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A Survey Report on NEW HALL in Carpenters' Court Independence National Historical Park

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Prepared by
Staff
Independence National Historical Park
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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November 1956

GENERAL FILES

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CHAPTER I

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Prepared by Superintendent M. O. Anderson

THE BUILDING

The building to be reconstructed in Carpenters' Court is NEW HALL, Independence National Historical Park Building No. 34.

NEW HALL will be reconstructed as it appeared in the year 1791.

PROPOSED USE AND JUSTIFICATION
FOR SUCH USE

Use is based on the resolution of the Board of Directors of the Mary Louise Curtis Bok Foundation, on February 25, 1955: "RESOLVED, that this Foundation contribute to the National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, the sum of Seventy Thousand Dollars ($70,000) for the reconstruction and restoration of NEW HALL ..... as a memorial to the U. S. Marines."

This resolution is the result of a series of letters exchanged between the Commanding General of the United States Marines and the Secretary of the Interior, and was accepted as quoted by the Director of the National Park Service.

FURNISHING PLAN

NEW HALL is not to be refurnished and exhibited as a historic house museum; but, since it will be used for museum purposes, a Museum Prospectus is in preparation.

REMARKS

The administrative responsibilities incumbent in the preparation of NEW HALL for public use are best expressed in the attached agreement between the National Park Service and the United States Marine Corps for the development and administration of NEW HALL.

AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
and
THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

For the Development and Administration of a Museum on the History and Traditions of the U.S. Marine Corps at "New Hall," Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this 24 day of April, 1956, by and between the Director of the National Park Service and the Commandant of the United States Marine Corps.

WITNESSETH:

PURPOSE

1. New Hall, hereinafter referred to as "the museum," located in Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, shall be used for memorializing the history and traditions of the United States Marine Corps, in accordance with the provisions of the donation by the Mary Louise Curtis Bok Foundation and the acceptance thereof by the Secretary of the Interior on behalf of the United States.

2. Specifically, the museum and the displays therein shall interpret the role of the United States Marine Corps in the War of Independence and early years of the nation (1775-1805).

OPERATION

1. The National Park Service will maintain the buildings and operate the museums as an integral part of the Independence National Historical Park and will provide public access to the museum at all reasonable times within the framework of the administrative and interpretive program of the park as a whole.

2. Signs and markers at the museum will be designed and executed by the National Park Service.

3. Literature made available to visitors will conform to National Park Service standards and will be mutually approved by the United States Marine Corps and the National Park Service as to content.

EXHIBITION POLICY

1. The National Park Service and the United States Marine Corps will determine by mutual agreement all material to be exhibited in the museum.

2. The planning, construction and installation of exhibits will be accomplished by the National Park Service in accordance with a mutually agreed upon exhibit plan. The National Park Service may alter or edit, in minor detail, approved exhibition plans in order to conform with best museum techniques.

3. The National Park Service shall be responsible for curatorial, custodial, and administrative functions of the completed museum in accord with policies of the National Park Service and within the limits of appropriations.

4. The museum shall be exclusively devoted to exhibition material; there will be no study or storage collection.

EXHIBITION MATERIAL

1. Material procured by the National Park Service shall be subject to accession and disposal policies of the National Park Service.

2. Material furnished by or through the United States Marine Corps, when no longer required or desired for exhibition, shall be returned to the United States Marine Corps and the Marine Corps agrees to accept it.

3. The Curator of the Marine Corps shall have the first chance to accept for the museum donations of exhibition material pertaining to the United States Marine Corps.

4. Exhibition materials procured for the museum by the Curator of the Marine Corps shall be either without restriction regarding the methods and duration of their display, or shall carry only restriction to which the National Park Service and the Marine Corps mutually agree.

5. The National Park Service will be permitted to treat or restore the exhibition materials as required for their proper preservation and display. Nothing on loan to the Marine Corps or the National Park Service will be altered without consent of the owners.

FUNDS

1. The United States Marine Corps will provide funds for the furnishing, preparation, installation, and replacement of exhibits.

including materials and display cases as shown on mutually agreeable exhibit plans.

2. The Superintendent, Independence National Historical Park, shall not be obligated by any provision herein to expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of appropriated funds or to arbitrarily discriminate in the disposition of such funds to the detriment of other structures, projects, and functions involved in the development, maintenance, and operation of Independence National Historical Park. In this respect, the museum shall be given the same due consideration as the other structures, projects, and functions of the park.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have subscribed their names and affixed their seals (in triplicate) the day, month, and year aforesaid.

SEAL

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

By (Sgd.) E. I. Scoyen
Acting Director

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

By /s/ Gen. R. McC Pate
General R. McC. Pate
Commandant of the Marine Corps

CHAPTER II

HISTORICAL DATA

Prepared by Historian Martin I. Yoelson

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION AND
EVALUATION OF IMPORTANCE

In the decade during which Philadelphia served as the capital of the United States (1790-1800) the building known as "NEW HALL" stood on the west side of a court leading from the south side of Chestnut Street between Third and Fourth Streets. At the head of the court, and adjacent to NEW HALL, was Carpenters' Hall. NEW HALL, during a part of this period, served as the home of the War Department, under General Henry Knox, President Washington's first Secretary of War.

Aside from NEW HALL'S historical association with the War Department, there is the further fact of its intimate association through geographic proximity (and common ownership) with historic Carpenters' Hall (the first meeting place of the First Continental Congress in 1774). This is an important factor in planning the ultimate development of the area surrounding Carpenters' Hall.

Carpenters' Hall was built in 1770 by and for the use of Carpenters' Company---a carpenters' craft guild operated for social and cultural purposes. In 1791 the First Bank of the United States acquired the tenancy of Carpenters' Hall in its entirety as a temporary home, thereby necessitating the Carpenters' Company to seek additional space for its

activities. A site on the west side of Carpenters Court and adjacent to the Main Hall was selected. Here in 1791 the Company constructed a two-story brick building designated as the "NEW HALL." The accumulated rental fees received from the Bank of the United States for use of Carpenters' Hall made it feasible to build NEW HALL in a relatively short time.

Other buildings adjoined NEW HALL and flanked the Court, notably the Pemberton House on the east side facing Chestnut Street. Together they served as an architectural frame to Carpenters' Hall which stood at the end of the Court about 180 feet south of Chestnut Street. NEW HALL thus formed next to Carpenters' Hall itself one of the two principal features of this complex of buildings. To obtain a historical setting and a true perspective of Carpenters' Hall, therefore, the reconstruction of NEW HALL is warranted.

The War Department, after using Carpenters' Hall for a number of years, was forced to evacuate its premises when the first Bank of the United States took over the building in 1791. The War Department moved into NEW HALL on or about November 19, 1791, occupying the first floor for its meeting. The new structure consisted of two stories.

The first floor contained three rooms; the second floor had one "long room." The staff of the War Department at this time consisted of General Henry Knox, Secretary; John Stagg, Jr., Chief Clerk; R. John Vanderbrock, Constant Leeman, and Benjamin Bankson, office clerks; Caesar Lloyd Cummings, office keeper and messenger. Their stay, however, appears to have been relatively brief, for by 1794 the War Department had removed to the southeast corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets. The only available evidence on furnishings for its offices in NEW HALL reveals that Venetian blinds were installed in early 1792.

The association of NEW HALL with what might be termed the "Knox Era" of the War Department adds considerable historic interest to the story, for General Knox himself was an extremely colorful figure. His rise in the American Army and his exploits in the War of Independence read like a tale of romance. Daring, resourceful, and brilliant, he was throughout one of George Washington's closest friends and most trusted advisors; truly one of the great heroes of the Revolutionary War. In 1785 Henry Knox was appointed Secretary of War under the old (Continental) Congress under the Confederation, which post he was to retain under the Congress of the Federal Constitution. He was thus one of the original members of President Washington's Cabinet.

In NEW HALL, under Knox's administration, the War Department began its active work, thereby laying the foundation for the development of this administrative division of the executive branch of the Federal Government. Among the noteworthy accomplishments in this period were: 1) Knox initiated the movement for the establishment of a military academy which later became West Point (the bill was presented to Congress in November 1793); 2) establishment of the office of paymaster in 1792; 3) purchase of military equipment by the Treasury Department in the same Act; 4) creation of the office of Superintendent of Military Stores in 1794; 5) provision for Federal arsenals by 1794; 6) regulation of trading and peaceful relations with the Indians; and 7) Knox's advocation for the building of a navy (Congress authorized the construction of six frigates in 1794).

The limited evidence available reveals only that the War Department utilized a portion of NEW HALL from 1791 until about 1794; also, that the Carpenters' Company continued to hold meetings here until 1857, since Carpenters' Hall was continuously tenanted by other organizations. However, NEW HALL itself was rented out to numerous social, cultural, religious, and educational organizations during the years 1795 to 1800 and also in the nineteenth century.

JUSTIFICATION OF USE

(Proposed in Chapter I, Section 2, by Park Master Plan Development Outline)

NEW HALL has been designated by the Director, under the terms of an agreement between the National Park Service, the Mary Louise Curtis Bok Foundation, and the United States Marine Corps, for the purposes of reconstruction and development as a Marine memorial museum. The American Marine Corps from 1775 to 1800 played a role which had some effect upon the achievement of American independence. An important aspect of the Park story---the achievement of independence through arms---will be interpreted through use of exhibits, panels, and historic objects. The above phase of the Park story is covered in the Statement of Significance, Section 3 of the Theme of Development, and the Interpretive Section of the Master Plan Development Outline for this Park.

On November 10, 1775, the Continental Congress, during its sessions in the State House (Independence Hall), passed an act providing for the raising of two battalions of Continental Marines. Here, in the nation's most venerable shrine, was the establishment of an American Marine Corps. This newly formed military organization was to assist in the War for Independence in battles on land and sea.

With this action by Congress, Philadelphia became the center of Marine recruitment.

Although Tun Tavern (near the present Park boundaries) is considered one of the major recruiting stations for this period, other stations were set up in the city. It is possible that several may have been situated within the area now encompassed by the Park. Many a time in the early years of the war, as part of the drive for recruits, drummers would parade up Chestnut Street, passing the State House.

Not only was Philadelphia the principal recruiting center, it was also the training center of the Marine Corps. Noted Philadelphians played important roles as officers and in the ranks of this military unit. Major Samuel Nicholas, among them, received his commission from Congress on November 28, 1775, to become the first officer of the Continental Marines. Members of this unit took part in the early Independence Day celebrations held in Philadelphia in the area adjacent to Independence Hall, now part of Independence Mall.

The Marine Corps functioned under the War Office during the Confederation period, and after 1789 under the Secretary of War. With the removal of the War Department to NEW HALL began the progressive development of its administrative divisions which included the Marine Corps.

It seems fitting that the Marine Memorial Museum be situated in the area of Carpenters' Court which served not only as the headquarters for the Department of War during the decade that Philadelphia was the capital of the United States, but also during the American Revolution.

DOCUMENTARY STUDY (PHYSICAL HISTORY)

The documentary study on the physical history of NEW HALL is not included in this Chapter.

Chapter III, ARCHITECTURAL DATA, Section 1, covers the structural study of NEW HALL and the physical story of the building, including its appearance between 1791 and 1800---the period of its greatest significance.

COMPLETED RESEARCH REPORTS

a. Massey, James C., Carpenters' Court, Independence National Historical Park, 1954.

b. Peterson, Charles E., "Carpenters' Hall," Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, Vol 43 (1953) Part 1, 96-128.

c. Schumacher, Paul J. F., Archeological Research Project No. 14, "New Hall - Carpenters' Court," Independence National Historical Park, 1956; also, see Chapter IV, ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA, Survey Report for NEW HALL prepared by Archeologist Schumacher.

FURTHER RESEARCH NEEDED

Thus far, emphasis has been placed on the architectural and archeological phases of research for restoration and reconstruction of NEW HALL. The historical research program, which contains a number of high-priority projects that must be completed in the very near future, has made it impossible for the staff to place emphasis on the historical phase of research on NEW HALL. To date, historical research on this building has largely been confined to secondary sources in Philadelphia. Other repositories may contain important information on NEW HALL, adding details heretofore undefined and completing the story of the historical events associated with NEW HALL for the years 1791-1800. It is recommended, time permitting, that the following source material and published works be examined.

1. Manuscript Collections
   - (a) Henry Knox Papers
     - (1) Massachusetts Historical Society
     - (2) Maine Historical Society
     - (3) Northeast Historical Geneological Society, Boston
   - (b) Carpenters' Company Library, Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia

(1) Minute Books

(2) Account Books

(3) Warden's Books

(c) National Archives, Washington, D. C.

(1) War Department Records: Legislation and Fiscal Records Section

(2) American State Papers: Miscellaneous, I; Military Affairs, I.

(d) General Accounting Office

(1) War Department Records: Tribal Affairs, Plains Division.

2. Published Works

(a) Short, Lloyd Milton, Development of National Administrative Organization, (Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1923).

(b) Spaulding, Oliver Lyman, The United States Army in War and Peace (New York, G. P. Putnam's Son, 1937).

(c) U. S. War Department, The Work of the War Department of the United States (Washington, Government Publications Office, 1924).

CHAPTER III

ARCHITECTURAL DATA

Prepared by Resident Architect C. S. Grossman

I N T R O D U C T I O N

This report and survey of NEW HALL, one of the original buildings constructed on Carpenters' Court by the Carpenters' Company in 1791, is prepared in accordance with PC-11-56.

In 1954 James Massey prepared a report titled "Carpenters' Court," based largely on documentary research. Part III of the Massey report concerns NEW HALL. That report and the physical evidence indicate that the west and south walls of the original buildings were incorporated into the later additions and alterations.

This report concerns the physical investigation of the building for evidence relating to the original construction and appearance of NEW HALL. The investigation was started jointly by James Massey and David Connor, architects on the staff of Independence National Historical Park Project, Maintenance and Rehabilitation Division. When James Massey was called into the armed services David Connor continued the investigation to completion, including the preparation of this section of the Survey Report.

At the beginning of the investigation there was little indication of the wealth of evidence later uncovered, most of it being literally dug out by the investigators, who became experts in the use of the mason's hammer and coal chisel. The demolition of the additions to the south aided in revealing many details of the original construction.

In addition to the Massey report and this report, there is a report prepared by Paul Schumacher, Park Archeologist, who collaborated with the architects in an investigation of the basement foundations and a well, or cistern, which was uncovered in the basement and yielded quantities of artifacts.

Data for the reconstruction drawings of NEW HALL was drawn from the above reports as well as from details of existing contemporary buildings. In evolving the plans, the necessity of an integrated research program including documentary, physical, and archeological research was proven many times. The Preliminary Drawings No. NHP-IND 2450, 12 sheets, (four of which were photostated and included in this report) is the result of such a program.

