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FURNISHING PLAN
FOR THE
SECOND FLOOR OF CONGRESS HALL

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Prepared by

Staff

Independence National Historical Park

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October 1963

Part A

ON MICROFILM

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PART A

STATEMENT OF INTERPRETIVE PURPOSE

Prepared by Historian Robert J. Colborn

On December 6, 1790, the Senators and Representatives of the United States Congress entered the recently completed County Court House in Philadelphia, thereby opening the Third Session of the First Congress. This Congress and the ones that met there after it were celebrated bodies, conspicuous in their membership for winners of battles and Constitution makers. The building in which they gathered, thereafter known as Congress Hall, was to remain the meeting place of both Houses of the Federal Legislature for almost ten years. It was while seated in Philadelphia that Congress enacted a vast body of legislation which was to give both form and meaning to the Constitution of the United States.

By all contemporary accounts, the Senate Chamber in Congress Hall was considerably more elegant than the room occupied by the House of Representatives on the floor below. The Senate, because of its much smaller size, was also much more intimate, and promised from the beginning to be that body of great presence which it is today, conscious of its powers, jealous of its prestige. The membership of this early Senate could argue tirelessly about forms of personal address, could become locked in debate over how a message was to be received from the lower House, could adamantly refuse the public admittance to their debates. But this same body of men could and did exhibit an appetite and capacity for action. Between 1790 and 1800, the Senate initiated some of the most important legislation of the decade. The acts which created the Bank of the United

States, the Federal Mint, and the Navy Department were all considered first in the Senate Chamber at Congress Hall.

The proposed refurnishing has as its interpretive purpose to recall the illustrious gathering who met in the Senate Chamber, to demonstrate the special character of the early Senate and its substantial contributions to the success of American government.

PART B

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Prepared by Historian Robert J. Colborn

Physical History of Congress Hall.---It was while seated in City Hall at New York that the Congress of the United States voted in July of 1790 to make Philadelphia the temporary capital of the nation. The County Court House, completed in 1789, was selected as the building which would house Congress during its residence in the city. Several months in advance of the arrival of the Federal Government, the city and county of Philadelphia began the task of fitting up the building shortly to be known as Congress Hall. The large room on the first floor was furnished as the meeting place of the House of Representatives. The southernmost chamber on the second floor, much smaller than the room beneath it, was made ready for the members of the Senate. The two rooms adjoining the Senate Chamber, separated by a wide hallway, were reserved for the exclusive use of the upper House, one presumably devoted to the needs of the Secretary of the Senate, the other serving as a committee or conference room.

Several periods of change occurred which modified substantially the original appearance of the second floor. In 1793 a badly needed enlargement extended the building nearly an additional [thirty feet] to the south. The Senate Chamber retained its relative position as the southernmost room on the second floor and found itself only about six feet longer than it had been originally. Two entirely new rooms, however, had been introduced in a position immediately adjacent to the Senate Chamber. A central hallway continued to provide the sole passageway between the stairs

* 2.6' is more accurate

leading to the second floor and the room occupied by the Senate membership. Doorways opened off from this hallway to the rooms on either side, now four in number. With the completion of the ^{hall} 1793 alterations, the rooms on the second floor assumed the proportions they were to retain for the remainder of the decade. The Senate Chamber now measured about 31 feet long by 47 feet wide, the two new middle rooms were approximately 18 feet square, and the two northernmost rooms retained their original size of 28 feet long by 18 feet wide.

In 1795 a gallery for which there had been much agitation was finally introduced into the Senate Chamber. It was constructed against the north wall of the room and was from the beginning a cramped place measuring only about six feet in width. The stairway leading to the gallery from which visitors could at last view the proceedings of the Senate was located in the east middle room; the precise disposition of this stairway, however, remains something of a mystery. Shortly after the completion of this work, it was found necessary to replace the entire Senate Chamber floor because of the faulty nature of the construction work executed in 1793. The insertion of heavy beam members at the time of these repairs resulted in raising the elevation of the Senate Chamber by about nine inches. These were the final major changes effected upon the second floor during the period of Congressional residence.

Philadelphia as the Federal Capital,--When the decision was made to establish the temporary national capital in Philadelphia, the nation had been operating under its new Constitution for only a year and a half.

In its recent past, the young republic had experienced a period of severe anemia under the Articles of Confederation. The struggle to establish a federal form of government had itself been protracted and exhausting. And although the Constitution had finally been voted into effect, many were left unconvinced of its efficaciousness. It now remained for the men who comprised the membership of the supreme legislative body in the land to prove the metal of that Constitution and the caliber of their own abilities as shapers of their nation's destiny.

It was while seated at Congress Hall that the Representatives and Senators of the United States Congress succeeded in filling out the skeletal framework for government provided by the Constitution, and proved it for all time a living document capable of meeting the needs of a vigorous and growing nation. During the ten years that Philadelphia served as the national capital, legislation was enacted which completed the work of establishing the executive departments, defined the spheres of the three branches of government, gave the country a financial structure, provided for the nation's defense in a time of grave crisis, regulated Indian affairs, and took further measures for the effective administration of public lands. Three new states--Vermont, Kentucky, and Tennessee--were admitted into the Union during these years, the Bill of Rights became an integral part of the Constitution, the first Bank of the United States was established, excise taxes were imposed for the first time, the Navy Department created, and the controversial Alien and Sedition Laws passed.

The Senate as a Creative Body.--Although the House is often thought to be the body which has historically taken the lead in initiating legislation of all kinds, the Senate has from the first been the originator of a varied and important body of legislation. It was from the Senate Chamber that emerged the act regulating the procedure in Federal courts, and the first penal statute in the United States. The Senate again took the initiative in legislating for the organization and government of new states and territories. From the upper House came the act for establishing the temporary and the permanent seats of government. In the period from 1797 to 1800 when war seemed imminent, the Senate was first to introduce legislation upholding the President, giving him wide discretionary powers in making war preparations. The act creating the Navy was originated in the Senate Chamber, as were the Alien and Sedition Laws. The acts which resulted in the incorporation of the Bank of the United States and the establishment of the Mint also had their beginning in the Senate.¹ There can be no question that the Senate was a creative organ of government while resident in Philadelphia, something far more than merely a saucer into which the legislation of the country could be poured to cool, as Washington had once remarked to Jefferson. Yet even the revisory functions of the upper House were invested with a more dynamic quality than Washington's remark would imply. The element of power inherent in this aspect of the Senate's operation soon came to be recognized by political strategists.² The Senate had only been sitting for a month when

Maclay noted: "The moment a party finds a measure lost, or likely to be lost, all engines are set to work in the Upper House."³ By making free use of its amending powers, as well as its ability to introduce new matter, "the Senate soon began to increase its usefulness in legislation far beyond what the framers of the Constitution had foreseen or intended."⁴

The Men of the Senate.--Many of the men who sat amidst the faintly aristocratic surroundings of the Senate Chamber were of distinguished background and brought a wide range of experience to their duties as National Legislators. Of the members of the First Senate, more than four out of five had seen service in the Continental Congress or in the Congress of the Confederation, and three out of four had had experience in State legislatures.⁵ Just under half were college graduates, and seventeen of the twenty-six Senators were men of legal training.⁶ Seven of their number had been officers in the Continental Army.⁷ Two of the men who represented their states as Senators, James Monroe and Andrew Jackson, were in time to become Presidents of the United States. Both John Adams, who presided with such decorum over Senate meetings for more than six years, and his successor, Thomas Jefferson, left the dais of the Senate to fill the office of the Presidency. The political attitudes of the men who participated in shaping Senate legislation were as divergent as those of the ultra-Republican Pennsylvania Senator, William Maclay, and his fancied antagonist, Federalist Vice-President Adams. And yet in spite of the great gap which often separated them politically, the

Part B
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men who filled the chairs in the Senate Chamber of Congress Hall contributed a full measure of leadership to the nation during its critical formative years, establishing by law and tradition the substance of government to which contemporary American society is heir.

Part B
Notes

1. George H. Haynes, The Senate of the United States (New York, 1960), II, 1021. Hereafter cited as Haynes, The Senate.
2. Ibid., I, 76.
3. Edgar S. Maclay (ed.), Journal of William Maclay (New York, 1890), p. 49.
4. Haynes, The Senate, I, 77.
5. Ibid., II, 1045.
6. Ibid., I, 42.
7. Ibid., II, 1046.

PART C

DOCUMENTED ACCOUNT OF HISTORIC FURNITURE

Prepared by Historian Robert J. Colborn

THE SENATE CHAMBER

The Room and its Furnishings: 1790-1800

Contemporary impressions.--Those who viewed the Senate Chamber during the years when Congress was seated in Philadelphia were in universal agreement that it was superior to the House Chamber on the floor below. The more austere and puritanical among the citizenry, of course, decried both chambers as "unnecessarily fine."¹ But other members of the body politic showed more discernment. Describing Congress Hall in 1795, Isaac Weld wrote that "the senate chamber...is furnished and fitted up in a much superior style to that of the lower house."² Theophilus Bradbury wrote in that same year that "the lower room is elegant, but the [upper] chamber much more so."³ Nicholas King echoed this sentiment by maintaining that the Senate was "fitted up in a similar manner [to the House] but with more elegance."⁴ A British visitor wrote his father that the Senate room was "just fitted in point of size for the accommodation of the Senators...the whole furniture & arrangement being much superior to our house of Lords."⁵ For an Englishman, this was perhaps the final word of praise.

The Senators' desks--The decision of Congress to move to Philadelphia for a ten year period occasioned feverish activity at the new County Court House. The funds needed to prepare the court building for the accommodation of the Federal Legislature came from the Commissioners of the City of Philadelphia. Among the payments made by the commissioners in the fall of 1790 was one to Thomas Affleck for £469.6.0 "for furniture" (see Appendix A.

Voucher No. 192). This large expenditure must have included the purchase of desks for both Houses of Congress. These would have been the desks which Thomas Twining saw in 1796 when he observed that "in both assemblies the members had desks before them, on which they took notes, and laid their papers."⁶ Another early visitor to the Hall, possessed of more sardonic wit, remarked that he had seen "writing desks of the most shining mahogany; [with] the superb drawers for every Member to lock his brains, memory, and other documents in."⁷

Although Affleck made the desks for both Houses of Congress, it is doubtful that the Senators' desks were either joined together or fastened to the floor as they were in the House Chamber. It would comport with the greater dignity of the Senate that each member have an independent desk and chair. Such would seem to have been the arrangement, for David Erskine wrote on January 1, 1799, that each Senator had a chair appropriated to him "with a desk before it."⁸ While the arrangement of desks in the Senate was similar to that in the House, the desks in the second floor Chamber were not tiered as they were on the floor below. Theophilus Bradbury, in describing the Senate Chamber to his daughter, wrote in 1795 that "the Senator's seats, two rows [of] desks and chairs, [were] in a semi-circle, but not raised from the floor."⁹ An early biography of George Washington, published in Philadelphia shortly before 1850, described the arrangement of furniture in the Senate Chamber as "the same as in the other chamber except that there were but two tiers of seats, both without elevation."¹⁰

All this is reminiscent of Federal Hall in New York where Dr. Manassah Cutler had observed that:

on the floor of the chamber at the right and left from the President's chair are two rows of chairs, extended to the opposite side of the room, with a small bureau table placed before each chair; the chairs and tables are mahogany, richly carved, the arms and bottom covered with red morocco leather.¹¹

There must also have been "in the midst of the floor" of the Senate Chamber at Congress Hall "a vacant space in the form of a broad aisle," as Dr. Cutler reports there was in New York (see Illustration No. 1).

Presiding officer's desk.--Only one direct reference is made to the desk or table used by the presiding officer of the Senate. In remembrances written thirty-odd years after Congress had departed Philadelphia, William McKay recalled seeing Vice President Adams "in a very plain chair, without canopy, and [with] a small mahogany table before him, festooned at the sides and front with green silk" (see Appendix B, p. 3, and Illustration No. 2). It was upon this table that McKay had heard Mr. Adams give "three gentle taps with his silver pencil-case" in order to restore a whispering Senator "to repose and the most respectful attention." It would have been upon this table, too, that Adams laid the spectacles which he used when reading. A witty piece in Benjamin Franklin Bache's Aurora (Dec. 13, 1798) signed by "a Jarzy man" describes Adams as "sumthin like a mastur with a big belly" who at one point, "got up, put on his spectacles, and took up sumthin like a copy book..."

Senate Secretary's desk.--Although John McAllister wrote in 1872 that in front of the Vice President "sat Samuel Alyn Otis, the Secretary,..." no mention is made of the desk or table used by the Senate Secretary (see Appendix B, p. 2, and Illustration No. 3). Any secondary tables or desks which might have been used in the Senate cannot be adequately documented. The items mentioned in such payments as those to Matthew Armour "for Tables & Desks £8.2.3" (see Appendix A, Voucher No. 101), or to David Evans for "2 Tables Repaired,"¹² or to Thomas Affleck for "an addition of 2 feet 6 Inches to a Table for Congress £3.2.6" (see Appendix C, Voucher No. 194) could be placed in either House of Congress with equal justification.

Senators' Chairs.--The disbursements for "Fitting up Congress Hall" in 1790 include payments for "stuffing, covering, and brass nailing" a total of ninety-two mahogany chairs (see Appendix A, Vouchers No. 84 and 90). Since the membership of the House of Representatives at this time was only sixty-five, the remaining twenty-seven chairs must have been for the use of the twenty-six Senators, the additional chair apparently being used by the Vice President, the Speaker of the House, or more likely by the Secretary of the Senate. Somewhat later, the accounts of Secretary Otis reveal that in April, 1793, a payment was made to "Affleck joiner...\$59.33..." but the nature of the work is not specified. A payment "to Benge upholsterer...18.17.." only several weeks before suggests that Affleck may have been paid for making more chairs for the Senate Chamber (see Appendix D, p. 3, Vouchers No. 23 and 20). There is no evidence,

moreover, which shows that he supplied any of the chairs used either in the Senate offices or in the committee rooms.

The expenditures for work done during the 1793 refurbishing make clear a major difference between the chairs used by the House and those used by the Senate. During the course of the alterations, forty-four additional elbow chairs were provided for the expanded membership of the House, "stuffed and cov'd with black leather" by Samuel Benge. At the same time he also upholstered an elbow chair for the "Sennet Chamber." The items listed in the voucher presented by Benge indicate precisely what materials were used in covering the Senate chair:

...	
1 [elbow chair] Cov'd [in] Red Leather for Sennet Chamber...	15.0
2 Skins Red Leather for Do.	15.0
4½ lb Curld Hair 2/9 [?] x	12.4½
Canvas, webbing, black Tacks	3.6
And red morreen for back	2.4
... (See Appendix E, entry for Nov. 22, 1793)	

Benge was paid again early in 1794 for "a Chair for Sennet Coverd [in] Red Leather" (see Appendix E, p. 2, January 7, 1794). Since these chairs were unquestionably made to match the furnishing already existing in the two Chambers, it may be concluded that the Senators were seated upon red leather chairs throughout their occupancy of Congress Hall. David Erskine, a visitor to the "Senate house" in 1799, confirms this assumption with the observation that each Senator had "a large red morocco chair appropriated to him."¹³ Manassah Cutler indicates that these chairs were reminiscent of those used by the Congress when it sat at New York. He wrote

that the chairs in Federal Hall were covered "arms and bottom" with red morocco leather.¹⁴ Nor did the preference for chairs finished in this manner diminish with the removal of Congress to Washington, for an English visitor to the new Capital on the Potomac noted that "each Senator had a Chair covered with red morocco Leather..."¹⁵

Arrangement of Senators' chairs.--The Senators' chairs and desks were arranged in a semi-circular fashion. William Maclay, one of a committee of five chosen to prepare the rules for conducting the business of the first Senate, suggested a provision which would have established an orderly seating arrangement in the upper Chamber:

The President (of the Senate) should be in the chair within half an hour of the time to which the Senate stands adjourned; and the Senators shall immediately take their seats in a circular order; those from New Hampshire occupying the right of the Chair and those from Georgia the left.¹⁶

While Maclay's proposal was not accepted, such a geographically determined seating arrangement seems very nearly to have been followed while the Senate was seated in New York. Maclay frequently mentions having whispered some comment to his colleague from Pennsylvania, Robert Morris, while the Senate was in session.¹⁷ Such a seating arrangement would have meant that the members from New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland would have been located nearby. Entries in Maclay's Journal indicate that such was the case. He wrote on one occasion that "Mr. Carrol [of Maryland] had taken his seat next to me;" at another time, that "Dr. Elmer [of New Jersey] and Mr. Bassett [of Delaware] whispered [to] me..."¹⁹ Senator Carroll,

however, does not appear to have normally sat next to Maclay, but was probably several seats away. During the discussion of the funding bill, Maclay "saw Carrol writing a ticket with a number of names on it, sand, and put it by." Maclay was near enough to observe Carroll's actions, but could not see what had been written. After the Senate adjourned, however, John Henry, Carroll's fellow Senator from Maryland, came and sat beside Maclay:

He told me that Carrol wrote his ticket with the seven names (that being the number of the committee) before any business whatever was done. This I had observed in part myself.²⁰

Henry, seated beside Carroll, could see in detail what Maclay had only observed from a distance. Probably the Senators from Delaware were between those from Pennsylvania and Maryland. Such a seating pattern, although it seems the arrangement normally followed, does not appear to have been adhered to rigidly. After opposing one another on the matter of salaries for federal officers, Morris was apparently still miffed at Maclay when the following day's session opened. Maclay noted in his journal:

Mr. Morris in deepest chagrin. Did not speak to me in the morning. Left his usual seat to avoid me. First went and sat beside Mr. Dalton [Massachusetts], then rose and took out Mr. Read, came in again and went and took a seat beside Grayson [Virginia]; Bland called out Grayson; Mr. Morris followed; came in again and went and took a seat beside Elsworth [Connecticut]. Never spoke until we were coming out of the Senate chamber.²¹

In due course some measure of good feeling was restored between them, for Maclay later noted that Morris "sat beside me in our places in the Senate."²²

After the move to Philadelphia roughly the same seating arrangement appears to have continued. Maclay wrote on December 9, 1790, that "after we were seated and a slack moment happened Mr. Morris drew his Chair near mine."²³ Several weeks later, Maclay noted in his journal: "General Dickenson sat by me....,"²⁴ thus indicating that the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Senators were seated side by side in conformity with a geographical seating plan.

There were times when the normal arrangement on the Senate floor must have been disturbed. Until the fall of 1794 when the Senate floor was declared unsafe, communications to both Houses of Congress from the President were received in the Senate Chamber. On such occasions, Secretary Otis would inform the House "that the Senate...have provided seats for the accomodations of the members of the House."²⁵ The most memorable of these joint sessions in the Senate Chamber occurred on March 4, 1793 when Congress assembled for the second inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States. When Washington entered the Senate Chamber he:

took his seat in the Chair usually assigned the PRESIDENT of the Senate, who, on this occasion, was seated at the right and in advance of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES; a seat on the left, and also in advance, being provided for Judge Cushing, appointed to administer the oath...²⁶

The event must have been a crowded one indeed, for it took place in a room where after the members alone were seated there was "hardly space remaining...sufficient to stow a large cat"²⁷ On this inaugural day, March 4, 1793,

not only were the members of the Senate present, but also "the Heads of Departments, Foreign Ministers, the late Speaker, and such members of the late House of Representatives as were in town, together with as many other spectators as could be accommodated."²⁸ Such affairs might have necessitated the temporary rearrangement of the Senate Chamber furniture. This is known to have occurred in New York, where preparations by the Senate to receive the President for a joint session always involved "hauling chairs and removing tables."²⁹

Presiding officer's platform and chair.--The presiding officer of the Senate was seated in the bay area of the Senate room's south wall. Theophilus Bradbury thought the place of the Vice President's chair to be "an area (like the altar in a church) at the south end" of the chamber.³⁰ Although Bradbury neglects to mention it, the Vice President presided from a raised platform, or as described by Thomas Twining, "a raised recess... which was oblong, and much smaller than that of the Representatives."³¹ David Erskine, in describing the Senate Chamber to his father in early January 1799, remarked that the Vice President "has a chair with steps to it in front."³²

Perhaps the most graphic description of the Vice President's platform is given in a bill presented by David Evans in 1796 for "fixing anew...the Ballustrade, steps and Pilasters to the Presidents seat."³³ An insurance survey taken in 1823 describes it as a "platform in [the] Octagon raised two steps & [with a] circular railing in front."³⁴ It

was from this balustraded platform that John Adams looked out over the Senate Chamber for almost seven years, presiding over debates conducted amidst "the most delightful silence, the most beautiful order, gravity, and personal dignity of manner." (See Appendix B, p. 3.)

It was undoubtedly this same platform which Representative Sitgreaves approached when he "went up to the bar of the house" and delivered to President Pro tem William Bradford a special communication from the House regarding the impeachment of William Blount.³⁵ William Claiborne also referred to this same area when he wrote Andrew Jackson in March 1800 that William Duane, editor of the Aurora, "is summoned to appear at the Bar of the Senate..."³⁶

Apparently no other officer of the Senate occupied the small platform with the presiding officer. John McAllister recalled in 1872 that the Vice President had sat "near the windows looking out to the State House yard," while "in front of him sat Samuel Alyn Otis, the Secretary, ...a handsome elderly gentleman." (See Appendix B, p. 2.) During the simple inauguration ceremonies held in the Senate Chamber on March 4, 1793, President Washington also sat alone upon the platform. He occupied the seat "usually assigned the PRESIDENT of the Senate," who for the occasion "was seated at the right and in advance of the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES," probably in the seat normally occupied by Secretary Otis. The seat provided for Justice Cushing was "on the left, and also in advance of President Washington,"³⁷ but there is nothing to suggest that this accommodation for Cushing was anything more than a temporary arrangement.

The Vice President's chair passed unnoticed by contemporaries.
Nor does available documentation contain any reference to it.

Presiding officer's canopy.--William McKoy, who wrote under the signature of "Lang Syne" for Poulson's Advertiser many years after Congress left Philadelphia, recalled that the President of the Senate sat "in a very plain chair, without canopy..." (See Appendix B, p. 3.) There is a considerable body of first-hand evidence, however, which indicates to the contrary. On March 5, 1791, the Philadelphia Independent Gazetteer published a satirical exchange between the garrulous "Uncle Gwynn" and the somewhat cynical "Morgan."

...
Uncle Gwynn. Pray, for what purposes are those canopy curtains intended, which are in the upper and lower house.

Morgan. They are intended to ornament the heads of the President, Vice-President, and Speaker, and to give elegant sanction to whatever they may say or do.³⁸

There seems to have been factual basis for the object of Morgan's ridicule, for when the alteration work of 1793 was about to begin, Samuel Bengel was summoned to take down "Large Curtain over Speaker Chair...and other Curtains in the Sennet Chamber & Congress rooms & Cleansing D[itt]o..." (See Appendix E, April 29, 1793 entry.) After the work had been completed, Bengel was paid for "fixing up Curtain over Vice-President...&c in Sennet[] Tacks, lince [lines] &c [and] fixing up Curtin Behind the Congress Speakers Chair[,] lince [lines][,] Tacks &c..." (See Appendix E, entry for Nov. 22, 1793.) During the obsequies for Washington, the Massachusetts

Spy reported that the Senate had ordered "the chair of the President be shrouded with black, overhung with curtains of black, and the whole chamber lined in a similar manner."³⁹ Such a practice was certainly no innovation. It seems, in fact, to be in direct line of descent from the custom followed in the old Congress. In describing the chamber used by the Continental Congress in 1785, Belknap wrote that "the President's seat is a plain arm chair on a raised Step under a Green Canopy..."⁴⁰ Manasseh Cutler, who saw the New York Chamber two years later, recorded in his journal that "the seat of the President of Congress" was covered by a "curious canopy fringed with silk, and two large, flowing damask curtains descending from the sides of the canopy to the floor, partly furled with silken cords."⁴¹ The Massachusetts Magazine informed the readers of its issue for June 1789, that "the President's chair is at one end of the room, elevated about three feet from the floor, under a rich canopy of crimson damask."⁴² Nor was the custom discontinued with the departure of Congress from Philadelphia. A British visitor to Washington some five years after the Federal Government assumed residence in the new Capital observed that "the Vice President, who is President of the Senate sat on an elevated Seat under a sort of Canopy raised several steps above the rest of the room."⁴³ Another visitor during the Capital City's early years wrote that "the vice president sits in an exotic chair covered by a Canopy with (I think) crimson drapery."⁴⁴

Although the existence of a canopy in the Senate Chamber is well established, its form and appearance are open to considerable speculation. Writers and correspondents of the eighteenth century scrupulously avoided any mention of its architectural features. The existence of three windows and a low ceiling in the bay area of the Senate Chamber further complicates the inquiry; the familiar arrangement of a canopy cover projecting directly from the wall behind the honorific chair would not seem readily adaptable to this situation (see Illustration No. 4). Contemporary references to the Senate canopy suggest only that it was identified with the presiding officer's chair and was not extravagantly inclusive of the surrounding area. It will be recalled that Morgan explained the existence of the "canopy curtains" in both upper and lower House by telling Uncle Gwynn that they were "to ornament the heads" of the presiding officers. Furthermore, the vouchers state that Samuel Benge was summoned in 1793 to take down the large curtain "over Speaker['s] Chair," and later to fix up the curtain "over [the] Vice President" and "Behind the Congress Speakers Chair." Without becoming ensnarled in semantical considerations, it may be important to notice the way in which "over" and "behind" are used interchangeably here, indicating that both terms were equally fitting as descriptions of the work done by Benge. The suggestion would seem to be that the curtains both overhung the Speaker's chair and provided a back-drop before which the chair was placed. In any event, there is nothing to imply that canopy curtains were extended beyond the immediate area in which the presiding officials of both upper and lower House had their seats.

Perhaps of even greater significance are entries in David Evans' Day Book in which he records the work done by him in supplying Congress Hall with Venetian blinds in 1790. His accounts show that he alone provided blinds for the building. On June 18, 1790, he listed: "Making 6 Venetian Blinds for Alderman's Room at new Court House, £27."⁴⁵ This was undoubtedly done in response to the request made only several months before by the City Council for Venetian blinds for the Councilmen's Room, later to be the meeting place of the United States Senate. For some reason, the Council did not order blinds for all nine windows of the Chamber, but only for the "Bow Windows, the South-western and Western Windows of the Upper Room of the County Court House."⁴⁶ It was not until December 9, 1790, that Evans' Day Book again mentions Venetian blinds for the building which, in the meantime, had become the meeting place of the United States Congress. On that date, he recorded:

Philadelphia County Commissioners--6 Venetian Blinds for Congress, with plain fronts in Senate Chamber and Committee Rooms in County Court House at £4.10 each--- 9 do. for Arch windows down stairs in the House of Representatives of U.S. at £6. each...⁴⁷

The total number of Venetian blinds supplied by Evans for the second floor, then, was twelve. There were, however, thirteen windows on the second floor, discounting the stairwell windows on the side away from the sun for which there is no evidence that Venetian blinds were ever intended or provided. Similarly, Evans indicates in his Day Book that on the first floor he fashioned blinds for only nine windows when there were, in fact, ten arched windows in this chamber. It is evident that on both floors there was one window for which no Venetian blind was supplied.

There are undoubtedly numerous ways in which this deficiency might be explained, but the possibility that it has some direct bearing upon the problem of the Senate canopy seems very real. From Uncle Gwynn and Morgan, it is known that canopy curtains had been placed in both Houses of Congress to ornament the heads of the Vice President and the Speaker of the House. In addition, there is adequate evidence at hand to show that before the alterations of 1793, the Speaker sat in the bay area on the first floor in the same relative position as did the President of the Senate on the floor above. This would mean that in both the upper and lower House, the chair of the presiding officer would have been located directly in front of the central window in the bay. The possible explanation for the missing Venetian blinds might be that the canopy on each floor so covered the central bay window that blinds at those windows would have been unnecessary and superfluous. City Council's request in April of 1790--which specifically mentioned Venetian blinds for the "Bow Window" does not detract from this interpretation of the evidence; the Councilmen were merely adjusting the chamber to fit their own needs and could not have anticipated the alterations which would be necessary to prepare the room for the United States Senate. When the time came for the installation of the canopy, it would have been a simple matter to remove the Venetian blind which Evans had installed at the central bay window and to place it in a new location.

If the missing Venetian blinds have the significance attributed to them here, it seems justifiable to conclude that the architectural

form of the Senate canopy would not have been free-standing, but rather would have abutted against the framework of the window itself. As essentially an architectural extension of the window casing, its features might have so harmonized with the treatment given the other windows in the room that the failure of William McKay to recall having seen a canopy in the old Senate Chamber becomes understandable (see Illustration No. 5).

Senate Chamber carpet.--The carpet for the floor of the Senate Chamber was supplied by William Peter Sprague. It had been especially made by Sprague for the Senate room, "executed in a capital style, with rich bright colours" (see Appendix F). Displayed in the center of the carpet was the American eagle, "holding in his dexter talon an olive branch, in his sinister a bundle of Thirteen arrows, and in his beak, a scroll inscribed...E PLURIBUS UNUM." Woven into the carpet in the area "under the chair" of the Vice President were "thirteen Stars, forming a constellation, diverging from a cloud." The borders of the carpet were ornamented with "marine and land trophies," while the corners were decorated with "very beautiful Cornu Copias" (see Illustration No. 6). Those who thought the new rooms of Congress already too grand were not entirely pleased with Sprague's exhibition of craftsmanship. "Uncle Gwynn" and "Morgan" staged this satirical exchange in the March 5, 1791 number of the Philadelphia Independent Gazetteer:

...Uncle Gwynn. Pray, Cousin, where is the Bald Eagle and the
13 stars to be placed:

Morgan. On the floor, on the most splendid carpet that
ever was made, our own manufactory too...⁴⁸

The size of the Senate carpet is indicated by an entry in the accounts listing payments made for fitting up Congress Hall: "To William P. Sprague for 132- $\frac{1}{2}$ Yds. Carpetting, &c. £156.12.6." John Harland is listed among these same vouchers as having supplied precisely the same amount of carpeting, but the sum paid to him was quite different. For his carpeting, Harland received £51.16.6, while Sprague had been paid three times that sum: £156.12.6. This exact agreement in quantity but utter disparity in price could suggest that Harland made the carpet padding while Sprague provided the carpet itself (see Appendix A, Vouchers No. 59 and 215).

William Peter Sprague himself was called back during the alterations of 1793 to supervise the work done on the Senate Chamber carpet. The handsome carpet which he had executed several years earlier was retained, for Sprague was paid for "attending...cleaning Carpets of the Senate room [and] fixing & repairing the same..." With the Chamber somewhat larger than it had formerly been, the original carpet no longer fit, this probably explaining the purchase of "a Black ground Carpet 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds..., a Green [ground carpet] 20 [yards]... [and] two small Carpets for each of the Corners..."⁴⁹ Nothing more is known of the appearance or design of these new carpets.

What effect, if any, the general repairs conducted upon the Senate Chamber floor in 1796 had upon the carpeting of the room is not indicated by contemporary evidence. Sprague's carpet would, of necessity,

have been removed at this time for the floor was completely stripped of its boarding, but there is no record of any replacement having been purchased. What became of the carpet after 1800 is uncertain. There is little chance that it was taken to Washington when Congress left Philadelphia, for carpeting was among the items purchased by Thomas Claxton for outfitting the new House and Senate quarters.⁵⁰ Similarly, a payment to the clerk of the State Senate "for supplying carpeting for the Senate Chamber," concurrent with the removal of the desks and chairs once used by Congress seems to eliminate the possibility of its having been appropriated for state use.⁵¹

Paintings and Engravings.---One of the most striking features of the Senate Chamber was the full length portraits of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. These paintings of the King and Queen had arrived in Philadelphia early in 1784 as a gift from the French Government⁵² (see Appendix G). The Independent Gazeteer and the Pennsylvania Packet reported the event, describing the portraits in some detail for their readers:

Saturday last [Mar. 28, 1784], arrived in this port on board the ship Queen of France the pictures of their most Christian Majesties, the King and Queen. They are in full length. The King, in garments like those he wore on the day of his coronation. The royal throne is on his left side, decorated with the attributes of justice as marks of the disposition of our great ally; he holds the ancient sceptre of France in his hand, and the crown with the hand of justice lie on a cushion on his right. This is said by the connoisseurs to be a masterly piece of the art of painting. The Queen is dressed in a royal mantle spread with fleur de luce, and a gown of sattin trimmed with golden fringes and tassels; on a table lies her crown, next to a vase filled with flowers. The table is covered with red

velvet, embroidered with the Imperial Eagle of her family. Each picture is about thirteen feet six inches high, including the frames.⁵³

This description makes it possible to identify both paintings from among the numerous existing portraits of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. The full-length painting of the King was almost certainly a copy of that done by Antoine Francois Callet (1741-1823). It is considered the best example of Callet's work, and is now displayed at the Petit Trianon at Versailles (see Illustration No. 7). The portrait of Marie Antoinette appears to have been a reproduction of a painting executed by either Elizabeth Louise Vigée-Lebrun (1755-1842) or Alexander Roslin (1718-1793). Mme Vigée-Lebrun, who painted over twenty-five portraits of the Queen (see Illustration No. 8), was Marie's favorite artist and an intimate personal friend. The Vigée-Lebrun portrait which most closely fits the 1734 newspaper description hangs today in the Musée National at Versailles. Roslin, a native of Sweden, was active in Paris as a portrait painter throughout the reign of Louis XVI. He is one of the more obscure artists of the period, and seems to have worked primarily among people of secondary rank. For this reason, his painting of Marie Antoinette may not have been taken from life, but may be an interpretation of the Vigée-Lebrun portrait, which it resembles in many details (see Illustration No. 9).

The portraits given by the French Government to the United States were not the original works of Callet, Vigée-Lebrun, or Roslin, but were in all probability copies made from their canvases. The only contemporary

reference to the artist responsible for the portraits which hung in the Senate Chamber appears in the pages of Dr. Manasseh Cutler's journal in 1787. He recorded his impression of the portraits and added: "these were drawn by y^e Kings own portrait painter."⁵⁴ Dr. Cutler does not reveal on what authority he made this statement, but he may well have been correct. Certainly the claim that both paintings were the product of a single artist is plausible; since the royal likenesses were to be given as a pair rather than as individual portraits, it seems reasonable to assume that the donors would have been aware of the uneven effect which might result if the talents of more than one artist were used in their execution.

In both size and appearance, the portraits were considered quite remarkable. The French Minister, M. de Marbois, who was custodian of the royal likenesses for a time, wrote Robert Morris on April 13, 1785 that they measured "14 feet high 8 large [wide].", and complained that they could not be moved "without putting the Frames in 8 parts [and] unscrewing and screwing 33 gilded screws."⁵⁵ Despite such annoyances, the portraits were taken from Philadelphia to the meeting place of the Continental Congress in New York (see Appendix G, p. 1f). Belknap wrote in September, 1785, that "the chamber where Congress sits is ornamented with full length portraits of ye King & Queen of France in rich frames...These pictures are highly finished..."⁵⁶ John May, who also saw the portraits when they were in the Congress Chamber at New York, described the paintings enthusiastically

but slightly reduced the proportions given by de Marbois. He wrote:

The frames that contain the pictures are magnificent--twelve feet high by about six feet wide--superbly grand. But the Hall is not high enough to receive their crowns (perhaps a presage of their doom).⁵⁷

The Rev. Manasseh Cutler, who also saw the portraits while they were in New York, recorded in his journal:

ye portraits of ye King & Queen of France [are] as large as ye life...The drapery infinitely exceeds any think [*sic*] of ye kind I ever saw before. They are dressed in their robes, & life & animation is imitated to perfection.⁵⁸

The portraits came again to Philadelphia when Congress moved to the new County Court House in 1790. Early in 1791, William Maclay recounted in his diary that while attending a session of the Senate he "happened to turn round and the Full length pictures of the King and Queen of France caught my Eye."⁵⁹ Senator Maclay's moment of distraction would seem to indicate that the portraits hung on the Senate room's north wall, probably flanking the central entrance to the Chamber. This may have been in imitation of Congress Hall in New York where Manasseh Cutler had observed the portraits "on ye side opposite ye Presidents seat."⁶⁰ One member of the local press could not refrain from commenting that a portrait of Columbus would have been "an ornament as proper to grace the walls of the Senate Chamber as those of Louis XVI and Marcus [*sic*] Antoinette"⁶¹ More acid remarks appeared in the columns of the Independent Gazetter the following month. In a letter to the editor, prickly "Jack Blunder" snapped out his reason for opposing any motion to open the Senate Chamber doors:

In every company where public affairs is in the subject of conversation, I hear continually, 'the doors of the Senate

Room should be open.' I am of a different opinion. I think it would be very imprudent to open doors, before the pictures representing the pitiful Louis XVI and the plotting Marie Antoinetta, with the dust on them, are removed; the motion in the House will occasion the dust to fly through the room, and if the public admitted, it would give the Patriots a dreadful cough, and throw those of the opposite party into a deep decay. While I am mindful of the health of the Nation, I won't hide my name - JACK BLUNDER.⁶⁷

By 1794, the public had still not forced its way into the Senate Chamber-- nor had the royal portraits been forced out. On February 22 of that year George Thacher followed up a trip to wish President Washington a happy birthday with a visit to the Senate Chamber where he saw "the full pictures of the late King & Queen of France in their royal Robes."⁶³

The portraits were provided with curtains which apparently could be drawn as the situation demanded. In his description of the paintings in 1785, Belknap mentioned only that they were "covered with a silk curtain."⁶⁴ Dr. Cutler, however, made note of the existence of a curtain which could be drawn. In 1787, he remarked in his journal:

When the damask curtains, which cover them, were drawn, their eyes were fixed upon us with a vivacity that bespoke life itself, & their majestic countinances seemed to chastize our insolence in approaching them with so little reverence.⁶⁵

Edward Thornton, an English observer present in Philadelphia at the time of Washington's second inauguration, wrote home on that occasion: "the portraits of the King and Queen of France...were covered with a curtain, a circumstance which was not the case most certainly when I have been there on former occasions."⁶⁶ These curtains must have been a permanent

feature, for during the alterations of 1793, payments included "fixing up...Picture curtains[,] Pictures[,] &c in Sennet..." (see Appendix E, entry for Nov. 22, 1793).

The construction of a public gallery along the north wall of the Senate Chamber would have necessitated removing the portraits to a new location. Theophilus Bradbury, writing home on the day after Christmas, 1795, indicates that this had been done. Describing the second floor of Congress Hall, he wrote:

You ascend the stairs leading to the [Senate] chamber at the north end and pass through an entry having committee rooms on each side; in that on the east side of the Senate chamber is a full length picture of the King of France, and in the opposite room is one of his Queen; the frames are elegantly carved and gilt. They are superbly dressed, with the insignia of royalty; hers, I think is the finest picture I ever saw.⁶⁷

Placing the portraits in the rooms adjacent to the Senate Chamber was probably only a temporary arrangement while the Senate gallery was under construction. They were apparently restored to the Senate Chamber, for on January 16, 1796, M. Adet, the Minister of the French Republic, saw the royal portraits hanging on the walls of the Senate and objected to the presence of such traces of royalty in the legislative hall of a sister Republic. He felt it was incredible that the American Senators, "by choice, keep in the enclosed space [l'enceinte] of their Chamber those images which are no longer objects of respect..." Footnoting his remarks, he made it clear to the Committee of Public Safety that he referred to "le portrait de Louis Capet et d'Antoinette d'Autriche envoye en present

aux Etats Unis par la cour de France du temp de la Monarchie, ont été deposes dans la Salle du Senat et y sont conserves encore" (see Appendix G, p. 4).

If Adet is literally correct in maintaining that the royal likenesses were still in the Senate Chamber at the time of his writing, the problem becomes one of finding sufficient wall space to accommodate paintings of such proportions. After the construction of the Senate gallery in 1795, only the area over the Chamber's two fireplaces could have provided space sufficient to receive portraits measuring at least twelve by six feet. Because the height from mantle to frieze measures only ten feet, it would have been necessary to allow the frames to extend over the frieze and into the cove of the ceiling. Such a solution does not seem to have been prohibited by eighteenth century canons of taste (see Illustrations No. 10 and 11).

There is no evidence to suggest that the objections voiced by the French Minister effected the removal of the paintings. On the contrary, there is a strong indication that the portraits were retained until the Senators themselves adjourned from their Chamber in Congress Hall for the last time. The account of Samuel Otis for "removing himself and family, clerks and doorkeepers from Philadelphia to the City of Washington" also include expenditures made for removing some of the Senate's possessions as well. Although not conclusive in themselves, payments made for "taking down frames and packing" and "for Raping [sic] put about the pictures"

seems to point directly to steps which would have been taken in preparing the large and elaborately-framed paintings for shipment to Washington (see Appendix H, p. 4).

After removal of the Federal Government to Washington, the portraits were observed hanging in the Senate Chamber there. Mrs. William Thornton, wife of the Architect of the Capitol, was present in the new Senate Chamber when President Adams delivered his annual address before both Houses of Congress. The day was November 22, 1800, and Mrs. Thornton wrote in her diary:

Cold and cloudy. Had the carriage and went about eleven o'clock to the Capitol to hear the President make his speech... It was made in the Senate Chamber, and the whole appearance was solemn and conducted with order. The pictures of the late King and Queen of France are hung up in the Senate Room.⁶⁸

A visitor to the new Capital wrote several years later that the paintings were "as large as life, &, completed in I presume a masterly manner, set in gilt [sic] Frames..."⁶⁹ Sir John Augustus Foster, a traveller in the United States in the early nineteenth century, noted that there were two portraits in the Senate Chamber, "one of Louis 16th, & the other of his Queen on either side of the Vice President's Chair."⁷⁰ Shortly before the outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and the United States in 1812, an English traveller, John Neilson, described the Senate Chamber as "an elegant apartment with handsome furniture; it is adorned with full length portraits of the late unfortunate King and Queen of France."⁷¹ The following year, the upper House voted to remove the paintings to one

of the Senate committee rooms. This was the last official reference ever made to the portraits of Louis and Marie (see Appendix G, p. 2).

What finally became of the two royal portraits is not known. Once believed destroyed by the British during the burning of Washington, it now seems likely that the paintings survived that disaster and may have been a familiar sight in the Capitol building until nearly mid-century. It is possible that they are somewhere in existence today⁷² (see Appendix G, p. 2ff).

Shortly before Congress left Philadelphia, the American painter John Trumbull asked the members of the Senate to accept two representations of his work for their Chamber. On December 17, 1799, a Senate committee reported its reply to Trumbull's letter. Following the recommendations of the committee, the upper House resolved:

That the Senate of the United States accept the Prints presented by John Trumbull, Esq. and that their President be requested to inform him that while they respect the delicacy which dictated the manner of offering this Elegant Present, they consider their Country honored by the genius of one of her Sons, by whom these Prints are happily designed to perpetuate two memorable scenes in her progress to Independence and to preserve in lively recollection, the names and virtues of Heros who fell in her defence.⁷³

These Trumbull prints are presumably those depicting the battle at Bunker Hill and the capture of Quebec, the exact duplicates of the ones presented by Trumbull to the House of Representatives. Probably for this very reason, Trumbull had been somewhat apologetic in his letter of presentation, an awareness of which is reflected in the Senate's expression of respect for

"the delicacy which dictated the manner of offering this Elegant Present,"
Where these prints were hung is not revealed in any of the documentary
evidence for the period, nor is there any indication of their ultimate
fate.

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1. Journal of Jacob Hiltzheimer, Dec. 3, 1790, Pennsylvania Magazine, XVI, 414.
2. Isaac Weld, Travels Through...North America, I, 9.
3. Theophilus Bradbury to Harriet Bradbury, Dec. 26, 1795, Pennsylvania Magazine, VIII, 222.
4. Nicholas King, Journal of Observations and Occurrences in a Voyage from England to America in the Year 1793, n.p., (Typescript, Huntington Library).
5. David Erskine to his father, Jan. 1, 1799, Wm & Mary Quarterly, VI, 265-266.
6. Thomas Twining, Travels in America 100 Years Ago (New York, 1894), p. 52. Hereafter cited as Twining, Travels.
7. Philadelphia Independent Gazetteer, March 5, 1791.
8. David Erskine to his father, Jan. 1, 1799, Wm and Mary Quarterly, VI, 265-266.
9. Theophilus Bradbury, Dec. 26, 1795, Pennsylvania Magazine, VIII, 226.
10. The Life of George Washington (Philadelphia, 1843) n.p.
11. "New York and Philadelphia in 1787," Pennsylvania Magazine, XII, 100-102.
12. David Evans' Day Book, MSS, Vol. II (Dec. 2, 1793), Historical Society of Pennsylvania.
13. Letterbook, David Montagu Erskine #2176, MSS Dept., Alderman Library, University of Virginia.
14. "New York and Philadelphia in 1787," Pennsylvania Magazine, XII, 100-102.
15. John A. Foster, Notes on the United States of America, 1805-1807, MSS, I, 24, Huntington Library.
16. Edgar S. Maclay (ed.), Journal of William Maclay (New York, 1890), p. xiii. Hereafter cited as Maclay (ed.), Journal.
17. Ibid., pp. 100, 129, 130, 188, 302, 327, 349.
18. Ibid., p. 53.

