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NOTES ON

THE FREE QUAKER MEETING HOUSE

FIFTH AND ARCH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA

Built 1783-4

Compiled for

HARBESON, HOUGH, LIVINGSTON AND LARSON

Architects to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

from a

Study of the Documents and of the Fabric

by

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FOREWORD

Independence Mall State Park is a major landscape feature in the older section of Philadelphia. Construction is now nearing completion by the General State Authority for the Department of Forests and Waters of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The area extends from Independence Hall on Chestnut Street north to Race Street and from Fifth Street to Sixth, encompassing three large blocks. The general lines of the design were first set forth by Roy F. Larson, FAIA, partner of Paul P. Cret, in 1936 and reported in The Evening Bulletin for October 30, 1942. The design again appeared in an illustrated brochure titled Independence Hall and Adjacent Historic Buildings .. a Plan for their Preservation and the Improvement of their Surroundings published jointly by the Fairmount Park Art Association and the Independence Hall Association in 1944.

In the middle section of the Mall - between Market and Arch Streets - stands a building of long recognized historical interest - the Free Quaker Meeting House. It was moved in June 1961, 33 feet West and 8 feet South to allow for widening of Fifth Street, after demolition of its 19th Century additions, basement and vaulted subbasement. Plans for its restoration, now under construction, were partly based upon the findings reported here.

The written part of this essay is not an elegant, symmetrical literary work intended for letter press publication. It is an assemblage of hard facts garnered from the reading of manuscripts and set down in more or less chronological order. It is illustrated by drawings and photographs which interpret the fabric of the structure as it was opened up and examined for physical evidence of the past.

Except for some measurements and photographs of the substructure - my study was undertaken after the moving of the building.

Published Sources: The Free Quaker Meeting as an institution is the subject of many brief notices in secondary writings. Little has been published that contributes to an understanding of the fabric. Charles Wetherill, History of the Religious Society of Friends Called by Some the Free Quakers, 1894 contains few references to its construction. Philip B. Wallace, Colonial Churches and Meeting Houses, Philadelphia 1931, has only some good photographs. The available manuscripts seem never to have been analyzed before.

The writer did not consult the newspapers of the period, although they would undoubtedly yield some more information about the builders and the various occupants of the meeting house. However, Hannah Benner Roach, FGSP, FASG, Philadelphia historian made available several important items from her matchless collection of 18th Century Philadelphia press notices.

Documentary Sources: The principal collection of Free Quaker documents is that deposited in the library of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia in 1957. This is a complicated aggregation of bound and unbound material. While some important items are now missing - and the informality of record keeping during construction in 1783-4 creates difficulties for the present day researcher - it has been possible to reconstruct a fairly comprehensive picture of how and when the building was put up.

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania has in the Seymour Adelman Collection three original drawings, White Matlack's receipt book of 1783-4 and one rough estimate sheet, all of which were valuable for this study.

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mixed with the meeting house accounts. For instance, in the period 1783-4 Samuel Wetherill sold Mathias Sadler the carpenter, as recorded in Loose Receipts, a razor strop, a flat bottomed candlestick and 20 yards "1/4 x 1/8" Striped Silk as well as numerous tools and builders' supplies for the new meeting house. Another baffling feature is the apparent duplication of certain parts of the collection).

Nearly two hundred of the cards were transcribed from the manuscript records of the Apprentices' Library Company. With the Commonwealth's decision not to retain the second floor of 1788 and related features, investigation of the later period of the meeting house was gradually dropped.

While primarily searching for information on the fabric itself, the writer inevitably came across important material concerning the various occupants of the building. Because these references will later be interesting in telling the story to visitors - some of it is set down in Appendix B of this report.

It will be noted that the writer has, as a matter of policy pursued for some years, taken pains to cite the names of Philadelphia building mechanics and suppliers of construction materials as a contribution to local history. It is a study little developed in this city, though source material is abundant and information badly needed. The substantial start made by Louise Hall, From Artificer to Architect still lies in typescript and little has been added since it was filed as a doctoral dissertation at Radcliffe in 1954.

Examination of the Fabric: Prime source material examined for this report is the fabric of the meeting house itself. The physical facts

to be observed in the building are more reliable than any written documents. They offer the most dependable kind of information and they have been examined in detail. Before the construction of any building is completed, changes from the original ideas are made. The Free Quaker Meeting House is an example of this. Wherever the evidence of the fabric does not agree with the intended plans as described (or drawn), the former must be admitted the most creditable.

I have had the assistance of Henry A. Judd, National Park Service Architect (now of Washington), probably the outstanding expert at such detective work. The young men making the measured drawings - Architects Robert Cooper (now of New York) Gary Dysert (now of Detroit), Grant A. Cadwallader, Jr., and Paul M. Pinney (now of Lexington, Ky.) - also contributed observations of interest.

Perhaps the most important discovery in this category was that the second floor as it now stands (September, 1966) dates all the way back to 1788 - only four years after the building was first finished. Its framing until the last few weeks was still nearly complete and extended from wall to wall. The plaster of the original interior is continuous and finished with coats of whitewash from the first floor level up to the spring line of the second floor cove. The second floor of 1788 had been installed by cutting holes in the finished surfaces to seat the new joists. The evidence is clear that there never was a balcony in the building, although (because of the two stories of windows) one was probably intended in the very beginning.

Measured Drawings: Concurrent with the opening up and examination of the Meeting House fabric, a set of careful measured drawings was made. They afford a record of things found and are a major part of this report. They became the basis of restoration drawings. These measured drawings were done according to standards of the Historic American Building Survey for deposit in that great collection at the Library of Congress where copies will always be available. Prints are included as Part III of this report. Such measured drawings are more than a routine mechanical record. They carry the interpretive notes of those who have tried to reconcile the documented record with the details of the actual structure as exposed to view.

In the effort to correlate these sources I believe that we have had greater than average success. As usual in such efforts, some questions have remained unanswered and probably always will.

Views and Photographs: To the Historical Society of Pennsylvania I owe permission to reproduce a number of old views in their collections; they are credited individually.

Jack E. Boucher, National Park Service photographer, made some of the HABS photos in 1961 as noted. To George Eiseman of the Dillon Company we owe most of the new photographs commissioned expressly for this record. I wish the set could have been more complete.

General: To Architect F. Spencer Roach, partner in the firm of Harbeson, Hough, Livingston and Larson, I owe many kindnesses and suggestions as I do to his wife, Hannah Benner Roach, who has helped with her rare knowledge of 18th century Philadelphians.

My assistants Mrs. Virginia Naudé, Mrs. Jane Phillips, Mrs. Genore Allen and Mrs. Gayle Labenow did the typing and many other chores contributing to this report.

Charles E. Peterson

Society Hill, Philadelphia

September, 1966

PART I - NARRATIVE

1-A PRELIMINARIES, 1781-1783.

Seventy-odd years ago Charles Wetherill, in his History of the Religious Society of Friends Called by Some the Free Quakers,[1] sketched the origin and progress of that Philadelphia meeting organized at the end of the Revolutionary War. A paragraph here will suffice to review the story.

A broadside by Samuel Wetherill dated April 24, 1781, invited those Friends disowned because of participation in the American cause to worship together.[2] Their first informal meetings had begun late in 1780 in the homes of Wetherill and Timothy Matlack, leaders of the new group. On February 30, 1781 the newly organized society held its first meeting for business and on July 27 it petitioned the three established monthly meetings of the Philadelphia Friends for permission to share in the use of their meeting houses and burial grounds.[3] Their pleas, however, were rejected. Later that year these disinherited ones presented a bill to the Pennsylvania legislature hoping to regain these rights by legal action but no help was obtained there, either. There was no alternative but to build a new meeting house and to establish a new cemetery.

Construction of the meeting house at Fifth and Arch Streets was actually begun while the final terms of the peace treaty ending the Revolution were still being drafted in Paris. The British Army had not yet left New York. Transatlantic commerce had somewhat revived, inspiring financial optimism, though affairs were still very unsettled in Philadelphia. State politics were boiling; just at this time the Continental Congress had to flee the city leaving the State House - only two blocks from the new meeting house project - in the face of

mutinous war veterans from the back country. The excitement of those weeks probably accounts for the fact that not much notice was paid to the physical beginnings of the new building. Enough records have survived, however, to outline the story and give us some interesting particulars.

The minutes of a meeting on June 2, 1783 show that the Free Quakers considered "the propriety of purchasing a Lot of Ground and Building a Place of Worship thereon".[4] Sentiment was favorable and from that point onward progress was swift. A week later it was agreed to look for a site and to promote subscriptions toward a building fund.[5] In another week a special committee was named to further the project.[6] Then, on July 3, it was announced that a location had been found and a building committee was designated "to procure materials, employ Workmen & erect a meeting house as soon as may be." The members of this committee consisted of Moses Bartram, druggist; Samuel Wetherill, Junior, house carpenter; Joseph Warner, lastmaker; White Matlack, watchmaker, and Col. Timothy Matlack, patriot and politician.[7]

Two days after that (July 5) Samuel Wetherill bought from John Dunlap, Philadelphia printer, a corner lot -- 48' along Mulberry or Arch Street and 100' on Fifth Street. Five days later, for a consideration of ten shillings in specie, the northern sixty feet were reconveyed to a board of trustees as a site for the new meeting house.[8] The subscription committee was pleased to report that "very considerable sums" had already been pledged and it was decided to increase the size of the proposed building to 36' x 48'.[9]

The next twelve months were very active ones at the site but unfortunately

none of the Society's minutes from that period seem to have survived. No mention has been found of architectural drawings being prepared, displayed, discussed or even approved. Three sheets of them, however, are preserved at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in the Seymour Adelman Collection (see Appendix II-A). Other drawings are in the possession of Mrs. Joseph Carson, Philadelphia collector, but were not made available for study.

Samuel Wetherill, in getting ready to design the new meeting house, studied and made measurements of both the Society Hill Friends' and the Presbyterian meeting houses on Pine Street - as well as of the Assembly Room of the State House. Storage vaults were planned for the space underneath the meeting house so a survey was made of the local wine cellars to see what had already been found suitable and convenient for that function. Wetherill was the central figure in the Free Quaker project - making plans and estimates and supervising the construction.[10]

Notes to I-A Preliminaries

(1) The place of publication, though not specified, was undoubtedly Philadelphia, the year 1894.

(2) For full text see Charles Wetherill, pp. 47-49.

(3) Ibid., p. 35.

(4) Minutes, 1781-1786 (MS). This record group at the American Philosophical Society Library is identified there as "Society of Friends, Free", hereafter SFF.

(5) Ibid., June 9, 1783.

(6) Ibid., June 16, 1783.

(7) The three Matlacks so closely associated with this building were sons of Old Timothy (1695-1752). They were Timothy the younger (1736-1829), White (1745-18) and Josiah (1748-).

White Matlack was a watchmaker at Peck's Slip in New York in 1773-6. (Rita Suswin Gottesman, ed., The Arts and Crafts in New York, 1726-1776, New York 1939, pp. 153, 154, 246). In 1776 "lately from New York" he was in Philadelphia repairing clocks and watches on Market Street near Fourth. (Evening Post, Dec. 31, 1776). In the period 1785-1790 he was in business with John Nancarrow, a Scot, selling "American Blistered Steel" (Independent Gazette, Dec. 3, 1785; J. Thomas Scharf and Thompson Westcott, History of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1884, hereafter S & W, III, p. 2250.) Letters in the Allison Collection, Haverford College, show that White Matlack was at New York and Bayside, Flushing in the period 1805-1823.

(8) Charles Wetherill, pp. 85-91. Dunlap had bought the property in 1779 from Henry and Catharine Gurney, James Biddle and Andrew Robeson. They, in turn, had it from William Clinton, blacksmith in 1762. The parchment indenture of sale is among the loose manuscripts in the SFF Collection.

Of the two 20' x 48' lots sold off at that time one had "good Frame Tenement" two stories high and the other was under lease. (Pennsylvania Packet, Aug. 5, 1783.) Joshua Mitchell (?) was paid two dollars "for crying the lotts sold at vendue". (Historical Society of Pennsylvania, hereafter HSP, Adelman Collection, Matlack Receipts, Aug. 7, 1783.) John Bayard conducted the auction at the Coffeehouse, Philadelphia financial center and the usual place for such sales (SFF. Ledger and Receipt Book, 1781-1826, MS, hereafter L & R, March 22, 1784.)

(9) SFF, Minutes, July 8, 1783.

(10) Marian S. Carson, The Society of Free Quakers / The Fighting Quakers of the Revolution, Philadelphia, no date (typescript), hereafter Carson, Part III, pp. 2-20. However, the crediting of Samuel Wetherill as designer and supervisor of construction is not documented.

I-B MASON'S WORK 1783

Construction started immediately and advanced very quickly. It is astonishing to learn from the record that the masonry walls were substantially completed and under roof by the first winter. The short period of fourteen work weeks would be hard to match today, especially when one considers the unusual substructure that was built far below grade and the handmade origins of all the parts. While no construction diary has come down to us it is possible to follow progress by analyzing and arranging many little scraps of documentary information.

Materials Stockpiled: Materials were soon collected at the site, the first of record being rough lumber, probably for form work and scaffolding. This was delivered by the timber merchants Cooper, Harrison & Co. of North Front Street on July 12, 1783.[1] A few days later floor boards from McCullogh & Peterson, lumber merchants on South Water Street, were brought in. It is interesting to note that the latter firm took the amount of £5..5..0 off their bill as a contribution to the project.[2] Jones, Clark & Cresson provided more scantling and boards.[3]

On July 18 Enoch Marple brought in twenty-eight bushels of lime[4] and John Harry thirty-five. Well into September there were many men engaged in delivering that commodity - required first of all for making mortar for the masonry and then for plastering.

The first rough stone was "flatted" some sixteen miles up the Delaware River from the Crum Creek quarries of Thomas Leiper and delivered on July 22.[5] Two days later David Rittenhouse gave his approval of Timothy Matlack's design for the masonry vaults (see Appendix II-A).

Just why the plans were "Examined and approved" by David Rittenhouse, clockmaker and astronomer - and also Treasurer of Pennsylvania - may seem odd until it is remembered that he and Timothy Matlack were politically very close.[6] As leaders of the Constitutionalist party they had held the State government together during the hectic days of the War and their troubles were not yet over. As a scientist Rittenhouse's name was very prestigious in Philadelphia and Matlack, faced with the problem of raising a substantial building fund by private subscription, undoubtedly solicited the signature for its advertising value. Rittenhouse was to lend his name to many other worthwhile projects in succeeding years.

Excavation and Masonry: On that same day (July 24) three spades were bought, probably signalling the beginning of excavation.[7] We know that two days after that eight labourers were paid wages for work done,[8] and at the end of the month Caleb Cresson was paid for two wheelbarrows.[9]

The records show that Phillip Walter delivered seventeen loads of sand [10] and two parcels of rope were bought for the erection of scaffolding.[11] Christopher Marshall reported in his diary that the "Foundation Stone" was laid on July 29 "in the presence of a numerous body of Spectators Friends and others".[12] On August 6 John Drinker the mason was first paid for his work.[13] By August 9 brick had been delivered - enough to take Daniel McBride three and a half days to pile it [14] - and three barrels were bought to make "mortar tubs".[15] On the 12th there was some kind of a progress celebration at which liquor was given the workmen.[16] The stone substructure, two stories deep, and the brick and stone subbasement vaults were evidently well along.

William Stiles, a stonecutter located on South Third Street, was paid for four cut stone window lintels or "heads"[17] which the masons would set

in the cellar windows. On September 10 David Chambers, another stonecutter who lived just across the street, was advanced five pounds for procuring the famous "inscription stone" still featured in the north gable. In the middle of October he was paid further, presumably for cutting the inscription,[18] which reads:

By General Subscription
for the
FREE QUAKERS
Erected in the year
of OUR LORD 1783
of the EMPIRE 8

After the building had come into use William Stiles was paid for "Seller Door Cheeks & Sill", apparently for a typical Philadelphia outside cellar entrance ensemble opening onto the alleyway at the south side. Stiles received £11 for the cut stone, 7s. for hauling it and 16s. 8d. for the setting.[19]

On September 2 John Ennis and William Alsop were paid for nearly two days each for "regulating the earth in the vaults". Mark Evans assisted them at this and in piling bricks.[20] Robert Chesnut gathered "lime Core" and spread it in the vault to make a floor.[21]

In the records examined there were relatively few other items concerning the masonry work. A large purchase dated August 29,1783 and handled by White Matlack was the procurement of brick (vendor not named) as follows:

113,800 Com^{n} Bricks @ 40/	£227.12. 0
4,200 Stock d.^{o}	16.16. 0
20 doz. water table	3.15. 0
	£248. 3. 0[22]

Later there is an item for a thousand more stock brick bought from David Rose for £4.[23]

A draft of a bill of work by Drinker and Souder states that they laid 202-1/2 perches of stone in the foundations and vaults and 117,000 brick as well as setting cut stone supplied by William Stiles and David Chambers (see Appendix A-1). The masonry must have been substantially complete by the end of September, to be ready for the roof which followed immediately.[24]

Notes to I-B Mason's Work, 1783

(1) The original voucher is endorsed "First Entry". It was for oak scantling and sap boards. SFF, Loose Receipts. The suppliers are here identified by the use of the 1785 (White) and the 1791 (Biddle) city directories.

(2) "1500 ft heart 5/4 Boards @ 30/...£22.10..0." Loose Receipts, July 17, 1783. The 1785 directory spells the latter name "Patterson".

(3) HSP, Seymour Adelman Collection, Receipts for Money Paid on Account of the New Meeting House at the Corner of Arch & Fifth Street, Phila., 1783. This small manuscript book bound in parchment, kept by White Matlack is hereinafter referred to as Matlack Receipts.

(4) "28 bushels of lime d^{d}. at the new meeting house.....£2.16..0..... Enoch Marple (his mark)." Matlack Receipts, July 18, 1783.

It seems unlikely that all of these men were limeburners. They probably bought the finished product at kilns back in the hills and sold it to White Matlack at a price to cover their hauling costs.

(5) "Six pounds & fifteen shillings for 18 perches of stone d^{d}. at the New Meeting house & five shillings & 6 for Wharfage ... John Kindleman (his mark)." Ibid.

The quality of the stone evidently varied. On July 24 Charles McCormick received a premium for "extra quality" and on August 12 so did Kindleman for "the best load of stone d^{d}. at the building." Ibid.

(6) Brooke Hindle, David Rittenhouse, Princeton, 1964, p. 238.

(7) Carson, Chapter III, p.11.

(8) L & R, July 26, 1783.

(9) Ibid, July 30, 1783.

(10) Ibid, Oct. 16, 1783.

(11) Matlack Receipts, Aug. 29, 1783. One from Wm. & J. Sitgreaves (?) and one from W. Gallander, total £1.

(12) The Diary of Christopher Marshall, MS, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, hereafter Diary.

(13) $60.00 or £22/10. Matlack Receipts.
The only mason's name we have besides those of the principals - Drinker and Souder - was John Roar, bricklayer. L & R, Sept. 10, 1783.

(14) Ibid, August 9, 1783.

(15) Ibid, August 22, 1783.

(16) "Eight shillings & six pence for liquor for workmen" L & R August 7, 1783. Matlack Receipts, August 12, 1783.

(17) Loose Receipts, August 20, 1783.

(18) L & R, Sept. 10, Oct. 15, 1783. The total was £9..3..0.

(19) Loose Receipts, August 11, 1783. Although the main windows were crowned with a typical rusticated keystone lintel design, it was executed in plaster and the substitution for real stone is hard to detect.

(20) L & R.

(21) Ibid, Sept. 22 and 25, 1783. The Bishop White House, still standing on Walnut Street, built only a year later, had a lime mortar floor in part of its cellar. The restoration of this structure by the National Park Service was recently completed.

On October 29, Thos. Peirce, laborer, was paid for picking up brick and backfilling the walls at grade. Ibid.

(22) Loose Receipts.

(23) L & R, Jan. 15, 1784. In Philadelphia's famous Federal Procession "Ten master brick-makers headed by Mr. David Rose, Sen and followed by one hundred workmen in frocks and trowsers, with tools" marched. Pennsylvania Packet, July 4, 1788.

(24) Thomas Peirce, a laborer, on October 29 was paid "for gathering the brick together and laying some sand round the building to through off the water." L & R. This would be the backfilling marking the completion and acceptance of the mason's work.

I-C CARPENTERS' WORK 1783-84

Very early in October spars, ropes and scantling were delivered to the project[1] and on the fourth the roof framing was "raised"[2] under the supervision of ships' rigger John Coburn.[3] In honor of this occasion sixty persons were feasted at Samuel Wetherill's, "all pleased quiet & Sociable" as noted by Christopher Marshall in his diary.[4]

On the same day as that party Levi Collins was paid for 8,503 shingles[5] which were "dressed" by Joseph Bowne.[6] With winter coming on the roofers must have been under pressure and early in November the shingling was completed.[7] Interior finishing work could then proceed safely.

Lumber came from various suppliers. Wayne and Maxfield provided fifty dollars worth of pine boards;[8] the Cuthberts 'Sundry Spars for Scaffold poles", presumably from Anthony Cuthbert's mast yard.[9] Cooper & Harrison and Garrigues & Smith provided a quantity of cedar and heart pine boards and planks for finish work.[10] Some of the stockpile had probably been used by August 29 when carpenter Josiah Matlack was first paid off.[11] One of the last lumber bills was from Clement Biddle & Co. for £17.17..8-1/4 worth of square sleepers and plank flooring, probably for the cellar or vaults.[12]

When the carpenters' work on the meeting house was completed it was "measured" - as was the custom of those times - by outside parties specially qualified for this work. In this case it was Robert Allison[13] and Gunning Bedford,[14] both members of the Carpenters' Company of the City and County of Philadelphia. They would have used the Company's secret price book to determine the total amount of money to be paid. This method, called "mensuration" though widely used in early America, is now obsolete.[15]

Allison and Bedford certified that they had measured and estimated the carpenters' work done by Josiah Matlack and Matthew Sadler. They found it to be worth £492..3..8, a large sum of money--twice the value of the mason's work.[16]

Notes to I-C Carpenters' Work 1783-84

(1) Loose Receipts, Oct. 3, 1783. Hood and Williams provided "two Coils of rope wt. one hundred one quarter & twenty seven pounds at three pounds pr hundred wt. Cost £4..9..6. (Receipt Book, 1783-1786, Feb. 11, 1784) and Nicholas Spencer was paid for hauling one load of "sparrs & Ropes" to the meeting house. Ibid, Feb. 14, 1784.

(2) This undoubtedly refers to the four main trusses which are still in place, two of them intact, plus the purlins and rafters.

(3) "To attendance raising the Timber...£3..0..0" and "To use of Blocks and Falls...£2..0..0". Ibid., Oct. 7, 1783. Wm. Bowne, a labourer, was paid five shillings for services at the raising. L & R Oct. 22, 1783.

(4) Diary, Oct. 4, 1783. It was evidently for this party "at time of raising" that George Chandler was paid £4.19..4-1/2 for "3 loaves Sugar", a quantity of limes and porterage for the spirits and the mixings. Loose Receipts, 1783 (no month or day). The receipts show that Barbary Sousvelt spent two days "at preparing the entertainment". L & R, Oct. 27, 1783. An item of £8..8..2 "for sundries for the entertainment" was not explained. L & R , October 10, 1783.

(5) Collins was paid £51. Ibid, August 12, 1783. On August Benjn van Scyoc was paid £2..2..6 "for haulin 8500 shingles", Ibid.

(6) Bowne's work was paid for on Sept. 12 and November 6 totalling £9. L & R. These were undoubtedly hand split shingles dressed or smoothed with a drawknife. There is no mention that they were also "jointed"--i.e., had their edges planed smooth which was often done on high quality work.

(7) On October 24 Marshall noted that the carpenters were "at work getting ready to Shingle" and on October 30 they were "almost finished". Diary.

(8) Matlack Receipts, August 4, 1783.

(9) Thomas & Sam[l] Cuthbert, Sept. 3, 1783. Some of the poles for this purpose were only loaned, for next spring three shillings were paid a carter "for returning some scaffold poles that was borrowed". L & R, April 15, 1784.

(10) Loose Receipts. Sept. 6, 7, 14, 17, 1783.

(11) $100 or £37.10, Matlack Receipts, August 29, 1783. The first carpenters' work would have been centering for the vaults.

(12) Loose Receipts, May 10, 1784.

(13) Robert Allison was a member of the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia 1773-1881. He lived on George Street in Southwark in 1791.

(14) Gunning Bedford was an early member of the Carpenters' Company who died in 1802. He lived on Lombard Street between Third and Fourth Streets. He is said to have had a Delaware background.

(15) At this date the Philadelphia price book was still in manuscript. It remained until 1786 to be published. See Charles E. Peterson, "Carpenters' Hall", Historic Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1953, pp. 124,125.

(16) Receipts, undated, but probably about June, 1784. Only half the usual measuring charge of £7..7..6 was billed. The rest was evidently considered a donation to a worthy cause.

I-D FINISHING DETAILS 1784-85

Hardware: A long and detailed list of rough hardware was supplied by Jacob Eckfeldt, who also provided "2 Joints for the Lightning Rods".[1] For the double front door Thomas Paschall furnished two pair of 13" HL hinges with screws to fasten them - along with two round bolts[2] and George Roberts, a leading Philadelphia hardware dealer, got eighteen shillings for one large rim lock complete,possibly for one of the back doors[3] to be opened with a key. Jacob Ziegler came in for £13.12..0 worth of "Smith's work" of unspecified nature.[4]

Plastering: The plastering seems to have been done by one Terrence Smith,[5] who was not identified in White's directory of 1785. In preparation for it Henry Sparke, a lumber merchant on the Southwark waterfront, provided the lath.[6] Jacob Frank supplied forty bushels of hair at a cost of £1 per 10 bushels.[7] George Pepper, carter, brought seventeen loads of "loam" for the plasterers.[8]

Glazing and Painting: The first glass purchased was four boxes of 13" x 15" Crown glass from Brook Smith for £32.[9] The project was billed for a quantity of window lights (forty panes sizes 12" x 16" and 1-1/2 boxes sized 13" x 15") by Wister and Aston, Market Street merchants, in early March of 1784.[10] John Long was paid for glazing 140 lights, which is the exact number in the second floor sash,[11] and Joseph Wirt for 144, the number in the first floor - excluding the tall windows on the west side.

Wirt painted the cornices[12] and John Long the rest of the building. The statement of Thomas Nevell, a leading Philadelphia builder[13] who measured the work, may be seen in Appendix A. Coats of original finish still on the old plastered interior show that they were originally whitewashed

and various maintenance entries in the later years tell us that the practice was continued for a long time.

Heating and Miscellaneous: Jacob Eckfeldt, blacksmith and something of a specialist at such work, set up a heating stove of unspecified type (delivered on October 10[14]) using 57 pounds of stovepipe.[15] There is no chimney known to have existed in the meeting house at that time and it is quite likely that the pipe went right out through the window sash on the west side of the building - as they were known to have done on the west end of the State House where likewise there were no flues.[16] "Close stoves" in American public rooms were fairly new up until this date and were regarded with suspicion for a long time afterwards.[17] The procurement of firewood thereupon became a regular problem in managing the building.

On June 17 Abel James & Sons were paid £4..7..6 for 103 (?) pounds of lead [18] - perhaps for flashing or perhaps for a fireproof sheet under the stove. John Cornish was paid £1.15..3 in full for turner's work,[19] which may have been applied to the basement columns.

Notes to I-D Finishing Details 1784-85

(1) Loose Receipts, Jan. 22-Oct. 15, 1784. Two of Eckfeldt's bills were paid very late. His bill for "Cutting 24 barrs for the seller Window" (Ibid, Aug. 2, 1784 was for an item supplied a year earlier. The writer has noted with amazement the length of time it often took 18th century builders to collect for their work. There is another Eckfeldt bill for 26 "small joggles" for the window cases. Ibid, Oct. 16, 1784.

(2) L & R, Apr. 4, 1784, £1..4..4.

(3) Loose Receipts, April 5, 1784.

(4) L & R , July 6, 1784.

(5) He was paid £15 on July 6, 1784 and £12 on August 2, L & R.

(6) On Feb. 2 three thousand and on Mar. 9, 1784, "1500 feet" total cost - £4.10..0.

(7) L & R, Apr. 6, 1784.

(8) L & R, July 26, 1784. Purpose not specified.

(9) A "barrow man" was paid four shillings for wheeling it to Wetherill's store. L & R, Oct. 24, 1783.

(10) Loose Receipts, March 3, and 13, 1784. There is also an item dated July 7, 1784 for glass at £16.10..0.

(11) Ibid, Dec. 10, 1784. On March 20,1784 Long was paid again, including 14/3 for oil. L & R.

(12) Ibid, Jan. 28, 1785.

(13) Nevell (1721-1797) Philadelphia carpenter-architect, was a remarkable man almost entirely forgotten today but the subject of a rewarding investigation by Hannah Benner Roach, Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, Vol. XXIV, No. 2 (May, 1965) pp. 153-164.

(14) "To Cash pd a porter for halling a Stove". £0..2..6, L & R, Oct. 10, 1783.

(15) Loose Receipts, Jan 22, 1784. Christopher Marshall noted a "fire in stove" at a meeting of December 19, 1784. Diary.

(16) See William Birch copperplate print "Back of the State House, 1799".

(17) Josephine H. Pierce, Fire on the Hearth, Springfield, Mass., 1951, p. 175, states that stovepipes in churches usually were put through the nearest window.

(18) Receipt Book, 1783-1786, June 17, 1784.

(19) L & R, Dec. 28, 1785

I-E ACCESSORIES 1784-88

First Use - One June 13, 1784, the first meeting for worship was held in the new building.[1] We have no other eyewitness accounts, but the minutes of the Society record that it was

> a large and solemn meeting, and was attended by most of the members of our Society who resided in this city, and by divers of our fellow Christians of other denominations; and we hope many hearts were impressed with gratitude to our Great Benefactor, for this inestimable favour; and may a sense of this in addition to other blessings ever remain in our minds with due weight.[2]

Seating: Records of the arrangements for seating are only fragmentary. Christopher Marshall estimated two hundred persons at the first meeting. There may or may not have been new benches for everyone on that occasion.

Several receipts of this period give part of the story. William Brooke supplied "Scantling & Plank cut for the Meeting house benches" worth £6.[4] John Story and "Brother Donald" were paid 4s. 2d. for "removing some lumber" and for "sticking the plank which was cut for the benches.[5] George Pepper got 15s. for hauling the plank "for the benches" to the establishment of Evan Evans, the house carpenter.[6] These references are within the period of one year but may pertain to more than one set of benches.

Other Equipment: On July 12, 1784 the regular minutes of the meeting were resumed after a hiatus of a year. It was reported that Samuel Wetherill had undertaken to procure a small table and to have Venetian blinds made for the "back windows", presumably the tall ones on the western wall. Contributions were sought for altering the Gallery (presumably the platform against the west wall) "so as to place the (fire) wood in the most convenient manner" and for getting materials and workmen to enclose the yard. Four months later Moses Bartram gave an accounting for the above work (plus the purchase of firewood)[7] totalling £15.6..5.

Thomas Wylie received twelve shillings for "two sets of Irons for Venetian Curtains"[8] and John Davis £8 for "mounting" them.[9]

The records indicate that the "Gallery" with its tiers of seats against the west wall was intended to be altered in some way to place the stove wood in a more convenient place.[10] The yard behind the building was ordered enclosed, which was soon done, and a gate was provided.[11] Samuel Jones was engaged as caretaker for £12 per annum, his duties to include making fires and sweeping the house every week.[12]

Early in 1786 a committee of five was appointed "to hire workmen, procure Materials and sink a Privy or Necessary convenient to the Meeting House in the cheapest Manner" and also erect a "Boarded Fence" around the yard.[13]

Cellars and Vaults Rented: The cellar and vaults under the building had been designed for rental[14] and were provided with a separate entrance on the south side of the building in the passageway from Fifth Street. Access was thus available without disturbing the meeting. This underground space was taken by various merchants, as was common in Philadelphia - even in the case of public buildings and churches.[15] The upper level or "cellar" which had some small windows, was considered very suitable for dry goods, the "vaults" for storage of wine, beer and other liquors.[16] Clement Biddle, a Free Quaker merchant, had applied for this space even before the building was completed.[17] One of the first tenants seems to have been Franz Anthon Metzger, a wine merchant, who took it for £100 per annum, payable quarterly.[18] Metzger renewed his lease a year later at £75 in specie.[19] He stayed no longer than three years and the space was publicly advertised for rent on January 8, 1788.[20]

Notes to I-E Accessories 1784-88

(1) Charles Wetherill, p. 39. The date is confirmed by Jacob Hiltzheimer's diary for that day: "this afternoon saw the Free Quakers leaving their meeting house...it was their first meeting."

Christopher Marshall, on the other hand, gives the date as June 6. Perhaps what he referred to was just an inspection of the premises. Diary, June 6, 1784. There had been a conference on arrangements the day before at Samuel Wetherill's place. Ibid, June 5, 1784.

(2) Minutes, July 5, 1784.

(3) Diary, June 6, 1784.

(4) L & R, Jan. 12, 1785.

(5) Ibid, Apr. 15, 1784.

(6) Ibid, Aug. 3, 1784.

(7) Minutes, November 11, 1784.

(8) Loose Receipts, July 26, 1784.

(9) Ibid, Aug. 2, 1784. This large amount must have included the blinds themselves. The bill reads "To mounting 2 Vanicion blines 11 feet 3 inches Long three Leathers & putting up Dº.".

Historian Carl Bridenbaugh has noted an advertisement in the South Carolina Gazette for "Venetian window curtains" as early as Secember 16, 1756.

(10) Minutes, July 12 and Sept. 6, 1784. This presumably refers to firewood piled inside for the stove. The 375 feet of poplar board purchased of Wetherill & Truman the same day was apparently for this remodeling. Loose Receipts, July 12, 1784. Cost £2.17..6.

(11) Ibid, Sept. 6, 1784.

(12) Ibid, Oct. 10, 1784.

(13) Ibid. The date of this item is unclear. The committee was in existence before April 5 at which meeting it was continued.

(14) The meeting of May 15, 1786 took up the matter of finances and the minutes show that £500 had been borrowed from the widow Anna Dorothea Walker under a bond signed three weeks earlier. At that time it was advocated that all the rents from the cellar and vaults be applied to paying the interest and retiring the principal of the loan.

(15) For example the advertisement of "a large convenient Cellar to be Let, in Market-street near Third street, Pennsylvania Packet, August 14, 1783. Even the basement of the City Hall was advertised for rent. Poulson's American Daily Advertiser, Aug. 26, 1800.

(16) Pennsylvania Packet, Jan. 8, 1788.

(17) The Diary of Christopher Marshall, Feb. 12, 1784.

(18) Minutes, May 5, 1785. Metzger apparently installed flooring and other improvements as a part of the agreement and was allowed £85 against his rent.

(19) SFF, Rough Minutes, April 4, 1786.

(20) Pennsylvania Packet, Applications were directed to Christopher Marshall, Sr., in Strawberry Alley.

The records of the meeting reveal the following renters in later years.

Oct. 25, 1790, Peter Blight, $45.00 per annum. Loose Minutes, SFF.
Oct. 22, 1796, Francis Coppinger, $100.00. Loose Receipts.
Nov. 1, 1810, Timothy Matlack, $50.00 per annum. Small Minute Book, SFF.

I-F THE SECOND FLOOR AND POOR'S ACADEMY 1788-1791

In this period the size of membership in the new meeting did not seem to grow along with the city and it was decided to put in a second floor reached by an outside stairway so that the upper part of the building could be rented out and used separately.[1]

To support the new floor two brick piers had to be built in the cellar to receive two wooden columns immediately above.[2] Two pairs of heavy girders were inserted in the East and West walls. The floor joists were tenoned into them and these in turn carried pine flooring above and a plastered ceiling below. This framing and flooring has remained in place until the present time. The seven windows at the second floor level - which had previously been out of reach and inoperable - were then hung with pullies, cords and weights for the first time.[3]

To make the new space (the so-called "Chamber") accessible to students without disturbing those on the first floor a new stairway was made to ascend the west wall from a point near Arch Street to a cantilevered platform at the upper level where a door was cut through the original brickwork. In adding this stairway one of the original West windows had to be boarded over--inside and out--and it remained so until 1963 when we opened it up, revealing the remarkable survival of an original window sash complete with frame, sash, pulley, cord, weights and the original paint finish. The board sheathing on the outside still traced the details of the shingled roof of the original stairway (long since removed) as well as the actual position of the risers and treads.

Like the original construction of the meeting house, the major project of dividing the building horizontally was accomplished very quickly. Work

began on May 28, 1788.[4] There was a raising party on or before June 26 enlivened by the serving of spirits with limes and sugar (a rum punch?) and bread and cheese.[5] The last act was a general clean-up of the premises by one Betsy Maxfield.[6]

John Poor's "Accommodations for the Instruction of Young Ladies" were in the Chamber by August 12.[7] Only two months in all were required for this major change. The vouchers for this work are rather complete and are tabulated as Appendix B.

The author of this very practical revision may well have been Dr. Benjamin Say, "practitioner of physic", who was both an officer of the Free Quakers and of Poor's Academy. To encourage the project Say loaned the Meeting £10 towards the cost of construction.[8] Philadelphia was not too prosperous at the time and the rent must have been useful to the Free Quakers.

John Poor's Academy had been organized only a short time before moving into the meeting house but was a quick success, having a hundred pupils enrolled before the end of the year.[9] The school - of its kind - was said to be "the first in the United States, and perhaps in the world" and the young ladies came from as far away as Nova Scotia, Florida and the West Indies. Only a year later the Academy seems to have outgrown the meeting house and moved out.[10]

Notes to I-F The Second Floor and Poor's Academy 1788-1791

(1) On July 11, 1788 Wetherill borrowed £10 from Benjamin Say, officer of the meeting "toward laying a floor and making step(s) thereto". Receipts.

(2) On May 27, 1788 Burton Wallace was paid for "Building peers in the cellar" and Thomas Dixey for boring 29 feet of columns--enough to make two columns to support the second floor under the double girders. Parts of these same columns (removed in 1868 and replaced by iron ones) were reused in the remodelling of the roof trusses and may be seen there today.

(3) Joseph Britton, John Souder and Jones Clark Cresson (?) supplied the boards and Ellis Yarnell fourteen window weights. John Piles hung the sash. Loose Receipts.

(4) SFF, Receipt Book (No. 5).

(5) Ibid. "on the day when we put on the floor of Joist".

(6) Ibid. Sept. 12, 1788.

(7) Pennsylvania Packet, August 12, 1788. Quoted in full in Appendix C.

(8) Loose Receipts, July 11, 1788. "Toward laying a floor and making step(s) thereto".

(9) Pennsylvania Gazette, Dec. 10, 1788. Quoted in full in Appendix C.

(10) Pennsylvania Packet, Oct. 23, 1789. The space "lately occupied by the Young Ladies Academy... quoted in full in Appendix C.

The examination of students, which took two days in 1791, was held in the Moravian church nearby. The academy was then in new quarters in Cherry Street. Edmund Hogan, The Prospect of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, 1795, Part I, P. 69. There were by then three teachers and one hundred and fifty students, as quoted in Appendix C.

Careful investigation may reveal other activities in the meeting house. For instance, there is evidence that another school was held in the building circa 1791-2. One June 25, 1791 one Pearson Parvin paid Thomas Thomson for washing the floors and whitewashing the walls of the meeting house, (L & R) and on March 29, 1792 the Free Quakers received rent in the amount of 5s from the same party. Receipt Book No. 7.Parvin is identified by Hogan with a "Ladies Academy" and the nearby address of 25 North Fifth Street (East Side).

I-G THE MASONIC LODGE AND TUCKER'S ACADEMY 1791-1836

The next tenant was the Grand Lodge of the Freemasons, who signed a nine year lease and moved in some time before April of 1791.[1] The Lodge had been inaugurated in 1786 when ties were cut with the English organization. In the interim a temporary building on Walnut Street was occupied for meetings. But in the summer of 1790 application was made for the second floor of the Free Quaker Meeting house and on August 23 the space was leased for nine years at £75 per annum. By April 11, 1791 the Grand Lodge and Lodges No. 2, 3, 9, 19 and the Royal Arch Lodge had fitted up the rooms and moved in at a cost to them of £65.11.10.[2] We know little of their occupancy except for their heating problems. On October 6 it was reported that their stoves smoked badly.[3] It may be that at first their stove pipes passed through the window sash as they did downstairs. In any case the Quakers decided to install a funnel "to affix their stove pipes into"[4] and that seems to have solved the problem.

The expenses incurred in 1791 for this chimney are recorded in Loose Receipts and Receipt Book No. 5:

Jacob Graff	2250 Salmon bricks	£2.16..3
Benj. and Enoch Taylor	"To Building Funnel"	3..0..0
Thos. Town	6 days "carpenter work"	1.16..0
John West	scantling, cedar and sap board, and oak lath	
Peter Shryer	9 bushels lime	0.13..6
John Gitts(?)	plastering, lime and hair	1.11..6
Jacob Eckfeldt	4 hooks and bar, stovepipe, elbow and a door	1..1..5 ½

The design of this brick stack can only be surmised. Presumably it began on the surface of the second floor and pierced through the roof, terminating in an outside chimney. The boards and lath purchased at this

time suggest that the stack was furred out and plastered for reasons of architectural appearance.

In writing the statement for Gitts (who could barely sign his name) a scribe noted that he had "plaistered a Flow, (flue) which has been carried up at the Free Quakers Meeting House which run up the second story at present to (?) a Free Mason Lodge and has been very troublesom on Account of scaffold."

On June 6, 1799 the Meeting took note of the fact that the Mason's lease would soon run out. It was agreed that the lease be not renewed and, to make sure there would be no misunderstanding, Moses Bartram and Samuel Wetherill were directed to give legal notice.[5] On November 22, 1799 the move was expected to be soon.[6] From there the Lodge moved to temporary quarters in the old State House on Chestnut Street.[7]

Benjamin Tucker's Philadelphia Select Academy closely followed the Masons on the second floor of the meeting house. By the end of the year 1799 it was agreed that Tucker should have the second floor for £45 per annum.[8] He personally met the 19th century there, moving in about January 1, 1800 and staying about thirty-six years.[9] The school was an interesting one which seems to have specialized in Science, particularly in Chemistry. Tucker was an interesting man of many pursuits. Among his accomplishments was the publication of a book Grammar of Chemistry which went through at least five editions. In the period 1816-1823 the city directories list him as a china merchant on High Street. To collectors of American antiques he is notable for setting up his son William Ellis Tucker in the manufacture of a famous porcelain, now much prized.

Tucker often handled repairs and improvements at the building, deducting the cost from his rent. (See Appendix C).

Notes to I-G The Masonic Lodge and Tucker's Academy, 1791-1836

(1) On April 25, 1791, Jonathan B. Smith for the Freemasons paid in £12 for a half years' rent. SFF. Receipt Book 7.

(2) S & W, III, p. 2065. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, pp. 148, 150, 160.

(3) Rough Minutes, 1789-1804.

(4) Ibid. Nov. 10, 1791.

(5) Minutes, June 6, 1799.

(6) Ibid. Nov. 22, 1799.

