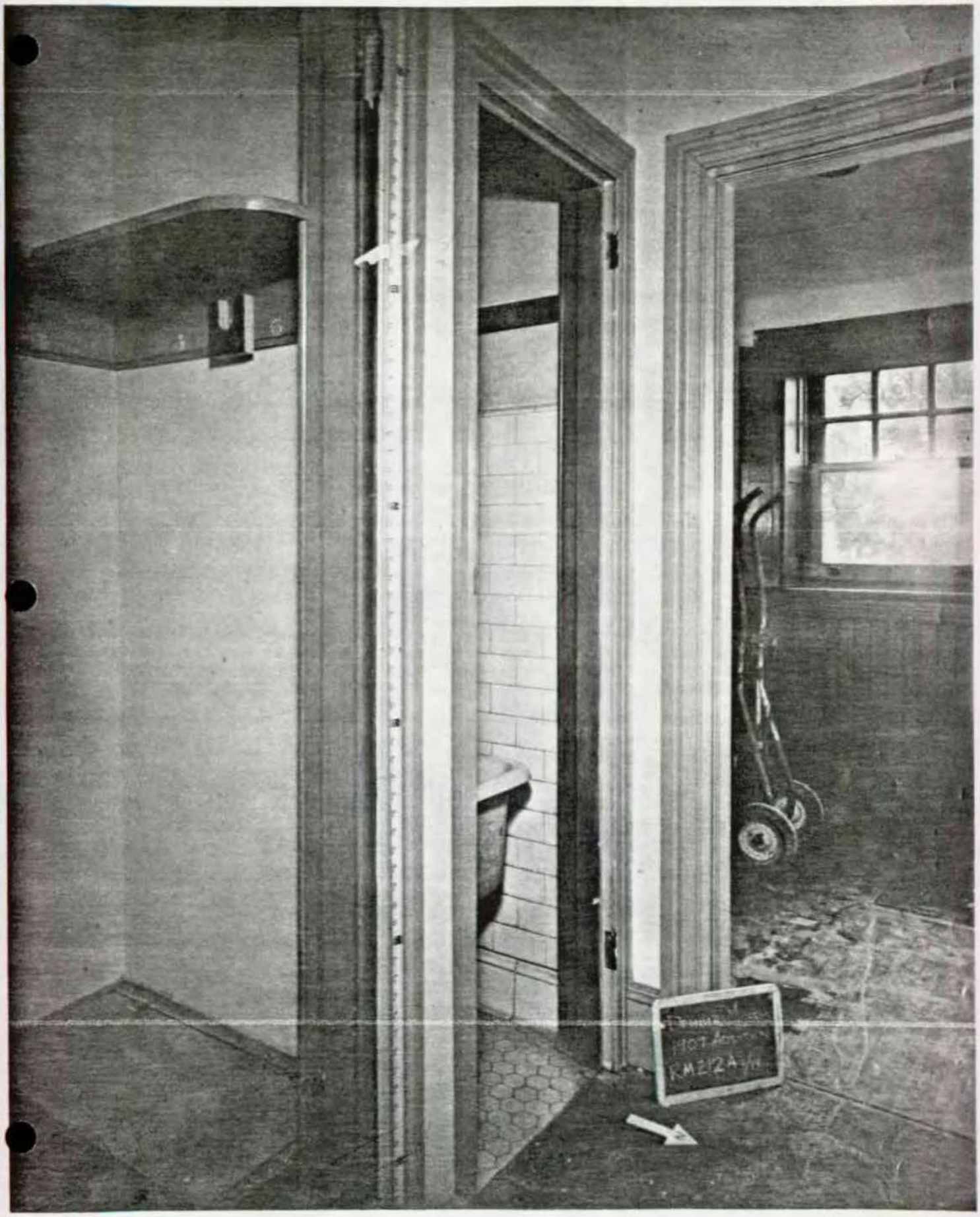


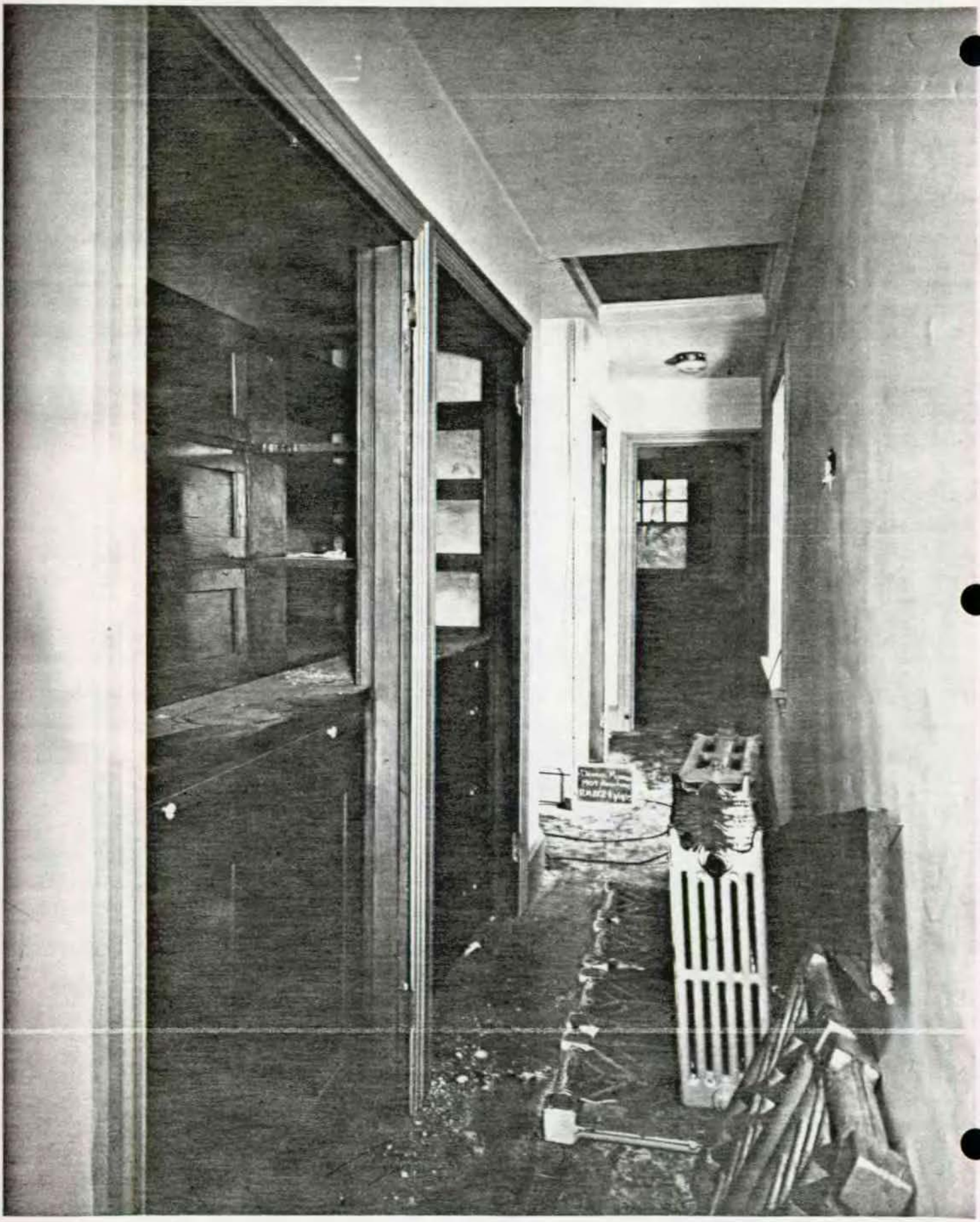


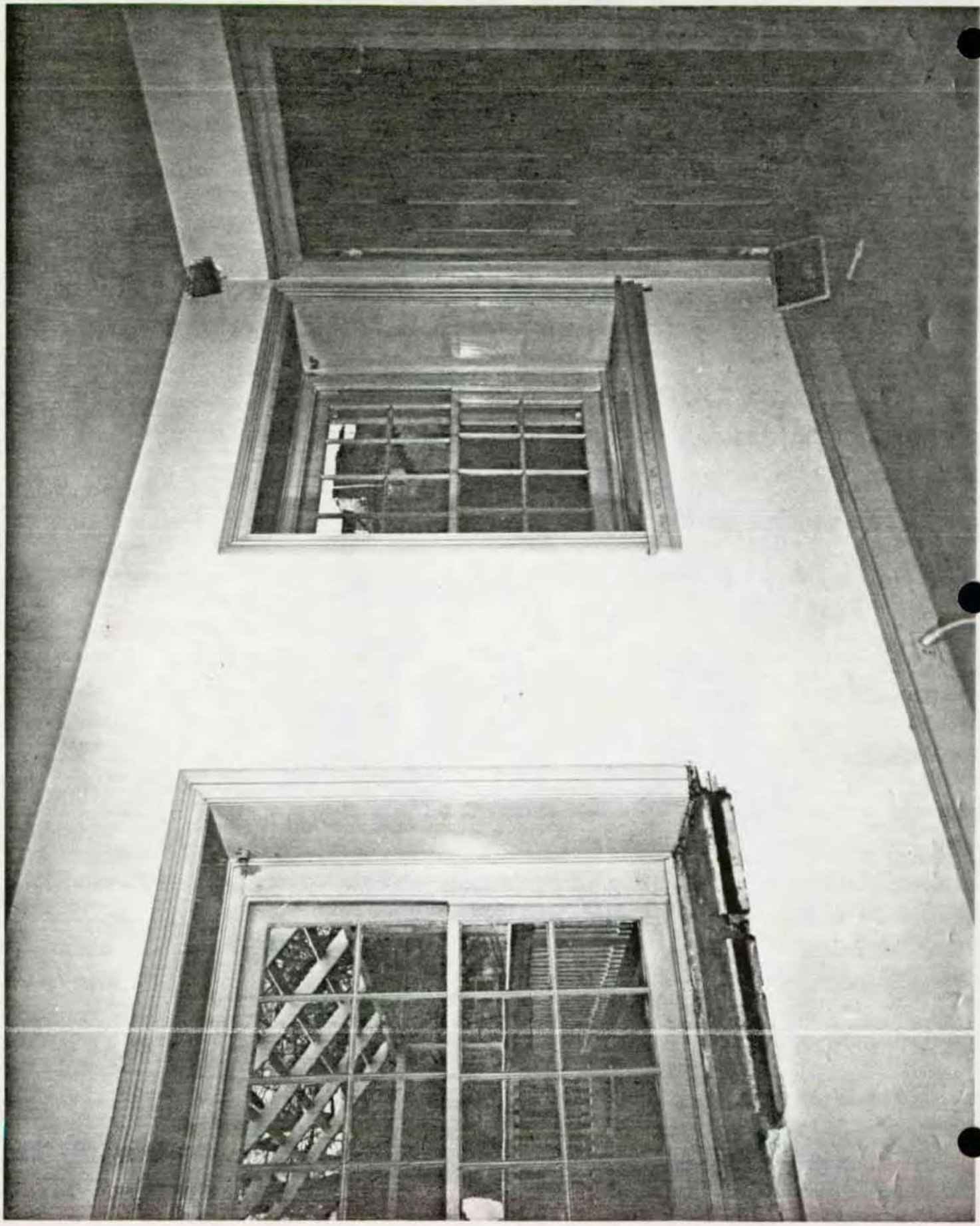