Charles S. Grossman
Resident Architect,
Independence National
Historical Park Project

THE NEW HALL

HISTORY

In 1790 the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia rented their entire Hall to the Bank of the United States. It was therefore proposed to erect a new building, for the holding of their meetings, on the west side of the court. (1) The new building, hereafter referred to as "NEW HALL," was constructed in 1791 as a free standing building (plate 1) of two stories measuring 61 feet by 19 feet 8 inches; there being three rooms and a stair well on each floor. (2) The downstairs had permanent partitions and was rented as office space, while the upstairs had movable partitions (3) and was used for the meetings of the Carpenters' Company (4) and other organizations. (5)

Minor alterations were made from time to time to satisfy the tenants. But it was not until 1810 that the first major change occurred in the appearance. At that time a store facing on Chestnut Street was built tight to the north wall of NEW HALL, using it as a party wall. (6) Further major change occurred in 1833 when the building was raised to three stories, (7) and a small three-story structure, 8 feet by 20 feet, (8) was added on the south end. The third story was used as an architectural school; the

south addition housed a stairway and lavatories. In 1844 a fourth office was added on the first floor by dividing one of the original three, and in 1850 NEW HALL and the Front Store were physically connected by a door cut through on the lower story of the north wall of NEW HALL. (9) This was done for the convenience of a tenant who had rented the entire range of buildings on the west side of the court. In 1857 the north wall was torn down completely, (10) and in the same year the Carpenters' Company reoccupied their original hall.

The most devastating change came in 1861 when the Carpenters' Company decided to improve their property in order to gain a substantial rent increase. (11) During this improving NEW HALL was raised to four stories, and the floor levels were changed to match those of the Front Store (excluding the south addition, which remained unchanged), and the court facade was rebuilt. Thus, of the original building only the west and south walls remained above grade; and of the two, only the west wall in its entirety. A last addition was made in 1862 of one story at the southeast end of the building.

At the present, a documentary report (12) and the physical investigation, including the demolition of the

fourth story and the two south additions, have been completed. The results of this physical investigation in reference to the documentary evidence as a basis for the reconstruction of NEW HALL is covered in this report.

1. Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia Library - Warden's Book, 1791-1794 Bd. MS. September 7, 1791.

2. Contributionship Insurance Survey 2481 - December 6, 1791.

3. Contributionship Insurance Policy No. 7445 - August 16, 1848 "...The second story in two rooms, divided by folding doors cropping the whole from East to West."

4. Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Souder - Scrapbook of clippings History of Chestnut Street, p. 139 "As early as 1791 the company put up a range of storied brick buildings on the west side of the court and from 1794 until 1851 their business meetings were held in what was called by them the 'long room' in the second story while the lower apartments were and still are occupied for offices. This range of buildings has been increased in height as the demand for room grew greater."

5. Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia Library - Minutes of Managing Committee 1827-1838 Bd. MS. April 11, 1832 "On motion resolved that the managing committee notify all the companies that meet in this room that they vacate the same as the company wishes to occupy it themselves exclusively."

6. Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia Library - Antiquities, Curiosities and Memoranda - Report of the Building Committee, 1810 "The committee appointed at the last meeting of the company to draw a plan and estimate for a front house....."

7. Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia Library - Minutes of Managing Committee, 1827-1838 Bd. MS. July 18, 1833 "On motion resolved that the third story intended to be put over our meeting for a school be

continued with the range of the back eve of the back building of the front house and that the windows correspond with those in the second story."

8. Ibid - August 28, 1833 "On motion resolved that the building committee be authorized to build a piazza & privy for stairs at the south end of the room."

9. Contributionship Insurance Policy No. 7445 - Resurvey- October 8, 1850.

10. Ibid - Resurvey - September 30, 1857.

11. Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia Library - Managing Committee Minutes 1852-1891 Bd. MS. "Report the same completed the expenses incured in making said improvement being $9,273.49. This amount is more than anticipated, but the committee believe it was impossible to avoid, owing to the defective condition of the building. A considerable portion of which they were obliged to remove and erect in place thereof a new and substantial building."

12. Carpenters' Court by James C. Massey - Revised Edition 1954 - United States Department of Interior, National Park Service, Independence National Historical Park Project.

THE PHYSICAL INVESTIGATION

SCOPE

New information about NEW HALL has now been acquired, some from documentary sources, but the bulk of it from a careful examination of the existing building. The west and south walls were stripped of their plaster, revealing scars and other indications of the original construction on the interior. The fourth floor and south additions were demolished to enable closer examination of the original exterior walls. Due to many alterations on the south wall a detailed drawing of the brickwork was made as a record sheet for future reference, since the wall is structurally unstable and will be torn down. Excavation of the basement was also undertaken in an attempt to find any foundations of walls, partitions, chimneys, etc., that have since been torn down. An unexpected result was the finding of a cistern in the southwest corner of the basement.

Although many of the questions about NEW HALL were definitely answered by the investigation, some parts of the evidence are partially contradictory and required an evaluation of their relative time and importance.

For convenience in referring to this report, the information will be reviewed one wall at a time and further broken down into separate subheadings.

THE WEST WALL

EXTERIOR

Although built on the party line the mortar joints on the exterior of the west wall are struck, indicating a finished wall. This agrees with the Hills Map of 1793 (plate 1), which shows that NEW HALL at this time was a freestanding building. The extent of the building is defined by the existing southwest corner and a vertical joint approximately 61 feet from this corner to the north (plate 8; Dwg. 3). This dimension agrees with that given in the insurance survey of December 6, 1791 of the original building. This vertical crack is the construction joint formed when the Front Store was built tight to NEW HALL in 1810.

Chimneys: At approximately the third floor level there are three rectangular areas outlined by vertical mortar joints (plate 8; Dwg. 3). These indicate the portions of the original chimneys which rose above the roof of the original building. This means that when the third story was added in 1833 (1) the wall was merely raised about the chimneys incorporating them as part of the wall without bonding to them, their outlines being left to define their original existence. All three rise to the same height but do not start at the same level. The lines

extend lowest for the south chimney with the line nearest the corner ending lower than the inside line. The same is true for the north chimney but with the bottom point of both lines ending at a higher level than those of the south chimney. The bottom point of the lines of the central chimney both end at the same level but at a still higher point than the other chimneys.

Roof Line: At the bottom of these vertical joints defining the chimneys there is a change in the brick bond. This verifies that the 1833 addition was merely built upon the original wall. It also establishes that the original roof was not at the same level for the entire length of the west wall. Connecting the bottom points of each pair of lines for each chimney with a straight line and extending these lines until they intersect each other or the lines of the ends of the original building, a symmetrical trapezoid of brick is formed for the attic story. Such a shape would occur only if the original roof was hipped at both ends.

Windows: In the second story there are two rectangular areas outlined by vertical joints (plate 8; Dwg. 3). Because of their lower location these had to be the outlines of two bricked-in windows. Close examination of the brickwork revealed that they were original to the wall.

These windows have been cleared of the filled-in brick.

INTERIOR

What was indicated on the exterior of the west wall was borne out by what was found on the interior after the removal of the plaster. At the south end of the building the original corner remained on the second floor, but on the first floor only a scar remained where the south wall had been removed. On the north there is only the scar of the original north wall, 61 feet from the south end. This scar is clearly visible on all floors, and lines up exactly with the vertical line on the exterior of the building (plate 3 & 4; Dwg. 4).

Chimneys: The chimney backs were revealed (the projecting breasts of the original fireplaces and flues had long since been removed) clearly outlined on the third floor by a clean vertical joint and the scar of the broken bricks of the demolished portion (Dwg. 4). There are also faint markings of soot, proving that all three were active flues originally. By removing the plaster on all floors, including the basement, the chimneys were easily traced (Dwg. 4). On the second floor there are again the scars of the broken breasts and the faint soot remnants (plate 5; Dwg. 4). On the first floor there are horizontal areas of

broken off bricks within the lines of all three chimneys (plate 6; Dwg. 4). The upper areas on a line with the second floor joist holes (to be discussed in a later paragraph) are the remains of the trimmer arch supports for the second floor fireplaces. The lower areas, about 4 feet from the floor, are the remains of smoke shelves within the fireplaces. The central one of the three fireplaces is immense, being over 9 feet in width. This obviously is too large for one room of the size of the three original offices of NEW HALL. The soot markings reveal two flues. This indicates that at one time it was two fireplaces, and establishes that it was the center office of the original three that was subdivided to make a fourth office. (2) This physical evidence is supported by items found in the Carpenters' Company Managing Committee Minutes.(3) In the basement, areas of broken off brick bonded into the stone walls were revealed (plate 16, 17, & 18; Dwg. 4). These were the chimney breast supports for the center and north chimneys. The south chimney apparently was not bonded into the wall at the basement level. However, while excavating for the foundations of the chimneys in this south corner an arched over pit was discovered (plate 21; Dwg.4). The arch probably supported part of the south chimney. It appears to be of later construction than the pit. This chronology

of construction is verified by the fact that part of the pit was destroyed to allow the construction of the arch. This places the pit as also pre-dating the building. It was probably used as a cistern, before being built over, by the Carpenters' Company and other buildings on the court. Whether the cistern continued to be used after NEW HALL was constructed may be determined when the quanties of china and other artifacts removed from the pit are classified and studied. A detailed report of this excavation of the basement and pit was prepared by archeologist Paul Schumacher; NEW HALL REPORT, Archeology Project #14.

Floor Levels: Stripping off the plaster also revealed three different levels of filled-in joist holes. These joist holes match exactly the floor levels of the 1833 south addition.

The uppermost row of joist holes are above the bottoms of the vertical joints of the north and south chimneys, and approximately level with the bottom of those of the center chimney (Dwg. 4). The significance of their relationship to the chimneys will be discussed in detail under the section on the roof. As a further reference the row of holes are 5 feet above the 1861 third floor level.

This upper row of joist holes were used for the attic floor of the 1833 addition of the third floor architectural school. It was first thought that they might have been used previously as rafter holes for the original construction, but comparison with roof construction of this period proves this unlikely. Rafters were normally set on a wood plate on top of the brick wall, but not built into the wall. To add the third story, this plate was removed and the new joists were set in at the level of the original roof ridge.

The middle row of joist holes are 8 feet 7 inches above the 1861 second floor level and are 9 feet 10 inches below the upper row. These holes were used for the joists to the attic floor of the original building and later as the floor construction of the 1833 architectural school. The lower row of joist holes locates the original second floor level 10 feet 5 inches above the 1861 first floor level, and 10 feet 1 inch below the attic row of joist holes at a point midway between the south and center chimneys. This specific location is noted because the 1861 floor was sloped from the south end towards Chestnut Street. The original first floor level must have been approximately at the same level as the 1861 floor, since the 1861 floor rests directly on the stone basement walls and no separate joist holes could be found. The slope that was installed in 1861 is common to buildings used as stores in

Philadelphia.

Another indication of the joist holes is the verification of the location of the stair well described in the 1848 insurance survey as being in the north end of the building. Each row of joist holes stops approximately 8 feet short of the north end of the original building. This will be discussed in more detail under the heading on stairs.

Roof Line: As previously mentioned, the relationship of the joist holes for the 1833 attic construction to the chimney outlines on the third floor (Dwg. 4) is significant to the study of the roof. It has been noted that the evidence on the exterior implied a hipped roof instead of a plain shed roof. The fact that the vertical joints of the chimneys carry through on the interior exactly the same as they appear on the exterior, strengthens the theory that the original roof was hipped.

The holes at this level do not indicate rafter holes of a shed roof to the original building, since, as was previously stated, rafters were usually supported on a wood plate and not imbedded in the wall. This is supported by the change in the brickwork at the corners of the exterior wall just below the level of these holes (see The West

Wall; Exterior: Roof Line). The holes then, were definitely new with the 1833 attic construction; and the fact that they extend to the extreme south end of the building does not contradict the evidence for a hipped roof. Further verification of the hipped roof comes from a close examination of the mortar joints of the chimney backs that run through the width of the wall at the vertical joints. They are clean tool struck joints on all three chimneys. This type of joint is used only on the exterior brickwork of that period; therefore, the chimneys definitely stood free above the bottom point of these vertical joints, as was suspected from the exterior evidence. Also, as was noted before, the angles formed by connecting the bottom points of the north and south chimney lines are both of the same slope (1:2), which is the same for the main portion of the roof sloping from the west wall toward the court side. This is too much to accept as coincidence.

A supporting hint is also supplied from documentary sources. While the original insurance survey does not describe the roof, the insurance survey covering the 1833 additions describes that roof as a "...shed roof hipped at the south end." (4) The fact that a later roof was hipped at the south end may not at first seem to corroborate the same condition for both ends of the original roof until a

few more facts are added. From the minutes of the Managing Committee of the Carpenters' Company is a motion suggesting that the new addition was made in the style of the original building. (5) The pre-1857 photograph (plate 2) shows that this was carried out as even the brickwork matches that of the original lower stories. If this third story was built in the style of the old building, there is the question of why the roof was not hipped at both ends. This can be easily answered: the Front Store of 1810 was four stories high and was built tight to NEW HALL; therefore, a hip at the north end against a taller building would have been impractical. The original building was freestanding, so it would have been very sensible to have a hip at both ends. This is far from conclusive, but it is helpful to have documented at least a hint that the interpretation of the evidence to the existence of a hipped roof is correct.

Stairs: According to the fire insurance surveys, the stairs were located at the north end of the building, (6) and are described in the 1791 survey as "...one story of plain dog leg stairs, 1 story common winding stairs." The layman's definition of dog leg stairs is a type where the lower run is directly against the upper run in plan. There may have been either winders or a landing between runs. The dog leg stairs would have run between the first and

second floors and the one story of common winding stairs for access to the basement. Examination of the wall at the north end of the original building revealed no definite indication of stairs. However, the line of joist holes at all three levels stop 8 feet short of the end of the building, and the last hole of the original second floor level is large enough to have held doubled joists or a girder (Dwg. 4). This would indicate the heavy framing required around a stair well. There are also three small holes in the wall between the first and second floor levels (Dwg. 4), which could conceivably represent the remains of winders between the runs of the dog leg stairs.

Windows: The removal of plaster proved that the areas defined by the vertical joints on the exterior of the wall at the second floor level are window openings. The brick openings measure 3 feet by 6 feet 2 inches, with the wood lintels still existing over both openings (Dwg. 4). These are undoubtedly original to the building because of the uniformity of the brick construction. By designing a frame appropriate to the period and using 8 x 10 glass (as mentioned in the insurance policies),(7) it was found that an 18-pane fixed upper sash window fitted perfectly.

Foundations: The foundations of the west wall are simply the continuation of the stone basement wall below

grade. There are no spread footings, the wall resting directly on gravel. No projections or scars of foundations to chimneys or partitions were found below the basement floor level. The wall extends only to a depth of approximately 18 inches below the basement floor, varying slightly due to the slope of the floor.

1. Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia Library - Managing Committee Minutes 1827 - 1838 op. cit. Bd. MS. July 18, 1833.

2. Ibid 1838 - 57 Bd. MS. July 10, 1844 "The committee appointed on the 19th of June last to examine into the expediency of altering office No. 3 into another office in favor of it being done..."

3. Ibid 1827-38 & 1838-57 Bd. MS.
   September 26, 1823 "...a committee to have a new set of stone cheeks, cellar door and sundry repairs done to office No. 4, occupied by John Lambert."
   July 10, 1844 (see 2)

   (The fact that office No. 4 is referred to in 1823 before a fourth office was even suggested in 1844 implies that it was an address or door number. Since in 1823 there were still only three offices, the door to the stair well must also have been numbered, undoubtedly being door No. 1, and the office doors No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4 going south along the building. Office No. 3, referred to in the July 10, 1844, minutes, would then be the central office; thus supporting the physical evidence of this office being subdivided.)

4. Contributionship Insurance Resurvey of 2481 - October 31, 1833.

5. Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia Library - Managing Committee Minutes 1827-38 Bd. MS. op. cit. July 18, 1833.

6. Contributionship Insurance Policy #7445 - August 16, 1848

7. Ibid

THE SOUTH WALL

EXTERIOR

The original south wall exterior was exposed completely with the razing of the south additions. It was found that a major part of the wall on the lower two stories was laid in Flemish bond with tooled joints (plate 9), although without the glazed headers that can be seen in the pre-1857 photograph of the court elevation (plate 2).

The west end of the south wall bonds perfectly at the corner with the west wall. The east end, however, stops with a vertical joint running through the first two stories, separating the original brickwork from the facade of 1861 (Dwg. 5). Some of the alterations and patches are easily recognizable, but others are more difficult because of an attempt made to match the original brickwork or repointing of the original to match the 1861 brickwork.

On the first floor, the entire west half of the wall has been destroyed by alterations for passage between the south addition and NEW HALL, the section ending at the scar left by the removal of the east wall of the 1833 addition. To the east of this, there is a bricked-in doorway. From the door to the vertical joint the brickwork at first glance seems to be of the same construction. However, a close examination of the area reveals a change in color of

the mortar approximately 3 feet from the doorway (plates 9 & 11). This color difference, staggered with the brick-work, runs vertically for the height of the doorway and then runs diagonally upward to the west until it comes to the scar of the 1833 south addition (Dwg. 5). From the doorway to the line of change, the mortar is of a lighter color than the remaining brickwork. And there is a slight difference in the color and size of the bricks themselves. The area of the lighter color mortar is an alteration, and that of the darker is original to the building. This can be proven by comparison with the area of brickwork on the west half of the second floor. This area on the second floor forms a perfect corner with the west wall, and is obviously of the same construction. It is therefore original to NEW HALL. The mortar of this area is exactly the same as the darker area on the first floor. Also, the brickwork is of the same Flemish pattern with the same color and size bricks as the area of darker mortar on the first floor. This establishes that the matching areas on the first and second floor are both original.

The remainder of the second floor brickwork is also original up to the vertical joint with the exception of the fill around the connecting doorway to the addition and NEW HALL; and just below the 1861 window, where part of

the original window was bricked-in. (Dwg. 5). This will be discussed further under the section on windows.

Above the second floor there are three different types of brickwork in the width of the wall (Dwg. 5). The 1833 south addition ran only half the width of the building (plate 9), therefore making half of the south wall of the architectural school an interior wall, and the other half an exterior wall. That part which was within the south addition was built of a softer brick and laid in a common running bond while that part of the part outside of the south addition (east half of the south wall to the school) was built of a harder brick and laid in Flemish bond to match the exterior wall below (Dwg. 5). However, the difference in the two similar areas can easily be observed. The 1833 Flemish bond has a different color mortar joint, is not tool struck, and is thicker than those of the original brickwork. The third portion is a result of the 1861 alteration. Since the floor levels were changed, the window also had to be changed the new window on the south wall running through part of both the original second story and the 1833 third story. The new window used the same horizontal location as the original window, merely being raised vertically in this original masonry opening and the portion below the new sill being bricked-in. This will be discussed further under the section on windows. Apparently

quite a lot of the 1833 wall was destroyed during this alteration, since to the west of this window the vertical joint ends at the top of the original second floor (Dwg. 5). The brickwork from that point on, is of common running bond on that side of the window. The Flemish bond of the 1833 wall ends at the top of the window, and the 1861 running bond continues from this point upward across the entire exterior wall (plate 9' Dwg. 5).

A portion of the original brickwork on the first floor will be saved as a sample for the reconstruction of the building, and will be incorporated into the reconstructed building.

Stringcourses: The investigation of the south wall has revealed stringcourses on that wall at the original second and attic floor levels (Dwg. 5). The stringcourse at the second floor level has had the projecting portion broken off over the east half of the wall, so that a smooth coat of plaster could be placed over it for the interior of the 1862 one-story south addition. On the west half, the majority of the second floor stringcourse has been completely destroyed by the passages that have changed from time to time between NEW HALL and the south addition. The portions remaining are four projecting bricks at the southwest corner and a small section just to the east and

above the present doorway (Dwg. 5). The attic stringcourse has not been broken off as the second floor one has; it runs only from the southwest corner to the west side of the 1861 window and is interrupted by a doorway halfway across this length. Also, the top two courses of the portion between the door and the window have been replaced. The replacement matching the lower two courses is obviously of 1833 construction, from the color and thickness of the mortar joints.

Windows: Vertical rows of queen closers, indicating masonry openings, were found in the wall, as well as a row that closes out the brickwork at the second floor southwest corner of the original building (plates 9 & 15). Queen closers are a common method used to finish out the brick work in a vertical line at a window, door, or end of a wall. Three of these rows are in the second floor wall in original brickwork. A fourth row is in the later brickwork of the first floor, used to close out the brickwork to a since-filled-in doorway (plate 9; Dwg. 5). The three vertical rows on the second floor indicate windows on the south wall. They run for 6 feet 2 inches vertically, which is the same as the second floor windows on the west wall. The two rows on either side of the present 1861 window are original, and indicate that the windows on the south wall were of the

same 3-feet-8-inch-width as the present window. This is wider than those of the west wall. This size opening will take a 24-pane [1] fixed upper sash window frame with 8 x 10 glass [2]. This would be true for all windows on the south elevation. The west side of the other window on the second floor can easily be located by allowing for the header brick to close out the bond past the row of closers on that part of the wall. Using the 3-feet-8-inch-width locates the total opening. On the first floor it can be seen that the original brickwork ends just short of the east jamb of the existing second floor window (Dwg. 5). Adding a closer and header to complete the pattern the same as that above, the windows on the first and second floor line up exactly. When these window openings are placed on the plan they form a logical window arrangement on the south wall, being well spaced in proportion to the wall and allowance for the shutters.

Roof: The 1833 Flemish bond on the south wall above the second floor adds more weight to the fact that the third story was built in the same style as the original building. Therefore, it aids the case for a hipped roof. (See The West Wall; Exterior; Interior; Roof Line.)

INTERIOR

Little of value was found on the interior of the south

wall, due to the number of alterations and the fact that the Flemish bond was not carried through on the back-up brick of the wall. The basement wall does bear out the interpretation of which brickwork is original on the first floor exterior. The basement wall is stone except for an opening to a vaulted passage in the very center and to the east of this passage, where a section of the wall is brick. (Dwg. 4.) The replacement of the stone with brick exactly below the brickwork with the lighter mortar joints, on the first floor, indicates that even the supporting wall at this point is not original.

Windows: There is one small piece of supporting evidence to the window locations on the first floor. Directly behind the change in brickwork on the exterior is a row of closers running 6 feet 7 inches in height (plate 14). This further indicates that the windows of the first and second story were directly in line as the row of closers is almost exactly under the row on the second floor exterior. It also suggests that the height of the windows on the first floor was greater than that of those on the second floor. This diminishing of window heights on the upper stories was noted to be true of many of the buildings of the appropriate period in this vicinity of Philadelphia.

Foundations: As in the west wall, the stone wall simply rests on gravel approximately 18 inches below the basement floor.

1. Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia Library - Managing Committee Minutes 1792-95 Bd. MS. June 3, 1795 "The Committee of Canal and Turnpike Roads for their convenience having taken down two twenty-four light window frames out of wall....."

2. Contributionship Insurance Policy #7445 - op. cit. August 16, 1843.

THE EAST WALL

The east wall was torn down in 1861 for the major alteration program, a new facade being built to match the new floor levels. Only the basement wall was left standing. The stonework of the basement wall is the same as the west and south basement walls except for many scars and patches from alterations (plate 9). Since the windows are cut into the stone wall and the rough sides patched with brick, it is obvious that they are newer than the rest of the wall (plate 20). These windows line up with the windows of the 1861 facade. This dates them as 1861 construction, and the rest of the wall as pre-1861. Since there were no major alterations, before or after 1861, the major portion of the wall is original.

While the east wall supplies almost no evidence as to its original condition, it does verify the exact location of the north wall. Directly across from the scar at the north end of the original west wall the stone ends on the east wall (Dwg. 4) establishing the fact that both are remains of a wall which went the entire width of the building, locating the original north wall of NEW HALL.

Windows: There is no physical evidence for the windows on the east wall apart from the pre-1857 photograph

(plate 2). It is known that the windows had 24-pane sash (1) and 8 x 10 glass.(2) This is the same as that determined for the south wall; therefore, the masonry opening was probably 3 feet 8 inches wide also, with the corresponding heights for the first and second floors. The same window frame would therefore be used for both elevations. From the pre-1857 photograph it was possible to estimate the proportion of wall to window, and from this estimate the number of windows on the east wall.

Either an eight or seven-window facade was a possibility; but not less than seven because that many can be seen in the photograph. Nine is not a possibility because of the changing proportion of window to wall. One of the principal clues to the number of windows is the chimneys and the original second floor windows in the west wall. Any floor plan would be influenced by the chimney arrangements and window locations. By dividing the first floor into three offices and a stair hall, with reference to this evidence on the west wall, it was found that an eight-window facade caused irregularities in the window relation between the east and west wall, but the windows of a seven-window facade lined up almost exactly with those on the west wall. For these reasons, as well as the overcrowded appearance of the eight-window facade, seven windows were

used on the east elevation of the reconstruction drawings (Dwgs. 6, 7, 8, & 9).

There are indications in the basement wall of bricked-in openings (plate 9) which were thought to be cellar doors or windows. But a careful inspection and study have led to no definite conclusion. They make no sense with any possible window and door arrangement of the wall above. It is therefore felt that they are not original to the wall. These openings were cut into the stone wall after its construction, because the line of the openings is made by brick filling out a rough stone cut. If the openings were original the stone probably would have been laid up straight to the opening. If they were cellar doors or windows they have been so greatly and often changed as to leave only an unintelligible confusion of alteration scars.

Doors: The location of the doors presented another problem which has no physical evidence except for the pre-1857 photograph (plate 2). The photograph shows an alternating window and door arrangement for the first three openings on the first floor beginning with a window. This would locate one door which lines up with the windows above. Another door would be at the extreme north end of the building for access to the stair hall. On these two pieces of evidence the final arrangement for the reconstruction

drawings was made. The windows and doors alternated, starting with a window at the south end and ending with paired doors at the north, with all doors being lined up with the windows above.

Stringcourses: From the pre-1857 photograph (plate 2) it can be seen that there was a stringcourse at the second floor line on the court, or east wall, consisting of four courses of brick. This is the same as those found on the south wall at the second and attic levels of the original building/ The photograph does not reveal a stringcourse at the third floor level (original attic level), probably because of the lack of clarity at that part of the photograph. Since the south wall was plainer than the east wall (as observed by the lack of glazed headers on the south wall) it is assumed that both stringcourses existed on the original east elevation.

Stairs: The stairs to the basement present a very difficult problem. Each of the three original offices apparently had its own private cellar stairs. (3) In 1823 there is a reference to a "...new set of stone cheeks, cellar door and sundry repairs done to office No. 4..." among several others. (4) This gives the impression that door and steps were on the outside of the building. The scars of bricked-in openings found in the basement are too

small for cellar doors, being no bigger than two feet by two feet dimension; and, as was previously noted, no relationship between these openings and the wall above could be established. Due to this lack of positive physical evidence it was decided that three outside cellar stairs probably were the condition at the time of the original construction of the building.

Foundations: As in the case of the other two remaining basement walls, the stone rests on gravel without any footings, approximately 18 inches below the basement floor.

Cornice: There is no physical evidence as to the type of cornice on the original building, and very little documentary evidence; but since it is an important feature of a finished facade, what little there is will be presented under the east wall.

In the insurance survey of 1791 a "...block cornice to eaves..." is mentioned. Just what was meant by a block cornice in the eighteenth century? Webster gives the definition that it is any cornice not part of a classical order. Therefore, a layman's idea of a block cornice could be almost anything except that it must contain some kind of plain or carved blocks. Through research in the Philadelphia Public Library and study of cornices on buildings of the same period, a cornice design was made fitting the

description and typical of the period and simplicity of NEW HALL.

1. Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia Library - Managing Committee Minutes 1792-95 Ed. MS. op. cit. June 3 1795.

2. Contributionship Insurance Policy #7445 op. cit. August 16, 1848

3. Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia Library - Managing Committee Minutes 1827-38 Ed. MS. March 21, 1827 "On motion resolved that Wm. Bartling be authorized to fix a new cellar door to office No. 1 and rent it to Mr. Lindsay who applied for same."
March 29, 1826 "...he intends leaving the office and cellar #1..."

4. Ibid op. cit. September 26, 1823 (see footnote 3 under section on The West Wall for detailed discussion of offices at original date of construction).

THE NORTH WALL

The north wall was torn down completely with only the scar of where it joined the east and west walls remaining to give the original location. (1) Even excavation of the basement revealed no remaining portions below grade.

Since in this case there is no physical evidence, other than the location, it was assumed that the character of the wall was the same as that of the south wall including arrangement of windows, stringcourses, etc. Even though this would place windows where they would be partially blocked off by the stairs it is still an acceptable solution. Numerous examples of the same condition can be found in buildings of this period including among them Old City Hall and Congress Hall on Independence Square and Carpenters' Hall.

1. Contributionship Insurance Policy #7445 - Resurvey September 30, 1857

Chapter III
Section 1

FIRE INSURANCE SURVEYS

Contributionship Insurance Survey 2481 - December 6, 1791

Survey^{d} 6th Decem 1791 —

a house belonging to the Carpenters Company of phi^{a} situate on the west side of a 14 foot aley Leading from Chestnut Street & their Hall. 61 feet front - 19 feet 8 inches deep 2 storys high 14 & 9 inch walls, 3 rooms in each story, some plaster^{d} and some Board partitions paper^{d}, finish^{d} very plain inside, floors of good Lap Board, one story of plain dog leg Stairs, 1 story of Comon winding Stairs, outside and one story within painted, Block Cornice to eaves. new.

