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Historic Structures Report Part I

on

Congress Hall

Independence National Historical Park

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Prepared by

Staff

Independence National Historical Park

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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May, 1959



Drawn & Engraved by W.Birch & Son. Published by E.Campbell &C°.57 & 59 Chesnut Street Philad.ª 1799.

CONGRESS HALL and NEW THEATRE, in Chesnut Street PHILADELPHIA.

Copy of old print shows details of facade and east wall of Congress Hall in 1799.

SIGNATURE SHEET

RECOMMENDED

_____ Date _____
Director

_____ Date _____
Regional Director

_____ Date _____
Chief, Eastern Office, Div. of Design & Construction

APPROVED

_____ Date _____
Superintendent

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER I ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Section 1. Name and Number of Building

Section 2. Proposed Use of Structure and Justification

Section 3. Provision for Operating the Building

Section 4. Estimate of Cost for Rehabilitation

CHAPTER II. HISTORICAL DATA

Section 1. Structural History

Section 2. Historical Associations

Section 3. Conclusions and Recommendations

CHAPTER III. ARCHITECTURAL DATA

Section 1. Historical and Structural Design

Section 2. Present Condition of Building

Section 3. Additional Work Needed to Accomplish Architectural Research

CHAPTER IV. ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA

CHAPTER V. FURNISHINGS AND EXHIBITION DATA

Section 1. Existing Historic Furnishings

Section 2. Proposed Furnishings Plans

Section 3. Financing of Refurnishings

Section 4. Recommendation for Interpretive Development

CHAPTER I

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Prepared by Superintendent M. O. Anderson

NAME AND NUMBER
OF BUILDING

Congress Hall, Independence Square, Building No. 2.

PROPOSED USE OF STRUCTURES
AND JUSTIFICATION

Congress Hall is proposed for use as a historic house museum.

As the capitol of the United States from 1790 to 1800, Congress Hall is among the most historic structures in the United States, exceeded in importance only by Independence Hall, the present Capitol in Washington, and the White House. It is the oldest building relating to the Federal Government still in existence.

To enable visitors the better to visualize the many critical events associated with Congress Hall, we propose that it be completely restored and refurnished with utmost fidelity to its appearance in 1793-1800.

We concur in the recommendations outlined in Chapter II, Section 3, pp. 5 to 8, inclusive, with the provisos as set forth that additional historical research, archeological excavation, and/or architectural investigation precede certain restoration projects. We certainly agree that destruction of any portions of the original fabric to admit intrusions or additions in order to strengthen or stabilize the building should be undertaken only under the most compelling circumstances.

PROVISION FOR OPERATING
BUILDING

To be operated by the Service under the cooperative agreement with the City of Philadelphia executed on July 14, 1950.

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE
OF COST

$828,700.00

CHAPTER II

HISTORICAL DATA

Prepared by

Historians David A. Kimball &
John D. R. Platt

STRUCTURAL HISTORY

The county building erected at the corner of Chestnut and Sixth Streets between 1787 and 1789 to house "courts and common halls" very soon thereafter became the meeting place of the Congress of the United States. This unpretentious building had never been intended for such an occupant and had neither the space nor the opulence required of a capitol.

During the course of its construction, it is true, the county building had attracted some notice but only as the latest of the grouping of public structures which were beginning to spring up about the venerable State House. Philadelphians noted with pardonable pride that $16,000 had gone into its construction, an amount within the reach of the thriving community.

For their $16,000 the people of Philadelphia had received a building containing a vestibule and large chamber on the first floor and a vestibule, a short hallway, two offices and a smaller chamber on the second floor. It was a simple though classic Georgian building, chaste of decor but thoroughly in harmony with its impressive neighbor on the square.

In the few months between the passage of the Residence Act and the arrival of the government of the United States in Philadelphia, the first changes were made in the form and structure of the building. The

larger courtroom on the first floor was made ready for the House of Representatives while the smaller courtroom on the second floor was made ready for the Senate. Congress convened in the refitted county building on December 6, 1790.

In coming to Philadelphia from New York, Congress had abandoned a considerably more spacious and comfortable building. The representatives chamber alone in New York City's Federal Hall was 62 feet by 58 feet in dimensions. Even before the move was made, it was common knowledge that reapportionment of the House would increase its membership appreciably and would necessitate an enlargement of Congress Hall.[1] This enlargement was accomplished between sessions in 1793, some of it during the height of the great Yellow Fever epidemic, and was a hasty and in some ways an inferior piece of construction, designed without sufficient regard for the structural soundness of the building. Certain of the weaknesses of the structure which developed later were inherent in the 1793 work. The work of 1793 did more than provide space for the House of Representatives. It relocated the Senate Chamber and the offices associated with the Senate. The building today depicts the post-1793 arrangement of rooms and gives no more than a hint of the setting in which Congress met before 1793.

For exactly 100 years after Congress departed from Philadelphia in 1800, the structure served as a courthouse, office building, or law

school building. It was hard-used during this period and emerged in a state of dilapidation. Despite or perhaps because of the neglect it received, changes were infrequent and many of the original structural and design features or traces of them survived until the day when a careful and judicious restoration was begun.

The misguided restoration of Independence Hall in 1896-8 brought the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects onto the scene at this point. Fearing the same result when T. Mellon Rogers, the person most responsible for the Independence Hall mistakes, turned his attention to Congress Hall, the A. I. A. forestalled restoration of the building until further study could be made. Then, they appointed a five member committee, headed by the leading American authority on brick construction, Frank Miles Day, to make a thorough study of the building. This committee brought a professional competence and zeal to their project unmatched in any earlier restoration. Their report, completed in 1901, was not acted upon by city authorities until ten years later and even then a subterfuge was needed to awaken a drowsy city administration. As related in after years by C. A. Ziegler, a member of an A. I. A. committee sent to city hall to do something about the situation:

> Andy [Andrew Wright Crawford, the spokesman] was quite an orator and he was just warming up when the Mayor put his elbow on the table and resting his head on his hand went sound asleep. Andy was embarrassed, but I motioned him

> to continue, which he did. Suddenly the Mayor's elbow slipped on the polished surface of the table top and he awoke with a start. He too was embarrassed, so in a loud voice I quickly asked him, 'Don't you agree with us your honor, that it will bring great credit to the City and to your administration if we restore Congress Hall and rededicate on its completion with a National celebration.' He slowly nodded his head and said, 'Yes I do.'[2]

The city provided funds and in 1912 and 1913 the work was done. Research continued as the restoration proceeded. The terms of the contracts show that nothing was left to the discretion of the contractors and that every single piece of the structure even joists known or believed to be original was safeguarded and incorporated in the restored building. The records show also that the committee members were motivated by a consciousness of the historical importance of Congress Hall. Of no less moment to them was the necessity of making the restoration complete and accurate in every detail, even sacrificing strength and durability to this end.

The Building's Structure and Exterior

Virtually all the work needed to give Congress Hall its present day exterior appearance was done in the six years following the start of construction in the spring of 1787. The first stage, consisting of the raising of the smaller county building, was completed in the spring of 1789 and added a structure of modest pretensions to the grouping already on the square. This two story brick building possessed most of the design characteristics attributed generally to one or another of the classic

domestic Georgian types: hipped roof, octagonal cupola with ball and vane, arched first floor windows with keystones and imposts, arched doorways, stone belt course, rectangular chimneys with moulded copings, a handsomely proportioned cornice with small-scale, bracket-type modillions, and what was perhaps its most distinctive feature, the projecting central pavillion of the facade with low-pitched gable and pediment (see Frontispiece and Illustrations No. 1, 3, 4, 7, 50 and 53). The second stage, consisting of modifications to fit the building for Congress' use, was completed in December 1790 and changed the outside appearance of the building relatively little. The third stage, consisting of extensive alterations made in connection with the enlargement of 1793, added the other elements which give the building its familiar appearance of today -- its well-proportioned length, the two south doors opening onto the square -- and one or two others, such as the portico on the east wall, which have long since disappeared (see Illustrations No. 3, 6, 48, 49). The rebuilt south wall and roof of 1793 retain the many-sided bay and single dormer which had been design features before the alteration.

Almost nothing is known about the first stage. That the builders worked from plans is certain, but the plans themselves have never been recovered. Nor is it known who prepared them. The builders have not been identified. There is also a total lack of vouchers for the original construction. It is known that a beginning was made sometime after approval

of the plans on March 8, 1787, and the act of the Assembly on March 29 extending the lot.[3] The Columbian Magazine for July of that year noted that the west foundation for an "elegant courthouse" had been laid. On the 13th of the month Manasseh Cutler recorded in his journal: "...a County Court-house is now going up."[4] The structural work was completed by the fall of the year when the county commissioners gave a dinner "for the raising of the Court House," and a house carpenter named Sadler applied for and received the Supreme Executive Council's permission to "...use at the new court house, during the winter season, some old sashes, the property of the public at the State house."[5]

More is known about the work of 1790. Over £600 of the money spent in preparing the building for Congress went into structural work. But most of this was spent on the interior. The brickwork, stonework, ironwork, and carpentry included in this remodelling presumably changed the exterior decoration to some extent but wrought no extensive change in the basic fabric. It was at this time that the stone seal of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was set over the front door and the balcony above it installed.[6] The earliest view of the facade (1794) shows both (see Illustration No. 3). An entry in an account, for "4 shoe scrapers," suggests the possibility of changes in the door arrangements, a suggestion which is not borne out by other evidence (Appendixes A and B).

The third stage is well documented. It involved an appreciable amount of structural work, much of it affecting the exterior fabric of

the building. The building was lengthened 26 feet to an overall 100 feet while the width remained unchanged at 50 feet. Two doors were added to the south wall.[7] Two windows were added to each floor on the east and west sides of the building, and the number of chimneys was increased from four to six. In other respects the exterior appearance remained unchanged except for the removal of the center window of the east wall, first floor, to provide an entrance to the House of Representatives Chamber. The cornice, brickwork, and stone belt course were continued in the extension. A commentary on methods employed in the 1793 work is furnished by the fact that the extension was not bonded into the brickwork of the rest of the structure, leaving a seam which of late has played its part in impairing the structural stability of Congress Hall (see Illustration No. 50).

Congress Hall's exterior as it is today, with few exceptions, has the appearance of the building as it was in 1793, following the alterations of that year (see Illustration No. 53). The exterior has undergone a number of changes in the intervening years, none of which changed radically its appearance (see Illustrations No. 8, 10 and 11). Sometime between 1818 and 1823 the west wall was pierced by an arched doorway of considerable size which led into a hallway that had been partitioned off the same year (see Illustrations No. 11 and 12).[8] This doorway was bricked up sometime between 1901 and 1910 (see Illustration

No. 35). Later in the 19th century a two story structure was erected to abut the east wall.[9] It blocked several of the windows of the first and second stories (see Illustration No. 9). This structure was torn down sometime between 1895 and 1897. Also later in the century, a one story, five sided addition was erected adjacent to the bay to serve as a judge's "retiring room" (see Illustrations No. 13 and 14).[10] It was removed before 1898. Here and there along the way there were other changes in the exterior: the chimneys were rebuilt, the side doorway was converted to a window, the front and side doorsteps were replaced, as were the circular drainspouts shown in the 1800 Birch print (see Frontispiece). The foot scrapers disappeared, perhaps when the steps were replaced.

Congress Hall's structural system has undergone many changes, yet much of the old frame is still intact, albeit supported and buttressed extensively. Precisely what the pre-1793 structure consisted of is, in the absence of records, difficult to assess. In its fundamentals it was undoubtedly identical with the enlarged building. Both the early section and later addition were made up of the common materials of the time -- a stone foundation; the outer shell of brick in a Flemish bond; white pine, hemlock, white oak, and poplar timbers in the framing of floors, partitions, and roof; and a considerable quantity of ironware.[11]

The essential components of the structural system were the brick walls of 18 and 22 inches thickness; five solid or arched masonry

cellar partitions supporting the first floor; a brick partition wall between the first and second floors forming a vestibule and supporting part of the weight of the second floor; four girders supporting the weight of the rest of the second floor; seven roof trusses, and a net of associated joistwork (Appendix Q, Illustration No. 1). Two of the girders formed the bottom chord of truss partitions which hung from the attic. The third was under the Senate Chamber, while the fourth was under the north committee rooms and was bolstered from beneath by two columns (Appendix O, pp. 13-14). The great unbroken expanse of the House of Representatives Chamber -- 80 feet by 50 feet excluding from consideration the 8 feet of bay -- put unusual stresses on the girder and joist system between the first and second floors, bearing as it was the weight of the Senate Chamber and the second floor partitions. This system was held together by mortising and reinforcement stirrups, straps, clamps, and bolts (Appendix P, Illustration No. 1).[12]

By July 1796 the girders and joists of the Senate Chamber floor were failing. On the 13th of that month the city and county commissioners of Philadelphia informed Governor Thomas Mifflin that the "...Floor of the Senate Chamber...appeared to be in a dangerous and unsafe situation and not fit to be any longer used...."[13] Concerned by Congress' threat to find another meeting place, the commissioners quickly made arrangements for extensive repairs and in August the work was begun.

Before it was finished late in the year, new girders, joists, and flooring had been framed and laid at the south end of the building's second floor.[14] The principal support in the new floor was a girder of very large size which was located at a point forward of the gallery where weight was heaviest when Congress was in session. The new floor was 9 inches higher than the old, necessitating introduction of a step at the entrance to the Senate Chamber. The old plaster behind the 1796 surbase provides evidence of this. Most of the structural components of 1796 can still be seen in the building fabric. From 1796 until 1912 there were no substantial changes in that quarter. When George C. Mason "restored" the room in 1895 for the Society of Colonial Dames in Pennsylvania, he found the 1796 framing intact:

> The framing of the floor is of the most curious character. Two great beams or 'summer breasts,' run east and west, each made of two 22-inch by 12-inch timbers with a 3-inch by 9-inch by 9-1/2 inch cross timbers which in turn support the 3-inch by 5-inch floor timbers, the latter notched down and fastened with wooden pins or 'tree nails,' as they were called. The 'summer-breasts' have 3-inch by 18-inch 'splines' cut into them throughout their entire length of 46 feet, while three wooden keys were driven in to make each 'summer breast' some sort of a truss, the whole mass of timber being fastened together with iron bolts....The 'summer breasts' are of pine, while all the rest of the timber is of red oak, with the exception of a few pieces which are of poplar.[15]

Elsewhere there had been changes. With the division of the first floor into two courtrooms and a hallway during the 19th century, a stud

partition and a brick partition were raised and the old brick partition which had enclosed the front vestibule was removed (Appendix P, Illustration No. 1). Four wooden columns were installed in the south courtroom and two in the north to help bear the weight of the second floor. A girder was added to the second floor above the point where the vestibule partition had been. The second floor underwent a similar rearrangement of partitions to add a courtroom on the north to the one occupying the former Senate Chamber on the south. The heavy wear to which Congress Hall was subjected during the 19th century left the second floor with a 6 inch deflection and the structural system generally in poor condition.

When members of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects began to plan for the restoration of Congress Hall, they found that the building had become so unsound structurally that drastic measures were necessary. A plan was drawn up by a structural engineer in 1901 calling for the installation in the walls of four steel columns to support two steel girders at attic level which in turn would support by tie rods the truss partition of the Senate Chamber and the hallway partitions. This plan was never put into operation because, as later explained by Horace Wells Sellers, prominent among the participating architects, "The whole subject...was carefully reconsidered in view of the possible criticism that might arise through the extensive use of steel

construction...and also on account of the disturbance of the walls which the use of steel column support for the girders contemplated."[16] Instead a modified version of the plan was finally contracted for, one which involved the retention of the steel girders but substituted "steel grillage" at the top of the walls for the columns (Appendix P, Illustration No. 3; Illustration No. 38).[17]

When the work was finally done in 1912, the entire girder system was stronger in one way or another. The girder under the Senate Chamber floor (girder "A") was bolted to a steel "I-beam" and returned to its position (Illustration No. 38; Appendix P, Illustration No. 2). The same method was applied to the girder over the House of Representatives gallery (girder "D"), and the two wooden columns which had been there were left in place under it (Appendix Q, p. 19; Illustration No. 40). Only the beam under the Senate Chamber bay was entirely replaced.[18] The joists of the second floor also were found to be unreliable by the A. I. A. The ceiling joists under the Senate Chamber were replaced with new pieces (Appendix Q, p. 15). Two new joists were placed between each pair of old joists of the Senate Chamber floor. Elsewhere under the second floor a single new joist was added between each pair of old joists (Appendix Q, p. 15).

Of the seven roof trusses that were in the building in 1793, only the three in the south end of the building are still intact (Appendix

P, Illustration No. 1). The four further north except for the bottom chord were destroyed in the fire of 1821 or that of 1850 and replaced.[19] The remaining trusses are badly charred. The king-pin construction over the bay is still in place too (see Illustration No. 51). The rafters and other original wood structural elements of the Senate Chamber's coved ceiling are also intact (see Illustration No. 52).

The Building's Interior

The interior of Congress Hall was marked by the same simplicity which marked the exterior. The elaborate decorative woodwork, paneling and imposing cornices characteristic of the interior of Independence Hall were omitted; in their place were plain wainscoting or chair rails, plaster walls, and light though well-proportioned cornices. Provision of this relatively unostentatious decor was well within the resources of the county government, and the interior was complete and ready for use within two years of the start of construction.

Room arrangement, too, was uncomplicated. Entrance was by way of a center door which led into a narrow vestibule running the width of the building along Chestnut Street. A door centered in the south wall of the vestibule led in turn to a spacious, high-ceilinged room which took up the remainder of the first floor. Two staircases, one on either side of the entrance, ascended from the first floor vestibule to land at the second floor in a vestibule equal in size to that below. From thence, a

hall flanked on either side by a small room led south to a room occupying the southernmost 26 feet of the second floor. When, in 1790, the Congress of the United States moved into the building, the large first floor room became the House of Representatives Chamber; the two rooms flanking the second floor entry became the Senate office and committee rooms, and the southernmost second floor room became the Senate Chamber.

In 1793, Congress Hall was extended southward an additional 28 feet. The area added to the first floor by this extension was thrown into the already spacious House Chamber to create an even larger room. On the second floor, the entry was extended southward through the former Senate Chamber; two additional office rooms, one on either side of the entry, were partitioned off, and the area provided by the extension, together with the southern 4 feet 6 inches of the former Senate Chamber, became the new Senate Chamber (see Appendix Q, Illustration No. 1). At the same time, a portico connecting the House Chamber with the House offices in the West Wing of Independence Hall was erected (see Illustration No. 3).

When Congress left, in May 1800, Congress Hall reverted to use as a court house and office building; this use continued throughout most of the 19th century. From time to time, the building underwent alterations to adapt it to the changing needs of its tenants, but with one exception these alterations were minor ones. The exception was the

alteration of 1818-1820 in which the entrance and stairs were relocated and the room alignments of the first and second floors were changed. Despite this alteration, and others of a less drastic nature, substantial portions of the original decor remained, particularly in the Senate Chamber. Thus, when a major attempt to restore the building began in 1900, enough original elements and enough evidences of missing original elements were present to make an accurate restoration possible. The restoration accomplished between 1900 and 1913, supervised by the Committee on the Preservation of Historic Monuments of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, took full advantage of these originals and the evidence of those missing.

The Vestibule

The vestibule running across the Chestnut Street front of the building was 10 feet wide. Between it and the large first floor room was a 13 inch brick bearing partition; a folding door centered in this partition led to the south room.[20] Between the vestibule and the committee rooms south of it on the second floor was a somewhat narrower frame partition interrupted in the center by the broad hall leading south to the room which became the Senate Chamber in 1790.

Two staircases, one on either side of the Chestnut Street entrance, began immediately adjacent to the doorway, ran up the north wall to a landing along the east and west walls respectively, then ran up the

south wall to land at the second floor (see Illustration No. 41).[21] When the House gallery was erected in 1790, a doorway was broken through the south wall at one of the intermediate landings to provide access to it. In 1793 a similar door was broken through at the other landing.[22]

Apparently, few if any changes took place between 1793 and about 1820. At that time the partitions to the south were removed, throwing the vestibule into the room adjacent to it (see Illustration No. 34), and the staircaseswwere removed; the west stair was altered and replaced at the east end of the new cross hall (see Illustrations No. 23 and 36).

The vestibule and its staircases were restored by the A. I. A. in 1911-1913. The investigation of 1900-1901, supplemented by further investigations conducted while the restoration work was in progress, identified original elements and provided enough evidence as to missing elements to insure an accurate restoration. Portions of the plaster of the east, north, and west walls, the architraves of the first floor windows, and portions of the first floor chair rail were considered to be original, and were retained.[23] The frame of the door to the south room centered in the south wall of the 1820 cross hall was thought to have been removed to that location from the original partition, and was replaced.[24] Substantial portions of the cross hall staircase were believed to have been part of the west staircase of the vestibule, and were incorporated in the restoration.[25]

House of Representatives Chamber

The large first floor room of Congress Hall originally measured about 47 feet in width by 52 feet in length, with the bay at the south end adding about 8 feet to the latter dimension. Its ceiling height was 20 feet. It was finished with a surbase, wainscoting from base to window sill level, wooden architraves about the windows, plaster walls, plaster cornice, and a plain plaster ceiling.[26] Heat was supplied by four fireplaces, two on each side of the room (fireplaces "U," "V," "X" and "Y," shown on Illustration No. 1 of Appendix P). Entrance was by way of the vestibule door and by way of a door in the east wall at the north end of the chamber (see Frontispiece).

In July of 1790, the Congress of the United States voted to establish the temporary capital in Philadelphia pending creation of a Federal City on the banks of the Potomac. Acting upon a request from the Pennsylvania congressional delegation, a joint committee of City Councils and County Commissioners was appointed to secure accommodations for Congress, the Courts, and the Executive. On September 9, 1790, the same committee, having decided to offer the new County Court House (Congress Hall) for use by Congress, was appointed to fit up and furnish the building for this use.[27]

The large first floor room was selected to be the chamber of the House of Representatives. Furniture for the House was purchased; a

gallery was erected at the north end of the room;[28] a rostrum for the Speaker was erected in the bay at the south end; and, probably, risers were built on which to place the desks and chairs of the members (see Appendixes A and B). This work was completed by December 6, 1790. The gallery and the public standing room beneath it then occupied the northern 22 feet of the room, leaving a space 47 feet wide and 30 feet long. The Speaker's rostrum occupied the bay, and the members sat in rows facing him (see Illustration No. 2).[29] As mentioned above (note 26), this work almost certainly did not affect the decor of the room, nor does it seem to have affected the location of doors, fireplaces and windows (see Appendixes C and D for general descriptions of the room at this time).

The interior of the House of Representatives Chamber remained unchanged until April of 1793. On April 18 of that year the County Commissioners undertook the task of extending the building southward an additional 28 feet to accommodate the forthcoming increase in size of the House from 66 to 106 members.[30] This work was underway by April 21.[31] By May 11, the south wall of the building was being removed;[32] by May 22, the cellar of the extension was being excavated;[33] and by June 1, erection of the extension had begun.[34] Despite the severe yellow fever epidemic which hit Philadelphia in the fall of the year, the extension was complete in time for the meeting of Congress on December 2, 1793 (see Appendix E for the accounts of the County Commissioners for this work.

All of the vouchers listed in this account save those marked "missing" are at Harrisburg, and are on Roll II of the Independence National Historical Park microfilm collection.)

The 1793 enlargement insofar as it affected the House of Representatives resulted in a room some 47 feet wide and 80 feet long, with a bay at the south adding about 8 feet to the length. As before, the gallery and the public standing place or loggia below it occupied the northern 22 feet of the room, leaving 58 feet plus the space in the bay for the accommodation of the House.

Insofar as can be determined from documentary evidence, the decor of the older north portion of the room was not changed, but rather was duplicated in the new south portion. The floor was of 5/4 inch yellow pine boards running east and west.[35] The surbase and wainscoting were continued from the older portion into the new, as were the plaster walls, cornice, and ceiling (see Appendix F for voucher of the plaster work, and Appendix ', p. 11, for the account of the findings of the A.I.A. with regard to the wainscoting and cornice).[36] The wainscoting was painted; the plaster either whitewashed (see Appendix F) or painted. Remnants of plaster which had been painted yellow were found during the restoration.[37]

The addition to the House Chamber contained two fireplaces or stove niches, one on either side (fireplaces "W" and "Z" on Illustration No. 1, Appendix P; see also Illustrations No. 38, ~~39~~ and 40). The two

north fireplaces under the gallery remained unaltered. The east center fireplace may have been bricked up; the west center fireplace remained in use.[38] The two entrances mentioned above were not changed, but a window on the east side, probably the third window from Chestnut Street, was broken through and converted into a doorway leading to the portico then being built (see Appendix G).[39] Two doors in the south wall, one on either side of the bay, led into Independence Square.

With the completion of the addition, the House Chamber remained unchanged until after 1800. Between 1800 and 1818 the room was broken up; the gallery was removed, and partitions installed to form two rooms immediately south of the vestibule and separated from each other by a hall extending south from the vestibule. In 1818-1820 the introduction of a cross hall still further subdivided the House Chamber. After 1820, there were several additional alterations which facilitated use of the south end as a courtroom, but these were relatively minor.

By 1900 the building was empty, and the Committee on the Preservation of Historic Monuments of the A. I. A. was free to begin an architectural investigation. On the basis of this investigation, the committee decided that certain portions of the decor of the House of Representatives Chamber had survived from 1790 and 1793. Included among the elements regarded by the committee as original were substantial portions of window trim and casings, wainscoting, plaster wall surfaces, and plaster cornice.

Expert architectural investigation established the basis for these conclusions. The brickwork behind the window trim showed no traces of earlier treatment. As woodwork was customarily applied before plastering during the 18th century, the absence of plaster beneath the trim indicated that the trim was original. The wainscoting, where of broad boards, extended all the way down to the original floor level, indicating that it, too, was original. The brick walls flanking the window casings were found to be angled in and pegged to hold wainscoting (see Illustrations No. 22, 38 and 39). Sections of cornice long concealed above the dropped ceilings of the bay and cross hall were identical to surviving sections of cornice found on the south, east and west walls (see Illustration No. 39). The complete report of the findings of the committee is to be found in Appendix O.

During the restoration of 1911-1914, great efforts were made to retain as much as possible of these original elements. Where original elements could not be saved, or where, as in the case of the gallery, the originals were no longer present, every effort was made to achieve an accurate restoration (see Appendix P for the specifications for the restoration contract). The middle pair of fireplaces was not restored, nor was the door which had led to the portico, and the treatment of the two niches in the southern part of the chamber does not seem in accord with the evidence of original conditions revealed by the photographs (see

Illustrations No. 38 and 43). With these exceptions, however, the elements of the present interior of the House of Representatives are either original or a reasonably accurate restoration of the original.

North Committee Rooms

Immediately south of the vestibule on the second floor were two rooms, each approximately 28 feet long and 18 feet wide, separated by an 8 foot wide hall running south between them to the southernmost second floor room. Their north walls were formed by the vestibule partition; their south walls were trussed partitions supporting a girder in the second floor. Each had two windows in its exterior wall flanking a fireplace and two doors leading into the hall (see Illustration No. 1, Appendix Q). In 1790, they came into use as Senate office and committee rooms.

The finish of these rooms cannot be determined from the documentary evidence now available. However, from its investigation as reflected in the specifications for the restoration of 1911-1913, the A.I.A. concluded that the original finish had consisted of a surbase, chair rail, plaster walls, wooden dentil cornice, and plaster ceiling. Portions of this finish, except for the cornice (Illustrations No. 29-33) were found during the investigation. Recent paint removal has revealed marks on the original plaster surfaces below the windows which indicate the possibility that originally there were pilasters similar to those now in the Senate Chamber under the windows in these rooms.[40]

These rooms seem not to have been affected by the enlargement of 1793. However, during the alterations of 1820 all partitions of the east room and all but the south partition of the west room were removed to create one large room out of the two committee rooms and the second floor vestibule (see Illustration No. 34). A "bulged" or angled partition was substituted for the old trussed south partition of the east room, and a similar partition was placed just to the north of the south trussed partition of the west room to form the south wall of this new large room. Substantial portions of the original finish of these rooms were destroyed during this alteration or in the course of subsequent redecorations.

This was the condition of these rooms when the A. I. A. began its investigations in 1900. In 1912, restoration of the rooms was undertaken (see Appendix Q, p. 16 and Illustration No. 1). As the result of the investigation of 1900-1901 and those that followed, it was decided that only the backs and jambs of the two fireplaces, portions of the chair rail, and portions of the plaster of the exterior walls and of the trussed partition remaining from the original west room were original.[41] The frames of two doors in the north wall of the 1793 Senate Chamber were found to be of original workmanship, and were used to frame the north doors leading from the committee rooms to the hallway. The entablatures of the Senate Chamber doors were found to have been originally the entablatures of the mantels in the north committee rooms, and were replaced. The hearths,

N.Y., NEW YORK
Daily Advertiser
Roll 89

facings and mantels of the fireplaces were copied from originals remaining in the room adjoining the Senate Chamber to the east and the wooden dentil cornice from sections of the original found in the room adjoining the Senate Chamber to the west (rooms "H" and "F" on Illustration No. 1, Appendix Q).[42] The restored west room is shown in Illustration No. 45; the east room is identical.

The Senate Chamber

The southern second floor room of Congress Hall, about 47 feet wide, 26 feet long exclusive of the 8 feet deep bay at its south end, and 15 feet high, was finished and ready for use by the spring of 1789.[43] At that time the room was entered by way of a door centered in its north wall at the end of the broad entry leading south from the vestibule. It was finished with a surbase, chair rail, plaster walls, a wooden dentil cornice, and a plain plaster ceiling.[44] Heat was provided by two fireplaces, one on each side of the room.

In the fall of 1790, this room was fitted up to serve as the Chamber of the Senate of the United States. The accounts for this work are not detailed, but they do not indicate that major change in the finish of the room was made and it probably remained unaltered until 1793.[45]

During the southward extension of Congress Hall in 1793, this old Senate Chamber was converted into the two middle committee and office rooms discussed below. A trussed partition was built across it about 18

feet south of the north partition of the old room, and the hallway was extended southward to this new partition (see Appendix Q, Illustration No. 1).

The room to the south of this new partition, a room about 47 feet wide and 31 feet long with an 8 foot bay at the south end, became the new Senate Chamber. The entrance was by way of a door centered in its north wall. Heat was provided by two fireplaces with marble jambs and mantels, one in the east wall and one in the west wall.[46]

While the new Senate Chamber was little larger than the old, it was much more elaborate. As in the case of the other second floor rooms, it was finished with yellow pine floors, surbase, chair rail, plaster walls, wooden cornice, and plaster ceiling. Unlike the other second floor rooms, however, the lower walls were enhanced by pilasters under the window trim, the cornice was garlanded, and the ceiling was coved and decorated with a painted heraldic eagle and a plaster center piece surrounded by 13 stars and a delicate wreath of grapes and leaves (see Illustration No. 47).[47]

In 1795 a gallery was installed against the north wall of the Senate Chamber (see Appendixes H and L), and a rostrum was built in the bay at the south end (see Appendixes I and K).[48] In 1796 a new floor was laid in the room about 9 inches above the old floor (see Appendix J); this necessitated "fixing anew the pedestals under the windows, and the

Ballustrade, steps and Pilasters to the Presidents seat; new Plinths and coping to the continued pedestal round the room,...&c...."[49] At some time prior to 1824 two doors were broken through the north wall of the room (see Illustration No. 34), and in 1835 the gallery was removed. No further changes took place until 1895.

In 1895-6 a restoration of the Senate Chamber was undertaken by the Colonial Dames. Supervised by George C. Mason, this restoration saw the rotted portions of the woodwork replaced and the paint burned off the rest, the window sashes replaced, and the rostrum and gallery restored.[50]

This restoration was inaccurate, and during the restoration of 1911-1913 the gallery and rostrum were removed and replaced by others which more closely fitted architectural and historical evidence of original conditions.[51] Investigations convinced the A. I. A. that much of the finish of the room was original, and these originals were retained.[52] However, the marble mantels of the fireplaces, which might have been the originals set by the Souders in 1793, were removed and replaced with wooden mantels.[53] With this exception, the finish of the present Senate Chamber is in large part original, and the remainder is an accurate restoration.

Middle Committee Rooms

The two 18 feet square rooms created from the old Senate Chamber in 1793 seem to have served as committee rooms or as offices for the Vice-President and Secretary of the Senate. They were finished with yellow pine

floors, base, chair rail, plaster walls, wooden dentil cornice, and plain plaster ceiling.[54] The mantels of the fireplace in each room were of wood, and the west room had pilasters under the window trim similar to those in the new Senate Chamber. When the Senate gallery was built, the stairs and platform leading to it were installed in the east room (see Illustration No. 46).

During the changes of 1818-1820, a staircase was run up through the floor at the north end of the east room, and the remainder of the room was partitioned off (see Illustration No. 34). At some time prior to 1824 a door leading into the Senate Chamber was broken through the south partition of each room (see Illustration No. 34). The finish of both rooms seems to have suffered from their later use as law libraries.

In the course of its investigation, the A. I. A. found portions of original chair rail and surbase in place in both rooms, a portion of the original cornice in the west room, and the original wooden mantel of the east room. However, the portions of chair rail and surbase found in the three other committee rooms differ as to the details of their mouldings from those in the west middle room, a condition which could not have existed when the two middle rooms were part of the old Senate Chamber. This raises the possibility that the cornice treatment of the west room also differed from that of the other three. This possibility was apparently not considered by the A. I. A. and they restored the cornice of the

other committee rooms on the basis of segments of cornice found in place in the west middle committee room. The ornamentation of this room, if exclusive to it, would suggest that it was the Vice-President's chamber. An architectural investigation to determine if possible when the surbase and chair rail of the west room was changed and to substantiate the A. I. A.'s opinion about the cornice of the west room should be undertaken.