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20. Ibid., p. 328.
21. Ibid., p. 158.
22. Ibid., p. 188.
23. Ibid., P. 349.
24. Ibid., p. 372.
25. Claypoole's Daily Advertiser, Nov. 7, 1792, p. 3.
26. Gales & Seaton, Annals of Congress (Washington, 1849) III, 666.
Hereafter cited as Gales & Seaton, Annals.
27. Dunlap's Daily Advertiser, March 4, 1791.
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29. Maclay (ed.), Journal, p. 174.
30. Theophilus Bradbury, Dec. 26, 1795, Pennsylvania Magazine, VIII, 226.
31. Twining, Travels, p. 53.
32. David Erskine to his father, January 1, 1799, William and Mary Quarterly, VI, 265-266.
33. Congress Hall, 1790's. Phila. (Oct. 20, 1796), Pub. Rec. Off., Hsbg., INHP Micro.
34. Contributionship Survey Book, 1795-1824 (Feb. 3, 1823), pp. 427-428
35. Porcupine Gazette, July 8, 1797.
36. Wm. Claiborne to A. Jackson, March 20, 1800, Jackson Papers, III, n.p., Mss. Div., Library of Congress.
37. Gales & Seaton, Annals, III, 666.
38. Philadelphia Independent Gazetteer, March 5, 1791.
39. Worcester Massachusetts Spy, Jan. 1, 1800, p. 1, col. 4.

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40. Jeremy Belknap, "Journal of a Tour to Philadelphia in 1785," Mss, n.p., Massachusetts Historical Society. Hereafter cited as Belknap, "Journal."
41. "New York and Philadelphia in 1787," Pennsylvania Magazine, XII, 100-02.
42. Massachusetts Magazine, June 1789, as quoted in I. N. Phelps Stokes, The Iconography of Manhattan Island, (New York, Robert H. Dodd) V, 1249.
43. John A. Foster, Notes on the United States of America, 1805-1807, MSS, I, 24-25, Huntington Library. Hereafter cited as Foster, Notes.
44. Pim Nevin's "Travels in the United States, 1802-1803," MSS, p. 118, American Philosophical Society. Hereafter cited as Nevin's "Travels."
45. David Evans' Day Book, Pennsylvania Magazine, XXVII, 51.
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48. Philadelphia Independence Gazetteer, March 5, 1791.
49. Congress Hall, Vouchers #175-#199 (Dec. 2, 1793), Pub. Rec. Off., Hsbg., INHP Micro.
50. Miscellaneous Treasury Records, General Accounting Office, 1790-1894, Microcopy 235, Roll 43, (Jan. 31, 1801), Acct. #12,180, INHP Micro. Hereafter cited as Misc. Treas. Rec., GAO.
51. Journal of Senate of Pennsylvania, 1803, pp. 109-110.
52. Journals of Continental Congress, XXVI, 240-241. The portraits had been requested by the Continental Congress in mid-June, 1779. The Congress explained in its letter to the French Government that by placing the regal likenesses "in our council chamber, the representatives of these states may daily have before their eyes the first royal friends and patrons of their cause." (Journals of the Continental Congress, XIV, 737.)
53. Independent Gazetteer, Saturday April 3, 1784; Pennsylvania Packet, Thursday April 1, 1784.

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54. "Journey to New York and Philadelphia, 1787," Manasseh Cutler Collection, MSS, I, (July 9, 1787), Northwestern University. Hereafter cited as Cutler, "Journey."
55. Marbois to Morris, Phila., April 13, 1785, Force Transcripts, Library of Congress.
56. Belknap's "Journal," n.p.
57. John May, Journey to the Ohio Country, p. 70.
58. Cutler, "Journey," (July 9, 1787).
59. Journals of William Maclay, MSS, III, 51-52, Library of Congress. Hereafter cited as Maclay MSS.
60. Cutler, "Journey," (July 9, 1787).
61. Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser, (Oct. 23, 1792), p. 2, col. 4.
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63. George Thacher to his wife, Feb. 24, 1794, Thacher Papers, Massachusetts Historical Society.
64. Belknap, "Journal," n.p.
65. Cutler, "Journey," n.p.
66. Edward Thornton, as quoted in Anne H. Wharton, Salons Colonial and Republican (1900), p. 74.
67. Theophilus Bradbury, Dec. 26, 1795, Pennsylvania Magazine, VIII, 226.
68. "Diary of Mrs. William Thornton," Columbia Historical Society Records, X (1907), n.p., quoted in Charles Warren, "What Has Become of the Portraits of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, Belonging to Congress?" Massachusetts Historical Society, Proceedings, LIX (1925-26), 72.
69. Nevin's "Travels," pp. 117-118.
70. Foster, Notes, MSS, I, 24-25.
71. John Neilson, Travels in the United States (1812), n.d., n.p., quoted in Charles Warren, "What Has Become of the Portraits of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, Belonging to Congress?" Massachusetts Historical Society, Proceedings, LIX (1925-26), 73.

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72. It is possible that portraits very similar to those given to Congress may have hung at Mount Vernon. Robert Simpson, a prominent book publisher in the late eighteenth century, visited President Washington at his home just outside Alexandria sometime in 1795. In his judgment, the house itself was plain, but in the Drawing Room were "fine paintings of Louis XVI, and his Queen Antoinette, with superb mouldings..." (Robert Simpson, "Narrative of a Scottish Adventurer," Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society, XXVII (1949), 53-54). There seems to be no possibility that these were the same portraits which once hung in Congress Hall, but there must have been many features which were common to both sets of portraits.
73. S. A. Otis to J. Trumbull, Senate of U.S., 1799, Trumbull Collection, Yale University.

SENATE OFFICE AND COMMITTEE ROOMS

Location and Function: 1790-1793

The problem of space.--Soon after the selection of Philadelphia's recently completed County Court House as the building "best calculated to accommodate Congress," it was realized that there were certain space limitations which would not allow all the needs of both legislative bodies to be fulfilled within its walls. It was decided that the offices and committee rooms of the House of Representatives were to be put in the west wing building of the old State House,¹ thus reserving the second floor of the new County Court building exclusively to the purposes of the United States Senate.

Before the alterations of 1793, there were only three rooms on this second floor. The southernmost room was used from the beginning as the Senate Chamber, but the specific use and occupancy of the other rooms is more difficult to determine. Part of the confusion stems from the fact that the rooms were variously referred to by contemporaries. David Evans, in presenting a bill to the Philadelphia County Commissioners on December 9, 1790, mentions simply the "Senate Chamber and Committee Rooms in [the] County Court House..."² Several weeks after Congress occupied their new quarters, however, Pennsylvania's Senator William Maclay wrote in his journal that while at Congress Hall, he had done "some business about the offices."³ Such general references to "Committee Rooms" and "the offices," although quite common in the documents of the

period, are much too vague to be of great value in determining precisely the use of each room. They can only be accepted as statements making broad reference to rooms which had more definite function.

Fortunately, Maclay was later to be a bit more specific in his designation of the rooms which lay adjacent to the Senate Chamber. On January 5, 1791, he complained to his journal that he had:

...attended early at the Hall, to meet the Committee, but they let me sit an hour without attending me. [Caleb Strong had not made his draught of a Report, and was busy at it in the Secretary's Office & [Oliver] Elsworth would do nothing without him, but, at last both draughts Strong's and mine were produced...⁴

This would seem to indicate that one room was occupied by the Secretary of the Senate while the other served as a committee room. Caleb Strong had been "in the Secretary's Office" while the annoyed Maclay was kept waiting, presumably in the room across the hall, "to meet the Committee."

Secretary's office.--Certain entries in the records of Congress and in Senator Maclay's journal allow the Senate Secretary's office to be conceived of in several of its details. In late January, 1791, Maclay attempted to put his hands upon certain Senate papers relative to a dispute which had arisen between the United States and France. The documents were in the keeping of Secretary Otis, with whom good Republican Maclay found it difficult to be either patient or charitable:

I called on Otis for the papers. He said [Pierce] Butler got them and had given them to one of the Representatives. A minute after I saw them in the hands of Mr [Tristram] Dalton. But Otis is really so stupid that I know not whether he lied or blundered.⁵

Two days later, Maclay tried again--and again did not miss the opportunity to revile Otis:

Called twice this day at the office of our Secretary to get the French papers. Otis says Carrol [sic] took them away, but there is no believing a word he says.⁶

No matter how stupid Maclay may have considered Otis, the Secretary was in fact a man of competence and was entrusted with the papers and documents of the upper House. On November 4, 1791, the Senate referred to committee "all communications made to the Senate on the subject of the American prisoners at Algiers, and now on file in the Secretary's office,..."⁷ On another occasion it was "Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to procure, and deposit in his office the laws of the several States, for the use of the Senate."⁸ This indicates that the office of the Secretary at this time served as a combined record room-library, as well as the clearing house for Senate business. Perhaps it was from this room that William Maclay took "the Volume of Congress of 1783 which [he] had looked up"⁹ during the course of a Senate debate in early 1791.

Committee Room.--That one of the two rooms north of the Senate chamber did, in fact, serve as a meeting or committee room is substantiated by certain entries in Maclay's journal. On February 5, 1791, when the matter of the excise bill was before the Senate, Maclay gathered information which he believed relevant to the question and "went to the door of the committee-room"¹⁰ in the hope of introducing this material into the committee proceedings. Less than two weeks later, on a day when the

Senate seemed more torpid than usual, Maclay wrote that "General [Philemon] Dickenson and I had a long discourse in the committee-room."¹¹ James Madison must have referred to this room when he wrote in May of the following year that "the managers [on the part of the House] had met the managers on the part of the Senate, in the conference chamber,..."¹² Since committees of conference have always been associated with the Senate,¹³ it may be concluded that Madison was alluding to the room across the hall from the Senate Secretary's office rather than to one of the rooms reserved for the use of the House of Representatives. Before the enlargements of 1793, when there were only two rooms in addition to the Senate Chamber on the second floor of Congress Hall, it would appear that the room most frequently referred to as the "committee room" also, of necessity, served as the meeting place of conference committees, and on such occasions was spoken of as the "conference chamber."

Location and Function: 1793-1800

Past theories and their problems.--The enlargement of the building in 1793 produced two additional rooms on the second floor of Congress Hall. How each room was used after the changes of that year has been open to considerable speculation. Certain theories developed on this subject in the course of the nineteenth century do not prove reliable when subjected to careful examination. The explanation sometimes offered that the area north of the Senate Chamber was "partitioned off and divided into committee rooms for the use of the members of both houses, with one room for their clerks"¹⁴ would be plausible only if it were not known that the

west wing of the State House provided office and committee room space for the House of Representatives. The alterations of 1793 apparently did nothing to disturb the initial arrangement which had lodged the House offices in the west wing building of Independence Hall. Early in 1793 John Beckley, the House Clerk, urged that whatever alterations might be made, "the office rooms and library ought to be as contiguous to the Representatives Chamber as possible..."¹⁵ To Beckley, if not to the commissioners, the inconvenience of House offices and library on the second floor would have been apparent. It is more likely that the portico built in 1793 acknowledged Beckley's practical desire for rooms contiguous to the House chamber by incorporating into its design a doorway or doorways leading into the west wing building of the old State House. More conclusively, the Philadelphia Monthly Magazine or Universal Repository, in describing the State House complex of buildings in 1798, indicates that the House office and committee rooms had not been moved from their original location. The magazine informed its readers that "the House of Representatives hold their sittings on the first, and the Senate on the second floor, each . . . supplied with the other necessary apartments." The lower range of buildings, it continues, "are appropriated for offices; those on the west, for the business of the Congress; and on the east for the Rolls office."¹⁶ There is, then, no documentary evidence to indicate that the House of Representatives was ever assigned any of the rooms on the second floor as a place where it would normally conduct committee meetings. It

is quite possible, of course, that House committees of unusually large size, as well as joint House-Senate committees, would have used one of the larger rooms on the second floor.

A most potent influence upon the question of room function has been exerted through the writings of John William Wallace, one time president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, whose 1872 "Discourse" revived interest in Congress Hall (See Appendix B). Basing his conclusions almost entirely upon the remembrances of octogenarians, he presented a room plan for Congress Hall that authorities have accepted universally until the present. There had been little factual information with which to dispute his judgements until the National Park Service took another look at the problem. A substantial body of evidence is now available, however, which at last makes it possible to challenge some of Wallace's conclusions.

In the 1872 paper, Wallace suggested that the east middle room had been used by the Secretary of the Senate, while the room across the hall, the west middle room, had been a room of state for the Vice President. (See Appendix B, p.1). No documentary evidence is at hand which would support either contention. It would be more plausible to assume that the new room on the west became the chief repository for many of the books and bound volumes of law which the Senate had been accumulating over the several previous years. When the intention to enlarge Congress Hall was announced in early 1793, House Clerk John Beckley had asked that a

room in the proposed addition be set aside "for a library and Speakers Chamber of equal size with the room now used as a Clerk's Office."¹⁷ This contrasts sharply with Beckley's modest demands of three years earlier when he had considered three double book presses sufficient to contain the volumes of the House. Less than three years later, he was urging that an entire room be appropriated for use as a library, suggesting a substantial growth in the number of books owned by the House. The library of the Senate may be assumed to have experienced similar growth. The addition of two rooms on the second floor of Congress Hall would have allowed the Senators the luxury of a room such as that proposed by Beckley for the House. That such a room may actually have been provided for the Senators is indicated in lawyer Mahlon Dickerson's statement in 1797 that he "...went to Congress Hall--spent an hour at the Library."¹⁸ It should be pointed out, however, that Dickerson may have been referring to the Library Company of Philadelphia just across Fifth Street from Independence Square.¹⁹

Finally, there is the fact that this room did later serve as a law library after Congress Hall reverted to use as a County Court building. It is possible to conjecture that the room became a library after 1800 simply because it had functioned earlier as the chief repository for the books of the United States Senate and was therefore already equipped with the necessary bookcases or shelving (see Illustration No.12). Circumstantial as this evidence may seem, it is in several respects more satisfactory than Wallace's explanation.

In considering Wallace's proposal that the east middle room served as the Senate Secretary's office, it would be relevant to make inquiry first into the number of staff members which the Senate office may be presumed to have accommodated. By the time Congress departed from Philadelphia, there were three persons on the clerical staff in addition to the Secretary himself. The accounts submitted by Otis in 1799 list salary payments to a principal clerk, an engrossing clerk, and a third party with undefined duties.²⁰ At the same time, the duties and functions of Senate personnel other than the clerical staff may have necessitated the appropriation of a certain amount of office space for their use. Throughout the ten years that the Senate occupied the second floor of Congress Hall, the Senate retained a doorkeeper by the name of James Mathers. He had followed the Congress in its move from New York to Philadelphia. His responsibilities were numerous, for while the Senate was still seated in New York, Mathers informed the membership "that during the Recess...your Petitioner was usefully and constantly employed in attending the Secretary's office, procuring fuel and Stoves and in Keeping your chamber and its Furniture clean..."²¹ These same duties were undoubtedly his after the removal of Congress to Philadelphia, for on November 26, 1792, he petitioned that he be "authorized, at public expense, to employ a person to make fires, carry wood, &c."²²

While the Senate was in actual session, his responsibilities were of a different sort. William Maclay noted in his journal on December 15, 1790, that:

Mr. Morris was called often out by our own Citizens. The DoorKeeper named the People who sent for him. P. [John Peter G.] Muhlenburg was one... [Thomas] Hartley was another..."²³

Mathers, it would seem, announced the names of the visitors and those whom they wished to see in a voice which was audible throughout the Chamber. John Adams, in writing to his wife Abigail in December 1794, suggests another task performed by the doorkeeper. He wrote of his disappointment "when yesterday...I found in the Door Keepers lodge of the Senate, no letter for me, though the Post was arrived, and the other Gentlemen had their Letters."²⁴ Mathers was to see that Senate mail was delivered into the hands of the members. It was probably to Mathers that Pierce Butler alluded when he wrote on March 3, 1792, that "about a fortnight ago, while I was in Senate, a letter was brought to me,..."²⁵ The procedure of delivering the mail while the Senators were seated in session apparently persisted throughout the decade, for Gouverneur Morris wrote Jonas Smith in May 1800 that "your letter of the 26 of last Month is handed to me this Instant in the Senate Chamber...."²⁶ The "lodge" may have been the station the doorkeeper normally assumed during a session of the Senate. It was perhaps, a small area within the room occupied by the clerical staff, most probably equipped with pigeonholes for the Senators' mail--possibly the same "Pidegeon holes" made by David Evans for Congress in December, 1793.²⁷

The Senate also paid for the services of an assistant doorkeeper, known at the same time as the messenger of the Senate.²⁸ Early in 1791, Paine Wingate, a Senator from New Hampshire, wrote that a note from a friend had been handed to him "by the messenger of the Senate...."²⁹ Writing from the Senate Chamber on March 26, 1792, Benjamin Hawkins informed Thomas Jefferson, "I have sent the messenger of the Senate to you for [the] 1st

vol of Ramsays history of S. Carolina."³⁰ Apparently the Senate messenger (or assistant doorkeeper) hand-carried communications which could be delivered within easy walking distance of the Hall. While there is no indication his duties would have required that special provision be made for his accommodation, it would seem only natural for him to use the Senate office as his base of operations.

While all the functionaries of the Senate need not necessarily have had office space assigned to them, it seems logical to assume that the Secretary's office would have been the center from which they would have carried out their duties. If, as Wallace suggests, the east middle room served as the Secretary's office, then it becomes necessary to accommodate at least four men (Secretary Otis and his staff) and possibly an additional two (the doorkeeper and his assistant) in a room measuring only eighteen feet square. When it is remembered that before 1795 the floor and wall space of this chamber were interrupted by three doorways, two windows, and a fireplace, the possibility that Wallace's supposition is correct seems remote. When it is remembered that after 1795 the east middle room suffered the additional intrusion of a stairway which provided passage to and from the visitors gallery, his conclusion that this chamber served as the Senate Secretary's office becomes even more difficult to accept.

As reconstructed in 1912, this stair descends the west wall of the room and opens out into its very center. Those members of the public

interested in attending a meeting of the Senate would necessarily have had to pass in and out of this room at will. Such an untenable arrangement would normally have led to confusion and at times to chaos. As a room assigned to the clerical functions of the Senate, it would have been a room of books, papers, and documents, peopled by clerks busily involved in the official business of the upper House. With access to the Senate gallery located in this room, the records of the Senate would have been within reach of an inquisitive public, a condition which the Senators would have been unlikely to look upon with indifference.

This judgment is strengthened when the entire history surrounding the construction of the Senate gallery itself is examined. As early as 1791, joint House-Senate committees were conferring "on the resolutions to open [the] doors of [the] Senate of U. S.," but to no effect.³¹ In March of 1792, "the proposition that the debates of the Senate ... should be public was negatived ... by a majority of seventeen."³² The following month, Speaker William Few proposed that:

when the Senate are sitting in their Legislative capacity, the members of the House ... may be admitted to attend the debates, and each member of the Senate may also admit a number not exceeding two persons; provided, the operations of this resolution be suspended until the Senate chamber is sufficiently enlarged.³³

This moderate and reasonable proposal met with a crashing defeat: yeas 6, nays 16. Be the Chamber large or small, the Senate was determined to operate in secrecy--even to the point of excluding their brother legislators from the first floor. A new year, however, brought new hope to the more

republican-minded element in the Senate. On January 3, 1793, two resolutions appeared before that august body:

Resolved...That it be a standing rule, that the doors of the Senate chamber remain open whilst the Senate shall be setting in a legislative & judicial capacity, except on such occasions as, in their judgment, may require secrecy; and that this rule shall commence and be in force on the first day of the next session of Congress.

Resolved...that the Secretary of the Senate request the commissioners of the city and county of Philadelphia, to cause a proper gallery to be erected for the accommodation of an audience.³⁴

A motion that these proposals be printed for the use of the Senate failed to pass, but it was agreed to table the matter until a future date. These resolves, however, did not survive the final vote taken on February 4.³⁵

The end of March 1793 saw an act passed in the Pennsylvania State legislature which provided funds for "enlarging the building at present occupied by the two Houses of the Congress of the United States." But the money would be forthcoming only

provided...that the Commissioners [of the county of Philadelphia], shall prepare in the room of the Senate of the United States, a gallery calculated for the admission of the citizens of the United States to hear the debates of that House whenever the Senate...may agree to open the doors of the Senate Chamber for that purpose.³⁶

This astute maneuver on the part of the State legislature did not pay dividends immediately, but certainly through no flaw in strategy. An unforeseen circumstance was to intervene. In November of 1793, the Governor was informed that the accommodations for Congress would be ready in time, "except the Gallery, which on account of the Malignant Disorder, and the Scarcity

of Carpenters, we could not compleat..."³⁷ The severe Yellow Fever epidemic of 1793 had indirectly succeeded in keeping the thickness of a wall between the public and the Senate--just at the moment when it seemed unavoidable that these two bodies should, at last, meet.

Even with the sure and certain knowledge that the county commissioners would ultimately construct a gallery, the Senate continued to delay any final vote on the question of public admittance until February 20, 1794. The resolution presented that day read:

Resolved, That, after the end of the present session of Congress, and so soon as suitable galleries shall be provided for the Senate Chamber, the said galleries shall be permitted to be opened every morning, so long as the Senate shall be engaged in their Legislative capacity; unless in such cases as may, in the opinion of the Senate, require secrecy, after which the said galleries shall be closed.³⁸

The vote passed in the affirmative: yeas 19, nays 3. The four year campaign to muster enough affirmative votes to pass such a measure had at last succeeded.³⁹

John Adams, for one, was not delighted by the prospect of a Senate Chamber now thrown open to the public. Adams had written Abigail his views on the subject: "some of the younger members may descend from their dignity so far, perhaps, as to court popularity at the expense of justice, truth, and wisdom, by flattering the prejudices of the audience..."⁴⁰ But the legislature of Pennsylvania had no intention of letting the gallery project lie fallow. On April 11, 1795, the Governor approved and signed an act authorizing "that a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars" be applied to a gallery's construction.⁴¹

When completed, the reluctant Senate's gallery was apparently not a place of great comfort. John McAllister recalled many years later that the gallery had been "a very narrow place, scarcely more than six feet wide, extending from the east to the west end of the room." McAllister wrote that he did not remember that it had any chairs or seats of any kind. Perhaps because of this, he recalled seeing William Duane, editor of the Aurora, on one occasion taking notes while "he sat on one of the steps [with] a book on his knee to hold his sheet of paper." (See Appendix B, p. 3)

Even after the Senate had opened its deliberations to the public, visitors were not allowed upon the floor of the upper House. There is nothing to suggest that a bar was constructed under the Senate gallery for the accommodation of the public after the manner of the House of Representatives Chamber on the floor below. The accounts for the Senate gallery work fail to indicate anything which would support this possibility. Among the payments made in 1795 there is but one for turner's work and the exact nature of that work is so specified that it could only be for supports to bear the weight of the gallery itself. It is doubtful that a Senate which had been dragooned into admitting the citizenry to a gallery would have consented to further intrusion by opening the floor of the Chamber to the curious but unwanted public. Indeed the Senate did not even provide seats on the floor of their Chamber for the members of the House of Representatives who wished to attend their deliberations. Members from the lower body were "obliged to resort to the gallery of the Senate"⁴² with

the rank and file if they ventured to the second floor for the purpose of sitting in on a Senate debate.

Such is the long history of Senate opposition to public intrusion. With this in mind, it does not seem quite credible to assume that the office of the Senate Secretary and his clerks would have been located in a room which at the same time had to be "opened every morning" to a public intent upon gaining access to the Senate gallery. This arrangement would have exposed the room devoted to the most intimate Senate business to uninhibited public investigation. The opportunity for disorder and confusion seems so inherent in such a situation that the likelihood of the east middle room having been used as Wallace suggested appears highly improbable.⁴³

Senate Secretary's Office.--Although there is ample reason to reject the supposition that the east middle room functioned as the Senate office, there can be no doubt that Secretary Otis retained an office on the second floor of Congress Hall after the alterations of 1793. Payments to Secretary Otis for "Contingent Expences for office of the Sec'y of Senate U.S."⁴⁴ and correspondence headed "Office of the Secretary of the Senate" in the years subsequent to the alterations make this abundantly clear.⁴⁵ Between 1790 and 1793, Otis and his staff had occupied one of the two large rooms which then lay just north of the Senate Chamber. The walls of these large rooms were apparently left untouched when the entire building was extended some thirty feet to the south in 1793. Since the Senate office would not have been disturbed by the alteration work, there is no reason to assume that the clerical staff would have moved from

comparatively spacious quarters to the newly created east middle room, a room shorter by a full ten feet. The nineteenth century writer Wallace, who suggested that just such a move had been made, offers no documentation in support of his conclusion. The weight of the evidence indicates that the Wallace theory has no basis in fact and must be rejected as an unwarranted assumption.

Committee rooms.--The number of rooms set aside for use by the committees of the Senate, while not a matter of record, can be determined by close analysis of the evidence. Theodore Foster, in a letter dated February 24, 1795, asked his brother Dwight to "meet [with him] presently in the Committee Room of the Senate,"⁴⁶ the implication being that there was but one room used for committee purposes. However, on the first day of December in this same year, David Price was paid for "Laying 3 hearths [hearths] in Commity Rooms...."⁴⁷

To accept Foster's reference to "the Committee Room" quite literally would be misleading, for certainly the Senate made use of more than one committee room to handle its business. The extensive use of the committee system all through the decade would militate against the possibility of there being but one room set aside for committee functions. Andrew Jackson wrote in January of 1797 that with Congress in short session, "the Committees meet general[ly] at 6 oclock in the Evening and sit to 9- and then on Saturdays."⁴⁸ In early 1799, Theodore Sedgwick wrote perhaps somewhat wearily to a friend that "I have to attend three com^{ees} [committees] this morning before 11 o'clock when the Senate meets."⁴⁹

The statement by Representative Elizur Goodrich that "the business of the house is always matured & prepared in Committees" describes a method of operation which had become standard practice as the volume of business facing both Houses of Congress grew.⁵⁰ Certainly a growth in committee activity in the House collateral with that in the Senate did occur. As early as 1793, there is a clear indication that the several committee rooms originally provided for the House of Representatives were no longer adequate. On the eve of the 1793 alteration work, House Clerk John Beckley had written that an additional three committee rooms, and if possible a fourth, would be "indispensibly necessary...in the dispatch of public business."⁵¹

This demonstrable growth of committee business in both House and Senate would not indicate that Theodore Foster was literally correct when he referred to "the Committee Room" of the Senate. Quite to the contrary, any new rooms on the second floor of Congress Hall would have found immediate use as meeting places for the committees of the upper House. Since the size of Senate committees was characteristically small, usually not exceeding three in number and only occasionally reaching as many as seven, the two small rooms added in 1793 would have been well suited to function as committee chambers.

During the period from 1790 to 1800, the Senate itself was a small, intimate body which relied heavily upon numerous select committees to handle public business. As such, it could not have afforded committees of very great size. Measures of major importance, however, were frequently assigned to committees of relatively large membership. One of the first weighty pieces

of business to be considered by the Senate after its arrival in Philadelphia was "the report of the Secretary of the Treasury upon the plan of a National Bank." On December 23, 1790, a committee comprised of Strong, Morris, Schuyler, Butler, and Ellsworth was selected to take this matter into consideration "and to prepare a bill upon that subject."⁵² Five days later, Izard, Monroe, Morris, Langdon, and Schuyler were selected "a committee to take into consideration the report of the Secretary of State, on the uniformity of coins, weights, and measures, and report what is proper to be done thereon."⁵³ Almost a year later, another committee of five was chosen "to take into consideration the subject of a Mint, and to report a bill thereon, if they think proper."⁵⁴ The highly partisan question of Albert Gallatin's right to sit a Senator from Pennsylvania was referred to a committee of seven on June 13, 1794. This committee, to which Bradley, Ellsworth, Mitchell, Rutherford, Brown, Livermore, and Taylor were elected, seems to have been unusually large for the Senate of that day.

There is evidence of another type, moreover, which verifies this supposition. At the conclusion of the alteration work of 1793, Samuel Bengel was paid £22.6.0 for "Carpet Made to the Committee rooms[,] Fixing down[,] Thred[,] Tacks[,] &c....," thereby identifying both new rooms with the committee system of the Senate. When David Price recorded on December 1, 1795 that he had been paid for "laying 3 heaths [hearths] in Commity Rooms....,"⁵⁶ he at the same time indicated by the terms of reference the common use to which three of the rooms on the second floor of Congress Hall were put. On the basis of these vouchers alone, it would appear justifiable

to conclude that all rooms other than the Senate Secretary's office and the Senate Chamber itself were primarily associated with committee activities. The body of information directly appertaining to the character and disposition of these committee rooms is in short supply, but this deficiency can be remedied by observing committees of the Senate as they operated during the brief period of New York residency as well as while in Philadelphia.

When New York became the first federal capital, provision was made for the committees of Congress at Federal Hall, the first meeting place of the United States Congress after the adoption of the Constitution. A contemporary description of the building mentions that in addition to the principal chambers, "there are several others for use and convenience," including "committee rooms above and guard rooms below."⁵⁷ The number of committee rooms reserved for each House of Congress is not disclosed. It is known, however, that the rooms set aside for committee meetings were not used exclusively for that purpose, but also served as places of rendez-vous for members of the Senate and their associates. Wrote William Maclay in May of 1789:

Had agreed with sundry of our Pennsylvania friends to go to the levee. General [Peter] Muhlenberg came to me and told me they would meet me in the committee-room. We did so, and went to the levee.⁵⁸

Recording one of his frequent moments of pique with Robert Morris, Maclay entered in his journal some months later:

I felt such contempt for his conduct as placed me far above the thought of any reproaches. He came to me after some time and desired

me to walk into the committee-room. He told me that Grayson would be absent.... In the meantime, [Representative Alexander] White and Dr. [William] Johnson came in.⁵⁹

Morris made an attempt, continued the irate Maclay, "to talk me into good humor, on the supposition that I was soured at his conduct." But Morris had set for himself an impossible task; Maclay's day seems to have been utterly ruined: "I could not sit in the Senate; came out and reclined as well as I could in the little committee-room."⁶⁰ On the first of February, 1790, Maclay found that the day had offered little worthy of an entry in his journal:

This was an unimportant day in the Senate.... Mr [Andrew] Ellicott sent in for me, and I chatted with him in the committee-room until the Senate was about to adjourn, which was early.⁶¹

Thus it would appear that Senate committee rooms served in capacities other than that for which they had been strictly intended. Not only did they function as a convenient meeting place for informal conversation, but could also serve as a place of retreat for any Senator who might be overcome by the iniquitous conduct of a fellow legislator.

Perhaps it was to this same committee room that Maclay referred when he wrote in late June of 1790: "I got Henry, of Maryland, into the audience-room and gave him a detail of what was going on..."⁶² Almost nine months had elapsed since Maclay had written of his meeting with Morris, White, and Johnson in the "committee-room." It could be that within this period of time the room had so frequently been used for just such private conversations that it had become popularly known as the "audience-room."

Contemporary descriptions of Federal Hall fail to mention any room by this name, referring in a general way only to "committee rooms."

Senate committees did not necessarily retire behind closed doors in order to conduct their business. Recording the events of May 13, 1739, Maclay wrote:

Senate met. The Vice-President put us in mind that the report for the President's title lay on the table. Mr. Lee informed the House that the committee on that business had met, but being in the Senate chamber were dispersed on the meeting of the Senate, and had agreed to meet tomorrow morning.⁶³

Also, committee activity often continued after the convening of the Senate. The following day, Maclay wrote:

Senate met. The Vice-President reminded us of the title report. The committee was out on that business.⁶⁴

This method of conducting the public business was apparently followed from time to time. Maclay, confiding to his journal the labors and frustrations of August 26, 1739, explained that Robert Morris absented himself from the Senate Chamber because "he was of the committee on the Compensation bill."⁶⁵

While a committee of the Senate was in session, opposing points of view would often lead its members to consult the books and volumes which comprised the Senate's library holdings. In recounting his experience as a member appointed to serve on a joint committee, Maclay wrote on January 22, 1790:

I met the committee a few minutes after ten. Elsworth began a long discourse, and concluded for all business which had passed between the Houses to begin de novo. He, Jackson, and White [of the House] had much parliamentary stuff; but Hartley had some books, and the precedents were undoubtedly against them.... I read from the journals the postponement of the bill, which I told them plainly had given rise to the present contest.⁶⁶

The books most frequently used by committees apparently were kept in the committee rooms proper, many probably in bookcases, others arranged on the table around which the committeemen gathered (see Illustrations No. 15, 16, 17, and 18). Maclay entered in his journal on July 1, 1790 that he had:

...attended the Hall early. Took a seat in the committee-room. Began an examination of the journals of the old Congress touching some matters before us in committee. Had thus an opportunity at the members as they came in...⁶⁷

After the removal of Congress from New York to Philadelphia, this same practice of supplying the committee rooms with the most heavily used volumes would undoubtedly have continued.

In the years before 1793, the single committee room available to the Senate in Philadelphia's former County Court House also provided a place for informal gathering just as had the committee rooms at Federal Hall in New York. Wrote Maclay on February 15, 1791:

This day was rather unimportant in the Senate. General [Philemon] Dickenson and I had a long discourse in the Committee-room.⁶⁸

On such occasions, the committee room might accurately be described as having taken on some of the aspects of an "audience room." But unquestionably its primary function was to accommodate the committees of the Senate.

The committee meetings which took place in this room, however, do not always seem to have been free from the arrival and departure of special pleaders bent on influencing the matter under consideration. During the sessions of the committee selected to study the excise bill, Secretary of the Treasury Hamilton himself sat in the committee room. Maclay wrote:

The Senate met. I found Hamilton with the committee who had the Excise bill in their hands. We sat and sat and sat, but no report.⁶⁹

But the Senator from Pennsylvania was not prepared to let Secretary Hamilton have everything his own way. If possible, Maclay would attempt to exert a counter-influence upon the committee:

I...busied myself in getting a return of the number of stills from the different members of the Assembly. I went to the door of the committee-room to use it in the argument with them, but, finding Hamilton still with them, I returned. Mr. Morris took the paper and went in, and I suppose no further use was made of it.⁷⁰

Rather than finding the committee discreetly operating behind closed doors, impartially considering the issues and free from all distractions, we find its sessions almost an open forum, with Secretary Hamilton seated in the midst of the committeemen, and Maclay--not a member of the committee at all--attempting to force his opinions upon the committee. All this, too, while the Senate was in session!

Conference Room.--Shortly after Congress began sitting at Federal Hall, machinery was devised by which legislative deadlocks between the House and the Senate could be overcome. On April 15, 1789, the committee appointed "to prepare a system of rules to govern the two Houses in cases of conference," offered the following resolution:

...That, in every case of an amendment to a bill agreed to in one House and dissented to in the other, if either House shall request a conference and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other House shall also appoint a committee to confer, such committees shall, at a convenient time, to be agreed on by their chairman, meet in the conference chamber,...⁷¹

The resolution was accepted. In practice, the function of the conference committee was not only to settle differences between the two Houses over amendments, but also to facilitate the legislative process in both Houses

of Congress.⁷² From the text of the resolution, it is apparent that a room designated the "conference chamber" was set aside at Federal Hall for the purpose of accommodating this committee whenever it should meet.

Although committees of conference have always been small, usually limited to three members, called "managers," from each House,⁷³ it seems that Congress has from the first days of its existence desired that the conference room be large. When the Commissioners of Federal Buildings announced in March of 1792 that a premium would be given for the most acceptable plans submitted for the permanent capitol building, it was specified that the building must include "a conference room...to contain 300 persons..."⁷⁴ (see Illustration No. 19). While the original plans of Dr. William Thornton, the winner of the competition, are not extant, the key which accompanied his plans and elevations does survive and makes direct reference to the "great conference room."⁷⁵ Why Congress should insist upon a conference room commodious enough to seat three hundred persons when the conference committee itself rarely exceeded six in number is something of a puzzle, especially in view of the fact that it has been accepted procedure for many years to hold meetings of such committees behind closed doors and with only the managers themselves in attendance.⁷⁶ But if Maclay accurately mirrors the earliest practice of Congress, it would seem that sessions of a conference committee have not always been so secretive. Maclay wrote in his journal on June 26, 1789:

Attended the Hall at the usual time. The managers were met and the conference begun. The Senate formed, but the managers were absent at the conference. Some were for proceeding and others were for waiting. The members strayed to and from the conference chamber. An adjournment was often spoken of; at last moved and carried.⁷⁷

This brief description hardly seems to convey the impression of a sequestered committee session shut away from the rest of the world. Maclay indicates, quite to the contrary, that members of the Senate were free to stray "to and from the conference chamber," suggesting that the proceedings of the committee were open rather than closed. If meetings of the committees of conference were initially conducted under less restricted conditions than were later to prevail, this might explain the stipulation embodied in the competition announcement that the new capitol building be designed to include a conference chamber of spacious proportions. At any rate, the implication is clear that in the mind of Congress, at least during its early years, committees of conference were associated with large rather than small rooms.

In terms of Congress Hall, this would suggest that one of the larger rooms on the second floor functioned as the conference chamber. Since historically the Senate rather than the House has hosted committees of conference,⁷³ it would seem reasonable to conclude that the conference room would have been on the second floor of Congress Hall rather than in the west wing building of the old State House where the House office and committee rooms were located. Thus when James Madison reported on May 5, 1792 that "the managers [House] Had met the managers on the part of the Senate, in the conference chamber," he was referring to one of the two large rooms then adjacent to the Senate Chamber in the former County Court House. The Senate Secretary's office was, of course, in the other. During

the alteration work that took place at Congress Hall a year later, two smaller rooms were created on the second floor without disturbing the two larger rooms. There is nothing to indicate that the location of the conference chamber was changed as a result of the work done in 1793.

Summary.--Between 1790 and 1793 there were only two rooms in addition to the Senate Chamber on the second floor of Congress Hall. One of these rooms, believed to be that on the east side of the building, served as the office for the Senate Secretary and his staff, probably accommodating the doorkeeper and his assistant as well. The second room, equal to the first in size and located directly across the hall from it, functioned as a committee room or, when the occasion demanded, as a conference chamber. At off moments, it also provided a place for Senate members to meet privately or gather informally with colleagues or visitors.

The alteration work of 1793 created two additional rooms without disturbing either the Senate Secretary's office or the conference chamber, both of which retained their location and function for the remainder of the decade. The two new rooms, designated here as the east and west middle rooms, served as committee rooms of the Senate. The west middle room is believed also to have absorbed any overflow from the expanding Senate library.

Office and Committee Room Furnishings: 1790-1800

Tables, Desks, Chairs, and Bookcases.--During the months prior to the arrival of Congress, the city made use of the chambers in the recently completed County Court building. The Mayor and City Aldermen were holding meetings in the south room on the second floor as early as April 15, 1789. Only six weeks later, the clerk of the City Council "was directed to have a Desk or Book-case provided to contain the papers of the Corporation-".⁷⁹ It was not until August, however, that the "Account of Jesse Williams amounting to Ten pounds Fifteen Shillings for making and painting a Book Case" was laid before the Committee of Accounts.⁸⁰ One week later, Williams was paid the somewhat reduced amount of £10.7.6.⁸¹ In late November, 1789, it was moved at a meeting of City Council "that the Clerk of this Board procure four pine Tables, about four feet by two feet upon the top for the use of the Common Council, and to provide an Ink stand for each Table."⁸² On February 15, 1790, Jesse Williams was paid for "four Pine Tables furnished to the Corporation"--undoubtedly in fulfillment of the request made by the city fathers several months before. Several months later, William Lewis supplied "3 wrighting Desks." At least one of the desks had a drawer, for Lewis also provided "a Desk Lock & Escutcheon." Payments for "Green Base [baize]" and "Tacks 4000," as well as "To Covering Desk & 2 Tables" indicate something of the appearance of these items of furniture.⁸³ These desks and tables, and Jesse Williams' painted bookcase as well, may have been moved when the City Fathers took up residence in

Old City Hall. But such furniture may be accepted as the type normally found in the offices of clerical personnel in the late eighteenth century (see Illustrations No. 16, 20, and 21).

With the third session of the first federal Congress due to open in Philadelphia in only weeks, John Beckley, Clerk of the House of Representatives, itemized the "articles of Furniture necessary to be provided for the Committee-rooms and Clerk's Office of the House..." The City and County had provided the west wing of the State House for the Representatives' offices and committee rooms. Beckley's exact specifications suggest that he had surveyed his new quarters carefully. He had been able to stipulate precisely what would be needed for the adequate accommodation of the lower house. For "each Committee room" one dozen chairs were provided by William Cox, described in Prime's Directory of Craftsmen as a Windsor chairmaker. In addition, the committee rooms were equipped with "1 pine table covered with green baise, 8 feet long by 3½ feet in width, with drawers, locks, keys &c..." The third item of furniture in these rooms was "1 double Book press (pine) with sliding divisions; each part of the press to be 3½ feet high, 1½ feet deep, and 3 feet 4 inches wide; with locks and keys..." Finally, a "complete wooden inkstand, with drawer, glasses, &c," Beckley wrote, would finish out what necessarily must be provided for the House committee room (see Appendix J). The long table, the book press (or book case) with sliding divisions, and the inkstand were all made by Moses Rowan, listed in Prime's Directory with his brother John

as a house carpenter and shipjoiner. This professional description would suggest that these furnishings were probably not items exhibiting great craftsmanship.

For his own office, Beckley had Cox supply one dozen chairs, "one half of which will be necessary for the small Lobby room adjoining it." Moses Rowan supplied three pine tables for this room, all covered with green baise, and all equipped "with drawers, locks, &c." The largest of the three, a table six feet long and three feet wide, was probably used by Beckley himself. The two smaller tables, each three feet long and two feet eight inches wide, were possibly for his two assistants, Bernard West, the principal clerk, and Reuben Burnley, the engrossing clerk.⁸⁴ Two double book presses "of same dimensions as for the Committee rooms," and three "pewter Ink pieces" were also provided for the office of the Clerk of the House. Beckley asked that his office be fitted up first, in order that "the papers of Congress may be immediately moved into it and arranged" (see Appendix J).

Although these furnishings are for the office and committee rooms of the House, the items described were undoubtedly of the type that would have been used in the Senate office and committee rooms also. A characteristic feature of the committee rooms of both the House and the Senate would have been tables of the type specified by Beckley for the House committee rooms (see Illustrations No. 15, 16, and 17). Because each of Beckley's assistants were apparently provided with a desk, the same situation would

have logically prevailed for the Senate clerical staff as well. Book presses or bookcases of some type would have been indispensable for keeping the papers and books of the Senate just as they were for the House. The ubiquitous Windsor chair would have found its place around the committee room tables of the Senate and in the office of the Senate clerks. Wooden inkstands and pewter inkpieces were both standard items of the period and can logically be expected to have been a part of the original furnishings of the second floor of Congress Hall (see Illustrations No.12, 15, 16, 18, and 21).

Any additional items of furniture purchased for the offices and committee rooms of Congress are not specified in the record of expenditures kept during the time when Philadelphia was making ready to receive the Federal Government. Congress had already been resident in the city for some months when the minutes of the City Council noted on April 15, 1791: "An account from Govett and Sadler for furnishing Committee Rooms and for the H. of Reps. of the U.S. was presented and referred to the committee on accounts."⁸⁵ A description of the work done by the firm is missing, and the Philadelphia Directory for 1791 identifies Joseph Govett and Matthew Sadler only as house carpenters. Almost two months later, on June 3, the Minute Book recorded that the bill had been "Paid as ordered,"⁸⁶ but again failed to give any details. It may be of significance to note, however, that this date of payment corresponds very closely in time to an entry which appears in a list of expenditures headed "Accommodations for the Congress of the United States" (see Appendix K). This account, inscribed with the

name of "Jn^o Shee Tr. of the Corporation," is separate and distinct from a longer master list of payments "for fitting the New County Court House," signed by Evan Thomas, Andrew Geyer, and Samuel Church (see Appendix A). The shorter account includes an entry for June 10, 1791 "To [Cash,] Mayor's order to Govett & Sodler [sic]. . . 179.9.6½,"--this only a week after the minutes of the City Council stated that the account from Govett and Sadler "for furnishing Committee Rooms" had been "Paid as ordered." If these two entries refer to one and the same payment, this suggests that the list signed by Treasurer Shee may be the record of funds spent exclusively in fixing up the offices and committee rooms of Congress, as apart from the expenditures made for the more general work of outfitting the building shortly to be known as Congress Hall. In addition, it will be noticed that the names of Moses Rowan and William Cox, both known to have supplied Clerk Beckley with furnishings for the House office and committee rooms, appear on the shorter list but are not mentioned in the longer account. Unfortunately, the shorter account gives the name of the merchant or craftsman involved, and the amount paid for the work, but fails to list the goods or services provided.

Only a few items of what were probably office furnishings are mentioned specifically in connection with the Senate. A desk was bought in January, 1792, with funds set aside for the "Contingent Expenses of the Senate" from "Dorsey", an unidentified woodworker (see Appendix D, p. 1, Voucher No. 10). On April 29, 1793, Samuel Otis paid Samuel Claphamson,

a cabinetmaker and joiner, the sum of \$19.90 for "chairs" (see Appendix D, p. 3, Voucher No. 24). Perhaps these are the same chairs mentioned in Secretary Otis' payment "to Christie [for] painting chairs" (see Appendix D, p. 4, Voucher No. 24). The fact that they were painted also strengthens the assumption that they were Windsor chairs like those used in the House committee rooms. Claphamson had done work for the upper House as early as November, 1791, but the account for that date reads simply "to Joiners Bill Claphamson... 24.04" (see Appendix D, p. 1, Voucher No. 5). This expenditure may also have been for chairs for the Senate's secondary rooms.

