

FURNISHING PLAN
(Parts D. through F.)

for the
SECOND FLOOR OF INDEPENDENCE HALL

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RESEARCH, COLLATION, AND TEXT

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EDITION AND SUPERVISION

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September, 1971

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EDITORIAL PREFACE

Completed in draft form prior to the receipt of the Office of History and Historic Architecture's "Independence Hall Furnishings Study of the Second Floor," this report follows the traditional format prescribed for a Furnishings Plan. The "Study" referred to above, therefore, is taken as the equivalent of Sections A through C under the traditional format, with this report comprising Sections D through F.

The Office of History and Historic Architecture's "Study" was not received by the Park until May of this year. Fortunately, its recommendations differed in only one major respect from the conclusions drawn by Curator Charles G. Dorman, that being the omission of a small arms armory in the Committee of the Assembly's Chamber.

Sections D through F recommend that the entire second floor of Independence Hall be refurnished to reflect its functions during the 1736 - 1777 period. During this time the Long Gallery and the Governor's Council Chamber had each served a singleness of purpose. The Committee of the Assembly's Chamber, however, served three purposes of equal importance historically and interpretively. There was, as well, a certain amount of overlapping in these functions, which suggests the room would best be restored to reflect its combination of uses as library and committee room of the Pennsylvania Assembly, and as a small arms armory for the Province.

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PART D

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF PROPOSED FURNISHINGS

INTRODUCTION

From its initial use in 1736 until the British occupation in September, 1777, the second floor of the Pennsylvania State House reflected most strongly the Proprietary government of the Province. Even during the historically significant fourteen-month period from the Declaration of Independence to the occupation, the physical appearance of this area remained much as it had been for the previous forty years. The transition from Province to State, as it concerned the building, was peaceful and painless. Too, Governor John Penn, grandson of the Founder, and last Proprietor-Governor, was not at odds with his Pennsylvania friends; and he was too much the business man to jeopardize the family inheritance with the new regime.

The Assembly Room on the first floor of the State House provides us with the setting for Independence; the second floor rooms in their turn provide us with the prelude. In the Long Gallery, the King and his ministers were saluted; in the second floor Committee Room we see what the members of the Assembly had in the way of reading and reference material to make clear their rights as Englishmen, and to prepare themselves for independent thinking; we also see here the tools of war--should it come--in the small arms armory established by the province and continued by the state; in the Governor's Council Chamber we find the trappings of a paternalistic feudalism against which so many of the Assembly revolted.

From 1736 until the completion of the new stair tower in 1752, access to the second floor was had by an indoor stair which rose against the central south wall (Illus. No. 1). As a visitor arrived at the second floor level he found himself at the middle of the Long Gallery. Thus, the Long Gallery was until 1752 a waiting room for the Governor's Council Chamber and the Committee of the Assembly's Chamber; as well as promenade, music hall, banquet hall, ballroom and picture gallery. Upon the completion of the new stair and tower in 1752, the former stair area became an entry or second floor hall, which provided an imposing setting for a new door to the Governor's Council Chamber to the west; and on the east, a stair to the attic and belfry. Straight ahead of the visitor was an archway leading into the Long Gallery with its nine windows looking upon Chestnut Street.

The one hundred foot long--and thus aptly named--"Long Gallery" of the State House, must have been the largest enclosed area in British America. Despite the vicissitudes of many years of varied use, from public hall under the Proprietors, to hospital ward during the British Occupation, its basic purpose was manifested during the 1736-1777 period before the arrival of the British. It was the equal of many of the Long Galleries so much of a part of the upper floor of English stately homes and Royal palaces, and served the Penns and the public well, for it was the scene of many public banquets and other comparable festive occasions. If music was desired to enhance the scene, a British regimental band could be stationed on the plaza beneath the windows; while for a ball, a musical ensemble could be hired and positioned in the Gallery itself.

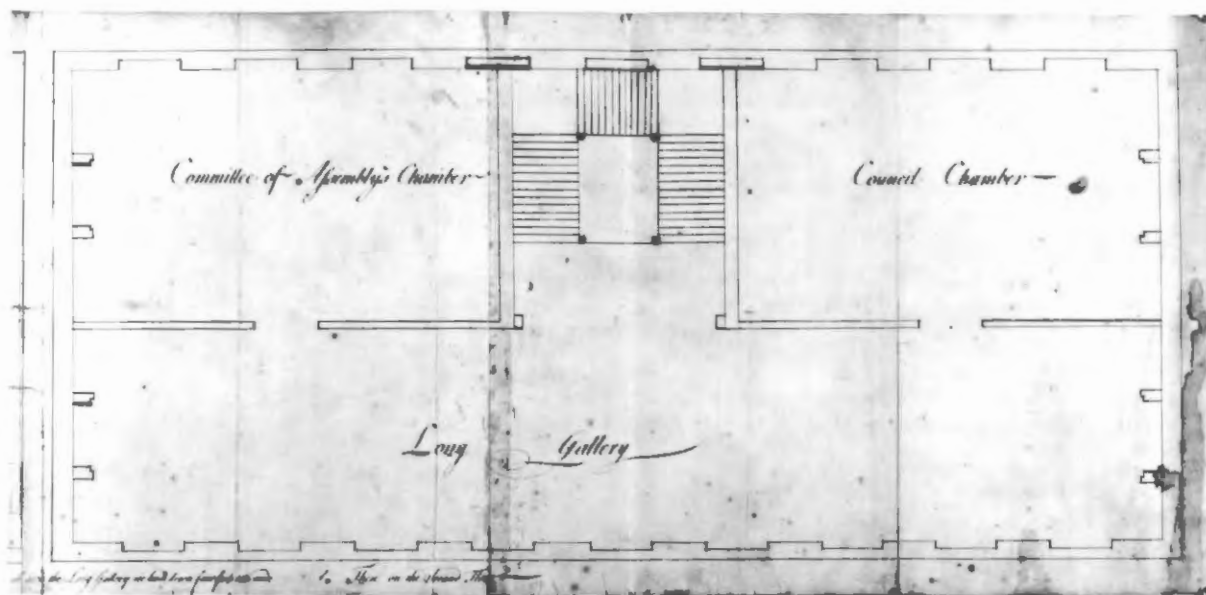


Illustration #1. Plan of the second floor of the State House drawn by Edmund Woolley in 1735, showing the interior staircase which remained until the addition of the stair tower in 1750-52. State House accounts, Penn Papers, Historical Society of Pennsylvania. INHP neg. #1526.

The Governor's Council Chamber in the southwest corner of the second floor purposely epitomized the Penn family as absolute Proprietors... an almost ducal-feudalistic position; wealthy patrons of the arts and sciences; astute politicians; and traditional protector of the Indians under their jurisdiction. As an indication of the humanity and basic good sense of the family, we find that though the Penns latterly eschewed their Quaker "convictions" and became very worldly Anglicans, they never lost the common touch with their American Indian charges. Any Indian, providing he was sober, could have the ear of the Governor and be received in his Council Chamber. Usually the natives came as delegations, and upon their presentation of greetings and grievances received some practical evidence of the good will of the Penn family in the form of presents. If these presents were sufficiently pleasing to the Indians they performed a dance of appreciation on the spot. How startled, and secretly amused, must the august Governor and the equally important members of his council have been, when this happened for the first time!

There was also a relaxed and convivial aspect to the Council Chamber that served a political as well as a social purpose. When the Governor wished to flatter his constituents he could invite them to the Council Chamber for a social drink, a friendly private talk, or a picnic down the river in his yacht.

In the halcyon days before the storm, the Tory-to-be Reverend Mr. Duche, writing to an English nobleman, claimed that Philadelphians

were a particularly literate group of citizens, and that many "of the middling sort" and artisans helped to support printers, booksellers, and subscription libraries. Every organization it seems had its embryo reference library. There was one of a private nature in the Council Chamber, in that, for both colonial and state incumbents, it was for the Council's exclusive use. When the Proprietary Governor needed a legal reference before acting upon one of the Assembly's bills he could use the books in his office; he could also delight himself and his friends with a perusal of books of his own choosing lately arrived from London; or spread upon the great center table a large folio of hand-colored engravings of birds (apparently Mark Catesby's Birds of Virginia and the Carolinas, published in parts in the 17th 0's and 50's) which had just arrived from Mr. Franklin's bindery.

The last room to be considered, the Committee of the Assembly's Chamber, like its companion areas, has seen a variety of uses. Ostensibly for the use of the Assembly's Committee in thrashing out the technicalities of legislation before presenting a bill to the Governor, because of its second floor-away from the bustle-location it also served as the embryo Library of the Assembly of Pennsylvania. Its importance as library grew with the years, so that with the 1750-52 embellishment of the State House, when for convenience sake a new room was constructed at the southeast corner of the structure contiguous to the Assembly Room, the room's primary function was evident in its new name: Library and Committee Room. As the result of the move, the now (1752) unassigned room was given a new

use, as small arms armory for the province. Perhaps the old bookcases were used as storage bins for uniforms; and, what with rifle racks projecting from the available wall space, the room's appearance changed with its new role. This use of the room as armory obtained until the renovations in 1779 for the second floor Assembly Room, when, surprisingly, the west wall of the room reverted again to Library.

HALLWAY

There is no evidence to indicate that this area served any other purpose during our period than that of entry to the second floor rooms, and tower stairs. In this it provides a ready-made staging area for the visitor of today at times of heavy visitation. Sunlight streamed through the Palladian window in the tower stairhall providing ample lighting during the daytime, but some form of artificial lighting would certainly have been required during winter afternoons and evening hours. Possibly it served as a waiting area for personages requesting to see the Governor. In any event, there is no justification for locating any more than seating furniture in the hallway.

RECOMMENDATIONS

WALL LANTERNS (2)

The most practical form of eighteenth century lighting devices for an area subject to drafts would be wall sconces fitted with hurricane shades or glass-enclosed wall lanterns. It is recommended that the mid-eighteenth century English wall lantern already in the INHP collection (Illus. No. 2) be installed and a reproduction of it be made for placement on either side of the door to the Council Chamber. Two George II brass candlesticks should be acquired and electrified for placement in the lanterns.

WINDSOR BENCHES (2)

Two similar mid-eighteenth century Pennsylvania Windsor settees are recommended for seating furniture in the hallway.

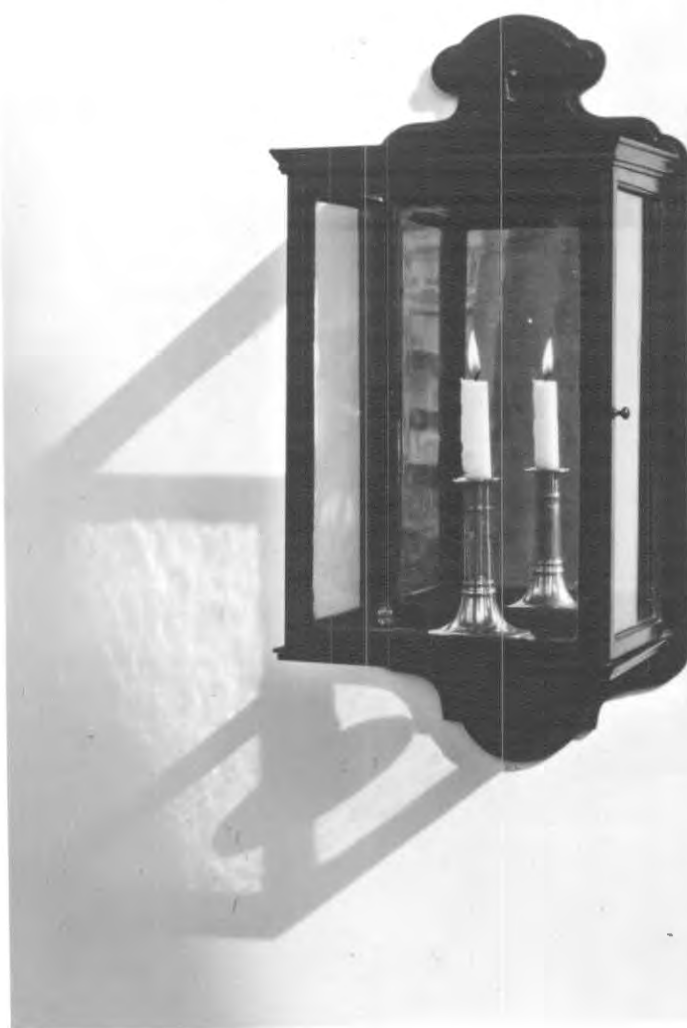


Illustration #2. Mid-18th century English hall wall light of mahogany and glass. The draughts of open stairwells and high-ceiling halls had little effect on an enclosed candle.
INHP Collection. Neg. #10153.

THE LONG GALLERY

The largest room in the Pennsylvania State House is the Long Gallery which occupies, in its almost one hundred foot length, the entire north front of the building on the second floor. Its large windows overlook Chestnut Street, while its south wall is pierced by an open arch flanked by two pedimented doorways. From all indications this is the first room in the building to have been put to public use. For over fifty years after its completion, the Long Gallery, both in its original and altered forms, was the banqueting hall and ballroom for the Province and State of Pennsylvania. While the structure was still incomplete, the Long Gallery was the scene of a great "Feast for his Citizens at the Statehouse" given by Mayor William Allen in September, 1736.¹ Again, in October of 1738, the Long Gallery was used to hold a Birthday Ball in honor of George the Second. Though in this instance a dinner was given at the Proprietor's house, "... in the Afternoon the Governor gave a grand Entertainment to near 150 Gentlemen and Ladies, at the State House, which concluded with a Ball. The Day ended with Illuminations, Bonfires and other usual Demonstrations of Joy."²

From 1736 to 1752 its day-to-day use was much as its name implies: "Long Gallery" in English terminology of the time being a place to promenade (Illus. #3). It was also the access and waiting room for both the Governor's Council Chamber and the Committee of the

¹. Historic Structures Report, Part II on Independence Hall, Chap. II, Sec. 1, p. 21.

². Pennsylvania Gazette, Oct. 30, 1738, p. 3, col. 1.
(Microfilm, American Philosophical Society).



Illustration #3. Long Gallery Syon House, Middlesex, England. Architect, Robert Adam, c.1762. This Long Gallery post-dates the one in the Pennsylvania State House by thirty years, but provides us with a supreme example of the idea of the English Country house and public building area for promenades, balls, entertainments and banquets. From: English Country Houses, Mid Georgian, 1760-1800, by Christopher Hussey. Page 93.

Assembly's Chamber which occupied the southwest and southeast corners of the second floor respectively. The extensive area of its south wall was used to display portraits in oil of such local worthies as Mayors and members of the Governor's Council as well as all the available maps of the British colonies in North America for which Franklin had a standing order with his London agent.³ These, in color, either on rollers or handsomely framed and glazed, had, like the maps in the Assembly Room, both reference and decorative value.

In its various functions as waiting room, promenade, banquet hall, and music hall,⁴ it was necessary to have provisions for seating large numbers of people. We know that for balls and banquets the Long Gallery could accommodate from 100 to 500 persons. Perhaps the average

3. "I must desire you to send me per first Opportunity the Maps formerly wrote for, viz. Popple's large one of North America pasted on Rollers; Ditto bound in a Book: and 8 or 10 other maps of equal Size to be had; they are for the Long Gallery and the Assembly Room in the Statehouse. If none so large are to be got, let Prospects of Cities, Buildings &c. be pasted round them, to make them as large." Benjamin Franklin to William Strahan, November 28, 1747. The Papers of Benjamin Franklin (New Haven, 1961). Vol. III, p. 213.

4. ON MONDAY next, the 24th of this instant August, at the State-house in Chestnut-Street, will be presented; a CONCERT OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, the particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day; the State-house will be elegantly illuminated, and the whole to conclude with a superb FIRE-WORK, such as the performers humbly presume has never before been seen in America. Tickets for the Concert, at 7s 6 each, and for the Fire-works, in the State-house Yard, at 2s 6 each/ to be had at the Bar of the London Coffee-house... Pennsylvania Gazette (Microfilm, APS) Aug. 19, 1772, p. 3, col. 3.

attendance at the annual observance of the King's Birthday⁵--on a date published in advance in the Court Calendar--would have been about 300 persons. However, on the singular occasion at which the delegates to the First Continental Congress were entertained at dinner, the guests

5. [Philadelphia, Nov. 14, 1754] "Sunday being the King's Birth-day when his Majesty enter'd into the Seventy-second year of his Age, the same was observed here the next day with the greatest solemnity. At noon his honour the Governor gave an entertainment on the Occasion at his House in the City. And in the Evening there was a grand ball at the State-house, at which was present about a hundred Ladies, and a much greater Number of Gentlemen who made as brilliant an Assembly as has ever been in this Province. All the Company were elegantly entertain'd by his Honour there at Supper in the Long Gallery, after which the Royal Healths were drank; likewise those of the Proprietance of Pennsylvania, and Prosperity to the Province. Everything was conducted with the Greatest Decorum, and to general Satisfaction..." New York Mercury, Dec. 8, 1754, Historical Society of Pennsylvania (Microfilm).

Also: [May 26, 1766] "... And on Wednesday the most prominent citizens of the city had a joyous feast at the Statehouse; attending were His Excellency, our Governor; the Officers of the government, the gentlemen of the militia; and Captain Hawker of his Majesty's Warship "Sardine," along with other gentlemen of the Navy, and the foreigners of the city. The table was provided for by his Worship the Mayor of the city, with the aid of certain council members and was laid with no less than three hundred plates. Everything came about in the most elegant and proper manner so that the disaffected had to keep still at this affair. After the noon meal the following toasts^[21] were drunk out of glasses poured full... The cannon belonging to the province were placed in the Statehouse yard and upon the drinking of the toast to the King and Queen the royal salvo [of 21 shots] was given, and seven shots at each following toast. The whole celebration was concluded in the evening with a bonfire[,] Sounding of bells and the liberal distribution of strong beer to the People, to the general enjoyment of all who had anything to do with it.

The esteemed company of gentlemen who met at the Statehouse made the following resolution. To show our affection toward Great Britain and our thankfulness for the repeal of the Stamp Act each one of us on the Fourth of next June, the birthday of our gracious Overlord George the Third, will buy a new suit of English manufacture, and what we have of home made cloth, or goods we will give to the poor..." Der Wochentliche Philadelphische Staatsbote, May 26, 1766.

numbered an unwieldy 500 persons for a "sit down" dinner.⁶ The tables for such occasions were for the most part boards nailed together and

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6. "Philadelphia, Septem. 21 [1774]. On Friday last[,] the Honorable Delegates, now met in General Congress, were elegantly entertained by the gentlemen of this city. Having met at the City Tavern about 3 o'clock, they were conducted from thence to the State House by the Managers of the entertainment, where they were received by a very large company, composed of the Clergy, such genteel strangers as happened to be in town, and a number of respectable citizens, making in the whole near 500. After dinner the following toasts were drunk, accompanied by music and a discharge of cannon. 1. THE KING. 2. THE QUEEN. 3. The Duke of Gloucester. 4. The Prince of Wales and the Royal Family. 5. Perpetual Union to the Colonies. 6. May the Colonies faithfully execute what the Congress shall wisely resolve. 7. The much injured town of Boston, and province of Massachusetts Bay. 8. May Great Britain be just, and America free. 9. No unconstitutional standing armies. 10. May the Cloud which hangs over Great Britain and the Colonies burst only on the heads of the present Ministry. 11. May every American hand down to Posterity pure and untainted the Liberty he has derived from his Ancestors. 12. May no man enjoy Freedom, who has not Spirit to defend it. 13. May the persecuted Genius of Liberty find a lasting Asylum. 14. May British swords never be drawn in defence of tyranny. 15. The Arts and Manufactures of America. 16. Confusion to the Authors of the Canada Bill. 17. The Liberty of the Press. 18. A happy conciliation between Great Britain and her Colonies, on a Constitutional Ground. 19. The virtuous Few in both Houses of Parliament. 20. The City of London. 21. Lord Chatham. 22. Lord Camden. 23. The Bishop of St. Asaph. 24. Duke of Richmond. 25. Marquis of Rockingham. 26. Sir George Saville. 27. Mr. Burke. 28. General Conway. 29. Mr. Dunning[?]. 30. Mr. Strawbridge. 31. Dr. Franklin. 32. Mr. Hancock. The Acclamations with which several of them were received, not only testified the sense of the Honour conferred by such worthy guests, but the fullest Confidence in their Wisdom and integrity, and a firm resolution to adopt and support such Measures as they shall direct for the public Good at this alarming Crisis." New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury. Sept. 26, 1774.

placed upon trestles; all of which were taken apart after each use and stored in the cellar of the State House.⁷

Of necessity there was some form of multiple seating provision that could be moved away from the walls to be used at the long banquet tables. Thus, it is assumed that there were many sturdy, painted, backless benches along both walls to serve the dual purpose of visitor and banquet seating. It is significant that in 1784 the doorkeeper was paid for hauling some benches⁸ into the Council Chamber for a special meeting,

7.1756	The Province of Pennsylvania to Edmond Wooley Dr		
Aug 13	To 1-1/2 days myself		0..9..0
	To 1-1/2 days of Whitehead Jones		0..6..0
	To 1-1/2 days of John Forste		0..6..0
	To 1-1/2 days of William Coatham		0..3..9
	To 1-1/2 days of George Alexander		0..3..9
	To 1-1/2 days of William Henderson		0..3..9
	To 4 of 20 ^d Nails @ 9 ^d y lb		0..3..0

The above charge is for making tables in the Longallery[sic] of the State House for the entertainment of Governor Denne[sic] and for taking them down again also taking down the plasterers scaffold in the entry hall and clearing the State House above and below of the scaffold and table stuff and stowing the same away in the State House cellar. Edmund Wooley's Bill, Loan Office Accounts, 1759-1766. Norris Papers, HSP.

8. [Council doorkeeper account]

"To Cash paid
for hawling nine Benches to John Bayard ————— £ 0.3.0

Oct^r 15th 1784"

Supreme Executive Council, 1784, Department of Accounts, Box 13, p. 4, Records of the Office of the Comptroller, Division of Public Records, Harrisburg.

as he was apparently bringing them from the Long Gallery. Since benches probably remained in place on the second floor, it may explain the absence of bills for having them carried to the cellar to be stored with the collapsible banquet tables.

Many of the elaborate banquets and balls were held in the evening, so lighting was a problem to be solved. One could perhaps say that candlesticks along the festive board would suffice, but this would not obtain for a ball. The universal solution for the ballroom of the eighteenth century was to have it equipped with a sufficient number of chandeliers.⁹ We know that Charles Willson Peale, using the Long Gallery as a museum in the early nineteenth century, had supplied it with oil-lighted chandeliers and hall lights (Illus. No. 4). It follows that adequate lighting for the room in the eighteenth century would have called for a similar, though not necessarily identical solution. Due to the many changes in the building during 200 years of hard use no evidences of either eighteenth century chandeliers or the Peale Museum lights have survived in the Long Gallery ceiling; we only know, for instance, that in 1772 for an evening... "CONCERT OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC..." the State House was... "elegantly illuminated."¹⁰

9. Twenty four "lustres" (glass chandeliers) were "borrowed" from the houses of wealthy Philadelphians who had fled at the approach of the British in September, 1777. These supplemented the lighting of a ballroom and supper room at "Walnut Grove" the Wharton family country house, at the time of the "Meschianza" fete, May 18, 1778, honoring Sir William Howe. Scharf and Westcott, History of Philadelphia, Vol. I, p. 381.

