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HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT - PART I

on

OLD CITY HALL

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

July 1959

INDEX 200 - 01

CEBIB#002028

GENERAL FILES

GENERAL FILES

Region Five
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

October 27, 1959

Villiger
10/27

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Independence National Historical Park

From: Regional Director

Subject: Interim Historic Structures Report, Part II, Painting Exterior Trim, Old City Hall, Independence NHP

We read with interest the report made by Architect Penelope Hartshorne to Supervising Architect Charles E. Petersen, regarding the determination of the color for painting the exterior trim, Old City Hall, copy of which was sent to this office.

We have no criticisms or suggestions to offer regarding this report other than procedural. Because the painting project was for the purpose of restoring - on the best evidence presently available - the historic appearance of the exterior trim of Old City Hall, in accordance with FO 11-56, it should have been proposed in Historic Structures Report, Part II (Portion, Exterior Trim, Old City Hall), to be reviewed and approved by all offices concerned before the work was undertaken. And, since apparently the paint color decided upon was not a final solution according to Miss Hartshorne's report, the report might have been entitled "Interim," and need have been no longer than that made by Miss Hartshorne, other than the addition of an Historical Data Section containing a brief statement as to historical evidence, if any, additional to that in Part I of the report; also an Administrative Data Section setting forth the recommendations of the Park Superintendent. However, because the painting has been done, an Historic Structures Report, Part II (Portion) would serve no useful purpose; but a copy of Miss Hartshorne's report should be placed in the History File.

In the future, please bear in mind that any change in the historic appearance of an historic structure or any work which will affect its original fabric requires an approved Historic Structures Report before the project may be undertaken.

(Sgd.) Daniel J. Tobin

Daniel J. Tobin
Regional Director

In duplicate

MHNeilligan/cp
General
Daily
Area

OPERATIONS	Act	Initial and Date
Lands		
Engineer	Supervising Architect, Historic Structures	
Architect		250 9/29
Crawford	Architect Hartshorn	J.E.C. 9/30/
Land Archt		
Programs		
	Exterior Paint, Old City Hall	

SECTION FIVE		INITIAL AND DATE
SEP 25 1959		
September 24, 1959		
10/8		
11/13		

On June 11, 1959, Architect McCarthy, representing EODC on the contract for repainting the exterior trim of Old City Hall, asked us to select a color for the final coat.

I couldn't find that there was any original paint evidence left on Old City Hall. In the specifications for its restoration about 1922 (see Historic Structures Report, Part I, Appendix B, p. 18, item 222 under Exterior Work) it was required that "The old wood work which remains is to have the paint carefully burnt off."

Thinking that Congress Hall might provide some suitable evidence it was found that no old paint remained on that building, either. The 1912 restoration specifications required (see Historic Structures Report Part I, Appendix Q, page 26) that all the paint on the exterior of the building be burned off. This order was probably carried out because the few pieces of wood saved with paint on them (see INHP Museum Collection) have very few coats in total.

The only remaining place to look was Independence Hall itself. In May of 1957 when the paint of this building was being removed, a section of the main cornice was left intact (the paint on this cornice had never before been removed) along the south facade (west end) of the main building for the very purpose of studying the exterior color to be restored. There, dentils were taken down and added to the Independence NHP Museum collection for paint study. One of these dentils (from the cornice at the brick tower where the paint only dates from 1750's) was scraped down and revealed colors more than half way thru its cross-section which were definitely not pure white. Instead they seemed to run toward a warm cream color.

For lack of any other evidence, and on the assumption that all the buildings on Independence Square would have been painted alike in color, we had the painter try some color samples based on the evidence of the Independence Hall specimen.

These samples, applied on the southwest door of Old City Hall, were examined by Mr. Peterson, Miss Ann Clapp (of Independence NHP), Mr. McCarthy and myself.

A mix of white tinted with raw sienna and raw umber was chosen and the painter agreed to cover the entire door and window above with this color for a final decision. The next morning Mr.

McCarthy and I met with the painting contractor and approved the paint used the day before.

It is felt that this tone does not reach in depth of color some of the original layers of paint from Independence Hall. But for the required quick decision this tone is a step in the right direction. It at least doesn't have the blue cast of untinted white.

Signed
Penelope Hartshorne
Architect

Copy to: - Regional Director, Region Five
Supt., Independence NHP



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 11, 1959

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H30-DCA

REGION FIVE		INITIAL AND DATE
JUG 11 1959		
☒ REG. DIRECTOR		H/S 8/17
☒ ASST. REG.		8/17
☒ OPERATIONS		8/18
☒ INTERPRETATION		8/21
☐ ADM.		
☐ REC. RES. PLAN		
☐ RANGER SCOUTS		

☒ History		
☒ Nat. Hist.		
☒ Archaeol.		9/14
☒ Publ.		
☒ Museum		9/21
☒ Arch.		

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Region Five

From: Chief Architect

Subject: Historic Structures Report, Part I, Old City Hall,
Independence

The Historic Structures Report, Part I, Old City Hall, Independence National Historical Park has been reviewed by the interested Divisions in the Washington Office and is recommended for approval.

We commend the staff for an excellent report which provides a careful survey of the historical significance and existing structural condition of this building.

Dick Sutton

Dick Sutton
Chief Architect

Copy to: Chief, EODC (2)
Supt., Independence

Info	OPERATIONS	Act	Initial and Date
	Lands		
	Engineer		
9-11	✓ Architect		J.E.C. 8/21
	✓ G. B. W. FORD		
	Land Archt		
	Programs		Chris 8/24

Region Five
421 Walnut Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

August 6, 1959

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Independence National Historical Park

From: Regional Director

Subject: Historic Structures Report, Part I, Old City Hall

We are pleased to recommend the subject report to your approval, including the interpretive uses proposed in it. Where any of the latter do not conform to the MISSION 66 or Master Plan, we suggest that they be incorporated when the latter is revised, in due course.

We anticipate that the cost estimates are the best possible at this time, and that they will be firmed up more definitely at a later date.

(Sgd.) Daniel J. Tobin

Daniel J. Tobin
Regional Director

In duplicate

Copy to: Director
Chief, EODC

mhnelligan/cp

General
Daily
Area

Operations Div

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Regional Chief of Interpretation

DATE: August 5, 1959

FROM : Regional Archeologist

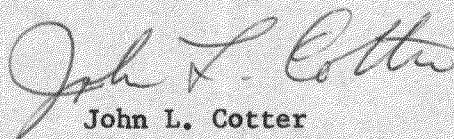
SUBJECT: Historic Structures Report, Part 1, Old City Hall, Independence NHP

I have examined this report and believe the specifications for the restoration of the Old City Hall, Appendix B, contains well thought out directions which are in agreement with sound archeological perspective. By sound archeological perspective I mean simply the historic data appears to support the proposed steps to be taken to bring the interior and exterior of the building to a structurally sound aspect as close to that of the 1800's as possible. In this respect, it should be noted on page 20 of Appendix B, under Carpentry, paragraph 238, "The duties of the Contractor for Carpentry shall be continuous from the starting of the work until completion of all work embraced in the Restoration of Old City Hall." Paragraph 239 states: "This Contractor is to have a competent foreman at the building during the life of this contract in accordance with Article 11 of the foregoing General Conditions." ~~In this respect,~~ It is of great importance that the carpenter have as a foreman a man who is not simply a carpenter but a craftsman who has adequate experience in the restoration of historic houses and who is characteristic of the craftsman of the early 19th century and late 18th century. The National Park Service should take particular pains to insure that such an adequate craftsman be found and employed by the contractor.

In respect to the ultimate interpretation of Old City Hall as well as the interpretation of the other buildings of the Independence group, it should be noted that heating was done by open fireplaces. Every effort should be made to have these fireplaces as functional as they were originally and, if it is thought inadvisable for reasons of safety, fire protection and convenience not to have an actual fire in these fireplaces, special pains should be taken to design for each fireplace an adequate simulated fire of logs illuminated by flickering lights. Modern stagecraft is capable of devising a simulated fireplace setting which cannot be told from the real thing unless one gets within a few feet of it. Even smoke can be artfully simulated by revolving plastic sheets which have on them spiraling shadows of smoke. The purpose of the simulated fireplaces would be to render a vital, dynamic and realistic aspect to the rooms in wintertime. In fact, for 7-8 months of the year fires were actually burning in the fireplaces during historic periods. During the hot months of the year the fireplaces would be left cold with fireplace equipment in place so as to maintain the aspect of the functional fireplace.

Attention is especially called to the fireplace motif because in buildings of the period the fireplace was the center of attraction for very practical purposes for a good part of the year and, as such, is capable of imparting a characteristic and distinctive atmosphere to a room. Without this atmosphere the scene is highly ineffective.

The report appears in all respects to be well thought out except that the architectural data in Chapter 3 is too curtailed to provide much information. The architectural data appears to be contained entirely in Chapter 2, Section 1, Structural History.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "John L. Cotter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

John L. Cotter
Regional Archeologist

Independence NHP

INTERPRETATION

✓	History	18
	Nat. His.	
✓	Archaeo.	20
	Publ.	
	Museum	
	Sec'y.	
✓	Dr. Nelligan	

Excellent rpt. Recs I agree with -
but they seem to be at variance with
recs of recent Interpretive Survey team

Y-P

OPERATIONS

7/30/57

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Good Report?
agree with
Recommendations.
S/H Mc

~~ASSISTANT~~ REGIONAL DIRECTOR

REGIONAL DIRECTOR

REGIONAL DIRECTOR You will note that I did not cover other than a temporary exhibit at City Hall in acting on the recent Team Study. Such involves no directives contrary to recommendations in the Historic Structures Report. We shall have a Kestro letter in the Museum 66 prospects.

I generally agree.

As for the estimates of Cost, I would judge they are more guesswork - and perhaps that is all possible at this time.

8/6/57

Comments due Supt. 8/7/59

Region Five
421 Walnut Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

July 28, 1959

Pasquelli
7/28
Nelly
7/29

Memorandum

To: Director

From: Regional Director

Subject: Historic Structures Report, Part I, Old City Hall,
Independence National Historical Park

In accordance with the procedure outlined in FO-11-56,
attached for your review is the Historic Structures Report, Part I,
for Old City Hall, Independence NHP. A copy is also being for-
warded to EODC for review and comment.

Please submit comments by August 7.

(Sgd.) Daniel J. Tobin

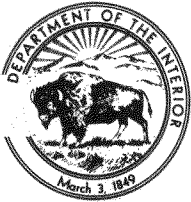
Daniel J. Tobin
Regional Director

In duplicate

Attachments 2

Copy to: Chief, EODC, w/copy of report
Supt., Independence
Operations Division

cp
General
Daily
Area



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Independence National Historical Park
Old Custom House
420 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

July 23, 1959

REGION FIVE		INITIAL AND DATE
JUL 24 1959		
☐	REG. DIRECTOR	
☐	ASST. REG. DIR.	
☐	OPERATIONS	
☒	INTERPRETATION	
☐	ADM.	
☐	REC. RES. PLAN	
☐	RANGER ACT'S	

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Region V
From: Superintendent, Independence NHP
Subject: Historic Structures Report, Part I, Old City Hall

Enclosed in quadruplicate for your review and distribution is the Historic Structures Report, Part I, on Old City Hall.

We trust you will agree that this report is an excellent presentation, and all those who had a part in its preparation are to be commended.

M. O. Anderson
M. O. Anderson
Superintendent

Enclosures (4)



STATE-HOUSE.

With a View of Chestnut Street PHILADELPHIA.

SIGNATURE SHEET

RECOMMENDED

Director

Date _____

Regional Director

Date _____

Chief, Eastern Office, Div. of Design & Construction

Date _____

APPROVED

Superintendent

Date _____

Historic Structures Report - Part I

on

Old City Hall

Independence National Historical Park

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Prepared by

Staff

Independence National Historical Park

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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July 1959

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- Section 2. Historical Associations
- Section 3. Evaluation of Historical Importance

CHAPTER III

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CHAPTER I
ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Prepared by Superintendent M. O. Anderson

Chapter I
Section 1
Page 1

NAME AND NUMBER
OF BUILDING

Old City Hall, Independence Square, Building No. 3.

PROPOSED USE OF STRUCTURES
AND JUSTIFICATION

Old City Hall is proposed for use in part as a historic house museum and in part for exhibits related to the period of occupancy by the United States Supreme Court, to the Independence Hall group of buildings, and to the city in the historic period.

As the meeting place of the Supreme Court from 1791 to 1800, Old City Hall is one of the most historic structures in the United States, of a ranking comparable to that accorded Congress Hall. It is the oldest seat of the Supreme Court still in existence.

To enable visitors the better to visualize this important first decade in the Court's history, it is proposed that the scene of its deliberations on the first floor be recreated with utmost fidelity. This will involve restoration and refurnishing of the vestibule and Mayor's Court to their appearance of the 1791-1800 period.

We endorse the findings and recommendation for research outlined in Chapter II, Section 3, pp. 2-4, inclusive, the latter as an essential preliminary to rehabilitation and restoration of the building.

PROVISION FOR OPERATING
BUILDING

To be operated, was heretofore, by the Service under the co-
operative agreement with the City of Philadelphia executed on July 14,
1950.

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE
OF COST

\$634,600

CHAPTER II

HISTORICAL DATA

Prepared by Historians S. Sidney Bradford, Jr.
and Franklin R. Mullaly

HISTORICAL DATA

STRUCTURAL HISTORY

Although Old City Hall was the last building constructed in Independence Square, there was interest in such a structure as early as 1746. Up until that time, the outgoing mayor had given "an entertainment to the Gentlemen of the Corporation," but instead of that Mayor James Hamilton presented £150 to Philadelphia towards "erecting an Exchange or some other Publick Building...." Later mayors continued this practice and by 1757 £729:7:4 had been donated.¹

On February 8, 1775 the City appointed a committee to execute a plan for a city hall, but the design submitted on April 3, 1775 is not extant. The Pennsylvania Assembly made additional funds available for a city hall on April 8, 1785 when it set aside the proceeds from the sale of the old jail and workhouse in Philadelphia for the building. At the same time, the legislature also provided for the use of £1,500 of state-held city funds. Later, on March 27, 1789, the final step was taken when the Assembly authorized a lottery to raise \$8,000.²

The erection of Old City Hall took place between 1790 and 1791, although bills were being paid as late as 1793. The exterior of this Georgian building bore a close resemblance to the exterior of Congress Hall. Inside, Old City Hall contained a large chamber, a small room and a vestibule on the first floor, and two smaller chambers, two offices and a hallway on the second floor. Before 1800 there were no important changes made in the building.

From 1800 until 1921, there was only one important structural modification. Sometime between 1824 and 1860 the south end of Old City Hall and the north side of Philosophical Hall were connected. This addition was removed during the restoration of Old City Hall in 1921. There is evidence that the City paid rent to the American Philosophical Society for use of part of their building during this period.³

The Committee of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects that presided over the restoration of Congress Hall between 1900-1913 was also interested in restoring Old City Hall. Several City inspections of the building over the period 1912-1916 found that it was structurally unsound. In 1916 the City Councils authorized the Mayor to enter into a contract with the American Institute of Architects for the preparation of plans and specifications for the restoration of Old City Hall. This survey was completed in 1918, but the City Department of Public Works could not obtain an appropriation for the restoration until 1920. Finally, in 1921 and 1922 the work was done and the evidence of drawings and documents show that the project was carried out with the same concern for historical accuracy of structural details that was characteristic of the Congress Hall restoration.⁴

The Building's Structure and Exterior

When City Hall was finished in 1791, it was a two story Georgian brick building with a roof that was hipped at each corner (Illustrations Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4).⁵ The front wall, or north side, was topped by a

pediment containing a circular window. A circular dormer window opened on the roof of a bay window on the south side (Illustrations Nos. 8, 9). The bay window may have had a copper roof, and possibly copper gutters and drain pipes. A modillion and dentil cornice extended around the building, just below the eave. The roof surfacing was probably covered with wooden shingles. There was an octagonal cupola, with ball and vane, that had openings finished with circular heads and a single architrave (Illustrations Nos. 1, 2). The roof of the cupola may have been of wooden shingles and there were modillions around its pedestal. There were ~~two~~ rectangular chimneys with moulded copings on the west roof of Old City Hall and probably three on the east roof.⁶

On the north side of the building the broad middle portion of the wall extended a few inches beyond the narrower sections on either side of it (Illustrations Nos. 1, 4, 5). There was a centrally located door with a circular head and keystone on the first floor, and it was flanked on each side by two windows, also with circular heads and keystones. On the second floor, directly over the front door, was a window opening that was carried down to the floor. This was apparently intended to open on a balcony, but there is no evidence that there was a balcony there during the 1790's. All the first floor windows, including the bay window, had circular heads, while those on the second floor were of a rectangular type.

There were five windows on each floor on the east side of the building (Illustration No. 6). Two of these windows (Illustration No. 7) were turned into doors, with flights of steps, between 1852-1876. On the south side, flanking the bay window, there was one window on each floor (Illustrations Nos. 8, 9). The bay had a window in each of its three faces on both floors, for a total of six windows. A door with a circular head provided another entrance to the building on the west side, with one window on the left of the door and three on the right (Illustration No. 10). Sometime later, probably in the 19th century, the window to the left was made into a door (Illustration No. 11). There were five windows on the second floor of the west wall. Each window in the building had 24 panes of glass, measuring 12 by 16 inches.⁷

The north and south walls were 50 feet in length, while the east and west walls measured 67 feet. They varied in thickness from 18 inches for the north and south walls to 22 inches for the east and west walls.⁸ A stone belt course ran around all four walls and the bay window (Illustrations Nos. 1, 4).

David Evans supervised the construction of Old City Hall, but little else is known about its construction. The minutes of the Supreme Executive Council for July 26, 1790 supply us with the information that "...in consequence of the corporation's erecting the City Hall, the necessary in the State House yard must be taken down." On September 1, 1790 Christopher Marshall recorded in his diary: "...took a walk spent Some time Viewing the building at the State House going up...."⁹

The basic structural system of Old City Hall probably did not undergo any fundamental changes between 1800 and 1918, when the American Institute of Architects made a thorough survey of it (Illustrations Nos. 12, 13, 14).¹⁰ However, sometime between 1800 and 1819 it is probable that the removal of the gallery in the Mayor's Court and the addition of two rooms on the first floor required important alterations in the frame.¹¹ Also, other changes in the structural load bearing system may have been made in 1852, when a new staircase replaced the original one.¹²

Despite some changes and repairs, a great deal of the structure apparently dates from 1790-91. This is true of the shell's brick walls and the basement's stone walls.¹³ A new roof and cupola were constructed after the fire of 1823, but because many of the timbers in the attic are charred it appears that they were not replaced after the fire and thus date from the erection of the building.¹⁴ Throughout the rest of the edifice there are other old timbers, which could date from 1790-91, but there are also newer timbers and steel beams that date from the 19th and 20th centuries.¹⁵

The Building's Interior

During the 1790's the interior of Old City Hall was much less elaborate in decor than Independence Hall and even Congress Hall. Although the United States Supreme Court shared the south room with the Mayor's Court from 1791 to 1800, the City apparently made no effort to introduce any special woodwork or panelling. We can surmise that plaster walls,

plain wainscoting and relatively simple cornices were the rule throughout the building.¹⁶

An 8 foot wide north-south hallway extended about 26 feet from the Chestnut Street entrance to the door of the Mayor's Court (Illustration No. 15). A narrower east-west hall, 6 feet wide and 21 feet long, connected an entrance on the northwest side of the building with the main hallway. Just inside and to the right of the front door was a "large open newel stair case leading into the garret [with a second floor landing]. finished with open brackets, turned banisters, & large painted rails." The stairwell measured 16 feet by 16 feet on the first floor. On the second floor a hallway extended 45 feet from the north central window to the door of the Common Council Chamber and was 8 feet wide (Illustration No. 16). It had a cornice and on the second floor landing there was "...a large arch with open [pilasters] & double architraves...." The garret was not plastered.¹⁷

The floors of the building were 5/4 inch yellow pine, and according to the insurance survey of 1821, the second floor, at least, probably had "...base & subbase round, double architraves to the doors & windows, the jambs paneled inside...."¹⁸

Alterations in the interior of the building were frequent from 1791 through 1918 and came about usually because of the changing needs of the various municipal bureaus for office space. Basic changes were made on the second floor in 1796, and on both floors between 1800 and 1818,

in the 1830's and in 1852 when the original staircase was removed and the first floor stair hall was converted into another room. By 1895, when the last of the City offices had moved out of the building, the Common Council Chamber on the second floor was the only room that retained the dimensions of the 1790's.¹⁹

During the period 1916 through 1922, when a committee of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects supervised the restoration of Old City Hall, heavy reliance had to be placed on architectural clues as to the nature of the interior as conclusive documentary evidence concerning the building was almost non-existent. The lack of knowledge about the important alterations during the period 1800-1818 is still the principal obstacle to a well-documented restoration of the first floor.