Later payments to David Evans for "2 Tables Repaired,"⁸⁷ and for "making an End to the clerk of Congress's Desk,"⁸⁸ and to George Wescot for "making a Pine table covered with green cloth,"⁸⁹ may refer, in part or whole, to Senate office or committee room furniture, but the records are not explicit enough to make a definite assignation possible. They are helpful, however, in determining the type of furniture used in the rooms of Congress.

Books, Records, and Maps.--No doubt aware of the need for a reference library of some sort, Congress appointed a committee on May 1, 1790 "to report a Catalogue of Books necessary for the use of Congress, with an estimate of the expense of obtaining them."⁹⁰ The following month, the committee reported a list of subjects, but submitted no specific titles. Their choices were almost exclusively books of law, some theoretical, but most simply compendiums of state laws or the laws of various nations. The committee's report was tabled, however, and no formal action was taken to create a library of Congress until after the removal to Washington, D. C.

When interest was revived in the idea of a Congressional library, a catalogue of books, maps, and charts then "belonging to the Library of the Two Houses of Congress" was prepared and printed by William Duane in April, 1802. Appended to this list were those titles which were "additional from the respective Library of the Senate and House of Representatives," thus indicating that these books had been acquired by either the House or the Senate during the Philadelphia years. The catalogue reveals that something over two hundred volumes of all sizes and a number of charts and maps had come into the possession of the Federal Legislature while it was seated at Congress Hall (see Appendix L).

While still seated at Federal Hall in New York, the Congress determined:

That one hundred and twenty copies of the journals of the legislative proceedings only be printed once a month,... and that each member be furnished with a copy; that the proceedings of the Senate, when they shall act in their executive capacity, shall be entered and kept in separate and distinct books.

That every vote of the Senate shall be entered on the journals, and that a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial, or paper, presented to the Senate, be also inserted in the journals.

That the journals, previous to each publication, be revised by a committee to be appointed from time to time for that purpose.⁹¹

Thus, the books which comprised the library of the Senate began with the bound and printed volumes of their own proceedings.

Undoubtedly the preparation of these journals for printing was one of the major clerical tasks which confronted the clerks of both the Senate and the House. Numerous sets of past journals must have been kept

on hand, for the Congress felt "that every member of the present Congress, who is not yet furnished with a copy of the journals of the late Congress, shall...be entitled to receive a complete set of such journals."⁹² William Maclay suggests that the volumes of the Continental Congress were also kept among the Senate records, for in 1791 he wrote of returning to the Senate Chamber after recalling that he had left there "the volume of Congress of 1783 which I had looked Up...",⁹³ presumably from among the books belonging to the Senate. Even copies of the current secret journal could be forced out of the Secretary's office, for on January 21, 1791, Maclay noted in his journal:

Colonel [James] Gunn, of Georgia, wanted copies of the secret journal. Much talk passed about his application. He was, however, gratified.⁹⁴

In the years between 1790 and 1800, both houses of Congress followed a random method of acquiring library volumes, undoubtedly determined primarily by what the members of the Senate or House felt would be most useful. A set of volumes acquired early by the Senate was Thomas Dobson's Encyclopaedia, the first volume of which he sent to Robert Morris with a letter addressed to "the honourable Senators of the United States." Dobson asked permission "to present, in succession, as they are published, the volumes of the American editions of the Encyclopaedia," and at the same time solicited their aid in the undertaking.⁹⁵ The set as completed in 1797 comprised a total of 21 volumes.

On March 30, 1792, it was resolved "that the Secretary of the Senate be directed to procure, and deposit in his office, the laws of the

several States, for the use of the Senate."⁹⁶ This establishes that at least until the time Congress Hall was enlarged, the Secretary's office was the chief repository for the small reference library which the Senate had begun to accumulate. Secretary Otis' accounts for "Contingent expenses of the Senate" included payments for volumes such as Stewart's Laws, Johnston's Laws of Maryland, Belknap's History of New Hampshire,⁹⁷ Bradley's Laws of Vermont, Sherman's Laws of Connecticut, Foster's Laws of Rhode Island, and the Laws of South Carolina (see Appendix D, p.2f). Of these books, only Belknap's History appears on the catalogue list as being among the volumes previously owned by Congress. No books of state laws, in fact, appear on Duane's published list, indicating that his catalogue is not complete.

The frequent appearance in the accounts of the contingent expenses for the office of the Secretary of the Senate to "Simson books..." or to "Scott and Simpson books &c^a..." indicate that the Senate was adding to its library throughout the time it occupied Congress Hall.⁹⁸ Such payments probably occurred when the Senators wished to procure a specific volume, as on March 4, 1794, when Secretary Otis was ordered to buy both Blackstone's Commentaries and Vattel's Law of Nature and Nations for the use of the Senate.⁹⁹ The name Simpson could be an abbreviated reference to the firm of Dobelbower, Key & Simpson, booksellers active in Philadelphia during the time that Congress was resident in the city.¹⁰⁰ From Robert Simpson's own account of his efforts to obtain subscribers for the

firm's eight-volume edition of World Displayed, or a Curious Collection of Voyages and Travels it is known that he enjoyed a first-hand acquaintance with both President Washington and Vice President Adams, Jefferson, Monroe, Madison, and Andrew Jackson; in fact, he claims that he called upon all the members of Congress, "all of whom encouraged us by taking copies."¹⁰¹ The voucher mentioning Scott may identify Robert Scot(t), first engraver of the United States Mint. It was this same Scot(t) who, in 1795, compiled the first gazetteer of the United States. It is possible, then, that the payments to Scot(t) were for geographical dictionaries published by him, and purchased for the use of the United States Senate.

In addition to its own purchases and publications the Senate would from time to time receive such works as the first and third volumes of the laws of Pennsylvania, gifts from the state.¹⁰² The Senate reciprocated by sending to the various State legislatures copies of its proceedings after each session of Congress. This apparently was a normal function of the Senate Secretary's office, for in a circular letter headed "Office of the Secretary of the Senate," Otis informs the President of the New Jersey Council that a copy of the Journals of the Senate are being sent "in obedience to the order of Congress."¹⁰³ Also while seated in Philadelphia, the Congress ordered that the laws of the United States from 1789 to 1797 be published. One of the publishers, Thomas Dobson, informed the public that his edition of three "neatly bound" volumes had been "carefully collated by sworn Clerks, with the original rolls, and certified by the Secretary of State," thus indicating another clerical operation performed by the congressional clerks.¹⁰⁴

Certainly not least among the books that may be assumed to have occupied a place among the volumes of the Senate is the Bible. Bishop William White, the esteemed chaplain of the Senate, would undoubtedly have had frequent recourse to the scriptures in his invitational remarks at the convening of each day's session. The "large Bible opened" upon which President Washington rested his right hand during the inauguration ceremonies of 1793 was probably one belonging to the Senate.¹⁰⁵

Less than a year after being ordered to acquire the laws of the several states, the Secretary of the Senate was "directed to purchase a map of the United States, and maps of the respective states, for the use of the Senate."¹⁰⁶ Duane's catalogue of 1802 lists two maps of the United States as having belonged to the House or the Senate during the period of Philadelphia residency. It is probable that one of these had been purchased by Otis in compliance with the Senate's directive. Additional maps were without doubt acquired by Secretary Otis, as a payment in June, 1793, to "Rivington Maps...\$18." would demonstrate. The reference is unquestionably to James Rivington, a prominent New York publisher and printer who is known to have supplied maps to various departments of the Federal Government.¹⁰⁷ These maps were probably either fixed upon rollers or framed, and hung on the walls in the Secretary's office and the committee rooms (see Illustrations No. 15, 16, and 20).

On December 2, 1791, it was ordered that "all bills, after the first reading, be printed for the use of the Senate."¹⁰⁸ The pressure of an increasing volume of public business and the importance of the committee

as a legislative vehicle combined to make this an obvious clerical expediency. In December, 1795, John Fenno informed his good friend Joseph Ward:

Congress has now been in session more than two weeks--the principal part of the time has been taken up in reading & referring petitions --the number of which is great--in arranging, sorting & committing the business of the Session--there is scarcely a member of the house who is not on a committee...¹⁰⁹

At the close of the decade, Elizur Goodrich wrote a correspondent that congressional business was "always matured & prepared in Committees" to the point that "their perfections or imperfections are generally determined before the debate commences..."¹¹⁰ The growth of committee activity necessarily promoted an increase in the clerical operations of both Houses of Congress, for in describing the several phases of the legislative process, Goodrich pointed out that first the "reports & Bills are printed," after which "we have them at our Lodgings [where] they are the subjects of conversations."¹¹¹

As a consequence, there frequently would have been a considerable body of printed matter in the Senate office. Copies of printed bills, amendments, and resolutions, ready for distribution to the Senators, would at times have been stacked on the clerks' desks, in the bookcases, and perhaps even on the floor. Postponed bills from a former session would also have been kept in supply, for they could be called up for consideration at any time. An entry in Maclay's journal during the second session of the First Congress describes just such an occasion:

...[Paine] Wyngate now rose and made a singular motion. It was that the bills formerly before the Senate for regulating the process in the Federal courts should be taken up. A pause

ensued, as this was certainly unfinished business of the former session,...[Oliver] Elsworth...seconded Wyngate for bringing it on, and it was brought. The Secretary served the members of the Senate with copies of it.¹¹²

One week later, Maclay again mentioned the practice of retaining bills in the Senate Secretary's office which had been proposed during the previous session:

A committee was moved for to bring in a bill for the ascertaining [of] crimes and punishments under the Federal Legislature. The committee were appointed, withdrew for a few moments into the Secretary's office, returned with the old bill which had been before us last session, and reported it.¹¹³

How rigorously the Senate followed the practice of filing away an "old bill" cannot be determined, but however systematic the procedure, it would have added to the body of records kept in the Secretary's office.

At times the printing of documents for use by the Senate could be an affair cloaked in secrecy and done under security conditions. The debate over the Jay Treaty was such a time. The controversial Treaty and its appended correspondence was a bulky affair. Pierce Butler recounts that the Senate had begun to read the Treaty on June 8, 1795. When he arrived two days later, he wrote, "they had gone through the Treaty and One hundred Folio pages of the Correspondence between Mess^{rs} Randolph, Jay & Lord Grenville." On reading the Treaty, the Senate "enjoined secrecy and Ordered thirty-one Copies to be printed under the Eye of the Secretary."¹¹⁴ On other occasions, however, the Senate would instruct that numerous copies of a body of correspondence be printed in order to inform the public of existing political conditions. On April 6, 1798, for instance, the Senate--

after considerable debate--ordered "all the communications lately received by Congress from the President...relative to our dispute with France" printed in 500 copies.¹¹⁵

The costs of printing were paid for directly out of the funds supplied to the Senate Secretary by Congress. Considerable payments were made by Secretary Otis to such names as Fenno, Brown, Dunlap, Freneau, and Kammerer, who within a year's time often did collectively over one thousand dollars worth of printing for the Senate (see Appendix D, p.1f). A large slice of this undoubtedly went to printing the Journals of the Senate, as payments "to Fenno printing Journals...417.50" and "to Dunlap printing journals...63.00" would indicate (see Appendix D, p. 3). The sum expended on printing grew as the sessions of Congress passed, for in 1796 almost one thousand five hundred dollars was needed to meet the printers' bills.

Carpeting--The carpeting for Congress Hall and materials related to its installation was supplied by numerous persons and at varying quantities and prices: "John Harland, for 132- $\frac{1}{2}$ Yds Carpeting 51.16.6..., Thomas Armat for Carpetg. thread & binding 9.17.0..., William Adcock, for 21 Yds carpeting 7.17.6..., Solomon White & Co. for Quality binding 1.14.6..., John Harland, for Carpetg. & Cloth 120.7.1- $\frac{1}{2}$..., William P. Sprague, for 132- $\frac{1}{2}$ Yds. Carpetting, &c 156.12.6..., William Bankson, for mkg. a large Carpet & 50 Yds. Green Cord 4.0.0." (see Appendix A, Vouchers No. 59, 66, 70, 97, 100, 215, 217). From this number, only Sprague, who is known to have supplied the elegant Senate Chamber carpet, is listed

professionally as a carpet manufacturer. William Bankson advertised himself in the Pennsylvania Packet for May 12, 1786 as an upholsterer who carried on his trade "in all its various branches," and may have been more responsible for sewing strips of carpeting together to form a complete section than for its actual manufacture. The payment to him of only £4.0.0, with the additional information that this was for "mkg. a large Carpet & 50 Yds. Green Cord," seems to support this conclusion. All the other names associated with carpeting--Adcock, Armat, Harland, and Solomon White & Co.--are identified in the Philadelphia directories as either merchants or shopkeepers. John Harland, who appears to have received the largest total payment for Congress Hall carpeting, appeared in the Directory for 1796 as a "woolen draper," but is listed once again as a merchant the following year. Although Harland's bill for "Carpetg. & Cloth" seems to indicate that he supplied material for backing the carpet in addition to the carpeting itself, his apparently close association with the woolen drapers profession would suggest that the "cloth" for which he was paid might have been curtain fabric rather than carpet padding.

The type of carpeting supplied for the two rooms which existed north of the Senate Chamber in 1790 is not specified in the disbursements that were made "for fitting the New County Court House." In fact, the first direct mention of floor covering for the associated Senate rooms does not occur until the alteration work of 1793, when Samuel Bengé was paid for providing the two new rooms with carpeting. On November 22 of

that year Benge received the total sum of £22.6.0 for "Carpet Made to the Committee rooms[,] fixing down[,] Thred[,] Tacks[,] &c... Do. to the Sennet Chamber Passage Do."¹¹⁶ The reference to thread and tacks, as well as to "fixing down" this carpeting, strongly implies that it was of the ingrain type. The carpeting which Benge installed in the new committee rooms and in the hallway was probably provided either by the unidentified Sarah Clark, or by the merchant and shopkeeper, Josiah Lusby; together they supplied carpeting valued at over £100 (see Appendix C, Vouchers No. 153 and 157). While the appearance of the second floor carpeting cannot be determined, the floors in all rooms seem to have been fully carpeted after the completion of Benge's work. Theophilus Bradbury mentioned in his letter of December 26, 1795: "the floors of both halls are covered with woollen carpets."¹¹⁷

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1. Minutes of City Council, 1789-1793 (Sept. 9, 1790), pp. 315-317, Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Repository hereafter cited as HSP.
2. David Evans' Day Book, Pennsylvania Magazine, XXVII, 51.
3. William Maclay Journals, Mss, II, 254, Library of Congress. Hereafter cited as Maclay MSS.
4. Ibid., III, 3.
5. Edgar S. Maclay (ed.), Journal of William Maclay (New York, 1890), pp. 380-381. Hereafter cited as Maclay (ed.) Journal.
6. Ibid., p. 381.
7. Gales & Seaton, Annals of Congress (Washington, 1849) III, 26. Hereafter cited as Gales & Seaton, Annals.
8. Ibid., III, 115.
9. Maclay Mss, III, 51-52.
10. Maclay (ed.) Journal, p. 385.
11. Ibid., p. 394.
12. Gales & Seaton, Annals, III, 594.
13. George H. Hayes, The Senate of the United States (New York, 1960), I, 327.
14. The Life of George Washington, Philadelphia, American Sunday School Union, 1843.
15. John Beckley to _____, April 29, 1793, Stauffer Collection, Vol. XIII, Folio 891, HSP.
16. Philadelphia Monthly Magazine or Universal Repository, I, 333.
17. Stauffer Collection, XIII, Folio 891 (29 April 1793), HSP.
18. Mahlon Dickerson Diary, February 28, 1797.
19. Early in 1791, the Directors of the Library Company had notified the Senate "that the President, and Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, shall have free use of the books

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in the library in as free and ample manner as if they were members of the company" (Journal of the Third Session of the Senate of the United States of America, printed by John Fenno, [Phila., 1791] p. 35). Seventeen years before, the Library Company had extended the same privilege to the members of the First Continental Congress. A similar relationship had existed between the First Congress of the United States and the New York Society. After the formation of the federal Congress under the Constitution, the New York Society Library opened its doors to the national legislators in return for their courtesy in permitting the Society to place its volumes in a room on the second floor of New York's City Hall, the same floor occupied by the Senate (Austin B. Keep, History of the New York Society Library [New York, 1908], 210).

20. Miscellaneous Treasury Accounts, General Accounting Office, Statement of Account of Samuel A. Otis, Roll 43, INHP Micro. Hereafter cited as Misc. Treas. Accts, GAO.
21. Records of the Senate of the U. S. (March 19, 1790), National Archives.
22. Gales & Seaton, Annals, III, 617 (Nov. 26, 1792).
23. Maclay MSS, II, 245.
24. Adams Papers, December 16, 1794, Massachusetts Historical Society Collection on Microfilm, Reel 378, American Philosophical Society.
25. Photostats, G.B.B.M., Add. MSS., Vol. 16603, Part II, Library of Congress.
26. Gouverneur Morris Papers, Letters III (May 7, 1800), p. 315, Library of Congress.
27. David Evans' Day Book, MSS, Vol. II (December 2, 1793), HSP.
28. Philadelphia Directory: 1791, p. 149; 1793, p. 91; 1797, p. 2.
29. Langdon Papers, Vol. I, p. 143 (Feb. 4, 1791), New Hampshire Historical Society.
30. Thomas Jefferson Papers, Vol. 72 (March 26, 1792), MSS. Div., Library of Congress.
31. Committee Book, 1790-1791, Gallatin Box 2, Gallatin Papers, New York Historical Society.

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32. Philadelphia Mail, or Claypoole's Daily Advertiser, March 29, 1792, p. 3.
33. Gales & Seaton, Annals, III, 126.
34. Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser, January 7, 1793, p. 2, col. 5.
35. Claypoole's Daily Advertiser, Feb. 5, 1793.
36. Journal of House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, March 21, 1793, p. 288.
37. Congress Hall, Phila., Senate Gallery (1795), Public Records Office, Harrisburg, INHP Micro. Repository hereafter cited as Pub. Rec. Off., Hsbg.
38. Gales & Seaton, Annals, (3rd Congress, 1st Session), 47.
39. When the decision finally came, it was something by way of an anticlimax; the public had already gained entrance to the precincts of the United States Senate. More than two weeks before the decisive vote was taken, Senator Stephen R. Bradley had risen from his seat to report out of committee the politically explosive petition which contended that Albert Gallatin had no right to sit in the Senate of the United States. The report was ordered printed, and the following resolution was proposed and adopted:
...That the doors of the Senate be opened, and continue open, during the discussion upon the contested election of ALBERT GALLATIN (Gales & Seaton, Annals [3rd Congress, 1st Sess.], 47).

The Senate journal does not record the powerful words of persuasion that must have been spoken to induce agreement on this question, but the following day the resolution went into effect. The debate over Mr. Gallatin's contested seat had become public property.

The enfranchised members of the body politic were not the only ones interested in the outcome of this contest. Peter Van Gaasbeck, a Representative from New York, wrote a friend on February 23, 1794, of his part in an unprecedented event. "Yesterday," he wrote, "the Doors of the Senate were thrown open for the first [time], on the Debate of Mr. Gallatin's right to Seat a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania." (This would have been February 22. Van Gaasbeck is probably wrong here, for the resolution opening the doors of the Senate had passed a full eleven days before.) He continues:

Mrs. Gilbert [the wife of a fellow Representative from New York] being here and anxious to be present to hear the Debate, [and] expressing this to me, you will readily admit politeness dictated to procure her a Comfortable Seat (Peter Van Gaasbeck to John Addison, February 23, 1794, Van Gaasbeck Papers, Senate House Museum, Kingston, N.Y.).

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While Mr. Van Gaasbeck was thus pleasantly occupied, the opposition in the House seized upon the moment of his absence to put to the vote a question of some magnitude. His friends had sent out for him; but could not find me, being then engaged to see Mrs Gilbert well placed--which I had the Honor to do, [clearing] right to left at the approach of a Lady, being so novel, no Lady having been admitted..." (*ibid.*).
The Senate had, by Van Gaasbeck's chivalrous conduct, gained the presence of a charming lady, but upon returning to the House Chamber, he discovered from his friends "that the Question had been taken and by my absence...lost" (*ibid.*).

40. C. F. Adams, The Works of John Adams, I, 407.
41. Journal of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, 1793-1794, p. 373.
42. Aurora: General Advertiser, Feb. 9, 1798, p. 2, col. 2. After the Congress had moved to Washington and the Senate Chamber had once again become a courtroom, the gallery is said to have been kept closed "because it was a place of resort for the hangers-on, who frequently went to sleep and snored, to the great disturbance of the proceedings" ("The District Court of the City and County of Philadelphia," address by Hon. Jas. T. Mitchell, January 4, 1915). It was perhaps partly for this reason that the gallery was removed in 1835.
43. The present disposition of the Senate gallery stairs in the east middle room has never been completely satisfactory to either architects or historians. For a re-evaluation of existing evidence, see Appendix I: Some Considerations Affecting Interpretation of Evidence Relating to the East Middle Room.
44. Misc. Treas. Accts., GAO, 1790-1894 (Jan. 1-Nov. 3, 1796) INHP Micro.
45. Circular letter, S. A. Otis to Pres. of N. J. Council (Oct. 29, 1796), Nelson Autograph Collection, New Jersey Historical Society.
46. Letter, Theodore Foster to Dwight Foster, Foster Papers, 1795-1796, Massachusetts Historical Society.
47. Congress Hall, Phila., Senate Gallery (July 7, Dec. 1, 1795), Pub. Rec. Off., Hsbg., INHP Micro.
48. Andrew Jackson Papers, 2nd Series, Vol. I, Jan. 18, 1797, MSS. Div., Library of Congress.

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62. Ibid., p. 305.
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81. Ibid., p. 129.
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83. David Evans' Day Book, MSS, II, 426, HSP.
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New York July 1st 1790

Treasury Department

Bo^t of James Rivington

1 Map of the World	- - - -	£ 2..-..-
1 d ^o New England		..3..-
1 d ^o North & South Carolina	- - -	.16..-
1 Gay's Tables		..6..-
		<u>£ 3..5..-</u>

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Rec^{ed} the above for Jas Rivington

W^m. Staples

amt brought down £ 3.. 5..-

deduct Gay's Tables .. 6..-

£ 2..19..-

Map of Vermont £0.16.-

Map of the United States .12.- 1.. 8..-

£ 4.. 7..-

Dollars 10.87½ cents

...

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109. John Fenno to Joseph Ward, Phila., Dec. 25, 1795, Joseph Ward Papers, Folder 5, Chicago Historical Society.
110. Elizur Goodrich to D. Davenport, February 13, 1800, Davenport Letter-books, p. 75, Yale University.
111. Ibid.
112. Macclay (ed.), p. 181.
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114. Madison Papers, P. Butler to J. Madison, June 12, 1795. Library of Congress.
115. The Weekly Magazine, (April 7, 1798) p. 317, col. 2.
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FURNISHING PLAN
FOR THE
SECOND FLOOR OF CONGRESS HALL

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Prepared by
Staff
Independence National Historical Park

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October 1963

Part B

ON MICROFILM

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FURNISHINGS COMMON TO ALL ROOMS

Senate Chamber and Associated Rooms

Venetian blinds.--On April 26, 1790, it was resolved by the City Council that Venetian blinds be provided for the "Bow Windows, the South-western and Western Windows of the Upper Room of the County Court-House" in order to keep the spring sun out of the Councilmen's eyes.¹ Apparently David Evans supplied these Venetian blinds for the south room on the second floor of the new County Court building, for within two months of City Council's resolution he was paid £27 for making "6 Venetian Blinds for Alderman's Room at New Court House."² This room, used by the Mayor and the City Council from April 15, 1789 to October 1, 1790, was later to achieve more lasting fame by accommodating the Senate of the United States for nearly ten full years.

During the outfitting of the County Court building for the reception of Congress, Evans provided six more Venetian blinds "with plain fronts in Senate Chamber & Committee Rooms in County Court House." Evans was paid at the same time for "Lengthning [sic] 5 blinds, 3 tassils [sic], etc..., "³ making it clear that the blinds were tasseled, but failing to indicate why it was found necessary to lengthen certain blinds.

As the alterations of 1793 got under way, Samuel Benge was paid £1.8.0 for "takeing down 15 Sets Venitian Blinds," which probably included all blinds from both floors on the south end of the building.⁴ Shortly before Congress resumed sitting in the fall of 1793, David Evans was paid

for "Repairing, Hanging, & Putting up the Blinds in Senate Chamber[,] Committee Room & Congress Hall [House Chamber] £3."⁵ On December 21, 1793, Samuel Bengel was called upon to fix up "5 Green Stuff binds at the back of the Venetian blinds."⁶ Early in January of 1794, David Evans was once again paid for supplying Venetian blinds, this time five in number.⁷ These were undoubtedly for the new windows which had been created as a result of enlarging Congress Hall. It would seem, then, that David Evans was the exclusive supplier of Venetian blinds for all the rooms on the second floor of the County Court building.

Venetian blinds continued to be used in the old Senate Chamber and in the near-by committee rooms and offices as well in the years after Congress left Philadelphia. For supplying the "Senate Chamber"--now the District Court Room--with "a Sett of Venetian blinds with lines, tapes &c and fixing," Richard Wevill [or Weavill] was paid \$10.00. Other expenditures were made for "cleaning and Oiling 3 Sett... putting new tapes[,] lines & tassels," "repairing the tapes of 1 Sett & putting new Lines," and finally for "3 Tassels used for the whole," and "3 Brass Screw Knobs."⁸ Some of these repairs may have been made upon Venetian blinds which David Evans had supplied in 1790 or after the alteration work of 1793.

Curtains.--The 101 yards of fearnought supplied by Jonathan Carmatt in 1790 were adequate only to supply curtains for the first floor of the County Court building. While there were undoubtedly curtains in every room of the building before 1793, it is not until then that direct

reference is made to the curtains which hung on the second floor. Shortly before the alteration work of 1793 got under way, Samuel Bengé took down the "Large Curtain over Speaker Chair[,] Door[,] and other Curtains in the Sennet Chamber & Congress rooms & Cleaning Do. ..."⁹

Although no information is given concerning the appearance of these curtains, Manasseh Cutler had several years before observed curtains of "red damask, richly ornamented with fringes" hanging in the chamber occupied by Congress in New York.¹⁰ The removal of Congress to Philadelphia was little more than a year away when the Massachusetts Magazine verified Cutler's journal entry by informing its readers that the windows of the Senate Chamber in Federal Hall were "furnished with curtains of crimson damask."¹¹ From the first moments of Congressional residence in Philadelphia, citizens of the town were forced to endure the barbs of New Yorkers who wrote contemptuously of "their [the Philadelphians] little court house hooked up in humble imitation of our city-hall."¹² The many similarities in decor which do seem to have existed indicate that the charge, while prompted by feelings of bitter rivalry, may nonetheless have been true. The use of red curtains in the Senate Chamber of Congress Hall, moreover, would have been entirely in keeping with the other items of furniture which Philadelphia had supplied, especially the members' chairs covered with red morocco leather--just as they had been in New York.

Placing a curtain over the Senate entrance may have been found necessary because the constant coming and going of Senators and their

callers proved a source of annoyance to those concentrating upon Senate business.¹³ Whatever the reason for its existence, it was apparently retained, for with the completion of alteration work in late November of 1793, Samuel Benge returned to fix up the "Door Curtin...in [the] Sennet..."¹⁴ While no further documentary evidence is at hand which offers any details concerning the design and color of this curtain, it is believed to have been of the type shown hanging over the doorways in Rowlandson and Pugin's views of the "House of Lords," "Guild Hall," and "Court of King's Bench" (see Illustrations No. 4, 22, and 23).

Fireplaces and Stoves.--During the preparations which converted the Philadelphia County Court House into the new meeting place of Congress, steps were taken to supply adequate heating facilities for the entire building. After a careful analysis of the documentary evidence extending over the entire period of Congressional occupancy, Samuel Y. Edgerton, in his study of the original heating apparatus of Congress Hall, concluded that only two open stoves were initially provided for the second floor.¹⁵ These stoves are believed to have been located in the two northernmost rooms and were supplied by John Kaighn and Hilary Baker, respectively. Baker was also paid for "Chimney backs" which it is assumed were installed in the original Senate Chamber.¹⁶ During moments of brief recess or after the Senate had adjourned for the day, the members of the upper House would frequently gather around the fireplaces in the Senate room and continue the discussion of current affairs on a more informal basis. William Maclay

wrote in his journal on December 9, 1790 that after the business of the day was finished "the Vice-President, Mr. Wyngate, and some more of us stood by the fire [where] the affairs of France were talked..."¹⁷

The extension of Congress Hall in 1793 created four new fireplaces, two of which were in the new Senate Chamber on the second floor. Thomas Hopkins targeted both these fireplaces, as his account "to 1/2 Bushel Salt for the hearts [sic] in the Senate Chamber" would indicate,¹⁸ although exactly how salt was used in this process is not known. Early in January 1794, Charles and Jacob Souder presented a bill to the Philadelphia County Commissioners for "Setting 2 Setts of Marble Jams & mantels in Senate Chamber."¹⁹ The new fireplaces on both floors apparently were provided with stoves, for it seems only logical to assume that the payments made in May of 1794 to "Morgan & Price for 2 Stoves" and to "And^w. Douglass d[itt]o." were for stoves installed in the recently completed extension of the former County Court House.²⁰ A description of Congress Hall which appeared in an early life of George Washington printed in 1843 offers some justification for this assumption. In comparing the rooms occupied by the two Houses of Congress, the writer mentions that unlike the Representatives' Chamber which had four stoves, the Senate room "had but two."²¹ An analysis of the prices paid for these stoves indicates that they were of the open type. The Douglas stoves, believed to be somewhat smaller than those provided by the firm of Morgan and Price, would for this reason have probably been placed in the Senate Chamber. It was after the installation of these

new stoves that "Langdon, Cabot and some others of the Senate" had been observed "standing in a knot before the fire after the Senate had adjourned, ...growling together about some measure which they had just lost..."²²

An interpretation of the existing records seems to show that a total of eight open stoves were in the building during the years following the completion of the 1793 alterations. This conclusion is firmly supported by a payment to Charles and Jacob Souder on January 3, 1794, for "Setting 8 Stoves."²³ The following fall, Jacob was again paid for "pulling Down and Setting 8 Stoves" as Congress Hall was made ready for another winter.²⁴ It was requisite that open stoves be carefully bricked in on three sides so that proper operation was insured, thus explaining why two masons were called upon to perform what at first might appear to be the proper task of menial laborers. The two ten-plate stoves which are believed to have existed in the House Chamber, however, would not have required such special treatment and could easily have been installed by handymen.

Existing evidence indicates that only ten of the twelve fireplaces in Congress Hall were ever equipped with stoves of any type. The presence of iron firebacks in the middle rooms on the second floor seems to justify the assumption that no stoves were ever provided for these rooms. Wood was the chief fuel for both fireplaces and stoves, but it does not seem justified to assume as Edgerton has done that only firewood was burned to warm the numb fingers and toes of Congressmen. Although there are no purchases of coal grates among the records, evidence does exist which

suggests that at least some of the fireplaces on the second floor in Congress Hall were equipped to burn coal. Secretary of the Senate Otis listed as an expenditure for October 11, 1793, "40 Bushells Coals Warden ... \$8." (see Appendix D, p. 3, Voucher No. 34). As early as 1791, a city ordinance establishing the rates and prices to be received by "Porters, Carters, Waggoners, Draymen, Woodsawyers and Chimneysweepers" had listed "seacoal," or mineral coal in the ordinary modern sense, among the articles which were subject to regulation. Itemized under "Rates for Cartage" appeared the price legally chargeable to the purchaser for hauling "Seacoal of 40 bushels and charcoal of 60 bushels to the load."²⁵ This definition of one standard load of mineral or fuel coal as forty bushels--the exact quantity for which Otis paid the unidentified "Warden"--prompts the conclusion that wood was not used to the exclusion of all other fuels.

On Friday, February 10, 1792, it was reported in the press that the members of the Senate had been alarmed by a fire which had broken out in a room "contiguous to one in which they sit."²⁶ The fire had been "communicated through the bottom of an open stove to the floor." It was found upon examination "that not more than half an inch thickness of mortar had been forced between the boards and the bottom of the stove."²⁷ It was probably this frightening experience which induced Congress to have the hearths fireproofed. Between August 23, 1793 and January 4, 1794, Robert Haydock was paid for supplying almost 700 pounds of sheet copper.²⁸

The use to which such a large quantity of copper was put is revealed in a payment made to Haydock in mid-February, 1794 for "Coppering 7 Harths [sic]."29

During the construction of the Senate gallery in 1795, all but one of the six hearths on the second floor were sheathed with lead. Whether this indicated a replacement of some part of the work done the previous year by Haydock or represents the first attempt in these rooms to reduce the danger of fire occasioned by the use of open stoves cannot be ascertained. Whichever the case, the bill presented by David Price on December 1795, makes it clear that his work was done exclusively in the Senate Chamber and its associated rooms:

to 722 lb Sheet Lead for heaths [<u>sic</u>] 2/8d	24.1.4
2 Laying 2 heaths [<u>sic</u>] in Senate Chamber	1.5.0
2 Laying 3 heaths [<u>sic</u>] in Commity Rooms	1.2.6
To Nails ³⁰	0.3.9

Only one day after Price was paid for this work, Robert Haydock & Co. received £71.11.8 "for Painting Done at the Congress House for Cenet." Among the items specified in the bill presented by Haydock was a charge for "3 Harths Painted."³¹

Fireplace Implements.--From as early as April 15, 1789, the room later to be used by the Senate of the United States had seen service as a meeting place for the mayor and aldermen of Philadelphia. In mid-November, the approach of winter weather impelled City Council to present a "list of Articles wanted for the Corporation Room." The items which the messenger of the Corporation was ordered to furnish included "two pair of

andirons[,] Shovels & Tongs, two Fenders, and two Fire Bars."³² The fireplaces in the two rooms adjoining this chamber were probably provided for in a similar fashion.

The preparations made for the accommodation of Congress included only two pieces of fireplace equipment in addition to the several stoves purchased: Andrew Eisenhoot was paid £4.13.0 for "2 Copper Ashes Bucketts," perhaps one for the use of the lower House, the other for the Senate Chamber and its adjoining rooms (see Appendix A, Voucher No. 99). The absence of any other accessories among the list of purchases might suggest that fireplace apparatus had been acquired earlier, probably during the previous winter, the first during which the building was in general use. The existing records for the contingent expenses of the Senate indicate that before the alterations of 1793, the purchase of additional fireplace equipment was limited to a sifter, or fire-shovel, bought in late November, 1791.³³

The need for fireplace implements was not eliminated by the introduction of open stoves. Among the "Iron Work Delivered to Congress Hall" by John Millar in January 1794, were "Two fenders weight 35 pounds ...[and] Two D[itt]o weight 30 pound."³⁴ These fenders, with the "2 Pair Kitchen And Irons [and] 2 Pair ditto Shovels & Tongs" supplied by William Zane, most probably became a part of the equipment used at the four new open stoves, including two in the new Senate Chamber, installed after the enlargement of the building in 1793.³⁵ Fireplace equipment of this type continued in fashion long after the Senate room had reverted to local use in the years following 1800.

Lighting Devices.--Candles were apparently the exclusive source of artificial light on the second floor of Congress Hall. Prior to the arrival of the Federal Government in Philadelphia, the City Council had ordered "Candlesticks and Snuffers" for the Corporation Room, shortly to be the chamber occupied by the United States Senate.³⁶ After the arrival of Congress, additional candlesticks were purchased for use in the Senate Chamber or the adjacent rooms. Among the expenses listed by Secretary Otis in November of 1791 is an entry "to [Qeane?][,] candlesticks- -\$6.00" (see Appendix D, Account #3111, Voucher No. 8). Candles were purchased from time to time for the use of the Senate, probably in large quantity as the payment of \$13.73 to "Anthony" for "Box Candles" and "To Smith[,] Candles...\$12.01" would seem to indicate (see Appendix D, Account #5026, Voucher No. 36; Account #3111, Voucher No. 37).

The press of business often forced the Senators to return to Congress Hall after dark. Senator Andrew Jackson wrote a friend on January 18, 1797, that "the Committees meet general[ly] at 6 oclock in the Evening and sit to 9-...this they are compelled to do from the Shortness of the Session,..."³⁷ One such occasion was March 3, 1791, the eve of adjournment for the last session of the First Congress, when William Maclay wrote that uncompleted business compelled the Senate to reconvene at "six o'clock...in the evening by candle-light."³⁸ These late sessions involving either the entire Senate or its several committees, suggest that a large number of candlesticks would have been found in the chamber of the upper House and in its associated rooms.

Late in 1791, a payment "To Lanthorn, Binghurst - - \$1.00" is listed among the contingent expenses of the Senate (see Appendix D, Account #3111, Voucher No. 6). Although there is nothing to indicate the reason for this purchase, a lantern could have been used by the messenger of the Senate who might have been required to perform errands for the upper House during an evening session.

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1. Minutes of the City Council, 1789-1793, pp. 231-232, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.
2. David Evans' Day Book, Pennsylvania Magazine, XXVII, 51.
3. Ibid.
4. Congress Hall, Phila., Vouchers (Dec. 1793-Jan. 1794) Public Records Office, Harrisburg, INHP Micro. Repository hereafter cited as Pub. Rec. Off., Hsbg.
5. Congress Hall, Voucher #149 (Nov. 9, 1793), Pub. Rec. Off. Hsbg., INHP Micro.
6. Congress Hall, Vouchers (Jan.-Feb. 1794) Pub. Rec. Off., Hsbg. INHP Micro.
7. Congress Hall, Vouchers (Jan.-Feb. 1794), Pub. Rec. Off., Hsbg., INHP Micro.
8. Miscellaneous Treasury Accounts, General Accounting Office, Account #13,959, INHP Micro. Hereafter cited as Misc. Treas. Accts., GAO.
9. Congress Hall, Vouchers (April 29, Nov. 22, 1793), Pub. Rec. Off., Hsbg., INHP Micro.
10. "Journey to New York and Philadelphia, 1787," I, n.p., Manasseh Cutler Collection, Northwestern University.
11. Massachusetts Magazine, June 1789, as quoted by I. N. Phelps Stokes, The Iconography of Manhattan Island (New York, Robert H. Dodd), V, 1249.
12. Anonymous communication to Dunlap's Daily Advertiser, March 4, 1791.
13. Edgar S. Maclay (ed.), Journal of William Maclay (New York, 1890), p. 411. Hereafter cited as Maclay (ed.) Journal.
14. Congress Hall, Vouchers (April 29, Nov. 22, 1793), Pub. Rec. Off., Hsbg., INHP Micro.
15. Samuel Y. Edgerton, Historic Structures Report, Part II, Congress Hall, Chapter III, Architectural Data Section, Supplement No. 1, (October, 1961), p. 5ff. See this report for a thorough discussion of the original heating apparatus in Congress Hall.

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16. The presence of iron chimney backs in the two fireplaces in what are today called the middle rooms (created by the division of the first Senate Chamber during the alterations of 1793) seems to verify this conclusion.
17. Maclay (ed.), Journal.
18. Congress Hall, Phila., 1790's, Voucher #172 (Dec. 1793-Jan. 1794), Pub. Rec. Off., Hsbg., INHP Micro.
19. Congress Hall, Phila., 1790's, Vouchers #175-#199, (Jan. 1793), Pub. Rec. Off., Hsbg., INHP Micro.
20. MSS, May 19-31, 1794, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg.
21. The Life of George Washington (Philadelphia, American Sunday School Union, 1843), n. p.
22. H. A. Washington (ed.), Writings of Thomas Jefferson, IX, 184.
23. Congress Hall, Phila., Voucher #176 (Jan. 1, 1793), Pub. Rec. Off., Hsbg., INHP Micro.
24. Congress Hall, Phila., 1790's, Vouchers (Jan.-Feb. 1794), Pub. Rec. Off., Hsbg., INHP Micro.
25. Clement Biddle, The Philadelphia Directory (1791), p. 136.
26. Worcester Massachusetts Spy, March 8, 1792, p. 3, col. 3.
27. Ibid.
28. Congress Hall, Phila., 1790's, Voucher #192, Pub. Rec. Off., Hsbg., INHP Micro.
29. Congress Hall, Phila., 1790's, Vouchers (Jan.-Feb. 1794), Pub. Rec. Off., Hsbg., INHP Micro.
30. Congress Hall, Phila., Senate Gallery (Dec. 1, 1795), Pub. Rec. Off., Hsbg., INHP Micro.
31. Congress Hall, Phila., 1790's, Senate Gallery (1795), Pub. Rec. Off., Hsbg., INHP Micro.
32. Minutes of Council, 1789-1793 (Nov. 16, 1789), p. 173, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

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33. Misc. Treas. Accts., GAO, Account #3111, INHP Micro.
34. Congress Hall, Phila., 1790's, Voucher #185 (Jan. 1793), Pub. Rec. Off., Hsbg., INHP Micro.
35. Congress Hall, Phila., 1790's, Voucher #200 (Jan.-Feb. 1794), Pub. Rec. Off., Hsbg., INHP Micro.
36. Minutes of City Council, 1789-1793 (Nov. 16, 1789), p. 173, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.
37. Andrew Jackson Papers, MSS, Second Series, Vol. I (1779-1813), Library of Congress.
38. Maclay (ed.), Journal, p. 411.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Some Details of the Senate Milieu

Senate Chamber.--Among the minor appurtenances of the Senate Chamber would have been found many items common to any legislative hall of the late eighteenth century. The desks of the Senators were in all probability equipped with pewter ink sets complete to inkpot, sander, and receptacle for quills. Senator William Maclay, who recorded so many details of Senate life, had once observed "Carroll writing a ticket with a number of names on it, sand, and put it by."¹ At the final meeting of the First Congress, Maclay "took...pen and paper and determined, if possible, to keep pace with the hurry of business as it passes." However, "Hamilton's people" so hurriedly "smuggled through" their chief's measures that Maclay lost track of the legislation.² When the adjournment finally came, Maclay "stayed a moment to pack up [his] papers," perhaps indicating that his desk had a drawer in which he kept personal notes and records.³

If customs followed while Congress was resident in New York may be taken as the accepted practice of the age, it would appear that many Senators habitually brought their hats and sticks with them to their seats. Maclay once noted that his fellow Senator from Pennsylvania, Robert Morris, had walked out of the Senate Chamber "leaving his hat and stick."⁴ Some of the membership made rather unconventional use of their headgear, occasionally addressing their colleagues from notes which they rested on their hats. Maclay recalled seeing Oliver Ellsworth address the Senate from a paper

"he had...in his hat which he looked constantly at."⁵ Adams was once so nervous in presenting an address to President Washington that "the paper trembled in his hand though he had the aid of both by resting it on his hat, which he held in his left hand."⁶ There is no documentary evidence to indicate what the Senators did with the heavy outer coats they undoubtedly would have worn during the cold winter months. It seems likely, however, that the Senators would have hung their heavy winter garments on peg boards located in the committee rooms, the Secretary's office, and perhaps in the Senate Chamber itself (see Illustrations No. 18 and 22).

The gentlemen of the eighteenth century very frequently carried snuff boxes, and the members of the Senate seem to have been no exception. After speaking in defense of France, Maclay noticed that his remarks had unsettled one of his colleagues:

Elsworth[sic] took a great deal of snuff about this time. He mumped, and seemed to chew the cud of vexation.⁷

The Senate Chamber, although normally the place where matters of great moment were debated, also served as something of a clearing house for social engagements. Invitations to dinner were frequently exchanged among Senators in off moments, or were delivered to the members by private citizens while the Senate was in session. After the Senate had adjourned on a Monday afternoon, April 26, 1790, Maclay wrote of a painful conversation with Dr. Jonathan Elmer of New Jersey:

I [had seen] cards handed about the Senate, but this happens so often that I took no notice of it. When we were in the street the doctor asked me if I had not a card to dine with the President. I told him, with all the indifference I could put on, no, and immediately took up some other subject...⁸

Maclay, so sensitive to real or imagined slights, was quite capable of dealing in the same coin. On March 17, 1790, Maclay had not hesitated to react with studied indifference to remarks made by Vice President Adams during an informal conversation among several Senate members. After listening awhile to Adams' "imperial language," Maclay recorded in his journal: "I pared my nails and thought he would soon have done..." The final sting was delivered when Maclay walked away "before Adams had half settled the empire."⁹

The enthusiastic support which Maclay gave to France was often not shared by his fellow Senators. Whenever he found himself in the minority on some question involving French interests, he was certain that the political iniquity of his colleagues had manifested itself yet again. He wrote on February 26, 1791:

For weeks has the report of the committee on the French complaints lain dormant. Shame! I believe some hand is keeping them back.¹⁰

But when the report had finally come forward, Maclay remarked with that tinge of self-righteousness which so frequently creeps into his writings: "I was the only one who voted boldly and decidedly against it."¹¹ To Maclay's mind, the report had been "a design to sacrifice French interest as a peace-offering to the British court..." Perhaps to register his extreme disapproval, Maclay decided to "call on Otis for a certificate of my having voted against the resolutions."¹² How frequently members of the Senate called on Secretary Otis for such certificates cannot be

determined, but the episode does indicate another in that catalogue of functions performed by the Secretary and suggests another item which might have been found among the papers of the Senators--at least those kept by Maclay.