10. Pennsylvania Packet, Aug. 24, 1772.



Illustration #4, Interior of Peale's Museum, 1822 watercolor, by Titian Ramsay Peale. Collection of the Detroit Institute of Arts. Here we see the whale oil chandeliers installed by Charles Willson Peale to enable him to have his museum available to the public in the evenings. Upon close inspection one finds 7 ceiling chains, supporting, apparently 4 branched chandeliers and 3 hall lights. INHP neg. #7344-A.

Illustrations of banqueting scenes are available to use for reference, and as such give some indication of standard practices such as the presence of a head table supplied with chairs for the guests of honor and benches at the other tables for the lesser folk. There are always exceptions of course, for early engravings¹¹ are wholly influenced by the affluence of the society portrayed. Thus, when the diners are of royal and noble blood, or of great wealth, the guests of honor are shown seated in upholstered armchairs, while the other guests sit in upholstered side chairs.

It was the caterer's¹² job to provide the eating utensils, the food and drink, and the linen table cloths; but if green baize covers were also desired to dress up the make-shift banquet tables, these would have been provided by the Province. Eating utensils would have been mostly of pewter in this era. Perhaps for the 1774 banquet for members of the First Continental Congress and other invited guests, at which

11. See: banqueting scenes in Pugin & Rowlandson, The Microcosm of London, Vol. II, opp. p. 79, "Freemasons Hall"; and The Connaissance des Arts, editors, French Master Goldsmiths and Silversmiths, p. 205.

Illustration #5 shows this only in part for here the artist, as part of the humor of the situation, has omitted chairs and has seated England's blue-ribboned Establishment upon common benches.

12. [Aug. 22, 1756]

Ordered - That the Clerk [of the Assembly] do speak to some suitable Person to Provide Dinner, on Next Second Day, at the State-House: and that the present and late Governor, the Governor's Council, Mayor and Corporation, Officers Civil and Military, Clergy, and Strangers, now residing in this City, be invited thereto. Votes of Assembly, Pennsylvania Archives (3th Series), Vol. V, p. 4289.



Illustration #5. English banquetting scene. Cartoon by James Gillray. To enhance the humor, the artist has placed the nobility and gentry upon benches reserved for "the lower sort." Wilmarth Lewis Political Cartoon Collection, (Microfilm INHP). INHP neg. #10156.

"about five hundred gentlemen sat down at once, with plenty of everything eatable and drinkable...",¹³ the dish, mug, cutlery and wine glass resources of more than one hostelry might have been drawn upon.

By the year 1779 the Long Gallery was only half its former size: for the eastern half had been partitioned to form part of the new second floor Assembly Room.¹⁴ It is significant that observers after this alteration began to refer to the area as "Long Room" rather than "Long Gallery," for it was no longer a Gallery in the eighteenth century sense.

13. See Footnote #6

This occasion is too well documented for us to question in number the "almost five hundred" guests. For this occasion banquet tables may also have been set up in the adjoining Committee Room and Lobby, and perhaps even the Governor's Council Chamber.

14. [Oct. 30, 1778]

A large number of the members met pursuant to adjournment, though not quite sufficient to constitute a quorum: One of the gentlemen addressed his brother members, observing, that the chamber in which they were then assembled, was already so crowded[sic], that it would be extremely inconvenient for the dispatch of public business; that it would become much more so, when the house should be full; that therefore and also, to make room for such of the freemen as choose to be present at the debates, he moved, that some gentlemen should be appointed to visit and examine the different public buildings in the city, and report on what place the house might be most conveniently accommodated.

The inconveniences being obvious, they unanimously agreed to; and three gentlemen [were] appointed on that service.

Adjourned to Monday next at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Monday, November 2, 1778.

A large number of members met pursuant to adjournment but not being sufficient to constitute a quorum. The gentlemen appointed to examine the public buildings, in order that the house might be more conveniently accommodated, reported, that they had made the necessary enquiries, but, that all the buildings where the house could be tolerably accommodated, were so taken up with public stores &c. that they recommended the place where they then assembled, with some enlargement and alteration, as most suitable; they then

RECOMMENDATIONS

The restored Long Gallery, as presently seen, should convey an approximation of its appearance and function for the period 1736 to the arrival of the British in September 1777. The "dark age," the nine months of the British occupation of the city, during which the Long Gallery was a hospital ward for captured American officers, and by the end of which time the portable furnishings had disappeared as fuel in the fireplaces, does not concern us here. Nor does the subsequent alteration in 1779, in which the wall between the Long Gallery and the Committee Room was removed to obtain for the new Assembly Room the same 40' x 40' dimensions of the old. With 1777 for a terminal date we have the entire forty-year proprietary tenure, as well as just over a year of State of Pennsylvania occupancy, during which the standing furniture of the room remained virtually unchanged.

CHANDELIERS (5)

It is recommended that electrified brass chandeliers be used here, and that in this context we use the seven-branch chandelier, English in origin, circa 1730-50, which is in the INHP collection (Illus. No. 6); and have four reproductions made. The presence of five chandeliers is a conjectural number based on Charles Willson Peale's

14. (cont'd)

pointed out the manner in which the proposed enlargement and alteration might be made; which being agreed to, the gentlemen were desired to procure workmen, &c. to make the same with all possible expedition; in the meantime it was agreed to meet at the college.

Adjourned to four o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Journal of House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, 1776-81, p. 231.



Illustration #6,. Brass chandelier with seven branches. England, circa 1740. This period piece and four reproductions, will approximate the original lighting of the Long Gallery. INHP Collection. Neg. #10155.

1822 self-portrait, "The Artist in his Museum," which shows the Long Room of Peale's Museum with five oil-lighted chandeliers each with four lights. Titian Ramsay Peale's watercolor of the same room (Illus. No. 4) shows the five chandeliers plus an additional two single-wick hall lights. Since artistic license is employed in either the self-portrait or the watercolor, our recommendation is conjectural, based upon a symmetry more in accord with eighteenth century practice.

TABLES

STRETCHER-BASE (5)

A stretcher-base Pennsylvania "refectory" table (Illus. No. 7) in the INHP collection dates from the period 1730 to 1750. It is recommended that it be used as the head table in a banquet setting and that it serve as prototype for four reproduction side or serving tables placed against the walls of the room. These would represent more or less permanent furnishings as seen in most eighteenth century long galleries, and contrast to the collapsible trestle-type tables used only as the occasion demanded.

TRESTLE-TYPE (2)

Interpretive planning does not call for the use of this room for present-day banqueting. Consequently, it is recommended that only two of the trestle-type table be constructed at this time and placed one on each side of the head table.



Illustration #7
Mid-18th century Pennsylvania "refectory" table and two benches
in the INHP Collection. The Long Gallery speaker's table and
side tables may have resembled this one, while the benches are
typical of the Delaware Valley in the 18th-early 19th centuries.
INHP Neg. #10154.

TABLE ACCESSORIES

In order to convey the impression of a banquet setting it is recommended that the three exhibition tables be supplied with white linen table cloths, perhaps over floor-length green baize; though the latter is optional. At the head table five eighteenth century pewter plates, five eighteenth century pewter handled mugs, and sufficient eighteenth century cutlery (5 sets) are recommended. Also on the table one would expect to find brass candlesticks (3), period wine or spirits bottles (3), wine glasses (5), individual pewter salts (5), linen napkins (5), a large pewter chop dish and pewter bowl for fruit.

The trestle tables at each side of the head table should be furnished similarly, though here both sides of the tables will be used. This would, for two tables, entail having 20 pewter plates, 20 handled pewter mugs, 20 sets of cutlery, 20 linen napkins, 20 wine glasses, 12 wine bottles, 6 brass candlesticks, 2 chop dishes, and 4 master salts.

Because of the scarcity in today's market of quality antique specimens, and because these accessories will be vulnerable to theft, it is recommended that consideration be given to the use of reproductions with a representative sampling of period specimens securely fixed in place.

SEATING FURNITURE

WINDSOR CHAIRS (5)

One Pennsylvania Windsor comb-back armchair and four side chairs should suggest the seating of dignitaries at the head table.

As these will not be used by the general public they should be of the period--antique specimens.

BACKLESS BENCHES with CUSHIONS (18)

It is recommended that four reproductions of the Pennsylvania bench (Illus. No. 7) in the INHP collection be used, two each at the two exhibition trestle banquet tables. Fourteen additional benches should be supplied and placed along the walls of the Long Gallery as daily seating both for yesterday's and today's visitors. It is unlikely that any of the benches used in the Long Gallery before the British occupation escaped being used for fuel at that time; however, in general form they probably resembled the bench shown in Charles Willson Peale's self-portrait, "The Artist in His Museum" of 1822. Significantly this bench is provided with a red-covered cushion. This touch of elegance is befitting an eighteenth century gallery and is recommended in the refurnishing here; the material a durable red linen.

QUEEN ANNE STYLE SIDE CHAIRS (4)

Music recitals, primarily quartets of stringed instruments, will be presented periodically in the restored Long Gallery, an interpretive activity in keeping with the room's historic functions. Even when not used specifically for these performances it would be well to suggest this activity to the everyday visitor. Consequently, it is recommended that the room contain a grouping of four Queen Anne style side chairs, reproduced to match the originals in the Governor's¹ Council Chamber (Illus. No. 20); three eighteenth century style music stands and a

harpsichord (see below). The chairs' slip seats should be upholstered in the same red linen used for the bench cushions.

MUSIC STANDS (3)

The likelihood of acquiring three antique music stands of the 1750 period is extremely remote. It would be preferable to have at least one antique specimen, but failing that several illustrations are available from which reproductions can be made.

HARPSICHORD

A new two-manual harpsichord in eighteenth century style case is recommended for reasons of serviceability.

PORTRAITS OF DIGNITARIES (7)

We have an indication of what may have been on the second floor of the Pennsylvania State House in the way of portraits. In 1830, in order to provide a kind of visual inventory of "Stoke Park," the Penn family house in Buckinghamshire, England, wall elevations by rooms were drawn to include standing furniture and pictures.¹⁵ We find here representations

¹⁵. This paper-bound and hand-sewn collection of drawings in outline is a recent addition to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania Penn Papers. It is through the outlines of paintings on the walls of Stoke Park with their identifying notes that we are able to see the original extent of the family picture collection (Penn Manuscripts, Family Correspondence 1800-1845, Miscellaneous Papers, "Stoke Park Room Elevations," Historical Society of Pennsylvania). Granville Penn, grandson of the Founder, presented three portraits from the family store to the newly-formed Historical Society in 1833-34. These are: an eighteenth century copy of the armor portrait of William Penn, and the Hesselius portraits of Lapowinza and Tishcohan (Illus. Nos. 8 & 9). At the public sale of family portraits formerly owned by William Penn and his descendants, the property of J. Meyrick Head, late of Pennsylvania Castle, Portland, at Christie's, London, July 10, 1916, John Frederick Lewis of Philadelphia purchased the most important paintings.

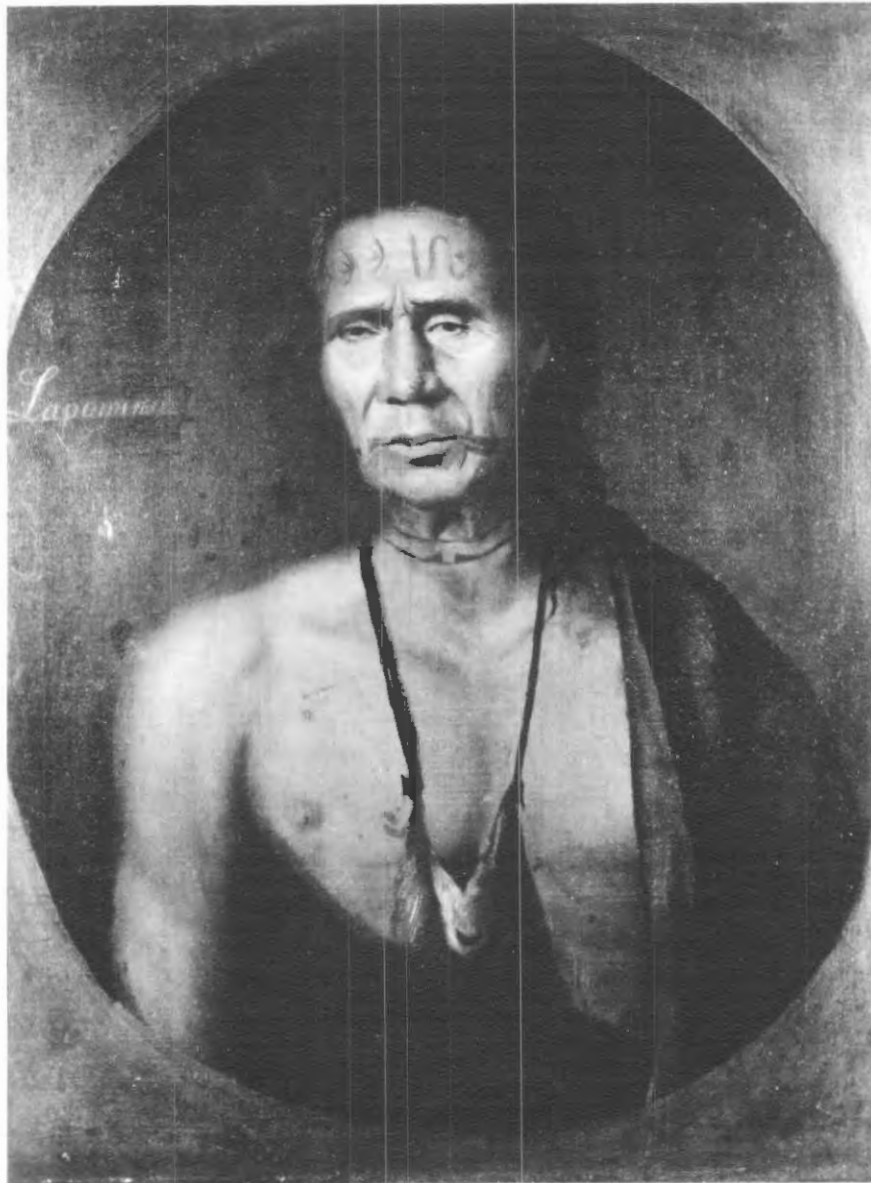


Illustration #8, . The Delaware Indian Chief Lapowinsa painted in Philadelphia in 1735 by Gustavus Hesselius (1682-1755). This portrait of one of the Indian chiefs with whom the Penns negotiated treaties, was commissioned by the Proprietor John Penn, Senior. Collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. INHP Neg. #10179.



Illustration #9. The Delaware Indian Chief Tishcohan as painted in Philadelphia in 1735 by Gustavus Hesselius (1682-1755). This portrait and its companion (Illus. #7-D) were returned to Philadelphia in the 19th century by a member of the Penn family. Collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. INHP Neg. #10180.

of paintings by English artists and early Philadelphia artists and of personages connected with the Penns or Pennsylvania in general, and the State House in particular. Thus, among them there are Royal portraits, Proprietors, former Governors and Mayors, members of the Council and Assembly, and portraits by Gustavus Hesselius of Indian Chiefs with whom the Penn Governors negotiated. Some of these portraits were commissioned by the Proprietors over the years to serve as mementoes in their English houses. However, by 1830 most of them were in one house in England, "Stoke Park." Some portraits were returned to Philadelphia in 1834 by Granville Penn, Esquire, and are in the collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania (see Governor's Council Chamber pp. 42-43). In the INHP collection also there are portraits, both originals and early copies, of local worthies who were associated with the colonial era State House, and would be appropriate for use here.

ANDREW HAMILTON BY COGGESWELL (Illus. No. 10) -- Hamilton, the original "Philadelphia Lawyer," gained fame as the defender of Peter Zenger in his freedom-of-the-press trial in New York City in 1735. He was also the "architect" of the State House and superintended its construction until death cut short his career in 1741. It is suggested that the acceptable nineteenth century copy of an original eighteenth

15. (cont'd)

These were presented to the Historical Society by his widow in 1933. Other family paintings, which descended through the family of Granville Penn's sister, have also found their way to the Historical Society, so that perhaps the bulk of the extant Stoke Park collection is now permanently in Philadelphia.

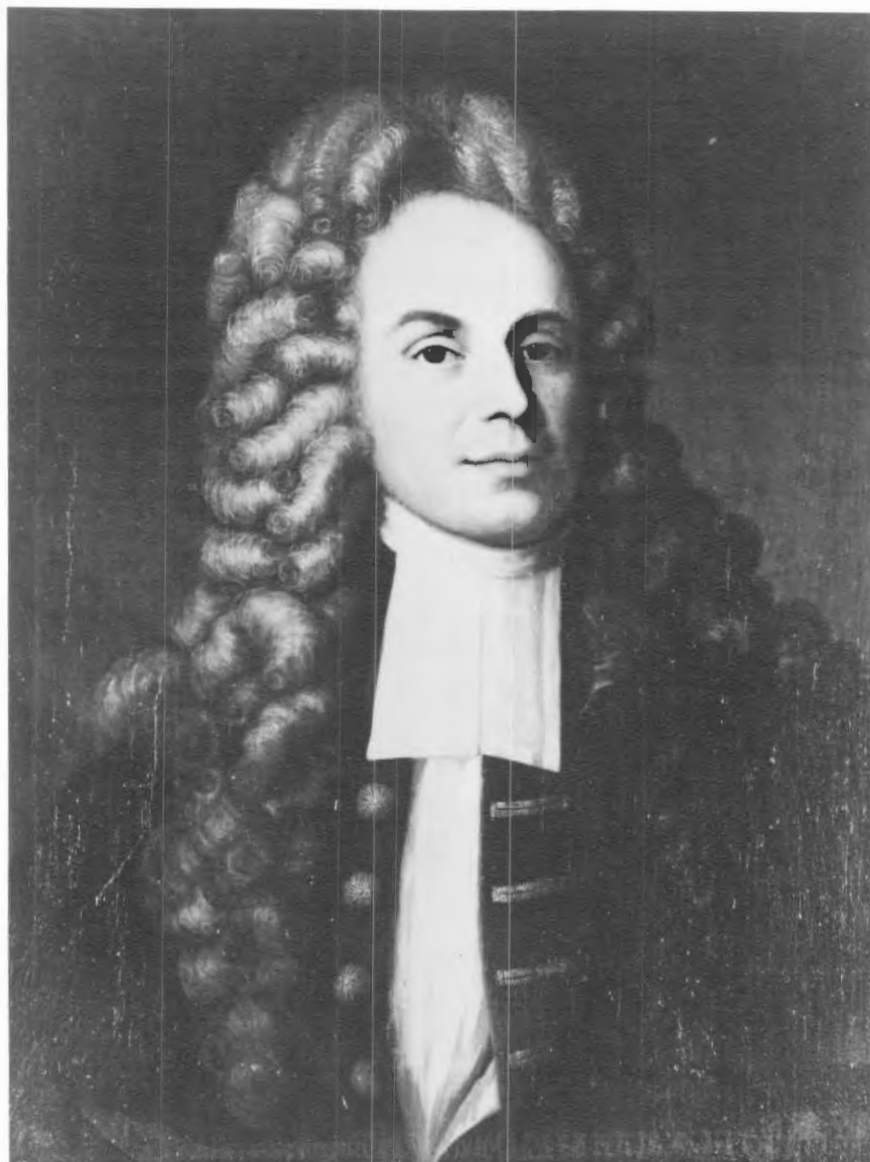


Illustration #10, Andrew Hamilton (c.1676-1741), eminent lawyer and a Speaker of the Pennsylvania Assembly, superintended the building of the State House. From a portrait copied by Adolf Wertmuller (1751-1811), from an original now lost. Collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The INHP copy by Coggeswell is in need of restoration. INHP Neg. #10176.

century portrait which INHP acquired with the City Collection be placed in the Long Gallery.

WILLIAM ALLEN BY BENJAMIN WEST (Illus. No. 11) -- William Allen, variously Mayor of Philadelphia, Speaker of the Pennsylvania Assembly, and Chief Justice of the Province, was the sponsor of a civic banquet in 1736 which marked the first recorded use of the Long Gallery.¹⁶ His Honor served the arts as well, for he was one of the sponsors of Benjamin West. It is recommended that Allen's portrait, also from the INHP Collection, be hung in the Long Gallery.

JAMES HAMILTON BY BENJAMIN WEST (Illus. No. 12) -- Hamilton, as Assemblyman, Mayor of Philadelphia and successively Lieutenant Governor and Governor of Pennsylvania, qualifies for a position in our Long Gallery group of local worthies. This life-size portrait is the outstanding portrait by Benjamin West in the INHP collection.

KING GEORGE III AND QUEEN CHARLOTTE -- Portraits of successive reigning sovereigns and their consorts are traditional embellishments of English public buildings. This obtained as well for state and government houses throughout the British Empire. However, portraits in oil

16. PHILADELPHIA, Sept 30

Thursday last WILLIAM ALLEN, Esq: Mayor of this City for the Year past, made a FEAST for his Citizens at the Statehouse, to which all the Strangers in Town of Note were also invited. Those who are judges of such Things, say, That considering the Delicacy of the Viands, the variety & Excellency of the Wines, the great Number of Guests, and yet the Easiness and Order with which the whole was conducted, it was the most grand and most elegant Entertainment that has been made in these Parts of America. Pennsylvania Gazette (Microfilm APS), Sept 30, 1736, p. 3, col. 2.



Illustration #11. William Allen (1704-1780), Mayor of Philadelphia, Speaker of the Assembly and patron of the artist Benjamin West, was also a land speculator who gave his name to Allentown, Pennsylvania. This portrait by West, c.1760, is in the INHP Collection, Neg. #10177.



Illustration #12. James Hamilton (1710-1783), by Benjamin West, 1767. This life-size portrait of the former Assemblyman, Mayor, Lieutenant Governor and Governor, is the finest painting by West in the INHP Collection. INHP Neg. #10178

of William III, Queen Mary, Queen Anne, and the Georges I, II, and III, commissioned by the Penn family in 1761 or 1762, as gifts to their Province for display in the State House, remained in the family hands in England due to the interference of political upheavals. Not until the early 1870's, in fact, having been purchased in London at a sale of Penn family effects by Philadelphia philanthropist George Harrison, did they finally reach their intended destination.¹⁷

For our purposes, these portraits now on loan to the Philadelphia Free Library from their owner, the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, have as their chief interpretive value the fact that the American Revolution halted their planned delivery during our historic period. Somewhat of an anomaly, then, was the absence of portraits of royalty from the gallery of worthies in the State House. As late as December 18, 1763, William Franklin lamented the absence of portraits of George III and Queen Charlotte in North America, except in the form of prints. His statement neither implies nor discounts their existence in the State House, but appropriately framed and placed in the Long Gallery they would not be out of place and would prove an interpretive asset.