The Mayor's Court

The Mayor's Court occupied the southern part of Old City Hall's first floor (Illustration No. 15). During the 1790's the chamber probably measured 50 feet on its north and south sides and 40 feet on the east and west. The east and west sides had three windows each, while the south side contained a centrally located bay window that was 8-1/2 feet deep (Illustration No. 17). Entrance to the room was through a door in the middle of the north wall.²⁰

The administrators of the building since 1800 have changed the appearance of the Mayor's Court and there is little evidence available

to help us visualize its details of the 1790's. Because courtrooms in England and the United States apparently have had the same general arrangements and components (Illustrations Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22), we know this chamber had sections for the judges, bar and public. Their individual characteristics are certainly open to question, but simplicity must have dominated the general scene because a visitor to the Courthouse and Old City Hall before 1800 wrote that "their interiors are simple in the extreme."²¹

The results of present research support the idea of simplicity in the courtroom's appearance. An insurance survey of 1821 states that the windows had single architraves and circular heads, with 12 by 16 inch glass. The door in the north wall had a double architrave around it. The floor was of 5/4 inch yellow pine, with base. As the City fathers seemingly made no change in these aspects of the room before 1821, they probably dated from the building's construction.²² Neither the survey nor earlier evidence indicate the presence of carved work for the walls (i.e. pilasters, cornices, etc.), or panelling, which suggests that they were plastered.

The room had the appointments of a court chamber, but all we can do is to raise questions about them. The bench was at the south end of the chamber. According to the survey of 1821, the judges sat 4 feet above the seats for the lawyers, which were on a platform raised two steps above the floor.²³ A bar separated those directly involved in a

case from the public. No available evidence indicates the distance of the bar from the bench, or if it ran completely across the room. It apparently had a central opening of some sort, however. The survey of 1821 states that two steps led to the bar, that it had a circular rail supported by bannisters and a width of 5 feet. The base of the platform upon which the bar rested was panelled.²⁴ At the north end of the room there was a lower and upper gallery.²⁵ The nature of the raised gallery is unknown.

From 1791 to 1794 the Mayor's Court was probably heated by two fireplaces on the east and west sides of the room. Because of the size of the chamber and the location of the fireplaces, it is not difficult to see why they were replaced by a stove.²⁶

Between 1805 and 1821 the galleries in the Mayor's Court were removed. In August 1805 the judges of the court requested that the room's Fifth Street windows be double sashed, which petition was granted. This shows that the room was of the same size as in the 1790's and that the galleries were probably still there. But the insurance survey of 1821 makes no reference to either gallery and both it and the floor plan of 1824 (Illustration No. 23) agree that the north wall of the courtroom had been moved south 18 feet and that two additional offices had been made out of that space.²⁷ As a result, the Mayor's Court had the same dimensions as the Common Council Chamber directly over it. This arrangement continued until the restoration of 1921-1922 (Illustration No. 17).

The only other change in the Mayor's Court came between 1824 and 1860 when the bay window on the southern side of the room and Philosophical Hall were connected (Illustration No. 13). The middle window in the bay window was replaced by a door. This addition was removed in 1921 when the American Institute of Architects attempted to restore the room to its appearance in the 1790's (Illustrations Nos. 17, 24).²⁸

The City Treasurer's Office

The northeast room on the first floor was occupied, from the beginning, by the City Treasurer (Illustration No. 15). Its dimensions were 26 feet on the east and west and 21 feet on the north and south. The room was lighted by two windows on the east side and two windows on the north side. There was a door in the northwest corner of the room. From 1791 to January 1794, when a stove was installed, this room was heated by a fireplace located between the two windows in the east wall (Illustration No. 17). At the time of the insurance survey of 1821 there were double architraves around the doors and the windows has single architraves and circular heads.²⁹

The east-west dimensions of the Treasurer's Office were extended from 26 feet to 33 feet between 1805-1821. This was on the occasion when the north wall of the Mayor's Court was moved south 18 feet to permit construction of the City Commissioner's Office and the Mayor's Private Room (Illustration No. 23).³⁰ During the 1830's a fireproof closet about 7 feet deep was built at the south end of the room

(Illustration No. 13). When the American Institute of Architects drew up the plans for the restoration of Old City Hall in 1918, they provided for restoration of the Treasurer's Office to its size in the 1790's and eliminated the City Commissioner's Office and Mayor's Private Room (Illustration No. 17).³¹

The Second Floor

There were five rooms on the second floor of Old City Hall during the 1790's (Illustration No. 16). Of these rooms only the City Council Chambers have any historical significance. The Common Council Chamber occupied the southern part of the building directly over the Mayor's Court. It measured 22 feet on the east and west, and 50 feet on the north and south. The south wall contained a centrally located bay window that was 8-1/2 feet deep. The room had a cornice with modillions and dentils. There was a circular sash over the door opening into the room from the hallway. It is probable that there were two other doors opening into the rooms adjoining the east and west ends of the Common Council Chamber. There were two windows on the east and west walls and in each of these walls between the windows was a fireplace. Nothing is known concerning the interior arrangement of this room during the 1790's. Although the Common Council Chamber was frequently renovated and redecorated during the 19th century, its dimensions were not changed between 1800 and 1921 (Illustrations Nos. 14, 25).³²

The northeast room on the second floor served as the Select Council Chamber after 1796 (Illustration No. 16). In the fall of 1796 extensive alterations were made in this room, and an oval partition was probably constructed in the south end of the chamber. The new wall created another room between the Select and Common Council Chambers, which appears in Illustration No. 16 and is labelled Room A. Connecting doors opened into Room A from both Council Chambers. One could enter the Select Council Chamber by only one other door from the main hall. On November 10, 1796 the Council directed that books and papers belonging to the Corporation be stored in Room A. Sometime after 1824 the oval partition to the south end of the Select Council Chamber was removed, eliminating Room A. According to a rough floor plan drawn by Wilfred Jordan in 1913, the northeast room had been further enlarged by taking away the northeast wall between it and the northern half of the main hall. On the basis of physical evidence, the American Institute of Architects, in the restoration of 1921-22, restored the northeast room and Room A to what was believed to be their appearance before 1796 (Illustration No. 25).³³

Room B, which was located on the west side of the building between the staircase and the Common Council Chamber, measured 18 feet, east and west, and 21 feet, north and south (Illustration No. 16). According to a Council resolution of May 6, 1793 this room was given to the city surveyors for the storage of their records and tools. After 1800 Room B served as the office for the city water committee. When the staircase of

1790-91 was replaced in 1852, the north-south measurements of the room were reduced by several feet. During the restoration of 1921-22 the room was returned to its 1790-91 dimensions (Illustrations Nos. 14, 25).³⁴

The northwest room measured 15 feet, east and west, and 21 feet, north and south (Illustration No. 16). This room, in August 1791, was designated as a library for "books, drafts and papers" belonging to the City. In September 1791 cabinets were placed there for records. Sometime before 1829 the City Surveyor took over the room and during that year fireproof cabinets or closets were installed. By September 10, 1835 this space had become inadequate and the City Surveyor was authorized to remove his equipment to some other place. The new staircase arrangement of 1852 resulted in the enlargement of the northwest room (Illustration No. 14), but it was restored to its 1790-91 size during the restoration of 1921-22 (Illustration No. 25).³⁵

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

I

The Old City Hall has housed the United States Supreme Court, Philadelphia's municipal government and numerous public and private organizations since its completion in 1791. Both utilitarian and attractive, the structure has a history comparable to that of its counterpart in the northwest corner of Independence Square, Congress Hall.

Like Congress Hall, Old City Hall has national historic meaning. Between 1791 and 1800 the federal Supreme Court held its sessions in the Mayor's Court of the new building and effectively applied the constitutional provision for a national high tribunal.³⁶ In fulfilling that responsibility the justices erected a new branch of government that has contributed powerfully to the flowering of the American federal state.³⁷

President Washington exhibited a great interest in the Court. In selecting his initial and later appointees for that bench he kept in mind the idea that the "due administration of justice is the firmest pillar of good government," and the justices who opened the August 1791 term of the Court had been carefully chosen. Sitting in the Mayor's Court at that time were Chief Justice John Jay (New York) and Associate Justices William Cushing (Massachusetts), James Wilson (Pennsylvania), John Blair (Virginia), and James Iredell (North Carolina). Associate Justice Thomas Johnson (Maryland) was absent. They were prominent and

experienced men and represented the country's major geographical regions. And it is no disparagement that they were all Federalists.³⁸ Appearing before the court while it sat in Old City Hall were Edmund Randolph, Alexander Hamilton, and John Marshall.

The Court had little business to handle until 1792, but then it dealt with an increasing volume of work and some decisions of lasting importance in several constitutional areas had been made by 1800. One of the opinions concerned the role of the Court in the government. Prompted by Jefferson, Washington on July 18, 1793 requested the justices' advice on 29 questions concerning neutrality, but the judges refused to heed that request. By so doing, the Court affirmed its strictly judicial character and guaranteed its role as an independence branch of the government. The significance of this precedent has become increasingly apparent since 1800.³⁹

The busy justices while in Old City Hall also established notable precedents concerning federal and state legislation. In *Hylton v. United States* (February 1796) the Court exercised its power of judicial review in passing upon the legality of a Congressional act. This action occurred seven years before Marshall used the same power in *Marbury v. Madison*. Boldly sailing through other uncharted waters, the Court in *Ware v. Hylton*, the great British debts case, (February 1796) asserted the supremacy of federal over state laws, and in *Calder v. Bull* (1798) warned that state legislation opposed to the Constitution would be declared invalid.⁴⁰

The forthrightness of the Court in matters affecting the states was truly remarkable. In the famous case of *Chisholm v. Georgia*, the justices said that citizens of one state could sue another state, to the surprise, indignation and ire of Georgia, other states and many individuals. Very active and vocal, opponents of the decision caused Congress to approve and send to the states an amendment prohibiting such suits, and it was finally ratified as the Eleventh Amendment in 1798.⁴¹

In addition to deciding on vital internal questions, the Court made an extremely important decision respecting external affairs. Washington's neutrality policy concerning embattled England and France was endangered by the activities of Frenchmen and their sympathizers in this country. Especially was this true concerning prizes taken by French ships, which were frequently brought into American harbors and disposed of under the authority of French consuls. Several lower federal courts had held that they had no jurisdiction over such matters, but in 1794 the Supreme Court clearly stated in *Glass v. Sloop Betsey* that district courts could adjudicate admiralty questions and that French consuls had no right to hold admiralty courts. The high tribunal's assertion of federal jurisdiction over admiralty affairs benefited the policy of neutrality and helped to establish "respect amongst other nations for the sovereignty of the country."⁴²

II

During the period in which the Supreme Court sat in Old City Hall, the City government also used the building. But after the turn of

the century, the various offices of the municipal government gradually moved elsewhere. In 1816 the Mayor's Court moved to the State House, as the Select and Common Councils did in 1854. As the structure was vacated by the City, various public and private organizations moved in, and in 1913 the Grand Army of the Republic, the Reserve Association, the Pennsylvania Prison Association and the Boy Scouts of America occupied the building.⁴³

Over the years Old City Hall also served as a meeting place for numerous groups. Philanthropic, business and religious societies used its rooms and helped to make the edifice a vital and living structure.⁴⁴

In 1922 the American Institute of Architects restored Old City Hall and in 1951 the National Park Service assumed the administration of the building. Since 1921 it has served as a museum.

III

Of all Old City Hall's historical associations, the one with the Supreme Court of the United States is the most meaningful. Like the early Executive and Legislative departments, the Court in the 1790's blazed a new trail and helped to create a lasting basis for American constitutional government.

EVALUATION OF HISTORICAL
IMPORTANCE

Old City Hall has national significance for Americans, just as have the State House and Congress Hall. During the early years under the constitution, the justices of the United States Supreme Court delivered several precedent-making decisions in the Mayor's Court of Old City Hall. These opinions helped to define the relationship of the Court to the Executive Branch, made the initial case for the paramount nature of federal laws over state laws, and affirmed the supremacy of the national government in international affairs. Congress sitting in Congress Hall in the 1790's had no more difficult a task in implementing the constitution than did the Supreme Court, yet both succeeded in their tasks remarkably well.

It is not surprising that only recently Americans have begun to recognize the historical merit of Old City Hall. Too busy making a nation, citizens for many years neglected all the old government buildings in Independence Square, and by World War I Old City Hall had fallen into a deplorable state. Yet some individuals in Philadelphia had become aware of its importance and by 1922 the old home of the national Supreme Court had been restored. Fortunately, the restoration saved much of the original building for posterity.

As far as the present state of the exterior is concerned, the following can be said:

1. The building's 1790-91 design has never been fundamentally changed, and today Old City Hall appears as it did when constructed.
2. The brick shell and stone foundation date from 1790-91, excepting minor repairs.
3. The roof was relaid after the fire of 1823 and after the restoration.
4. The cupola was rebuilt after the fire of 1823.
5. There was no balcony until after 1800. The existing balcony dates from the 1921-22 restoration.
6. The cornice, marble band course and marble embellishments for the doors and windows date from 1790-91, excepting minor repairs.
7. The west door, trim, and jamb panelling in the south end of Old City Hall, on the basis of architectural evidence, date from 1790-91.
8. The 1790-91 design of all the doors is unknown.
9. The design of the windows has remained the same from 1790-91 except that doors replaced the central window in the bay, the first floor northeast window and the third window south of it, and the first floor northwest window during the 19th century. Three of these windows were restored in 1921-22, but it is not known when the northernmost window on Fifth Street was restored.

With regard to the current nature of the structural members of Old City Hall, it appears that:

10. The old, charred wooden members in the attic date from 1790-91.

11. The old, charred members in the second floor date from 1790-91.

12. The old members in the first floor probably date from 1790-91.

13. The new wooden members and steel beams throughout the building date from the 19th and 20th centuries.

The state of the first floor's interior can be summarized as follows:

14. The American Institute of Architects restored the first floor in 1921-22.

15. The present arrangement and measurements of the rooms correspond with the 1790-91 scene.

16. The restored stairway is apparently correct for 1790-91.

17. It is not known if the present wainscoting, cornices, judges' bench in the Mayor's Court, fireplace details and hardware are identical with those of 1790-91. Most of the wainscoting, cornices and wood trim was found by the A.I.A. to be "old" work and was retained.

With regard to the second floor:

18. The American Institute of Architects also restored the second floor in 1921-22.

19. The second floor's rooms apparently duplicate those of 1790-91 in both arrangement and measurements.

20. Again, it is not known if the present wainscoting, cornices, fireplace details and hardware are identical with those of 1790-91. However, as with the first floor much of that found in 1921-22 was retained.

All of the preceding points to two immediate courses of action-- protection of existing features and the carrying out of a program of research to verify their authenticity. Before any structural or restoration work is undertaken, a search should be made to locate plans, vouchers, and papers relating to the construction of the building. In addition the extant papers of all men who sat as justices of the Supreme Court through 1800 should be examined for materials reflecting the appearance of Old City Hall during that period. All extant records not yet covered of city agencies that used the building during the 19th century and all city agencies responsible for the building's maintenance and repairs should be examined. All extant papers of members of A.I.A. committees taking part in the 1921-22 restoration should also be examined.

NOTES

1. Minutes of Common Council (1704-1776), 463-64, 544-45.
2. Ibid., 729, 804, 806; Pennsylvania Archives, 4th Series, III, 989-90; Statutes at Large of Pennsylvania, XI, 597-601; Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser (Phila.) Mar. 24, 1787; Minutes of Assembly of Pennsylvania, 1786-1789, 157; Minutes of the Common Council, Jan. 18, 1793-Oct. 3, 1796, 6; Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser, Sept. 6, 1791, Apr. 4, 1793.
3. Philadelphia Press, Jan. 31, 1797; Independence Hall Curator's Daily Report, 1917-1946, Nov. 19, 1918, Aug. 25, 1921, Mar. 2, 1922; Hexamer and Lochner Map, 1860.
4. Chief of the Bureau of Building Inspection to the Assistant Adjutant General, Grand Army of the Republic, Mar. 6, 1912; Chief Clerk, Independence Hall, to Chief of the Bureau of Property, Oct. 17, 1913; Report of the Building Inspector, Dec. 28, 1914; Chief, Bureau of City Property, to the Director of the Department of Public Works, Feb. 15, 1916; all in the City Hall Papers, 1895-1929, in Independence National Historical Park Files. Also, typed notes of H. W. Sellers, "Notes in regard to the restoration of the old City Hall," in Independence National Historical Park Files; Annual Report, Bureau of City Property (Philadelphia, 1918), 19; Independence Hall Curator's Daily Record, 1917-1946, Aug. 18, 1921-Mar. 2, 1922.
5. View of the State House from the Davies map of 1794; "State House With a View of Chesnut Street Philadelphia;" Birch print of 1798; "Election Day-1815," by Krimmel. These four pictures constitute the principal basis for the description of the exterior of Old City Hall.
6. Contributionship Survey Book, 1795-1824, Survey #4045, 368-69, hereafter Survey, 1821.
A fire destroyed the cupola and roof in 1823. C. W. Peale, Letter Book, XVII, 213, 215, 216; National Gazette and Literary Register, Feb. 28, 1823. The cupola and roof were rebuilt, and the new cupola was apparently a reproduction of the first one, if the evidence of prints and photographs is to be accepted.
7. Survey, 1821; Public Ledger, May 10, 1862; "Independence Hall Group, 1876," by Poleni.
8. Survey, 1821.
9. Minutes of the Common Council, Book 1, vol. II, Jan. 18, 1793-Oct. 3, 1796, p. 6 [Microfilm, #XXV, Independence National Historical Park

Files]; Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council, XVI, 16, 410; Diary of Christopher Marshall, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

10. Annual Report, Bureau of City Property (Philadelphia, 1918), 19.
11. Infra., 9.
12. Public Ledger, May 10, 1852.
13. "Report on City Hall: C, City Hall," George M. Ewing and Company (1959), 18-19, Independence National Historical Park Files. Hereafter cited as Ewing. The essential structural elements of the first floor are the brick exterior walls and the brick partition which separates the Mayor's Court Room from the first floor area beyond. The section of this partition east of the doorway leading from the vestibule to the Mayor's Court Room dates from 1790-91. The rest was installed during the 1921-1922 restoration in conformity with evidences of the joint found in the brickwork of the west wall during the architectural investigation which preceded the work. (See Illustrations Nos. 17, 31, and 32).
14. Supra, footnote 6; Ewing, 12-13.
15. Ewing, 14-18. For a full and technical analysis of Old City Hall's present structural state, see the complete Ewing report and accompanying drawings. Originally the weight of the second floor was supported over the expanse of the first story courtroom by a unique structural unit consisting of two long girders which rested on the brick partition at one end and were let into the south wall at the other and a truss partition between the second and attic floors (see Illustrations Nos. 31, 32, and 35). The girders were positioned at an angle apparently to provide a better distribution of weight than would have been possible if they had run parallel to each other (see dotted lines in Illustration No. 17). In 1921-1922 this unit was strengthened by a method which had been used in Congress Hall restoration. The girders were split and bolted to two steel "I" beams and put back in their original position. Appendix B, pp. 15, 23, contains specifications for this work. The unit was further augmented by steel rods which tied the floor girders to two plated steel girders installed in the attic and resting on the east and west walls. The truss partition was retained in place (see Illustrations Nos. 32, 34, and 35).
16. There is no documentary evidence presently available concerning these items. Indeed, it is with the interior finish and appointments that more research needs to be accomplished. However, the A.I.A. research

established many details of the decor. See Illustration No. 27 for those details which the A.I.A. considered it desirable to retain. Illustrations Nos. 36 through 40 show the interiors as restored.

