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R E P O R T

On the PRESERVATION of the exterior masonry of the BUILDINGS

Forming a part of the

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK IN PHILADELPHIA

with particular reference to the

FIRST BANK, THE SECOND BANK AND THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

1. Report
2. Appendix A - Pennsylvania marble
3. Appendix B - Photographs 1 to 62 inc.
4. Appendix C - Costs

Grant M. Simon, F.A.I.A.

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THE PRESERVATION

of the exterior masonry of the buildings
in the Independence National Historic Park area.

These appraisals and recommendations are derived from a study of the conditions affecting the construction and preservation of the historic buildings contained within the area of the Independence National Historic Park Project. They have been discussed with the officers and the personnel of the National Park Service but do not necessarily reflect the judgment or opinion of anyone but the writer.

The Park Service has kindly placed their facilities at the writer's disposal in the preparation of this report and has supplied the photographs, and excerpts from data in their files, where pertinent. The Girard Estate has made their classified files available, their courtesy is appreciated.

The origin of the marble facades of the Second Bank and the Merchants' Exchange are noted in Appendix A, and the east front of the First Bank is known as "Pennsylvania" marble. No positive records have been found of the quarries from which it was taken, with the exceptions noted in Appendix A. The marbles and conglomerates used in the other buildings are of undetermined origin.

The historic importance of these buildings is recognized. They vary in age from 127 to 229 years. They are associated and identified with the founding of the nation. There is a vast

literature sustaining their importance which has been supplemented by the precise research of the Service. The materials forming the structure of the buildings are IRREPLACEABLE. They warrant and demand the most painstaking care.

They have an aesthetic value as well as an historic one. They are in every sense Works of Art. These stones hewn here and in Italy are as truly works of art as any of the paintings and sculptures of the era. They must receive without question the attention and care given to similar works.

However, it must be noted that all of these structures have withstood from one to two centuries of neglect and in some cases mutilation or questionable preservation. There is reason to believe that they will survive for some time, probably over another century with the minimum of care. Some conditions are critical and are recorded later in this study. There are no apparent structural weaknesses except those observed in the Independence Hall Group. These are currently under observation and repair.

A program such as this involves a minimum of cost but evades the thorough preservation which these buildings deserve. They are IRREPLACEABLE.

It is therefore recommended, as of the first importance transcending all other considerations, that the preservation of these buildings be entrusted, only, to the most skilled craftsmen working under the carefully organized supervision of the Service.

They must not be subjected to the hazards of competitive contracts.

There are three alternatives:

1. The execution of the work by the officers and personnel of the Service.
2. The execution of the work by skilled craftsmen working under the direction of the officers and personnel of the Service.
3. The execution of the work partly by skilled craftsmen working under the direction and supervision of the Service and partly by the personnel of the Service.

It is assumed, for the purposes of this study, that all buildings are weathertight and that all reconstructions will be considered separately.

THE OBJECT OF THE PRESERVATION is the continuance of the life of the structures, arresting as much as possible the disintegration of the exteriors but retaining the evidence of their venerable antiquity. This may be qualified where the integrity of the building is jeopardized or where the building has been mutilated by past occupancy or where the reconstruction of parts of the building is warranted by historic research.

THE OBJECT IS TO PRESERVE THE STRUCTURES WITHOUT APPARENT CHANGE.

This may be accomplished by the following methods or processes applicable in whole or in part to all of the buildings.

- Process 1. The partial removal of the accumulated dirt and scale from the exteriors by scrubbing with fibre brushes and water.
- Process 2. The partial removal of the accumulated dirt and scale from the exteriors by hand scrubbing with fibre brushes supplemented by steam at a pressure not to exceed 100 pounds.
- Process 3. The same as Process #2 but supplemented by the use of sand in the hand scrubbing.
- Process 4. The removal of all loose and defective pointing.
- Process 5. The repointing of these joints so that the new work matches the adjoining work in color, texture and kind.
- Process 6. The removal of loose and soft marble from the upper horizontal surfaces of ledges and column caps.
- Process 7. The replacement of material removed under #6 by colloidal materials.
- Process 8. The meticulous cleaning of open seams in marble including tapping with a light mallet to reveal incipient fractures and with particular reference to columns.
- Process 9. The closure of these seams with a colloidal material.

Process 10. The replacement of spawls in the ashlar facing, only, by:

- a. colloidal material
- b. marble inserts

Process 11. The replacement of excessive deformation of the marble members from whatever cause by:

- a. colloidal material
- b. marble inserts, or entire elements

Process 12. The restoration and repair of platforms and steps, using marble from the original quarries if obtainable, and the repointing of all joints to match the adjoining work in color, texture and kind.

Process 13. The periodic cleaning of all exteriors masonry by washing with water, and where necessary scrubbing with fibre brushes, at scheduled intervals, but not less than annually.

The use of water repellents, detergents or chemical solutions, other than water, is not recommended.

It is possible and probable that even the most careful removal of dirt and scale may injure the fabric of the structure. This is particularly true of the Third Street facade of the First Bank and the columns at the first and second floors of the Merchants' Exchange. If it is found that handling of any kind of the columns, details and capitals may lead to fracture, it is recommended that these elements be replaced by entirely new parts and the original members be preserved as archeological

fragments.

THE INDEPENDENCE HALL GROUP EXCEPTING THOSE BUILDINGS OR PARTS OF BUILDINGS ALREADY UNDER OBSERVATION AND REPAIR, INCLUDING THE NEW HALL, THE BISHOP WHITE HOUSE AND THE DILWORTH-MOYLAN HOUSE -

It is recommended that these buildings be subjected to Processes 1 to 13 inclusive.

The objectionable restoration of the stone base courses should be corrected. The pointings of these stone courses should be removed and replaced by pointing of the period. Refer to photograph #1.

In a number of instances the stones have been patched incorrectly. These patches should be removed and the stones restored by Process #11.

At some time in the past few years, the brick work of Independence Hall has been repointed in places. This repointing does not match the adjoining work, creating unsightly patches. This pointing should, either be removed entirely and correctly pointed or, if possible, colored to blend into the adjacent work. Refer to photograph #4.

The stone panels between the first and second floor windows of Independence Hall are, in some instances, fractured and spawled. Refer to photograph #5.

The stone sills are badly spawled and pieces of these sills may fall.

REFER TO PHOTOGRAPHS #1 to #5 inclusive.

THE FIRST BANK

The stone facade on Third Street presents the most difficult problem of the three buildings. The scale of the detail is finer than the other buildings. Any vigorous cleansing process will undoubtedly remove a sufficient amount of the marble to deform these details.

The Processes one to thirteen are applicable except #3 but should be used only with the greatest care. It is evident that parts of the stone will be removed by even careful cleansing. These details are in a precarious condition at present. The stone is fractured and will fall whether it is cleansed or left in its present state. Refer to photograph #11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

It is recommended that a minute examination of the more delicate details, such as the capitals of the pilasters and columns, window cornices and brackets precede any other operation. Those parts found to be liable to fracture should be removed, preserved and replaced by new material. The pilasters, columns and cornices can be properly preserved. It is not intended that parts of these elements that have been lost should be replaced.

The addition on the West will be removed under a construction program.

The base courses should be restored in a manner similar to that recommended in the Independence Hall Group, refer to photograph #19.