George Bedford
L 300 at 3%

C.L.S. 2481

Contributionship Insurance Resurvey of 2481 - October 31, 1833

I have Resurveyed a House belonging to the Carpenters Company of Philad[a] situate on the West side of Carpenters Court - Insured by Policy N[o] 2481 recently raised from two, to three stories high - The 3[d] story divided in two rooms & short passage, the floor of 5/4 in. yellow pine moulded base round, Single mouldings to the doors & window glass 8 by 10 in. outside venetion shutters. Sash db[le] hung* —

Shed roof hipped at the south end - wooden Cornice - tin gutter & pipes. Stair way, Privy are newly built at the South end & adjoining the above being 8 ft by 20 feet. three Stories high — 9in. walls - floors of 5/4 in yellow pine. Single moulding to the windows - Straight Stairs with winders in the corner leading to the 3[d] Story - Straight rail & plain banisters, painted. -Shed roof hipped at the south corner - wooden eave - tin gutter & pipe.

10[th] Mo. 31 - 1833 JOHN C EVANS
Alterations allowed Nov. 8, 1833
(s) Daniel Knight for the Carpenters Company

* garret in one room, plastered. yellow pine floor, plain base round, two corcular dormer windows & trap door in the roof - the old Stair way continued up, plain & straight with windows in the corner, & plain rail. —

JOHN C EVANS

Contributionship L.S. #2481 Reel 8 Microfilm
(History - INHPP)

Contributionship Insurance Policy No. 7445 - August 16, 1848

I have surveyed a brick House belonging to the Carpenters Company of Philadelphia, situate on the west side of Carpenters Court running South from Chestnut Street. — Being 61 feet front 19f^{t} 8$^{in.}$ deep. Stair way & Privy 8 feet by 20 feet all three stories high. 14 & 9^{in} walls —

The lower story of the first is divided into four rooms, & a Stair way at the North end, the floor of heart & sap pine, inch boards, plain base round, simgle architraves and mouldings, & a closet in each room. — two sash doors & one box entry glass 8 x 10 outside shutters. — The 2nd Story in two rooms, dimided by folding doors croping the whole from East to West. — The floor of sap pine, plain base, single architrave & mouldings, one mantle shelf - a large pantry closet shelved, - glass 8 x 10$^{in.}$ double hung, outside shutters - a fireproof closet in the lower & 2nd Stories. — The 3rd Story in three rooms divided by planed board partitions, the floor 5/4 yellow pine, moulded base, single architraves & mouldings..Glass 8 x 10 double hung sash, venetian shutters. A garret over, plastered, floor of yellow pine, two circular dormer windows trap door in roof. — Stairs at the North end, with straight rail & turned ballusters to the 2nd story, & from the 2nd story up - plain rails to the garret. — winders in the corners. - plain eave, shed roof tin gutter & pipes. Buildings at the south end of the above has a Privy below - & plain

stairs leading from the yard to the 3rd story. one Small room in the 2nd & one in the 3d. The floors of 5/4in. yellow pine, base round, single mouldings. glass 8 by 10in. venetiam shutters. — roof hipped at the South corner. — plain Eave tin gutter & pipe. — one room in the cellar of the main building is floored, the lower & 2nd stories papered, —

A water closet in the 2d & one in the
3d story of building at the west end — 8th Mo 16th (s) JOHN C EVANS

Policy No. 7445 Amt Ins - Drs 2000 at 2 perCt Drs 40
Liberty of Doors of Communication in2d & 3d Stories to Hpuse adjoining om the North - Agreed to ( )
(s) James Hutchinson for Carpenters Company

Resurvey - October 8, 1850

I have Examined the within described building and find a door has been made in the lower story communicating with the store on the North.

October 8th 1850
(s) L. R. KNIGHT - SURVEYOR

Resurvey - September 30, 1857

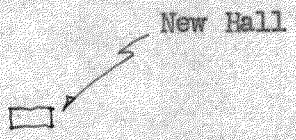
I have Resurveyed the within described building & find the following alterations Viz. The Division wall between this Building & the Building adjoining on the North has been taken down in all stories also the intermediate partitions making each story in one room except the lower story which has a Counting Room partitioned off at the south end, a new flight of stairs has been run up at the north end from the Lower to the second story finished with Ash Rail & turned balusters & winders at the bottom.

September 30th 1857 L. R. KNIGHT
Surveyor

PHOTOGRAPHS

Chapter 3
Section 1
Plate 1

NORTH →



HILLS MAP - This map is from the Library of Congress, and was published in 1793. It shows Carpenters' Hall (No. 32) and the buildings lining the court. The map shows that New Hall was freestanding with only the Fawcitt house bordering it to the north.

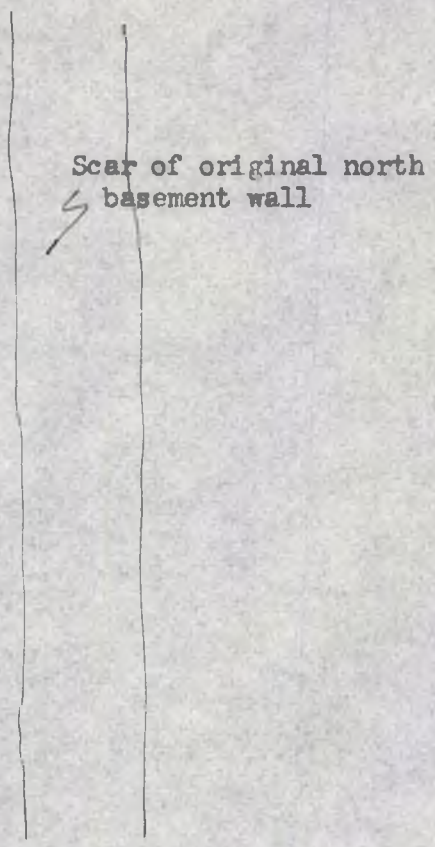
46
11
14
Sixth
Fifth
Fourth
Third
Second
Elbow
White Horse Alley
Transcript Alley
Exchange
Market
36
40
38
39
13
31
34
23
7
32
35
37

Chapter 3
Section 1
Plate 2

NEW HALL (Extreme right) - This picture is the only view known of New Hall before it was rebuilt in 1861. The photograph shows the original two-story building of 1791 with the 1833 addition of the third story architectural school. In this photograph Carpenters' Hall is being used by C.J. Wolberts auction mart, which dates the photograph as before 1857 when the Carpenters' Company re-occupied their old hall.


PHILADELPHIA
AUCTION MART

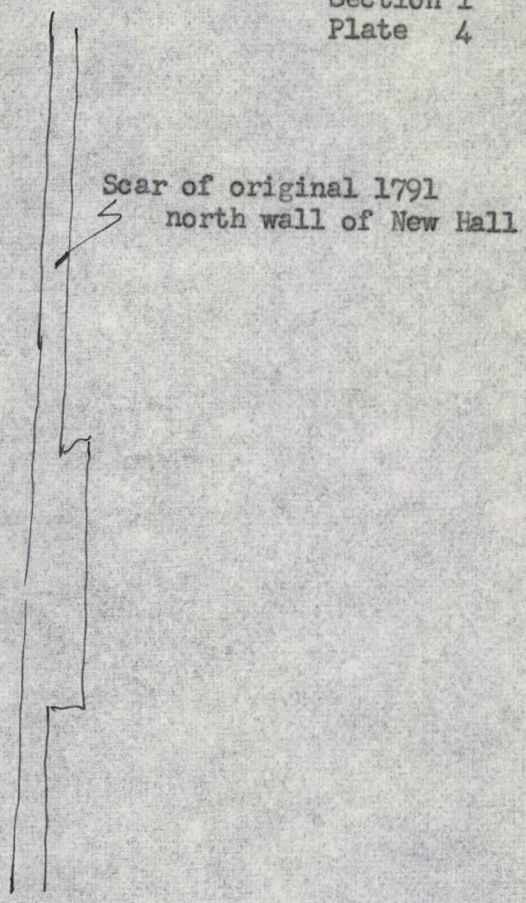
Chapter 3
Section 1
Plate 3



West basement wall of existing building showing the scar where the original north wall was located.

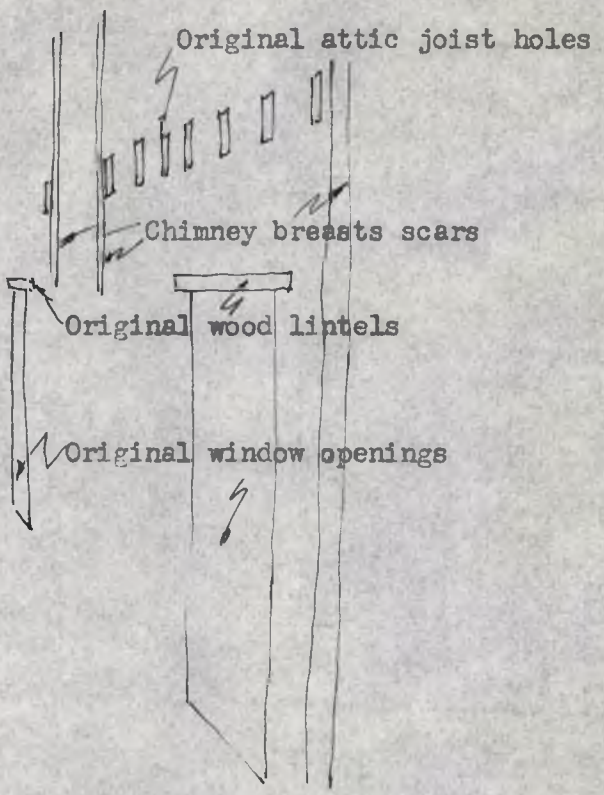


Chapter 3
Section 1
Plate 4

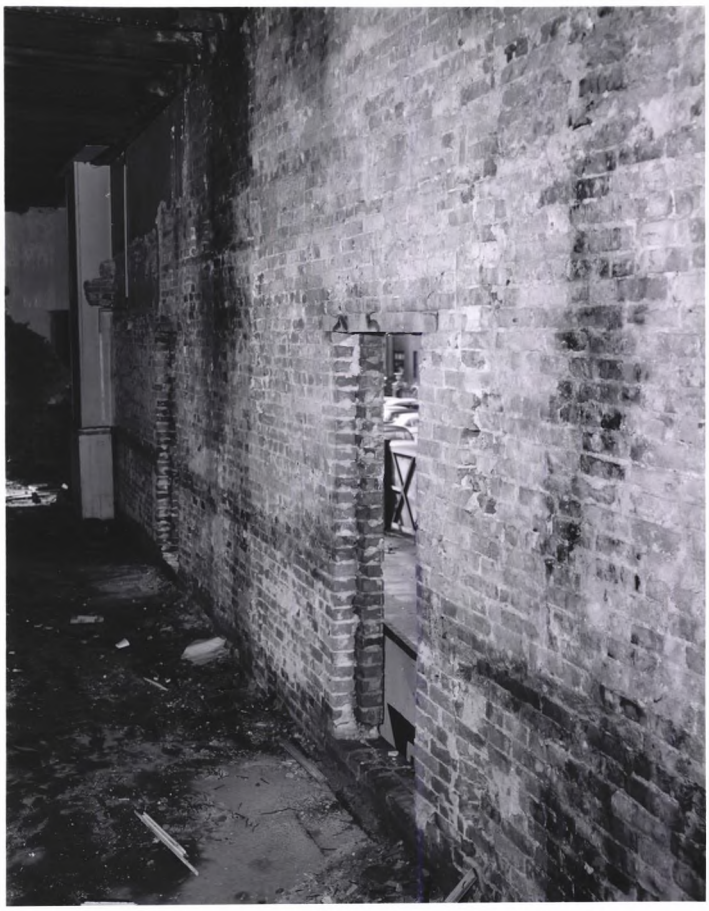


West wall interior of existing building at the first floor level showing the scar of the original north wall of New Hall.

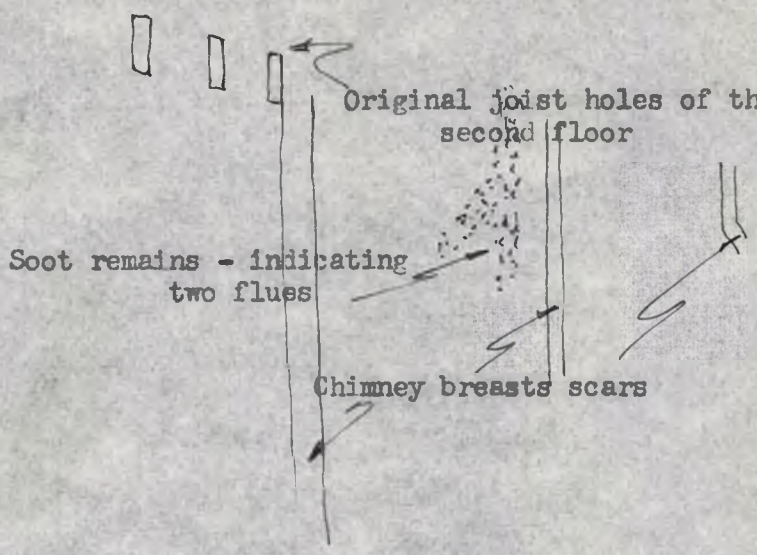




West wall, second floor of existing building showing the relationship of original windows and chimneys to the original floor levels and the existing 1861 floor levels.



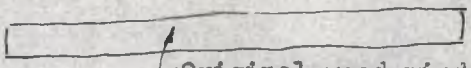
Chapter 3
Section 1
Plate 6



West wall, first floor, of existing building showing joist holes of the original second floor construction and scars of the chimney breasts. The chimney at the extreme right is original but the center chimney was not originally as large as it appears here. It was altered at a later date to provide two fireplaces instead of just the original one. Note the soot remains marking the two flues.