Certainly prominent among the incidental items in the Senate Chamber would have been the newspapers upon which each Senator depended for information of developments in his home region as well as abroad. The Senate had only been seated in Philadelphia for one week when it was voted:

That the Secretary furnish the members of the Senate, from such printers as they may respectively direct, each, three newspapers, to be left, from time to time during the session, at their several places of abode.¹³

Although each Senator's newspapers were to be delivered at his residence, many would undoubtedly have found their way into the Senate Chamber at Congress Hall. Here they might have been conspicuous on any Senator's desk, perhaps to be quoted from as the debates of the day moved forward, or simply to be read at leisure during a momentary recess from the public business.

Senate Secretary's Office.--The expenses incurred by Secretary Otis and his staff in the performance of their duties offer some assistance in reconstructing the surroundings in which they worked. Paper and stationery, the grist of any clerical operation, were purchased in large quantity from Michael Roberts and Henry Kammerer, both stationers in Philadelphia during the years of Congressional residence, and from a certain unidentified gentleman by the name of West (see Appendix D, p. 1, Voucher No. 23; p. 2,

Vouchers No. 35, 38; p. 3, Vouchers No. 9, 25, 29; p. 4, Vouchers No. 17, 19, 39). Although not specifically mentioned in any of the existing accounts for contingent Senate expenses, such items as quill pens and ink would most certainly have been found in the Secretary's office, just as they were in other Government offices of that period (see Appendix M). Joseph Stansbury, who supplied inkstands to House Clerk John Beckley on one occasion, may have also provided several to Secretary Otis for the use of his office.¹⁴ Pencils were also used by the clerical staff, for principal clerk of the Senate, Robert Heysham, was once paid for "pencils & postage" (see Appendix D, p. 3, Voucher No. 16).

In addition to the office expendables mentioned in the accounts kept by Secretary Otis, supplies of the sort necessary for maintaining any clerical operation in the late eighteenth century would have been found in quantity. Wafers for sealing correspondence, red tape for tying packets of papers, pounce powder to prevent ink from spreading, India rubber for making erasures, sand for drying ink, rulers for marking off ledgers, dusting brushes for removing the product of erasures, pen knives for sharpening quills, and gum arabic for the manufacture of ink and mucilage were all commonly used in Government offices of the period and would have been familiar and indispensable items to the Senate Secretary and his assistants (see Appendix M).

Early in 1792, Otis purchased "key rings--\$.50," possibly for the use of the Senate doorkeeper and his assistant (see Appendix D, p. 1,

Feb. 1792). One of these might normally have been kept at the doorkeeper's "lodge," identified tentatively as the area assigned to the doorkeeper from which he distributed the personal correspondence of the Senators and supervised admittance to the Senate Chamber itself. That official Senate documents and correspondence were impressed with a special seal would be indicated by the payment made in June 1793 "To Seal use Senate- - -\$13.00." (see Appendix D, p. 3, Voucher No. 28). The proper location of such a seal would seem logically to be the Secretary's office. Secretary Otis was also intrusted with disposing of the expenses incurred by his office, as an entry among his accounts "to Check Book- - -\$1.00" would suggest (see Appendix D, p. 1, Feb. 1792). Otis would probably have kept any checkbooks which were authorized for his use under lock and key in his desk.

Upon the arrival of Senators from states recently admitted to the Union, one of the first matters attended to was the classing of the new members. From the first days of the Senate, the question of determining length of term had been decided by drawing lots from a ballot box. When, for instance, the Senators from Kentucky arrived in Philadelphia late in 1792,

The Senate proceeded to class the Senators...as the Constitution requires, when numbers two and three being by the Secretary, rolled up and put into the ballot-box, Mr Brown drew number two, and is accordingly of the class whose seats will be vacated in Senate at the expiration of two years from March, 1791.¹⁵

Perhaps more frequent use would have been made of the ballot box in the matter of selecting Senate committees. One of the first rules of procedure

adopted by the upper House specified that "all committees shall be appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall make a choice" (see Appendix N for the entire list of Senate rules). If the ballot box were used in this operation, the almost total reliance by the Senate upon select rather than standing committees¹⁶ would have made it a familiar sight in the Senate Chamber. Maclay, who rarely found anything praiseworthy in the attitude or conduct of the Vice-President, did on one occasion approve of the manner in which Adams handled the business of counting the ballots for committeemen.

Instead of directing two Senators to read the ballots for committeemen, as he did heretofore, he this day read them aloud from the chair, and the Clerk tallied.¹⁷

Maclay considered this departure from past procedure significant, a "first step toward reformation" which he hoped would be "progressive." Whatever Maclay may have thought about the way in which Adams managed the tally, the choice of committees by ballot remained unchanged until 1823.¹⁸

Although Maclay's journal entry effectively records alternative ways in which the tally for committeemen might be taken, it makes no mention of a ballot box. If the ballot box were used only during the classing of new Senators, then it seems likely that it would have normally been kept in the Secretary's office. If, on the other hand, it also did service in the almost daily business of selecting committees, it most probably was a permanent fixture in the Senate Chamber itself.

Part C
Section 4
Notes

1. Edgar S. Maclay (ed.), Journal of William Maclay (New York, 1890), p. 327. Hereafter cited as Maclay (ed.), Journal.
2. Ibid., p. 411.
3. Ibid., p. 413.
4. Ibid., p. 136.
5. Ibid., p. 23.
6. Ibid., p. 41.
7. Ibid., p. 406.
8. Ibid., p. 243.
9. Ibid., p. 216.
10. Ibid., pp. 401-402.
11. Ibid.
12. Ibid., p. 402.
13. Gales & Seaton, Annals of Congress (Washington, 1849) 1st Cong., 3rd Sess., Senate, 1734. Hereafter cited as Gales & Seaton, Annals.
14. Miscellaneous Treasury Records, General Accounting Office, Account #3819 (John Beckley, March 9, 1793), INHP Micro.
15. Gales & Seaton, Annals, III, 613.
16. George H. Haynes, The Senate of the United States (New York, 1960), I, 273-274. Hereafter cited as Haynes, The Senate.
17. Maclay (ed.), Journal, p. 32.
18. Haynes, The Senate, I, 273

SECOND FLOOR FURNISHINGS AFTER 1800

Senate Chamber Furnishings.--The Congress adjourned from Philadelphia for the final time in May of 1800. Little if anything from either the House or Senate Chamber was taken by Congress to Washington. Because the State of Pennsylvania had supplied the furniture used by Congress during its term of residence in Philadelphia, the furnishings reverted to the State when the Federal Government vacated the city. To outfit the rooms of Congress at the new capitol, Thomas Claxton was designated "Agent for procuring furniture for the two Houses of Congress." Between June 5, 1800 and January 31, 1801 he spent nearly ten thousand dollars "in the purchase of Carpetting, Chairs, Stoves, Andirons, Venetian blinds and Morroco leather Including Sundry payments made for Upholsterers & Cabinet Work."¹

Back in Philadelphia, a full year passed before some decision was reached concerning the furniture which Congress had left behind. Then in June 1801, the State of Pennsylvania paid Charles Culnan for moving the furniture "used by the Representatives of the United States, from the upper Gallery, and that of the U. S. Senate from their Chamber, to the Pennsylvania Senate Chamber in the State House..."² Although the Marshall of the Eastern District Court of Pennsylvania petitioned the State legislature "for the loan of the Furniture, formerly used by Congress, the property of this State, to accommodate the Federal Courts," the State House of Representatives turned down the request late in 1801.³

The appeal from the District Court must have stimulated some members of the Pennsylvania General Assembly to consider what should become of the furniture which the state had provided for the Federal Congress. Several days before Christmas, 1801, a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives pointed out to his colleagues that "the furniture, the property of this State, lately used by the Congress of the United States, is now lying useless, and in some degree exposed to damage."⁴ A committee of three was "appointed to inquire and report to the House in what manner the said furniture may be disposed of."⁵ On the first day of January 1802, the committee made its report:

The furniture, consisting of chairs, clerks-desks, writing tables and carpets, is deposited in a chamber of the State-house in the city of Philadelphia; some of the furniture somewhat injured, and all of it, at present, entirely useless.⁶

The findings of the committee were embodied in a resolution which recommended:

That the Clerks of the respective Houses cause the Clerks writing-desks and the chairs to be transported to this place [Lancaster] for the accommodation of the Legislature, and that the Governor be and he is hereby required to direct the sale of the residue of the furniture at such time and in such manner as to him shall appear most expedient, and that the doorkeepers of the respective Houses be hereby directed to sell the chairs now occupied by the Legislature.⁷

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table. Less than a week later, it was read a second time, but any further consideration of the matter was postponed indefinitely. Charles Willson Peale, at this time intent upon opening a museum in the now unoccupied State House, must have hoped

that a final decision was imminent when he wrote to Lancaster on March 17, 1802: "There is chairs, tables and a great quantity of papers in the State House, all of which I will take care of until I receive instructions."⁸

Almost a year passed, however, before the State legislature made up its mind. Then, on February 26, 1803, the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania resolved:

That the Clerks of the respective Houses, shall cause the desks and chairs, the property of the Commonwealth, which were lately occupied by Congress, and are now in the City of Philadelphia, to be transported to the seat of government [Lancaster] and placed in the room of the desks and chairs now occupied by the General Assembly.⁹

The resolution was adopted. The Senators realized that with the arrival of the furniture from Philadelphia, the desks then in the State Senate Chamber would be of no further use. It was resolved on March 28, 1803 that the Senate Clerk should dispose of the old furniture. He was directed to "cause such of the desks and chairs, and so much of the carpet as he may think will hereafter be useless, to be sold," with a reminder that he would be strictly accountable for "all monies received at such sale."¹⁰ The Senators also decided to use the occasion of the arrival of the Congress Hall desks and chairs to effect a rearrangement of furnishings in their Chamber. During the General Assembly's next recess, the Clerk was ordered to:

Have the arrangement of the desk and chairs for the Senate Chamber so altered, that the Speaker's Chair shall stand with its back to the centre northern window, and the other desks and chairs arranged in conformity thereto; and that he procure so much carpeting as will, in aid of such part of the present carpet as may be found fit for further service, completely lay the floor of the Chamber.¹¹

Several more months passed before, on July 5, 1803, George Bryan, Clerk of the State Senate, was paid \$300 "for defraying the expenses of transporting the desks, chairs, etc. from Philadelphia to Lancaster."¹² The precise use to which the furniture was put is specified in a report by the Committee on Accounts, dated January 10, 1804. The report explained that the payment to George Bryan had been made:

For the purpose of removing the furniture intended for the use of the Senate, from Philadelphia to Lancaster, and placing it in the Senate Chamber, instead of furniture which was then in use, and for supplying carpeting for the Senate Chamber.¹³

At this time there were twenty-five men, including the Speaker, in the Senate of Pennsylvania, and four officials (Clerk, Assistant Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Doorkeeper) on the Senate staff. This would mean that possibly as many as twenty-nine original desks and chairs from the Senate Chamber at Congress Hall were utilized by the State Senate in Lancaster.

While the State legislature resided in Lancaster, the accounts of Senate Clerk George Bryan, and later those of his successor, Joseph A. McJimsey, made periodic reference to the Senators' chairs and desks. Less than a year after Bryan had supervised transporting Congress Hall furniture from Philadelphia to Lancaster, he entered in his records: "Paid G. Lechler for mending chairs, etc. \$6.25."¹⁴ Several years later, the Senate's contingent accounts listed an expenditure of \$6.16 to "John Wilson for desks, etc."¹⁵ Exactly one year later, on February 11, 1809, Wilson was paid \$45.57 "for a table for the new members, book cases, taking up and putting down carpet, etc."¹⁶ By April 2, 1811, when the Committee

on Accounts reported that one "V. Hoff" had received \$11.75 for "mending chairs," McJimsey had become the Senate Clerk.¹⁷ Within a year's time, Hoff had again been called upon to mend Senate chairs; on February 12, 1812, he was paid \$7.10 for repair work.¹⁸

Not all the furniture stored in Philadelphia had been transported to the State capital at Lancaster during the summer of 1803. Charles Willson Peale, writing to Charles Biddle on the subject of Peale's museum early in 1812, remarked:

The furniture left here consists of some long mahogany Tables of the form of a segment of a Circle, & some chairs, all of which I see packed with care in the East wing up stairs. Govr. McKean let Young Mr. Ingersoll, Mr. Read and Mr. Hunt at different periods have the use of those Rooms, and those Gentlemen removed the furniture, some of it in the Cellars of the State-house, and some of it into Congress Hall.¹⁹

Apparently some sections of the House members' desks had been left behind, probably because their shape made them more difficult to use in a new situation.

The subsequent history of the desks and chairs which had once been used by the United States Congress is known only in part. Many items of furniture belonging to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and other departments of government were sold at public auction when it was decided to move the State capital to Harrisburg in 1812 (see Appendix O, pp. 1, 2, 5, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18). The money realized from the sale of furniture used by the House of Representatives in Lancaster made additional funds available for the purchase of desks, tables, and record shelves

to be used in the new lower House Chamber in Harrisburg.²⁰ Although the vendue lists are long, not all the furnishings from the Lancaster period were placed on the public block by any means. All during the summer of 1812, wagons loaded with books, records, and furniture from both House and Senate bumped and jostled their way down the road to Harrisburg (see Appendix O, pp. 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17). The contents of the upper House, in fact, escaped the auctioneer's gavel completely. Articles of furniture belonging to the State Senate never appear on the vendue lists and are only to be found on the wagons moving toward the new capital.

Some of this Lancaster furniture--or, perhaps more accurately, fragments of it--even made its way back to Philadelphia. John Paxton, writing to Charles Willson Peale from Lancaster on May 10, 1812, informed his friend:

I have forwarded you by the stage, three anchient and rare articles, they are framed and enclosed in a box, directed to Peale's Museum; I obtained them here...they are some of the remains of the old furniture left by the Legislature, on their removal to Harrisburg...²¹

What these "anchient" remains were is never revealed. It does not seem that they were whole and complete items of furniture, but only fragments which Paxton believed Peale might consider interesting and significant enough to place among the relics and curiosities of his museum.

In the years which followed the move to Harrisburg, expenditures by the State Senate for repairs to chairs and desks suggest that furniture from the old Senate Chamber in Congress Hall continued in general use for

at least the next several decades. Only two years after the move to Harrisburg, the accounts of Senate Clerk Joseph A. McJimsey recorded payments for "mending chairs" to "W. McKnight...\$1.50" and to "C. Still...\$4.50."²² In 1817, McJimsey paid "J. Emerson" for "covering chairs, etc. \$28.25."²³ Emerson was again called to work on the Senate furniture in 1819 when he was paid \$14.75 for "repairing desks."²⁴ Almost two years later, on December 21, 1820, this same Emerson received \$20.07½ for "covering desks, etc."²⁵ On this date also, G. Boyd and G. Burnett were both paid six dollars for "chairs," but whether this denotes repairs or replacement is not certain.²⁶ Harrisburg had been the State capital for a decade when Senate Clerk McJimsey paid one "F. Zimmerman" \$11.75 for "varnishing desks."²⁷ Then, on January 12, 1826, a motion was presented to the State legislature which read:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met. That the clerk of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall have the chairs repaired which were occupied by the sages of '76 when they declared the people of the United States free and independent, and have them deposited in some safe place as relics of the birth of our independence.²⁸

Five days later, the Senators took up the resolution sitting as a committee of the whole, but nothing seems to have resulted from their deliberations.²⁹

The chairs referred to in the resolution as those used by the "sages of '76" seem not to have been that at all, but were most probably a part of the furnishings from Congress Hall. Perhaps it was the discovery of this fact that accounts for the absence of any further mention of the

"relics" from the journals of the State legislature. In any event, the decision seems to have been reached that the Senate's chairs and desks could withstand the strain of legislating bodies for a few more sessions. On December 22, 1826--less than a year after the Senate and House had resolved to have the chairs "deposited in some safe place"--the Senate Clerk expended \$77.26 for "repairs to chairs, varnishing desks, etc."³⁰ By 1839, the chairs still had not found their way to that safe place which had been promised them thirteen years before. On February 6, the committee on accounts acknowledged that the Senate had spent \$85.94 for "repairing chairs, including leather for d[itt]o."³¹ These chairs were in all probability those that had first been covered in leather almost fifty years earlier when Thomas Affleck had supplied chairs for both Houses of Congress.

Over the years, some of the chairs made by Affleck for Congress have returned to the city of their origin. At the time of the centennial celebration commemorating the Declaration of Independence, Colonel Frank Etting made a concerted effort to reassemble as many of the "Signers' Chairs" as could be found. Four chairs were located in public buildings, but the majority came from private homes. Several more were discovered after the centennial, bringing the present total of Congress Hall chairs owned by the Park to twenty-three.³² By contrast, no desks from either the Senate Chamber or the House of Representatives Chamber have ever come to light.

Senate Office Furnishings.--When the Federal Government vacated Philadelphia in May of 1800, the furniture which had been used in the meeting chambers of both the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States remained behind as the property of the State of Pennsylvania. The furniture used in the offices of Congress, however, was to experience a different history.

On May 14, 1800, the last session of Congress to sit in Philadelphia was adjourned. The ensuing weeks and months were spent in moving the departmental officers and clerks, their families, and their offices from the city which had been the National Capital for ten years to the new site on the Potomac. Both the House and the Senate offices and the clerical personnel that staffed them were removed as a part of the vast project which transferred the entire Federal Government to an unfinished city nearly one hundred and fifty miles away.

The Treasury of the United States provided the funds for this grand exodus, and absorbed all "expenses attending the removal of Papers, Books, &c." Although transporting the Federal Government was largely accomplished before the end of 1800, the final cost figures for moving all departments were not transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury until March 29, 1802. Both Senate Secretary Samuel A. Otis and House Clerk Jonathan W. Condry submitted detailed accounts recording the expenditures they had made in preparing their offices for shipment by sea to Washington (cf. Appendix H and Appendix P). As recorded by the Register's

Office, the total expenses incurred by Otis and his staff in transferring the Secretary of the Senate's Office from the old Capital to the new amounted to \$1682.50. The account of payments specifies that of this total figure, \$136.19 had been expended by "James Mathers doorkeeper of the Senate for removing Office Furniture &c." House Clerk Jonathan W. Condy, for his part, had accomplished the same end for the more modest sum of \$857.92, including disbursements of \$138.20 "incidental to the removal of the Office."³³

Senate doorkeeper James Mathers had been assigned the task of seeing to it that the possessions of the Senate were removed from Philadelphia and safely installed in the new quarters at Washington. A list of the payments made by Mathers during the weeks in which he supervised "Removing the office of the Senate" appeared among the vouchers submitted by Secretary Otis in early November of 1800 (see Appendix H, p. 4) Mathers listed his first expenditure on June 26, 1800 when he paid an unidentified laborer five dollars for five days of work done about the Senate rooms. The following day, Mathers recorded what may be the most important and certainly is the most intriguing payment: "paid for Raping put about the picters ...\$4.00." This entry could very well refer to the precautions taken in preparing the Senate's large portraits of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette for shipment to Washington; their great size would have made special wrapping a necessity. A week later, on Independence

Day, 1800, Mathers paid an unidentified man twenty-five cents for "caringen [carrying] Boxes up Stares." These were undoubtedly packing boxes in which the books, records, and items of office furniture belonging to the Senate were placed in order to prevent damage to them while in transit. Mathers now hired a carriage and traveled overland to Washington where he waited eighteen days for the ship carrying the possessions of the Senate to arrive. By July 19 the vessel had arrived, for on that date he paid wagoners a dollar per load for "Carting 7 Load from the Slope [sloop] to Capitol..." thereby indicating the quantity of goods removed from the Senate office in Philadelphia. Mathers also paid for use of a horse for two days, and hired an undisclosed number of men "to put goods in and up Stars" and to help with the "packing and un packing." His personal charge for his services as "Cunducter" was forty-two dollars, or to use Mathers' phrase, "21 Days at 2 Dollars pair Day."

Although Mathers had apparently been given primary responsibility for transporting the Senate office to the new Capital, not all the expenses contracted during the work of removing the possessions of the Senate from Congress Hall were included within his account alone. Expenditures for this same purpose are interspersed among the vouchers submitted by Secretary Otis to the Treasury Department late in 1800. The bill presented by William Cole on May 21, 1800, for instance, included a charge for "making six boxes at 7/6 pr box...and hauling boxes to the Congress hall --0.3.9." (see Appendix H, p. 2). Congress had not been adjourned

a full two weeks when, on May 25, Senate Secretary Otis paid David Tenant "two & half dollars for portorage and labour in his office," indicating that the work of preparing the Senate possessions for shipment had begun. Ten days later, on June 4, 1800, Otis again paid for "portorage in his office," with laborer Robert Taylor receiving the sum of twelve dollars for his services (see Appendix H, pp. 3, 4). The Senate Secretary's records also reveal that John Dempsie, a Senate clerk, was advanced ten dollars on May 29 "for hauling sundry packages on public account, viz. for the use of the Senate of the U.S. &c," but what these packages contained is never mentioned (see Appendix H, p. 2).

Not all the vouchers submitted by Secretary Otis specify for whom the work was done, and it becomes impossible to distinguish between the property of the Senate and the personal possessions of Senate staff members. Despite such blurring, there are instances when the nature of the expenditure seems, on balance, to point toward a disbursement made in preparing the goods of the Senate for removal to Washington. On June 3, 1800, Secretary Otis paid Robert Fielding almost seventy-five dollars for services which included "packing 15 Chairs" and "packing a Carpet," both items that are known to have been among the furnishings supplied to the Senate office (see Appendix H, p. 3). The following day, payment was made to Abraham Boyer for providing "2 Book cases 6.15.0" and for "taking down frames and packing 1.17.6,"--very possibly work done at Congress Hall (see Appendix H, p. 3). Book cases would have been indispensable in crating the books and records of the Senate. The taking

down and packing of frames immediately suggests the dismantling of the elaborate gilt frames which surrounded the portraits of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. This may have been the first step in preparing the royal paintings for shipment, a process that was completed three weeks later when, on June 27, James Mathers paid for having the "picters" wrapped.

Although the record kept by Secretary Otis during the removal of the Senate office from Philadelphia is painfully spare of detail, it is adequate to establish that some, if not all, office furnishings belonging to the Senate were taken to Washington. Certainly the account kept by House Clerk Jonathan W. Condry during the summer of 1800 strengthens the conclusion that virtually nothing which had been a part of the offices of Congress was left behind (see Appendix P). Supervising the transference of House records and documents to quarters in the new Capitol Building was, of course, a prime responsibility of House Clerk Condry and his staff. Payments such as those for "a Trunk for the removal of the papers belonging to the office of the House of Rep. U.S." and for "four Trunks for Removal of papers" indicate the steps that were taken in preparing these records for shipment (see Appendix P, pp. 1, 2). Most significant, however, is the payment of \$100.83 to Samuel Carrell for "Making Sundry Boxes for the Removal of the furniture Belonging to the house of Representatives and Clerks office." Over a period of six weeks, Carrell was kept busy making boxes of all sizes to receive the possessions of the

lower House. By June 7, when he had completed his work, Carrell had constructed thirty-nine boxes, twenty-two of them measuring three feet two inches long, by two feet three inches wide, by two feet six inches deep (see Appendix P, p. 2).

In itemizing those articles of furniture removed from the House office, the account of expenses incurred by the Clerk of the House is no more replete with detail than are the records kept by Senate Secretary Otis. But the fact that furniture from the offices of Congress in Philadelphia was removed to the new Capitol Building in Washington is beyond dispute. What ultimately became of the office furniture dating from the Philadelphia period has not yet been discovered.

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Section 5
Notes

1. Miscellaneous Treasury Records, General Accounting Office, 1790-1894 (Account No. 12,180), Roll 43, INHP Micro.
2. "Congress Hall" Box 1, Public Records Office, Harrisburg, INHP photostat #17001.
3. The Intelligencer & Weekly Advertiser, Vol. III, No. 21, p. 2.
4. Journal of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania (1801), p. 74.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid., p. 89.
7. Ibid.
8. C. W. Peale, MSS, Letter-Books, III, 138, American Philosophical Society.
9. Journals of the Senate of Pennsylvania, (1802), p. 305.
10. Ibid., pp. 483-489.
11. Ibid.
12. Ibid., p. 305.
13. Ibid. (1803), pp. 109-110.
14. Ibid. (1804), p. 561.
15. Ibid. (1808), p. 226.
16. Ibid. (1809), p. 201.
17. Ibid. (1811), p. 623.
18. Ibid. (1812), p. 239.
19. C. W. Peale, MSS, Letter-Books, XII, 54-55 (March 3, 1812), American Philosophical Society.
20. Hubertis Cummings, "Pennsylvania's State Houses and Capitols," reprinted from Pennsylvania History, Quarterly Journal of the Pennsylvania Historical Association, Vol. XX, No. 4.

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21. J. A. Paxton to C. W. Peale, May 10, 1812, Sellers Family Papers, Vol. VI, American Philosophical Society.
22. Journal of the Senate of Pennsylvania (1814), pp. 80 and 532.
23. Ibid. (1818), p. 88.
24. Ibid. (1819), p. 181.
25. Ibid. (1820), p. 121.
26. Ibid.
27. Ibid. (1823), p. 688.
28. Ibid. (1826), p. 165.
29. Ibid., p. 174.
30. Ibid. (1826), p. 99.
31. Ibid. (1839), p. 383.
32. See also Mary Ann Hagen's report on Congress Hall furniture from 1800-1812, Appendix D, First Floor Furnishing Plan Report for Congress Hall, March 1961.
33. These figures do not include the cost of moving the Senate doorkeeper and assistant doorkeeper to Washington, nor do they include the expense of transporting the House of Representatives' sergeant-at-arms, doorkeeper, and assistant doorkeeper. Only the clerical personnel of the House and Senate staffs are included in this reckoning.

Records of the Register's Office, Vol. 143, p. 219, Small Roll 15, INHP Micro.

An Account of Payments made at the treasury for the removal of the officers and Clerks of the several Executive Departments to the seat of Government: also the expenses attending the removal of Papers, Books, &c.

. . .

	Secretary of Senate's Office	
Samuel A. Otis	Secretary	849.31
Robert Heysham	principal Clk	345.
John Dempsie	Clk	352.
James Mathers door keeper to the Senate for removing Office Furniture &c ^a .		<u>136.19</u> 1682.50 21

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Ditto for removing his family &c ^a .	340	22
James Mathers Jr Ass ^t doorkeeper	131.19	23

Clerk of the House of Repres^{ves}

Jonathan W. Condry	Clk of the H. of R.	100.
John H. Oswald	principal Clk	141.96
Josias W. King	Clk	390.
Samuel Anderson	d ^o	<u>87.76</u>

719.72

Disbursements by M ^r Condry incidental to the removal of the Office	138.20	857.92	24
Joseph Wheaton Sergeant at Arms	45.35		25
Thomas Claxton Doorkeeper H.R.	166.25		26
Thomas Dunn Ass ^t d ^o	125.00	332.60	27

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RECOMMENDED REFURNISHINGS OF
HISTORIC ROOMS

Revision of Earlier Recommendations

Senate Chamber and associated rooms.--Congress Hall, the center of legislative activity for nearly ten years and the oldest meeting place of Congress still in existence, is one of the most important historic structures in the United States. For this reason, it merits the most complete and accurate restoration. The House of Representatives Chamber on the first floor has been completely restored to the appearance it bore during the years that Philadelphia served as the Federal Capital. The Senate Chamber and its associated rooms on the second floor deserve this same careful treatment.

The recommendations for interpretive development of Congress Hall as embodied in the Historic Structures Report, Part I, Chapter V, read:

We recommend the refurnishing in period and exhibiting as a Historic House Museum the following rooms in Congress Hall:
First Floor---House of Representatives Chamber and Stair Entry.
Second Floor---Senate Chamber and the two adjoining offices, probably originally occupied by the Vice-President and the Senate clerk. For the two rooms at the north end of the second floor, on whose use and appearance we have little evidence, we recommend development as a Focal Point Museum, in which the significant events and personalities of the Congress Hall story will be presented.

Subsequent research has indicated that those recommendations applying to the second floor are now in serious need of revision.

For reasons already presented, the conclusion that the east middle room served as the office for Senate Secretary Otis and his staff has been set aside. Similarly, nothing has been found to support the finding that the Vice President made use of the west middle room as a chamber of state. The evidence presented in this study has indicated that both these rooms served primarily as committee rooms of the Senate. The two northernmost rooms, on the other hand, have in the course of this report taken on an importance which had not previously been perceived. It was the large room on the east rather than the smaller middle room which served as the Senate Secretary's office. The second large room on the north end of the second floor, located directly across the hall from the Secretary's office, was the only committee room of the Senate for three years, 1790 to 1793. As such, it saw some of the most important legislation of the period debated within its walls: the proposals to impose an excise tax, to create a national bank, and to establish a Federal mint--all of which became law--were considered by Senate committeemen assembled in this chamber. This room had the additional distinction of being the meeting place for the committees of conference during the years that Congress met in Philadelphia.

With such a radical re-evaluation of room function, the recommendations of the Part I Report are no longer valid. But it is not only the designation of rooms which must be altered, their interpretive development itself must also be reconsidered. If the story of the United States

during its ten years in Philadelphia is to be adequately told, every room on the second floor must be involved in the telling. The Senate of the United States emerged between 1790 and 1800 as a vital legislative organ, intimately involved in the law-making process of the Congress. This was not the role that many men, including those who had helped frame the Constitution, had envisioned the Senate would play. Washington himself had first conceived of the Senate as an agency which would moderate hot-headed proposals formulated in the lower House. The amazing vigor of the Senate, however, was to be evident not only on the floor of the Senate Chamber itself. It was also to be reflected in the expanding clerical activities and responsibilities of the Senate Secretary's office. It was the efficient operation of Secretary and his staff which kept the legislative operations of the Senate moving smoothly and on schedule. It was equally reflected in the growth and expansion of the Senate's system of select committees. Every piece of major legislation ever debated on the Senate floor had first been considered by committeemen who carefully scrutinized the proposal and gave it mature form. The Senate committee rooms became increasingly busy as legislative activity increased throughout the decade.

Historically, then, the group of rooms on the second floor were tightly bound together; all were intimately involved in the legislative process of the young republic. For this reason, the Senate Chamber and its associated rooms must be interpreted as an integral whole. At Congress Hall, the Park has a unique opportunity: that of recapturing in all its

details the Senate of the 1790's in the rooms where ten years of legislative history unfolded. Only by completely refurnishing and fully interpreting the Senate Chamber, the Secretary's office, and the committee rooms can the visitor to Congress Hall be made an eye-witness of the operations of the United States Senate during those years when Philadelphia was the National Capital.

Refurnishing and Interpreting the Senate Rooms

The Senate Chamber.--The men who entered the Senate Chamber in Congress Hall on December 6, 1790 were already conscious of the special powers and prerogatives belonging to them as Senators. Elected by their state legislatures rather than by the people, many of these men thought of themselves more as ambassadors from sovereign states than as delegates to a federal legislature. The Constitution had provided that the Vice President of the United States should also be the presiding officer of the Senate, and for almost seven years this post would be filled by a man of forceful personality who exhibited an open fondness for the pomp and ceremony of the British Parliament. There was, finally, that certain dignity and prestige that came with being a member of what was called, after all, the upper House. All these factors exerted an influence that found expression, predictably, in the décor of the Senate Chamber itself. What had not been anticipated by many contemporaries, however, was the remarkable initiative the Senate would assume in producing some of the most vital legislation of the period. In restoring the Senate meeting

room to its original appearance, the faintly aristocratic bearing of the chamber must not be allowed to obscure the dynamic quality and creative ability of the men who sat there, and who, by what they said and did, had an equal part in creating its atmosphere. Specifically recommended are the following (all page numbers refer to Part C):

1. A carpet of the type and design provided for the Senate Chamber by William Peter Sprague. After the alterations of 1793, the original carpet was too small, and black and green ground carpet was purchased to cover those areas of the floor left exposed. This supplementary carpeting should be included in refurnishing the Chamber. (See pp. 16-18.)
2. Thirty-two Senators' chairs, of the same design as those made by Thomas Affleck for the House Chamber but covered in red morocco leather, should be arranged in two semi-circular rows divided by a central aisle. (See pp. 4, 5, 6ff.)
3. Thirty-two individual Senators' mahogany desks, each with a drawer, should be arranged in two semi-circular rows divided by a central aisle. These desks are not to be attached to the floor. (See pp. 2, 3, 6ff.)
4. A Secretary's chair of the same design as the members' chairs and upholstered in the same manner should be placed in front and to the right of the presiding officer's dais. (See pp. 4, 10.)
5. A desk or table with drawers should be placed before the Senate Secretary's chair. (See p. 4.)
6. A large chair suitable for the Vice President and upholstered in the manner of the members' and Senate Secretary's chairs should be placed on the presiding officer's dais. (See pp. 3, 9, 10.)
7. A small mahogany table "festooned at the sides and front with green silk" should be placed before the presiding officer's chair on the dais. (See p. 3.)
8. A canopy, an architectural extension of the central bay window, draped in red damask should be placed over the presiding officer's chair. (See pp. 11-16.)

9. A curtain of crimson fabric should be placed over the main entrance of the Senate Chamber, within the room. (See pp. 72, 73.)
10. Venetian blinds, with green tapes and tassels and of the type purchased from David Evans, should be placed at all windows in the Senate Chamber except the central bay window. (See pp. 14, 15, 70, 71.)
11. Curtains of red damask should be hung at all windows in the Senate Chamber with the exception of the central bay window. (See pp. 14-16; 71, 72.)
12. "Full length" portraits of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, encased in elaborate gilt frames should be hung in the Senate Chamber unless limitations of space make this impossible or new evidence places them elsewhere. Provide the paintings with curtains of crimson damask to be drawn across them on inauguration day, as on March 4, 1793. (See pp. 18-26.)
13. Two prints, one depicting the battle of Bunker Hill, the other showing the capture of Quebec, were presented by the artist John Trumbull, to the Senate. They should be hung in the Senate Chamber. (See pp. 26, 27.)
14. Open stoves of the type produced by the firm of Morgan and Price should be provided for the Senate Chamber fireplaces. (See p. 74.)
15. The Senate Chamber hearths should be sheated in sheet lead and painted. (See p. 77.)
16. Fireplace equipment, including andirons, fire shovels, tongs, fenders, and fire bars, should be provided for the Senate Chamber fireplaces. (See pp. 77, 78.)
17. A copper ash bucket should be appropriately placed in the Senate Chamber. (See p. 78.)
18. The desks and tables of the Senate Chamber should be equipped with candlesticks and snuffers appropriate in number and distribution to convey a sense of the Senate in session at the time of day and season when such illumination was required. (See p. 79.)

19. A silver pencil case and a pair of spectacles like those belonging to Vice President Adams should be placed on the presiding officer's table. (See p. 3.)
20. Ink sets, each probably complete to ink pot, sander, and receptacle for quills, should be placed on each Senator's desk, on the Senate Secretary's desk, and on the presiding officer's desk. (See p. 31.)
21. On the desk assigned to North Carolina's Benjamin Hawkins should be placed the first volume of Ramsay's History of South Carolina, borrowed by Hawkins from Thomas Jefferson. (See p. 36.)
22. On the desk assigned to Connecticut's Oliver Ellsworth should be placed a snuff box, if possible, one actually belonging to him, and his hat on which he held papers while addressing the Senate. (See pp. 31, 32.)
23. On the desk assigned to Georgia's James Gunn should be placed a copy of the Senate's Secret Journal. (See p. 61.)
24. On the desk assigned to Maryland's Charles Carroll should be a "ticket," i.e., a list of candidates, such as that used by Senators when balloting for committeemen. (See pp. 6, 7.)
25. On the desk assigned to Pennsylvania's Robert Morris should be placed a hat and walking stick, if possible, those actually belonging to Morris. (See p. 31.)
26. On the desk assigned to Pennsylvania's William Maclay should be placed a voting certificate issued him by the Senate Secretary, and a nail file or pen knife such as he might have used in paring his fingernails while Vice President Adams "settled the Empire." (See pp. 33, 34.)
27. Social cards, frequently distributed while the Senate was in session, should be placed on several of the desks. (See p. 32.)
28. Letters from friends and relatives, frequently distributed while the Senate was in session, should be placed on several of the desks, especially those known to have been delivered in the Senate Chamber such as those to Pierce Butler, Gouverneur Morris, and Paine Wingate. (See p. 36.)
29. Newspapers known to have been received by a Senator should be placed on the desk assigned to him. Every Senator received three newspapers of his own choosing at the expense of Congress. (See p. 34.)

It will be important for purposes of interpretation to work out the seating arrangement suggested by the evidence to have existed in the Senate Chamber. This will allow personal items of the Senators to be more appropriately displayed in the room. Every effort should be made to locate personal items belonging to men who sat in the upper House between 1790 and 1800 in addition to those mentioned in this report. This is not recommended with the intention of making the Senate Chamber a random collection of artifacts, but in the belief that such articles as portfolios, quill cases, and snuff boxes, when found and properly exhibited, would greatly enhance the sense of historic presence.

Senate Secretary's office.--The Senate Secretary's office, as the clerical center for all Senate business, should reflect in its appointments the myriad duties which Secretary Otis and his staff were required to perform. Not only was the Senate office expected to have constantly in hand the current business of the upper House, but to carry out record-keeping responsibilities as well. The Senate Library, later to be incorporated into the Library of Congress, was another responsibility of the Secretary's office. All the incidental features of a clerical office in the late eighteenth century should be included in the restoration of this room, next in importance as a center of activity to the Senate Chamber itself. Specifically recommended are the following (all page numbers refer to Part C):

1. Three pine tables covered in green baize and equipped with drawers and locks. For Otis, a table measuring six feet long by three feet wide. For Otis' two principal clerks, Heysham and Dempsie,

two tables measuring three feet long by two feet, eight inches wide. For a third clerk, a table measuring three feet long by two feet, eight inches wide. All measurements are from John Beckley's letter specifying furniture for the House office. (See pp. 35, 56.)

2. A desk of design and proportions suggested by Otis' purchase from "Dorsey" in January, 1792. (See p. 58.)
3. Six chairs, probably Windsors, for Otis and his staff. Six chairs for the House office were mentioned in the Beckley letter. (See p. 56.)
4. Painted Windsor chairs, twelve in number and dark green in color, were purchased by Otis in 1793 from Claphamson for \$19.90. (See p. 59.)
5. The number of double book presses needed to meet Senate office needs; these to be of pine, with locks and keys, having sliding divisions, each part of the press to be three and one-half feet high, one and one-half feet deep, and three feet, four inches wide. Two double book presses of these dimensions were ordered in the Beckley letter. (See p. 56.)
6. A pewter ink piece for each desk and table in the Secretary's office, as mentioned in Beckley's letter. (See p. 56.)
7. The appropriate number of candlesticks, candles, and snuffers for all desks and tables in the Secretary's office. (See p. 79.)
8. A Franklin stove for the fireplace in the Secretary's office, in conformity with the findings in Samuel Y. Edgerton's report on the original heating apparatus of Congress Hall. (See p. 73.)
9. The Senate office hearth to be sheathed in copper. Five hearths on the second floor of Congress Hall--those in the Senate Chamber and the committee rooms--were sheathed in lead and painted late in 1795; the Senate office hearth was probably sheathed in copper early in 1794. (See pp. 77, 78.)
10. The appropriate fireplace tools for the Secretary's office. The only specific reference to fireplace equipment in the Secretary's office lists a sifter, or fire shovel, purchased by Otis in 1791. (See pp. 77, 78.)

11. Green Venetian blinds, with green tapes and tassels, at all windows in the Secretary's office. David Evans supplied Venetian blinds for all windows on the second floor of Congress Hall except one. (See pp. 70, 71.)
12. Curtains of red damask should be hung at the Senate office windows; Samuel Bengel attended to the curtains in the "Sennet chamber & Congress rooms" in 1793, presumably of this material and color. (See p. 72.)
13. Carpeting, probably ingrain because of references in 1793 to thread and tacks, and "fixing down," but of unknown color, should cover the Secretary's office from wall to wall. (See pp. 67-69.)
14. Peg-board coat and hat rack with period garments in place. (See p. 82.)
15. Paper and stationary, if possible that bearing the watermark of Michael Roberts and Henry Kammerer, Philadelphia stationers, should be placed on the desks of the clerical staff. (See p. 84.)
16. Quills, ink, sand, pounce, rulers, dusting brushes, and pencils, all items common to a late eighteenth century government office, should be placed on desks of the Senate's clerical personnel. Extra supplies of ink, quills, and sand would have been kept, not only for the Senate office, but for the Senate Chamber and committee rooms as well. (See p. 85.)
17. A check book should be placed on the desk of Senate Secretary Otis. He was in charge of disposing of bills incurred by his office. (See p. 86.)
18. The Senate seal, mentioned in the contingent expenses of the Senate, should be placed in the Senate office. The Senate apparently impressed certain official documents with a special seal. (See p. 86.)
19. The ballot box used in the classing of new Senators, and also possibly in the selection of committeemen, would have been kept in the Secretary's office. (See pp. 86, 87.)
20. The furnishings of a "doorkeepers lodge of the Senate" with pigeonholes for the mail should be located in the Secretary's office. (See p. 86.)

21. Key rings should be placed in the area of the doorkeeper's lodge. Key rings were bought by Otis, probably for the use of the doorkeeper and his assistant. (See pp. 85, 86.)
22. A lantern, apparently of simple design and construction, purchased by Otis in 1791, should be kept in the area of the doorkeeper's lodge. (See p. 80.)
23. The official records, papers, and documents of the upper House, including printed copies of bills from each session, should be placed in bookcases in the office of the Senate. More specifically, these should include printed copies of proposed bills, amendments, and resolutions. Secretary Otis was required to keep both current and non-current copies of proposed legislation on hand. Special effort should be made to acquire: (a) the Jay Treaty and its more than one hundred pages of correspondence between the chief negotiators, ordered printed in thirty-one copies by the Senate, (b) the communications received by the Congress from the President relative to the dispute with France, ordered printed in five hundred copies by the Senate in 1798, many of which would have rested on the bookshelves pending distribution. (See pp. 29, 30; 64-67.)
24. All the titles listed as having belonged to the Senate in the catalogue prepared by William Duane in 1802 should be placed in the Secretary's office. In addition, the presses in the Secretary's office should include:
 - a) the Journals of the United States Senate. Copies over and above the number needed by the Senate would have been on hand for distribution to the various state legislatures and important individuals
 - b) the Journals of the Continental Congress, mentioned by Senator William Maclay several times
 - c) the "laws of the several States, "which the Senate ordered Otis to procure and "deposit in his office." Titles not listed by Duane but purchased by Otis: (1) Stewart's Laws, (2) Johnston's Laws of Maryland, (3) Bradley's Laws of Vermont, (4) Sherman's Laws of Connecticut, (5) Foster's Laws of Rhode Island, (6) [author unknown], Laws of South Carolina.
 - d) Otis was ordered to purchase Blackstone's Commentaries, and Vattel's Law of Nature and Nations in 1794.

- e) a set of Thomas Dobson's Encyclopedia was presented to the Senate by the editor.
 - f) the World Displayed, or a Curious Collection of Voyages and Travels.
 - g) Robert Scott's geographical dictionaries.
 - h) the printed and bound laws of the United States from 1739 to 1797, possibly those published by Thomas Dobson in three "neatly bound" volumes.
 - i) the "large Bible" upon which Washington rested his hand during his second inauguration was probably that belonging to the Senate.
 - j) certain volumes of the Laws of Pennsylvania. (See pp. 60-64.)
25. Maps, either on rollers or frames, should be displayed on the walls in the Secretary's office and committee rooms. Secretary Otis was directed by the Senate to purchase "a map of the United States, and maps of the respective states." Otis purchased maps from James Rivington of New York. (See p. 64.)

Senate Committee Rooms.--The Senate committee rooms were indispensable to the efficient operation of the upper House. Before a proposal was presented to the Senate for its decision, it was assigned to a special committee where its merits were debated and the final form of the legislation determined. The Senate's reliance upon special committees to handle the great bulk of its business would have made these rooms increasingly important as the volume of legislation facing the Congress grew.

In contrast to the Senate Chamber, the furnishings of the committee rooms were simple and unadorned. In these rooms the panoply of state had no place or meaning. These rooms were work shops where the men of the Senate came face to face with the hard facts of national life at

the most basic level. When the doors of a committee room closed, the craftsmanship of the men inside and the ability of these men to bring their talents to bear on the issues before them mattered much, the tone of the furnishings but little. In appearance and disposition, the three committee rooms of the Senate should show that other side of being a United States Senator: that with all the dignity and honor of office came also a full measure of hard work.

Specifically recommended are the following (all page numbers refer to Part C):

1. A pine table covered in green baize, equipped with drawers, locks, and keys, and of the same dimensions as those ordered by John Beckley (3 feet long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ wide) should be provided for each committee room. (See p. 55.)
2. An appropriate number of two feet by four feet pine tables and "wrighting tables" equipped with a drawer, covered with green baize, and having inkstands and other writing paraphernalia. (See p. 54 and Illustrations No. 16 and 18.)
3. Painted bookcases as required for those volumes of the Senate library not kept in the Secretary's office. (See p. 54.)
4. A double book press or double book presses made of pine and with sliding divisions, each part of the press to be $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, and 3 feet 4 inches wide, and equipped with locks and keys, as the situation of each committee room suggests. (See p. 55.)
5. A complete wooden inkstand, complete with drawer, glasses, "&c," should be provided for each committee room. (See p. 55 and Illustration No. 16.)
6. One dozen Windsor chairs should be provided for each committee room. (See p. 54.)
7. Ingrain carpeting, covering the entire floor area, should be provided for all committee rooms. (See pp. 67-69.)

