

93 Pleasant Street, Treadwell House

## Stone Wall Masonry – Temporary removal and reconstruction

December 16, 2022

## Old Stone Wall, History & Work Plan

### History

Historic accounts mention a stone wall on this site, predating the existing Jenness-Treadwell house. The original structure on the site was built circa 1696 for Thomas Packer Senior<sup>1</sup>. "Many remember the appearance before the fire of 1813 of the spot on which is now Ex-Mayor Jenness's residence. In front, on Pleasant street, was a stone wall higher than the present iron fence, and on that wall an open fence. There were many stone steps to pass over before the front door was reached. The house was of two stories, of a dark color, and the whole of the premises had more the appearance of a castle than of a common dwelling. ... Mrs. Packer was fond of making extensions to her domicil, and therefore, it is said, when her husband was absent from home on any long journey, he would find some addition to the house on his return. The house was thus so enlarged that it became desirable for a public house. "<sup>2</sup> An early survey by Greenleaf indicates open area at the back which may have been bounded by this same wall, other maps indicate a pound. As early as 1634 town pounds were constructed of wood to keep roaming animals, primarily pigs, away from farms. By 1781, stone replaced wood. Town commissioned pounds became common in the following years and a common size for these structures was 30 feet square and were 6 feet tall with walls 4' thick at the bottom to 2' at the top giving them that standard % batter. They were built to be "horse high, bull strong, and hog tight." The size and grandeur depended on the wealth of the community and were often the best built stone walls in the area but by the late 1800's, most town pounds were obsolete and in disrepair. The current stone wall that runs along Court St has approximately the same mass as a standard pound that would be 30 square, 6' tall, 4' thick at the bottom, 2' thick at the top. The long stones that are in the existing wall may have been used as cornerstones or through stones of the original wall that once purportedly acted as a town pound and shelter from raids.

#### **Current Condition**

Repairs and back excavation to the wall ten years ago were for purposes of straightening its "leaning out over the sidewalk" condition. This work revealed a dressed face at the back of the wall, indicating that when originally constructed it was free standing. Subsequent backfill over centuries has placed lateral forces on this wall for which it was not designed to withstand. Periodically and gradually it leans out over the sidewalk, creating unsafe pedestrian conditions requiring continual repairs to replumb the wall. Many such repairs over the years are clearly evident. These repairs include mortar, stone shims, and mismatched larger stones which are not original to the historic wall. The current condition of the wall includes the original stones in good condition, plus many failing recent mortar joint repairs, added stone shims, and mismatched newer replacement stones.

#### Work Plan

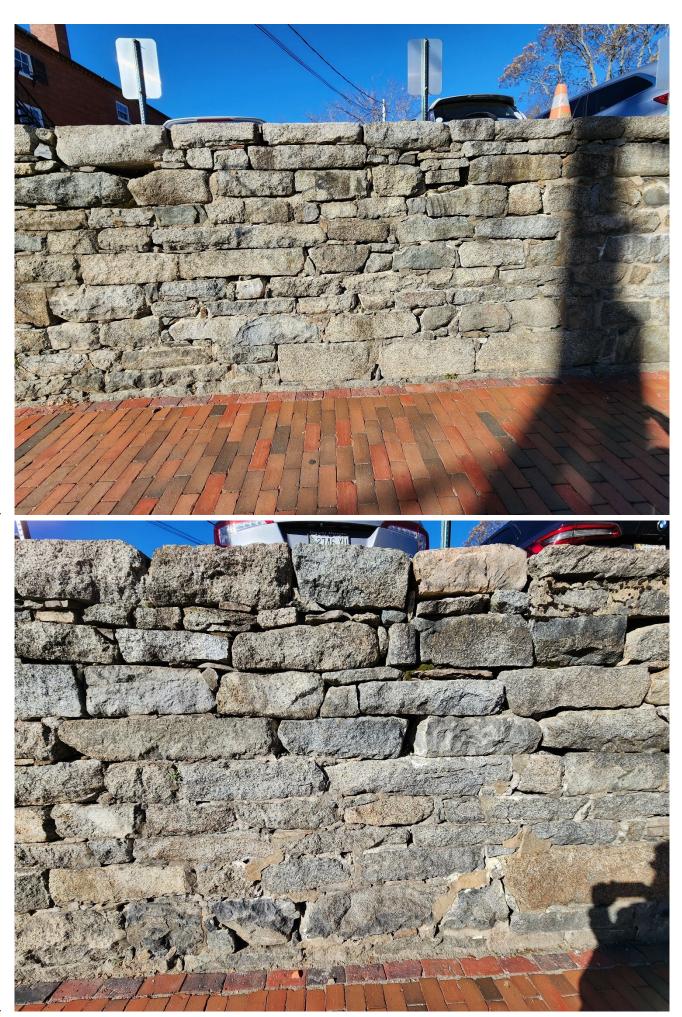
Our request is to protect the stone wall from potential construction damage and to mitigate the need for future invasive repairs, by temporarily removing and safely storing it during construction, and then rebuilding it with the original stored materials after site excavation, utility and foundation work is complete. This workplan will protect the wall from damage which could occur from collapse during construction due to excavation of bedrock found behind and under the wall. This bedrock is contiguous to the bedrock upon which this wall partially sits. Temporarily and safely removing the stones will protect them from damage that would occur if the wall was left in place. Protecting in-place with shoring was pursued but found unfeasible. Because the wall is a dry-laid, multi-wythe three-foot-thick wall it would require through-rods 24" on center, which would damage some of the stones and would be ineffective for utility excavation below the wall. By protecting the wall in this way, we have the opportunity to not only repair previous repairs, but to properly restore this historic wall more closely to its original state and prevent damage from future repairs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Dennis Robinson, "What to know about the History of Portsmouth's 93 Pleasant Street", Portsmouth Herald, April 25, 2021