The most appropriate renditions of these subjects would be the mezzotints published by Boydell in London in 1762, engraved by W. Pether,

¹⁷ Charles Henry Hart (Ed.), "Letters from William Franklin to William Strahan," Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Phila., 1911. Vol. XXXV, p. 434.

and listed as numbers 54 and 16 respectively in the 1910 Catalogue of Engraved British Portraits, in the British Museum.

MAPS (10)

Franklin in his correspondence with his printer friend and London agent William Strahan (see footnote #3), does not specify the nature of the maps he desired for the walls of the Long Gallery, leaving this largely to what was available in London at that time. As he had already ordered Popple's map of British North America, and a map of the World for the Assembly Room, it leaves open to conjecture what subjects might have been eventually placed here. Certainly maps of the American Colonies would have been useful.¹⁸ It is possible, also, to compile a hypothetical list of such appropriate subjects but it would be more prudent to let availability dictate subject matter, and to give ourselves a flexible time span for the date of publication, say, 1682 to 1776.

The number of maps required and the methods of hanging them are also problems better resolved at a latter date. Size will determine the number, while condition or rarity may dictate installation methods. Perhaps some of the Long Gallery maps were on rollers as were those in the Assembly Room. However, these are of extreme rarity and would be difficult to both display and preserve at the same time. Other maps may be framed and glazed in period or reproduction frames.

18. Recently acquired by INHP is a large map of Pennsylvania (Cat. No. 8564) printed in London in 1775 and inscribed to both Richard and Thomas Penn.

FIREPLACE EQUIPMENT

No reference to fireplace equipment in the two fireplaces--one at each end of the Long Gallery--have been located thus far. As they are 100-feet apart their effectiveness in helping to heat the entire room must have been more academic than real. It is recommended, however, that the basic requirements for a fireplace be installed in each one.

IRON FIREBACKS (2)

In accord with local custom and the known use of iron firebacks in the first floor fireplaces of the State House, it is recommended that reproduction iron firebacks of the same design as those recommended for use on the first floor be used in the Long Gallery fireplaces.¹⁹

BRASS ANDIRONS (2 pairs)

In the INHP collection there are two pairs of elegant brass, so-called "Revere" andirons, in the style made between c.1760-c.1785. These are currently in use in the Assembly Room, but should be replaced as recommended in the Assembly Room Furnishing Plan.²⁰ It is recommended that under the circumstances, the "Revere" andirons be appropriately re-utilized in the Long Gallery.

¹⁹.Furnishing Plan for The Assembly Room, Independence Hall, Staff INHP, Feb. 1970. Part D, pp. 98-102, Illus. #26.

²⁰. This type of andiron, among the most elaborate of American 18th century manufacture, has received the generic name "Revere" because of a pair signed: "Revere Son, Boston" in the collections of the American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. In this instance Revere's foundry was still producing at the end of the 18th century a style which had been popular near the middle of the century, and had been produced during the period by the major 18th century American brassfounders. See: The American Heritage History of Colonial Antiques, Marshall Davidson, editor, N.Y., 1967. 384 pp, page 270, fig. 310.

SHOVELS AND TONGS (2 pairs)

The essential fire tools are shovels and tongs. It is recommended that two antique pairs of brass and iron, of similar quality to the andirons, be acquired for the Long Gallery.

FLOOR COVERINGS AND WINDOW HANGINGS

There is neither historic evidence nor suggestive references to the use of either floor coverings or window hangings in the Long Gallery. On the contrary its daytime use in the 18th century suggests little need for such embellishments.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL CHAMBER .

The Governor's Council Chamber, the large room in the southwest corner of the second floor of the Pennsylvania State House was apparently the last area in the building to have been completed. Perhaps this was because the fittings of this room were the products of the Proprietor's purse and were meant to represent the dominant place of the Penns in the local scheme of things. During the entire State House period, that is, from 1747, the year of the room's completion and occupancy,²¹ until the

21. [June 6, 1747 The Board being of Opinion that the Council Chamber in the State House wou'd be the most commodious Place for them to meet in, the Secretary is directed to wait on the Speaker to know if the same be now in order, or can with any convenience be put into order for the use of the Council. Colonial Records, Vol. V, p. 69.

[Aug. 18, 1747 A Messag^e from the President and Council, by Robert Strettell and Thomas Hopkinson, Esquires, Members of Council, viz.

Mr. Speaker,

The President and Council desire to speak with the House of Representatives in the Council Chamber.

The House took the Message into Consideration; and

Resolved, That, whereas the Powers of Government, by an Act of General Assembly of this Province, made in the tenth and eleventh Years of the late Queen Ann, are devolved upon the President and a Quorum of the Council of this Province, who are enabled by the said Law to execute all the said Powers, as fully and amply as any Deputy or Lieutenant Governor may, can, or ought to do, Legislation only excepted; and whereas it may be for the public Service of the Government, for this House to meet the said President and Council; therefore the House will wait upon them accordingly.

Whereupon it was

Ordered,

That the Gentlemen of the Council be desired to walk in.

Which having been done, the said Gentlemen were by the Speaker acquainted, that the House would wait upon the President and Council, agreeable to their Request.

government moved to Lancaster in 1799, it was successively the seat of the Proprietary Governors and the Presidents (of the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania) and Governors of the State. Its ample size (forty feet in length) and considerable elegance made it readily adaptable to the many uses to which it was put, for it was Governor's office, Council Room, Governor's reception room, private library, private dining room, family portrait gallery, and, under the state, official portrait gallery.

The Governor's Council, thus the room's name, could officially consist of as many as twelve members including the Secretary, but in practice it varied in number from five to eight members. It was composed of select gentlemen of the Province chosen by the Proprietors and the Governor, and was very much a closed corporation representing money, influence, political sinecures and loyalty to the Penn family. The majority of the members of the Governor's Council during the colonial era were well-educated and traveled; bringing to this group a tone of sophistication not found, for instance, in the generally elected Pennsylvania Assembly. The Council Chamber bore the stamp of the Proprietors and their representative the Governor (in some instances, the same person), and the significant single surviving architectural device from the

21. (cont'd)

The Gentlemen being withdrawn, the Speaker left the Chair, and with the whole House waited upon the President and Council. Pennsylvania Archives, (8th series), Vol. IV, p. 3138.

colonial period bears this out. An elaborately carved dentil from the cornice of the paneled fireplace wall gives us the clue to the sophistication of the room itself.

As to the furniture and accessories in the room--alas! whatever Governor John Penn had left there for the use of the new regime, was all-too-soon destroyed during the 1777-1778 British occupation. The records of its furnishings during the colonial era have not yet been located in any repository of Penn Papers, and so its probable appearance during that period must be conjectured using the reflective value of the objects purchased for the room by the State.

It is well to reflect upon what the State, though hard-pressed for funds, deemed necessary to purchase for the room--in that short interim before the arrival of the British--in order to establish an equally dignified image for the office of an elected governor. These purchases, silver candlesticks, and a pair of double sconces,²² can perhaps be explained as counterparts of portable and valuable accessories Governor Penn had chosen to take home with him. As he already

22. Colonel Matlack
March 14, 1777 Bo^t of Timothy Berrett
1 Set of Plated Candlesticks ----- 16. 0. 0
1 Pair Double Sconces ----- 3.10. 0
£ 19.10. 0
Pay to Timothy Berrett or order the Sum of
nineteen pounds & ten shillings
In Council Philad^a. April [? 1777 Thos. Wharton jun.
to David Rittenhouse Esq^r Treasurer Pres.
Independence Square, State House Maintenance Vouchers, 1777,
Pennsylvania State Archives, Harrisburg.

had large and superbly furnished town and country houses,²³ he may not have cared about the loss of the standing furniture. Circumstantially, he also took home the family portraits.²⁴ Apparently, to help relieve the austerity of the walls as the result of the removal of Penn-owned portraits, Benjamin Franklin in 1777 presented fourteen classical subject engravings to the Council, which were printed on white satin and in gilded frames.²⁵ These were soon joined by portraits in oil of "President" Thomas Wharton,²⁶ a gift of the artist, the full-length portrait of

²³. 242 South Third Street, and "Lansdowne," which formerly stood near the present Memorial Hall in Fairmount Park.

²⁴. Penn family portraits would have taken precedence in this room as Pennsylvania was a family-owned concern. Royal portraits known to have been owned by the Penns never reached the State House during its Proprietary period (see pp. 29-36).

²⁵. [25 June, 1777 A curious performance of I. Stewart, of London, the Senators' remembrancer, consisting of Fourteen Copper Plates, done on white satten, and most elegantly framed and gilt, presented to the Public by Doc't Benja. Franklin, were placed in the Council Chamber. Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, Vol. XI, p. 232. Supreme Executive Council.

²⁶. [12 June 1780 Sir
The Council return you their thanks for the obliging Mark of your Attention this [illegible] by presenting the Portrait of the late worthy president Wharton. A Character so amiable & Distinguished in this great Contest cannot be too much honoured or his Remembrance too well preserved. It will therefore be placed near the Portrait of our excellent Gen^l with whom in his [illegible] he so nobly & faithfully co-operated.

I am Sir
Your most obed &
very Humble serv.

President of Council to C.W. Peale, Records of the Secretary to the Supreme Executive Council, box 3036, Division of Public Records, Harrisburg.

General Washington²⁷ commissioned by the Council, maps of the new United States,²⁸ and, eventually the portrait of Franklin, the sage of Pennsylvania, willed to the Council specifically for the Council Chamber.²⁹

Purchases for the Council Chamber, prior to the Revolution, do not appear in the records of the Pennsylvania Assembly for they all came out of the Proprietor's pocket. The private correspondence of the Penn family for the period 1740 to 1790 in the collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania has been perused but no State House invoices have been located. Somewhere, one hopes, are the account books of the Proprietors and their Governors and Council Secretaries, waiting to be discovered and utilized.

27. [Jan or Feb. 1779]
Penna. Dr.

To C.W. Peale for Painting of Washington for Council Chamber.
Done by desire of Council £ 2021.5.0
State Archives, Harrisburg, Comptroller General Financial Record (MS)
Journal (1777-1784), p. 349.

28. [November 26th, 1784] Upon re-considering the account of James Reynolds, for a picture frame in burnished gold, for the portrait of his Excellency General Washington, and pasting, varnishing and putting four maps on rollers, an order was directed to issue in his favor upon the Treasurer, for thirty-nine pounds ten shillings specie, in full of the said account. Colonial Records, Minutes Executive Council, Vol. XIV, p. 265.

29. [June 23, 1789] Ben Franklin in codicil to will June 23, 1789 added: "The picture drawn by Martin in 1767, I give to the Supreme Council of Penna., if they shall be pleased to do me the honor of accepting it and placing it in their chamber." The Pennsylvania Magazine, Vol. 56, p. 254.

Since the occupation made a clean sweep of the room, it was necessary, on a limited budget, to fit it up again for the Supreme Executive Council. A beginning was made with the purchase of eighteen Windsor chairs,³⁰ to which were eventually added a large oval table³¹ covered with eight yards of green baize,³² a large built-in and painted bookcase,³³ flat writing table,³⁴ repairing an older slant-top desk,³⁵

-
30. [Aug. 22, 1778] By cash paid the following orders of the president to Francis Trumble, for 18 windsor chairs 64-2-6.
Journal of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, 1776-81, p. 296. Francis Trumble had supplied seventy-eight Windsor chairs for the State House (see: Furnishing Plan for the Assembly Room - Independence Hall, INHP, Feb. 1970, pp. 50, 54, 55, 56). Some in 1775 to augment the number in the second floor Committee Room to which the Assembly had adjourned; but most of them were ordered after the British occupation to refurbish the stripped State House. That 18 were allotted to the Supreme Executive Council's Chamber indicates that this Council exceeded by nine persons the customary membership of the Proprietary Governor's Council. It does not necessarily indicate that the colonial era Governor's Council contained Windsor furniture.
31. [1788] An order was drawn upon the Treasurer in favor of Alexander Hale, for four pounds ten shillings, in full of his account for a large oval table for the use of Council, materials and painting included. Colonial Records, Vol. X, p. 394.
32. [Feb. 4, 1789] [paid] William Zane in full for 1000 brass nails to cover a table in Council Chamber feb^y 4th [1789] . 0.18.0.
ditto Robert Smoak for 8 Yards of Green Cloth to cover a table in the Council Chamber feb^y 4th [1789] 6. 3.2
State Treasury Accounts 1777- "Folder 1789" MSS [Harrisburg].
Sundries d^r David Rittenhouse Esq^r Contingent Expense [1789] p. 26.
33. [Jan. 16, 1788] In favor of Alexander Hale, for fourteen pounds, five shillings, in full of his account for making a large book case, finding materials and painting the same. Minutes Supreme Executive Council, Vol. XV, p. 371.
34. [May 10, 1783] The State of Pennsylvania to William Roberts dr
to makeing writeing Desk & Stuff - . - . - 2-12-6 - - 2-12-6
To Locks & hinges & screws - - - - - 8-4
£ 3- 0-10

a "nest of drawers,"³⁶ a "chest of pigeon holes" for correspondence,³⁷ a
"sett [pair] of globes"³⁸ (terrestrial and celestial), with fabric covers,³⁹

34. [cont'd]

Secretary Supreme Executive Council, 1782-3, Departmental Accounts,
Box 13, RG 4, Receivers Office of Comptroller General, Division of
Public Records, Harrisburg.

35. [30 Oct. 1789] To Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

	To Alexander Hale	
To Sundry Materials and work done in the Council Chamber	D ^r	
To 300 Feet of Boards	@ 1/10	1..10.. 0
To 600 Sprigs	@ 5/	2.. 6
To 1 lb of Tenpenny Nails		0
To making one small new Desk and Repairing the old one..		12.. 6
To hinges Lock and Sprigs	D	4.. 2
To 132 Pigion holes	@ 9/per hble	4..19.. 0
To Repairing one large Book Case		3.. 9
To Cartage		1..10
		<u>£7..14.. 6</u>

The above work has been done by Alexander Hale for Council
the pigeon holes contain the papers of Council James Trembel
for Charles Biddle
Secry

Independence Square, State House, Maintenance Vouchers, 1789 -
Jan. - Oct. State Archives.

36. [1776] Paid Isaac Powell - for a Nest of Drawers for
Council Chamber £ 6.0.0
State Archives, Harrisburg, Comptroller General (MS) Journal "A-1"
(1775-1785) General Account of Revenue & Expenditures, p. 305.
Account #236.

37. [April 1777-Oct 1781] D^r Timothy Matlack Esquire late Secretary
of the Supreme Executive Council C^r

By Contingent Expences of Government

	Cont. No.
Paid by T ^v Matlack to sundry persons for a Screw press,	)
chest of pidgeon Holes, pasting up Advertisements, &	)
Proclamations,	)
Newspapers, Boxes, Expences of Ringing the Bells, Band of	)
Music	)
Fire works, for wood &c per Accot from 1777 to	
Oct 1781	924.11.7
Records of the Comptroller General, 1782-1809, Folder: 1783	
Division of Public Records, Harrisburg.	

the Great Seal of the State of Pennsylvania,⁴⁰ the lesser seal,⁴¹ both in locked boxes,⁴² the press for the seals,⁴³ a silver hanging watch,⁴⁴

38. [29 Dec. 1783] For £ 15..5..0 Specie

In Council
Philadelphia December 29th, 1783

Sir

Pay to Honorable George Wall junior and Bernard Dougherty Esquires fifteen pounds five shilling specre for purchasing one Sett of Globes, one Sett of mathematical Instruments, and four maps, for the use of this Council

John Dickinson

To David Rittenhouse Esq^r

Treasurer

A. Independence Square, State Maintenance Vouchers, 1783, P.R.O.
[Division of Public Records] Harrisburg.

39. [1783-84] An Order was drawn ... in favor of Nicholas Weaver ... for making Covers for a pair of Globes belonging to Council Chamber
Specie 3.11.10 1/2

Comptroller General, Waste Book, 1775-1783, (MSS) Division of Public Records, Harrisburg, p. 202.

40. [22 Dec. 1779] Mr. Physick, Keeper of the Great Seal under the former Government, having, pursuant to a late resolution of this Board, delivered in the Great Seal heretofore used, and requested that the same might be return'd to him after the impression was defaced. The same being considered, it was

Resolved. That as the Assembly will sit in a very short time and the seal has been required in Consequence of their resolution that the Seal shall be kept in its present state 'till that time, and that then the Board will give him an answer to his request, and in the mean time, one part of the seal was re-delivered to the said Mr. Physick, and the other to the President of this Board. Minutes of the Provincial Council Pennsylvania, Vol. XII, p. 205.

41. [Apr. 19, 1779] Conting Exp. for 1779

pd. Caleb Lowmes, cutting the arms of this State on Metal for the use of Council ... Apr. 19. ... £35.0.0. State Archives, Harrisburg, Comptroller General, Financial Record (MS), Journal "A-1" (1775-1786), p. 87.

42. [10 May 1742] The Seal of the Company was affixed to their six Laws - And the said Seal then deposited in a Box in the Library Room. The Key of which Box was delivered to the Treas^r A Book of Minutes of the Library Company of Phila., Nov. 8, 1731-Sept 12, 1768, photostat at the Library Company.

a storage chest with lock,⁴⁵ many books especially bound and stamped for the Council's use,⁴⁶ and an engraving: The Investment of York Town.⁴⁷

⁴³. [Dec. 19, 1786] December 8 -- 1786

On rec[commendation]

Council to John Thompon [sic]

to mending or sell [seal] press & cleaning - - - - 0 10 0

1786 December 19th Received of James Trimble the above sum --

John Thompson

Secretary Supreme Executive Council, 1786, Departmental Accounts
Box 13, RG 4, Records of Office of Comptroller General, Division
of Public Records, Harrisburg.

⁴⁴. [18 Dec. 1780] The following articles being seized on Captain John Steelman, vizt:--A silver watch, makers name Richard Ovingham, No. 38-981.

Ordered, That the money above mentioned be delivered by the Secretary to the Treasurer; that the silver watch be hung up in the Council Chamber, and the remainder of the goods be delivered to Robert Smith, Agent for Confiscated Estates, in order that they may be sold. Note--This money was paid accordingly and the receipt filed in the office, dated 27th December, 1780. T.M.
Sec'y, Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, Vol. XIII, p. 574.

⁴⁵. 1787 August 17th Received of James Trimble five shillings for repairing a Chest in the Council room and a Lock and Key furnished--
[other side A. Hall

1787 August 17th Alexander Hales receipt for 5/- for repairing a Chest in the Council Room. K-Independence Square, State House, Maintenance Voucher, 1787, Feb.-Dec., State Archives.

⁴⁶. [1784] Sundries Dr. to David Rittenhouse, Esq. Treasurer

Contingent Expences of Government for the year 1784.

James Muir, for binding and letering books for Council

[March 3d],..... 4 1 3

Thomas Bradford, for printing for the state, May 22d, 81 14 0

Pennsylvania Archives, (3rd Series), Vol. V. (Accounts of Treasury of Pennsylvania), p. 313.

⁴⁷. [9 Sept 1782] Honable the Supreme executive Council to Frederick Sneider
Dr

Map of the investment of York Town £ -.15. -
Records of the Comptroller General, 1782-1809. Folder: "1782."

Because of their wise administration the Penns never had much of an Indian problem. Beginning with the Founder and continuing through his family to the Revolution, there was always a fair and friendly "open door" policy in regard to native Americans within the bounds of the Province. However, Penn, as a judge of men, was astute enough to know that his image in the savage mind was important. Thus, at Pennsbury, he received Indian delegations while seated in an armchair placed upon a podium. He became the great white Chief "Brother Onas." After Penn's return to England his successors were careful to maintain this personal contact. Indian delegations were received by the Proprietary Governors in the Council Chamber.

With an established protocol that was as important to the Indian as Court etiquette was to Louis XIV of France, the native visitors made official calls upon the Governor, who, in his turn, strictly adhered to the reception tradition⁴⁸ established by William Penn. After the interminable formal greetings⁴⁹ and replies, the recounting of grievances⁵⁰ and conscientious attempts at amends, gifts were distributed by the Governor.⁵¹ If the gifts were particularly pleasing to the Indians, they performed a dance of appreciation on the spot.⁵² Perhaps during

⁴⁸. Aug. 4, 1756. The Governor punctually observed all the Indian forms, which pleased him [Tudyuscung] vastly, tho' he neither understood nor observed them himself; he invited him and all his Company to Dinner, and mixed them Indian & English beside one another, and gave them plenty of Meat and Drink, of which the Indians had the greatest and best part. ... he told him he depended on his services, wou'd give him what wampum was in the Council Bag and wou'd make him strong.... Penn MSS, Indian Affairs 1754-56, p. 99. Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

the long-winded conferences, the Indians, as was their custom, sat on the floor while listening to the proceedings. To a savage who had been sitting on the ground all his life, being seated on even the bare floor of the Council Chamber may have been a luxury; but it is within reason that the Governor would have wished to show concern for the comfort of his native guests to the extent of providing benches in their reception area. A reference to seating does appear, to be the cause for speculation,

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49. [14 Aug 1760] Conference with the Indians in the State House, Thursday 14th August,

Brother:

Clean your Eyes that you may see me as clearly as at the first. I put my hand unto your throat and pull out every thing that sticks there that might hinder you from speaking. I likewise clear your heart, that there may be a free passage from it. This being the old place where the Council Fire has always Burned, I clear the Floor, Seats, and every thing in the Council Chamber, that you may sit as clear and easy as before. I remember all the clouds that for some time past have hindred us from seeing the Sun. I pray they may help us all to dispel these quite, that the Sun may Shine as bright as ever.

Colonial Records, Vol. VIII, p. 492.

50. [14 Feb. 1759] The Indians came into Council, and the Speech agreed to yesterday was delivered to them. After the Governor had finished, the Cayugo Chief conferred with the principal Indians and Thomas King, and after some time spent on Consultation, the Indians, by Thomas King the Speaker, returned the Governor thanks for his Speeches, repeating them one by one, and said they were very agreeable. They complained that they had not been supplied with Liquor, not one Person having ordered them a Tub of Punch all the Time they had been in Town.

Colonial Records, Vol. VIII, p. 270.

51. [c.27 July, 1745] [Minutes of Assembly] ... The Provincial Treasurer having purchas'd Indian Goods to the Amount of £50, in pursuance of a Resolve of the House on the Governor's message of 23d July, and having deliver'd a List to the Governor, his Honour sent for the Indians and order'd the Interpreter to read the particulars in the List distinctly to them, and to tell them that the Goods were in the State House ready to be delivered to them. Colonial Records, Vol. IV (Minutes of Provincial Council, pp. 769-70.

in that at a conference in 1747 "The Indians came in and took their seats."⁵³ The Indians were always accompanied by an interpreter; sometimes of native origin, but frequently either a white missionary or a trader. The delegations were sometimes accompanied by their local white sponsors. These visitors must have been provided with places to sit.