REFER TO PHOTOGRAPHS #7 to #19 inclusive.

THE SECOND BANK

The comparatively large scale of the Second Bank will facilitate its preservation.

The Processes one to thirteen inclusive are applicable, Process #3 only with great care.

The reconstruction of the steps on Chestnut Street is assumed to be part of a reconstruction program, refer to photographs #23 and 24.

The base courses and the retainer walls should be restored as recommended for the Independence Hall Group, refer to photographs #25 and 26.

REFER TO PHOTOGRAPHS #20 to #35 inclusive.

THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE

Processes one to thirteen inclusive except Process #3 are applicable.

It is probable that even with the greatest care the first floor columns and the Capitals of the East and West portico columns may be excessively deformed. Refer to photographs #48, 49, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62.

It is recommended that these elements be examined before any cleansing is undertaken, and if found to be liable to deformation, they be removed, preserved and replaced by new material.

The columns on the East portico should be restored to somewhat their original condition where they have been mutilated.

REFER TO PHOTOGRAPHS #48, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 58

Particular care must be employed in restoring the ledge course at the second floor level.

REFER TO PHOTOGRAPHS #42 and #43.

The top surfaces of this ledge course can be restored as in Processes #6 and #7 without destroying the time worn profile of the member.

The Acroteria should be examined and restored or replaced in accord with Process #11.

REFER TO PHOTOGRAPHS #36 to 62 inclusive.

The reconstruction of the stairs and parts of the East portico is not included in this study.

APPENDIX A

MARBLE

The exterior stone masonry of the First Bank, the Second Bank and the Merchants' Exchange, is constructed of what is commonly called marble. The base courses and parts of the retaining walls with some exceptions are a local gneiss. There is evidence, refer to attached papers, that the marble used was obtained from quarries in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, with the notable exception of the pilaster and column capitals of the Merchants' Exchange, which Strickland imported from the Carrara quarries in Italy, as noted in the Girard papers. Refer to Photographs 37, 38, 39, 40 et seq. These Girard papers are only partially classified. When this work has been completed and available for study, it is probable that pertinent information will be disclosed.

Contemporary accounts from 1822-1838 substantiate these statements, as does the newspaper account of 1907. They are noted as A, B, C, D, E, and F in the attached papers.

In 1858, Henry Darwin Rogers, state geologist, discussed the quarrying of marble in Montgomery County. I quote him, at length:

"The quarrying of marble in this district was commenced about seventy-five years ago, by Daniel Hitner. For the last fifteen or sixteen years the average quantity sent from the quarries of Marble Hall, owned and wrought by the present proprietor, Daniel O. Hitner, has been about 25,000 cubic feet.

"The belt of marble is nearly three-fourths of a mile wide. Marble Hall, on the Perkiomen Turnpike, is the easternmost point at which good building-marble is wrought, though the belt is known to continue further. It extends thence to the Schuylkill nearly to the Chester County Line.

"The largest quarry of all is that of Marble Hall; here the strata dip to S.20°, E about 85°, presenting in one or two places a flatter inclination. This quarry is not less than some 400 feet in length, and at the top is 60 or 70 feet wide. The greatest depth to which the quarry has been sunk is 265 feet. At this depth were procured the blocks of beautiful white marble sent by direction of the State of Pennsylvania, and by the City of Philadelphia, to the great monument at Washington. At this depth the stratum of white marble, for which this quarry is chiefly wrought, has a thickness of this bed of pure white stone is eight feet, that of the pure and clouded white together being generally about twenty feet.

"Mr. Hitner has quarried blocks six feet in thickness, though the general thickness of the blocks readily procurable does not exceed two and a half feet.

"The only granular or statuary marble in this or any of the quarries, is found here at a depth of 120 feet, in a layer of only six inches in thickness. It is of a yellowish white colour and remarkable evenness of grain.

"The white marble is used for monument, and for the finer architectural purposes. It now sells for about one dollar per cubic foot.

"To the south of the large quarry of Marble Hall, which, besides the white marble, yields much beautiful clouded or shaded stone, there is a quarry of blue and black marble, distant about 300 yards. This is owned by Mr. Lentz, but now wrought by Daniel O. Hitner. This blue and black marble now sells for about forty cents per cubic foot. It is used chiefly for fronts of buildings, for monument bases &c. The thickness of good blue marble in this quarry is twenty-two feet, and that of the black variety eight feet.

"Besides these quarries in the vicinity of Marble Hall, there are others about three-fourths of a mile north from Spring Mill; one set owned by Robert T. Potts, another adjoining his by Mr. Peter Fritz. The marble of Potts' Quarry is chiefly of the clouded variety, besides a little white and some plain blue. The annual yield of this quarry is about 12,000 cubic feet.

"The quarry owned by Fritz is at present but little wrought.

"Next in position to the westward, but still seated in the same belt, are two quarries westward of the Schuylkill; these are Henderson's and Brook's, in Upper Merion Township.

"Henderson's, the nearest to the Schuylkill, affords a plain blue marble, besides a little white. Both of these quarries are wrought at present to only a moderate extent.

"A little south of the Valley Turnpike, about three and a half miles E of Downingtown, is the extensive quarry of superior white marble which has for many years supplied Philadelphia with the beautiful article employed in so many of its public and private edifices. It is on the farm of Mr. John R. Thomas. The beds

"on this quarry are slightly contorted. The portion worked for the marble separates into two bends. The rock occurs in massive beds, chiefly white, with sometimes a bluish tinge and is quarried with great facility. It has been much used in the construction of the Girard College and other public buildings which adorn Philadelphia and the neighbouring towns. This marble is converted into a good lime, but its crystalline or granular structure causes it to crumble in the kiln, making it a little difficult to manage. The lime from this variety is much esteemed by masons, being sold in Philadelphia under the name of Fish-egg Lime.

"The blue-mottled limestone or marble of Whitemarsh, occurring at the quarries not more than three-fourths of a mile north of the northern limit of the Primal Strata, is evidently on the south side of the trough, or folded synclinal axis of the district. This is further proved by its steepness of dip, about 80° . It is, moreover, of the maximum degree of metamorphism or crystallization; contains talcose or micaceous laminae, and crystals of sulphuret of iron &c.

"Strontia. - Near Mr. Hitner's House, Marble Hall, there occurs a thin bed of very ponderous rock, resembling closely a white crystalline marble. It contains, however, but a moderate proportion of carbonate of lime, and consists chiefly of the carbonate of strontia."

* The Geology of Pennsylvania, A Government Survey, (Philadelphia 1858) page 215, Henry Darwin Rogers, State Geologist.

Theodore W. Bean edited a history of Montgomery County in 1884, with some references to marble:

"The most important building stone Montgomery County furnishes is marble. The many valuable marble-quarries in the county are described under limestone in the geology. Hitner's, Potts', Henderson's and Derr's Marble-quarries are the principal ones in the county, and they furnish not only the county with marble but also Philadelphia. Nearly all the marble used in Philadelphia, with the exception of the imported, is brought from these quarries. It is used principally in building. The handsome county court-house at Norristown is built of Montgomery County marble, and many handsome private residences are built of like marble." Page 21*

"...The largest marble quarries in Montgomery County are at Marble Hall. Marble was first quarried at this place one hundred years ago, and immense quantities have been shipped all over the country. It has furnished Philadelphia with a considerable quantity for building and architectural purposes. The quarry is about four hundred feet long and nearly three hundred feet in depth. The beautiful white marble used to build the great monument at Washington was obtained from this quarry. It came from a vein about five feet in thickness near the bottom of the quarry. The present owner of these quarries is Mr. Daniel O. Hitner. This quarry is especially interesting, as it contains the only layer of statuary marble found in the county. It was found at a depth of one hundred and twenty feet, and is only six inches wide.