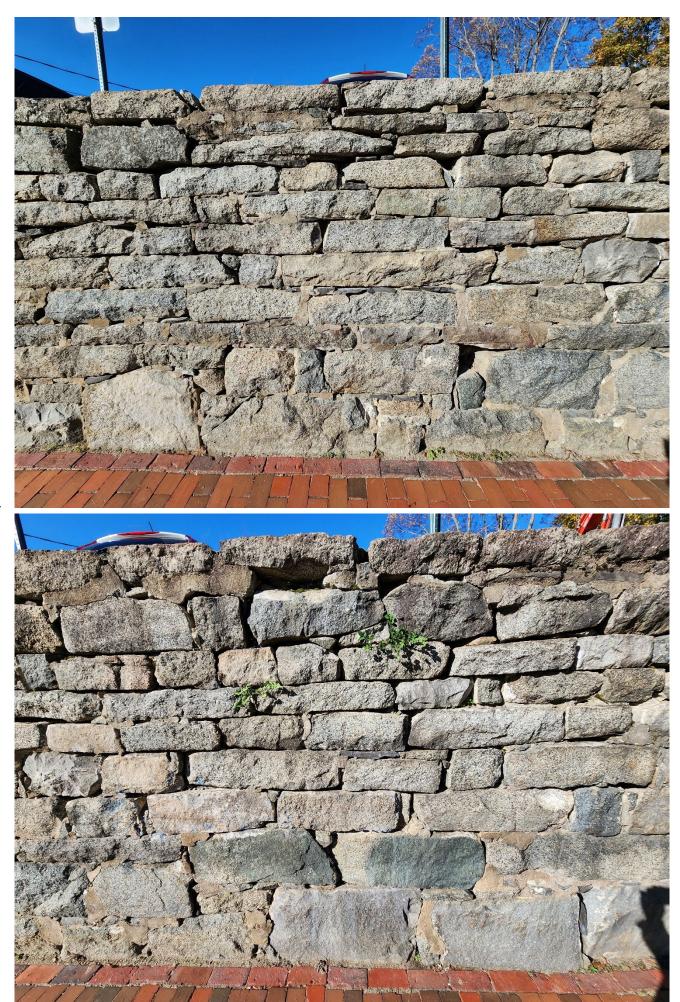
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Brewster's Rambles, pp 318