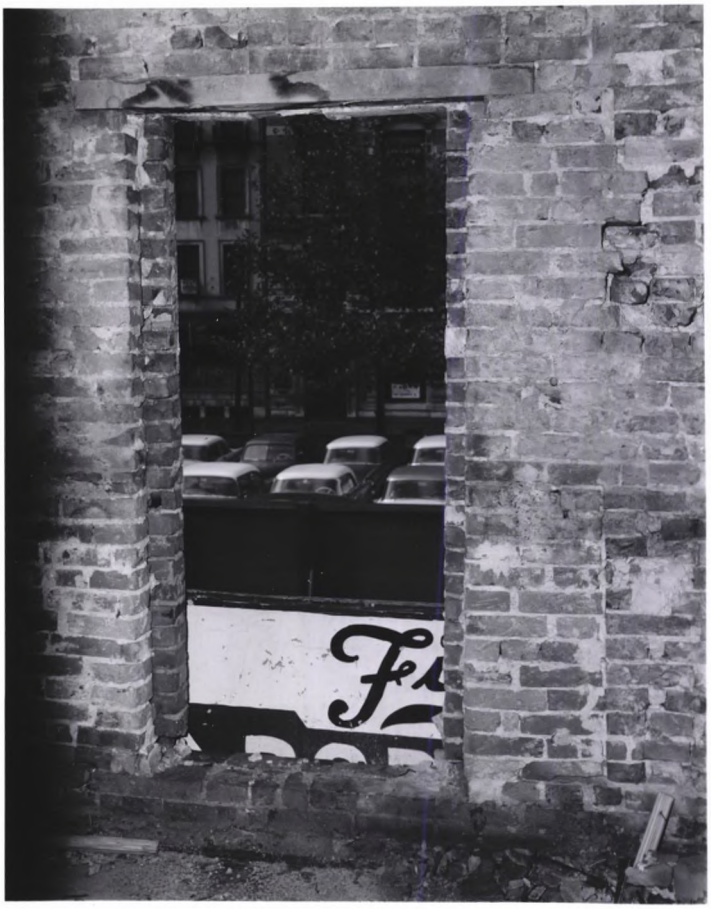
Chapter 3
Section 1
Plate 7



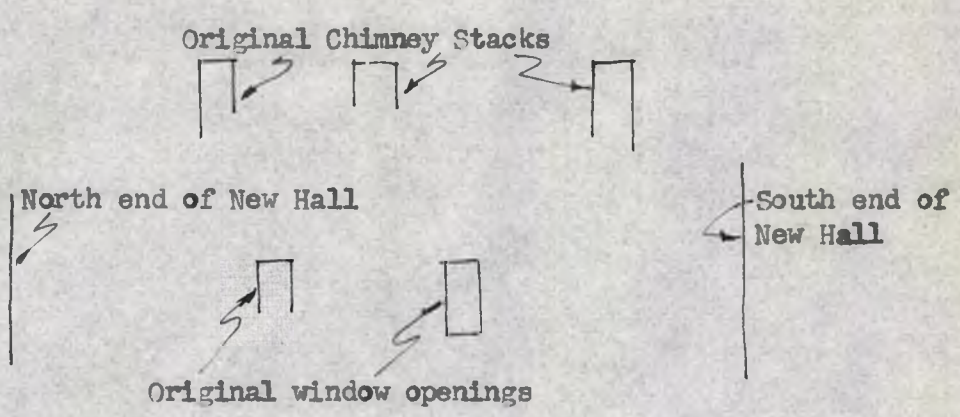
Original wood window lintel

Original window opening

West wall, second floor, showing a close up view of the northern window of the two in this wall. This window was original to New Hall.

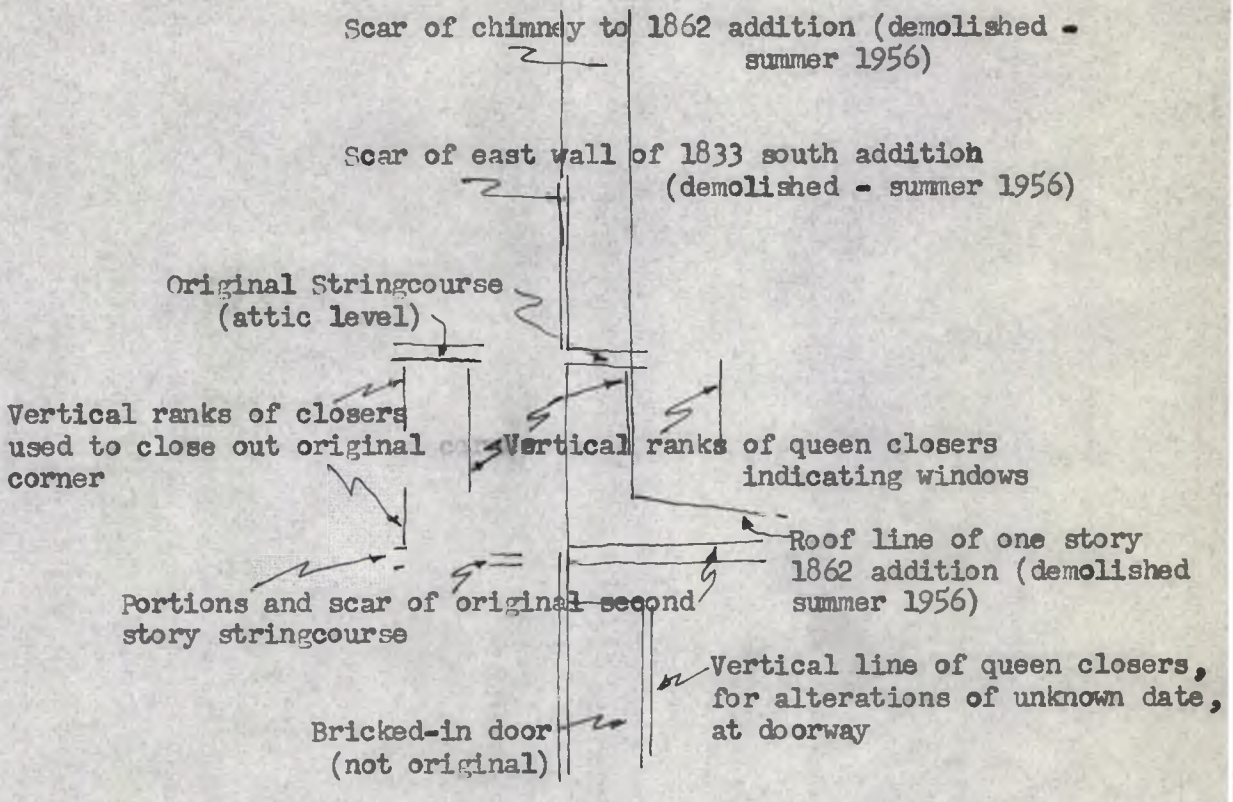


Chapter 3
Section 1
Plate 8

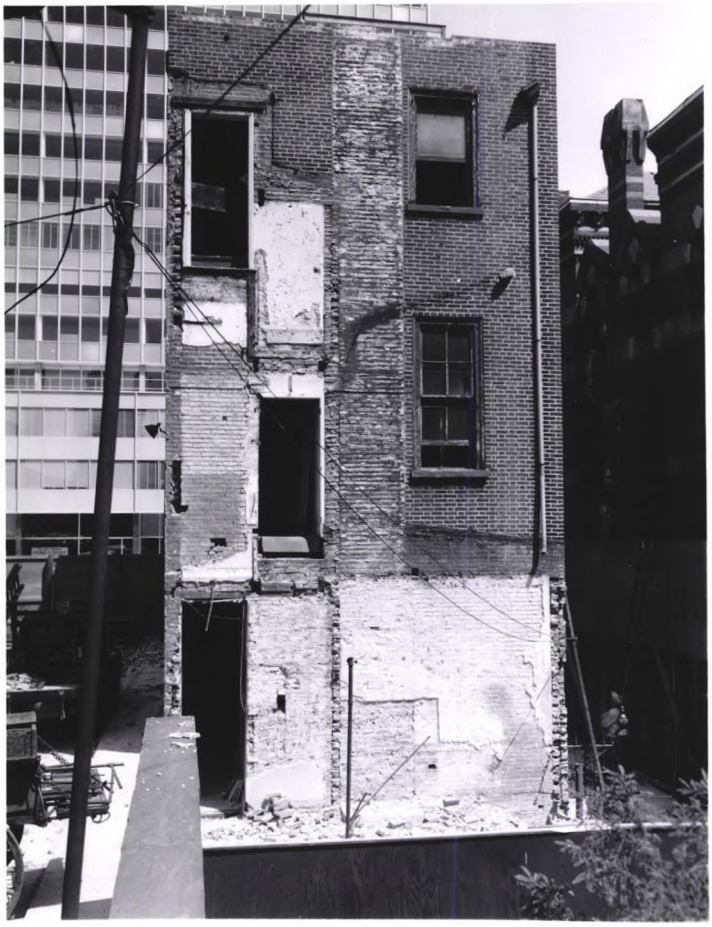


Exterior of the existing building showing the evidence remaining on the west wall of the original extent of New Hall and the location of the original windows and chimneys of this wall.


64¢
ALL DAY



South wall of the existing building with the south additions of 1833 and 1862 demolished revealing the evidence described above. Details of the brickwork taken before the demolition follow on plates 10 to 13.



Chapter 3
Section 1
Plate 10

East section of the first floor, south wall before removal of the south additions. The portion of brickwork shown is original to New Hall and was revealed by the removal of part of the chimney construction in the 1862 addition.



Chapter 3
Section 1
Plate 11



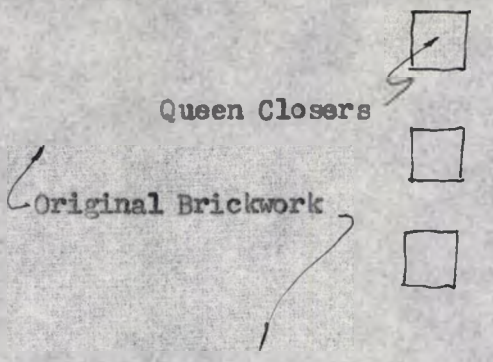
Brickwork carefully bonded in to match original when window opening was closed up

Brickwork original to New Hall

East section of the first floor, south wall before removal of the south additions. The portion of brickwork shown is just above that in Plate 10 and shows a marked difference between the mortar on the right and the mortar on the left of the above line. The mortar on the left being lighter in color and newer than that on the right.



Chapter 3
Section 1
Plate 12



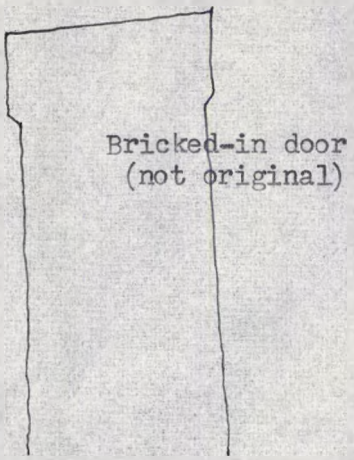
West section of the second floor, south wall before demolition of the south additions. Brickwork shown is original to New Hall. It was revealed by the removal of plaster on that wall. The queen closers indicate an original opening and locate the windows on the second floor.



Chapter 3
Section 1
Plate 13

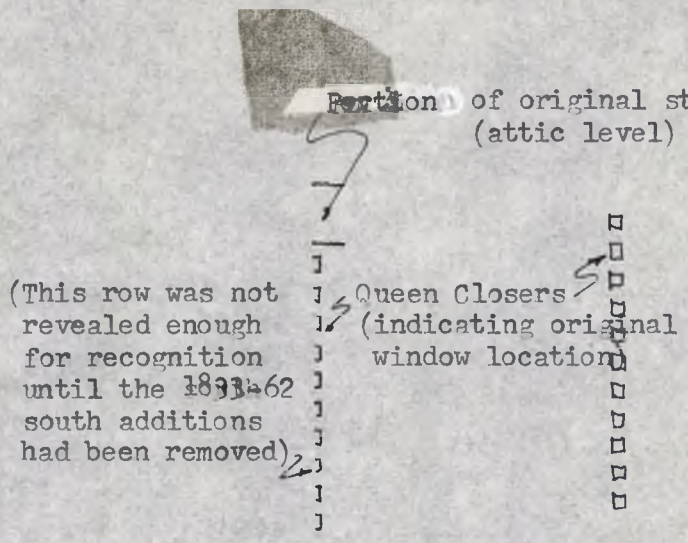
West section of the second floor, south wall before demolition of the south additions. Brickwork is a portion of that shown in Plate 12 after it has been cleaned with an acid solution. Note the flemish bond pattern and the tool mark in the mortar joints. This and the fact that the bond continues around the corner to the west wall mark it as original to New Hall.





East section of the first floor interior, original south wall, of the existing building. Removal of plaster revealed little, except for a rwo of queen closres (not visable in the photograph) and confused evidence of successive alterations.





East section of the south wall, second floor, before removal of the rear additions. Evidence of the original features of New Hall are visable as noted above. Removal of the repointing revealed original struck mortar joints in the area of the queen closers and the portion of the stringcourse.

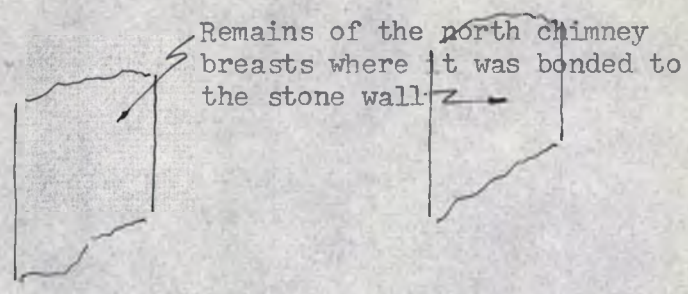


Chapter 3
Section 1
Plate 16

The basement of the existing building looking south. All three walls visable are original to New Hall although scarred by many alterations. The north wall is not in existance having been torn down when the Front Store and New Hall were connected.

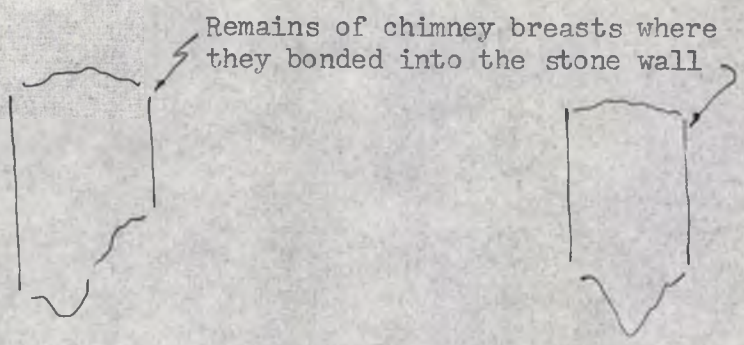


Chapter 3
Section 1
Plate 17



A portion of the existing west basement wall showing scars of broken brick that at one time were the original chimney breasts bonded into the stone wall. The scars shown are the remains of the supporting breasts to the north chimney.

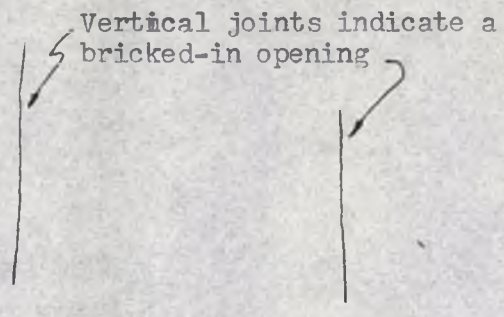




A portion of the existing west basement wall showing scars of broken brick that at one time were the original chimney breasts bonded into the stone wall. The scars shown are the remains of the central chimney.