8. Venetian blinds, with green tapes and tassels, should be placed at all committee room windows. (See pp. 70, 71.)
9. Curtains of red damask and of appropriate cut should be hung at all committee room windows. (See pp. 71, 72.)
10. Hearths in all committee rooms should be sheathed in lead and painted. (See p. 77.)
11. Fireplaces in all committee rooms should be equipped with fenders, andirons, shovels, and tongs. (See pp. 77, 78.)
12. The fireplaces in the east and west middle rooms should be left open (without stoves) and the iron firebacks visible. (See p. 75.)
13. Maps of the world, the United States, the sixteen states, the National Capital, the Northwest Territory, and such others as Congress would have required in dealing with such questions as French privateering, the Barbary States, navigation of the Mississippi River and other domestic waters, and other territorial concerns. (See p. 64.)
14. The appropriate number of candlesticks, candles, and snuffers should be provided for the tables in each committee room. (See p. 79.)
15. Pegs for coats and hats, hung with period garments, should be provided for each committee room. (See p. 82.)
16. Committee tables in each committee room should have those volumes most frequently used by the Senate committees arranged upon them. (See pp. 48, 49.)

The subject of ballot boxes in the committee rooms has yet to be fully investigated. As committee functioning is studied, recommendations concerning their use, appearance, and location will be prepared.

The large room at the northeast corner of the building is to have the special designation of conference committee room. As the only committee room of the Senate until late in 1793, all the recommendations listed above are to apply, with these several additions:

- 1) An open stove of the type provided by John Kaigh and Hilary Baker should be provided for the conference room. (See p. 73.)

- 2) Papers or documents related to the Excise Bill of December 1790 should be displayed in the conference committee room. (See p. 49.)
- 3) The report of the Secretary of the Treasury upon the plan for a National Bank should be displayed in this chamber. (See p. 45.)
- 4) The report of the Secretary of State on the uniformity of coins, weights, and measures should be displayed in this chamber. (See p. 45.)
- 5) Papers and documents related to the subject of the Mint should be displayed in this chamber. (See p. 45.)

The Hallway.--Although virtually nothing is known about the appearance of the central hallway, it is a matter of record that this area was provided with carpeting, probably of the ingrain type. It is recommended that this treatment be given the hallway during the re-furnishing of the second floor. (See pp. 67-79.) In addition, it is known that John Beckley asked that six chairs be placed in the small lobby adjoining the House Clerk's office. As it may be supposed that a number of persons having business at the Senate Secretary's office could not always be immediately accommodated and would have been compelled to wait in the hallway outside, it is recommended that Windsor chairs and settees be provided for this area. (See p. 55.)

APPENDIXES

DISBURSEMENTS PAID FOR FITTING UP CONGRESS HALL IN 1790
(from manuscript at the Pennsylvania Historical
and Museum Commission, Harrisburg)

Amount of Disbursements paid by the Commissioners of the City and
County of Philadelphia, for fitting the New County Court House, for
the accommodation of Congress. (1791)

Nº	14	To Matthew Armour, for 4 setts of Pillaster Ornaments	3. 0. 0
	51	To Gurney & Smith, for 51 Morroco Skins	21.13. 6
	59	To John Harland, for 132-1/2 Yds. Carpeting	51.16. 6
	66	To Thomas Armat, for Carpetg. thread & binding	9.17. 0
	69	To Caleb Emlen, for a Pine Log & Carting	2.10. 0
	70	To William Adcock, for 21 Yds. Carpeting	7.17. 6
	74	To Potts & Hobart, for 2 large Franklin Stoves	8.16. 6
	77	To Edward Jones, for 3-1/2 days labour	0.14. 0
	78	To James Tully, for blacking Stoves	0.13. 9
	80	To Joseph Fry, for Work done	7.13. 9
	81	To Samuel Shoemaker, for Plaistg. & Whitewashing	19.18. 6
	83	To Thomas Affleck, for Mahogany	10.12.10
	84	To Thomas Jaquetts, for Stuffing, Covering &) Brassnailing 43 Elbow Chairs	82. 2. 0
	85	To Elisha Gordon, for Goat Skins	22.11. 0
	86	To David Evans, for Venetian Blinds	91. 5. 0
	87	To William Zane, for Brass Nails	20.10. 0
	88	To Andrew Geyer, paid for Washing, &c.	1. 7. 0
	89	To Jonathan Meredith, for Goat & Morocco Skins	34. 0. 0
	90	To John Davis, for Stuffing, Covering & Brassnailing)) 49 Elbow Chairs	98. 2. 3
	93	To Joseph Skerrett, for Smith Work	13. 3.11
	94	To Richard Sermon, for ditto	21.19. 8
	96	To John Kaighn, for a Stove	4. 5. 0
	97	To Solomon White & Co. for Quality binding	1.14. 6
	99	To AndW Eisenhoot, for 2 Copper Ashes Bucketts	4.13. 0
	100	To John Harland, for Capetg. & Cloth	120. 7. 1-1/2
	101	To Matthew Armour, for Tables & Desk	8. 2. 3
	102	To William Bankson, for Upholsterers Work	163. 9.10
	103	To Jonathan Carmatt, for 101 Yds. Fearnought	17.13. 6
	104	To Hilary Baker, for Stoves & Chimney backs	18.15. 2
	106	To Wayne & Sheppard, for Lath	1.13. 0
	107	To Samuel Fletcher, for COLUMNS & Bannisters	3. 5. 3
	109	To Tho ^s Poultney & Sons, for Iron Mongery	40. 4. 5
	112	To Harrison & M ^c Gee, for Boards, Plank & Scantling	55.18. 5
	116	To Wetherill & Truman, for Plank & Scantling	13. 1. 5
	117	To Jacob Eckfelatt, for 4 Shoe Scrapers	4.10. 0
	119	To Israel Jones, for Rum	6.15. 7
	120	To Robert Haydock, for Pluming	74.15. -1/2

Appendix A

Page 2

122	To Joseph Rakestraw, for Measg. Carpenters Work	4. 4. 0
124	To Souder & Robins, for Bricklayers Work & Materials	24. 6. 4
128	To William Stiles, for Stone Cutters Work	22.18.11
129	To Anthony Cuthbert, for a pr. Mast	1.18. 0
135	To Jones, Clerk & Cresson, for Boards	25.17. 1
146	To Joseph Skerrett, for Smiths Work	2.11. 6
149	To John West, for Boards, Plank & Lath	13. 3. 8
156	To Jacob Eckfelatt, for Iron Work	4.10. 0
192	To Thomas Affleck, for Furniture	469. 6. 0
215	To William P. Sprague, for 132-1/2 Yds. Carpetting &	156.12. 6
216	To Sadler & Govett, for Carpenters Work	366.14. 2
217	To William Bankson, for makg. a large Carpet &)	4. 0. 0
	50 Yds. Green Cord)	
218	To Robert Haydock, for Painting	26. 1. 6
230	To Caleb Emlen, for Plank	<u>4. 5. 0</u>

£ 2201. 6.11

deduct for Sundries charged in Poultney & Son's
Acct. N^o 109

.15.10-1/2

£ 2200.11. -1/2

Philadelphia, October 5th 1791.

Errors Excepted

Evan Thomas

Andrew Geyer

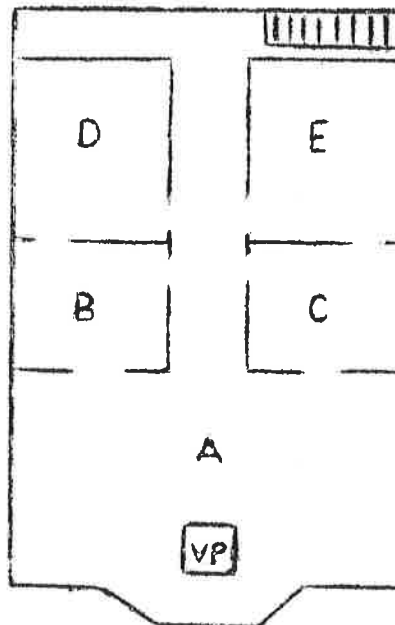
Sam^l Church

EXTRACT FROM AN ADDRESS ON CONGRESS HALL BY JOHN WILLIAM WALLACE,
MARCH 11, 1872.

(Proceedings Incident to opening of the New Building of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, with an address by John William Wallace, President of the Society. American Institute of Architects Papers, Roll XCI, INHP Microfilm.)

. . .

1st. As to the Congress Hall. We know certainly that the large room, still existing in the second story, south side (now or lately District Court Room, No. 1, and previously the Circuit Court of the United States), was, as it now stands, the old Senate Chamber of the United States. This is certain. The further, and whole disposition of this story appears, as I suppose, from the diagram annexed.



A, Senate Chamber; V.P. being the Vice-President's or Speaker's seat.

B, the present Law Library, communicating with the Senate Chamber, and, in the judgment of Mr. H. A. Sims, the well-known architect, formerly a room of state, probably the Vice-President's. The cornice is very rich.

C, now the East Room or Conversation Room of the Law Library. Formerly, perhaps, the Secretary of the Senate's.

D & E, formerly, perhaps, Committee Rooms of the Senate; or if the House of Representatives had no rooms on the first floor, or in the "Row," then existing, though in a form different from

the present one, Committee, or Clerk, or Speaker's Room of the House. That there were, prior to the now existing divisions in the north part of the second story, rooms of the same width as B and C, is shown by the course of the cornices in the little entries or "cut-offs" north of those two rooms, B and C.

There was no gallery originally to the Senate, its discussions not having originally been public. After Congress came to this city and it was determined that the Senate proceedings should be public, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate request the Commissioners of the City and County of Philadelphia to cause a proper gallery to be erected for the accommodation of an audience.

A gallery was accordingly constructed on the north side. The entrance was by a small stairway in a room north of the Senate and on the east of the main building, since called the "Conversation Room" or "East Room" of the Law Library. ...

For some other particulars about the Congress Hall I am indebted to two letters, one from Mr. John McAllister, Jr., now in his eighty-sixth year, the other from Mr. Francis Gurney Smith, in his eighty-ninth. An article from Poulson's American Advertiser--one of a number signed Lang Syne--is as valuable as either. The author was Mr. William McKoy, a teller in the Bank of North American, well known to Mr. McAllister, to whom I am indebted for a copy of it. His account being that of a man comparatively young, and who wrote within less than twenty-five years of the time which he described, is particularly valuable. He died, Mr. McAllister tells me, January 28th, 1833. Mr. McAllister writes thus to me:

Philadelphia, February 19th, 1872.

My Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter to my son, I give you my recollections of the building at the southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets.

The door of entrance was on Chestnut Street, the same as is now the entrance to the Tax Receiver's office; south of this was the Hall of the House of Representatives; to the left of the passage, say on the east, was the staircase up to the Senate Chamber, which was the same room now or lately one of the District Court Rooms. The Vice-President had his seat at the south end of the room, near the windows looking out to the State-house yard; in front of him sat Samuel Alyné Otis, the Secretary, then a handsome elderly gentleman. The spectators' gallery was a very narrow place, scarcely more than six feet wide, extending from the east to the west end of the room; it was supported on pillars, and beneath this gallery was the only entrance to the Senate chamber. When I was in the habit of going to look at Congress, in 1798 and 1799 (when I was twelve or thirteen years of age) Mr. Jefferson was Vice-President. According to my present recollections he was tall; his face as I can recollect, did not at all resemble

the likeness of him as given in Miss Randolph's book on the "Domestic Life of Jefferson." Very few persons were to be found in the Senate gallery. I do not remember that it had any chairs or seats of any kind. I recollect seeing William Duane (father of W. J. Duane, Secretary of the Treasury under President Jackson) on one occasion taking notes. He sat on one of the steps, and had a book on his knee to hold his sheet of paper. I cannot remember any of the Senators whom I then saw, except Mr. William Bingham, a representative from our own State. ...

I am, dear sir,
Very respectfully yours,
JOHN McALLISTER, Jr.

Mr. Smith writes thus:

The building you allude to was occupied by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States. All the lower floor was used by the latter, and the entrance thereto was occupied by the Senate, and although I have been in it, I do not know where the staircase was that led to it, nor do I know how the north half of the building was occupied. I was in the House of Representatives when John Adams was inaugurated President of the United States. He delivered his inaugural address from the Speaker's chair on the west side of the room, and Jonathan Dayton, the Speaker of the House, sat in the clerk's seat below, General Washington sat on the right of Mr. Adams, and Thomas Jefferson, Vice-President-elect, on his left. General Washington in a coach and four stopped opposite the door of Independence Hall and walked through an avenue (formed by the crowd) to the door of the House of Representatives, amid the hearty cheers of the people. Two brass field-pieces were stationed in Potter's Field, now Washington Square. At twelve o'clock they fired a salute, and John Adams rose and delivered his inaugural address.

Mr. McKoy, who, under the signature of "Lang Syne," wrote, as I have mentioned, for Poulson's Advertiser about forty years ago, says as follows:

...The Senate convened in the room up-stairs, looking into the State-house garden. It has since been used by Judges Washington and Peters as the Federal Court.

In a very plain chair, without canopy, and a small mahogany table before him, festooned at the sides and front with green silk, Mr. Adams, the Vice-President, presided as President of the Senate, facing the north. Among the thirty Senators of that day, there was observed constantly during the debate the most delightful silence, the most beautiful order, gravity, and personal dignity of manner. They all appeared every morning full powdered and dressed, as age or fancy might suggest, in the richest material. The very atmosphere of the

place seemed to inspire wisdom, mildness, and condescension. Should any one of them so far forget for a moment as to be the cause of a protracted whisper while another was addressing the Vice-President, three gentle taps with his silver pencil-case by Mr. Adams immediately restored everything to repose and the most respectful attention, presenting in their courtesy a most striking contrast to the independent loquacity of the Representatives below stairs, some few of whom persisted in wearing, while in their seats and during the debate, their ample cocked hats, placed "fore and aft" upon their heads. ...

ACCOUNT OF COMMISSIONERS OF PHILADELPHIA
COUNTY FOR 1793 ENLARGEMENT OF CONGRESS HALL

(from manuscript at the Pennsylvania Historical
and Museum Commission, Harrisburg)

N^o 783
Commissioners of
County Philad^a for
enlarging Congress Hall

Bal. - 5505.84-

1793	N ^o				
May 13	1	To Cash p ^d	Bream Shutton for Stone	Order	35. 5
14	2	To do	John Dickinson for Lumber . . .	do	37.11
15	3	To do	John Hopkins for labour	do	1.10
"	4	To do	Cha ^s M ^c Cormick do	do	.15
"	5	To do	Michael Carrady do	do	.15
"	6	To do	James Greg do	do	1.10
"	7	To do	John Schaffer do	do	1.10
"	8	To do	Patrick Holley do	do	.12. 6
"	9	To do	Henry Welsh do	do	1. -
28	10	To do	William Williams on Account for)do		52.10.
			Carpenter Work)		
"	11	To do	Peter Evans on Account for) do		22.10
			digging in Cellar)		
"	12	To do	James Greg for Labour	do	1.10
"	13	To do	John Schaffer do	do	1.10
"	14	To do	Hugh Connelly do	do	1.10
"	15	To do	Adam M ^c Dowell do	do	1.10
"	16	To do	George Clinton do	do	1.10
"	17	To do	Patrick McNiel do	do	1.17. 6
"	18	To do	Henry Devinny do	do	1.10
"	19	To do	John Thompson do	do	1.10
"	20	To do	William Poke do	do	1.10
"	21	To do	Henry Welch do	do	1.10
"	22	To do	William Caris do	do	1.10
"	23	To do	John Hopkins do	do	1.10
"	24	To do	Cha ^s M ^c Cormick do	do	1. 7
"	25	To do	Samuel Gray do	do	1. -
"	26	To do	James M. Bay do	do	.10
"	27	To do	Anthony Murray do	do	1. -
"	28	To do	Christ ^f Brady do	do	. 5
"	29	To do	Rob ^t Hopkins for Superintinding do		3. 6. 8
"	30	To do	John Johnson	do	1. 3
"	31	To do	William Carey	do	6. 3

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Page 2

	29	32	To do	John Ella for Sawing Lumber	do	1. 5. 4
June	17	33	To do	Arth ^r Murray for labour	do	. 6. 3
"	"	34	To do	Patrick M ^c Niel do	do	. 5
"	"	35	To do	John Schaffer do	do	1. -
"	"	36	To do	Henry Welch do	do	1. 5
"	"	37	To do	Fred ^k Powell do	do	.12. 6
"	"	38	To do	John Schaffer do	do	1.10
"	"	39	To do	Henry Welch do	do	1.10
"	"	40	To do	William Williams on Acco ^t	do	60. -
Carried forward. . .						f 248. 0. 4
1793	N ^o			Brot forward.		f 248. 0. 4
June	17	41	To Cash p ^d	Jacob Souder on Account for)		
				Bricklayers Work) p. Order		30. -
"	"	42	To do	Peter Evans in full do		21. 2. -
July	14	43	To do	Henry Welch for labour do		1. -
"	"	44	To do	John Schaffer do do		1.10
"	23	45	To do	Jacob Souder on Account do		22.10
"	"	46	To do	Fred ^k Powell for labour do		3. 1. 3
"	"	47	To do	David Rowen Acco ^t for bricks do		75. -
"	"	48	To do	John Fisher for Carting Stone do		1.16
"	"	49	To do	Jacob Souder on Account do		50. 5
"	"	50	To do	W ^m George on Acc ^t for Timber do		20. - -
"	"	51	To do	John Gallen on Acc ^t for Stone) Work do		9. 7. 0
"	"	52	To do	do do do do		37.10
"	"	53	To do	Caleb Emlen for Timber do		75. 4. 6
"	26	54	To do	Barth ^w Clark for labour do		12. 6
"	"	55	To do	Benj ⁿ Horn for Sand do		9.
"	"	56	To do	Fred ^k Powell for labour do		1.10
"	"	57	To do	Aminidal Gibbs for do do		3. 9
"	"	58	To do	Arthur Orr do do		3. 9
"	"	59	To do	James Fisher do do		3. 9
Sept.	13	60	To do	Christ ⁿ Hemple do do		1.10
"	"	61	To do	Jeremiah Teel do do		1.10
"	"	62	To do	Fred ^k Powell do do		1. 8. 9
"	"	63	To do	Lawrence Shiney for Carting do		10. -
"	"	64	To do	Rakestraw & Williams on Acco ^t do		75. -
"	"	65	To do	John Schaffer for labour do		1.13
"	"	66	To do	Rakestraw & Williams on Acco ^t do		75.
"	"	67	To do	John Schaffer for labour do		1.13
"	"	68	To do	John Mince for Carting Sand do		11. -. 0
"	"	69	To do	Elijah Weed for Sundries fur-) nished at the raising do		13. 6. 6
"	"	70	To do	Joseph Wilson for Carting do		.15. -
"	"	71	To do	W ^m George for Scantling do		35. 9
"	"	72	To do	Jacob Souder on Acco ^t do		56. 5
"	"	73	To do	Cha ^s Riddle for Carting do		3. 9

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	"	74	To do	Fred ^k Powell for labour	do	3.12. 6
	"	75	To do	David Rose on Acco ^t	do	75. -
	"	76	To do	W ^m Remer for hire of blocks &c.)		
				This attendance at raising	)do	10.12. 6
	"	77	To do	Rakestraw & Williams on Acco ^t	do	75. -
				Carried forward		£ 1045. 4. 9
1793				Brought forward.		£ 1045. 4. 9
Sept.	13	78	To Cash p ^d	Fred ^k Powell for labour	p ^d Order	1. 2. 6
	"	79	To do	John Gullen on Account	do	11. 5
	"	80	To do	Fred ^k Powell for labour	do	1. 5
	"	81	To do	Jacob Souder on Account	do	37.10 -
	19	82	To do	Nich ^s Bunting for Nails	do	4.18.10
	20	83	To do	John Gullen on Account	do	11. 5. -
	"	84	To do	Jos. Skerett for Smith Work	do	6. 4. 1
	"	85	To do	John Schaffer for labour	do	1.13. -
	21	86	To do	Edw ^d Roberts for Smith Work	do	5. 9. 7
	27	87	To do	John Schaffer for labour	do	1.10. 3
	28	88	To do	John Gullen on Acc ^t	do	15. - -
	"	89	To do	Rakestraw & Williams Acc ^t	do	75. - -
Octob ^r	3	90	To do	Jos. Williams for Carting	do	1.19. 4
	"	91	To do	John Schaffer for labour	do	1.13
	"	92	To do	Chas. Souder for a lime House	do	6.15
	10	93	To do	John Schaffer for labour	do	1.13
	11	94	To do	Sam ^t Mitchell for lime	do	4. 6. 8
	"	95	To do	do do do	do	3.18
	"	96	To do	Jacob Souder on Acc ^t	do	18.15
	17	97	To do	John Mince for Carting	do	4.19
	"	98	To do	John Schaffer for labour	do	1.13
	18	99	To do	Rakestraw & Williams on Acc ^t	do	50. 5
	"	100	To do	Jas. Wilson for Carting	do	4. 3.10
	21	101	To do	Tackara & Jones on Account for)		
				Plaistering.	)do	15. - -
	24	102	To do	over cost 477'172 &c.)		
				John Grantham for red Cedar)	do	10. 3.10-1/2
	"	103	To do	John Gamble for Sawing Acc ^t	do	3. -
	28	104	To do	John McElure for Glass	do	19.10
	31	105	To do	Jacob Souder for lime &c.	do	3.19
Nov ^r	2	106	To do	Tackara & Johnson Acc ^t	do	15.
	4	107	To do	Robert Haydocke on Account for)		
				Painting & Plumbing	)do	22.10
	5	108	To do	Tho ^s Tool for lime	do	1.19
	"	109	To do	John Schaffer for labour	do	1.10
	"	110	To do	Cuffee Dexter do do	do	1.10
	6	111	To do	Jacob Shike for a large Lock	do	1. 2. 6
	9	112	To do	Rakestraw & Williams on Acc ^t	do	75. -
	13	113	To do	John B. Sartin for Marble Chim-)		
				ney Trim	)do	13.10
	14	114	To do	David Herbeck for Lime	do	2. 7. 6
	"	115	To do	David Marpole for Acc ^t	do	5. 5
				Carried forward		£ 1514.16

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1793	Nº		Brought forward.	£	1514.16
Nov ^r	16	116	To Cash p ^d Jacob Souder on Account	p.Order	18.15
	"	117	To do Tackara & Jones do	do	18.15
	"	118	To do Jos. Wilson for Carting	do	4.16
	"	119	To do John Schaffer for labour	do	3. -
	"	120	To do Cuffee Dexter do	do	3. -
[missing]	"	121	To do David Rose on Account	do	15. -
	"	122	To do Thomas Tool for Lime	do	2.15. 6
	"	123	To do Henry Welch for Labour	do	.11
	"	124	To do David Marpole for Lime	do	4.10
	"	125	To do John Hocker do	do	3. -
	"	126	To do Tho ^s Tool do	do	2.11
	"	127	To do Cuffee Dexter for labour	do	.15
	"	128	To do John Schaffer do	do	3. -
Dec ^r	2	129	To do John Mince for Sand	do	5. 5
	"	130	To do Tackara & Jones on Account	do	15. -
	"	131	To do Jacob Souder do	do	13.15
	"	132	To do Webster, Adgate & White for Nails do	do	10.13
	"	133	To do Jos. Shmitt for Smith Work	do	5.14
	"	134	To do Cuffee Dexter for Labour	do	3. -
	"	135	To do John Schaffer do	do	1.10
	"	136	To do Rakestraw & Williams on Acc ^t	do	75. -
	"	137	To do Cuffee Dexter for labour	do	1.10
	"	138	To do John Schaffer do	do	2. 8 -
	"	139	To do Samuel Benge on Acco ^t for Up-) holdsterers Work.)	do	37.10 -
	10	140	To do Rich ^d Charles for labour	do	.10
	"	141	To do Cuffee Dexter do	do	2. -
	"	142	To do W ^m Hart for Carting Sand	do	. 5. 7-1/2
	23	143	To do John Kirk for Lime	do	19. 3. 4
	"	144	To do do do	do	62.12. 6
	"	145	To do John Souder for lumber	do	69. 8. 2-1/2
	"	146	To do Rakestraw & Williams on Acco ^t	do	75. -
	"	147	To do John Gullen do	do	15. -
[missing]	27	148	To do Jacob Souder do	do	15. -
	"	149	To do David Evans for repairing) Blinds &c.)	do	8. -
	"	150	To do Philip Walter for Sand	do	4. 6. 8
	28	151	To do John Fisher for Carting do	do	12. -
	30	152	To do Tackara & Jones for Plaister) Paris Work Mending &c. . . .)	do	3. 3. 3
	"	153	To do Sarah Clark for Carpeting	do	76.14. 4
[missing]	"	154	To do Nicholas Bunting for Nails	do	3. 2. 2
	"	155	To do Tackara & Jones for Plaistering) Moulding Bead Work)	do	85. 9. 1/2
Carried forward. . . .				£	2211.16. 7

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1793	N ^o		brot forward.	£	2211.16. 7
Decm ^r 30	156	To Cash p. ^d	John Pinkerton for Hinges	p. Order	1.10. -
	" 157	To do	Josiah Lusby for Carpeting	do	33.15
	" 158	To do	Samuel Church for Sundry Expenses	do	3.15. 9
	" 159	To do	Edward Roberts for Smith Work	do	26.13. 4
	" 160	To do	David Rose for Bricks	do	88.15. 9
[missing]	" 161	To do	John Wagner for Plaistering Hair	do	11. - -
[missing]	" 162	To do	Paxon & Richardson for Nails &c.	do	.16
	" 163	To do	Samuel Lehman for Brads.	do	49.10.11
[missing]	" 164	To do	Arthur Howell for Skins to Cover Chairs	do	22.10
	" 165	To do	Samuel Benge in full.	do	91.18.10
	" 166	To do	And ^w Geyer for Ironmongery	do	7. 1. 3-1/2
	" 167	To do	Israel Jones for Sundries)	do	61.16. 7-1/2
1794	" 168	To do	Jones, Clark & Cresson for Lumber	do	98. 6. 8
Jan ^y	1 169	To do	W ^m Glart for Carting	do	18. 9
	" 170	To do	Cuffee Dexter for labour	do	4. 5
	3 171	To do	Stephen Maxfield for Shingles	do	41. 1
	4 172	To do	Tho ^s Hopkins for sundry Expenses	do	3. -. 4
	" 173	To do	Christ ⁿ Smith for Wine	do	3. 7. 6
	" 174	To do	Sam ^l Williams for Spikes	do	4. 2
	8 175	To do	Snowden & North for Ropes & twine	do	4.17. 4
	" 176	To do	Jacob Souder in full	do	74. 7. 6
	13 177	To do	Caleb Emlen for Scantling	do	15. 1.11
	16 178	To do	Rakestraw & Williams on Acco ^t	do	75. -
May	14	To do	Discount at Bank Penns ^a on Comm ^y Note for 4600 Dolls Dis-)		18. 8. -
	19 179	To do	Adam Minser for Carting Sand	do	3.19. 3
	" 180	To do	Peter Sprague for Carpeting	do	49. 9. 6
[missing]	" 181	To do	John Britton for Laths	do	3. -
	" 182	To do	do do	do	4.10. -
	" 183	To do	Cuffee Dexter for labour	do	3.15 -
	" 184	To do	Levan Snead for Carting Sand	do	3. 9
	" 185	To do	John Miller for Smiths Work	do	20. 9. 9
	" 186	To do	Rob ^t Allison for Measuring Car- penters Work	do	12.10 -
	" 187	To do	Nicholas Hicks Do Brick	do	1.10 -
	" 188	To do	Joseph Skurrett for Smith Work	do	3. 2. 8
	" 189	To do	John Harland for Carpeting	do	42.12. 1
	" 190	To do	John Gullen for Cutting Stone &c	do	30. 3. 1
	" 191	To do	Haydocks & Collins for Painting &c	do	101.17. 7
	" 192	To do	Rob ^t Haydocks for Plumbing &c)	do	113.12. 7
	" 193	To do	Tho ^s Affleck for making Chairs &c	do	181.15. 7
	" 194	To do	do " addition to a Table	do	3. 2. 6
	" 195	To do	John West for Lumber	do	172.16. 6
	" 196	To do	W ^m Sheaff for Wine	do	4. ---
Carried forward. . . £					3672. 7. 7

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1794	N ^o		bro ^t forward	£ 3672. 7. 7
May 19	197	To Cash p ^d	J & J Poultney for Ironmongery p. Order 30.10. 3-1/2	
"	198	To do	Daniel Drinker do } 27 over	35.14. 5
"	199	To do	Rakestraw & Williams in full	244. 7. 2
"	200	To do	W ^m . Zane for Ironmongery	8. 8. 1
"	201	To do	Morgan & Price for 2 Stoves	10. ---
[missing]	"	202	And ^y Douglass do	8. 8. 9
June 27	203	To do	John Cornish for turning 4 Posts	15.--
July 4	204	To do	Samuel Benge Upholsterer	5. 1. 6
"	205	To do	Jacob Toy for Carting	12. 3. 9
"	206	To do	John Miller for Sundries	1. 5. 9
[missing]	10	207	Discount on Commissioners Note	18. 3. -
[missing]	"		Jacob Souder for Masons Work	2. 5. -
[missing]	Sept. 17		Discount on Commissioners Note	18. 3. -
	24		Israel Jones for Sundries	6. 6. 4
Nov. 5			W ^m Duffy for Sand	3.14. 2
8			Cuffee Dexter for Labour	4. 2. 6
"			W ^m Hart for Carting	7.12. -
10			Henry Hinckle for Lime	5. - -
"			Henry Rinker do	2. 3. 4
"			W ^m Carver do	3. 1.10-1/2
"			Michael Davis do	3. - -
11			Tackara & Jones for Plaistering	18.15 -
[missing]	19		Discount on Commissioners Note	18. 8 -
[missing]	25		John Gullen for Work	5.15
[missing]	"		Cuffee Dexter do	5. 5
29			Tackara & Jones for Plaistering	22.10 --
Dec ^r 11			David Ross for Bricks	19.13. 9
[missing]	13		Tackara & Jones for Plaistering	12.12. 6
1795	"		do do	45. 5. 7
[missing]	Jan ^y 2		David Evans for 5 Venetian Blinds	23. - -
8			Jacob Souder for Mason Work	19.17. 6
[missing]	21		Discount on Commissioners Note	18. 8 -
[missing]	Feb ^y 13		Hopkins & Howell for Nails	13. 5
[missing]	"		Edward Muleck for Carpenters Work	14. 1. 3
[missing]	20		David Price for Copper	3.17. 6
28			Robt. Haydocke for Copper, Lead &c	46. 2. 6
"			Haydocke & Collins for Sash lights &c	56.18.10
[missing]	Mar. 21		Discount on Commissioners Note	18. 8. -
[missing]	May 23		Commissioners Note at Bank Penns ^a	1725. ---
[missing]			To County Treas ^r Commission on £6132.19.10	
			@ 2-1/2 pcts.	154.11. 6
			Deduct	£ 6337.11. 4
			as of Contra -----	4.15.
				£ 6332.16. 4

1793

July 25 By Cash rec^d of Christⁿ Febeger Esq^r State Treasurer 2500.-----
1794

May 14 By do " for Commissioners Note Discounted at)
Bank of Pennsylvania.) 1725. -----

By Balance due Commissioners of the County of Philad^a 2112.11.4

Balance bro^t down 2112.17. 4

discount ---

Balance of Errors --- £ 4.17. 8-1/2

Commissioners -- 2. 3-1/2 4.15. --
£ 2107.16. 4 \$5620.84/100

PAYMENTS TO SENATE SECRETARY SAMUEL A. OTIS
FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

(From the Miscellaneous Treasury Accounts of the
General Accounting Office, 1790-1894, INHP Microfilm)

[Account No. 3111]

		)Dr			
		For Contingent expenses of the Senate)			
				No.	Vo.
1791					
Nov. 30	To commissions charged in old acct.) for consideration				33 48
	To postage Fox [?] & a cricket	1	2	50	
	office hire paid Reily	2	56	66	
	postage Fox	3	3	89	
	To J. Miller portorage sundy times	4	30	.	
	To Joiners Bill Claphamson	5	24	4	
	To Lanthorn Binghurst	6	1		
	Sifter " " "	7		28	
20	To [Qeane?] candlesticks	8	6		
	book binding	0		75	
26	To Anthony Wood	9	15	33	
1792					
Jan ^y	To Dorsey desk & Sund ^e	10	15		
	" butle [?] " " "	0		40	
21	To post ^a Hastings	11	14	78	
Feb	To Check book	0	1		
	key rings	0		50	
May 3	To postage Hastings	12	18	40	
5	To Brown printer	13	10		
17	To Dunlap do	14	103	67	
	To Freneau "	15	9		
	To Peters book binder	16	208	40	
	Brown printer	17	36	45	
	To Stewart for Laws	18	6	20	
	" Beach [Bache] news papers	19	39		
	" Claypole " "	20	71	98	
	To Maxwell Sundries	21	23	10	
	" Thompson trunks	22	5	50	
	" Kammerer paper & printg.	23	285	59	
	To Mathers Sundries	24	4	75	826 99
			over		1377 60
Dr	over				1377 60

Appendix D
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1792				
May 26	To Johnston laws Maryland	25	32 33	
	To Jewel [?]	26	5.	
28	To I. Miller portorage	27	13 81	
June 9	To Fenno bill printing	28	788 50	
12	To freight of books to Albany	29	50	
15	To Fox postage	30	3 32	
	To Transport of books Bragg	31	3 18	
July 6	To book paid Belknap	32	1 25	
	To postage Hastings	33	10 90	
	" Trunk Rames	34	2 33	
	" West Stationary	35	1 93	
	To Laws Mass. ^{tts}	36	5 58	
Aug ^t	To Smith Candles	37	12 01	
	" West paper	38	1 13	
Oct ^r	" Peters book binding	39	273 60	1155 53

2533 13

To commission on 2152.65 expenditures of the)
last year at 5 p cent)

107 63

2.640.71

October 10th 1792

Errors Excepted

Sam. A. Otis

. . .

From which is to be deducted the following charges in said account
being inadmissable Viz.

Commissⁿ being the 1st & last charges Dolls 485.11

V^o 2 for Office Rent 1 Year 56.66

4 & 27 pay of a porter to attend his) 43.81

office)

Balance of sundry errors as per Acc^t) 4.71

herewith) 592.69

. . .

[Account No. 5026]

D ^r		to S. A. Otis	
1792		no	
Dec 10	To postage Fox	1	1.36
	To Wood pr Bill	2	170.1
	To Warmer	3	9.80
	To Bradley Laws Vermont	4	3.
	" Sherman do Connecticut	5	3.

Appendix D

Page 3

	To Childes & Swaine	10 th Nov.	6	13.48	
	To Clowges painter		7	1.11	201.76
15 th 1793	To postage paid Fox		8		2.50
Jan. 7	To M. Roberts Bill of Stationary		9		223.56
29	To Foster Laws R. Island		10	8.	
Feb. 13	To J. Dunlap full printing		11	174.	
March 9	To Fenno full Newspapers		12	117	
	Parke do		13	3	202.
12	To Freneau do		14	10	
	Beach [Bache] do		15	12	
	To pensils & postage Heysham		16	1.	
13	To Brown Newspapers		17	39.25	
	Claypole do		18	40.67	
	Dunlap do		19	83.15	
16	To Bengel upholsterer		20	18.17	
Apr 3	To Fenno printing Journals		21	417.50	621.74
6	To Dunlap printing journals		22	63.	
	Affleck joiner		23	59.33	
29	Chairs Claphamson		24	19.90	
May 8	Kammerer paper		25	122.88	265.11
June 4	To Laws S. Carolina Freneau		26	13.77	
12	To Gazetteer paid Cary		27	2.	
17	To Seal use Senate		28	13	
"	To Roberts [Stationary?]		29	292.52	
20	To postage		30	4.32	
	Rivington Maps		31	18	
July 10	To Map Blake		32	2.74	346.35
					1863.2
		[end p. 1]			
1793	D ^r brought over		no		1863.2
Oct. 11	To postage Hastings		33	21.65	
	To 40 Bushells Coals Warden		34	8	
	To [illegible]		35	8	
	Box Candles Anthony		36	13.73	
Dec.	Wood p Bill		37	277.86	
					329.24
	amount carried down				2192.26
	Balance on hand for the				
	payment of some Bills outstanding				1949.21
				Dolls	4141.47
	Amount of expenditures Brought				
	down				2192.26

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Page 4

31 Dec	John Dedford	38	15.	
21	Cor. Maxwell	39	10.81	
	Mich Roberts in full to 1 Jan 94	40	120.73	
	Thos Dobson Ditto	41	66.76	213.30
1794				<u>2405.56</u>
1 Jan	To Balance due the United States			1735.92
				<u>4141.48</u>

. . .

[Account No. 8568]

D^r - The Contingent Expenses for office of the Sec'y of
Senate U.S. with Sam. A. Otis -- C^t

1796	No			
Jan	1	To Simson books	4	50
	18	To Bengé Upholsterer	201	94
	28	To Scott and Simpson books &c ^a	4	50
Feb	5	To Hyde bookbinder	483.	33
Mar	7	To Ashton joiner	15.	64
	31	To Simson books	1	50
April	10	To Hogan do		75
	20	To Small and Thompson	5	
	21	To Simson books	1	50
June	3	To Mathers, p order	182	40
	4	To Muhlenberg	31	
		To Maxwell p order. . . 125		
		and acc ^t . . . 6.57	131.	57
	6	To Mathers p order	250	
	7	To Brown printer	120	
		To Beach [Bache?] do	84	48
		To Dunlap do	52.	16
	16	To Roberts Stationary	364	85
		To Simson books	3	
	22	To Kammerer paper	201	79
		To Fenno printer	1,124	41
Oct	7	To postage Hastings	35	96
Nov.	3	To George Wood	32	17
		To do carting	3	47
	24	To Cristie painting chairs	14	
		Carried forward	3,354.	92
1796	No.	Brought Forward	3,354.	92
		To Postage	3	75
		" Mathers, Sundries,	336.	80
		" Maxwell do	23	8
		" Ashton joiner do	213	53
			<u>3 932.</u>	<u>9</u>
		Balance on hand to pay the		
		Bookbinders Bill for the last	1 072	76
		Session & other Bills not [?]rdered		
		D ^r s	<u>5 004.</u>	<u>85</u>

. . .

SOME DETAILS OF THE 1793 ALTERATION WORK ON CONGRESS HALL

(From "Congress Hall, Philadelphia, 1790's,
Vouchers Dec. 1793-Jan. 1794, and Jan.-Feb.
1794," Public Records Office, Harrisburg.
INHP Microfilm.)

1793	The City and County Commitioners for Congress House	
Apl 29th	Saml Benges	
	To takeing down 15 Sets Venitian Blinds	1. 8. 0
	Takeing down Large Curtin over Speaker)	
	Chair Door and other Curtins in the Sennet)	
	Chamber & Congress rooms & Cleansing Do)	3. 9
22d Nov.		
	44 Elbow Chairs stuffed & cov d with black leather)	
	and brase nailed at 15/ pr Chair)	33. 0. 0
	1 Do Cov'd Red Leather for Sennet Chamber	15. 0
	2 Skins Red Leather for Do	15. 0
	4½ lb Curld Hair 2/9 [?]x	12. 4½
	Canvis, webbing, black Tacks	8. 6
	And red morreen for back	2. 4
	22500 brase nails at 18 d /	20. 5. 0
	Clamps and black Tacks	4.10
	225 yds. webbing at 5d	4.13. 9
	225 yds. Canvis 14d	13. 2. 6
	202½ pd wt Curld Hair 2/9	27.10.10½
	To makeing the Carpet to fit the House)	
	330 yds at 9d including Tacks &c)	12. 7. 6
	72 yds Green Cord pr Mr. Evans 4d	1. 4. 0
	2 pd Candles pr Mr Hopkins for the workmen	2. 2
	Carpet made to the Commitees room)	
	fixing down [?] Thred Tacks &c)	15. 0
	Do to the Sennet Chamber Passage Do	7. 6
	to fixing up Curtin over Vice President Door Curtin)	
	Picture Curtins Pictures &c in Sennet Tacks, lince[lines]&c)	10. 0
	fixing up Curtin Behind the Congress Speakers Chair)	
	lince [Lines] Tacks &c)	7. 6
	28½ yds morreen at 3/7	5. 2. 1½
		<u>129. 8.10</u>
	Recd on Account	37.10
	Ballance Due	91.18.10
	Philada. Decemr. 31st 1793.	

Sir,

Pay Samuel Benges, or order, the Sum of Ninety One Pounds, Eighteen Shillings & ten pence, the Amot. of the above Ballance; And charge the same to the Monies Appropriated to provide for the Accommodation of Congress.

John Baker, Esq.
Treasurer
£91.18.10

Thos. Hopkins
George Forepaugh

1793		City & County Comitioners	
		to Saml Benge	
Decembr 18th		Line waights & Pullys to the 2 Doors)	0.10. 0
		in Congress)	
		D/o for the Gallery Doors & 2 Lead wts	0.12. 6
		2 Padds over the Doors &c	0. 7. 6
21th		fixing up 5 Green Stuff binds at the)	
		back of the Venetion blinds)	0. 9. 6
1794			
Jany	7	a Chair for Sennet Cover Red Leather)	
		2 Skins Brass Nails &c)	1.14. 6
		Line Pullys, Iron Screws &c to the Privey	0. 7. 6
		for removing and fixing one to Congress Door	0. 2. 6
		a new line to front Door	0. 1. 0
		a line Pulley Iron & Screws &c to Hall Door	0. 7. 6
		Do to the Sennet Staircase Door	0. 7. 6
		tacking on Carpet Tacks &c to Mr.)	
		Claxtons Pedestal)	0. 1. 6
			<u>5. 1. 6</u>

Philada. July 4th 1794.

Sir,

Pay Samuel Benge, or order, the Sum of Thirteen Dollars & Fifty three Cents, the Amount of the within Account; And charge the same to the County

John Baker, Esqr.
Treasurer
13 ⁵³/100 Dollars

Thos. Hopkins
Isaac Howell
George Forepaugh

DESCRIPTION OF THE SENATE CHAMBER CARPET MADE BY WILLIAM PETER SPRAGUE

(From Samuel Hazard's The Register of Pennsylvania, IV (1829), 93-94. Copied by Hazard from New York Magazine. A nearly identical article appeared in Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser, June 6, 1791, p. 3, and is probably the original source.)

... Amongst the many accounts of the flourishing state of the infant manufactures of America, it seems strange that the Carpet Manufactory has been hitherto so little noticed. A correspondent who has lately visited that establishment in the Northern Liberties, informs us, that he has seen some of the carpets manufactured there by William Peter Sprague, of those durable kind called Turkey and Axminster, which sell at 20 per cent cheaper than those imported, and nearly as low as Wilton carpeting, but of double its durability.

The Carpet made for the President, and others for various persons, are master-pieces of their kind, particularly that for the Senate Chamber of the United States. The device wove in the last mentioned is the Crest and Armoreal Achievements appertaining to the United States. Thirteen Stars, forming a constellation, diverging from a cloud, occupy the space under the chair of the Vice-President. The AMERICAN EAGLE is displayed in the centre, holding in his dexter talon an olive branch, in his sinister a bundle of thirteen arrows, and in his beak, a scroll inscribed with the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM. The whole surrounded by a chain formed of thirteen shields, emblematic of each state.

The sides are ornamented with marine and land trophies, and the corners exhibit very beautiful Cornu Copias, some filled with olive branches and flowers expressive of peace, whilst others bear fruit and grain, the emblems of plenty.

Under the arms, on the Pole which supports the Cap of Liberty, is hung the Balance of Justice.

The whole being executed in a capital stile, with rich bright colours, has a very fine effect, notwithstanding the raw materials employed, are of the refuse and coarser kind; so that this manufactory is an advantage to others by allowing a price for those articles which could not be used in the common branches of woollen and tow business.

Manufactures of all kinds will generally meet with the support of the friends of the country, and this in particular, which already gives employment to a number of poor women and children, will no doubt be encouraged. The article of carpeting is now imported in considerable

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quantities, for which, large sums are annually exported to Europe; but if due encouragement be afforded, there is every reason to believe that it may become an object of exportation.

N.Y. Mag.

THE PORTRAITS OF LOUIS XVI AND MARIE ANTOINETTE

(From Charles Warren, "What Has Become of the Portraits of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, Belonging to Congress?" Massachusetts Historical Society, Proceedings, 1925-26, LIX, 45-85)

[p. 69] ...Congress, sitting in Annapolis, acknowledged to the King of France the receipt of his gift, by passing the following Resolve, on April 16, 1784:

...Resolved that the following letter be signed by the President on behalf of the United States in Congress assembled, and transmitted to His Most Christian Majesty, in answer to his letter accompanying the portraits of his Majesty and his royal consort which he has been pleased to present to Congress

"Great, Faithful and Beloved friend and Ally: Your Majesty's letter of the 13th of August last has been recieved by the United States in Congress assembled with a degree of satisfaction and pleasure which those only can concieve, who, to the highest sentiments of respect, write feelings of the most affectionate friendship.