The Portico

Little attention has been paid by persons dealing with Congress Hall to an addition of some importance in the history of the building. Two old prints -- from the Davies map of 1794 and a map of 1802 -- show a curious structure connecting Congress Hall with the West Wing building (see Illustrations No. 3 and 6). This improbable addition has perhaps been overlooked because no reference to it so far as is known appears in contemporary accounts of the building. Recent evidence establishes the existence of such a structure, known as "the Portico."

The prints show a brick wall containing an archway with a roof-line and cornice above which is a balustrade. The wall joined Congress Hall at the second window from the north end of the building. There is a single step under the archway. A cross-piece between the imposts suggests the presence of a door or gate.

Construction of the Portico was begun in 1793 by Charles and Jacob Souder who submitted vouchers during that year for "Takeing out a

Window & Altering for a door," "Stoping up 2 [cellar windows] in Portico," "Laying foundation for Steps of Portico," "2 Door Arches in Portico," and "Building Peers for gateway & Setting Steps" (Appendix G). Construction was completed the following year with the work of Thackera and Jones who submitted vouchers for 437 yards of plastering, 67 feet of cornice, a ceiling piece, and 50 feet of beading for the Portico.[55] These figures indicate that the Portico was a structure of considerable size. The distance between the walls of the wing building and Congress Hall was slightly more than 10 feet. The depth of the structure may have been as much as 20 feet. Such size can only be explained in terms of the Portico's probable function. It provided a covered entrance to the House of Representatives Chamber. As shown by a description of the 1793 plans which appeared in the Columbian Centinel, this was the "principal entrance to the hall of the House of Representatives...immediately opposite the speaker's seat."[56] In all probability it also provided a covered passage between the House of Representatives Chamber and the offices of that body on the second floor of the West Wing building. The necessity of including a staircase in the Portico (there were no inside staircases in the wing buildings) would explain a portico of considerable size. It is possible too that the Portico had a second floor landing and thus two plaster ceilings.

The Portico undoubtedly was razed when the Mills buildings were built in 1812-3.

NOTES

1. Thomas Fitzsimons to Miers Fisher, July 15, 1790, Miers Fisher Papers, Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Historians generally have been indifferent to the influence of Fitzsimons in the first sessions of Congress. He was one of the principal helmsmen in the moves that brought the seat of government back to Philadelphia. In this instance he was busy influencing one of the commissioners to commence preparations for housing Congress before the legislation had been signed by the President. He appreciated fully the advantages that would be gained by removal of the government to Philadelphia. Observing that "...after the Census of H^{e} of Representatives will Am^{t} to at least one hundred" he concluded that he would "...hold the expense...as of Little Conseq^{e} if as Mr. Jefferson has Calculated the Expenditure at the seat of Congress is near one Million dollars [a] year."

2. The incumbent referred to was the Hon. John E. Reyburn.

3. "Resolved that No. 2 of the plans of a Court House for the city and county of Philadelphia, presented, according to the law, by the Commissioners of the said city and county, has been approved by Council." Theodore Fenn, ed., Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, from Its Organization to the Termination of the Revolution, XV, 175. Hereafter cited as "Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council." Statutes at Large XII, 472-473.

4. W. P. and Julia P. Cutler, eds., Life, Journals and Correspondence of Manasseh Cutler, (---,---) I, 262-3.

5. Jacob C. Parsons, ed., Extracts from the Diary of Jacob Hiltzheimer, of Philadelphia 1765-1798, (Philadelphia, 1893), 134. Minutes of the Supreme Executive Countil, XV, 323.

6. William Stiles was paid £22.18.11 for "Stone Cutters Work" (Appendix B, p. 2). According to an advertisement in the Pennsylvania Gazette for July 1783, he carved "...monuments, tombs, head stones, chimney pieces, steps, &c." In that year he was one of three stonecutters in the city.

7. Changes in the cellar windows and doorways can only be surmised. Two cellar windows were walled up and two more were "stop[ed] up." See Appendix G.

8. No documentary evidence has yet been found which establishes the date. Watson sets it at about 1820. The 1823 insurance survey contains the first description of it (Appendix K). John F. Watson, Annals of Philadelphia...(Philadelphia, 1898), III, 218. See also Appendix O, Extract 7.

9. Journal of the Common Council, 1873, App. 118.

10. Journal of the Select Council, 1862, App. 331.

11. Vouchers 53, 177, and 198, "Congress Hall, Philadelphia, 1790's," in State Records Office, Harrisburg. Hereafter cited as "Vouchers, 1793-94, State Records Office, Harrisburg.

12. "We are informed there is some old Iron in the Seller of the State House that will suit for straps for supporting the girder in Congress Hall..." Thomas Hopkins and George Forepaugh to "Esteemed Friend," Nov. 13, 1793, Stouffer Collection, Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Vouchers 84, 86, 133, 159, 166, 174, and 188, "Vouchers 1793-94," State Records Office, Harrisburg.

13. The alternative to an enlargement of the county building would have been the surrender by the legislature of the State House and adjoining offices. Thomas Mifflin to General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, December 18, 1792, "Cong. Hall, Phila., 1790, Re Enlargement of," State Records Office, Harrisburg.

14. "The undersigned House Carpenters of the City of Philadelphia, being requested by the Commissioners of the County of Philadelphia to give our opinion, whether, the Floor of the Senate Chamber in the County Court House, is of sufficient Strength to support the weight of a considerable number of Persons assembled therein---and haveing View'd the frameing of the said floor, (now stripped of boarding) and attentively considered the situation thereof, do unanimously determine the said framing, insufficient in strength, to sustain the Senators (only) assembled, without great danger." James Pearson, Robert Allison, and John Rugan, June 21, 1796. "Cong. Hall, Phila., 1790's, Senate Chamber," State Records Office, Harrisburg. A complete set of the vouchers for this work is in the files of I.N.H.P.

15. George C. Mason, "The Restoration of Congress Hall, Philadelphia," The American Historical Register, 1898, p. 45.

16. Undated draft of speech in Horace Wells Sellers Papers, American Philosophical Society, p. 3.

17. The grillage referred to by Sellers was a beam made up of two short lengths of "I-beams" grouted with concrete and bolted together. (Appendix P, Illustration No. 3). These lengths were inserted horizontally into the top courses of the walls of Congress Hall in four places to help bear the weight of the two girders (Appendix P, Illustration No. 1).

18. A. I. A. Committee to Wayne Construction Company, Oct. 10, 1912, Congress Hall Restoration, vol. 2, 1912, Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Much of the correspondence relating to details of the work and expenses incurred are in the files of I.N.H.P.

19. National Gazette and Literary Register, December 26, 1821. J. Thomas Scharf and Thompson Westcott, History of Philadelphia 1609-1884, (Philadelphia, 1884), I, 703.

20. The jointure at which this partition was bonded into the east and west walls of the building was found by the A. I. A. in 1900-1901. The fact that it was bonded in is strong evidence that it was a part of the original structure. Moreover, this wall must have been in place when the gallery was built against it in 1790; none of the expenditures made to fit up the building in 1790 were large enough to cover the cost of it.

21. Conclusive evidences of the position of these staircases were found by the A. I. A. in 1900-1901 (see Appendix O, pp. 4-8).

22. The A. I. A. concluded that both doors were broken through when the gallery was built. However, in December of 1793 Charles and Jacob Souder were paid 15 shillings for "breaking doorway in stairway to Senate Chamber" -- Unnumbered Voucher, "Vouchers, 1793-94," State Records Office, Harrisburg.

23. Contract No. 1226, The City of Philadelphia with Chapman Decorative Company, Dec. 18, 1912, "Specifications Restoration of Congress Hall ...Interior Finish," I.N.H.P. files. Hereafter cited as "Interior Specifications." However, the specifications for plastering (Appendix Q, pp. 20-24) are so worded that it is difficult to tell whether the plaster on these walls was patched or replaced in its entirety. Moreover, some of the work provided for in the various specifications seems to have been omitted. In any case where doubt arises, the originality of specific elements should be the subject of further architectural investigation.

24. "Doors No. 151 will have old frame now stored in building restored. The old material where found to be used, restoring must be done by cutting out and patching." "Interior Specifications."

25. "String, moulds and spandrel for stairs on West side of vestibule to be taken from old stairs with moulding patches where necessary.

"Modern applied rails on spandrel to be removed. All old mouldings to be used where possible.
"Old newels, handrail, wall rail and balusters are to be used on stairs at West side of Vestibule and will be duplicated for stairs on East side." "Interior Specifications, p. 23."

26. See Appendix O for a discussion of the interior decor of this room by the Committee on the Preservation of Historic Monuments of the A.I.A. We have no descriptions of this room prior to December 6, 1790, when Congress occupied the building. However, it is most unlikely that the decor was changed when the building was fitted up for this purpose. The accounts of disbursements made for this purpose by the City and County Commissioners (see Appendixes A and B) do not indicate that any substantial changes were made in the interior. Of the total £2601.9.4 [Pennsylvania currency] expended, all but at most £800 went to purchase furniture; much of the rest was expended in erecting a gallery, a speaker's platform, and risers in the House Chamber. The amount remaining would not have allowed substantial interior alterations.

The interior was completed early in 1789, as is shown by a newspaper account: "A correspondent informs us,...that the Great Hall in the new Court House...just finished at a cost of 16000 dollars...is capable of accommodating 100 members, and near 500 auditors in the gallery and beyond the bar." Pennsylvania Gazette, March 18, 1789.

27. "Resolved, that a Committee be appointed to take care that the County Court House be fitted up and furnished for the accommodation of both Houses of the Legislature of the United States, and to provide suitable offices for the House of Representatives, and that such parts thereof as the County Commissioners shall decline doing at the County's Expence be done under the direction of the Committee at the Expence of the City, & this Board engage to defray such Expence."

The same Committee that was appointed August 30th. (to enquire which of the public Buildings would best accommodate Congress) Matthew Clarkson, William Colliday, & Miers Fisher were appointed for the above purpose." A. J. Dallas to Miers Fisher, September 9, 1790, Miers Fisher Papers, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

28. "In the Hall, appropriated for the Representatives, a very capacious gallery for the auditors of the debates, is built, which will, it is supposed, independent of the accommodations on the floor, without the bar, hold about 300 persons." Pennsylvania Packet, December 6, 1790. But see note 26, above. See Appendix O, pp. 8-10, for a full discussion of the physical evidences of this gallery discovered by the Committee of the A. I. A. in 1900-1901.

29. The illustration is simply a suggested seating arrangement, and is for Old City Hall rather than Congress Hall. It is, however, a logical arrangement for a chamber with the dimensions of that of Congress Hall after erection of the gallery. Such an arrangement would also make possible the placing of the large bust of Minerva over the Speaker's chair as noted in the "Report on the Proposed Refurnishing of the House of Representatives Chamber..." submitted in March, 1957. Moreover, the Boston Columbian Centinel of May 22, 1793, noted that "the Speaker's Chair is to be removed to the west side of the house..."; evidence that it had originally been located elsewhere.

30. "Have received your favour of Yesterday and noted the Contents. Be pleased to inform the Governor, that according to the Nature of the business, we shall use all deligence possible to dispatch the enlarging said building, and which, we hope, will be Satisfactory. Inclosed is an application to the Governor for an Order for the Money to be applied towards enlarging said building, agreeable to a Law made for that purpose." County Commissioners to A. J. Dallas, April 18, 1793, Public Works File, State Records Office, Harrisburg.

31. Voucher 158, "Vouchers, 1793-94," State Records Office, Harrisburg.

32. Voucher 3, "Vouchers, 1793-94," State Records Office, Harrisburg.

33. Voucher 11, "Vouchers, 1793-94," State Records Office, Harrisburg.

34. Voucher 38, "Vouchers, 1793-94," State Records Office, Harrisburg.

35. "The Commissioners of the City & County of Philada.
To John Dickinson Dr.

1793)
May) 13th To 750 feet of White Pine Cutting boards for the Use of Congress Hall a7/6 p H ft. 2 16.3
To 2056 feet of Common do for do a100/6 H ft. 10. 5.9-1/2
To 3493 feet of Chain do for do a140/6 p H ft. 24.9-
[choice?] £37.11.1/2
The above for the repairs at Congress Hall -
Joseph Rakestraw"

Voucher 2, "Vouchers, 1793-94," State Records Office, Harrisburg.

Other of the vouchers contain additional references to purchase of "pine Boards," "panel wite pine," "picked Inch & 1/4 Boards," and so forth. That these purchases, or at least a portion of them, were used for the floors of the building is supported by the 1823 and 1851

insurance surveys (see Appendixes H and M). The A. I. A. found what they considered to be the original flooring of the House Chamber under two layers of later flooring (see Appendix O, pp. 10-11).

36. In addition to the voucher in the Appendix, another voucher exists which reads as follows:

"The Commissioners of the City and County of Philadela.
To Thackra and Jones Dr.

To plaistering at the New Addition to the City Hall for the Accommodation of Congress 1292 yards at 10d	£ 53.16. 8
To 124 ft. 10. of Stocker Cornice enriched @ 3/9 pr foot	23. 8. 0
To 112 feet of plain Moulding a 1/	5.12. 0
To 168 feet of Bead a 2d	1. 8. 0
Measuring Charge £2.8.9 One half	1. 4. 4-1/2
	£ 85. 9. 1/2 "

Voucher 152, "Vouchers, 1793-94," State Records Office, Harrisburg.

The 124 feet of "Stocker Cornice" was undoubtedly for the House Chamber since the Senate Chamber cornice is of wood. The 124 feet would just meet the requirements of the addition. The word "Stocker" is not defined in the Oxford English Dictionary in any sense of which would be applicable to a cornice, and is not familiar to members of the architectural staff.

37. "Pay Robert Haydock, or order the Sum of Twenty two Pounds, ten Shillings on Account for painting work done at the New Court House;...." Voucher 107, "Vouchers, 1793-94," State Records Office, Harrisburg.

Haydock and Collins were also paid for:
"141 yards of Painting 3 Coats" and "240 1/2 yards of Painting 3 Coats." Unnumbered Voucher, "Vouchers, 1793-94," State Records Office, Harrisburg. Payment for these two items came to £25.15.7.

"Removal of the modern brickwork and plaster from the chimney breasts at the south end of the building on the east and west walls of the House of Representatives disclosed evidence of traces of semi-circular niches with arched head fragments of the original painted plaster (painted yellow)..." Draft of a Speech, c1913, Sellers Collection, American Philosophical Society.

38. The statement of Theophilus Bradbury that "There are two fireplaces, on each side of the hall with stoves" (Appendix I) in 1795 would indicate that both of the middle pair of fireplaces were in use, or that both were closed up, depending on whether "room" meant only the area south of the loggia or the entire area south of the vestibule. We know that the west fireplace was open in 1798 because accounts of the fight between representatives Griswold and Lyon of February 15, 1798, all agree that during the fight Lyon got behind the Speaker's chair and seized a pair of tongs from the fire (see Illustration No. 5). However, in 1793, the Souders had been paid for "walling up a fireplace in Representatives Chamber," probably the fireplace on the east side of the room. This documentary evidence is in conflict, and an architectural investigation should be undertaken to determine how many fireplaces were in use in 1793-1800.

39. "...but the Speaker's chair is to be removed to the west side of the House and the principal entrance to the hall of the House of Representatives will be to the east and immediately opposite the speaker's seat." The [Boston] Columbian Centinel, May 22, 1793.

40. These indications are very faint and can be seen only here and there. If, originally, such pilasters did exist, they must have been removed very early in the history of the building, perhaps in 1793; certainly soon after 1800.

41. Interior Specifications. The 1900-1901 investigation did not involve a close study of the evidences of original finish of these rooms, and the later investigations were not the subject of a comprehensive report. For this reason it is desirable not only that the accuracy of the work done in these rooms by the A. I. A. be verified by an architectural investigation, but also that all official papers of the restoration, and all personal papers of those involved in it be studied to determine the basis for the work done.

42. Interior Specifications, p. 17. It should be noted that the surbase and chair rail of the other three committee rooms have a different moulding from that of the west middle committee room. Since the east and west middle committee rooms were in the area encompassed by the Senate Chamber until 1793, this must mean that the mouldings of one of them were changed in 1793 or thereafter. It is possible that the west room was given a more elaborate finish in 1793 to fit it for use as the office of the Vice-President. If this was the case, its cornice may have been more elaborate than that of other rooms. This is, in the absence of documentation, speculation, but it seems a reasonable explanation of

the difference in mouldings. In any event, an architectural investigation to determine the type of cornice, chair rails, and surbase in each of these rooms in 1793-1800 should be undertaken.

43. The first recorded use of the room occurred on April 15, 1789. From that date until September 15, 1790, the room was the site of periodic meetings of the Mayor and aldermen of Philadelphia. Minutes of the City Council of Philadelphia, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

44. See section on "The Middle Committee Rooms" for the basis of these statements.

45. As noted above (footnote 24), the amount of expenditures not accounted for in the purchase of furniture and the erection of a gallery, rostrum and risers in the House Chamber would not have been enough to pay for substantial alterations in interior decor. The earliest detailed description of the finish of any of the rooms in Congress Hall yet found is the insurance survey of 1823. Consequently, in determining details of room finish we have had to rely on an analysis of the accounts and vouchers for work done on the building, and upon the records of the architectural investigations of the A. I. A. Unfortunately, the accounts and vouchers for construction of the building have not been found, nor have the vouchers for the work done in 1790.

46. See reference to "Setting 2 Setts of Marbel jams & Mantels in Senate Chamber" in Appendix G.

47. It is not possible to document these features. The carpentry work done in 1793, which would include the base, wainscoting, chair rail and cornice, is not described; the vouchers with one exception are for "payment on account of carpentry," and the one exception is the voucher for measuring the carpentry work which gives no detail. The reference in Thackara and Jones' account (Appendix F) for "Ornamenting the Senate Chamber Ceiling" almost certainly accounts for the center piece, but is not detailed enough to be considered absolute proof. Of course, there is no indication that the finish of the room was substantially altered at ary time after 1793, and both Mason and the A. I. A. were convinced that the finish of the room was largely original. An architectural investigation to establish whether the finish of the room is original or not is necessary.

48. "The removal of the floor of the modern platform [rostrum installed during 1895-6 restoration] disclosed the original painted plaster surface of the wall and showed the window casings extending to the original

floor line. We [sic] draw [from this] that there was no rostrum in place when the Building was first occupied by Congress but in all probability it was introduced when the gallery was erected,..." Draft of Speech, c1913, Sellers Collection, American Philosophical Society.

49. Voucher of Jacob Evans, "Vouchers, 1793-94," (Senate Chamber - New Floor) State Records Office, Harrisburg. This voucher confirms that the original finish of the room included a surbase and pilasters under the windows.

50. George C. Mason, "The Restoration of Congress Hall, Philadelphia," The American Historical Register, 1898.

51. Draft of Speech, c1913, Sellers Collection, American Philosophical Society. George Mason served on the Committee which directed the restoration.

52. These included most of the cornice, large portions of the chair rail, the pilasters under the window trim, and the entire ceiling. Interior Specifications, p. 18.

53. "New mantels for...[the Senate Chamber] are to be of the same general type as now in Room 'H'." Interior Specifications, p. 18.

54. The A. I. A. found portions of this finish in place during the restoration of 1900-1913. The attic girder and truss system, also considered original by the A. I. A., would not have permitted installation of a cove ceiling.

55. Voucher 186 and Unnumbered Vouchers, Oct. 13, 23, 24, 31, Nov. 11, 25 and Oct. 25-Dec. 8 and Oct. 8-Nov. 5, 1794, "Vouchers, 1793-94," State Records Office, Harrisburg.

56. Columbian Centinel, May 22, 1793.

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

Congress Hall is the building occupied by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States during the new government's formative years--from 1790 until 1800. The third session of the First Congress, convening in Congress Hall on December 6, 1790, ushered in a decade of remarkable legislative achievement. The first session of the Sixth Congress, adjourning on May 14, 1800, brought this decade to a close. The second inauguration of George Washington took place in the Senate Chamber on March 4, 1793. The inauguration of John Adams took place in the House of Representatives Chamber on March 4, 1797. The remainder of Congress Hall's service as a public building was by comparison uneventful. Since completion of the restoration of 1913, Congress Hall has been a museum, its unique importance lost to view amidst a welter of statuary, furniture, coins, and curiosities.

The origins of Congress Hall stretch back far into the 18th century. As early as 1736 the provincial assembly set aside a lot 50 feet wide and 73 feet deep on the corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets on which to erect a public building for the County of Philadelphia. The conception of such a building as part of a governmental center has been credited to Andrew Hamilton, and it was he who first acquired the property and later transferred it to the province in furtherance of this design. It was not until 1785 that the County of Philadelphia acquired title to the property

and construction of the county building was not begun until the spring of 1787. As a preliminary the property had been lengthened to 88 feet by the Assembly.

The building was completed in time for the meeting on March 27, 1789, of freeholders to nominate candidates for the office of alderman. The following month the mayor and aldermen started meeting in the room on the second floor which was to become the Senate Chamber. In June the county commissioners first used the building. In November Chief Justice Thomas McKean of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court heard a case involving land title in one of its rooms, perhaps because the State House was undergoing extensive repairs at the time. In December the Mayor's Court met there. In March of the following year the federal district court with Francis Hopkinson presiding met in the second floor courtroom for the first time.

The Congress which convened in the building late in 1790 was concerned with the business of giving body and character to the new government: establishing the executive departments, defining the spheres of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches, gaining a sound financial footing, providing for the nation's defense, regulating Indian affairs, evolving a policy for the public lands, taking a part in foreign affairs, adjusting the relationship of federal and state governments, regulating commerce, admitting new states, and upholding federal power. The most important Congressional acts during this period were those chartering the Bank of the

United States, imposing excise taxes, admitting Vermont, Kentucky, and Tennessee to the Union, ratifying the Jay Treaty, establishing the Navy Department, and passing the Alien and Sedition Laws.

In giving the nascent government body and character, Congress set many precedents and adopted practices and customs which have since become cherished traditions. Thus, while in Philadelphia, the Senate for the first time opened its sessions to the public; the House established the Ways and Means Committee; Congress instituted impeachment proceedings for the first time, added new stars to the flag for the first time, passed the first laws respecting slavery, repealed the French alliance (and so embarked on the policy of isolationism), and launched the observance of Washington's birthday as a national holiday.

On the rolls of the Congresses which sat in Philadelphia during the 1790's were the most famous names of our early history, among them Richard Henry Lee, Robert Morris, Roger Sherman, Elbridge Gerry, and seven other signers of the Declaration of Independence, Patrick Henry, and Anthony Wayne. On the same rolls were the names of men whose greater fame lay in the future: James Madison, James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, Willian Henry Harrison, John Marshall, Aaron Burr, Albert Gallatin, and John Randolph.

After Congress left, the building reverted to its earlier uses. During the 19th century, it served from time to time as the meeting place of various county, state, and federal courts; as a customs house; as a

county and city office building, and as the University of Pennsylvania law school. In 1900 the building was abandoned to patriotic societies. In 1913 the restored Congress Hall was again the scene of a gathering of notables as President Wilson, Speaker Champ Clark, and other leading Americans rededicated the building. It has been a part of Independence National Historical Park since 1951.

EVALUATION OF
HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE

Congress Hall is surpassed in importance only by Independence Hall, the National Capitol, and the White House. For the ten years from 1790 until 1800 it was the home of the Congress of the United States, the scene of presidential inaugurations, and the setting for a galaxy of statesmen unmatched in any later period of the nation's history. It is the oldest remaining capitol building of the United States under the Constitution. Its unique distinction is often as not unrecognized today. Overshadowed by its more venerable and incomparable neighbor on Independence Square, it has been neglected and abused. Few people today realize the importance of the building. Except for a brief interlude early in this century when the building was restored, it has been more or less taken for granted.

The building as it was before dismantling of the woodwork and ceilings began recently was virtually identical in appearance to the building as it was during the 1790's. Documentary evidence and examination of the fabric indicate that many original structural and design elements are still intact:

1. The exterior brick shell, cornice, foundations, and marble band courses with the year "1787" cut into it are original.

2. Other decorative marble work of the building, including effects around doors and windows, are almost without exception original.

3. Some of the stone copings of the areaways are original.

4. The decorative ironwork of the balcony above the front door is in all probability original.

5. Certain of the original girders and joists of the first and second floor are still in place.

6. The trusswork of the Senate Chamber's north wall is original.

7. The fan transom of the side door is original.

8. The two doors at the south end of the building and their columns and plinth blocks are original.

9. The trim of some of the first floor doorways and windows is in part original.

10. The trim and casings of the second floor windows are in part original.

11. The sills of second floor windows south of the vestibule are in part original.

12. The door frame and transom between the vestibule and the House of Representatives Chamber are original.

13. The casing of the door frame between the second floor hallway and the Senate Chamber is original.

14. The doors and door frames between the corridor and the north rooms on the second floor are original.

15. The outside mouldings of the window and door frames are in part original.

16. The strings, moulds, spandrel, newels, handrail, wallrail, and balusters of the west staircase are original.

17. The backs and jambs of all the fireplaces on the second floor and those on the first floor under the gallery are original. The backs and jambs of four fireplaces are enclosed in the walls of the House of Representatives Chamber.

18. The stone facings and concealed backs of the two northern first floor fireplaces are original.

19. The mantel in the room adjoining the Senate Chamber to the northeast is mostly original.

20. The entablatures of the mantels in the two north second floor rooms are original.

21. The section of floor under the Speaker's rostrum in the House of Representatives Chamber is original.

22. Some of the wainscoting in the House of Representatives Chamber is original.

23. The washboard of the east and west walls at the south end of the second floor hallway is original.

24. The chair rail of the east and west walls at the south end of the second floor hallway and in the Senate Chamber and two rooms adjoining it to the north are for the most part original.

25. The chair rail along the outer wall of the other two second floor rooms is original.

26. The pilasters under the windows in the Senate Chamber and the room northwest of it are original.

27. The plaster cornice in the bay and on the south, east and west walls of the House of Representatives Chamber to a point just north of the center window is almost entirely original.

28. The cornice in the Senate Chamber is almost entirely original.

29. The cornice of the room northwest of the Senate Chamber is in part original.

30. The coved ceiling and its decorative plaster work and painted eagle is original.

With few exceptions, other elements are accurate restorations.

The building as it stood before the dismantling began was thus complete and accurate in almost every detail. Its originals are irreplacable. The accurately restored elements are, in their own way, important. For these reasons and as evidence has been found everywhere that the building is deteriorating, it is recommended that the structural rehabilitation which will take place in the future be accompanied by measures to arrest the process of decay. Protection must be provided to nullify the effects of moisture seepage, dry rot, funguses, vermin, rodents, termites, extremes of temperature and humidity, vandalism, noxious gases, and other destructive forces. The process of recording now going on will provide for the unpredictable.

However, changes in the fabric itself can be justified only under the most compelling circumstances and then only after the most thorough consideration. And such changes as are made must be regulated to prevent any unnecessary changes in the existing structure. The destruction of portions of the original fabric to admit intrusions or structural adjuncts which increase the utility of the building cannot be justified whatever the circumstances. The destruction of portions of the original fabric to admit intrusions or adjuncts which strengthen or help to secure the building can be justified only if failure to do so will entail the loss of original values.

A few of the original elements of the Congress Hall structure which were in place during the 1793-1800 period have failed to survive or have not been replaced by accurate restorations.

The front and side steps while accurate in dimensions are of granite, a material not in use in Philadelphia before 1800. It is recommended that they be replaced by steps of marble.

The brick columns and arch of the side door are inaccurate as to material. It is recommended that they be replaced by an arch and columns of marble.

The drainspouts now in place at Congress Hall are inaccurate. The originals were circular, ended above ground level, and were turned out at the bottom. It is recommended that the rectangular spouts be replaced

with copper spouts of the type shown in the Birch print entitled "Congress Hall and New Theatre...."

The foot scrapers which were installed in 1793 are no longer in place. It is recommended that two foot scrapers identical in size and design to the two under the portico of the First Bank building be placed at both the front and side doors of Congress Hall.

The marble seal of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania over the front door, carved by William Stiles to ornament the building for Congress in 1790, should be made the subject of special measures aimed at preventing further deterioration. The alarmingly rapid loss of detail in recent decades makes advisable recording of the remains, and preparation from the existing surface and the 1913 photograph of a full scale duplicate for exhibit.

The enclosed fireplace behind the Speaker's platform location in the House of Representatives Chamber should be restored.

The niches in the east and west walls of the House of Representatives Chamber are inaccurate. It is recommended that an architectural investigation be undertaken to determine the original treatment of these niches so they may be restored.

There are some modern intrusions in Congress Hall, such as the keystone telephone in the loggia of the House of Representatives Chamber, snaplocks, watchmen's callboxes, pneumatic doorstops, and others. It is recommended that all such modern intrusions be removed or concealed.

The Portico built in 1793-4 and razed in 1812 has not been restored. It is recommended that an archeological investigation be undertaken to determine the dimensions of the Portico. It is further recommended that the doorway in the east wall of the House of Representatives Chamber that led into the Portico be restored. The Portico itself should be restored as soon as the evidence warrants and the circumstances of the West Wing building permit.

While the analysis and interpretation of committees of the American Institute of Architects was incisive and penetrating, documentary evidence about Congress Hall has increased greatly since their work was done. It is, therefore, recommended that an architectural investigation be undertaken to verify their findings. The investigators should be particularly alert for evidences of paint colors used in the various rooms of the building and on the woodwork of its exterior.

Further historical research is necessary and should be conducted in two phases.

The first phase will involve research in sources not yet canvassed which will yield data about the building as it was in the years between 1787 and 1800. Included among these sources will be any extant papers of commissioners of the City and County of Philadelphia not yet covered; any extant papers not yet covered of craftsmen who worked on the building in the years between 1787 and 1800; any extant papers not yet covered of tradesmen who provided building materials during this period;

any extant papers not yet covered of anyone having anything to do with the alterations of 1800-1820 and the restoration of 1900-1913; and the few as yet untapped iconographical collections having materials of the period. In addition the search for the missing records of the County of Philadelphia should be renewed.

The second phase will be research in any extant papers not yet covered of persons who served in the federal government between 1790 and 1800. This phase will be coordinated with phase two of the recommended research on Independence Hall to obviate duplication of effort.

The first phase should be completed before preparation of Part II of this report.

A P P E N D I X

A P P E N D I X A

Statement of Expenditures by the Corporation of Philadelphia for the Accommodation of Congress, 1790
/from manuscript at the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg/

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

1790							
Nov.	24	To Cash paid the	Committees	order to	Govett & Co.		37.10--
Dec.	4	To ditto ...	ditto	..	John Ashmead	...	2. -.-
	7	To ditto ...	ditto	..	John Harland	...	38.17.10
	13	To ditto ...	ditto	..	Benj. Morgan	...	15. 3. 9
	17	To ditto ...	ditto	..	Moses Rowan	...	40. 6. 9
	21	To ditto ...	ditto	..	Wm Ronkson	...	9. 1. -
	23	To ditto ...	ditto	..	Sodler & Govett	...	37.10. -
	30	To ditto ...	ditto	..	Richard Sermon	...	7.17. 8
	31	To ditto ...	ditto	..	John Harland	...	5.17. 0
1791							
Feb.	14	To ditto ...	ditto	..	Tobias Commings	...	-. 2. 6
Apr.	11	To ditto ...	ditto	..	Poultney & Wistar	...	4.14. 3
June	10	To ditto Mayor's order to Govett & Sodler				...	179. 9. 6 1/2
July	25	To ditto Committee ord-- Wm. Coxe				...	18.15. -
						£	400.18. 3 1/2

To the Tr. of the Corporation

A P P E N D I X B

Disbursements Paid for Fitting Up Congress Hall in 1790

/from manuscript at the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg/

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

N°	14	To Matthew Armour, for 4 setts of Pillaster Ornaments	3. 0. 0
	51	To Gurney & Smith, for 51 Morroco Skins	21.13. 6
	59	To John Harland, for 132-1/2 Yds. Carpeting	51.16. 6
	66	To Thomas Armat, for Carpetg. thread & binding	9.17. 0
	69	To Caleb Emlen, for a Pine Log & Carting	2.10. 0
	70	To William Adcock, for 21 Yds. Carpeting	7.17. 6
	74	To Potts & Hobart, for 2 large Franklin Stoves	8.16. 6
	77	To Edward Jones, for 3-1/2 days labour	0.14. 0
	78	To James Tully, for blacking Stoves	0.18. 9
	80	To Joseph Fry, for Work done	7.13. 9
	81	To Samuel Shoemaker, for Plaistg. & Whitewashing	19.18. 6
	83	To Thomas Affleck, for Magogany	10.12.10
	84	To Thomas Jaquetts, for Stuffing, Covering & Brassnailing 43 Elbow Chairs	82. 2. 0
	85	To Elisha Gordon, for Goat Skins	22.11. 0
	86	To David Evans, for Venetian Blinds	91. 5. 0
	87	To William Zane, for Brass Nails	20.10. 0
	88	To Andrew Geyer, paid for Washing, &c.	1. 7. 0
	89	To Jonathan Meredith, for Goat & Morocco Skins	34. 0. 0
	90	To John Davis, for Stuffing, Covering & Brassnailing 49 Elbow Chairs	98. 2. 3
	93	To Joseph Skerrett, for Smith Work	13. 8.11
	94	To Richard Sermon, for ditto	21.19. 8
	96	To John Kaighn, for a Stove	4. 5. 0
	97	To Solomon White & Co. for Quality binding	1.14. 6
	99	To AndW Eisenhoot, for 2 Copper Ashes Bucketts	4.13. 0
	100	To John Harland, for Capetg. & Cloth	120. 7. 1-1/2
	101	To Matthew Armour, for Tables & Desk	8. 2. 3
	102	To William Bankson, for Upholsterers Work	163. 9.10
	103	To Jonathan Carmatt, for 101 Yds. Fearnought	17.13. 6
	104	To Hilary Baker, for Stoves & Chimney backs	18.15. 2
	106	To Wayne & Sheppard, for Lath	1.13. 0
	107	To Samuel Fletcher, for Colums & Bannisters	8. 5. 3
	109	To Thos Poultney & Sons, for Iron Mongery	40. 4. 5
	112	To Harrison & M°Gee, for Boards, Plank & Scantling	55.18. 5
	116	To Wetherill & Truman, for Plank & Scantling	13. 1. 5
	117	To Jacob Eckfelatt, for 4 Shoe Scrapers	4.10. 0
	119	To Israel Jones, for Rum	6.15. 7
	120	To Robert Haydock, for Pluming	74.15. -1/2

122	To Joseph Rakestraw, for Measg. Carpenters Work	4. 4. 0
124	To Souder & Robins, for Bricklayers Work & Materials	24. 6. 4
128	To William Stiles, for Stone Cutters Work	22.18.11
129	To Anthony Cuthbert, for a pr. Mast	1.18. 0
135	To Jones, Clerk & Cresson, for Boards	25.17..1
146	To Jospeh Skerrett, for Smiths Work	2.11. 6
149	To John West, for Boards, Plank & Lath	13. 3. 8
156	To Jacob Eckfelatt, for Iron Work	4.10. 0
192	To Thomas Affleck, for Furniture	469. 6. 0
215	To William P. Sprague, for 132-1/2 Yds. Carpetting,&	156.12. 6
216	To Sadler & Govett, for Carpenters Work	366.14. 2
217	To William Bankson, for makg. a large Carpet & 50 Yds. Green Cord	4. 0. 0
218	To Robert Haydock, for Painting	26. 1. 6
230	To Caleb Emlen, for Plank	4. 5. 0
		£ 2201. 6.11
	deduct for Sundries charged in Poultney & Son's Acct. № 109	.15.10-1/2
		£ 2200.11. -1/2

Philadelphia, October 5th 1791.