17. Survey, 1821. Plan, 1824. A floor plan based on the insurance survey of 1821 and Plan, 1824, has been used to determine the measurements of the interior. Conclusive evidence of the location and of enough of the details of the "large open newel staircase" were revealed during the A.I.A.'s investigation for an authentic restoration (see Illustration No. 29). Floor Plan of Old City Hall, 1791-1800, drawn in July 1959. Hereafter, Plan, 1959.
18. Survey, 1821.
19. Infra., 7-13.
20. These measurements are approximate ones and are based on the Survey, 1821; Plan, 1824; Plan, 1959.
21. Kenneth and Anna M. Roberts, eds., Moreau de St. Mery's American Journey, 1793-1798 (Garden City, 1947), 349.
22. Survey, 1821. The vouchers in the Independence National Historical Park Files do not show any changes in these items before 1821.
23. Francis Wharton, State Trials of the United States (Philadelphia, 1849), 620; Trial of Samuel Chase (Washington, 1805), I, 128-30, 143-44, 227; Survey, 1821.
24. Wharton, State Trials, 621-24; Trial of Samuel Chase, I, 143-44; 149-50.
25. Trial of Samuel Chase, I, 138-39, 143-44, 149-50.
26. See Illustrations Nos. 31 and 32 for fireplace found by the A.I.A. Accounts, Numbers 3347, 4887, Miscellaneous Treasury Records, Central Accounting Office, 1790-1894, Record Group 214, National Archives [Microfilm, Independence National Historical Park Files]; Minutes of the Corporation, Common Council, Book 1, vol. II, Jan. 18, 1793-Oct. 3, 1796 [Microfilm, Independence National Historical Park Files], Jan. 1, 1794.
27. See Illustration No. 31 for joist holes and "ghost" of gallery profile showing location. Minutes of the Select Council, Book 3, May 27, 1803 to Oct. 10, 1807 [Microfilm, Independence National Historical Park

Files], 144-45; City of Philadelphia, Minutes of the Common Council, 1803-1813 MS [City Hall, 2nd Bank, U.S.], Aug. 7, 1805; Survey, 1821; Plan, 1824.

28. Supra, 2.
29. Survey, 1821; Plan, 1824; Plan, 1959; Minutes of the Corporation, Common Council, Book 1, vol. II, Jan. 18, 1793 to Oct. 3, 1796 [Microfilm, Independence National Historical Park Files], 27.
30. Supra, 9.
31. Hazard's Register, XVI, July 1835 to Oct. 6, 1836, 197; Journal of the Common Council, 1838-1839, Appendix, 145-51; Commissioner of Recreation, "Ind. Hall Papers," Curator's files, 1913 [Jordan's Plan of the Interior].
32. Survey, 1821; Plan, 1824; Plan, 1959.
33. Ibid.; Minutes of the Select Council, Oct. 14, 1796-April 4, 1799 (MSS, City Archives), 7, 18. See Illustration No. 33 for outlines of oval and straight partitions.
34. Plan, 1824; Plan, 1959; Minutes of the Corporation, Common Council, Book 1, vol. II, Jan. 18, 1793 to Oct. 3, 1796 [Microfilm, Independence National Historical Park Files]; 5.
35. Minutes of the City Council, 1789-1793, MSS [City Hall, 2nd Bank, U.S.] 14, 16; Hazard's Register, IV, 326, XVI, 197; Public Ledger, May 10, 1852; Plan, 1824; Plan, 1959.
36. Although the Court met on the second floor of the building once, there is no justification for Etting's claim that it met there regularly. Frank M. Etting, An Historical Account of the Old State House of Pennsylvania Now Known as the Hall of Independence (Philadelphia, 1891) 146-151. Robert P. Reeder, in his article, "The First Homes of the Supreme Court of the United States," Proceedings of the American Philological Society, LXXVI (1936), 585, offers a convincing case for the Court's meeting in the Mayor's Court. Also, see The Philadelphia Monthly Magazine, I (June 1798), 334.
37. Charles Warren, The Supreme Court in United States History (Boston, 1923), I, 1; Ernest S. Bates, The Story of the Supreme Court (New York, 1936), 62; Carl B. Swisher, however, in a more recent work, American Constitutional Development (New York, 1943), 98, holds that "cases of no great general importance" were heard in this period.

38. George Washington to Edmund Randolph, Sept. 27, 1789, in Jared Sparks (ed.), The Writings of George Washington (New York, 1847), X, 34-35; Gazette of the United States (Phila.), Aug. 3, 1791; Warren, The Supreme Court, I, 31-45, 57, 102, 119, 140-41.
39. Warren, The Supreme Court, I, 57; J. A. Carroll and M. W. Ashworth, completing the Biography by D. S. Freeman, George Washington (New York, 1957), VII, 110.
40. Warren, The Supreme Court, I, 144-49; Alfred H. Kelly and Winfred A. Harbrison, The American Constitution (New York), I, 193; Swisher, American Constitutional Development, 85; W. W. Willoughby, The Constitutional Law of the United States (New York, 1910), I, 79; Andrew C. McLaughlin, The Courts, the Constitution and Parties (Chicago, 1912), 11.
41. Warren, The Supreme Court, I, 93-96, 100-101.
42. Bates, Supreme Court, 60; Warren, The Supreme Court, I, 115-17;
43. J. Thomas Scharf and Thompson Westcott, History of Philadelphia, 1609-1884 (Philadelphia, 1884), III, 1770; Memorandum, signed by W. Jordan, Nov. 5, 1913, City Hall, Commissioner of Recreation, "Independence Hall Papers," Curator's Files, Independence National Historical Park Files.
44. Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser, Oct. 24, 1791, Sept. 12, 1793; _____, eds., Journals of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America (Philadelphia, 1817), I, 186-97; Minutes of the Corporation, Common Council, Book 1, vol. II, Jan. 18, 1793 to Oct. 3, 1796 [Microfilm, Independence National Historical Park Files], 99.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

Contributionship, Survey Bk., 1795-1824, Survey #4045, pp. 368-369

I have Surveyed The City Hall belonging to the "Mayor, Aldermen & Citizens, of Philadelphia, situate on the South-west corner of Chesnut & Fifth streets, being 50 feet front on Chesnut & 75 feet (including the octagon), on Fifth street -- two stories high -- 18 & 22ⁱⁿ walls -- The lower story divided into four rooms, & large hall, floor of 5/4ⁱⁿ yellow pine--Base round, double architrave round the doors--all the windows finish'd with single architraves & circular heads--Glass 12 by 16ⁱⁿ--a double sett of sash in three windows on 5th street--one of the rooms occupied as the Mayors office--has a bar in the middle of the floor, rased two steps, & finished with a circular rail & turn,d banisters, pannel'd below about 3 feet wide & a platform at the south and elevated about 4 feet--two front doors, & the door into the Mayors office have circular sash over them.--in the Hall is a large open newel stair case leading into the garret. finished with open brackets, turn,d banisters, & large painted rails.--The 2nd Story is divided into five rooms & passage, 5/4ⁱⁿ yellow pine floor, base & subbase round, double architraves to the doors & windows, the jambs pannel,d inside, wooden cornice round the passage & comⁿ council chamber with modillions & dental--two doors finish'd with circular sash over them--a large arch with open [pilasters ?] & double architraves on the landing of the 2nd floor--The Garret is not plaster'd--one circular dormer with [?] opening out to the roof of the octagon--which is covered with copper--a Pediment in front with a circular window therein.--the roof hip,d at each corner--a modillion & dental eave round, copper gutters & pipes--an octagon cupola on the roof, the openings finish,d with circular heads & single architrave with modillions round the pedastal. an ash hole in the cellar.--[ref?] about 1/2 worn.

12th Mo 29th 1821 John C. Evans

No 4045 Jan 5th 1822

\$15,000 @ 4 pct -- 200 D.

with liberty of naval stores in the cellar

(gunpowder excepted)

APPENDIX B

Specifications for the Restoration of Old City Hall [from printed specifications in the Independence National Historical Park files]

[Sections 1-63, General provisions, omitted]

DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS

64. The drawings and specifications are to be taken as a whole and not separately. and they are intended to explain and illustrate each other. Anything shown on the drawings and not mentioned in the specifications, or vice-versa, or anything not expressly set forth in either, but which is reasonably implied shall be furnished and performed the same as if both were shown and mentioned.

65. Should any difference, discrepancies or doubt exist, the bidder shall apply to the Architect for further and particular instructions for each case, before submitting his proposal; and upon failing to do so the successful bidder to whom the contract shall be awarded shall at his own expense, and to the satisfaction of the Architect furnish any and all material and labor required to complete the work according to the true intent and meaning of the drawings and specifications, as no allowance shall be made in behalf of the contractor by reason of any error on his part.

66. Drawings numbered one to twenty-four (1 to 24) inclusive with the notes thereon together with these specifications form the basis upon which the contract is made. The general character of the work is shown upon the drawings but all details will be subject to minor modifications in the drawings showing the work at full size. Detail drawings subsequently furnished will be based upon the requirements of the contract drawings and the specifications and are to be considered explanatory of the same. Bidders in making estimates must taken into account and make allowance for reasonable variations in the development of full size and other details from the smaller scale drawings. Figures dimensions are to be taken in preference to scale measurements and any discrepancies in either will be adjusted, on referring the same to the Architect.

67. The Contractor, upon application to the office of the Architect after the award of the contract will be furnished with the necessary contract drawings and specifications and three (3) copies of each of the scale and full size detail drawings subsequently made.

[Sections 68-75 omitted]

SPECIAL NOTE - CHARACTER OF THE WORK

76. The attention of all bidders is called to the special character of the work involved in the restoration of this historic building. Only the highest class of workmanship and the best grades of materials will be accepted. Particular care must be exercised to guard against damage to old work which is to be removed and replaced. New work must correspond in design and character of materials, with old work, unless otherwise specified or shown.

77. In order to secure satisfactory results all of the provisions of the General Conditions will be strictly enforced, and special attention of the Contractor is directed to the following paragraphs:- #3 as to "Qualifications of Bidders; #31-as to "Material Samples"; #36-as to "Competent Workmen"; #42-as to "Defective Work"; and #45 as to "Sub-Contractors."

INSPECTOR OR
CLERK-OF-THE-WORKS

78. The Contractor for the construction of the work under this contract is to include in his proposal a sum sufficient to pay the cost of one Inspector (Herein called the Clerk-of-the-Works) at a compensation of Two Hundred and Fifty (\$250.00) Dollars per month, during the progress of the work and covering specifically the period from the day on which the contractor is notified to begin the work, until the final completion and acceptance by the Architect and the Director, of all work included in the contract.

79. The Clerk-of-the-Works shall be selected and approved by the Architect, with the approval of the Director, and he shall be subject to removal only by the Architect. He shall have such authority over the work as shall be delegated to him by the Architect.

DEMOLITION, ETC.

80. All material from the alterations is the property of the City and shall be stored or removed by the Contractor as directed by the Architect. All rubbish as directed by the Architect to be removed from the premises.

81. Work indicated by dotted lines on the drawings is to be taken down and material which is not to be used again in the building shall be removed or stored on the premises as may be directed by the Architect. Any old bricks, stone, cement or clean earth from the demolition may be used for filling but no old plaster or wood shall be so used.

82. All the present iron area gratings and also the railing at window #6 shall be removed. The present cellar window guards are to remain.
83. Cut out openings 17, 18, 18a, 19 leaving the old stone heads in place. Opening #1 is to be cut down to the cellar floor. Cut opening 116 to floor, as shown.
84. The present structure between the Old City Hall and Philosophical Hall is to be entirely removed. Present outside cellar entrance steps are to be removed.
85. All walls, old cells, piers, vaults, platforms, iron columns, stairs, partitions, etc. not shown or if indicated by dotted lines are to be removed as directed by the Architect. All pits, holes or trenches in the basement floor shall be carefully filled up with suitable material.
86. The entire present cement floor in basement is to be removed and the ground leveled off to permit a new cement floor being laid at the level of the present floor.
87. All pipes or conduits on walls or ceilings throughout the building shall be removed.
88. Present soil drains under the cellar floor shall be removed to the outside of the building and the ends where cut off thoroughly filled with cement.
89. Chimneys shown in dotted line and tops of chimneys so shown are to be removed.
90. Old wells now under the cellar floor are to be cleaned out and filled up as required by the City Regulations.

BRICK WORK

91. All bricks, unless otherwise specified, shall be new of good quality, straight, hard and uniformly well burned. No soft or salmon brick permitted. Bricks must have a crushing strength of not less than 20000 pounds per square inch. Clean, whole, hard brick from the present building may be used again, but no other old brick shall be used except as may be directed for face work.
92. All brick shall have a full bed of fresh made mortar and be rubbed, pressed or tapped down to force the mortar into the irregularities in the bed of the bricks and to bring the upper surface of each course of brick

straight to a line and level. The joints of brick forming interior of wall shall be flushed solid with soft mortar at each course.

93. Thickness of mortar beds and joints for hard brick shall be from 1/4" to 3/8".

94. Faces of new brick walls in basement shall have the joints neatly pointed.

BOND

95. All brick must be well bounded every course in piers and jambs or reveals of openings. The body of walls must be bonded with rows of headers not less than every sixth course.

96. All intersecting walls must be thoroughly tied or bonded into each other. New walls must be carefully bonded to old walls.

WALL CHASES AND PERFORATIONS

97. No empty spaces shall be left in the walls unless distinctly shown on the plans or directed by these specifications or by the Architect. Pipe sleeves, anchors, etc. supplied by Contractors for heating, ventilating, and electric wiring shall be built in.

98. All holes or chases shall be built up on completion as directed.

ARCHES

99. All arches must be turned on centers with joints radiating truly. Face brick must be neatly ground.

FACE BRICK

100. Face brick shall carefully match existing work. Old brick shall be procured if possible and used for patching. New brickwork shall be very carefully toothed into the old work.

101. Facing of new retaining wall on Fifth Street shall be Waldo Bros. hand made brick to match the present wall around Independence Square.

102. All joints in face brick must be slightly depressed or otherwise pointed as directed by the Architect.

PATCHING

103. All old stone and brick walls in basement shall be sprinkled with a hose thoroughly washed down clean. All holes are to be stopped with brick and cement mortar in a carefully manner. Particular attention must be paid to filling in under and around basement window sills and frames.

104. The openings in walls are to be patched. Arches in present basement walls near North end of building shall be carefully rebuilt.

105. Above the basement, all old joint holes, stove pipe crocks or holes, openings in flues and any other defaced work shall be carefully filled in and patched with brickwork in the neatest manner and the whole building left ready for plastering. New fire places and chimney breasts are to be built as shown.

106. Care must be taken to see that no bricks are inserted dry. There must be plenty of mortar in all holes or joints. Any old holes which are now loosely filled with brick must have the old bricks removed and built up solid.

107. Note the doorways are to be walled up under windows 105-114

AREAS

108. All areas at all cellar windows shall be faced with brick to match exterior of the building. The present facing of areas which may be in good condition after the area drains are put in shall remain.

109. All areas shall be paved with stretcher brick laid dry on 2" of sand.

BEARING PLATES

110. The bricklayer must carefully set all bearing plates for beams, girders or columns. Each plate must be set level and hammered down solid on a bed of mortar consisting of one measure of Portland Cement and two parts of sand.

BEAM FILLING

111. All spaces between ends of joists must be carefully built in solidly with brick and mortar.

112. All around the building the outside walls must be carried up 9" thick solidly between the ceiling joists and the rafters to the under side of the roof sheathing.

PROTECTION

113. When the bricklayer resumes work on any section of wall that has been left standing, he must reset any loose mortar and dampen the upper surface of walls before proceeding with brickwork.

ANCHORS

114. The bricklayer must build in all irons, anchors, lugs, bolts, clamps, etc necessary to secure any work which may be furnished by other contractors or sub-contractors.

MORTAR

115. The mortar shall consist of one measure of Portland Cement ("CEMENT") to three measures of clean, sharp, coarse-grained, down river sand, free from clay, loam or organic matter. No Bordentown sand to be used. Cement and sand must be on water-tight platforms or in boxes which must be large enough to contain a batch of mortar with sufficient space left to permit of turning over and thoroughly mixing a dry batch, otherwise two boxes or platforms must be used alternately for mortar. Before using, Limoid to the amount of 10% of the weight of the cement is to be added and thoroughly mixed.

116. It is important that batches shall be made in such quantities as can be used as made. Retempering of the mortar will not be permitted. Mortar for face work shall be colored as directed.

FIREPLACES

117. All fireplaces shall have trimmer arches to support the hearths. Fireplace hearths and the brick facings and backs and jambs shall be of selected stretcher brick laid in cement mortar with cement mortar joints. Soapstone or marble borders for hearths as shown on detail drawings or elsewhere as specified. Sample brick must be submitted to and approved by the Architect.

118. Present stone facings of two fire places in Mayor's Court are to be cleaned and are to remain. All other fireplaces shall have new facings as marked on the drawings. All brick backs and jambs shall be neatly par-
geted.

NICHE

119. Niche shown for clocks shall be carefully formed as shown on the drawing and as directed.

OUTSIDE PAVING

120. All of the present stone and brick pavement around the building is to be neatly repaired after the work is finished and the fence removed and left in good condition.

CLEANING

121. On completion or whenever the Architect shall direct, the entire exterior of the building shall be carefully cleaned and the pointing patched and repaired where necessary and the whole left clean and in good repair.

CEMENT

122. This specification shall cover all cement used in the building for any purpose.

123. All cement shall be Portland and must be tested at the contractor's expense by Messrs. Booth, Garrett & Blair or other inspectors approved by the Architects. All cement rejected must be immediately removed by the Contractor.

124. The Contractor must submit the cement and afford every facility for inspection and testing in ample time before he desires to use it; all cement must be delivered in suitable original packages (Barrels or canvas bags) properly marked. Cement when delivered at the building must bear the inspector's mark of approval.

125. All cement must be suitably housed and thoroughly protected from the weather and kept off the ground by proper flooring.

126. Samples for testing shall be taken from 10% of the packages but the Architects reserve the right to have inspectors take samples from each barrel or bag delivered if they for any reason deem it advisable.

FINENESS

127. Not less than 90% of the cement must pass a standard #100 sieve. Not less than 75% of the cement must pass a standard #200 sieve.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY

128
Not less than 3.1.

TIME OF SETTING

129. Cement must not develop initial set in less than thirty minutes and develop hard set in not less than one hour nor more than eight hours.

CONSTANCY OF VOLUME

130. Cement shall pass the standard tests.

TENSILE STRENGTH

131. The tensile strength of briquettes made of one part cement and three parts standard sand, one square inch in cross section, shall meet the following requirements.

After 7 days (1 day in air, 6 days in water) - 200 pounds.

After 28 days (1 day in air, 27 days in water)- 300 pounds.

The strength at 28 days shall be higher than at 7 days.

CUT STONE WORK

132. The Cut Stone Contractor is to furnish all cut stone both interior and exterior (including granite and marble work) which may be called for or properly inferred from the plans, whether particularly herein mentioned or not.

133. All exterior marble shall be Pennsylvania marble like the coping of the wall now around Independence Hall.

134. All new exterior granite shall match as nearly as possible the present front entrance steps and be according to sample which must be submitted to and approved by the Architect.

135. The finish of all stone except granite shall match the present as nearly as possible.

STEPS

136. Present entrance steps at door 108 are to be taken down and recut with nosing and carefully reset on the present foundations.

137. Platforms, step and sills as shown on the drawings at entrance 104, 116, 120 of granite. Present sills are to remain at doors 104-120. New plinth blocks as shown at these entrances.

138. One new stone to match the old as nearly as possible is required in the base course over window #3. The stone facing around window #14 which shows marks of the old iron steps is to be taken down and the stones reversed, redressed and reset.

139. New granite shall be dressed with a coarse bush hammer as directed by the Architects.

CHIMNEY CAPS

140. All chimneys shall have new blue stone caps in one piece.

PIER CAPS

141. Dressed blue stone pier caps 8" thick shall be provided on new piers in basement under Mayor's Court.

AREAS

142. New area coping is required for window #5 of stone to match the other area copings. All other area copings are to be reset.

WINDOW SILLS

143. New marble sills for windows as shown on the drawings. The present sill of window 120 A is to remain. New sills for windows 105 - 114-116 A, 118.