"It is of a yellowish-white color... In the vicinity of Spring Mill there is a marble quarry, next in position to the westward. This is owned by Mr. Channing Potts, and has been worked for many years, and has furnished an immense amount of marble. White, blue, and mottled marble have been mined from this quarry. The next quarry to the westward where marble is obtained is west of the Schuylkill, near Henderson Station, in Upper Merion township. This quarry is now worked by Daniel O. Hitner, and was opened about 1869. It is now in active operation, and is being extended. Both the gray and the blue varieties of marble are mined here." Page 26*

"...Marble was early discovered in White Marsh and Upper Merion, and the quarries have been successfully worked for a century at least. We have the record that Thomas Moore, the grandfather of Daniel O. Hitner, first began in 1785 to raise marble from the quarries now owned by the latter. Near by, Lentz's quarries were opened nearly as soon and Daniel H. Dager, and later E. C. Potts, in Plymouth, and the Hendersons in Upper Merion, have erected extensive machinery for producing marble. The working of lime-quarries and kilns all along the southern border of the county during many years has been, perhaps, the most extended and profitable form of domestic industry, other than farming, pursued in Montgomery County..." Page 110*

* Theodore W. Bean, ed., History of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, (Philadelphia, 1884) P. 110

Ralph W. Stone in his "Building Stones of Pennsylvania"

1932 says:

"To most people marble is a white stone much used for grave markers; to Philadelphians it is the white stone used for door steps. In the trade, however, color is no criterion and marble is any calcareous rock that will take a good polish and is suitable for carving, ornamental work, and interior and exterior construction. True marble is an aggregate of calcite and dolomite grains, mostly calcite; the grains or crystals are usually of uniform size in the same marble, although they may vary widely between different marbles. Marble is different (sic) colors, black as well as white, chocolate, green and yellow. For use in building construction it must quarry in large blocks, and for most commercial use it must be free from cracks and impurities.

"Most of the marble quarried in Pennsylvania is white, white streaked or clouded with blue or blue-white. It was produced somewhat extensively 50-75 years ago or before the Vermont marble reached eastern Pennsylvania in quantity. The quarries were in rocks of Cambrian age in Chester Valley and of Algonkian age (Cockeysville marble) near West Grove. Marble has been found also in a few places in the Great Valley from Lehigh County to Franklin County.

"Marble is the result of physical and chemical changes in limestone. Pressure and heat, solution and recrystallization have greatly altered the original limestone which doubtless was composed of the limy skeletons of many forms of marine life.

"All these forms extracted lime from sea water, built it into their solid structures, and on dying, contributed it to the accumulation on the sea floor. In the course of ages, these skeletons, compacted into a solid mass, became limestone, which was later changed to marble. In the metamorphism all trace of organic forms or fossils in Pennsylvania was lost.

"The quarries on the farm of John R. Thomas (See Geology of Pennsylvania, 1858, p 215) are now owned by George Thomas 3rd. They are half a mile southeast of Whitford. One now used for a swimming pool is about 250 feet long, 75 wide and 20 feet above water. Another now used for a trash dump is about twice as large, and a third parallel but narrower is grassed over. The large dumps likewise now are all grassed over. The beds dip at high angles, up to 70°. Pure white marble was only part of the product, for nearby houses and barns are mostly bluish marble.

"Founders Building, Girard College, built in 1832, is designed after the Parthenon. The walls are marble in coursed ashlar, blocks being 20 to 30 inches thick and up to nine feet long. They are weathered to gray, stained muddy color in places and fresh, clean and blue on the northeast corner where rain washed. The thirty-six fluted columns of eleven drums each, resting on nine foot pedestals, have been patched in several places where a fluting has broken. The surfaces shed sand easily, which consists of angular grains of calcite and rare mica flakes. The steps are blue-gray banded marble in blocks ten feet long. Many of them are cracked along the bedding and some have patches set in.

"Perhaps 'other public buildings' includes the old Custom House and the Girard Bank. In July 1927 I viewed the front of the Custom House at Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, and found that while the steps are in good condition (possibly not the original steps) and the square sawed blocks of the front wall are in fair shape, the eight fluted columns are badly spalled. Likewise the old Girard Trust Company Bank on Third Street below Chestnut at the Stock Exchange Place has a marble front including a portico with broad steps and six columns. The building was closed and for sale in 1927 and much of the marble in a sorry state. Many of the corners and edges are rounded, some faces are slightly spalled, and the fluting of the pilasters is chipped and cracked. It also is very noticeable that the bases of some of the columns are cracked and patched with inlays where pieces have broken out. The window sills are in particularly bad condition. These buildings suggest that some at least of the Chester Valley marble is not durable in the atmosphere of downtown Philadelphia. In seventy-five years it has deteriorated sadly. On the other hand, thousands of white marble door steps in Philadelphia that have been scrubbed frequently are in excellent condition after fifty or more years of constant exposure to the same atmosphere and the abrasion of passing feet.

"The Cockeysville marble has been quarried in the vicinity of Doe Run, Avondale and Landenberg. The purer rock, when fresh, is a medium-grained, crystalline saccharoidal marble. It is shiny white and some of it contains an abundance of amber scales of phlogopite. This mica may be scattered so as to resemble mica schist. It is surrounded by Wissahickon gneiss except where it borders on quartzite.

"I have seen only three quarries in this marble. One on the south side of the railroad nearly a mile west of the station at Avondale was operated by the Avondale Quarry Company. This excavation is seven hundred feet long, parallel with the railroad, and one hundred fifty feet wide. The dip is south at a low angle into the hill. The pit is flooded. A marble mill building and a large derrick stand at one end of the pit. No quarrying has been done here in recent years. The marble is coarsely crystalline, white and blue, and some blue banded. Phlogopite is abundant in some beds.

"The limestone of Chester Valley has been dug mostly for lime, and in recent years for crushed stones, but there was a time when it was quarried for building and ornamental stone, especially at King of Prussia and Marble Hall. This Shenandoah limestone of Cambro-Ordovician age is crystalline and in some places is white, blue, or blue-lined marble.

"According to the First Pennsylvania Geological Survey (1858) marble quarrying near Norristown began about 1780-85. The largest quarry prior to the Civil War was that at Marble Hall which is in strata dipping 20°. The opening is about 400 feet long and 60 feet wide. It is said to have penetrated to a depth of 265 feet and it was at that depth that the blocks representing the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia in the Washington Monument at Washington, D.C. were taken. One end of this quarry is close to the road through Marble Hall but it is so overhung with trees that the casual passerby might not see it or suspect the narrow pool to mark an historic industry.

"The pure white stone here is five to eight feet thick, and the pure white and clouded together about twenty feet. This marble was used for monuments and the finer architectural purposes. About 300 yards south was a quarry on twenty-two feet of blue marble and eight feet of black marble, and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north from Spring Mill were others in clouded marble.