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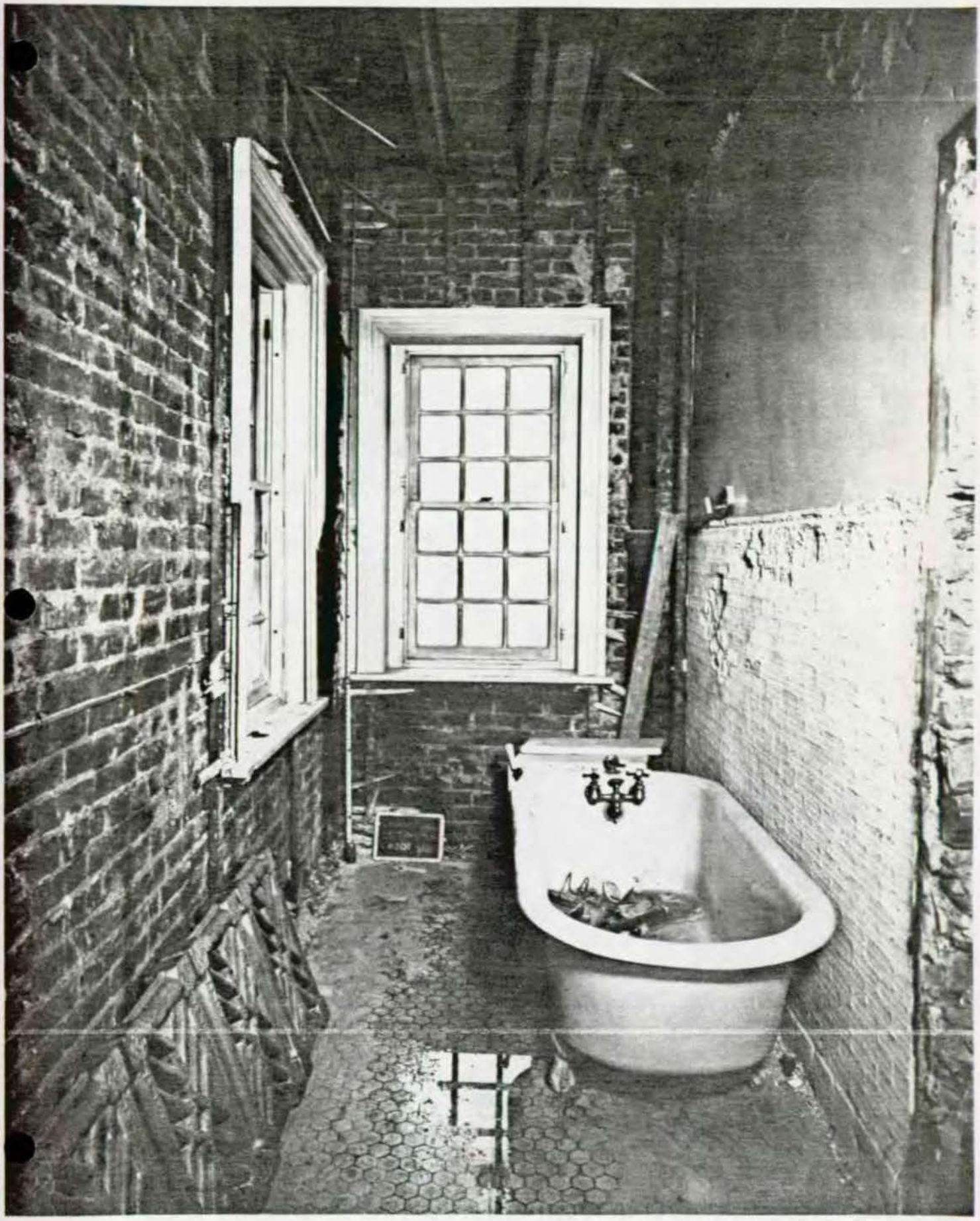