Errors Excepted

Evan Thomas

Andrew Geyer

Saml Church

APPENDIX C

A Description of Congress Hall in 1791
/from Dunlap's Daily Advertiser, March 4, 1791/

Sir:-

Congress are great gainers by removing to Philadelphia, if all stories are true: We never expected much from the attentions of the people of Philadelphia - but we did not dream that they would be uncivil in pure contempt of N. Y. manners. I will give you the stories of the day, like ---, in short hand. You will be pleased to inform me, whether they are true. It is said, that all the puff about a national hall, and a palace for the President, is vanished into smoke, and the mighty noise about elegant accommodations, that used to stun our ears, is sunk into a gentle whisper.

We are told that both houses of Congress are stowed into a county court house, a single building, without portico or trees to shade them from the midday sun. In summer it must be as hot as Tophet. Was this contrived to fit the constitutions of the Southern members, or merely to save money, by driving away the northern members in the spring, and making short sessions? New York expended 25,000 under the mere impression of propriety and respect, Philadelphia more frugal, will not expend a tenth part of the money, though they are sure of ten years residence. Their little court house hooked up in humble imitation of our city-hall, is found to be good enough for Congress, and the President is to continue in a noisy house in Market Street, much too small for his family, serenaded every morning with the music of waggoners. Is it true, that most of the pavements near the court-house are broken up for the benefit of boot makers, so that members in soft Weather can hardly wade through the mud? It it true, that the spectators in the gallery universally wear their hats, in mere contrast to the members who often sit uncovered? Perhaps wearing the hat is a new mark of respect. Is it true that the doors of the Senate must always remain shut, because when members are seated there is hardly space remaining in their apartment sufficient to stow a large cat? Have you placed the Senators over the heads of the Representatives for the sake of a pun, or for the sake of good order? It is said, that by adding a little more weight to the Senators, they must infallibly crush the other house. It is true, that the Senators have to climb up a stair something like an Indian ladder, and are obliged to steady themselves by a man rope.

APPENDIX D

Satirical Piece Describing Congress Hall in 1791
/from Philadelphia Independent Gazetteer, March 5, 1791/

. . .

Morgan. ... Have you seen Federal-Hall /apparently Congress Hall - see below/, Uncle Gwynn?
Uncle Gwynn. Yes I have .... I have seen the stuffed seats; I have examined the curtains; I looked at the writing desks of the most shining mahogany; the superb drawers, for every Member to lock his brains, memory, and other documents in - and pray, Cousin Morgan, why would not windsor chairs have answered as well as those stuffed with hair. /sic/

. . .

Uncle Gwynn. Pray Cousin, where is the Bald Eagle and the 13 stars to be placed?
Morgan. On the floor, on the most splendid carpet that ever was made, our own manufactory too....

. . .

Morgan. Why Uncle, if a fine large Eagle and Thirteen Stars, had been painted on any Visible part of Federal-Hall, nobody in the Gallery would have looked at a single Member of Congress.
Uncle Gwynn. Pray, for what purposes are those canopy curtains intended, which are in the upper and lower house. /sic/
Morgan. They are intended to ornament the heads of the President, Vice-President, and Speaker, and to give elegant sanction to whatever they may say or do.
Uncle Gwynn. ... Where has Congress lodged those blood bought treasures, which are the testimonies of our successes at Trenton, at Redbank, at York-Town, &c, those banners, which led our enemies against us, and for which, American life and treasure, paid so dearly. /sic/
Morgan. The colours which our people took from the English, are to be put down cellar, under Federal-Hall, and the beer barrels are to be so placed as not to mash them, and the bungs are to be tight driven, to prevent the beer from frothing over, and spoiling them.

. . .

Uncle Gwynn. How the plague did so many Quakers get into Congress?
Morgan. There is not one Quaker in either upper or lower House.
Uncle Gwynn. It's false, for I see them with their hats on, and pray who but Quakers wear their hats in any public or private assembly.

. . .

I am, Mr. Printer,
Your very humble servant,
MORGAN MEREDITH

APPENDIX E

Account of Commissioners of Philadelphia County for 1793 Enlargement of Congress Hall /from manuscript at the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg/

Nº 783
Commissioners of
County Philadª for
enlarging Congress Hall
Bal. - 5505.84-

1793	Nº				
May 13	1	To Cash pd	Bream Shutton for Stone	Order	35. 5
14	2	To do	John Dickinson for Lumber. . .	do	37.11
15	3	To do	John Hopkins for labour. . . .	do	1.10
"	4	To do	Chas McCormick do	do	.15
"	5	To do	Michael Carrady do	do	.15
"	6	To do	James Greg do	do	1.10
"	7	To do	John Schaffer do	do	1.10
"	8	To do	Patrick Holley do	do	.12. 6
"	9	To do	Henry Welsh do	do	1. -
28	10	To do	William Williams on Account for Carpenter Work	do	52.10.
"	11	To do	Peter Evans on Account for digging in Cellar	do	22.10
"	12	To do	James Greg for Labour	do.	1.10
"	13	To do	John Schaffer do	do	1.10
"	14	To do	Hugh Connelly do	do	1.10
"	15	To do	Adam McDowell do	do	1.10
"	16	To do	George Clinton do	do	1.10
"	17	To do	Patrick McNiel do	do	1.17. 6
"	18	To do	Henry Devinny do	do	1.10
"	19	To do	John Thompson do	do	1.10
"	20	To do	William Poke do	do	1.10
"	21	To do	Henry Welch do	do	1.10
"	22	To do	William Caris do	do	1.10
"	23	To do	John Hopkins do	do	1.10
"	24	To do	Chas McCormick do	do	1. 7
"	25	To do	Samuel Gray do	do	1. -
"	26	To do	James M. Bay do	do	.10
"	27	To do	Anthony Murray do	do	1. -
"	28	To do	Christr Brady do	do	. 5
"	29	To do	Robt Hopkins for Superintinding	do	3. 6. 8
"	30	To do	John Johnson	do	1. 3
"	31	To do	William Carey	do	6. 3
29	32	To do	John Ella for Sawing Lumber	do	1. 5. 4

June 17	33	To do	Arth^{r} Murray for labour	do		6. 3
"	34	To do	Patrick Mc Niel do	do		5
"	35	To do	John Schaffer do	do	1. -	
"	36	To do	Henry Welch do	do	1. 5	
"	37	To do	Fred^{k} Powell do	do		12. 6
"	38	To do	John Schaffer do	do	1.10	
"	39	To do	Henry Welch do	do	1.10	
"	40	To do	William Williams on Acco^{t}	do	60. -	
			Carried forward. . .	£	248. 0. 4	
1793	N^{o}		Brot forwarde	£	248. 0. 4	
June 17	41	To Cash p^{d}	Jacob Souder on Account for) Bricklayers Work)	p.Order	30. -	
"	42	To do	Peter Evans in full	do	21. 2. -	
July 14	43	To do	Henry Welch for labour	do	1. -	
"	44	To do	John Schaffer do	do	1.10	
23	45	To do	Jacob Souder on Account	do	22.10	
"	46	To do	Fred^{k} Powell for labour	do	3. 1. 3	
"	47	To do	David Rowen Acco^{t} for bricks	do	75. -	
"	48	To do	John Fisher for Carting Stone	do	1.16	
"	49	To do	Jacob Souder on Account	do	50. 5	
"	50	To do	Wm George on Acc^{t} for Timber	do	20. - -	
"	51	To do	John Gallen on Acc^{t} for Stone) Work)	do	9. 7. 0	
"	52	To do	do do	do	37.10	
"	53	To do	Caleb Emlen for Timber	do	75. 4. 6	
26	54	To do	Barth^{w} Clark for labour	do	12. 6	
"	55	To do	Benjn Horn for Sand	do	9.	
"	56	To do	Fred^{k} Powell for labour	do	1.10	
"	57	To do	Aminidal Gibbs for do	do	3. 9	
"	58	To do	Arthur Orr do	do	3. 9	
"	59	To do	James Fisher do	do	3. 9	
Sept.13	60	To do	Christ^{n} Hemple do	do	1.10	
"	61	To do	Jeremiah Teel do	do	1.10	
"	62	To do	Fred^{k} Powell do	do	1. 8. 9	
"	63	To do	Lawrence Shiney for Carting	do	10. -	
"	64	To do	Rakestraw & Williams on Acco^{t}	do	75. -	
"	65	To do	John Schaffer for labour	do	1.13	
"	66	To do	Rakestraw & Williams on Acco^{t}	do	75.	
"	67	To do	John Schaffer for labour	do	1.13	
"	68	To do	John Mince for Carting Sand	do	11. -. 0	
"	69	To do	Elijah Weed for Sundries fur-) nished at the raising)	do	13. 6. 6	
"	70	To do	Joseph Wilson for Carting	do	15. -	
"	71	To do	Wm George for Scantling	do	35. 9	
"	72	To do	Jacob Souder on Acco^{t}	do	56. 5	
"	73	To do	Chas Riddle for Carting	do	3. 9	
"	74	To do	Fred^{k} Powell for labour	do	3.12. 6	
"	75	To do	David Rose on Acco^{t}	do	75. -	

	" 76	To do	Wm Remer for hire of blocks &c.) This attendance at raising	)do		10.12. 6
	" 77	To do	Rakestraw & Williams on Acct	do		75. -
			Carried forward		£	1045. 4. 9
1793	Nº		Brought forward.		£	1045. 4. 9
Sept.13	78	To Cash pd	Fredk Powell for labour	p.Order		1. 2. 6
"	79	To do	John Gullen on Account	do		11. 5
"	80	To do	Fredk Powell for labour	do		1. 5
"	81	To do	Jacob Souder on Account	do		37.10 -
19	82	To do	Nichs Bunting for Nails	do		4.18.10
20	83	To do	John Gullen on Account	do		11. 5. -
"	84	To do	Jos. Skerrett for Smith Work	do		6. 4. 1
"	85	To do	John Schaffer for labour	do		1.13. -
21	86	To do	Edwd Roberts for Smith Work	do		5. 9. 7
27	87	To do	John Schaffer for labour	do		1.10..3
28	88	To do	John Gullen on Acct	do		15. - -
"	89	To do	Rakestraw & Williams Acct	do		75. - -
Octobr 3	90	To do	Jos. Williams for Carting	do		1.19. 4
"	91	To do	John Schaffer for labour	do		1.13
"	92	To do	Chas. Souder for a lime House	do		6.15
10	93	To do	John Schaffer for labour	do		1.13
11	94	To do	Sam. Mitchell for lime	do		4. 6. 8
"	95	To do	do do	do		3.18
"	96	To do	Jacob Souder on Acct	do		18.15
17	97	To do	John Mince for Carting	do		4.19
"	98	To do	John Schaffer for labour	do		1.13
18	99	To do	Rakestraw & Williams on Acct	do		50. 5
"	100	To do	Jas. Wilson for Carting	do		4. 3.10
21	101	To do	Tackara & Jones on Account for Plaistering. . . . . &c. over cost 4/7 1/2	do		15. - -
24	102	To do	John Grantham for red Cedar	do		10. 3.10
"	103	To do	John Gamble for Sawing Acc.	do		3. -
28	104	To do	John McElure for Glass	do		19.10
31	105	To do	Jacob Souder for lime &c.	do		3.19
Novr 2	106	To do	Tackara & Johnson Acct	do		15. -
4	107	To do	Robert Haydocke on Account for Painting & Plumbing	do		22.10
5	108	To do	Thos Tool for lime	do		1.19
"	109	To do	John Schaffer for labour	do		1.10
"	110	To do	Cuffee Dexter do	do		1.10
6	111	To do	Jacob Shike for a large Sack	do		1. 2. 6
9	112	To do	Rakestraw & Williams on Acct	do		75. -
13	113	To do	John B. Sartin for Marble Chimney Trim.	do		13.10
14	114	To do	David Herbeck for Lime	do		2. 7. 6
"	115	To do	David Marpole for Acct	do		5. 5
			Carried forward		£	1514.16

1793	Nº				£	s.	d.
			Brought forwarde.		1514.	16	
Novr 16	116	To Cash pd	Jacob Souder on Account	p.Order		18.15	
"	117	To do	Tackara & Jones do	do		18.15	
"	118	To do	Jos. Wilson for Carting	do		4.16	
"	119	To do	John Schaffer for labour	do		3. -	
"	120	To do	Cuffee Dexter do	do		3. -	
[missing] "	121	To do	David Rose on Account	do		15. -	
"	122	To do	Thomas Tool for Lime	do		2.15.	6
"	123	To do	Henry Welch for Labour	do		.11	
"	124	To do	David Marpole for Lime	do		4.10	
"	125	To do	John Hocker do	do		3. -	
"	126	To do	Thos Tool do	do		2.11	
"	127	To do	Cuffee Dexter for labour	do		.15	
"	128	To do	John Schaffer do	do		3.	
Decr 2	129	To do	John Mince for Sand	do		5. 5	
"	130	To do	Tackara & Jones on Account	do		15. -	
"	131	To do	Jacob Souder do	do		18.15	
"	132	To do	Webster, Adgate & White for Nails	do		10.13	
"	133	To do	Jos. Shmitt for Smith Work	do		5.14	
"	134	To do	Cuffee Dexter for Labour	do		3. -	
"	135	To do	John Schaffer do	do		1.10	
"	136	To do	Rakestraw & Williams on Acct	do		75. -	
"	137	To do	Cuffee Dexter for labour	do		1.10	
"	138	To do	John Schaffer do	do		2. 8	-
"	139	To do	Samuel Benge on Acct for Up-holdsteres Work.	do		37.10	-
10	140	To do	Richd Charles for labour	do		.10	
"	141	To do	Cuffee Dexter do	do		2. -	
"	142	To do	Wm Hart for Carting Sand	do		. 5.	7-1/2
23	143	To do	John Kirk for Lime	do		19. 3.	4
"	144	To do	do do	do		62.12.	6
"	145	To do	John Souder for lumber	do		69. 8.	2-1/2
"	146	To do	Rakestraw & Williams on Acct	do		75. -	
"	147	To do	John Gullen do	do		15. -	
[missing] 27	148	To do	Jacob Souder do	do		15. -	
"	149	To do	David Evans for repairing Blinds &c.	do		8. -	
"	150	To do	Philip Walter for Sand	do		4. 6.	8
28	151	To do	John Fisher for Carting do	do		12.	
30	152	To do	Tackara & Jones for Plaister Paris Work Mending &c.. . .	do		3. 3.	3
"	153	To do	Sarah Clark for Carpeting	do		76.14.	4
[missing] "	154	To do	Nicholas Bunting for Nails	do		3. 2.	2
"	155	To do	Tackara & Jones for Plaistering Moulding Bead Work	do		85. 9.	1/2
			Carried forward. . . .		£ 2211.	16.	7

	1793	Nº.		brot forward.	£	2211.16. 7	
	Decmr. 30	156	To Cash pd.	John Pinkerton for Hinges	p.Order	1.10. -	
	"	157	To do	Josiah Lusby for Carpeting	do	33.15	
	"	158	To do	Samuel Church for Sundry Expenses	do	3.15. 9	
	"	159	To do	Edward Roberts for Smith Work	do	26.13. 4	
	"	160	To do	David Rose for Bricks	do	88.15. 9	
/missing/	"	161	To do	John Wagner for Plaistering Hair	do	11. - -	
/missing/	"	162	To do	Paxon & Richardson for Nails &c.	do	.16	
/missing/	"	163	To do	Samuel Lehman for Brads. overcost £5	do	49.10.11	
/missing/	"	164	To do	Arthur Howell for Skins to Cover Chairs	do	22.10	
	"	165	To do	Samuel Benge in full. overcost £5.-.3-1/2	do	91.18.10	
	"	166	To do	Andw. Geyer for Ironmongery	do	7. 1. 3-1/2	
	"	167	To do	Israel Jones for Sundries . overcost £1.1.-	do	61.16. 7-1/2	
	1794 "	168	To do	Jones, Clark & Cresson for Lumber	do	98. 6. 8	
	Janv. 1	169	To do	Wm. Glart for Carting	do	18. 9	
	"	170	To do	Cuffee Dexter for labour	do	4. 5	
	3	171	To do	Stephen Maxfield for Shingles	do	41. 1	
	4	172	To do	Thos. Hopkins for sundry Expenses	do	3. -. 4	
	"	173	To do	Christn. Smith for Wine	do	3. 7. 6	
	"	174	To do	Saml. Williams for Spikes	do	4. 2	
	8	175	To do	Snowden & North for Ropes & twine	do	4.17. 4	
	"	176	To do	Jacob Souder in full	do	74. 7. 6	
	13	177	To do	Caleb Emlen for Scantling	do	15. 1.11	
	16	178	To do	Rakestraw & Williams on Acct.	do	75. -	
	May 14		To do	Discount at Bank Penna. on Comm. Note for 4600 Dolls Discounted to pay Workmen.	. . . .	18. 8. -	
	19	179	To do	Adam Minser for Carting Sand	do	3.19. 3	
	"	180	To do	Peter Sprague: for Carpeting	do	49. 9. 6	
/missing/	"	181	To do	John Britton for Laths	do	3. -	
	"	182	To do	do do	do	4.10. -	
	"	183	To do	Cuffee Dexter for labour	do	3.15 -	
	"	184	To do	Levan Snead for Carting Sand	do	3. 9	
	"	185	To do	John Miller for Smiths Work	do	20. 9. 9	
	"	186	To do	Robt. Allison for Measuring Carpenters Work	do	12.10 -	
	"	187	To do	Nicholas Hicks Do Brick do	do	1.10 -	
	"	188	To do	Joseph Skurrett for Smith Work	do	3. 2. 8	
	"	189	To do	John Harland for Carpeting	do	42.12. 1	
	"	190	To do	John Gullen for Cutting Stone &c	do	30. 3. 1	
	"	191	To do	Haydocke & Collins for Painting &c	do	101.17. 7	
	"	192	To do	Robt. Haydocke for Plumbing &c 6/ overcost	do	113.12. 7	
	"	193	To do	Thos. Affleck for making Chairs &c	do	181.15. -	
	"	194	To do	do " addition to a Table	do	3. 2. 6	
	"	195	To do	John West for Lumber	do	172.16. 6	
	"	196	To do	Wm. Sheaff for Wine	do	4. ---	
				Carried forward. . .	£	3672. 7. 7	

1794	No			£	s	d
			brot forward	£ 3672.	7.	7
May 19	197	To Cash	pd J & J Poultney for Ironmongery p. Order	30.	10.	3-1/2
"	198	To do	Daniel Drinker 2/ over do do	35.	14.	5
"	199	To do	Rakestraw & Williams in full do	244.	7.	2
"	200	To do	Wm Zane for Ironmongery do	8.	8.	1
"	201	To do	Morgan & Price for 2 Stoves do	10.	---	
/missing/ 31	202	To do	And. Douglass do do	8.	8.	9
June 27	203	To do	John Cornish for turning 4 Posts do		15.	--
July 4	204	To do	Samuel Benge Upholsterer do	5.	1.	6
"	205	To do	Jacob Toy for Carting do	12.	3.	9
"	206	To do	John Miller for Sundries do	1.	5.	9
/missing/ 10	207	To do	Discount on Commissioners Note	18.	8	-
/missing/ "		To do	Jacob Souder for Masons Work do	2.	5.	
/missing/ Sept. 17		To do	Discount on Commissioners Note	18.	8	-
24		To do	Israel Jones for Sundries do	6.	6.	4
Nov. 5		To do	Wm Duffy for Sand do	3.	13.	2
8		To do	Cuffee Dexter for Labour do	4.	2.	6
"		To do	Wm Hart for Carting do	7.	12.	-
10		To do	Henry Hinckle for Lime do	5.	-	-
"		To do	Henry Rinker do do	2.	3.	4
"		To do	Wm Carver do do	3.	1.	10-1/2
"		To do	Michael Davis do do	3.	-	-
11		To do	Tackara & Jones for Plaistering do	18.	15	-
ng/ 19		To do	Discount on Commissioners Note	18.	8	-
ing/ 25		To do	John Gullen for Work do	5.	15	
ing/ "		To do	Cuffee Dexter do do	5.	5	
29		To do	Tackara & Jones for Plaistering do	22.	10	--
Dec. 11		To do	David Ross for Bricks do	19.	13.	9
/missing/ 13		To do	Tackara & Jones for Plasitering do	12.	12.	6
1795 "		To do	do do do	45.	5.	7
/missing/ Jany 2		To do	David Evans for 5 Venetian Blinds do	28.	-	-
8		To do	Jacob Souder for Mason Work do	19.	17.	6
ng/ 21		To do	Discount on Commsssioners Note	18.	8	-
g/ Feby 13		To do	Hopkins & Howell for Nails do		18.	5
g/ "		To do	Edward Muleck for Carpenters Work do	14.	1.	3
ng/ 20		To do	David Price for Copper do	3.	17.	6
28		To do	Robt. Haydocke for Copper, Lead &c do	46.	2.	6
"		To do	Haydocke & Collins for Sash lights &c do	56.	18.	10
/missing/		To do	Discount on Commissioners Note	18.	8.	-
/missing/		To do	Commissioners Note at Bank Penns.a	1725.	---	
/missing/		To County Treasr Commission on £6182.19.10 ½ 2-1/2 pcts.		154.	11.	6
			Deduct	£ 6337.	11.	4
			as of Contra ----------	4.	15.	
				£ 6332.	16.	4

1793
July 25 By Cash rec^{d} of Christ^{n} Febeger Esqr State Treasurer 2500.------
1794
May 14 By do " for Commissioners Note Discounted at)
Bank of Pennsylvania. . . . .) 1725.-----

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

Balance bro^{t} down		2112.17. 4	
discount	---		
Balance of Errors	---	£ 4.17. 8-1/2	
Commissioners	--	2. 3-1/2 4.15. --	
		£ 2107.16. 4	$5620.84/100

APPENDIX F

Account of Thackara and Jones for Plastering Congress Hall in 1793 [from manuscript at the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg]

Philadelphia Decem. 30, 1793

The City & County Commissioners

To Thackara & Jones Dr

To Scaffolding For the Plaistering of the New Addition to the City Hall for the Accommodation of Congress	£12- 0- 0
To Regulation two Ceiling	4- 0- 0
Ornamenting the Senate Chamber Ceiling	15- 0- 0
To plaistering 4 Chimney pieces	-10- 0
To Repairing the old plaistering	4-10- 0
To white Washing ditto	7-10- 0
To extra work at gauging the mortar with plaister of Parris	1-10- 0
To 2 Bushl Fine plaister of Parris @ 13/1-1/2 per bu	1- 6- 3
To 34 Bushel Coarse ditto @ 9/4-1/2 per bu	16- 0- 9
To hauling 12 Bushl of ditto	0- 3- 9
To 40 Bushl of plaistering hair @ 2/ p bu	4- 0- 0
To 4 lds of Lathing @ 1/10-1/2 pr lb	0- 7- 6
	£66-18- 3
Received Cash	63-15- 0
Ballance due	3- 3- 3

APPENDIX G

Account of Charles and Jacob Souder for Stone and Brickwork, 1793 [from manuscript at Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg]

At the request of the Philadelphia County Commissioners & Messrs Charles & Jacob Souder we the Subscribers have measured and valued the Stone and Brick work done at the County Court house for the further accomodation of Congress and find as follows. Viz

Laying 173 pearch of Stone work	6/	51.18.0
Laying 128 677 Bricks	30/	193. 0.3
Setting 546 feet Cut Stone	9d	20. 9.6
Setting 16 Window Sills	3/	2. 8.0
Setting 2 Stone Jams & Mantels	17/6	1.15.0
Setting 2 Stone Chimney heads	11/3	1. 2.6
Turning & Trimming	7/6	7.10.0
9 Rub'd Arches	37/6	16.17.6
7 Common Round do	15/	5. 5.0
2 Door Arches in Portico	45/	4.10.0
Mending Old Wall in Cellar & Cutting away for girders & back wall		2. 5.0
Building Peers for gateway & Setting Steps		7. 0.0
Walling Cellar door in Sixth Street		1.10.0
Walling 2 Cellar Windows	7/6	15.0
Stoping up 2 do in Portico	4/	8.0
Laying 4 Hearths	6/	1. 4.0
Laying Foundations & Setting 2 Sets of Steps at Back Doors	45/	4.10.0
Laying foundation for Steps of Portico		1.16.0
Filling between Joist in Cellar		10.0
Floring Congress Room & Cellar with Morter		6. 0.0
Repairing wall were girders were put in		12.0
Takeing out a Window & Altering for a door		2.12.6
Setting 2 Setts of Marbel Jams & mantels in Senate Chamber		2. 5.0
Walling up a fire place in Represen-tative Chamber		3.9
Setting 8 Stoves	10/	4. 0.0
Building an Ash hole		12.6
230-1/2 yards of pavement	1/	11.10.6
Regulating for pavement		1. 2.6
Walling up 2 Arches over doors	5/	10.0
Measureing Charges 30/ Each		£348.2.6

Philadelphia

APPENDIX H

Record of Expenditures for the Erection of the Senate Gallery [from manuscript at Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg]

Expenditures by the Commissioners of the City and County of Philadelphia in erecting a Gallery in the Chamber of the United States Senate, Viz.

1795		[voucher]			
October	12	No. 1	To Cash paid	Robert McGee, for Lumber	91.69
	29	2	To ditto	John Miller, for Smiths Work	84.56
Novr	12	3	To ditto	Caleb Emlen, for Timber	23.82
	"	4	To ditto	Parry & Roberts, for Laths	5.67
	20	5	To ditto	Zane & Chapman, for Sundries	12.67
	"	6	To ditto	Stephen Maxfield, for Boards &c	31.87
	21	7	To ditto	John West, for Boards & Planks	74.33
	24	8	To ditto	Hopkins & Howell, for Ironmongery	24.51
Decr	1	9	To ditto	Michael Fox, for Turners Work	20.00
	3	10	To ditto	Thackara & Jones, for Plaistering&c	150.00
	9	11	To ditto	William Sheaff, for Sundries at raising (Rejected)	47.10
	"	12	To ditto	George Forepaugh, for Carpenters Work	308.63
	14	13	To ditto	David Price, for Sheet Lead &c	74.34
		14	To ditto	Richard Price, for Sundries furnished at raising	32.52
	15	15	To ditto	Robert Haydock &Co. for Painting &c	46.89
		16	To ditto	John Minster, for Carting &c	7.57
		17	To ditto	William Riehle, for Plaistg Hair	8.37
			To County Treasurers Commission at $2^1/2$ pr Ct.		26.11
				Dollars	1070.65

Philadelphia, Decemr. 29th. 1795.

[2nd page of account:]

Am[ount] inclusive of Comms		1044.54
Deduct Bal. Errors	.45	
[illegible]	47.10	47.55
		$996.99
Comm. on the above $2^1/2$		-24.92
		$1021.91
By appropriated by Law		-1000.00
Errors over [balance?]		21.91

Lut & Cest
Sam Bryan
Reg. Gen. Off.
Jany 9th 1796

John Donaldson
Com. Gen. Office
Jany 9 1796

APPENDIX I

Letter of Theophilus Bradbury, December 26, 1795[from Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, VIII, 226]

Letter from Theophilus Bradbury, M. C. from Essex County, Mass., to his daughter Harriet.

Perhaps you have a curiosity to have a description of Congress Hall; it is a large elegant brick building, the north end on Chestnut Street. The Representative's room is on the lower floor. The Speaker sits in a large arm chair with a table before him like a toilette, covered with green cloth, fringed. The Speaker's seat is elevated about 2 feet and is on the west side of the hall. The members' seats are 3 rows of desks, rising one above another in the form of a semi-circle, opposite the Speaker; these are writing-desks with large armed chairs with leather bottoms. There is a lock and key to each desk and places on the desks for ink, pens, sand and a plentiful supply of paper. There are two fireplaces, on each side of the hall with stoves.

There is a good deal of room outside the semi-circle, or, as we speak, "without the bar," to which we introduce strangers to hear the debates, and where considerable numbers are always in attendance, as well as in the gallery which is at the north end. At the south end, without the bar, there is an area or half circle with three large windows looking into a large square or walk, the only mall in the city, and two doors from the hall open into it. There are holes for the Southern and Eastern mails into which we deposit our letters to be carried to the Post Office by the doorkeeper.

The Senate chamber is over the southend of the hall; the Vice President's chair is in an area (like the altar in a church) at the south end. The Senator's seats, two rows desks and chairs, in a semi-circle, but not raised from the floor.

The floors of both halls are covered with woolen carpets. The lower room is elegant, but the chamber much more so. You ascend the stairs leading to the chamber at the north end and pass through an entry having committee rooms on each side; in that on the east side of the Senate chamber is a full length picture of the King of France, and in the opposite room is one of his Queen; the frames are elegantly carved and gilt. They are superbly dressed, with the insignia of royalty; hers, I think, is the finest picture I ever saw. She is tall and a fine form; her eyes are blue and her countenance expressive; she approaches near to a beauty. Alas! how little did they dream of the dreadful catastrophe awaiting them when they sat for these pictures.

They were presented by the king. There is a building on the east side of the hall on Chestnut street for offices, connecting the hall with Pennsylvania state house, in which their general court is now sitting; this is as large a building as Congress Hall, and these buildings form the north side of the square or mall.