"West of the Schuylkill, near King of Prussia, are other quarries that were mentioned in the First Survey report of 1858. One of these, the old Henderson quarry, was mostly in blue marble but had some pure white. The long narrow cuts, now full of water, are said to be very deep.

"A mile west of Henderson and nearly a mile southeast of King of Prussia is a marble property last worked about 1908 by Schweyer & Liess and now owned by Mr. Chase. It includes one large pit, the second level of which, now flooded, is one hundred feet wide and 200-300 feet long, and equipped with a crusher and bins.

"Part of the quarry face was channel cut and part blasted. On this property also are two square holes measuring about fifty feet on a side, all cut with a channeling machine, and a marble mill building on the quarry brink, where the white marble was sawed and polished. These holes also are flooded. The beds pitch at a high angle. Marble for building and ornamental purposes probably has not been quarried in Montgomery County in the last twenty years."

* Building Stone of Pennsylvania, Ralph W. Stone
Department of Internal Affairs, Philip H. Dewey, Secretary
Topographical and Geologic Survey, George H. Ashley, State Geologist
Harrisburg, Penna., 1932.

Quarries were in operation in the immediate vicinity as well. Whether the marble actually was quarried in the property described or in adjacent quarries is a matter of conjecture.

These records of payment by Strickland or his agents refer to various consignments from others than Hitner. They apparently did not own ground as no record of ownership has been found. These receipts are appended.

CONTEMPORARY ACCOUNTS OF:

THE SECOND BANK OF THE UNITED STATES
THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE

[A]

1824

"The new bank of the United States, a work of the American Architect Strickland, is generally regarded as the finest specimen of architecture in the Union. It presents on a small scale, almost an exact model of the temple of Minerva, at Athens. It is entirely constructed of handsome marble taken from the Quarries in the county of Montgomery in the State of Pennsylvania."

A. Levasseur, Lafayette in America in 1824-5, p 151

Contemporary accounts of the Second Bank of the United States
and the Merchants' Exchange, continued

[B]

1832, Dec. 6

Philadelphia Exchange, Erection of
Report to Board of Managers on

"Twelve months ago the site on which this beautiful structure stands, comprising an area of fifteen thousand feet or more, was encumbered by an uncouth mass of buildings, angular, unsightly, mishapen, a proverbial deformity in our symmetrical city. Since then, the incubus has been removed, 700,000 bricks forming the huge chaotic mound, have been displaced, individually handled, and now form a portion of our substructure. The very cleaning of the soil, from this foul rubbish, cost no less a sum than \$3,000. About the 10th of March, (barely nine months ago,) our masons commenced these substantial foundations, and behold in that short period, 22,000 perches of stone, and 900,000 bricks have been laid, besides thousands of cubic feet of marble then in the quarry, hewn and fitted to give brilliance and beauty to our edifice for untold ages.

All our contracts, even to the roofing copper, have been made. Of 28,000 cubic feet of marble, (the whole quantity required,) 12,000 feet and upwards have been delivered. Two hundred and fifty thousand bricks more will be all that we need. In the mean time, the season of the year has arrived, when it is proper to suspend the prosecution of our masonry, but have already attained the full altitude of our second story--the lintels are over our windows.

Merchants' Exchange Report, continued

Nor do we allow the winter to stop our progress--materials are in the hands of our workmen, the preparation of which, for their respective positions, will be complete by opening of the spring, and six weeks after the work is re-commenced, it will be ready for roofing, a temporary covering serving in the interim, to preserve it from injury by the weather. By extraordinary exertions, the Post Office may be located in its destined apartments in May, but it will probably be July, before the whole building is fairly under cover."

Hazard's Register XI., 40

[C]

1838

"Philadelphia Merchants' Exchange"

This magnificent building is situated on the corner of Walnut and Third Streets. It is erected from the purest Pennsylvania marble, from a design by Mr. Strickland, the well-known architect of the city. The reader need not be told that "the Exchange" is the place where 'merchants most do congregate.' Hence the apartments in the noble edifice are mostly occupied by appropriate establishments. The Post Office is upon the first floor, occupying about two-fifths of the whole ground. On the Walnut Street side there are many splendid offices for insurances and other purposes. The Reading Room, conducted by J. Coffee, Esq., the worthy superintendent, is directly over the Post Office. The splendid Rotunda is upon the same floor, in the eastern end of the edifice; it is most

Merchants' Exchange Report, continued

beautifully ornamented with designs, by the distinguished Italian painter Monarchesi. The floor is inlaid in beautiful Mosaic work, upon which rest four splendid marble columns, elegantly wrought. Above is the beautiful cupola, from which is a fine view of the commercial operations of the city, upon the river Delaware.

From the rotunda the spectator passes to a balcony, formed by a semi-circle of Corinthian pillars, fronting Dock Street, where the great Western Rail Road passes the commercial portion of the city. The rest of the building is occupied by brokers, the Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce and various other appointments, growing out of commercial transactions."

J. C. Wild's Views of Philadelphia... (N.Y.P.L. Print Room)

[D]

1817

"The Banks of the United States"

The first United States Bank building is now occupied by the Girard National Bank, and the second Bank has been for more than half a century, the Custom House. The first building was designed by Samuel Blodget, and was fashioned after the Dublin Exchange. The second Bank of the United States was the product of the genius of William Strickland, and long has been noted as an excellent example of the Ionic style, perhaps the finest in the country.

?

Banks of the United States, continued

...

The marble from which the (latter) structure was built was quarried in Montgomery County, the source of nearly every historic marble building in this city."

(Phila.) Ledger Nov. (or Mar.?) 24, 1907
Jane Campbell Collection Scrapbooks v. 3 "Banks" MSS (HSP)

[E]

Nat. Gaz. & Lit. Reg.

(daily) May 1, 1821

Plan for Merchants' Exchange

City Improvement. - There is now exhibiting at the Merchants' Coffee House a plan of a contemplated improvement of the lot bounded by Third and Walnut and Dock Streets, designed by Mr. Strickland, the Architect. The principal part of the design is for the erection of a comodus (sic) and handsome Exchange for which this situation is adapted. To this are to be added a suitable number of offices, shops &c. The citizens are requested to examine it. - Poulson

Merchants' Exchange, continued

[F]

Mss order (loose sheet) 29 Dec. 1831

J. Welles Henderson Collection, Phila.

The order for Italy consists of 16 marble capitals for the columns, and 6 capitals for the Pilasters of the Philadelphia Exchange Building: - to be executed of the best carara Marble, according to the accompanying drawings which are of the full size, in the best style of Sculpture. It is particularly desirable that the proportions and dimensions of the drawings should be strictly adhered to, Ne Variator.

(Signed) William Strickland

Architect

Philada Dec. 29, 1831

[G]

Nat. Gazette

(sw & tri w.)

Nov. 5, 1833

On Friday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, the master mason of the new Merchants' Exchange placed in its proper position the last piece of marble that belongs to this splendid edifice. As soon as the work was well done, the Star Spangled Banner was displayed, and about fifty workmen at the top gave a hearty "three times three."

Merchants' Exchange, continued

It is now but twenty months since the corner stone of the Exchange was laid, and in two more months the building will be ready to receive the tenants of the numerous offices connected with our commerce.