In essence, the decisions of the Governor regarding the bills presented for his signature were dictated by the desires of the Proprietors. However, when a decision either in whole or part depended upon some English legal precedent the Governor could consult the basic reference books housed in his own office. Curiously enough, this Governor's private reference collection of books was re-established under the Revolutionary Supreme Executive Council and extended under the State Governors. Perhaps sixty percent of the volumes of the colonial era Library of the Assembly of Pennsylvania has survived

52. At a Council held at Philadelphia, 17 Nov^r 1747, Four o'Clock in the Afternoon. A meeting of the Governor and an Indian delegation. The finale being a distribution of presents. The Indian Speaker having consulted with Scaiohady, took up the Belt and Strings of Wampum in order they were presented, and repeating the Substance of every Paragraph express'd high Satisfaction at what the Council had said, & promis'd to send the string of Wampum to the Carayiahaga Indians, who being their own Flesh and Blood they were pleased with the Regards shewn to them; And in Testimony of their entire Satisfaction & Devotion to the English Interest they gave the Indian marks of Approbation and Danced the War [sic;] Dance. Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, Vol. V, p. 151 [Harrisburg, 1851].

53. At a Council held at Philadelphia Friday 20th December 1754. Manuscript Papers on the Indian and Military Affairs of the Province of Pennsylvania, 1737-1775, p. 247.

until the present, and is housed in the State Library in Harrisburg. Only two volumes from the Council's private library, however, have been located thus far, and one fortunately carries its own documentation as having been purchased by Governor John Penn and then placed in his office reference collection.⁵⁴

As to shelving facilities for this growing library, we know that during the State era Alexander Hale, carpenter, was paid £ 14.5.0. "for making a large bookcase, finding materials and painting the same" (see: footnote No. 33). Thus, this was a large, built-in, open bookcase. This form could have obtained for the Penn era of course, but, knowing the extant Penn Family furniture, and also the bookcases built-in to John Penn's order in the Library of his country retreat "Solitude," we see that mahogany was preferred, and elegance the tone. Here the bookcases have astragal panes like the bookcase in Illus. No. 13. Perhaps a large mahogany free-standing bookcase with glazed doors above for shelving, and solid panel doors below concealing drawers for pamphlets and maps, was the solution for the Governor's Council Chamber.

It is not difficult to understand the eighteenth century penchant for pairs of globes; one terrestrial, the other celestial. It was an age of discovery still, especially from an astronomical standpoint, so even the celestial globe would have had some practical value. The Library

⁵⁴. The title page of this volume is inscribed: "John Penn," while the front fly leaf is inscribed: "John Penn 1765/For the Use of the Council Board," INHP Collection. THE CHARTERS AND ACTS OF ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA... Philadelphia, 1763, Vol. I, 649 pp.



Illustration #13. Chippendale style mahogany bookcase, Philadelphia, circa 1760-1775. The private reference collection of the Governor's Council, consisting of books, manuscripts, maps, prints and scientific instruments may have been housed in a cabinet similar to this one. Collection of Joe Kindig, Jr., York, Pa. INHP neg. #10163

Company of Philadelphia owned a pair of globes in the mid-eighteenth century, and the Supreme Executive Council ordered a pair in the latter part of the century (see: footnote No. 38).

Proprietor-Governor Thomas Penn, catering apparently to a great personal interest in exploration and science, was the chief source of globes for Pennsylvania institutions. Writing from London in 1776 to Governor's Council member Richard Peters, he said: "I send you also two pair of Mr. Adam's new Globes of the first sett that have been fitted up, one pair for the College [of Philadelphia], and the other for the Library at Lancaster [The Juliana Library, named in honor of Lady Juliana Penn, his wife]. I forgot whether I promised you a pair, if I did let me know it and I will send them. There will be a book published very soon to shew their use and in particular the Improvements that he has made upon them which I will send as soon as it is printed."⁵⁵ All the promised globes and books arrived in due course; and possibly, the globes promised the Reverend Mr. Peters were for the Governor's Council Chamber and provided the precedent for the post-occupation globes by the State.

Thomas Penn's interest in scientific instruments was not limited to pairs of globes; he also sent from London, as a gift to the Council, the transit made by John Bird of London in 1768 (Illus. No. 14),

⁵⁵. Thomas Penn to the Reverend Mr. Richard Peters, London _____ 1766, Penn Papers, Family Correspondence, 1766. Historical Society of Pennsylvania.



Illustration #14. Transit made by John Bird of London in 1768 for use in the observation of the transit of Venus, June 3, 1769. Said to have been purchased by the Proprietor's for this purpose, and latterly used in the State House to obtain the mean time for the State House clock. INHP Collection. INHP neg. #10169.

in order to be used along with a similar transit owned by the American Philosophical Society, in the observation of the transit of Venus, June 3, 1769. Latterly, the transit was kept in the State House, perhaps in the Council Chamber, to obtain the mean time for the State House clock.⁵⁶

The Penns were always careful to keep their political fences on both sides of the Atlantic⁵⁷ in good order, and to do this in Philadelphia the Governor gave private dinners in his office and hosted picnics "down the river" in his yacht.⁵⁸ The Penns' account for these

⁵⁶. This transit, found in the tower of Independence Hall about 1914, is believed to be one of the three transits used in British America to observe the June 3, 1769 Transit of Venus. The first transit, made by Benjamin Rittenhouse, and used at his home "Norriton" near Philadelphia, is owned by the American Philosophical Society; the INHP transit, made by John Bird of London in 1768, was given by Thomas Penn to the Council for use in the observatory in the State House garden; and a third, used at the lighthouse at Cape Henlopen. This last instrument has disappeared. INHP Museum Section Accession folder, City Collection #28.001.

⁵⁷. Though the Penn Proprietors and Governors may have respected Benjamin Franklin as a person, he was to them, from a political standpoint, absolute anathema. This feeling was no doubt reciprocated by Franklin, who during his entire political career had been an advocate of and active worker toward the revocation of the feudalistic Penn Charter. With such a clever and indefatigable threat to their inheritance as Franklin soon proved to be, it behooved the Penns to work that much harder at keeping favor at Court and with Kings' ministers.

⁵⁸. The Governors of the Province of Pennsylvania had their barges or yachts, and so did prosperous government officials and wealthy private individuals. It is unlikely that the combination sale and row galley used by the Founder to transport himself and family between Pennsbury Manor and Philadelphia had survived into the mid-eighteenth century. John Penn Jr., grandson of the Founder and future Proprietor-Governor, used a friend's yacht for his "grand progress" throughout the Penn holdings on the Delaware River. Describing the tour to his Uncle Thomas Penn, he wrote "... I have been to Newcastle, in a yatch [sic] belonging to Mr. Allen, & all the towns between this and Cape Henlopen; I was visited at every place by the head people who were very civil." Penn Papers, Family Correspondence, John Penn to Thomas Penn, July 7, 1753, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

pleasant political obligations has not yet been located, but their continuation on the part of the State Chief Executive is well-documented. The charwoman for the Governor's Council Chamber on occasion doubled in brass as cook for the dinners for constituents the State Governor gave in his office.⁵⁹ In temperate weather the excursions down the river in the Governor's yacht frequently resulted in intemperate conduct, which, in its turn, produced bills for: "... to Eight Knives & forks Lost Down the River £ 2.5.0; to a larger puter [sic] Dish Down the River £ 0.15.0; to a large table cloath Lorst Down the River £ 1.10.0."⁶⁰

59. To Cash paid a woman for washing
ye Council Roome, ... [£] 0 2 0
Cooking, &c. for the above 3 0 0
Pennsylvania Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. I, p. 678.

60. [Oct. 20-Dec. 4, 1776] State Treasurer Accts 1777 - "Folder 1777."
MSS [Harrisburg].

RECOMMENDATIONS

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL TABLE

Assuming that at some time during the Proprietary period the Council would have met in full strength (12 members); and also recognizing that even with the customary five to eight members, there were sometimes dignitaries from the Assembly or the Province, a traditionally oval table large enough to accommodate fourteen people should be provided.⁶¹ Since it will be covered with floor-length green baize it need not be of period vintage, indeed nothing more than a modern facsimile, oval in form (see: footnote No. 32, and Illus. No. 15).

COUNCIL TABLE ACCESSORIES

TABLE COVER

Somewhat later in its original furnishing than the Governor's Council Chamber in Williamsburg, the practise of covering the table with a "Turkey work Carpet" would no longer obtain. Rather, a floor-length green baize cloth would more logically have been the order, a precedent which gave way in 1786 to a cover secured with ornamental brass tacking around the table's edge (see: footnote No. 32).

⁶¹. In the first Williamsburg, Virginia Capitol Building, some of the provisions in 1703 for the Governor's Council Chamber (Illus. No. 15) state: "... that there be provided to be set in the Council Chamber[,] one oval table fourteen foot long and six foot broad with two doz. arm'd Cain Chairs[,] one larger ditto [for the Governor], twenty five green Cushions for the said Chairs stuf with hair, and a large Turkey work Carpet for the table. That a sufficient quantity of green cloth be provided to make Carpets off for all the tables." Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1702-1712. Extracts per courtesy the Department of Collections, Colonial Williamsburg.



Illustration #15. The Governor's Council Chamber, The Capitol, Williamsburg, Virginia, as reconstructed and reconstituted 1930-1934. The furnishings in the room follow the 1703-04 invoices for objects purchased for the original room. INHP neg. #10170.

SILVER CANDLESTICKS (8)

There are in the INHP reference files four separate references to double sconces and silver candlesticks in the Governor's Council Chamber during the early State period. The earliest reference is Timothy Matlack's account dated March 14, 1777 which calls for "1 Set of Plated Candlesticks" at sixteen shillings and "1 Pair Double Sconces" at thirty one shillings. On the other hand, the accounts of David Rittenhouse (see: footnote No. 22), speak of paying "Timothy Berritt for one pair of plated Candlesticks & 1 pair Double sconces." These references would appear a bit misleading for, considering there was no chandelier in the room, these accommodations were hardly sufficient for lighting so expansive a chamber. Clearly we have insufficient evidence upon which to draw, but if furnishings for the Council Chamber at Williamsburg may be accepted as reliable prototypes, then the recommended number of silver sticks to use here should be increased to eight. These should be in the style of George II, and of necessity be reproductions (see: Illus. No. 16).

SILVER INKSTAND

Whatever writing took place at the table was done primarily by the Council Secretary; but on state occasions the Governor, with appropriate ceremony, signed Assembly bills which had his approval. Thus, to accommodate the ceremonial writing by the Governor, it is recommended that the antique George II silver inkstand in the INHP collection (Illus. No. 17) be placed at the western end of the Council table. This inkstand, English in origin, is of comparable calibre to the one the Assembly had ordered from Philadelphia silversmith Philip Syng in 1752, for its Speaker.

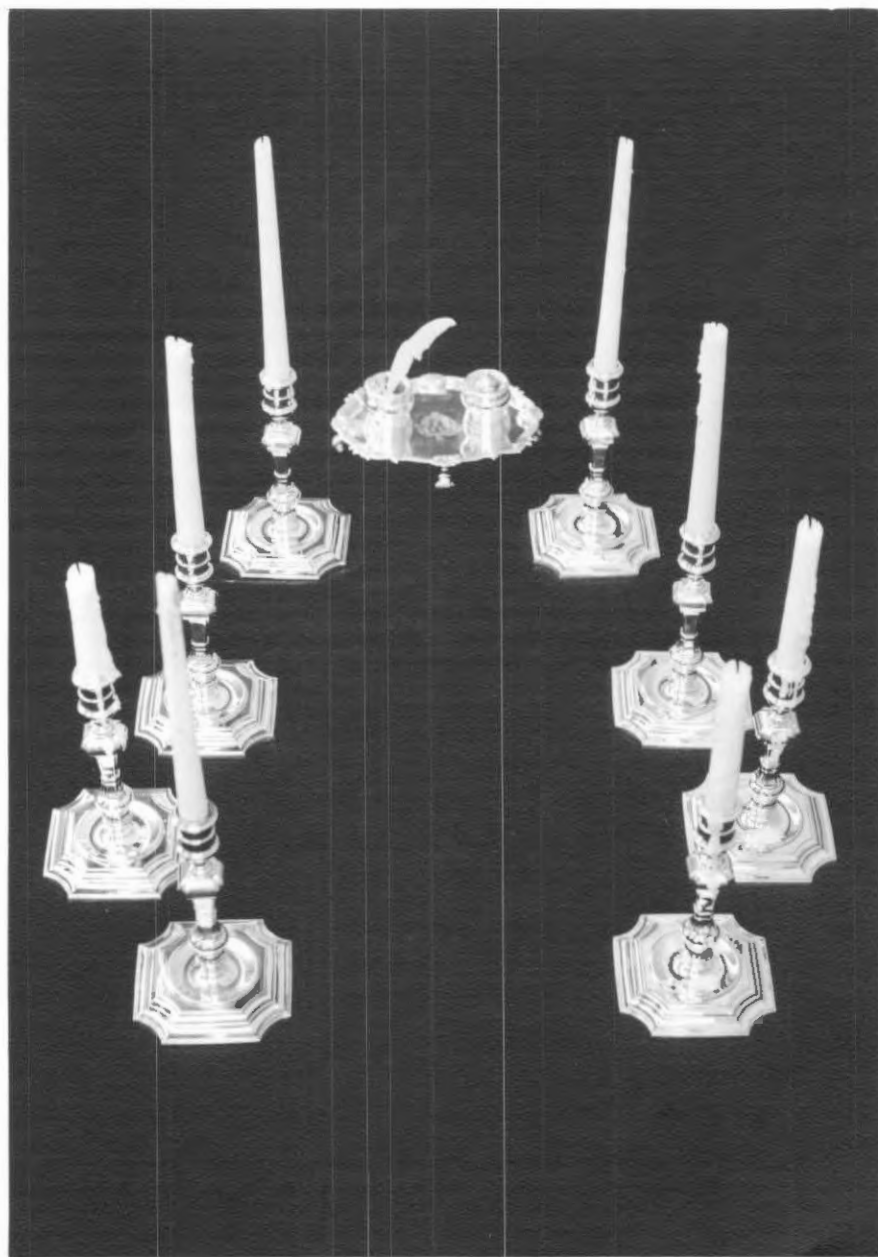


Illustration #16. Reproduction English silver candlesticks in the Geo. II style [circa 1730-1750]. INHP Collection. Neg. #10160.



Illustration #17. Silver inkstand made in London in 1730 by John White. Comparable to the inkstand made for the Pennsylvania Assembly. INHP Collection. Neg. #10161.

GLASS INKWELL

Since all the note taking was done by the Secretary of the Council, one of its gentlemen members, who apparently sat near the Governor at the table, it is recommended that a mid-eighteenth century English glass inkwell be obtained for this position at the table. Conjecturally, the place to the Governor's immediate right. A paperbound blank ledger and quill pens might also be placed here.

SIDE TABLE

The Governor's Council Chamber of Tryon Palace, New Bern, North Carolina (see Illus. No. 18), most closely approximates in function, elegance and period the Pennsylvania State House Governors' Council Chamber. In the inventory taken of Governor Tryon's Council Chamber is a mahogany side table,⁶² an item of furnishing which would serve purposefully here to hold a pair of globes, a transit, and also the tri-cornered hats and walking sticks of members of the Council. It is recommended that the American eighteenth century mahogany side table already in the INHP collection (Illus. No. 19) be used for this purpose.

SIDE TABLE ACCESSORIES

PAIR OF GLOBES, TRANSIT, WALKING STICKS, AND HATS

The recommended use of the side table is to display three "scientific instruments" which may have originally been--in fact or counterpart (see pp. 45 & 55)--in the Governor's Council Chamber. It

⁶². Tryon Palace Council Chamber. Inventory #7. Copy courtesy of Tryon Palace Restoration.



Illustration #18. The Governor's Council Chamber (1770) of Tryon Palace, New Bern, North Carolina, as reconstructed and reconstituted 1955-1959 by Tryon Palace Commission. Photo by courtesy of the Commission. INHP neg. #10171.



Illustration #19. Chippendale style mahogany side table,
Philadelphia or New York City, circa 1760-1770.
INHP Collection. Neg. #10162.

is recommended that a pair of English table globes--terrestrial and celestial--pre-dating 1775 be acquired for the room, and that the John Bird transit in the INHP collection (Illus. No. 14), be placed here. Such a table could also have contained on occasion the walking sticks (3) and tri-cornered hats (3) of various council members.

ENGLISH STICK BAROMETER

An interest in the elements was a consuming passion for eighteenth century gentlemen; and in particular for the Proprietor Thomas Penn, who not only satisfied his personal curiosity in this regard, but encouraged a like interest in his province. He periodically supplied "philosophical instruments" and scientific publications to Pennsylvania libraries and learned societies. Thus, an English stick barometer, though conjectural, as part of the Governor's Council Chamber equipment, is in accord with the known interests of the Proprietor. It is recommended that a mid-eighteenth century London-made stick barometer be acquired for the Council Chamber, and that it be placed between the west window and the west wall.

WRITING TABLE

The Governor's Gentlemen-Secretary and Council member would have sat at the table with his colleagues and made notes at the Governor's direction into some kind of temporary daily ledger; but proper transcriptions would have been copied into the Journal of the Council by a

clerk attached to the office. This could have been effected at a flat-topped writing table, a prototype to the "writing desk" made by William Roberts in 1783 for the Secretary to the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania (see footnote No. 34). Although a table of American manufacture is preferable, a mid-eighteenth century table of English provenance will probably have to suffice and is recommended.

WRITING TABLE ACCESSORIES

Most of the paper work in the Council Chamber in its role as the Governor's office was probably done at a flat-top writing table-desk. Thus, it should be supplied with every utensil a busy clerk would have had use for. It is recommended that the top of the table be supplied with a mid-eighteenth century Pewter Inkstand, Quill Pens, a chamois Pen Wiper, a Leather bound Blank Book, a Pounce Caster, a Brass Taper Stick, a Stick of Sealing Wax, a ball of India Rubber, a supply of Binding Ribbon, a pottery bottle of Ink Concentrate, an Ivory Ruler, an ivory mounted Pen Knife, a leather covered Document Box and a brass, two branch Reading Light.

TILT-TOP TABLE AND ACCESSORIES

The Pennsylvania State House Governor's Council Chamber differed from two of its prominent eighteenth century counterparts at Williamsburg, Virginia, and New Bern, North Carolina, respectively, in that its social side had greater emphasis. This was because the two above-mentioned capitals had official residences for their governors, where they could entertain officially, while the Province of Pennsylvania had only its State House to serve all purposes. In order to

convey this aspect of the Governor's Council Chamber it is recommended that an eighteenth century Philadelphia Chippendale mahogany claw and ball foot tea table be acquired for the room. This, with a tole Tray, a pair of eighteenth century glass Decanters, and Wine Glasses, should be located between two comfortable armchairs near the fireplace.

CELLARETTE

What with the private entertaining in the Governor's Council Chamber on special occasions, one could expect the nicety of a social drink of port or sherry. The presence of a cellarette is thus a logical conjecture. It is recommended that a mid-eighteenth century English cellarette with a full complement of bottles and glasses be obtained for the Governor's Council Chamber and placed below the west window.

SEATING FURNITURE

GOVERNOR'S ARMCHAIR

It is recommended that the Philadelphia mahogany Queen Anne armchair in the INHP collection (Illus. No. 20), be used at the western end of the council table. "Masters' Chairs," or armchairs with elaborate high backs were the tradition in English eighteenth century guild halls and public buildings. This tradition was observed by cabinetmaker John Folwell when he provided a new Speaker's chair for the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1779 (Rising Sun Chair). On a more modest scale we observe it also in the Governor's Council Chamber with the early armchair in our collection. Like all the rooms in the State House, the furniture in the Council Chamber represented a slow accretion of pieces and modes from 1747 to 1775. The basic pieces in the room: the center table and chairs



Illustration #20. Delaware Valley walnut arm and side chairs
in the Queen Anne style, circa 1730-50. INHP Collection.
Neg. #10159.

and table accessories, are designed to represent the earliest period of the room's occupancy.

SIDE CHAIRS (12)

Lacking documentation relevant to the specific kind of chairs used by members of the Governor's Council we can only speculate that they were probably locally made and were something more elaborate than the ubiquitous Windsor or rush-seat ladder-back chairs used elsewhere in the State House. It is recommended that a grouping of eight eighteenth century Pennsylvania walnut Queen Anne style side chairs be assembled for placement at the council table (see Illus. No. 20); and that four reproductions be made from these, one to be placed at the Governor's desk, one at the clerk's table, and one at each end of the side table. Collectively, this number would accommodate a full council session of twelve members. The seats of all chairs should be upholstered in a durable red linen.

UPHOLSTERED ARM CHAIRS (2)

Near the fireplace, in a manner to encourage conversation, it is recommended there be placed two eighteenth century style upholstered armchairs. One of the so-called "Supreme Court Chairs" in the INHP collection might be used here with a second chair like it in reproduction. Although believed to have been made in the 1790's these chairs are stylistically retardataire and would be suitable here. Their covering might be black Morocco calfskin.

BENCHES with CUSHIONS (4)

To accommodate Indian delegations when they were received in the Governor's Council Chamber, it is recommended that four cushioned benches be permanently "borrowed" from the Long Gallery supply.

GOVERNOR'S DESK AND ACCESSORIES

Both the Proprietary and State Governors would have required some place in the Council Chamber where they could attend to their personal correspondence and keep their official papers under lock and key (see footnote No. 35). It is recommended that a Pennsylvania walnut or mahogany slant-top desk pre-dating 1760 be acquired for the room, and that it be supplied with a Brass Inkstand, a leather-covered Dispatch Box, a brass and tole two-branch Reading Light, a mid-eighteenth century issue of the English Court Calendar, a supply of rag-stock Writing Paper, a brass Taper Stick, and a Personal Seal--all of the period.

TALL CASE CLOCK

Timekeeping at the Pennsylvania State House was not entirely solved with the addition of a tower, though the Assembly "Ordered, That the Superintendents of the State-house do provide a large Clock to strike on the Bell, in the Tower of the said Building, within a suitable Dial-plate to show the Hours and Minutes."⁶³ One wonders how the occupants of the building observed the hours before the installation of the tower clock. The dial for the "Great Clock" was on the west exterior wall of the State House and was of little use to a clerk inside the

⁶³. Pennsylvania Archives, 8th Series, Vol. IV, p. 3507, 1752.

building. That tall case clocks were thought appropriate for public rooms is evident when, during the first year of the Second Continental Congress, ". . . Gadsen moved that the Congress should purchase a handsome Time Piece and set it up in the Assembly Room in the State House where we meet, as a Present for the Use of the Room. Wilson and Willing desired the Motion might be dropt as the Assembly expected no Consideration and it was withdrawn . . ."⁶⁴ The opposite extreme appears when a large pocket watch, confiscated by the Committee of Safety from the vacated house of a Tory, was hung up in the Governor's Council Chamber (see footnote No. 44). It is recommended that a tall case clock of the period and calibre of the Governor's Council Chamber (Illus. No. 21) be acquired for the room.