Chapter 3
Section 1
Plate 19

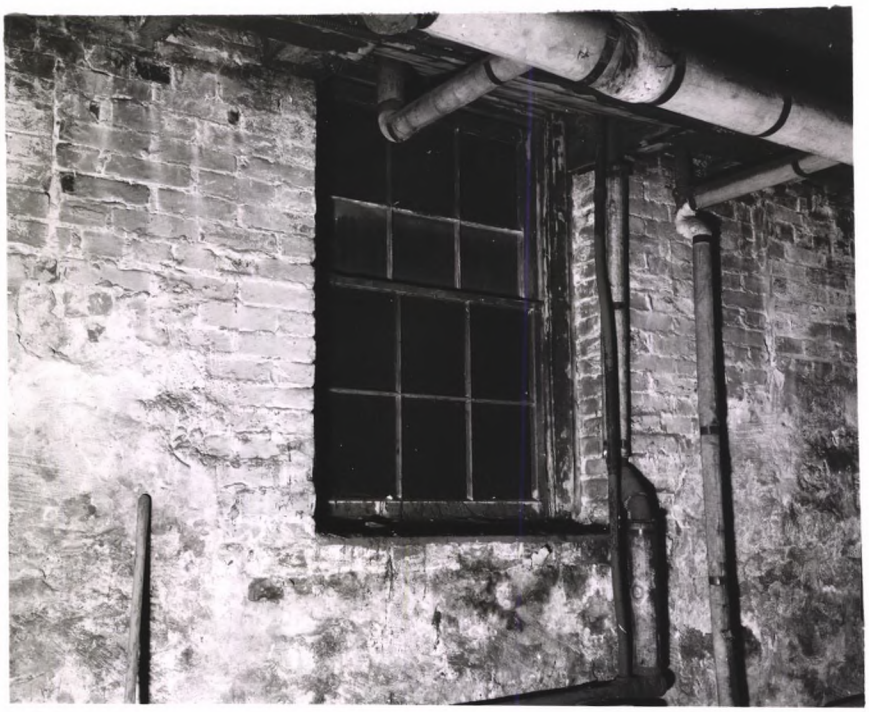


This section of the east basement wall shows one of the bricked-in openings which could not be dated or reasonably related to any of the existing or previous conditions.



Chapter 3
Section 1
Plate 20

The east wall of the existing building in the basement showing patchwork bond of brick opening with the stone and scars of previous alterations.



Chapter 3
Section 1
Plate 21

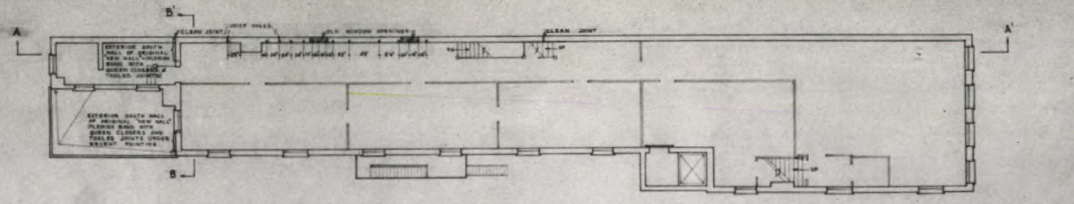
The cistern discovered in the south-west corner of New Hall during the excavation of the basement. The cistern pre-dates the construction of New Hall, the arch over it being used for the support of the original south chimney.



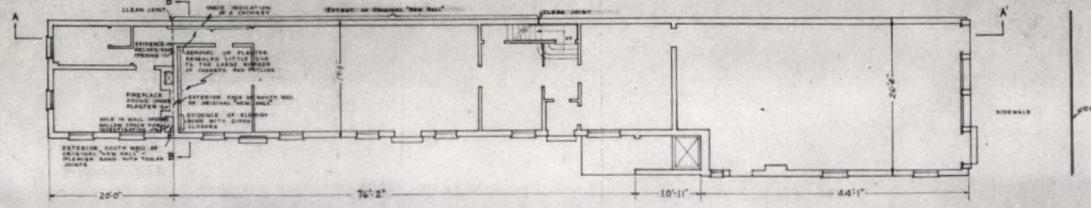
DRAWINGS

The first five drawings are record drawings of the physical investigation. One to three recording what was found up to the end of August 1955 before any demolition of the existing buildings had started. Four and five record in greater detail only what was found pretaining to New Hall and includes all possible information from the physical investigation.

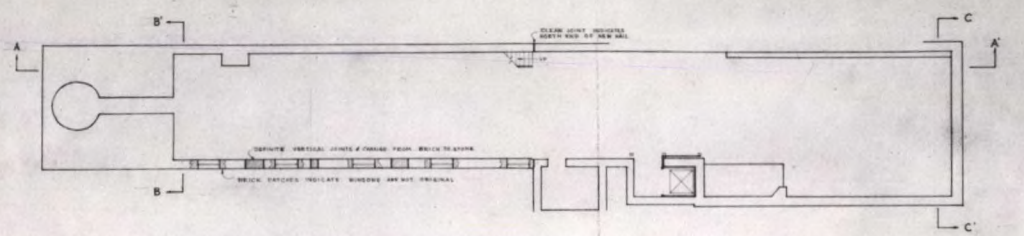
Sheets six to nine are preliminary drawings for the reconstruction of New Hall in its original state. They are based on the"Carpenters' Court" report by James Massey, the physical investigation and the preceeding text of this report and represent the final step in the research on New Hall.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



BASEMENT PLAN

BASIC DATA SEE DWG. 2284 FOR MORE COMPLETE SURVEY OF LATER DATE

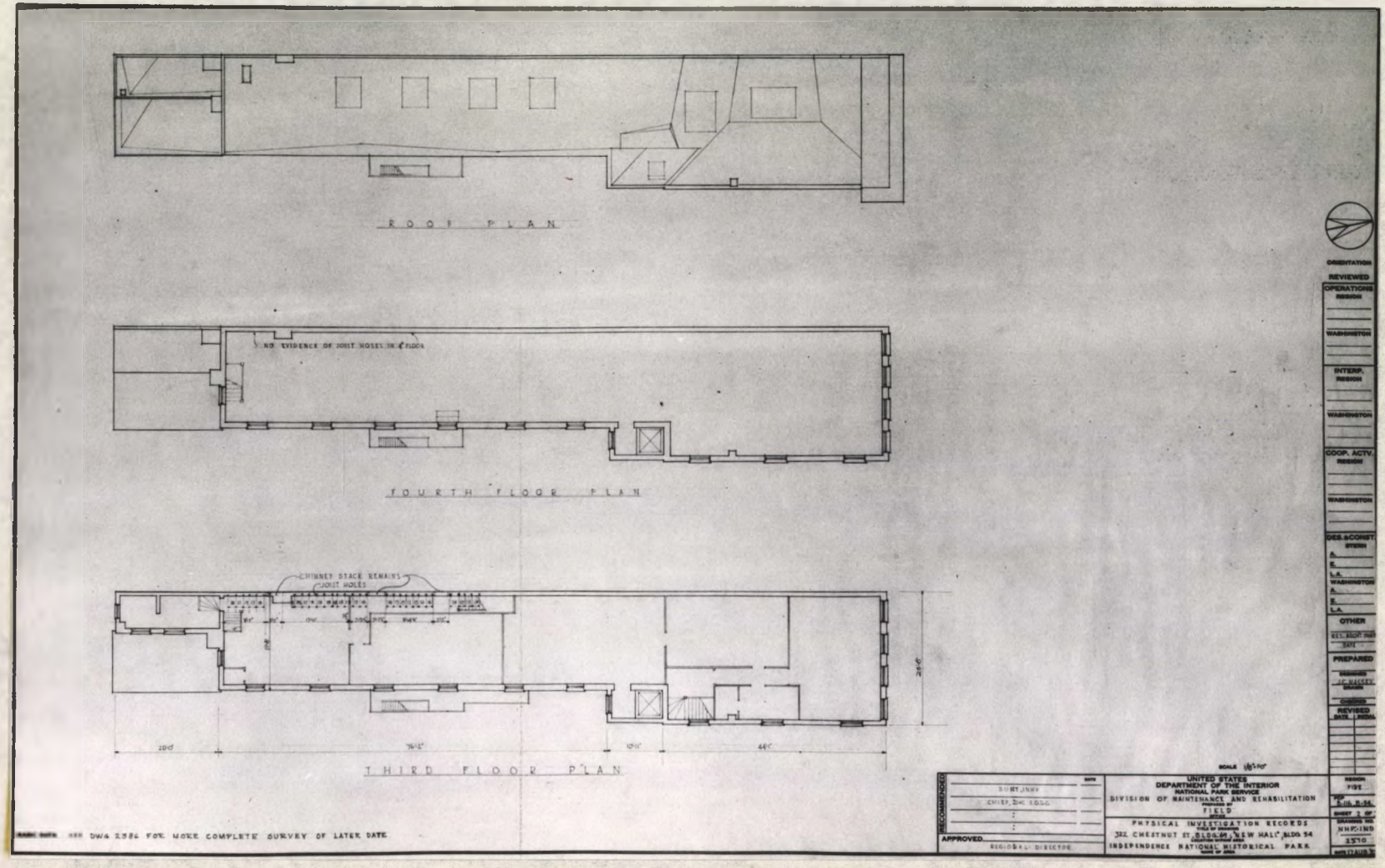
ORIENTATION REVIEWED
OPERATIONS REGION
WASHINGTON
INTERP. REGION
WASHINGTON
COOP. ACTV. REGION
WASHINGTON
DES. & CONST. +STEER
A.
E.
L.A.
WASHINGTON
A.
E.
L.A.
OTHER
PREPARED
DRAWN
CHECKED
REVISED
DATE | INITIAL

RECOMMENDED
SUPT. - INDEP.
CHIEF DSC - E.O.S.C.
APPROVED
REGIONAL DIRECTOR

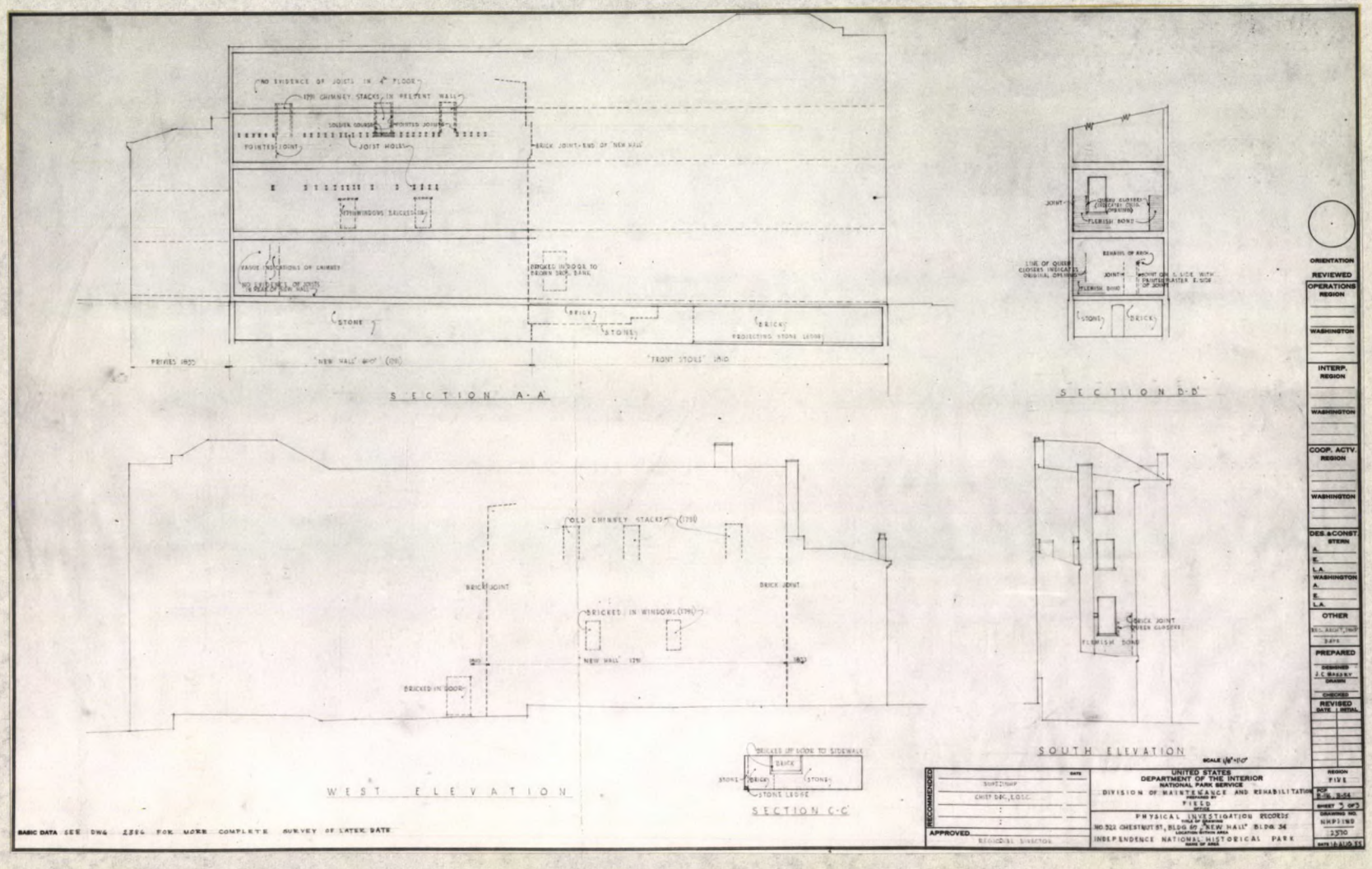
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DIVISION OF MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION
PHYSICAL INVESTIGATION RECORDS
322 CHESTNUT ST. BLDG 28 - "NEW HALL" BLDG. 34
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