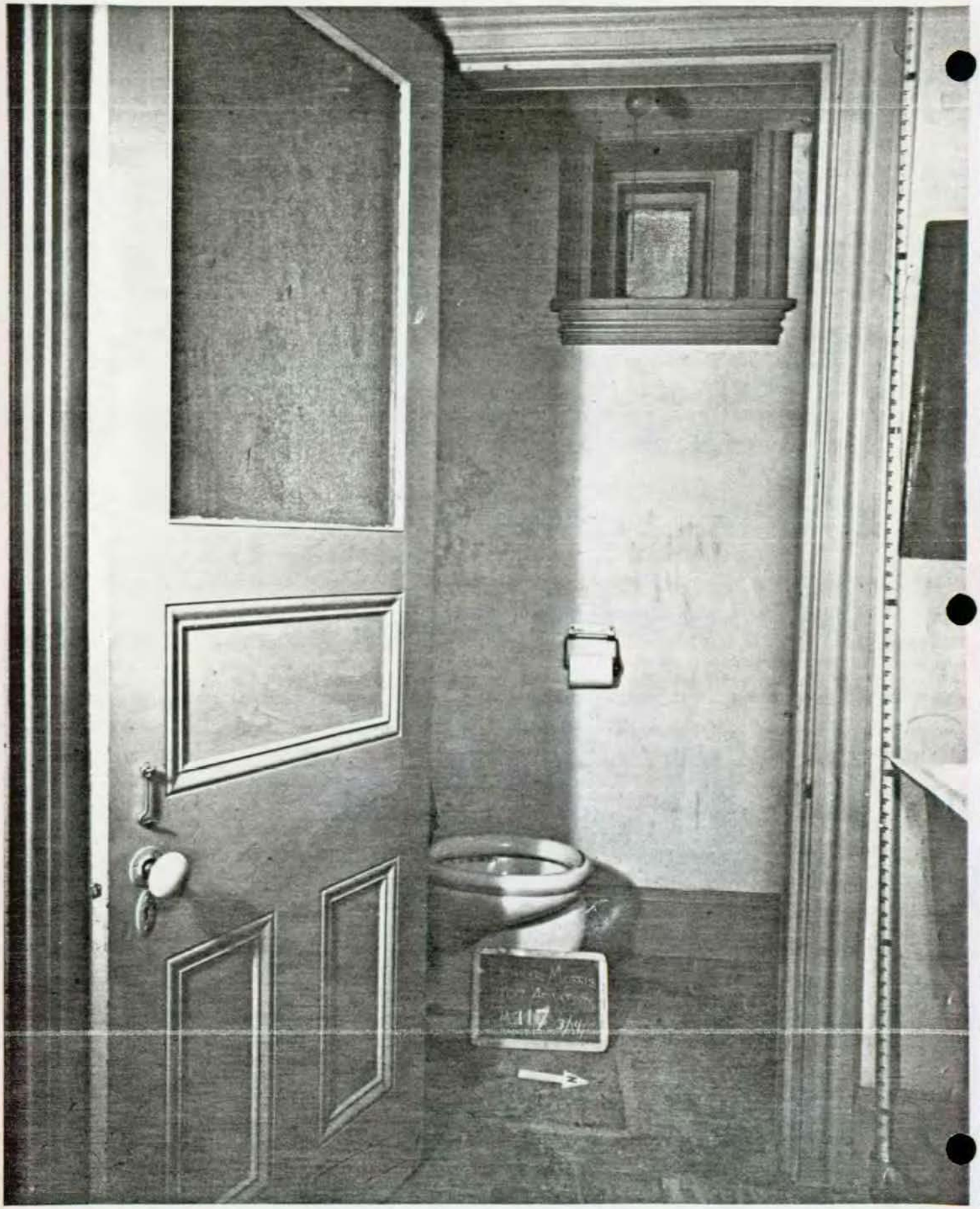


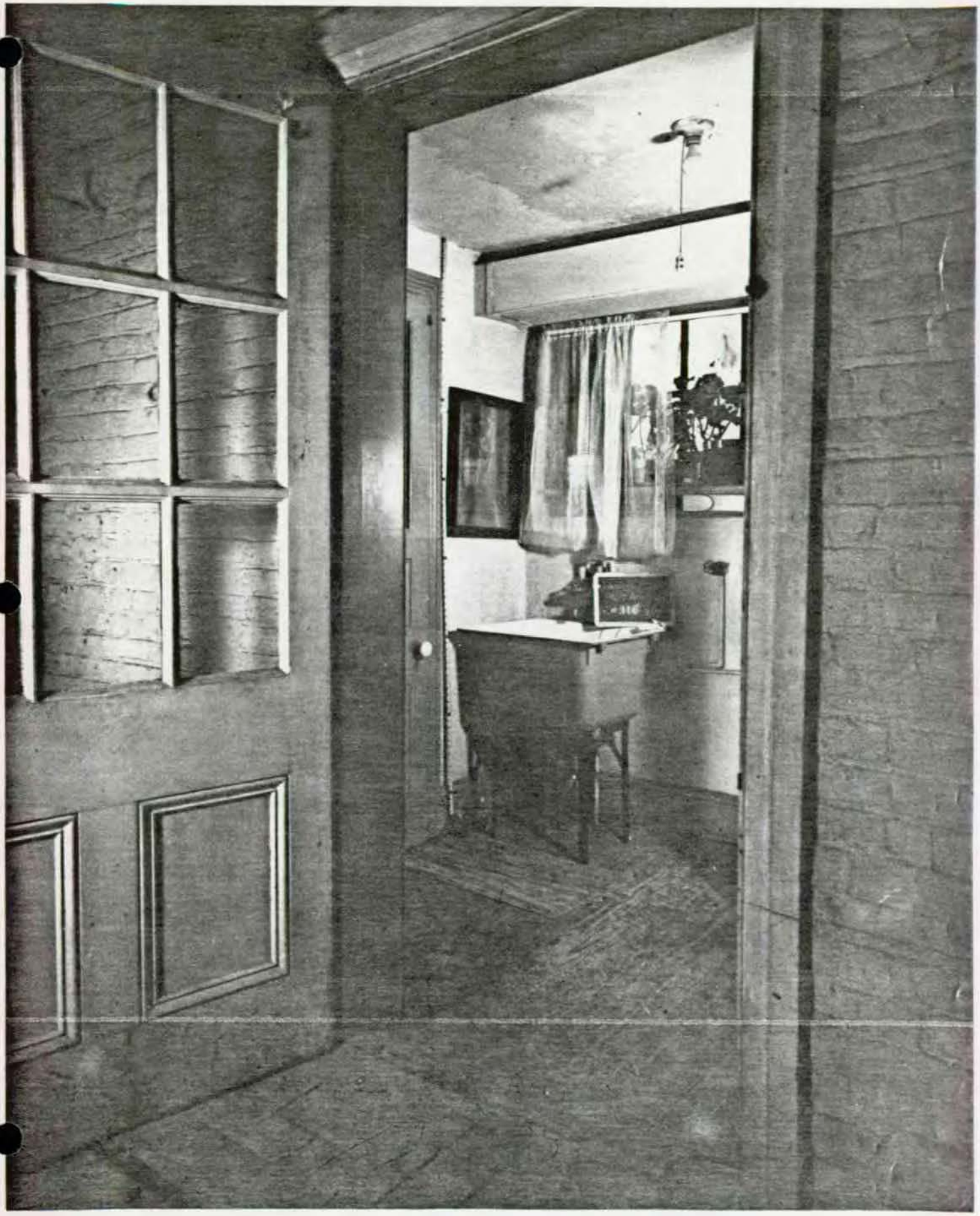


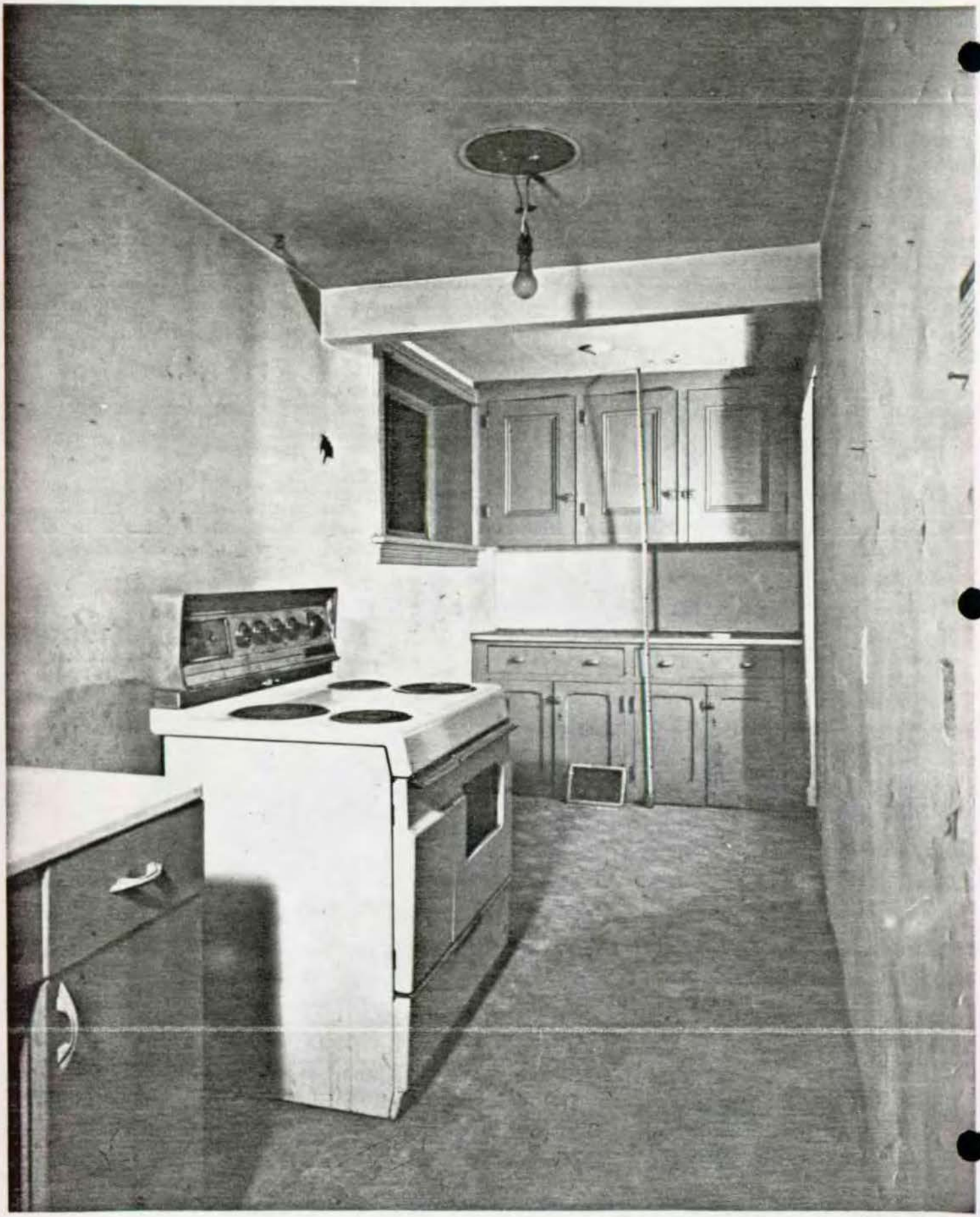


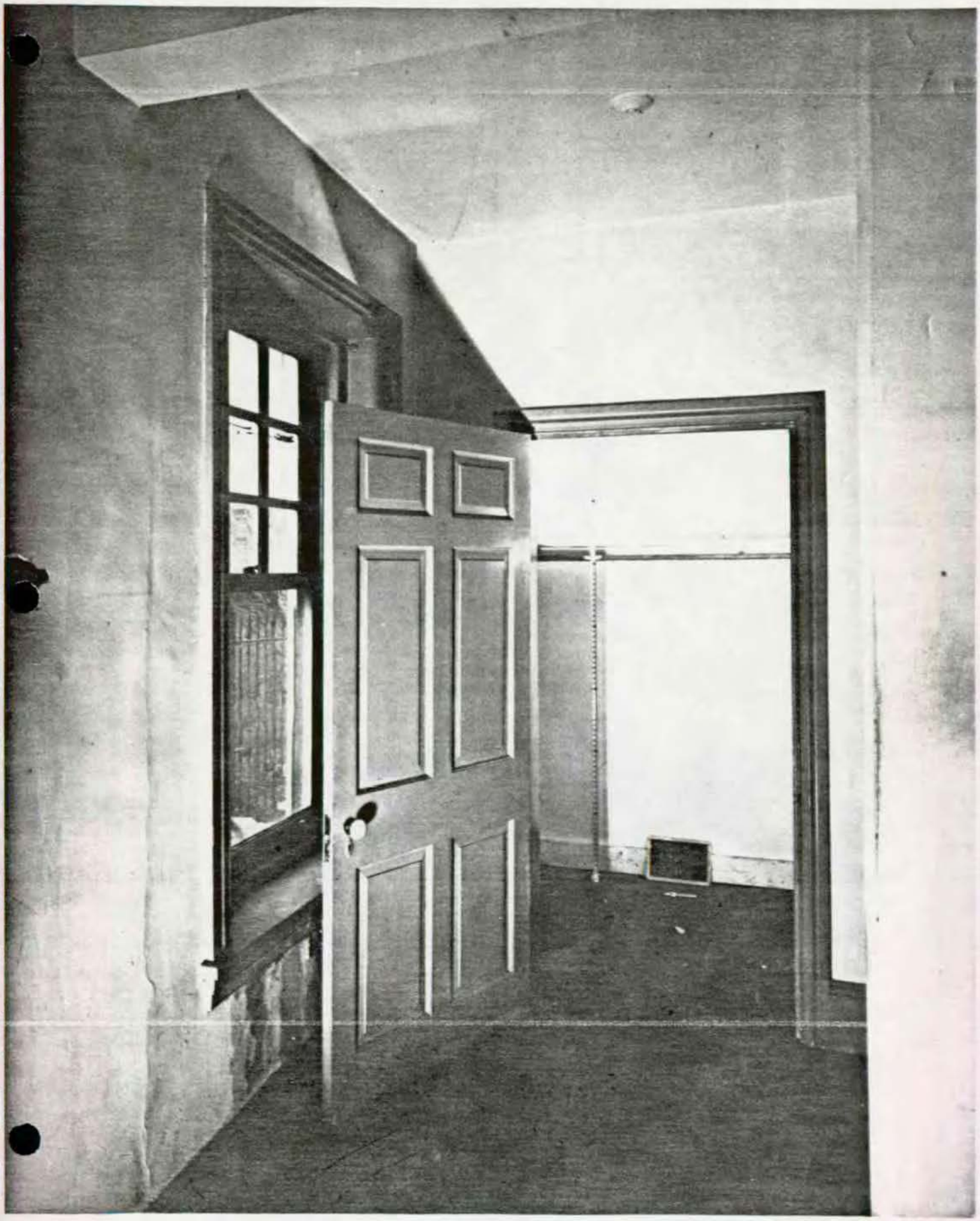


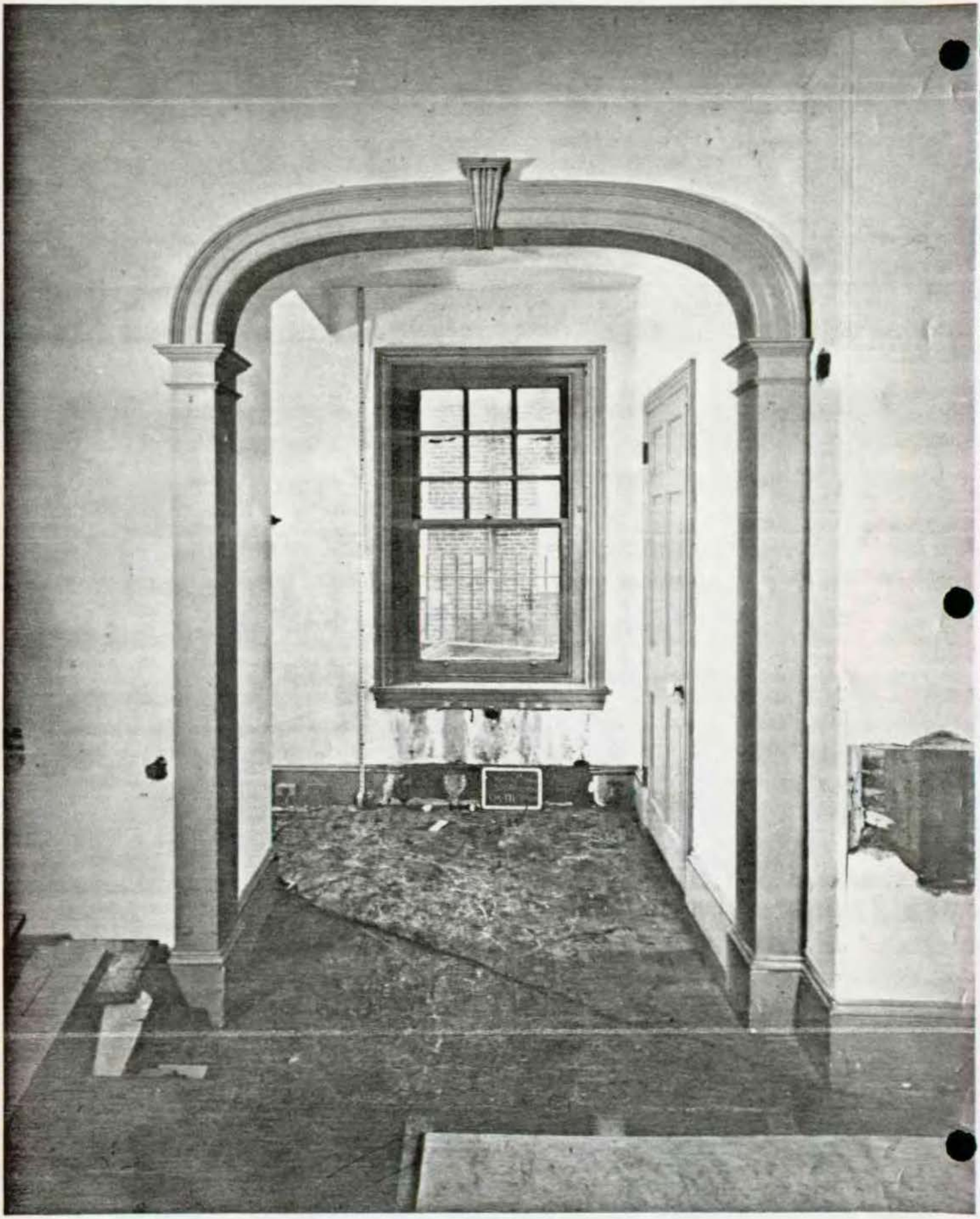


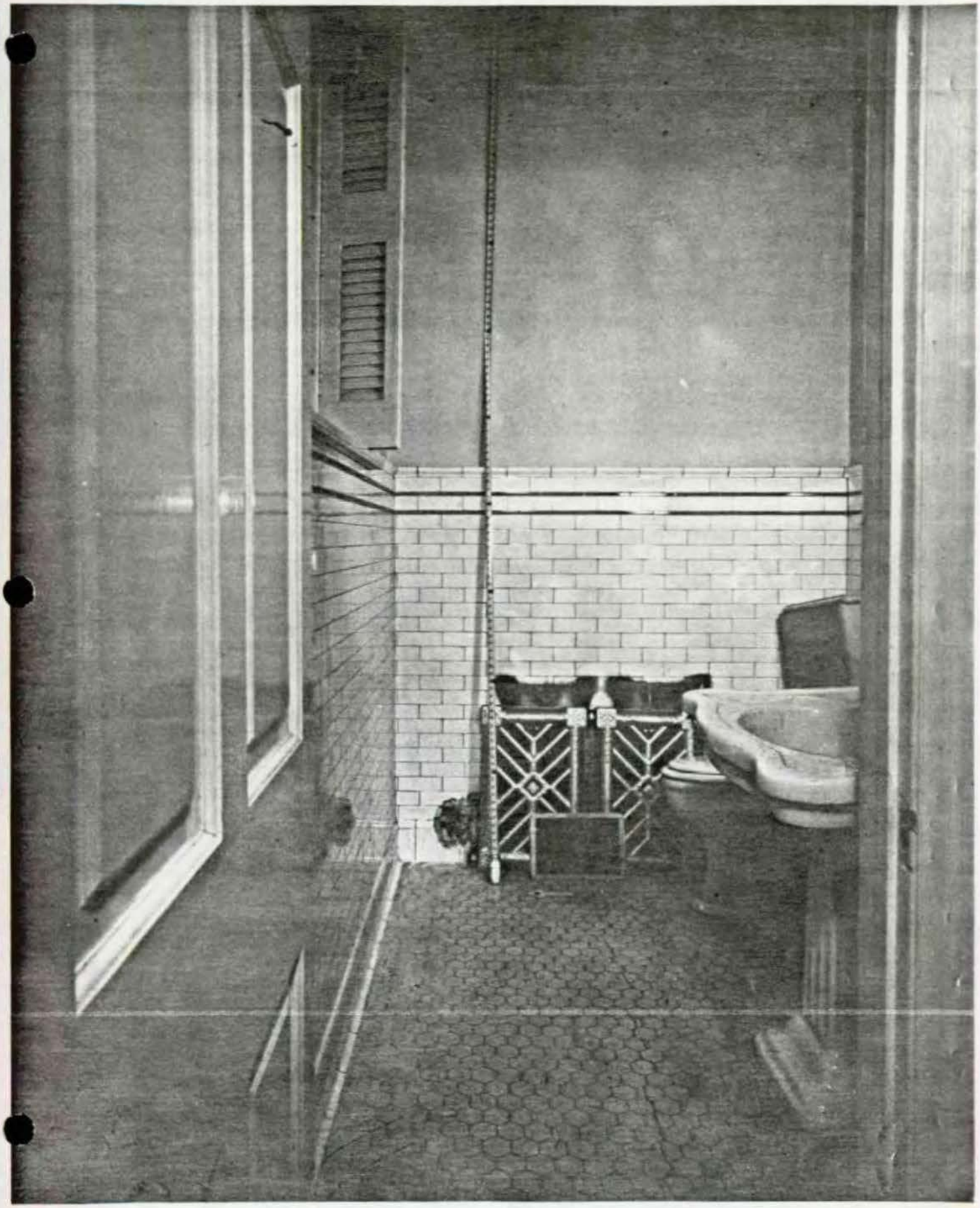


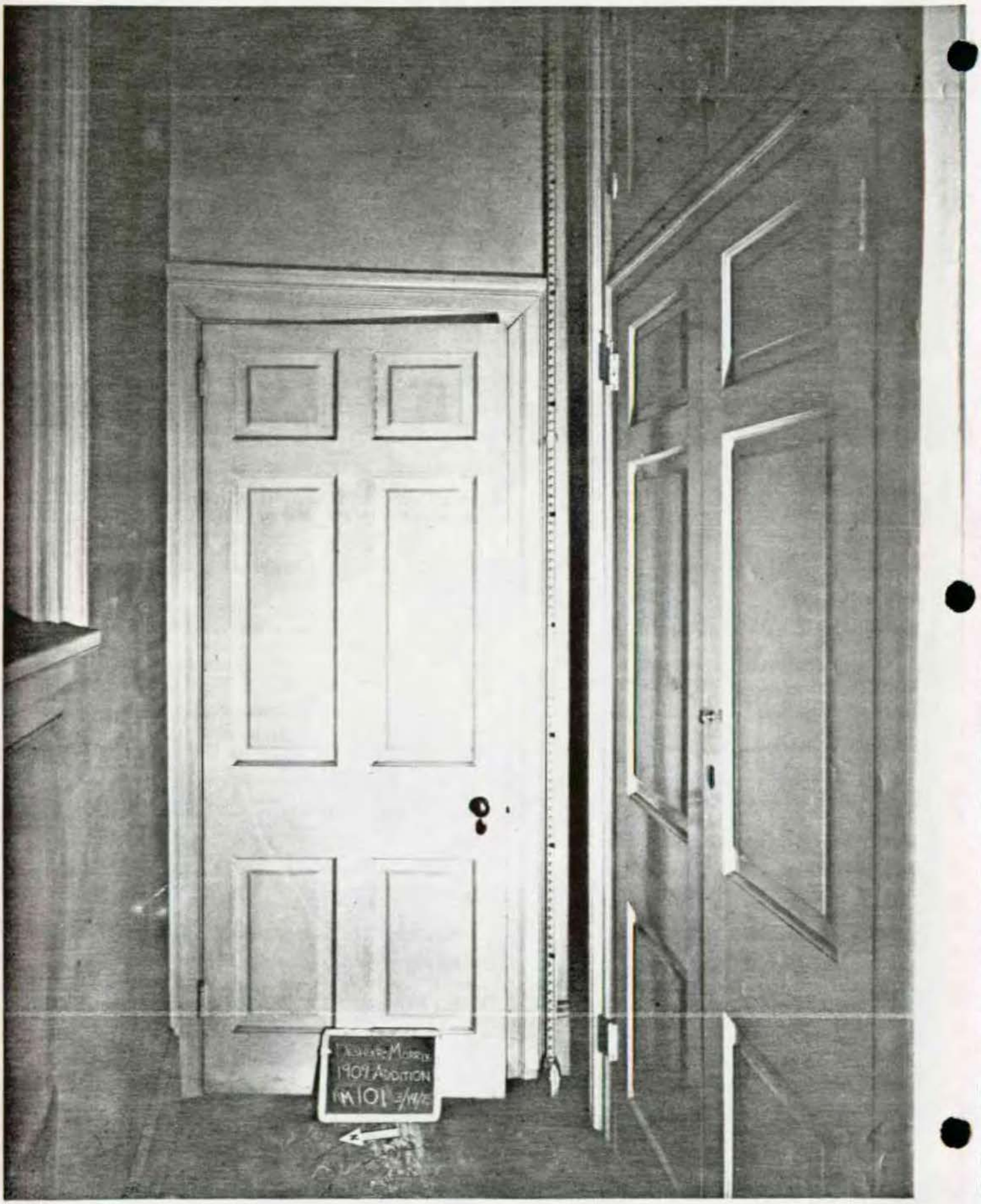






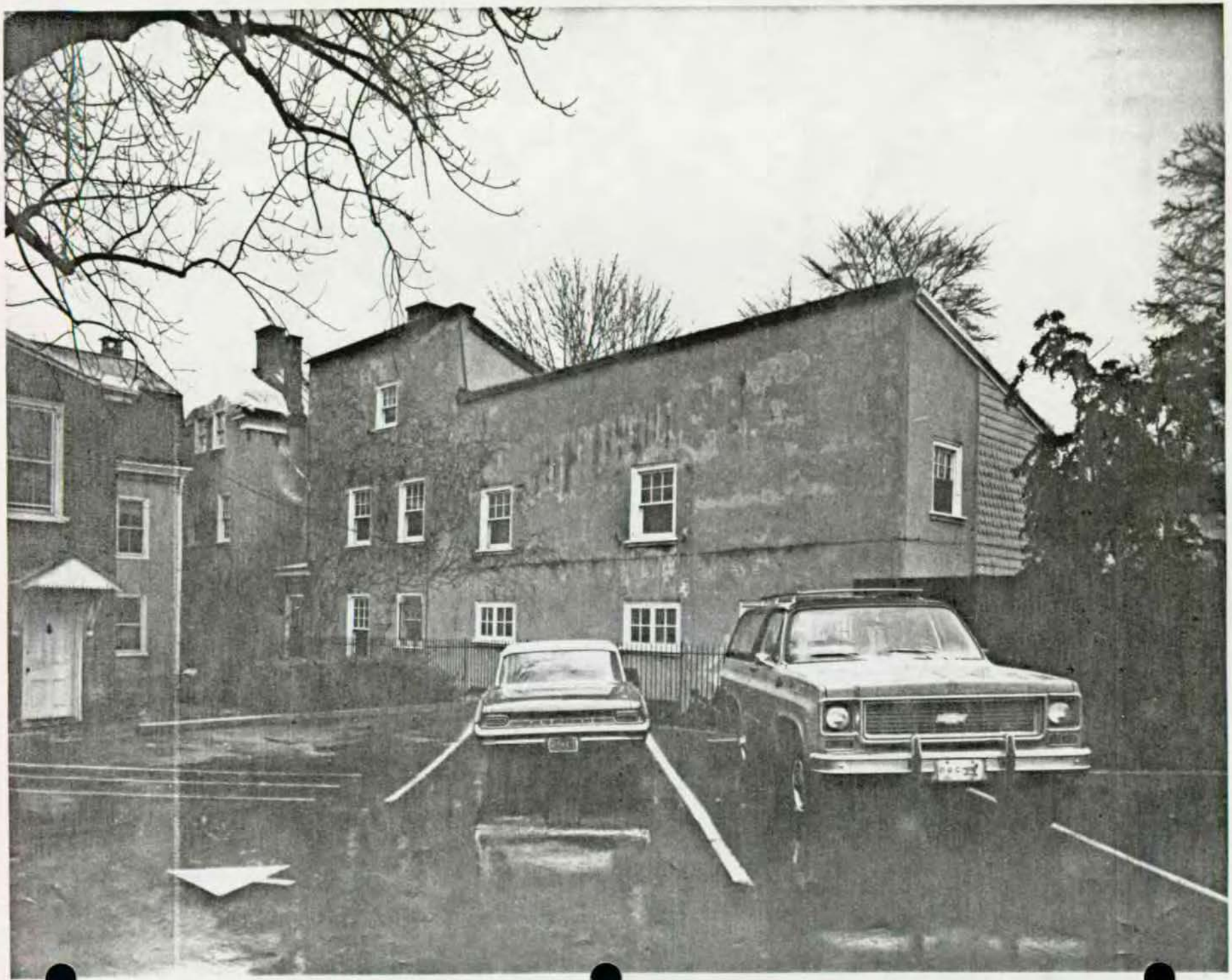





1901 ADDITION



NEG. NO 15276



ADDENDUM NO. 3

Archeological Reports

The following archeological report materials were prepared by Daniel G. Crozien, Research Associate, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA 19122 on March 17, 1975 and May 1, 1975. They were prepared under a General Services Contract No. CS-4000-5-0012 with the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office. Original photographs which document this work should accompany the reports as submitted to the Superintendent, Independence National Historic Park. Reproduced here is the test and graphic material from those reports.

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19122

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

March 17, 1975

Dr. John L. Cotter
Regional Archaeologist
Northeast Region
National Park Service
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

Dear Dr. Cotter:

Please be advised that the comprehensive investigative phase of our archaeological investigations at the Deshler-Morris House is concluded, within the terms of Professional Services Contract #CX-4000-5-0012. Several areas within and exterior to the house will be examined as exposed by the contractor, R.S. Cook and Associates, Inc. Contractor Gary Rossmann will advise when our services are required.

Mr. Rossmann, in consultation with plumbing contractor John R. Morris, has requested that we do not backfill above and peripheral to that bricklined structure located beneath the brick sidewalk south of the 1750 section. We have also been requested not to return brick to a small exterior area west of the 1880 section. All other excavated