NEST OF DRAWERS

In 1776 the State Comptroller General paid Isaac Powell for a "Nest of Drawers" for the Council Chamber (see footnote No. 36). Although seemingly arbitrary, the terminology used in such eighteenth century accounts is generally quite specific in nature. As opposed to a "Chest of Drawers," here we have a "Nest of Drawers" which the Dictionary of English Furniture defines as "A number of small drawers or tills contained in a case, a diminutive form of chest of drawers." The use of this furniture form, comparable in design to the so-called "spice cabinet," can only be conjectured. Possibly, it was to contain innumerable personal possessions belonging to the Governor. It may have been free-standing, or self-contained

⁶⁴. Burnett, Letters of Members of Continental Congress, Vol. I, p. 276. Dec. 14, 1775.



Illustration #21. Mahogany tall case with clock by Peter Stretch, Philadelphia, circa 1745. A clock of this calibre may have served in the Governor's Council Chamber as the timepiece for the second floor of the State House. Formerly in Collection of Joe Kindig, Jr., York, Pa. INHP neg. #10155.

for convenience of placement. The vagaries of size and form surrounding a furniture form that is something of a rarity in American antiques preclude further definition, rather leaving availability dictate both selection and placement.

CHEST OF PIGEON HOLES

Among the Contingent Expenses of the Supreme Executive Council between 1771 and 1781 was payment for a "chest of pidgion Holes." Later, in 1789, Alexander Hale was paid £4.10.6 for making 132 "Pegion" holes at 9 shillings per hole (see footnotes Nos.35 & 37). Obviously designed to accommodate incoming and outgoing mails, and the sorting of sundry other classifications of papers, these objects differed in design. The earlier "chest of pidgion Holes" was almost certainly a case piece equipped with doors which could be locked, and as the earlier of the two is deemed preferable for the restored Chamber.

BOOKCASE

The presence of a small collection of reference books in the Governor's Council Chamber is well-documented for both the Proprietary and State periods. The library was extensive enough, in the State period at least, to have had a bookcase made for its accommodation.⁶⁵ This built-in and painted case or shelving in all probability replaced one used by the Proprietary Governors which went the way of most State House furnishings

⁶⁵. State Records Office, Harrisburg. Comptroller General Accounts (MSS) Waste Book AAA, No. 3 [1788-93], p. 32; and Comptroller General Journal [1780], p. 206.

during the British occupation. To provide a bookcase befitting the elegance of the decor of the Council Chamber it is recommended that a mid-eighteenth century English mahogany free-standing bookcase be obtained.

COUNCIL CHAMBER LIBRARY

To date only two of the reference books from the Council's library for the Proprietary period have come to light, both respecting the laws of the Province of Pennsylvania.⁶⁶ A receipt exists, also, for payment from "The Hon^{ble} Proprietaries" to Benjamin Franklin for the binding of a "Book of Constitutions," and "a great Book of Birds."⁶⁷ In the post-1777 period we find as well some quite explicit but more often ambiguous references to the procurement of books, presumably acquired to supplement the collection once again installed in the Council Chamber.⁶⁸ Circumstantially, the Penns would have had many publications relating to their

66. The first of these, the Laws of Pennsylvania . . ., Vol. I, (1762, is inscribed "John Penn," and on the front fly leaf the legend "John Penn 1765 / For the Use of the Council Board," INHP Cat. No. 3206. The second (Catalogue, the Thomas Winthrop Streeter Sale, Parke-Bernet Galleries, Inc., 1967, p. 691), is the first volume of Pennsylvania laws printed by Andrew Bradford in 1714. The title page is inscribed "For the Gov.^{rs} Councill Board p[er] Order of Assembly. 7th 6 mo- 1714. Stands the County ab^t 16 / -per voll. office of pp^{vt} proprietary."

67. MS, Bill from B. Franklin for Binding, March 30, 1757, Penn Papers, Family Correspondence, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

68. A sampling of such accounts follows: "Jacob's Law Dictionary . . . purchased for order and for the use of Council." Colonial Records, Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council, XIV, p. 587, Nov. 29, 1785; ". . . purchased the following books for the use of Council, viz: Stuart's Politica AEconomy, two volumes, quarto; Vattel's Law of Nations, one volume, small quarto; and Smith's Wealth of Nations, three volumes octavo," Colonial Records, Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council, XIV, p. 479, June 16th, 1785; "An order was drawn on David Rittenhouse, Esq'r, Treasurer for Books &c., purchased for the use of council," Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, XI, p. 233, June 26, 1777.

Province, i.e., provincial laws; acts of the Assembly; every edition of their Charter, as well as editions of the writings of William Penn, and the colonization tracts which he and his followers produced over a thirty year period after 1681. They would have had, as well, copies of all the tracts relating to the long-term dispute between the Penns and the Calverts, as well as the maps relating to this controversy. As the century progressed, they would have added the writings of Benjamin Franklin as chief spokesman of the antiproprietary faction, with their rebuttals in pamphlet and broadside form. These and more specific recommendations for a conjectural re-constitution of the Governor's library are compiled as Appendix I to this report.

PENN FAMILY PORTRAITS (4)

Due to the absence of Proprietary records, we must constantly utilize the reflective value of State documents which relate directly to the same situations. It is our contention that the Governor's Council Chamber during the Penn era contained Penn family portraits; just as we note that during the State era it contained the portraits of former State officials. The traditional image of a corporation Board Room with a portrait of "Our Founder" looking down at his successors from a vantage point over the fireplace, is not out-of-order here, for essentially human nature changes but little over the centuries, and the Council Chamber was indeed the "Board Room" of Pennsylvania, the Penn family-owned corporation.

WILLIAM PENN (1644-1718) -- The one portrait of William Penn generally accepted without reservation (the so-called "Armor Portrait") was taken when Penn was but twenty-two years of age, before the founding of Pennsylvania. However innocuous when compared with the commanding and dignified portraits of other Penns, it was accepted as the portrait of the founder and profusely copied. Although the INHP collection contains a copy painted by Albert Rosenthal in 1905, it is exceedingly poor in execution. Another copy should be commissioned and an appropriate frame made.

THOMAS PENN (1702-1775); RICHARD PENN (1706-1771); JOHN PENN (1700-1746) -- In the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, are excellent portraits of these personages (Illus. Nos. 22, 23, & 24). Lacking documentation that would conclusively establish the presence of their portraits in the Council Chamber it is highly improbable the Historical Society would even consider their loan to the Park. It is equally improbable that contemporary likenesses would become available. Consequently, reproductions of the highest quality should be commissioned.

PAIR OF SILVER SCONCES

The sconces procured for the Council Chamber in 1777 (see p. 41) are nowhere designated as to material. Perhaps the fact that they cost almost double the amount of the set and/or pair of candlesticks, is possibly evidence that they too were silver or silver plated. It is recommended that a pair of English silver, or silver-plated, double-arm sconces of the George II period be obtained for the fireplace wall of the room (see Illus. No. 25).

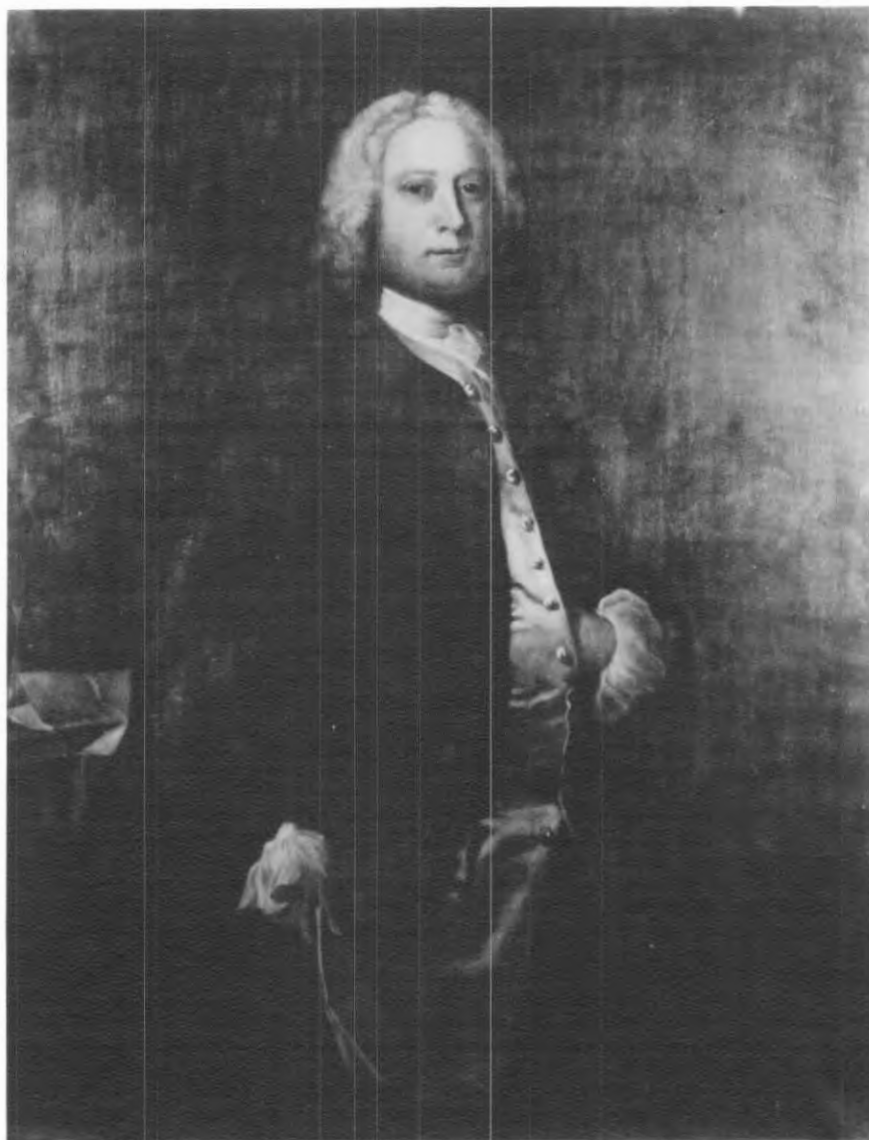


Illustration # 22. Thomas Penn (1702-1775) the most important Proprietor-Governor after his father the Founder. From 1732 to 1741 he lived in Philadelphia, but even after his return to London he was one of the Province's chief patrons of the arts and sciences. Due to his business ability and wise administration both the family and Province flourished. The 1750-1752 embellishment of the State House was due to this prosperity. Copy by Miss M. J. Naylor after an original now destroyed. Collection of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania. INHP Neg. #10167.



Illustration #23. Richard Penn (1706-1771) by Joseph Highmore. The youngest son of the Founder, who, having inherited only a 1/4 share of the Proprietorship, preferred to leave the administration of Pennsylvania in the capable hands of his brother Thomas. Collection of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania. INHP Neg. #10168.



Illustration #21. . . John Penn (1700-1746) eldest son of the Founder, as portrayed by Joseph Highmore. John was one of the absentee Proprietors who nevertheless was intensely interested in the family inheritance. It was he who commissioned the portraits of the Delaware Indian Chiefs. Collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. INHP Neg. #10193.



Illustration #25. Silver two-branch sconce. English c.1700, Collection of Colonial Williamsburg. A pair of similar, but slightly later, sconces may have been on the fireplace wall of the Governor's Council Chamber during the Penn era. INHP neg. #10164.

EVANS MAP

In the Penn manuscripts in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, references to land grants or sales often refer to their relative position on "the Evans map," that is: A Map of Pensilvania, New-Jersey, New-York, and the Three Delaware Counties: By Lewis Evans, [Philadelphia] 1749. For all practical purposes one could enter land transactions more legibly upon the 1755 map of Pennsylvania by Nicholas Scull. However, the Evans map was the earlier of the two, and had established its priority with the Penns through use. It is recommended that a copy of the 1740 Evans map be obtained, appropriately framed and hung above the Governor's desk in the Governor's Council Chamber.

PENN'S TREATY PRINT

Benjamin West, native of the Province of Pennsylvania, sought and found fame in London as the favorite painter of King George III. He was also the teacher and friend of many American student artists. In the late 1760's he was commissioned by the Penn family to portray "Penn's Treaty with the Indians," a "history picture" he completed about 1771. In 1775 the engraving after this painting was published in London and copies soon found their way to Philadelphia. We can assume that one may have found its way to the State House as well, though documentary evidence for a copy of the print being there can be found only for the period after the Revolution. In this instance, a delegation of Indians visiting the Governor

in his Council Chamber in 1792, was pleased to see a copy of the print hanging on the wall.⁶⁹

It is recommended that a copy of the 1775 edition of the print "Penn's Treaty with the Indians," appropriately framed, be acquired for the Governor's Council Chamber and be placed upon the south wall between the east window and the east wall.

WINDOW CURTAINS (3 sets)

We have not thus far located a reference to curtains in the Governor's Council Chamber during the Proprietary period. We know that in the 1740's, Philadelphia upholsterer and curtain maker Plunkett Fleeson made curtains for the Assembly Room, a room certainly no more deserving of such embellishment than the Council Chamber. Conjecturally, then, this room would have received some form of window treatment, and possibly comparable to that employed on the lower floor. Considering the overall elegance of the room, it is recommended that either red moreen or damask hangings arranged in guillotine fashion be provided for the Chamber.

CARPETING

An area-sized oriental carpet, possibly an Oushak, should be acquired for placement under the Council table, thus further defining that area of the Chamber reserved for the Council.

69. "Brother Onas, Governor, though we have not writings like you: yet we remember often to have heard of the friendship that existed between our forefathers, and yours. The picture to which you drew our attention [a copy of the well known print of Penn's treaty with the Indians, painted by a young artist of this city, with which they were much pleased] brought fresh to our minds the friendly conferences that used to be held between the former Governor of Pennsylvania, and our Tribes...." Pennsylvania Gazette, April 4, 1792.

70. Furnishing Plan for The Assembly Room, Ind. Hall, Feb., 1970.
Part D, p. 125.

FIREPLACE EQUIPMENT

ANDIRONS

On November 24, 1786, John Thompson was paid £ 1.6.0 for one pair of andirons weighing twenty six pounds.⁷¹ The invoice is conveniently annotated: "The above were purchased by the Door-keeper for the use of Council..." It is recommended that andirons similar to those acquired for the first floor Assembly Room,⁷² or reproductions of them, be procured for placement here.

IRON FIREBACK

Firebacks should be consistent in design throughout the building (see p. 37).

FIREPLACE TOOLS

It is recommended that a large pair of English mid-eighteenth century steel with brass finial shovel and tongs be acquired for the room.

TEN-PLATE STOVE

The Council, like members of the Assembly meeting downstairs, suffered the inadequacy of heating from fireplaces for many winters before taking corrective measures. Irrespective of decor, Ludwig Foher was called in 1776/77 to make a "Stove Pipe etc. in the Council Chamber."⁷³ This practise was followed years later when one Hilary Baker was paid for a

⁷¹. Secretary Supreme Executive Council, 1786, Departmental Accounts, Box 13, RG 4, Records of Comptroller General, Division of Public Records, Harrisburg.

⁷². See Illus. #28, p. 101, Furnishings Plan for the Assembly Room, Independence Hall, Part D.

⁷³. Mar. 31, 1777. State Archives, Harrisburg, Cash Book (MB), [Dec 1, 1775 to Feb 11, 1780], p. 193, State House Furnishings.

"large ten plate stove for the Council Chamber."⁷⁴ Either a period or reproduced stove of this type should be procured, located near the center of the room in the easternmost section, with a pipe carried from it to the fireplace flues in the west wall.

GREATER and LESSER SEALS and SEAL PRESS

With great ceremony official documents approved by both the Proprietary and State Governors had appended to them by a ribbon, or stamped into their body, according to size and importance, the greater or lesser seals of the Province or State. This was done in the presence of the Governor, his Secretary, and the Assembly sponsors; after which the documents or their duplicates were filed in the Roles Office in a wing of the State House. There were two sizes of seals: a large one to be appended to Indian Treaties and land grants, and another, for smaller work-a-day legislation kept on file for reference. Each size seal had its own metal die, but only one seal press was required. The vitally important seals were kept under lock and key by the Governor's Secretary, apparently in the Governor's Council Chamber, while the press itself was kept in a locked box, also apparently in the Council Chamber for convenience sake.

It is recommended that a mid-eighteenth century English iron & brass seal press with box be displayed, open, in the center of the Governor's Council table.

INDIAN ACCOUTREMENTS

Because the Penn Indian policy was not only traditionally very important to the family but, from an administrative standpoint, highly

⁷⁴. Jan. 22, 1788. Colonial Records, Vol. XV, p. 375.

successful in comparison to the Indian affairs of other Colonies, it is desirable to represent the Pennsylvania Indians and their relationship with "Brother Onas," the Governor. It is recommended that an orderly file of "gifts" be placed on the floor of the Chamber, at the east end of the council table. These "gifts" might include woolen blankets, knives, military clothing and accoutrements, etc. (see pp. 48-50). This list should be supplemented with such items as further research might disclose as appropriate.

NEWSPAPER RACKS AND STICKS

Newspapers in the eighteenth century were the chief source of "latest intelligences"; and in this important role were subscribed to by various Proprietary and State offices. To assure that the news would be available to all members throughout the week, "newspaper sticks," one per paper, were installed in the Governor's Council Chamber and elsewhere. The "stick," hinged at one end, and with a swivel ring at the other, were hung on wall racks when not in use.

It is recommended that a four-slot wall rack of wood be placed to the left of the mahogany bookcase in the Governor's Council Chamber, and that it contain four sticks holding eighteenth century local newspapers.

THE COMMITTEE OF ASSEMBLY'S CHAMBER

Initially, this room in the southeast corner of the second floor of the State House could be entered only from the Long Gallery. With the addition of the stair tower in the 1750-52 embellishment of the building and the addition of a second floor entry or hall, the Committee Room acquired a modest entrance from this area as well.

Though this second floor room has come down through the years historically as the Committee Room, or, more exactly, the Committee of the Assembly's Chamber, housing the four permanent Committees: Accounts, Grievances, Correspondence, and Minutes, together with many successive short-term committees for particular projects; in essence it served its named purpose for only a relatively short period of time. From its first use about 1747, to the completion of the new Committee Room in 1752 is, all-inclusive, only six years. If the later Library and Committee Room on the first floor level is an indication, there must have been the beginnings of the Assembly Library in this room also. With the availability of funds at the mid-century, the members of the Assembly chose to have their Library and Committee Room conveniently placed immediately adjacent to their first floor meeting place. Proprietor-Governor Thomas Penn, who had remembered the second floor Committee Room and Library, considered the elegant new room an unnecessary expenditure, but this may have been his personal grudge against the Assembly spending money on itself, instead of on the welfare of the Province in general.

In view of the forthcoming revolt of the colonies, it is significant that one unusual aspect of the Committee Room's use is amply documented. Perhaps from 1753 when the room was vacated as Library and Committee for the first time, the room may have immediately become a store room--Province Armory. Certainly from c.1754 to c.1779 this use obtained.⁷⁵ "Robert Towers Commissary Reports, there is now in the State House belonging to this Province since [the] last War, the following articles Vizt.⁷⁶

72 Wood Canteens	10 p ^r Breeches
48 Tin d ^o	312 pair Shoes
149 Knap Sacks	3 pair Shoe Buckles
303 Shot pouches	12 Screw Drivers
8 Cartridge Boxes	12 Worms
48 Powder Horns	706 Gun Slings
50 Lock Brushes	215 Cartridge Belts
225 Flints	Twilling &
14 Jackets	Oznabriggs"

From this ample supply it was possible to periodically draw for presents to friendly Indians, and we find that in 1772 Governor Richard Penn gave, "as a token of his affection for New Comer" a long list of wearing apparel, including "... 2 pair of leggins which were got at the State House." Joseph Peepy received "one oznabrig shirt, 1 pair of Shoes, and one pair of Leggins, which were got at the State House," and his "Companion," unnamed, received the same goods from the Governor.⁷⁷

75. "Ordered, That it be recommended to Capt. Stiles to take possession of the old Workhouse, for the purpose of Casting Ball, etc., as soon as the guard man there shall be removed, and that he take possession of & fit up the long room in the State House for a Magazine of small Arms." [Oct 5, 1788] Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, Vol. XI, p. 590.

76. 14 Oct. 1775. Minute Book of the Committee of Safety, 1775-76, MSS Division of Public Records, Harrisburg, p. 107.

77. 26 Nov. 1772. Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, Vol. X, p. 64.

With the gathering war clouds the storeroom again became more martial and "Robert Towers Commiss^y Reports his having received the following articles, and stored them at the State House, vizt.

28 Muskets & Bayonets from John Nicholson
28 Scabbards for do Woolman King
ct. gr. Lb
1 3 26 Lead from Owen Biddle pe[r]
Eb[enezer]^r Call
3 Bullet Moulds, belonging to the Province, [received] of
Dunicivk, Will & Hasencliver."⁷⁸

With this the Commissary was required to "receive and examine all such arms, and give Receipts for the same to those who deliver them, specifying such as are made agreeable to pattern."⁷⁹

It was this desire for convenience that prompted the Assembly to move the Library back again to its old locale on the second floor in 1779,⁸⁰ so that it could once again be adjacent to their meeting place, while the Congress occupied their old room on the first floor. One can picture the increasing inconvenience to the members of the Pennsylvania Assembly, who,

⁷⁸. 11 Sept. 1775. Minute Book of the Committee of Safety, 1775-76, MSS, Division of Public Records, Harrisburg, p. 68.

⁷⁹. Dec. 5, 1775. Colonial Records, Vol. X, p. 422.

⁸⁰. [Nov. 25, 1778] On motion, Ordered, That Mr. Clymer, Mr. Knox and Mr. Gardner be a committee to prepare a suitable apartment for a committee-room and library, and that they collect the books, &c. belonging to the assembly of this state, and deposit them therein. Journal of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, 1776-81, p. 243.

also:

[Nov. 18, 1779] We the Subscribers, a Committee of Grievance, hereby give notice to the Public, That the said Committee will meet in the Library Room up-stairs, in the State House, at half past Nine o'clock in the mornings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays during the present sitting of the General Assembly.... Pennsylvania Packet, p. 3, c. 2.

when they wished a book for reference from their library, found it necessary to send the Assembly doorkeeper downstairs to request the Congress doorkeeper to ask permission of the President of Congress to pass through the room, to the first floor Library for a book.