POINTING

144. All joints in present stone work shall be carefully repointed so that every joint is filled with mortar and finished flushing the neatest possible manner.

145. All stone work at base course and reveal of basement windows shall be carefully patched with cement mortar. All holes shall be filled and the work left neat and complete.

146. All mortar for pointing shall consist of Atlas white cement and white or dark sand as the Architect may direct to match as nearly as possible the present work.

FIREPLACES

147. The present stone facing of two fireplaces in Mayor's Court shall be carefully cleaned and repointed and new stone facing to match shall be furnished for fireplace in City Treasurer's Office.

148. Fireplaces in the Supreme Court Chamber shall be provided with new marble outer hearths and facings set in the most careful manner. This marble shall match that of fireplaces in Congress Hall according to sample to be selected by the Architect. Facings to be 7/8" thick, polished and hearths 2" thick. The hearths shall be cut as shown on the drawings and set on cement fill on top of trimmer arches.

149. All fireplaces except the two in the Supreme Court Chamber shall have soapstone borders 1-1/2" thick around the brick hearths as detailed.

CEMENT FLOOR

150. Throughout the basement there shall be a concrete floor. The ground shall be leveled off and carefully compacted. Three inches (3) of concrete shall then be placed. Concrete shall be composed of one part Portland Cement, as specified under heading of Cement, two parts clean, washed sharp sand or gravel, and five parts small clean and anthracite cinders. Concrete shall be mixed in tight boxes. No cinder concrete shall be allowed to touch any iron pipe. Where soil pipe is run under cellar floor it must be protected by 2" of stone concrete.

151. On top of this concrete, while it is still green, there shall be placed a 1" coat of Portland Cement one part and hard white sand 1-1/2 parts, carefully smoothed and graded as required.

PLASTERING

GENERAL

152. The entire first and second stories and the entire basement except coal room, unless otherwise specified, shall be plastered after the manner of the best three coat work, each coat to dry separately. Cellar ceiling entirely plastered.

153. The finished coat throughout the building is to be new but the under coat now on brick walls where perfectly sound may remain.

154. The attic will not be plastered but the stair well will be completely plastered.

155. Before beginning his work the plasterer shall carefully examine all walls, partitions and ceilings and notify the carpenter of all that are not plumb and true and shall see that defects are corrected before any lathing is done.

156. All present plaster on lath is to be carefully removed (except where cornices and ceiling ornaments are to remain) and old lath renailed). All lath on cellar ceiling is to be removed.

157. All present plaster on brick walls is to be carefully hacked all over, - no loose plaster or any painted or papered surface is to be allowed to remain - cracks on these walls are to be cut out wide enough to permit of careful filling.

BACK PLASTERING

158. All joints around window and door frames shall be carefully back plastered to effectually stop the air before the casings are put up.

LATHING

159. All new lathing in the building shall be galvanized, expanded metal lath of #22 gauge of an approved make, securely nailed to the joists and studs. This lath shall cover all girders projecting below the ceiling line.

160. All furring, stud partitions, ceilings including entire cellar stair soffits, etc. shall be covered with new lath as above except where old wood lath is specified to remain. All lath work shall be secure and true to line and well nailed.

161. After the scratch coat of plaster on lath is dry, it shall be covered with #19 -2" mesh, galvanized poultry wire securely nailed before the brown coat is applied.

CORNER BEADS

162. At All vertical angles both interior or exterior, there shall be galvanized Expansion Corner beads made by the Milwaukee Corrugating Company.

MORTAR

163. Materials for scratch coat shall be made up as follows:

To one barrel of lime paste add three barrels of sand and plenty of well beaten, water soaked, long winter cattle hair. Gauge each cubic yard of this

mixture with three bags of Best. Bros. Keene's Cement "Regular" of 100 lbs. each.

164. Material for brown coat shall be the same as the scratch coat except that there shall be four parts of sand in place of three and the hair will be omitted.

165. Material for finish coat shall be as follows:

Two parts, by weight, of Best Bros. Keene's cement "Regular", one part, by weight of Tiger Brand White Rock Finish (hydrated lime). Gauge line paste on the mortar board in the usual manner in the proportions hereinbefore mentioned. Each batch to be thoroughly mixed before laying on.

166. Finish coat must be straight in all directions and troweled to a hard, smooth glossy surface. Final troweling must not be done until the material has nearly set. Sprinkle brown coat if it is bone dry.

167. Tiger Brand White Rock Finish must be soaked in water for at least 12 hours before using.

WHITENASHING

168. All walls in the cellar except where white coated shall be whitewashed one good coat.

CORNICES

169. For detail of cornices see drawings. Present cornice remains in Mayor's Court but it is to be patched where required.

170. Present cornices remain in Supreme Court Chamber. Cornice on North side Supreme Court Chamber and second story hall is to be taken down and re-set in perfect condition when the partition is finished.

171. Ceiling ornament in center of Supreme Court Chamber is to remain, but other ornaments are to be removed.

PATCHING

172. The City will not be liable for patching of plaster damaged by any workman. Any damage done to the plaster, no matter by whom caused, shall be repaired by the contractor at no expense to the City.

ROOFING

173. All valleys, saddles, flashings, etc. are to be removed from the present building and replaced with 16 oz. soft copper. No old metal roofing work shall remain, except so much of the weather vane as may be perfectly sound.
174. All flashings, gutters, etc to be of ample width to run well up under the shingles.
175. Counterflashing to be of the same copper not less than 8" in width carefully cemented into brickwork. No puttying around flashings will be permitted.
176. All hips and ridges shall be flashed under every course of shingles with 14 oz. copper.
177. Flash and make tight all places required to be water-tight whether specially mentioned or not.
178. Note copper flashings required over outside trim of doors 116-120.

GUTTERS

179. Remove the tin of present stop gutters and replace the same with 16 oz. soft copper. Copper to be carried up under the shingles to a point 8" above the top of stop gutters. All joints to be carefully locked and soldered. Gutters to be carefully graded to the rain conductors and tightly connected.

CONDUCTORS.

180. There shall be four rainwater conductors 3" x 4" of cold rolled copper with heads and straps to match those on Congress Hall at 6th & Chestnut Streets. These shall be connected to the underground drainage.

CUPOLA

181. The finial is to be of new 16 oz. cold rolled copper.

The average height of flashing at the sides of cupola inside is about 4'-0". This and the deck above with trap door to be of 16 oz. soft copper laid with carefully locked and soldered joints. Deck to be carefully graded to throw off water. Deck on Bay on the South Elevation and roof of cupola to be covered in the same manner.

Weather vane is to be left in perfect working order.

LIGHTNING RODS

182. Repair the present lightning rods. See that the wires for same are carefully grounded and leave all the work in perfect condition.

GENERAL

183. In general do all things necessary to make all the roofing work thoroughly weather-tight, secure and permanent.

184. Carefully clean and oil all copper work. except where called for as painted at completion and keep all roof work in repair and the building free from leaks from whatever cause occurring, for a period of one year from the time of final payment.

IRON WORK

185. In addition to all light iron work, such as grilles, anchors, tie rods, etc., this sub-contractor shall include all structural material indicated on the drawings or inferred therefrom or called for in the specifications.

186. This work shall include all trusses, beams, channels, girders, angles, etc. together with plates, anchors, separators, tie rods and bolts pertaining to these.

187. All work must be set as rapidly as the masonry will permit so as not to interfere with or delay any other work.

MATERIAL

188. All beams, angles, channels, plates, etc must be medium open hearth steel of an ultimate tensile strength of from 60,000 to 70,000 pounds per square inch; elastic limit shall not be less than 35,000 nor more than 45,000 lbs. per square inch.

WORKMANSHIP

189. All the work must be carefully done after the manner practised in the best shops and according to recognized standards of first class work.

190. All field work shall be bolted with 3/4" bolts unless otherwise specified. Washers shall be used with all bolts and the bolts shall be long enough to prevent any bearing on the threads.

191. All the work must be perfectly true and plumb and shall, when completed, be a finished piece of work.

BEAMS AND GIRDERS

192. Beams, etc. are shown on the plans and details. If weight is not marked "American" minimum section shall be used.

193. All connections to beams shall be as detailed and, if not detailed, shall be according to American standards.

194. All beams, girders and trusses shall have steel bearing plates according to sizes on plans, or, if not marked, according to American standards. These bearing plates must be perfectly flat and must be set on the wall in neat Portland Cement as directed by the Architect.

195. All beams to have the bearings indicated, or, if not indicated they shall be according to the standard requirements. All beams which are in pairs shall have cast iron plate separators, and bolts not more than 4' apart as may be required. Beams resting on walls above first floor line shall have wrought iron anchors at the end 12" long.

TRUSS

196. The large truss detailed on sheet #22 is to be very carefully built and erected. No cutting of brickwork, beyond that necessary for the introduction of the bearing beams, will be permitted.

197. NOTE rods required for lateral bracing on sheet 22.

COLUMNS

198. Two 4" heavy weight Lally columns shall be placed in the wood columns supporting the gallery in the Mayor's office.

HANGERS

199. The framing of all headers to trimmers in the building also the connection of joists to girders in floor of Supreme Court Chamber also connection of all joists to steel beams or girders shall be joists hangers as detailed on sheet #22.

GUARDS AND GRATINGS

200. Present cellar window guards are to remain. New bars shall be provided where bars are at present missing from the cellar windows. New cellar windows are to have new bars complete to match the others.

201. All cellar window areas shall have new gratings of the same sizes of material as the present gratings. These gratings shall be removable but will not require locks.

ANCHORS

202. All new window and door frames shall have jamb anchors, four for windows and six for doors to be 1/4" x 1" x 9" one end threaded, the other turned up 1/2".

BALCONY

203. Balcony on second story North front shall be entirely of wrought iron (not steel). All scroll work shall be forged, -the framing shall be rivetted. No bolts will be permitted.

204. The framing of the floor and brackets and also the handrail shall run through the brick wall and be securely bolted. The detail of this balcony will follow that of the balcony on the front of Congress Hall, 6th & Chestnut Streets.

SCREENS

205. All cellar window area gratings shall have screens of #12 galvanized wire 1/2" square mesh secured to the under side. These screens shall have 1/4" round frames.

PAINTING

206. All iron or steel work which is not galvanized shall be thoroughly cleaned of all rust, scale and dirt and thoroughly painted one coat red lead and oil.

DRAWINGS

207. Two blueprints of any shop or erecting drawings made by the contractor shall be immediately on completion of each drawing sent to the Architect for such examination and change as he may deem necessary. If any changes are made one of these prints will be returned to the sub-contractor to be corrected; the Architect, however, will only correct drawings for general design - he is not responsible for their accuracy.

HARDWARE

208. Hardware generally shall match that now in Congress Hall at the south east corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets. It shall be as directed in detail by the Architect.

209. Doors and windows which are to be used again, are to be carefully examined and such of the present hardware as is approved by the Architect shall be repaired where necessary, in order to fulfill the conditions of these Specifications. Any hardware missing from present doors and windows shall be provided.

210. All new hardware required to leave the building in perfect condition, must be provided.

211. All double hung sash, old and new, shall have new Sampson Spot Cords of the necessary weight. Any missing sash weights are to be supplied.

NEW DOORS

212. All new doors shall be hung on three cast iron fast joint butts, and shall have Colonial Rum Locks complete with 2" Colonial Brass Knobs, to be Norwalk Lock Company 88559 and cast brass oval escutcheons, to be Corbin's 2620-1/2 A.

BOLTS.

212. Double doors and jib doors 203 shall have special wrought iron top and bottom bolts similar in design to those on the double doors now in Congress Hall.

SASH LOCKS

214. All double hung sash, old and new, shall have locks: Corbin 1831-1/2A.

DOORMER SASH

215. These sash shall have galvanized butts with brass Pins Cremorne bolts; Corbin's 1991-3/4 A and united friction adjusters No. 5.

PAINTING AND GLAZING

GENERAL

216. The whole of the Painter's work is to be of the best class known to the trade and all left in a perfect and undamaged state, complete in all respects.

217. All materials shall be brought to the building in their original package and no materials are to be used until they have been inspected and approved by the Clerk of the Works.

218. All workmanship is to be of the highest grade. All work shall be well brushed out and must show no laps or brush marks.

FLOORS

219. All wood floors in the first and second floors and cellar of the building, but not in the attic, and all stair treads and landings are to have two coats of boiled linseed oil well rubbed into the wood.
220. The first coat to be thoroughly dry before the next is applied.
221. All flooring is to be carefully painted one coat on the back by this contractor in a dry room in the mill.

EXTERIOR WOOD FINISH

222. The old woodwork which remains is to have the paint carefully burnt off.
223. All woodwork old and new shall be sandpapered perfectly smooth, and all joints, holes and weather cracks to be puttied solid. All knots, rosin or sap shall be properly shellaced. All woodwork is to receive four coats of paint consisting of linseed oil, turpentine, white lead and zinc oxide with the necessary driers.
224. The vehicle of the first three coats shall contain 80% pure raw linseed oil and 20% pure spirit of turpentine. In the last coat there shall be 90% oil and 10% turpentine. The pigment in all coats shall be 75% lead and 25% zinc. A little color shall be added as directed.
225. Each coat of paint is to be a different shade and no coat is to be applied until the preceeding coat is on all the work and approved by the architect.

INTERIOR WOOD FINISH

226. The old interior wood finish which remains is to be carefully burnt off.
227. All interior wood finish old and new (except floors) shall be carefully sand-papered and puttied and shall have knots, sap or discolorations shellaced and shall receive seven coats of paint as follows:
Four coats of 60% lead and 40% zinc.
One coat straight zinc.
Two coats Rinald Bros. Porcelain Enamel.
The zinc coat is to have an eggshell gloss and both coats of enamel are to be lightly rubbed with pumice and oil.
All coats of paint are to be slightly tinted as directed.

PLASTER

228. All plaster surfaces in the building (except the cellar ceiling over the coal store room) shall be painted three coats as follows:

First Coat - Sherwin Williams Flat-Tone reduced equal parts with Flat Tone Mixing Size.

Second and Third Coats - Flat Tone without reduction.

229. Or in place of the above, one coat of Rinald Bros. Primer and two coats of Rinald Bros. Unicoat.

All paint colored as directed.

GENERAL

230. Before painting is started, the contractor shall consult the architect about the different color schemes of the various rooms and in all cases shall submit samples for the architect's approval.

WEATHER VANE

231. The weather vane and ball under same is to be carefully cleaned and primed and then given one coat of "gold sizing". On this apply one thickness of extra heavy or "Steeple" gold leaf put on in a careful and workmanlike manner so as to cover every portion of the surface.

SCAFFOLD

232. All necessary scaffolding for painting to be furnished by the Painter.

METAL WORK

233. All exposed iron work and all copper rain conductors and heads and flashing to have three coats of lead and oil same as specified for exterior woodwork, carefully removing all paint and rust from the old iron work.

234. The copper work to first have a priming coat of Harrison Bros. & Co's copper priming after removing the paint from same.

GLAZING

235. The building is to be left completely glazed at completion.
All cracked or broken glass to be replaced. All new glass is to be first quality, double thick American sheet.

236. All the glass is to be securely sprigged, bedded in oil putty and thoroughly cleaned by the Painter.

237. The putty work is to be done in a manner carefully and workmanlike, and left smooth and even on completion. Carefully repair all old putty work that is defective.

CARPENTRY

SUPERVISION OF WORK

238. The duties of the Contractor for Carpentry shall be continuous from the time of starting the work until the completion of all work embraced in the Restoration of Old City Hall.

239. This Contractor is to have a competent foreman at the building during the life of this contract in accordance with Article 11 of the foregoing General Conditions.

LINES

240. The Contractor is to give all lines, levels and similar data needed by his own or any other workmen and he is to facilitate the operation of all concerned in the work.

FENCE

241. The Contractor shall build a tight board fence 6 ft. high of matched, beaded fencing as follows: From the North-east corner of Old City Hall ten feet Northward then west along Chestnut Street to the line of the East wall of the small museum building extended, then south to a line ten feet south of the north line of Philosophical Hall extended, then East to Philosophical Hall.

242. This fence must be neatly painted and provided with proper gates. Upon completion of this contract the fence is to be removed all post holes filled in and the pavement put in its present good condition.

243. All building material, offices and sanitary conveniences must be kept within the space enclosed by this fence.

TEMPORARY OFFICES

244. Provide outside the building where directed a temporary office, having ample light for the protection and storage of tools, apparatus and drawings. It shall be made waterproof and have table for the convenient examination of drawings.

245. This office to have separate room 8' 0" x 12' 0" for the Clerk of Works and shall be provided with lock, door, stool, chair, desk and 8'0" x 4'-0" table. It shall also have a gong for calling the foreman. As soon as practical a room shall be fitted up in the building to take the place of this office and both offices shall, be removed upon completion of the work.

TELEPHONE

246. The carpenter is to maintain a Bell Telephone in above office for the free use of all persons connected with the work.

WATCHMAN

247. The carpenter is to keep a competent Watchman, satisfactory to the Architect, in charge of the building at all times day and night when the foreman is not present.

SMOKING

248. In view of the great historical value of the building and of its inflammable character, the Contractor shall prevent smoking within the building at any time by any person.

TEMPORARY LIGHTING

249. The Contractor shall prevent the use of any kind of lights other than electric within the building at any time.

SHORING

250. Bracing for shoring, if needed, to preserve the building during the prosecution of the work of any trade under this contract, shall be provided, set and removed by the Carpenter. The present sagging of wood beams must be taken up without injuring the walls of the building.

FORMS AND CENTRES

251. The Carpenter shall provide all forms and centres for his own work or that of other Contractors.

LADDERS

252. The Carpenter shall supply and maintain a complete series of ladders from basement to loft at all times, and shall maintain safe and convenient means of access of all parts of the work at all times.

GROUNDS

253. The Carpenter shall provide all grounds needed for his own work or that of other Contractors.

PRESERVATION OF OLD WORK

254. The Carpenter is to mark, carefully remove and preserve any old wood work or other material disturbed in the course of the Restoration, and he will be held responsible for its safe-keeping.

255. The Carpenter is to do all cutting and framing necessary for hearths, pipes, ducts, etc.

DEMOLITION

256. The carpenter is to take down all work shown by the drawings and specifications as to be removed or the removal of which is necessary to the proper execution of the contract. Any material not particularly mentioned on the drawings and specifications as being used again shall be removed by the contractor or shall be allowed to remain at the building as may be directed. No trim or finish is to be taken down until the Architect or Clerk of the Works has so directed.

257. All flooring in the building shall be taken up and removed except the under floor now in the Mayor's Court.

258. All pipes and wires are to be removed and all projecting nails, fixtures or useless hardware on woodwork or walls which are to remain shall be removed before the painter starts his work.

TIMBER AND LUMBER

259. All rough framing timber, such as rafters, studs, furring strips, etc shall be sound, dry hemlock unless otherwise specified or marked on the plan.

260. All new joists and girders or any other lumber marked yellow pine or "Y.P." on the drawings shall be first quality, long leaf Georgia pine free from sap, and from any injurious knots.

TRUSS

261. The present truss in partition forming North side of Supreme Court Chamber is to be removed, and all old material carefully preserved. New steel truss detailed on sheet 22 is to take the place of the present wood truss. After the steel work is finished and painted the carpenter is to fill in the truss with 2" x 6" studs 16" or less on centers for lathing.

262. Great care must be taken to preserve the present cornice on this partition,-it is to be taken down in sections and carefully replaced and repaired.

JOISTS

263. All the present joists shall be carefully jacked up and the floors made perfectly level.

264. The joists at present resting on wooden blocking shall be reset. Wooden blocks are to be taken out. All these joists and all new joists shall be set on brick or slate carefully leveled up.

265. Throughout the first floor construction new joists of the same size as the old joists must be supplied and set so as to reinforce each old joist. Old framing not called for to be preserved, such as around heat pipes, old column bases, etc shall be removed and replaced with new joist.

266. The second floor construction shall have one new 3" joist of the same depth as the present joist inserted along side of each old joist.

267. Present joists are to be cut and framed for new cellar stairs using double header and trimmers.

268. All new joist not resting on masonry walls are to be supported on approved wrought iron or malleable cast iron hangers.

269. Note that these hangers are required for all joists connected to two girders in the floor of the Supreme Court Chamber and two adjoining rooms and for joists connected to girder over coal room and stair hall.