(7) S & W, III, p. 2065.

(8) Minutes, Nov. 22 and Dec. 5, 1799.

(9) Tucker's last city directory listing for Fifth and Arch Streets was for the years 1835-6. I have seen no location for him after that.

I-H COMING OF THE APPRENTICES' LIBRARY 1841-1857

The Apprentices' Library Company of Philadelphia was founded early in the year 1820 to "promote orderly and virtuous habits, diffuse knowledge and a desire for knowledge; improve the scientific skill of our Mechanics and Manufacturers; increase the benefits of the system of general Education which which is now adopted; and advance the prosperity and happiness of the community." This worthy institution was to occupy the Meeting House for fifty-five years and to make many physical changes in it.

After moving about the city for sixteen years the Library found itself, in 1836, in the Old Mint Building at Seventh Street and Sugar Alley.[1] This space did not prove satisfactory and a committee of the Board of Managers was formed to seek better quarters. The purchase of a lot and the erection of a new building were considered[2] but for three years no decisive action was taken. Then, on February 4, 1841 the Free Quaker Meeting House comes into view. A committee was appointed "to ascertain and report the terms upon which the meeting house at the SW corner of Arch and Fifth Street can be obtained, whether it is adapted for the use of the library, and what expenditure will be requisite to make the needful alterations and to put it in order.[3] In applying for this space it was stated that the book collection already embraced more than ten thousand volumes carefully selected "from Works on the Arts, Sciences & useful Literature" and in use by over a thousand boys.[4]

At a meeting two weeks later Townsend Sharpless, chairman of the special committee on a new location, reported a plan and estimate for adapting the second floor of the Meeting House and the Board of Managers resolved to negotiate a lease.[5]

Very favorable terms were granted by the Trustees and Members of the Society of Free Quakers. For six years the Library was allowed the use of the second story for only fifty dollars a year and this was turned back to the Library in the form of new books for their use. The Library Company agreed to make all alterations and repairs at their own expense, "all permanent improvements to be left on the premises free of charge at the expiration of said lease".[6] It was mainly through the "Room Committee" that the Board exercised its stewardship of the property.[7] It and various special committees through the years planned the improvements to the fabric.

The plans and any exact description of the proposed improvements have not survived, but the work seems to have centered on the stairway entrance from Arch Street and, presumably, in the installation of bookshelves. As the project grew there was a general solicitation for gifts.[8] Much of the material and services for the alterations was donated and much of the material furnished at discount prices. The generosity of the suppliers can be accounted for in the use of the library by apprentices in the building trades.[9]

By July first all books had been moved in.[10] The Library liked its new quarters: "The Managers congratulate the Company on the possession of a room admirably adapted to their purpose, in capacity, location, and convenience of access, and subject to their use for a period of years, at a nominal rent".[11]

Amenities supplied during the first months were a suitable stove,[12] a covering of sole leather on the stairway to deaden the sound of boys running up and down and stamping on the steps,[13] and wire screens to prevent the same small fry from "passing their hands through the rails on the counters."[14] The Library Company by-laws assign to the janitor the duty of

preserving order in the library and on the stairs[15] but this was apparently hard to do and the Managers ordered "a rail or other contrivance so placed as to prevent the boys from sliding from the top to the bottom."[16]

The boys did not get all the attention, however. There was a rising sentiment for an improvement of "females" and in the following year a Girls' Library was set up by dividing off part of the space. It was opened on October 20, 1842.[17]

The minutes of the meeting of June 3, 1852 show that the Library had just been painted by Thorne & Tilton (?) and that some "beautiful engraved and ground glass" ornamented the north door of the Manager's room.[18]

Notes to I-H Coming of the Apprentices' Library 1841-1857

(1) John Frederick Lewis, History of the Apprentices' Library of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, 1924. p. 35.

(2) Leaks in the ceiling were a nuisance. HSP, Apprentices' Library Collection (hereafter ALC), Minutes of the Board of Managers, 1835-1851, (hereafter MBM) Bound MS, p. 100.

(3) Ibid., Feb. 4,1841, p. 145.

(4) Committee to Free Quakers, Philadelphia, April 12, 1841. ALC Loose MS.

(5) MBM, Feb. 16, 1841, p. 146.

(6) Ibid, May 6, 1841, pp. 155-56.

(7) Bylaws at a meeting of May 18, 1843 define the duties of the various committees, see MBM.

(8) Annual Report of the Managers of the Apprentices' Library Company (hereafter Annual Report) Philadelphia, 1842, p.4.

(9) "Certificates of Apprenticeship" were issued to qualify the young users of the Library. A sampling of these in the period 1827-35 reveals eight carpenters' apprentices, three bricklayers' and two plasterers'. HSP, Apprentices' Library Collection. Loose MSS.

(10) MBM, July 1, 1841, p. 159.

(11) Annual Report, 1842, p. 5.

(12) MBM, Oct. 7, 1841, p. 170. A loose voucher of August 7, 1856 shows that the Library was buying "Locust Mt." stove coal at $4.75 per ton from Bines & Scheaff at the Arch Street wharf on the Schuylkill.

(13) Ibid, Dec. 2, 1841, p. 173.

(14) Ibid, June 2, 1842, p. 204. Annoyance of the customers is suggested by the injury of the roof "occasioned by Fire crackers". Ibid, Aug. 3, 1854.

(15) Ibid, May 18, 1843.

(16) Ibid, Apr. 7, 1842, p. 199.

(17) Annual Report, 1843, p.4. Some of the bills for this year were "Stove, pipe and fixtures", $46.75; gas, $105.54; coke,$19.00; carpenters' work and incidentals, $23.95.

(18) MBM, June 3, 1852. The exact location of this room is not known.

I-J THE LIBRARY EXPANDS, THEN LEAVES 1857-1896

Through the years the Library continued to grow in size and use and the Managers before long felt that convenience and comfort would be "greatly promoted" if a larger room - and one better ventilated - could be found.[1] A committee was set up to see if the use of the ground floor could be obtained from the Free Quakers. A bequest of ten thousand dollars from the estate of Elizabeth Greenfield encouraged the expansionists.[2] At a meeting January 1, 1857 it was decided to ask for the privilege of adding to the building, or at least to get the use of the first floor. A ten year lease was finally granted with the privilege of not only adding to the south side of the old meeting house but of using the ground floor as well, including "the Seats and benches therein, on such days of each week ... as the Society of Free Quakers may not Set apart for holding meeting therein".[3]

"The Joint Committee on the Lower Room" reported a plan for alterations which was approved in the spring of 1859.[4] Outside, the yard was enclosed and paved, water introduced and a new privy built.[5] Inside, there was painting, papering and a general rehabilitation.[6] The new Girls' Library was opened on June 4.[7] The total cost came to $516.74.[8]

Button's Post-War Addition (1868). When the ten-year lease of 1859 was about to run out the Special Committee on Building & Alterations met and agreed to an ambitious project as follows:

1.st Resolved, That a two story building (an addition) be erected upon the Library Lot on Fifth Street

2.nd Resolved, That a new roof be put upon the Library in accordance with a plan submitted by...(blank)

3.rd Resolved, That the present Committee Room be removed

4.th Resolved, That the cellar be converted into a store

5.th Resolved, That the well be removed & water closets substituted

6.th Resolved, That the Girls Library Room be remodelled for the better accommodation of the purposes of the Institution

7.th Resolved, That the windows be repaired & the Building painted

8.th Resolved, That provision be made for effectually heating the house [9]

The project was speedily organized and three weeks later the site was inspected with the new plans and specifications by Architect Stephen C. Button in hand.[10] These were approved and on July 15 a contract was entered into with builder Wm. T. Walkins. The work was finished late that fall at a total cost of $11,728.00.[11]

An itemized report by the Building Committee still to be found among the papers of the Library gives an idea of the project for which the plans and specifications have been lost.

Plans and Specifications	40.00
Packing, moving & replacing books & furniture	111.35
Service pipe, meters &c[12]	25.45
Sewer permit	4.00
Furnaces[13]	600.00
Painting[14]	415.00
Gas Fixtures	67.50
Original Contract with WT Wilkins builder	7800.00
Extending back of Store & plastering 1st & 2nd stories [15]	537.00
Sky-light in Committee room	25.00
New Windows in Boys Library	100.00
Counters & shelving	1550.00
Sundry repairs	150.50[16]

Wm. K. Pearl (?) was paid $46.05 on July 20, 1868 "for extra work, hauling books & stoves & removing benches &c".[17] The two old seating benches (which differ in detail) from this building but now in storage at General Janeway's house, Villanova, Pennsylvania may have been among those removed at this time.

One of the interesting resolutions of the Library Managers was that "all relics coins &c found in the Library Building in making the alterations belong to the Trustees of the Free Quakers and shall be held by the Board and handed over to those Trustees".[18]

The managers seemed pleased with the enlarged quarters and in the annual report of 1869 especially note "the beautiful upper and lower Halls", the light airy basement and the adjoining store.[19] The latter had been rented to James McKnight the house painter.[20] The new cellar and that under the old meeting house were still for rent.[21]

The first floor - an important change - was evidently raised at that time about a foot to match that in the new south wing. This included the changing of the old cellar windows, which received new stone lintels on the street sides. The fancy cast-iron side guards were evidently added at this time at the Arch Street cellar entrance. For souvenirs Contractor Wilkins gave each of the Managers a walking cane made from the "Beams taken out in altering the Library Building".[22]

Minor changes and improvements continued. On November 4, 1969 the Room Committee was instructed to have "..the vestibule at the head of the Stairs leading to the Boy's Library enclosed with a partition and suitable folding doors".[23] A fire on the evening of January 24, 1871 in a defective flue caused some damage but was readily "rendered secure by

additional brickwork".[24] It cost $70.00 to have the Vigilant Engine Company pump out the cellar afterwards.[25]

The management of the vaults continued to be troublesome. The managers refused to let them be used for the storage or sale of spiritous or malt liquors.[26] One tenant couldn't pay her rent but compiled a catalog of the Library's books in lieu of cash.[27]

In the spring of 1872 a very unpleasant odor was reported rising from the basement.[28] Whatever caused it the fire risk worried the Managers but the insurance company agreed to take it.[29]

The troubles with renting the basement properly and profitably led to its conversion to use as another reading room. A special committee was named to report on cost and feasibility.[30] The space was found to be "dry and suitable for the purpose"[31] and in the winter of 1873-4 the project was executed. The committee

...reported...they have had the room cleaned, painted, papered and carpeted. A vestibule, water closet, washstand, and cases for Books have been built, in an excellent manner and the room has been furnished with Chairs, 4 Walnut Tables, Gas Fixtures & other conveniences. A comfortable office has been arranged for the Librarian and the appliances for heating and ventilating perfected. The cost of the improvements amount to $1249.10. The committee were authorized to collect subscriptions and get Life memberships to defray the expenses and report the sum of $1411.00 as the result of their efforts...[32]

A direct stairs from the Reading Room to the basement was then authorized.[33] It was built and remained near the East entrance door until the building was moved.

On July 1, 1875 it was proposed to give the tenant of the Fifth Street store more room. The special committee

...reported that they approved of utilizing the space at the west end of the building by erecting a one-story building, the floor of which shall be on a level with the floor of the Girls

Library. And the ceiling on a level with the platform at head of Arch St. Stairway, said building to be properly connected with Fifth St. Store, lighted by means of Skylight and covered with a good Tin roof, said room not to cost over Three hundred and Thirty dollars...[34]

It was agreed that this could be done if the work did not exceed the estimate.

But the long range future of the Library continued to be of concern to the Managers.[35] A committee of three was appointed to wait upon the Society of Free Quakers to arrange for the permanent use of the old meeting house.[36] The purchase of a church site on Vine Street was also suggested.[37] Then a special meeting was called to consider the purchase of Library Hall on South Fifth Street but a decisive vote could not be obtained.[38]

In this way matters drifted for several years, but in 1884 a lawsuit in the Wetherill family regarding the use of the old meeting house caused the Managers of the Library to resume looking for a building of their own.

On April 3, 1896, an offer was made to the Spring Garden Unitarian Church on North Broad Street and on the 29th the Public Ledger thought it "very probable that during the coming year the library will be moved to a large building in a neighborhood more convenient to the subscribers, and where a larger field of usefulness may be found."

The Managers did purchase the Unitarian Society's building and took possession on January 1, 1897. They had occupied the Free Quakers' building for fifty-six years.[39]

Notes to I-J The Library Expands, then Leaves 1857-1896

(1) MBM, July 7, 1853.

(2) MBM, Oct. 6, 1853; Apr. 5, 1853.

(3) MBM, Jan. 6, 1859.

(4) MBM, April 7, 1959.

(5) MBM, May 5, 1859. Hydrant by Canby & Brother, $29.00.

(6) MBM, June 2, 1859. Wallpapering (ceiling, side and border) by Howell & Brothers, $7.79, and by Edw. Elwell, $29.00. Painting by J.P. Sickner, $40.00. (Miscellaneous loose vouchers).

The committee report itemized the work as follows:

Introducing hydrant water including water rent	29.00
Paper and papering room	41.99
Gas fixtures with 8 burners	28.00
Painting inside white, oak & green part 2 part 3 coats	42.00
Wire work on counter	7.00
Painting outside of building including glazing	50.00
Key for front door and removing rubbish & benches	1.75

.....

The carpenter's bill amtg. to 157.34, & the bricklayer's for paving yard &c, amtg. to (blank) are not yet paid. The carpeting & muslin for curtains have not yet been purchased. MBM, June 2, 1859.

(7) MBM, July 7, 1859.

(8) Report of the Board of Managers (hereafter Report) 1860, p.8. Further improvements in this period included a set of curtains for the bookshelves in the Boys' Library, green chintz for the Girls' and a tin roof for the old outside stairway. MBM, July 7, 1859 and March 16, 1860.

(9) MBM, June 11, 1868.

(10) MBM, July 2, 1868. Button's receipt dated August 1, 1868 reads as follows:

to drawing & Specifications for Store	$20
do for Library Building alteration	20
	$40

(11) Report, 1869, p.4.

(12) Plumbing by McCollin & Rhoads.

(13) "Heater work" by Danl. Mershon's Sons.

(14) The painting was done by James McKnight.

(15) While the work was in progress it was decided to enlarge the Store "to the full extent of the Lot", in other words to the west boundary. MBM, Aug. 6, 1868.

(16) ALC, Loose MS, undated.

(17) ALC, Building Committee Accounts, Bound MS.

(18) MBM, Aug. 6, 1868. Those who work over old Philadelphia buildings often find old coins deliberately planted in the fabric, perhaps most often under window sills.

(19) Report, 1869, p.4.

(20) MBM, Nov. 5, 1968.

(21) From the rentals the Company expected a surplus over expenses of $900.00 per annum. Report, 1869, p.4.

(22) MBM, Dec. 3, 1868.

(23) MBM, Nov. 4, 1869.

(24) MBM, Feb. 2, 1871. Charring from a fire may still be seen in the south end of the basement ceiling.

(25) MBM, Mar. 2, 1871. But the insurance company refunded $25.00 of that amount.

(26) MBM, Nov. 3, 1870. Use as a restaurant was also forbidden. Ibid, Aug. 7, 1873.

(27) MBM, May 5, July 7, 1870.

(28) MBM, March 7, 1872.

(29) MBM, March 21, 1872. Most early insurance policies forbade the storage of gun powder, naval stores and such dangerous materials.

(30) MBM, Nov. 6, 1873.

(31) MBM, Nov. 18, 1873.

(32) MBM, Jan. 23, 1874.

(33) MBM, Dec. 3, 1874.

(34) MBM,

(35) MBM, May 1, 1879.

(36) MBM, March 1, 1877; Mar. 6, 1879.

(37) MBM, Feb. 6, 1879.

(38) MBM, Sept. 4 and 11, 1879. That building was soon to be pulled down. See Charles E. Peterson, "Library Hall", Historic Philadelphia, Philadelphia, 1953, pp. 143, 144.

(39) ALC, Loose MSS. Lewis, pp. 49-50.

According to the Evening Bulletin for August 14, 1946 the Library passed out of existence the day before and its 26,000 volumes were then to be housed in a special room at the Benjamin Franklin High School.

I-K RECENT YEARS, 1897-1966

After the removal of the Apprentices' Library the meeting house was let to "mercantile companies for ordinary business purposes". The income from rents was applied by the successors of the meeting to charitable purposes.[1]

Late in 1909 plans were made to restore the building, according to a report of the Trustees, "as nearly as possible to its original appearance and condition....we are having the house repairs and put in order. This work will cost about $900.00....We have made a lease of the house to the Thompson-Adams Co. for the same purpose as the last tenant for five years at $1,000.00 per annum..."[2] It was perhaps at this time that a freight elevator was installed in the northwest corner of the building to connect the basement with the first and second floors. The last occupant of the building was the Boyd Company.

The records of Harbeson Hough Livingston and Larson show that the property was acquired by the General State Authority for the Commonwealth in prosecuting the Independence Mall project in 1957.

Demolition of nearby buildings began the next year. In April of 1961 preliminary steps were taken to move the meeting house for the widening of Fifth Street as a state highway. Post-18th century additions were removed and new foundations were built 33' west and 8' south of the original. On June 8, 1961 the superstructure, riding a steel frame and carefully braced to avoid twisting and cracking, was moved as one unit on steel rollers to the final site. The work was done by Associated Building Movers, Inc. of Moorestown, N.J., subcontractor to Somers Construction Co., Inc. general contractor[3], under the personal direction of Mr. J. W. Hartshorne. The old cellar and vaults were left behind in the bed of

the widened street.

Some two years after the completion of the moving contract the present writer was engaged to make this report.

Contracts were let in June of 1966 to the Cardell Company of Philadelphia as general contractors for the rehabilitation of the structure. Other separate contractors are the Powertherm Corporation (heating), James F. Oakley, Inc. (plumbing) and James F. Langan, Inc. (electrical).[4] The work is under way at this time.

The architectural plans call for extensive improvements for the use and convenience of the Junior League of Philadelphia. Under provisions of its lease, this organization will show the structure to the public as an historical exhibit. Independence Mall State Park, of which the Free Quaker Meeting House is a part, is administered by the Bureau of Parks, Department of Forests and Waters, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, headquartered at Harrisburg.

Notes to I-K Recent Years 1897-1966

(1) T. Chalkley Matlack, Notebook No. 7, MS, Haverford College Library (no paging), Charles Wetherill, p. 44.

(2) SFF, Minutes, 1908-1936, MS, p.5.

(3) Contracts, General State Authority, Harrisburg.

(4) Ibid.

II - ILLUSTRATIONS

ILLUSTRATION NO. 1

Title - "Meeting House of the Free Quakers 1783 TM"

Date - 1783 as noted

Medium - Ink on parchment

(Notations on original)

Meeting house of the Free Quakers 1783/TM
Ground Plan
(cellar door to be walled up)

Door 4.0
Front Door 5.7
Windows 4. 11-1/2
4" projection at water table
5' cellar door

This drawing is a sort of combination floor plan locating and dimensioning features of both the cellar and first floors. Much of it shows the structure as actually built, but there are indications of changes, too.

On the west side is noted a "cellar door to be walled up". On the south side is crudely indicated another cellar entrance where one existed until the building was recently moved. (Part of the arch still shows - Illus. No. 23).

The initials "T M" are undoubtedly those of Timothy Matlack, member of the meeting who had an important part in the construction of the building.

Seymour Adelman Collection
Historical Society of Pennsylvania

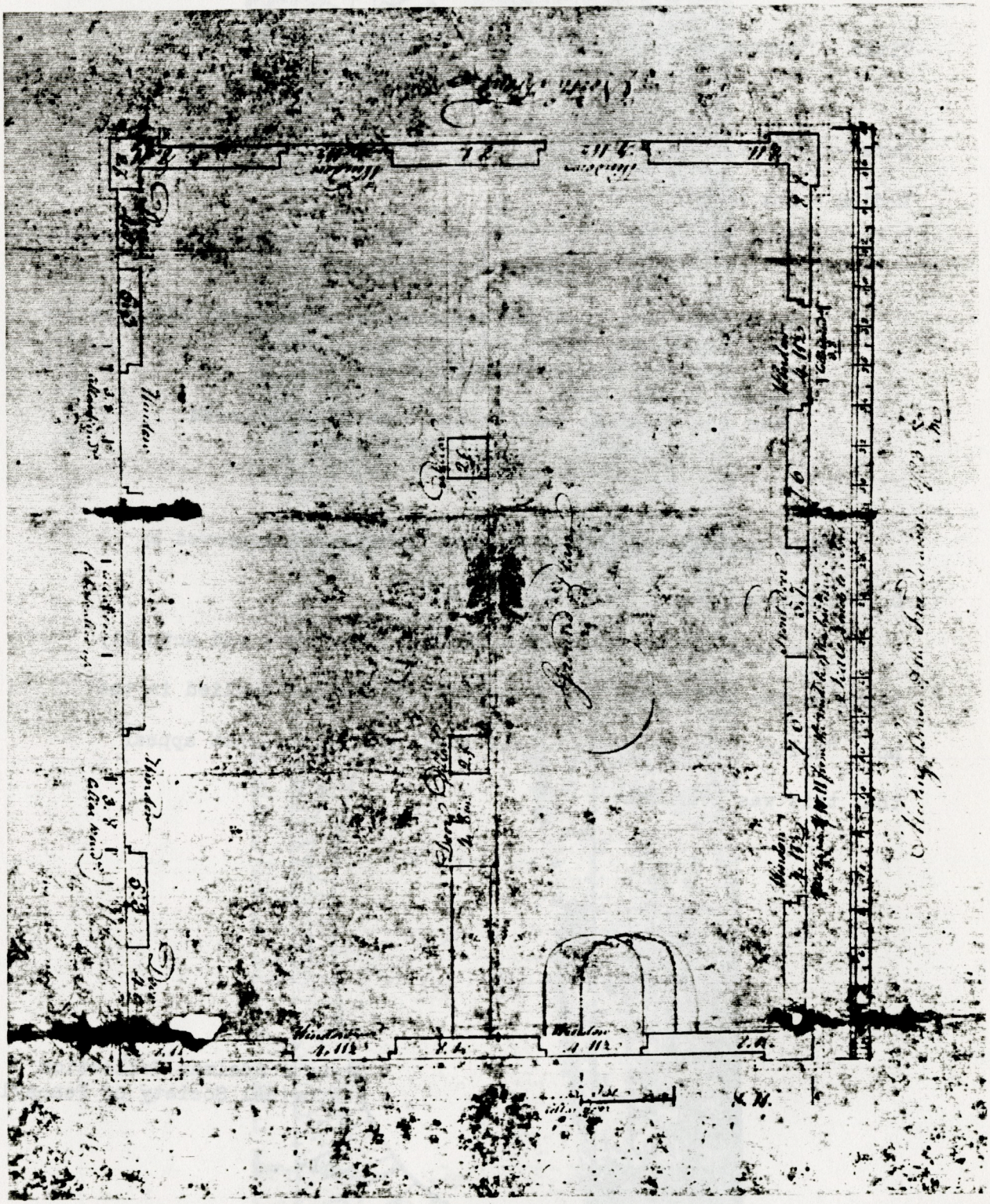


ILLUSTRATION NO. 2

Title - "Arches for the Vaults under the Free Quakers meeting house 1783 TM"

Date - 1783 as noted

Medium - Ink on parchment

(Notations on Original)

Break into the Crown of the Arch for a door way (Elipsis	5.0
Door way in the clear	5.
Door way from Arch to Arch	4.8
Height of this door	6.
From the front S: wall to the Door from one arch into t'other	9.

This drawing bears the notation "Examined & approved by D. Rittenhouse Esqr/ 24th July 1783/TM".

The date of the drawing is shortly after work had actually begun on the structure. Construction changes are implied in the note "Break into the Crown of the Arch" but it does not appear that this was ever done.

Seymour Adelman Collection
Historical Society of Pennsylvania

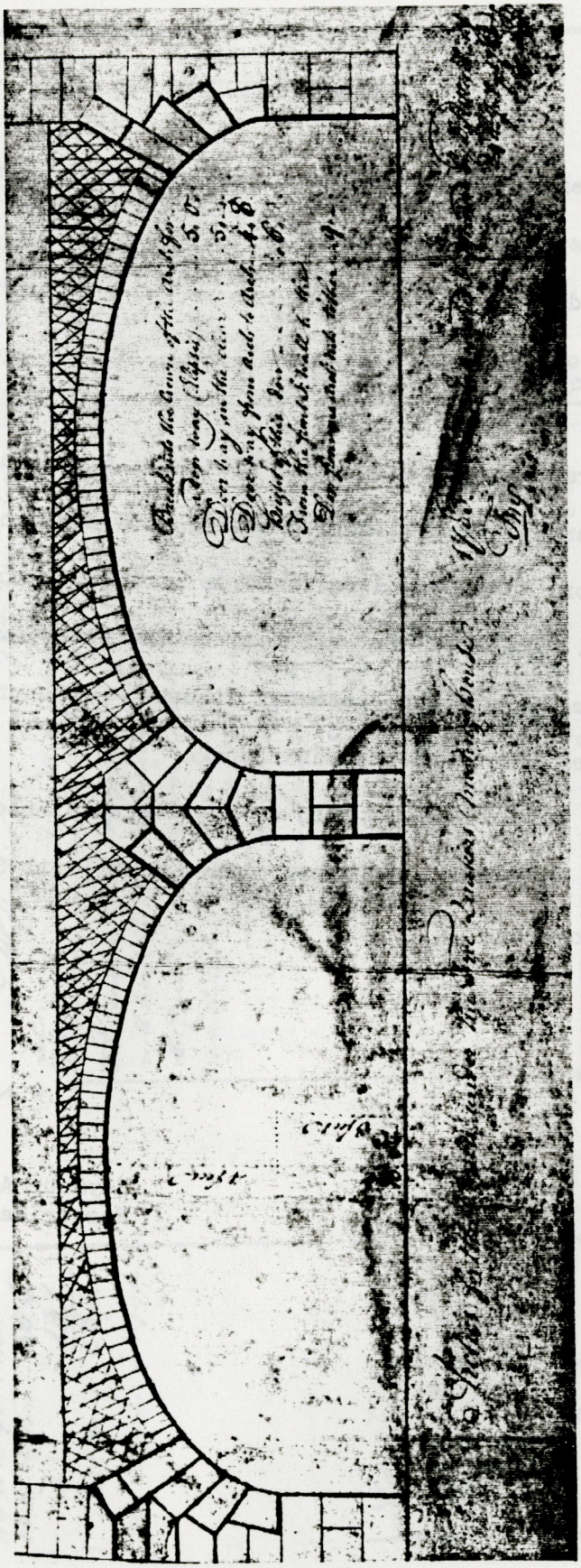


ILLUSTRATION NO. 3

Title (on reverse) - "Regulation of the ground for determining heights of western cellar Windows".

Date - Undated

Medium - Ink on paper

This drawing, probably about 1784, was a careful study for grading around the building starting with a bench mark near the front door. The ground was to drop from north to south and west to east. The intention was to shed the water away from the walls - and especially the basement windows - without creating any walkway slopes that might be hazardous.

A note reads "N.B. A step may be placed at the corner of the house to prevent too great a rise from Fifth Street -- But it may be dangerous".

Seymour Adelman Collection
Historical Society of Pennsylvania

ILLUSTRATION NO. 4

Untitled View from the Northeast

Date - before 1868

This very early photograph is an important record made before first floor was raised, along with entrance frontispiece. Note cellar windows in original position and the fact of only one brick chimney.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania

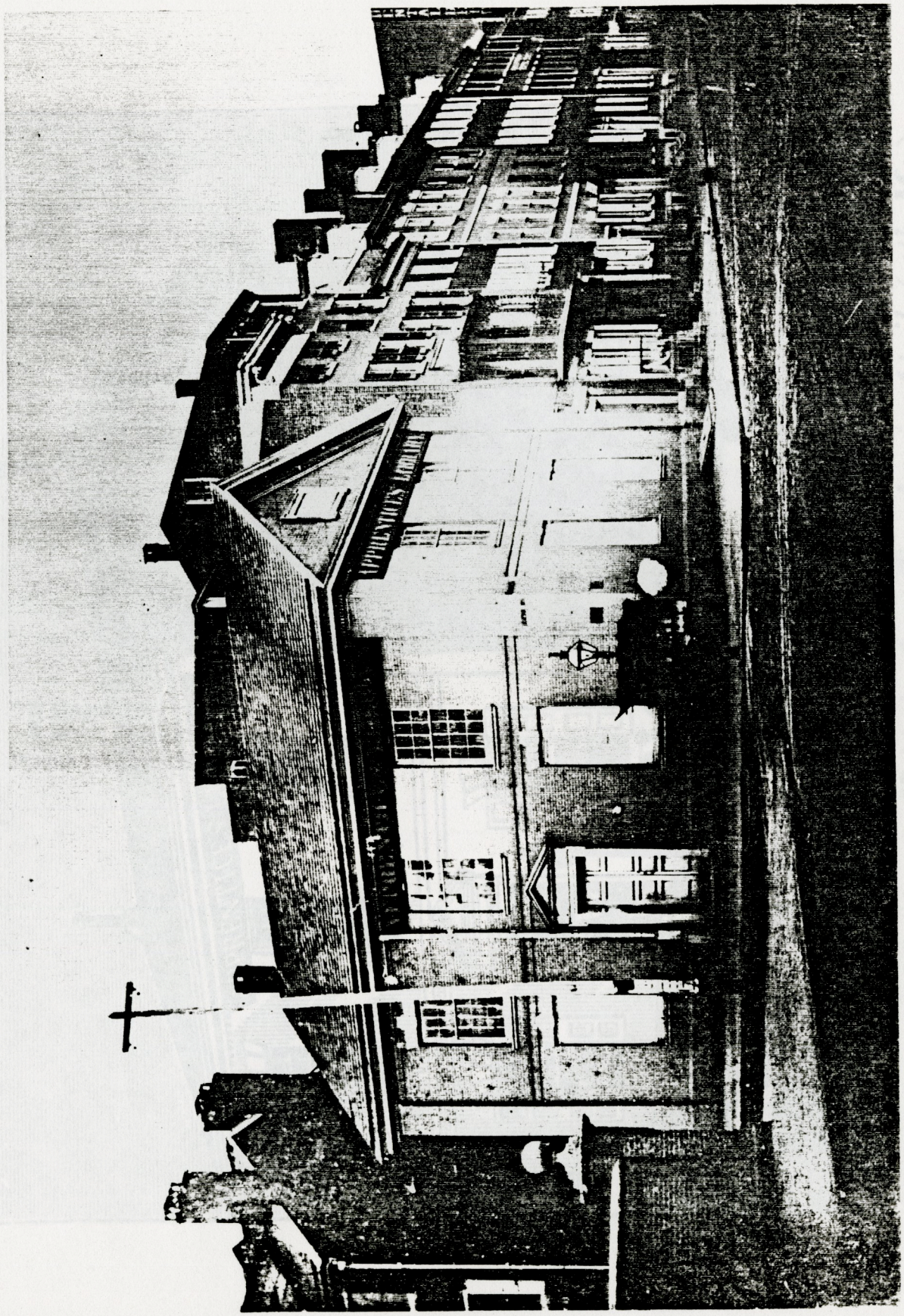
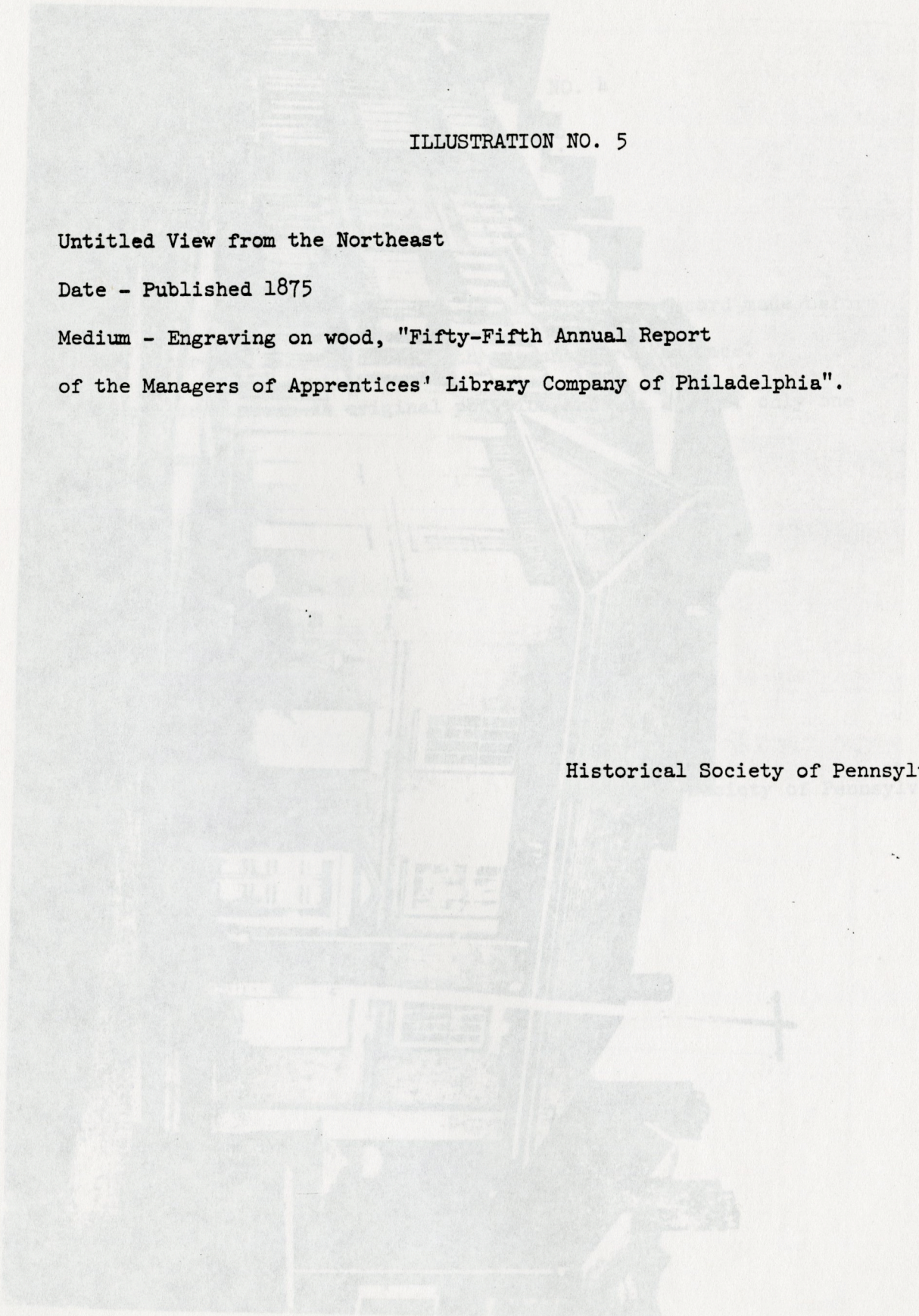


ILLUSTRATION NO. 5

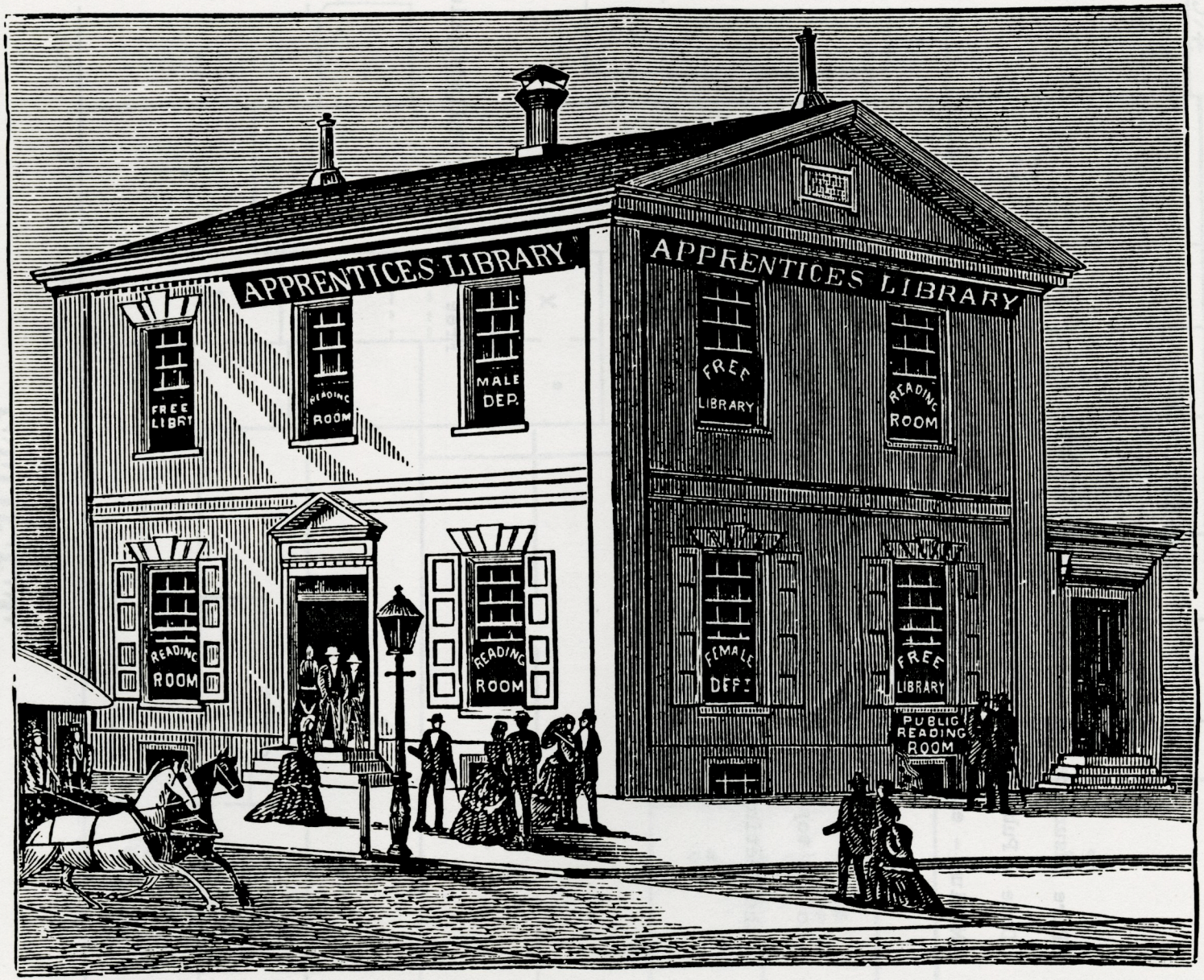
Untitled View from the Northeast

Date - Published 1875

Medium - Engraving on wood, "Fifty-Fifth Annual Report of the Managers of Apprentices' Library Company of Philadelphia".



Historical Society of Pennsylvania



The Annual Meeting is Held the Last Tuesday in April, (4th Mo.)

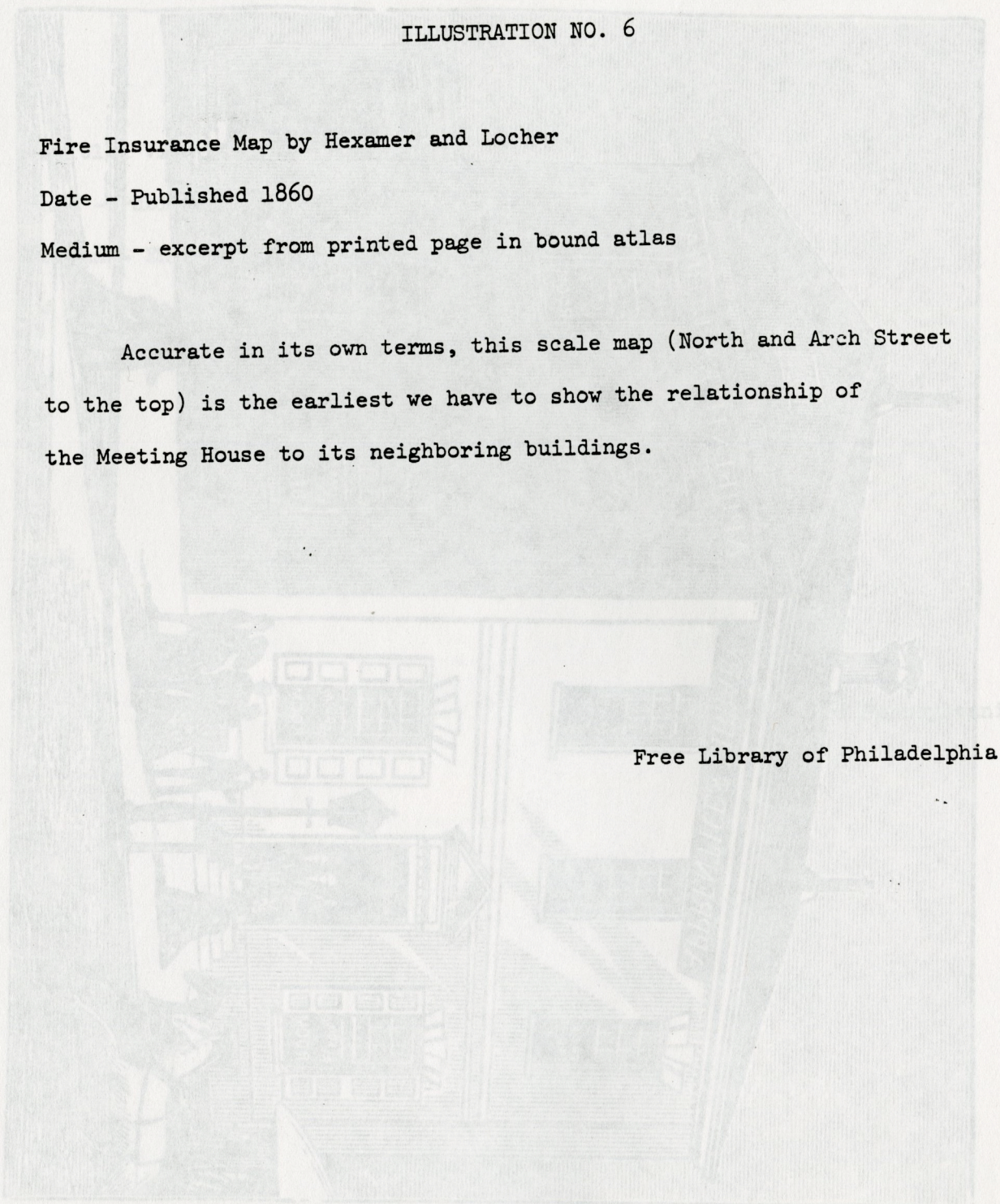
ILLUSTRATION NO. 6

Fire Insurance Map by Hexamer and Locher

Date - Published 1860

Medium - excerpt from printed page in bound atlas

Accurate in its own terms, this scale map (North and Arch Street to the top) is the earliest we have to show the relationship of the Meeting House to its neighboring buildings.