SECOND BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

Bank of U.S. Check No. 237

June 16, 1820

i(?)

in Folder 46, Box 54 (YS 2 7360 F)

McAllister Mss, Ridgway Library

Bank of U.S., 2nd Erection of

Amt paid for work

((Reverse side of check))

Philada

Office of the Building of the Bank of the United States

Thos. Traquair & Co. on acct of marble for chimnies

\$200.00

William Strickland Archt

Thos P. Roberts Clerk of the Works

DCK 8/17/53

Check No. 236 in Folder 46,

June 16, 1820

Box 54 (YI 2 7360 F)

McAllister Mss, Ridgway Library

Amt paid for work ((Reverse side of check))

Philada

Office of the Building of the Bank of the United States

Hitner & Dager on acct of marble for portico \$500

William Strickland Archt

Thos P. Roberts Clerk of the Works

DCK 8/17/53

Second Bank of the United States, continued

Bank of U.S. Check No. 261 in

July 21, 1820

Folder 46, Box 54 (Y1 2 7360 F)

McAllister MSS, Ridgway Library

Bank of U.S., 2nd Erection of

Amt paid for work

((Reverse side of check))

Philada

Office of the Building of the Bank of the United States

Hitner & Dager on acct of marble delivered for portico

\$1000

William Strickland Archt

Thos P. Roberts Clerk of the Works

Bank of U.S. Check No. 265 in

July 28, 1820

Folder 46, Box 54 (Y1 2 7360 F)

McAllister MSS, Ridgway Library

Bank of U.S., 2nd Erection of

Amt paid for work

((Reverse side of check))

Office of the Building of the Bank of the United States

John Smith in full for 8 marble mantles \$360.00

William Strickland Archt

Thos P. Roberts Clerk of the Works

Second Bank of the United States, continued

Bank of the U.S. Check No. 243

June 30, 1820

In Folder 46, Box 54 (Y1 2 7360 F)

McAllister MSS, Ridgway Library

Bank of U.S., 2nd Erection of

Amt paid for work

((Reverse side of check))

Philada

Office of the Building of the Bank of the United States

Thos. Traquair & Co. in full of all their contracts for

Marble as per settlement

\$1500.00

William Strickland Archt

Thos P. Roberts, Clerk of the Works

DCK 8/17/53

Bank of the U.S. Check No. 244

June 30, 1820

In Folder 46, Box 54 (Y1 2 7360 F)

McAllister MSS, Ridgway Library

Bank of the U.S., 2nd Erection of

Amt paid for work

((Reverse side of check))

Philada

Office of the Building of the Bank of the United States

Adam Harkness in full for 73 feet of marble at 1 60/100

per foot

\$116.80

William Strickland Archt

Thos P. Roberts, Clerk of the Works

Second Bank of the United States, continued

Bank of the U.S. Check No. 243

Aug 11, 1820

In Folder 46, Box 54 (Y1 2 7369 F)

McAllister MSS, Ridgway Library

Bank of U.S., 2nd Erection of

Amount Paid for Work

((Reverse side of check))

Philada

Office of the Building of the Bank of the United States

John Stull in full for digging foundation of Terrace
wall &c,

William Strickland Archt

Thos P. Roberts Clerk of the Works

DCK 8/17/53

Bank of the U.S. Check No. 267

Aug 4, 1820

in Folder 46, Box 54 (Y1 2 7360)

McAllister MSS, Ridgway Library

Bank of U.S., 2nd Erection of

Amt paid for work

((Reverse side of check))

Philada

Office of the Building of the Bank of the United States

Thomas Traquair & Co. in full for 613 feet 3 in Terrace
wall @ \$1. \$613.25

William Strickland Archt

Thos P. Roberts Clerk of the Works

DCK 8/17/53

Second Bank of the United States, continued

Bank of the U.S. Check No. 277

Aug 18, 1820

in Folder 46, Box 54 (Y1 2 7360 F)

McAllister MSS, Ridgway Library

Bank of U.S., 2nd Erection of

Amt paid for work

((Reverse side of check))

Philada

Office of the Building of the Bank of the United States

Thomas Traquair & Co. on acct of marble coping for

Terrace Wall

\$200.00

William Strickland Archt

Thos P. Roberts Clerk of the Works

DCK 8/17/53

Bank of U.S. Check No. 283

Sept. 1, 1820

in Folder 13, Box 55 (Y1 2 7361 F)

McAllister MSS, Ridgway Library

Bank of U.S., 2nd Erection of

Amt paid for work

((Reverse side of check))

Philada

Office of the Building of the Bank of the United States

Thomas Traquair & Co. on acct of marble coping for

Terrace Walls

\$600.00

William Strickland Archt

Thos P. Roberts Clerk of the Works

DCK 8/17/53

Second Bank of the United States, continued

Bank of the U.S. Check No. 310

Oct. 13, 1820

in Folder 13, Box 55 (Y1 2 7361 F)

McAllister MSS, Ridgway Library

Bank of the U.S., 2nd Erection of

Amt paid for work

((Reverse side of check))

Philada

Office of the Building of the Bank of the United States

Thos Traquair & Co. on acct of marble coping for

Terrace Walls

\$200.00

William Strickland Archt

Thos P. Roberts Clerk of the Works

DCK 8/17/53

Bank of the U.S. Check No. 332

Nov. 17, 1820

in Folder 13, Box 55 (Y1 2 7361 F)

McAllister MSS, Ridgway Library

Bank of U.S., 2nd Erection of

Amt paid for work

((Reverse side of check))

Philada

Office of the Building of the Bank of the United States

Hitner & Dager on acct of marble for portico - \$1000.00

William Strickland Archt

Thos P. Roberts Clerk of the Works

DCK 8/17/53

Second Bank of the United States, continued

Bank of the U.S. Check No. 330

Nov. 17, 1820

in Folder 13, Box 55 (Y1 2 7361 F)

McAllister MSS, Ridgway Library

Bank of the U.S., 2nd Erection of

Amt paid for work

((Reverse side of check))

Philada

Office of the Building of the Bank of the United States

Alexander Hampton in full for 133 ft 9 in of marble

coping for wall between Bank and Mr. Kuhn's house

\$133.75

William Strickland Archt

Thos P. Roberts Clerk of the Works

DCK 8/17/53

Bank of the U.S. Check No. 331

Nov. 17, 1820

in folder 13, Box (Y1 2 7361 F)

McAllister MSS, Ridgway Library

Bank of the U.S., 2nd Erection of

Amt paid for work

((Reverse side of check))

Philada

Office of the Building of the Bank of the United States

Thomas Traquair & Co. Balance in full for marble

coping for terrace walls \$475.56

William Strickland Archt

Thos P. Roberts Clerk of the Works

DCK 8/17/53

Second Bank of the United States, continued

Bank of the U.S. Check No. 336

Dec. 1, 1820

in Folder 13, Box 55 (Y1 2 7361 F)

McAllister MSS, Ridgway Library

Bank of the U.S., 2nd Erection of

Amt paid for work

((Reverse side of check))

Philada

Office of the Building of the Bank of the United States

Hitner & Dager on acct of marble for portico \$500.00

William Strickland Archt

Thos P. Roberts Clerk of the Works

DCK 8/17/53

Bank of the U.S. Check No. 344

Dec. 15, 1820

in Folder 13, Box 55 (Y1 2 7361 F)