A P P E N D I X J

Record of Expenditures for Repairing Senate Chamber Floor [from manuscript at Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg]

A Statement of the Expenditures by the Commissioners for the City and Count of Philada. for repairing the Floor of the Senate Chamber at Congress Hall, viz,

1796					Dollars	Cents
August	6	To Cash paid	Derick Peterson	as p Order	56	98
	9	do	Henry Bruster	do	60	
Septr	13	do	John Miller	do	88	27
	"	do	Jehu Talley	do	68	69
	28	do	Geoe Green	do	8	7
	"	do	Jacob Evans	do	200	
October	3	do	Manuel Eyre	do	50	
	"	do	Jacob Toy	do	59	
	10	do	Jacob Evans	do	116	50
	14	do	Thackara & Jones	do	100	
	15	do	John Barnes	do	8	25
	17	do	Anthony Cuthbert	do	170	
	19	do	Fredk Shinkle Junr	do	6	84
	20	do	Robert Stiles	do	41	87
	26	do	Joseph Fry	do	5	
Nover	8	do	John Guire	do	69	26
	15	do	John Moffet	do	8	77
	22	do	Jacob Evans	do	35	9
	26	do	do	do	168	53
	28	do	John Geyer	do	6	29
	30	do	John Coburn	do	137	
Decer	3	do	Saml West & Co.	do	117	67
	6	do	Joseph Blame	do	4	80
	"	do	William Skinner	do	35	47
	9	do	P H Wharton & Co.	do	44	97
	"	do	James Corkrin	do	84	76
	14	do	Pearson & Garriques	do	11	20
	28	do	Saml Williams	do	56	67
	"	do	John Miller	do	1	91
1797	29	do	Pancoast & Walker	do	35	38
Jany	3	do	Peter Gravenstine	do	14	41
	16	do	Zane & Chapman	do	3	29
	18	do	W Guire & P Seckel	do	13	33
	"	do	Charles Marshall &Son	Do	2	57
		Treasury Commissions on 1890 84/100 @ 2p Cent			47	27
Sttt. & Ent.		Approved & entered		Dollars	1938.	11

Saml Bryan
By Gen. Off. May 16th 1797

John Donaldson
Commission Office
May 17. 1797

APPENDIX K

Contributionship Survey No. 4118 [from Contributionship Survey Book, 1795-1824, pp. 427-428]

I have Surveyed a House belonging to the City & County of Philad[a], commonly called the County Court house - Situate on the South east corner of Sixth & Chestnut St. Being 51 feet on Chestnut & 93 feet on Sixth St. & an Octagon at South End about 8 feet - two Stories high. The walls 22 a 18" thick. The lower Story is divided into two Court rooms & a hall and stair case in the middle. The floor of wide yellow pine. The South room finished with base round, plain Skirting from the floor to the windows, single Architraves - two windows on 6th Street with Dble Sett of sash to each - Glass 12 by 16 - Sash dble hung. - Platform in the Octagon raised about 2 feet above the level of the floor, called the Bench, with a bar in front with circular railing - pannel'd about 2 feet from the floor - & turn'd banisters above capped with mahogany - The North room finish'd with base & Subbase, Single Architraves to the windows & pilaster do to the doors. A dble Sett of Sash to each window all dble hung. - Platform on the North [possibly South, the word is not too legible] Side - with Straight rail in front, pannel'd below turn'd bannisters & cap'd with mahogany - 2 large Columns in the South room & 4 do in the North to support the 2nd floor - all the windows in the lower Story have circular heads. - The 2d Story is divided into 4 rooms - 2 large Court rooms & 2 Smaller [Libraries] the floor same as below - the North room finish'd with base & subbase - Single Architraves - all the windows have Square head & a dble Sett of Sash Dble hung - two plain Marble Mantels & hearths - Glass 12 by 16 & 13 by 17 = a platform raised 3 Steps above the floor - with pannel'd front, turned bannisters & straight rail of mahogany - 4 pilasters at the corners with plain [frieses] & cornice above - arched on 3 Sides & covered at the top about 1/2 the Story in [height] The South room finish'd base & subbase - Single Architraves - platform in [the] Octagon raised two steps & circular railing in front. 5 windows with a dble Sett of Sash - a Gallery on the North Side about 6 feet wide - pannel'd [front] & 4 Small columns to the ceiling - two Libraries with base & subbase. 2 plain mantels & Single Architraves - A large Stair case into the 2nd Story, open [newell] plain [nosings] - turn'd banister & large ramped rail & half rail up the wall painted - & a plain winding Stairs from one of the Small rooms into the Garret - a dormer w[d] on the roof at the South end of the building - a Pediment in the front on Chesnut St. Modillion & dentil eaves & [cornice] - roof hip'd at the 4 Corners. Copper gutter on the eave & Stacks of tin pipe. An Octagonall Cupola on the roof.- the openings finished with Single Architraves - Dentil Eave - with a Spire ball & vane on the top - two ash holes in the cellar -

2 M[o] 3[d] 1823 John G. Evans

N[o] 4118 - Feby 6, 1823
$8000 @ 5 pd. - $400
for the Commissioners of Philad[a] County
Jn[o] Tolbert Clerk

APPENDIX L

Article About Senate Gallery [from Poulson's American Daily Advertiser, July 28, 1835]

On Friday last the 24th of July, the County Commissioners commenced some alterations on the Court room, which is situate at the corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets on the South side of the upper story. This is the room which was occupied by the Senate of the United States from 1795 to 1800, and within which so many distinguished men poured forth their eloquence. The alterations determined upon, comprised the removal of the gallery and much of the wood work which adorned the Chamber; amongst which were a number of small pilasters ornamented with stucco work. Upon the removal of these pilasters, one was discovered bearing upon its back unseen for forty years, an inscription in pencil mark, intended no doubt to hand down to posterity the name of the youthful journyman carpenter, just out of his apprenticeship, by whom it was executed. As this pilaster has fallen temporarily into our hands we are determined that the author of the record shall not be disappointed. If he be still living, we give him joy; if he be dead and have left posterity, the pilaster ought of right belong to them, and we will use our influence with the owner to obtain it for the proper person, if he will apply to us. The inscription is as follows:

"Henry Clayton, son of William Clayton, born June 27, 1774, and aged 21 years and 6 month. George Forepaugh master carpenter of the work of this Gallery, in Nov. 14th 1795"

Amongst the time honored lumber which has been turned out of the Chamber in question, we observed four beautiful Doric columns of wood, which supported the gallery, in a perfect state of preservation, and should any of our readers desire to build a summer house with these valuable relics he could no doubt buy them cheap of the County Commissioners, who probably intend them to go into the cellar, amongst a mass of other, to kindle fires with, adding another proof to the many existing, that sic transit gloria mundi.

Phil Gaz.

A P P E N D I X M

Contributionship Insurance Policy No. 8403 [from manuscript at Contributionship Assurance Company, reproduced on roll No. XXII, Independence National Historical Park microfilm]

I have Surveyed for the Commissioners of the County of Philadelphia, the Building known as the County Court House, situate at the South East corner of Sixth & Chesnut Street, being 50 feet on Chesnut Street & 93 feet on sixth street, an Octoagon at the south End about 8 feet, Two storys high, 22 & 18 inch walls,

The lower story is divided into two Court Rooms and Hall in the middle, yellow pine floors, moulded base & subbase, the walls lined from the floor to the subbase in the south room, a platform raised about two feet in the Octagon with panel'd work & railing & banisters in front, two Ionic Columns & two pilasters supporting an Entablature across the Octagon, on the North side of this room is five risers & platforms raised above the floor, the north room has a raised platform on the north side with panneld work railing floor above, also two large Columns in the south room, glass in the windows 12 X 16, which have circular heads in this story & single architraves around,

The second story is divided into two large Court Rooms & two small rooms, one of them on Sixth street a Library, the other a conversation room, the floors of yellow pine, moulded base and subbase, single architraves kneed at top, glass 12 X 16 & 13 X 17 a platform in the Octoagon of the south room & also in the north room raised about two feet panneled below & handrail & turned banisters in front, the two small rooms have wooden mantels, the 2 large rooms have two plain marble mantels to each, all the sashes double hung, the windows on sixth street & on Chesnut Street have double sashes to them,

Stairs in the Hall large Open newel, Ramp'd rail painted & turned banisters Leading from the lower story to the second story, straight stairs under there to the Cellar & step ladder from the conversation room to the loft above, a Dormer window in the roof at the south end, a Pediment in front on Chesnut Street & Iron Balcony at the Second Story, Modillion & dentile'd Eave all around, and the roof Hip'd at the four corners, copper gutters on the roof with Arched openings & architraves & cornices around & Ball & Vane on the top.

Contributionship No. 8403 February 14th 1851 L.R. Knight (s)

A P P E N D I X N

C. A. Ziegler's Reminiscence About the A. I. A. Restoration
/from letter in the Ziegler Papers, American Philosophical Society/

Letter, C. A. Ziegler, to Alfred Bendiner, dated Nov. 1950

Nov. 1, 1950

Mr. Alfred Bendiner, President,
Philadelphia Chapter, A.I.A.,
Western Savings Fund Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Mr. Bendiner:

When I agreed to send you a summary of my personal correspondence dealing with the restoration of the buildings located upon Independence Square I did not realize what a great volume of material I had stored away. It has therefore taken a long time to go over the data, and I apologize for the delay.

Despite the amount of time it took, it was well worth while to review again the harmonious working together of a group of architects on so delicate a matter as the restoration of the Independence Hall group. I am amazed to see the amount of time given by the members of the Committee on Preservation of Historic Monuments to this work. During the restoration of Congress Hall members of the Committee were at the building almost daily.

In 1813 the original arcades and wings to the East and West of Independence Hall were removed to provide space for the so called "Row Offices" to house the City Sheriff, Clerk of Quarter Sessions, Commissioners, etc. and these offices remained until the present City Hall was erected on Penn Square.

During 1897-1899 the restoration of the original arcades and wings was undertaken, with T. Mellon Rogers as Architect. With the help of influential citizens, the Philadelphia Chapter A.I.A. succeeded in having Mr. Rogers accept the assistance of a "Committee of Architects" appointed by the Chapter and thus was established the principle, that no individual should be permitted to make material changes in any of the historical buildings belonging to the City of Philadelphia.

The above "Committee of Architects" consisted of: Walter Cope, Frank Miles Day, Wilson Eyre Jr., Edgar V. Seeler and George Mason. Their report, dated March 1st, 1901 inclosed herewith, and this, of course refers only to Congress Hall.

This Committee labored dillingently and long before arriving at definite conclusions as to the form of Congress Hall, when it was occupied by the Congress of the United States, from Dec. 6, 1790 to May 14, 1800. The forty-four page report which they later issued was found to be generally correct when the modern work on the interior of the building was removed in 1911-12.

I doubt that any committee of the Chapter has ever rendered so signal a serivce. This service was rendered to the City gratuitously.

As is so often the case with restoration work, a period of frustration set in and when one administration after another passed on without making any provision for restoring Congress Hall the project was dropped.

With their own funds the Philadelphia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames had some restoration work done in Independence Hall and Congress Hall and it was really due to the effort of those patriotic organizations that the project of restoring the Independence Hall group was kept before the public, despite the apathy of the City Hall. The condition of the interiors of these buildings at this time was deplorable and a disgrace to the city.

Early in 1910 Frank Miles Day, who had been my first preceptor in architecture, advised me that he proposed to revive the project to restore Congress Hall and asked me if I would serve as chairman of a new committee to continue the study of all the buildings on Independence Square, with a view to their future restoration. I pleaded lack of time and every other excuse that I could think of, but on his assurance that there was no prospect of any actual building being done for many years, I finally agreed to serve.

The Chapter agreed to Mr. Day's proposal and then some wag on the Chapter's staff thought up that mellifluous title, "The Committee on the Preservation of Historic Monuments."

On January 12, 1910 Arnold Moses, Sec. of the Chapter, wrote to me that I had been appointed Chairman of the above committee, with Emlyn Stewardson and George Mason as Members.

On Feb. 14, 1910, J.P.B. Sinkler, Rec. Secretary of the Chapter wrote to me, "Will you kindly arrange to be present at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Chapter on Monday, February 21st to discuss the question of the restoration of Congress Hall? Mr. E. L. Stewardson has also been asked to be present."

Under date of March 18th, 1910, Secretary Moses wrote to me, "At the regular meeting of the Chapter held, Monday the 14th inst. a Resolution was adopted requesting the Committee on Historic Monuments, of which you are Chairman, to confer with Mr. McLaughlin and if possible, obtain a satis-

factory and proper design for the new lamps proposed for Independence Square. Will you please take this matter up with your committee and see what can be done, as we understand the question of the design of the lamps will be settled at an early date." (Did you ever go to City Hall to tell them that the design of what they proposed to do was rotten?)

How it happened I don't know, but they took our advice and abandoned the horrible design for the lamps, for which the City was about to let a contract and years later we designed lamps more in keeping with the character of Independence Square.

The lamps provided the opening wedge we were looking for and Mayor Reyburn finally agreed to give us an interview on the subject of the restoration of Congress Hall.

Andrew Wright Crawford was at that time persona grata at the City Hall, so I asked him to accompany Stewardson and myself to the Mayor's office to see if we could not get the project before Council once more.

In fifty years of practice one has many strange experiences, but this one I will never forget.

Mayor Reyburn sat with us at the huge mahogany table in his waiting room and after a brief review of what had been done since the report of 1901 had been made, I told him that we had brought Mr. Crawford with us in order that he might express the layman's viewpoint on the question of the restoration of Congress Hall.

Andy was quite an orator and he was just warming up when the Mayor put his elbow on the table and resting his head on his hand went sound asleep. Andy was embarrassed, but I motioned him to continue, which he did. Suddenly the Mayor's elbow slipped on the polished surface of the table top and he awoke with a start. He too was embarrassed, so in a loud voice I quickly asked him, "Don't you agree with us your Honor, that it will bring great credit to the City and to your administration if we restore Congress Hall and re-dedicate on its completion with a National celebration." He slowly nodded his head and said, "yes I do."

Acting under the authority conveyed to me by the Secretary of the Chapter Mr. Arnold H. Moses, in a letter dated March 21st, 1910, we proceeded.

"My dear Mr. Ziegler:

Answering your letter of the 19th instant.

At a meeting of the executive committee held February 21st, 1910, motion was adopted that your Committee be authorized to confer with the Mayor and the Director of Public Safety with authority to offer the City of Philadelphia the architectural services necessary to restore Congress Hall and to light Independence Hall and Square."

(Years later I was taken to task by a number of young men in the Chapter, for having offered our services gratuitously.)

The following letters give a clear idea of how the project was finally gotten under way:-

April 6th, 1911

Hon. John E. Reyburn,
Mayor of the City of Philadelphia
City Hall, Philadelphia.

Dear Sir:

I am handing you herewith copy of Resolution passed by the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, in reference to the restoration of Congress Hall and placing lamps in and about Independence Square.

The Committee on Historic Monuments appointed by the Chapter consists of Messrs: George Mason, Emlen Stewardson and C.A. Ziegler, Chairman.

Since 1901, committees appointed by the Chapter have been at work securing data in reference to the restoration of Congress Hall.

It has carefully examined all parts of the building, and has been such portions of the floor, plastering, etc. as concealed evidence of the original construction removed, taking care first to have photographs taken and careful surveys made of marks on the walls before removing the plaster for proper investigation. It has examined all accessible historic documents relating to the building. It has completed a detailed report of the original construction and proposed alteration to the building, which report is accompanied by surveys and drawings.

The Chapter has authorized the Committee on Historic Monuments to offer its services as representatives of the Chapter, and we stand ready to prepare drawings and specifications and supervise the construction of the restoration of Congress Hall, and to prepare designs for the lamp posts, whenever you may command.

We would prefer that all estimates for the work be taken by the City officials in the usual manner, and that all electric construction be supervised by the Electrical Bureau of the City. The Committee offers its services gratuitously, but asks the City to pay the necessary expenses involved for draughting, etc. not to exceed Two Thousand Dollars ($2000.).

Respectfully yours,
(signed) C. A. Ziegler, Chairman

Mayor Reaburn answered with the following letter:

May 4, 1911

Mr. C. A. Ziegler, Chairman,
Committee on Preservation of Historic Monuments
Philadelphia Chapter American Institute of Architects,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

I hereby authorize you to proceed with the work of preparing plans and superintending the restoration of Congress Hall to its original state, in accordance with the offer made in your letter to me under date of February 22nd, 1911; the price of this work not to exceed Two Thousand dollars ($2000.) as therein set forth.

Yours very truly,
(signed) John E. Reyburn,
Mayor

Pres.
Sec'y.

The contract for the above services was not signed until Oct. 6th, 1911, as indicated in the following letter:-

October 6th, 1911

Mr. C. A. Ziegler,
Chairman of the Committee on Historic Monuments,
Philadelphia Chapter American Institute of Architects,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

This is to advise you that a contract has been signed between the Mayor, representing the City of Philadelphia, and W. D. Hewett, President, and Horace Wells Sellers, Secretary, representing your Committee, in the sum of $2000, to pay the expenses of drafting and other actual and necessary charges relating to the preparation of plans and specifications and supervising and construction of the restoration of Congress Hall.

Yours truly,
(signed) A. S. Eisenhower
Chief of Bureau of City Property

At about this time I asked the President of the Chapter to appoint Mr. Day Chairman of our Committee, so that we might have the experience of a former President of the Institute as our executive officer. This was not done, so I formed a sub-committee on Restoration of Congress Hall and appointed Mr. Day as Chairman.

The plans and specifications sent out for estimates had been made by Herbert Wise, Clerk of Works and men in Cope & Stewardson's office. We paid Wise for his services up to Nov. 1, 1911, $102.99. He was unable to continue.

. . . .

The copies of other letters inclosed are for the purpose of conveying evidence of how harmonious were the relations of the members of the Committee.

Very truly yours,

Carl A. Ziegler.

Inclosures

A P P E N D I X O

Report of a Committee of the A.I.A. on the Restoration of Congress Hall, March 1, 1901 [from typescript in the A.I.A. Papers, Historical Society of Pennsylvania; reproduced on roll No. XCI, Independence National Historical Park microfilm]

Report of a Committee appointed by the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects to examine the County Building commonly called Congress Hall at the southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, and to assist the Commission of Independence Hall in the restoration of the County Building.

SCOPE OF THE WORK AND METHOD OF PROCEDURE.

The Committee has held fifteen meetings at the Hall and five elsewhere. It has carefully examined all visible parts of the building and has had such portions of the flooring, plastering, etc. removed as might be thought to conceal evidences of the original construction. Under its direction photographs, surveys and drawings have been made showing various portions of the work.

HISTORICAL DATA.

The Committee is indebted to Mr. Charles S. Keyser for much information upon the written history of the building. The documents thus furnished, in spite of the fact that they are frequently vague and that they occasionally contradict each other, form, nevertheless, a body of testimony of an importance second only to the physical evidence of the building itself.

The Committee has arranged these documents in the order in which they were originally written and has attached them as appendices [extracts] to this report. The last appendix [extract] contains a list of old prints which show the building or parts of it.

The Committee accepts the following facts as established by documentary evidence which is not contravened and in many cases is confirmed by the evidence of the building itself.

Soon after the 29th of March, 1787, "Work was commenced upon the cellar.....and the building was completed in the early part of 1789." (1). Congress first sat in it December 6, 1790, (2). On account of the addition of new states to the Union (3) the house was found too small (4) and in the Summer of 1793 (5) it was lengthened to the southward

(6). Congress reconvened in the enlarged building December 13, 1793 (7) and "sat here for the last time on the 14th day of May 1800" (8).

After its enlargement and before its abandonment by Congress, the arrangement of the building appears from the documents to have been as follows: The north doorway (9) from Chestnut Street was the principal entrance. (10), through it one passed into a vestibule (11); the remainder of the first floor was occupied by the House of Representatives, (12) which had a public gallery (13) across its northern end. On its south side there was a three-sided bay corresponding to the one in the room above (14). It had two doors openings directly into the State House yard (15) and was heated by four Franklin stoves. (16) From the front vestibule, one ascended (17) to the second floor, where there was a vestibule similar to that below (18). From this a broad entry (19) with rooms on each side of it (20), led southward to the Senate Chamber (21) which was much smaller than the House of Representatives (22).

1. Pennypacker, Apx. [Extract 12]
2. Independent Gazette, Apx.[Extract 1]
3. Wansey's Journal, Apx.[Extract 2]
4. Governor's Message, Apx.[Extract 1]
5. Appropriation, Apx.[Extract 1]
6. Idem.
7. Pennsylvania Gazette, Apx[Extract 1]
8. Pennypacker, Apx.[Extract 12]
9. Krimmel's "Election Day" [Illustration No. 7]
10. Life of Washington, Apx.[Extract 6]
11. Idem and Mitchell, Apx.[Extract 11]
12. Life of Washington, Apx.[Extract 6]
13. Wansey's Journal, Apx.[Extract 2]
14. Twining's Travels, Apx.[Extract 3]
15. Wansey's Journal, Apx.[Extract 2]
16. Life of Washington, Apx.[Extract 6]
17. McAllister, and Apx.[Extract 8]
18. Mitchell, Apx.[Extract 11]
19. Idem.
20. Idem and Apx.
21. McKoy, Apx [Extract 5]
22. Life of Washington, Apx.[Extract 6]

ALTERATIONS MADE AFTER THE YEAR 1800.

Between the years 1800 and 1823, sundry important changes were made in the interior divisions of the building, which left it substantially as we find it today. Two transverse walls, one of brick, the other of frame, were introduced forming a hallway across the middle of the building. What remained of the House of Representatives to the South of this formed one large room, while by removing the North wall of the House of Representatives with its gallery and the original stairways, another large room was made to the North.

A stairway was erected at the east end of this hallway and at its west end an archway with recessed door and flight of steps was cut through the western wall of the building, giving direct access from Sixth Street. The introduction of a stairway in this new position facilitated changes in the second floor resulting in two large rooms and two small rooms. This arrangement exists today.

Changes in the south room of the second floor have recently been made to restore it to the condition in which it was at the time of its occupancy by the United States Senate previous to the year 1800 and subsequent to the addition of its public gallery.

STYLE, CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIAL.

On careful examination of the building, persons who are intimately acquainted with the architectural detail of the latter and of the 18th Century and the first quarter of the 19th Century can readily distinguish the work of 1787-1793 from that of 1820.

In addition to the test of architectural style, the work of the various periods on the building can generally be distinguished by peculiarities of construction or material.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE FIRST FLOOR

As stated above, the main doorway was originally the one on Chestnut Street. It opened into a vestibule extending the entire width of the building whence access was had to the second floor. All that part of the first floor to the south of this vestibule was occupied by the House of Representatives. At the present day on entering the building from the northern door we find ourselves in a large room for many years used as the office of the Receiver of Taxes and latterly by the Prothonotary of the Courts of Common Pleas. This room now represents the appearance shown in photographs Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11 [see Illustrations Nos. 18, 19, 20 and 21]. From the floor of this room the Committee has at one point removed three thicknesses of boards, each thickness immediately in contact with its neighbor and not separated by sleepers. None of this flooring was of that original kind found in the south room and subsequently described. Supporting the joists thus disclosed are two basement walls running east and west (see basement plan) [not found, but see Appendix P, Sheet 1].

THE LOCATION OF THE NORTH END OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The first matter to be determined was the position, material, and thickness of the original wall, now entirely missing, separating the vestibule or Entrance Hall at the north end from the House of Representatives. This wall might, of course, be assumed to stand on the northernmost of the two interior transverse cellar walls. The Committee, therefore, had the top of this wall uncovered, but as this had been much altered when the vault was introduced at the north end of the cellar, no conclusive evidence could be found here. The plastering was, therefore, removed from the east and west side all of the room in a vertical strip over the ends of the cellar wall and there were

found the points of juncture of the missing wall with the east and west walls. The missing wall had been of brick and was three half bricks or approximately thirteen inches (13") in thickness. It was bonded into the east and west side walls and undoubtedly built at the same time as those walls. Where the bricks had been broken off at the time of removal of this wall, their rough ends showed plainly and were easily distinguishable from the adjoining undisturbed wall face (see photographs Nos.....) [no photo found - absence of no. suggests none included in 1911 copy of report].

Had the walls been in this position, it would have prevented the use of a complete wooden architrave, on the south side of the first floor windows next to Chestnut Street on both the east and west sides. In confirmation of the correctness of this position of the wall it was found that both these architraves had been pieced out so as to complete them. (See photographs Nos.....) [photo not found].

In the second story the place of juncture of this transverse wall with east and west side walls, is found to continue above its position in the first floor, but its thickness and material need to be further studied by stripping off more plastering.

THE VESTIBULE.

On removing the flooring just within the north doorway, sleepers were found resting on a floor of white marble tiles, 24 inches square. This floor as it appeared before the entire removal of the sleepers and rubbish is shown in photographs Nos. 5 and 6 and as it appeared after these were cleared away, in photograph No. 7 [see Illustrations Nos. 15, 16, and 17].

THE STAIRWAYS.

The means by which the second floor was originally reached has been involved in doubt. Fortunately it now seems that the original stairways may be restored with great accuracy.

The documents relating to this matter are as follows: Isaac Weld, Jr. (A.D. 1800, see appendix D) [see Extract 4] says, "At the end of it (i.e. the House of Representatives) is a gallery.....the stair case leading to which runs directly from the public street."

The anonymous author of "The Life of George Washington" (edition of 1843, see appendix F) [see Extract 6] says "All stairways, commencing in the vestibule of the building, led to the door of this chamber", i.e. the Senate Chamber". John McAllister (in 1872, see appendix H) [Extract 8] says "To the left of the passage (i.e. vestibule) say on the east, was THE staircase up to the Senate Chamber."

J. W. Wallace in his plan (1872, see appendix J) [Extract 10] shows a stairway in the northeast corner of the building against the north wall.

The plan of the State house in 1824 (photo No. 29) [see Illustration No. 34] though it shows Congress Hall after its alterations into court room, shows that the stairway of the corresponding building at the southwest corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets, started by the front door and was placed against the north wall of the building.

Sexagenary (in 1872, see appendix G) [Extract 7] says, "Between 1815 and 1821.....I believe the present stairway was made."

The only real point of agreement in all the above is, that the means of access to the second floor was originally at the north end of the building near the front door. Before examining the evidence of the structure, some consideration of the probabilities of the case may not be out of place. It appeared to the Committee that in view of the erection of the building for public uses and in view of the well known predilection of the builders of the 18th Century for balanced arrangements, a double stairway was, in the absence of positive evidence to the contrary, a reasonable assumption. As will appear later, the large gallery at the north end of the House of Representatives was entered from its north side (i.e. through the missing wall) and it is highly improbable that so unsafe and inconvenient an arrangement was adopted as a single stairway would necessitate, viz., one entrance only and that in a remote corner of a long and narrow gallery. Fortunately, however, evidence now obtained from the structure itself makes it unnecessary for us to depend solely upon the statements of old writers or speculations as to the probable arrangement.

The committee having thoroughly examined the present stairway in the central cross hallway (photographs 13, 14, 15) [see Illustration No. 23. Photos 13 and 15 have not been found, but see Illustration No. 36] decided that its spandrel, balusters, wall rail, and the doorway leading to the cellar are of decidedly earlier workmanship than that of the year 1820, the approximate date at which the present stairway was put in place. The forms and moulding of the parts named harmonize with the undisturbed woodwork of 1789 and by an architect are readily distinguishable from the work of 1820. It was, therefore, concluded that these parts came from a stairway, which had probably been a part of the original building.

Other matters of importance in connection with the stairway were on further investigation observed as follows:

1st. On the inner face of the north wall, between the two windows to the west of the front door, the plastering has been patched by an inclined stripe plainly visible, evening [even] in photo No. 9 [see Illustration No. 19].

This would indicate a wall rail corresponding with the handrail. The present stair is furnished with such a wall rail apparently of early date.

2nd. A broad horizontal patch of plastering is visible (even in photographs Nos. 8 and 9) [see Illustrations Nos. 18 and 19] in the northeast and especially in the northwest corners of the room against the east and west walls. This would indicate the level of a landing. It is to be noted that it was the common practice in the last century not to plaster a building until the interior woodwork was in place, and that patches in the plastering generally indicate the position of former woodwork. It is then seen that the thickness of a landing, plus the height of an ordinary washboard corresponds to the width of the plaster patch in question.

3rd. As will appear later, when the gallery is discussed, there are inclined marks in the plaster of both east and west walls showing where steps went up from the landings to the gallery. The level of the landings thus indicated coincides with the level indicated by the plaster patches in the northeast and northwest corners described above.

4th. The Committee then had the plaster removed in the northeast and northwest corners at the level of the supposed landing and found the holes in the brickwork where the timbers which carried these landings had rested. These holes were carelessly filled with brick and were readily distinguishable from the original brickwork adjoining. (Photograph [none found].

5th. The Committee having had the flooring removed from the north end of the second story front room and the corresponding part of the ceiling of the first floor front room removed, were enabled to inspect the joists, some of which must, on any assumption, have been put in to bridge over the original wall [sic] of the stairway. These joists at their south ends rest on a girder which replaces the missing wall. It was hoped that an examination of the brickwork at the north ends of these joists would settle the question of whether there had been one or two stairways. This brickwork showed plainly in some places that it had been roughly cut away to permit the introduction of joists. At other places, it was smooth, but this could hardly be taken as an evidence of original and undisturbed condition since it seemed to have had some new brickwork carefully fitted up to the joists. This investigation brought out the fact that among these joists there were two double trimmers, about 12 feet apart, one on each side of the main axis of the building. These are significant of two stair wells. At their north ends they rest in large holes (photo No. [none found]) which would indicate that they had been shifted to places slightly farther from the axis than their original position.

Another piece of evidence brought out by this examination was of the greatest importance. Assuming as true the fact which no one has disputed and

which several authorities affirm, that there was a stairway in the northeast corner of the building, the walls of the well of that stairway must have been plastered continuously from the treads and landings up to the ceiling of the second story. Where the new joists were put in to bridge over the wall, this plastering was destroyed at their north ends where they were inserted, but where the last joist to the eastward lies along side the east wall of the building, the plastering was found intact (as was to have been expected) behind it. That exactly the same state of affairs exists on the west side was the first piece of positive evidence in favor of a double stairway discovered by the Committee.

There is scarcely even the remotest chance that such plastering, behind the western most joist would have been put there at any time other than when the building was originally plastered, and it could not have been put there then had there been a floor in place. In other words, this plastering must, in the opinion of this Committee, have been in the well of a stairway in the northwest corner of the building.

6th. The position of the original cellar stairway running down from the northeast and northwest corners of the buildings against the north wall of the building was plainly indicated by a board with rounded edge which had been put upon the top of the stone wall to cover it where the brick wall resting upon it was of less thickness. This board which is a usual arrangement, even in to the present day under similar circumstances, is put in place to form a smooth top on the inner edge of the foundation stone wall and to prevent those who descend the stairway from hurting themselves. This piece of evidence, clearer in the northwest than in the north east, confirms the existence of the double stairway and also shows that the first flight of stairs was against the north wall of the building and not against the missing wall and coincides in this with the evidence given by the plaster patch representing the inclined wall rail.

The next step on the part of the Committee was an attempt to design a stairway which, using the angle of the present stairway and its original woodwork, should start in the vestibule, reach a landing at the ascertained level, and from fence [sic] the second floor at one of the double trimmers already described. This attempt was a complete failure. The stairway would neither start at a proper place in the vestibule, insisting on starting much nearer the axis of the building than seemed reasonable, and always overrunning the trimmers in the second floor. The Committee was quite at a loss for an explanation until it was discovered that the spandrel had been ingeneously altered, when the present stairway was erected (see photograph No. 15) [photograph No. 15 was not found, but see Illustration No. 36] so that the old rake or pitch was concealed and the new stairway given an easier pitch.

The original angle of inclination was found to be identical with the angle of the wall rail patch between the windows. An attempt was then made to draw stairways with the newly found angle, and this met all the conditions of the problem perfectly. This reconstruction is shown in drawing No. , [no number given], where it will be seen that the stairways start at reasonable points in the vestibule, in proper relation to the marble pavement; that they run up against the outer wall in such a place that the wall rail exactly covers the inclined plaster patch; that the landings correspond exactly with the level plaster patches; that the timbers supporting the landings will rest in the holes in which the original timbers rested; and that the inclined timbers bearing the steps which lead from the landings in the gallery will exactly cover the marks now seen against the east and west walls. The large holes at the north ends of the second floor stair trimmers now play their part, for the trimmers as at present placed are too far apart to let the stairs land at the second floor, but if we shift them together by just the amount which the large holes will permit, then the stairways land as they should.

THE GALLERY OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The description of this gallery and the space below it are as follows: Henry Wansey in his Journal 1794 (Appendix B.) [Extract 2] says "Over the entrance" to the House of Representatives "was a long gallery, into which were admitted every citizen, without distinction, who choose to attend; under the gallery likewise were accommodations for those who were introduced."

Thomas Twining, in his Travels (Appendix C) [Extract 3] says "Two folding doors, accessible to everybody, led me at once into the hall of the National Representatives, who were then sitting and engaged in debate. I stood in the space reserved for strangers, between the entrance and the low partition which separates it from the part occupied by members. This space was small and without seats. I was surprised to find so little accommodation for the public, in a country where the public was supposed to be especially considered. There might possibly be more room allotted to strangers in another part of the Hall, but I did not observe any visitors excepting such as stood near me. There being but few, I was able to advance at once to the partition. From this point, I had an uninterrupted view of every part of the Hall,-------- I may say of every member of the Assembly, for one of the advantages of this handsome room is, that the whole of it is visible from every part."

Isaac Weld in his Travels, 1795, 1796, 1797 (Appendix D) [Extract 4] says, "At one end of it (the House of Representatives) "is a gallery, open to every person that chooses to enter; the staircase leading to which runs directly from the public street."

William McKoy, about 1832 (Appendix E) [Extract 5] speaks of "A limited 'Loggia' or promenade for the members and privileged persons," but the sentence is confused and the meaning not evident.

John McAllister in 1872 (Appendix H) [Extract 8] says "The Representatives had on the first floor their room. I remember that the spectators ha a lobby of perhaps 15 or 20 feet wide; but I think the arrangement of the Chamber was altered."

John William Wallace in the diagram accompanying the discourse (Appendix J) [Extract 10] shows a long narrow space at the north end of the room and appends the following note: "Loggia entered from the vestibule by a green baize door. General entrance into the House and loggia for spectators."

This gallery as well as the wall which originally supported the north end of it, having been entirely removed, evidences of it had to be sought in the east and west walls of the room. Significant plaster patches wre [sic] found on both these walls. The photographs 8, 9, 10 and 11 [see Illustrations Nos. 18, 19, 20 and 21] show the walls, but the patches, on account of intervening columns, etc., are scarcely visible, except in No. 10 [see Illustration No. 20], where long step-like marks are plainly seen about half way up the chimney breasts. Careful surveys of these marks have, however, been made and are plotted on drawing No. [not found]. These marks show the several stepped platforms of the gallery; the steps or rather the inclined timbers carrying the steps which led from the landings of the main stairways up to the gallery; and the inclined supporting timbers of the gallery itself. These marks exist for most part on both walls, and measurements of them show that their positions correspond on the two walls.

After a thorough examination and measurement of these plaster patches, the Committee had the plaster removed at certain points and found filled holes in the brickwork at the north and south ends of the face of the chimney breast on both sides of the room. The northern hole is in each case larger than the southern. Their exact sizes and positions are shown on drawing No. ..... [not found].