270. New joists 16" on centers are required in present second story stair hall and for new room in north-east corner of second story.

271. All joists shall be bridged with 1" x 3" lattice bridging well nailed after all joists old and new have been carefully leveled.

272. In general the carpenter shall as a part of this contract reinforce and remake the joist system of the entire building, whether called for by the drawings or specifications or not, in such a way as to make all floors thoroughly strong and secure to the satisfaction of the Architect.

273. Present second story ceiling joists are not to be reinforced as above.

GIRDERS

274. Note that steel beams are introduced in the present wood girders in the floor of the Supreme Court Chamber, also over coal store room and over stair hall. Old timbers are to be bolted to the steel beams.

PARTITIONS

275. New partitions in second story shall be 3" x 4" studs 16" on centers bridged half way up with 1" x 2" lattice bridging well nailed.
276. Rough studs and slides for coal in openings in brick wall in cellar where shown.
277. NOTE opening in West wall of City Treasurer's office to be studded up.

PLASTER BOARD

278. All present shingles, tin, sheathing and shingle lath are to be removed from the entire roof of the building and the roof and sides of the dormer. The entire roof and dormer shall then be covered with Keystone Plaster Board 1" thick carefully fitted and nailed directly to the rafters.

PAPER

279. The plaster board on the roof shall be covered with two thicknesses of black Neponset water-proof roofing paper carefully fitted, lapped and nailed to make a perfectly water-tight job.

SHINGLE LATH

280. On top of the Neponset paper there shall be laid 1" x 2" hemlock shingle lath, 7" centers nailed to the rafters through the plaster board to receive the shingles.

SHINGLES

281. The roof, (except flat deck) and the sides and roof of the dormer shall be shingled with 7" x 24" split clear heart Cypress shingles with 1/2" butts all of the highest grade equal to the best made by J. B. Short. Sample of shingles must be submitted to and approved by the Architect before being ordered.
282. Shingles shall be laid 7" to the weather and be nailed with one 6d copper nail to each shingle.

OUTSIDE FINISH

283. All outside finish shall be genuine white pine, unless otherwise specified, of the first quality, free from blue sap and large or loose knots. Note full size details on sheet #23 and elsewhere. All dentils, etc. are to be cut from solid blocks. All portions of the main cornice which are missing or decayed or otherwise defective shall be replaced.

FRAMES AND SASH

284. New sash required are indicated on the elevations.
285. All new door and window frames shall be genuine white pine with Georgia pine sills, pulley stiles and parting beads.
286. All cellar window sash shall be new. All frames, old and new, shall have new cords and pulleys. (See Hardware).
287. All old stop heads, parting strips or staff beads which are broken shall be renewed. The outside mouldings of all window and door frames shall be gone over and any broken or decayed portions renewed.
288. New dormer window #318 as detailed on sheet 11. New sash shall match the old in all respects and any old sash which are broken shall be repaired. All old window sills which are decayed shall be renewed of Georgia Pine. Note detail of window #208 on sheet 19 with engaged balusters.

DOORS

289. All new doors shall be of solid white pine with solid panels all as shown on full size details. Panel mouldings shall be worked on the solid and coped where possible.

CUPOLA

290. The cupola is to be reconstructed as shown. All decayed or defective parts are to be renewed. A trap door is to be introduced.

GUTTERS

291. Stop gutters shall be formed on the roof around the entire building with 1 3/8" boards well nailed to wood blocks.

BOXES FOR RAIN CONDUCTORS

292. Rain conductors shall have white pine boxes built around them, secured to the brickwork with iron stays driven in. All according to detail drawings, which will be like the boxes on Congress Hall at 6th & Chestnut Streets.

GROUNDS

293. Carpenter will be required to put up all necessary grounds of hemlock as may be required by the plasterer or for securing interior wood finish.

INTERIOR FINISH

294. This shall all be made in a cabinet makers factory of old, established reputation of the highest class and must be approved by the Architect.

295. All interior finish (unless otherwise specified) shall be genuine White Pine of the first quality, free from blue sap and large or loose knots and perfectly dry.

296. All work shall be strictly to Architect's full size drawings. The workmanship shall be of the very highest grade and will be subject to the most rigid inspection and shall be of the grade known as Cabinet Work.

297. All mouldings are to be true and straight and free from all mill markings. All materials shall be cleaned, smoothed and sandpapered and turned over to sub-contractors for painting in perfect condition.

298. Note that all interior finish is to be kept in a dry, warm room in the factory until it has been painted, as elsewhere specified.

TRIM

299. Door and window trim is fully detailed. Note also details of washboards and bases, finish around arched openings, etc.

300. Brackets under sill of window 116 A must be cut from the solid. Chair rail and wainscoting where shown on the drawings.

WAINSCOTING

301. Where shown on the drawings of plain, tongued and grooved matched boards without beading run vertically. Cap and sub as detailed.

302. All material must be thoroughly dry and must be painted back and front before being delivered to the Building. Boards shall vary in width from 9" to 12" at least one-half the boards shall be 12". This wainscoting must be so nailed in place that should any board shrink it can not split.

ROSTRUM

303. The rostrum in the Mayor's Court is to be constructed as shown, 3 x 6 hemlock supports and joists, panelled front, balusters, posts, etc of white pine, hand rail first quality cherry.

304. The carving on the face of the posts to be done by carvers approved by the Architect, after models have been submitted and approved.

305. Floor and steps to be the same yellow pine as specified for other floors and steps in the building.

STAIRS

306. Stairs from first to second floor to have four 4" x 12" spruce horses. Stairs from second floor to attic and from first floor to basement, to have three 3" x 12" horses.

307. Treads and risers of stairs to be first quality rift Georgia pine, tongued together and housed into wall string. Balusters of pine for painting. Rail of cherry. Wall rail of same mahogany. Plain rail on brackets for basement stair where enclosed. Spandrel of stairs panelled as shown. Stair to basement same detail as main stair.

GALLERY

308. The gallery in the Mayor's Court is to be constructed as detailed. Girder at front of Georgia Pine - joists spruce - these must be anchored with wrought iron hooks to the brick wall.

309. Floor, steps and risers all as specified for others in the building. Columns of white pine, staves tongued together and well glued in the best manner. Front of white pine as detailed.

310. Columns are to have 4" Lally columns inside as elsewhere specified.

311. NOTE: Benches shown in the gallery are not a part of this contract.

FLOORING

312. New finished wood flooring shall be laid through the 1st and 2nd stories of the building.

313. The new wood flooring in the Mayor's Court will be nailed on top of the present under floor; elsewhere all the present flooring is to be removed and the new flooring nailed directly to the joists.

314. All new flooring shall be 5/4" thick. Long leaf, yellow pine, tongued and grooved, of thoroughly seasoned stock, not less than two years old, worked into width of from 6" to 10" and in lengths of not less than 6'.

315. There shall not be over 20% of 6" plank in any room. The balance of the flooring shall be from 8" to 10" in width.

316. The quality of the flooring will be No 2 B, long leaf yellow pine. Planks 6" wide, to contain not more than five (5) pin knots or one standard knot, nor 10% pitch and to admit of 1/2" of sap in the face, showing for the whole length or its equivalent. Planks 8" to 10" to admit 3/4" of sap, showing for the full length or its equivalent and planks wider than 6" to admit of proportionately more knots and specified for that width.

317. All flooring throughout the rooms will be cut close to walls and partitions and long skirtings and carefully finished around bases or columns, etc. All flooring to be planed and sand-papered on completion and left clean for oil finish. Flooring to break joint over bearings. Flooring is to be face nailed. All flooring must be painted on the back in a dry room at the mill.

APPROVED: JOHN P. B. SINKLER
CITY ARCHITECT

APPROVED: FRANK H. CAVEN,
DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

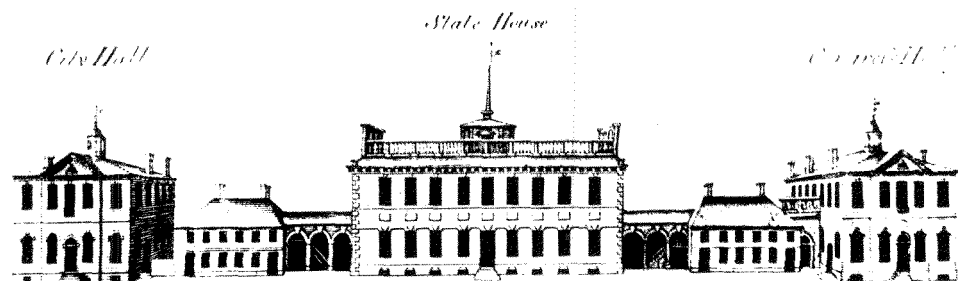
_____ hereby agree to be bound by the foregoing specifications.

WITNESS PRESENT

(SEAL) CONTRACTOR

ILLUSTRATIONS

Chapter II
Illustration No. 1



View of the State House, from the Davies
map of 1794. Courtesy Philadelphia Free
Library.

Chapter II
Illustration No. 2



STATE-HOUSE.

With a View of Chesnut Street PHILADELPHIA.

"State-House With a View of Chesnut
Street Philadelphia," by William Birch.
From original print in the Independence
National Historical Park Collection.



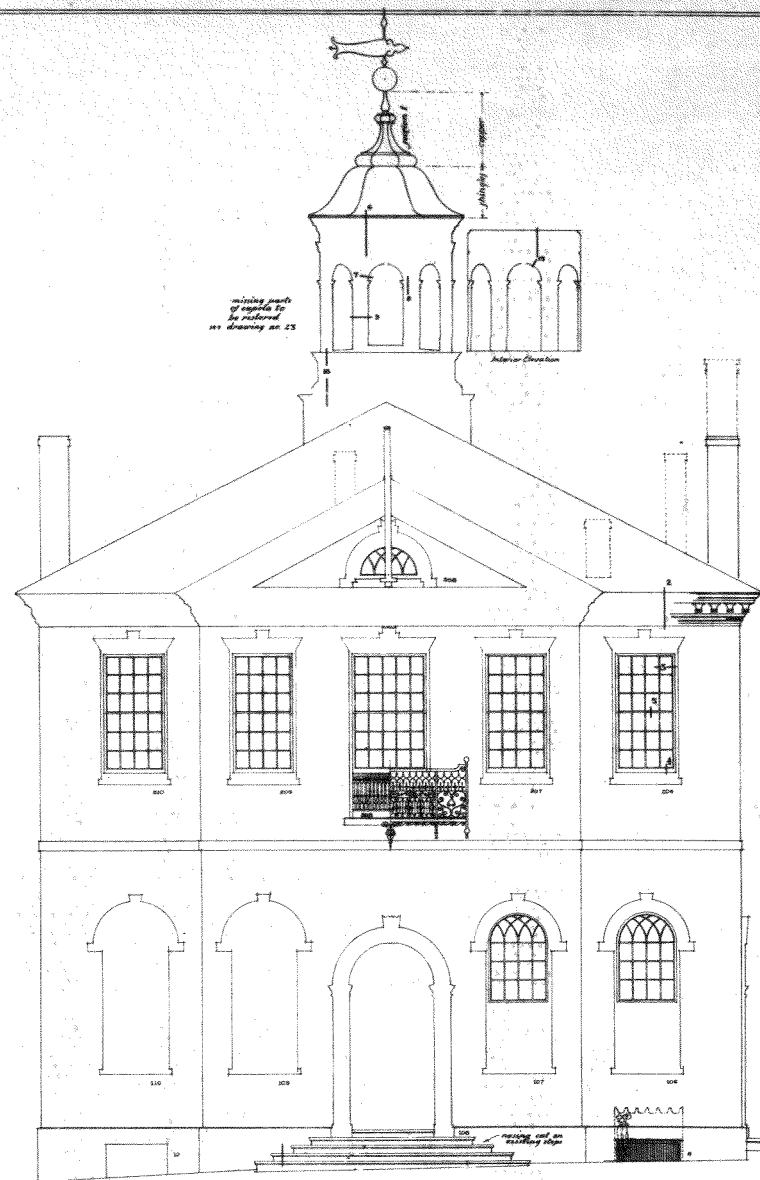
"Election Day-1815." Engraved by
Krimmel. From original in Inde-
pendence National Historical Park
Collection.

Chapter II
Illustration No. 4



Supreme Court Building or Old City Hall,
Northeast Corner, taken April 30, 1922.

NAD IND 9271
7/126

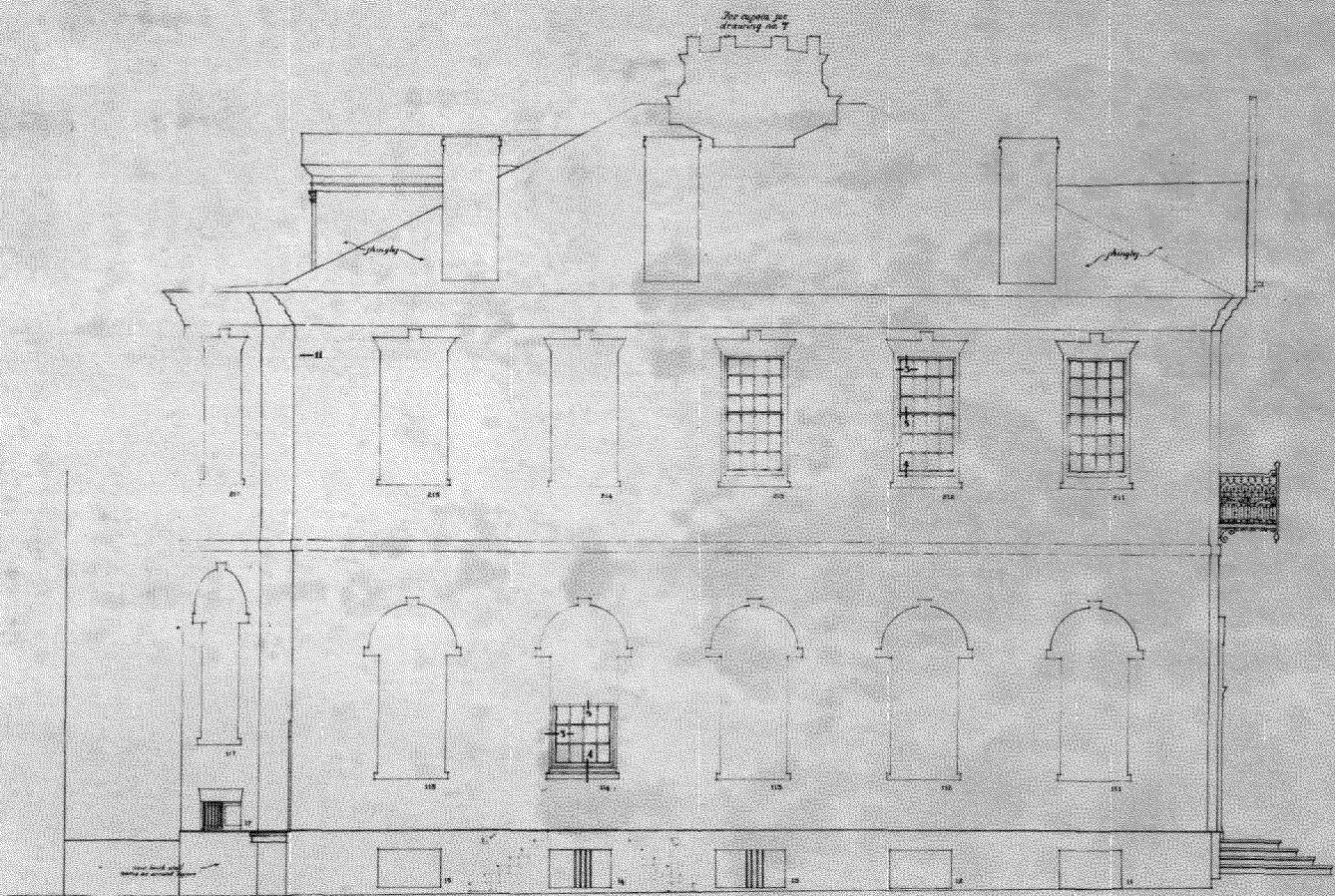


VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS BEFORE COMMENCING WORK		
APPROVED: <i>R. P. Sinkler</i> CITY ARCHITECT	IMPROVEMENT OF INDEPENDENCE HALL GROUP OF BUILDINGS	WORK NO. 421
DIRECTOR, DEPT. JOHN P. B. SINKLER	CITY ARCHITECT - 825 CITY HALL	

Notes
Old material shown in outline
New material shown in detail
Old material to be removed, shown

Restoration of Old City Hall Independence Square Philadelphia, Penna.
Philadelphia Chapter American Institute of Architects

Chestnut Street Elevation
Drawing no. 7
Date - 1912
Scale 3/4" = 1'



NHP IND 9271
10 7 26

VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS BEFORE COMMENCING WORK.		
APPROVED:	IMPROVEMENT OF	WORK NO.
<i>John P. Sinker</i>	INDEPENDENCE HALL,	421
CITY ARCHT.	GROUP OF BUILDINGS.	
DATE: MAY 1910	JOHN P. SINKLER,	
PAID BY: BUREAU	CITY ARCHT. AND CITY HALL	



Restoration of Old City Hall Independence Square Philadelphia, Penna.
Philadelphia Chapter American Institute of Architects

Notes
Old material shown in outline
New material shown in solid
Old material to be removed, shown

Elevation on Fifth Street
Drawing no. 10
Date - 5/10/10



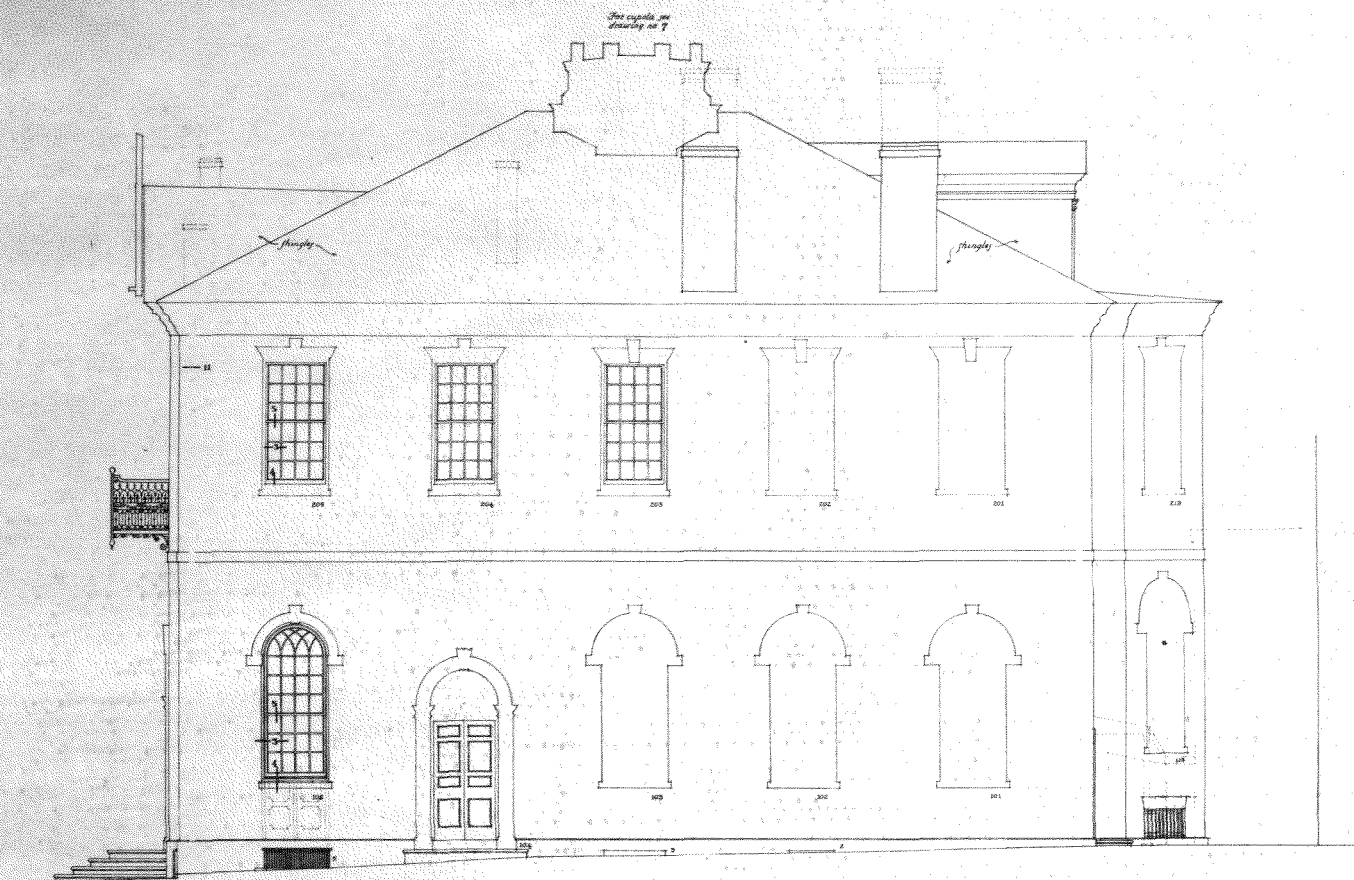
Independence Hall Group, 1876.
Engraving by Poleni. Courtesy
of Library of Congress.