One could say that the initial inkling of a revival of the second floor Library came when the books which had been evacuated from the State House in Sept. 1777, and sent to Easton, Pennsylvania, in fourteen boxes and two trunks, were returned after the British occupation.⁸¹ We know that by November of 1779 the Library was, once again, on the second floor⁸² and that either to rehabilitate the old book cases, build additional ones, or rearrange the old bookcases in the new Assembly Room, Thomas Nevil, Master Carpenter, who was responsible for much of the fine woodwork in the State House, was paid "For Carpenters work and materials inclosing the books in the Library upstairs in the State House."⁸³

81. [Sept 17, 1777] Ordered, That the Books in the Library belonging to the State be sent immediately to Easton in Northampton County, & committed to the care of Robert Levers, Esq'r, of the said county, to whose care a case & barrel, containing the Books & Papers of the late Council of Safety & Board of War, have already been sent with the Loan Office Money & Papers.

(N.B. Fourteen Boxes & Two Trunks sent by Philip Mosser & Jacob Kuhn, accordingly.) Colonial Records, Minutes Supreme Executive Council, Vol. XI, p. 309-310.

Also:

1779 April 16. By cash paid John Jacobs for securing and bringing to Philadelphia books belonging to the State library 6-0-0.

82. See footnote #80

83. 1780. Dec'r 30th Accounts of David Rittenhouse, Box I, Accts, Current, Aug. 25, 1780-Sept 12, 1781, Division of Public Records, Harrisburg. RG Records of Office of State Treasurer.

RECOMMENDATIONS

COMMITTEE TABLES (2)

It is rather unlikely, although there were four permanent Assembly Committees and others of limited duration, that more than one committee would meet in deliberation at one time. However, this does not preclude their having been more than one table; and to convey the idea of a plurality of committees, it is recommended that two tables be used. The first of these might be a large rectangular mid-eighteenth century Pennsylvania stretcher-base table, comparable to that made for and still extant in the Library Company (see Illus. No. 5: Assembly Room Furnishings Plan). The second table, smaller in scale, might take the form of an oval or circular top mid-eighteenth century Pennsylvania gate-leg.

COMMITTEE TABLE ACCESSORIES

Table settings in public buildings have become something of a hallmark at INHP. Indeed, it is primarily the period of restoration that differentiates one from the other. References abound to Green Baize table coverings, as they do to Quill Pens and other writing accessories. In addition, on these tables might have been found large circular mid-eighteenth century Pewter Inkstands, and an assortment of Books from the Assembly's library. The absence of references to specific forms of lighting for this room also suggests that Candlesticks (eight in all) were probably utilized. Stylistically, English brass sticks of George II design would be correct.

SEATING FURNITURE

WINDSOR SIDE CHAIRS (8)

Assembly Committees could be from three to eight persons in number. Seating furniture for these committees might also have been variable in style, for a general mixture of styles appears to have prevailed throughout the building at any one given time. For the central committee table it is recommended that eight similar fan-back Philadelphia Windsor side chairs be procured.

LADDER-BACK SIDE CHAIRS (4)

Representing the earliest period of furnishings in the State House, four Pennsylvania rush-seat ladder-back chairs might significantly be drawn-up to the smaller committee table.

WINDSOR or JOINT STOOL

For the convenience of working upon muskets and other military accoutrements stored in the room, a Windsor stool or "joint stool" may have existed in actuality, placed next to a work table (see below). A period example should be obtainable.

WORK TABLE

Placed in front of gun-racks and strewn with cleaning materials, a table would appropriately represent the ordinance function of the armory. In antiquarian jargon it might be a pine-top stretcher-base table, Availability will largely dictate form in a period example.

WORK TABLE ACCESSORIES

Upon the table it is proposed there be displayed a disassembled Musket, a Barrel Cleaner and Worm, a Pottery Oil Jug, a wooden Waste Box, Rags, an all-purpose Gun Wrench, and a pile of Cleaning Patches.

GUN RACKS and EQUIPMENT PEGS

The response for a call for arms was so favorable that Robert Towers, Commissary, was obliged to "fix Racks in a proper place in the State House, for keeping the arms in this Province in good order."⁸⁴ Conjecturally these might have been placed on the North wall to the East of the door, where there is ample room for a double-tiered stand. They will of necessity have to be reproduced. (see Illus. No. 26).

MUSKETS (40) and ACCOUTREMENTS

The fortunate existence of the Commissary Reports (see pp. 87-88) provides documentary evidence for the armament and military apparel stored in this room. Token numbers of these items would suffice to convey both function and extent. Possibly a few period specimens can be procured but, by-and-large, reproductions of the following will be necessary: regulation eighteenth century British Army Muskets (40), Slings (40), Bayonets (40), both wooden and tin Canteens (20), Scabbards (12), Shot Pouches (12), Cartridge Belts and Boxes (24), Powder Horns (12), and Knapsacks (6).

STORAGE BOXES (4) and BARRELS (2)

Certainly not all military supplies were visible to the eye, some conceivably stored in the emptied bookcases occasioned by the removal of the library, or packed in simple, sturdy pine boxes. Lead shot, especially, would have been secured in small barrels. Either period or reproduced containers would suffice.

⁸⁴Dec. 5, 1775. Colonial Records, Vol. X, p. 422.



Illustration #26. Rifle racks in the Powder Magazine, Williamsburg, Virginia. Restored circa 1931. Racks of this nature held small arms belonging to the province of Pennsylvania which were housed in part of the Committee Room, c.1775 to 1778. INHP neg. 410175.

PAPER PRESSES (2)

There were at least four standing committees associated with the Pennsylvania Assembly, and though in their deliberations--which were not necessarily concurrent--they did not each need a work or conference table, it would have been necessary for the papers and reports of these committees to have been kept separate for the duration of their deliberations. It is recommended that the design of the original book presses in the Bishop White Study (INHP) be adapted for use here. They should be reproduced in pine and painted, made double and equipped with ledger compartments, and locks.

BOOKS

The great interpretive "coup" for the room is the fact that many of the original volumes of the Assembly Library of the Proprietary era have survived. These have for many years been in the State Library at Harrisburg. Each item is identified with a gilt embossed "Assembly of Pennsylvania"⁸⁵ on its leather cover (Illus. No. 27); while the volumes missing in Harrisburg may be found in fact or counterpart thanks to a catalogue of the State Library published in 1818.⁸⁶ There is further documentation in the records

85. [Jan. 15, 1767] Ordered, That the Clerk do cause a fair Catalogue to be made of all the Books belonging to the Assembly Library, and order the said Books to be stamped with the Words Assembly of Pennsylvania, in gilt Letters, on the outside of the Cover of each Book, and likewise give Directions for another Box of Nests to be put up, in the Committee Room for better keeping the Papers of the House in proper Order.

The House adjourned. to Ten o'Clock To-morrow Morning.
Pennsylvania Archives, Eight Series, Vol. VII, p. 5960.

86. CATALOGUE / OF THE / MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS / BELONGING TO THE STATE
LIBRARY / OF PENNSYLVANIA - HARRISBURGH PRINTED BY JOHN WYETH /
1818. A.P.S. [INHP microfilm: small roll #47].

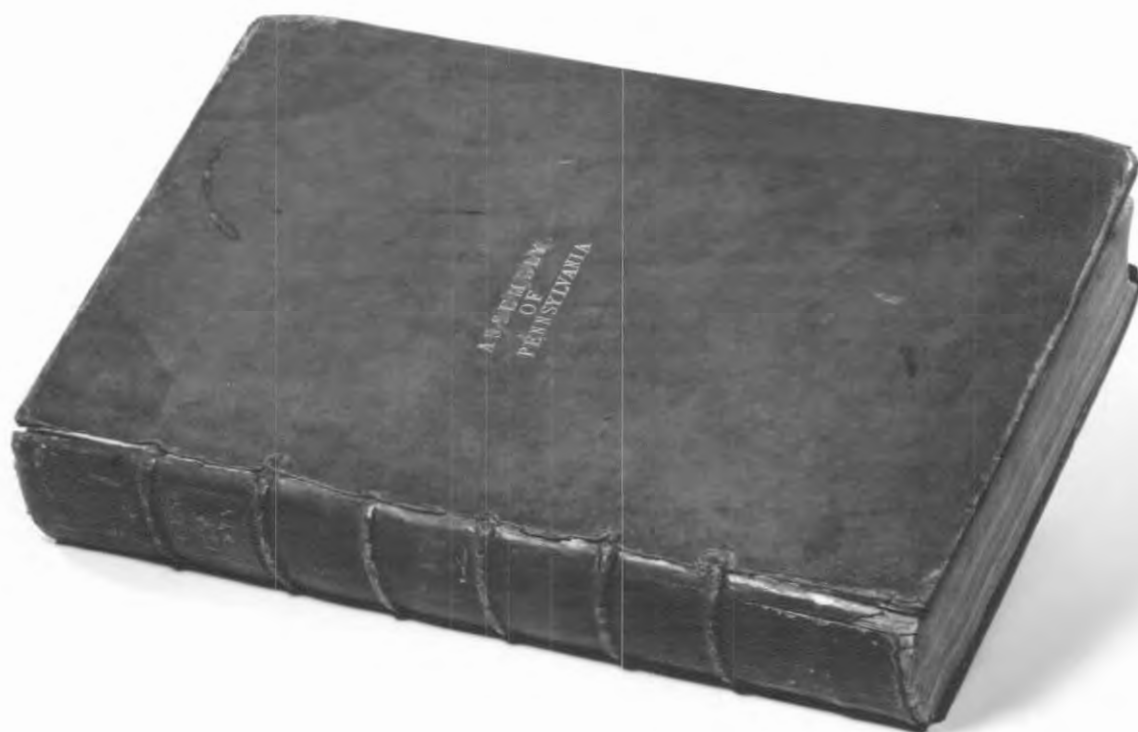


Illustration #27.

One of two volumes presently in the INHP Collection from the original State House Library: VOTES/AND/PROCEEDINGS/ of the/ Province of PENNSYLVANIA./ Volume The THIRD/PHILADELPHIA:/ Printed and Sold by B. Franklin and D. Hall, at the/New-Printing-Office near the Market MDCCLIV. INHP Neg. #10173.

of Assembly expenditures, where payments are recorded for books for the Assembly Library, and the books are listed in brief. Too, volumes from the library which have "wandered" over the years can occasionally be found in book sale catalogues.

A visitor to the first floor library in 1782 said that it was "... pretty large, but far from being filled; the few books it is composed of appear to be well chosen..."⁸⁷ This is an on-the-spot observation that the 1752 Library and Committee Room with its elaborate interior of glass-enclosed book shelves on two levels had been largely de-nuded when the basic reference collection was moved to the original library area on the second floor to accommodate the members of the Assembly. It also suggests that the ever-considerate Assembly of Pennsylvania, having first given up its room to The Congress, also left for the use of The Congress a few well-chosen books. In all, counting the books on the second floor, and the select few left on the first floor, the Assembly's book collection probably did not exceed three hundred leather-bound folio volumes, and perhaps a hundred more smaller in size.

Thus, it is recommended that an attempt be made to borrow from the State Library at Harrisburg all the volumes known to have originally been part of the pre-1779 Assembly of Pennsylvania Library. According to the 1818 catalogue this would be approximately one hundred folio volumes comprising fifty-one titles. It is further recommended that the entire

⁸⁷. Marquis de Chastellux, Travels in North America, in the Years 1780, 1781, 1782, Vol. I, pp. 222-223. Dec. 4, 1782.

collection be reconstituted as a long range project by obtaining counter- parts of originals now lost, and obtaining Assembly Library volumes which appear periodically for sale (see Appendix No. II).

BOOKCASES

The fact that a master carpenter "inclosed" the books "upstairs" in the post-occupation period (see p. 89) is significant for our purposes. This would suggest a precedent may have existed for less elaborate facilities than the glass-enclosed bookcases of the first floor Library-Committee Room. Public libraries of the eighteenth century were commonly provided with cases equipped with wire grill fronted doors, such as those made for the Arch Street Meeting House, c.1800 (see Illus. Nos. 28 & 29). Even more pertinent, perhaps, was the State's contracting with Nathaniel Hautsche in 1799 to make twenty-four frames and "twisting them with Wire for the Library Closets."⁸⁸ Consequently, we envision for the Committee of the Assembly's Chamber two painted pine reproduced bookcases, each fitted with a double set of wire grill fronted doors, adjustable shelves, and locks.

WINDOW HANGINGS (3 sets)

There are no references from the historic period 1736 to 1779 concerning window curtains in the Committee of the Assembly Chamber. However, as its three large windows face the south, and during long Philadelphia summers would get the brunt of the afternoon sun, it is recommended that swagged, rope and pulley curtains of the same form as

⁸⁸. Oct. 18, 1799. Accounts of the Comptroller General, Division of Public Records. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.



FIG. 15. Interior of Main Building, 1859. Wash Drawing by Colin C. Cooper, Jr., shows the Librarian's desk to the right and behind it an arched opening into the Loganian Library. The building was getting crowded with books in its later years. Courtesy of Free Library of Philadelphia.



FIG. 16. Loganian Library, interior view looking east, 1879. Another drawing by Cooper. Courtesy of the Library Company of Philadelphia.

Illustration #38. Mid-19th century watercolors of the Library Company interior and the adjoining Loganian Library, showing wire grill doors on bookcases. INHP neg. #10172.



Illustration #29. Wire grill bookcase door from Arch Street Meeting library, circa 1800. INHP neg. #10174.

those recommended for the Governor's Council Chamber be installed in the Committee Room, but that the curtains be of a less elegant material and be of a different color.

FIREPLACE EQUIPMENT

Lacking contemporary references to the specific forms of heating devices used in the Committee Room, it is recommended that its fireplace be equipped with the same implements prepared for the Governor's Council Chamber; namely, fireback, andirons, and fireplace tools.

FLOOR COVERINGS

Neither documentation nor inference suggests the presence of either wall-to-wall or area-sized carpeting in this room. One exception that might be allowed is a painted canvas floor cloth placed beneath the work table in the northeast corner.

PART D

APPENDIX I

PARTIAL RECONSTITUTION OF GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL LIBRARY

Partial Reconstitution of Governor's Council Library

The following list of publications recommended for the Governor's Library is only partial in nature, concentrated in the areas of Pennsylvania boundary disputes, the Laws of Pennsylvania, writings by the Penns, and the relationship of the Colony to Indian tribes and nation. The list must be supplemented at a later date, with a compilation of references drawn from documentation to such pre-1777 publications that were procured by the State, presumably to replace those lost during the Revolutionary period; and those which might logically suggest themselves as appropriate to the Provincial Council.

Partial Reconstitution of Governor's Council Library

[Boundary Dispute]

A Letter to a Gentleman, Concerning the Boundaries of the Province of Maryland. London, 1732.

[Boundary Dispute]

Articles of Agreement made and concluded upon between the Right Honourable The Lord Proprietary of Maryland, and the Honourable the Proprietarys of Pensilvania, &c . . . Philadelphia, B. Franklin, 1733.

[Boundary Dispute]

True Copies I. The Agreement between Lord Baltimore and Messieurs Penn, dated 10 May 1732 II. The Commissions given to the Commissioners . . . III. The Return or Report of the Commissioners . . . London? 1734?

[Boundary Dispute]

In Chancery. Breviate. John Penn, Thomas Penn, and Richard Penn, esq; Plaintiffs. Charles Calvert, Esq; Lord Baltimore . . . Defendant. For the Plaintiffs . . . London, 1743?

Campanius, Thomas. Kort Beskrifning om Provincien Nya Sverige ut: America, Som nu forijden af the Engelske Kallas Pensylvania . . . Stockholm, 1702.

The Charter of Privileges, Granted by William Penn, Esq; to the Inhabitants of Pensylvania and Territories.

[Conestoga Massacre]

A Declaration and Remonstrance of the distressed and bleeding Frontier Inhabitants of the Province of Pennsylvania . . . Philadelphia, 1764.

[Franklin, Benjamin]

Some Account of the Pennsylvania Hospital; . . . Philadelphia, B. Franklin, 1757.

[Franklin, Benjamin]

A Narrative of the Late Massacres, in Lancaster County, . . . Philadelphia, 1764.

[Galloway, Joseph]
A True and Impartial State of the Province of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, 1759.

Holme, Thomas. A Mapp of ye Improved Part of Pensilvania in America, . . .
London, 1687.

THE LAWS of the Province of PENNSYLVANIA Collected into One Volume, By
Order of the Governour and Assembly of the said Province. Printed & Sold
by Andr. Bradford in Philadelphia, 1714. Inscribed on title page: "For
the Gov^{rs} Council Board p Ord^r of Assembly . . ."

THE CHARTERS and ACTS OF ASSEMBLY of the PROVINCE of PENNSYLVANIA, In TWO
VOLUMES. Vol. I. Philadelphia, 1762. [INHP Collec. Cat. #3206]

Laws of the Government of New Castle, Kent and Sussex Upon Delaware.
Philadelphia, B. Franklin, 1741.

[Mason, Charles, and Jeremiah Dixon]
Engraved map in two sheets, A Plan of the Boundary Lines between the
Province of Maryland and the Three Lower Counties on Delaware . . .
Philadelphia, 1768.

[Penn, William]
The Frame of the Government of the Province of Pennsilvania in America . . .
London, 1682.

[Penn, William]
Ulmorum Acherons; or the History of William Penn's Conversion from a
Gentleman to a Quaker. London, 1682.

Penn William. A Letter from William Penn Proprietary and Governor of
Pennsylvania in America. to the Committee of the Free Society of Traders
of that Province, residing in London. London, 1683.

[Philadelphiensis, pseud.]
Remarks on the Quaker Unmask'd . . . Philadelphia, 1754.

Post, Christian Frederick. The Second Journal . . . Message from the Governor of Pennsylvania to the Indians on the Ohio. London, 1759.

[Thomson, Charles]

An Enquiry into the Causes of the Alienation of the Delaware and Shawanese Indian from the British Interest . . . London, 1759.

Thomas, Gabriel. An Historical and Geographical Account of the Province and Country of Pensilvania; and of West-New Jersey in America . . . London, 1688.

Scull, Nicholas. Map of Pennsylvania. Engraved map dedicated to Thomas & Richard Penn. Philadelphia, 1759.

Scull, William. Map of Pennsylvania. Smaller revised edition of 1759 original. Philadelphia, 1770.

[Smith, William]

An Examination of the Connecticut Claim to Lands in Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, 1774.

[Smith, William]

An Answer to Mr. Franklin's Remark . . . Philadelphia, 1764.

[Smith, William]

An Historical Account of the Expedition against the Ohio Indians, in the Year 1764. Philadelphia, 1765.

[Smith, William]

A Brief State of the Province of Pennsylvania . . . London, 1756.

PART D

APPENDIX II

INVENTORY OF ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA'S LIBRARY

Inventory of Books from the Assembly of Pennsylvania Library in the
State Library in Harrisburg.

The following listing of books, pamphlets, etc., was compiled principally from an inventory taken by Dr. David H. Wallace in 1966 of the publications found in the State Library in Harrisburg, which were part of the original pre-1779 Assembly of Pennsylvania Library. It has been supplemented with additional works that have since been located by librarians in the State Library.

The restored library should be further supplemented on the open market by such appropriate pre-1777^{*} titles found in the 1818 Catalogue of the Miscellaneous Books Belonging to the State Library of Pennsylvania, and by such works as come available from time-to-time having a known or convincing history of association with the Assembly of Pennsylvania Library.

Inventory of Books from the Assembly of Pennsylvania Library in the
State Library in Harrisburg

Ainsworth, Robert

Thesaurus Linguae Latinae... 1757.

American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia

Transactions of the American Philosophical Society,
held at Philadelphia, for promoting useful knowledge.
Philadelphia, 1771- vol. I.

Anderson, James

Royal genealogies... 1736.

Atwood, William

Jus anglorum ab antiquo... 1681.

Ayliffe, John

A new pandect of Roman Civil Law... 1734.

Ayliffe, John

Parergon juris canonici... 1726.

Bacon, Francis

Works 1753.

Bacon, Mathew

a new abridgment of the law... 1736.

Bacon, Nathaniel

Historical and political discourse... 1739.

Bankton, Andrew Macdowall, Lord

An institute of the laws of Scotland... 1751-1753.

Bentivoglio, Guido, Cardinal

Opere... 1645.

Bible. English, 1739. Authorized

The Holy Bible... 1739.

Bonicellus, Marcus Antonius

Tomus ... tracta ... Venetiis ... Tarresano. 1548.

Boyle, Hon. Robert

Works... 1744.

Brady, Robert

A full and complete answer to a book... 1681.

Brown, William, clerk of the Court of common pleas.

Privilegia parliamentaria... 1704.

Burnet, Gilbert

Bishop Burnet's history of his own time... 1724-34.

Burnet, Gilbert

The history of the reformation of the Church of England... 1681.
Supplement, 1753.

Camden, William

Britannia... 3rd edition... 1753.

Campbell, Colin

Vitruvius Britannicus: or, the British architect. 1717-1725.

Chambers, Ephraim

Cyclopaedia... 7th ed. 1751.

Supplement, 1753.

Charlevoix, Pierre Francois Xavier de

Histoire de l'isle Espagnole ou de S. Domingue... 1730-31.

Church of England

Codex Juris ecclesiastici Anglicani... 1713.

Church of England

The Book of Common Prayer... 1751.

Clarendon, Edward Hyde

The history of the rebellion... 1704.

Clarke, Samuel

Works... 1738.

Coke, Sir Edward

The first part of the Institutes of the Laws of England... 1729.

Coke, Sir Edward

The fourth part of the Institutes... 1671.

Coke, Sir Edward

The second part of the Institutes... 3rd edition. 1669.

- Coke, Sir Edward
The third part of the institutes of the laws of England... 5th ed. 1671.
- A collection of state tracts... 1707.
- Collins, Arthur
Letters & memorials of state... 1746.
- A complete history of England... 1719.
- A complete system of geography. 1747.
- Dalton, Michael
Officium vicecomitum... 1682.
- Danila, Enrico Caterino
Historia delle guerra civili di francia... 1733.
- Delaware (Colony) Laws, Statutes, etc.
Laws of the government of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware.
Published by order of the assembly. Philadelphia, Printed by B.
Franklin & D. Hall. 1752.
- Domat, Jean
The civil law in its natural order... 1737.
- Dumont, Jean, Baron de Carlseroon
Corps universel diplomatique... 1726-31.
- Gibbs, James
A Book of Architecture... 2d ed. 1739.
- Gibbs, James
Rules for drawing the several parts of architecture. 1753.
- Gilbert, Sir Geoffrey
An historical view of the Court of Exchequer... 1738.
- Gravensande, Willem Jacob van s 1688-1742
Mathematical elements of natural philosophy, confirmed by experiments:
or, an introduction to Sir Isaac Newton's philosophy. Written in Latin
by the late W. James's 'Gravensande...Translated into English by the late
J. T. Desaguliers...and published by his son J. T. Desaguliers. 6th ed.
London, Printed for W. Innys, T. Longman & T. Shewell, C. Hitch & M.
Senes. 1747.