areas exterior to the house and in the 1850 section have been backfilled and bricks replaced. Please note that we had not been advised as to the treatment we should afford that bricklined structure located beneath the 1880 section, nor the disposition of ash which was removed from that structure. Bagged ash is presently neatly aligned on walk and wall areas west of the 1880 section; certainly the contractor could remove it along with demolition rubble, or perhaps utilize it as fill or bedding for sidewalk areas, should you so designate.

I realize that all persons concerned with the Bicentennial projects have very heavy work loads and full schedules. I therefore would suggest the following: should interpretive personnel not be able to make recommendations in the near future as to potential restoration of that brick lined structure located beneath the floor of the 1880 section, excavated areas peripheral to that structure could be backfilled. The total structure can be considered

at a later date. I would recommend however that your engineers examine the structure, affording treatment, should it be necessary, to prevent possible collapse.

We have sincerely enjoyed archaeologically investigating portions of the Deshler-Morris House. Should questions arise regarding those investigations, please call my home at 1-723-4060. Please find enclosed copy of correspondence with Mr. Rossmann.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Daniel G. Crozier
Research Associate

DGC:dw
Enclosure
cc: Mr. Hobart Cawood

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19122

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

March 17, 1975

Mr. Gary Rossmann
R.S. Cook and Assoc., Inc.
1022 Spring Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19130

Dear Mr. Rossmann:

Per your request, please find enclosed photographs of the Deshler-Morris House exterior and portions of the interior of the 1850 and 1880 sections. I have paid for the processing of the photographs, see enclosed receipt.