Free Library of Philadelphia

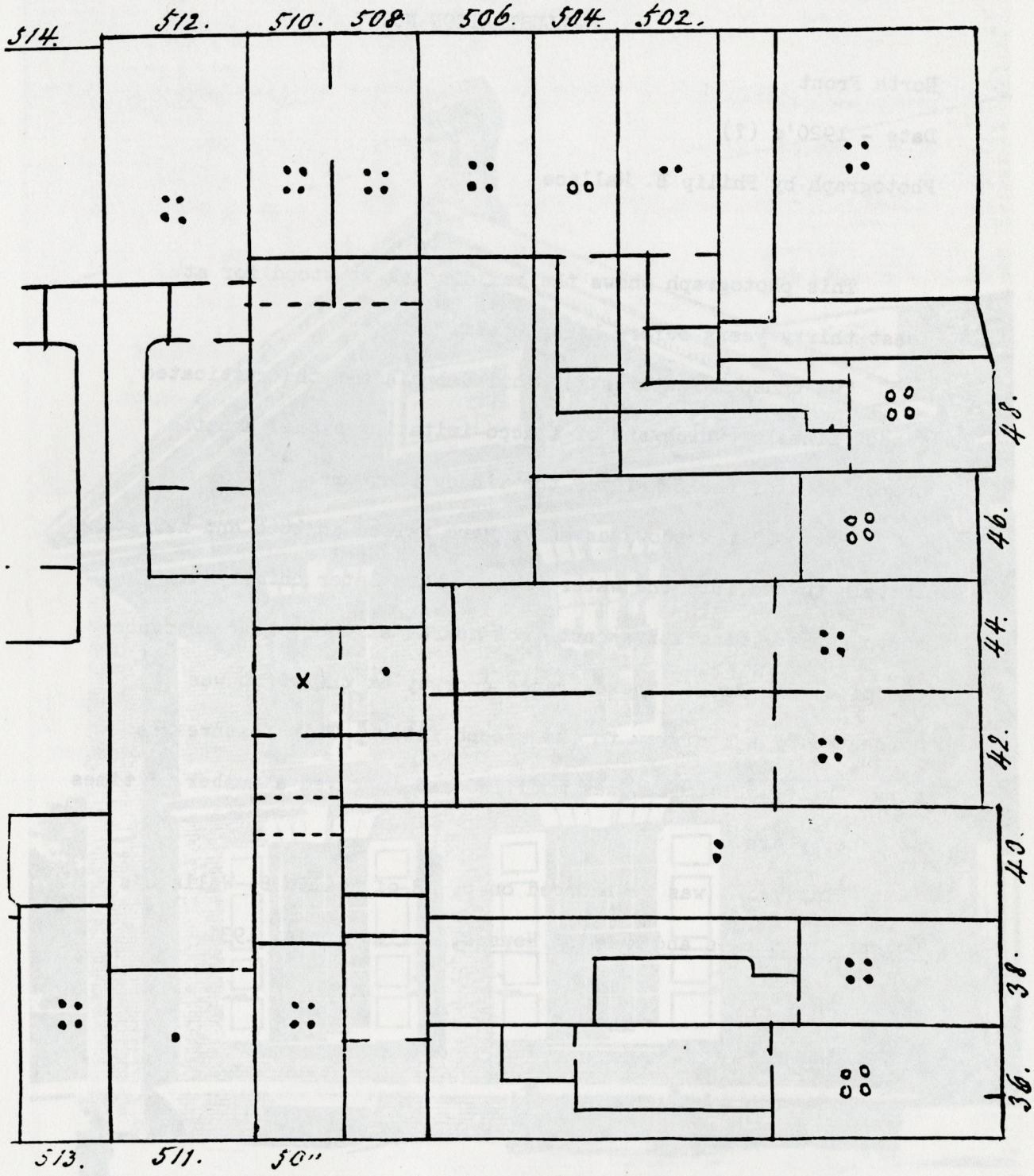

514.
512.
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50"
STREET

ILLUSTRATION NO. 7

North Front

Date - 1920's (?)

Photograph by Philip B. Wallace

This photograph shows the building as it stood for at least thirty years before being moved.

Two unusual features for Philadelphia are the rusticated window lintels (which are of stucco imitating stone) and the proportions of the panels of the window shutters.

The cellar windows as shown were raised in 1868 and new stone lintels worked into the water table. Note later chimney at north gable. Decorative cast iron guards at the cellar entrance are of a late date. The entrance doorway at the right was connected by a stairway to the second floor. This feature was first built in 1788 but was modified and improved a number of times in later years.

This print was reproduced on p. 93 of Philip B. Wallace's Colonial Churches and Meeting Houses, Philadelphia, 1931.

Wallace Collection
Historical Society of Pennsylvania



ILLUSTRATION NO. 8

Title - as lettered

Date - May 18, 1932

Medium - Ink on paper drawn by John J. Kennedy

The impression one gets from the costumed figures is that the draftsman was trying to portray the original character of the meeting house. But he gives us a conjectural restoration of Stephen D. Button's addition to the left hand, or south, end of the Meeting House built in 1868, delineating features which date back only to the Victorian Period.

The Old Philadelphia Survey, of which this drawing is an example, was an unemployment relief program for architects in the 1930's administered by the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. It contains many valuable records; a number of the structures recorded are now gone.

Free Library of Philadelphia



Arch Street Elevation
Measured and Drawn By John J. Kennedy May-18-1932
Scale in Feet

ILLUSTRATION NO. 9

View from Northeast

Date - April 1961

Historic American Building Survey (hereafter HABS) photo by Boucher

Building just before moving. Button addition to the South is being demolished.

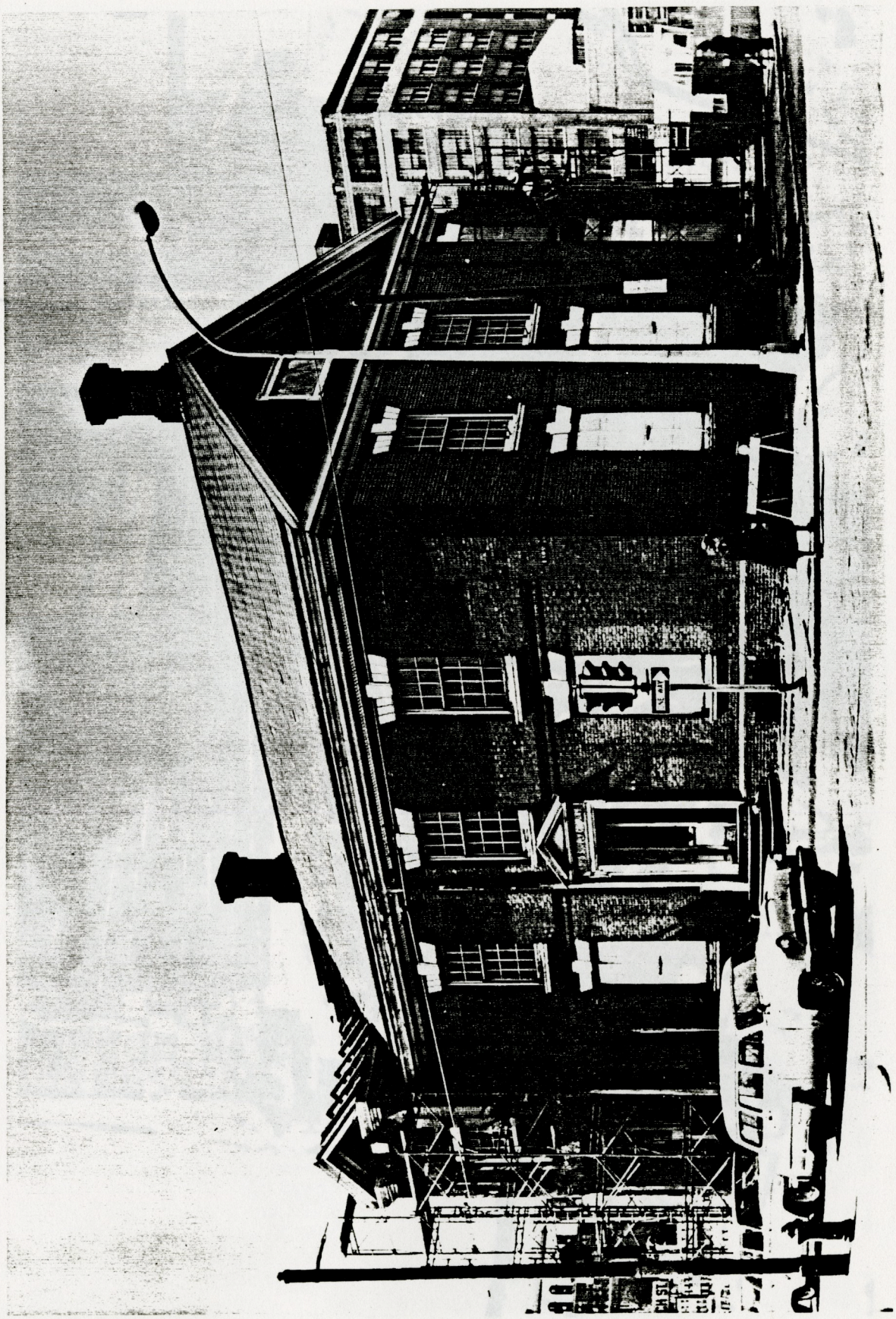


ILLUSTRATION NO. 10

Foundations of East Front

Date - May, 1961

HABS photo by Dillon Co., George Eiseman, cameraman (hereafter Dillon-Eiseman)

Excavation has exposed part of the foundation and the Victorian cellar windows.



ILLUSTRATION NO. 11

View from Southwest

Date - May, 1961

HABS photo by Dillon-Eiseman

Various additions have been removed but their traces show on the old walls. Openings have been closed with concrete blocks to prevent twisting and cracking during moving.

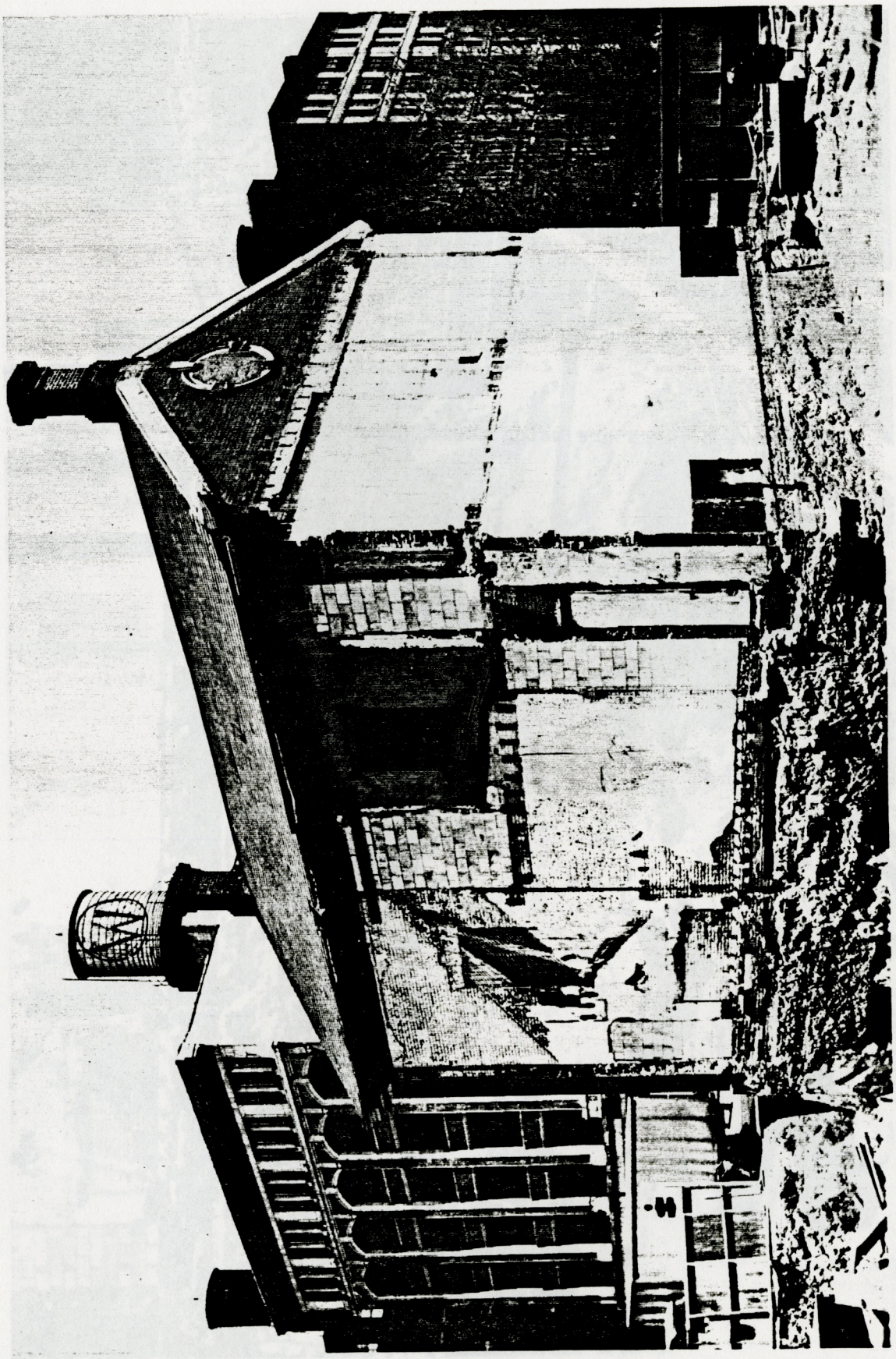


ILLUSTRATION NO. 12

View from Southwest

Date - May, 1961

HABS photo by Dillon-Eiseman

New footings are being poured prior to moving old structure.

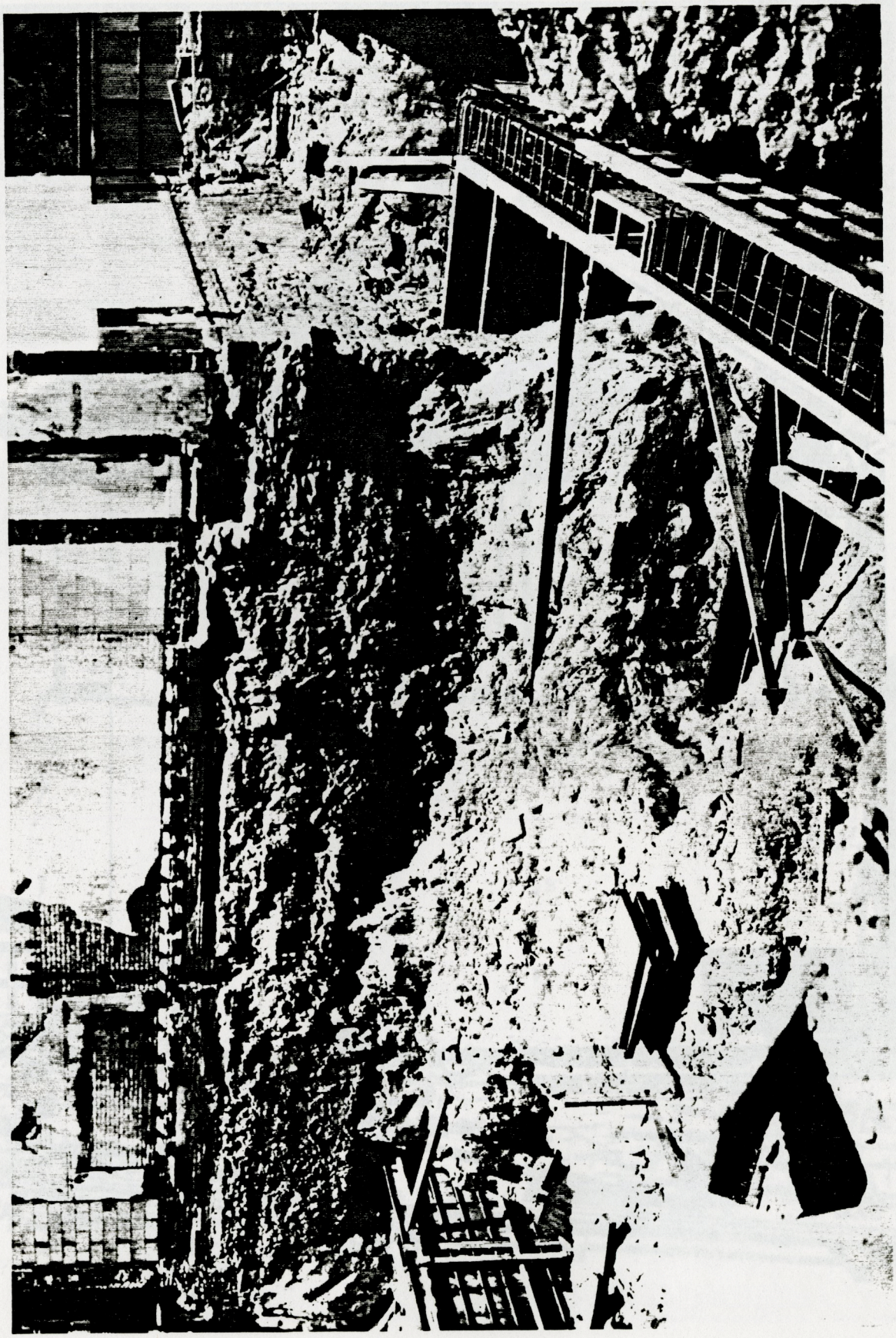


ILLUSTRATION NO. 13

View from South

Date - May, 1961

HABS photo by Dillon-Eiseman

Joist holes, furring marks and plaster remain from the "Button Addition" just removed. Building is still in original location.

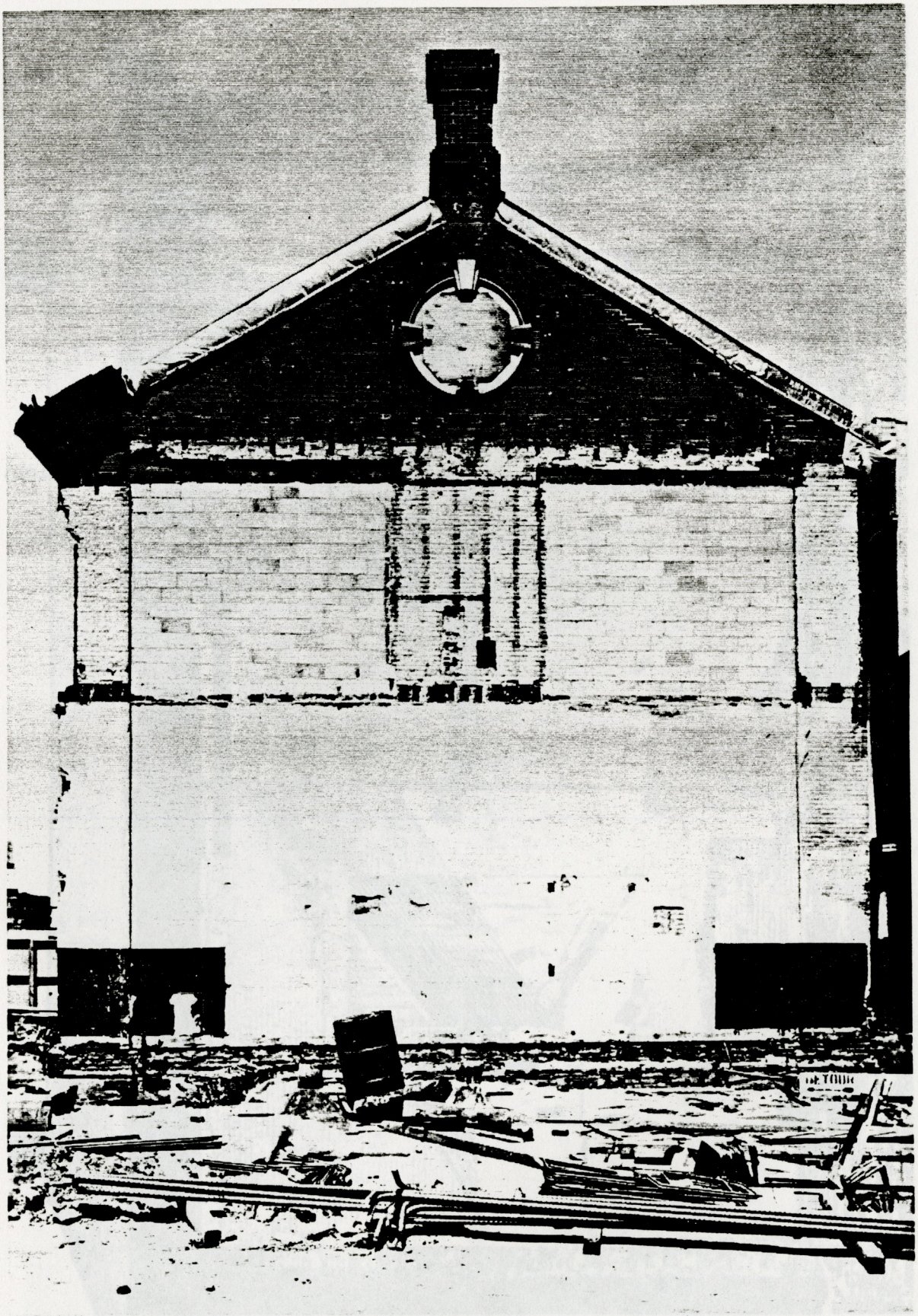
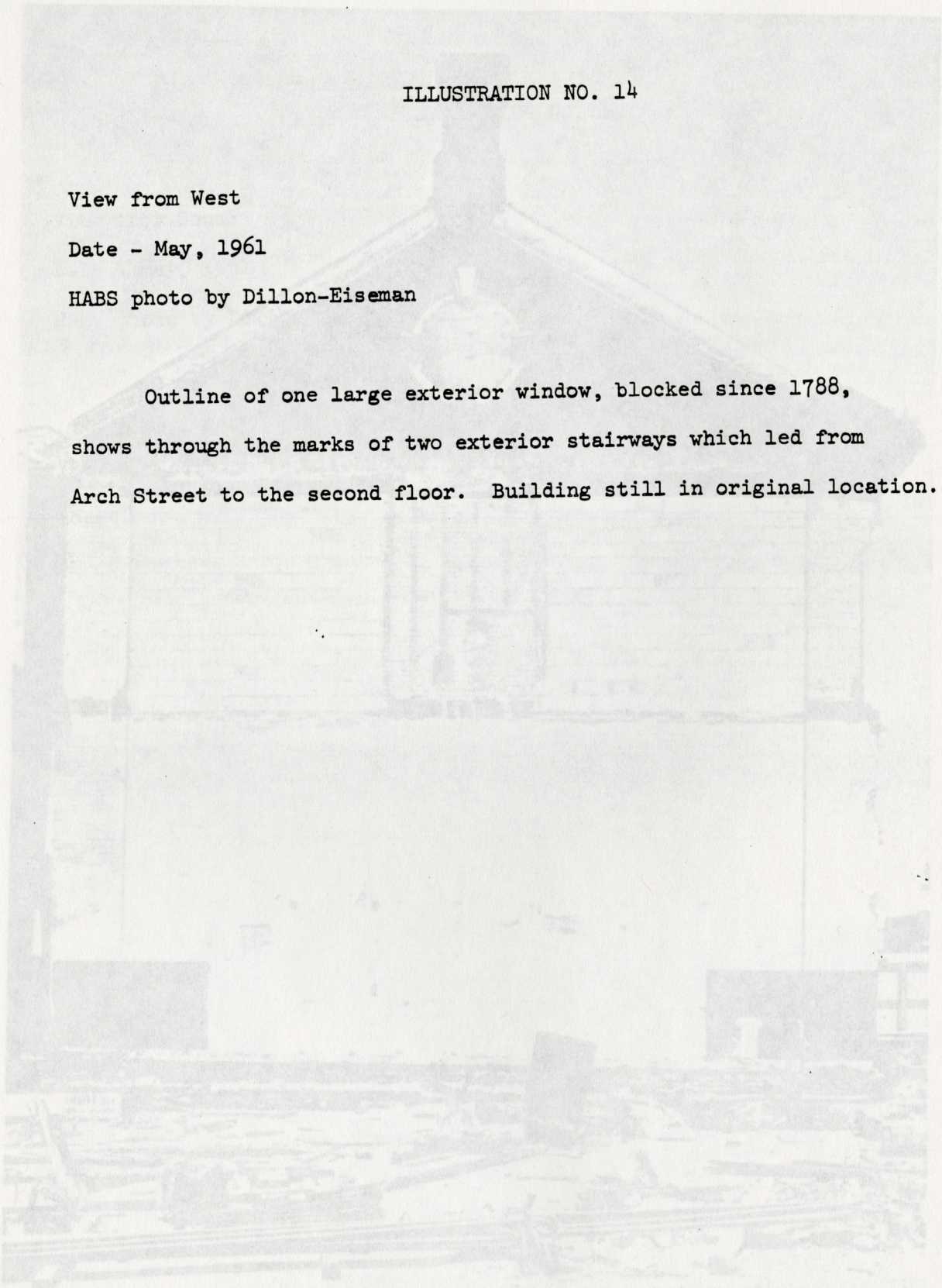


ILLUSTRATION NO. 14

View from West

Date - May, 1961

HABS photo by Dillon-Eiseman



Outline of one large exterior window, blocked since 1788, shows through the marks of two exterior stairways which led from Arch Street to the second floor. Building still in original location.

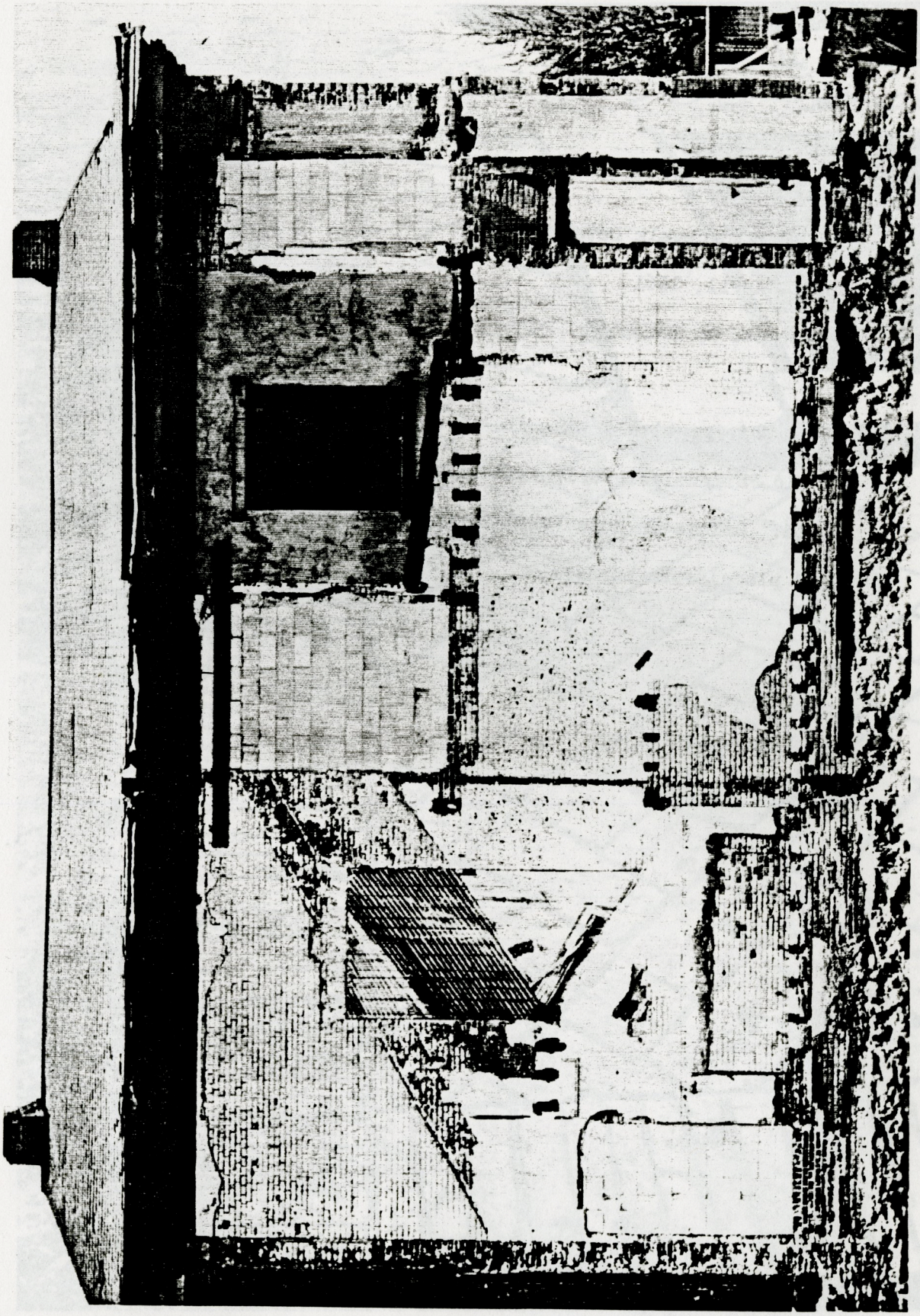


ILLUSTRATION NO. 15

Old Brick Sidewalk Details

Date - April, 1961

HABS photo by Boucher

This particular example is of uncertain date but is typical of old Philadelphia brick sidewalks. Diagonal herringbone in field. Bricks on edge (usually worn ones from an earlier walk at same place) form borders.



ILLUSTRATION NO. 16

Cellar looking Northeast

Date - April, 1961

HABS photo by Boucher

Cast iron columns of 1868 support raised first floor. Walls have been furred for plastering. Dumb waiters served commercial house upstairs.

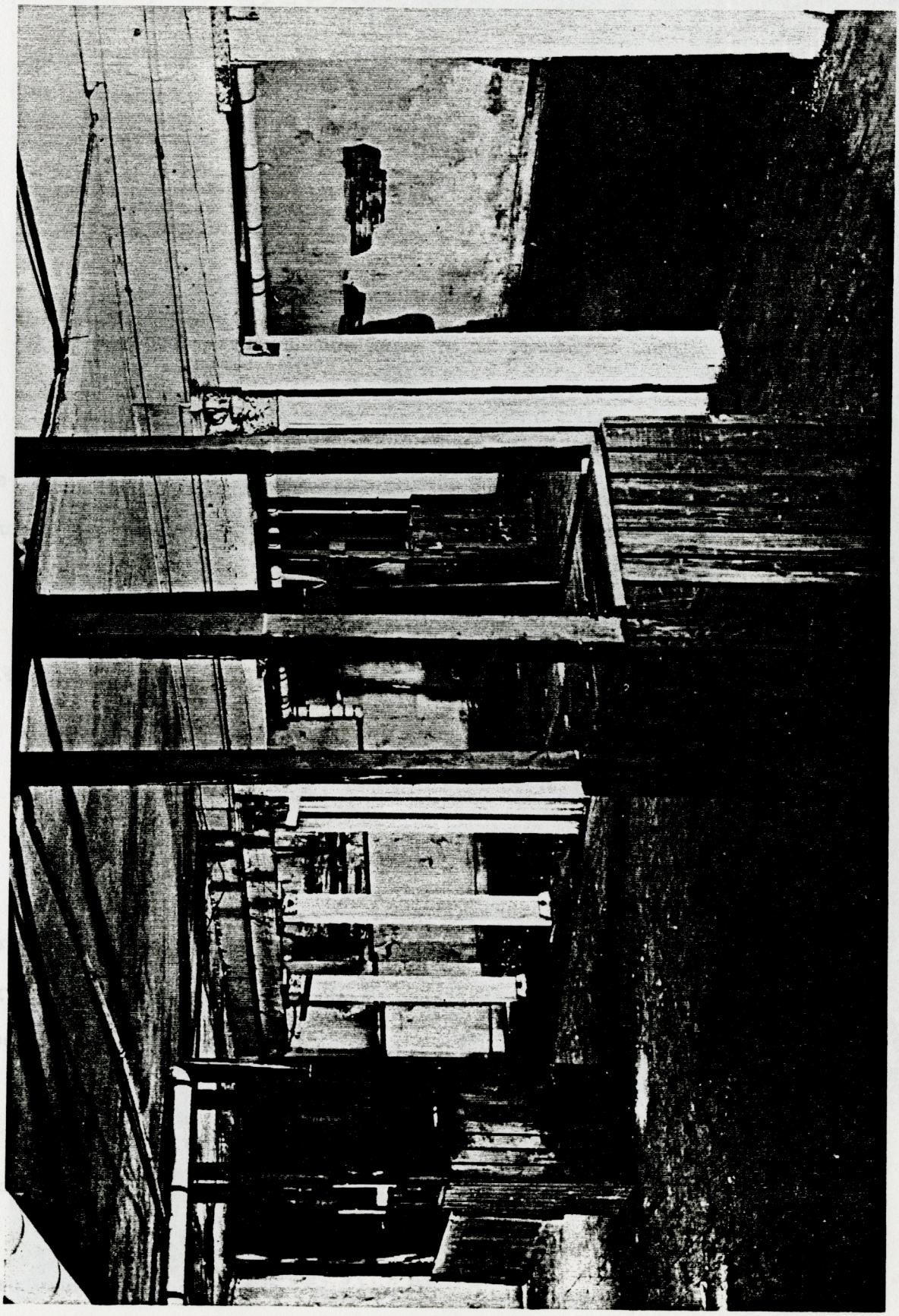


ILLUSTRATION NO. 17

Brickwork Details, Southeast Corner

HABS photo by Dillon-Eiseman

Date - Nov. 3, 1965

The original brickwork is of excellent character and the details are well worth noting.

South Wall (left, reading down)

Old second floor doorway - temporarily filled with concrete block

Belt course - matched red brick in Flemish bond, top course chipped off.

Main wall - ordinary red brick, Flemish bond.

Pilaster - Selected and matched fine red brick laid in Flemish bond - courses terminate in 3/4 brick on east front and in "Queen closers" on the south. South face later hacked to retain plaster.

East Wall (right, reading down)

Main Wall - Flemish bond with black glazed headers and red stretchers. Note glazed queen closers at window masonry opening.

Belt course - Four courses, double offset. Selected red brick in Flemish bond.

Water table - Special molded concave and convex, brick all stretchers, all red. Courses interrupted by molded stone cellar window lintel of Victorian period.

Below water table - first one row headers, below that all stretchers, all red.

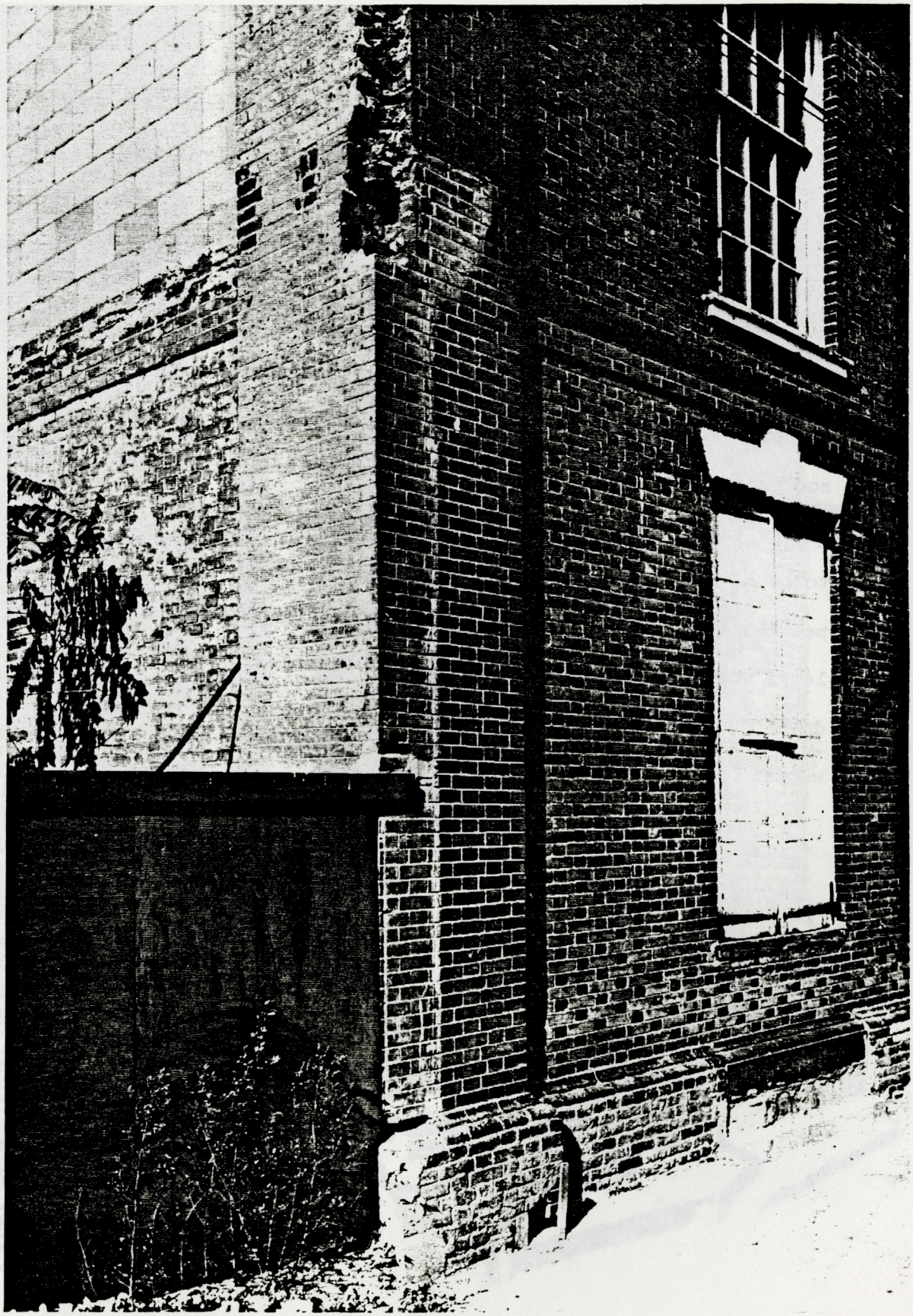


ILLUSTRATION NO. 18

Front Door

Date - November 3, 1965

HABS photo by Dillon-Eiseman

The whole doorway was raised (when the floor inside was raised in 1868) and a granite door sill slipped in. The pediment now projects above the brick belt course. (cf. Illus. No. 5 - before change was made). The woodwork of the frontispiece seems to be a rather clever copy of the original. Only the triangular pediment with dentil bedmold may have been the original, as was found later when the ensemble was partly disassembled. Note behind lower downspout the light colored paint slopover outlining a former wooden "boot".


BOYD SUPPLY COMPANY

ILLUSTRATION NO. 19

East Front Window Detail

HABS photo by Dillon-Eiseman

Date- November 3, 1965

Note black glazed headers and queen closers in brickwork.

Window and shutter details may be replacements of originals. Window frames are of "reveal type" - then new in Philadelphia - and too light to take older type pintles.

Molded stone lintel over cellar window is a Victorian feature installed when basement ceiling was raised to let in more light.

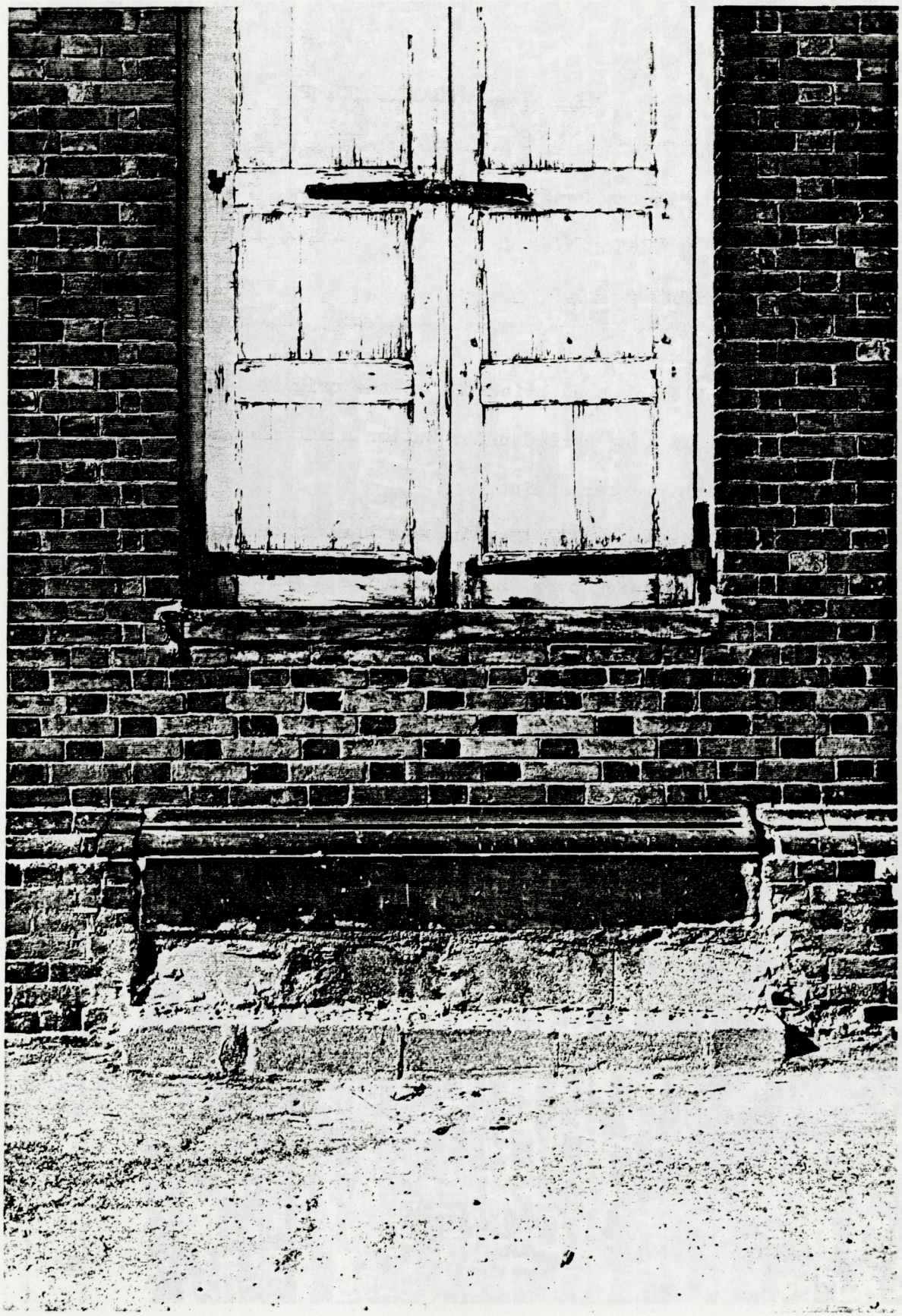


ILLUSTRATION NO. 20

South Front, Window Head Detail

HABS photo by Dillon-Eiseman

Date - November 3, 1965

Neat Flemish bond brickwork is the original facing of this exterior wall long buried under Button's addition and here still defaced with plaster stains.

The original window opening has been filled in with brick. The crude jack arch over the opening was covered by a rusticated keystone lintel in stucco (cf. Illus. No. 7). Traces of it may be seen here in the lighter tone of unweathered brick and by the paint slopover at the ends of the lintel.

The top brick course of the belt course above has been cut away and holes chopped to seat joists for the Button addition.