McAllister MSS, Ridgway Library

Bank of the U.S., 2nd Erection of

Amt paid for work

((Reverse side of check))

Philada

Office of the Building of the Bank of the United States

Hitner & Dager on acct of marble for portico \$300.00

William Strickland Archt

Thos P. Roberts Clerk of the Works

DCK 8/17/53

Second Bank of the United States, continued

Bank of the U.S. Check No. 368

Jan. 12, 1821

in Folder 67, Box 55 (Y1 2 7361 F)

McAllister MSS, Ridgway Library

Bank of the U.S., 2nd Erection of

Amt paid for work

((Reverse side of check))

Philada

Office of the Building of the Bank of the United States

Hitner & Dager on acct of marble delivered for portico

\$1000.00

William Strickland Archt

Thos P. Roberts Clerk of the Works

DCK 8/17/53

Bank of the U.S. Check No. 380

Feb. 2, 1821

in Folder 67, Box 55 (Y1 2 7361 F)

McAllister MSS, Ridgway Library

Bank of the U.S., 2nd Erection of

Amt paid for work

((Reverse side of check))

Philada

Office of the Building of the Bank of the United States

Thos Traquair & Co. in full for balance of marble acct

\$136.95

William Strickland Archt

Thos P. Roberts Clerk of the Works

DCK 8/17/53

Second Bank of the United States, continued

Bank of the U.S. Check No. 381

Feb. 2, 1821

in Folder 67, Box 55 (Y1 2 7361 F)

McAllister MSS, Ridgway Library

Bank of the U.S., 2nd Erection of

Amt paid for work

((Reverse side of check))

Philada

Office of the Building of the Bank of the United States

Thomas P. Roberts \$191.86

To pay:	marble masons wages	\$79.42
	Laborers do	50.25
	J. Struthers expenses to	
	Hitner's quarry	11.68
	Sam'l Porter making &	
	dressing stone	
	cutters tools	<u>50.51</u>

William Strickland Archt

Thos P. Roberts Clerk of the Works

DCK 8/17/53

Bank of the U.S. Check No. 387

Feb. 9, 1821

in Folder 67, Box (Y1 2 7361 F)

McAllister MSS, Ridgway Library

Bank of the U.S., 2nd Erection of

Amt paid for work

((Reverse side of check))

Philada

Office of the Building of the Bank of the United States

Hitner & Dager on acct of marble for portico \$1000.00

William Strickland Archt

Thos P. Roberts Clerk of the Works

Second Bank of the United States, continued

Bank of the U.S. Check No. 406

April 20, 1821

in Folder 67, Box 55 (Y1 2 7361)

McAllister MSS, Ridgway Library

Bank of the U.S., 2nd Erection of

Amt paid for work

((Reverse side of check))

Philada

Office of the Building of the Bank of the United States

Hitner & Dager on acct of marble for portico \$800.00

William Strickland, Archt

Thos P. Roberts, Clerk of the Works

DCK 8/17/53

Bank of the U.S. Check No. 411

May 11, 1821

in Folder 67, Box 55 (Y1 2 7361 F)

McAllister MSS, Ridgway Library

Bank of the U.S., 2nd Erection of

Amt paid for work

((Reverse side of check))

Philada

Office of the Building of the Bank of the United States

Thomas P. Roberts \$308.94

To pay: Marble masons wages	\$130.87
Laborers & riggers wages	56.81
John Struthers expenses to &	
at Quarry self & 3 men	12.50
saw blades, siev &c	8.76 21.26
Thos Brock & Co bal in full for	
fluting & rubbing column	100.00

William Strickland, Archt

Thos P. Roberts, Clerk of the Works

Second Bank of the United States, continued

Bank of the U.S. Check No. 413

May 11, 1821

in Folder 67, Box 55 (Y1 2 7361 F)

McAllister MSS, Ridgway Library

Bank of the U.S., 2nd Erection of

Amt paid for work

((Reverse side of check))

Philada

Office of the Building of the Bank of the United States

Hitner & Dager on acct of marble for portico \$1500.00

William Strickland, Archt

Thos P. Roberts, Clerk of the Works

DCR 8/17/53

Bank of the U.S. Check No. 415

May 18, 1821

in Folder 67, Box 55 (Y1 2 7361 F)

McAllister MSS, Ridgway Library

Bank of the U.S., 2nd Erection of

Amt paid for work

((Reverse side of check))

Philada

Office of the Building of the Bank of the United States

Thomas P. Roberts \$305.05

To pay: Marble masons wages	153.84½
Laborers & riggers do	57.64½
James Thompson balance in full	
for fluting & rubbing column	35.00
Nicholas Struck porterage of	
marble in full	39.56½
Backings & Wolf hauling 3 large	
blocks to prison	18.00

William Strickland, Archt

Thos P. Roberts, Clerk of the Works

Second Bank of the United States, continued

Bank of the U.S. Check No. 423

June 8, 1821

in Folder 67, Box 55 (Y1 2 7361 F)

McAllister MSS, Ridgway Library

Bank of the U.S., 2nd Erection of

Amt paid for work

((Reverse side of check))

Philada

Office of the Building of the Bank of the United States

John Gullen in full for 3 blocks of marble \$168.55

William Strickland, Archt

Thos P. Roberts, Clerk of the Works

DCK 8/17/53

Bank of the U.S. Check No. 424

June 8, 1821

in Folder 67, Box 55 (Y1 2 7361 F)

McAllister MSS, Ridgway Library

Bank of the U.S., 2nd Erection of

Amt paid for work

((Reverse side of check))

Philada

Office of the Building of the Bank of the United States

Hitner & Dager on acct of marble for portico \$1000.00

William Strickland, Archt

Thos P. Roberts, Clerk of the Works

DCK 8/17/53

Second Bank of the United States, continued

Bank of the U.S. Check No. 428

June 29, 1821

in Folder 46, Box 54 (Y1 2 7360)

McAllister MSS, Ridgway Library

Bank of the U.S., 2nd Erection of

Amt paid for work

((Reverse side of check))

Philada

Office of the Building of the Bank of the United States

Hitner & Dager on acct of marble for portico

William Strickland, Archt

Thos P. Roberts, Clerk of the Works

DCK 8/17/53

Bank of the U.S. Check No. 444

Aug 17, 1821

in Folder 54, Box 56 (Y1 2 7362 F)

McAllister MSS, Ridgway Library

Bank of the U.S., 2nd Erection of

Amt paid for work

((Reverse side of check))

Philada

Office of the Building of the Bank of the United States

Hitner & Dager on acct of marble for portico \$500.00

William Strickland, Archt

Thos P. Roberts, Clerk of the Works

DCK 8/17/53

Second Bank of the United States, continued

Bank of the U.S. Check No. 457

Sept. 14, 1821

in Folder 54, Box 56 (Y1 2 7362 F)

McAllister MSS, Ridgway Library

Bank of the U.S., 2nd Erection of

Amt paid for work

((Reverse side of check))

Philada

Office of the Building of the Bank of the United States

Hitner & Dager on Acct of marble for portico \$500.00

William Strickland, Archt

Thos P. Roberts, Clerk of the Works

DCK 8/17/53

Bank of the U.S. Check No. 490

Dec. 14, 1821

in Folder 54, Box 56 (Y1 2 7362 F)