Chapter II
Illustration No. 8



"Back of the State House-1799," by William Birch. Note especially the bay window. From the original in the Independence National Historical Park Collection.

Chapter II
Illustration No. 10



NHP IND 9111
8/11

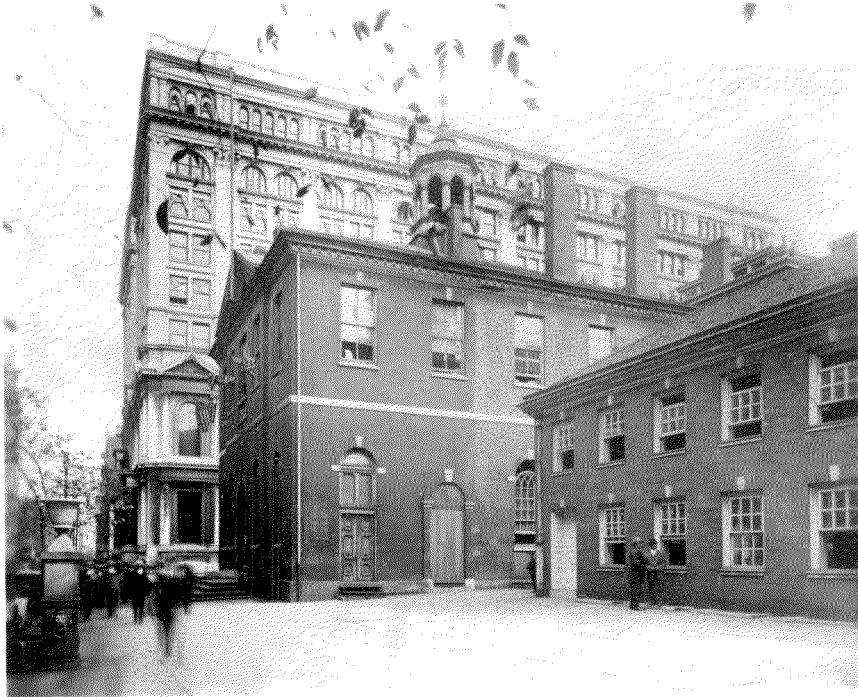
VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS BEFORE COMMENCING WORK		
APPROVED	WORK NO.	
<i>John P. S. [Signature]</i>	421	
CITY ARCHITECT	IMPROVEMENT OF	
<i>James H. [Signature]</i>	INDEPENDENCE HALL	
DIRECTOR DEPT.	GROUP OF BUILDINGS	
JOHN P. B. ZINKLER		
CITY ARCHITECT		

Notes
Old material shown in outline
New material shown in detail
Old material to be removed, shown

Restoration of Old City Hall Independence Square Philadelphia, Penna.
Philadelphia Chapter American Institute of Architects

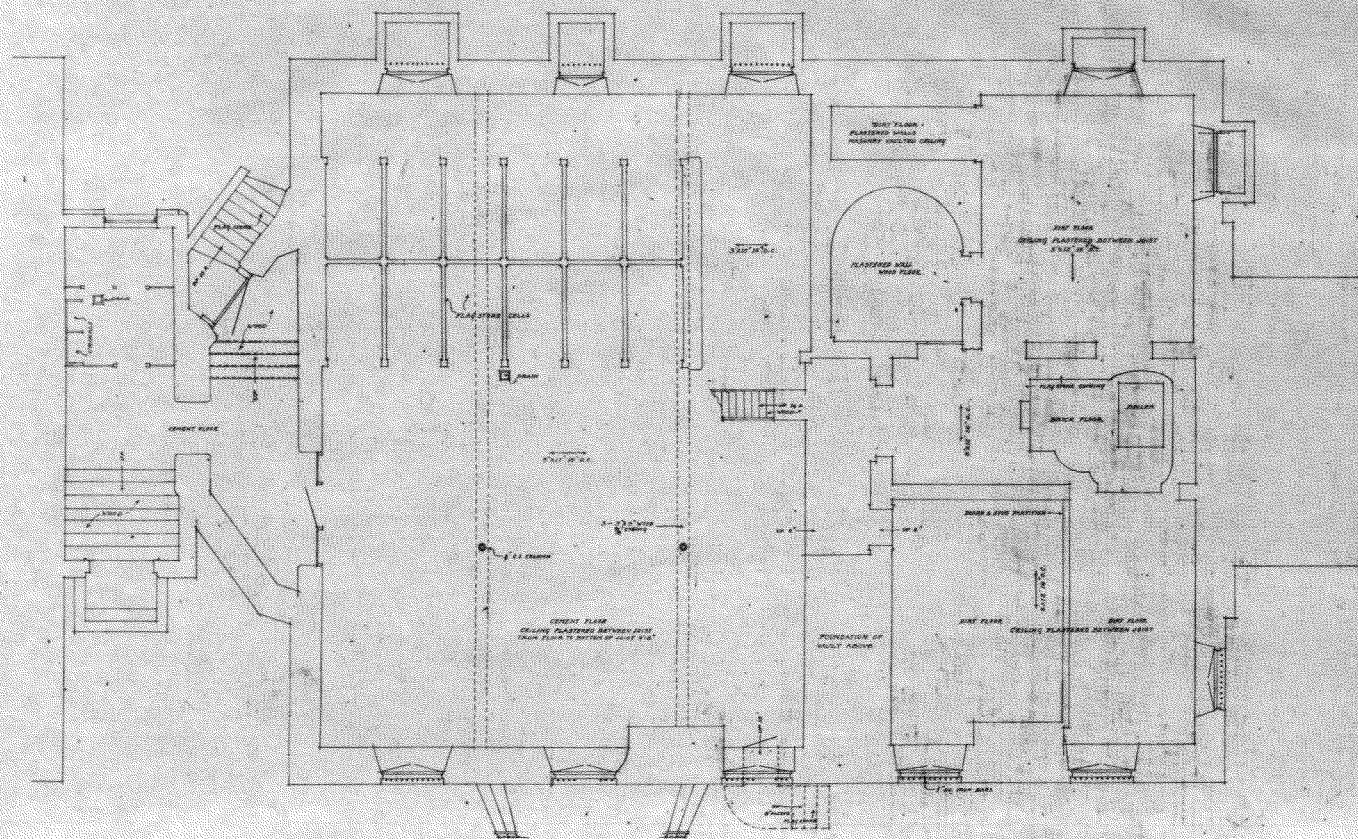
West Elevation
Drawing no 8
Date 3/11/10
Scale 1/4" = 1'

Chapter II
Illustration No. 11

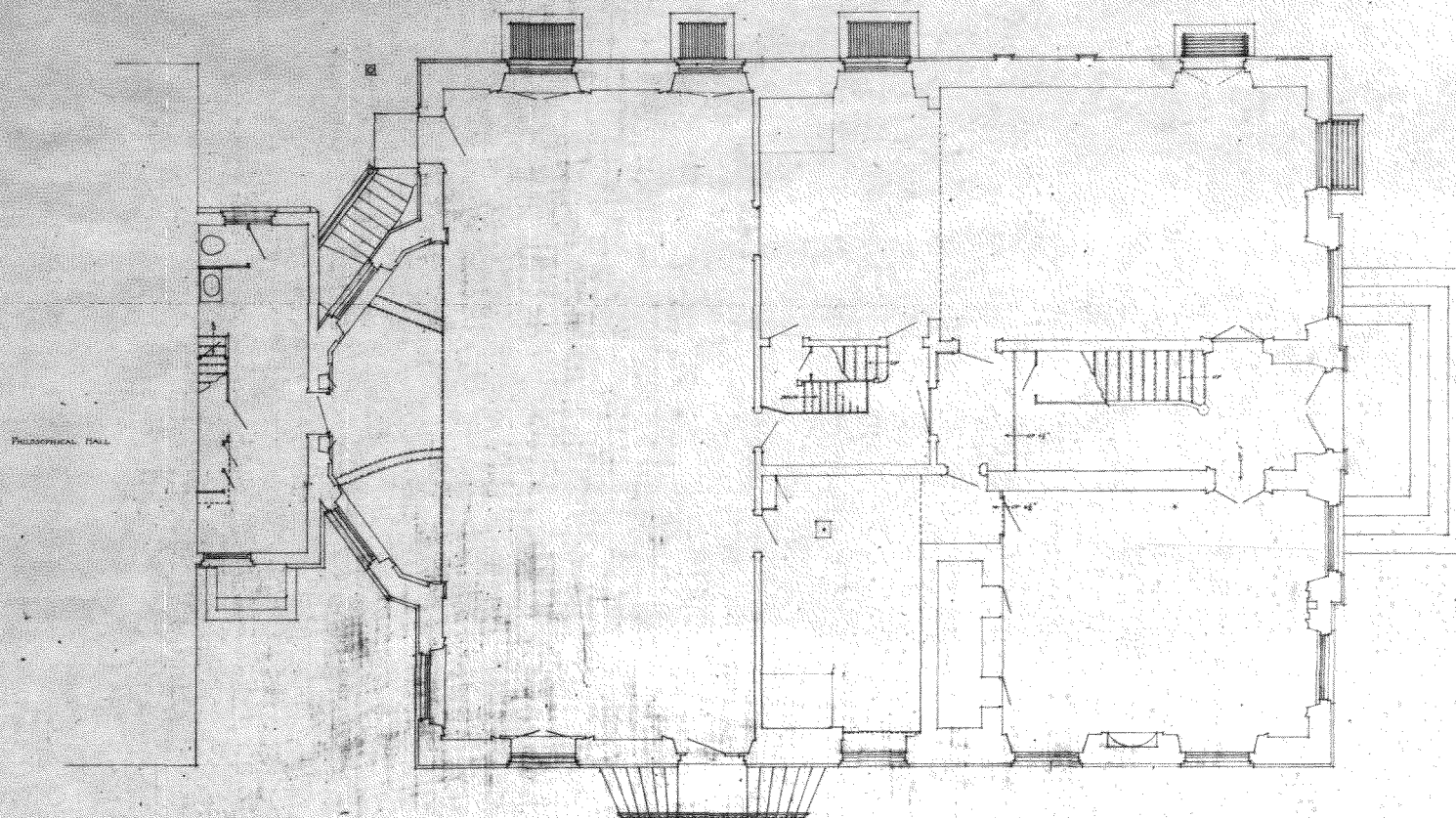


Old City Hall, Exterior, Facing East,
taken September 11, 1913.

WORK NO. 421
IMPROVEMENT OF
INDEPENDENCE HALL
GROUP OF BUILDINGS
JOHN P. B. SHINKLER
CITY ARCHITECT, PHILADELPHIA



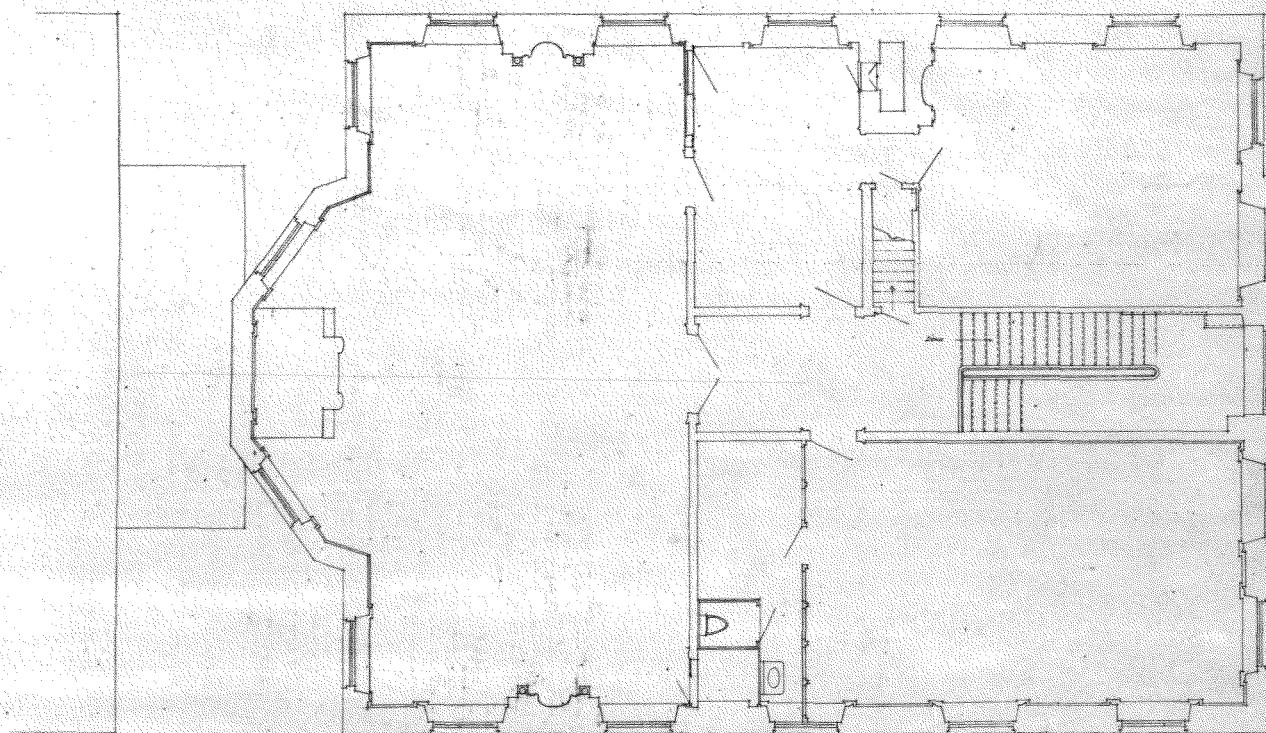
Chapter II
Illustration No. 13



VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS BEFORE COMMENCING WORK	
IMPROVEMENT OF INDEPENDENCE HALL GROUP OF BUILDINGS	WORKNO 421
JOHN P. B. JUNKLER CITY ARCHITECT 825 CITY HALL	1-2

SURVEY FOR THE RESTORATION OF OLD CITY HALL, INDEPENDENCE SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
DRAWING NO. 2
DATE - 3/11/16
NHP-105 4271
2 of 26



VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS BEFORE COMMENCING WORK	
IMPROVEMENT OF INDEPENDENCE HALL GROUP OF BUILDINGS	WORK NO. 421
JOHN P. D. SINKLER CITY ARCHITECT - 825 CITY HALL	1-3

SURVEY FOR THE RESTORATION OF OLD CITY HALL, INDEPENDENCE SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.,

SECOND FLOOR PLAN
DRAWING NO. 3
DATE - 2/1/10
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"
NHP-IND 9271
3 of 26

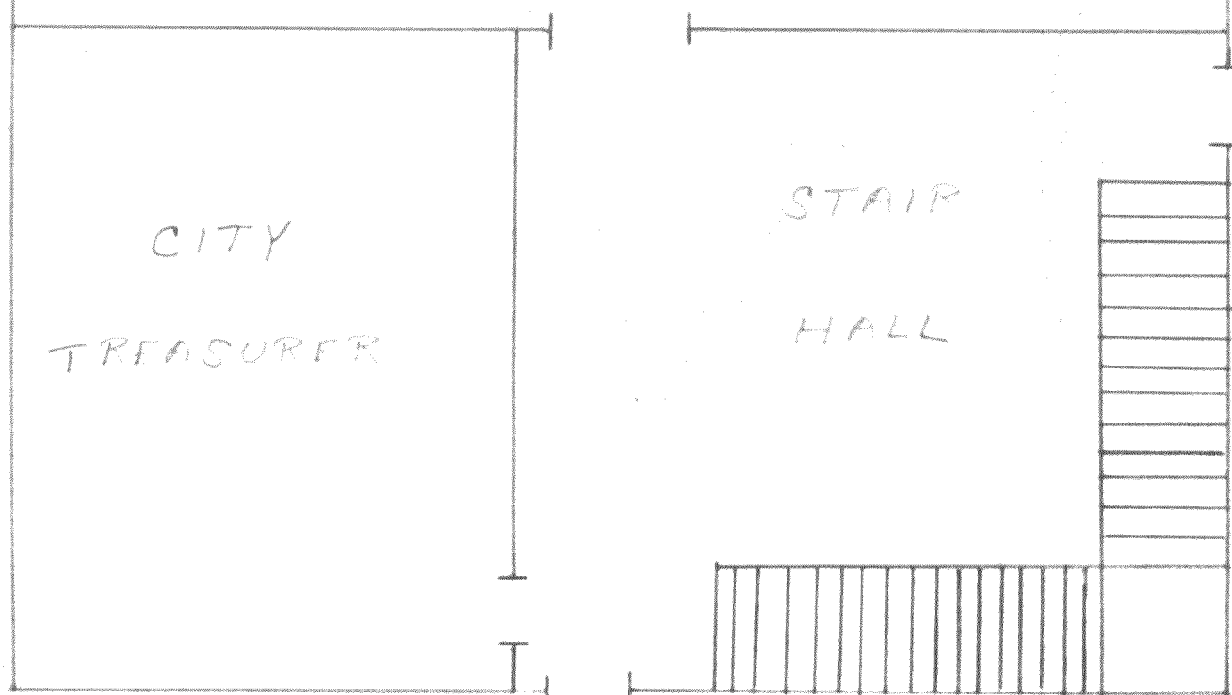
FIRST FLOOR

$\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'$

Chapter II
Illustration No. 15

MAYOR'S
COURT

Old City Hall, 1797, First Floor Plan.
Based on Insurance Survey of 1821 and
the Floor Plan of 1824, and documentary
evidence in the Independence National
Historical Park research note file.
Drawn by Franklin R. Mullaly.



OLD CITY HALL - 1797

SECOND FLOOR

Chapter II
Illustration No. 16

$\frac{1}{4}'' = 1'$

COMMON
COUNCIL
CHAMBER

ROOM "A"

EAST

SELECT
COUNCIL
CHAMBER

ROOM
"B"

WEST

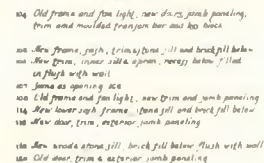
NORTHWEST

ROOM

Old City Hall - 1797. Second
Floor Plan. Based on Insurance
Survey of 1821, the 1824 plan,
and the documentary evidence in
the Independence National His-
torical Park research note file.
Drawn by Franklin R. Mullaly.

F.R.M.

OLD CITY HALL - 1797



as: Did you find my notebook? Did you and your partner
as: Did you find a possible good
graffiti concept?
as: Yes, I did.