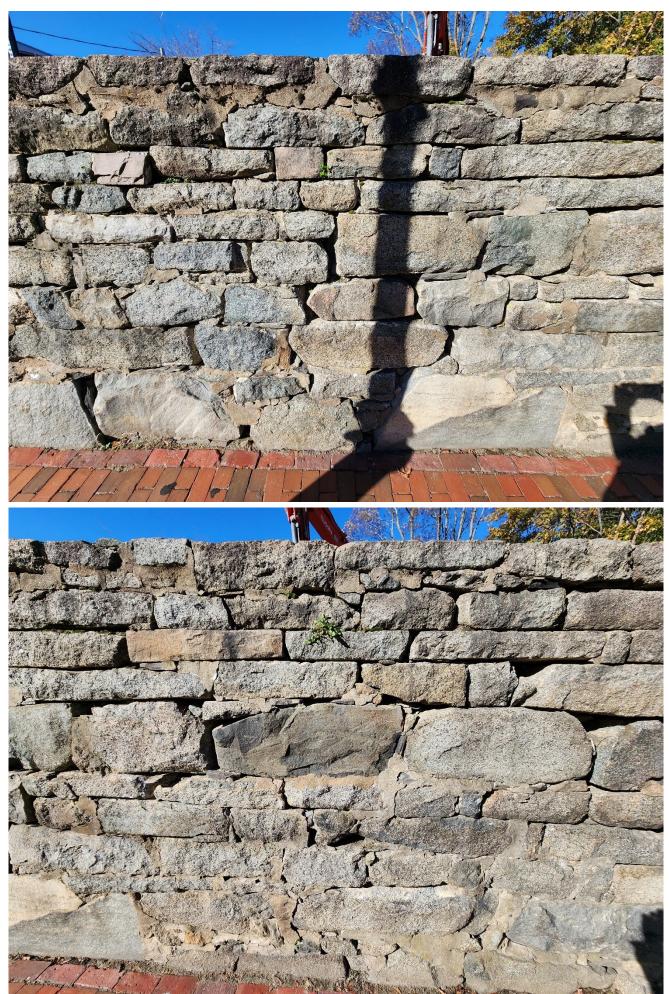
Existing Conditions - Front wall, Court Street















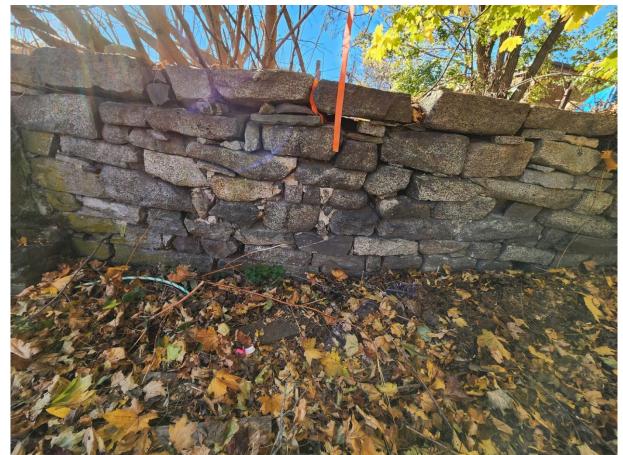


Existing Conditions - Side(East) Wall



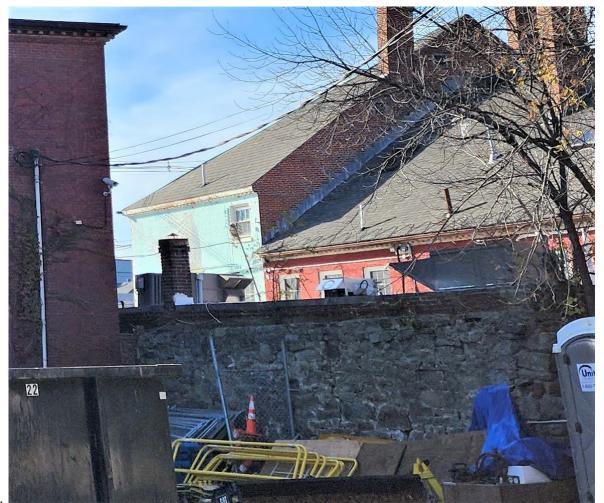








Existing Conditions - Rear (north) wall





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December 13, 2022

Ms. Lynn Kramer Executive Vice President McNabb Group 3 Pleasant Street, Suite 400 Portsmouth, NH

#### Re: 93 Pleasant Street Mortar Rubble Wall Reconstruction

Ms. Kramer,

Based on our site meeting Thursday September 22<sup>nd</sup> we offer the following process and procedure. The wall will be removed and reconstructed in like or better condition, maintaining and enhancing the historic value and appearance.

#### Removal:

- 1. Close sidewalk with MUTCD signage and add crosswalks at appropriate locations.
- 2. Remove sidewalk and place portable concrete barrier.
- 3. Document face of wall appearance with pictures and elevations.
- 4. Excavate wall on back side.
- 5. Remove each stone, clean and palletize.
- 6. Discard mortar and stones that were incorporated in previous wall repair.
- 7. Transport to staging area.

#### Reconstruction:

- 1. Excavate and pour new reinforced 1' x 5' concrete footing at 4' deep for frost protection.
- 2. Transport pallets as wall construction begins.
- 3. Increase depth and width of wall with additional stones and concrete below grade and on backside to create 1:4 batter.
- 4. Place and mortar salvaged stones on backside to give "laid-dry" appearance.
- 5. Incorporate new stones having same characteristics as original era to replace previous repair material.
- 6. Place 4" aggregate underdrain with stone and fabric.
- 7. Backfill with granular backfill material.