Timbers supporting the gallery undoubtedly rested in these holes. Whether there were or were not columns supporting the gallery, there is no historical evidence. Assuming a large beam corresponding with the larger holes, no foundations for columns under it are at present to be seen, nor have excavations below the cellar floor revealed remains of any.

It is, however, important to bear in mind that, as explained later (See "Construction of Second Floor") a girder occurs in the thickness of the second floor in such a position that a transverse cellar wall, the gallery

front and the girder all lie in one vertical plane. This girder was not of sufficient size to have been intended to support the second floor from wall to wall alone. It could not have formed the lower chord of a truss since this truss would not come between rooms. If it had been hung from a truss in the roof, evidence of such construction would be easily seen. The Committee believes this girder to have been originally supported from below. It, therefore, recommends that this gallery be restored (as in drawing No.) [not found] with two columns resting on the cellar wall and carrying the gallery front, and that over them and resting on the gallery front should be two columns carrying the girder. Such a construction fills all the conditions found, and is in harmony with the mode of constructing galleries in vogue at the end of the 18th Century.

ADDITIONAL NOTES UPON THE PRESENT NORTH ROOM OF THE FIRST FLOOR.

On the east side of this room is to be seen an original doorway (Photos Nos. 8 and 11) (See Illustrations Nos. 18 and 21] similar in design to the adjacent windows, but not so high. This doorway gave direct access from the open air to the space beneath the gallery of the House of Representatives. It is now converted into a window, its lower part being filled by woodwork. Its semicircular head was crossed obliquely by the gallery floor, as may readily be seen from the plaster patches on the wall. Some description of the exterior of this door is given herein under the heading "Exterior".

On both the east and west walls of this room, two stone uprights and a head indicate fireplaces, the openings of which have been bricked up. (Photo No. 5) [see Illustration No. 15]. The Committee has had the brickwork removed and the original brick backs and jambs blackened by use are visible.

THE PRESENT SOUTH ROOM OF THE FIRST STORY.

Leaving the cross hall of 1820 for later consideration, we enter the southern room of the first floor indicated on the plan of 1824 (photo No. 29) [see Illustration No. 34] as the Court of Common Please [sic] and generally known as the Court of Quarter Sessions. The present aspect of this room is shown in photos. 17, 18 and 19 [see Illustrations Nos. 24 and 25, photo 19 was not found]. It must be borne in mind that the northern part of this room was built in 1787-1798 and that the southern part was added in 1793.

In the northeast corner of this room, the Committee had had the Flooring removed, disclosing immediately beneath the exposed floor of narrow boards which runs east and west, a second floor of narrow boards running north and south; this latter rests on 3 x 5 inch sleepers which lie on a floor of old

broad boards running east and west. The Committee takes this latter floor to be the original floor of the House of Representatives. These floors are shown in photo No. 22 [see Illustration No. 27~~28~~].

Two fireplaces have been discovered in this room corresponding with those described in the north room, though in less perfect preservation (see photo No. 22) [see Illustration No. 27~~28~~]. The positions of two others now destroyed are also clearly marked by the trimmers in the floor joists.

The four fireplaces thus found, accord with the statement in the Life of Washington (Appendix T) [Extract 6] "The chamber was warmed by large open stoves commonly called Franklin Stoves; two adjoining the wall on Sixth Street and two on the opposite wall."

The wainscot of this room where of plain broad boards seems to be original. It extends down to the level of the original flooring. The Committee is of the opinion that this wainscot belonged to the House of Representatives. The small doorways in the southeast and southwest dormers of this room are undoubtedly of the year 1793 or earlier, the exterior wooden order, the jambs and the doors themselves all point to his [sic] fact. The window finish of this room is original. The inner sash of the west windows are a later introduction having been brought from the northern part of the first floor. At the southern end of this room is a tribune consisting of a raised platform with pilasters, columns and entablatures (see photo No. 18) [see Illustration No. 25] the detail of all of which shows Greek influence and is radically different from the detail of the 18th Century. The ceiling of this tribune is furred down. On making a hole through this ceiling the Committee found the original ceiling of the House of Representatives on the same plane in the bay as in the main room. The present cornice of the room was also found in place running around the bay above the furred ceiling. A hole was also made through the platform and the original flooring of the House of Representatives disclosed at the same level in the bay as in the room. (See photo No. 20) [see Illustration No. 26]. The cornice of this room will receive further consideration in the next page of the report.

THE TRANSVERSE HALLWAY.

The only written evidence left us of the introduction of this hallway is that of Sexagenary (Appendix G) [Extract 7] who says, "The only entrance to the building was through the door on Chestnut Street, now leading to the office of the Receiver of Taxes. Between 1815 and 1821 I resided within a square of Sixth and Chestnut Streets and recollect that the entrance on Sixth Street was made during the latter part of that time--and, I believe, the present staircase also. A passage ran from the door on Chestnut Street to the room of the House of Representatives, now the Court of Quarter Sessions. The

late Thomas Bradford, Esq., occupied a room on the west side of this passage as a low [sic] office about the year 1818."

The north wall of this hallway is of frame. It consist of uprights against which boards have been nailed, to which split laths are attached. It is about eight inches thick. In its middle is a space where there must once have been a doorway. This space is now filled with brickwork four inches thick, furred out and lathed with sawn lath. (See photo No. 11) [see Illustration No. 21].

The south wall of this hallway is of brick. In its middle is a doorway (photos. Nos. 13, 17, 19) [13 and 19 were not found; see Illustration No. 24 for photo 17] the doors of which are modern, but the frame of which is of as early workmanship as any in the building, and is not of the period at which this transverse hallway was introduced. The Committee sees no reason to doubt that this is the doorway which originally gave entrance from the northern vestibule to the space beneath the gallery of the House of Representatives. This was the doorway described by Thomas Twining (Appendix C) [Extract 3] when he says "Two folding doors, accessible to everybody, led me at once into the hall of the National Representatives." The Committee thinks that this doorway once occupied the space now filled with brickwork in the north wall of the hallway. The stairway at the east end of this hallway has already been noticed. At the west end of the hallway is the exterior vestibule in which the steps leading to Sixth Street are placed (see Photos. Nos. 1 and 2) [1 not found; see Illustration No. 12 for photo 2]. The arched ceiling of this vestibule does not reach as high as to the ceiling of the first story by four or five feet. The frame partitions forming the back of the vestibule having been carried to the first story ceiling (see photo. No. 14) [see Illustration No. 23] an enclosed void space was thus formed. An examination of this space shows that the cornice of the south room heretofore described occurs against the western wall of the void space and against the northern (frame) wall of the transverse hallway where enclosed within void space, but that it does not occur upon the southern (brick) wall of the hallway even within the void space. In photo No. 16 [missing, but see Illustration No. 39] this cornice is seen in the northwest corner of the void space. The photo. shows part of the cornice against the west wall and all that remains against the northern (frame) wall.

These things are very significant. They point to the fact that the frame wall was built before the brick wall and that all the space to the south of the frame wall was in one large room before the cross hallway was built. They point to a phase in the history of the building not touched upon by any writer except Sexagenary (Appendix G) [Extract 7] who confuses this large room with the House of Representatives in saying "A passage ran from the door on Chestnut Street to to the House of Representatives, now the Court of Quarter Sessions. The late Thomas Bradford, Esq. occupied a room on the west side of this passage as a low office about the year 1818."

Returning now to the cornice--it is certain that it formed the cornice of the large room just described, and was in place before the cross hall was built and before the judges tribune was built. Before giving an opinion as to whether the House of Representatives was provided with this or any cornice, the Committee will have to make further examinations in the north room, examinations which require scaffolding not presently to be had.

Before leaving the cross hall, the interesting and refined plaster mouldings of its ceiling should be noticed. (Photo. [none found]) These show Greek influences and are in harmony with those of the arched vestibule. (Photos. Nos. 1 and 2) [1 not found; see Illustration No. 12 for 2]

CONSTRUCTION OF SECOND FLOOR.

In addition to the support which it obtains from the two transverse walls introduced after the year 1800, the second floor is now carried on eight wooden columns. The Committee is unanimously of the opinion that the second floor was not originally supported by columns but that these have been subsequently introduced to prevent its threatened failure. Some of these girders even with columns under them have now a deflection of nearly six inches. The reasons of the Committee for believing that columns are later introductions are as follows:

1st. They have profiles not belonging to the end of the 18th Century.

2nd. They stand on foundations which are not part of the original construction and which are awkwardly placed in relation to other foundation walls.

3rd. They were put in place without even removing the old first floor ceiling, since this ceiling with its lath and plaster was found intact between the caps of columns and the under side of the girders.

4th. Harry S. Franks, Builder, informs the Committee that the two north columns of the south room, 1st floor, (Quarter Sessions Room) were put in place by him during the administration of Mayor Fitler.

The construction of the second floor seems originally to have been as follows:

1st. In the floor of the Senate Chamber there is a girder larger and heavier than any of the others of the second floor. This was doubtless intended to span from wall to wall without any assistance. It would not be safe to remove

the columns from beneath this girder without giving it other support. The Committee, therefore, recommends that it is reinforced with suitable steel work.

2nd. To the north of this, the next girder forms the lower part of a truss placed in the thickness of the north wall of the Senate Chamber. This girder should be supported from above in the manner described for the next girder.

3rd. The next girder to the north was hung from the roof trusses of the building by a somewhat complicated system, the remains of which are still plainly visible. The Committee recommends that a steel truss be introduced over the ceiling of the second floor in such a position that this girder can be hung from it.

4th. To the north of this, the girder as described in connection with the gallery seems not to have been hung from above nor was it so placed that it could have been the lower part of a truss. The Committee believes that it received its support from below from the gallery columns.

5th. The northern most girder the Committee believes to have been introduced when the northern wall of the House of Representatives was destroyed. At each end of this girder the brick work has evidently been greatly disturbed at the time of its introduction and the holes thus made have never been filled in with brickwork. When the northern wall of the House of Representatives is restored, this girder will be unnecessary. It is to be noted in connection with the above statement that none of the girders, excepting the one in the floor of the Senate Chamber, were of such size that they could have been even originally expected to span from wall to wall and to carry their loads without support either from above or below.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE SECOND FLOOR.

The restoration of the Senate Chamber has already been effected as well as the room on the west side immediately to the north of the Senate Chamber. When the present stairway has been removed, it will be possible to restore the room on the east corresponding with the one just mentioned in a similar manner. The stairway leading to the gallery of the Senate is now a temporary structure. It will have to be restored in a more permanent manner. To the north of the two rooms just mentioned were two others shown on the second floor plan (Sheet No.) [not found, but see Appendix P, Sheet 1]. These with the two original stairways occupied all the remaining portion of the second floor.

The present appearance of the Court room now occupying the north room of the second floor is shown in photographs 23, 24, 25 and 26 [see Illustrations

Nos. 29, 30, 31 and 32]. The bulged partitions forming the south side of this room will, of course, have to be removed and access to the front balcony provided in the original manner. Much if not all of the finish of this room is of a date later than the structure. It is to be noticed that on the east side of this room there is a curious triangle arrangement of the trimmers in front of the chimney. Of the exact significance of this the Committee is in doubt; it probably had no connection with the original construction of the building.

CELLAR.

It is not difficult to distinguish the original from subsequent constructions in the cellar. The original plan was simpler than the present one, the additions, consisting in the thickening of walls, building of piers, vaults, heaters, etc. having complicated the original scheme. The Committee recommends the removal of the sundry additions later than the year 1800.

In the cellar the place where the foundations of the many sided bay were tied into the southernmost cellar wall (previous to the extension of the building) may be seen.

ROOF.

Above the second floor ceiling, the original roof construction may be studied. The timbers of the many sided bay in its front position may be seen. The roof timbers are charred by fire.

EXTERIOR.

Both on the east and west side of the building a straight vertical joint may be seen separating the work of 1787-1790 from the work of 1793. As far as the face brick is concerned, there is no bond between the two parts and the brick courses of the addition do not align with those of the earlier building. The entrance through the west wall (see photos. No. 1 & 2) [1 was not found; see Illustration No. 12 for 2] made about 1820 is very distinct in architectural character from the work of 1787-1793. The handsome cornice of the building is in bad repair and is being seriously injured by leaks from the roof. Steps should at once be taken to prevent further damage.

The rain-water leaders are modern and commonplace. Others in harmony with the old work should be provided. The roof should be thoroughly examined and defects made good.

On the west side of the building the third cellar window from the north shows pieces inserted into the stone work each side of it and marks of the attachment of iron work which lead the Committee to believe that the original

entrance to the cellar was at this point. On the west side the north cellar window has been closed by brick now plastered. Under this brick work there is an iron door reached by an area and a flight of steps. This door gives access to a vault under the north end of the building. The vault, door, area, steps, etc. are not a part of the original construction. Examination should be made to see what part of this work, if any, was removed from the original position to the southward.

The north doorway appears to be in its original condition. Its doors, however, are not the original ones, and should be replaced with others corresponding in character to the original doors of the building.

In general the building should, of course, be thoroughly but judiciously renovated and put in good condition and all original work must be most carefully preserved.

The Sixth Street entrance, by reason of its plaster archway with delicate Greek detail and the somewhat elaborate doors and frame and of its well worn flight of marble steps, is an object of architectural as well as historic interest. It should be removed with care (casts of its plaster work having been previously taken) and should be re-erected in some position where it is not likely to be again disturbed.

CONCLUSION.

The Committee points out that while it has made a thorough study of the building, there are many points which cannot be covered in a report. The drawings which the Committee has made are not working drawings, nor is this report in any sense a substitute for a specification.

Extract #1

EXTRACTS FROM THE INDEPENDENT GAZETTE, THE NATIONAL GAZETTE, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER, THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, and the LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA MADE BY MR. CHARLES S. KEYSER.

Note: The addition must have been made between April 11th, 1793 and December 3rd, 1793.

THE FIRST MEETING IN THE BUILDING, Monday, December 6th, 1790, agreeable to an Act passed at the last session of Congress, a quorum of the Senate of the United States attended at the Hall lately prepared for them in the city.

Monday, December 6th, 1790 the Speaker of the House of Representatives and several of its members made their appearance but after waiting a considerable time the gentlemen present not constituting a quorum, adjourned to eleven o'clock tomorrow morning.

Independent Gazette, Saturday, December 11th, 1790.

March 3rd, 1791, Congress adjourned sine die. ib. March 12, 1791.

THE SECOND MEETING, October 24th, 1791, the second Congress met, the Senate sitting in the old chamber, adjourned May 8th, 1792 to meet first Monday in November, 1792, ib. May 12th, 1792.

MET AT THE STATE HOUSE November 5th, 1792 (1st Monday in November) a quorum of the Supreme Legislature of the United States met at the State House in this city. National Gazette, November 7th, 1792.

November 6th, 1792, the Pres. met both houses in the Senate Chamber, Am.d.ad. Nov.7, 1792.

A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR RELATIVE TO EXTENDING THE BUILDING. December 22nd, 1792, the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania by message notified the State legislature upon suggestion from the Supreme Legislature of the United States that it would be necessary either to erect a new building or to enlarge the one now occupied for the purpose of accommodating the Senate and Congress of the United States in consequence of the increased representation that is to take place. National Gazette, Dec.22, 1792.

A MOTION IN THE NATIONAL LEGISLATURE, February 17th, 1793, in the House of Representatives evening sitting, it was moved that in case the State of Pennsylvania does not make the necessary improvement to accommodate the next Congress, the President be authorized to provide for the same. The General Advertiser, March 1st, 1793.

March 2nd, 1793, the motion was brought up again, ib.March 4th, 1793.

March 2nd, 1793, the House adjourned sine die, their last meeting in the old Senate Chamber.

March 4, 1793, Wash.inaug. the Senate Chamber, am.D.ad.March 5, 1793.

THE VIEWS OF A WRITER. A writer commenting on this says: There appears to be considerable lukewarmness in our legislation about making provision for the next Congress; certain it is that if no plan is provided for their accommodation, they will adjourn to some spot where they will not be insulted from total neglect. General Advertiser, March 6th 1793.

AN APPROPRIATION MADE FOR THE NEW SENATE CHAMBER. The Act of April 11th, 1793, L. of P., page 376, appropriates the sum of $6666.67 to the Commissioners of the County of Philadelphia for the purpose of enlarging the building at present occupied by the two Houses of Congress of the United States and that so much ground of the State House Square as may be required for the purpose, not to exceed 40 feet in depth on Sixth Street and of the width of the building, provided the Commissioners should prepare in the room of the Senate a gallery for the admission of the citizens of the United States, to hear the debates whenever the Senate may open the doors of the Senate Chamber, for that purpose.

FIRST MEETING IN THE NEW SENATE CHAMBER AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES December 3rd, 1793, the Senate convened in the Senate Chamber, informed the House that the Members of the Senate were waiting to receive the members of the House of Representatives in the Senate Chamber. Pennsylvania Gazette, December 10th, 1793.

June 9th, 1794, Congress adjourned to meet the first Monday of November, 1794. Pennsylvania Gazette, June 10th, 1794.

BALANCE DUE THE COMMISSIONERS TO BE PAID. The act of April 11th, 1795, 1. of P. page 712 makes it lawful for the Commissioners to exhibit an account of their expenditures in providing for the Accommodation of the Congress of the United States under the Act of the 11th of April 1793, and for the Governor to draw his warrant on the said Treasurer for the amount of the balance due the Commissioners on account of the building. The act cites that the Gallery of the Senate had not been completed and appropriates $1000 for its completion.

From the foregoing it appears that the Senate and House sat in Chambers as originally constructed from December 6th, 1790 to March 3rd, 1791 and again from October 24th, 1791 to May 8th, 1791, that from the first Monday in November 1792, they met in the State House, most probably in the same room, unless the words "State House" as used in the papers of the time, refer only to the central building of what is now Independence Hall, that in 1792 the accommodations were insufficient for the House of Representatives, that the attention of the Governor had been called to the fact and the Legislature of the state notified and an

appropriation made to lengthen the whole building on the 11th of April, 1793; that this work was completed except as to the gallery of the Senate by the next meeting of the Senate on December the 3rd, 1793; the new Senate Chambers which was directly in the rear of the old Senate Chambers and was but little increased in size, in the place of the old Senate Chamber there were two rooms constructed which were retained for the use of the Senate, and the two rooms nearer Chesthut Street were given to the House of Representatives which, in the new construction, occupied for their chamber, the whole first floor excepting the front vestibule.

Charles S. Keyser.

Extract #2

(APPENDIX B.)

Extracts from a Journal of an excursion in the United States of North America in the Summer of 1794 by Henry Wansey, F.A.S. Salisbury, 1796.

"On entering the House of Representatives I was struck with the convenient arrangement of the seats for the members. The size of the chambers was about 100 feet by 60.

The seats in three rows formed semicircles behind each other facing the speaker, who was in kind of a pulpit in the centre of the radii and the clerks below him.

Each member was accommodated for writing by there being likewise a circular writing desk at each of the circular seats.

Over the entrance was a large gallery, into which were admitted every citizen, without distinction, who chose to attend; and under the gallery likewise were accommodations for those who were introduced, but no person, either in the gallery or under it, is suffered to express any marks of applause or discontent at what is debated; it being understood they are present in the person of their Representatives. Over the door I observed a bust of Doctor Franklin." Pages 111-112.

The writer in referring to the State House garden says, "It is particularly convenient to the House of Representatives, which, being on the ground floor, has two doors which open directly into it, to which they can retire to compose their thoughts. The number of members is increased from 78 to 105, the two from Kentucky were last added." Pages 130-131.

Extract #3

(APPENDIX C.)

Extracts from Travels in North America 100 years ago from notes and reminiscenses by Thos. Twining, New York, Harper & Bros.1894.

"Upon separating from Dr.Ross, I went to the house where the Contress held its meeting, situated on Chestnut Street. It is a large and handsome building, occupying the area of an extensive court by the side of the street. Two folding-doors, accessible to everybody, led me at once into the Hall of the National Representatives, who were then sitting and engaged in debate. I stood in a space reserved for strangers, between the entrance and the low partition which separates it from the part occupied by the members. This space was small, and without seats. I was surprised to find so little accommodation for the public, in a country where the public was supposed to be especially considered. There might possibly be more room allotted to strangers in another part of the hall, but I did not observe any visitors, excepting such as stood near me. These being but few, I was able to advance at once to the partition. From this point I had an uninterrupted view of every part of the hall,--I may say of every member of the Assembly, for one of the advantages of this handsome room is, that the whole of it is visible from every part." Pages 50-51.

"From the Hall of the Representatives, I went to that of the Senate or Upper Chamber, analagous, in its position in the state to the British House of Peers. Mr. Adams, as Vice-President of the United States, presided over this Assembly. He was seated in a raised recess on one side of the Hall, which was oblong, and much smaller than that of the Representatives. The public was admitted to a raised gallery, which extended the whole length of the side opposite the President. Here, also, I heard some good speaking, though the chief orators are in the other chamber. In both assemblies the members had desks before them on which they took notes, and laid their papers; but their speeches were extempore". Page 53.

Extract #4

(APPENDIX D.)

An extract from Travels through the States of North America and the Province of Upper and Lower Canada during the years 1795, 1796 and 1797 by Isaac Weld, June 3rd Edition, 2 Vols. London, 1800.

"The room allotted to the Representatives of the Lower House is about sixty feet in length and fitted up in the plainest manner. At one end of it is a gallery, open to every person that chooses to enter it; the staircase leading to which runs directly from the public street. The Senate Chamber is in the story above this, and it is furnished and fitted up in a much superior style to that of the Lower House".

Extract #5

(APPENDIX E)

An extract from a letter of Mr.Wm.McKoy printed in Poulson's Advertiser about 1832, and quoted in Wallace's "Discourse".

William Wallace sayd: "An article from Poulson's American Advertiser- one of a number signed LANG SYNE- is as valuable as either the letter of Mr. McAllister or that of Mr. Francis Gurney Smith. The author was Mr. William McKoy, a teller of the Bank of North America, well known to Mr. McAllister, to whom I am indebted for a copy of it. His account being that a man comparatively young and who wrote within less than twenty-five years of the time which he described, is particularly valuable. He died, Mr. McAllister tells me, January 28th, 1833.

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

"Here is an inside view of the plain brick building at the south-east corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets. In this limited enclosure the representatives of the people in former days viewed themselves as surrounded by uncommon elegance and decoration in their discussions they being "fresh from the ranks of the people" actually so, and unused to legislative splendor other than had been exhibited by the old Congress of 1776 in the east wing of the State House on Chestnut Street. Prior to their removal south, they passed unanimously a vote of thanks to the authorities of Pennsylvania for having done the thing so handsomely.

The House of Representatives, in session, occupied the whole of the ground floor, upon a platform elevated three steps in assent plainly carpeted, and covering nearly the whole of the area, with a limited "Loggia" or promenade for the members and privileged persons and four narrow desks between the Sixth Street windows for the stenographers, Lloyd, Salas, Callender and Duane. The Speaker's chair, without canopy, was of plain leather and brass nailes, facing the east, at or near the centre of the western wall.

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

In a very plain chair, without canopy, and a small mahogany table before him, festooned at the sides and front with green silk, Mr. Adams, the Vice-President, presided as President of the Senate, facing north. Among the thirty senators of that day, there was observed constantly during the debates the most delightful silence, the most beautiful order, gravity, and personal dignity of manner. They all appeared every morning full powdered and dressed, as age or fancy might suggest, in the richest material. The very atmosphere of the place seemed to inspire wisdom, mildness and condescension. Should any one of them so far forget for a moment as to be the cause of a protracted whisper while another was addressing the Vice-President, three gentle taps with his silver pencil case by Mr. Adams immediately restored everything to repose and most respectful attention, presenting in their courtesy a most striking contrast to the independent loquacity of the Representatives below stairs, some few of whom persisted in wearing, while in their seats, and during the debate, their ample cocked hates, placed 'fore and aft' upon their heads."

Extract #6

(APPENDIX F.)

An extract from "The Life of George Washington" written for the American Sunday School Union. New edition 1843. Appendix. Phila. 146 Chestnut Street.

"Congress Hall was the building occupied as a Court House at the corner of Chestnut and Sixth Street. Except a vestibule, about fifteen feet wide on Chestnut Street, the whole of the ground floor of this building was formed into a hall or chamber for the House of Representatives.

There was no door opening into Sixth Street, and the speaker's chair with two desks, the one on the right hand of the speaker for the Clerk of the House, and the one on the left for the Chaplain were placed directly opposite to where the door of entrance from Sixth Street is now placed. The Chamber was warmed by large open stoves, commonly called Franklin stoves, two adjoining the wall on Sixth Street, and two on the opposite wall. The fuel used was always the best hickory wood. The house was entered by one door in Chestnut Street ----at the other end of the chamber there was a door leading into the State House Yard.

The Senate Chamber was directly over that of the House of Representatives; all stairways, commencing in the vestibule of the building, led to the door of this chamber, which was but little more than half as large as that of the other house (nearly one-half) towards Chestnut Street, being partitioned off and divided into committee rooms for the use of the members of both houses, and one room for their clerks. The chair of the vice-president was located on the south side of the chamber, near the wall and midway between the eastern and western sides. The arrangements were the same as in the other chamber except that there were but two tiers of seats, both without elevation and in place of four stoves, the room had but two.

Extract #7

(APPENDIX G.)

An extract from a letter to the Sunday Despatch, January 25th, 1872 signed "Sexagenary" and reprinted in Wallace's "Discourses".

"The only entrance to the building was through the door on Chestnut Street, now leading to the office of the Receiver of Taxes. Between 1815 and 1821 I resided within a square of Sixth and Chestnut Streets, and recollect that the entrance on Sixth Street was made during the latter part of that time----and, I believe, the present staircase also. A passage ran from the door on Chestnut Street to the room of the House of Representatives, now the Court of Quarter Sessions. The late Thomas Bradford, Esq., occupied a room on the west side of this passage as a law office about the year 1818."

Extract #8

(APPENDIX H.)

A letter dated Feb. 19th, 1872 from Mr. John McAllister (then in his eighty-sixth year) to Mr. J. W. Wallace and quoted in Wallace's "Discourses".

Philadelphia, Feb.19th,1872.

My dear Sir:

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

The door of entrance was on Chestnut Street, the same as is now the entrance to the Tax Receiver's office; south of this was the hall of the

House of Representatives; to the left of the passage, say on the east, was the staircase up to the Senate Chamber, which was the same room now or lately one of the District Court Rooms. The Vice-President has his seat at the south end of the room, near the windows looking out to the State House yard; in front of him sat Samuel Alyne Otis, the Secretary, then an handsome elderly gentleman. The Spectator's gallery was a very narrow place, scarcely more than six feet wide, extending from the east to the west end of the room; it was supported on pillars, and beneath this gallery was the only entrance to the Senate Chamber. When I was in the habit of going to look at Congress in 1798 and 1799 (when I was twelve or thirteen years of age) Mr. Jefferson was Vice-President. According to my present recollections he was tall; his face, as I can recollect, did not at all resemble the likeness of him as given in Miss Randolph's book on the "Domestic Life of Jefferson." Very few persons were to be found in the Senate gallery. I do not remember that it has any chairs or seats of any kind. I recollect seeing William Duane (father of W. J. Duane, Secretary of the Teasury under President Jackson) on one occasion taking notes. He sat on one of the steps and had a book on his knee to hold his sheet of paper. I cannot remember any of the Senators whom I then saw, except Mr. William Bingham, a representative from our own State.

The Representatives has on the first floor their room, I remember that the spectators had a lobby of perhaps fifteen or twenty feet wide and I think the arrangement of the chamber was altered. There was, I believe, a movable wooden rostrum for the Speaker and clerks, which, I think, was at some time near the west end or side of the chamber, probably eight or ten feet from the west wall, where were fireplaces in which wood was burned, but I think this wooden stage or rostrum was at one time at or near the south end of the chamber, and again I think I have seen it near the east end. I heard John Marshall of Virginia (afterwards Chief Juctice) deliver a speech of one or two hours in the case of Jonathon Robbins, who had been engaged in a mutiny on board a British ship of way, and who was given up by President Adams on the call of the British government. On that occasion John Marshall was defending the administration from the attacks of the Democrats in Congress. During his speech I well remember that he was not very remote from the Sixth Street wall. My father and myself were in the lobby and near to Marshall. The speech occupied the whole afternoon; indeed, candles were lighted before the close of it.

There was no door on Sixth Street until long after Congress had left Philadelphia. When that was put in, a passage was made through the east end, occupying what had been the spectators' lobby.

That the members of Congress might have access to their hall without the use of the front door on Chestnut Street, there was a small vestibule

erected in the eastern passage. It was removed or taken down after Congress went away. A view of it is introduced on an engraving of the State House which I send you. When the building was altered, this was removed, the wall of the county building was disfigured, and it was plastered over, and the plastering seems to have been carried up to the eaves. This plastering is now to be seen.

I have no recollection about the Supreme Court of the United States and cannot tell you whereabouts it sat. I regret that I do not remember more particularly about the matter which you inquire.

I am, dear sir,
Very respectfully yours,
John McAllister, Jr.

Mr. J. M. Wallace.

Extract #9

(APPENDIX I.)

A letter written A.D. 1872 from Mr. Francis Gurney Smith (then in his eighty-ninth year) to Mr. J. M. Wallace and quoted in Wallace's "Discourses".

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

Extract #10

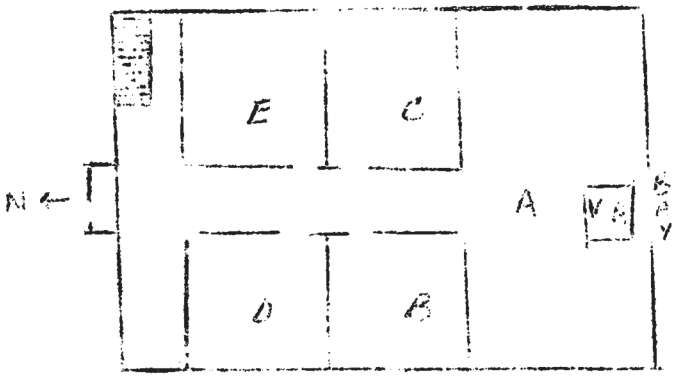
(APPENDIX J.)

AN EXTRACT FROM AN APPENDIX TO

A DISCOURSE PRONOUNCED
ON THE INAUGURATION OF THE NEW HALL
MARCH 11, 1872
of
THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA
NO. 820 SPRUCE STREET
PHILADELPHIA
BY
JOHN WILLIAM WALLACE
PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

PHILADELPHIA
PRINTED BY SHERMAN & COMPANY.
1872.

1st. AS TO CONGRESS
existing in the second story, south side (now or lately District Court Room No. 1 and previously the Circuit Court of the United States), was as it now stands, the old Senate Chamber of the United States. This is certain. The further and whole disposition of this story, appears as I suppose, from the diagram annexed.



A. Senate Chamber; V.P. being the Vice-President or Speaker's seat.
B. The present law library, communicating with the Senate Chamber, and in the judgment of Mr. H. A. Sims, the well-known architect, formerly a room of state, probably the Vice-President's. The cornice is very rich.

C. Now the east room or conversation room of the law library, formerly, perhaps, the Secretary of the Senate's.

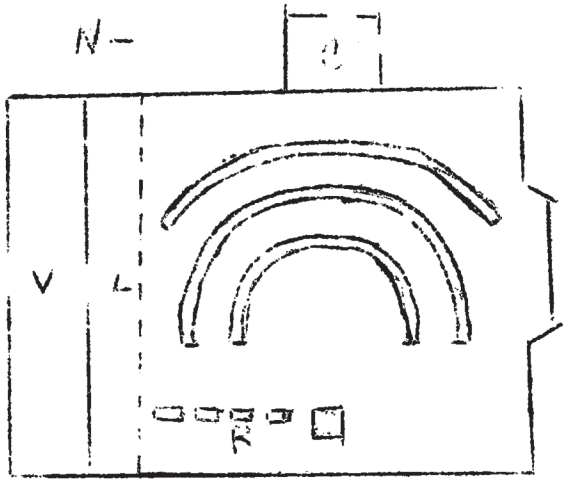
D. and E. formerly, perhaps, Committee rooms of the Senate; or if the House of Representatives, had no rooms on the first floor, or in the "Row" then existing, though in a form different from the present one, Committee or Clerk or Speaker's Room of the House. That there were, prior to the now existing divisions in the north part of the second story, rooms of the same width as B and C is shown by the course of the cornices in the little entries or "cut-offs" north of those two rooms B and C.

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

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

A gallery,was accordingly constructed on the north side. (NOTE-by Mr. Keyser,-"These rooms are not accurate"-). The entrance was by a second stairway in a room north of the Senate and on the east of the main building since called the "Conversation Room" or "East Room" of the Law Library.

As to the House of Representatives, this covered, according to the best testimony, more than that part of the building lately used by the Court of Quarter Sessions, and now sometimes by the Court of Common Pleas. It came across the now existing entry from Sixth Street, and occupied not only it, but part of what is now the Tax Receiver's Room. The following diagram indicates what I suppose up to 1800 was the disposition of this floor.



D. Main entrance on Chestnut Street into a large vestibule.

V. This vestibule.

L. Loggia entered from the vestibule by a green baize door, general entrance into the House and loggia for spectators.

S. Speaker's seat. The fact that the Speaker looked east has been stated to me by a most trust-worthy witness, now in the ninety-third year, who heard Marshall speak in the Jonathon Robbins case, and who was aware of the now existing recess in the south wall, which seems to have been there originally and to have made the most proper place for the Speaker. An engraved caricature, made January 15th, 1798, which I have indicates the same thing.