REGION 3 NE
DSC B-34, B-116
SHEET 1 OF 2
DRAWING NO. NHP-ND 2370

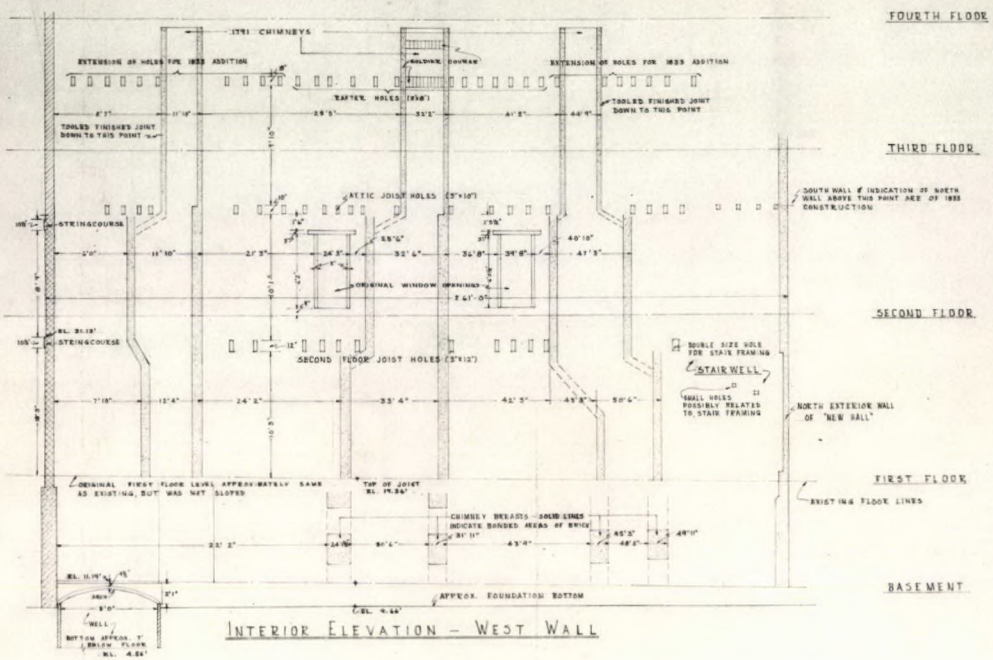
Chapter 3
Section 1
Drawing 1



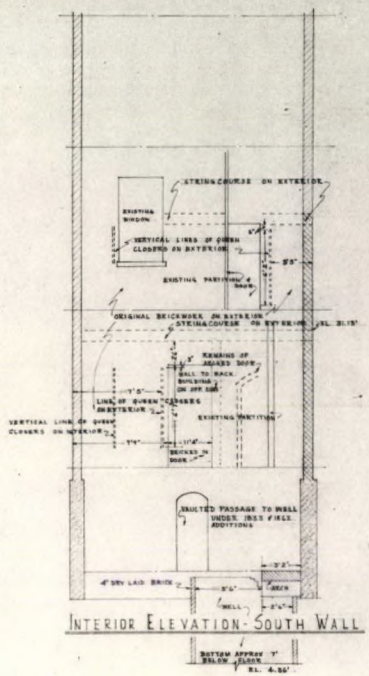
Chapter 3
Section 1
Drawing 2



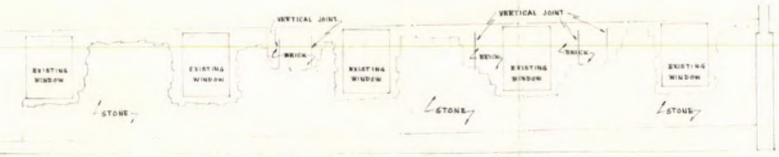
Chapter 3
Section 1
Drawing 3



INTERIOR ELEVATION – WEST WALL



INTERIOR ELEVATION - SOUTH WALL



INTERIOR ELEVATION - EAST WALL (BSMT.)

Key:
- Existing Brick Construction
- Existing Stone Construction
- Scars of Original Construction
- Existing Original Brick Construction

Note: All elevations are to city datum.

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

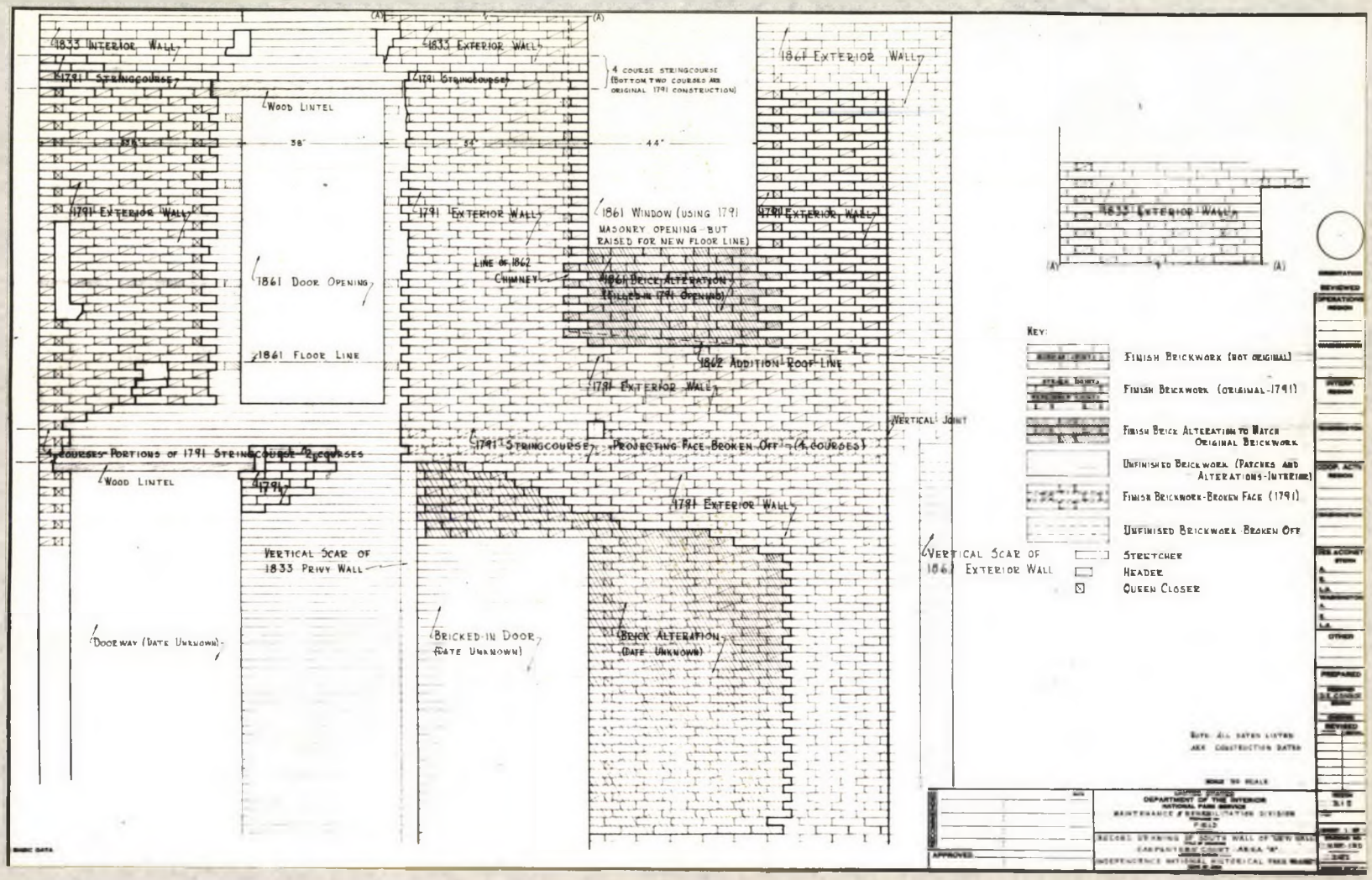
BASIC DATA: HABS SURVEYS 4-21, 4-45, 5-45; "CARPENTER'S COURT" by J.C. MASSEY & DRAWINGS NHP-IND 2370, 2369

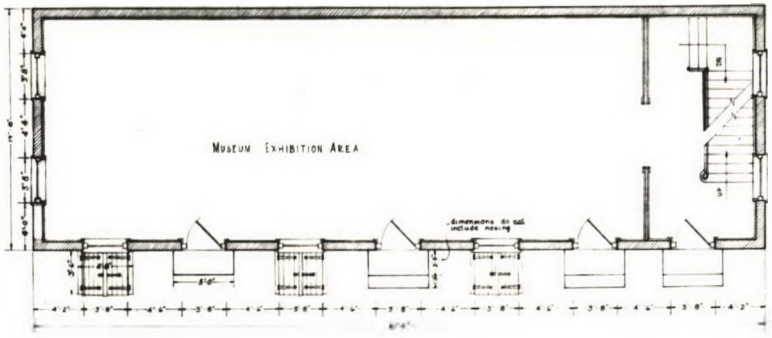
RECOMMENDED	DATE	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MAINTENANCE & REHABILITATION DIVISION
		PREPARED BY FIELD
APPROVED		PHYSICAL INVESTIGATION RECORD - "NEW HALL"
		CARPENTER'S COURT - AREA "A"
		INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

ORIENTATION REVIEWED
OPERATIONS REGION — WASHINGTON
INTERP. REGION — WASHINGTON
COOP. ACTV. REGION — WASHINGTON
DES. & CONST. STERN — A. E. L.A. WASHINGTON — A. E. L.A.
OTHER
PREPARED
DESIGNED
DRAWN
CHECKED
REVISED DATE | DETAIL 7-24-34 J.S.C.

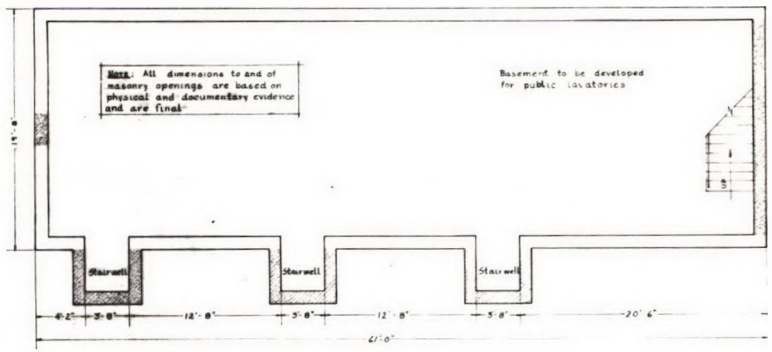
REGION FIVE
PCP
SHEET 1 OF 1
DRAWING NO. NHP-IND 2586
DATE 12-22-36

Chapter 3
Section 1
Drawing 4

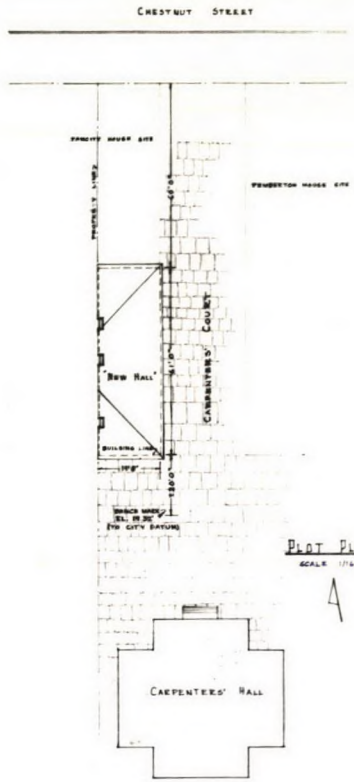

1833 INTERIOR WALL
1791 STRINGCOURSE
WOOD LINTEL
38"
1791 EXTERIOR WALL
1861 DOOR OPENING
1861 FLOOR LINE
4 COURSES PORTIONS OF 1791 STRINGCOURSE
2 COURSES
WOOD LINTEL
1791
VERTICAL SCAR OF 1833 PRIVY WALL
DOORWAY (DATE UNKNOWN)
1833 EXTERIOR WALL
1791 STRINGCOURSE
4 COURSE STRINGCOURSE (BOTTOM TWO COURSES ARE ORIGINAL 1791 CONSTRUCTION)
44"
1791 EXTERIOR WALL
1861 WINDOW (USING 1791 MASONRY OPENING - BUT RAISED FOR NEW FLOOR LINE)
LINE OF 1862 CHIMNEY
1861 BRICK ALTERATION (FILLED IN 1791 OPENING)
1862 ADDITION ROOF LINE
1791 EXTERIOR WALL
1791 STRINGCOURSE - PROJECTING FACE BROKEN OFF - (4 COURSES)
1791 EXTERIOR WALL
BRICKED-IN DOOR (DATE UNKNOWN)
BRICK ALTERATION (DATE UNKNOWN)
1861 EXTERIOR WALL
VERTICAL JOINT
VERTICAL SCAR OF 1861 EXTERIOR WALL
1833 EXTERIOR WALL
KEY:
FINISH BRICKWORK (NOT ORIGINAL)
FINISH BRICKWORK (ORIGINAL-1791)
FINISH BRICK ALTERATION TO MATCH ORIGINAL BRICKWORK
UNFINISHED BRICKWORK (PATCHES AND ALTERATIONS-INTERIOR)
FINISH BRICKWORK-BROKEN FACE (1791)
UNFINISED BRICKWORK-BROKEN OFF
STRETCHER
HEADER
QUEEN CLOSER
NOTE: ALL DATES LISTED ARE CONSTRUCTION DATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
MAINTENANCE & REHABILITATION DIVISION
APPROVED



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



BASEMENT PLAN



PLOT PLAN

Preliminary Drawings

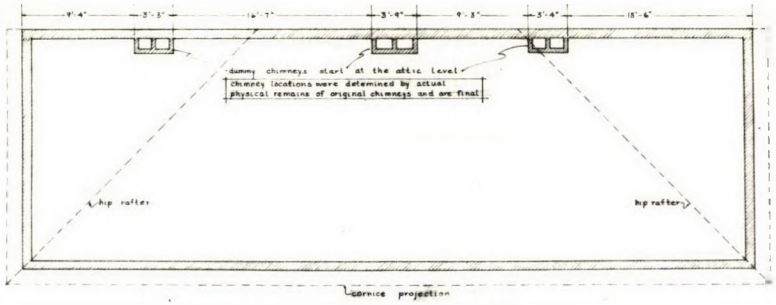
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
MAINTENANCE & REHABILITATION DIVISION
FIELD

RECONSTRUCTION OF "NEW HALL" BLDG.34
CARPENTER COURT - AREA "A"
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

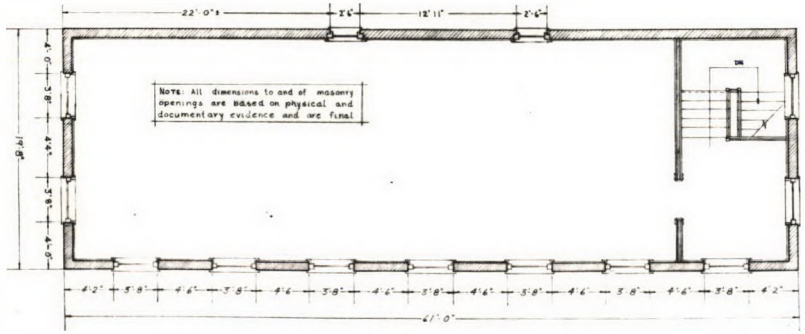
RECOMMENDED
SUPERINTENDENT, INHP
REGIONAL DIRECTOR
CHIEF, EASTERN DESIGN & CONST.
APPROVED
DIRECTOR