Please see attached picture of bridge in Peterborough, NH reconstructed with similar method this past year.

Thank you,

Bernard F. Lee Chief Estimator

CC: Ryan Duntley

EXCAVATING CONTRACTOR

ROAD CONSTRUCTION



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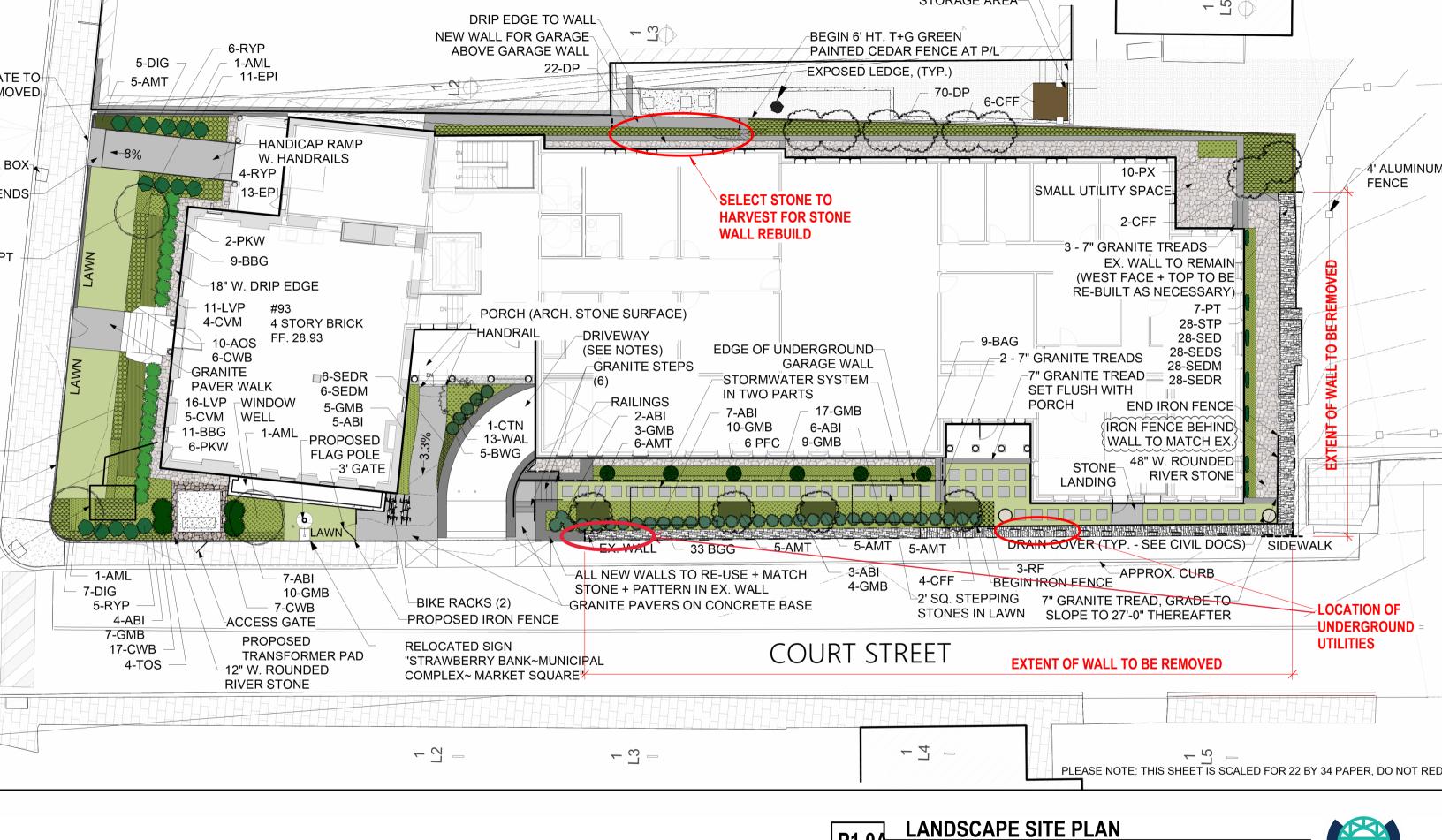
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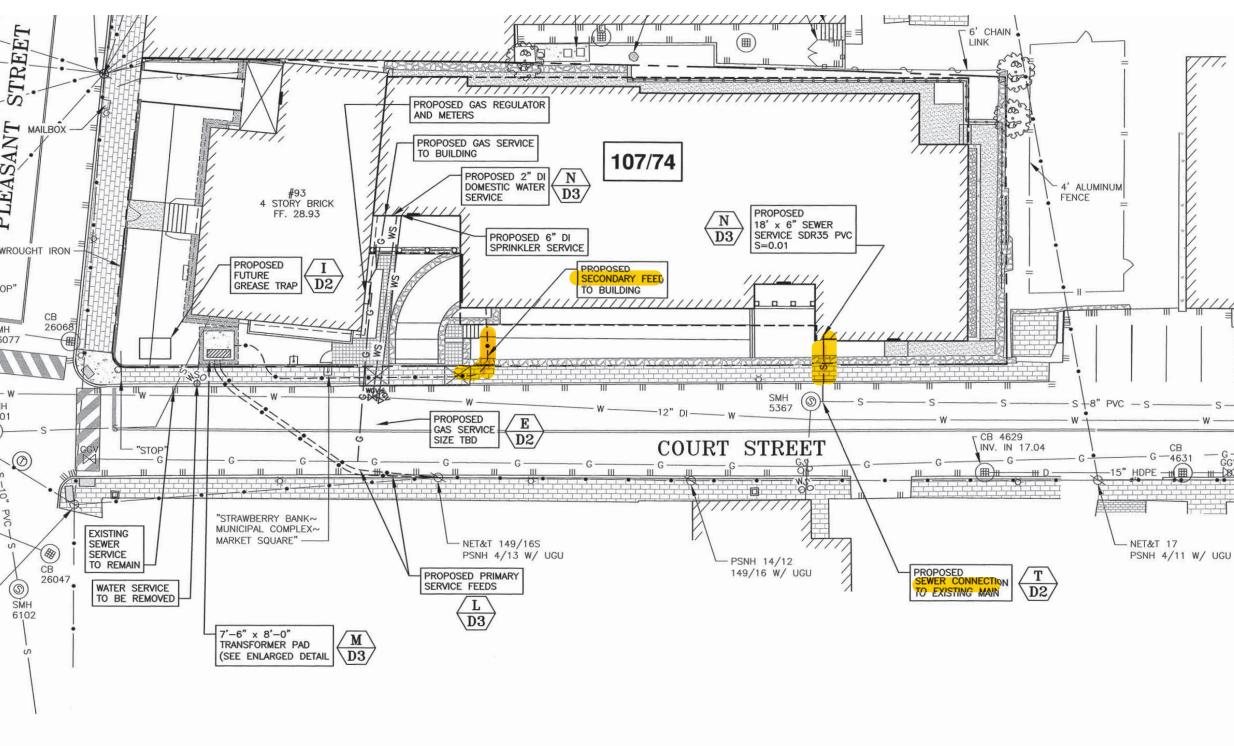