McAllister MSS, Ridgway Library

Bank of the U.S., 2nd Erection of

Amt paid for work

((Reverse side of check))

Philada

Office of the Building of the Bank of the United States

Hitner & Dager bal in full for marble delivered \$1045.25

William Strickland, Archt

Thos P. Roberts, Clerk of the Works

DCK 8/17/53

Manuscript material relating to the building or
maintenance of The First Bank and The Merchants'
Exchange

FIRST BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

Receipt Book 1814, p. 117 Stephen Girard Papers, Girard College:

Received Phila. 14th October of Stephen Girard

Seventy Five Dollars in full for

Marble Mantle for Store in W S 4 sets of Steps for

Bank & a Stop Cock in 2d Street as p acct

Real Estate \$26

S.G.Bank 49

\$75

Letter to Thos Leiper from Stephen Girard

Philad. 26 June 1817. Letter Book 15:181

(Ms Girard Papers, Girard College)

On the 25 Inst I informed you that in two or three days I should want a shallop load of the best building stones, please let me know if I can depend on them. The two cart load of Stones delivered yesterday at my Bank from the Northern Liberties will not do

Letter to Thos Leiper from Stephen Girard

Philad. 28 June 1817. Letter Book 15:184

The building stones shewn to my mason will not do therefore be pleased to order one or two loads of the best kind from your quarry as soon as possible. From 50 to 60 perches are only for the present.

First Bank of the United States, continued

Stephen Girard Papers

Girard College. Receipt Book, 1817, p. 95

Received Philada. August 19th 1817 from Stephen Girard
one hundred dollars on account of Stone Mason work
done at his Banking House---

\$100

(Signed) Jacob Eobb

Stephen Girard Papers

Girard College. Receipt Book, 1817, p. 96

Received Philada. 20th August 1817 of Stephen Girard
three hundred dollars on account of Foundation &
Building Stone furnished for his Bank

\$300

(Signed) George G. Leifer

Stephen Girard Papers

Girard College. Cash Books, Aug. 1826

Paid Elizabeth M'Euen for 1 barrel of Marble dust
for Bank in S. 3rd St. \$3.78

NOTE: There are three cards referring to Marble
dust with the following asterisk (*) on the second
card:

*Curator Fred Hanson says, "For marble dust
read marble chips, often used on terrazzo
flooring."

First Bank of the United States, continued

Stephen Girard Papers

Girard College. Receipt Book, 1827, p. 83 obverse

Received Philada. Septem. 21, 1827 of Stephen Girard
four hundred dollars on account of marble work done
for him.

\$400 Check

(Signed) John Struthers

Brief of Title

The location of the so-called Hitner quarries, Montgomery County, have been identified by a "Brief of Title" as:

Grantor

Grantee

The lands and tenements described below are the same premises which Christopher Robins, the grandfather of Daniel Hitner, devised by his Last Will and Testament (11/ - /1770) to his daughter Mary Hitner for life and then to his four grandchildren (children of Mary)---Frederick Hitner, Catherine (who married John Otto), George Hitner, and the said Daniel Hitner.

Mary Hitner afterwards died, whereupon her estate in the below described premises descended to the above mentioned children.

Francis Swaine, Esq., High Sheriff of Montgomery County by deed poll dated 6/30/1790 (See Deed Book 11 page 441) granted Frederick Hitner's $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the premises to Daniel Hitner.

George Hitner and Hannah his wife by indenture dated 3/7/1797 (Deed Book 10 page 496) granted their $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the premises to Daniel Hitner.

John Otto and Catherine his wife by indenture dated 7/26/1798 (Deed Book 11 page 354) granted their $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the premises to Daniel Hitner, by virtue whereof Daniel Hitner became sole owner of the premises (Deed Book 21 page 114)

8/14/1805. Reference is made in this transaction to Daniel Hitner's

"Messuages Tenements Tavern Marble Quarry Plantations
and Tracts or Parcels of Land situate in White Marsh
Township"

One beginning at a corner of land late of Joseph Williams then along a line of marked trees 208 $\frac{1}{4}$ perches to a Hickory Sapling marked for a corner then by land late of Rees Williams S E 115 perches to a Hickory tree marked for a corner then by land late of Arnold Hendricks N E 208 $\frac{1}{4}$ perches to another marked Hickory then by land late of Joseph Williams N W 115 perches to place of beginning. Containing 150 acres.

Another beginning at a corner of land that was John Nicholas's then by same S W 136 perches to a black oak sapling marked for a corner of said Nicholas's land then the following tract next hereinafter described S E 118 perches to a stake near a marked hickory then by Edward Farmer's land N E 136 perches to a post then by land late of Isaac Morris N W 118 perches to beginning. Containing 100 acres.

Another tract beginning at a Hickory a corner of land late of John Petty then by the same N W 135 perches to a post then by land of Joshua Lawrence N E 111 perches to a Black Oak then by the last aforesaid described tract of land S E 135 perches to a post then by land of Edward Farmer S W 111 perches to place of beginning. Containing 1000 acres more or less.

And another tract beginning at a Black Oak in the middle of a road leading from Manatawney Road to the late Peter Robeson's Mill then by land late of Manus Orner N E 143 perches to a post then by land late of Jonathan Taylor N W 28 perches to a post then by land late of Simon Smith S W 143 perches to a post in the said Road then along the same S E 28 perches to place of beginning. Containing 25 acres more or less. (Deed Book 21 page 114)

Daniel Hitner Senior died owning two large tracts of land (each being composed of two or more smaller adjoining tracts) one of which is in the Township of Whitemarsh and contains about 347 acres, with Mansion and tenant houses, Marble Quarry and appurtenances. He made his Last Will and Testament 4/28/1834, leaving his estate to his three children: Daniel Hitner, Henry Hitner, and Margaret (who married Henry W. Cress). (Deed Book 59 page 4)

GRANTOR

GRANTEE

6/5/1841 Henry Hitner, of Whitemarsh
Margaret h/w
Henry W. Cress
Margaret h/w

their 2/3 part of the
Marble Quarries, Messuages,
and tract of land as
described in the 10/15/1887
transaction below

Daniel Hitner

"for and in consideration
of the signing sealing
and delivery by Daniel
Hitner and Catharine"
his wife of other properties
in the estate of Daniel
Hitner Senior

(Deed Book 59 page 4)

Brief of Title, continued

GRANTOR	GRANTEE
10/15/1887 Henry C. Kline, Esq. High Sheriff of Montgomery County from Daniel O. Hitner	<u>Samuel Rhoads</u> <u>Caleb Heydrick</u>

"All those certain Marble
quarries, Messuages and
tract of land situate in
Whitemarsh Township
Montgomery County, Penna."
(Quote from Deed Book 531
page 315)

for \$23,000.00

beginning in the middle of
Ridge Turnpike Road at a
stake in the line of land
formerly of Adam Ketter
then along the middle of
said Turnpike Road the
next five courses: N 66 $\frac{1}{4}$ °
W 34.84 perches N 64 $\frac{1}{4}$ ° W 28
perches N 70° 22' W 26 perches
and N 63° 33' W 47 perches
then leaving the middle of
said Turnpike and by land of
Frederick Dull N 41° 37'
E 169.61 perches to the
middle of Germantown and
Perkiomen Turnpike Road
then along the middle of
same S 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ ° E 51.08 perches
to a point then S 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° E
91.83 perches to a point in
the middle of said Turnpike
Road then S 42° 35' E 23.44
perches to the intersection
of said Turnpike with the
middle of a public road
leading to Spring Mill
then along the middle of
the same S 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° W 115.28
perches to beginning