R. The four reporters' places indicated on this caricature.

V. Large exterior vestibule, shown on a print of the State House supposed to be of about A.D.1795 and probably connected with the Row offices then existing in another form from now.
)NOTE by Mr. Keyser. "The Speaker's stand faced west. This is also accurate for its facing as above at one time.").

I think it probable that the northern part of Congress Hall, especially the ground floor, may have been much altered more than once, I suppose it possible that the new north wall of the Quarter Sessions, which in the opinion of Mr. R. L. Nicholson, a very good judge, though not an expert (and who thinks that there are no brick walls on the second story) is not an original wall, was put where it is soon after Congress went away, in 1800; the east and west sides of the remaining space left north being converted into offices, with a passage between them which led from the Sixth Street door to the Quarter Sessions.

The now existing Sixth Street entrance is said to be of more recent date. It is probable that when that Sixth Street entrance was put in, two large rooms now on the north part of both the first and second stories was put up there by tearing these offices down. A skillful builder, upon a view of the corpus, would soon settle a good many things. I conjecture ignorantly every way, and with no leisure just now either to examine for myself or to ask those competent to inform me what, after thorough investigation, is their judgment."

* Wooden pillars of ancient date, though how old I do not know, support the shole second story from the ground floor, notwithstanding this brick wall.

Extract #11

(APPENDIX K.)

An extract from "The District Court of the City and County of Philadelphia". An address delivered at the formal adjournment of the court, Jan. 4th, 1875, by Jon. Jas. T. Mitchell, one of the Judges of the Court, Phila., J. M. Power Wallace, Legal Intelligence Office, 1875.

"There was no entrance on Sixth Street, no partition between the present Quarter Sessions room and the room of the Highway Department, and no stairs at that point leading to the second story (Note-put there 1820). The entrance was on Chestnut Street into a vestibule, thence into a sort of second vestibule or foyer for spectators, and then a large room occupied during the time the Congress sat there after its completion by the House of Representatives. The staircase to the second story was in the vestibule next to Chestnut Street, and led up to a similar vestibule, from which ran a broad entry southward to the Senate Chamber, which was the present District Court Room No. 1. The space now occupied by the District Court Room No. 2 and the witness rooms, lately the Law Library, was divided into four committee rooms, two on each side of the broad entry, I have mentioned (Note-1793). On the north side of the Senate Chamber was a gallery, attainable only by a steep spiral staircase leading from what has since been the east or conversation room of the Law Library. This gallery was not a part of the original plan of the building, and was put there after the room was accepted by the Senate. (Note-1795). It was very close to the ceiling, narrow, dark and uncomfortable. After the room came to be used by the courts the gallery was commonly kept closed and I learn from Judge Coxe, because it became a place of resort for hangers-on, who frequently went to sleep and snored, to the great disturbance of the proceedings. It was finally removed in 1835."

Extract #12

(APPENDIX L.)

AN EXTRACT FROM
"CONGRESS HALL"
AN ADDRESS BY HON. SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER, L.L.D.
AT THE LAST SESSION OF THE COURT OF COMMON
PLEAS, NO. 2, in CONGRESS HALL.
PHILADELPHIA
SEPTEMBER SIXTEENTH, MDCCCXCV.

"The idea of the erection of a Hall for the use of the county originated with the celebrated lawyer, Andrew Hamilton, to whose efforts we owe also the State House. He, as early as 1736, secured the passage of a resolution by the Assembly of Pennsylvania, looking to the accomplishment of this purpose. The Act of February 17, 1762, provided for a conveyance to the county of a lot at the southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets, containing in front on Chestnut Street fifty feet and in depth along Sith Street seventy-three feet, on which should be erected within twenty years a building to be used "for the holding of courts" and as a "common hall". The project progressed slowly, and when it was finally carried forward to completion, two different funds were

used for the purpose. The first of them had a cerious origin. It was the time honored custom among the early mayors of the city to celebrate their escape from the labors and responsibilities of their office by giving a public banquet, to which their constituents were generally invited. In 1741 James Hamilton, a son of Andrew Hamilton, and mayor at the time, considering it a custom more honored in breach than in the observance, gave, in lieu of the entertainment, the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, to be used in the erection of an exchange or other building for public purposes, and subsequent mayors followed his example. If our late mayor, when he vacated his office in March last, sent no prandial communication to you, these early qualms of conscience may explain the omission. The other fund was raised in 1785, by the sale of "the old gaol and work-house". On the 29th of March 1787, fifteen feet were added to the depth of the lot by an Act of Assembly; soon afterwards work was commenced upon the cellar by gangs of convicts called "wheelbarrow men" and the building was completed in the early part of 1789, just in time to insure its future fame and importance. On the 4th of March of that year, the Assembly, acting by authority of the representatives of the city and county of Philadelphia, tendered to Congress, for the temporary of the Federal Government, the use of the building "lately erected on the State House Square". In the year 1790, Congress, after a long and somewhat embittered struggle, finally determined to fix the location of the capital on the banks of the Potomac, and Philadelphia, mainly through the efforts of Robert Morris, and much to the dissatisfaction of the people of New York, was selected as the seat of Government for the intervening period of ten years. On the 6th of December, 1790, the first congress, at its third session, met in this building, the House of Representatives on the floor below us, and the Senate in this room. (NOTE, by Mr. Keyser, "Error: The House of Representatives occupied the room for most three and the Senate a room extending from the North Hall to the present room toward Chestnut Street.)

In the "Columbian Magazine" for January 1790, is a copper plate representation of the building as it was when completed, taken from the southwest. This view shows five windows in each story of the west wall, two chimneys on the west, a cupalo on top, a brick wall enclosing the square on Sixth Street, and the rear of the building pretty much as it is at present. The text describes it as "a large new building, finished in a neat, elegant style" and the square as "a beautiful lawn, interspersed with little knobs or tufts of flowering shrubs and clumps of trees well dispersed. Through the middle runs a spacious gravel walk, lined with double rows of thriving elms and communicating with serpentine walks which encompass the whole area. These surrounding walks are not uniformly on a level with the lawn, the margin of which being in some parts a little higher forms a bank, which, in fine weather affords pleasant seats."

From the books of foreign travellers and others we get a pretty good description of the internal arrangement and appearance of the building.

Judge Pennypacker here quotes Isaac Weld (Appendix D), Henry Wansey (Appendix B.) and Judge Mitchell (Appendix K.) and proceeds as follows:

"Congress sat here for the last time on the 14th day of May, 1800, the last act of the Senate in this building was to request the President to instruct the Attorney-General to prosecute William Duane, Editor of the "Aurora" for a defamatory libel. Then, after the passage of a resolution extending its thanks to "The Commissioners of the City and County of Philadelphia for the convenient and elegant accommodations furnished by them for the use of the Senate during the residence of the national government in the city", that august body adjourned to meet thereafter in the city of Washington, and the eclat incident to the location of the capitol of the country departed from Philadelphia forever.

The subsequent history of the building is less eventful, and though covering a period when it would seem that the facts ought to be accessible is in reality much more obscure. A plan in a volume entitled "Philadelphia in 1824" shows (NOTE-"See the Book Historical Society, a correct drawing of the ground floor".) shows that at that time the north room of the lower floor was occupied by the District Court, the south room by the Common please, the north room of the upper floor by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and the south room by the Circuit Court of the United States, and that between these two rooms on the upper floor on the west was the Law Library, and on the east the Controllers of Public Schools. Definitely when these courts began their sessions here neither Judge Mitchell nor Thompsin wescott who made a thorough search of the newspaper and most other sources of contemporary information, was able to ascertain. Some further light can now, however, be given. In the printed report of the trial, in 1809, of General Michael Bright, before Judges Bushrod Washington and Richard Peters, in the Circuit Court of the United States, an important case which involved the jurisdiction between the State of Pennsylvania and the United States Government, and whose events of a very warlike nature caused the house at the northwest corner of Seventh and Arch Streets to be known as Fort Rittenhouse, upon page 201, there appears and affidavit of Thomas Passmore, an auctioneer of the City. He deposed "that, on Sunday last, the 30th of April, ultimo. between five and six o'clock in the afternoon, as he was standing near the door of the County Court House, at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets, he heard some voices calling from the balcony of the Custom House, 'Corless, that's wrong'. Upon looking around this deponent saw Matthias Corless who this deponent understood was one of the jurors in the case of the United States against Bright and others, passing from the said Court House across the street towards the Shakespeare Hotel, a tavern situated at the north-west corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets." The court was therefore sitting here in 1809. The directory for 1809 says that "The Orphans' Court then sat on "the third Firday of every month at the County Court House." The jurisdiction of the Orphans' Court was at that time

exercised by the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, who were also the judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and of the Quarter Sessions. It is probable, therefore, that the United States Courts and the Common Pleas, with its accessories, commenced their sessions here soon after the building was surrendered by the Congress and presumbably the Common Pleas continued to hold its sessions in the building until the number of criminal cases became so great as to require continuous sessions of the criminal courts. The United States Courts remained until September 15, 1826. According to Westcott, the District Court began to hold its sessions here in 1818, and it continued to sit here until its final dissolution on the 4th of January, 1875.

Extract #13

(APPENDIX M.)

The following prints, plans and photographs show the County Building or parts of it:

"The County Building", copper plate engraving "The Columbian Magazine, 1790.

View of the State House at Philadelphia from a drawing made 1797. Philadelphia Monthly Magazine, Vol. P. 333.

The County Building, 1798 Birch's Views.

The First Battle in Congress. Caricature drawn 1798. Etting's Independence Hall, P. 143.

Election Day 1815, by Krimmel. Oil painting the possession of the Historical Society.

A plan of the State House and adjoining buildings from "Philadelphia in 1824."

Lafayette's arrival at Independence Hall, Sept. 28, 1824. Wood cut in the possession of Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker.

Independence Hall, 1829. Bowan's Views of Philadelphia.

Photograph of the County Building, 1855, Congress Hall by Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, P.24.

Photograph of the County Building 1895, ib. P.28".

APPENDIX P

Specifications for the Structural Portion of the Restoration of Congress Hall [from printed specifications in the A. I. A. Papers, Historical Society of Pennsylvania; reproduced on roll No. XCI, Independence National Historical Park microfilm]

[Pages 1-24, general provisions, omitted]

* * *

GENERAL NOTE.

On account of the historical interest attached to this building and the desirability of recording all facts obtainable regarding its past, any unforeseen conditions, peculiarity of construction or interesting facts uncovered during the progress of the restoration must be brought to the attention of the Architect before removing or destroying it. Upon notification, the Architect will immediately visit the building for the purpose of making a survey or otherwise adding to the record.

Every precaution shall be taken to save inviolate all old work, and no cutting or removal of old work shall be done without the consent of the Architect. All old material so removed is to be carefully saved and stacked where directed, except any which may be ordered from the site by the Architect, in which case, the Contractor is to promptly remove it.

SECTION ONE.

MASONRY AND BRICKWORK.

The foregoing General Conditions and General Note are hereby made a part of the Specifications for Masonry and Brickwork.

DEMOLITION: Carefully remove sufficient brick or stone work to enable the steel-work to be put in place. After insertion of steel-work, remove brick and wood partitions shown on plans to be removed.

BRICKS: All bricks not otherwise specified shall be new, hard, sound, well-burned bricks of uniform size. No salmon bricks shall be used or permitted at the building site.

STONE: Stone, if needed, shall be best quality sound, dry, flat Conshohocken stone.

SAND: All sand shall be clean bar sand.

CEMENT: All cement shall be Portland cement, well seasoned, and of reputable standard brand fulfilling the minimum requirements of the specifications most recently issued by the Committee for Testing Materials of the American Society of Civil Engineers. It shall be delivered to the building in original packages only, and shall be there stored on a platform at least six (6) inches above the ground and it shall be protected against the weather. The Architect reserves the right, to test, at the Contraxtor's expense, any cement that appears damaged or inferior. Damaged or condemned cement must be immediately removed from the site.

MORTAR: All mortar for stone or brickwork supporting steel shall be mixed as below in the following proportion:--

One (1) part cement counted by the original bag or barrel and not remeasured.

Three (3) parts of sand measured as above.

These materials are to be first mixed dry in tight wooden or metal pans, and then the exact amount of water added to effect complete mixture, avoiding any surplus running off. Working is to be continued until the mass is thoroughly mixed. No retempering, remixing or the use of any cement mortar after forty-five (45) minutes subsequent to starting of original mixing will be permitted.

LAYING: All bricks must be wet, if laid in hot or dry weather; or if laid in damp or freezing weather they must be kept dry. They must be laid with solid joints of mortar surrounding each brick. The mortar to be put on each brick at the time of laying, flushed or grouted in afterward. No empty spaces, however small, shall be left in the wall, unless shown on the plans or directed. All courses of brick shall be kept level and the bonds accurately preserved. There shall be a cross bond (or header course) every fifth course in height. All joints shall be of uniform width not exceeding 3/8". New walls shall be sprayed to prevent too quick a drying, if so directed by the Architect.

SCAFFOLDS: Scaffolds needed for Brickwork will be built by the Carpenter, and under the direction and with the approval of the Bricklayer.

FORMS AND CENTERS: Forms and centers, if needed, will be supplied by the Carpenter.

CHASES AND OPENINGS: Leave all necessary openings for pipes, drains, ducts, wires, etc., and form chases for same where required. It shall be the duty of this Contractor to learn where all such openings are to go and not to wait for the information to be given him. After the work of other contractors is finished in and about such openings, they are to be all solidly closed by this Contractor.

BRICKWORK: Interior of east and west walls to be taken down to permit the lowering of old wood Girder "A" (See sheet No. 2), and afterwards built up with cement mortar as hereinbefore specified.

Remove and relay any other brickwork called for by the drawings and build new brickwork shown.

BOND BETWEEN NEW AND OLD WORK: There shall be a thorough and complete bond between all old and new work. If necessary in the judgment of the Architect to accomplish this by taking down exterior face of walls in places, the face shall be carefully removed, the bricks being cleaned and preserved and relaid in the new wall while exactly matching outside face of present walls.

GROUTING: Spaces between all beams used as bearing plates are to be solidly filled with cement grouting.

FIREPLACES: All fireplaces to be cleared of present obstructions, and newly formed. The finest grade of hard-burned Phila. stretcher bricks to be used for exposed work. This Contractor is to carefully mark and remove and preserve any stone or marble facings or mantels which are in the way of the reconstruction of fireplaces or flues and he will be held responsible for their safe-keeping. Trimmer arches to be repaired or restored before each fireplace.

FLUES: Each fireplace shall have an independent flue of clear uniform inside area its entire height, and as much brickwork necessary to accomplish this must be taken down and restored. The throat construction to be in the manner of the old work, as will be determined at the building when the fireplaces are opened.

CLEANING: Facework, if marred by the alteration must be cleaned in such a manner as to make it as it was immediately before this contract was begun.

CELLAR FLOOR: Remove bricks of cellar floor where settled in over ducts or elsewhere. Fill in these ducts and any other sunken places with good earth tamped and made compact.

Relay the old bricks, if in good condition, as adjudged by the Architect, as far as they go and supply sufficient best quality Philadelphia paving bricks to complete.

CUT STONE: Supply and set cut stone facings to four first floor fireplaces to match that now in place on two fireplaces.

STRUCTURAL STEEL.

The foregoing General Conditions and General Note are hereby made a part of the Specifications for Structural Steel.

WORK: Supply all steel work shown on the drawings or obviously required thereby.

MATERIAL: All the structural steel must be made by the open hearth basic process, with not more than .05 per cent, of phosphorus, and must be uniform in character.

All plates, angles, I-beams, channel beams and eyebars shall be medium steel of an ultimate tensile strength of from 59000 to 69000 pounds per square inch; elastic limit of not less than half the ultimate strength with 22% minimum elongation in 8 inches, Pin steel to be the same except the elongation to be 17% in 8 inches.

Rivet steel to be soft of an ultimate tensile strength of from 50000 to 60000 pounds per square inch, elastic limit of not less than one-half the ultimate strength, and a minimum elongation of 26% in 8 inches, and must bend double to close contact without cracking the metal. In other respects all steel shall be in accordance with the standard specifications of the National Association of Steel Manufacturers.

INSPECTION: All structural material is to be inspected, in the mill, shop and in the field at the Contractor's expense by the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory or other approved inspectors. Ample notice must be given by the Contractor before such inspection is required and the usual facilities must be provided. Reports on the material, must be furnished the Architects, as it progresses through the mills and shops.

ERECTION: The Contractor for Steel is to erect his own material.

WORKMANSHIP: All the work must be done in the most careful way and after the manner practiced in the best shops and according to the recognized standards of first-class structural work.

All field work to be bolted. All parts to be perfectly true, level, or plumb, and when completed shall be a finished piece of work.

RIVETTED WORK: This consists of girders A, B, and C.

All holes shall be 1/16" larger than the shank of rivets, punched accurately so no holes will be eclipsed when pieces are assembled. No drifting will be allowed, except where, in the opinion of the Inspector, it is not sufficient to injure the work; a hole that must be enlarged to admit the rivet shall be reamed and a larger rivet used.

The rivet heads must be of approved hemispherical shape, and of a uniform size for the same size rivets throughout the work. They must be full and neatly finished throughout the work and concentric with the rivet-holes.

All rivets when driven must completely fill the holes, the heads to be in full contact with the surface or countersunk when so required.

Wherever possible, all rivets shall be machine-driven.

BOLTED WORK: The plain part of shank of all bolts shall be long enough to prevent any bearing on threads, and washers shall be used under all nuts. Bolts shall be without burs, neat and true of sizes shown. Bevelled washers to be used where flanges of beams or channels are shown to be bolted.

I'S & CHANNELS Of American Standard sections are required as marked on sheets 1 and 2.

All connections shall be as detailed.

All beams shall have steel bearing plates according to sizes on plans. These bearing plates must be perfectly flat and must be set on the wall in neat Portland cement as directed by the Architect.

All beams shall have the bearings indicated.

All beams which are in pairs shall have cast iron separators, as noted on drawing, not more than four feet apart.

Space between beams in pairs on walls under girders shall be filled with cement grouting and bricked up front and back.

PAINTING: All surfaces in contact shall be painted before they are put together. All steelwork shall be thoroughly cleaned and painted one good coat of linseed oil and red lead before shipment and two coats of Harrison's green or maroon "Antoxide" after erection.

NOTE: No fires are to be maintained within the building.

SECTION THREE.

CARPENTRY.

The foregoing General Conditions and General Note are hereby made a part of the Specifications for Carpentry.

SUPERVISION OF WORK: The duties of the Contractor for Carpentry shall be continuous from the time of starting the work until the completion of all work embraced in the Structural Portion of the Restoration of Congress Hall.

FOREMAN: This Contractor is to have a competent foreman at the building during the life of this contract in accordance with Article 49 of the foregoing General Conditions.

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

FENCE: A tight board fence six (6) feet high is to be erected as designated on Sheet No. 1. This fence to be provided with three gates.

TREES: Trees and shrubbery which may be injured by the building operations are to be boxed 5'-6" high or otherwise protected by this Contractor.

TEMPORARY OFFICE: Provide in corner of 1st floor or elsewhere a lockable enclosure, having ample light, for the protection of drawings and

the tools and apparatus of all contractors. This office to be so partitioned as to accommodate a Clerk of Works. All drawings and specifications shall be in the Carpenter's charge, and he must make provision for keeping them safe and orderly.

TELEPHONE: The Carpenter is to maintain a Bell telephone in above office for the free use of all persons connected with the work.

SHORING: Shoring, if needed, to preserve the building during the prosecution of the work of any trade under this contract, shall be provided, set, and removed by the Carpenter. A drawing of such shoring, if required by the Bureau of Building Inspectors, shall be provided by him. The present sagging of wood beams must be taken up as far as possible without injuring walls of the building.

FORMS AND CENTERS: The Carpenter shall provide all forms and centers for his own work or that of other contractors.

SCAFFOLDS: Scaffolds for the Bricklayer shall be provided by the Carpenter under the direction of and with the approval of the Bricklayer.

GROUNDS: The Carpenter shall provide all grounds needed for his own work or that of other contractors.

PRESERVATION OF OLD WORK: The Carpenter is to mark, carefully remove and preserve any old woodwork disturbed in the course of the Restoration, and he will be held responsible for its safe-keeping.

The present stairway is to be covered with heavy building paper over steps and balustrades, and is to have additional rough boards secured temporarily on all treads and landing.

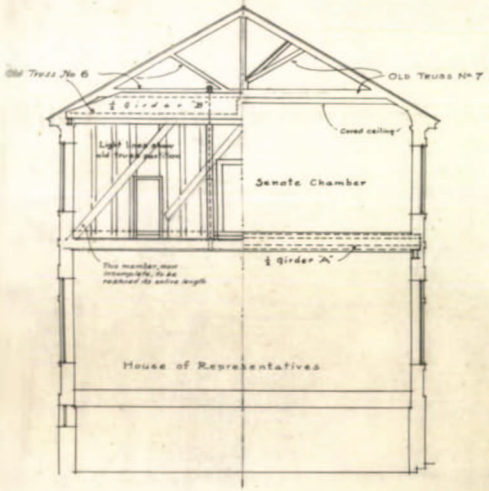
ROOFING.

SECTION FOUR.

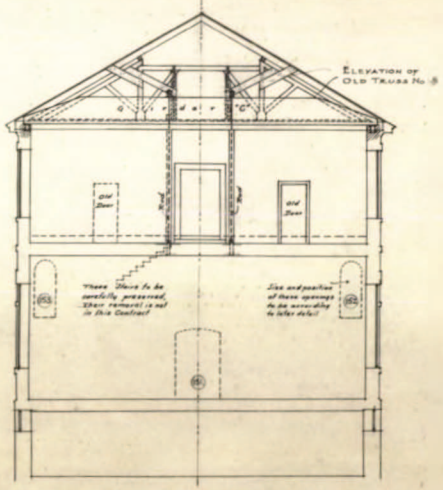
The foregoing General Conditions and General Note are hereby made a part of the Specification for Roofing.

Present roof to be opened and turned back out of the way to admit the insertion of steel girders, and is to be afterward replaced and made uniform with the surrounding roof and weathertight. If new tin should be required, it shall be of quality at least equal to tin on roof at present.

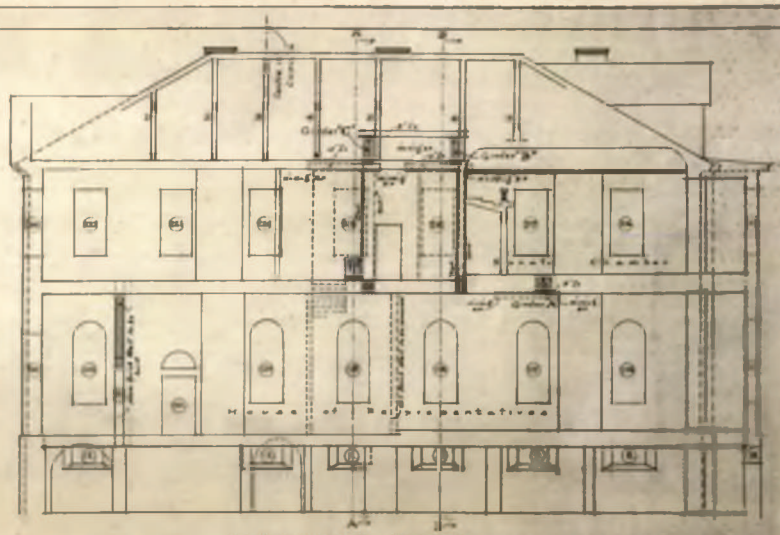
Gutters and conductors around building are to be examined and repaired where necessary to put them in first-class condition.



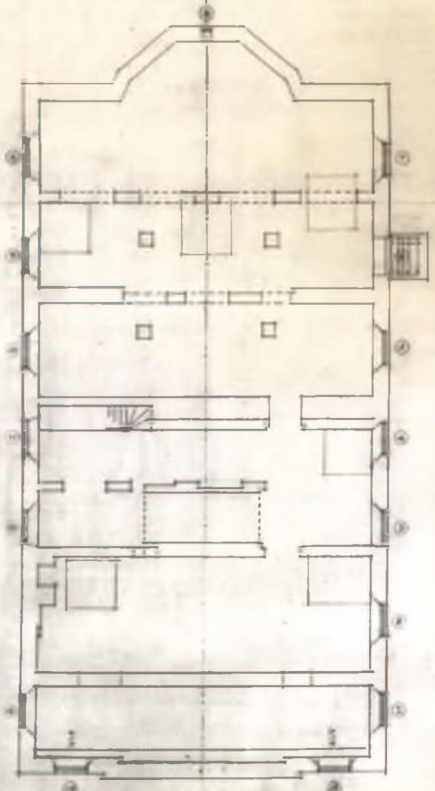
TRANSVERSE SECTIONS
On "BB" looking South — Through Senate Chamber



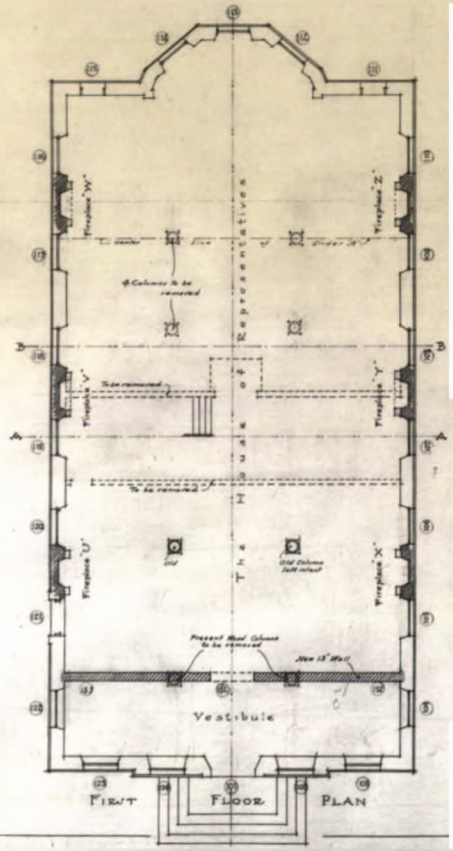
TRANSVERSE SECTION ON "A-A" looking South



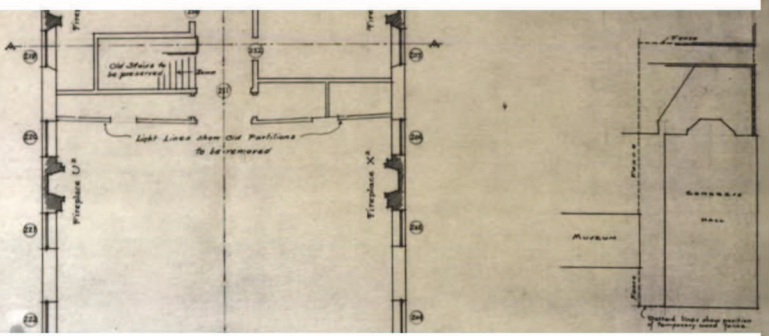
LONGITUDINAL SECTION



BASEMENT PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



...ON OF THE
...GRESS HALL
...TIONS

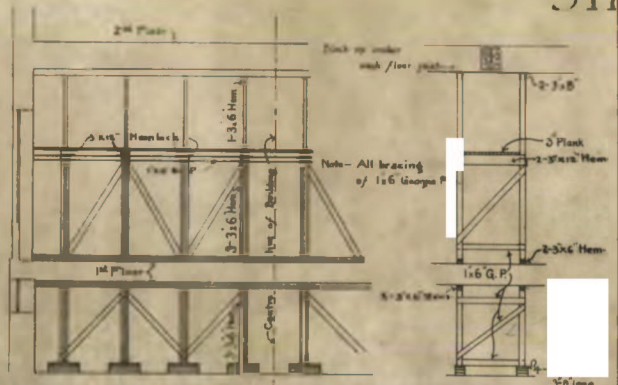
...UTE OF ARCHITECTS
...HALL

Appendix P
Illustration No. 1

STRUCTURAL PORTION OF THE RESTORATION OF CONGRESS HALL

SIXTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS PHILADELPHIA

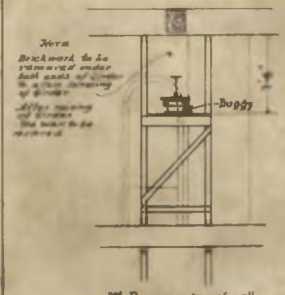
SHORING UNDER OLD GIRDER "A"



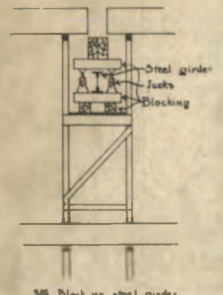
LONGITUDINAL SECTION | TRANSVERSE SECTION

⅛" SCALE DETAIL OF SHORING & STAGING UNDER GIRDER A SEE SHEET Nº 2

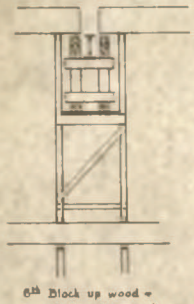
1st Build shoring & staging as shown above and remove old wooden columns



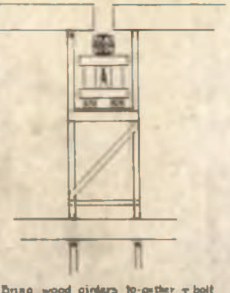
2nd Remove section of wall and roll in girder onto staging on buggys



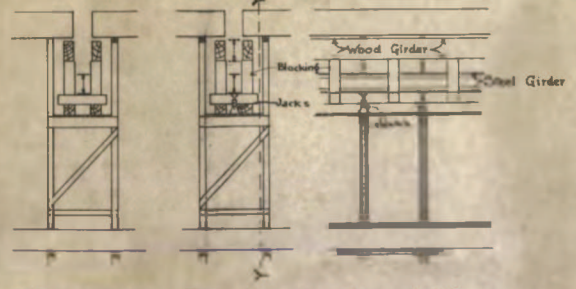
3rd Block up steel girder, cut wood girder loose & let it down on jacks.



6th Block up wood & steel girders as shown.



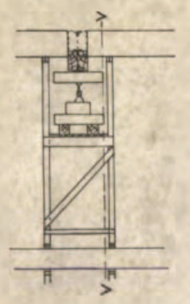
7th Bring wood girders together & bolt them to steel girder as shown on sheet Nº 3 Also locate & put in place floor joist hangers, then set joists as shown & joist girder up into place.



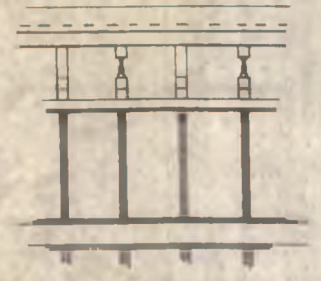
4th Separate wood girders & block them up as shown.

5th Place joists as shown across girder to level with wood girder.

Section on line Y-Y showing position of joists & blocking.



8th After blocking up girder into position as shown by dotted lines, cut bearing beams & posts under ends of girder and re-build walls according to the specifications.

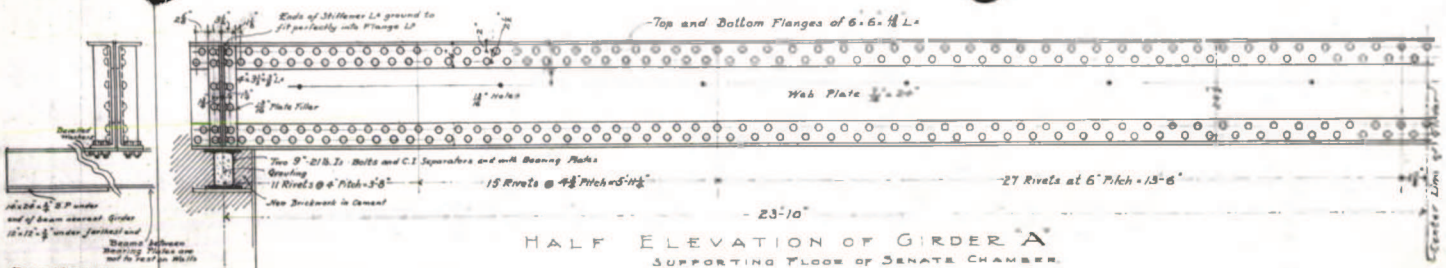


Section on line V-V showing joists & blocking alternately at every post.