In accordance with our discussions this past week, you will advise (by calling 1-723-4060) at the earliest opportunity regarding my examination of certain areas to be disturbed within and exterior to the Deshler-Morris House. Those areas are:

1. That area beneath the concrete slab located in the northwest quadrant of the 1850 section interior.
2. That area beneath the concrete slab located exterior to the west wall of the 1880 section.
3. Those areas of the basement floor of the 1750 and 1772 sections, as exposed to receive support pillars.
4. That exterior area immediately east of the south exit of the 1750 section.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Daniel G. Crozier
Research Associate

DGC:dw
Enclosures
cc: Dr. John Cotter
Mr. Hobart Cawood

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
PHILADELPHIA PENNSYLVANIA 19122

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

May 1, 1975

Mr. Hobart Cawood, Superintendent
Independence National Historical Park
National Park Service
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

Dear Mr. Cawood:

In accordance with our telephone conversation of April 18 and an April 28 request by Mr. Peter Snell, I here forward an overview of archaeological findings as recorded from within the 1850 and 1856 Sections of the Deshler-Morris House, Independence National Historical Park, Germantown; Professional Services Contract Number CX4000-5-0012. I also include several photographs of the Deshler-Morris House exterior.

Please be advised that drawings, photographs, and interpretations are not final; a comprehensive report of our findings will be forwarded the Regional Archaeologist in the future, within the terms of the contractual arrangements. Dr. John L. Cotter was not in Philadelphia during our original discussions, thus I am forwarding you these preliminary findings for your disposition.