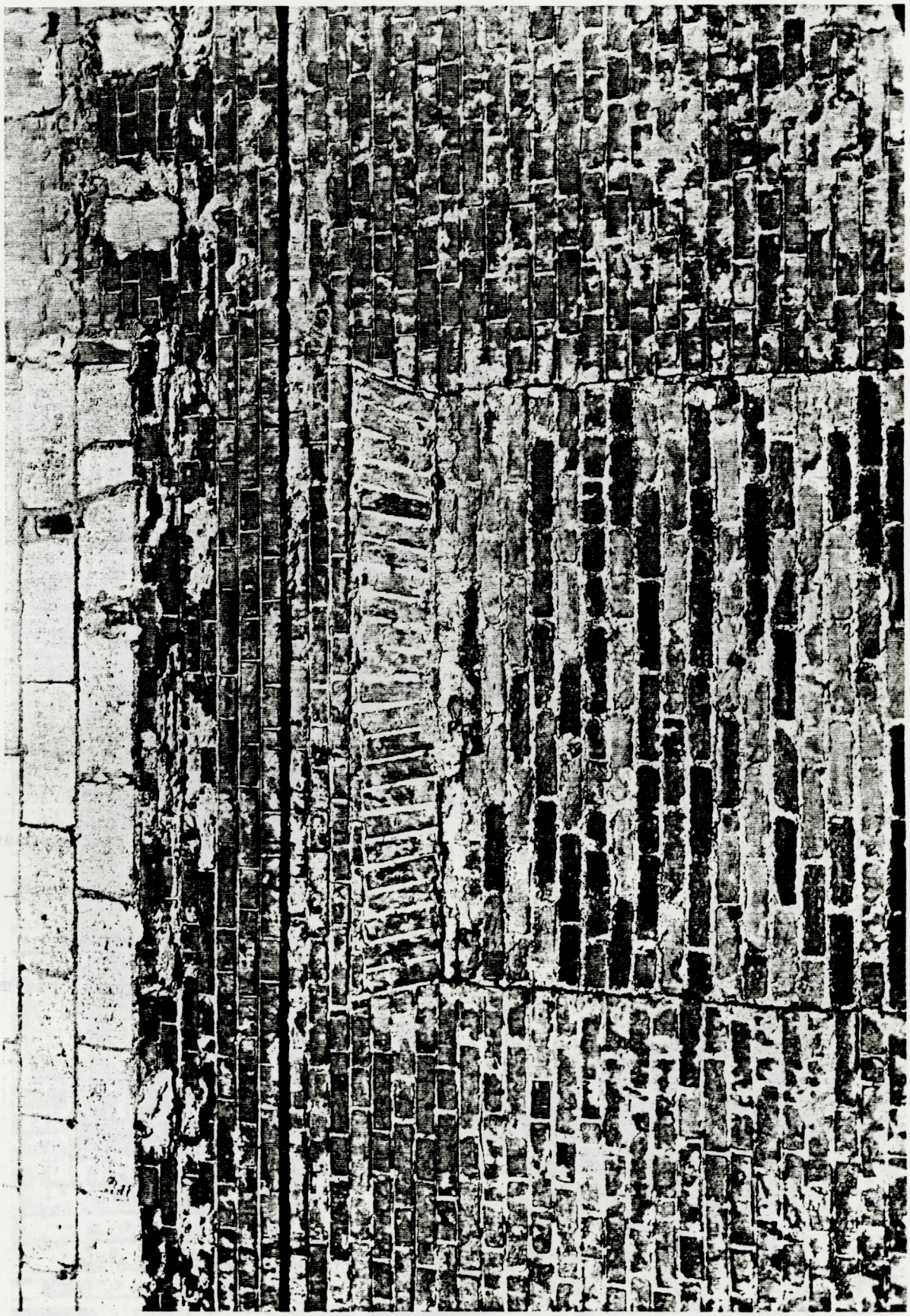


ILLUSTRATION NO. 21

West Front, Detail of North Window

HABS photo by Dillon-Eiseman

Date - November 10, 1965

Beaded boards were used to seal off the original window when a stairway was built across it in 1788. The boards bear the marks of two stairways - the original one and one of a later dog-leg stair installed later. (Note diagonal lath-and-plaster stains).

The fine original brickwork was generally hacked to retain later plaster in additions made in the old West yard of the meeting house.

It is interesting to note that hacking the brick for the purpose of improving plaster adhesion utterly failed of its purpose. The plaster adhered perfectly to the burned face of the brick but had no bond with the chipped surfaces of the bricks' softer interior - undoubtedly the result of increased "suction" which absorbed too much water from the wet plaster mix.



ILLUSTRATION NO. 22

West Front, Window Sash

HABS photo by Dillon-Eiseman

Date - November 3, 1965

The lower half of a window sash (on its side, bottom rail on right) was found sealed in original frame since 1788. Lead weights, sash cord, pulley, etc. were also found (see drawings).

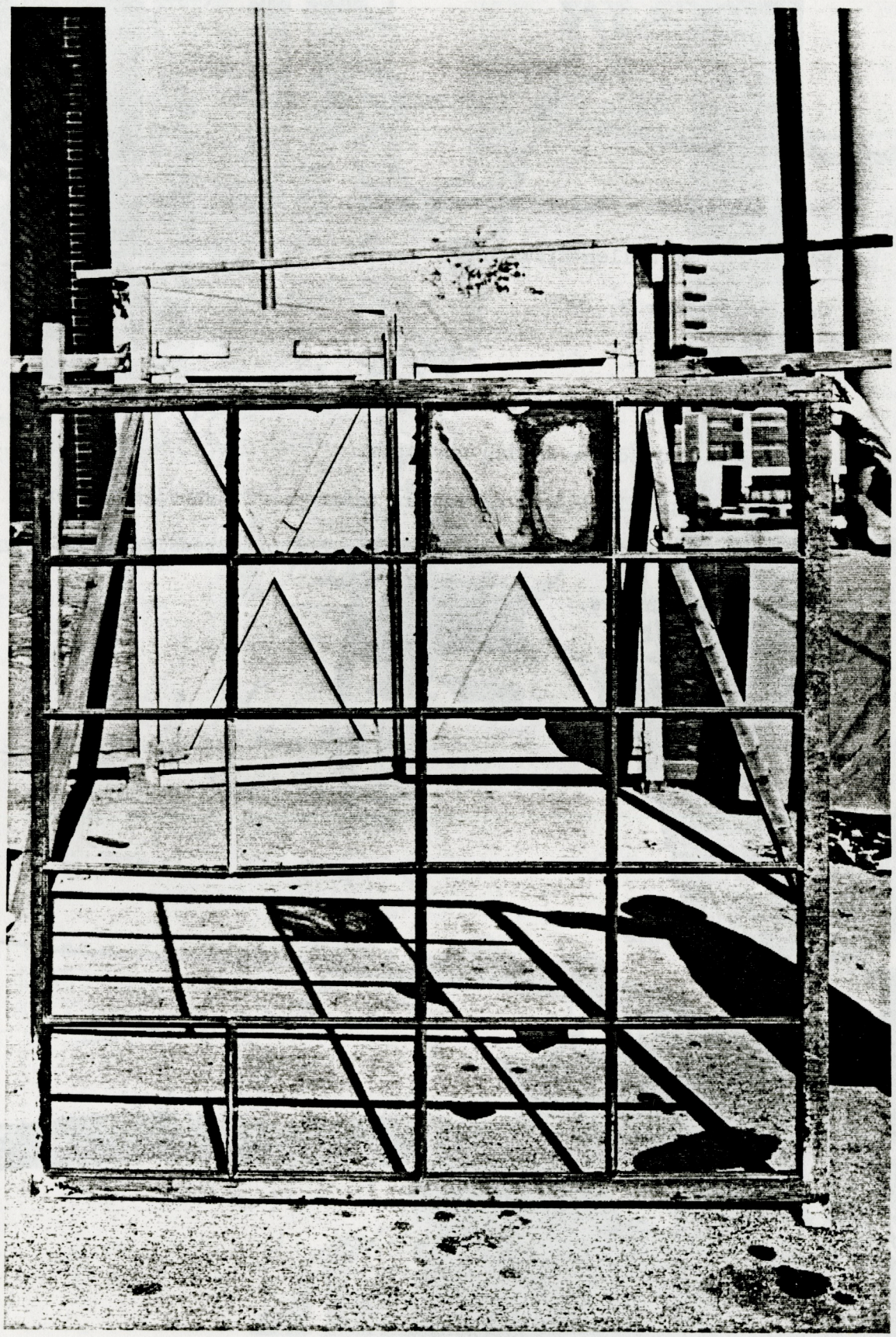


ILLUSTRATION NO. 23

South Elevation - Cellar Entrance Arch

HABS photo by Dillon-Eiseman

Date - November 3, 1965

Part of the double rowlock segmental arch over the entrance survived the moving operation.

Note typical tooling of mortar joints in finished exterior brickwork above. Some plaster from the Button extension still defaces the surface.

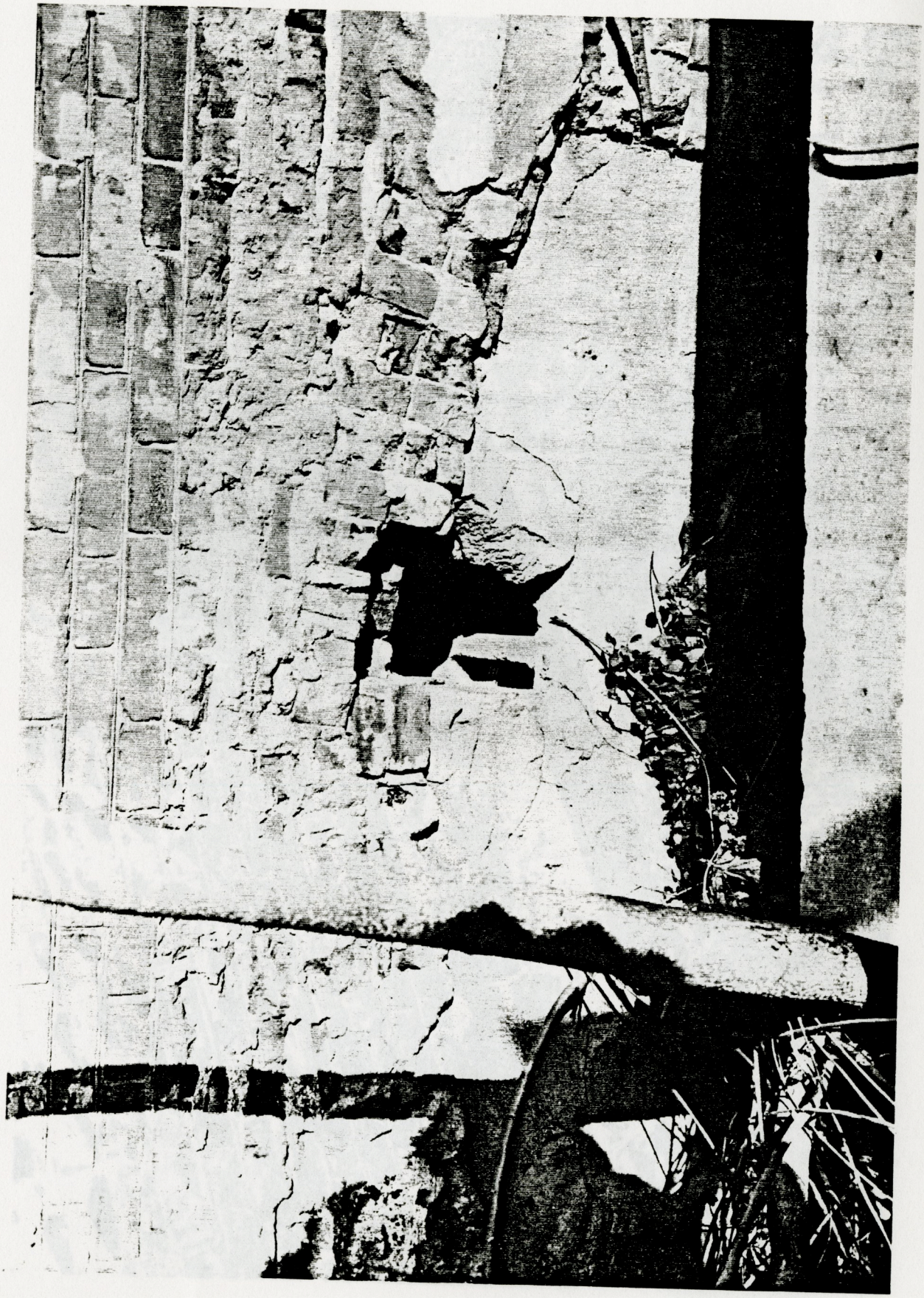


ILLUSTRATION NO. 24

West Front, Basement Window Head

HABS photo by Dillon-Eiseman

Date - November 10, 1965

This was the only original marble window lintel remaining in place after the Victorian remodellings and extensions and the moving of 1961.

Note tool marks neatly executed for decorative effect.

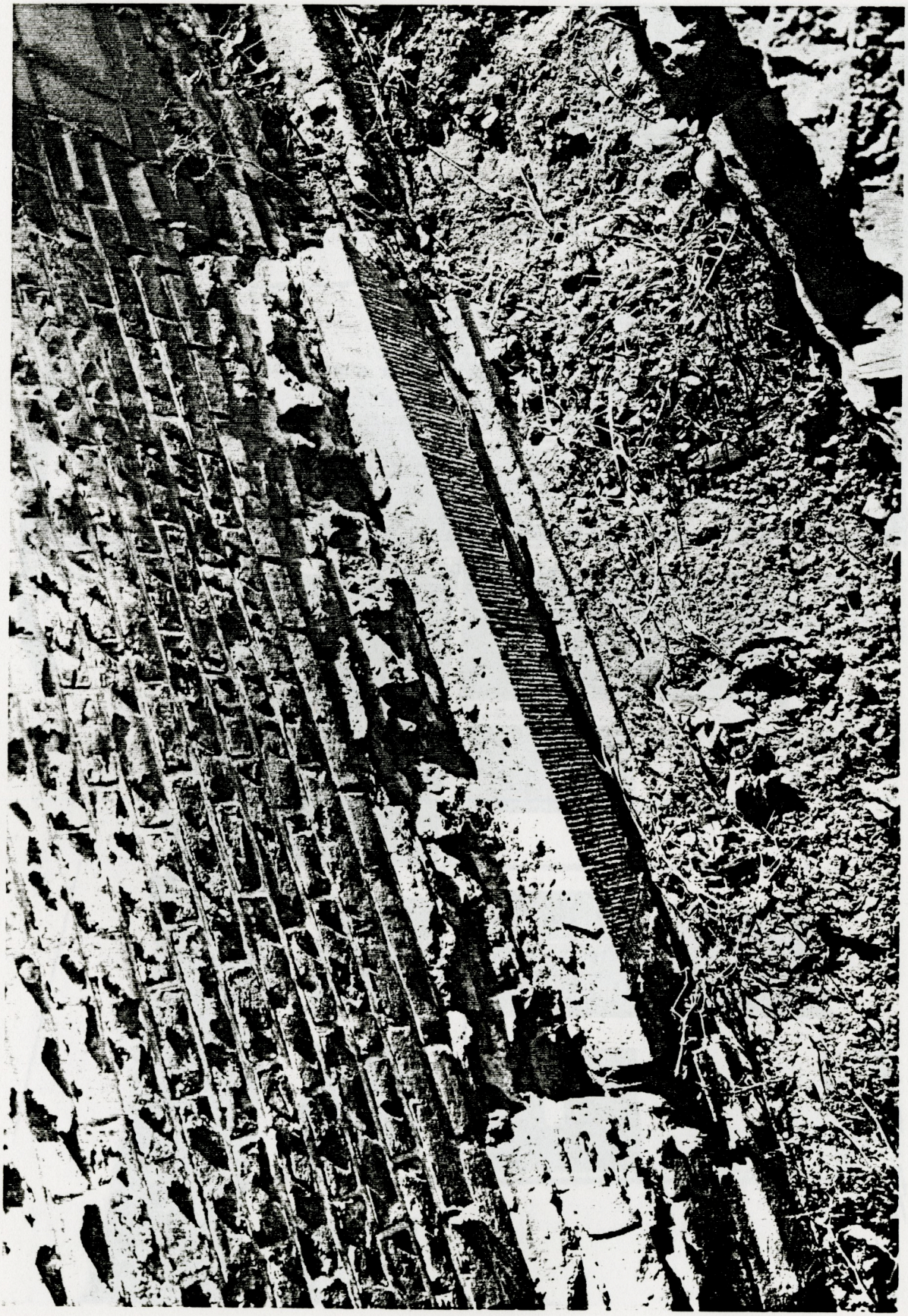


ILLUSTRATION NO. 25

First Floor Interior looking South West

HABS photo by Dillon-Eiseman

Date - October, 1963 (?)

Interior after moving but before stripping of modern parts. Iron angles at ceiling are part of stiffening for moving. Linoleum still covers floor. Cast Iron columns date from 1868, when they replaced wooden ones of 1788.

Leaning against wall at the right are Victorian basement windows.

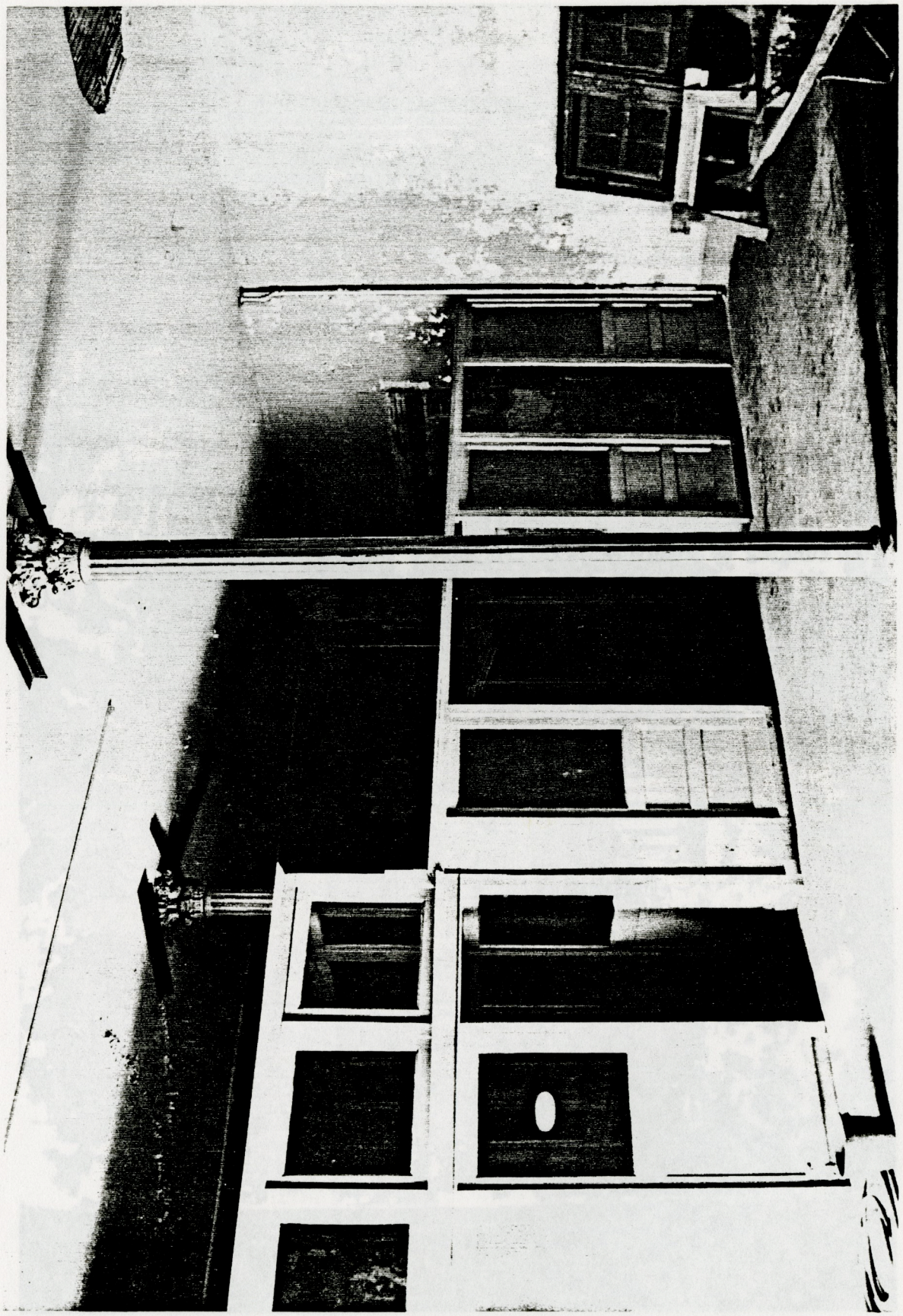


ILLUSTRATION NO. 26

First Floor, West Wall Window (cf. No. 27)

HABS photo by Dillon-Eiseman

Date - October, 1963

The presence of a former window was indicated by cracks in plaster and by rapping on walls which produced a hollow sound.

Original plaster was applied direct to brick walls without furring as in other typical 18th century Philadelphia buildings.

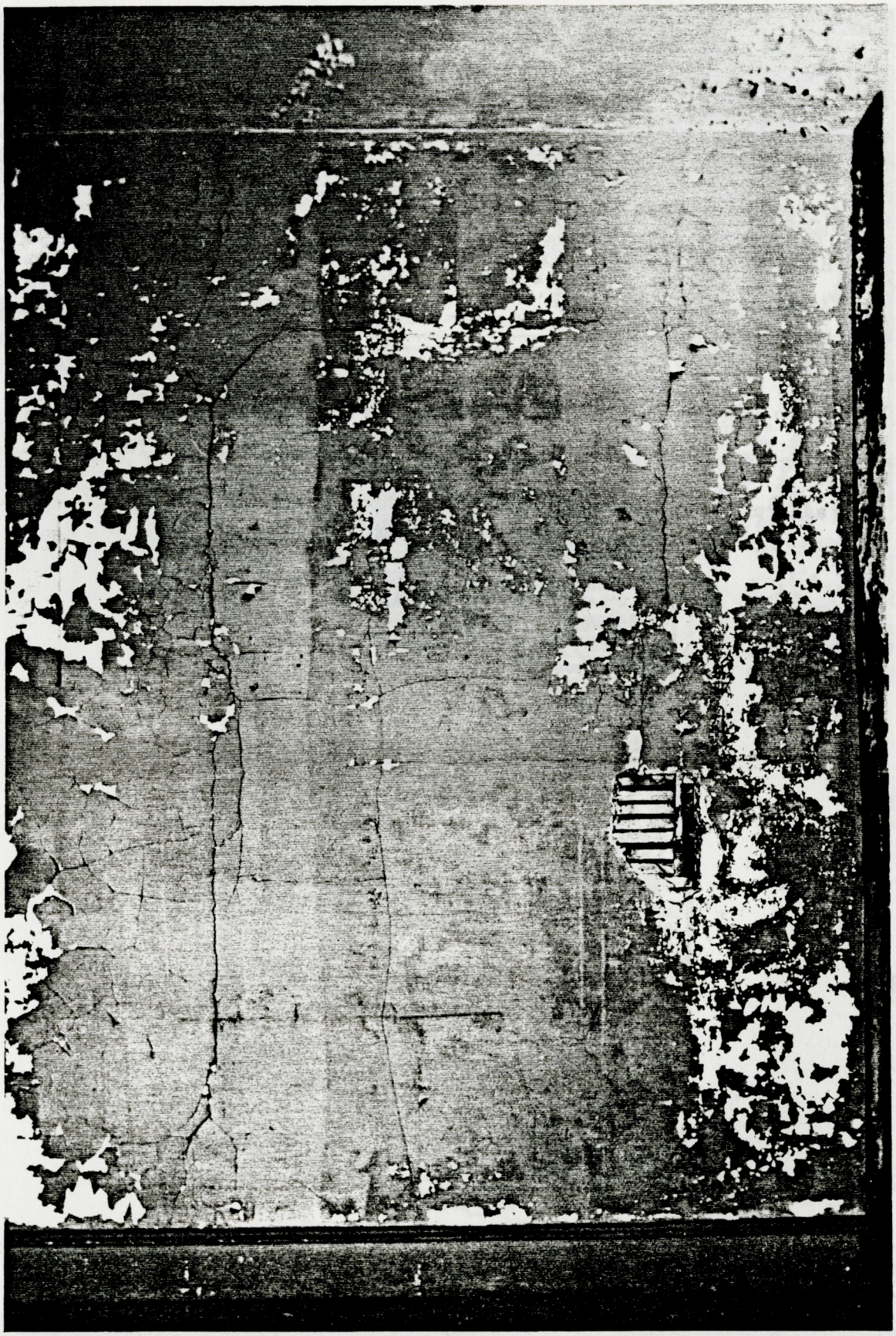


ILLUSTRATION NO. 27

First Floor, West Wall Window (cf. No. 26)

HABS photo by Dillon-Eiseman

Date - November 3, 1965

Removal of lath and plaster has revealed full extent of original window. Original finished plaster was hacked for adherence of light additional finish coat over all.

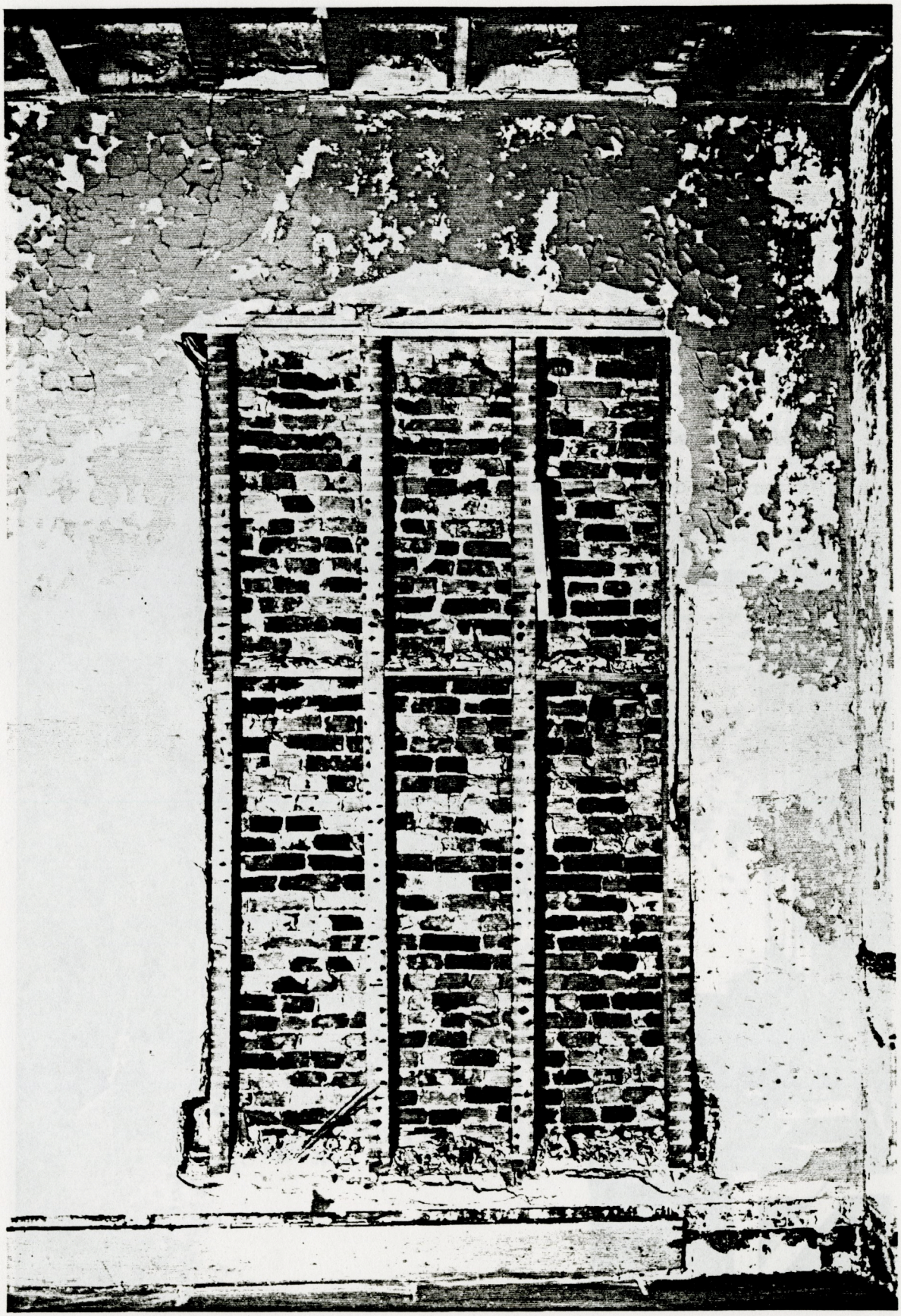


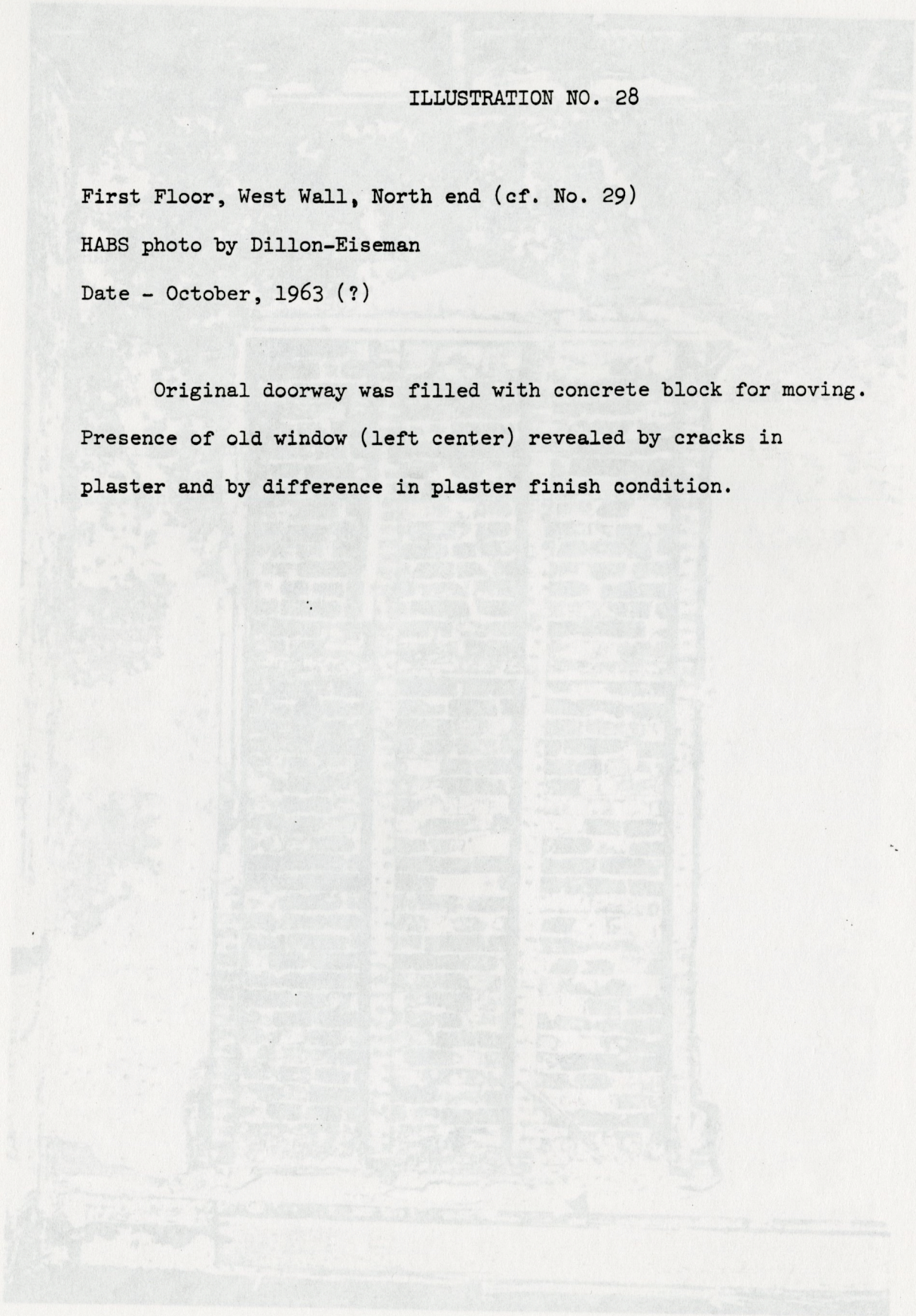
ILLUSTRATION NO. 28

First Floor, West Wall, North end (cf. No. 29)

HABS photo by Dillon-Eiseman

Date - October, 1963 (?)

Original doorway was filled with concrete block for moving. Presence of old window (left center) revealed by cracks in plaster and by difference in plaster finish condition.



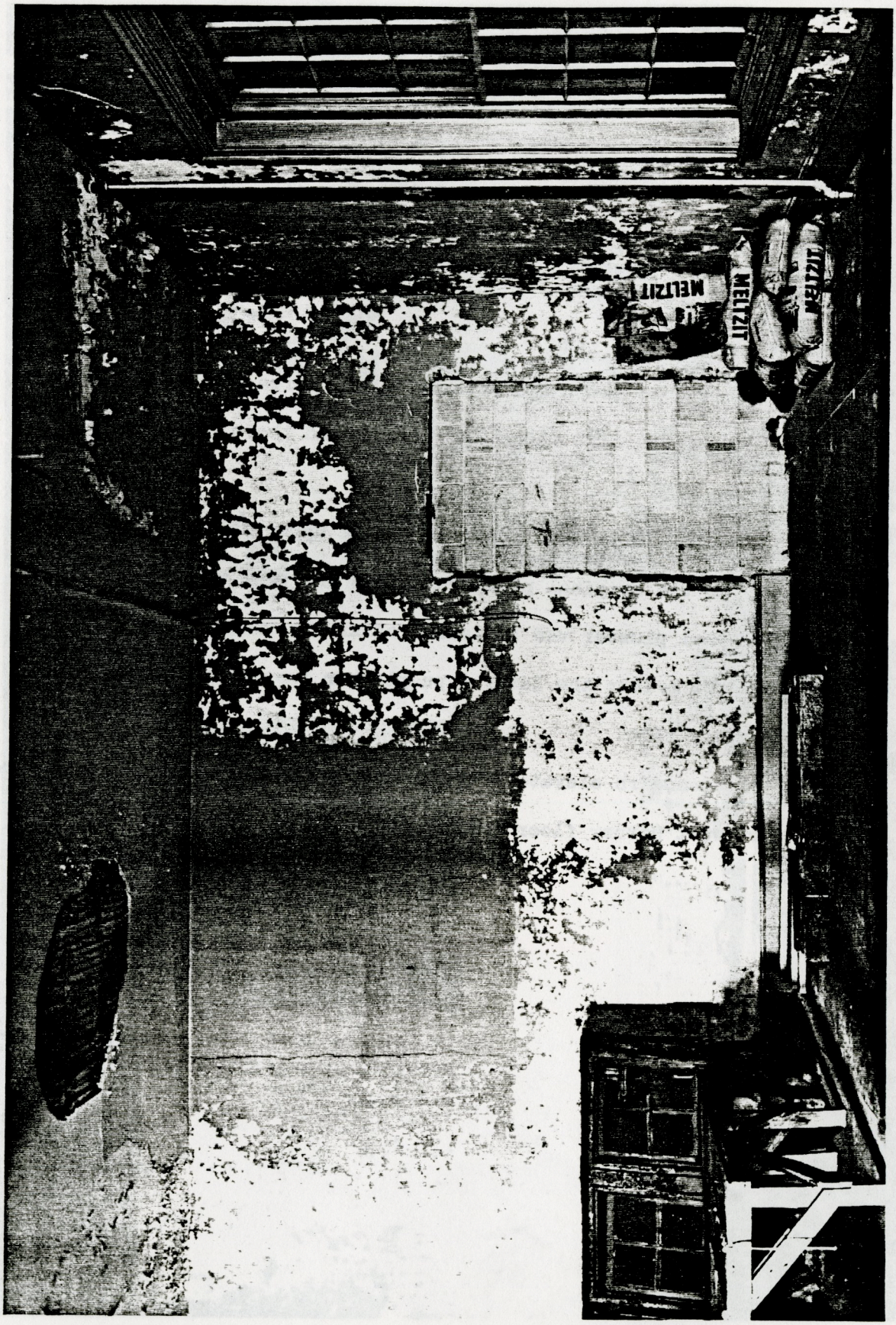

MELTZIT
MELTZIT
MELTZIT

ILLUSTRATION NO. 29

First Floor, West Wall, North End (cf. No. 28)

HABS photo by Dillon-Eiseman

Date - November 3, 1965

Removal of patch has revealed bottom area of tall window rising above the 1788 floor (for sash found therein see Illus. No. 22).

Outline in plaster shows the three upper steps of a total of five to the original platform across the west wall. Typically the original plaster was installed after the woodwork was built against the brick; the later type plaster was removed before this picture was made.

Note modern elevator passage (later filled in and now reopened) in northwest corner floor and ceiling.

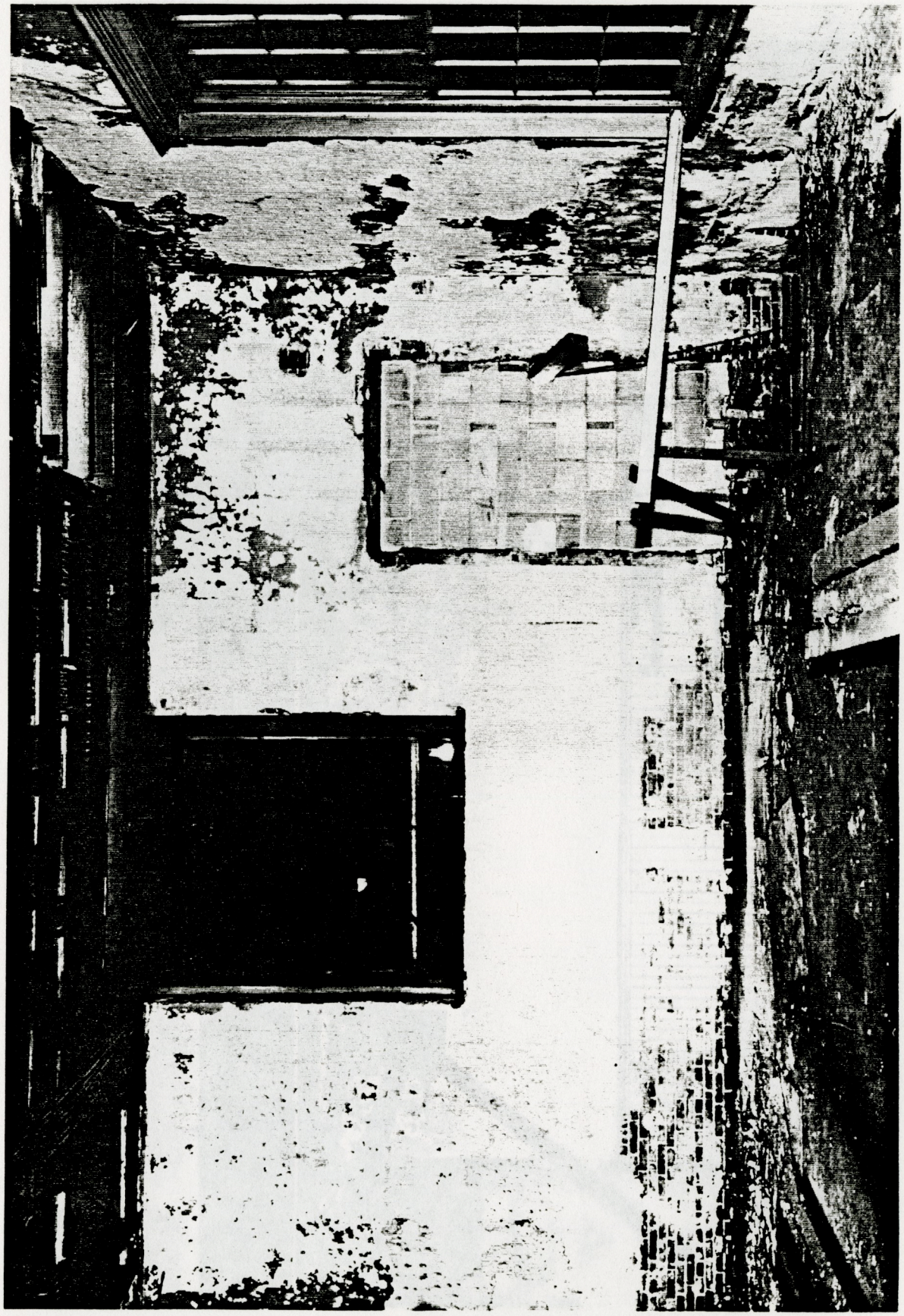


ILLUSTRATION NO. 30

Second Floor, West Wall, North End (cf. No. 31)

HABS photo by Dillon-Eiseman

Shelving and radiator have been stripped leaving paint marks on wooden wainscoting of Victorian design.

Note large cove ceiling above - a Victorian addition.

The steel truss was specially designed to stiffen the walls while the building was being moved.



ILLUSTRATION NO. 31

Second Floor, West Wall, North End (cf. No. 30)

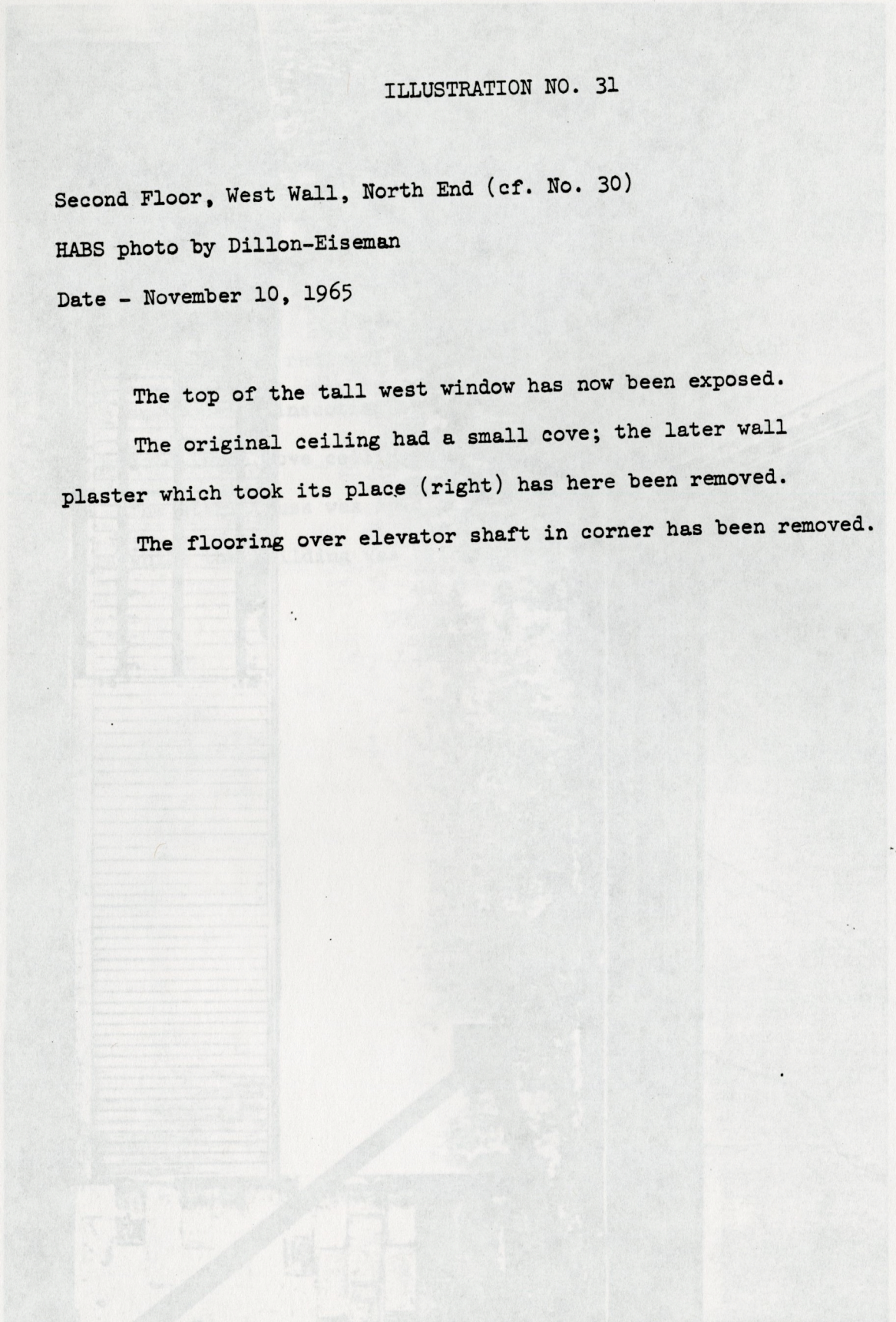
HABS photo by Dillon-Eiseman

Date - November 10, 1965

The top of the tall west window has now been exposed.