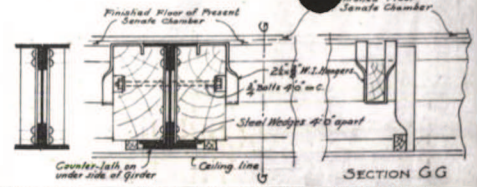
SUB COMMITTEE OF THE
PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHTS.
ON RESTORATION OF
CONGRESS HALL
Frank Miles Day-Chairman
Emlen Stewardson George C Mason
Chas A Ziegler Horace W. Sellers

July 22 1911
Scale: ⅛"-one foot
85-Sheet No. 2

Appendix P
Illustration No. 2



HALF ELEVATION OF GIRDER "A"
SUPPORTING FLOOR OF SENATE CHAMBER



SECTION OF GIRDER

SECTIONS SHOWING MANNER OF SUPPORTING OLD FLOOR JOISTS, ETC



SECTION G-G

SECTION OF OLD WOODEN GIRDER AS AT PRESENT

NOTE: In setting steelwork present sagging of old wood girders must be taken up as far as possible to not endanger the stability of the building

STRUCTURAL PORTION OF THE RESTORATION OF CONGRESS HALL

SIXTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA

DETAILS OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION

JULY 22 1911

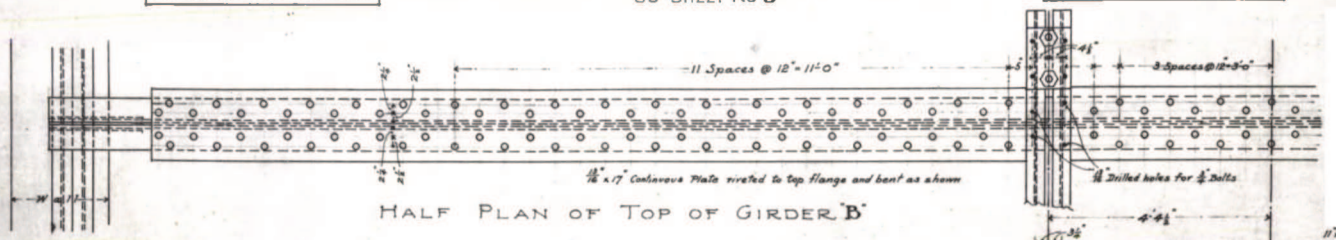
SCALE: ¾" = 1 FOOT

SHEET No 3

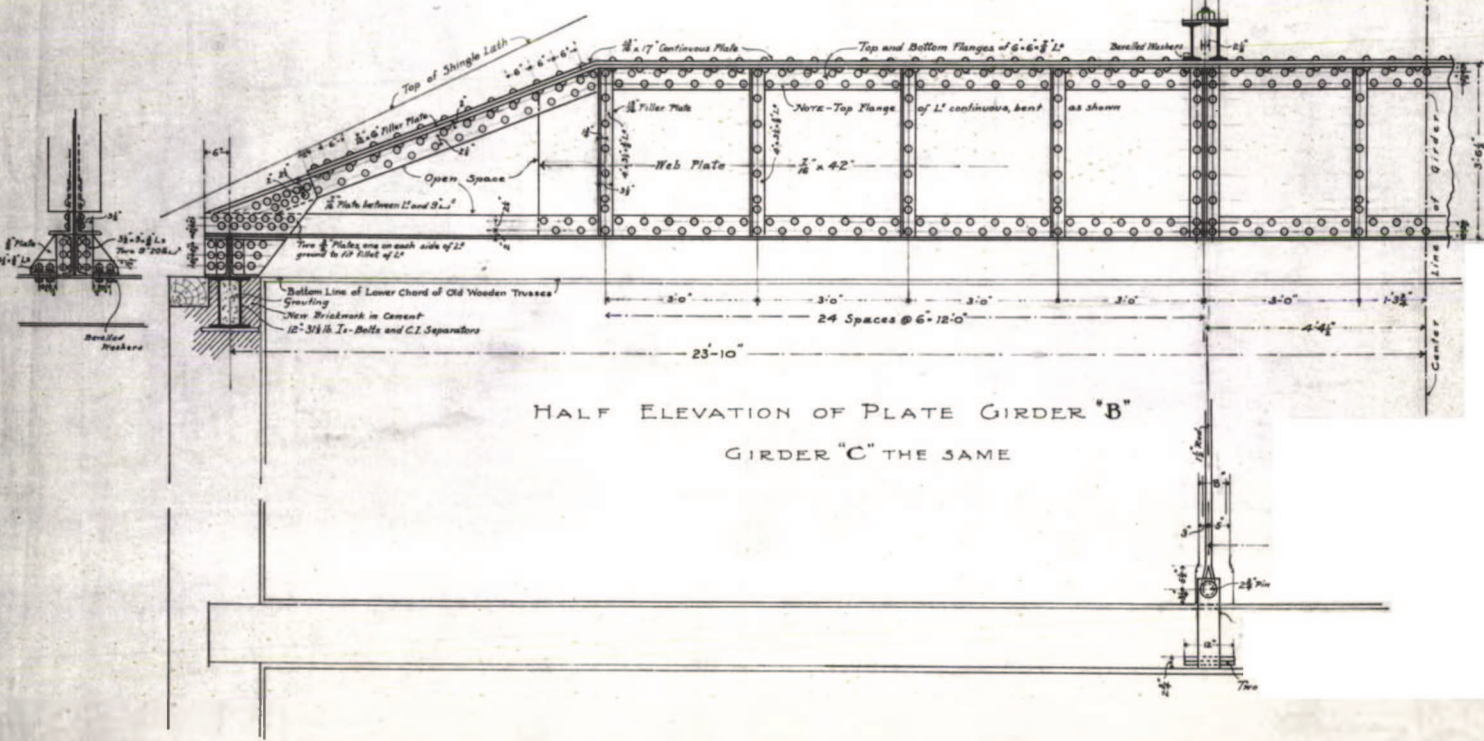
SUB COMMITTEE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHTS. ON RESTORATION OF CONGRESS HALL

Frank Miles Day - Chairman
Emlen Stewardson George C. Mason
Chas A Ziegler Horace W Sellers

GENERAL NOTES:
All Dimensions to be checked by the Contractor before executing the work by taking Measurements at the Building
Shop Drawings for all the work must be submitted to the Architects for approval before work is executed

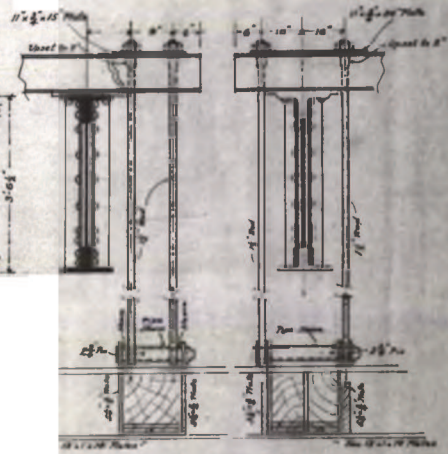


HALF PLAN OF TOP OF GIRDER "B"



HALF ELEVATION OF PLATE GIRDER "B"

GIRDER "C" THE SAME



GIRDER "B" GIRDER "C"
SECTIONS SHOWING SUSPENSION RODS IN RELATION TO GIRDER

Appendix P
Illustration No. 3

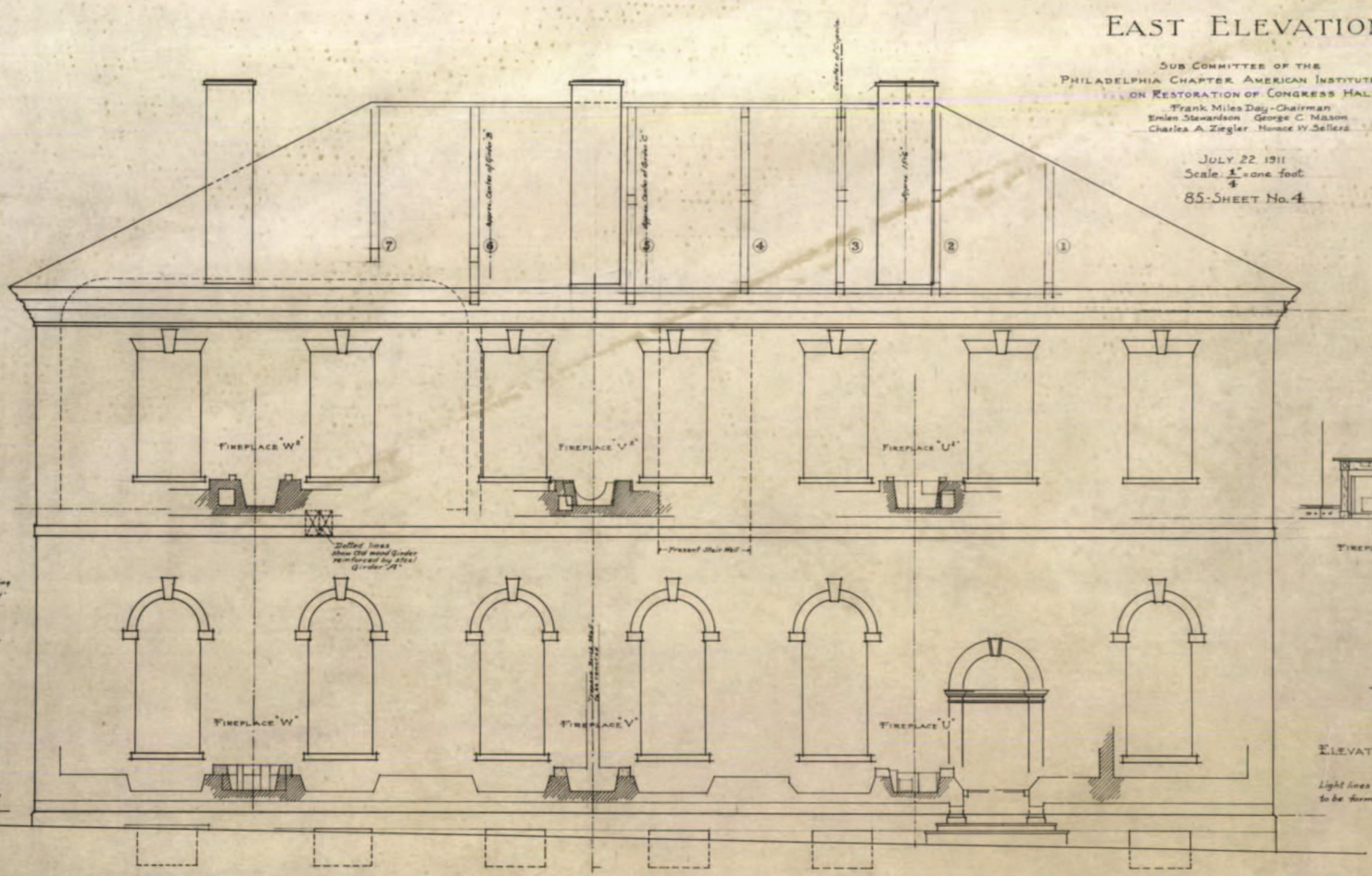
Structural Portion of the Restoration of Congress Hall

Sixth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia

East Elevation

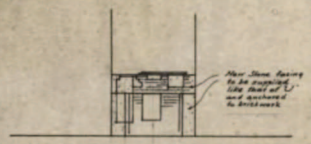
Sub Committee of the
Philadelphia Chapter American Institute of Architects
on Restoration of Congress Hall
Frank Miles Day - Chairman
Emlen Stewardson George C. Mason
Charles A. Ziegler Horace W. Sellers

July 22, 1911
Scale: $\frac{1}{4}$" = one foot
85-Sheet No. 4

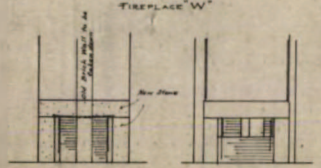


All Dimensions must be checked by Contractor at Building before proceeding with the Work

Note - All new brickwork must be thoroughly bonded with old work



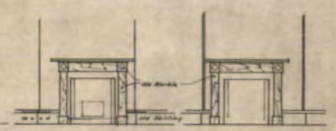
Fireplace "W"



Fireplace "V" Fireplace "U"

Elevations of First Storey Fireplaces

Light lines show how at present filled up. New openings to be formed and flues built clear and continuous



Fireplace "U²" Fireplace "W²"



Fireplace "V²"

Elevations of Second Storey Fireplaces

Light lines show how at present filled up to be formed and flues built clear and

No. 4

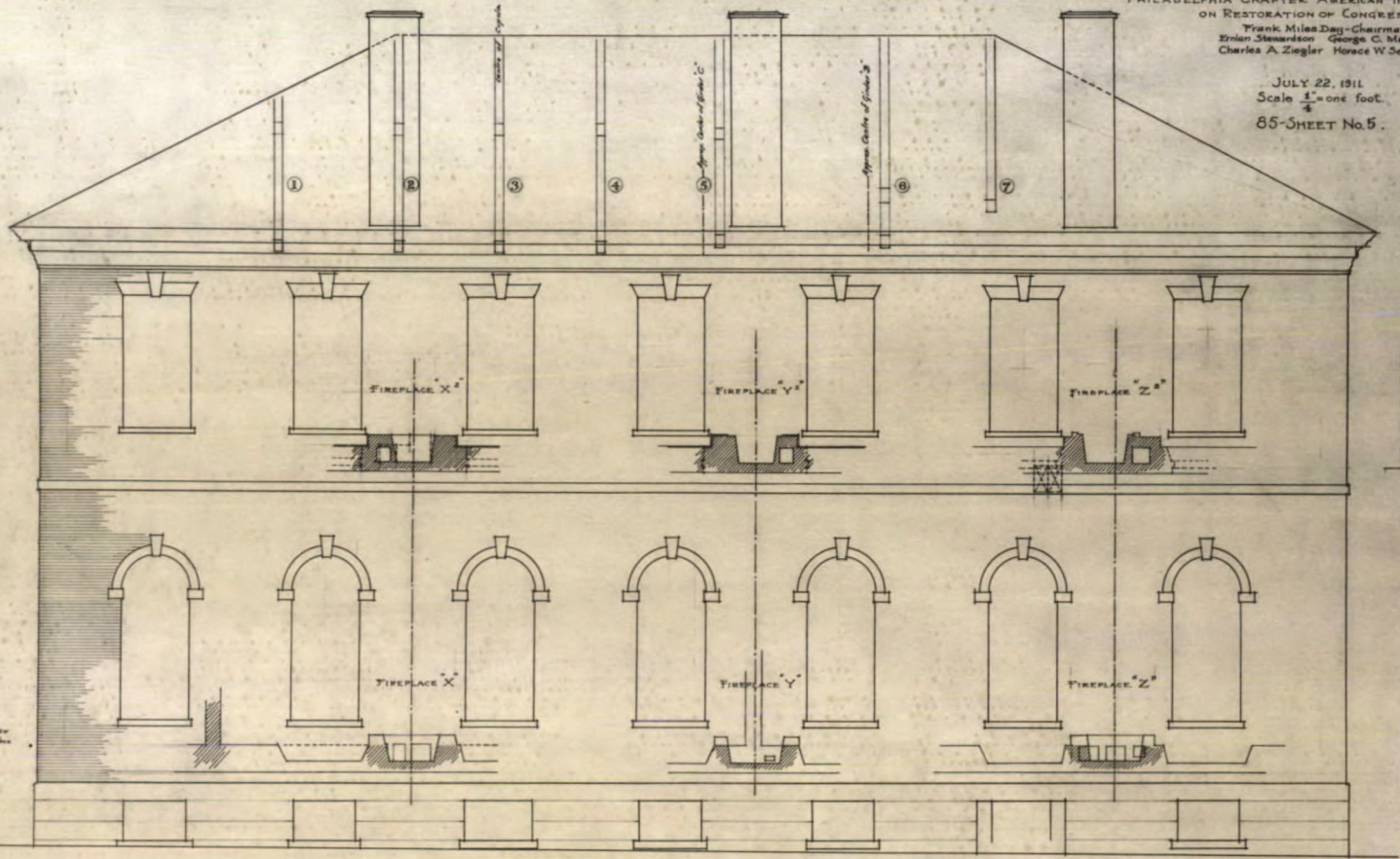
STRUCTURAL PORTION OF THE RESTORATION OF CONGRESS HALL

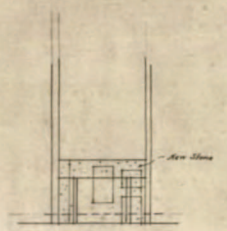
SIXTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA

WEST ELEVATION

SUB COMMITTEE OF THE
PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
ON RESTORATION OF CONGRESS HALL.
Frank Miles Day - Chairman
Emlen Stewardson George C. Mason
Charles A. Ziegler Horace W. Sellers

JULY 22, 1911.
Scale $\frac{1}{4}$" = one foot.
85-SHEET No. 5.





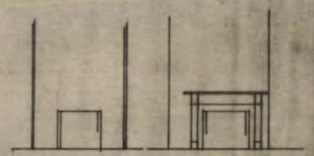
FIREPLACE "Z"



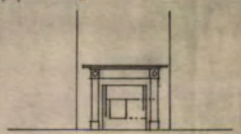
FIREPLACE "X" FIREPLACE "Y"

ELEVATIONS OF FIRST STORY FIREPLACES

Light lines show how at present filled up
New openings to be formed and flues built clear and continuous.



FIREPLACE "Y" (All present filled up) FIREPLACE "Z"



FIREPLACE "X"

Light lines show how at present filled up
New openings to be formed and flues built clear and continuous.

SIXTH ST.

A P P E N D I X Q

Specifications for the Restoration of Congress Hall [from printed specifications in the A. I. A. Papers, Historical Society of Pennsylvania; reproduced on roll No. XCII, Independence National Historical Park microfilm]

SPECIFICATIONS.

[Pages 1-15, general provisions, omitted]

Part One

STONE MASONRY AND BRICKWORK.

"The work of this Contractor will be governed by the General Conditions of the Contract and these Specifications together with the drawings and any notes thereon.

DEMOLITION:

In the basement all walls, piers, brick vaults, brick set furnaces with ash pits, platform in room "M" and cold air boxes in rooms "L" and "P" indicated by light dash lines are to be removed. All pits in connection with present furnaces, cold air boxes or ducts shall be carefully filled up with suitable material.

The present brick work in two old openings, Nos. 52 and 53 north side of room "L" is to be patched as may be required. Also all old brickwork in window opening between rooms "M" and "L".

All pipes or conduits on walls or ceilings shall be removed.

Present soil drains which are cut off shall have the ends thoroughly filled with cement 6" below the basement floor line.

All present brick walls of areas in front of cellar windows are to be removed, copings being carefully preserved for resetting.

Remove two brick flues on north wall of building above the second floor line.

Stone foundations under steps at entrance doors #101 are to be repaired as directed.

The marble floor in vestibule "A" is to be removed with care and stored where directed.

STONE:

All stone shall be flat Conshohocken of suitable size, laid on its natural bed and thoroughly bedded in mortar. No spalls shall be laid dry. Where any underpining is required, thin stones shall be driven in hard with hammers. New work shall be very carefully tied into the old work.

In patching walls between rooms "M" and "N" care must be taken to thoroughly remove all loose stones in the old work.

The stone mason shall cut a new opening in the stone wall between rooms "K" and "L" marked #51 on the drawings.

BRICKS:

All bricks except where otherwise specified shall be common brick of good quality, straight, hard and uniformly well burned. No soft or salmon brick permitted.

All bricks shall be laid in full bed of mortar and shall be rubbed, pressed or tapped down to force the mortar into the irregularity in the face of the bricks. The joints of bricks in the inside of the walls shall be flushed solid in soft mortar at each course.

MORTAR:

All mortar for both brick and stone work shall be one part cement, three parts clean coarse down river sand or clean New Jersey gravel.

All mortar must be mixed in tight wooden boxes in manner directed by the Superintendent.

Cement shall be Vulcanite or equal of approved brand. It shall all be accompanied by certificates from Messrs. Booth, Garrett & Blair or other expert satisfactory to the Architect that it is sound, in good condition and fitted for the work for which it is to be used.

No mortar shall be used which has been mixed more than 30 minutes.

PATCHING:

All stone walls in basement shall be sprinkled with a hose thoroughly washed down clean. All holes are to be stopped with stone or brick as the case may be and cement mortar in a careful manner. Particular attention must be paid to filling in under and around basement window sills and frames.

The openings in walls between rooms "L" and "K" are to be patched. The new door (#51) out by the stone mason is to have jambs and arch formed in brick.

Above the basement, all joist holes, stove pipe crocks or holes, openings in flues and any other defaced work shall be carefully filled in and patched with brickwork in the neatest manner and the whole building left ready for plastering.

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

Bricklayer must fill in solidly around the ends of all old or new wooden joists, girders or steel beams.

All loose bricks on top of the walls between rooms "L", "M", "N", "O" and "P", shall be removed and new brickwork built in solidly to the top of the joists. The wood plates in these walls upon which the joists rest are to be removed and proper brick bearing with slate blocking or leveling pieces provided.

The wall under the two columns in room "B" shall be continued to the top of the joists the full width of the wall to form foundations for the columns. Build in anchors for these columns as shown in detail on sheet #5. Anchors are to be furnished by the bricklayer.

Patch all window jambs and heads after the present wood casings have been removed.

NOTE new brick wall for air chamber in room "M".

PIERS:

The four piers at the south end of basement, each to have Concrete footings 6" larger than the piers and 10" deep.

AREAS:

All basement window areas shown on the plan are to be brick. These walls shall start 18" below the area bottoms. The walls shall be carefully bonded to the old work but no iron ties need be used. The bottom of the areas shall be brick laid dry on 2" of sand. Facing of area walls, and joints between old and new brickwork shall be carefully pointed.

IRON BARS:

Any bars missing from present basement windows shall be renewed by the bricklayer to exactly match present bars. New bars as may be required for opening #54 shall be furnished and set by bricklayer, to correspond with old bars.

BASEMENT FLOOR:

Remove present brick basement floor, excavate to a level seven (7) inches below present top of floor. Fill and ram any trenches or holes. Fill and solidly ram soft coal cinders to a depth of four (4) inches, on which lay selected red pavers, on clean dry sand and all joints filled with the sand.

FIREPLACES:

Two fireplaces in the center of east and west walls of room "B" are to be carefully bricked up.

Two fireplaces on east and west walls at north end of room "B" shall have all present brickwork, backs, jambs and hearths neatly pointed and any necessary repairs made.

The bricklayer must set over these fireplaces in room "B" iron doors, furnished to him, similar to those now in room "G".

Fireplaces in rooms "E" and "J" shall have new brick hearths as shown and new flat arch for plastering. Backs and jambs shall be carefully pargeted.

Room "H" - present hearth to be reset; backs and jambs pargeted.

Rooms "F" and "G" - New brick hearths; backs and jambs pargeted.

All bricks for hearths shall be selected bricks approved by the Architect.

NICHES:

Niches at each side, south end, room "B" shall be built up as shown on the drawing with durved backs carefully formed and half dome tops. Present brick hearths with new openings for smoke flues shall remain for these niches.

FLUES:

The east and west walls are to be channeled for heater flues from basement at the points marked on the plans and hard burned terra cotta flue linings inserted. These flues will start 2' below the basement ceiling.

The flues on north wall above the second floor are to be removed and solidly built up; except that enough will be left of east flues as shown to form channel for vent pipe from toilet room. This channel must be continued by the bricklayer all the way down to the basement. Hot air flues at present in room "G" shall be solidly bricked up. Cut openings for hot air flues, in south wall of vestibule "A".

CHANNELS:

Brick walls shall be channeled as may be required to allow the introduction of girders at the north end of room "B". These channels shall be all carefully built up after the girders are in place and steel wedges, to be supplied by the sub-constractor for steel work, driven in above girder "E" as directed.

CHASE:

Leave or make any openings or chases needed for heat, ducts or pipes required by any other part of the work.

WATERPROOFING:

Upon completion all exterior brickwork and cut stone new and old shall be thoroughly waterproofed with two copies of Toch Bros. "Toxloxpore."

OUTSIDE PAVING:

All of the present flagstone pavement around the building is to be neatly pointed and left in good condition. The entire area of brick paving around the building is to be taken up and relaid, graded as directed, with new first quality red paving brick on 2" of sand. This includes all brick pavement west of the west end of the small Museum building and extending south to the present stone driveway pavement.

All trenches, etc. now existing within this area are to be carefully filled and rammed with clean damp earth before the pavement is laid.

Part Two

C U T S T O N E W O R K

"The work of this Contractor will be governed by the General Conditions of the Contract and these Specifications together with the drawings and any notes thereon."

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

STEPS:

Present entrance steps at doors #101 are to be taken down and new steps built of granite similar in quality and color to the present steps. Samples of any new granite proposed must be submitted to and approved by the Architects before being cut.

The new steps at this entrance shall be cut with nosings according to profile which may be seen on the wall on the west side of door #101. The exact detail of these steps will be determined after the old ones are removed.

Present steps at entrance #121 shall be removed and new steps with nosing to fit profile in wall, be supplied and set.

The base course of the building in connection with these steps must be repaired where made necessary by removing the steps.

New platforms with nosing at doors #111 and #115 old plinth blocks are to be carefully reset.

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

New steps shall be in long lengths according to detail drawings and shall be thoroughly doweled and clamped together.

Reconstruct and extend the stone step at the foot of entrance No. 7 in the basement - as shown.

PIER CAPS:

Four dressed blue stone pier caps to be provided on piers where shown at south side, Room "P".

AREAS:

Present area copings on the east side of the building are to be carefully reset on the new brick walls. One of these copings which is now cracked shall be doweled together with approved 3/4" x 1/4" iron top dowels, countersunk and leaded, to be furnished by this sub-contractor.

WINDOW SILLS:

New window sills of stone to match the old work to be supplied and set for windows #1 and #15 at a higher level that at present.

POINTING:

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

All stone work at base course and reveal of basement windows particularly those along the west side shall be carefully patched with cement nortar. All holes shall be filled and the work left neat and complete.

All present chimney caps shall be carefully reset and secured in place.

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

STONE FLOOR:

The present stone floor in room "K", men's and women's toilet rooms and under the two front stairs shall be removed and the best of the stone shall be selected and relaid in cement mortar on 3" of cinder concrete in room "K". Joints of the stone shall be grouted full.

The cinder concrete shall be composed of five parts small clean cinders, three parts screened Jersey gravel and one part Vulcanite or other approved Portland cement carefully rammed in place.

TOILET ROOMS:

Men's and women's toilet rooms in the basement shall have floors, walls to height shown, window sills and window jambs to height shown of the best quality gray Tennessee marble. This includes the small compartments containing the water closets and the frame around doors #57 and #58.

The floors shall be cut into tile about 12" square 1" thick with rubbed finish and set in cement in the most careful manner on cinder concrete as specified for floor in room "K". The sub-contractor for this work shall form a pit 18" deep in the concrete of the floor of the men's toilet room and build in a metal frame and cover about 14" square which will be furnished by the plumber.

The raised platform shown in men's toilet room shall be built up on cinder concrete and shall be according to detail drawing. Risers and platform of marble like floors.

All wall work and sills of windows Nos. 1, 2, 14 and 15 shall be 7/8" thick highly polished and set in the most careful and substantial manner with plaster of paris and approved brass wire anchors and nickel plated angles as required.

There will be no moulded work in these rooms. The jambs of doors #56 and #59 will be of wood but the architraves inside the toilet rooms will be plain marble bands 1-1/4" thick as shown on the drawings.

Jambs of doors Nos. 57 and 58 to be 1-1/4" thick and have cap 1-1/2" x 3".

Marble threshold for doors #56 and #59.

At urinal in men's toilet room there shall be one division 4'6" high and 15" wide and 1" thick.

All angle fittings, etc., shall be heavy nickel plated, subject to approval of architect and supplied by contractor for marble work.

Hardware such as hinges, locks, turn buckles, etc. required for doors, is covered under cash allowance mentioned in Article 69 of the General Conditions, but must be set by the contractor for marble work. All cutting, or drilling must be done so that no patching will be necessary.

FIREPLACES:

The present stone facing of two fireplaces, room "B" shall be carefully cleaned and repointed.

The marble fireplaces at present in room "G" are to be taken down and stored where directed.

The present marble outer hearth and facing at mantel in room "H" are to be taken down, cleaned and carefully reset.

Facing on south jamb to be rejointed.

Fireplaces in rooms "E", "F", "G" and "J" shall be provided with new marble outer hearths and facings set in the most careful manner. This marble shall be American marble similar to that in room "H", as may be selected by the Architects. Facings to be 7/8" thick and hearths 2" thick. The hearths shall be out in three pieces and set on cement fill on top of existing trimmer arches.

Part Three

STRUCTURAL STEEL

"The work of this contractor will be governed by the General Conditions of the Contract and these Specifications together with the drawings and any notes thereon."

WORK:

Supply all steel work shown on the drawings or obviously required thereby.

MATERIAL:

All the structural steel must be made by the open hearth basic process, with not more than .05 per cent of phosphorus and must be uniform in character.

All plates, angles, I-beams and girder beams shall be medium steel of an ultimate tensile strength of from 59,000 to 69,000 pounds per square inch; elastic limit of not less than half the ultimate strength with 22% minimum elongation in 8 inches. Pin steel to be the same except the elongation to be 17% in 8 inches.

INSPECTION:

All structural material is to be inspected in the mill, shop and in the field at the Contractor's expense by the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory or other approved inspectors. Ample notice must be given by the Contractors before such inspection is required and the usual facilities must be provided. Reports on the material, must be furnished the Architects, as it progresses through the mills and shops.

ERECTION:

The Contractor for steel is to erect his own material.

WORKMANSHIP:

All the work must be done in the most careful way and after the manner practiced in the best shops and according to the recognized standards of first-class structural work.

BOLTED WORK:

Punched holes for bolts to be not more than 1/32" larger than bolts and must match without drifting.

All field work to be bolted. All parts to be perfectly true, level or plumb, and when completed shall be a finished piece of work.

The plain part of shank of all bolts shall be long enough to prevent bearing on threads. Bolts shall be without burs, neat and true of sizes shown.

I'S & CHANNELS:

Are required as marked on sheets.

All connections shall be as detailed.

All beams shall have steel bearing plates according to sizes on plans. These bearing plates must be perfectly flat and must be set on the wall in neat Portland cement as directed by the Architect.

All beams shall have the bearing indicated.

PAINTING:

All surfaces in contact shall be painted before they are put together. All steel work shall be thoroughly cleaned and painted one good coat of linseed oil and red lead before shipment and two coats of Harrison's green or maroon "Antoxide" after erection.

NOTE: No fires are to be maintained within the building.

Part Four

CARPENTRY.

"The work of this Contractor will be governed by the General Conditions of the Contract and these specifications together with the drawings and any notes thereon."

SUPERVISION OF WORK:

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

FOREMAN:

This Contractor is to have a competent foreman at the building during the life of this contract in accordance with Article 49 of the foregoing General Conditions.

LINES:

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

FENCE:

The present board Fence (6) feet high is to be kept in repair during the process of the work and removed by this contractor on completion.

TREES:

Trees and shrubbery which may be liable to injury by the building operations are to be boxed 5'-6" high or otherwise protected by this Contractor.

TEMPORARY OFFICES:

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

This office to have separate room 8'0" x 12'0" for the Clerk of Works and shall be provided with lock, door, stool, chair, desk and 8'0" x 4'0"

table. It shall also have a gong for calling the foreman. As soon as practicable a room shall be fitted up in the building to take the place of this office and both offices shall be removed upon completion of the work.

TELEPHONE:

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

WATCHMAN:

The Carpenter is to keep a competent Watchman, satisfactory to the Architect, in charge of the building at all times when the foreman is not present.

SMOKING:

In view of the great historic value of the building and of its inflammable character the Contractor shall prevent smoking within the building at any times by any person.

TEMPORARY HEATING:

The heating apparatus must be made ready for use at the earliest possible moment and the Carpenter shall supply coal and attention and keep the apparatus in operation to the satisfaction of the Architect and during such period as he may direct. See Part nine, Steam Heating.

TEMPORARY LIGHTING:

The Contractor shall prevent the use of any kind of lights other than electric within the building at any time. The Electrician shall install temporary wiring, and lamps and the carpenter shall provide current for work in the basement and loft and elsewhere if needed or directed. See Part ten, Electric Wiring.

SHED FOR SANITARY CONVENIENCE:

The Carpenter shall erect a suitable shed house. (The temporary plumbing for the use of workmen is specified in plumbers work.)

SHORING:

Bracing or shoring, if needed, to preserve the building during the prosecution of the work of any trade under this contract, shall be provided, set and removed by the Carpenter. Drawings of such shorings, if required by the

Bureau of Building Inspectors, shall be provided by him. The present sagging of wood beams must be taken up without injuring the walls of the building.

FORMS AND CENTERS:

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

SCAFFOLDS:

Scaffolds for the Bricklayer shall be provided by the Carpenter under the direction of and with the approval of the Bricklayer.

LADDERS:

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

GROUNDS:

The Carpenter shall provide all grounds needed for his own work or that of other Contractors. Grounds for interior wood work shall be false and removed by cabinet maker when he erects his work.

PRESERVATION OF OLD WORK:

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

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

DEMOLITION:

The carpenter is to take down all work shown by the drawings and specifications as to be removed or the removal of which is necessary to the proper execution of the contract. Any material not particularly mentioned on the drawings and specifications as being used again shall be removed by the contractor or shall be allowed to remain in the building as may be directed by the Architect.

All wooden flooring in the building shall be taken up and removed except where shown on drawing #1 in the first floor. At this point the present

flooring is to be carefully preserved from injury by heavy paper and boards and left intact.

The present stairway from first to second floor must be carefully taken down so that it may be reset by the cabinet maker.

Columns, pilasters and cornice in the bay at the south end first floor are to be removed as well as the columns in the north end, but the present plaster cornice around the room is not to be removed excepting in special cases where shown on the drawings or hereinafter specified.

Remove ceiling joists not needed and partitions around present stairway. Remove all inside wood window boxes, jambs and heads in first story unless otherwise indicated on the drawings.

Remove present rostrum and gallery in room "G". Doors and trim in openings #253 and 254 are to be carefully removed and preserved.

Carefully remove transom of door #255, crown mouldings of cornice, chair rail, washboards, trim, etc. where marked on the drawing, to be reset. The resetting, however, will be done by the subcontractor for "Interior Finish".

Present stairway in room "H" shall be removed.

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

TIMBER AND LUMBER:

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

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

JOISTS:

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

The joists at present resting on wooden plates on top of stone basement walls to be reset. Wooden plates are to be taken out and brickwork substituted. All these joists shall be set on brick or slate carefully leveled up.

Throughout the first floor construction new joist must be supplied and set so as to reinforce each old joist which is continuous between bearing walls. Old framing now called for to be preserved, such as around heat pipes, old column bases, etc., to be removed and replaced with new 3" x 12" joist spaced not over 16" on centres, with double trimmers and headers where tail joist are required.