"The portraits of your Majesty and of your royal consort having arrived in Philadelphia, have been carefully preserved by your faithful Minister, The Chevalier de la Luzerne, whose attention in this, as on all other occassions, merits the acknowledgements of Congress.

"These lively representations of our august and most beloved friends will be placed in our Council Chamber; and can never fail of exciting in the mind of every American an admiration of the distinguished virtue and accomplishments of the royal originals. We beseech the Supreme Ruler of the Universe constantly to keep your Majesty and your royal consort in his holy protection and to render the blessings of your administration as extensive as the objects of your Majesty's benevolent principles."

...
As Congress never returned to Philadelphia, the portraits remained with the Minister until they evidently became an annoyance. Finally, when Congress was sitting in the City Hall in New York, it passed the following Resolve on February 11, 1785:

On the report of a Committee, consisting of Mr. Gerry, Mr. Ellery and Mr. Williamson, to whom was referred a letter of 29th December last from Mr. de Marbois to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Resolved that the Secretary for Foreign Affairs give orders for a careful removal of the portraits

of his Most Christian Majesty and of the Queen of France from Philadelphia to the hall in this city, in which Congress holds their sessions. . . .

[p. 73] By the year 1813, some members of the Senate had apparently lost enthusiasm for the royal portraits, for a motion was made that "the President and Directors of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts be and they are hereby authorized to cause to be removed from the Capitol at the City of Washington and placed in said Academy, the portraits of the late King and Queen of France and subject to any future disposition thereof by Congress."

This motion was lost; but another motion, made by Rufus King of New York, that the portraits be placed in one of the Senate Committee rooms was carried; and from the wording of this motion, it appears that the portraits had already been removed from the walls of the Senate into some other place:

Ordered that the Sergeant at Arms be and is hereby directed to remove the portraits of the King and Queen of France from the apartment in which they are now placed, and to put them up in one of the committee rooms of the Senate, causing the portraits to be first cleaned and repaired by a person skilful in such business (13th Cong., 1st Sess., in the Senate, August 1, p. 82).

With this motion, all further official reference to the portraits ceases, and no mention of them is to be found in the Journals of either the House or Senate, or in the Annals of Congress or in the Congressional Globe. In fact, the accepted [p. 74] belief among historians was that they were destroyed when the Capitol was set on fire by the British in 1814.

In 1911, however, a paper was delivered before the Columbia Historical Society in Washington, in which a letter was cited, written by David Cooke, a merchant of Philadelphia, to his wife, June 20, 1842; and in this letter, reference was made to the fact that, long after the War of 1812, the portraits of the King and Queen had been hanging in the Rotunda of the Capitol, and that apparently shortly before 1842, they had been removed from the Rotunda. Mr. Cooke wrote:

The rotunda is an attractive place being a perfect circle ninety feet in diameter, having a splendid dome which rises one hundred feet above the floor with large skylights on the top--and is adorned by means of the painters' and sculptors' art. ... They have removed the much-admired and full length likeness of the murdered King and Queen of France... (Columbia Historical Society Reports [1911], XIV).

No entry in any record, paper or Journal of the Senate or of the House explains when or why the portraits were hung in the Rotunda or why or when they were displaced. [p. 83]...From that time to this, no printed reference has been found of them; and, so far as I am aware, no one today knows whether they are in existence, or, if so, where they are located. I, personally, and through various officials, have made search in the Capitol without success. The idea occurred to me that they might have been transferred to the Smithsonian Institution, on its foundation in 1846; but officials of that Institution inform me that they have no record of any such portraits. A Washington antiquarian [Thomas Forsythe Nelson] interested in the subject stated to the Assistant Secretary [R. Rathbun] of the National Museum, in 1910, that there was a tale current that at some time after 1842, the portraits were hanging in the dining room of the old Ebbitt House, in Washington; and a friend of mine has written me that portraits appearing to be those of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette were hanging there about 1900 [Thomas Forsythe Nelson reported that R. Rathbun had made some investigations and believed the pictures were painted by LeClerc (probably Jacques Sébastien LeClerc, b. 1714, d. 1735).]; but I have not been able to find any such portraits now, or to identify those so reported, as being the portraits in question.

Finally it occurred to me that there was a possibility that the portraits had been placed in the old Library of Congress, which before the Civil War occupied the quarters in the Capitol now used by the Clerk of the Supreme Court. A fire occurred in that Library in 1851, and it seemed possible that they might have been thus destroyed. But an article in a Washington newspaper describing this fire enumerated the principal pictures burnt, as follows:

A fire broke out in the Library of Congress yesterday at about a quarter to 3 o'clock and about 35,000 volumes of most choice and valuable books were destroyed (out of a total of 55,000 volumes) together with precious collections of manuscripts, paintings, maps, charts, medals, statuary and articles of vertu, the property of the Government and people of the United States. The origin of the fire is enveloped in mystery which we hardly think will ever be cleared up... Besides the number of books, a number of superior paintings, hanging around the Library walls and between the alcoves were included in the destruction. Of these, we can call to mind Stuart's paintings of the first five Presidents; an original portrait of Columbus, a second portrait of Columbus; and an original portrait of Peyton Randolph; a portrait of Bolivar; a portrait of Baron Steuben by Pyne, an English artist of merit; one of Baron de Kalb; one of Cortez; and one of Judge Harrison of Maryland, presented to the Library by his family (National Intelligencer, Dec. 25, 1851).

No mention is here made of the portraits of the King and Queen; and as they must have been of considerable prominence, each being thirteen feet high, it is unlikely that there would have been a failure to mention them, if they had hung in the Library and been destroyed.

Thus we come back to the query with which this paper began: What has become of the portraits of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette belonging to Congress?

(From "Correspondence of French Ministers
to the United States, 1791-1797," ed. by
Frederick J. Turner, AHA Annual Reports
(1903), II, 813-814.)

...Je m'attendais en me rappelant certains faits a le voir placer dans la Salle du Senat. Comment pouvait-il entrer ma pensee que les Senateurs de l'Amerique auraient assez peu du pudeur pour repousser le gage de l'amitie d'un Peuple Republicain, et qu'ils conserveraient par preference dans l'enceinte* de leur salle des images^a que ne sont plus des objets de respect et de culte qu'au Camp de Charette et de Conde.

^a Le portrait de Louis Capet et d'Antoinette d'Autriche envoye en present aux Etats Unis par la cour de France du tems de la Monarchie, ont ete deposees dans la Salle du Senat et y sont conservees encore

[* enceinte (noun): means (1) surrounding wall, or fence; fort; a wall of mountains, (2) enclosure; enclosed space; precinct (in boxing) a ring.]

Translation

[Adet, to the Committee of Public Safety, Philadelphia, January 16, 1796, discusses the attempt to relegate his presented Republican flag to the attic where it would be eaten by insects and moths and rats; he feels it should be placed in one of the halls of Congress.] While waiting, I recalled certain things that can be seen in the arrangement of the Senate (Chamber). How did it enter the thoughts of the American Senators not to have enough discretion to push back the glove of friendship of a Republican People, and that they should, by choice, keep in the enclosed space (enclosure) of their Chamber those images which are no longer objects of respect and a cult worshipped only in the camps of Charette and Conde.

(From a letter addressed to Miss Elisabeth McClellan,
September 24, 1914, Horace W. Sellers Papers,
Folder 13, American Philosophical Society.)

...Since my return to Washington I have endeavored to learn what I could concerning the portraits of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. In Vol. 14, pages 25-48, Records of the Columbia Historical Society of the District of Columbia, there is a paper entitled "An old letter; some forgotten history of the city and the man---Washington" with notes by Thomas Forsythe Nelson, which tells of the portraits (pages 30-33). The "old letter" dated June 20th, 1342, gives a description of the Capitol at Washington and mentions "they have removed the much admired full length likenesses of the murdered King and Queen of France." Mr. Nelson believes that the portraits were taken from their frames and stored in the Library of Congress, then in the Capitol, and that at the time of the fire in 1851, they were removed for safety to some private dwelling and never returned to the Government. He thinks he knows where they are now, but will tell me no more than this, for he considers it inadvisable to take any steps at the present time towards their recovery. If I can learn anything further I shall certainly let you know....

[The Charles Warren article seems to indicate that the old Ebbitt House was the "private dwelling" mentioned here. Warren, however, was unable to find the portraits when he investigated the Ebbitt House.]

MOVEMENT OF SENATE OFFICE AND SENATE STAFF FROM PHILADELPHIA TO
WASHINGTON, 1800

(From Miscellaneous Treasury Accounts of
the General Accounting Office, Account
No. 11833, INHP Microfilm.)

D^r The United States to Samuel A. Otis for expenses of Removal himself
and family, clerks and doorkeepers from Philadelphia to the City of
Washington.

1800

		[Voucher No.]	
Nov ^r 8 th	To Oliver, labour pr bill	1.	Dolls. 1.
"	Fielding, packing do	2	74.10
"	Maxwell do	3	6.
"	Tenant do	4	2.50
"	R Taylor do	5	12
"	Abbot do	6	6.37
"	Boyer do	7	61.90
"	Coles do	8	21.99
"	Insurance against Seas	9	62.00
"	Anthony, storage	10	10
"	Travelling expenses for myself and family		205.62
"	19 days dead rent, Philad ^a Loss on sale of Sundry Articles too bulky for removal and breakage of furniture removed		335
"	Robt. Heysham's Bill	11	345
"	John Dempsie's Dr	12	352
"	James Mather's Dr	13	136.19
	Carried forwards	Dollars	1631.67

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	Brought forward	Debt	1631.67
"	A. Calely, [illegible] passage (Domestic of SAO)	14	12.26
"	Jos Dougherty labour	15	15
"	Portius D. Still Bill	16	9.57
"	James Mather's expense for one of my servant Girls passage (domestic of SAO)	17	14
		Dollars	1682.50

Errors Excepted

City of Washington Nov^r the 8th 1800

Note: Should any small Bills
be omitted, Mr. Otis reserves
liberty to exhibit them in a
future account.

Sam A. Otis

1800 Dr Samuel A. Otis Esq. in Account for Account of the United States/
with John Dempsie Cr.

Nov^r 7th To sundry expenses incurred coming from the city of Philad^a
to the city of Washington to procure a house, boxes for
furniture, packing, portering, &c. and removing my family
from the city of Philad. hither, ...Dolls 300.

To incidental expenses for repairing furniture that were
damaged by falling into the river Delaware, when going
on board the vessel, ... 40.

. . .
To cash advanced for hauling sundry packages on public
account, viz. for the use of the Senate of the U.S. &c . . 10.

To personal expenses for attendance, ... 2
Dolls. 352.

[page 2]

May 29th By cash received in advance, to meet expenses of
removal Dolls 160.

Balance due to John Dempsie 192.
Dolls 352.

Phil^a 21st May 1800

United States to

William Cole

Dr.

To five hundred feet of boards at two pence
half penny per foot s. d.
£ 5. 4. 2

To ten pounds of Nails at 1/0 per pd. s
0.10. 0

To making six boxes at 7/6 pr box s d
2. 5. 0

To hauling the boards from the Yard
0. 2. 0

To hauling boxes to the Congress hall
0. 3. 9

£ 8. 4.11

Received payment in full

W^m Cole

21. 99/100

United States D^r

To Abraham Boyer

June the 4th 1800

to 518 feet of boxes at 6 ^d p ^r foot	12.19. 0
workman Ship and Nailles	
to 2 Book Cases	6.15. 0
to taking down frames and packing	1.17. 6
to Carting of the Boxes	9. 4
to Straping Six Large boxes	<u>1. 3. 6</u>

£ 23. 4. 4

23216
185723
61.90

Recev'd the above in full

Abraham Boyer

61.90

. . .

1800 Samuel A. Otis Esq^r to Robt Fielding d^r
June 3^d

To 9 Boxes @ \$3 p box	\$ 27 --
To packing 15 Chairs at 3/9	7.50
To a box & packing a Carpet	1.--
To packing Sundry furniture, case, ropeing [?] & labour	9 --
To a large case for furniture	6 --
To a Hogshead & coperage [<u>sic</u>]	1 --
To a Barrele & Cooperage	50
To 14 boxes at \$1.60	<u>22.40</u>

\$ 74.40

Rec^d payment
Robt Fielding

Philad^a

June 4th 1800

Rec^d of Sam. A. Otis twelve dollars
full for portorage in his office

Robert
Taylor

May 25 1800

Rec^d of Sam. A. Otis two & half dollars for
porterage & labour in his office

D^r 2 ⁵⁰/100 X David Tenant
his mark

. . .

The United States to James Mathers D^r to Removing the office of the
Senate of United States from the City of Phila to the City of Washington---

June 26 1800	paid to the hire of man for the use of the	Dollars	
	Senate for five Day work at 1 Dollar pair [sic] Day	5	
27	paid for Raping [sic] put about the picters [sic]	4	
			cents
July 3	paid Abraham Boyer for Work Don [sic] by him	6	44
4	paid man to Caringen [carrying] Boxes up Stares [sic]		25
19	paid to Carting 7 Load from the Slope [sic] to Capitol		
	at 1 Dollar pair Load	7	
	paid to the hire of men to put goods in and up Stars	2	
	paid to the hire of horse 2 Days	1	50
	paid for packing and un packing 8 dollars	8	
	To My Expence Wating [sic] for the goods coming		
	Round for 18 Day	20	
	To Carige [sic] hire for My Selfe and Baige [baggage]		
	going and Coming 40 Dollars	40	
	To My Charge as Cunducter [sic] at 21 Days at 2 Dollars		
	pair Day	42	
			cents
		Dollars 136	19

Receved the above Count in full of Samel A. otis
James Mathers

November 8 1800

. . .

SOME CONSIDERATIONS AFFECTING INTERPRETATION OF EVIDENCE
RELATING TO THE EAST MIDDLE ROOM

A payment to George Forepaugh two years after the Yellow Fever epidemic of 1793 for a "Gallery [,] Stairs [,] &ct...308.63," (Congress Hall, Senate Gallery, Dec. 3, 1795, Pub. Rec. Off., Hsbg., INHP Micro.) makes it clear that no major element of the Senate gallery was completed before 1795. But since the construction of a public gallery had been an integral part of the alteration plans of 1793, it is logical to assume that certain basic steps were taken toward its construction before the "malignant disorder" forced an abbreviation of the original plans. Such steps might well have included provisions for any doorways which would be needed when the alteration plans were ultimately concluded. There is, in fact, an indication that this was done. The payments made to Samuel Bengé in December of 1793 and January of the following year show that he supplied:

[Dec. 18, 1793]	Line[,] waights & Pulleys...for the Gallery Doors & 2 Lead wts[,] 2 Padds over the Doors &c...
[Jan. 7, 1794]	a line[,] Pulleys, Iron & Screws &c...to the Sennet Staircase Door... (Congress Hall, Phila., 1790's, Vouchers, Jan.-Feb. 1794, Pub. Rec. Off., Hsbg. INHP Micro.)

Reference to a Senate staircase door is repeated in Jacob Souder's account for December 1793 "to Breaking Door way in Stairway to Senate Chamber" (Jacob Souder's Account, Misc. Accounts, Congress Hall, Gaol & State House, Pub. Rec. Off., Hsbg.). This entry has previously been interpreted to mean that Souder broke a second doorway into the House Gallery during the alteration work, and that it was to this new doorway that Bengé referred when he billed the County Commissioners for work done "to the Sennet Staircase Door." But if this cross-referencing is correct--and it seems to be--how may Bengé's entry for lead weights and pads "for the Gallery Doors," with its clear implication that two gallery doors already existed, then be explained? The dilemma is one of having a third gallery door when only two--those to the House gallery--are assumed to have existed.

This third door may have been for the Senate gallery, put in place during the alteration work of 1793 even though the gallery itself was not to be built for another two years. Corroborative evidence is supplied in a photograph taken during the architectural investigation of 1912 (see Illustration No. 13). This photograph was taken from within the east middle room looking west. A doorway bearing unmistakable eighteenth century characteristics, and entering the east middle room from the hall, is shown at the far right. This door, however, is not the one existing in that wall today, but is a door located considerably nearer the Senate Chamber itself. The door in place at present is believed to be accurately

restored on the basis of architectural investigation. Both doors, then, were apparently in place at the time Congress was seated in Philadelphia. Since it seems highly improbable that two doors would have existed virtually side by side for no other reason than to enter the east middle room, their purposes must have been different. Because of its location near the Senate Chamber, the doorway which has since disappeared may have been the extra gallery door mentioned in the vouchers for 1793, built in anticipation of the time when a stairway would lead from the hallway directly up to the often proposed but much opposed Senate gallery.

Perhaps the payment on February 4, 1794 to John Miller for "1 thumb latch for upper door of senate chamb." and for "altering a latch on lower door" is also related to this puzzle of the gallery doors. But here again the voucher has never been fully understood and an alternative interpretation is possible: the reference may be to doors located at the entrance of the Senate Chamber (the "upper" door) and at the end of the hallway leading up to the Senate Chamber (the "lower" door). Such an understanding would correspond to the treatment given the hallway by the restorers of 1895-96, when the Society of Colonial Dames attempted to return Congress Hall to its original appearance (see Illustration No. 14). All this is conjectural, however, and should not discourage any attempt to relate John Miller's work to the body of evidence which already surrounds the question of the Senate gallery stairs.

In conclusion, it is not entirely convincing that the stairs to the Senate gallery were accessible to the public only from within a room which was devoted to Senate business, be that business the clerical functions of the Secretary's office, or the official operations of a Senate committee. Such an arrangement would have made it a room open to uninhibited public investigation and at times a victim of disorder and confusion. The documentary evidence assembled to present an alternative solution which would have both preserved the integrity of the room and allowed public access to the gallery is far from conclusive, but it does exist and cannot be ignored. The whole question of the Senate gallery staircase must be the subject of further investigation by both architects and historians.

FURNISHINGS REQUESTED BY HOUSE CLERK JOHN BECKLEY FOR THE CLERK'S
OFFICE AND COMMITTEE ROOMS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(From the Miers Fisher Papers [1775-1814],
Historical Society of Pennsylvania)

Articles of Furniture necessary to be provided for the Committee-rooms
and Clerk's Office of the House of Representatives.

Each Committee room	1 dozen Chairs	Wm Coxe
Moses Rowan	1 pine table covered with green baise, 8 feet long by 3½ feet in width, with drawers, locks, keys &c	
D ^o	1 double Book press (pine) with sliding divisions; each part of the press to be 3½ feet high, 1½ feet deep, and 3 feet 4 inches wide; with locks and keys 1 complete wooden inkstand, with drawer, glasses, &c	
Clerks Office	1 dozen Chairs; one half of which will be necessary for the small Lobby room adjoining it. Wm Coxe	
Moses Rowan	1 pine table 6 feet long & 3 feet wide, covered with green baise, with drawers, locks, &c	
D ^o	2 ditto, each 3 feet long and 2 feet 8 inches wide; covered with green baise, and finished in like manner.	
D ^o	2 double presses of same dimensions as for the Committee rooms.	
	3 pewter Ink pieces	

Note. It is requisite that the furniture for the Clerks' office should
be first provided, in order that the papers of Congress may be
immediately moved into it and arranged.

John Beckley, Clk: H:R^s
17th November 1790

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY THE CORPORATION OF
PHILADELPHIA FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF CONGRESS, 1790

(from manuscript at the Pennsylvania Historical
and Museum Commission, Harrisburg)

Dr Accomodations for the Congress of the United States
To the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia

1790

Nov. 24	To Cash paid the Committees order to Govett & Co.	37.10--
Dec. 4	To ditto ... ditto .. John Ashmead ...	2. -. -
7	To ditto ... ditto .. John Harland ...	38.17.10
13	To ditto ... ditto .. Benj. Morgan ...	15. 3. 9
17	To ditto ... ditto .. Moses Rowan ...	40. 6. 9
21	To ditto ... ditto .. Wm Bankson ...	9. 1. -
23	To ditto ... ditto .. Sodler & Govett ...	37.10 -
30	To ditto ... ditto .. Richard Sermon ...	7.17. 8
31	To ditto ... ditto .. John Harland ...	5.17. 0
1791	To ditto ... ditto .. B & Ed Carnes ...	3.13. -
Feb. 14	To ditto ... ditto .. Tobias Cummings ...	-. 2. 6
Apr. 11	To ditto ... ditto .. Poultney & Wistar...	4.14. 3
June 10	To ditto Mayor's order to Govett & Sodler ...	179. 9. 6½
July 25	To ditto Committees ord--Wm. Cox ...	18.15. -

£ 400.18. 3½

Jno Shee Tr. of the Corporation

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS, MAPS, AND CHARTS BELONGING TO
THE LIBRARY OF THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS, APRIL 1802

(List prepared by William Duane. Library of Congress,
Z881, U5, 1802, copy 2.)

[no.]	[Title]	Folios	[no. of vols.]
1	Father Paul's Council of Trent		1
2	Blair's Chronology		1
3	Helvicus's Chronological Tables		1
4	Booth's Diodoras Siculus		1
5	Appian's History of the Civil Wars of the Romans		1
6	Machiavel's Florentine History		
7	Duncan's Caesar		1
8	Du Haledé's History of China		2
10	De Soli's Conquest of Mexico		1
11	Rapin's History of England		5
16	Lord Herbert's Life of Henry VIII		1
17	Rushworth's Historical Collections		8
25	Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion		4
29	Guthrie's Geography		1
30	Bayle's Dictionary		5
35	Postlewayte's Dictionary of Commerce		2
37	Beawes' Lex Meriatoria		1
38	Domat's Civil Law		2
40	Grotius, by Barbeyrac		1
41	Puffendorf, by ditto		1
42	Sidney on Government		1
43	Bacon's Works		5
48	Biographia Britannica		5
53	Coxe's Travels in Switzerland		2
55	State Trials		11
61	Atlas to Crutwell's Gazeteer		1
62	Atlas to Guthrie's System of Geography		1
63	American Atlas		1
64	Plates to Cook's third Voyage		1
65	Plates to Macartney's Embassy to China		1
66	Journals of the Lords and Commons, with the rolls and reports complete		102

Additional from the respective Library of the Senate and House of
Representatives.

[Items in this category represent holdings at
the time of removal from Philadelphia.]

168	Journals House of Commons	18
186	State Trials	14

[no.]	[Title]	[no. of vols.]
200	Coke upon Littleton	1
201	Mortimer's Dictionary	1
202	Chambers' Dictionary	4
206	Index to Chambers' Dictionary	1
207	Maritime Atlas	5
212	Atlas to Guthrie's Geography	1

Quartos

1	Smith's Thucydides	2
3	Hampton's Polybius	2
5	Spellman's Dionysius	4
9	Murphey's Tacitus	4
13	Gibbon's Roman Empire	6
19	Davilla's History of France by Farnsworth	2
21	Roscoe's Lorenzo de Medici	2
23	Clavingero's History of Mexico	2
25	Robertson's Charles	3
28	Robertson's America	2
30	Robertson's Scotland	2
32	Hume's History of England	8
40	Leland's History of Ireland	3
43	Ludlow's Memoirs	1
44	Belsham's History of George III	4
48	Edwards's History of the West Indies	2
50	Harte's Life of Gustavus Adolphus	2
52	Coxe's Walpole	3
55	Bouganville's Voyage	1
56	Stuart's View of Society in Europe	1
57	Keith's History of British Plantations	1
58	Hawkesworth's and Cooke's Voyages	8
66	Coxe's Russian Discoveries	1
67	Coxe's Travels in Poland	3
70	Bruce's Travels	5
75	Staunton's Embassy to China (plates)	2
77	Morse's American Geography	1
78	Justinian's Institutes	1
79	Jacob's Law Dictionary	2
81	Hatsell's Precedents	4
85	Anderson's History of Commerce	4
89	Stuart's Political economy	2
91	Sinclair on the British Revenue	1
92	Reid on the powers of Man	1
93	Burke's Works	3
96	Plates to Anacharsis' Travels	1

Additional from the respective Library of the Senate and
House of Representatives.

[no.]	[Title]	[no. of vols.]
97	Encyclopaedia	36
133	Statutes at large	21
154	Hazard's State Papers	2
156	Precedents House of Commons	2
158	Hatsell's Precedents	3
161	Guthrie's Geography	3
164	Bibliotheca Americana	1

Octavos

1	Universal History, Ancient and Modern	60
61	Rolin's Ancient History	3
69	Millot's Ancient and Modern History	5
74	Gillie's History of Greece	4
78	Anacharsis's Travels	7
85	Beloe's Herodotus	4
89	Rooke's Arrian	2
91	Spellman's Xenophon	2
93	Leland's Life of Philip of Macedon	2
95	Leland's Demosthenes	3
98	Middleton's Cicero	3
101	Ferguson's Roman Republics	5
106	Langhorne's Plutarch	6
112	Russel's Ancient and Modern Europe	7
119	Henry's History of Great Britain	12
131	Guiciardini's History of Italy	10
141	Littleton's Henry II.	6
147	Bacon's Life of Henry VII.	1
148	Noble's Cromwell	2
150	Life of Monk, Duke of Albemarle	1
151	Watson's Philip II, and III.	5
156	Voltaire's Lewis XIV. and XV.	2
158	Voltaire's Charles XII.	1
159	Memoir's of Philip de Comines	2
161	Sully's Memoirs	5
166	De Witt's Maxims	1
167	Temple's Works	4
171	Constitution and Government of the Germanic Body	1
172	Debrett's State Papers	3
180	Rabaut's French Revolution	1
181	Hereras's History of America	6
187	Raynal's Indies	8

[no.]	[Title]	[no. of vols.]
195	Wynne's British America	2
197	Neal's History of New England	2
199	Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts	1
200	Stith's History of Virginia	1
201	Jefferson's Notes on Virginia	1
202	Smith's History of New York	1
203	Smith's History of New Jersey	1
204	Ramsay's History of South Carolina	2
206	Colden's History of the Five Nations	1
207	Present State of Nova Scotia	1
208	Du Pratz's History of Louisiana	1
209	Gordon's History of the American War	4
213	Ulloas's Voyage	2
215	Charlevoix's Journal	2
217	Carver's Travels	1
218	Adanson's Voyage to Senegal	1
219	Crutwell's Gazeteer	3
222	Morse's American Gazeteer	1
223	Adams on the American Constitution	3
226	Boswell's Journal	1
227	Rutherford's Institutes of Nat. Law	2
229	Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws	1
230	Vattel's Law of Nations	1
231	Burlemaqui on Natural Law	2
233	Moloy de Jure Maritimo	2
235	Maxwell's Marine Law	1
236	Chalmers' Collection of Treaties	2
238	Jenkinson's Collection of Treaties	3
241	Coke's Institutes	7
248	Viner's Abridgement	24
272	Woodeson's Lectures	3
275	Reeves on the Laws of England	4
279	Blackstone's Commentaries	4
283	Forster's Crown Law	1
284	Beccaria on Crimes and Punishments	1
235	Cooke's Bankrupt Law	2
287	Eden's Penal Law	1
288	De Lolme on the Constitution	1
289	Lex Parliamentaria	1
290	Atkyn's Power of Parliaments	1
291	Parliamentary Debates	104
395	Irish Debates	11
406	Petty's Political Arithmetic	1
407	Smith's Wealth of Nations	3
410	Steele's Book of Rates and Customs	1

[no.]	[Title]	[no. of vols.]
411	Davenant on Trade	5
416	Price on Annuities	2
418	Reeves's Hist. of the Navigation Act	1
419	Sheffield on Commerce	1
420	Locke's Works	9
429	Paley's Philosophy	2
431	Smith's Moral Sentiments	2
433	Burgh's Dignity of Human Nature	1
434	Rambler, Spectator, Adventurer and Tatler	18
452	Blair's Lectures	3

Additional from the respective Library of the Senate and
House of Representatives.

455	Hume's History of England	14
473	Collection of Voyages	4
477	New Annual Register	12
489	Belknap's History	3
492	Belknap's American Biography	2
494	Gazetteer of France	3
497	Paine's Geography	4
501	Morse's Geography	1
502	Stamton's Embassy	1
503	St. Mery's St. Domingo	1
504	Ramsey's South Carolina	2
506	Necker's Finances of France	3
509	Anderson's Commerce	6
515	Sheffield and Cox on American Commerce	2
517	American Museum	3
520	American Senator	3
523	Congress Debates	3
526	Monthly Review	13
536	Paine's Miscellanies	1
537	Adams' Defence	2
539	Reeve's English Law	4
543	Blackstone's Commentaries	4
547	Woodeson's Lectures (<u>double set</u>)	3
553	Robinson's Reports	1
554	Cook's Bankrupt Laws	1
555	Millar on Insurance	1
556	Williams's Digest	1
557	Dallas's Reports	3
560	Swift's System of Laws of Connecticut	2
562	Heywood on Elections	1
563	Luder on Elections	3
566	Frazer on Elections	1
567	Hogan's State Trials	5

[no.]	[Title]	[no. of vols.]
572	Chalmers' Collection of Treaties	2
574	Vattel's Law of Nations	1
575	Rush on Yellow Fever	1
576	Varlo's Husbandry	2
578	Wenderborn	2
580	Burns's Poems	1
581	World Displayed	8

Duodecimo's

1	Montesquieu's Roman Empire	1
2	Millot's History of France	3
5	Memoirs of Brandenburg	2
7	Federalist	2

Maps and Charts

1	[Priestley's]	A new Chart of History
2	[Priestley's]	A Chart of Biography
3		A Map of the United States, by Arrowsmith
4		A Map of the United States, by Bradley
5		A Map of Discoveries in the Interior of North America, by Arrowsmith
6		A Map of South America (Spanish) by Faden
7		A Map of North and South Carolina, by Mason
8		A Chart of the Coast of New York to North Carolina
9		A Chart of the Coast of North and South Carolina, Georgia and East Florida

EXPENDABLES AND EQUIPMENT FOUND IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES DURING THE PERIOD
OF CONGRESSIONAL RESIDENCE IN PHILADELPHIA

(From the Miscellaneous Treasury Accounts
of the General Accounting Office, Roll 47,
INHP Microfilm.)

[Account No. 11751]

...

Accountant to the Navy Philadelphia 1800

Bought of Michael Roberts

1800

January	8	1 Box Black Wafers, 18.	1 India Rubber, 50.	
		1 Dusting Brush .40		1 . 8
	11	1 Medium Alphabet		.75
	16	2 doz Pencils @ 1 $\frac{50}{100}$	\$3 1 Bottle India rubber .50	3 50
	"	1 hundred best Quills No 17		3 50
	21	1 qr. Blotting Paper		25
	22	1 d ^o Cartridge d ^o 50.	100 best Quills	
		No 17 3 $\frac{50}{100}$		4 ..
	23	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz Narrow Red Tape		80
	30	2 Rms best Fools Cap Paper \$12	2 d ^o Wove	
		4 ^{to} post \$9		21.
	"	1 d ^o Extra folio post d ^o \$9	1 d ^o d ^o d ^o 4 $\frac{50}{100}$	13 .50
February	13	1 Large Sweeping Brush .60	1 d ^o Snow Shovel $\frac{12\frac{1}{2}}{100}$	
				1 .72 $\frac{1}{2}$
	17	1 Box Wafers		.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	18	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb box Black Wafers		.50
	24	1 fine Penknife		.75
March	8	100 Quills No 5 \$3.	1 doz. Pencils 1 $\frac{50}{100}$	
		6 lb Sand .36		4 .86
	12	1 Ream 4 ^{to} post Paper 4 $\frac{50}{100}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb Box Black Wafers .50	5 .
	15	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz Narrow Red Tape		80
	20	$\frac{1}{4}$ Binding 1 Quire Super Royal by the long		
		Edge flat & paper		3 .25
	25	6 fine Penknives @	.75	4 .50
	28	1 7 ^{qr} Ledger bo ^d in Calf Imperial paper		
		Cut to size a little larger than Super		
		Royal ruled 62 lines ea Page & Dble Letterd		25 .60
	"	1 large Portable Writing Desk		15
	"	2 Demy Alphabets 1 leaf to each letter		1 94

Recieved Payment

\$ 112 43

5th June 1800

Mich.¹ Roberts

Accounts Office
Navy Department

To Michael Roberts

Dr

1800			
July 19 th	For 1 piece India Rubber		\$ --.75
	--1 Pounce Box		--.75
	--1 Round Ruler		--.62½
	--½ lb pounce		--.50
	--1 Box Wafers		--.50
	--1 doz Pencils		1.50
	--1 6 quire Medium Warrant Book)		13.--
	Bound in Calf & Lettered)		
	1 Sweeping Brush		.67
21	--2 Inkstands	.50	1.--
	--2 lbs Sand		--.12½
	--2 Pewter Inkstands		1.50
	1 Alphabet		.50
	1 BookBinders Pencil		--.12½
	1 Penknife		--.62½
	1 Ream 4 ^{to} post paper		5.75[?]
Aug ^t - 1	--1 Piece India Rubber		.75
12.	1 doz Red Tape		2.--
	1 Box Wafers		--.50
	½ Ream Folio post paper (Extra)		5.50
	1 Pint Red Ink		.50
	1 6 quire Journal Medium paper)		
	Ruled [plain?] Lines dble lettered)		16.--
			\$ 53.17

[page 2]

Accounts Office
Navy Department

To Michael Roberts

Dr

1800			
Aug ^t 20 th	For Amo ^t brot. over		\$ 53.17
	-- 1 Piece blue [Tast?]		.62½
	1 quire blotting Paper		.25
	1 - 3 quire Super Royal Flat Ledger)		
	[and?] Ruled in a particular manner)		
	bound in calf)		47.60
	1 Ream Large thick 4 ^{to} post paper		5.75
	100 Quills		4.--
Sept 6 th	3 Pound boxes	@ 75	2.25
	2 Round Rulers	62½	1.25
	1 Penknife		--.62½
	1 India Rubber		--.50
	1 Sand Box		--.31

11	1 Ream folio post paper		9.
19	½ Ream Hot press paper 4 ^{to} post		3.50
20	1 Ream Ditto . . . Ditto		7.--
	1 doz Papers Ink powder		1.20
22 ^d	½ Gall. Black Ink		-.75
26 th	1 Ream F. Cap paper		6.--
	500 quills	\$ 3 $\frac{50}{100}$	17.50
	2 doz pencils		2.--
	1 Penknife		-.62½
			\$ 163.90

[Account No. 11754]

Loan Office of the United States

Dr

1800

To Thomas Dobson

July 2 nd	To Ledger 6 q ^{rs} Imp ^l Extra rul ^d	\$ 28
"	" 2 Alphabets Dy half b ^d X rul ^d	6.
7	" 2 Desk Knives 150	1.50
	" 200 Quills	4.
	" quire Blotg. 25 Ink Pot .50	.75
8	" Ream Foolscap 450 ½ R ^m Post 200	6.50
	6 best Pencils	1.50
11	" 6 Sheets DY rul ^d L S & D	.50
29	" 2 Bottles Ink	1.
31	" 100 Quills 300 100 Ditto 125	4.25
August 7	" Blank Book 3 q ^{rs} Med ^m	4.[?]
8	" Receipt Book 6 q ^{rs} Royal X rul ^d	15.
	" Journal Printed 3 q ^{rs} S Royal X rul ^d	21.
13	" Quire Blotg	.25
21	" 100 Quills 300 100 Ditto 125	4.25
29	" 3 Pieces Tape 37½ 3 Ditto 75	1.12½
Sept. 11	" 4 Dividend Books Bound	15.
	" 4 Ditto D ^o Stitch ^d	9.62½
	" 3 Alphabets	5.
	" 2 Ditto	2.75
	" 1 Blank Book DY	.31
18	" 100 best Quills 300 100 Ditto 200	5.

Errors & Omissions excepted

\$ 137.81

[Account No. 11949]

Samuel Meredith Esq Treasurer of the United States

	To Samuel Brook	D ^r
1799	(Contingent Expenses of his office)	
	To Cash paid for a round ruler	..37
	To D ^o for picking large Coal	..67
	To D ^o 4 pencils Samples	..50
	To D ^o Staple to the paper Box	..25
	To D ^o fire Shovel with holes	..25
1800 Aug ^t 21	To D ^o Tin Letter folder	..25
	To D ^o Sand Box	..25
		D ^l s 2.54

Received Sept 1 1800

D^rs 2 $\frac{54}{100}$ Samuel Brook

. . .

Treasurer of the United States

1800	To Michael Roberts	D ^r
July 15 th	For 1 Ream Extra 4 ^{to} post paper	\$ 5.50
	" 1 quire Cartridge Paper	---.75
	" 1 Phial Red Ink	---.40
Sept. 4	" 1 Piece Silk Tast [?] & needles	---.65
5	" 1 India Rubber	---.50
10	" 1 Dusting Brush	---.37 $\frac{1}{2}$
15	" 1 Bottle Black Ink	---.50
-	" 1 Box Wafers	---.37 $\frac{1}{2}$
		\$ 9..5

Sep^t 29th 1800 Rec^d the above in full
for Michael Roberts
Edgar Patterson

. . .

Treasurer of the United States	D ^r
1800 To Thomas Dobson	
March 3 To Ream best Post	\$ 4..50
April 4 " 6 Packets Shining sand	1..50
18 " Desk knife	..37 $\frac{1}{2}$
25 " 6 quires best Royal	9..
28 " Ream foolscap	4..50

Appendix M
Page 5

May	5	"	Gum Arabic	..40
	28	"	Ream best Post	4..50
	30	"	Bottle Ink	..50
June	4	"	6 Pencils	..75
		"	6 Pieces Tape	..75
July	24	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ Ream wrapping	..37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aug ^t	5	"	1 quire best Post	..31 $\frac{1}{2}$

1800 Sept 1st \$ 27..46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Received payment

Thomas Dobson

[Account No. 11993]

Loan Office of the United States

Dr.
To Thomas Dobson

1800				
Oct ^r	1st	To	fine Pen knife	\$ 2..
	3	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ Ream best wove Post folio	5..50
		"	$\frac{1}{2}$ Ream best Post 4 ^o	2..25
	6	"	Ink Pot	1..
	23	"	100 Quills 300 - 100 D ^o 125	4..25
		"	Sand	..25
	24	"	3 Dividend books 6 Sheets	4..50
Nov ^r	3	"	2 Ink Glasses	..20
		"	1 Book med ^m X rul ^d	1..62 $\frac{1}{2}$
	12	"	Desk knife	1..50
	24	"	100 Quills 300 -- 100 D ^o 125	4..25
		"	Bottles red Ink 100 Bottle Bl. D ^o 50	1..50
		"	6 best Pencils	1..50
Dec ^r	16	"	4 Alphabets	6..67
		"	2 Ditto	2..75
		"	1 Book Demy	..37 $\frac{1}{2}$
		"	4 Dividend books bound	15..
		"	1 D ^o D ^o Stitch ^d	1..
		"	100 Quills 300 - 100 D ^o 125	4..25
		"	quire Blotting paper	25

Rec^d payment

\$60. 62

Thomas Dobson

RULES ADOPTED BY THE UNITED STATES SENATE, APRIL 16, 1789.

(From Gales & Seaton, Annals of Congress,
1st Congress, 1st Session, Senate, 20-21)

The report of the committee appointed to determine upon rules for conducting business in the Senate was agreed to. Whereupon,

Resolved, That the following rules, from No. I to XIX, inclusive, be observed:

I. The President having taken the chair, and a quorum being present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake may be corrected that shall have been made in the entries.

II. No member shall speak to another, or otherwise interrupt the business of the Senate, or read any printed paper while the journals or public papers are reading, or when any member is speaking in any debate.

III. Every member, when he speaks, shall address the chair, standing in his place, and when he has finished shall sit down.

IV. No member shall speak more than twice in any one debate on the same day, without leave of the Senate.

V. When two members rise at the same time, the President shall name the person to speak; but in all cases the member first rising shall speak first.

VI. No motion shall be debated until the same shall be seconded.

VII. When a motion shall be made and seconded, it shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the President, or any member, delivered in at the table, and read by the President before the same shall be debated.

VIII. While a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received unless for an amendment, for the previous question, or for postponing the main question, or to commit it, or to adjourn.

IX. The previous question being moved and seconded, the question from the chair shall be: "Shall the main question be now put?" And if the nays prevail, the main question shall not then be put.

X. If a question in debate contain several points, any member may have the same divided.

XI. When the yeas and nays shall be called for by one-fifth of the members present, each member called upon shall, unless for special reasons he be excused by the Senate, declare, openly and without debate, his assent or dissent to the question. In taking the yeas and nays, and upon the call of the House, the names of the members shall be taken alphabetically.

XII. One day's notice at least shall be given of an intended motion for leave to bring in a bill.

XIII. Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the President shall give notice at each, whether it be the first, second, or third; which readings shall be on three different days, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise.

XIV. No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read, after which it may be referred to a committee.

XV. All committees shall be appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall make a choice.

XVI. When a member shall be called to order, he shall sit down until the President shall have determined whether he is in order or not; and every question of order shall be decided by the President, without debate; but, if there be a doubt in his mind, he may call for the sense of the Senate.

XVII. If a member be called to order for words spoken, the exceptionable words shall be immediately taken down in writing, that the President may be better enabled to judge of the matter.

XVIII. When a blank is to be filled, and different sums shall be proposed, the question shall be taken on the highest sum first.

XIX. No member shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without leave of the Senate first obtained.

ITEMS OF FURNITURE BELONGING TO THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA EITHER
SOLD AT VENDUE OR TRANSPORTED FROM LANCASTER TO HARRISBURG IN 1812

(From "Removal of Seat of Government from Lancaster to Harrisburg (Maintenance Vouchers) 1812," State Archives, Harrisburg, unless otherwise noted.)

Received of John Cochran Secry L^d Office of Penn^a the Sum of two dollars
for buyers Sales at Vendue of the old furniture of said Office.

\$2.00

Adam Dellet

[other side]

Rect 4 Adam Dellelt \$2

[April 8, 1812]

Harrisburgh 8th 1812. Received of William Findlay Treasurer Eleven dollars and eight Cents in full for the Carriage of one half of a Load of the Furniture of the Treasury Office from Lancaster to this place, viz- One Load Sundry Chairs Boxes &c.

John Lindsay

$11 \frac{8}{100}$ dollars

[other side]

No. 3

John Lindsay 11 $\frac{8}{100}$

• • •

Expenditures by the Clerk of the House of Representatives in causing the Books, Records & furniture of the H. of R. to be removed from the borough of Lancaster to the borough of Harrisburg-

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. D. Hains, Senior, for Crying vendue & giving public notice- | \$4.50 |
| 2. D. Hains, junior, for Clerking vendue & collecting the money | 3.00 |
| 3. paid 2 hands for moving furniture out of the Lan. Courthouse) | |
| to the place of sale - - - - -) | <u>1.12</u> |
| | 8.62 |

[other side]

public Expenditures moving public
\$8.62

Deducted out of the vendue list-

• • •

[Vendue Account, Public Improvements
File, State Archives, Harrisburg]

April 18, 1812

The Conditions of this present public Vendue is Such that the
Highest Bidder is to be the buyer for Cash.