The original ceiling had a small cove; the later wall plaster which took its place (right) has here been removed.

The flooring over elevator shaft in corner has been removed.



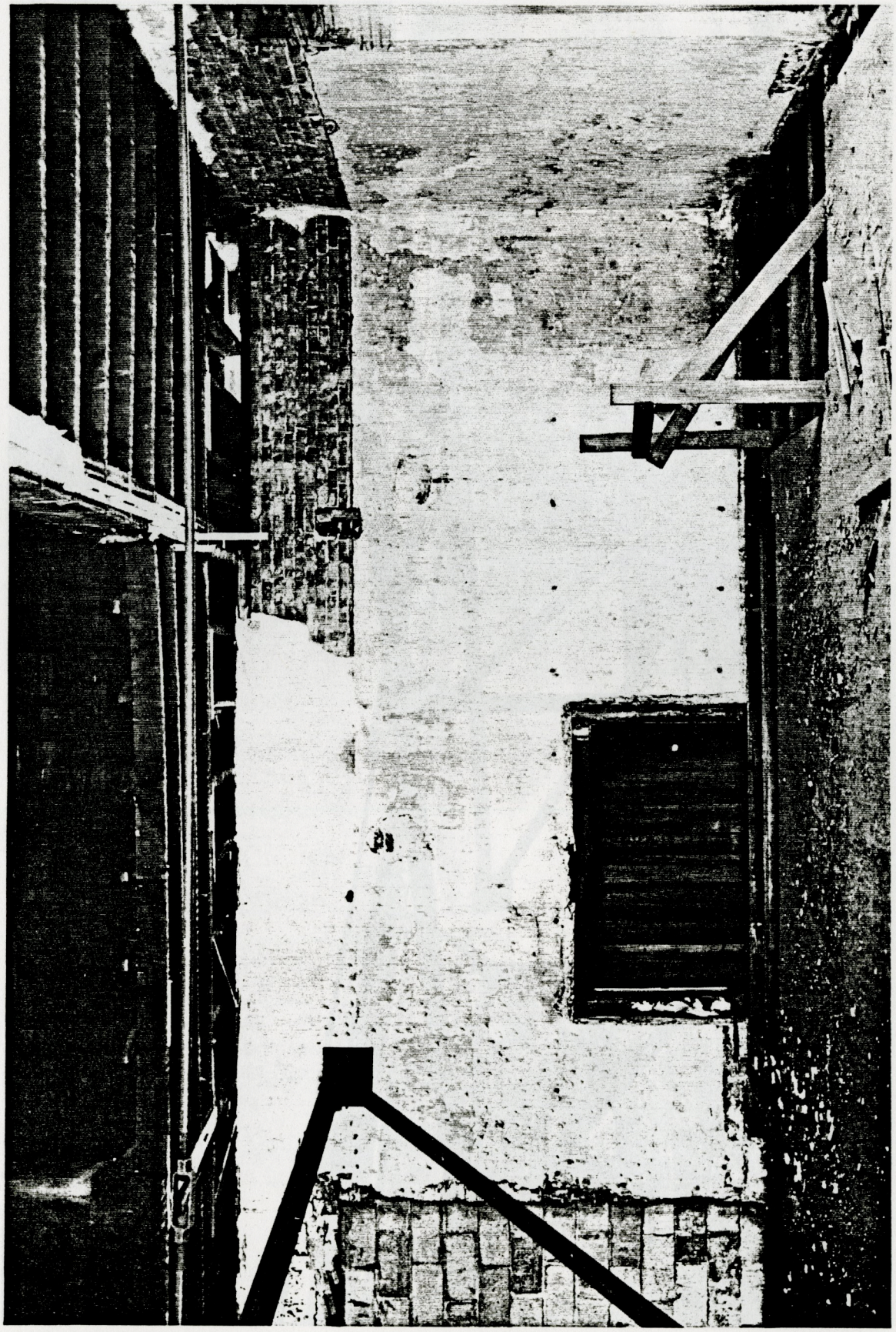


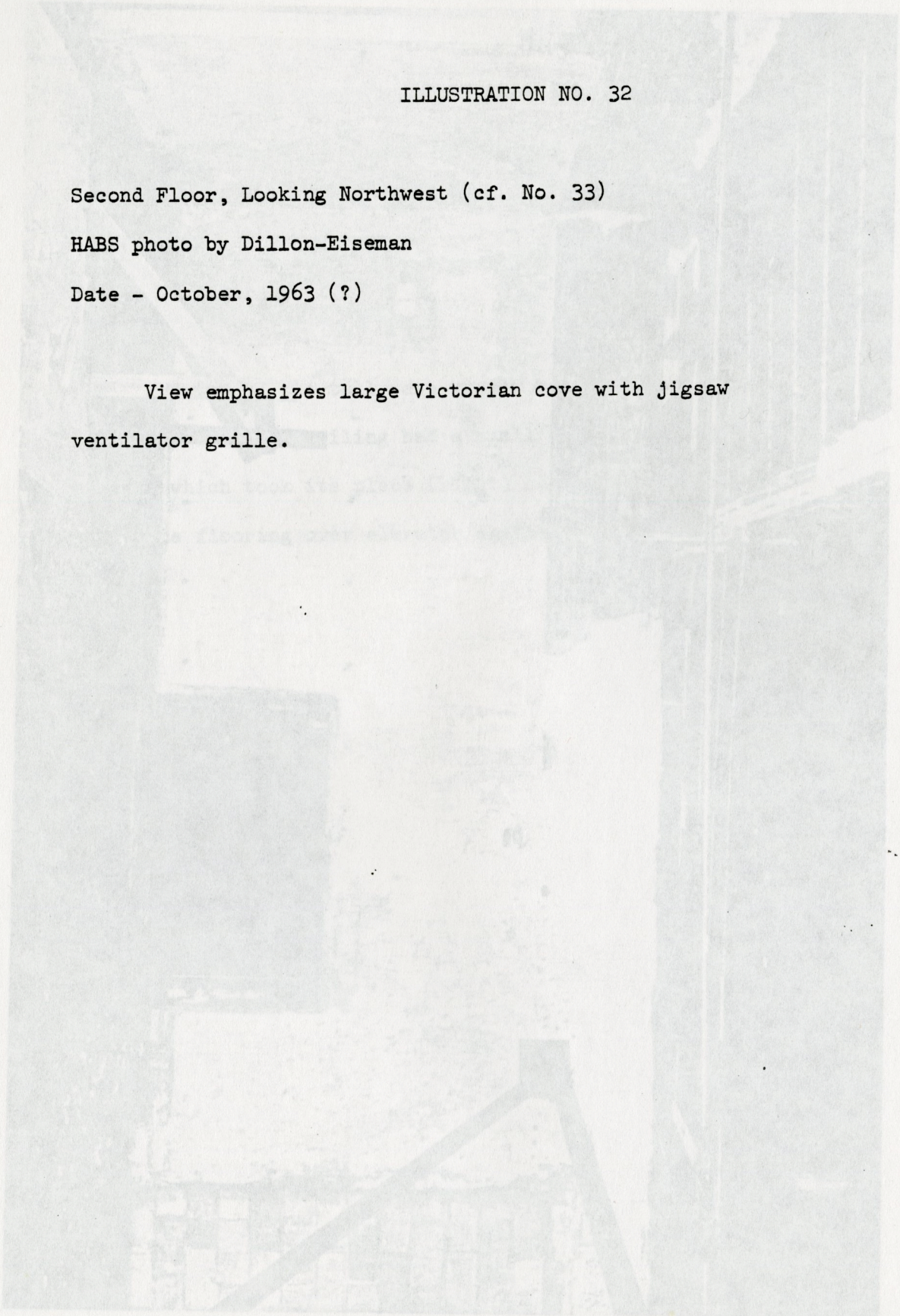
ILLUSTRATION NO. 32

Second Floor, Looking Northwest (cf. No. 33)

HABS photo by Dillon-Eiseman

Date - October, 1963 (?)

View emphasizes large Victorian cove with jigsaw ventilator grille.



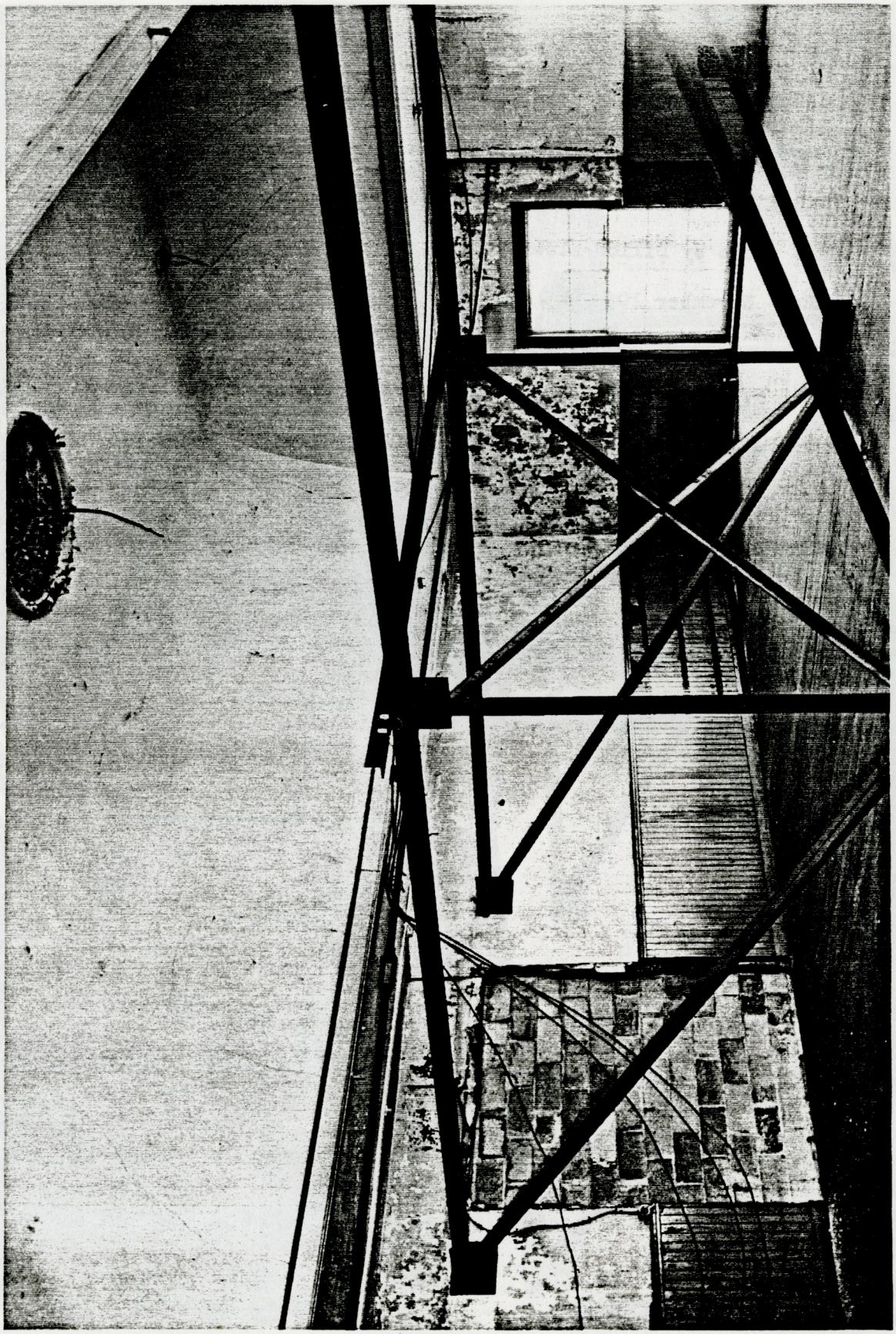


ILLUSTRATION NO. 33

Second Floor, Looking Northwest (cf. No. 32)

HABS photo by Dillon-Eiseman

Date - November 10, 1965

Removal of plaster and the curved framing of the ceiling cove revealed remains of original ceiling framing, trusses, purlins and rafters (cf. Nos. 34, 35)

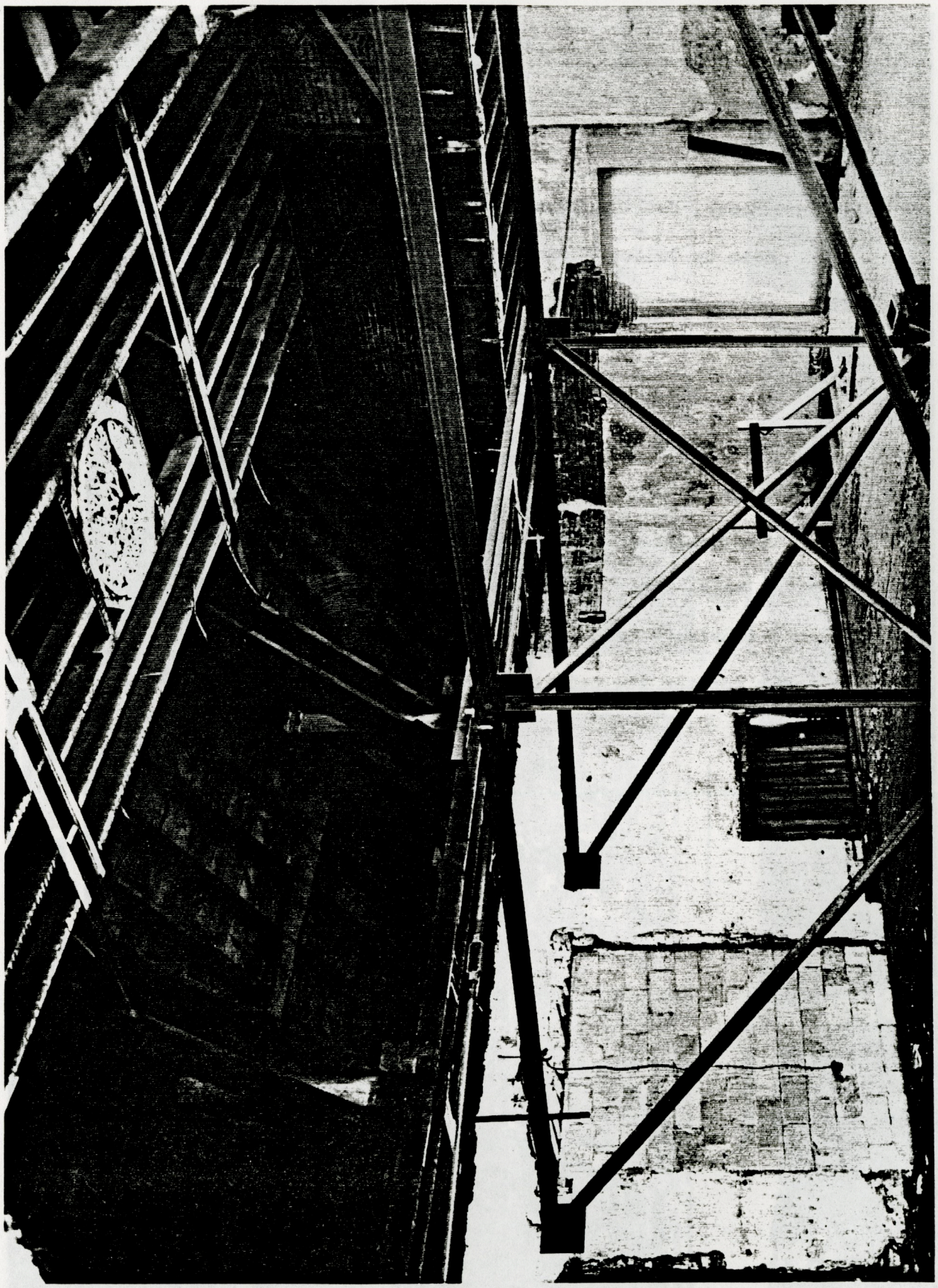


ILLUSTRATION NO. 34

Second Floor, Ceiling Truss Details

HABS photo by Dillon-Eiseman

Date - November 10, 1965

Two original ceiling trusses remain in the building. Their king posts are secured to the bottom chord with a heavy iron strap.

The tenons of the former ceiling joists remain in their mortise holes after the joists were cut off, to create the high Victorian cove. Light joists, to carry the lath and plaster for the new ceiling, may be seen at the extreme top.

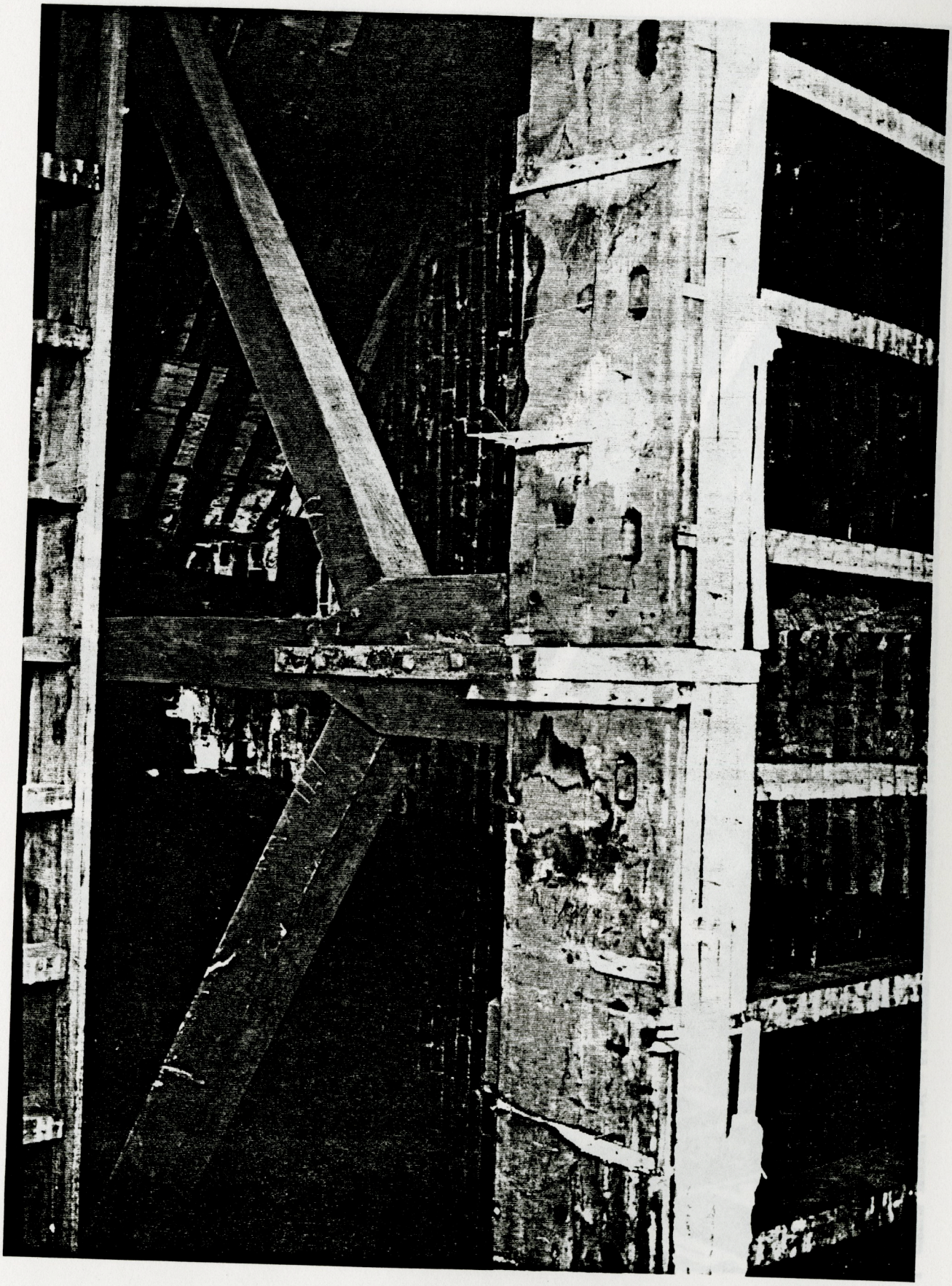


ILLUSTRATION NO. 35

Second Floor, Ceiling Truss Details

HABS photo by Dillon-Eiseman

Date - November 10, 1965

In the lower part of the picture may be seen framing of the original 1783 ceiling with a girder (bottom chord of a great truss) ruthlessly sawed off to accommodate the Victorian cove.

The round vertical member painted a light color (upper center) is the top half of one of the two first floor 1788 columns. It is of "Doric" design; the necking and cap have been mostly chopped away.

The bottom half of the column is worked into the opposite side of the same patched truss.

A second of the four trusses supporting the roof was similarly altered, utilizing the other first floor column.

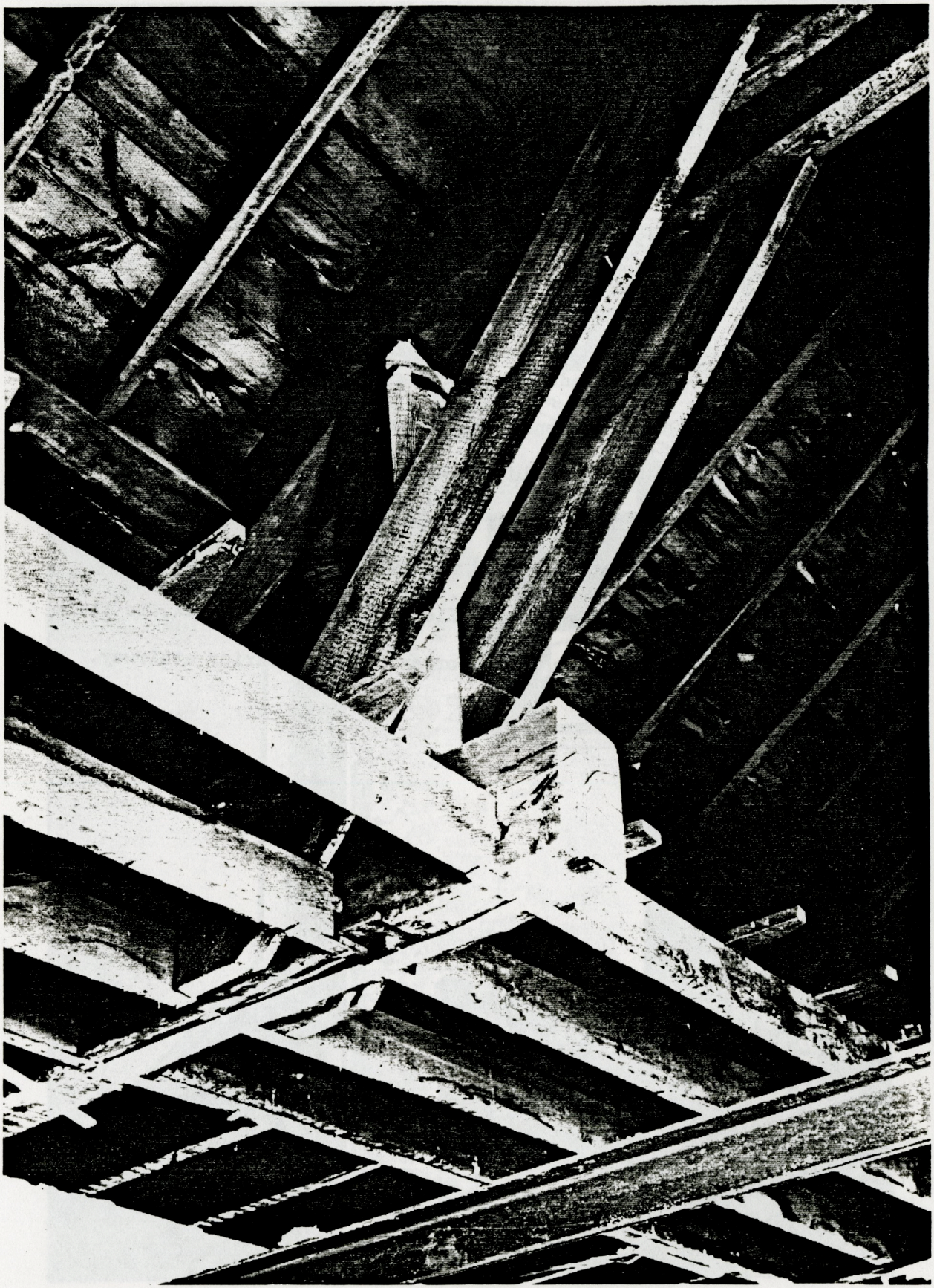


ILLUSTRATION NO. 36

Second Floor, West Wall, South End

HABS photo by Dillon-Eiseman

Date - November 10, 1967

This view was made after moving, but before stripping later trim. The left hand opening was a later doorway connecting to the small rooms added in the West yard area.

The window is a smaller and later one occupying the upper part of the tall original 1783 window.

The wide opening, here filled with concrete block, is the location of the smaller 1788 doorway to the exterior stairway. (cf. No. 40).



ILLUSTRATION NO. 37

Second Floor, looking Southeast

HABS photo by Dillon-Eiseman

Date - 1963 (?)

Conditions before stripping later trim.

Wide opening (right, distance) filled with concrete block communicated with Button addition and was probably cut when that was built.

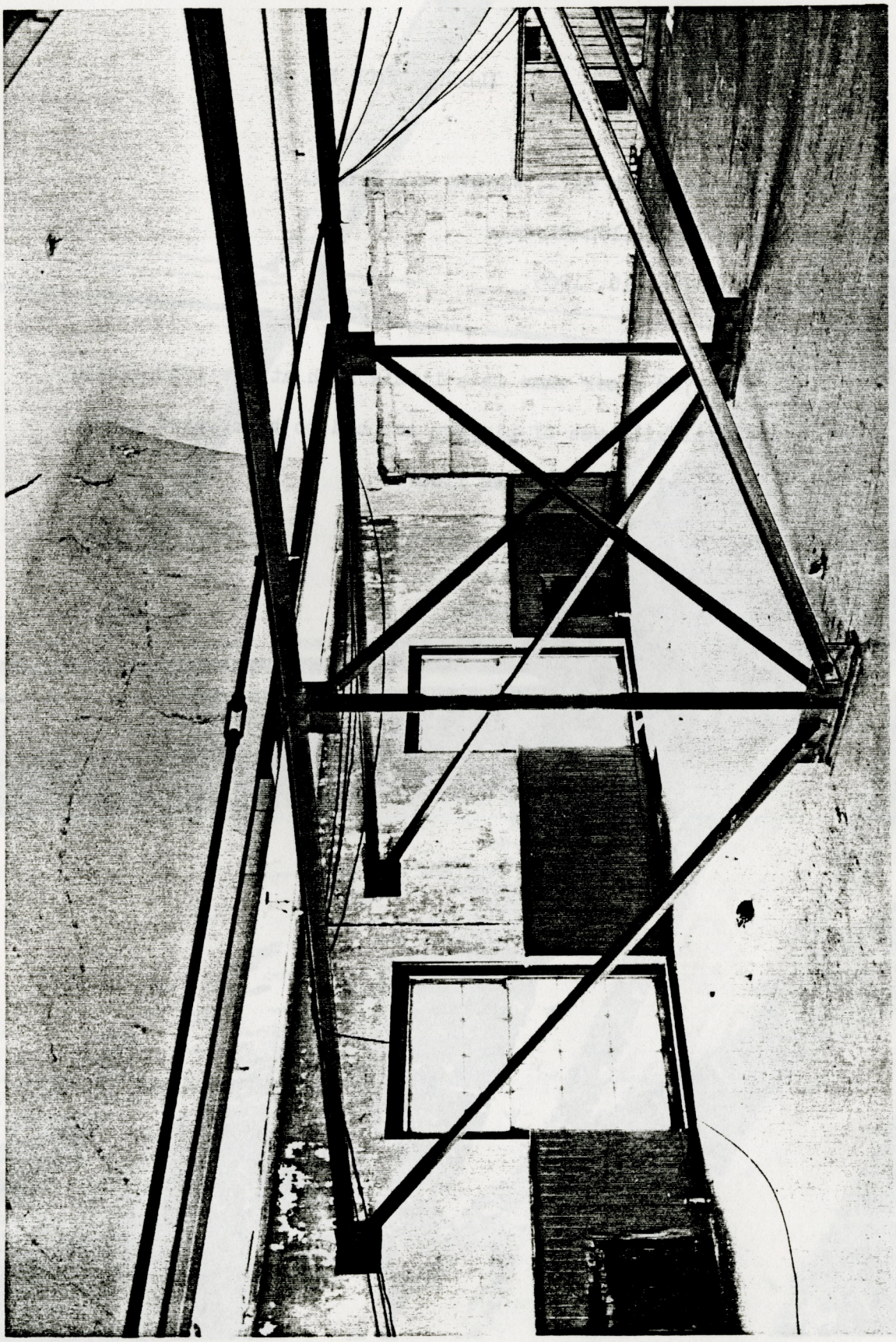


ILLUSTRATION NO. 38

Second Floor, East Wall, Window Sill Detail

HABS photo by Dillon-Eiseman

Date - November 10, 1965

The 1788 floor came in a little high at the 1783 windows. The original sill was of plaster and had to be covered with a board to level up to the new floor.

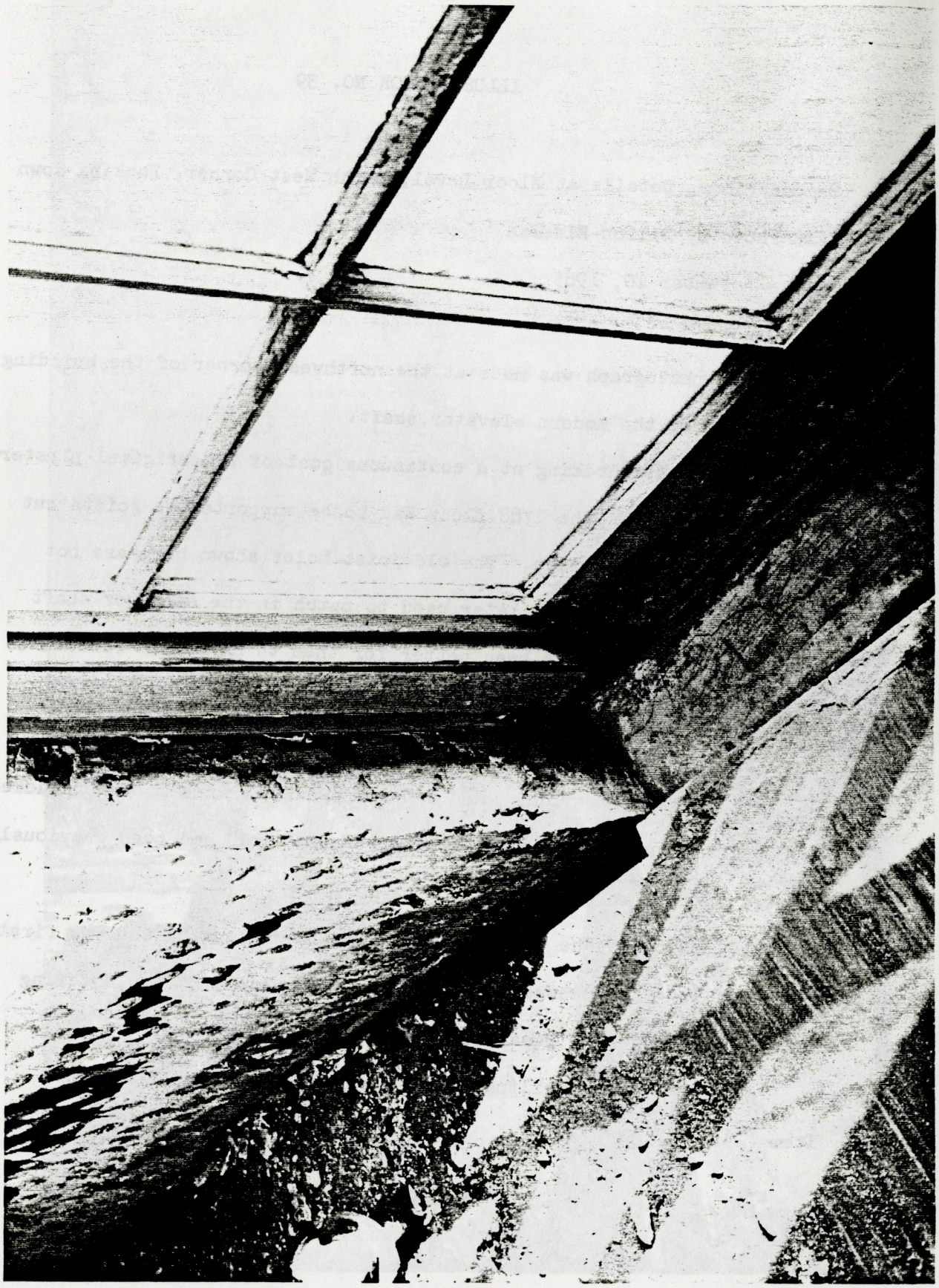


ILLUSTRATION NO. 39

Second Floor, Details at Floor Level, North West Corner, Looking down

HABS Photo by Dillon-Eiseman

Date - November 10, 1965

This photograph was made at the northwest corner of the building in the area of the modern elevator shaft.

Here we are looking at a continuous coat of the original plaster installed in 1784. The 1788 floor had to be supported on joists cut into its finished surface. The old joist holes shown here are not filled by the thin joists later used to patch in the elevator shaft opening. (It would have been better for them to have been removed to make the picture).

The history of the plaster surface shown here is as follows:

(1) Above the floor line. The original surface has been hacked to receive a new finish coat. A black "baseboard" had been previously painted on it.

(2) Between the top of the second floor flooring and the first floor ceiling (and between the joists) the original 1784 plastering coated with whitewash remained - undisturbed but very dirty.

(3) Below the ceiling, the 1784 plastering continues as in item (1).

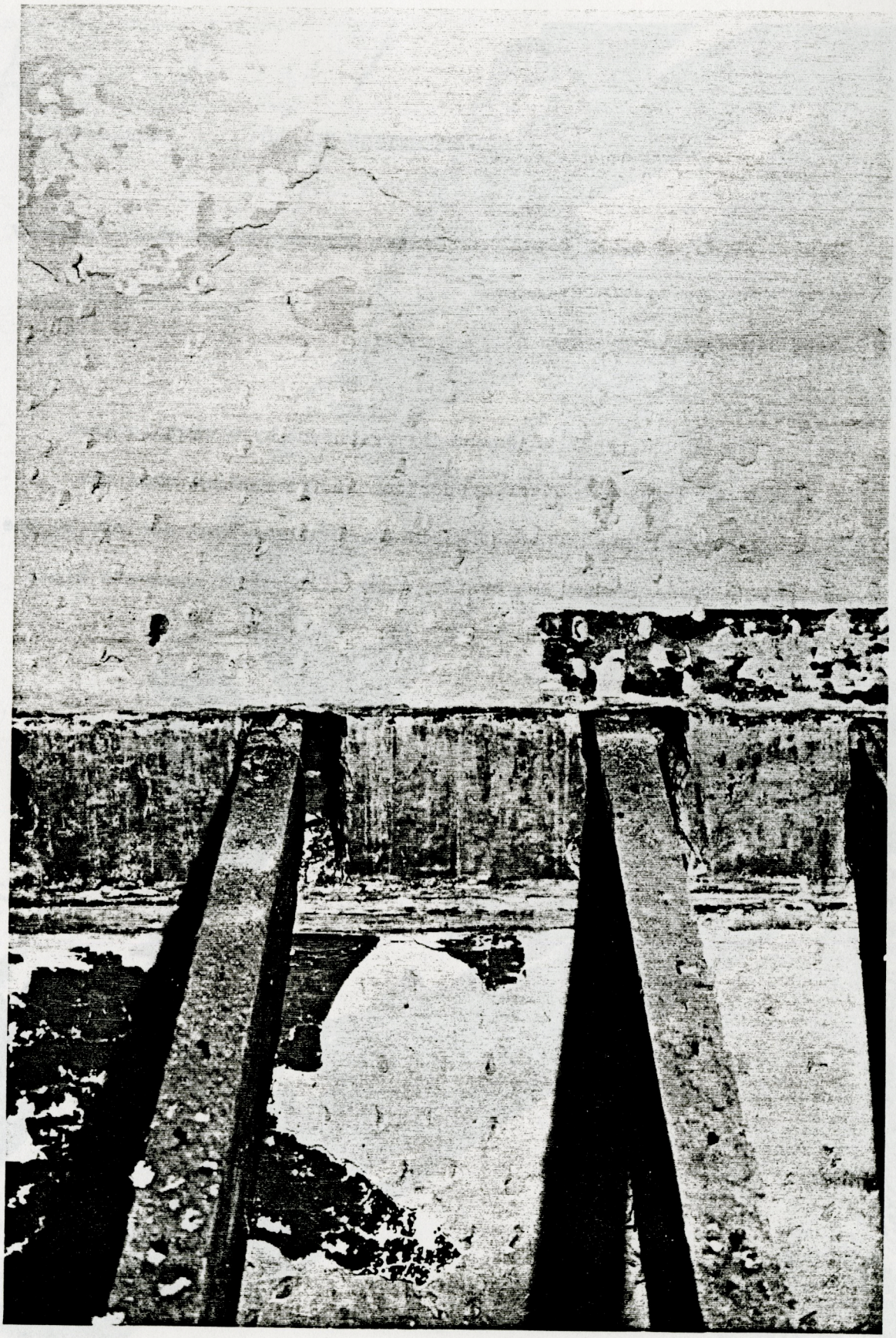


ILLUSTRATION NO. 40

Second Floor, Framing Detail at Former Doorway to Exterior Stairway

HABS photo by Dillon-Eiseman

Date - November 10, 1965

The 1788 doorway was evidently reached by a cantilevered platform of which the interior portion only remained when the photograph was made. The short joists may have been cut off at the outside wall line when the opening was filled with concrete block preparatory to moving.



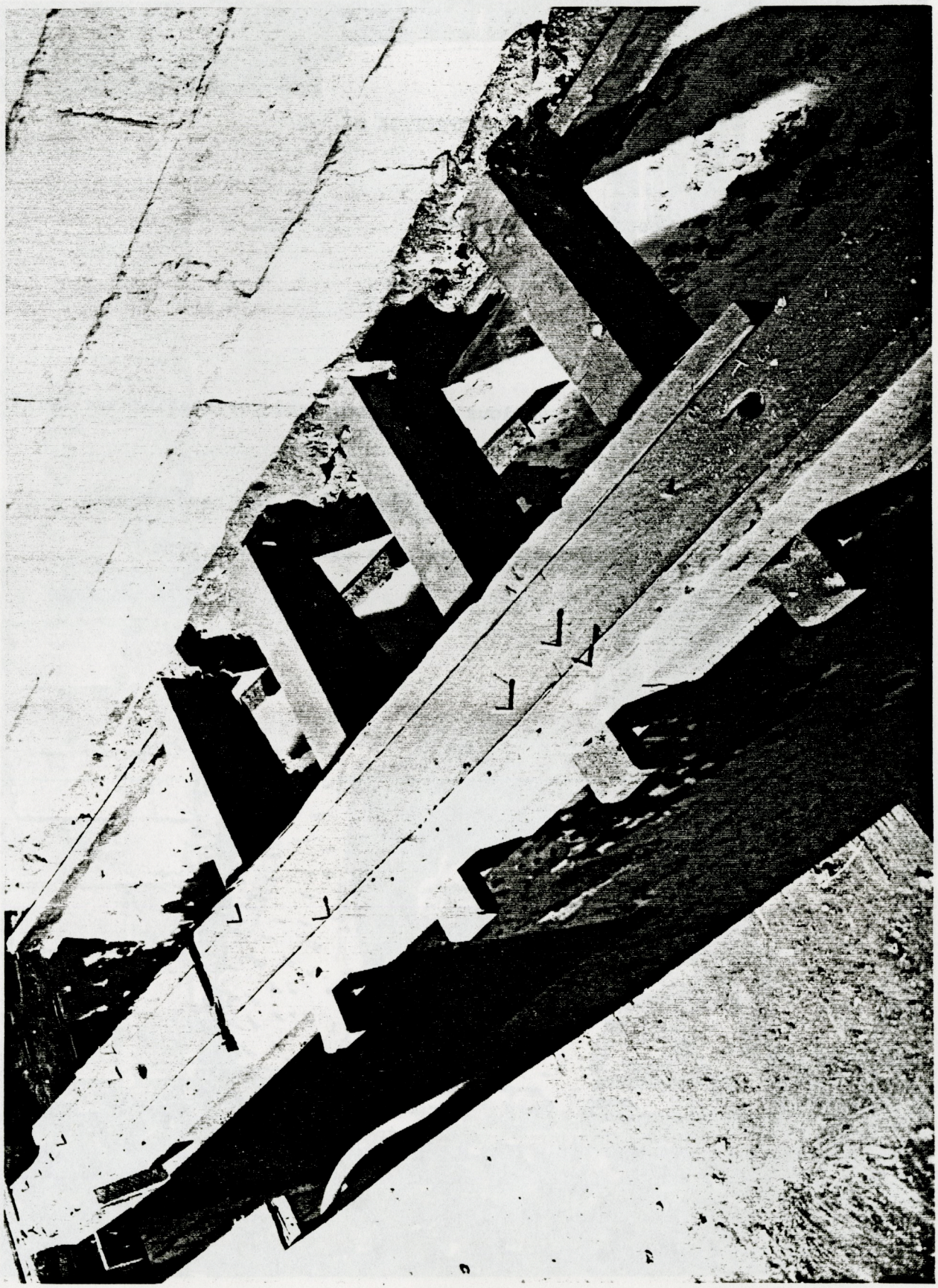


ILLUSTRATION NO. 41

Second Floor, West Wall, Heat Duct

HABS photo by Dillon-Eiseman

Date - November 10, 1965

Through the years various means were used for heating the building, beginning with stoves.