- Gt. Brit. Admiralty
The laws, ordinances, and institutions of the Admiralty... 1746.
- Gt. Brit. Court of chancery
Cases argued and adjudged... published from the manuscripts of Thomas Vernon... 1726-28.
- Gt. Brit. Court of chancery
Cases argued and decreed... 1735.
- Gt. Brit. Court of chancery
Cases argued and decreed... from 1676-1700... by Richard Freeman... Thomas Dixon... 1742.
- Gt. Brit. Court of chancery
Cases in equity... 1741.
- Gt. Brit. Court of chancery
A general abridgment of cases in equity... 2d ed. 1734.
- Gt. Brit. Court of chancery
Precedents in chancery... 2d ed. 1747.
- Gt. Brit. Court of chancery
Reports of cases argued... Collected by Wm. Peere Williams... 1746-49.
- Gt. Brit. Court of chancery
Reports of cases taken and adjudged... 1736.
- Gt. Brit. Court of common pleas
Un livre des entries... Sir Edward Lutwyche... 1704.
- Gt. Brit. Court of common pleas
The reports and arguments of Sir John Vaughn... 1677.
- Gt. Brit. Court of common pleas
The reports and entries of Sir Edward Lutwyche... 1718.
- Gt. Brit. Court of common pleas
Les reports de Gulielme Benloe... 1689
- Gt. Brit. Court of common pleas
The reports of... Sir Henry Hobart... 5th ed. 1724.

- Gt. Brit. Court of common pleas
Les reports de Sir John Savile... 1688.
- Gt. Brit. Court of common pleas
Les reports du tres erudite Edmund Anderson... 1664.
- Gt. Brit. Court of common pleas
Les reports des tres Hon. Edward Seigneur Littleton... 1683.
- Gt. Brit. Court of common pleas
Reports of... Judge Sir Richard Hutton... 2d ed. 1682.
- Gt. Brit. Court of common pleas
Report of divers choice cases... 1675.
- Gt. Brit. Court of common pleas
The reports of... Judge, Thomas Owen, esq. 1650.
- Gt. Brit. Court of common pleas
Reports of several special cases... 1688.
- Gt. Brit. Court of exchequer
Report... beginning in the third and ending in the ninth year
of the reign of the late King James... 1657.
- Gt. Brit. Court of exchequer chamber
Eight centuries of reports... 1734.
- Gt. Brit. Court of King's bench
Cases adjudged in the Court of King's bench... 2d ed. 1741.
- Gt. Brit. Court of King's bench
Modern cases argued and adjudged in the court of Queen's bench...
2d ed. 1719.
- Gt. Brit. Court of King's bench
Modern cases in law and equity... 1730.
- Gt. Brit. Court of King's bench
La premiere part des ans du Roy Henry le VI... 1679.
- Gt. Brit. Court of King's bench
Report of several cases... by Roger Comberbach... 1724.
- Gt. Brit. Court of King's bench
Reports d'ascuns cases... 1688.
- Gt. Brit. Court of King's bench
Les reports de Henry Rolle... 1675-76.

- Gt. Brit. Court of King's bench
Les reports de Sir William Jones... 1675.
- Gt. Brit. Court of King's bench
Les reports des divers special cases... 1714.
- Gt. Brit. Court of King's bench
Les reports du tres erudite Edmund Saunders... 1622.
- Gt. Brit. Court of King's bench
Reports of cases... from 1670 to 1683... Richard Freeman...
rev by Thomas Dixon... 1742.
- Gt. Brit. Court of King's bench
Reports of cases... by Robert Lord Raymond... 1743.
- Gt. Brit. Court of King's bench
Reports of cases... by Thomas Cartnew... 1728.
- Gt. Brit. Court of King's bench
Reports of cases... by William Salkeld... 4th ed. 1742.
- Gt. Brit. Court of King's bench
Reports of cases... 1743.
- Gt. Brit. Court of King's bench
A Report of cases... in the time of the late Queen Anne... 1737.
- Gt. Brit. Court of King's bench
Reports of divers special cases... collected by Thomas Raymond... 1743.
- Gt. Brit. Court of King's bench
Reports of select cases... by John Lord Fortescue... 1748.
- Gt. Brit. Court of King's bench
The reports of several cases... 1732.
- Gt. Brit. Court of King's bench
The reports of several special cases... by Sir Thomas Jones... 1729.
- Gt. Brit. Court of King's bench
Reports of Sir Bartholomew Showers... 1708-20.
- Gt. Brit. Court of King's bench
The reports of Sir Creswell Levinz... 1722.
- Gt. Britain. Court of King's bench
The reports of Sir Henry Yelverton... 3d ed. 1735.

- Gt. Brit. Court of King's bench
Select cases in B. R. 22, 23 & 24. Carolus I. Regis, reported by John Aleyne... London, Printed for Robert Pawlet, 1681.
- Gt. Brit. Court of Wards and liveries
Reports of divers resolutions... 1659.
- Gt. Brit. Courts
A complete collection of State trials... 1730-35.
- Gt. Brit. Courts
Le livre des assises... Sir Robert Brooke... 1679.
- Gt. Brit. Courts
Modern reports... 1720-25.
- Gt. Brit. Courts
Le premier part de les reports del cases en ley... Brooke & Fitzherbert... 1679.
- Gt. Brit. Courts
A report of all the cases determined by Sir John Holt... 1738.
- Gt. Brit. Courts
Reports and cases of law... 1687.
- Gt. Brit. Courts
Reports and cases, taken in the time of Queen Elizabeth, King James, and King Charles... Now translated into English... London, Pr. by F. L. for Matthew Walbancke & T. Firby. 1656.
- Gt. Brit. Courts
Les reports des cases en les ans des Rays, Edward V, Richard III. Henrie VII, & Henrie VIII... 1679.
- Gt. Brit. Courts
Les reports des cases en ley... Brooks & Fitzherbert... 1680.
- Gt. Brit. Courts
Les reports des cases... Henry VI... Brook & Fitzherbert... 1679.
- Gt. Brit. Courts
Les reports des cases... Sir Jehan Maynard... 1678.
- Gt. Brit. Courts
Les reports des divers select matters... Jacques Dyer... 1688.

- Gt. Brit. Courts
Les reports... Henry IV & Henry V. Brook & Fitzherbert... 1679.
- Gt. Brit. Courts
Reports of cases... by John Comyns... 1744.
- Gt. Brit. Courts
Reports of certain cases arising in the severall courts of record...
1652.
- Gt. Brit. Courts
Reports of that grave and learned udge Sir John Bridgman, Knight,
sergeant at law, sometime chief justice of Chester. London, pr. by
Tho. Roycroft for H. Twyford, Tho. Dring, & J. Place, 1659.
- Gt. Brit. Laws
The statutes at large... 1735-59.
- Gt. Brit. Laws, Statutes, etc., 1702-1714 (Anne)
Anno regni Annae... decimo... 25 Nov. 1710... 1711.
- Gt. Brit. Laws, Statutes, etc., 1702-1714 (Anne)
Anno regni Annae... duodecimo... 25 Nov. 1710... 1713.
- Gt. Brit. Laws, Statutes, etc., 1702-1714 (Anne)
Anno regni Annae... duodecimo... 12 Nov. 1713... 1714.
- Gt. Brit. Laws, statutes, etc., 1727-1760 (George II)
Anno regni Georgii II... 1727-
- Gt. Brit. Laws, statutes, etc.
A collection of acts & ordinances... 1658.
- Gt. Brit. Laws, statutes, etc., 1727-1760 (George II)
Private acts, bills and cases, 1742-43.
- Gt. Brit. Parliament
A Collection of the Parliamentary debates in England. 1739-42.
- Gt. Brit. Parliament
Journals of all the Parliaments during the reign of Queen
Elizabeth... 1682.
- Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of commons
A collection of debates, reports... by Wm. Bohun... [1702].
- Gt. Brit. Parliament. House of lords
Cases in Parliament resolved and adjudged upon petition and writs
of error. By Sir Bartholomew Shower... 3d ed. 1740.

- Guicciardini, Francesco
Della istoria D'Italia... 1738.
- Gurdon, Thornhagh
History of the high court of Parliament... 1731.
- Hale, Sir Matthew
Historia placitorum coronae... 1736.
- Harrington, James
The Oceana... 3d ed. 1747.
- Harrison, Joseph, fl. 1740
The accomplish'd practiser in the High Court of Chancery 1750...
3d ed. [London] in the Savoy, Printed by Henry Lintot for T. Waller,
1750.
- LeMare, Nicolas de
Traite de la police... 2d ed. 1729.
- Lilly, John
The practical register... 1745.
- Lilly, John
Reports & pleadings of cases in assise... 1719.
- Lediard, Thomas
The naval history of England. 1735.
- Locke, John
Works... 1751.
- Madox, Thomas
Baronia Anglica: an history of land-honors and baronies... 1741.
- Madox, Thomas
Firma burgii... 1726.
- Madox, Thomas
Formulare anglicanum or, a Collection of ancient charters &
instruments... 1702.
- Madox, Thomas
The history and antiquities of the exchequer... 1711.
- Malynes, Gerard de, fl. 1586-1641
Consuetudo, vel, lex mercatoria: or, the ancient law-merchant...
3d ed. 1686.

- Moreri, Louis
Le grand dictionnaire historique... 18th ed. 1740.
- Muller, John
A treatise containing the elementary part of fortification... 1746.
- Newton, Sir Isaac
Chronology of ancient Kingdoms... 1728.
- Palladio, Andrea
Architecture... 1742.
- Pettus, Sir John
The constitution of Parliaments in England. 1680.
- Petyt, William
Jus Parliamentarium... 1739.
- Philipps, Fabian
The established government of England... 1687.
- Plowden, Edmund
Les commentaries ou reports... 1684.
- Prussia. Laws, statutes, etc., 1740-1786 (Frederick II)
Code Frederic... 1751-52.
- Purchas, Samuel
Purchas his Pilgrimes... 1625.
- Raleigh, Sir Walter
The history of the world... 11th ed. 1736.
- Rapin-Thoyras, Paul de
The history of England... 1732-47.
- Rolle, Henry
Un abridgment des plusieurs cases... 1668.
- Royal Society of London
Philosophical transactions. Abr. London, 1733-56 [v.1, 1749]
11v. in 13. plates, maps, diagrs., tables. 24 cm.
- Rushworth, John
Historical collections... 1650-1701.
- Rymer, Thomas
Foedera... 1704-35.

Sidney, Algernon

Discourses concerning government... 3d ed., 1751.

State tracts... in the reign of King Charles II... 1693.

State tracts... from the year 1660 to 1680... 1692.

Stacy, Thomas

Journal of the life... 1747.

Swinburne, Henry

A treatise of testaments and last wills... 6th ed... 1743.

Tacitus, Cornelius

Works... 1728-31.

Temple, Sir William

Works. 1750.

Thou, Jacques Auguste de

Historiarum... 1733.

Thurloe, John

A collection of the state papers... 1742.

Tillotson, John

Works... 1752.

Tindal, Nicholas

The continuation of Mr. Rapin de Thoyras's History of England...
2d ed. 1751.

Townshend, Hayward

Historical collections... 1680.

U. S. Continental Congress, 1774.

Journal of Congress: containing the proceedings from Sept. 5, 1774
to Jan. 1, 1776. Published by order of Congress, Philadelphia,
Printed and sold by R. Aitken, 1777. Evans #15685.

U. S. Continental Congress, 1777

Journals of the Congress, containing the proceedings from January 1st,
1777 to January 1st, 1778. Volume III. Published by order of Congress.
Philadelphia, John Dunlap, [1778]. Evans #16138.

- U. S. Continental Congress, 1778
Journals of congress, containing the proceedings from January 1st, 1778 to January 1st, 1779. Volume IV. Published by Order of Congress. Philadelphia, David C. Claypoole, [1779]. Evans #16584.
- U. S. Continental Congress, 1779
Journals of Congress. Containing the proceedings from January 1, 1779 to January 1, 1780. Volume V. Published by Order of Congress. Philadelphia, David C. Claypoole, 1782. Evans #17766.
- U. S. Continental Congress, 1785
Journal of the United States in Congress assembled: containing the proceedings from the 3d day of November, 1785, to the 3d day of November, 1786. Volume XII [XI] Published by Order of Congress. [Philadelphia] John Dunlap, [1786]. Evans #20068.
- U. S. Continental Congress, 1788
Journal... 5 Nov. 1787 to 8 Nov. 1788.
- U. S. Continental Congress, 1787
Journal of the United States in Congress assembled... Vol. XII, 1787.
- An Universal history... 1736-41.
- Vauban, Sebastien Le Prestre de
De l'attaque et de la defense des places. 1737.
- Viner, Charles
A general abridgment of laws & equity... 1741-51.
- Whitlocke, Sir Bulstrode
Memorials of the English affairs... 1732.
- Wilkins, David
Concilia... 1737.
- Winch, Sir Humphrey
Le Beau Pledour: A book of entries... 1680.
- Wood, Edward
A Compleat body of conveyancing... 1749.
- Wood, Thomas
An institute of the Laws of England... 7th ed... 1745.

Wood, Thomas

A new institute... 4th ed... 1730.

The Historical register, containing an impartial relation of all trans-
actions, foreign and domestick: with a Chronological diary of all the
remarkable occurrences, viz., birth, marriages, deaths, removals,
promotions, &c. that happened throughout the year: together with the
characters and parentage of persons deceased, of eminent rank...
v. 1-23; 1714-38. London, Printed by H. Meere [etc.] 1717-[39].

PART E

PLANS, ELEVATIONS, AND PERSPECTIVES

The proposed furnishings shown on the following plans, elevations and perspectives, are immediately identifiable when used with reference to Parts D and F. of this report.

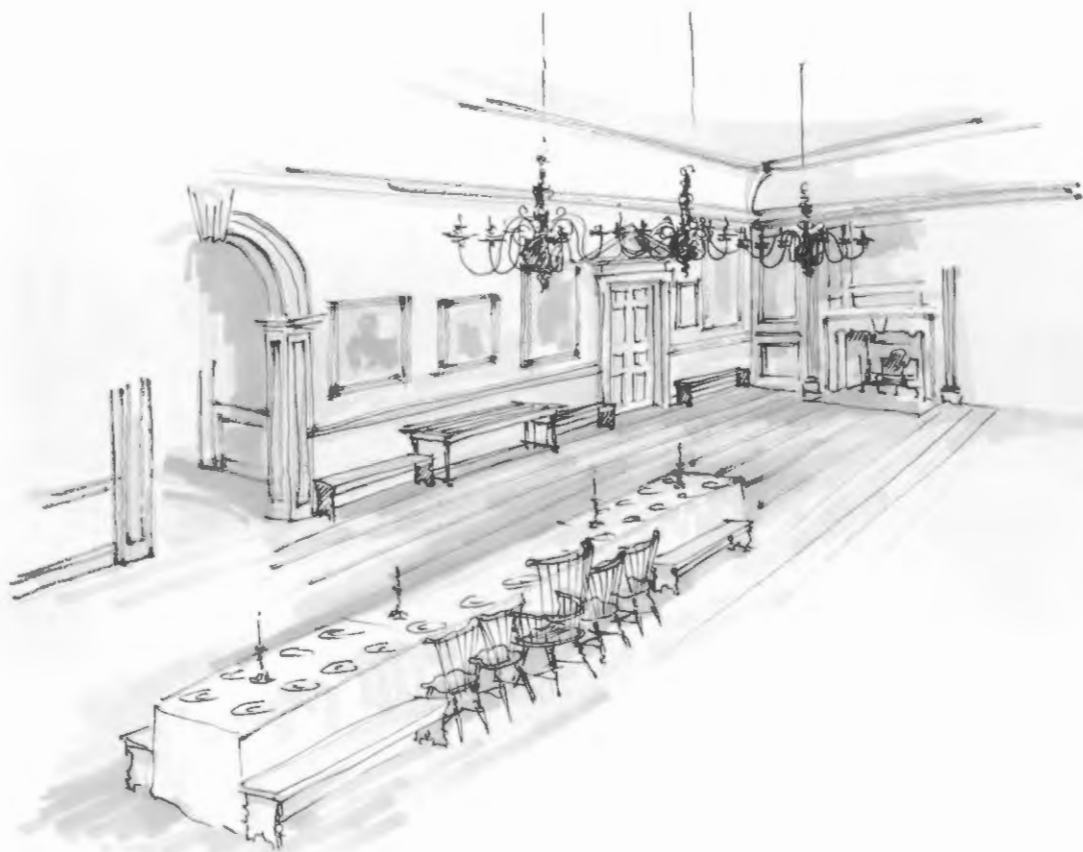


Illustration #1. Perspective by Penelope Hartshorne Batcheler, NPS Architect, showing the Long Gallery with exhibition banquet tables, Windsor chairs at the head table, benches, serving tables, portraits, and three of five chandeliers. INHP Neg. #10181.

PART E
Page 3

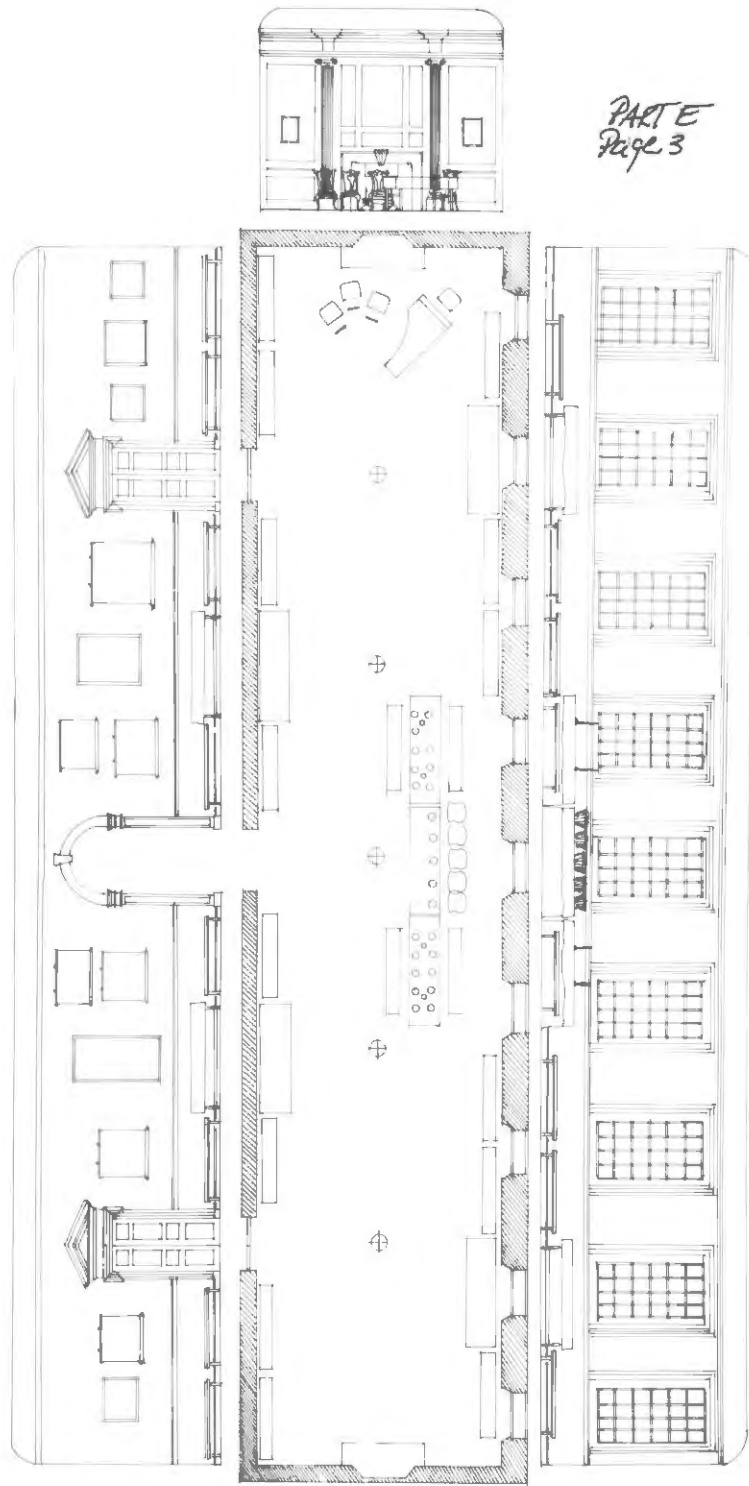


Illustration # 2
Floor Plan, Long Gallery

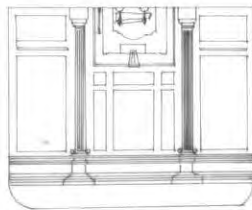
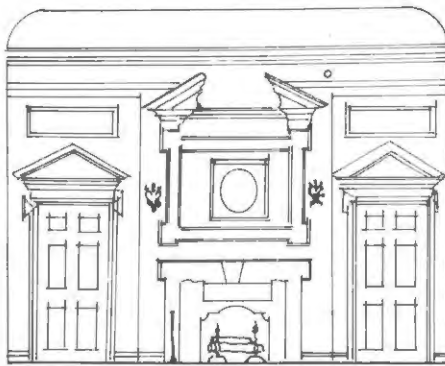




Illustration #3. . An impression of the Penn era Governor's Council Chamber by John D. Borne, National Park Service Exhibits Specialist, suggesting the Council table, silver accessories, family portraits, and the Governor's globes and scientific instruments. INHP Neg. #10195.