Names		Articles	\$	-	C
X [Peter] Keep	pd	To 2 Chairs	--		63
X Thomas Phelin	pd	To 2 ditto	--		39
X [Lee] Briton	pd	To 2 ditto	--		69
X Thomas Phelin	pd	To 2 ditto	--		75
X W ^m Mus[er]	pd	To 2 ditto	1	--	
X Esaph Newcomb	pd	To 2 ditto	--		96
X ditto Do.	pd	To 2 ditto	1		09
X W ^m Hopkins	pd	To 2 ditto	1		06
X P Messenkop	pd	To 2 ditto			89
X W ^m Voight	pd	To 2 ditto	1		12
X ditto Do.	pd	To 2 ditto			89
X Esaph Newcomb	pd	To 2 ditto	1		06
X W ^m Voight	pd	To 2 ditto	1	--	
X W ^m Hopkins	pd	To 2 ditto	--		90
X Phillip Messenkop	pd	To 2 ditto	--		89
X Andrew Keller	pd	To 2 ditto	1		03
X W ^m Voight	pd	To 2 Chairs	--		93
X W ^m Hamilton	pd	To 1 Mapp	4	--	
X Mr. Hopkins	pd	To 2 ditto Chairs			75
X Michael Hambright	pd	To 2 ditto	--		73
X John Harris	pd	To 2 ditto	--		75
X J. Hoff Esq ^r	pd	To 2 ditto	--		99
X [Jo ^s] Bowman	pd	To 2 ditto	1		06
			23		56
X Jos Bowman	pd	To 2 Chairs	1		10
X W ^m Paul	pd	To 2 ditto	1		26
X Daniel Ehlen	pd	To 2 ditto			90
X Jos. Bowman	pd	To 2 ditto	1		20
X John Hoff Esq ^r	pd	To 2 ditto	1		09
X Ditto Do.	pd	To 2 ditto	1		24
X M ^r Harnley	pd	To 2 ditto	1		15
X Jacob [Harshey]	pd	To 2 ditto	1		26
X Christopher [A]imley	pd	To 2 ditto			99
X J. Hoff	pd	To 2 ditto	1		29
X J. Hoff	pd	To 2 ditto	1		26
X M ^r Hauss	pd	To 2 ditto	1		03
X M ^r McGlaughlin	pd	To 2 ditto	1		33

Appendix 0
Page 3

X John Gundecker	pd	To 2 ditto [Chairs]	1	36
X Jacob [Harsher]	pd	To 2 ditto	1	33
X John Gundecker	pd	To 2 ditto	1	30
X T. [Fardney]	pd	To 1 Desk	4	--
X M. [Zimman]	pd	To 1 Desk	1	30
X Mr. Clarkson	pd	To ditto	1	90
X John France	pd	To 2 Chairs	1	46
X M ^r . Clarkson	pd	To 2 ditto	1	40
X John France	pd	To 2 ditto		99
X Ditto D ^o	pd	To 2 ditto	1	26
X Ditto D ^o	pd	To 2 ditto	1	20
			32	60
X Abraham Royer	pd	To 2 Chairs	1	43
X Esaph Newcomb	pd	To 2 ditto	1	25
X John Peters	pd	To 2 ditto	1	05
X M ^r . [Zanck]	pd	To 2 ditto	1	40
X Ditto D ^o	pd	To 2 ditto	1	20
X M ^r . Harnley	pd	To 2 ditto	--	63
X M ^r . Zetsinger	pd	To 2 ditto	1	03
X M ^r . Boyer	pd	To 2 ditto	1	40
X John Hoover	pd	To 2 ditto	1	43
X M ^r . McGlaughlin	pd	To 2 Chairs	1	39
X M ^r . [illegible]	pd	1 Desk	1	36
X M ^r . Hambright	pd	To 2 ditto	1	20
X M ^r . Hertil	pd	To 2 ditto	1	12
X M ^r . Hamilton	pd	To 1 Mapp	2	--
X John France	pd	To 1 table	1	50
X John [Seinor]	pd	To ditto	1	60
X M ^r . Bacon	pd	To ditto	2	10
X M ^r . Carpenter	pd	To ditto	1	10
X Thomas Philen	pd	To ditto	1	15
X M ^r . Kuhns	pd	To ditto	1	60
X John Rudy	pd	To ditto	1	10
X Mr. Brown, Baker	pd	To ditto	--	80
X W ^m . Hamilton	pd	To ditto	1	--
			29	84
X M ^r . Crout	pd	to 1 table	1	25
X John Upperman	pd	To ditto	--	85
X M ^r . Sh[awn]	pd	To ditto	--	95
X Jonas Dorewart	pd	To 1 ditto	1	--
X Mr Carpenter	pd	To ditto	--	80
X Mr. Crout	pd	To ditto	--	60
X James-Montgomery	pd	To-1-Table		65
X Samuel Ferdnay	pd	To ditto		80
X Mr. Lowber	pd	To ditto	--	65

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Page 4

X Mr. Moore	pd	To ditto [1 table]	--	85
X Mr. Shawn	pd	To ditto	--	85
X Mr. Humes	pd	To ditto	--	85
X John H[an]is	pd	To 1 Mapp	--	65
X Mr. Humes	pd	To ditto	1	10
X John Rudy	pd	To 1 Table	1	20
X Ditto D ^o	pd	To ditto	1	75
X Ditto D ^o	pd	To ditto	3	--
X John [Haines]	pd	To ditto	1	55
X John Seignor	pd	To 2 ditto	2	05
X Batton Ross	pd	To 1 table	--	50
X John Rudy	pd	To ditto	2	75
X Benjamin Shawn	pd	To ditto	1	30
			24	30
X Henry Shippen	pd	To 1 table	1	25
X John [J]ungling	pd	To ditto	1	05
			2	30

23.56

32.60

29.84

24.30

2.30

\$112.60

Dan^l Ehler a quantity of Stove pipe

7.00

Charles Smith 1 Table

1.00

John Benjamin 1 Sand box

0.12

\$120.72

Paid Cryer, Clerk &

Men for moving furniture

8.62

\$112.10 Balance

to be paid into the Treasury

["Removal of Seat of Government from Lancaster
to Harrisburg (Maintenance Vouchers) 1812,"
State Archives, Harrisburg.]

Treasury Office April 21st 1812 Received of William Findlay Treasurer
Three dollars for packing books & papers in Lancaster, in order for the
removal & unpacking in Harrisburg & putting up the Stove Cutting wood &c.^a
his
3 dollars Wm X Gordon
Mark

[other side]

No. 4. Wm. Gordon for the Removal p^d \$3-

. . .

. . .

An Inventory of the articles of furniture belonging to the Office of the Commonwealth which were Sold at Lancaster at public Vendue on Saturday the 25th day of April 1812 under the authority of an Act of the General Assembly passed on the seventh day of February in the same year-

2 Windsor Chairs	1	
2 d ^o	1	5
2 Armed d ^o	1	45
1 d ^o --- for a desk	1	
1 Windsor Chair and Stool		85
1 Writing Desk		25
1 Map	1	10
1 Iron fender	1	
1 Desk and Stand		70
ditto	1	55
1 Map of Asia		75
do of Aurope		35
do of the United States		55
do of North & South America		35
do of Africa		55
1 Pair And Irons		40
do		85
Desk		25
2 Armed Chairs	1	65
2 d ^o	1	40
Fender		55
1 Stone Jug		25
Steps and Stool		12 1/2
Table		25
Large Case	2	75
do	2	30
Steps	1	
Picture and frame		50
Carried forward	\$24	77 1/2
Brought forward	\$24	77 1/2
View of the House of Commons		30
Ash Kettle and Ashes		15
Rules and Regulations of the Senate		6
Targeat Case	2	
Barr of Iron		25
Box and Jug		6
Tumbler		32
1 Chair		46
1 Case of pigeon holes	8	

1 Desk and Stand
1 d^o -- and d^o
4 Candlesticks

2	
75	
8	
<u>\$47</u>	<u>12 1/2</u>
1	
<u>\$46</u>	<u>12 1/2</u>

Cr. By cash paid to the Cryer

Treasury Office Harrisburgh June 15th. 1812

Received of James Trimble Deputy Secry. the Sum of forty six dollars and twelve Cents on account of the proceeds of the Sale of furniture belonging to the Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth under the authority of an Act of General Assembly of the 7th. of February 1812

For 45 dollars & 12 cents
Settled & Entered
Geo. Bryan
Rec. Gen. Office
16 June 1812

Wm. Findlay Treasurer
Approved & Entered
Treasury Office
June 16th 1812.

[last page]

1172 Account of sales of furniture &c^a belong.g to the Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth-amounting to 46 dollars 12 and a half Cents-
June 15th. 1812

[Reports, 1812-1817, Treasury of Pennsylvania,
State Archives, Harrisburg.]

Dr. Receipts & Expenditures in Specie in the Treasury of Pennsylvania
in May 1812

1812		
May		
[8]	To Received of John Cochran Secretary of the Land Office on Account of Office furniture sold by him at Auction	
	Agreeably to Law	79.97
"	To Received of William Findlay Treasurer on Account of Office furniture sold by him agreeably to Law	
		39.24
		

["Removal of Seat of Government from Lancaster to Harrisburg
(Maintenance Vouchers) 1812," State Archives, Harrisburg.]

May 12th, 1812 We acknowledge each, to have received from Joseph A. McJimsey, Twenty Dollars for hauling a load of Furniture of the Legislatures' from Lancaster to Harrisburg-

\$40.00

his
Anthony X Fisher
mark

[illegible]

• • • •

[other side]

3 Hauling

• • •

May 12th 1812, We acknowledge, each to have received from George Heckert twenty Dollars for hauling a load of furniture of the Legislatures' from Lancaster to Harrisburg-

Christaine [?]
Frederick Hambright
John Barch
George Meye [?]
[illegible]
John Myer

[other side]

paid 1
Wagoner's pay \$120.00

• • •

Commonwealth of Penn^l.
1812

Commonwealth of Penna.		To Joseph A. Mc Jimsey	Dr
1812			
May 12 th	To 1 Large Trunk (to pack Files in)		\$2.00
Novr 23.	To 13 1/2 Yds. Green Cloth (to Cover Committee Tables)		
	\$1.50 yd		20.25
"	To 4 p ^s Green board building for ditto	0.40	1.60

....
[other side]
20

• • •

May 13th. 1812 - Received from George Heckert Six Dollars & twenty five
Cents for unloading & carrying up stairs the furniture of the Legislature,
at Harrisburg - his
\$6.25 Ezekiel X Carter

	Paid 4	
Men for unloading in Harrisburg	\$6.25	
	<u>.75</u>	
	\$7.00	

• • •

Com th . of Penn ^e . To Henry Garlock	
To 11 days labour preparing and assisting at the removal of the Furniture of the Senate --- @ 1\$	\$11.00
Paid Geo. Neuman for hauling Carpet	1.00
Paid for hauling Stove &c	<u>1.25</u>
	\$13.25

Lan^c May 30, 1812. Recd. the above sum of Joseph A. McJimsey in full
\$13.25 [illegible]

[other side]
9. Henry Garlock Sundries
. . .

Senate of Penn ^e To John Garlock	Dr
To 1 3/4 days labour in preparing and loadening furniture &c	
\$1	\$1.75

Lan. May 14, 1812. Recd. above Sum of Joseph A. McJimsey in full
\$1.75 [illegible]

5 John Garloch Labour

. . .
May 18th 1812. Recd. from George Heckert Five Dollars for four days labour in packing books & papers &c preparatory to the removal of the furniture of the H. of R. from Lancaster to Harrisburg, also rec d, four Dollars for 200 lbs of paper shavings---
\$9.00 -- John Doersh

May 19. 1812 Rec d. from George Heckert Nineteen Dollars for 18 days work in making boxes -- packing up -- & assisting in loading the furniture of H of R.
\$19.00 Michal Lint

	[other side]	
Paid	3	
Doersh	Powell)	Receipts
Lint	Risdel)	\$33.50
	. . .	

Com ^{tt} . of Penn ^e . To Peter Steity	Dr
1812 To hauling (in long ladders) one waggon load of	
May 18 Furniture belonging to the Senate, from Lancaster to Harrisburg	\$20.00
To Horse fuel, per bills	<u>5.36</u>
	\$25.36

Recd. the above sum of Joseph
A. McJimsey in full

Peter Steity
[other side]
6. Peter Steity Hauling
. . .

Commonth of Penn^e To David Mayers Dr.
1812
May 18 To Hauling (in long Ladders) one Waggon load of
Furniture belonging to the Senate from Lancaster
to Harrisburg \$20.00
.....

[other side]

4

. . .

Commonth of Penn. To Edward Powell Dr
To 5 days work in preparing for the removal of the Furniture
pertaining to the Senate \$5.00

Lancaster May 22^d. 1812 - Rec'd the above sum of Joseph A. McJimsey
in full -

Edward Powell

\$5.00

[other side]

7 Edward Powell Daily Work

. . .

Treasury Office June 3^d. 1812 Received of William Findlay Treasurer
Twenty one dollars in full for hauling one Load of the Treasury furniture
books &c^a from Lancaster to Harrisburg-
21 dollars

James Cowden

[other side]

No. 5 James Cowden 21.-

. . .

A list of Articles sold by Public Vendue

	£	S	D
Mr Hefftin bought an old Desk Frame		1	1
Mr Folse " Pigeon holes			3
Mr Shippen " Ditto			11
Mr Long " Fender		3	9
Same " Pigeon holes			7
Mr Slaymaker " One box		2	6
Mr Lint " Pigeon holes			2
Mr Long " Ditto			3
Mr Voight " Ditto			6
Mr Long " Ditto			5
Mr Eichelberger" Ditto			10
Mrs Neaff " Ditto			10
Mr Long " Ditto			3
Mrs Neaff " One Stool			2

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Mr Le Fevre [bought]	One Table	3	6	
Mr Folse	" One Desk	1	10	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mrs Hughes	" a Frame		9	
Mr Folse	" One Six plate Stove	1	10	0
Mr Long	" one Franklin Stove	1	5	0
Mr Carpenter	" One Desk		6	9
Same	" One Stool		1	4
Mr Haverstick	" One Sun Cloth	3	15	0
Mr Long	" One Desk		7	9
Mrs Neaff	" One Chair		1	0
Mr Voight	" Pigeon holes		2	0
Mrs Neaff	" Ditto		1	3
Mr Le Fevre	" one Paper Case		1	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Mr Voight	" Pigeon holes		1	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Mr Slaymaker	" one Table		4	0
Mr Voight	" Pigeon holes			10
Same	" Ditto		1	10
Same	" Ditto		1	3
Continued		9	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
		£	8	D
Amt Brot over		9	-	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Mrs Neaff bought	One Chair			6
Mr Voight	" One Stool		1	2
Mrs Neaff	" Ditto			11
Mr Voight	" two small boxes			6
Mr Slaymaker	" One chair		2	0
Mr Eichholtz	" 3 band boxes		4	3
Mr LeFevre	" One Stool		4	0
Mr Long	" Ditto		1	0
Same	" One small box		1	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Mr Eichelberger	" One Desk		5	9
Mr Long	" Ditto		11	9
Mrs Neaff	" 3 boards		1	4
Mr Voight	" One Water Cann		2	6
Mr LeFevre	" 1/2 paper case		15	0
Mrs Neaff	" Ditto		13	0
Mr Long	" Ditto		7	0
Mrs Neaff	" Ditto		11	0
Mr LeFevre	" Window blinds		7	0
Mr Voight	" One ten plate Stove	3	16	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Mr Slaymaker	" One Desk		8	6
Mr Crain	" One Trunk		8	0
Mr Reigart	" an old Frame		3	6
Mrs Piper	" One Table		2	9
Mr Benedict	" 2 fire Shovels & one pr of Tongs		4	6
Mr LeFevre	" One pair of And Irons		2	6
Mr Voight	" One Franklin Stove	2	12	6

Mr Dellat [bought]	One pair of And Irons		2	3
Same	" One Screw	6	15	0
Mr Hefftin	" Sheet Iron		2	9
Mr LeFevre	" One Bottle &c ^a .		3	9
Mr Hefftin	" One Frame			7
Mr Rudy	" 2 Iron Rods		1	2
Mr Bacon	" an old Frame		1	10½
Mr Crain	" Boards		1	6
		29	3	10
	Amot Brot up	£	S	D
		29	3	10
Mr Crain one screw			16	
		£	29	19 10

Dollars 79:97

The foregoing is a list of articles sold at public vendue, belonging to the Land office, agreeable to the Act of Assembly in Such case made and provided Amounting to Seventy Nine dollars and Ninety Seven Cents and a half-

John Cochran Secry L^d Offe

Settled and Entered

Geo. Bryan
Rec. Gen. Office
5 June 1812

Approved and Entered
W^m Findlay
Treasury Office
June 5th 1812

[last page]

1166 John Cochran Sec Land Office
a/c sales of usless Furniture in Lancaster
\$79.97

. . .

Mr. McGinisey To Samuel Humes Dr
To Straw & Packing of Chairs (for the Commonwealth) \$2.00

Received two Dollars in full of Joseph A. M^cGinisey

Lancaster June 8th 1812 Saml. Humes
\$ 2.00

[other side]

11. Saml. Humes Sundries

. . .

Dr. Receipts & Expenditures in Specie in the Treasury of Pennsylvania Cr.
in May 1812

1812		
June 15	To Received of James Trimble Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth on Account of Sales made of furniture belonging to the Secretary's Office agreeably to Law.	46.12
...		...

. . .

June 15th. 1812 Rec d. from Geo Heckert fifteen Dollars for conveying
nearby a load of furniture belonging to the H of Repres. from Lancaster
to Harrisburg--
\$15.00

John Steman

Rec d from Geo. Heckert One Dollar thirty-three cents for boxing & assisting
in loading some furniture belonging to the H. of R. \$ 1.33
Michael Lint

.....
[other side]

paid
Hauling &c \$ 30.33

. . .

Lancaster June 15th 1812. Received of Joseph A. McJimsey the sum of
Seven Dollars - the same being for hauling part of a load of Furniture
&c. belonging to the Senate of Pennsylvania from Lancaster to Harrisburg.

\$7.00

John Steman

[other side]

13 John Steman Hauling

[Reports, 1812-1817, Treasury of Pennsylvania.
State Archives, Harrisburg.]

Dr Receipts & Expenditures in Specie in the Treasury of Pennsylvania Cr
in July 1812

1812

July

1/ To Received of George Bryan Auditor General on Account
of furniture Sold which belonged to his office in
pursuance of the Act of the 7th of February 1812

.....

["Removal of Seat of Government from Lancaster
to Harrisburg (Maintenance Vouchers) 1812,"
State Archives, Harrisburg.]

George Bryan, Auditor Genl. on account sales of old
Office furniture to the Commonwealth

Dr

For amt. received of Wm. Michael who had the direction
of the sale p annexed

Statement herewith	\$31.79
For amt. received for Desk & Chair	<u>5.50</u>
	\$37.29
Deduct criers charge	<u>2.00</u>
	\$35.29
	<u>.87</u>
	34.42

Settled & Entered
Geo. Bryan

Auditor Genl. Office
11th July 1812

Approved and Entered
Wm. Findlay
Treasury Office
July 11th 1812

[other side]

1135

. . .

Lancaster July 15th, 1812 Recd. of Joseph A. McJimsey, One Dollar for
Hauling certain Furniture, belonging to the Senate, from Lancaster to
Harrisburg--

his

1.00

James X Martin
mark

[other side]

14 James Martin Hauling

. . .

		[Nov. 1812]
x Geo. Martin	x 1 Box with pigeon Holes	.. 3.. 0
x Chas. OHerron	1 Shelve Case	.. 4.. 9
x Ditto	1 ditto	.. 4.. 6
x Cash	x 1 -- ditto	.. 3.. 9
x Godhil Hill	x 1 Box with pigeon Holes	.. 2.. 6
x Samuel Slaymaker	1 Writing Desk	..13.. 6
x Cash	x 1 Shelve Case	.. 1.. 5
x Cash	x 1 Table	.. 4.. 0
x John Ringland	x 1 Shelve Case	.. 2.. 0
x Neil McConemy	1 ditto	.. 3.. -
x Casper Fordney	1 Cupboard	..11.. 9
		<u>£ 2..14.. 2</u>
Daniel Hains fees for Crying & Collecting		.. 7.. 6
John Wren's d ^o for Clerking		.. 3.. 9
		<u>0..11.. 3</u>
	Ballance-	2.. 2..11
	Equal to	5.77

[other side]

No. 2 Nov-1812- Vendue List \$5.77

[Nov. 25, 1812]

No. 1311 And^w Porter Surveyor
Gen^l a/c Sales Office Furniture
\$83.41

Thomas Whiteside to Andrew Porter Sur. Gen^l Dr.
To Old furniture belonging to the Surveyor General's Office sold in
compliance with the 3rd Section of an Act of the General Assembly passed
the Seventh day of February 1812 Viz.

Mr Mumm	2 Chairs	\$0.56
Barny McGlaughlin	2 D ^o	0.43
Mr. Hubley	1 Chest	0.15
Paul Reipart	Window blinds	0.73
Mr Slaymaker	D ^o	0.43
Mr Hamilton	D ^o	0.25
Mr. Hoofnagle	D ^o	0.30
Henry Smith	1 Table	1.03
Mr Rassmore	1 Desk	5.10
Hugh Wilson	1 D ^o	3.10
Mr Humes	1 D ^o	2.10
Philip Facick	1	0.20
Mr Ihling	1 Table	0.70
Mr Passmore	A Step ladder	0.70
Mr Hubley	D ^o	0.56
Mr Lefever	Case with Drawers	2.30
Mr Ober	D ^o	3.50
Mr Buck	A sign	0.30
Dr. Fahnestock	Pigeon hole box	1.00
Mr Hubley	D ^o	0.50
Dr. Fahnestock	D ^o	0.40
D ^o D ^o	D ^o	0.43
D ^o D ^o	D ^o	0.46
Mr. Carpenter	D ^o	0.50
Mr. Voight	D ^o	0.50
Mr. LeFevre	D ^o	0.80
Mr Carpenter	D ^o	1.10
Mr. Voight	D ^o	0.30
Mr. Carpenter	D ^o	0.45
Wm Buck	D ^o	0.43
Mr Voight	D ^o	0.63
Anthy Lechler	D ^o	0.10
Mr. Voight	D ^o	0.80
D ^o D ^o	D ^o	0.53
Geo. Lechler	D ^o	0.18
		<u>\$32..05</u>

Brought forward 32..05

Cash		0.40
Mr Hubley	1 Stool	0.50
John Eberman	Box pigeon holes	0.63
Mr. McLenegan	D ^o	0.53
Mr. Carpenter	D ^o	0.60
D. Reipart	D ^o	0.76
Mr. McLenegan	D ^o	0.33
Henry Smith	D ^o	1.35
Mr. Hubley	D ^o	0.50
Wm. Bansman	D ^o	0.12
Mr. McLenegan	D ^o	0.43
Henry Keffer	D ^o q	0.25
Anthony Lechler	D ^o	0.43
C. Knavey	D ^o	0.53
Mr Carpenter	D ^o	0.40
Mr Christ	D ^o	0.33
Mr Keffer	D ^o	0.40
Anthony Lechler	D ^o	0.43
Wm Bansman	D ^o	0.56
Mr. Long	D ^o	0.50
C. Knavey	D ^o	0.36
Mr. Carpenter	D ^o	0.46
Mr. Ober	D ^o	0.30
Mr. Long	D ^o	0.40
Wm. Bansman	D ^o	0.25
D ^o	D ^o	0.25
C Knavey	D ^o	0.53
Wm Bansman	A Stool	0.50
Mr Voight	D ^o	0.33
D ^r Carpenter	A case Drawers	3.00
Wm Bansman	2 Desks	4.00
Danl. Hains	1 Stove	8.00
Alex ^a Wilson	D ^o	31.00
		<u>31.00</u>
		\$ 91.41

Contra

Daniel Haines Clerk and Crier to the vendue p Rect	\$ 5.00
John Stonefelts for conveying the Articles to the place of sale p Rect	3.00
By Cash paid Balance	<u>83.41</u>
	\$ 91.41

Received of Thomas Whiteside the above balance of Eighty three dollars and forty one Cents in full

83. 41/100

Andrew Porter Sy

Andrew Porter Sy To the Commonwealth of Penns^a
1812

	To The balance as stated in the above	
	Account	\$83/41/100
	Contra Cr.	
Nov ^r 25 th	By Cash paid into the Treasury as p. Rect.	83.41
		Andrew Porter Sy

Settled & Entered	
Geo. Bryan	Approved and Entered
Rec. Gen. Office	Treasury Office
25 Novem 1812	November 25 th 1812

[Reports, 1812-1817, Treasury of Pennsylvania,
State Archives, Harrisburg.]

Dr. Receipts & Expenditures in Specie in the Treasury of Pennsylvania Cr
in November 1812

1812		
November		
25	To Received of Andrew Porter Surveyor	
	General on Account of Office furniture	
	Sold by him agreeably to Law	83.41

["Removal of Seat of Government from Lancaster
to Harrisburg (Maintenance Vouchers) 1812,"
State Archives, Harrisburg.]

Commonwealth of Penn. in a/c with Joseph A. McGimsey

		
[Paid] Samuel Humes	Wrapping chairs	2.00
	[pr voucher] 11	

		
Harrisburg April 1, 1813		
Sett ^d & Ent	Approved and Entered	
Geo. Bryan	Wm. Lindsay	
Rec Gen. Office 3 ^d April 1813	Treasury Office	
	April 3 ^d . 1813	

[last page]

No. 1558

. . .

Expenditures by Geo Heckert, Clk of the House of Representatives, in causing the records and furniture of the House of Representatives to be removed from Lancaster to Harrisburg, and when removed placing them in a suitable manner for the accomodation of the Legislature- pursuant to an Act of Assembly passed the 7th Feby 1812-

the 7th Feby 1812-

No-

pd 1	6 wagons, at \$20 each	\$120-00
pd 2	Hauling 2 loads, boxing &c	30 33
pd 3	Wages, Boxes, &c	33 50
pd 4	Men for unloading in Harrisburg	7 00
pd 5	paid for Straw	2 16
pd 6	pd Gundacker for Gin	1 17
pd 7	pd Leonard for nails	4 56
pd 8	pd Atlee for boards	14 79
pd 9	Lanck & Schwartz for hinges & screws for desks	25 00
pd 10	Lanck & Schwartz for locks- for desks-	12 28
pd 11	Locks bought in Phil ^a	5 33
pd 12	Locks bought of C. Mayer	34 16
pd 13	Robinson, for 120 chairs	135 00
pd 14	-Ditto-13 Chairs & framing maps	16 25
pd 15	Carpeting	16 00
pd 16	pd Jno Martin for 4 Stoves, setting up Stoves	125 33
	making keys, & Sundries	
pd 17	pd Ober & Kline, for green cloth, to cover tables	93 44
pd 18	Zimmerman for pointing & varnishing	39 25
pd 19	A. Fahnestock for muslem to Speakers chair	8 31
pd 20	James Bredin for locks & Screws	23 45
pd 21	Steinman for locks	3 00
pd 22	Charles Welker for iron railing	12 00
pd 24	Sundries	1 90
		<u>\$849.22</u>

[carried over]

pd 25	Stephen Hill's bill	\$801.83
pd 26	Frederick Kelker's do	85 11
pd 27	James MaGinnis	43 74
pd 28	John Ferguson	37 73
pd 29	House & Chambers for nails	6 85
pd 30	Wm Alleson do	13 17
		<u>939 48</u>

Amt brought from the other page

recd on account

Balance

849 22
<u>\$1838 70</u>
500 00
<u>\$1338.70</u>

Amt. appropriated for the removal &c of the Furniture &c of the two Houses
2000
of what the Clerk of the Senate expended 268.32
remains for the H.R.- \$1731.68

Amt. of account as above 1838.70
deduct paid the Clerk 500.
1338.70
deduct excep of expences [?]
until appropriation be
made 107.02
\$1231.68

Settled & Entered
Geo. Bryan
Rec. Gen. Office
12 April 1813

Approved and Entered
Wm Findlay
Treasury Office
April 12th 1813

[last page]

1563 Expences by the Clk of the House of Representatives, incident to
the removal from Lancaster to Harrisburg-

. . .

Amount of Sales by geo. Heckert clerk of the H. of R of furniture belonging
to the House of Representatives--to be paid into the State Treasury pursuant
to a law of the 7th of February 1812.

Vendue list No. 1 after deducting expences \$112.10
Ditto -- No. 2 -- do - - - - 5 5.77
Ditto -- No. 3 -- do - - - - 10 7.37
Lead & Sundries 25.05
\$150.79
error in addition of N. 1 -- 1 doll r
deduct errors in No. 2 & 3 .15
\$151.64

Settled & Entered
geo. Bryan
Rec. gen Office
13 April 1813
geo. Heckert
O k H R
Approved and Entered
Wm Findlay
Treasury Office
April 13, 1813

[other side]

Amount of sale of
old furniture \$150.79
1572
george Heckert
A/c Sales furniture
\$151.64

MOVEMENT OF HOUSE OFFICE AND HOUSE STAFF FROM PHILADELPHIA
TO WASHINGTON, 1800

(From Miscellaneous Treasury Accounts, General Accounting Office, Statement of Account of Jonathan W. Condy, Roll 47, INHP Microfilm.)

[Account No. 11845]

Account of Expenses incurred by the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, and his clerks in consequence of their removal to the seat of Government at the city of Washington.

Expenses of the Clerk of the House of Representatives	100.
[Via N ^o 4]	
D ^o ...of his Principal per account annexed, marked N ^o 1	141.96
D ^o ...of Josias W. King, engrossing clerk per account N ^o 2	390.
D ^o ...of Samuel Anderson, engrossing clerk employed under the resolution of the 13th May, 1800 per Account N ^o 3	<u>87.76</u> \$ 719.72

Jonathan W. Condy Clerk

Amount brought down	.	.	.	.	.	719.72
---------------------	---	---	---	---	---	--------

To which add the following payments being incidental to the removal, improperly charged in his Contingent account, deducted therefrom Viz.

Paid Samuel Carrell for boxes & ca.	No. 1	100.83
" James Humphreys for Trunks	2	23.
" Thomas Dunn for ditto	3	3.
" Smith & Mason for straping boxes	5	<u>11.37</u>
		<u>138.20</u>
		\$857.90

The United States

To W Dunn D^r.

To Cash paid for a Trunk for the removal of the papers belonging to the office of the House of Rep. U.S. to the City of Washington	D 3.00
--	-----------

June 9. 1800

Red. the above Sum of three dollars
W Dunn

• • •

House of Representatives of U. States
To James Humphrey's

Dr.

1800 June 9 For four Trunks for Removal of
papers at 4.50

\$ 18.0

[Car?] do do

5.0

\$ 23.0

- June 9th 1800 Received of Jonathan W^m Condy Clerk of the House
of Representatives the above sum of Twenty Three dollars in full of
that acct

D^{rs} 23 --

James Humphreys

. . .

Philadelphia June 9 1800

The United States

To Samuel Carrell

To Making Sundry Boxes for The Removal of the furniture
Belonging to the house of Representatives and Clearks office
And Materrials for the Same

April 15

To 1 Box 2 feet Long 14 ins wide 1 foot Deep

[torn edge]
0.[illegible]29 To 1 D^o 3 feet 6 ins Long 3 feet 9 Wide and 11 ins Deep

0.["]

Do To 1 D^o 19 ins Wide 16 ins Long 5 ins Deep

0.["]

May

9 To 1 D^o 4 feet 4 ins Long 2 feet 10 ins wide 4 feet

2 ins Deep

1.[illegible]

10 to 2 D^o 3 feet 2 ins Long 3 feet wide 2 feet 2 ins Deep

1 ["]

16 To 1 D^o 3 feet 6 ins Long 2 feet 10 in. wide 2 feet

6 in Deep

1 ["]

16 To 2 Tops to Boxes 4 feet 2 ins Long 2 feet 10 wide

0 ["]

17 To 7 Boxes 3 feet 2 ins Long 2 feet 3 wide 2 feet

2 ins Deep

7 ["]

21 To 6 D^o 3 feet 2 ins Long 2 feet 3 wide 2 feet 2 ins

Deep

6 ["]

27 To 9 D^o at 18/9 Per Pease is

8 ["]

28 To 1 D^o 3 feet Long 2 feet 6 Wide 16 ins Deep

0 1 ["]

June 3 To 3 D^o at 19/9 Pease is

2 1 ["]

4 To 1 D^o 12/6

0 1 ["]

6 To Takin Down Cases

0 11 ["]

7 To 3 Boxes at 18/9 Per Pease is

2 16 ["]

And to Sundre Repairs to the hall to the amount of

2 ["]

37.16.3

D^{rs} 100 ⁸³/₁₀₀ Received June the 9th 1800 of Jonathan
W^m Condy Clerk of the House of Representatives
the above sum of One hundred dollars ⁸³/₁₀₀
in full of the above account
Samuel Carrell

. . .

[Account No. 11765]

The United States

To Thos Dunn D^r

To traveling expences for himself and family from Phila. to this City	D C 30 00
To cash paid for Boxes, casks &c for the safe conveyance of his Household furniture	28 .00
To cash paid for house rent	12 .50
To an additional expence in boarding myself and family while waiting in Phila. for the Books papers &c belonging [<u>sic</u>] to the office of the House of Reps. U.S. and in this City of Washington for a House	<u>50 .50</u>
Rec. ^d an order on the Bank U.S. for	112 .50
City of Washington Oct 1 st 1800	

ILLUSTRATIONS

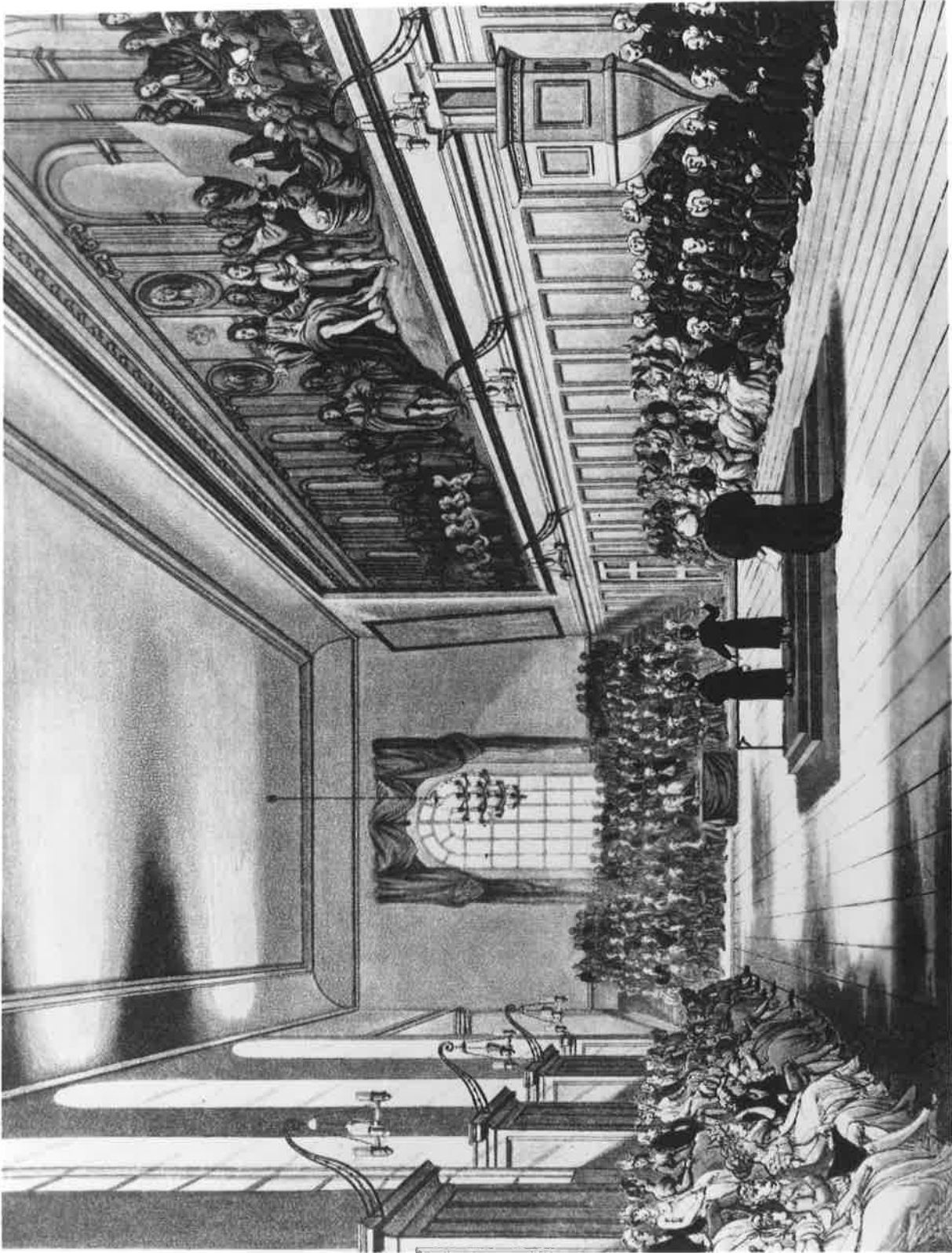
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- No. 2. Pugin and Rowlandson's "The Hall, Blue Coat School," from Rudolph Ackermann's The Microcosm of London, I, facing 69. INHP Negative No. 8253.
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- No. 4. Pugin and Rowlandson's "House of Lords," from Rudolph Ackermann's The Microcosm of London, II, facing 133. INHP Negative No. 8256.
- No. 5. Benjamin H. Latrobe's sketch of a canopy for the United States Senate, c. 1805-1807, from Glenn Brown's History of the United States Capitol (Washington, 1900), Plate 48. INHP Photostat Collection.
- No. 6. Carpet attributed to William Peter Sprague. INHP Negative No. 8245.
- No. 7. Photograph of a painting of Louis XVI by Antoine Francois Callet, from Andrew Haggard's Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette (New York, 1909), Vol. I, Frontispiece. INHP Negative No. 8241.
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- No. 10. Pugin and Rowlandson's "Christie's Auction Room," from Rudolph Ackermann's The Microcosm of London, I, facing 32. INHP Negative No. 8255.
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- No. 13. Interior of the east middle room in Congress Hall during the architectural investigation of 1912. INHP Negative No. CN-5234.
- No. 14. Watercolor of the Senate Chamber after the restoration of 1895-96, from Elroy M. Avery's History of the United States and Its People, I, facing 159. INHP Negative No. 8251.
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- No. 20. Photograph of "Interior of a Shipping Merchant's Office," 1783, from "The Old Print Shop Portfolio," X, No. 6, 122. INHP Negative No. 8247.
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- No. 22. Pugin and Rowlandson's "Court of King's Bench," from Rudolph Ackermann's The Microcosm of London, I, facing 205. INHP Negative No. 253.
- No. 23. Pugin and Rowlandson's "Guild Hall, Court of Kings Bench," from Rudolph Ackermann's The Microcosm of London, II, facing 123. INHP Negative No. 8258.



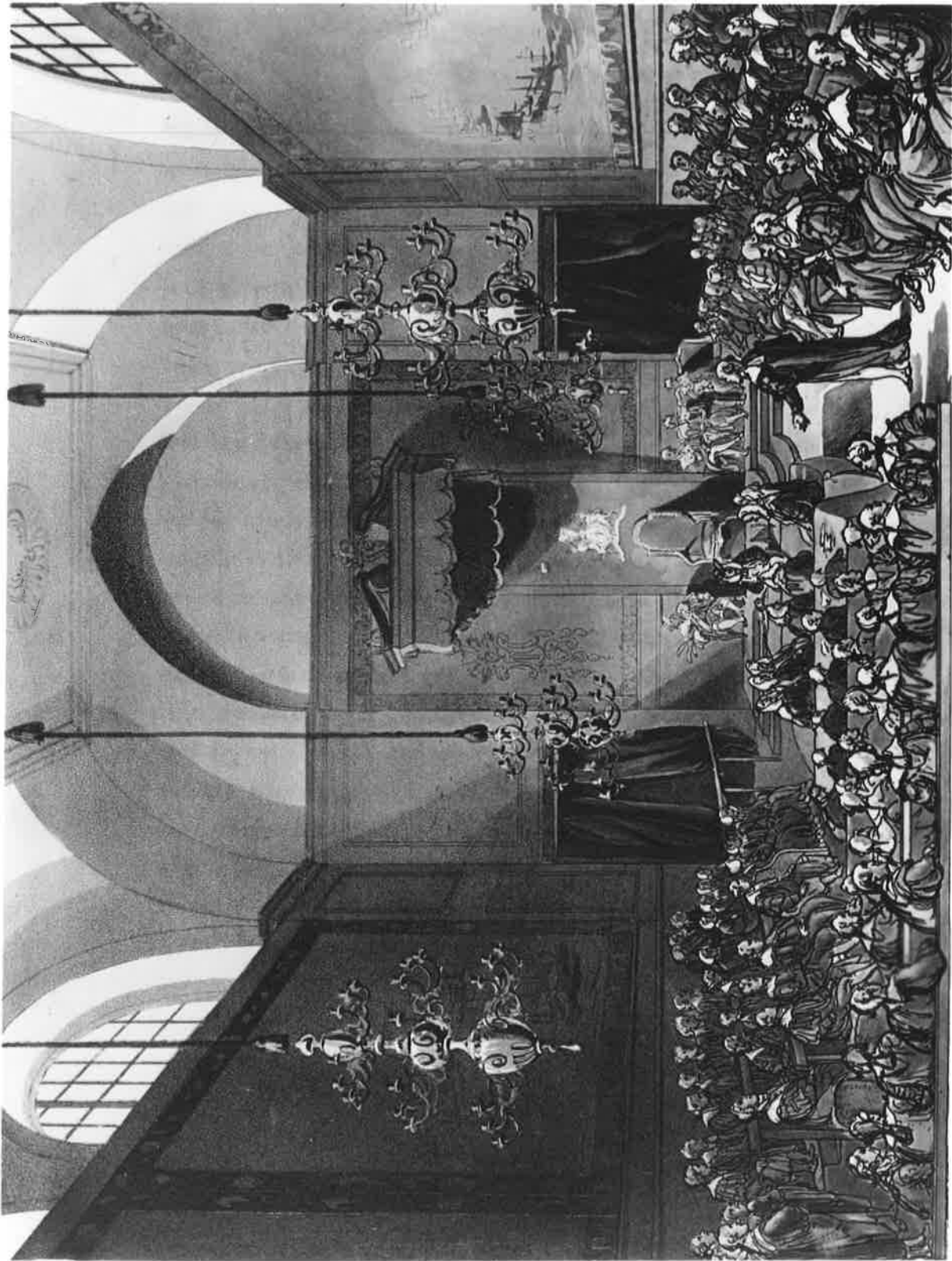
The restored Senate Chamber in the State House at Annapolis, Maryland, showing some of the original desks and chairs made by John Shaw, Jr. 1798. The chairs and desks are arranged in semi-circular fashion in two rows with a central aisle leading to the presiding officer's platform. Note that the desks are slant-topped, each with a drawer.



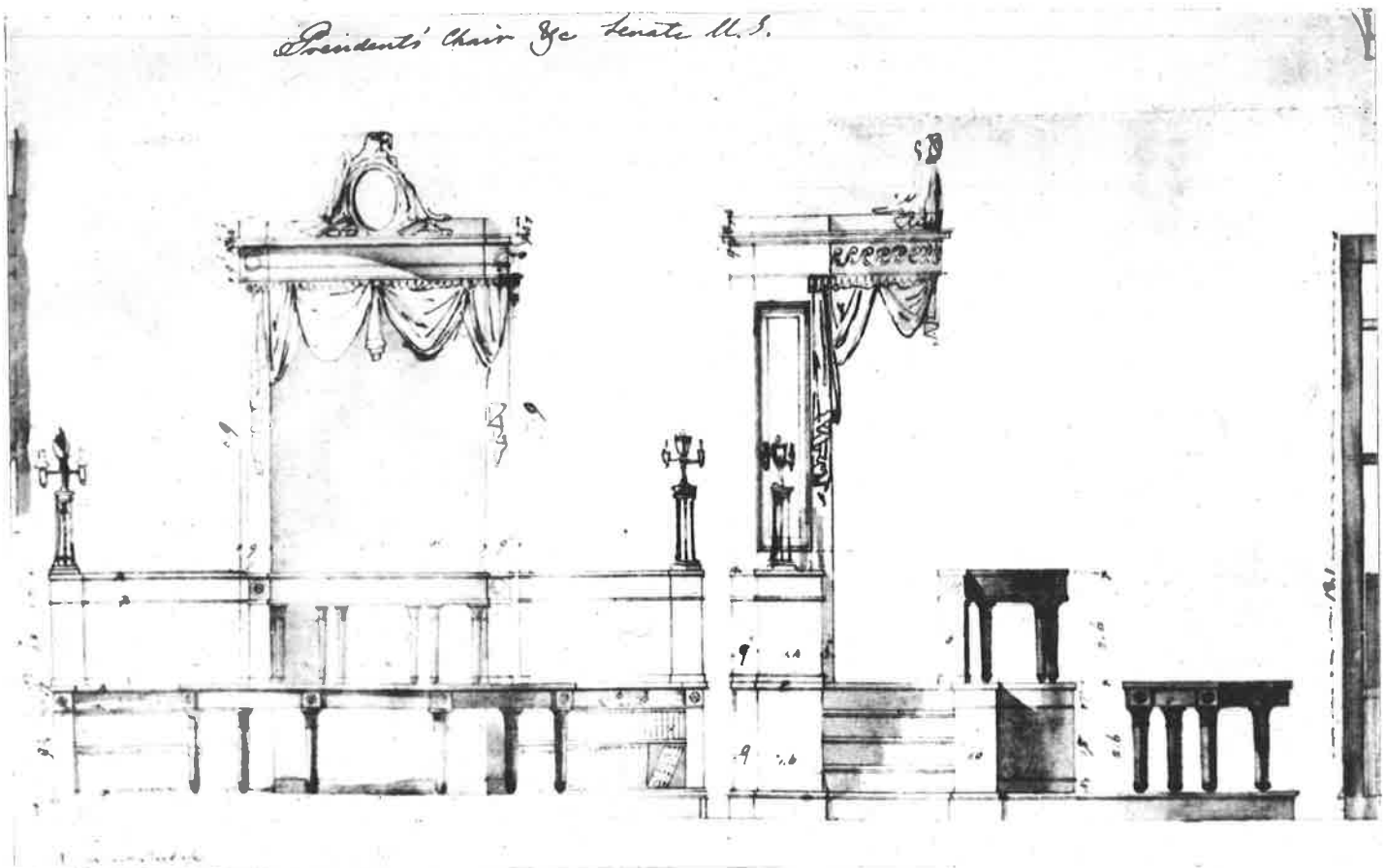
Print of "The Hall, Blue Coat School," from Ackermann's *Microcosm of London*. The presiding official sits at a small table covered in a green material with a suggestion of the festooning effect mentioned in William McKay's description of the Vice President's "small mahogany table" at Congress Hall. The hangings at the large window are of a red fabric.



The so-called "Declaration Desk," once believed used at the signing of the Declaration of Independence, but more likely dating from the 1790-1800 period. This flat-topped, hollow-lined mahogany desk has legs stylistically related to the Congress Hall chairs. Appropriate to a public building, it is entirely suitable for a Senate official like Secretary Otis.