HAP 140 9271
 5 of 26

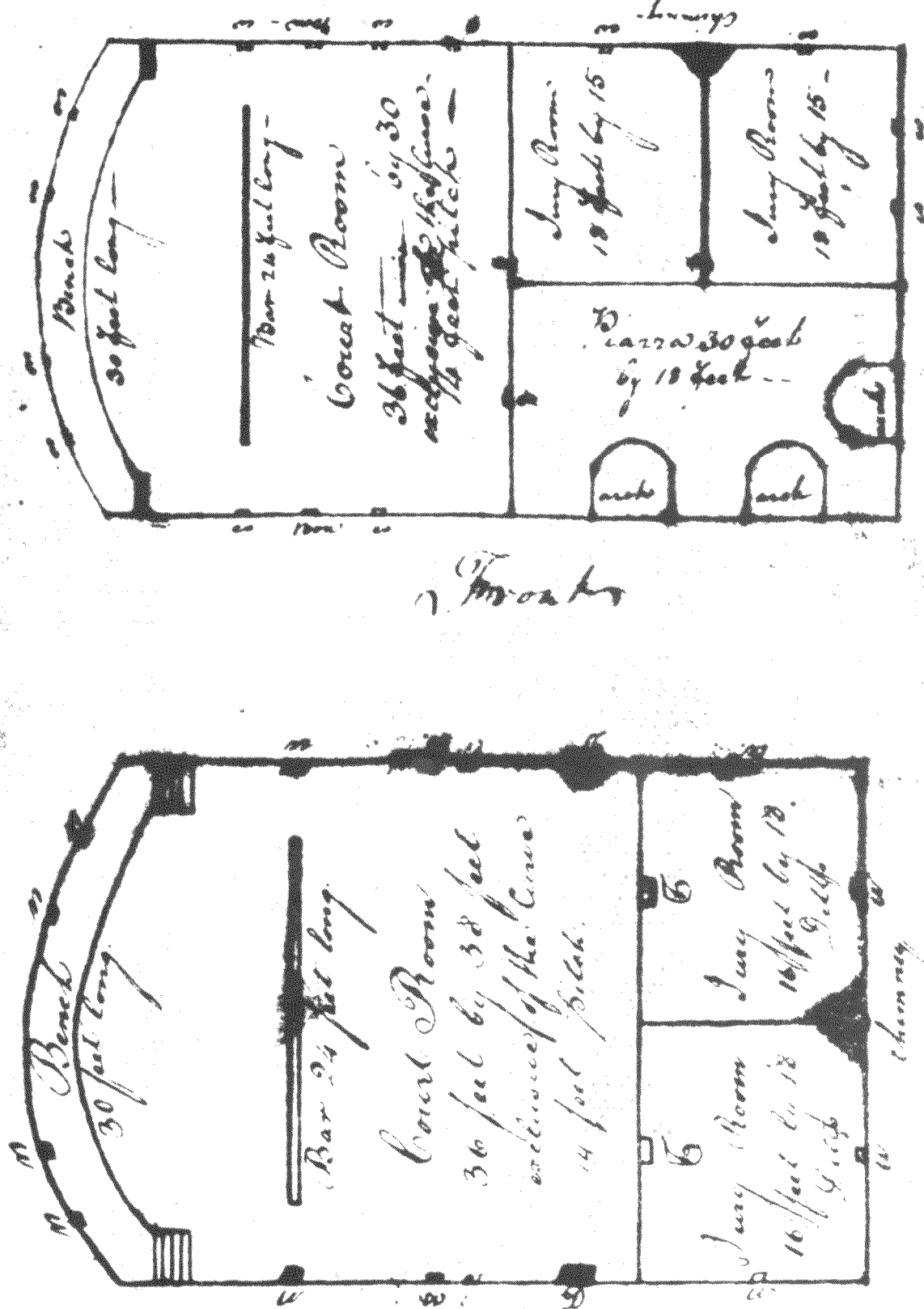
APPROVED		WORK NO.
	IMPROVEMENT OF INDEPENDENCE HALL GROUP OF BUILDINGS	421
CITY ARCHITECT	JOHN P. B. SINKLER	
FILED IN	CITY ARCHITECT	

First Floor Plan

Restoration of Old City Hall Independence Square Philadelphia, Penna.

Key to plan

_____	Old material to remain
-----	Old material to be removed
_____	New material
_____	New brick work



"Typical first floor plans for early Virginia courthouses." From Marcus Whiffen, "The Early County Courthouses of Virginia," The Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, XVIII (March 1959), 3.

Chapter II
Illustration No. 19



Courtroom, Townhall, Rye, Sussex, England.
Courtesy National Buildings Record, London,
England.

Chapter II
Illustration No. 20



Courtroom, Guildhall (erected 1757,
renovated 1859) High Wycombe, England.
National Park Service Photo.

Chapter II
Illustration No. 21



Courtroom, Guildhall (1762), Beverley,
England. National Park Service Photo.

Chapter II
Illustration No. 22



Courtroom, Guildhall (1687), Rochester,
England. National Park Service Photo.

The diagram is a detailed architectural floor plan of the State House, showing the First and Second floors. The plan is oriented with East at the top and West at the bottom.

Second Floor:

- Common Council:** Located on the far left, with a "Select Council" area below it.
- Grand Jury Room:** Adjacent to the Common Council.
- White Dressing Room:** A small room between the Grand Jury Room and the Mammoth Room.
- Black Dressing Room:** Another small room between the White Dressing Room and the Mammoth Room.
- Stairs to the Marine Room:** Located between the dressing rooms.
- Mammoth Room:** A large central room.
- Lecture Room:** Adjacent to the Mammoth Room.
- Quadruped Room:** Adjacent to the Lecture Room.
- County Commissioners:** Located to the right of the Quadruped Room.
- Auditors Office:** Adjacent to the County Commissioners.
- Circuit Court:** Located on the far right.
- Low Library:** Adjacent to the Circuit Court.

First Floor:

- Mayors Office:** Located on the far left, with "City Council" and "City Treasurer" areas below it.
- Mayors Court:** Adjacent to the Mayors Office.
- Clerk of the Court:** Adjacent to the Mayors Court.
- Recorder of Deeds:** Adjacent to the Clerk of the Court.
- Register of Wills:** Adjacent to the Recorder of Deeds.
- Probate Court:** Adjacent to the Register of Wills.
- Court Room:** A large central room.
- Entrance to the Rotunda by the Main St.:** Located to the right of the Court Room.
- Mayors Court:** Adjacent to the Entrance.
- Probate Sheriffs Office:** Adjacent to the Mayors Court.
- Clerk of the Court:** Adjacent to the Probate Sheriffs Office.
- Orphans Quarter Court Sessions:** Adjacent to the Clerk of the Court.
- District Court:** Located on the far right.

Scale and Orientation:

- A scale bar at the bottom indicates dimensions: 25, 50, 75, 100, 200 Feet.
- The text "PLAN OF THE STATE HOUSE." is centered below the scale bar.
- Orientation is marked with "East" at the top and "West" at the bottom.

"Plan of the State House." Note especially the first and second floor plans of Old City Hall. From Philadelphia in 1824, facing p. 133.

Chapter II
Illustration No. 24



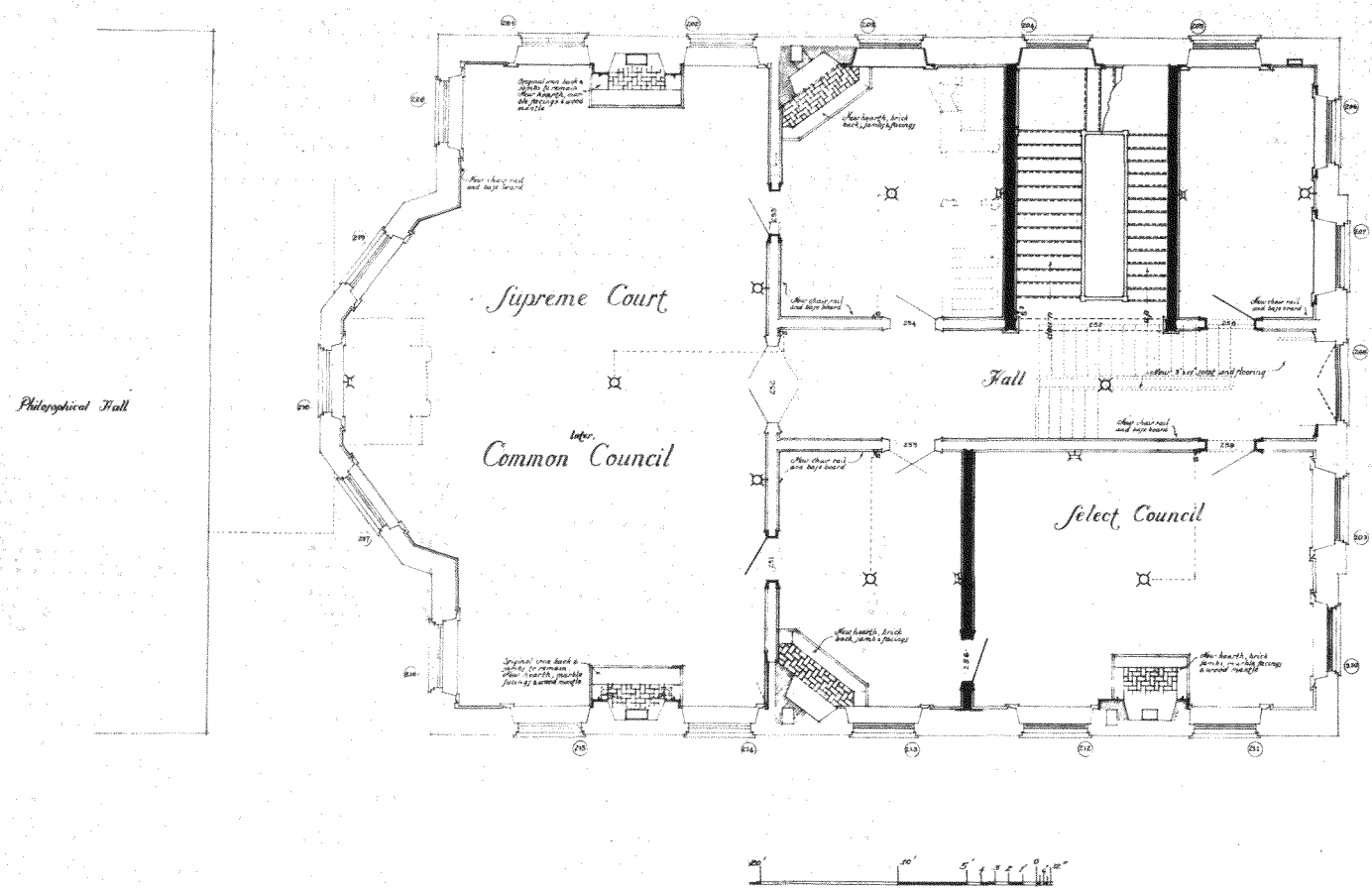
"Old City Hall, Excavation for extension
of basement for elevator shaft, 10/20/1921."
Photograph taken during the removal of con-
necting wall between Old City Hall and
Philosophical Hall.

NHP 1110 3271
6/26

VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS BEFORE COMMENCING WORK.		
APPROVED: <i>H. J. Sweeney</i> CITY ARCHITECT	IMPROVEMENT OF: INDEPENDENCE HALL GROUP OF BUILDINGS	WORKNO 421
FORWARDED BY: <i>John P. B. Sinkler</i> CITY ARCHITECT	JOHN P. B. SINKLER CITY ARCHITECT - 825 CITY HALL	

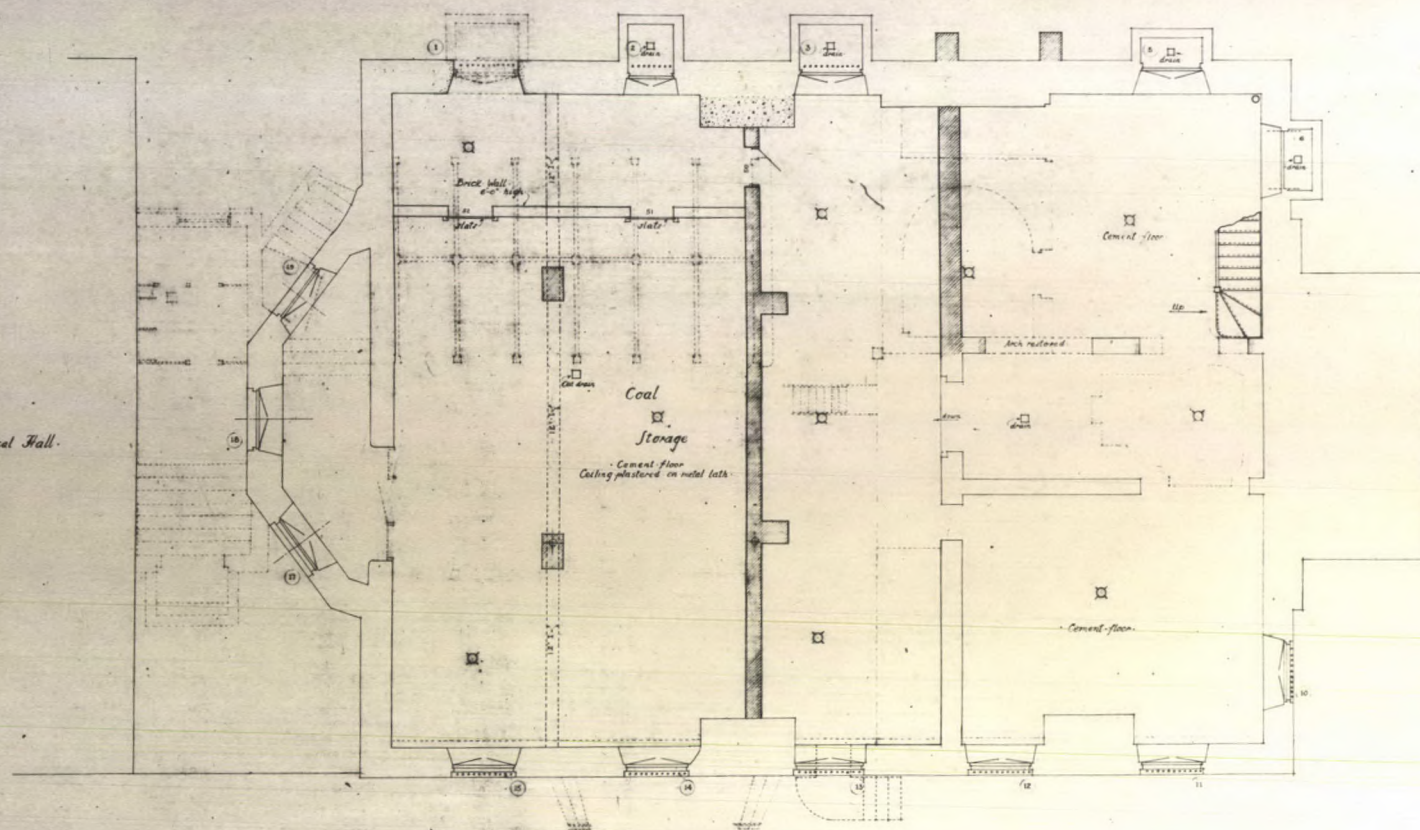
Second Floor Plan
Drawing no - 6
Date - 3/11/10

- Key*
- 201 New inner sill and brick fill below flush with wall
 - 202 New register hole filled with brick
 - 203 New gash, jamb paneling, trim, inner sill and apron
 - 204 New gash, trim, inner sill
 - 205 -
 - 206 -
 - 207 -
 - 208 New gash, part trim & paneled lower doors
 - 209 New gash
 - 210 New gash
 - 211 -
 - 212 -
 - 213 -
 - 214 -
 - 215 -
 - 216 -
 - 217 -
 - 218 -
 - 219 -
 - 220 -
 - 221 New door, trim, raised panel toward large room
 - 222 Door, rebating
 - 223 Old door rebating, new trim, raised panel in large room
 - 224 Old door rebating, raised panel in Hall side
 - 225 Door rebating, new middle panels, raised panel in Hall side
 - 226 New door with flat panels and trim
 - 227 New playster, - arch & moulded key block
 - 228 New trim & door, raised panel in Hall side
 - 229 New trim, door rebating, raised panels in Hall side



Restoration of Old City Hall Independence Square Philadelphia Chapter American Institute of Architects Philadelphia, Penna.

Key to plan:
— Old material to remain
--- Old material to be removed
--- New material
--- New brickwork



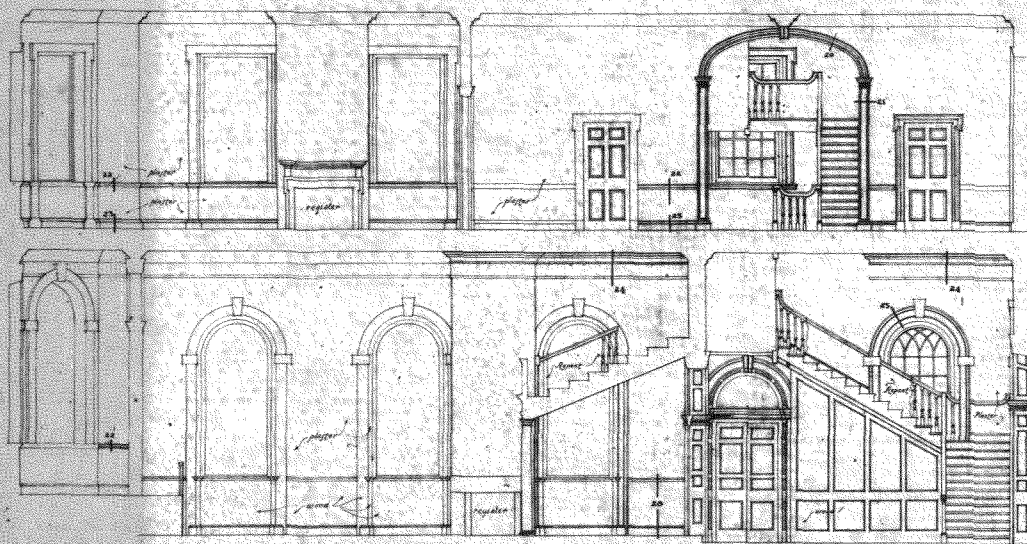
20' 10' 5' 4' 3' 2'

Restoration of Old City Hall, Independence Square, Philadelphia, Penna.
Philadelphia Chapter American Institute of Architects

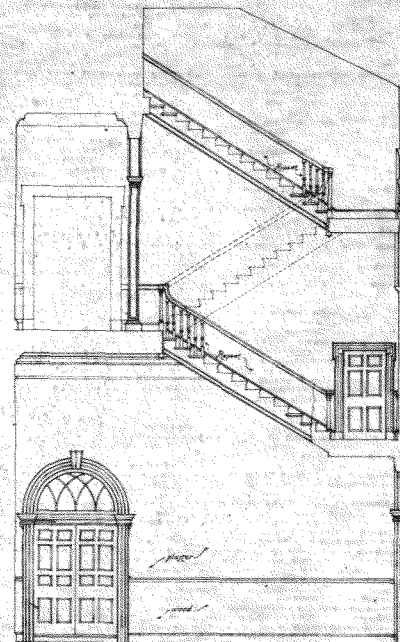
VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS BEFORE COMMENCING WORK	
APPROVED	421
W. P. S. J.	INDEPENDENCE HALL
7. 11. 12	GROUP OF BUILDINGS
JOHN F. SINKLER	
ARCHITECT	
1-4	

Basement Plan
Drawing No. 4 NHP-IND 4371
Date - 7 of 26

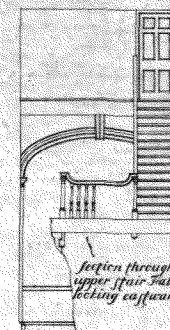
Key to plan:
Old material to remain
Old material to be removed
New material
New brickwork
New masonry



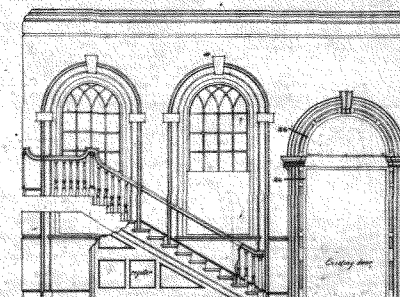
Longitudinal section through building looking westward



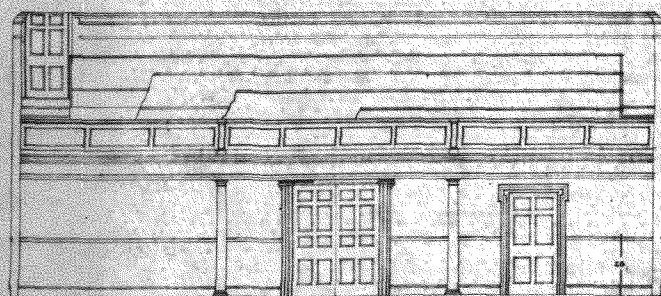
Elevation of south side of stair hall



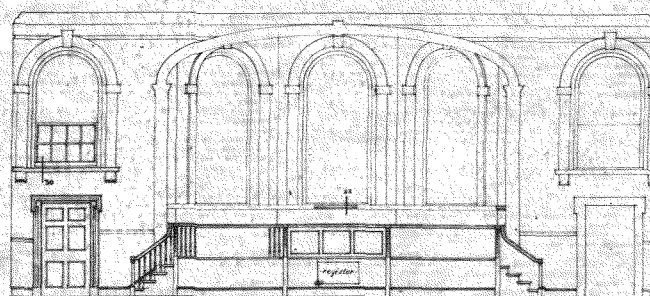
Section through upper stair hall looking eastward