The opening shown, from which the grille has been removed, was connected to a basement heater of a 19th century type.

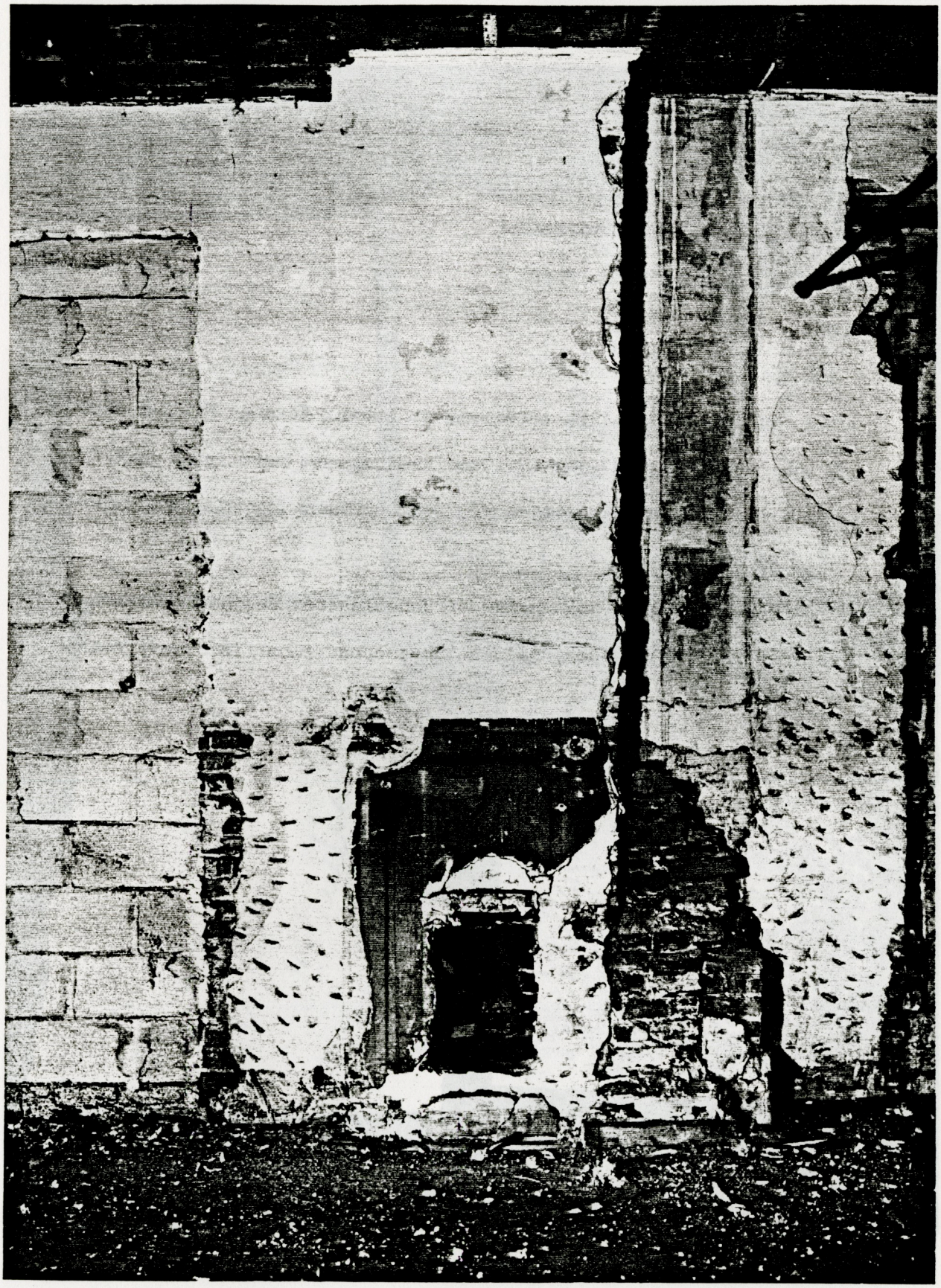


ILLUSTRATION NO. 42

Second Floor, Relics Recovered

Charles P. Mills & Son photo

1965

These excuse slips addressed to School Teacher William Marriott in the 1830's had slipped into the framing and were found when the ceiling underneath was removed in 1963. Other objects were recovered (e.g. No. 43).

Marriott was a son-in-law of Schoolmaster Benjamin Tucker, proprietor of the Academy held on the second floor for many years.

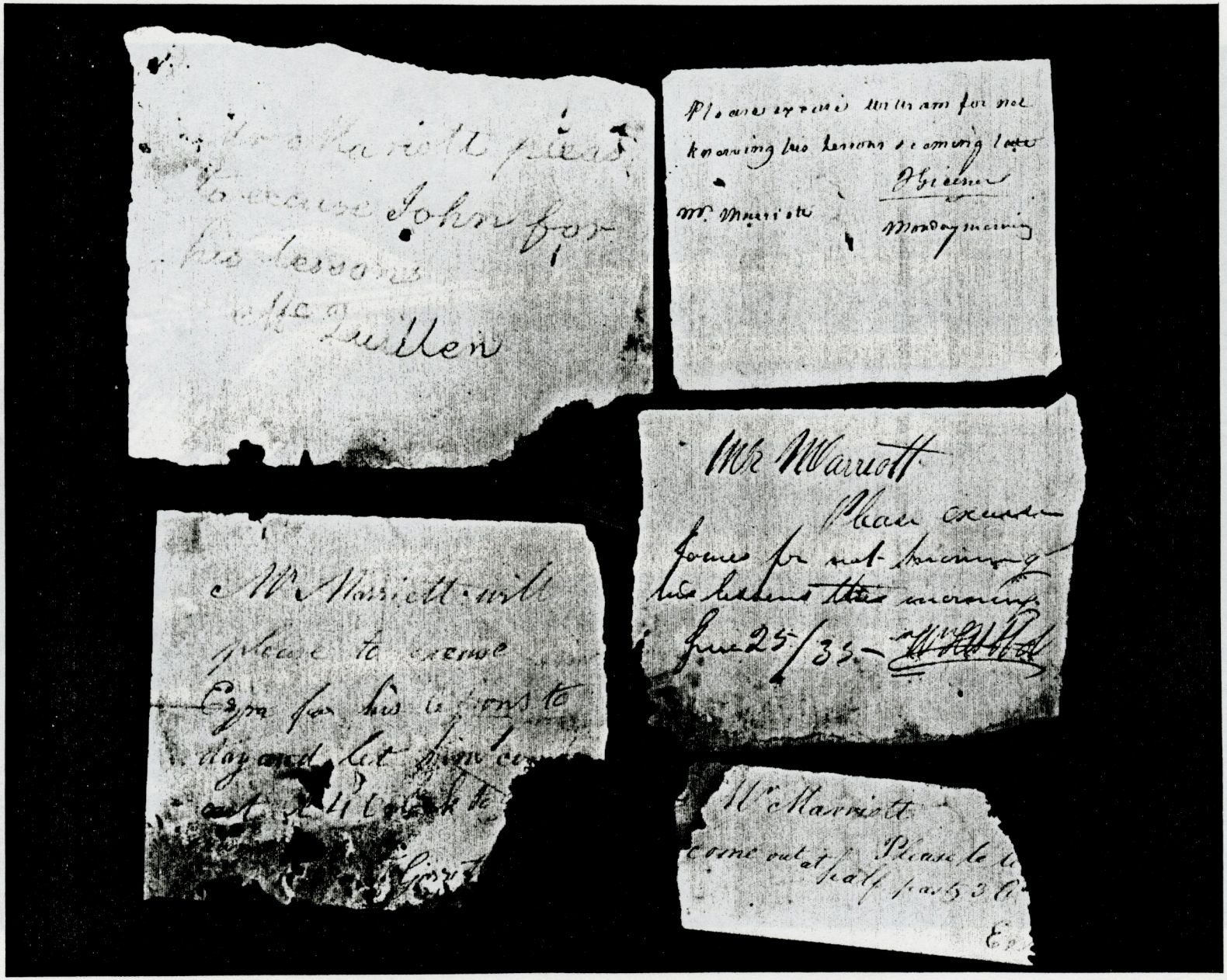

Mr Marriott
Mr Marriott

ILLUSTRATION NO. 43

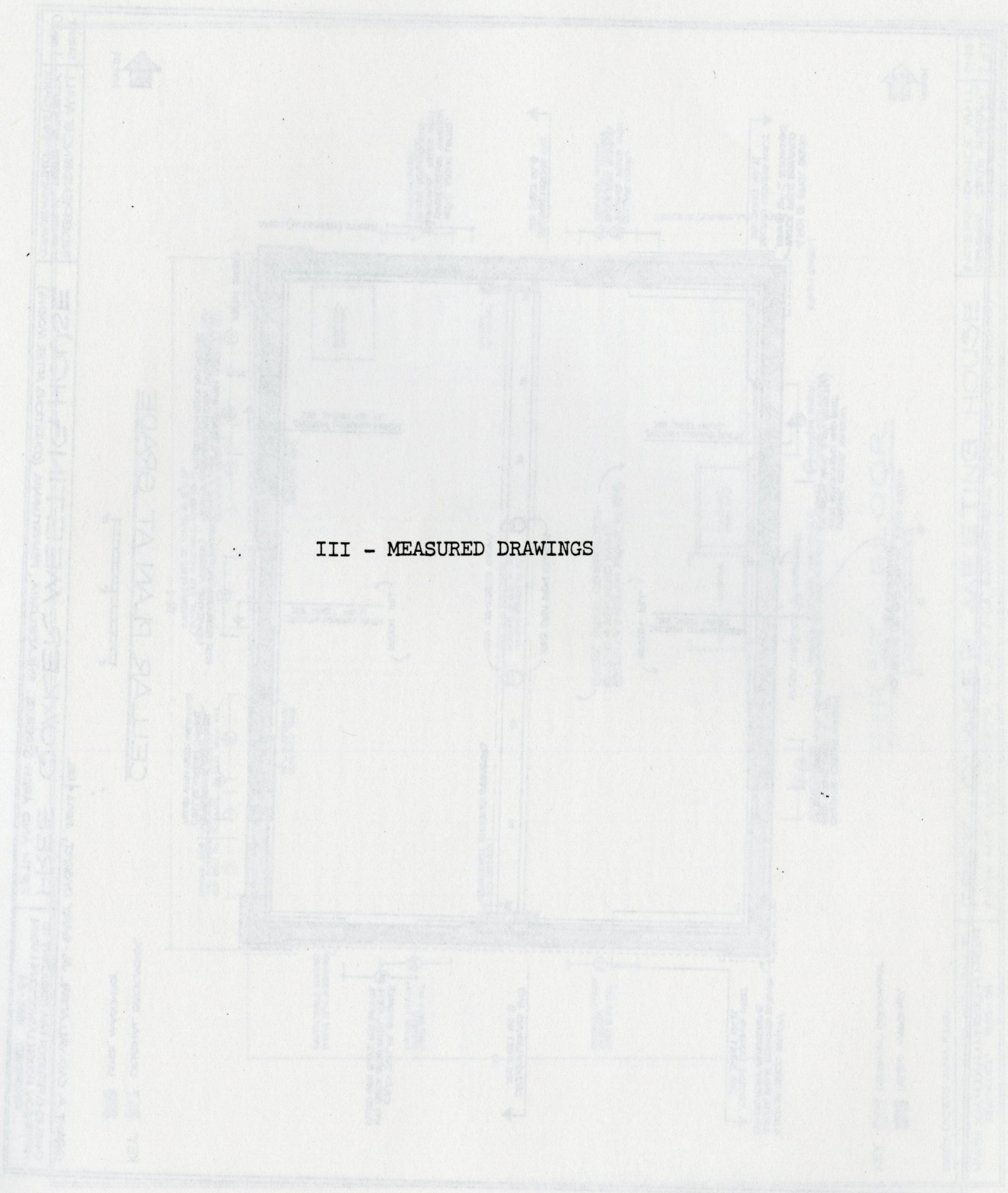
Second Floor, Relics Found in Floor

Charles P. Mills & Son photo

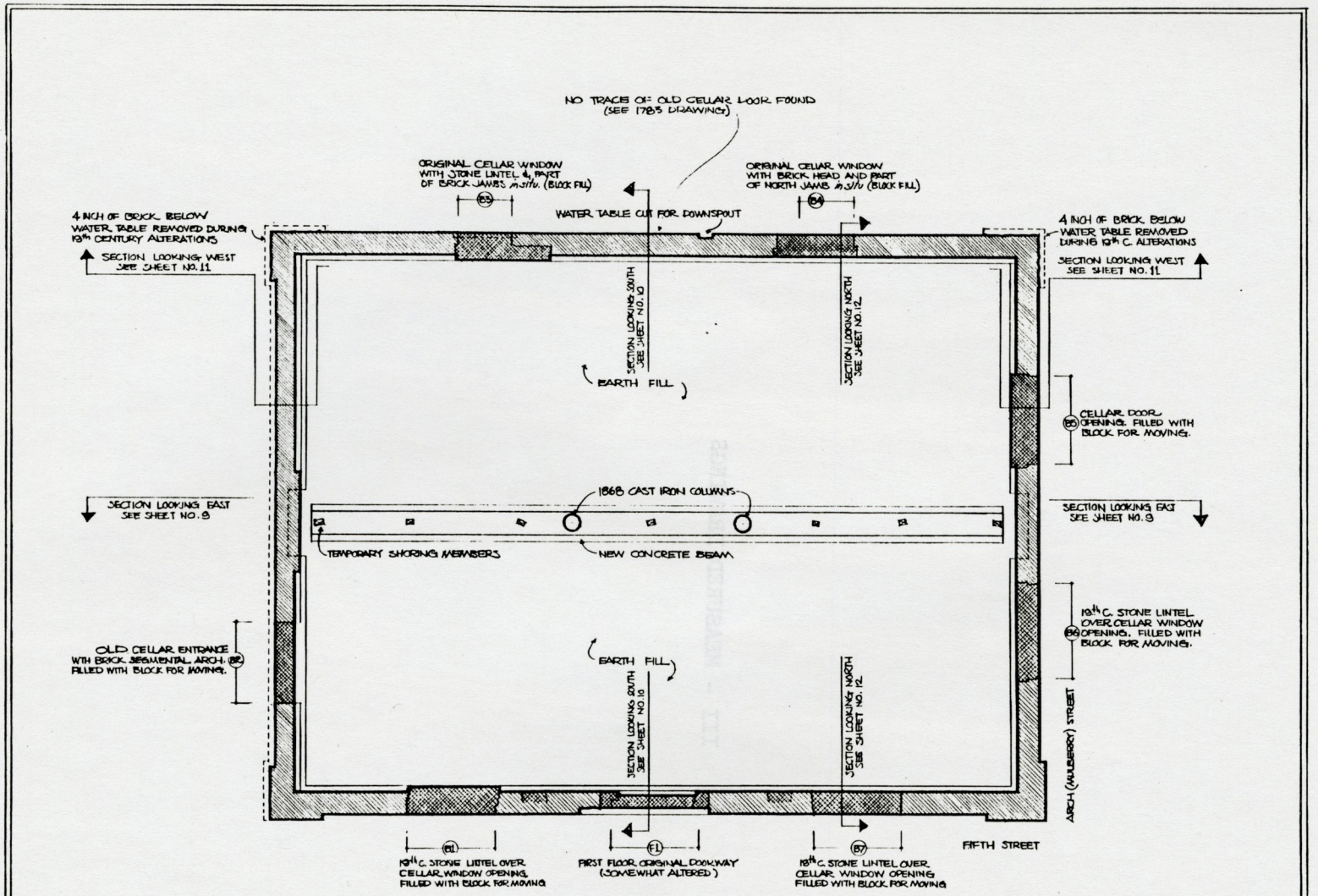
1965

Remains of goose quill pens from Tucker's Academy (see note to Illus. No. 42).





III - MEASURED DRAWINGS



CELLAR PLAN AT GRADE

GRANT A. CADWALLADER JR. - GARY DYSERT, MEAS & DEL

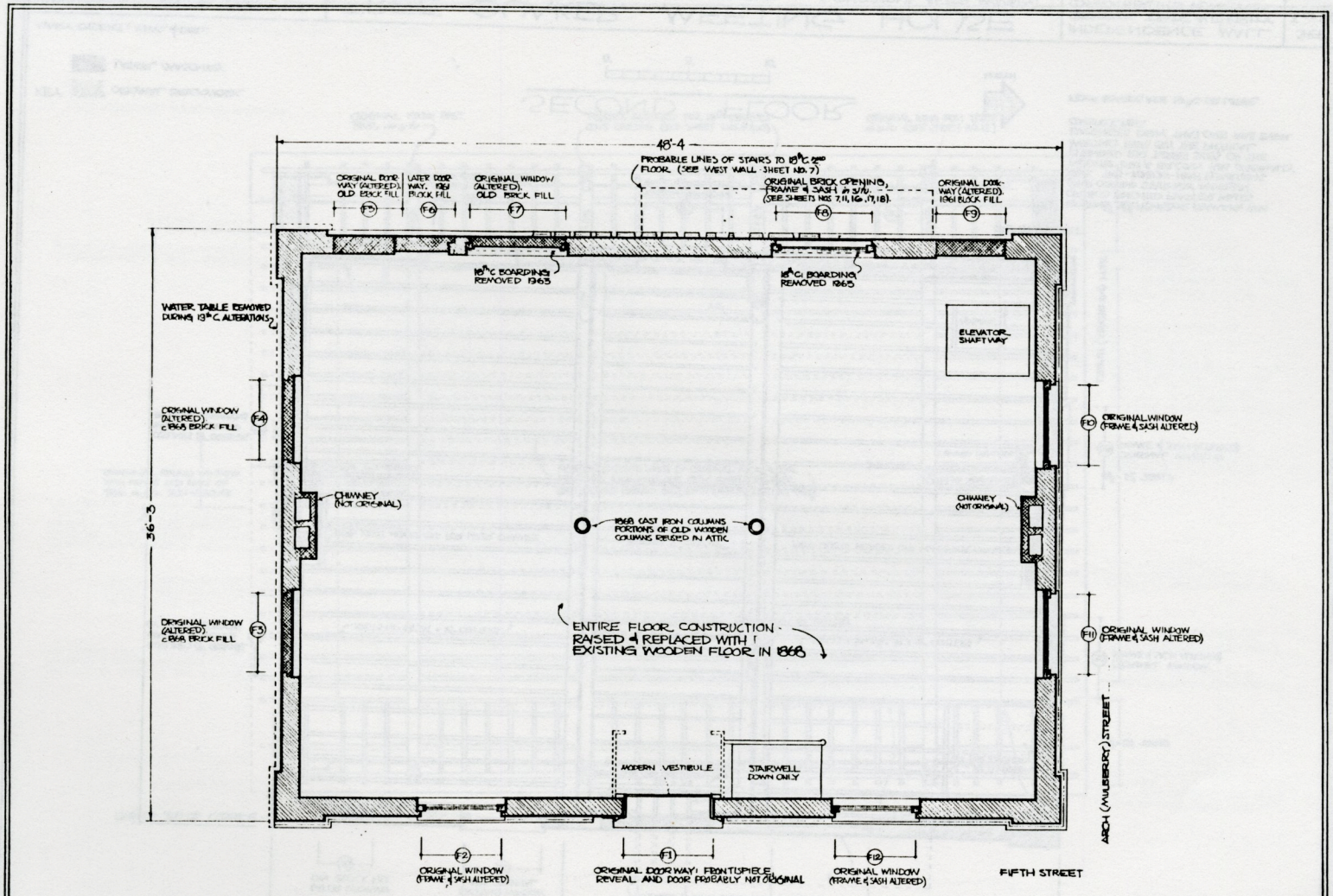
CHARLES E. PETERSON FAIA CONSULTANT TO HARBESON, HOUGH, LIVINGSTON & LARSON RECORDED 1963-64

FREE QUAKER MEETING HOUSE

FIFTH AND ARCH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA (CONDITIONS AFTER MOVING)

INDEPENDENCE MALL
GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

SHEET 1 OF 20



GARY DYCERT: MEAS. & DEL.

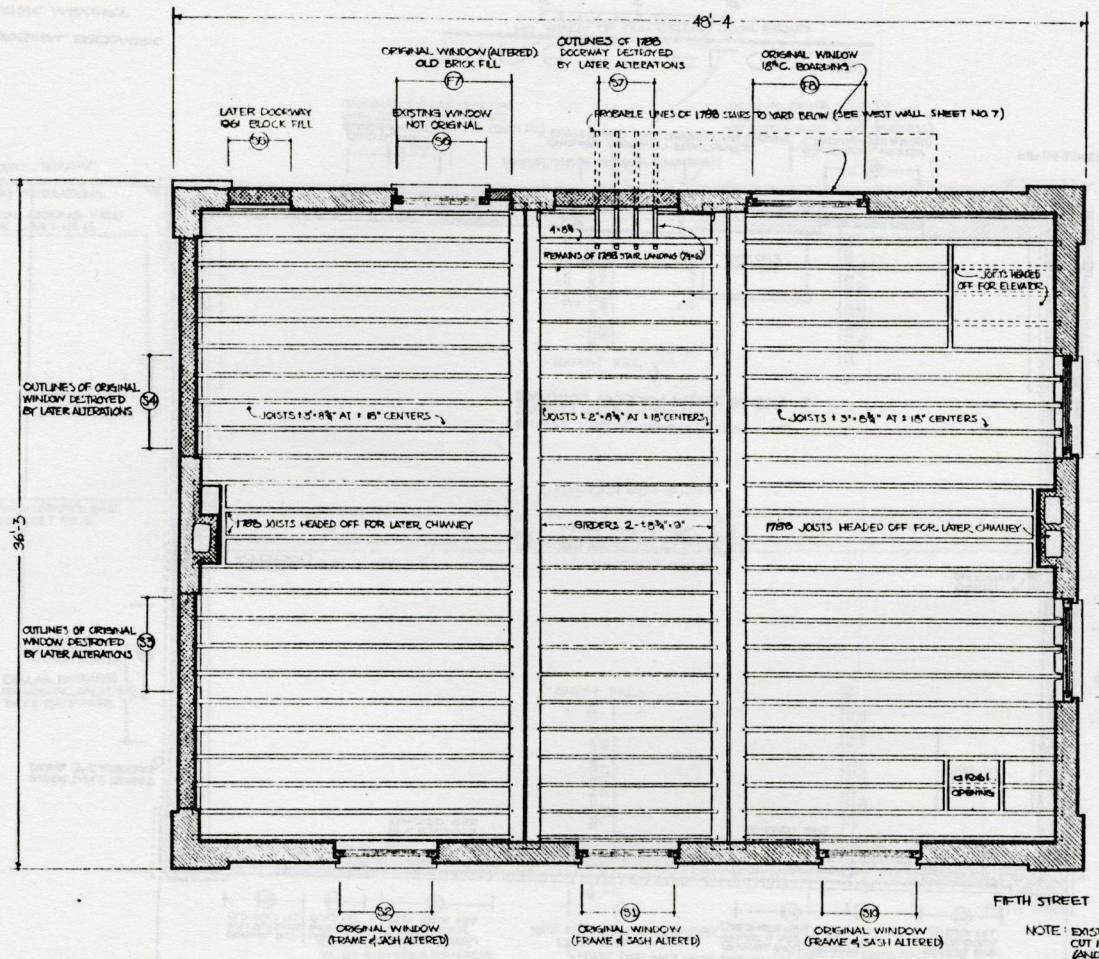
CHARLES E. PETERSON FAIA CONSULTANT TO HARBESON, HOUGH, LIVINGSTON & LARSON RECORDED 1963-64

FREE QUAKER MEETING HOUSE

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SHEET 2 OF 20



NOTE: EXISTING SECOND FLOOR FRAMING WAS CUT INTO FINISHED PLASTER WALLS (AND OUTSIDE STAIRWAY ALDERMAN 1788). TWO-WINDOW-HIGH ELEVATIONS INDICATE THAT A BALCONY WAS ORIGINALLY INTENDED FOR THREE SIDES OF THE MEETING ROOM BUT THE PHYSICAL EVIDENCES DENY THAT ONE WAS EVER CONSTRUCTED.

FLOOR BOARDS ARE 19th C. OR LATER.

KEY
ORIGINAL BRICKWORK
LATER MASONRY

GARY DISERT, MEAS. & DEL.

SECOND FLOOR

0' 5' 10'

NORTH

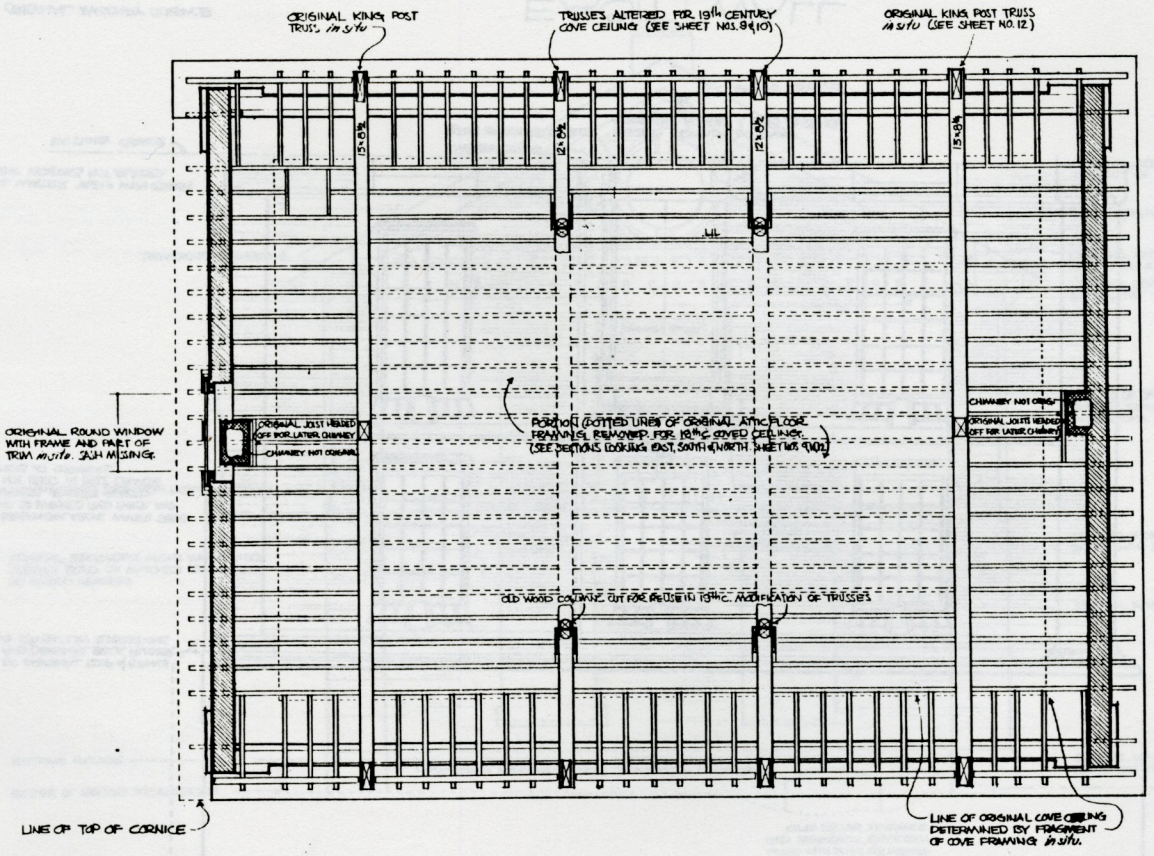
CHARLES E. PETERSON FAIA CONSULTANT TO HARBESON, HOUGH, LIVINGSTON & LARSEN RECORDED 1963-64

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INDEPENDENCE MALL GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

SHEET 3 OF 20



KEY
ORIGINAL BRICKWORK
LATER MASONRY

ATTIC FLOOR

0' 5' 10'

NORTH

GRANT A. CADWALLADER, JR - GARY DYSERT MEAS. & DEL.

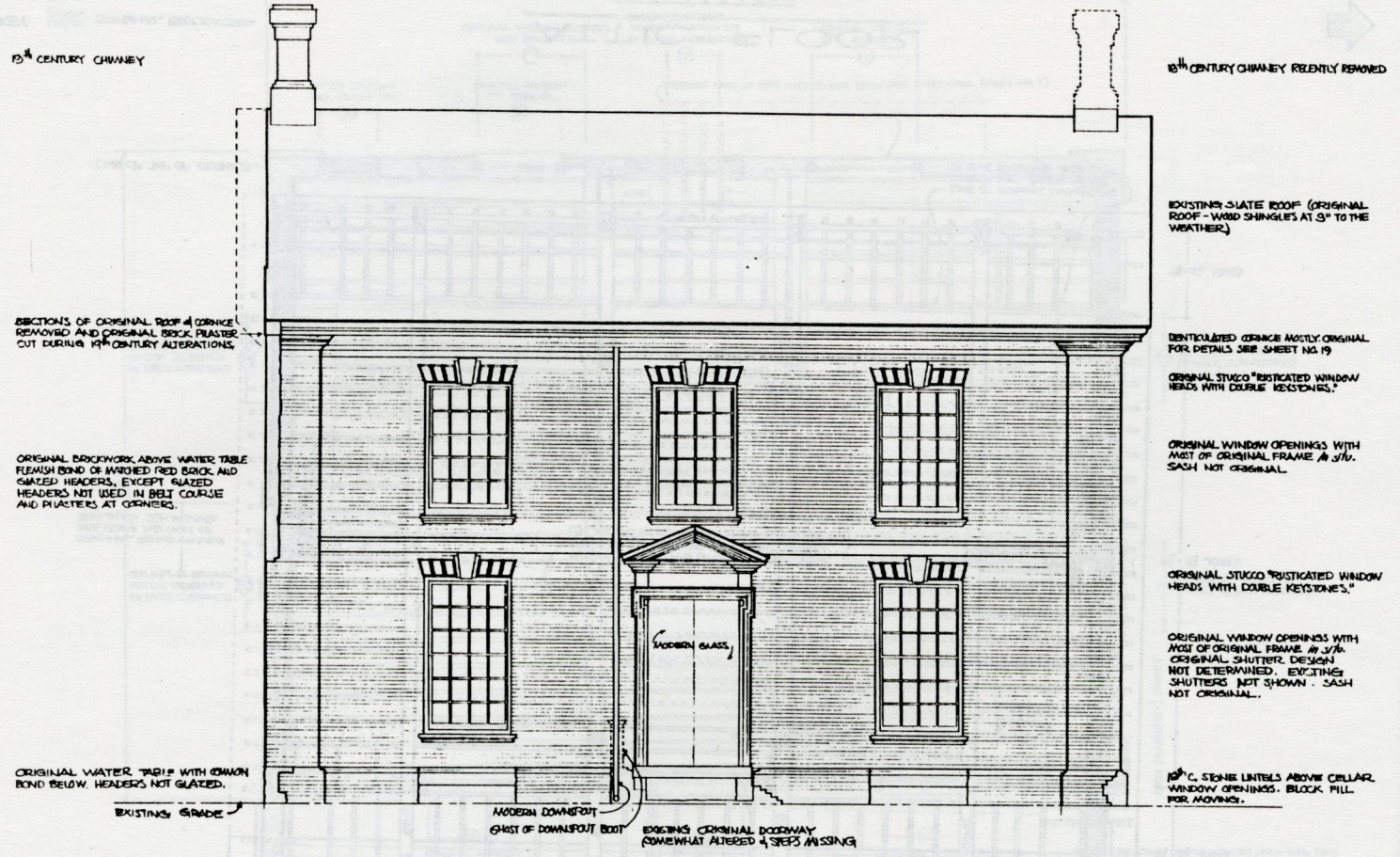
CHARLES E. PETERSON FAIA CONSULTANT TO HARBESON, HOUGH, LIVINGSTON & LARSON RECORDED 1963-64

FREE QUAKER MEETING HOUSE

FIFTH AND ARCH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA (CONDITIONS AFTER MOVING)

INDEPENDENCE MALL
GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

SHEET 4 OF 20



KEY ORIGINAL MASONRY SURFACE

EAST WALL

0' 5' 10'

GRANT A. CADWALLADER & GARY DIGERT - MEAS. & DEL.

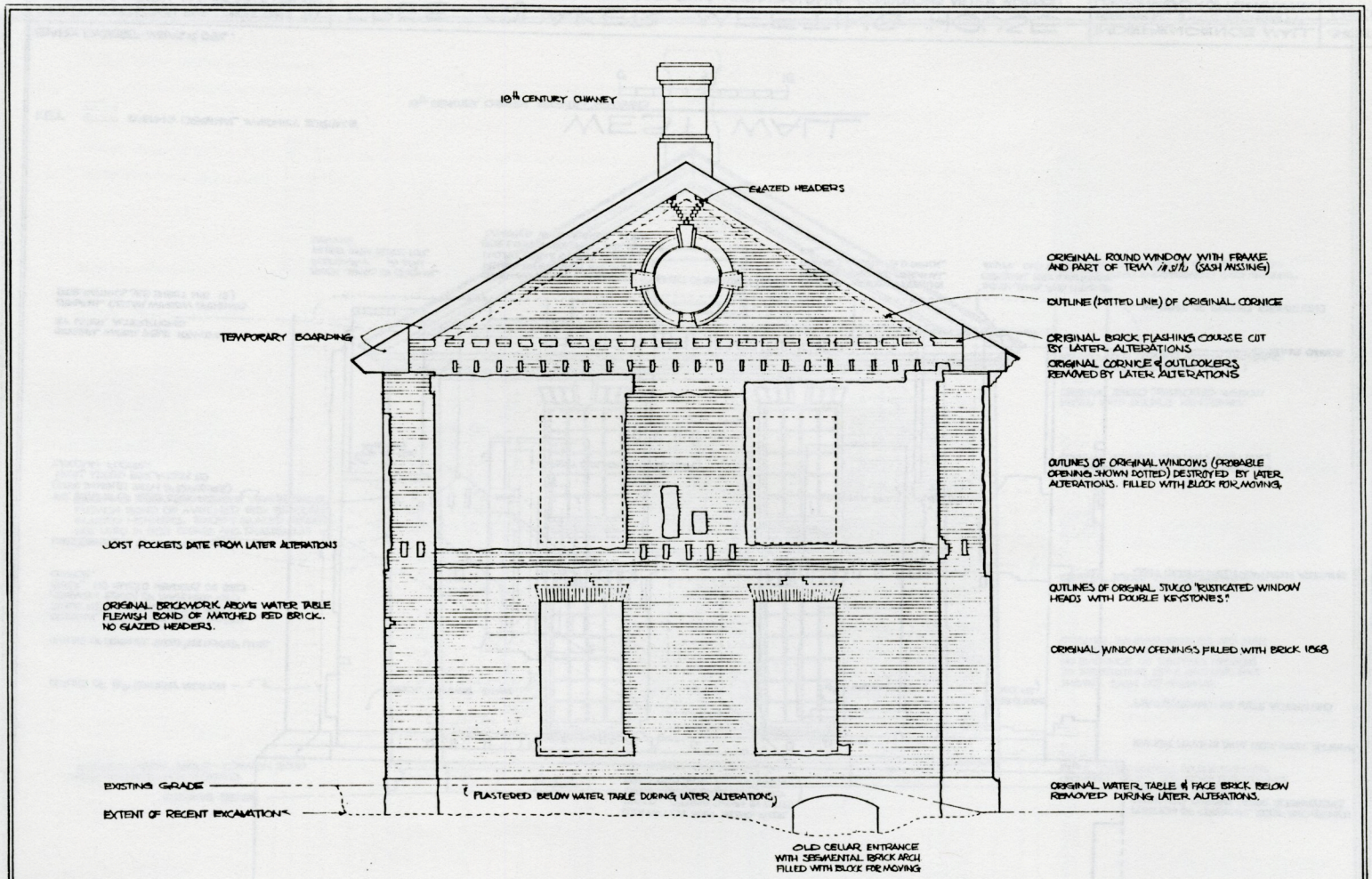
CHARLES E. PETERSON FAIA CONSULTANT TO HARRISON, HOUGH, LIVINGSTON & LARSON RECORDED 1963-64

FREE QUAKER MEETING HOUSE

FIFTH AND ARCH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA (CONDITIONS AFTER MOVING)

INDEPENDENCE MALL GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

SHEET 5 OF 20



KEY — EXISTING ORIGINAL MASONRY SURFACE

SOUTH WALL

0' 5' 10'

GRANT A. CADWALLADER & GARY DYSERT – MEAS & DEL.

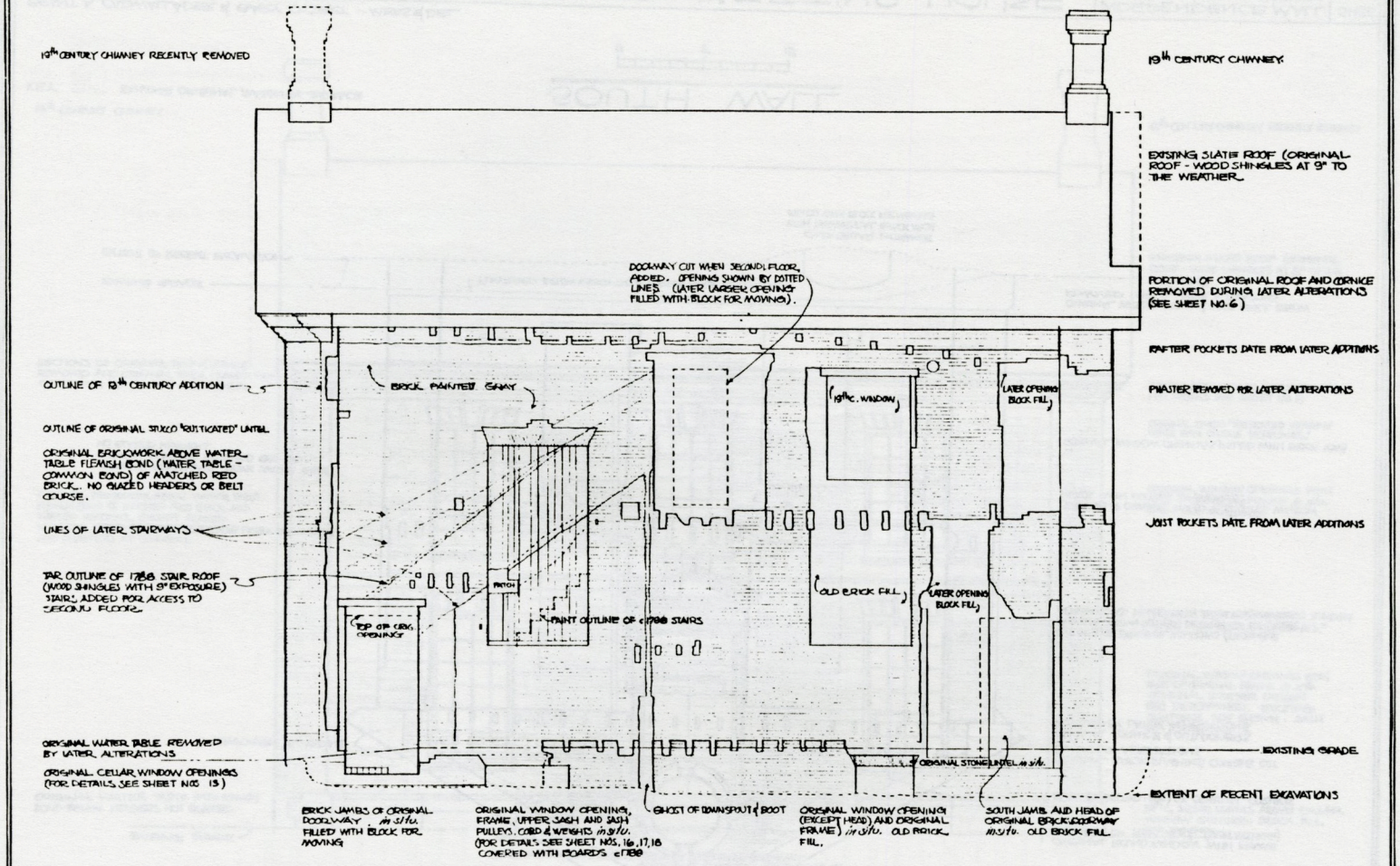
CHARLES E PETERSON FAIA CONSULTANT TO HARBESON, HOUGH, LIVINGSTON & LARSON RECORDED 1963-64

FREE QUAKER MEETING HOUSE

FIFTH AND ARCH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA (CONDITIONS AFTER MOVING)

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SHEET 6 OF 20



WEST WALL

GARY DYSERT: MEAS. & DEL.

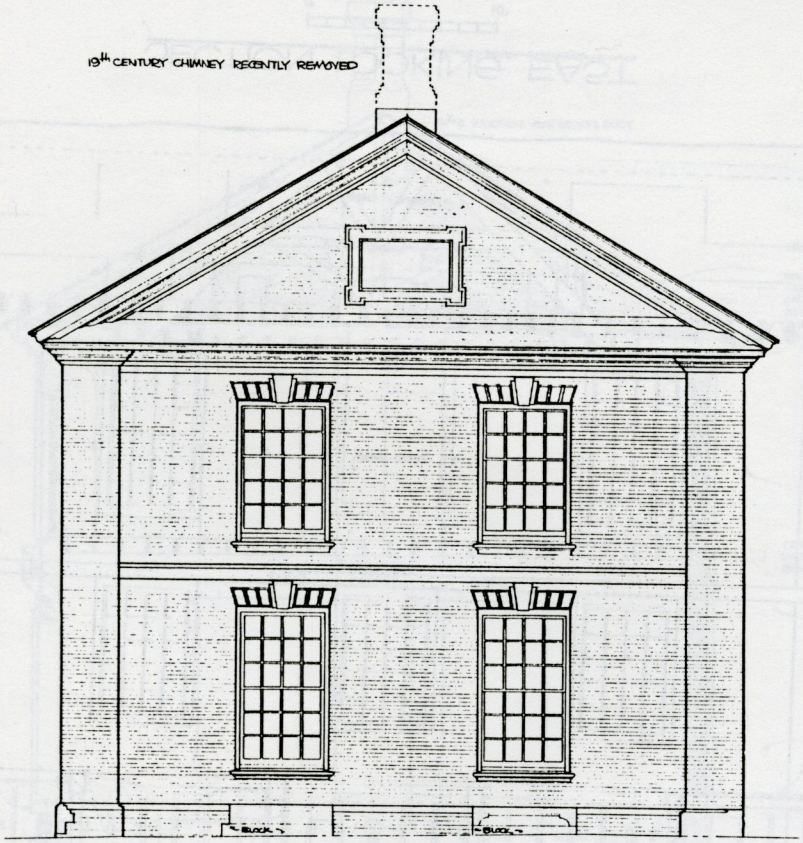
CHARLES E. PETERSON FAIA CONSULTANT TO HARBESON, HOUGH, LIVINGSTON & LARSON RECORDED 1965-64

FREE QUAKER MEETING HOUSE

FIFTH AND ARCH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA (CONDITIONS AFTER MOVING)

INDEPENDENCE MALL GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

SHEET 7 OF 20



KEY EXISTING ORIGINAL MASONRY SURFACE

NORTH WALL

0' 5' 10'

GARY DYCERT: MEAS. & DEL.