PART E
Page 5

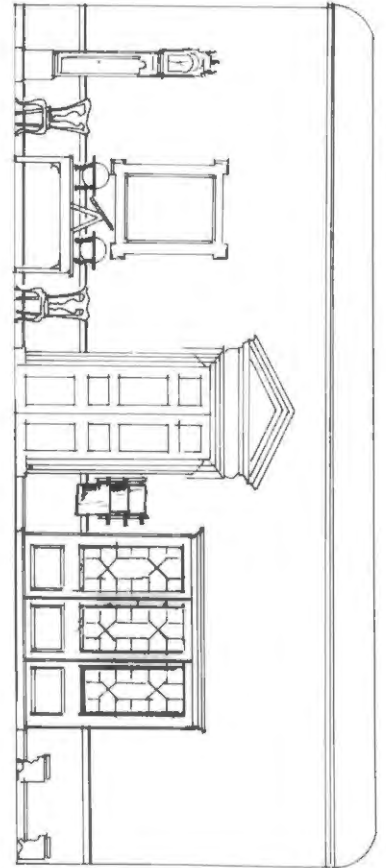
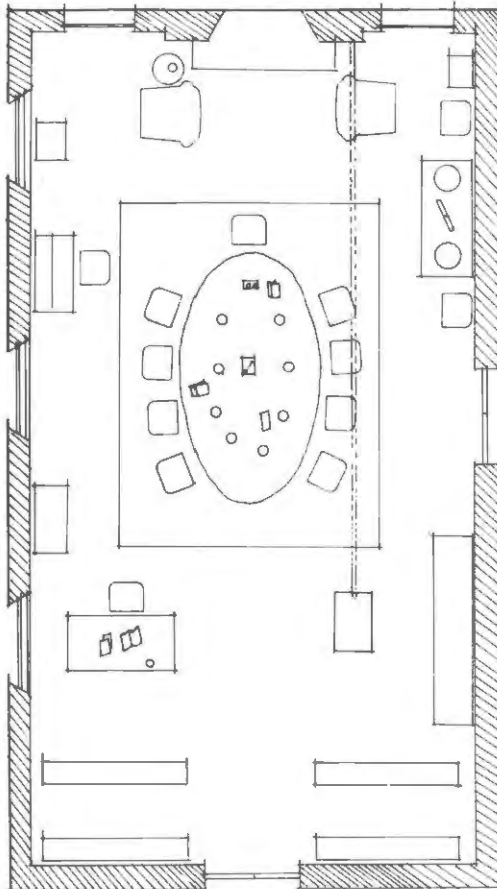
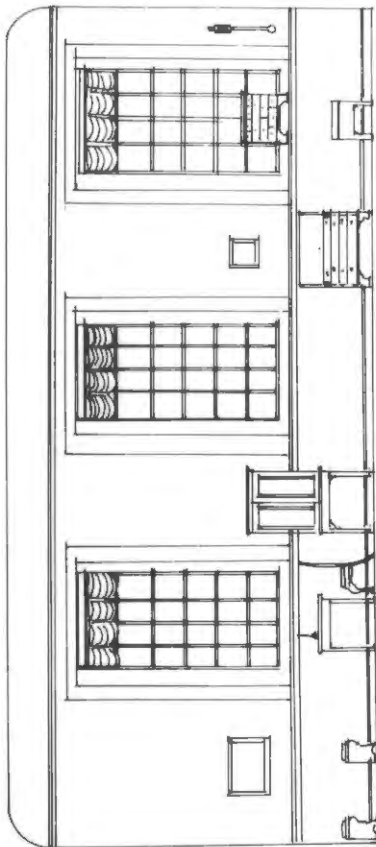
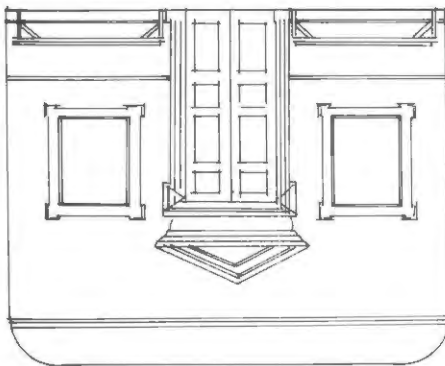


Illustration #4
Floor Plan, Governor's
Council Chamber



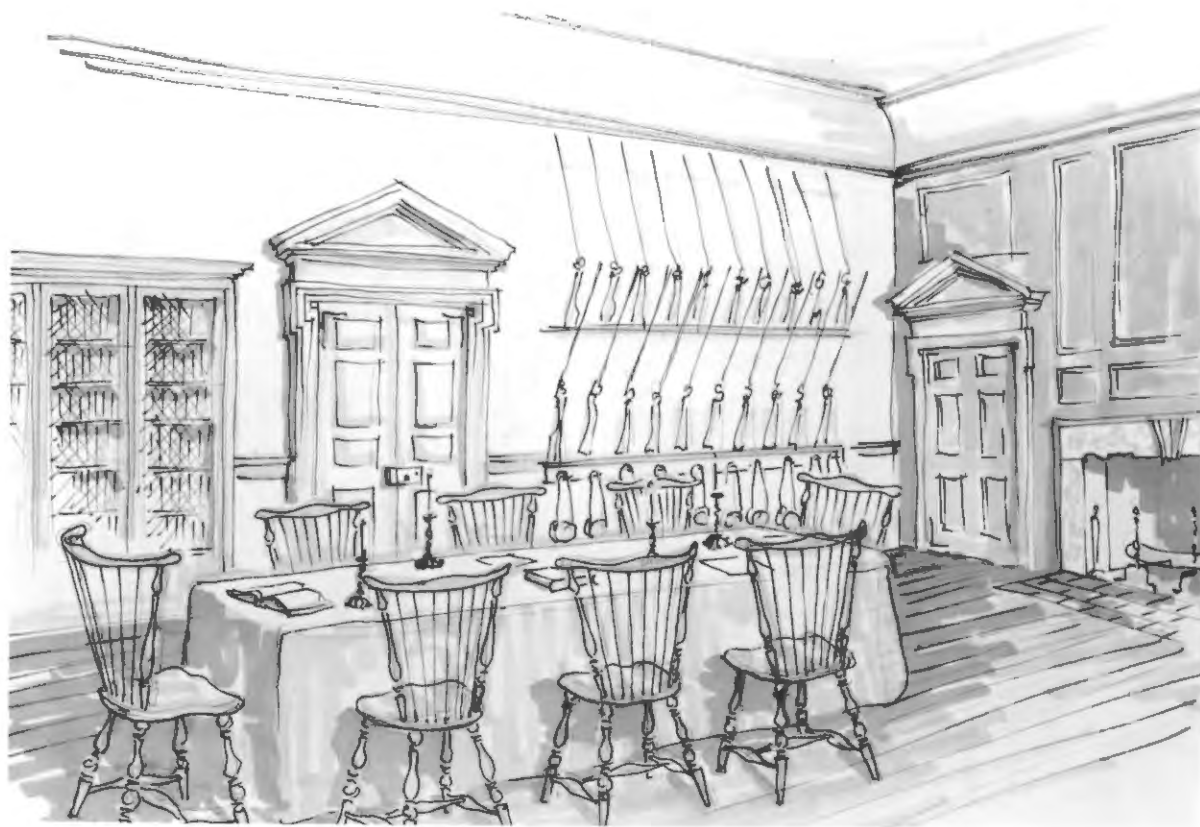
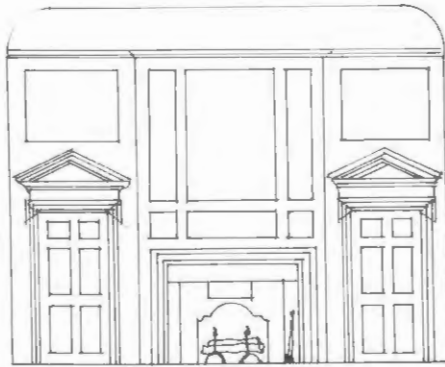


Illustration #. 5. . Perspective by Penelope Hartshorne Batcheler, NPS Architect, showing the Committee of the Assembly's Chamber which served under both the Penns and the State as a Library, with an interim use as a small arms armory. INHP Neg. #10195.



177 E
101-7

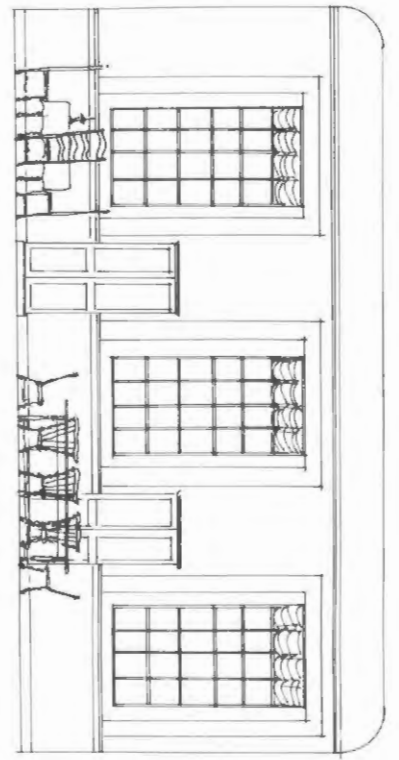
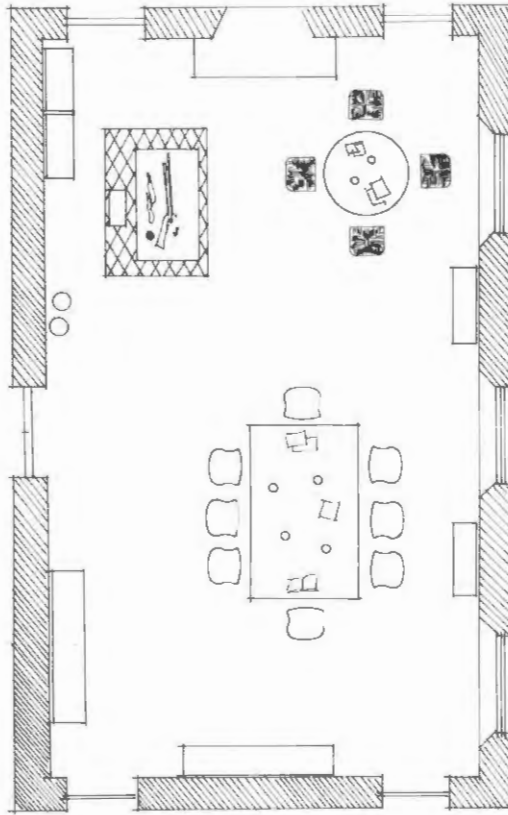
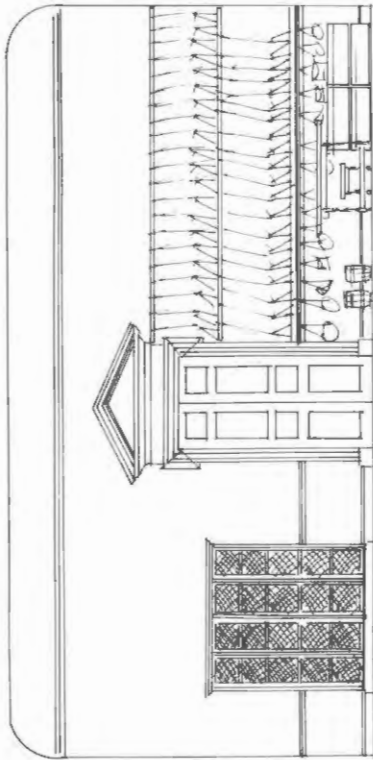
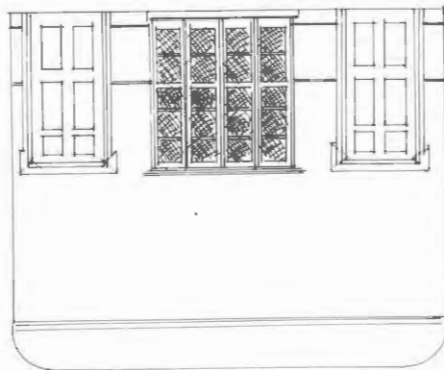


Illustration #6
Floor Plan, Committee
of the Assembly's Chamber



Part F

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND ESTIMATED COSTS

Summary of Recommendations and Estimated Costs

HALLWAY -- 1752-1777. Entrance to second floor rooms (see p. 7).

<u>Recommended Furnishings</u>	<u>Estimated Costs</u>
Wall Lanterns (2) -- one 18th c. original (INHP Coll.) with one reproduction made from it (see p. 8)	(Repro.) \$ 200.00
Pair electrified mid-18th c. brass candlesticks (see p. 8)	350.00
Pair reproduction mid-18th c. Pennsylvania Windsor settees (see p. 8)	<u>1,500.00</u>
Total Est. Cost	\$2,050.00

LONG GALLERY -- 1736-1777 period. Waiting room, promenade, music hall, banquet room, ballroom and picture gallery (see pp. 2, and 10-20).

<u>Recommended Furnishings</u>	<u>Estimated Costs</u>
Chandeliers (5); one mid-18th c. English brass original (INHP Collec.) and four reproductions (see pp. 21-22)	\$2,730.00
Stretcher-base Tables (5); one mid-18th c. American original (INHP Collec.) and four reproductions (see p. 23)	1,600.00
Trestle-type Tables (2); reproductions (see p. 23)	350.00
Green Baize Table Covers (7); reproduced material (see p. 25)	725.00
White Linen Table Covers (3) for banquet setting (see p. 25)	180.00
Mid 18th c. English pewter Plates (25); at least one period example (see p. 25)	750.00
Mid 18th c. English pewter Handled Mugs - at least one period example (see p. 25)	1,200.00
Mid 18th c. Bone-handled Cutlery (25 sets) - at least one set of the period (see p. 25)	750.00

LONG GALLERY Cont'd

<u>Recommended Furnishings</u>	<u>Estimated Costs</u>
Mid 18th c. English Brass Candlesticks (9), George II design (see p. 25)	\$1,350.00
Mid 18th c. Wine and Spirits Bottles (15) (see p. 25)	900.00
Mid 18th c. Pewter Salts (5 individual and 4 master); at least one period example (see p. 25)	250.00
White Linen Napkins (25); manufactured from period cloth (see p. 25)	200.00
Mid 18th c. English Pewter Chargers or Chop Dishes (3); see p. 25)	435.00
Large Mid 18th c. English Pewter Bowl (see p. 25)	275.00
Mid 18th c. Penna. Windsor Comb-back Armchair (see pp. 25-26)	2,700.00
Mid 18th c. Penna. Windsor Comb-back Sidechairs (4) (see p. 26)	3,600.00
Reproduction Mid 18th c. Backless Benches with Red Linen Cushions (18) (see p. 26)	3,510.00
Reproduction Mid 18th c. Philadelphia Queen Anne Side Chairs (4), with upholstered red linen slip seats (see p. 26)	1,200.00
Mid 18th c. English Music Stands (3); at least one period example (see p. 27)	1,200.00
Reproduction Mid 18th c. English two-manual Harpsichord (see p. 28)	5,000.00
Restore painting of Andrew Hamilton and provide period style frame (see pp. 29-32)	750.00
Restore painting of William Allen and provide period style frame (see p. 32)	1,200.00
Restore frame to portrait of James Hamilton (see p. 32)	450.00

LONG GALLERY Cont'd

<u>Recommended Furnishings</u>	<u>Estimated Costs</u>
Pair of Prints of George III and Queen Charlotte by Boydell, London, 1762 (see pp. 32 & 35)	\$ 250.00
Period Maps (10), ranging in date from about 1682 to 1776 (see p. 36)	10,000.00
Reproduced Cast Iron Firebacks (2) (see p. 37)	120.00
2 Pairs American Andirons (INHP Collec., see p. 37)	-----
2 Pairs Mid 18th c. English Shovels and Tongs (see p. 37)	250.00
Total Est. Cost: \$52,375.00	

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL CHAMBER -- 1736-1777 period. Restored to reflect accommodation of the Council in session, the Council's reference library, and the periodic attendance of Indian delegations.

<u>Recommended Furnishings</u>	<u>Estimated Costs</u>
Large Facsimile Oval Council Table with Floor Length Green Baize Covering (see p. 57)	\$ 750.00
Reproduction George II Silver Candlesticks (8); (see p. 59)	2,600.00
Mid 18th c. English Silver Inkstand for Council Table (see p. 59)	3,000.00
Mid 18th c. English Glass Inkwell (see p. 62)	125.00
Supply of Quill Pens, Rag Paper, Blank Ledgers and London Newspapers	350.00
Mid 18th c. Philadelphia Mahogany Side Table (see p. 62)	4,000.00
Pair Mid 18th c. Terrestrial and Celestial Globes (see p. 62)	7,500.00

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL CHAMBER Cont'd

<u>Recommended Furnishings</u>	<u>Estimated Costs</u>
Mid 18th c. Reproduction Tri-Cornered Hats (3). (see p. 65)	\$ 150.00
Mid 18th c. Walking Sticks (3); (see p. 65)	300.00
Mid 18th c. English Stick Barometer (see p. 65)	750.00
Mid 18th c. English or American flat-top Writing Table, (see pp. 65-66)	5,000.00
Large Mid 18th c. English Pewter Circular Inkwell, (see p. 66)	150.00
18th c. Wooden Pounce Pot, Steel Quill Cutter, Tin Sander, Pen Knife, etc., for Writing Table (see p. 66)	100.00
18th c. English Brass and Tole two-branch Reading Light (see p. 66)	600.00
Mid 18th c. Philadelphia Walnut Tea Table or Decanter Stand (see p. 66)	3,500.00
Mid 18th c. English Red Lacquered Tole Tray (see pp. 66-67)	275.00
Pair Mid 18th c. English Glass Wine Decanters (see p. 67)	275.00
Mid 18th c. English Stemmed Wine Glasses (2) (see p. 67)	60.00
Mid 18th c. English Mahogany Cellarette with complete complement of Bottles (see p. 67)	1,200.00
Mid 18th c. Walnut Philadelphia Queen Anne Armchair with Upholstered red linen Slip seat (see p. 68)	8,500.00
Mid 18th c. Pennsylvania Walnut Queen Anne Side Chairs (8), with Upholstered red linen Slip seats (see p. 69)	28,000.00
Reproduction of the above Side Chairs (4) (see p. 69)	1,200.00

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL CHAMBER Cont'd

<u>Recommended Furnishings</u>	<u>Estimated Costs</u>
Reupholster 18th c. Philadelphia Armchair in INHP Collec. Spec. No. 6024 (see p. 69)	\$ 600.00
Reproduce Armchair Spec. 6024, above (see p. 69)	1,200.00
Reproduction 18th c. Backless Benches (4), and provide with red linen upholstered cushions (see p. 70)	780.00
Mid 18th c. Philadelphia Mahogany Slant-top Desk (see p. 70)	6,500.00
Mid 18th c. English Brass Inkstand (see p. 70)	450.00
18th c. English or American Leather Covered Dispatch Box (see p. 70)	125.00
Mid 18th c. English Brass and Tole Two-Branch Reading Light (see p. 70)	600.00
Pre-1775 English Court Calendar (see p. 70)	50.00
Mid 18th c. English Brass Taper-jack (see p. 70)	275.00
Mid 18th c. Pennsylvania Mahogany Tall Case Clock (see pp. 70-71)	9,500.00
Mid 18th c. English or American Walnut Nest of Drawers (see p. 71)	750.00
Mid 18th c. English Mahogany Pigeon Holes on Stand (see p. 73)	1,200.00
Mid 18th c. English Mahogany Breakfront Bookcase (see pp. 73-74)	10,000.00
Selection of Mid 18th c. Books, Broadsides, Pamphlets, etc. for Council Library (see Appendix I)	8,000.00
Reproduction of Armor Portrait of William Penn and suitable period style frame (see pp. 75-76)	1,500.00

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL CHAMBER Cont'd

<u>Recommended Furnishings</u>	<u>Estimated Costs</u>
Reproduction of Portraits of Thomas Penn, Richard Penn, and John Penn in the Hist. Soc. of Penna. Collec., with suitable style frames (see p. 76)	\$ 5,000.00
Pair Mid 18th c. English Silver Double Arm Sconces of George II period (see p. 76)	10,000.00
Evans Map of Pennsylvania, etc., 1749 (see p. 81)	7,000.00
Print: "Penn's Treaty with the Indians," 1775 (see p. 81)	400.00
Window Hangings (3 sets), reproduced fabric arranged in guillotine style (see p. 82)	1,500.00
Large 18th c. Caucasian Oriental Carpet (see p. 82)	17,000.00
Pair Reproduction Mid 18th c. Pennsylvania Andirons (see p. 83)	350.00
Reproduction Mid 18th c. Pennsylvania Cast Iron Fireback (see p. 83)	60.00
Pair Mid 18th c. English Steel and Brass Shovel and Tongs (see p. 83)	125.00
Reproduction American Iron Ten-plate Stove (see pp. 83-84)	600.00
Mid 18th c. English iron and brass boxed Seal Press (see p. 84)	300.00
Selection of Woolen Blankets, Knives, Military Clothing, etc., representative "gifts" for Indian delegations (see pp. 84-85)	750.00
Reproduction Wooden Newspaper Racks and Sticks (see p. 85)	250.00
Total Est. Cost	<u>\$153,250.00</u>

COMMITTEE OF THE ASSEMBLY'S CHAMBER

<u>Recommended Furnishings</u>	<u>Estimated Costs</u>
Reproduction or Period Mid 18th c. Painted Pine Stretcher-Base Table (see p. 90)	\$ 700.00
Mid 18th c. Pennsylvania Walnut Gate-leg Table (see p. 90)	2,500.00
Green Baize Table Covers (2) for Committee Tables	200.00
Mid 18th c. English Large Circular Pewter Inkstands (3) (see p. 90)	375.00
Mid 18th c. English Brass Candlesticks (8), of George II design (see p. 90)	1,000.00
Mid 18th c. Philadelphia Fan-back Windsor Side Chairs (8) (see p. 91)	6,500.00
Mid 18th c. Philadelphia Ladder-back Side Chairs (4) (see p. 91)	1,600.00
Mid 18th c. English or American Windsor or Joint Stool (see p. 91)	425.00
Mid 18th c. Pennsylvania Pine-top Stretcher-base Work Table (see p. 91)	1,200.00
Misc. Ordinance Materials - Gun Wrench, Oil Jug, Barrel, Cleaner, etc., (see p. 91)	150.00
Reproduction Wooden Gun Racks and Equipment Pegs (see p. 92)	1,750.00
Reproduction Regulation 18th c. British Muskets (40) (see p. 92)	10,000.00
Reproduction Military Accoutrements, including Slings (40), Bayonets (40), Wooden and Tin Canteens (20), Scabbards (12), Shot Pouches (12), Cartridge Belts and Boxes (24), Powder Horns (12), and Knapsacks (6) See p. 92)	3,215.00
Reproduced Pine Storage Boxes (2) (see p. 92)	90.00

COMMITTEE OF THE ASSEMBLY'S CHAMBER Cont'd

<u>Recommended Furnishings</u>	<u>Estimated Costs</u>
Small 18th c. Wooden Barrels (2), (see p. 92)	\$ 120.00
Reproduction Mid 18th c. Painted Pine Paper Presses (2) (see p. 94)	1,800.00
Selection of pre-1775 Books, Pamphlets, Broad- sides, etc., to supplement Pennsylvania Assembly Library (see pp. 94 and 96)	1,500.00
Reproduction Painted Pine Mid 18th c. Bookcases (2), with Wire Grilled Doors (see p. 97)	2,600.00
Window Hangings (3 sets), reproduced fabric (see p. 97)	1,200.00
Pair Reproduction Mid 18th c. Pennsylvania Andirons (see p. 100)	350.00
Reproduction Cast Iron Fireback (see p. 100)	60.00
Pair Mid 18th c. Steel and Brass Shovel and Tongs (see p. 100)	125.00
Reproduction Painted Floor Cloth (see p. 100)	<u>125.00</u>
Total Est. Cost	\$37,585.00

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED COSTS

HALLWAY -----	\$ 2,050.00
LONG GALLERY -----	52,375.00
GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL CHAMBER -----	153,250.00
COMMITTEE OF THE ASSEMBLY'S CHAMBER -----	<u>37,585.00</u>
TOTAL COST:	\$245,260.00