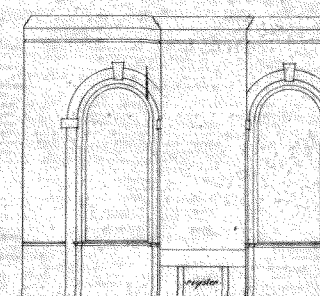
Elevation of north side of stair hall



Elevation of north side of Mayor's Office



Elevation of south side of Mayor's Office



Elevation of east hall of City Treasurer's Office

Notes
Old work to remain shown in outline
New work shown in detail

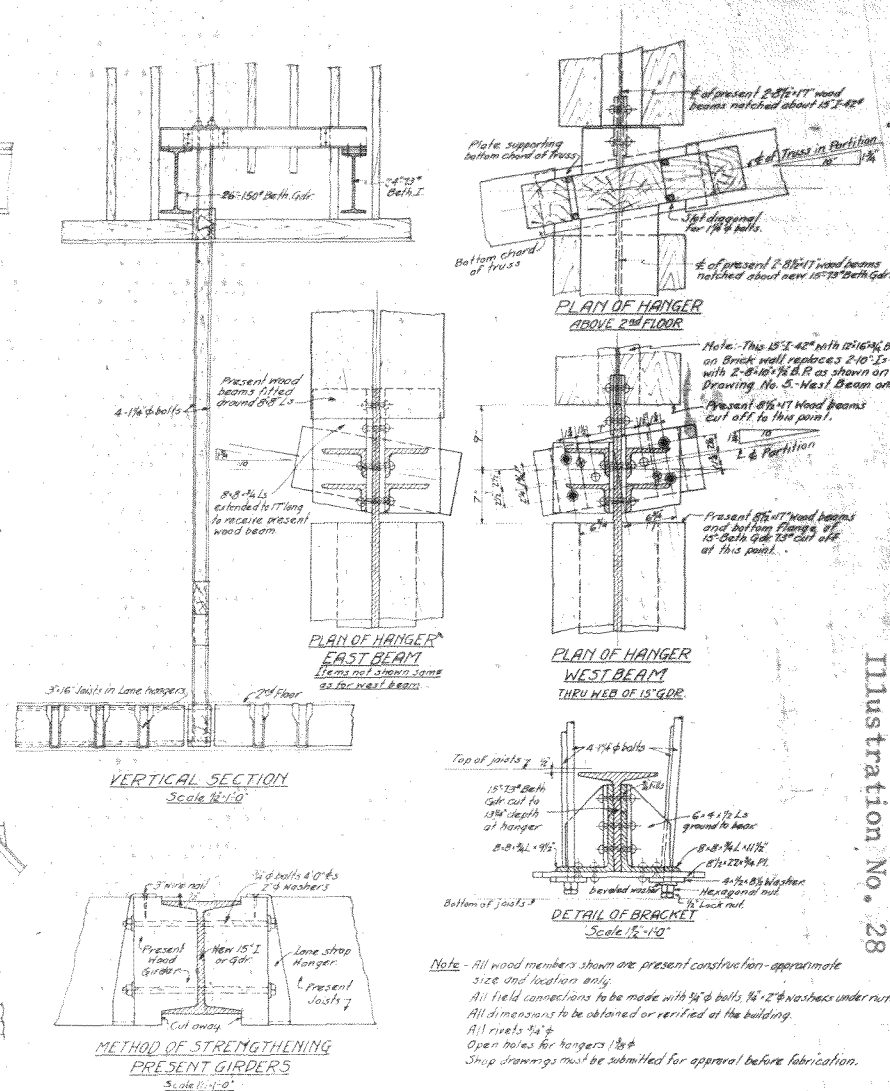
Restoration of Old City Hall. Independence Square Philadelphia, Penna.
Philadelphia Chapter American Institute of Architects

IMPROVEMENT OF INDEPENDENCE
HALL - GROUP OF BUILDINGS
JOHN P. D. SIMKLER
CITY ARCHITECT 625 CITY HALL.

WORK NO
421

I-13

Sections through building
Drawing no 13
Date 3/1/10 NHP-IND 421
11 of 26



Chapter II
Illustration No. 28

NHP-IND 9271
26 of 26

This sheet supersedes sheet No 22-"Detail of Steel Truss."

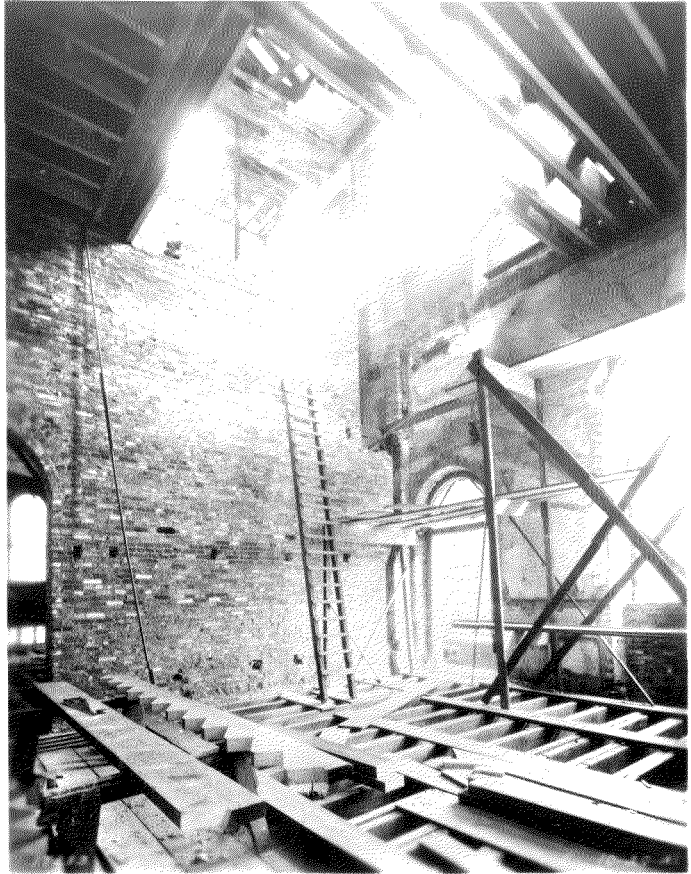
I-22^A

Chapter II
Illustration No. 29



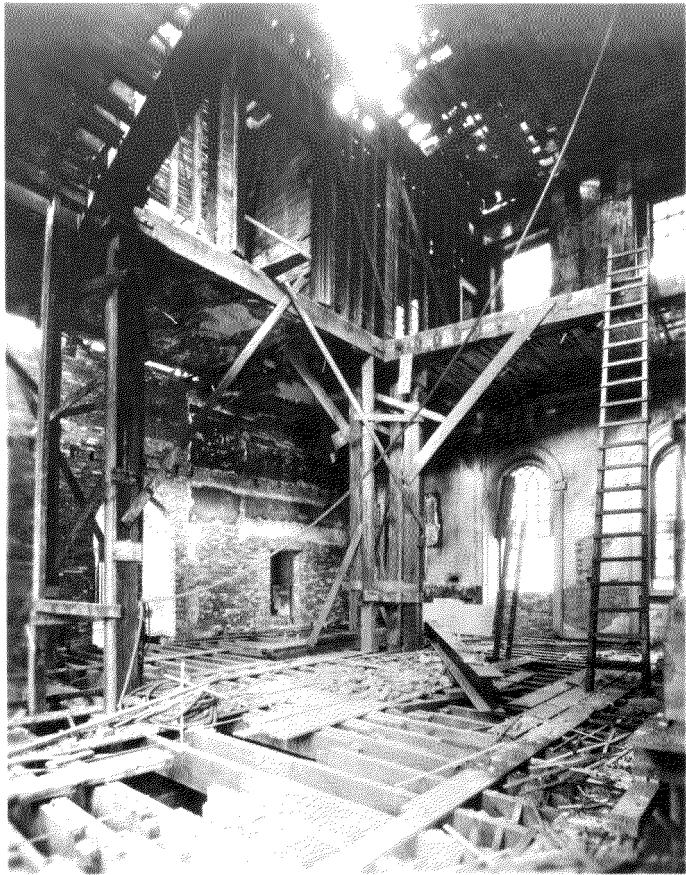
Photograph of vestibule's west wall taken during restoration shows outlines of original staircase, gallery, and brick partition. Note also fanlight and cornice.

Chapter II
Illustration No. 30



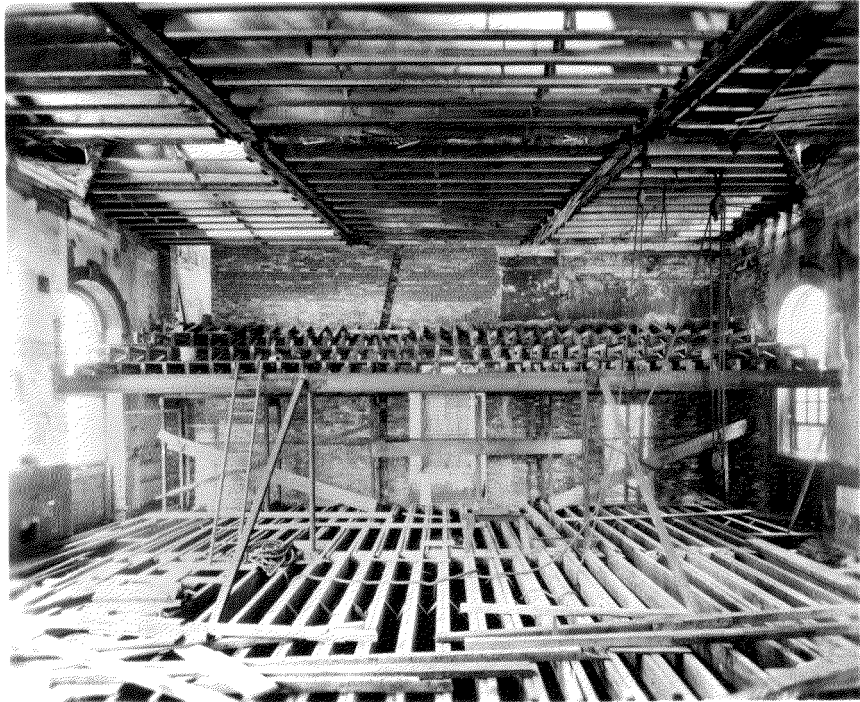
Photograph of vestibule's south and west walls taken during restoration shows re-built portion of brick partition, outlines of staircase, and altered framing system of second floor. Note steel beam extending from vestibule partition to north wall. Note also new joists abutting old joists.

Chapter II
Illustration No. 31



Photograph of Mayor's Court looking north-east taken during the restoration shows rebuilt brick partition, truss partition of second floor, and double wood girders of second floor before insertion of steel. Plaster on upper portion of brick partition east of doorway denotes original brickwork. Note joist holes east of doorway which show level of gallery. Outline of front of gallery appears above fireplace to right of shoring. Window to right of fireplace has been reconverted from doorway. Old cornice can be seen above windows on the right. Note also old split lathing, much of which was retained in restored building.

Chapter II
Illustration No. 32



Photograph of Mayor's Court looking north taken during the restoration shows steel girders in place, old floor joists reinforced by new joists and hung by iron straps, and gallery in process of reconstruction with lalley columns in place. Note remnants of cornice on brick partition wall and east wall. Note also fireplaces on the right and left.



Photograph of Select Council Chamber looking south taken in 1920, before the restoration, shows outline of the curved partition found by A.I.A. When room was restored, split lathe was covered by metal lathe and plastered over. Frames, jambs, and sills of the windows, chair rail and pilasters probably date from 1790-91.

Chapter II
Illustration No. 34



Photograph of Common Council Chamber
in 1921 looking southeast shows one of
reinforced girders hung from attic
steelwork by steel rods. Note details
of windows, split lathe, iron straps,
and joist arrangement.



Photograph of Common Council Chamber looking north shows truss partition at completion of structural rehabilitation. Heavy timbers are of hard-cut walnut. Ceiling medallion and door frames were retained.

Chapter II
Illustration No. 36



Vestibule and stairs after restoration.

Chapter II
Illustration No. 37



City Treasurer's Office after restoration. Clock may date from 1790-1791.

Chapter II
Illustration No. 38



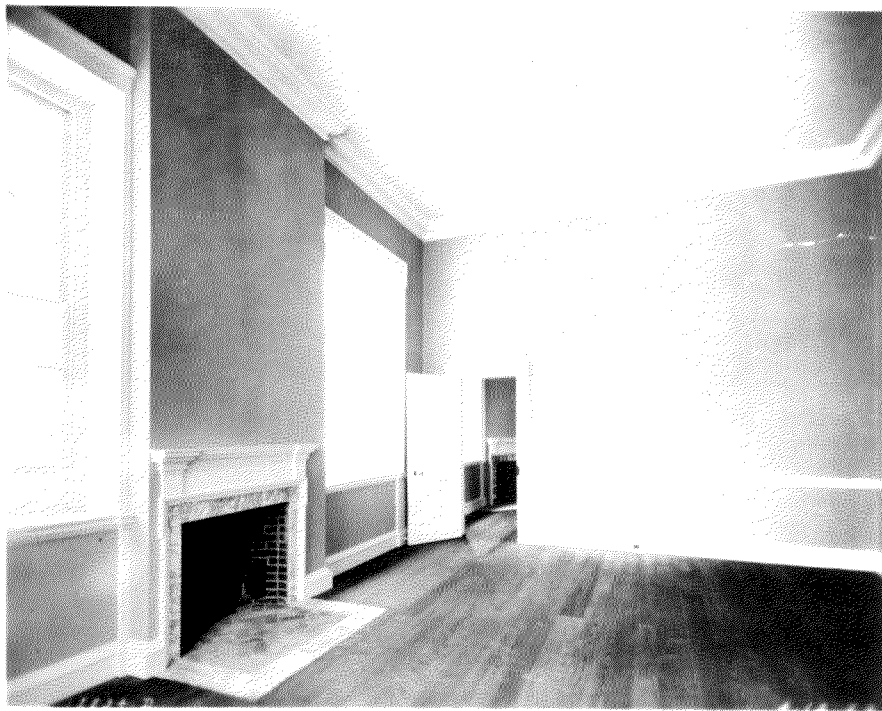
Mayor's Court after restoration.

Chapter II
Illustration No. 39



Second floor hallway after restoration.

Chapter II
Illustration No. 40



Select Council Chamber after restoration.

CHAPTER III

ARCHITECTURAL DATA

Prepared by Supervisory Architect Charles E. Peterson
Eastern Office of Design and Construction

December 15, 1958

ARCHITECTURAL DATA

ARCHITECTURAL AND STRUCTURAL
DESIGN

The Old City Hall stands at the southwest corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets. It is the newest of the buildings remaining on Independence Square. Plans were ordered in 1785 and the structure built in 1790-91.

Little is understood of the construction of this building except that it was done under the superintendence of David Evans, well-known Philadelphia master carpenter. The exterior was intended to--and did--reproduce Congress Hall at the other end of the block. The designer of the interior is not known but Evans would doubtless have been able to do it.

There was some kind of a "new addition" to the building in 1793 but it has not been identified.

As it turned out, the U. S. Supreme Court used the Hall until the government moved to Washington in 1800. In the following years the City government and the Mayor occupied it. The cellar was rented out for storage. When the City offices moved to Penn Square various organizations such as the Grand Army of the Republic inherited the use of it.

In 1916 the A.I.A. Preservation Committee, after examining the structure declared it to be "in an advanced state of decay and delapidation." The following year the interiors were torn up for a study of physical evidences and in 1918 the plans were completed. Restoration

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Section 1
Page 2

work was begun by Hurley Bros. on August 18, 1921 and it was completed early the next year. A dedication was held on May 2, 1922.

PRESENT CONDITION OF
BUILDING

The building has been maintained in recent years at about the same level as under the City and doesn't seem to show any serious deterioration. One of the main trusses of the roof has tipped out of plumb and other problems may be revealed when the scheduled Ewing Company examination gets under way.

ADDITIONAL WORK NEEDED TO
ACCOMPLISH ARCHITECTURAL RESEARCH

If a competent architect-historian is available, it is recommended that six months be allowed for him to prepare a Part II report tracing the evolution of the structure and completely illustrated by drawings and photographs.

Here again the A.I.A. archives and the City records probably contain the basis for a complete account of the restoration.

CHAPTER IV

FURNISHINGS AND EXHIBITION DATA

Prepared by Museum Curator David H. Wallace

FURNISHINGS AND
EXHIBITS DATA

EXISTING HISTORIC FURNISHINGS

Of its original furnishings, the only piece now in Old City Hall is a clock set in the north wall of the City Treasurer's Office, first floor. Museum records indicate that the clock was made in London about 1760, imported to America in the late 1780's, installed in Old City Hall in 1790, and rebuilt by David Weatherly in 1830. Further research is needed to determine the accuracy of these statements.

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania owns a chair which is said to have been one of a set used by the Pennsylvania Committee of Safety during the Revolution and later by the Philadelphia City Council, meeting in Old City Hall. This chair is a Windsor with a high back, half turned-rail, half ladder. The right arm is a writing arm with drawer. There is another drawer under the seat.

During the 1921 restoration of Old City Hall several items were discovered in the cellar which may be part of the original furnishings of that portion of the building. These are a pane of window glass (bull's eye type), a "bull ring" said to have been used to chain prisoners to the floor, a lock said to have been used on a prisoner's ball and chain, and a lock from a cell in the City jail in the basement of Old City Hall. All of these are in the Park collection.

William M. Hornor, Jr., in his Blue Book, Philadelphia Furniture, William Penn to George Washington (Philadelphia, 1935), sets forth the claim (without citing his source) that three large, leather-covered,

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Section 1
Page 2

Marlborough-type chairs in the Independence Hall Collection were made by Thomas Affleck for the use of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court, then meeting in Old City Hall. This claim runs counter to the traditional belief, which goes back as far as 1873, that these chairs were made for the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. Further research is needed to determine the true history of these chairs.

PROPOSED FURNISHINGS PLANS

Completion of the first three sections of a furnishing plan
for Old City Hall is scheduled for July 1959.

PROPOSED FINANCING
OF REFURNISHINGS

No funds have been programmed for the refurnishing of Old City Hall. It is estimated that it will cost about \$185,000.00.

RECOMMENDATION FOR
INTERPRETIVE DEVELOPMENT

FIRST FLOOR

Vestibule: Furnish with reproductions of period chairs and settees for visitor use.

Court Room: Historic House Museum, refurnished in period (1791-1800) of use by United States Supreme Court.

City Treasurer's Office: Focal Point Museum, with exhibits on the first decade of the Supreme Court.

SECOND FLOOR

Since none of the second floor rooms has historical associations of national significance, we recommend that these rooms be used for exhibits.

The long hallway and the west room could be used to display material in the Park collection relating to the urban scene in the historic period. A major feature of this display should be the Birch views of Philadelphia at the close of the Federal decade.

For the large south room and the two east rooms we recommend displays of selected material from some of the special collections within the Park collection. These displays would relate directly to the story of the Square and the buildings on it, but would be supplementary to the more formal exhibits proposed for Focal Point Museums elsewhere in the Independence Hall group. Among the special collections that would be drawn upon for these displays are the museum

specimens which were displayed in Independence Hall before and during the Centennial celebration of 1876; the artifacts recovered during the recent archeological investigation of Independence Square; documents and personal effects of Signers of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

Displays such as those briefly indicated above would serve a dual purpose. They would afford the Park a needed opportunity to exhibit some of the more interesting groups of museum objects in its collections, without trespassing on the historic values of the building or taking up space needed for purely educational exhibits. They would also provide the visitor with a change of pace from the relatively formal, instructional character of the exhibits he will have seen elsewhere in the Independence Hall group.