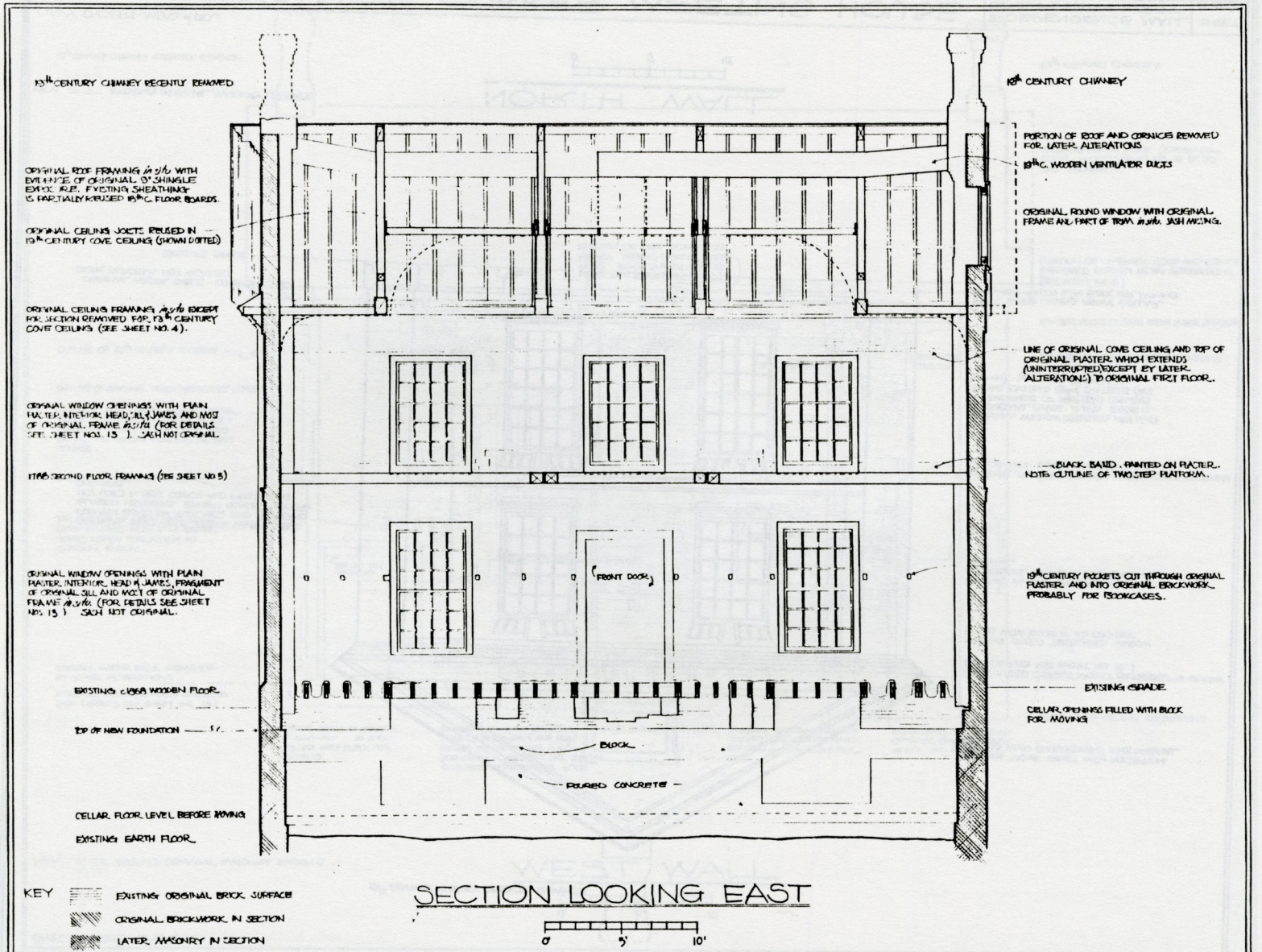
CHARLES E. PETERSON FAIA CONSULTANT TO HARBESON, HOUGH, LIVINGSTON & LARSON RECORDED 1963-64

FREE QUAKER MEETING HOUSE

FIFTH AND ARCH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA (CONDITIONS AFTER MOVING)

INDEPENDENCE MALL GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

SHEET 8 OF 20



SECTION LOOKING EAST

GRANT A. CADWALLADER, JR. - GARY DYSERT, MEAS. & DEL.

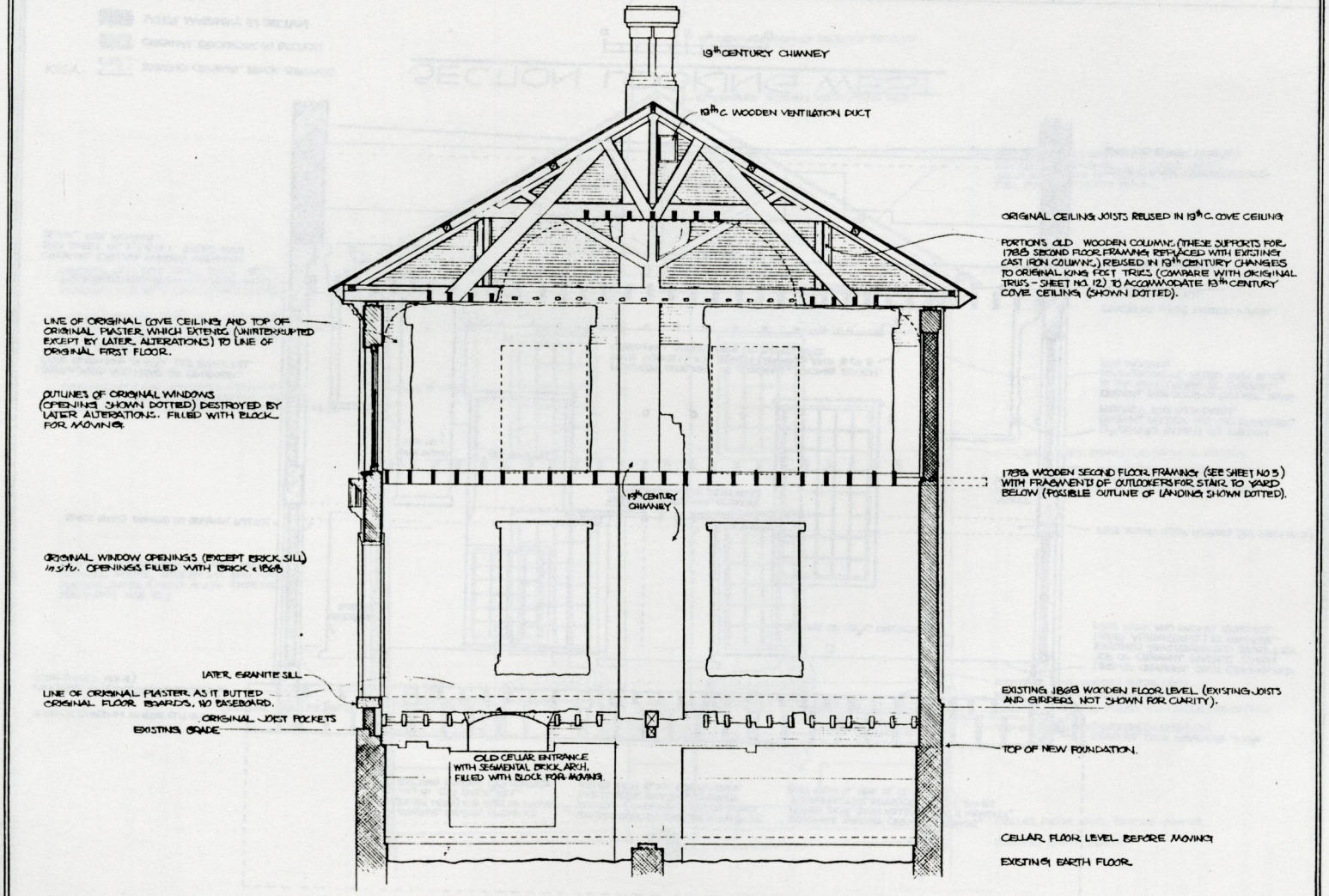
CHARLES E. PETERSON FAIA CONSULTANT TO HARBESON, HOUGH, LIVINGSTON & LARSON RECORDED 1963-64

FREE QUAKER MEETING HOUSE

FIFTH AND ARCH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA (CONDITIONS AFTER MOVING)

INDEPENDENCE MALL GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

SHEET 9 OF 20



SECTION LOOKING SOUTH

GRANT A. CADWALLADER, JR. AND GARY DYSERT MEAS. & DEL.

CHARLES E. PETERSON FAIA CONSULTANT TO HARBESON, HOUGH, LIVINGSTON & LARSON
RECORDED 1963-64

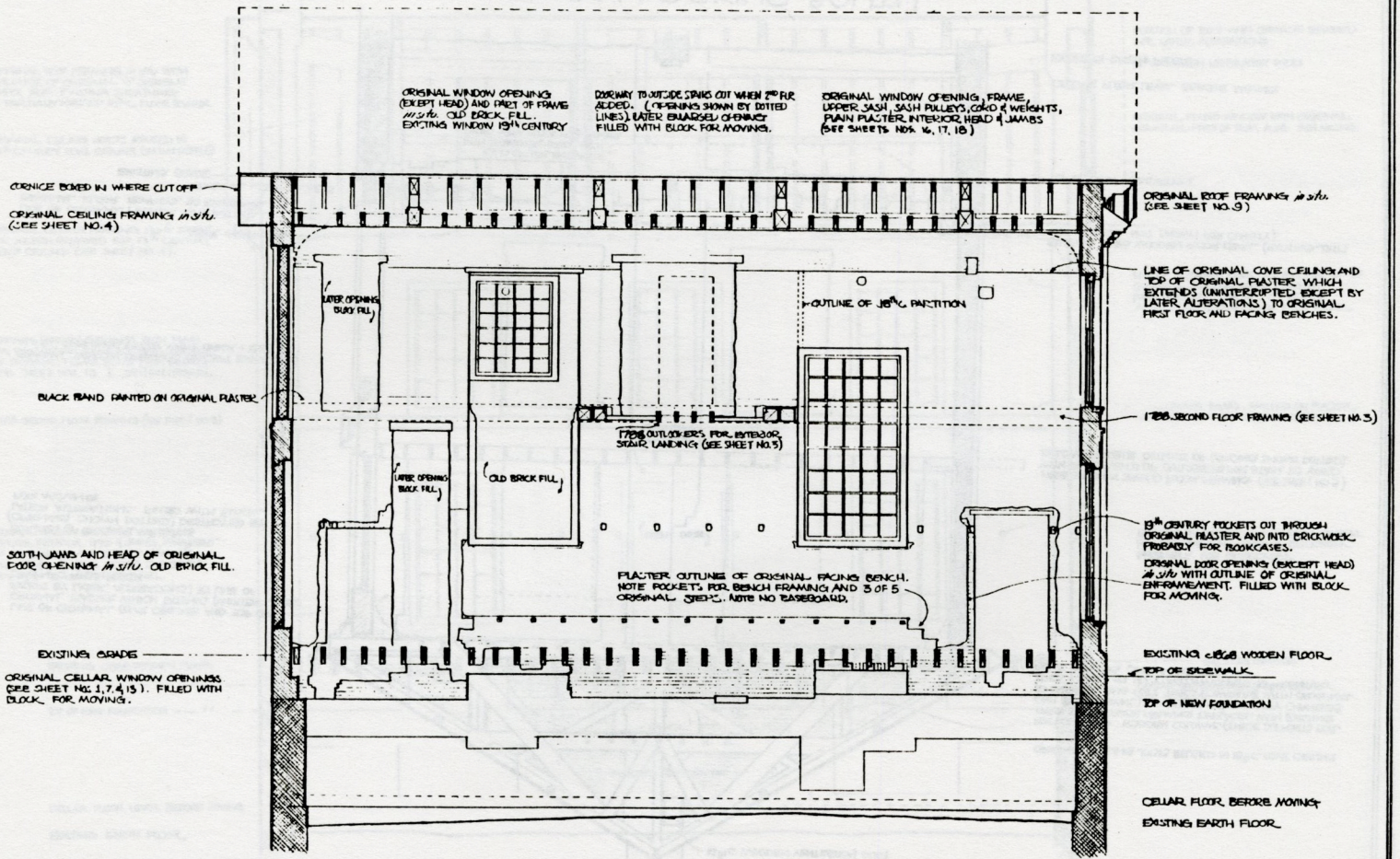
FREE QUAKER MEETING HOUSE

FIFTH AND ARCH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA (CONDITIONS AFTER MOVING)

INDEPENDENCE MALL
GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

SHEET 10 OF 20

III-10



SECTION LOOKING WEST

GARY DYSERT: MEAS. & DEL.

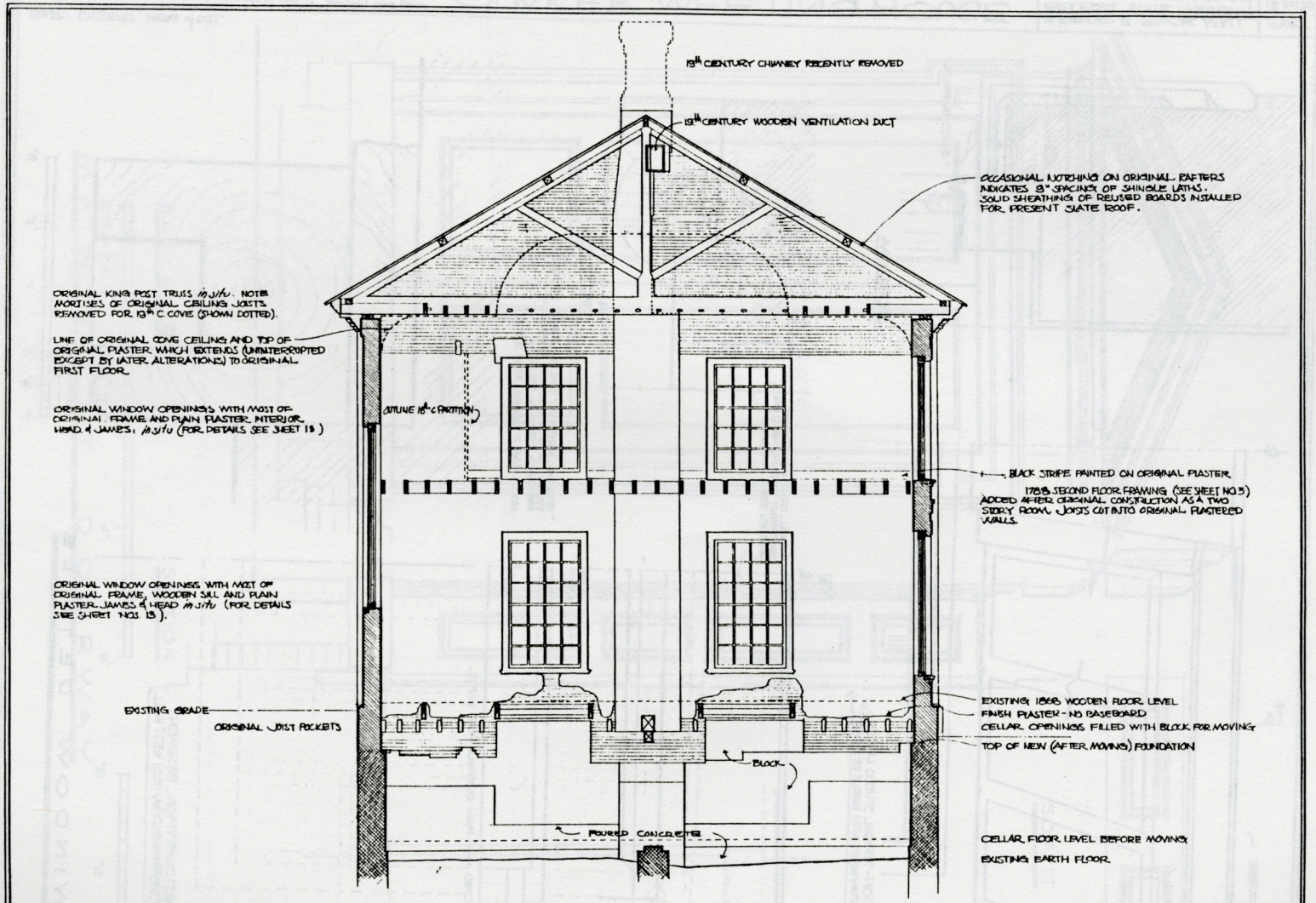
CHARLES E. PETERSON FAIA CONSULTANT TO HARBESON, HOUGH, LIVINGSTON & LARSON RECORDED 1963-64

FREE QUAKER MEETING HOUSE

FIFTH AND ARCH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA (CONDITIONS AFTER MOVING)

INDEPENDENCE MALL GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

SHEET 11 OF 20



SECTION LOOKING NORTH

GARY DYSERT MEAS & DEL.

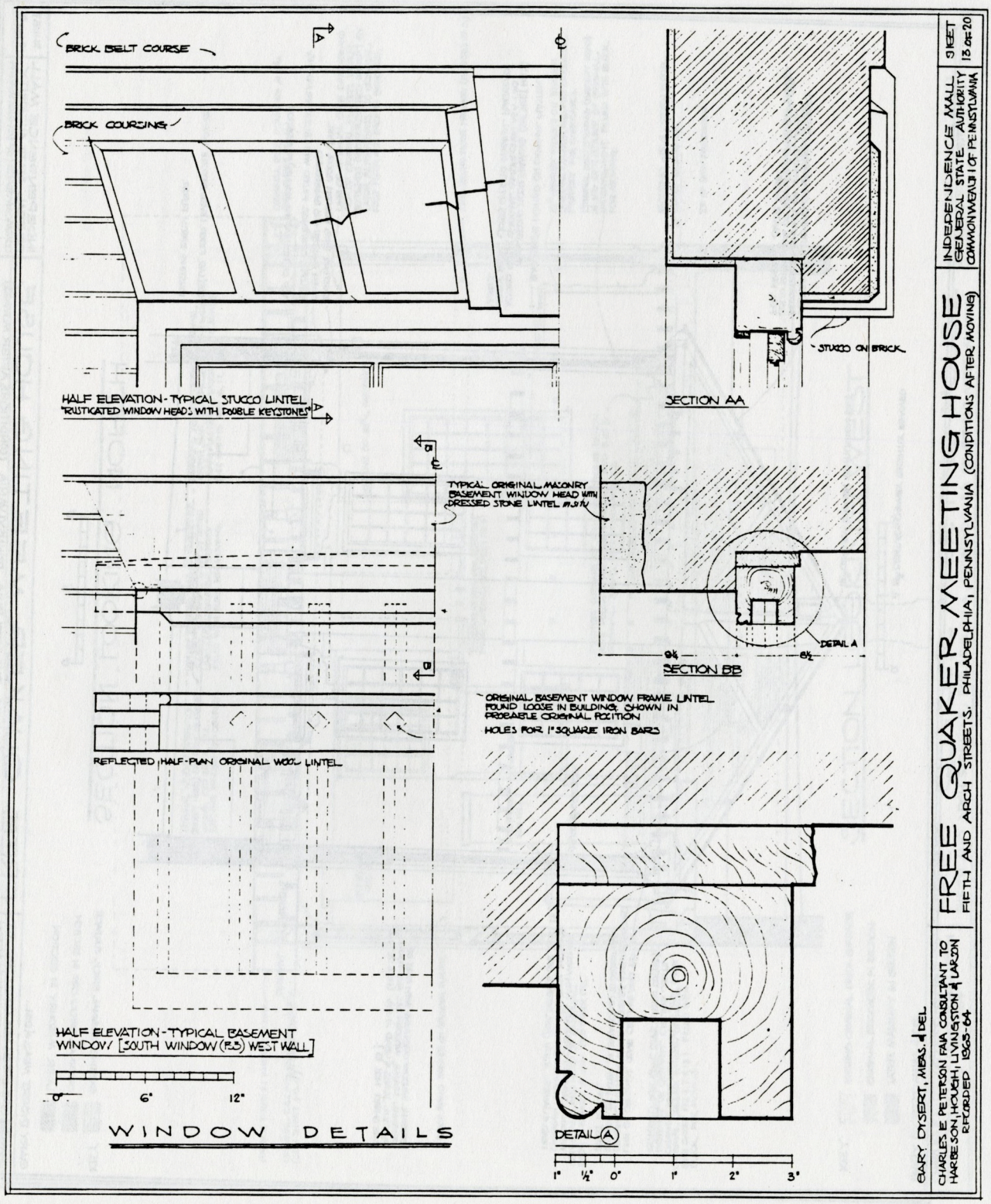
CHARLES E PETERSON FAIA CONSULTANT TO HARBESON, HOUGH, LIVINGSTON & LARSON RECORDED 1963-64

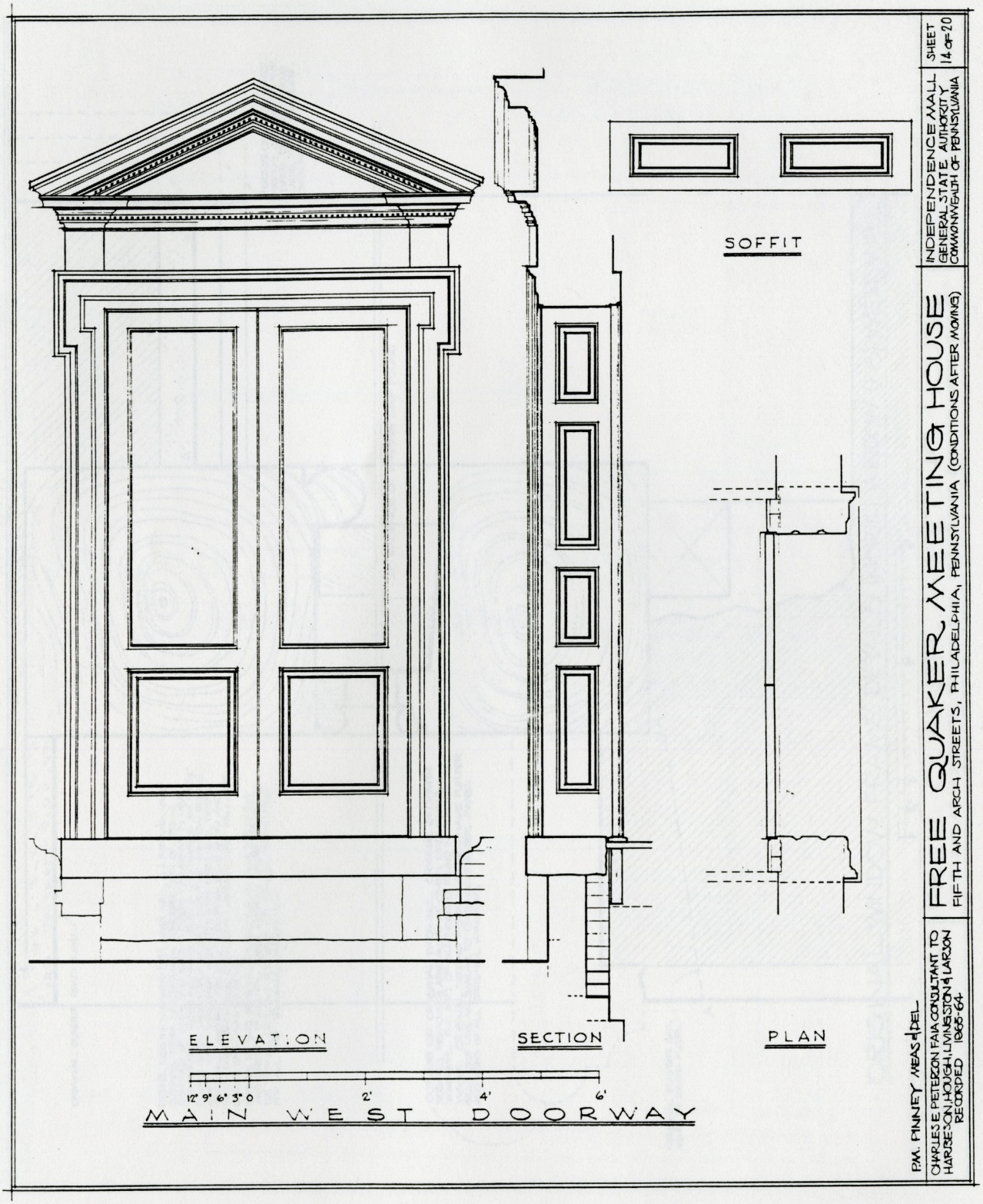
FREE QUAKER MEETING HOUSE

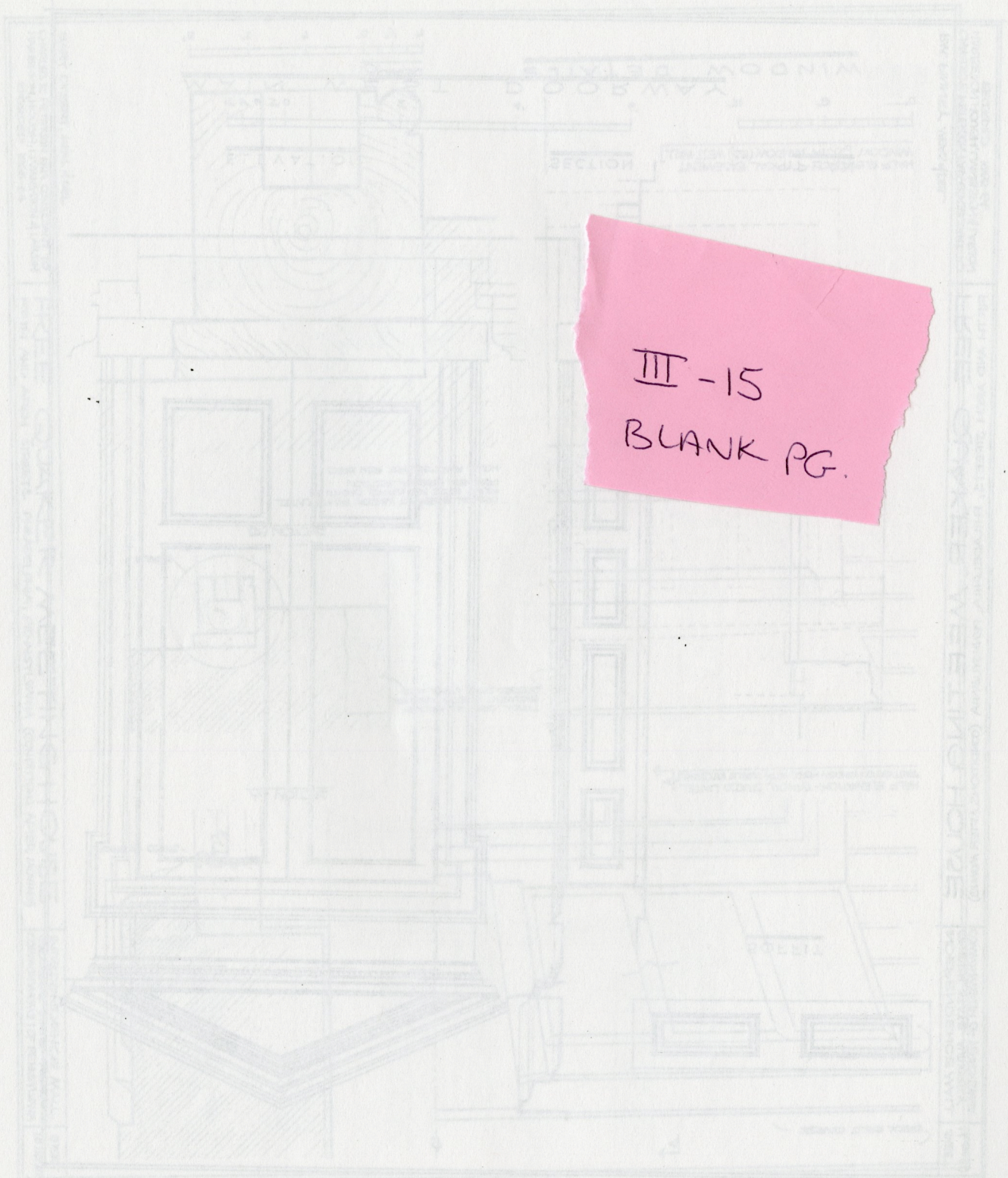
FIFTH AND ARCH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA (CONDITIONS AFTER MOVING)

INDEPENDENCE MALL
GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

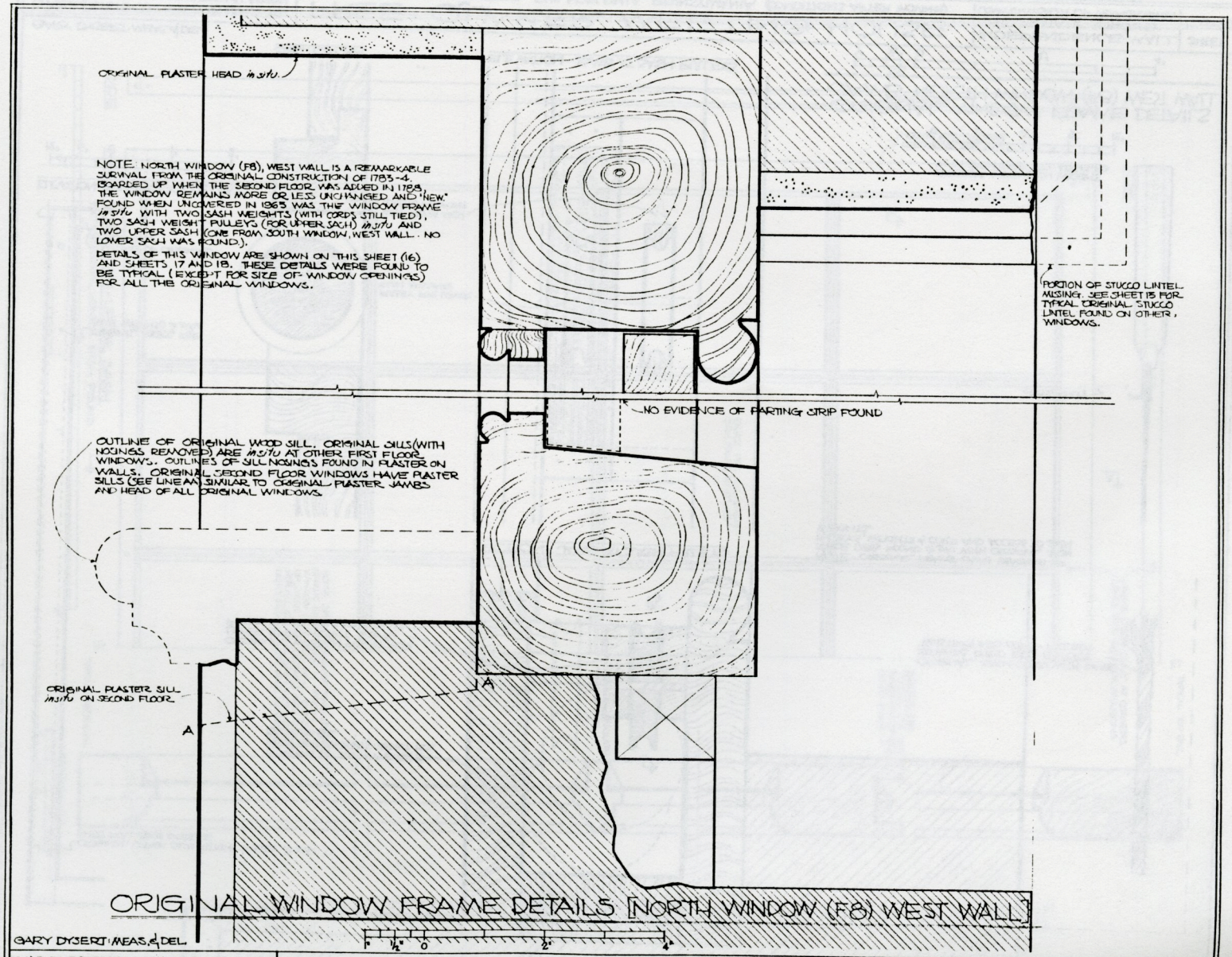
SHEET 12 OF 20

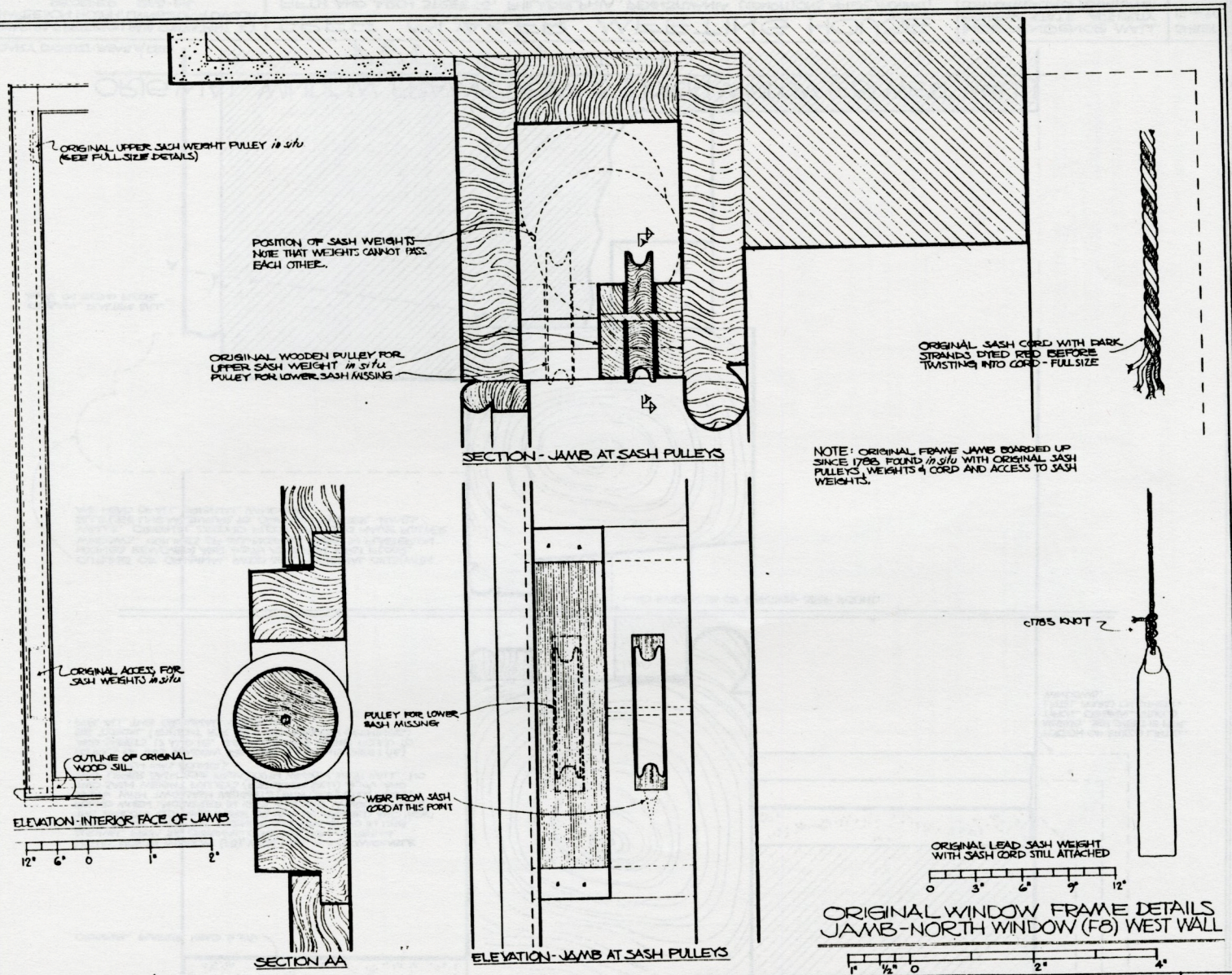

BRICK BELT COURSE
BRICK COURSING
HALF ELEVATION - TYPICAL STUCCO LINTEL "RUSTICATED WINDOW HEAD" WITH DOUBLE KEYSTONES
SECTION AA
STUCCO ON BRICK
TYPICAL ORIGINAL MASONRY BASEMENT WINDOW HEAD WITH DRESSED STONE LINTEL
SECTION BB
DETAIL A
ORIGINAL BASEMENT WINDOW FRAME LINTEL FOUND LOOSE IN BUILDING; SHOWN IN PROBABLE ORIGINAL POSITION
HOLES FOR 1" SQUARE IRON BARS
REFLECTED HALF-PLAN ORIGINAL WOOL LINTEL
HALF ELEVATION - TYPICAL BASEMENT WINDOW (SOUTH WINDOW (P.3) WEST WALL)
0" 6" 12"
DETAIL (A)
1" ½" 0" 1" 2" 3"
WINDOW DETAILS
GARY DYSERT, MEAS. & DEL.
CHARLES E. PETERSON FAIA CONSULTANT TO HARBESON, HOUGH, LIVINGSTON & LARSON RECORDED 1968-69
FREE QUAKER MEETING HOUSE
FIFTH AND ARCH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA (CONDITIONS AFTER MOVING)
INDEPENDENCE MALL GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
SHEET 18 OF 20

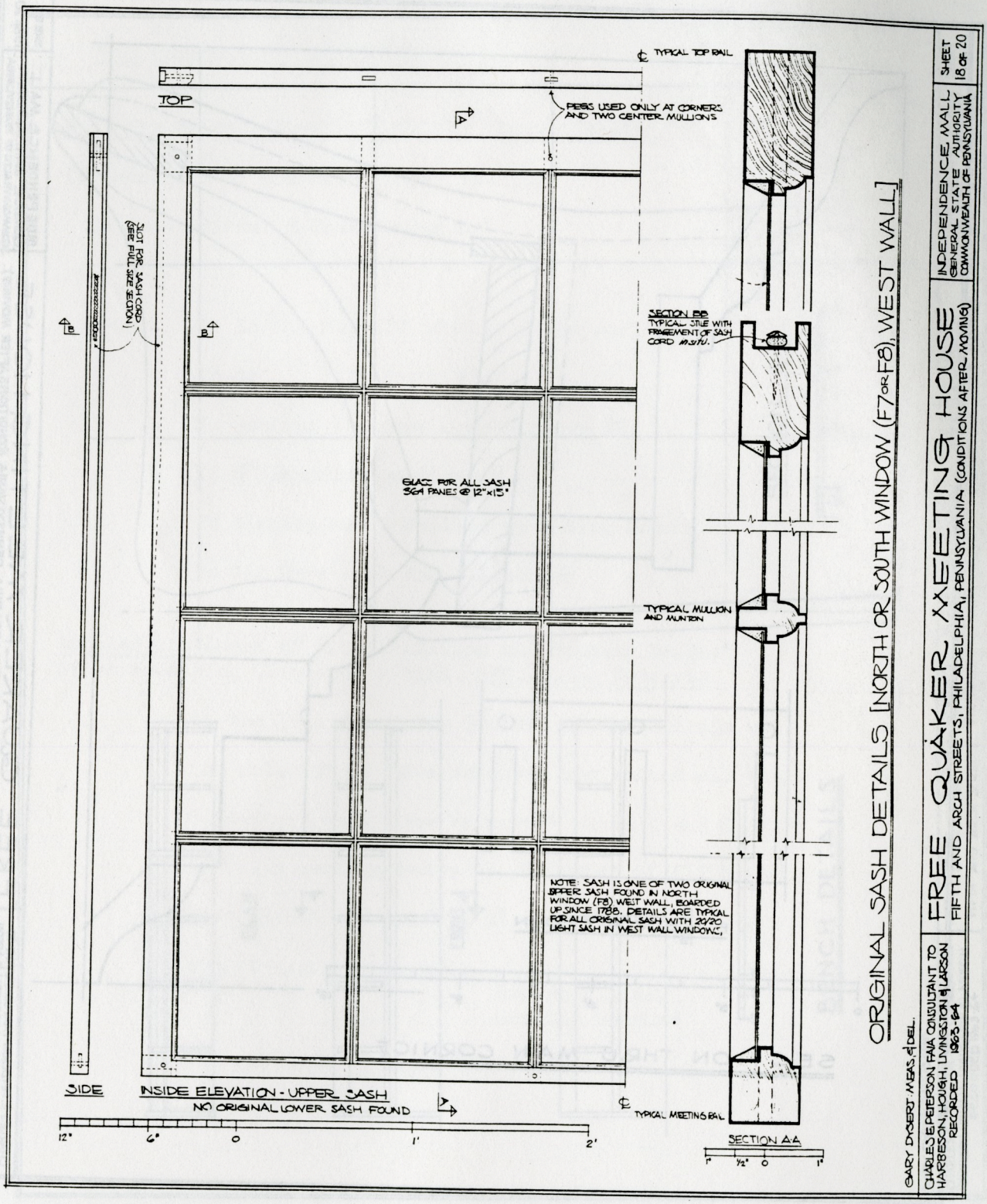

SOFFIT
ELEVATION
SECTION
PLAN
12" 9" 6" 3" 0
2'
4'
6'
MAIN WEST DOORWAY
FREE QUAKER MEETING HOUSE
FIFTH AND ARCH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA (CONDITIONS AFTER MOVING)
INDEPENDENCE MALL
GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
SHEET
14 OF 20
CHARLES E. PETERSON FAIA CONSULTANT TO
HARRISON, HOUGH, LIVINGSTON & LARSON
RECORDED 1966-64
P.M. PINNEY MEAS & DEL

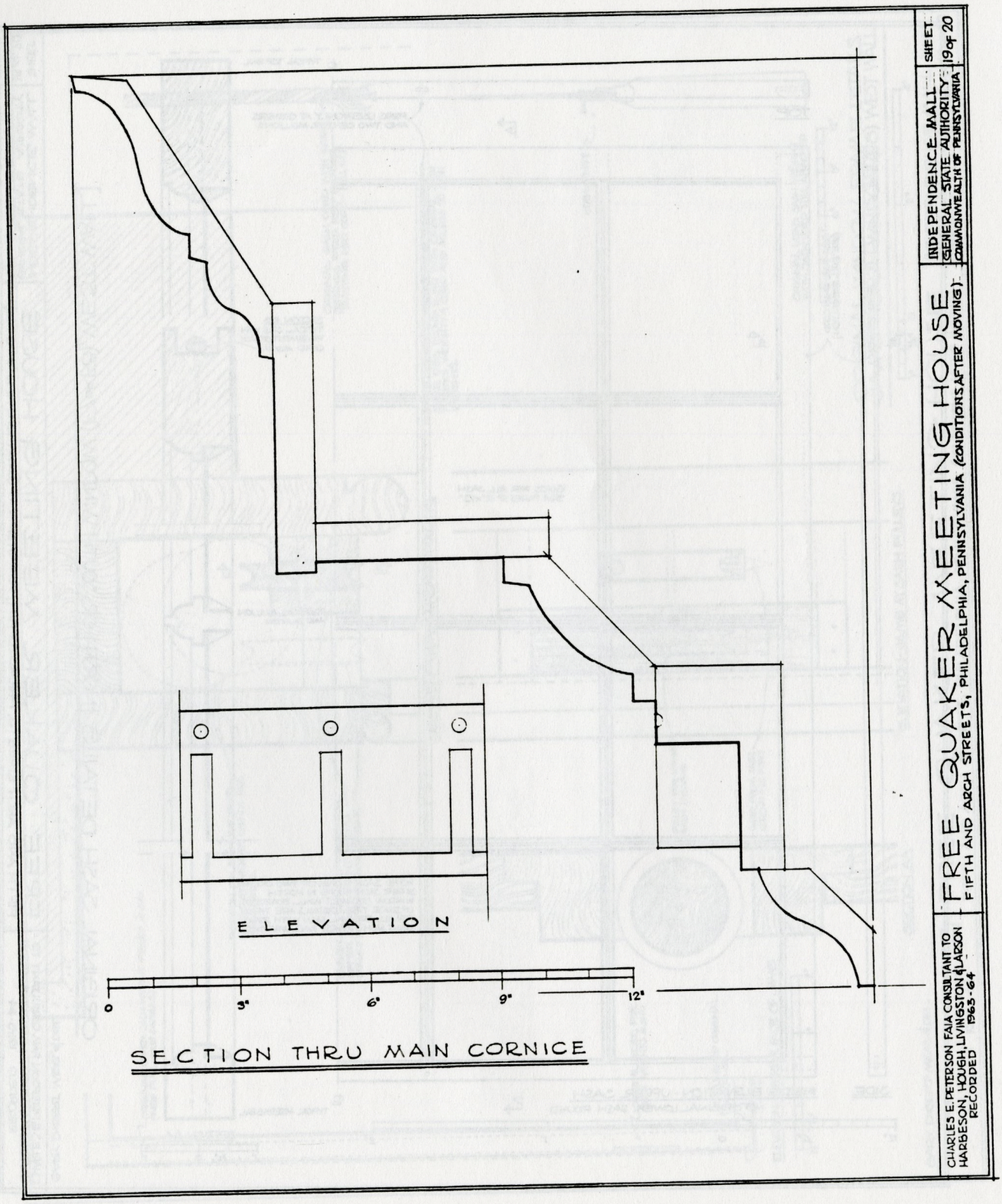


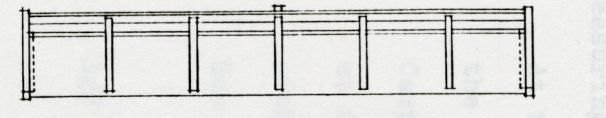
III-15
BLANK PG.