In accordance with my February 28 proposal concerning continued archaeological investigations at the Deshler-Morris House, Change Order No. 1, March 7, 1975, was incorporated into Professional Services Contract Number CX4000-5-0012. Examination of that ground area beneath the floor of the 1850 and 1856 Sections was initiated, prior to restoration activities. Flooring, sub-floor portland cement, and a portion of twentieth century concrete were removed to facilitate investigative efforts, see figures 4-6. Rubble was removed and the area in question was investigated. A brick structure was exposed (the primary purpose of this correspondence), and necessary records obtained, see figures 1-7; interpretive personnel examined the structure in that stage of archaeological investigation as noted in figures 6 and 7. Continued investigations awaited the removal of concrete by the contractor, from

the northwest portion of those sections under consideration; such investigations were concluded April 18.

It would appear that that brick structure (support platform?) uncovered within the 1850 Section, see figures 1-3, 4-9, was not constructed prior to 1850. Rubble located beneath the western and southern portions of the structure appeared to be fragmentary portions of the original 1850 Section, west wall, and perhaps rubble associated with 1909 construction activities as well; comparative studies of constructional materials and ash recovered during our investigations have not been completed. In attempting to establish relative dates, it must be noted that a lead pipe passes beneath this portion of the brick structure, appearing to be intrusive. Functional aspects of the structure have not been researched to date by this investigator, thus suggest your personnel provide an interpretation should such an approach be warranted at this time.

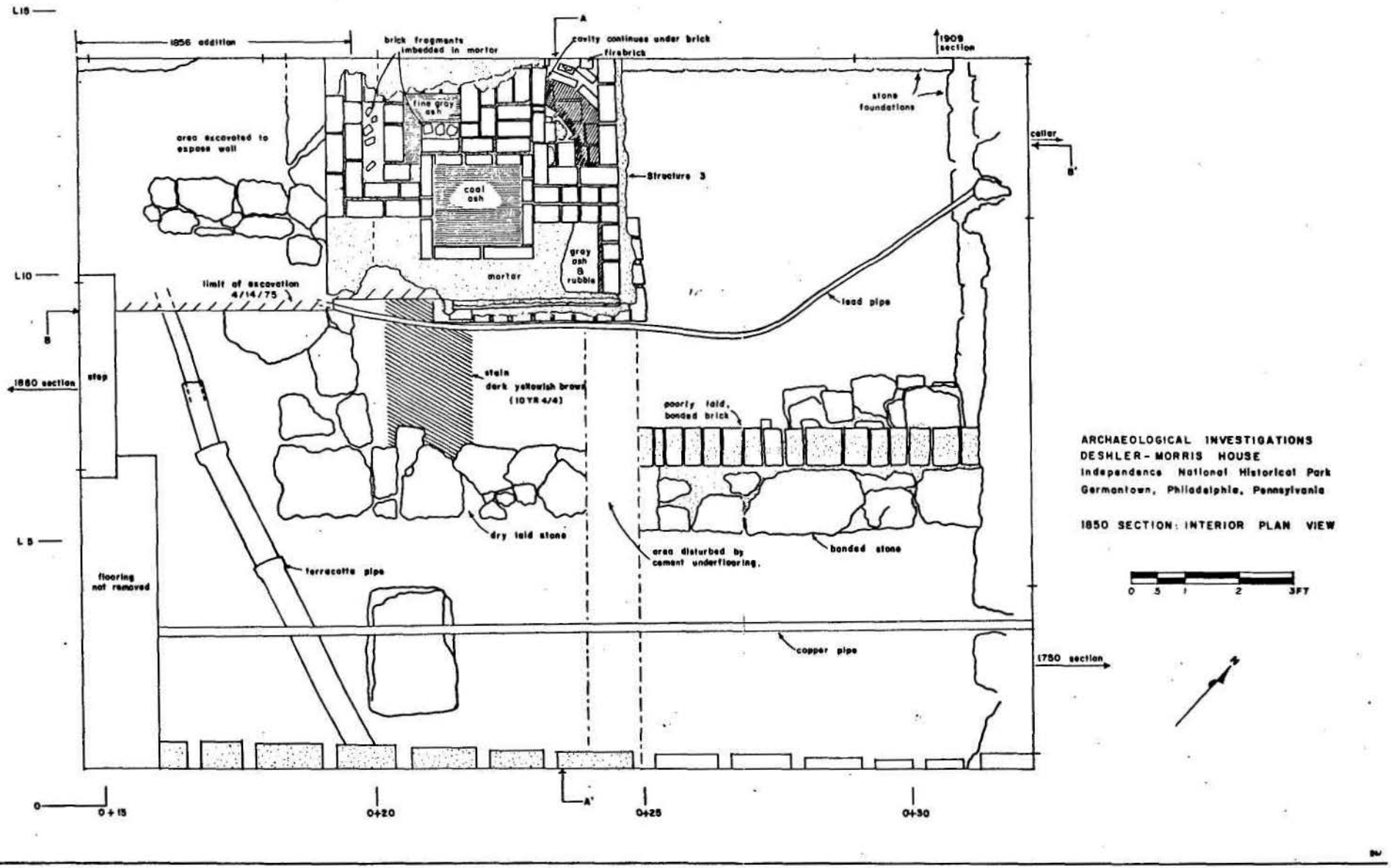
Those photographs of the Deshler-Morris House exterior, figures 11-14, were provided by the Morris family. A number of original photographs have been donated to the project, and will be forwarded to you in the near future.