Print of the "House of Lords" from Adelman's Hieroglyph of London. The yellow or gold fringed canopy of state projects directly from the wall behind the throne. Directly above the throne, the arms of the United Kingdom are painted upon silk. The canopy approaches royal purple in color, the and contrasts with the brighter red of the members' robes. The door curtains shield the illumination of the canopy. The table at which the clerks are seated is covered in a long green material. Backs of benches and rail are covered with material of the same color as the canopy.



Scale drawing with measurements by Benjamin H. Latrobe between 1805-1807, showing the design of a proposed canopy for the "President's Chair for Senate U.S." This rendering is especially valuable because the canopy's features and proportions are such that it could be readily adapted to the restricted bay area of the Senate Chamber in Congress Hall. Note especially the curvature of the projecting upper member, the fall of the drapery, and the side paneling. Although showing the influence of early nineteenth century tastes, it is early enough in point of time to the Federal period in Philadelphia to be of first importance as a design source for the Senate Chamber canopy.



Carpet owned by the Mount Vernon Association and now on loan to the Smithsonian Institute. Although attributed to William Peter Sprague (see *Antiques*, Feb. 1947) and said to have been used by President Washington while living in Philadelphia, internal evidence indicates that this carpet was probably not of his manufacture: the seventeen arrows and the shield bearing seventeen stripes would suggest a date sometime between 1803 (Ohio becomes 17th state) and 1812 (Louisiana becomes 18th state). Many elements, however, especially the central motif of the American eagle clutching olive branch and arrows, do express design elements known to have been incorporated

into Sprague's Senate Chamber carpet.



Painting by Antoine Francois Callet of Louis XVI. The details shown in this full-length portrait fit the 1784 newspaper description precisely: "The King, in garments like those he wore on the day of his coronation. The royal throne is on his left side, decorated with the attributes of justice...he holds the ancient sceptre of France in his hand, and the crown with the hand of justice lies on a cushion on his right." It was probably a copy of this portrait that once hung in the Senate Chamber of Congress Hall. The painting is now in the collection at Versailles.



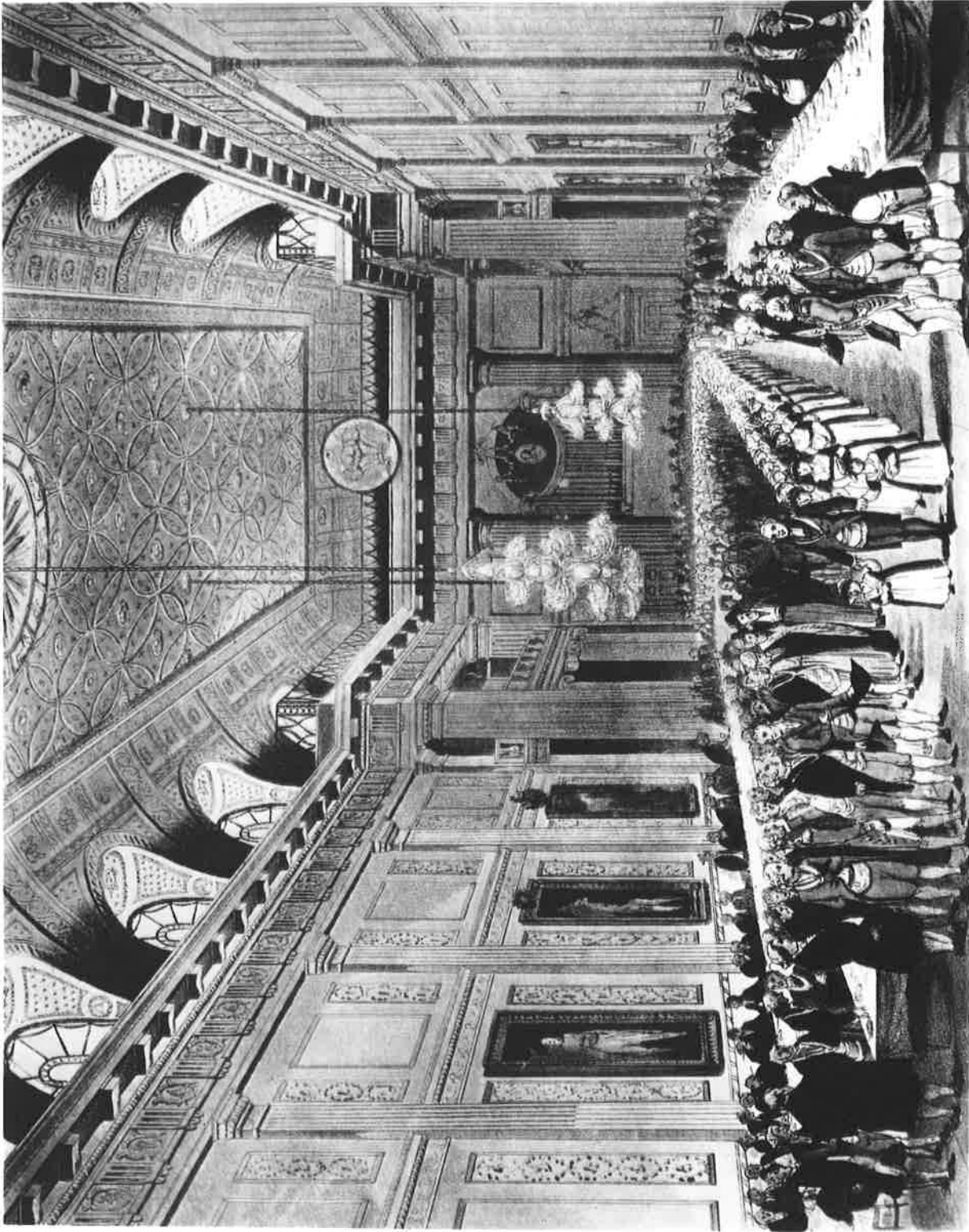
Painting by Elisabeth Louise Vigée Lebrun of Marie Antoinette. The 1784 newspaper description of the Queen's portrait reads: "The Queen is dressed in a royal mantle spread with fleur de luce, and a gown of satin trimmed with golden fringes and tassels; on a table lies her crown next to a vase filled with flowers. The table is covered with red velvet, embroidered with the Imperial Eagle of her family." Among all the details mentioned in the newspaper account, only the Imperial Eagle embroidered on the table covering is missing. This however, is attributable to the poor quality of the print from which this photograph was taken. The painting now hangs at the Musée National.



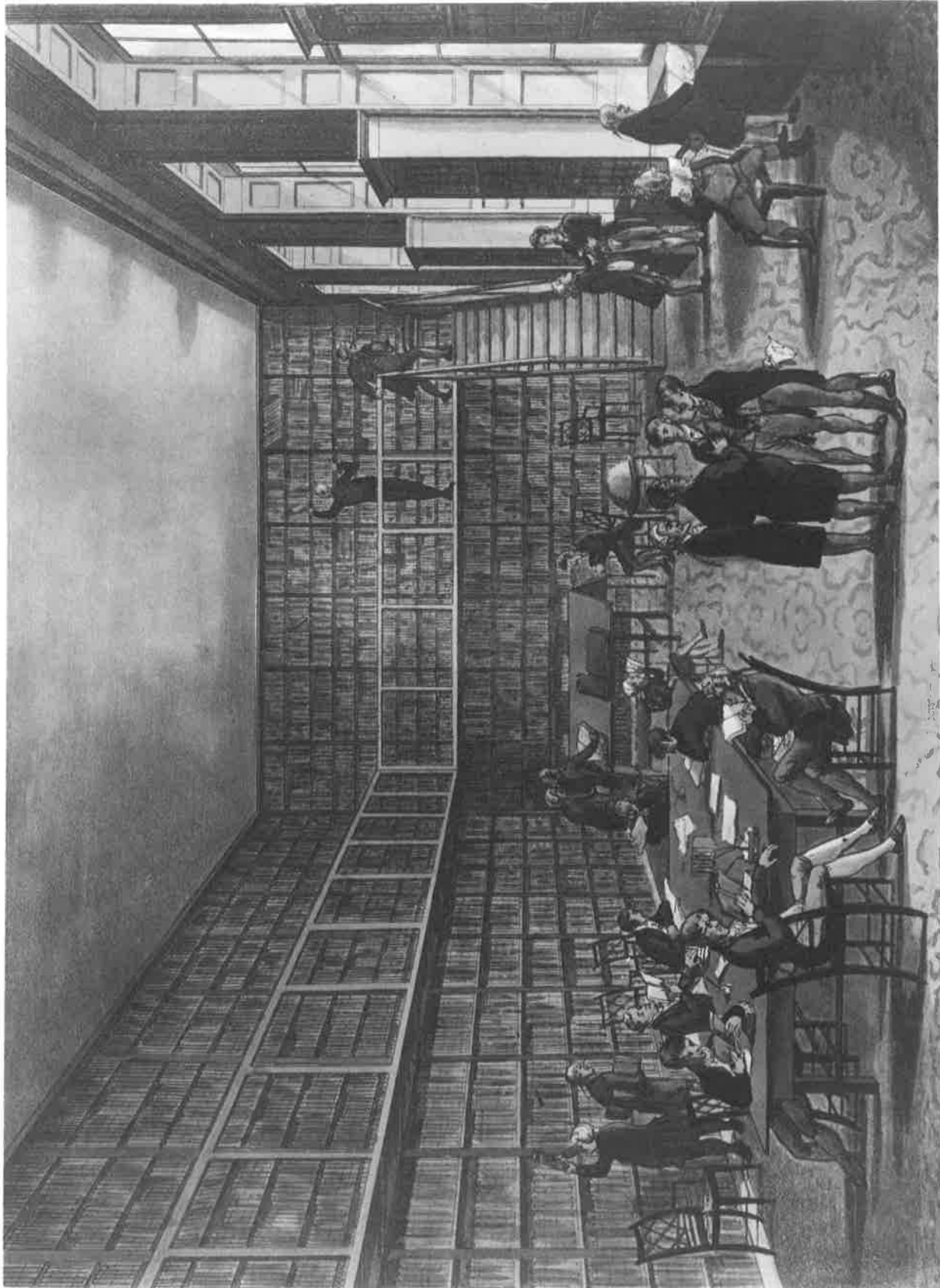
Painting of Marie Antoinette attributed to Alexander Roslin. Its many similarities with the portrait by Mme. Vigee Lebrun are obvious. Roslin's painting also meets every demand placed upon it by the 1784 newspaper account; "The Queen is dressed in a royal mantle spread with fleur de luce, and a gown of satten trimmed with golden fringes and tassels; on a table lies her crown, next to a vase filled with flowers. The table is covered with red velvet, embroidered with the Imperial Eagle of her family." Once again the detail of the embroidered Imperial Eagle fails to come through. The present location of this painting is not known.



Print of "Christie's Auction Room" from Ackermann's *Microcosm of London*. Several of the larger paintings have been hung so that they overlay the million cornice and protrude into the cove of the ceiling. When wall space was at a premium, there was nothing which prohibited overriding the limitations imposed by the architectural elements of a room.



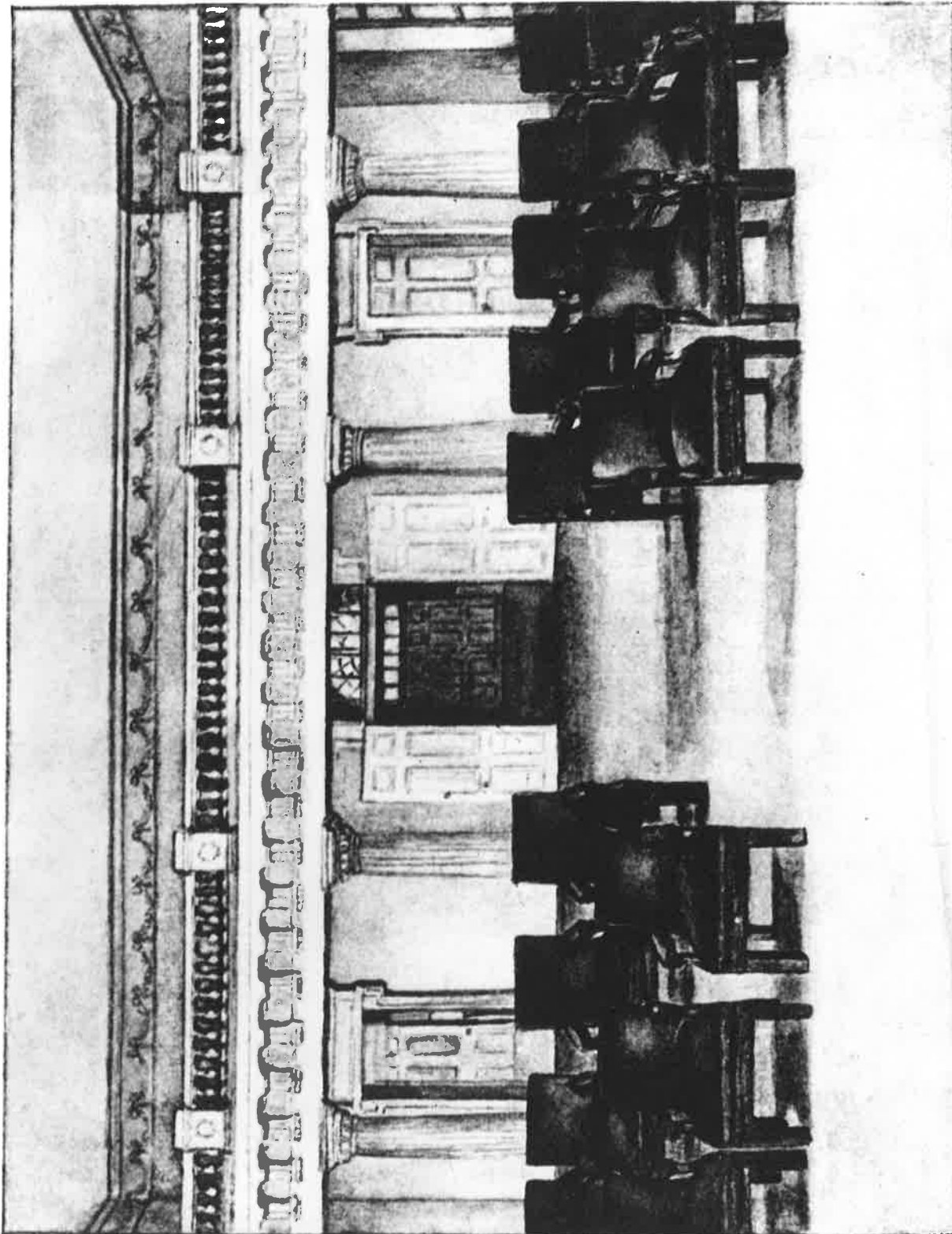
Print of the "Tree Masons Hall, Great Queen Street" from Ackermann's Microcosm of London. The ornate emblematic device crowning the third painting from the left extends well over the band course, again demonstrating that the architectural features of a room could be violated if the situation demanded. The crowns surmounting the portraits of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette were probably as elaborate as the ones shown here, for John May wrote in 1787 that the Congressional Chamber in New York was "not high enough to receive their crowns."



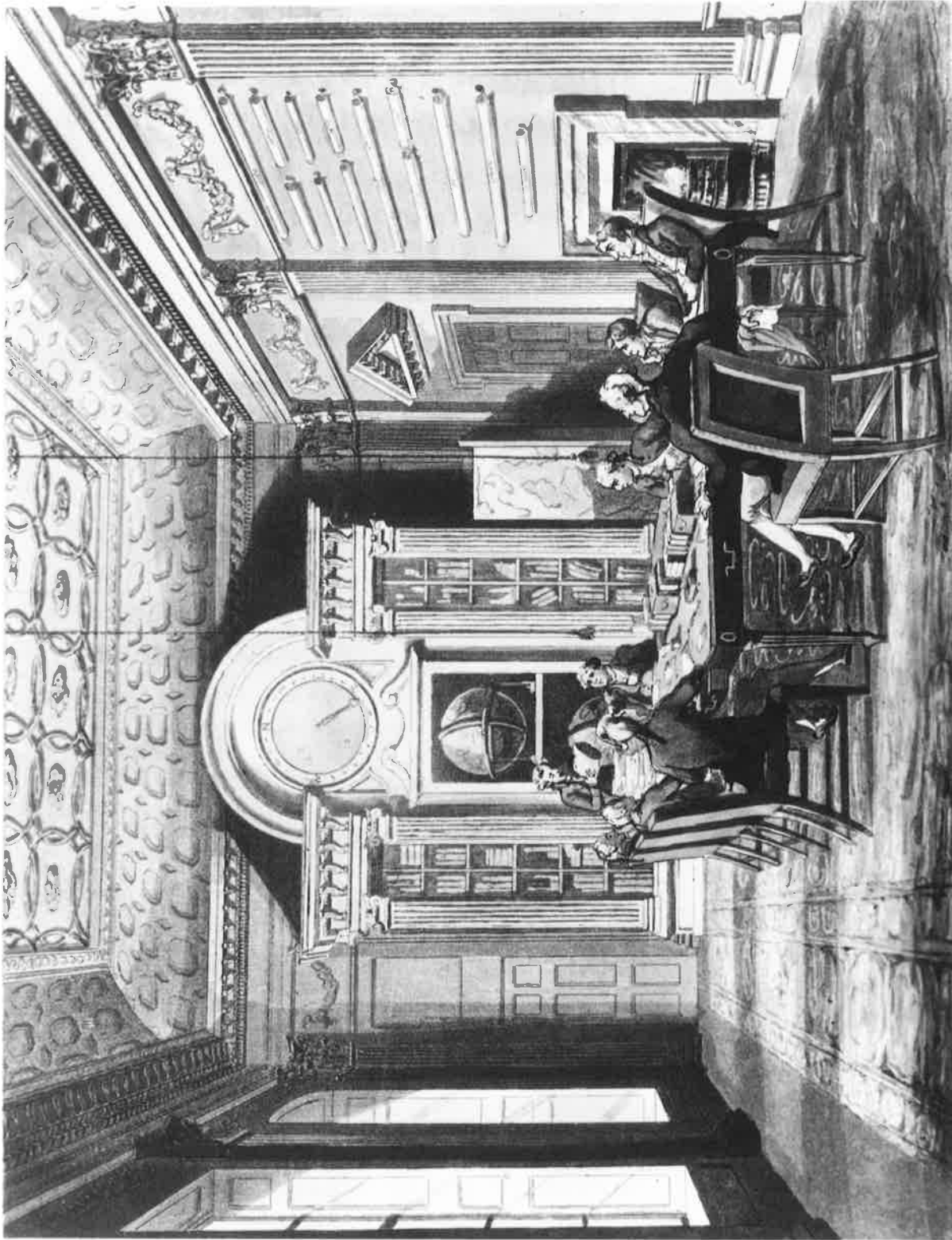
Print of the "Royal Institute," from Ackermann's Microcosm of London. Shown here are many items common to library rooms of the late 18th century: the oversized, green-covered table of simple construction, the pewter ink sets, the quantity of writing paper, the row of books upright on the table, the wall-to-wall carpeting, the comfortable chairs for readers. The bookcases between windows are reserved for folio-size volumes. The Senate may have had such a library room.



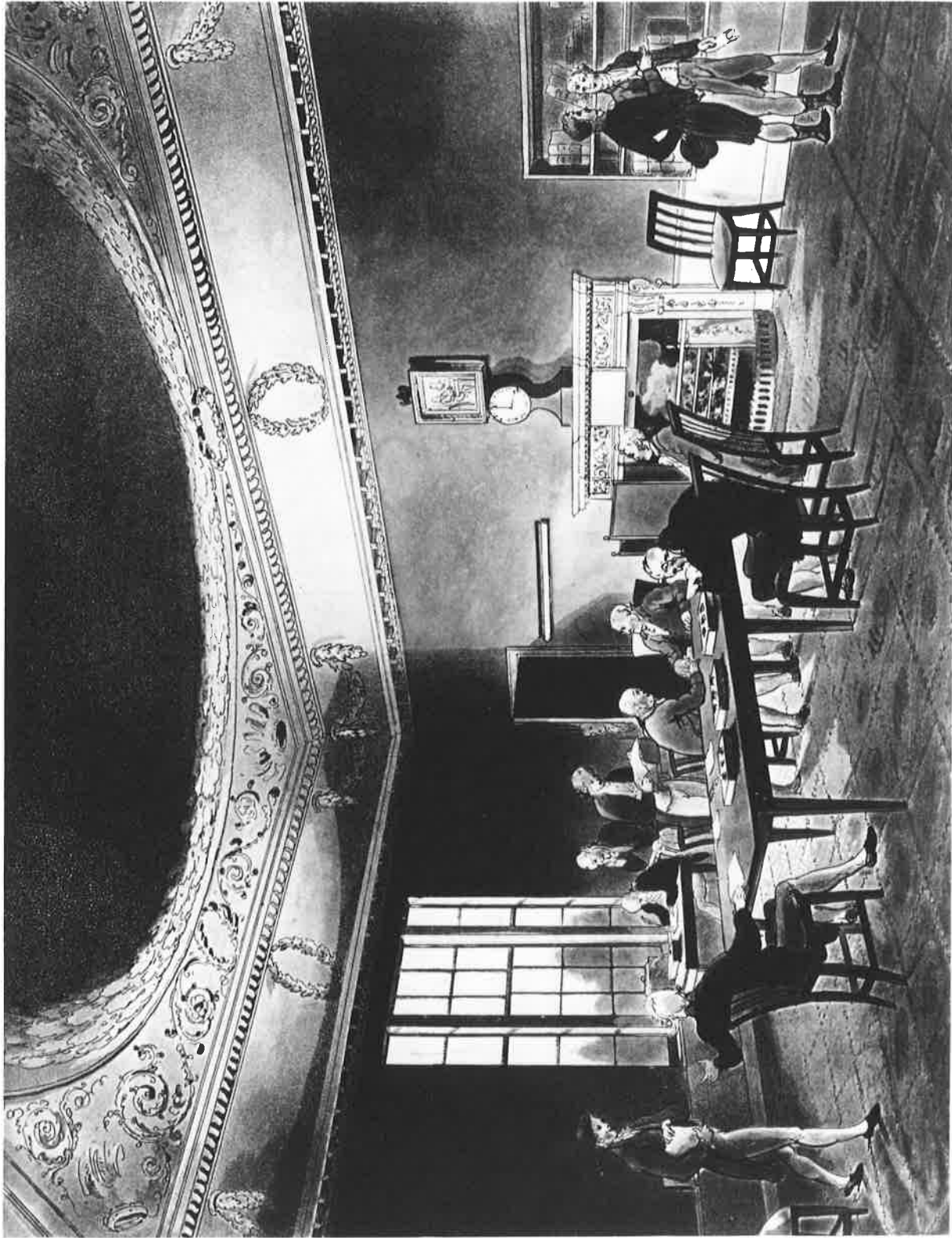
Photograph of east middle room, looking west, taken during restoration of 1912. Dog-eared architrave of the door on the right marks it as being of 15th century origin, but it is not in place today. The facing has been stripped away, leaving only the back visible. Since door appears to be original, it may have been the means of entering the Senate gallery directly from the hall (Appendix I, p. 1). Future architectural investigation should include an examination of the ceiling in this area.



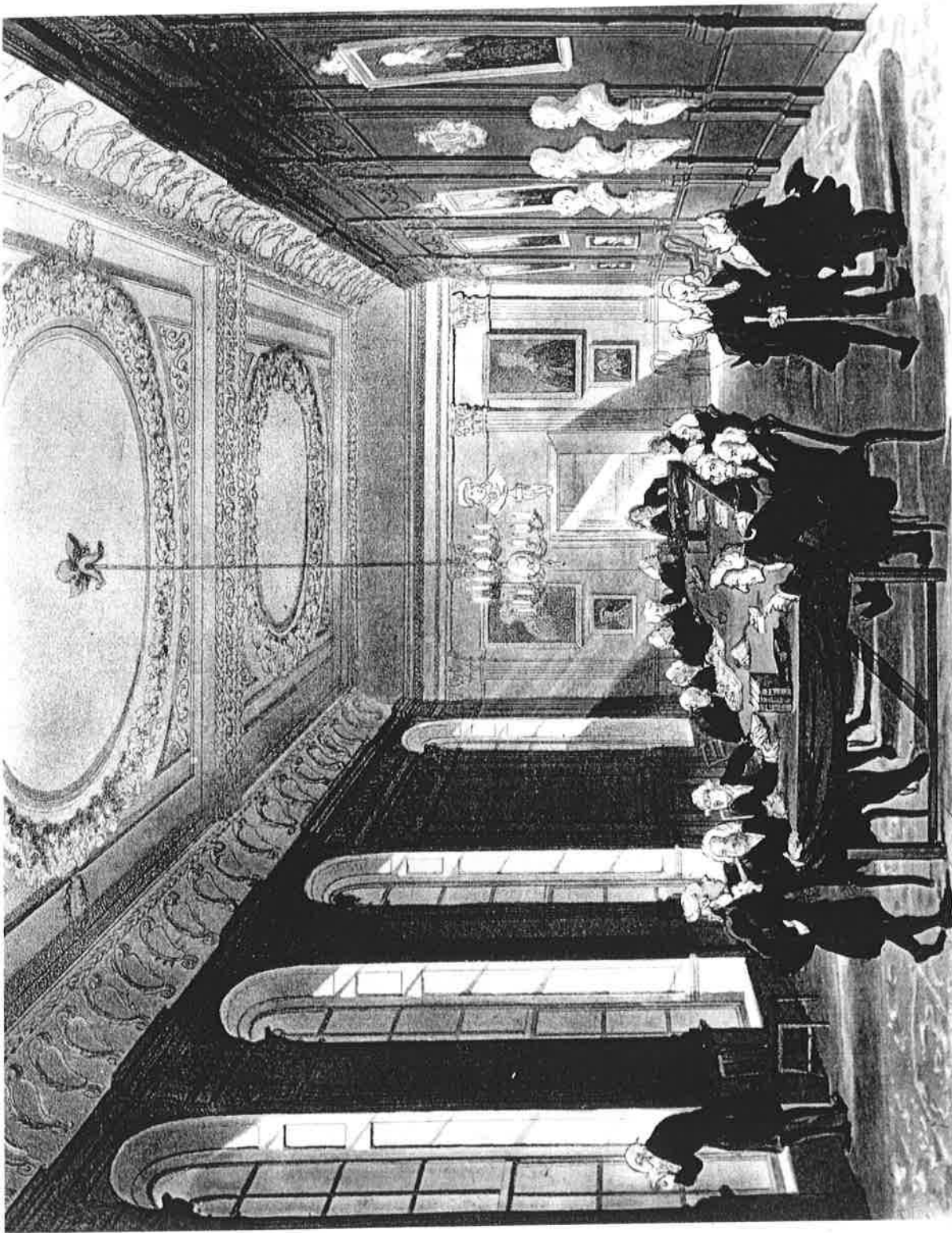
Watercolor of the Senate Chamber after restoration of 1895-96. In this first attempt to return Congress Hall to its original appearance, double doors were placed at the hallway entrance. A fan window over the doors allowed light from the north windows to enter an otherwise gloomy hall. Such a treatment of the hallway might explain John Miller's 1794 reference to the "upper door" and "lower door" of the Senate Chamber (Appendix I, p. 2). It would also have allowed the Senate lockkeepers to control the flow of public visitors on the second floor.



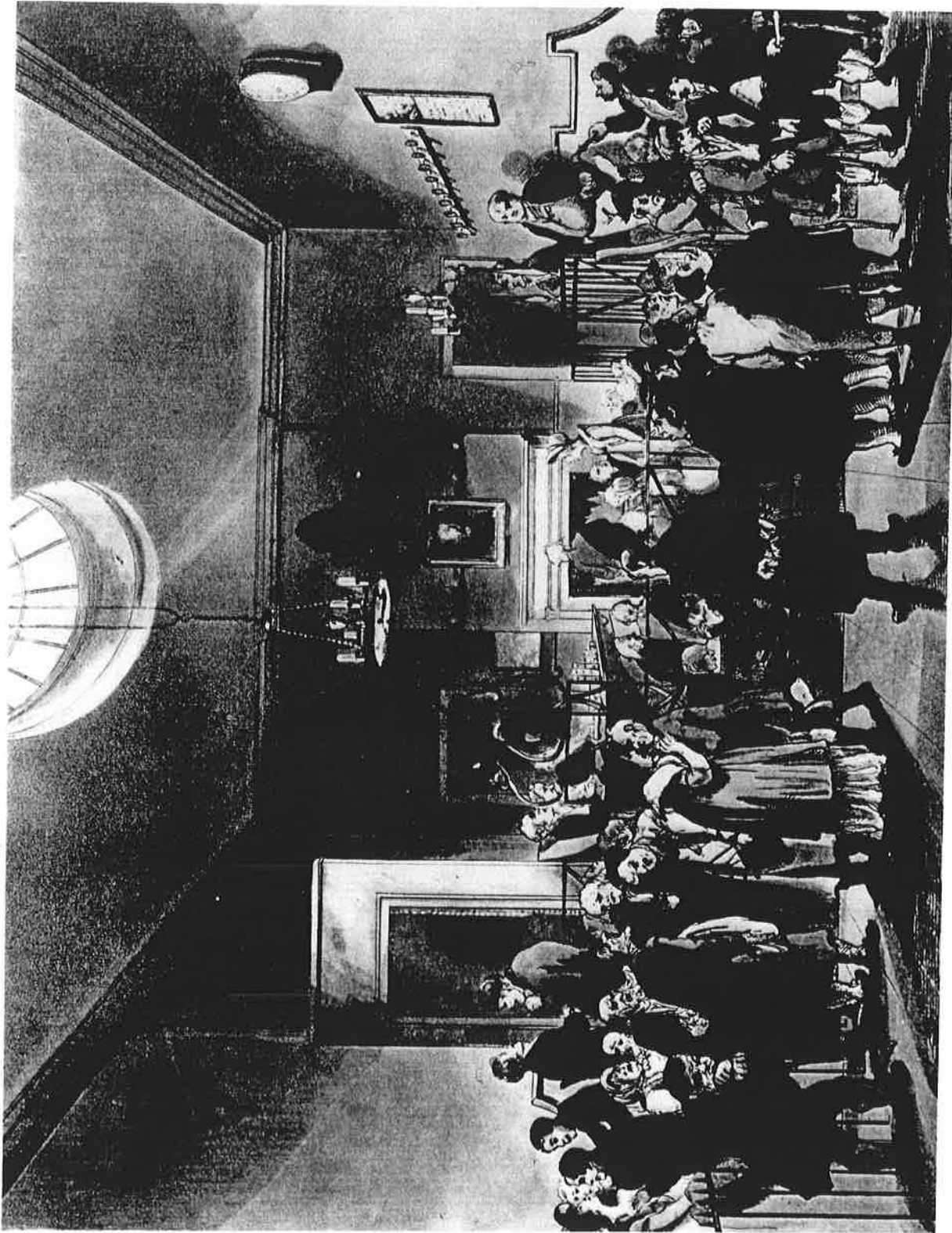
Print of the "Board Room of the Admiralty" from Ackermann's *Microcosm of London*. The large table is covered in a green material, probably baize. On the table are arranged certain books, perhaps basic references, a paper inkstand, and several inkwells. Notice also the rectangular boxes, the larger perhaps a slotted ballot box, the smaller probably for the storage of wafers, quills, etc. Maps of varying sizes are hung on rollers over the fireplace.



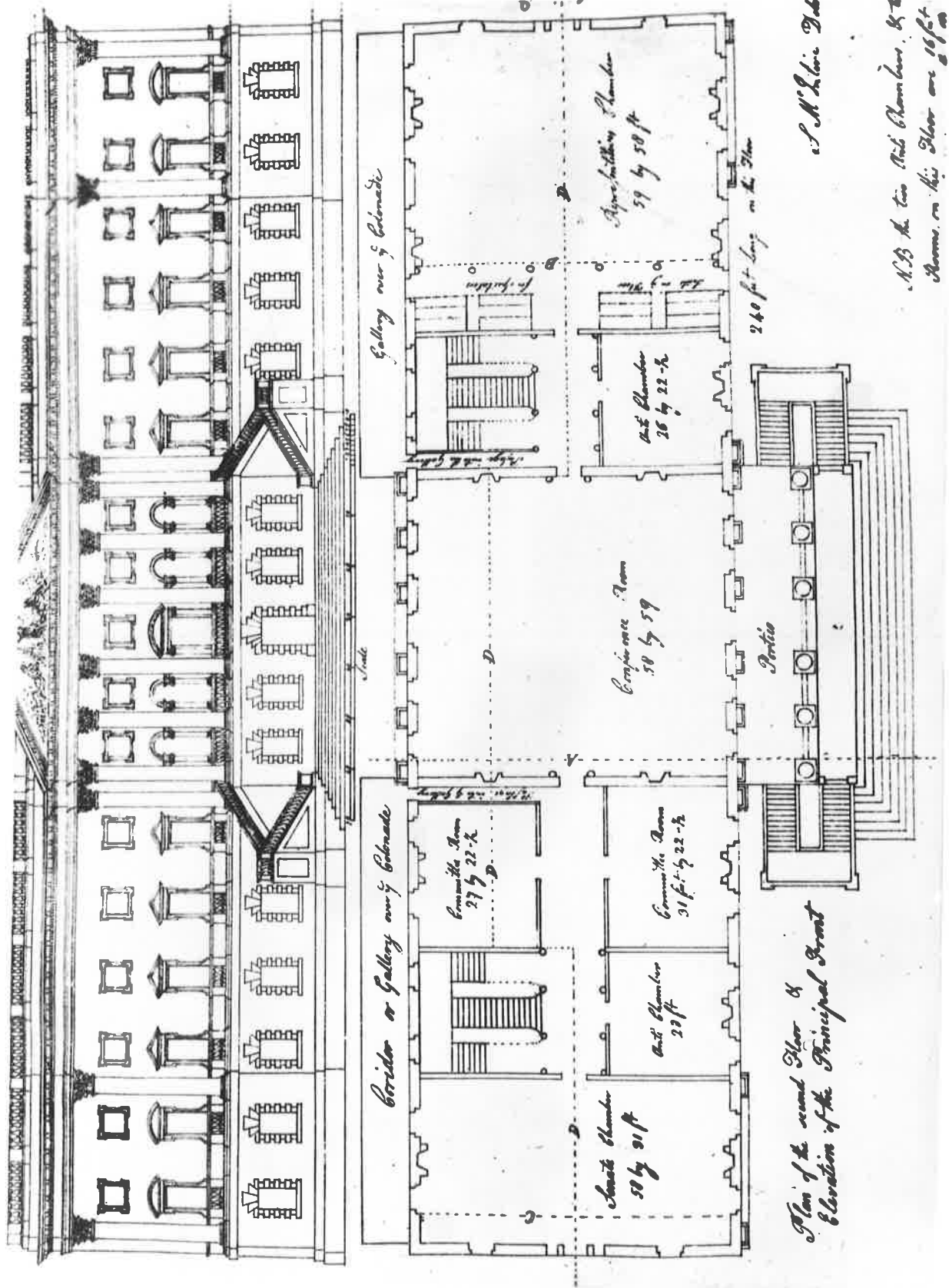
Print of "The Board of Trade" from Ackermann's Microcosm of London. The long, green-covered table is of plain construction. Three paper ink sets rest upon it. A smaller table, not covered, of equally plain design is located in front of the window. This table, with its ink set, would be appropriate as a clerk's desk. Note the proximity of the larger table to the fireplace, and the use of a fire screen. To the right of the fireplace hangs a map on rollers, and to the left are bookshelves attached to the wall. The floor is covered in wall-to-wall carpeting, possibly ingrain.



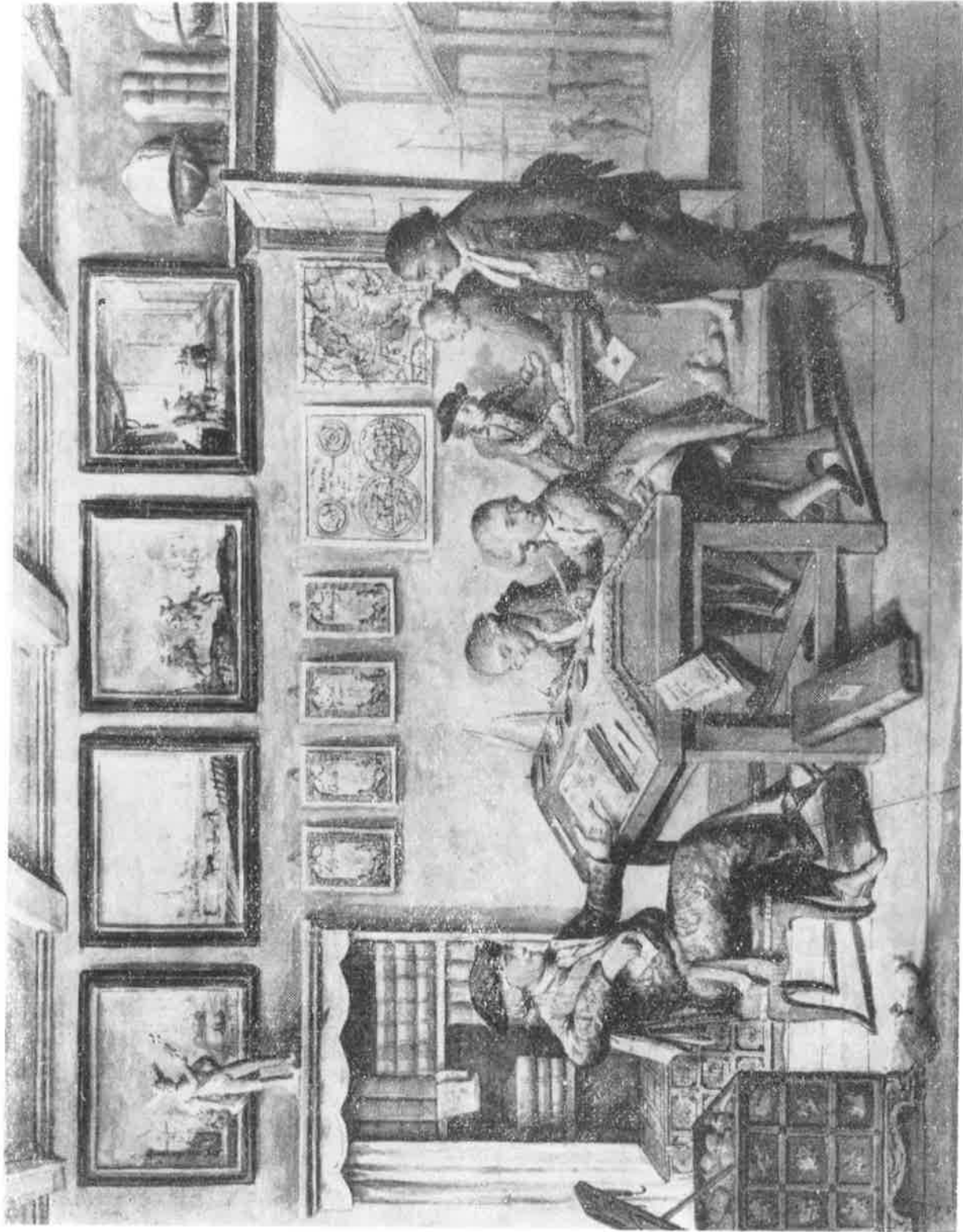
Print of "The College of Physicians" from Ackermann's Microcosm of London. The long table with its rather plain features is covered by a short tablecloth, probably of green baize. Upon the table are books, which some members of the College are consulting most diligently, pewter ink sets, and inkwells. The floor is covered in wall-to-wall carpeting with a multi-colored pattern.



Print of the "Box Street Office" from Ackermann's Microcosm of London. The table of rather plain design is covered in a green material. Several volumes are arranged upon it, as well as a letter ink set. Note especially the coat-rack attached to the wall on the right.



Competition drawing for the National Capitol in Washington, D.C., submitted unsuccessfully by S. McIntire in 1792. McIntire's plan reflects the Commissioners' desire for a conference room "to contain 300 persons." The Conference Room equals the Representatives Chamber in size and is much more spacious than the Senate Chamber, thus demonstrating the early association of committees of conference with large rooms. Notice that the arrangement of rooms to the left is almost identical to the second floor plan of Congress Hall, although McIntire's plan ante-dates 1793. Legend at lower right corner is missing from the original.



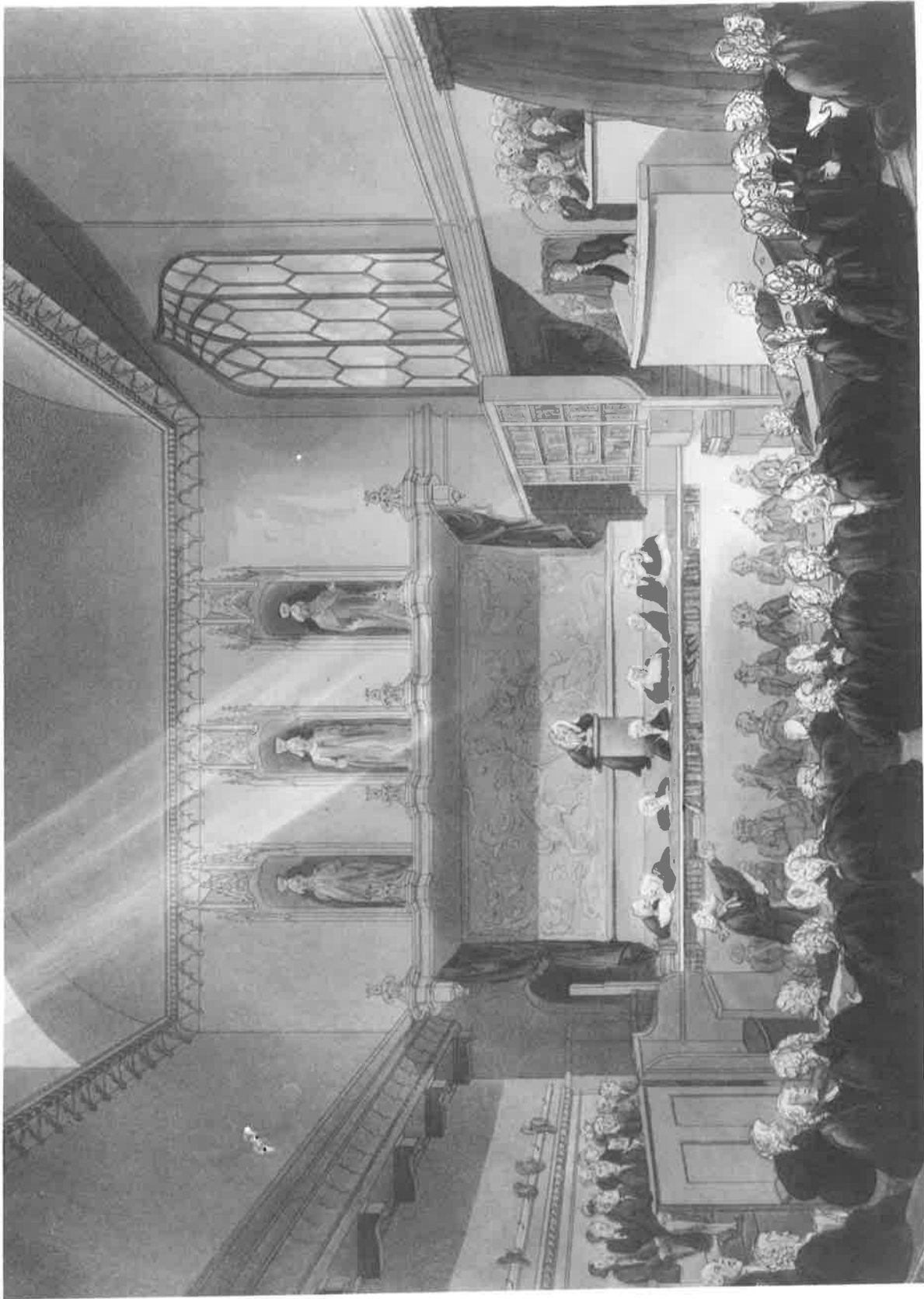
Print of the "Interior of a Shipping Merchant's Office," 1783. The rather crude slant-topped clerks' desk is covered; the top has spaces for recessed inkwells. At the left is a bookcase showing many of the large ledger books resting on their sides. Apparently a curtain can be drawn across the front of the case. On the wall are hung several framed maps. Over the doorway is a shelf with several large books and two globes.



Print of "The Way to Make a Good Lawyer." The double slant-top desk is of rather plain design and possibly has a covered top. Notice the pewter ink set resting atop the desk.

Print showing "Good Speculation." The simple but sturdy construction of this slant-top desk must have been typical of office furniture of the late eighteenth century. Notice the inkpot and quills, as well as the syringe resting on the floor beside the desk.





Print of the "Court of King's Bench," from Ackermann's Microcosm of London. Note what appears to be a door curtain at the right. On the left, a coat-rack with hooks has been provided for the convenience of gentlemen who wish to dispose of their coats and hats while at the court. The backrest of plain designs on the presiding official's left has five shelves and is divided into three sections.



Print of the "Ould Hall, Court of Kings Bench," from Ackermann's Microcosm of London. The doorway on the right at the far end of the room has a door curtain of green material. The drapes of the curtain would suggest that it is to be functional rather than purely ornamental. The curtain behind the men on the right is in a red fabric and may be intended as decorative rather than having any practical purpose. Samuel Beane was paid in 1793 for putting up "Door Curtin...in the Sennet."