ORIGINAL PLASTER HEAD in situ.
NOTE: NORTH WINDOW (F8), WEST WALL IS A REMARKABLE SURVIVAL FROM THE ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION OF 1783-4. BOARDED UP WHEN THE SECOND FLOOR WAS ADDED IN 1798, THE WINDOW REMAINS MORE OR LESS UNCHANGED AND "NEW" FOUND WHEN UNCOVERED IN 1963 WAS THE WINDOW FRAME in situ WITH TWO SASH WEIGHTS (WITH CORDS STILL TIED), TWO SASH WEIGHT PULLEYS (FOR UPPER SASH) in situ AND TWO UPPER SASH (ONE FROM SOUTH WINDOW, WEST WALL. NO LOWER SASH WAS FOUND).
DETAILS OF THIS WINDOW ARE SHOWN ON THIS SHEET (16) AND SHEETS 17 AND 18. THESE DETAILS WERE FOUND TO BE TYPICAL (EXCEPT FOR SIZE OF WINDOW OPENINGS) FOR ALL THE ORIGINAL WINDOWS.
PORTION OF STUCCO LINTEL MISSING. SEE SHEET 15 FOR TYPICAL ORIGINAL STUCCO LINTEL FOUND ON OTHER WINDOWS.
NO EVIDENCE OF PARTING STRIP FOUND
OUTLINE OF ORIGINAL WOOD SILL. ORIGINAL SILLS (WITH NOSINGS REMOVED) ARE in situ AT OTHER FIRST FLOOR WINDOWS. OUTLINES OF SILL NOSINGS FOUND IN PLASTER ON WALLS. ORIGINAL SECOND FLOOR WINDOWS HAVE PLASTER SILLS (SEE LINE A) SIMILAR TO ORIGINAL PLASTER JAMBS AND HEAD OF ALL ORIGINAL WINDOWS.
ORIGINAL PLASTER SILL in situ ON SECOND FLOOR
A
A
ORIGINAL WINDOW FRAME DETAILS [NORTH WINDOW (F8) WEST WALL]
GARY DYSERT: MEAS. & DEL.
1½" 0 2" 4"
CHARLES E. PETERSON FAIA CONSULTANT TO HARBESON, HOUGH, LIVINGSTON & LARSON RECORDED 1963-64
FREE QUAKER MEETING HOUSE
FIFTH AND ARCH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA (CONDITIONS AFTER MOVING)
INDEPENDENCE MALL GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
SHEET 16 OF 20

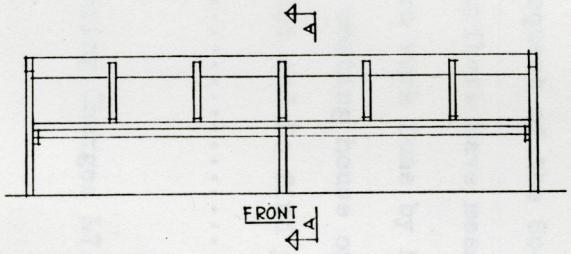

ORIGINAL UPPER SASH WEIGHT PULLEY in situ (KEEP FULL-SIZE DETAILS)
POSITION OF SASH WEIGHTS NOTE THAT WEIGHTS CANNOT PASS EACH OTHER.
ORIGINAL WOODEN PULLEY FOR UPPER SASH WEIGHT in situ
PULLEY FOR LOWER SASH MISSING
SECTION - JAMB AT SASH PULLEYS
ORIGINAL SASH CORD WITH BARK STRANDS DYED RED BEFORE TWISTING INTO CORD - FULL SIZE
NOTE: ORIGINAL FRAME JAMB BOARDED UP SINCE 1785 FOUND in situ WITH ORIGINAL SASH PULLEYS, WEIGHTS & CORD AND ACCESS TO SASH WEIGHTS.
c1785 KNOT
ORIGINAL ACCESS FOR SASH WEIGHTS in situ
OUTLINE OF ORIGINAL WOOD SILL
ELEVATION - INTERIOR FACE OF JAMB
12" 6" 0 1" 2"
PULLEY FOR LOWER SASH MISSING
WEAR FROM SASH CORD AT THIS POINT
SECTION AA
ELEVATION - JAMB AT SASH PULLEYS
ORIGINAL LEAD SASH WEIGHT WITH SASH CORD STILL ATTACHED
0 3" 6" 9" 12"
ORIGINAL WINDOW FRAME DETAILS
JAMB - NORTH WINDOW (F8) WEST WALL
1" ½" 0 2" 4"
GARY DIGERT: MEAS & DEL
CHARLES E. PETERSON FAIA CONSULTANT TO HARBESON, HOUGH, LIVINGSTON & LARSON RECORDED 1968-69
FREE QUAKER MEETING HOUSE
FIFTH AND ARCH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA (CONDITIONS AFTER MOVING)
INDEPENDENCE MALL
GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
SHEET 17 OF 20

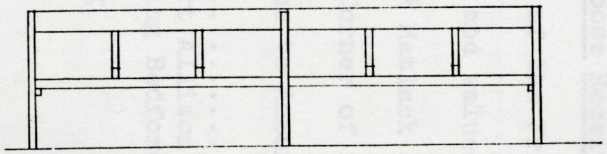

ORIGINAL SASH DETAILS [NORTH OR SOUTH WINDOW (F7 OR F8), WEST WALL]
FREE QUAKER MEETING HOUSE
FIFTH AND ARCH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA (CONDITIONS AFTER MOVING)
INDEPENDENCE MALL
GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
SHEET 18 OF 20
CHARLES E. PETERSON FAIA CONSULTANT TO HARBESON, HOUGH, LIVINGSTON & LARSON
RECORDED 1965-64
GARY DIGERT MEAS. & DEL.
TOP
SIDE
INSIDE ELEVATION - UPPER SASH
NO ORIGINAL LOWER SASH FOUND
SLOT FOR SASH CORD (SEE FULL SIZE SECTION)
PEGS USED ONLY AT CORNERS AND TWO CENTER MULLIONS
GLAZE FOR ALL SASH 3/64 PANES @ 12"x15"
NOTE: SASH IS ONE OF TWO ORIGINAL UPPER SASH FOUND IN NORTH WINDOW (F8) WEST WALL, BOARDED UP SINCE 1788. DETAILS ARE TYPICAL FOR ALL ORIGINAL SASH WITH 20/20 LIGHT SASH IN WEST WALL WINDOWS.
TYPICAL TOP RAIL
SECTION BB
TYPICAL STILE WITH FRAGMENT OF SASH CORD IN SITU.
TYPICAL MULLION AND MUNTIN
TYPICAL MEETING RAIL
SECTION AA
12" 6" 0 1' 2'
1" ½" 0 1"


ELEVATION
0
3"
6"
9"
12"
SECTION THRU MAIN CORNICE
FREE QUAKER MEETING HOUSE
FIFTH AND ARCH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA (CONDITIONS AFTER MOVING)
INDEPENDENCE MALL
GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
SHEET 19 OF 20
CHARLES E. PETERSON FAIA CONSULTANT TO HARBESON, HOUGH, LIVINGSTON & LARSON
RECORDED 1963-64

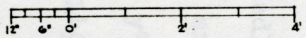


PLAN

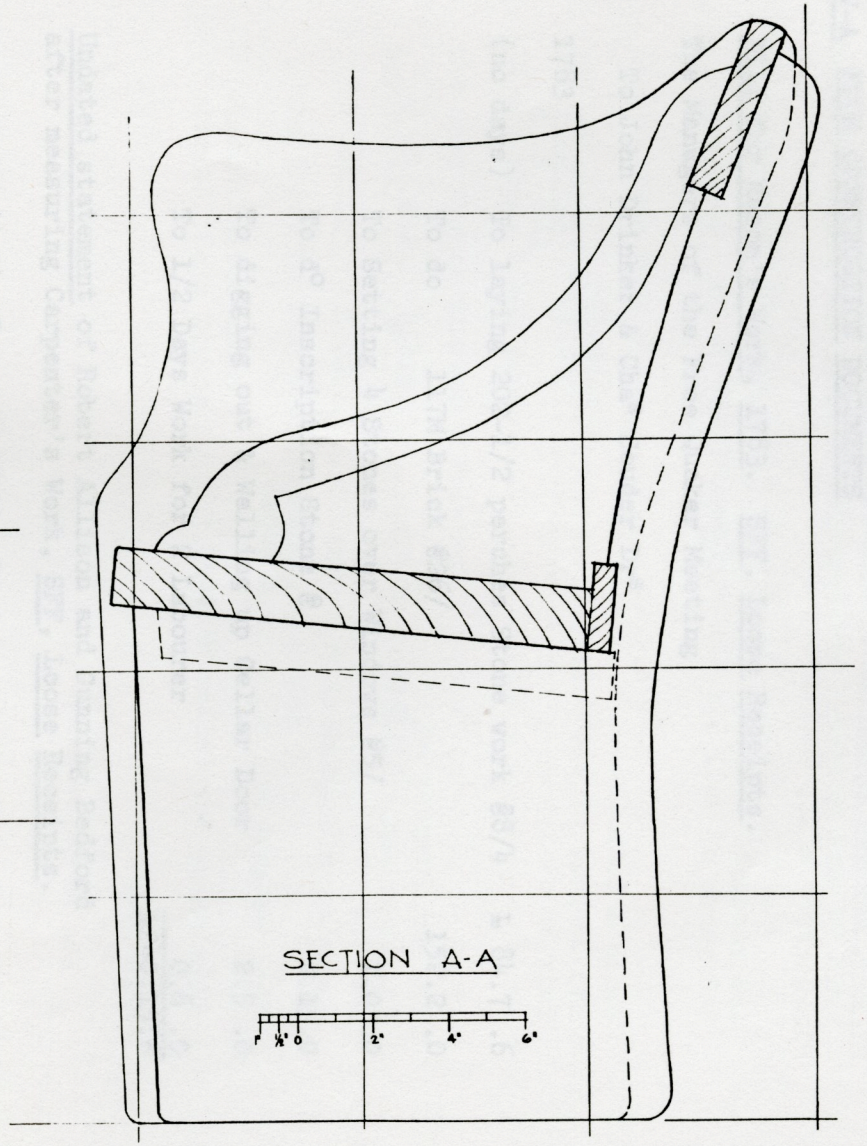




REAR



BENCH DETAILS



SECTION A-A

GARY DYSERT: MEAS & DEL.

CHARLES E. PETERSON FAIA CONSULTANT TO
HARBESON, HOUGH, LIVINGSTON & LARSON
RECORDED 1963-64

FREE QUAKER MEETING HOUSE
FIFTH AND ARCH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA (CONDITIONS AFTER MOVING)

INDEPENDENCE MALL
GENERAL STATE AUTHORITY
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

SHEET
20 of 20

PART IV - APPENDICES

IV-A FOUR CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS

1. Bill for Mason's Work, 1783. SFF, Loose Receipts.

The Managers of the Free Quaker Meeting

To John Drinker & Cha^{s} Souder Dr^{s}

1783

(no days)	To laying 202-1/2 perches Stone work @8/4	£ 84.7 .6
	To do 117M Brick @26/	152.2 .0
	To Setting 4 Stones over Windows @5/	1.0 .0
	To d^{o} Inscription Stone @	0.15.0
	To digging out & Walling up Cellar Door	2.5 .0
	To 1/2 Days Work for 2 Labourer	0.6 .0
		£240.15.6

2. Undated statement of Robert Allison and Gunning Bedford after measuring Carpenter's Work, SFF, Loose Receipts.

At the Request of the Society of the Friends we the Subscribers have measured and valued all the Carpenters work Done by Mess^{rs} Matlack and Sadler at their meeting house on y^{e} Corner of fifth and arch Street and Do find y^{e} same to Amount to y^{e} Sum of .....£492.3 .8

Robert Allison
Gunning Bedford

1/2 Measuring Charges £7. 7 .6

3. Undated estimate for plastering, glazing and painting. HSP, Seymour Adelman Collection, Miscellaneous Manuscripts A-L

Plaisterers bill, (estimate) &c

155 yards of ceiling.....@1/3		9. 8. 3
340 yards of wall (if the windows be lined) @1/		17. 0. 0
		26. 8. 3
Nails & Lath.....£5-		
140 bushels of lime.....1/6.....10.10-		
Hair &c..... 4.10		20. 0. 0
		£46. 8. 3
		10.10.

Glass and Glazing &c
(354 panes say) 450 feet of Glass.....@£6.5 £29. 2. 6

painting & Glazing at 6 p pane.....£9.2 11.16. 0

Sash weights @ p hundred

Iron Barrs for Cellar Windows -

Painting

lbs of White lead
of Whiting

Barrels of lamp black
Gallons of Oile.....@

Workmen for painting the roof

yards of painting outside .....
inside .....

Colours for inside & out

Oile..for d°.....

Glazer asks 8^{d}. a light for
painting and Glazing 12 x 13
Windows ~~354~~ lights.....~~£-11-16~~. See above

he also asks 6^{d} per yard for the painting
of each coat inside work

4. Statement Dec. 10, 1784 of Thos. Nevell after measuring Painter's work. SFF. Loose Receipts

By request of John Long I have Measured the Painting done by him at the Free Quaker Meeting House on the S.W. Corner of 5th & Mulberry Streets, and Finde as follows ... Vizt

17-1/2 yards once done.....@ 4d.....	£	5.10
182 yds. twice done.....@ 4d.....		6. 1. 6
20 yds. three times done.....@12d.....		1. -. -
140 Sash Lights Glaised & Painted.....@ 4d each.....		2. 6. 8
269 Ditto.....do.....do.....@ 6d do.....		6.14. 6
	£	16. 8. 6

the Price by Long's information circular

Window Omited about 2 yds. also 24 Sash lights.....@ 9d		19. 4
	£	17. 7.10

Measuring Charge 13/4

Thos. Nevell

IV-B THE SECOND FLOOR - Disbursements for constructing second floor and outside stairway, 1788. SFF, Receipt Book No. 5

Date of Payment	Payment to	For	Amount
1788			
June 5	John Britton	1756 ft pine boards	£ 7. 4.10
" 23	John Moore	3884 ft scantling "for the floor & stairs"	13.11.10
" 26	John Souder	662 ft pine boards, delivered	2.14. 6
" 26	John Souder	"on the day when we put on the floor of Joist, for Bread, Cheese, limes and sugar"	0.15. 5-1/2
" 26	Cooper & Bethel	"for a rope to cut into pieces to raise the Joist"	0. 4. 4
July 1	.....	"for a pine log to make Collumns"	1.11.10
" 5	Benj. Hornor	1 lock & 1 pr hinges and screws "for the door at the head of the stairs"	0.10. 8
" 7	Martin Metzger	"spirits had when the Carpenters put on the floor of Joist...and some had a few before"	0.13. 6
" 16	Matthew Walker	"for turning two Collumns"	2. 0. 0
" 24	Ellis Yarnall	"3 pr HL hinges & 3 thumb latches & 6 doz. screws"	0.13. 6
" 24	.....	14 pullies & wires (?) to hang the sashes	0. 2. 2
" 25	Thomas Poultney	sash cord	0. 5. 0
" 25	.....	100 sprigs	0. 0. 7
" 25	.....	sand & hauling	0. 9. 0
" 26	.....	"for boreing the Collumns"	0. 9. 8

July	28	Jacob Tay	"for halling a Log to make the Collumns"	£0. 5. 0
"	29	Donald McDonald	39 days work	9.17. 6
Aug	2	Samuel Crispen	34 days work	8.10. 0
"	2	Jos. Mansfield	20 bushels hair	1.10. 0
"	5	John Phipps	"4000 plaistering laths" delivered	1. 1. 0
"	5	Thomas Poultney	2-1/2 doz screws	0. 2. 1
"	7	.....	"Sash Cord to hang the large Winds."	0. 2. 9
"	8	Donald McDonald	1 day work "hanging the large Window"	0. 5. 0
"	14	.....	26 bushels lime	1.10. 4
"	15	Wm.....	"some laths to finish plastering"	0. 2. 6
Sept	12	Betsy Maxfield	"for Washing the meeting house Cleaning the Walls & Windows & for Soap and a house Cloth"	0.19. 6
"	12	Donald McDonald	"for 1/2 days work at putting up the fence to inclose the yard and cutting away the floor in the cellar to support the Collumns"	0. 2. 3
"	16	Jos. Mansfield	12 bushels hair	0. 19. 9
"	20	Sam^{l} Crispin	"for one days work with Donald McDonald at hanging the large windows some time ago and part of one day making a gate to divide the yard back of the M. house"	0. 8. 4
Oct	16	Henry (?) Kinsley	"750 bricks had for the pillars under the Collumns"	0.16.10
Dec	23	Thomas Wetherill	44-1/2 days work	11. 2. 6

1789

Jan.	9	Jacob Eckfeldt	"bolts nailes &c for laying the floor"	£6. 5. 8
June	13	Jacob Eckfeldt	"for a strong hing to hang the sash at the end of the meeting house & screws"	0. 1.10-1/2
June	13	Donald McDonald	"for hanging the sash"	0. 7. 6
"	13	.....	5 panes of glass 12 x 15	0.13. 9
"	13	Donald McDonald	"for putting in 5 panes"	0. 2. 0
"	16	Paul Engle & Co.	40 lb lathing nails	2.15. 0

1790

Aug	25	Paxon & Bringhurst	"7 pair pullies for upper windows d^{d}. John Piles"	0.10. 6
"	29	John Piles	"for his works as pr Acc^{t}."	2.12. 0
"	29	John Piles	"a Smithy bill for cutting window weights &___ for hinge"	0. 3. 1
"	29	John Weaver	glazing 31 lights @ 4^{d}	0.10. 4

IV-C SOME NOTES ON THE OCCUPANTS. 1788-1836

1. John Poor's Young Ladies Academy. Various published items reproduced here suggest that the story of the Academy would be an interesting one to investigate:

August 12, 1788, Notice in the Pennsylvania Packet:

The subscriber most respectfully presents his compliments to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, and wishes to inform them, that he has lately removed to the Chamber in the FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, southwest corner of Arch and Fifth Streets; where his Accomodations for the Instruction of Young Ladies are very convenient; and he has procured two gentlemen of approved abilities, for his assistants, flatters himself that every attention will reasonably be paid to his pupils, to advance them in the different branches of Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and Composition, as speedily as can be expected.

Philadelphia, August 11, 1788 JOHN POOR

December 10, 1788, Notice in the Pennsylvania Gazette:

On Tuesday the second instant, came on the quarterly examination of the young ladies belonging to Mr. POOR'S academy, in the presence of a number of the trustees and other respectable citizens.

The number of his scholars was found to amount to one hundred..... The whole course of the examination....lasted two days.....In reading, in writing, in arithmetic, in geography, in English grammar, and in composition, such specimens were given of proficiency, not confined to a few individuals, but spreading itself on all side through the classes in general, as even in this city, would not a few years ago have been conceived practicable.

The premiums were adjudged as follows:

In the First Class

To Miss Susanna Binney for excelling	in Reading
*Eleanor Dunlap & Sarah Potts	in Writing
Eliza Wallace	in Arithmetic
Ann Smith	in Geography
Ann Parker	in Grammar
Jeanatine Wood Patterson	in Composition

In the Second Class

To Miss Polly Peters for excelling	in Reading
Kitty Summers	in Writing
Helena Stewart	in Arithmetic
Betsy Shrupp	in Grammar

In the Third Class

to Miss Peggy M'Culloch for excelling in Reading
Jean Turnbull in Writing
Kitty Sheaff in Grammar

These being presented in due form by the president (Rev. Dr. Andrews) he arose and delivered to the young ladies the following address, which being pleased with their proficience, he had drawn up in the course of the afternoon.....

(Here follows the address)
*Miss Dunlap and Miss Potts of the first class appeared to the visitors to be so equal in writing, that they judged it necessary to present each of them with a premium.

October 23, 1789. Notice in the Pennsylvania Packet:

To be Let (And may be entered immediately)
That large commodious Room over the New Meeting-House, lately occupied by the Young Ladies Academy, the corner of Arch and Fifth Streets, being suitably furnished with Benches to accomodate a hundred Scholars, or upwards. This is supposed to be as convenient a Room for a School as any in the City. For terms apply to JOHN POOR, in Arch street near Fifth street.

To be let also, the spacious Cellar and Vaults under the above Building. Enquire of Isaac Howell, Esq.

c1794 pamphlet. HSP, no cover or title page, p.5:

Mr. John Poor, having opened an Academy in the City of Philadelphia, June 4th, 1787 for the instruction of Young Ladies in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Composition, Rhetoric and Geography. The following gentlemen being previously selected, agreed to act as Visitors, viz.

.....Benjamin Say, M.D.....(plus 10 clergymen in a total of 17)

1794. John Poor, A.M., Principal.

A Collection of Psalms and Hymns, with Tunes Affixed: For the Use of the Young Ladies Academy of Philadelphia, Philadelphia. Printed and Sold by John M'Culloch, No. 1, North Third-street, 1794 (copy at HSP) quoting from the Preface:

"The Song of Praise is an act of devotion, so becoming, delightful and excellent, that we find it coeval with the sense of Deity, authorized by the examples of all nations, and universally received into the solemnities of public worship".

1794. (n.a.) "The Rise and Progress of the Young Ladies Academy", Philadelphia, Stewart & Cochran, 1794. HSP, Pamphlet.

1795. Entry in Edmund Hogan, The Prospect of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, 1795, p. 69. (Cherry-street North Side):

"9 John Poor, Principal and Founder of the Young Ladies' Academy of Philadelphia.--An institution established in 1787, and incorporated in 1792;--a very flourishing seminary;--the first of the kind in the United States, and, perhaps, in the world. The strictest discipline without severity, is observed. The trustees hold examinations twice a year, and a commencement once a year, in order to confer diplomas, or degrees on such of its pupils as have obtained a competent knowledge of orthography, reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, rhetoric, and composition, being the different branches of science required by the bye-laws of said Academy. The number of the students average yearly one hundred and fifty, who employ three teachers beside the principal.--The house is fifty-two feet by eighteen, and two stories high".

2. Masonic Lodge. Under date of December 20, 1963, William A. Carpenter, Librarian and Curator of the Committee on Masonic Culture of the R.W. Grand Lodge F. & A. M. of Pennsylvania, Masonic Temple, Philadelphia 7, wrote in part as follows:

About 1776 a part of the Society of Friends who differed from the general society chiefly in thinking it lawful to take up arms in defense of American Liberty, and in affirming allegiance to the United States, separated from the main body of Friends. In 1783 they build a place of worship at the Southwest Corner of Fifth and Arch Streets, 48 by 36 feet, and two stories high.

On August 16, 1790 Grand Lodge - Unanimously Resolved "That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that the room over the Free Quakers' Meeting House, the corner of Arch and Fifth Streets be taken over for the purposes of Masonry".

"Resolved, That Brothers Delaney, Cochran and McCree be a Committee to carry the aforegoing resolve into execution and that the same Committee be authorized to confer with the Committees of the other Lodges, who have appointed or may appoint any, and in case of nonconcurrence of the said Lodges or any of them, to take the same for the use of this Grand Lodge and other such Lodges who may concure with them therein".

On September 6, 1790, "The Committee appointed to take the room over the Free Quakers' Meeting reported that the same had been taken for nine years from the 23rd Day of_____and that the several Lodges had agreed by their Committees (except No. 9) to pay their respective Shares of the rent, which is Seventy-five pounds per annum and of the Expenses of moving and fitting up the said room: the G^{d} Lodge to pay no proportion at all".

At this time there were four Lodges in Philadelphia Nos. 2, 3, 9 and 19, and at a meeting of Grand Lodge on April 11, 1791 the following Minute was adopted:

"The Committee of the several Lodges presented a Statement, accompanied by the proper vouchers, of the Expenses attending the moving and fitting up the present Lodge Room, amounting together to £65.11.10 which, divided between the Lodges 2,3,9,19 and the Royal Arch Lodge, makes thirty-five dollars for each, and requested that this R.W.G. Lodge would please to recommend to the aforesaid Lodges to make an immediate payment of their several proportions. Whereupon on Motion and Seconded Resolved, that it be recommended to the before mentioned Lodges to comply with this request of the Committee in paying their proportions into the Hands of Bro. Jos. Few, who is directed to receive and apply the same to the payment of the several Bills".

Investigation of the above names, plus that of P. Le Barbier Duplessis, Grand Secretary, would provide interesting associations with the meeting house. The Grand Lodge at this time was involved with many other branches - at least one as far away as Port au Prince, Haiti.

3. Tucker's Philadelphia Select Academy. In the Philadelphia directory for 1799 Benjamin Tucker[1] appears as a schoolmaster at 206 Race Street. The following year he was residing at 98 Arch (or Mulberry) Street, which property he seems to have purchased. It was next on the west to the Free Quaker Meeting House where he opened a private school about that time.[2]

Some references to Tucker's school are to be found in the Society of Free Quakers records now at the American Philosophical Society. Samples are:

Feb. 2, 1804 ".....stair which leads up to schoolroom occupied by Benj. Tucker".[3]

Apr. 5, 1810 ".....the committee called on Benj. Tucker (schoolmaster) respecting the alterations he proposed".

1823 Loose Receipts, settlement for a fence and door in the yard...Benj. Tucker (schoolmaster).

1828 Letter BT to George Kimble re repairs.

In 1816 Tucker was operating a china store at 324 High Street and in its rear built a kiln for his son William Ellis Tucker who developed the famous "Tucker China" -- the first in America. While the latter produced some fine wares that are highly prized by collectors today it did not prove to be a financial success.[4]

By 1823 Tucker was back in the meeting house conducting what is listed as the "Philadelphia Select Academy". He is last listed in the 1835-36 directory.[5]

A wad of papers recently found in one of the old windows in the meeting house turned out to be composed of many small "excuse slips" in behalf of various students, some of which were addressed to a "Mr. Marriott". Three bearing dates are for the year 1835. A teacher, William Marriott, appeared in the directories beginning in 1835-36 and last in 1840. From the references in Hinshaw (p. 808) it appears that this man was the son of Jonathan Marriott and Charity Mosher, was born 10-15-1805 and died 1-6-1881. He married Theodosia Tucker and was therefore the son-in-law of Schoolmaster Tucker whom he assisted in the conduct of the school.

The writer was surprised and disappointed not to find a history of the early schools of Philadelphia. Benjamin Tucker and his school would make a very interesting study - it is possible that it was one of the first to teach Chemistry. An advertisement in Poulson's American Daily Advertiser for August 18, 1823 stated:

Philadelphia Select Academy
S.W. corner of Arch and Fifth-streets. The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 18th inst. The Annual Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, with illustrative experiments, will commence before the Senior Class, early in the Eleventh Month.

B. Tucker,
PRINCIPAL

8th mo 18

In a letter to Daniel Temple on June 16, 1862 Tucker explained:

.....it is stated that my Seminary is divided into two classes, the one under my personal superintendance termed the Senior Class at ten Dollars pr quarter: the other under a qualified assistant Tutor called the Junior Class at six Dollars pr. quarter--.....

Tucker was the author of volume titled Sacred and Profane History Epitomized, with a Continuation of Modern History to the Present Time, etc., published by Jacob Johnson in Philadelphia and Richmond in 1806. A copy in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania bears a preface with the following explanation:

Among the variety of objects which present themselves to the young and inquiring mind; and which direct it to the attainment of the most useful information, few are more striking or more important than the study of history. From this source, communities and nations are furnished with the brightest examples for the guidance of their actions, and individuals enriched with the experience, and animated with the virtue of the most distant ages.

To give the youth under my care a knowledge of the most striking traits of this study, and to excite in them a taste for the interesting pursuit, has been the object of the following epitome.

Also published by Tucker was the first American edition of

A Grammar of Chemistry by the Rev. David Blair, Philadelphia, 1823,

which carries the following prefatory remarks:

The science of chemistry has become so popular and fashionable a study, that to be wholly unacquainted with it, rather betrays a mortifying ignorance. It seems therefore highly proper that its elementary principles should be brought into so narrow a compass, as to enable every person to become acquainted with the general outlines of the Science, without intruding too much upon their avocations;--and, in our Seminaries where a liberal English education is taught, it is surely high time to add this interesting and useful study.

Notes to 3. Tucker's Philadelphia Select Academy.

(1) I have not yet learned Tucker's origin. Hinshaw (1938) mentions a connection with the Evesham Monthly Meeting in 1793. His wife's name seems to have been Theodosia Ivins and their children were born 1799-1818.

Horace H.F. Jayne, Tucker China 1815-1838, Philadelphia Museum of Art, 1957, identifies Benjamin Tucker as "school teacher, proprietor of a china store, lecturer on the physical sciences", descended from an immigrant to Kittery, Maine of 1630.

Three letter books of Tucker now at the Philadelphia Museum of Art (Earp gift) embrace the period 1821-31 when he was still teaching in the Free Quaker Meeting House.

(2) The property immediately west of the meeting house was in Tucker's estate as late as 1845. (Minutes of the Board of Managers, Apprentices' Library, October 2, 1845.) According to Edmund Hogan, The Prospect of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, 1793, Part I, p. 67, No. 96 Arch Street was east of Christ Church burying ground. There are no further numbers until No. 108 which was well west of Fifth Street.

(3) The Masonic Lodge moved out in 1799 and Tucker was probably the next tenant.

(4) Thomas Tucker to Secretary Historical Society of Pennsylvania, May 13, 1868, PMHB, Vol. 29, p. 494. From this time on Tucker lived at 44 North Fifth Street, but retaining ownership of the dwelling next to the meeting house.

(5) See also Horace H.F. Jayne, pp. 5-17.

IV-D FIRE INSURANCE POLICY AND TWO SURVEYS. 1795 and 1882

Philadelphia, Mutual Assurance Company Policy for the Free Quaker Meeting House (MS). Survey 1795.

.....

N°. 596. (stamped number) 1705

Survey of a two story Building situate (t)he S W Corner of Mulberry and fifth streets occupyed as a Meeting House for the Society of Free Quakers

Dimensions 48 feet by 36 lower story Floor and Columns the Chamber similar and hath a Cornice Round Principal Rafters in the Roof, Large Glass, Pediment & Pilasters to Front Door

£550 @ 5% May 1795 /s/ I Jones

.....

(in another hand)

£500 a 5% pr Ct .....Deposite.....12.10. 0

Earnest Money for 1 Policy.....1. 0. 0

£13.10. 0

Insured by Doctr. Benjamin Say Treasurer the 14th Novr. 1795

.....

(typed from a photostat made by the Philadelphia Historical Commission)

Philadelphia, Mutual Assurance Company Policy for the Free Quaker Meeting House (MS). Policy 1795

.....

(stamped number) 1705 Nº. 596

Doctr. Benjamin Say .....

Treasurer of the Society of free Quakers. --

His deposite Money for Insuring the Meeting belonging to the said Society, situate on the South West corner of Mulberry and Fifth Streets.

On this Meeting £500 a 5% pr Ct. 12.10. 0

Ernest Money for 1 Policy.....1. 0. 0

To be paid to Mr. George Emlen Treasurer.....£13.10. 0

If any damage should be done to the Windows in Case of fire it shall be estimated at the same rate as if the Glass had been of the size of 8 by 10 inches

.....

(in another hand)

In case of loss reference to be made to survey on file in office of Ins. Co. of North America. 4/27/82.

.....

(typed from a photostat made by the Philadelphia Historical Commission)

Philadelphia, Mutual Assurance Company Policy for the Free Quaker Meeting House (MS). Survey 1882.

.....

(stamped number) 1705

Survey of the property situated on the south west corner of Fifth and Arch Streets. See Plan.

No. 1. Main Building. Hipped roof covered with slate. tin gutters, raking and level cornice with mouldings and dentels. yellow pine floors. Gas pipes. ventilating pipes. heating flues with iron registers and stone curb in each story. oak joice. principal rafters. framed & bolted together in a strong manner.

Basement, 8/4 sash folding doors, each with 4 lights of glass 10 by 23^{i} wire guard. steps with iron railing to street. Three (?) 8 lights Twin (?) windows glass 10 by 11^{i} double hung, wire guards, area and iron grating.
9 by 10^{i} girder extending across building. two fluted iron posts under ditto. iron sink & water. water closet finished as usual. walls stripped all plastered. plain skirting. Sub cellar with two brick furnaces.

First story. four 24 light windows glass 12 by 15^{i} single hung & panel shutters. inside shutters 2 ft 4^{i} high walls lined with planed & groved yellow pine under window sills. girder extending across building, with two fluted iron posts. fancy cap. yellow pine platform 3 ft wide on all sides of wall. about half height of story. 3 by 6^{i} plate, 3 by 4 joice 5/4 floor. all yellow pine planed and beaded. step ladder. galvanized iron railing on top, galvanized iron

rods to second story joice. 1 3/8 folding panel moulded front doors. paneled and moulded jambs & head. pilasters & pediment head on outside with raking and level cornice, dentels & mouldings, box vestibule inside of planed & groved boards, with folding sash doors, each with 6 lights of glass 12 by 18^{i}, wash stand, marble top, china bowl and water. Doors finished with pilasters and blocks in corners, moulded skirting.

Second story 8/4 folding sash doors to stairway each with one light of plate glass 27 by 48^{i}, walls lined with planed & groved yellow pine boards 4 ft high with moulded cap. five 20 light windows glass 12 by 15^{i} one 24 light ditto 10 by 12^{i} double hung. Sunk panel in ceiling about 19 by 31 ft. with coved sides & angled corners. fluted and beaded pilaster on ceiling around ditto. round ventelator in centre, with scroll sloats. scuttle & trap door. two large square head openings to No. 3 Frame addition 5 ft by 8 ft at west side, covered on outside with tin. Two one light windows, sash hung on hinges. glass 12 by 18^{i}. patent water closet resivour and water. 6/4 (?) twelve panel door walls (new page) plastered, ceiling lined with planed & groved boards.

Tin roof. & gutter.

No. 2 Stairway. 2 1/2 folding panel moulded doors (four fold) at street. mortice lock. bronze furniture. Straight stairs with half pace to second story. 13^{i} tread, 6^{i} rise. double moulded rail, turned & octagon ballustrade, large newel pr half pace posts. Walls of Entry, half pace and one side of stairs. lined with planed & groved yellow pine boards 4 ft high, moulded cap. 1 1/4 sash door to No 1 with one

light of ribbed glass 24^{i} by 40^{i}, mortice lock, bronze furniture. Doors & windows finished with Pilasters & blocks on corners, a skylight in centre part ten lights of hammered glass 20^{i} by 4 ft. and one ditto in rear. two lights of hammered glass 18 by 4 ft. 6/4 sash door. one light of rolled glass 26^{i} by 46^{i} , to yard. two 6 light sash glass 12 by 16^{i} hung on pivots. Two 24 light windows glass 10 by 12^{i} double hung on half pace. Opening about 4 ft wide in front of half pace, ballustrade same as stairs to ditto. Brick water closet in yard with panel door. Tin roof, wood cornice & dentals.

No. 3. A Two story store with hip in front. Roof of all except 10 ft rear covered with slate. that part tin, wood raking and level cornice with dentals in front. yellow pine floors. Gas pipes &c as before. cellar doors and steps to street.

First story, fancy shop front, wood cornice brackets & mouldings, girder and iron post. Show window, four lights of glass 34 by 60. two ditto 40 by 60^{i}. & two ditto 37 by 60^{i}, wire guards, 8/4 folding sash doors each with one light of glass 9 by 60^{i} , transom sash, wire guards, inside sash to window, hung on hinges moulded skirting. Story plastered.

Second story, one 24 light window glass 12 by 12^{i}, double hung a circular head window over ditto. Eight lights of glass 12 by 12^{i} and six lights in circular head. sash hung on pivots. Ceiling the depth of No 1 plastered circular, remainder level, walls lined with planed & groved yellow pine boards moulded cap. 4 ft high, 2 1/2 paneled and moulded partition extending across building, five lights of glass 16 by 24^{i} and 6/4 eight panel door in ditto. one 12 light

window glass 12 by 18^{i} double hung and panel shutters. Closet 18^{i} by 7 ft. with folding sash doors at top. each with 3 lights of glass 16 by 20^{i} and folding panel doors under counter shelf. One closet, with (new page)

panel door and shelves. wash stand, marble top, china bowl & water. An extra story used by store in part between No 1. and west line, between first & second stories of building. floored & plastered, window frames boarded with planed & groved boards, and two lights & glass 19 by 24^{i} in ditto, steps to first story. The buildings all finished in the best manner, walls & ceiling painted or papered.

Alfred Ogden

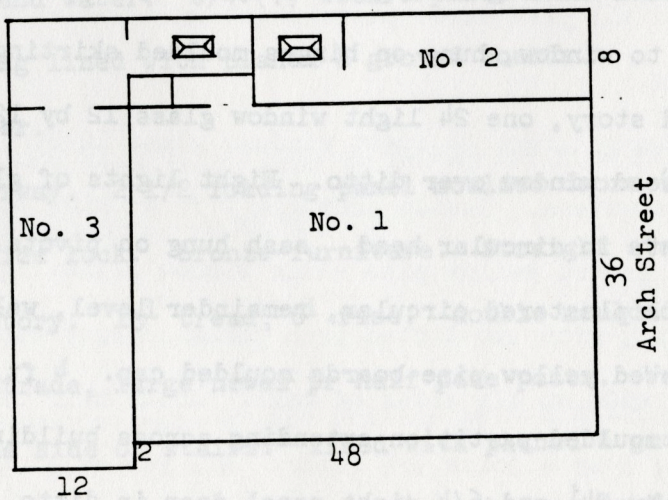
(Stamped number) 1705

survey on

Sept. 16, 1882.

(Stamped) INSPECTED DEC. 6, 1911 THIS BUILDING REMAINS AS PER SURVEY

/s/ Walter Tryday ..... Surveyor....



.....

(typed from a photostat made by the Philadelphia Historical Commission)

IV-E QUAKER MEETING HOUSE DESIGN 1820

The volume quoted hereafter is the only one on the subject known to this writer. My transcript was made from a copy in the Haverford College Library.

(Alexander, William) Observations on the Construction and Fitting up of Meeting Houses &c for Public Worship; Illustrated by Plans, Sections and Description, etc., York (England), 1820:

p. 15 "STANDS AND GALLERIES. -- The want of due relative proportion is frequently observable, in the height of the Stand* or Minister's Gallery, and in the height of the upper galleries from the floor of the room. The size of the room may, in some degree, regulate these particulars, but much more depends on contingent circumstances in connexion with dimensions. If the stand be raised too high, it requires the side galleries at least to be the same, and the more they are elevated from the floor the higher in proportion must be the back seats in them, or persons by whom they are occupied will see little of the assembly, except such as are farthest off in the opposite side of the room and an extensive elevation of the back seats, either in or under the (16) galleries, frequently occasions the ceiling of the room to be above its due proportion in height.

"a. The ascent to the Stand should never be in the center of it; but towards either end. When in the middle, it not only is inconvenient to those who sit before the opening, and much disapproved by them; but, when the stand is not used, the opening separates those on whom devolved

" *NOTE the term Stand is used as being shorter than 'Minister's Gallery', and to prevent any confusion between it and the Upper Galleries; which, by a privincialism, are sometimes called Lofts. When Gallery is used without the addition of Minister's, the Upper Gallery or Loft is invariably intended."

the breaking up of the meeting. Several instances have occurred within the author's observation, in which on account of the inconveniences here complained of, the center has been closed, and steps have been placed, as just recommended.

"14. SITUATION OF THE SPEAKER - He should be placed with his back near the wall as he generally is in Meetings for Worship, among the Society of Friends, when a room is fully occupied....

p.17 -

"15. SEATS - Perhaps no part of the fitting up of a Meeting House, is more defective than this simple article; for which we might be ready to conclude there is no established rule as a guide, either for the height or width of the seat itself; the height of the elbows and backs, the inclination of the latter, or for the space which each seat should occupy. In no respect is the want of system more conspicuous, or more seriously inconvenient, even in the width of the minister's gallery and for the seat immediately in front of it, which is not infrequently occupied for the same purpose.....

"16. RISING SEATS - This term embraces all seats not specified under the last article, which are elevated above the general level of the ground floor. Platforms in general either occasion a considerable loss of room, or are so narrow, that a person of ordinary stature cannot relieve his posture by stretching out his feet, without passing them over the edge of the platform, which is a very uncomfortable position.

The latter of these defects may be very easily remedied without expense, and the former also may be obviated in like manner, if a form be placed immediately in front of the first rising seat, and with the back to it."

p.18:

"To the front of the minister's gallery being quite enclosed, there are several objections. In a public meeting it very undesirably secludes those who sit in it; and, at all times, separates them too much from the rest of the congregation. This is especially the case when it has doors, and they are shut to prevent that draft of air, of which this defect is the cause...on every account, therefore, an open front is best...On the other hand, the opening in the gallery fronts is sometimes carried to the opposite extreme, by enclosing it only a few inches from the bottom, and fitting up the remainder with ballusters as in a staircase. This sometimes occasions, unconsciously to the individuals, an indecent exposure...."