If I can be of further assistance, please advise.

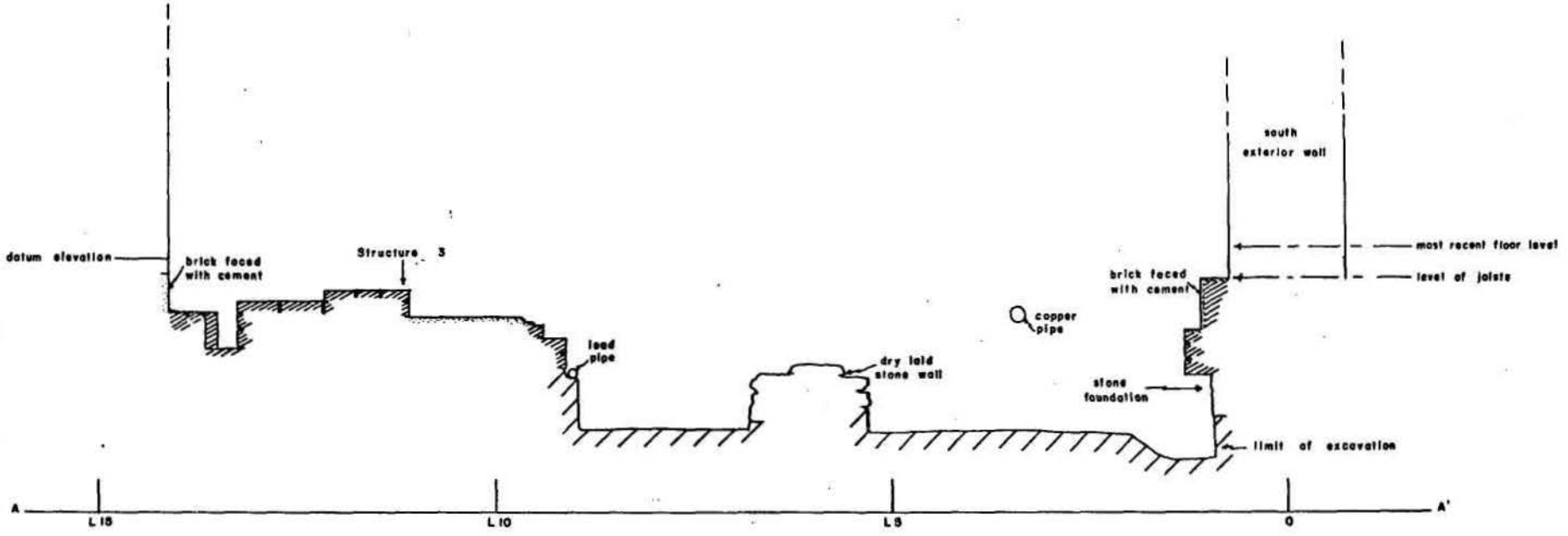
Sincerely,

Daniel G. Crozier
Research Associate

DGC:dw
cc: Dr. John L. Cotter
Regional Archaeologist



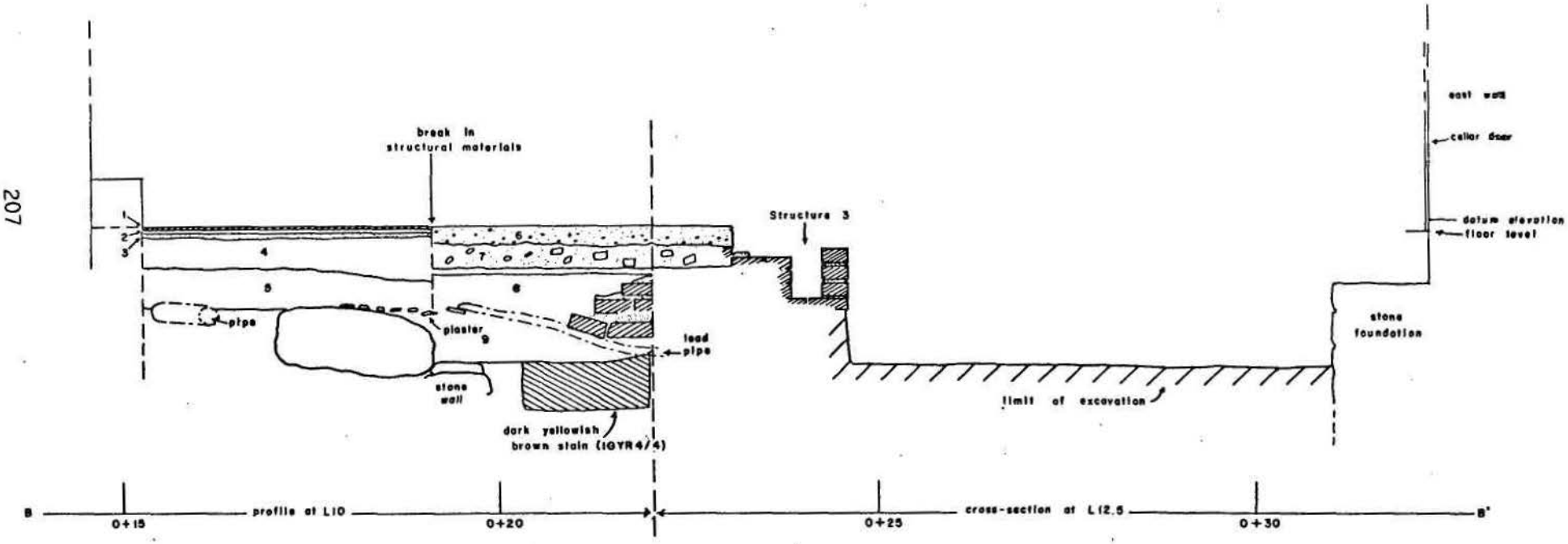
Deshler-Morris House, interior plan view, 1850 and 1856 sections.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS
DESHLER - MORRIS HOUSE
Independence National Historical Park
Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

1850 SECTION: INTERIOR CROSS-SECTION A-A'

Interior cross-section A-A



Key to Profile:

1. tile
2. gray cement
3. mortar
4. matrix of brick, cement, stone
5. loose fill with plaster, rubble
6. concrete with large pebbles
7. cement with brick
8. mortar, stone, brick rubble
9. dark brown fill with plaster, rubble

0 .5 1 2 FT.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS
DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE
Independence National Historical Park
Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

1850 SECTION: INTERIOR CROSS-SECTION B-B'

Interior cross-section B-B'

ADDENDUM NO. 4

Analysis of Stucco
Deshler-Morris House

1750 section - stucco
No undercoat of stucco
1 part lime
2 parts aggregate

1750 section - aggregate - all crushed material
3 parts quartz (clear)
1 part mica (black to straw mixed)
Trace common sand (yellow cillica)
Trace local clay (orange)

Particle size of crushed aggregate

2 mm in diameter
2 mm x ..04 = .08 inches diameter

1772 section stucco - undercoat
2 parts lime
3 parts aggregate
Chopped jute fiber binder

1772 section - finish coat
1 part lime
3-2/3 parts aggregate

1772 section aggregate (same for allcoats)
Crushed field stone
Local stone is mica shist or low grade granite diatomite which is available from local crushed stone company
maximum size

4 mm diameter
4 mm x .04 = .16 inches diameter

Additional aggregate is hand applied to the wet surface of the stucco to imitate the look of granite. This additional aggregate consists of crushed mica, crushed quartz, and crushed stone mica shist in equal parts.