Containing 150 acres and
19 perches more or less

(Common Pleas Book I
page 85)

Brief of Title, continued

	GRANTOR	GRANTEE
6/21/1888	Samuel Rhoads, of Whitemarsh Township, Montgomery County Elizabeth h/w Caleb Hedrick, of Springfield Township, Montgomery County	<u>Lewis H. Redner</u> , of Phila.
	above premises	for \$26,400.00 (Deed Book 326 page 206)
6/21/1888	Lewis H. Redner, of Phila.	<u>Henry H. Houston</u> , of Phila.
	above premises	for \$26,400.00 (Deed Book 531 page 315)

Henry H. Houston died (owning the premises described immediately below) on or about 6/21/1895 having made his LW&T 2/2/1892 and proven in Philadelphia (see Will Book 178 page 435) and leaving the premises to his executors with the power to sell.

2 tracts of land situate in Whitemarsh Township, Montgomery County

1) one beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the middle line of Ridge Road (50 feet wide) with the middle line of Spring Mill Road (33 feet wide) then along the middle line of Ridge Road the following five courses and distances: N 65° 52'30" W 513.21 feet to a point N 63°57' W 562.47' N 71°42'30" W 340.89 feet to a point N 61°48' W 968.10 feet to a point and N 63°23' W 458.66 feet to a point then extending N 41°31'35" E leaving the said Ridge Road and long the premises hereinafter described 2,815.64 feet to a point in the center line of Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike (50 feet wide) then extending along the said center line of Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike the three

Brief of Title, continued

following courses and distances: S 48°49'30" E 999.34 feet to a point S 45°11'30" E 1,330.04 feet to a point and S 42°35' E 424.65 feet to a point in the said middle line of Spring Mill Road then S 42°31' W along the said middle line of Spring Mill Road 1,288.12 feet to a point and then S 41°15' W still along the said middle line of Spring Mill Road 634.94 feet to place of beginning

Containing 151.704 acres

2) the other beginning at a point in the Southwesterly side of the said Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike and in the Northwesterly line of the premises hereinbefore described then S 41°31'35" W by said premises hereinbefore described 2,764.77 feet to a point in the Northeasterly side of the said Ridge Road then along the said Northeasterly side of Ridge Road the three following courses and distances: N 63°23' W 35.77 feet to a point N 64°49' W 599.60 feet to a point and N 65°55' W 35.78 feet to a stone then by other land of the estate of the said Henry H. Houston, deceased, the three following courses and distances: N 47°51'49" E 795.87 feet to a stone S 48°40' E 16.50 feet to a point and N 47°30' E 2,172.28 feet to a stone in the said Southwesterly side of Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike S 48°49'30" E 513.50 feet to the first mentioned point and place of beginning

Containing 30.656 acres

The two tracts together containing 182.36 acres

(See Deed Book 1590 page 474 for the above description)

(Deed Book 926 page 490)

Brief of Title, continued

	GRANTOR	GRANTEE
• 10/1/1924	Samuel Frederic Houston Edgar Dudley Fairies The Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia surviving trustees of Henry H. Houston, deceased	<u>Marble Hall Links, Inc.</u> for \$109,416.00 (Deed Book 926 page 490)
6/5/1944	Marble Hall Links, Inc. above premises	<u>Clara Adrian</u> , singlewoman for \$100,000.00 (Deed Book 1587 page 258)
6/29/1944	Clara Adrian above premises	<u>Ridgemar Realty Corporation</u> for \$1.00 (Deed Book 1590 page 474)

NOTE: The above records and various books are located in the
Montgomery County Court House, Norristown, Penna.

APPENDIX C

COSTS

The nature of this preservation and its variable extent qualify the cost. The cost will vary greatly depending on which of three alternative programs are adopted.

Should alternative #1 be used, the costs could be controlled and allocated to the department having the work in hand. This is equally true of alternative #2.

Alternative #3 involves contracts for the work done other than by employees of the Service.

The several processes recommended for preservation may be divided into seven groups. Processes 1 to 3 inclusive, in whole or in part, are customarily undertaken by contractors specializing in this work. If the work is undertaken under limited contracts, allowances should be made:

G. To cleanse the Third Street facade of the First Bank
under Park Service supervision and including scaffolding
\$3500.00

H. To cleanse the exterior of the Second Bank under
Park Supervision and including scaffolding \$18,000.00

C. To cleanse the exterior of the Merchants' Exchange
under Park Supervision and including scaffolding
\$15,000.00

These figures are lower than approximate estimates that have been submitted.

However, this type of work requires only scaffolding and the minimum of equipment. Further, while it is the simplest operation, irreparable damage can be done unless it is meticulously supervised. It would seem that all of the work could be done by the employees of the Service at a minimum of cost.

Process #4 and #5 pertain to the cleaning of all mortar joints and their proper replacement. It is inevitable that in the cleaning of the stone and its careful examination as noted, there will be much more work required than is now evident. It is therefore not possible to secure even a reasonable approximation of cost.

Process #6 and #7 concern the restoration of the top surfaces of all projecting members. These members are in an advanced state of disintegration. Refer to photographs #42 and #43.

These members, particularly the course at the second floor level of the Merchants' Exchange, could conceivably be protected by flashing and counterflashing. This could not be possible for the protection of smaller members, such as column capitals and window head cornices, as in the First Bank. Even assuming that some of these members could be so protected, a staining of the stone work below the flashing would result from any available metal. Plastic flashings have recently been made commercially available but these flashings (as well as metal) must be painted to be presentable.

It would, therefore, seem advisable to use a colloidal material adaptable to any size surface.

Here again it is impossible to estimate with any accuracy, the cost of this work. There are too many variables.

Processes #8, #9 and #10 concern the examination of seams and spawls, their further cleaning and closure with a colloidal material. The cost of this procedure is not predictable.

Process #11 has to do with replacements in part or with entirely new members, not with the intention of recreating the original appearance of these details, but to preserve them and to avoid the hazard to the public of falling stones or fragments of them. The extent of this replacement will only be evident after careful examination and even more careful cleaning.

Process #12 concerns the repair and replacement of steps and platforms. All of the work included under this heading could be done under contract, once the extent of the work was determined.

Process #13 concerns the periodic cleaning of the buildings with water. This would properly be included in the maintenance of the buildings. The cost of this cleaning would be nominal.

It is recognized that this does not give an overall approximation of cost. Such an approximation will have to follow decisions on the part of the Service as to the procedures to be followed and the materials to be used in undertaking the preservation.

The various processes recommended here do not include the use of any chemical or foreign material with the exception of "colloidal materials." These are understood to be composed of an aggregate of marble and a weather resisting adhesive, so composed that a perfect match in color and texture is obtained with the adjacent marble, and the material integrated with the marble.

There are several materials available and all claiming perfect performance.

The material used must serve without question. It is believed that the material known as "Deckosit" has the best record of performance, substantiated by preservations here and abroad.

Respectfully submitted

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