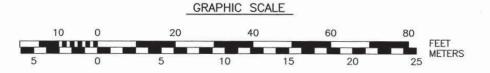
**EXCAVATING CONTRACTOR** 









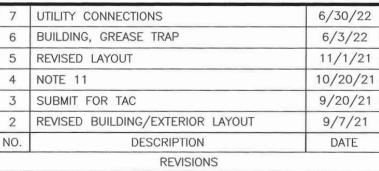


INDICATES THAT EQUIPMENT IS NECESSARY. THE OWNER SHALL COORDINATE WITH THE SUPERVISOR OF RADIO COMMUNICATIONS FOR PORTSMOUTH. THE SURVEY SHALL BE COMPLETED AND ANY REQUIRED EQUIPMENT INSTALLED, TESTED, AND ACCEPTED PRIOR TO THE ISSUANCE OF A CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY.

10) COMMUNICATIONS CONDUIT LOCATION SUBJECT TO CONFIRMATION FROM UTILITY PROVIDERS.

11) THE EXISTING WATER MAIN IN COURT STREET IS SHALLOW. INSTALL NEW UTILITIES WITH CAUTION. ELECTRICAL SERVICE WILL BE PLACED UNDER THE WATER MAIN. FIRE SERVICE SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH 5' OF COVER AND INSULATION IMMEDIATELY AFTER TAPPING THE MAIN. NOTIFY CITY WHEN WORK IS TO TAKE PLACE.

# COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT 93 PLEASANT STREET PORTSMOUTH, N.H.





SCALE: 1'' = 20'DECEMBER 2020

> UTILITY PLAN