Special note: raised lintels on the south elevation are considerably lighter in color than all other stucco. Mix this stucco with common sand

(yellow silica sand), add no additional aggregate to the surface. 1750 and 1772 sections stucco - Reproduction materials.

Adjust color using aggregate only - use no colorants of colored lime or cement.

Calcium Hydroxide - slacked finishing lime
Crushed Quartz - clear (2 mm)
Mica - Black to straw color (2 mm)
1/4 black mica - crushed
3/4 yellow mica - crushed
Crushed stone - mica shist or granite diatomite (4 mm)
Common sand - yellow silica sand, washed clean (2 mm).

ADDENDUM 5

REPAIR WORK AT DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
1951

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT
on
ALTERATION, REPAIR, REMODELING AND REDECORATING
of
DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION DIVISION
Thos. C. Vint
Chief of Planning and Construction

Compiled by
Dick Sutton
Walter T. Berrett

May 10, 1951

I. Introduction

The purpose of this report is to supplement the completion report of June 30, 1950, on Alteration Repair, Remodeling, and Redecorating of the Deshler-Morris House accomplished under Contract I-28np-126. There were no funds available for the additional work covered by this report at the time the above contract was awarded.

The photographs forming a part of this report indicate the condition of the house after all work was completed and furniture placed. In some instances they illustrate the installation of the heating work covered by this supplemental report.

The Deshler-Morris House located at 5442 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, is a fine example of the Pre-Revolutionary town house typical of the environs of Philadelphia. It was constructed in 1774 by David Deshler, a merchant, and the main wing of the house had not been changed in any important essential when the National Park Service came into possession of it in 1949. It was occupied briefly by President Washington in 1793 and again in 1794. Several cabinet meetings are said to have been held there.

The original structure is a handsome, sturdy one of two stories, cellar, and attic. It is almost square in plan--36 by 35 feet. In 1839, an ell was added to the rear. This addition has undergone many changes and further extensions which eventually reached a length of 85 feet. The main wing is of stone, at present plastered over, and has a gabled roof, traces of whose early wooden shingles were uncovered during repairs. The 1839 and subsequent additions are of stone, brick and wood with low-pitched shed roofs. While of considerable charm and interest in its own right, the ell is incidental to the main house and was so considered in the work of rehabilitation. The National Park Service does not consider the work done on the structure to be a "restoration" but rather a "rehabilitation".

The interior furnishings are largely those donated or loaned through the generosity of the Morris family augmented by some pieces from the

Pennsylvania Museum. The grounds now attached to the house are but a portion of the original property. They are interestingly arranged, and it is hoped that funds will be made available to do some much needed work on them.

The house was donated to the Department of the Interior by Mr. Elliston P. Morris as a memorial to his fater, Marriot C. Morris and his aunt, Elizabeth Canby Morris. It has been in the possession of the Morris family since 1839.

II. Heating Systems

The structure was originally heated with fireplaces which gave way in later years to central heat augmented with gas stoves and burners. In the main wing of the house a gravity warm air coal burning furnace was installed, about 1870. An ingenious system of flues to conduct the hot gases of combustion in a brick plenum around the furnace had a fresh air intake leading to the areaway adjacent to the building. The facility was totally inadequate when considered with present day requirements and undoubtedly depended upon supplemental heat from the fireplaces and the Franklin stoves placed in many of the fireplace openings.

A separate hot-water system with a coal-fired furnace had been installed in the rear ell about 1920 which heated this portion of the building and the bathrooms added in warts on the north side and the attic of the main wing.

The furnace located in the West wing of the structure was found to be in good condition and adaptable to present day standards. It was remodeled by the installation of an oil burner and hot water circulators to provide heat to existing radiators and additional radiators installed where necessary to heat the rooms. The furnace located in the East or main wing was approximately 75 years old, and it was necessary to provide a complete new forced hot air system for that section of the house.

Contract I-28np-259, for remodeling and replacing the heating plants, in the amount of $4,200 was awarded to the low bidder, William J. Magee & Sons, Inc., 5832 Chew St., Philadelphia, Pa., on July 3, 1950, and the Notice to Proceed was forwarded to him on the same date.

The scope of the contract for the installation of the hot-air heating system in the East wing of the building can be summarized as follows: Removal of the existing brick-set hot-air furnace in its entirety and brick up all openings not required for the new furnace. The tempered air furnace which was installed was a self-contained oil-fired circulating type, complete with fan, blower, air filter, oil burner, oil storage tank of 275 gallon capacity, thermostat, air controls, wiring, insulation and metal jacket. The heater has a capacity of 150,000 B.T.U.'s per hour at the bonnet, with blower delivering not less than 1800 cubic feet per minute. Electric current was obtained from a spare circuit on the existing panel board and wiring was run in rigid galvanized steel conduit. Included in this work was the furnishing and installing of all duct work, hangers, canvas joints, registers, grilles, dampers, cutting, repairing, erection of furnace and blower units and all miscellaneous equipment necessary to complete the tempered air heating system. This system was tested, inspected, and accepted on September 1, 1950.

The second major portion of work accomplished under the above contract was the conversion of the existing hot-water furnace located in the West wing of the basement to a closed, forced circulation, oil-fired furnace to supply heat through the use of radiators. It was necessary to connect the radiators which were available on the site and furnish and install new cast iron radiators in the caretaker's living room. The new closed system equipment included furnishing and installing in the flow and return piping at the boiler all necessary parts and equipment to operate the system as a closed pressure type with flow control valves and motor driven circulators. A 12-inch diameter by 48 inches long welded expansion pressure tank was installed at the ceiling near the boiler room. Two circulating pumps, each operated by motor, were installed in the return line at the front and rear. Thermostats were installed in approved locations. The contractor furnished and installed a new

breeching constructed of #18 gauge steel extending from the smoke outlet of the boiler into the stack. This system was tested, inspected, and accepted on September 1, 1950.

III. Screening and Weather Stripping

In order to utilize, in the most economical manner, the advantages of the newly installed and revamped heating systems, it was determined that proper weather stripping should be installed. Invitation to Bid No. 81 was awarded to the only bidder, Albert E. Welcher, 6120 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for weather stripping 37 double-hung windows, 2 casement windows, and 3 single doors. The 37 double-hung windows and the 2 casement windows were equipped with zinc interlocking tongue and groove weather stripping. The 3 single doors were equipped wit el kerfed-in zinc, interlocking and with narrow brass sills.

Several months after the above installation, an additional allotment was made available to weather strip 3 additional doublehung windows and one double door which would provide the maximum protection desired. Albert E. Welcher was the contractor on this installation, and the same type of weather stripping as previously specified was installed.

Under the same invitation to bid, Albert E. Welcher furnished 16 half-length screens on selected double-hung windows on the first and second floors, 3 horizontal twin sliding screens for casement windows and screen doors for 3 single and 1 double door.

The screens were made with a 5/16" tubular aluminum frame covered with 16 mesh aluminum wire cloth. All necessary fittings were furnished complete.

Screen doors were of 1-1/8" white pine, blind mortise and tennon joints of a design of 1 or 2 panels with cross rails to conform with the house doors. Doors were painted with 3 coats of oil paint to match adjoining woodwork. Doors were wired with 16 mesh aluminum wire cloth rolled in and grooved and held in place with a cover moulding. All doors

were equipped with 1 1/2 pair of 3" x 3" butts, galvanized, with brass pins. Brass mortise locks and japanned coil springs were provided.

Final inspection and acceptance was made on September 1, 1950.

GENERAL CONTRACT WORK

A. Heating Installation

Contract Period:	From July 6, 1950 to September 8, 1950
Construction work started:	July 17, 1950
Construction work completed:	September 1, 1950
Final construction inspection:	September 1, 1950
Final acceptance:	September 1, 1950
Time completed ahead of contract:	7 days

Cost of Project:

Contract price, July 3, 1950	$4,200.00
Change Order No. 1, August 11, 1950	72.00
	$4,272.00

B. Screens and Weather Stripping

Contract Period:	From July 1, 1950 to August 15, 1950
Date construction work started:	July 7, 1950
Date construction work completed:	August 15, 1950
Final construction inspection:	September 1, 1950
Final acceptance:	September 1, 1950
Time completed ahead of contract:	none

Cost of Project

Contract price June 30, 1950:	$ 650.00
O.M. Purchase Order 99-82 dated:	64.00
	$ 714.00

As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities to protect and conserve our land and water, energy and minerals, fish and wildlife, parks and recreation areas, and to ensure the wise use of all these resources. The department also has major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

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