ORIENTATION
REVIEWED
OPERATIONS REGION
WASHINGTON
INTERP. REGION
WASHINGTON
COOP. ACTV. REGION
WASHINGTON
DES. & CONST. REGION
A.
E.
L.A.
WASHINGTON
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OTHER
PREPARED
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CHECKED
REVISED
FIVE
FCP
SHEET 1 OF 12
DRAWING NO.
NHPP 1603
24504

NEW CONSTRUCTION (MATERIAL UNDETERMINED)



ATTIC PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Preliminary Drawings

SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"

RECOMMENDED DATE

APPROVED

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
MAINTENANCE & REHABILITATION DIVISION
PREPARED BY
FIELD

RECONSTRUCTION OF NEW HALL BLDG 34
CARPENTER COURT - AREA A
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

ORIENTATION REVIEWED

OPERATIONS REGION
WASHINGTON

INTERP. REGION
WASHINGTON

COOP. ACTV. REGION
WASHINGTON

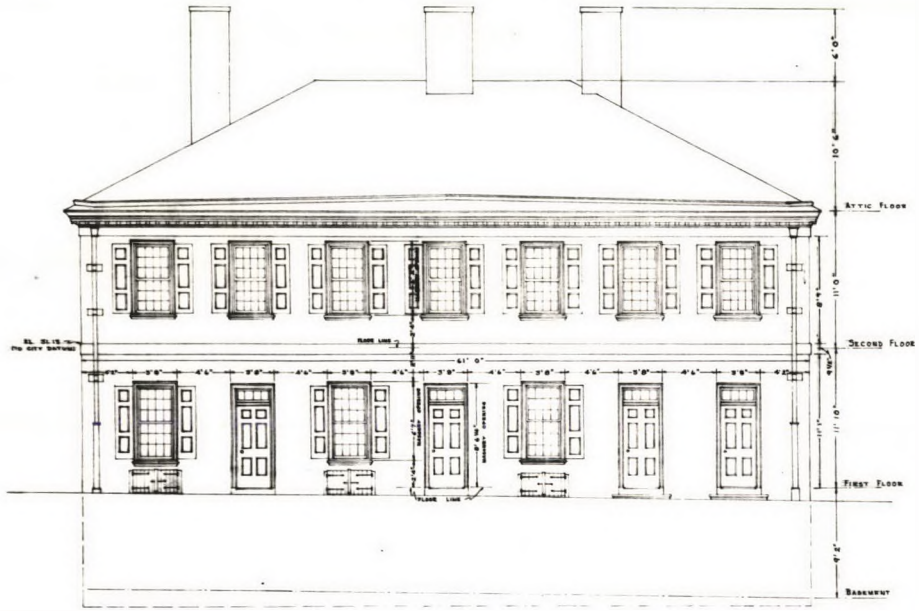
DES. & CONST. STERN
A.
E.
L.A.
WASHINGTON
A.
E.
L.A.

OTHER

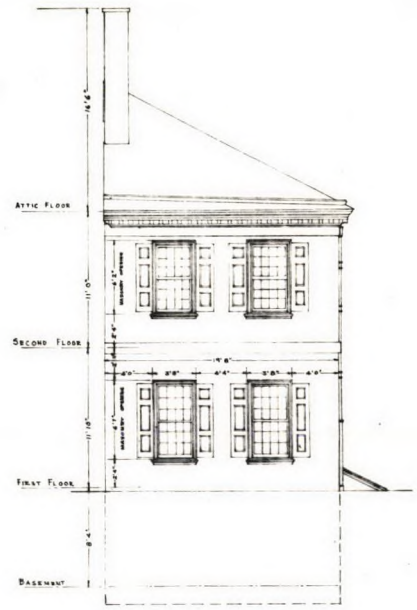
PREPARED
DESIGNED
D.E. CONNOR
DRAWN
CHECKED
REVISED
DATE | INITIAL
1/17/64 F.F.C.

REGIONAL FILE
PCP
SHEET 2 OF 13
DRAWING NO.
NHP-EINS
2-650-A

Chapter 3
Section 1
Drawing 7



EAST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

Preliminary Drawings

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

RECOMMENDED ____ DATE

APPROVED ____

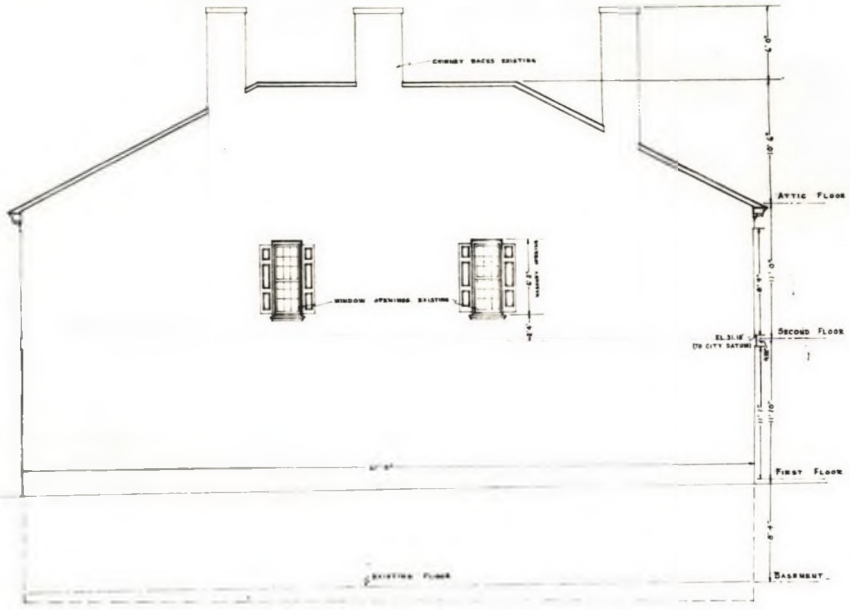
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
MAINTENANCE & REHABILITATION DIVISION

RECONSTRUCTION OF "NEW MALL" - BLDG 34
CARPENTER COURT - AREA "A"
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

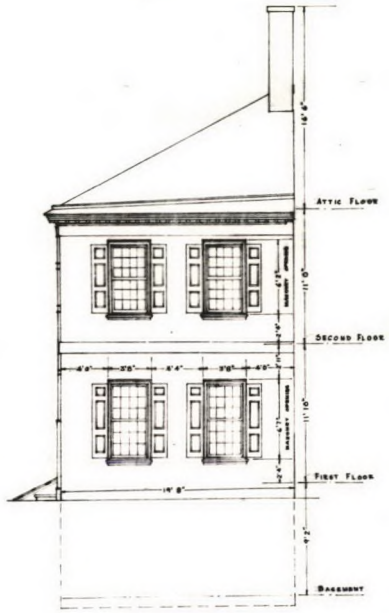
ORIENTATION REVIEWED
OPERATIONS REGION
WASHINGTON
INTERP. REGION
WASHINGTON
COOP. ACTV. REGION
WASHINGTON
DES. & CONST. STUDY
A.
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WASHINGTON
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L.A.
OTHER
PREPARED
DRAWN
CHECKED
REVISED

SHEET 3 OF 12
DRAWING NO.
NHP-1120
24304-A

Chapter 3
Section 1
Drawing 8



WEST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION

Preliminary Drawings

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
MAINTENANCE / REHABILITATION DIVISION

FIELD

RECONSTRUCTION OF "BEN HALL" - BLDG 24
CARPENTER COURT - AREA "A"
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

APPROVED

ORIENTATION REVIEWED
OPERATIONS REGION
WASHINGTON
INTERP. REGION
WASHINGTON
COOP. ACTV. REGION
WASHINGTON
DES. & CONST. SYSTEM
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D.E. CONNOR
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10/24/94 DEC
APPROVED
FIELD
FOR
SHEET 4 OF 13
DRAWING NO.
NHP-160-
2450-A

Chapter 3
Section 1
Drawing 9

COMPARABLE STRUCTURES

To the best of our knowledge there are no existing structures of the period comparable to NEW HALL.

WORK TO BE UNDERTAKEN:

NEW HALL is to be reconstructed. The exterior is to be reconstructed historically to its original appearance in 1791 - 1800, based on available documentary and physical research data. The interior will not be a historical reconstruction, but will consist of a basement, a first and second floor, and an attic.

Public toilets and storage space will occupy the basement. The first and second floors will be used for museum exhibits.

A stairway at the north end will provide access to the basement and to the second floor. All construction will be fireproof except the doors, windows, and inside trim.

The only portions of the original building which exist are the west wall and portions of the south wall. Both walls are structurally unsound. To preserve these walls would require their being tied to a steel or concrete frame prior to the removal of the adjoining walls.

An examination of the walls indicates that due to defacement, 60 percent of face brick in the west wall would have to be replaced, and 75 percent in the south wall completely removed and reconstructed. The south wall has been punctured, and openings bricked in so many times, that the original brickwork remaining occurs only in scattered patches.

To preserve the existing portions of NEW HALL is almost impossible if the work is done by contract; it would be time consuming if done either by contract or day labor, and the cost would be extremely high.

Because of the small portion of original face brick which would remain it is doubtful that the preservation of the walls would make any significant contribution to the reconstruction of NEW HALL.

The following recommendations are submitted for consideration in the reconstruction of NEW HALL:

1. That the existing building on the site of NEW HALL be demolished to the top of the foundation walls, except for a small portion (approximately 25 square feet) of the original wall at the east corner of the south elevation (see Dwg. NHP-IND-2472)- to be preserved as a sample wall for the reconstruction of NEW HALL and incorporated in the reconstructed building.

2. That the reconstructed brickwork be of new hand-moulded, wood-fired brick matching the size, color, and texture of the original brick.

   (From a knowledge of the methods of burning brick at the time NEW HALL was built and a study of the existing walls, it appears that "kiln-run" bricks were used, the best black headers selected for the east wall, and all red face brick of uniform hardness and color selected for the north and south walls. The remainder of the bricks were used for backing brick and for the west wall. A study of the west wall indicates that black headers and other hard-burned brick were used for the face brick in this wall.)

3. That the floor construction be designed for a minimum of 100 lbs. per sq. ft. (Philadelphia Building Code) in order that the use of the building may not be restricted.

4. That the building be provided with an automatic fire detection system.

PROVISIONS FOR UTILITIES AND VISITOR SERVICES

Water will be furnished by the City water system, and electricity by the Philadelphia Electric Company. At present, these services, which also serve Carpenters' Hall, are in the basements of 322 Chestnut Street. To provide uninterrupted service to Carpenters' Hall and new service to reconstructed NEW HALL, the utilities must be relocated (preferably in the Court to the east of 322 Chestnut Street) before the present buildings are demolished.

Telephone service to Carpenters' Hall is by temporary lines on poles. These lines will be placed underground when plans for the area are developed.

Our central plant steam distribution system will provide heat by an extension from an existing main, as provided in Project Construction Proposal U-8.

CHAPTER IV

ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA

Prepared by Archeologist Paul J. F. Schumacher

STUDY OF PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Initially, the archeological investigation of NEW HALL began with the examination of the west foundation wall in the basement of this building. The wall is of masonry construction and part of the original structure of NEW HALL erected in 1791. In order to examine the wall in a more detailed manner, it was necessary to dig a trench along the side of the foundation wall and break up the modern concrete flooring in the basement. Beneath the concrete flooring several pieces of wood indicating a former wooden floor were uncovered. The concrete floor had been placed on top of cinder which in turn was resting on the natural clay and sand of the area. The base of the west wall extended somewhat below the level of the concrete floor, resting on gravel and sand at the elevation of 9.66' - mean City datum. Further excavation did not locate any wall partitions running east-west. Few artifacts were uncovered at this point in the excavation.

The second phase of the excavation was begun with the investigation of the south foundation wall of NEW HALL continuing to the location where NEW HALL ended and adjoined the building referred to as the "Front Store" (also on the west side of Carpenters' Court and projecting onto Chestnut

Street). Partition walls were not located nor was the old north foundation wall of NEW HALL uncovered.

An excavation along the west foundation wall of the "Front Store" running northward was made indicating that this wall was deeper than the west foundation wall of NEW HALL. The "Front Store" is of masonry construction. A thick concrete floor was located in its basement, maintaining the same level throughout and being an unbroken continuation of the concrete floor in the NEW HALL basement. Removal of the concrete floor in the "Front Store" revealed cinder, river gravel, and sand.

The study of physical evidence was continued by additional excavations in the basement of NEW HALL to determine the location of the footing of the south wall. This investigation uncovered a large brick pit (designated as Pit "A") in the southwest corner of the basement. The fill in the pit was removed and sifted to reveal quantities of artifacts of mid and late eighteenth century, which have been placed in eight large crates to be cleaned and identified for future reference and exhibition. Along one side of the pit, alone, were great quantities of slag, 17 iron chain links, one iron shot ball, and 4 cannon balls, each weighing 5-1/2 lbs.

The pit wall is one brick wide, dry laid, and 8 feet

in diameter. It appears to have been a cistern, since it is too wide for a privy, and probably was filled in prior to the building of NEW HALL in 1791. The cistern may have served the area of Carpenters' Company prior to 1791. At the top of the cistern a brick vault was laid to support the chimney near the southeast corner. The chimney breasts of the eighteenth century NEW HALL structure are still in existence. The top of the brick vault is at the elevation of 11.19' - mean City datum. The bottom of the pit is very wet and full of mush. The base of the pit walls rests on natural clay and sand and is at 4.56' elevation - mean City datum.

Investigation of the east foundation wall indicated the basement wall in this part of the building to be original except for minor alterations and windows probably installed about 1860.

HOW PROPOSED WORK WILL AFFECT HISTORIC REMAINS

The cistern uncovered is not of vital significance to the Park story and the proposed interpretive program. Since all essential data has been recorded and artifacts salvaged, there is no reason why it should not be back-filled to facilitate the reconstruction of NEW HALL.

COMPLETED RESEARCH REPORTS

Archeological Field Notes - Archeological Research Project No. 14 - New Hall - Carpenters' Court, Independence National Historical Park, by Paul J. F. Schumacher, Archeologist, 1956.

FURTHER RESEARCH NEEDED

The pit (designated as Pit "B"), located south of the original south wall of NEW HALL, which is partially visible, should be completely excavated in order to determine whether it was another cistern, a well, or privy. The earth from this pit will have to be thoroughly sifted for artifacts. Excavation of Pit "B" may be done during the demolition of NEW HALL and at the time the Resident Architect considers it feasible. This will complete the exploratory excavations on the west side of Carpenters' Court.

Further exploratory digs should be made on the east side of the Court and in the courtway itself, removing the paving and running cross trenches from east to west.

These tests are desirable to locate the sites elevations, and remains of eighteenth century structures for future restoration purposes; or, at least, for historical record.

GENERAL FILES