The second floor construction of rooms "E", "F", "H", and "J" to have one new 3" x 12" joist inserted in place of each old ceiling joist.

Floor construction of room "G" to have two new 3" x 12" joist between each two old joist.

Old ceiling joist under room "G" are to be removed and replaced with new 3" x 6" pieces.

All new joist not resting on masonry walls are to be supported on approved wrought iron hangers, let into joist where required or framed as directed.

Where joist are to support partitions for their full length they must be doubled and separated 1-1/2" and securely bolted every 4'0".

Joist in gallerys in rooms "B" and "G" to be 3" x 10" 16" on centres, framed to form bulkhead over door No. 151, and steps as shown at doors Nos. 175, 176 and 275.

Platform at door No. 275 in Room "H" to be cantalevered from ribbon piece in partition between rooms, with plate of gallery floor used as back support.

Entire new floor construction will be required where old timbers have been cut.

Steps for gallery in room "B" to be formed of blocking 3" thick on top of joist.

Ceiling joist at south end of rooms "H" and "F" are to have new wrought iron hangers hung on bottom cord of truss or where joist are now supported.

On level span of gallery in room "B" the joist are to be let into bottom cord of truss and its continuations to walls on east and west sides at south end; and at north end joist are to be let into timbers shown spiked to 20" Bethlehem girder.

Old oak stringers are to be reset throughout and where missing new material to match old to be built in.

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

BRIDGING:

All floor joists old and new shall be bridged with 1-1/2" x 2" hemlock lattice bridging securely nailed, rows of bridging to be not over 6 feet apart.

PARTITIONS:

All new partitions shown in the second floor shall be formed of 3" x 6" hemlock studs 16" on center, bridged half way up with 1-1/2" x 2" lattice hemlock bridging, securely nailed.

Door openings #253 and 254 shall be studded on both sides with 2" x 4" studs as shown, 12" on center, and the head of door #255 shall be filled in and brought down to the required height. See detail on sheet #6.

STAIR HORSES:

Carpenter shall do all the horsing up required for stairs but the finish of the stairs shall be done by the subcontractor for "Interior Finish".

New 3" x 12" long leaf yellow pine horses, 3 to the run, together with the necessary platform framing, shall be constructed for the two stairs up and down from vestibule "A". Detail drawings of horses and framing will be furnished.

Note horsing up required for stair and balcony to gallery from from room "H". Note horsing up required for steps from stair landings in vestibule "A" to gallery in room "B" as shown on plan and in section on sheet #5. Also note horsing up for steps required in two galleries. All stair horsing to be long leaf yellow pine.

Furring:

Stone walls of room "K" and the outside stone walls of two basement stairways will be furred for plastering with 1" x 2" strips nailed vertically 16" on center, with plugs driven into the wall.

The brick partition wall in room "B" shall be furred out above the gallery floor line for plastering, as shown in section on sheet #5.

No other furring for plastering is required.

GALLERIES:

Carpenter is to construct galleries in rooms "B" and "G" as shown on the drawings. He is to provide and erect all joists, girders, hangers, furring, etc. and shore the same in place, ready for the introduction of the columns and of the cabinet finish, all of which will be done as specified under the heading of "Interior Wood Finish", excepting the columns supporting gallery in room "B", all work in connection with which will be done by the carpenter.

These columns shall be moved from their present position and reset where shown and provided with new caps and bases. All this work must be very carefully done to detail drawings.

All this work must be anchored into brickwork as shown and secured to gallery front and the girder as indicated.

Front of gallery in room "B" shall be supported by truss of yellow pine, all as described on sheet #5. This truss shall be put together in a careful, workmanlike manner with iron bolts and plates and washers as indicated, all of which shall be supplied by the carpenter.

ROOF:

Present tin, shingles and lath on the roof shall be removed, care being taken to do the work in sections as the new roof is ready to be laid. At no time must any portion of the roof be left open, exposing the interior to dampness.

The entire roof shall then be covered with 1/4" asbestos mill boards, carefully nailed, care being taken to fit the joints accurately.

On top of the asbestos mill board there shall be two thicknesses of two ply waterproof asbestos paper carefully nailed, well capped secured and fitted at all points to make a water tight job.

On the asbestos paper secure by eight penny copper plated nails 2" x 1-1/8" hemlock shingling lath at 7" centres.

Roof of entire building and sides of dormer shall be shingled with J. B. Short's 7" x 24" split heart cypress shingles of the highest grade, laid 7" to the weather, securely nailed with one sixpenny copper nail to each shingle.

All ridges, hips, valleys and saddles shall be flashed with copper, as specified, under the heading of "Roofing". Carpenter shall lay these flashings which shall be supplied by the roofer.

The shingles shall be so cut and laid at hips as not to require an overlay or saddle course. All shingles before being laid must be fireproofed by a system acceptable to the Architect and dipped in Dexter Bros. stain #664 and after completion be brushed over with a second coat of the same stain.

GUTTERS:

Form stop gutters on entire building with 1-3/8" boards well nailed and held in place by wood blocks.

CUPOLA:

The cupola is to be reconstructed as shown on the drawing, patching all decayed or defective parts where necessary, introducing a trap door which will be covered with copper by the roofer, making new fixed slat blinds according to detail drawings. A piece of the original blind, which must be copied, can be seen at the building. All of this work to be white pine.

WINDOWS:

Cellar windows #1, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 shall have new frames and sash to match the present work. Frames shall be of white pine with yellow pine sills: sash of white pine.

Windows #4 and 5 shall be provided with white pine hinged sash covered with strong galvanized wire screen 1/2" square mesh.

All double hung windows, 1st and 2d floor, shall have new cords and pulleys (the cost of cords and pulleys is included in the Hardware allowance). All sash which are damaged shall be repaired and all stop beads or parting beads which are broken shall be renewed.

The outside mouldings of all window and door frames shall be gone over and any broken or decayed portions renewed with white pine.

New lower sash required at window #201.

Ten of the present windows in 1st and 2d stories shall have new sills of yellow pine.

DOORWAYS:

New door frames Nos. 51 and 55 in basement to be 3" x 6" rabbetted and moulded. Frame No. 55 will have 1-3/8" 4 panel door supplied and set by this contractor.

All outside woodwork in connection with doorways #111 and 115, shall be carefully gone over and repaired where necessary, and left in proper condition for painting.

GIRDER "D":

Girder marked "D" on the plan must be taken down and reinforced with steel girders as elsewhere specified. Wood and steel must be very carefully bolted together according to details and the whole girder re-erected as indicated. All bolts are to be furnished by the carpenter.

Staging required for this work is shown in detail on sheet #7, but the contractor must assure himself as to the safety and adequacy in all ways of this staging and must provide any additional material or take any additional measures necessary for the safety of the work, of the building or persons.

The Girder is to be replaced in position and all staging removed.

GROUNDS:

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

COAL BINS:

Coal bins of yellow pine studs, sound rough hemlock boards constructed with the usual slides, shall be put up where shown in the cellar.

BOXES FOR RAIN CONDUCTORS:

All rain conductors on the building shall have white pine boxes built around them, secured to the brickwork with iron stays driven in. All according to detail drawings, which will be in general like the boxes on the present building.

INTERIOR WOODWORK:

The Carpenterwork, does not include any of the standing interior wood finish, either new or repairs to old, any of the finished woodwork of the stairways either new or old, or of the galleries in rooms B and G or the exterior doors at openings Nos. 101 and 121.

All this work is covered in a cash allowance to be made by the General Contractor under Article 69 of the General Conditions of the Contract.

The line of separation between exterior wood work and Interior Finish is the inside face of the inner sash.

FLOORING:

The carpenter is to repair and relay the flooring of the Attic north of the ceiling of the Senate Chamber as per note on drawings.

The Carpenterwork does not include the special wide flooring that will be used throughout the first and second floor, on the two galleries and on all stair landings.

All this special flooring is covered in a cash allowance to be made by the General Contractor under Article 69 of the General Conditions of the Contract.

HARDWARE:

The Carpenter will furnish all nails, spikes and all other rough hardware needed for the work but the supplying of the finishing hardware is not a part of the Carpenterwork. The Carpenter will put on any of such hardware as is to go upon his work, but the application of finished hardware to interior woodwork will be made by the maker of that work.

The cost of finishing hardware is covered by a cash allowance to be made by the General Contractor under Article 69 of the General Conditions of the Contract.

Part Five

PLASTERING.

"The work of this Contractor will be governed by the General Conditions of the Contract and these specifications together with the drawings and any notes thereon."

GENERAL:

The Plasterer is to complete the plaster work of the building in every particular whether any particular item may be hereinafter mentioned or not. He should examine the present building before estimating and he is to include everything necessary to leave the work on completion, perfect in every detail, including all new work and all patching and securing of such old plaster work as is to remain.

The plasterer is to examine all the walls, ceilings and partitions (both old and new) and he is to notify the Architect in writing of any work that is not properly secured or level and plumb, and he must see that any such defects are corrected before proceeding with his work.

LATHING:

All lath to be Merritts "A" expanded metal lath, heavily galvanized, with extra heavy stiffeners wherever required or other lath equal thereto if approved by the Architect.

Where furring is required it is to be done with galvanized channel or angle irons spaced not over 18" apart, securely fastened to walls with expansion bolts.

All lathing to form solid internal angles, no lath to run behind or over partitions.

Carry ceiling lathing 6" down on all walls and partitions to form solid angle.

All lath to be tightly stretched and securely fastened so that it will not give when second or finishing coats are applied.

The entire cellar ceiling is to be lathed.

PLASTER:

All walls, ceilings soffits, etc. called for to be plastered are to receive three coats, except walls of toilet rooms, back of marble wainscotting where first and second coats only will be required.

Each coat must be perfectly dry before the next is applied. The first to be made of one part red tag "Alca" Lime (As mfg. by Charles Warner Co.) 1-1/2 parts of yellow bar sand and 1-1/2 parts of gray sand. The first coat to be applied with such force to give a proper key. The surface must be left as rough as possible by being scratched with a broom or scratcher so as to insure the adhesion of the second coat.

It must be put on the metal lath to such a thickness that when dry this coat and the lath will be strong enough to resist the pressure of applying the second coat.

When this mortar has become perfectly dry all walls, ceilings soffit, etc. are to be covered with second coat mortar, composed of one part green tag

"Alca" lime, 2 parts yellow bar sand and 2 parts gray bar sand. The surface of the second coat must be made true and even and flush with grounds.

All angles must be made straight and true.

When the mortar has become sufficiently set the entire surfaces must be made compact and rubbed up with a float or darby.

The surface to be worked up so that the finishing coat will adhere firmly to it.

WHITE COAT:

The finishing coat must be composed of Union White finish (As mfg. by Charles Warner Co.) mixed with calcium plaster in such proportions to insure easy working.

Neat quirks to be formed at all corner beads.

REPAIRS:

Where cracks have appeared in old work they are to be cut out for sufficient distance, dovetailed and filled in in such a manner to give a solid and unbroken surface.

At all points where wood trim is to be built, the plaster will finish flush with false grounds which will be removed for the erection of woodwork, after the plastering is thoroughly dry. After the woodwork has been erected the plastering must be patched at such joints where plaster has become broken by the erection of trim.

The ceiling for first floor must be so lathed and plastered that a perfect joint may be made with the plaster cornice.

The present cornice must not be removed except where insecure.

The plasterer shall provide and set his own scaffolds.

He shall repair all plastering which is in any way injured during the process of the work and must leave the whole perfectly smooth and sound throughout.

ORNAMENTAL PLASTERING:

The cornice in Room "B" is to be continued on all walls including bay at

south end, to be run straight and true with vertical enrichments applied on white coat.

The cornice to be run from same material as used for the foundation coats with final coat run of same material as finish coat, to give sharp lines and be free from defects of any sort.

The present centre pieces in second floor hall and in Room "B" to be removed intact and stored where directed.

FIREPROOF PARTITIONS:

The partitions around the two Toilet Rooms in Basement are to be of "Makite" or a similar composition block, satisfactory to the Architect, carefully secured and put up perfectly level and plumb.

These partitions to be plastered same as above specified excepting that inside of the Toilet Rooms the white coating will not be put on the walls back of marble wainscotting.

SCOPE OF WORK:

Plaster all ceilings, including Basement ceilings, but excepting the ceiling in Senate Chamber where the present ceiling is to be carefully patched and secured and left in perfect condition; great care being taken to see that the ornamental work is not damaged in any way.

The present plastering between the joist of Basement ceiling will be removed by the General Contractor.

Plaster all new frame and "Makite" partitions.

North wall of Room "B" above gallery floor line to be furred.

North wall of Room "G".

North and West walls of Room "H".

North and East wall of Room "E".

North, West and South walls of Room "J".

East wall of Room "F".

South wall of stair halls "A" and "C".

All walls of Hallway "D".

Walls of Toilet Rooms and Room "K" in Basement.

Repair all defective plastering both old and new, leaving all plastering work perfect on completion.

The exterior walls on 1st and 2nd floors and new brick cross wall, except above Gallery Floor line on South Side to be plastered directly on the brick work.

Part Six

ROOFING

"The work of this Contractor will be governed by the General Conditions of the Contract and these specifications together with the drawings and any notes thereon."

FLASHINGS:

All valleys, saddles, flashings, etc. to be removed from the present building and replaced with 16 oz. soft copper. No old roofing work excepting the rain conductors and conductor heads to remain.

All flashings, gutters, etc. to be of ample width to run well up under the shingles.

Counterflashing to be of same copper not less than 8" in width carefully cemented into brick work. No puttying around flashings will be permitted. All flashings to be soldered at joints.

Flash and make tight all places required to be water tight whether specially mentioned or not.

GUTTERS:

Remove the tin on present stop gutters and replace same with 16 oz. soft copper. Copper to be carried up under the shingles to a point 6" above the top of stop gutters. All joints to be carefully locked and soldered. Gutters to be carefully graded to the rain conductors and tightly connected with same.

Secure at top of conductors heavy copper strainers of a type to be approved by the architect.

CUPOLA:

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

LIGHTENING RODS:

Repair the present lightening rods. See that the wires from same are carefully grounded, and leave all the work in perfect condition.

GENERAL:

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

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

Part Seven

PAINTING AND GLAZING.

"The work of this Contractor will be governed by the General Conditions of the Contract and these specifications together with the drawings and any notes thereon."

GENERAL:

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

Samples of size and kind directed are to be put up for the Architect's approval whenever required by him.

Samples of the finish may be seen at the building before estimating and the finished painted work must be equal to these samples on completion, even though coats additional to those here specified be required.

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

No substitutes for lead, oil or turpentine are to be used upon the work.

INTERIOR FINISH:

The Painter's work does not include finishing any interior wood work excepting that in the unfinished portion of the Basement. All finishing of interior woodwork is covered by a cash allowance to be made by the General Contractor under Article 69 of the General Conditions of the Contract.

FLOORS:

All wood floors throughout the first and second floors of the building, but not in the attic, and all stair treads and landings are to have two coats of boiled linseed oil well rubbed into the wood.

The First coat to be thoroughly dry before the next is applied.

EXTERIOR FINISH:

All old paint on exterior woodwork, including flagpole of building will be burned off to the satisfaction of the Architect, sandpapered perfectly smooth, and all joints, holes and weather cracks to be puttied solid and given four coats of J. T. Lewis Bros. or Wetherill Co.'s best white lead and pure linseed oil, tinted with color as directed. Paint shall be well and evenly brushed out, and no runs or fat edges to appear.

Each coat of paint to be a different shade and the second coat is not to be applied until the first coat is on all the work. The third coat is not to be applied until the second coat is on all the work and approved by the architects.

All new exterior wood finish to be painted four coats same as above.

WALL WORK

SENATE CHAMBER ROOM "G".

All places on ceiling, cove and walls where paint is peeling off to be scraped and to be faced up to make a smooth finish. All cracks to be cut out and re-plastered. (The Plastering of large holes will be taken care of in Plasterer's Contract.)

All plaster surfaces to be painted in oil color with not less than four coats in color similar to the present.

The restoration of the eagle painted on the cove of this ceiling and the decoration in the centre is not a part of the Painter's work. It is covered in a cash allowance to be made by the General Contractor under Article 69 of the General Conditions of the Contract.

ROOMS "E" "F" "H" & "J" HALLWAY "D" AND VESTIBULES "A" & "C":

Old paint and paper on the old walls to be scraped and washed off and all rough or cracked places to be faced up to make a smooth finish. All plaster surfaces to receive not less than five coats of oil paint, flat finish to match approved samples. Stair halls Room "K" and two Toilet Rooms in Basement treated in the same manner.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ROOM "B":

To be treated in same manner as rooms on second floor.

GENERAL:

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

LETTERING, ETC.:

Paint name of room on two Toilet Room doors to Basement in neat black letters.

Paint date on Rain Conductor Heads two coats of black.

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

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

METAL WORK:

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

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

BASEMENT:

In the unfinished portions of the Basement the wood finish is to have three coats of lead and oil.

GLAZING:

The building is to be left completely glazed at completion.

All cracked or broken glass to be replaced.

All new glass is to match the old glass now in the building.

Ground American plate glass will be used in the doors No. 56 and 59 to Toilet Rooms in the Basement and for the windows Nos. 1, 2, 14 and 15 in these rooms.

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

The putty work to be done in a careful and workmanlike manner and left smooth and even on completion.

Carefully repair all old putty work that is defective.

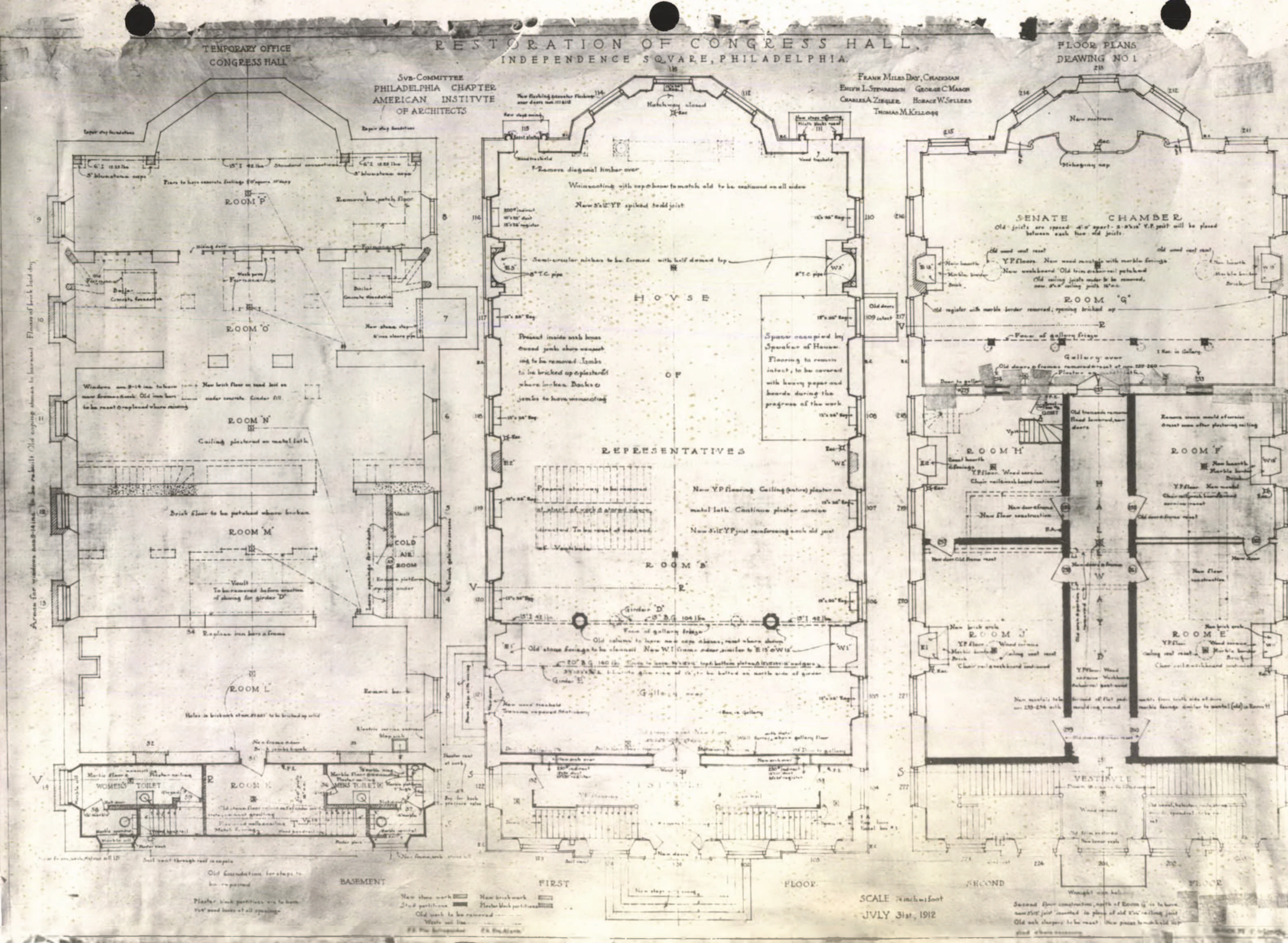
WHITE WASHING:

White wash all walls and piers in basement with white wash made according to the following formula and applied with a brush in a neat and thorough manner:

Slake a half bushel of lime with boiling water, cover during the process to keep in steam, strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer and add to it a peck of salt, previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot, half a pound of Spanish whiting and one pound of clear glue, previously dissolved by soaking in cold water, and then hanging over a slow fire in a small pot hung in a larger one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well and let it stand a few days, covered from dirt. To be applied hot.

* * *

[Parts 8, 9, and 10, Plumbing, Heating and Electrical Work, omitted.]



Appendix Q
Illustration No. 1

ILLUSTRATIONS

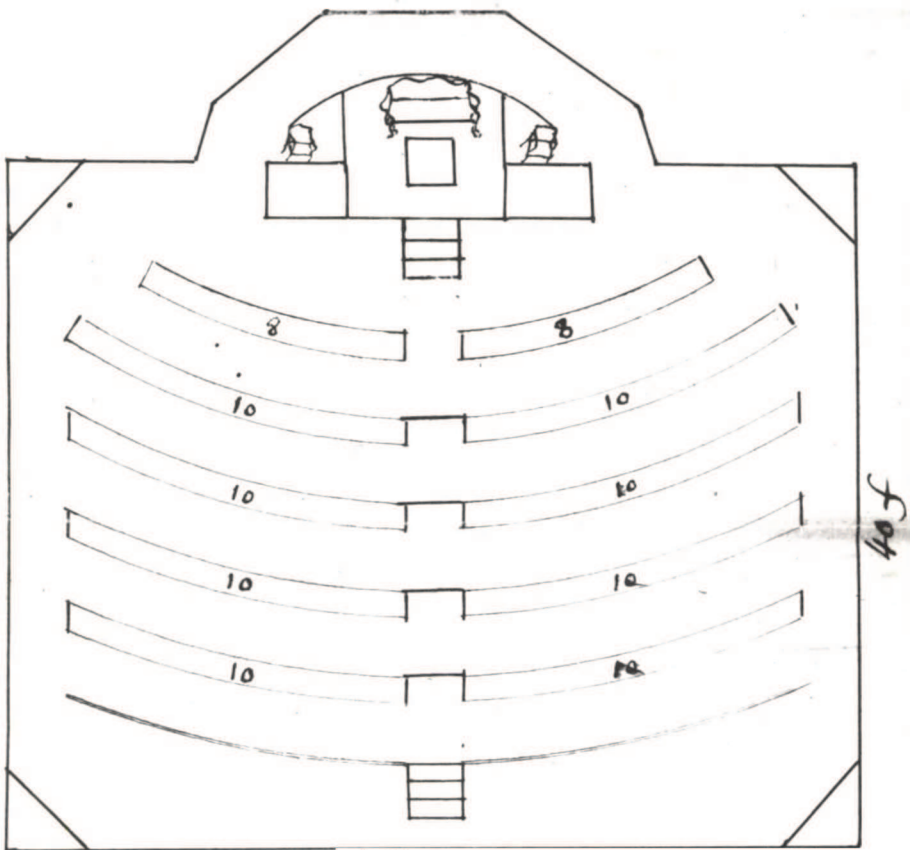
Chapter II
Illustration No. 1



FROM COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE, JANUARY, 1790.

First view of Congress Hall in 1790 print shows building from the west before enlargement in 1790. Note window on first floor, south wall next to bay.

Plan of the City Hall of Philadelphia as it may be laid out to contain 96 Chairs for the Representatives of the United States, or in Case of need by putting the Chairs nearer together 106 — as 2 f. are allowed for each Chair whereas 20 Inches is sufficient.)



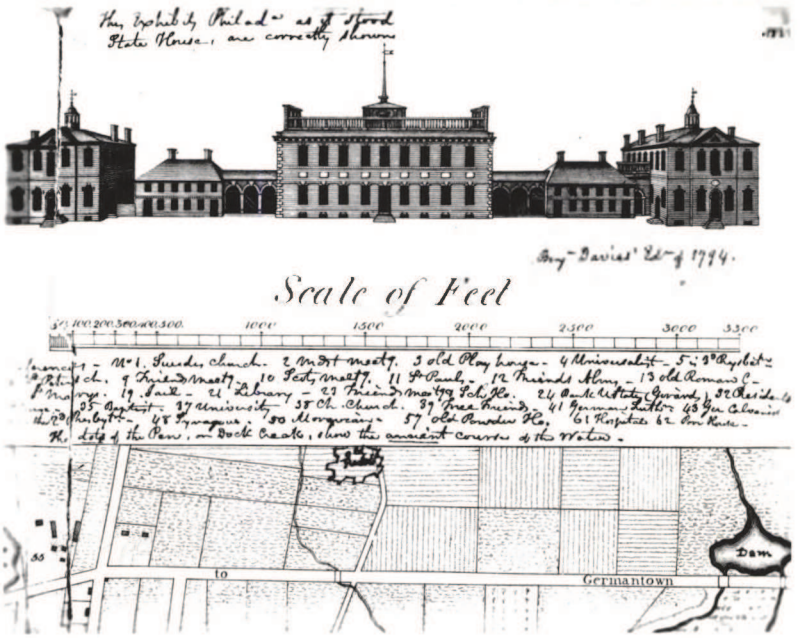
NB — A Chimney is proposed for each Corner & sufficient space is left to sit round them

A Passage 3½ f wide is left on the Sides & behind the Speakers Chair to communicate with the Offices in the Philosophical Hall by a Door thro the Middle of the Bow —

A Passage is left of 3 f between the Desks from the North Door to the Chair —

A Passage of 3 f. 3 In.s between each Row of Desks for the Members to sit & pass round each other without disturbance —

Chapter II
Illustration No. 3

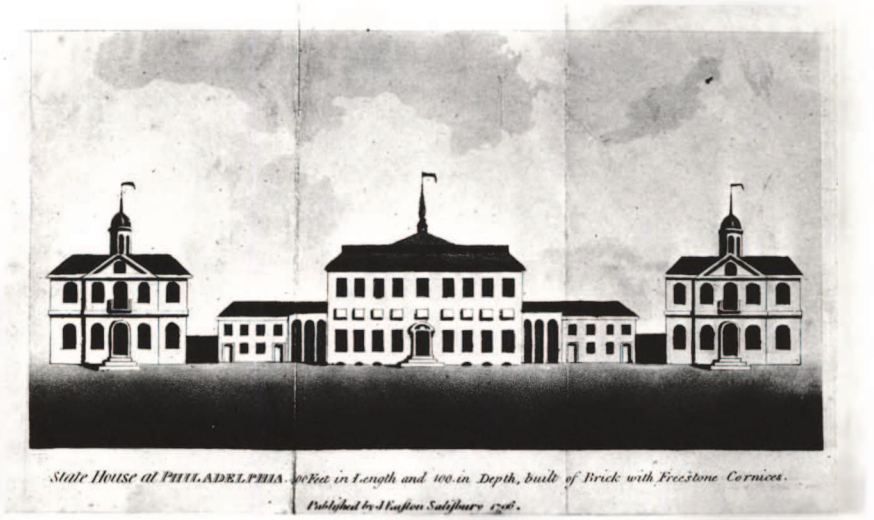


Inset from 1794 Davies map shows Congress Hall facade and east wall, and the Portico connecting the building with the West Wing of Independence Hall.



Blowup of inset from 1794 Davies map shows Congress Hall facade and east wall and Portico connecting the building with the West Wing of Independence Hall.

Chapter II
Illustration No. 4



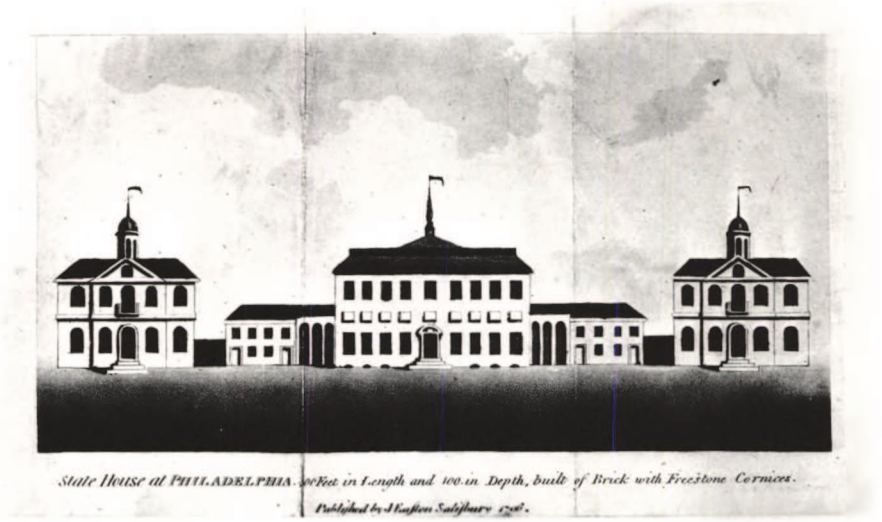
View of Congress Hall, 1796.

Chapter II
Illustration No. 5



"Battle in Congress," a political cartoon depicting the fight in the House Chamber between representatives Griswold and Lyon, taken from William Cobbett's House of Wisdom in a Bustle.

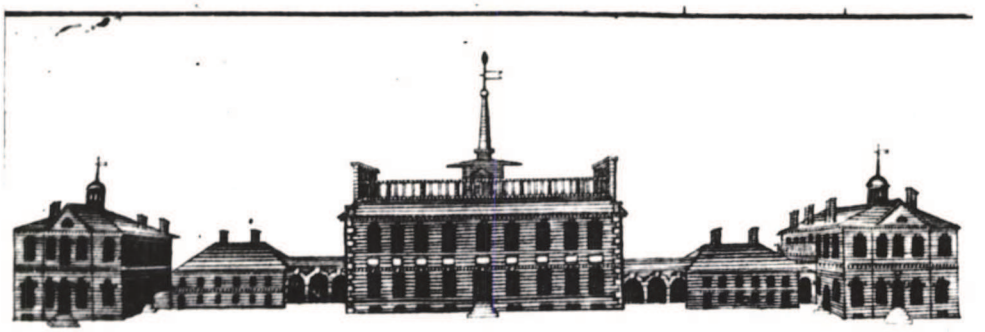
Chapter II
Illustration No. 4



View of Congress Hall, 1796.



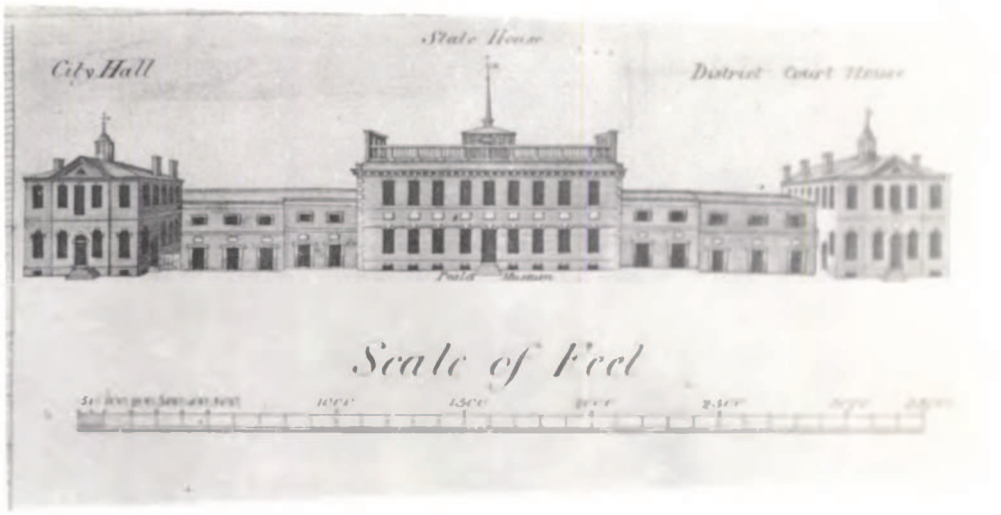
"Battle in Congress," a political cartoon depicting the fight in the House Chamber between representatives Griswold and Lyon, taken from William Cobbett's House of Wisdom in a Bustle.



Old print "The State House - 1802" shows another view of Congress Hall and the Portico.



Krimmel engraving "Election Day - 1815" shows details of Congress Hall facade. Note particularly those of decorative stonework, balcony, and cornice.



Inset from 1819 map shows Congress Hall's relationship to Mills buildings.



Independence Hall, Congress Hall, and Old City Hall in 1895. Note structure abutting Congress Hall. Also note appearance of front doors and of former door opening in east wall. Courtesy of American Philosophical Society.



Independence Hall, Congress Hall, and Old City Hall around 1896. Note details of balcony and stonework of facade. Ventilator forward of cupola was a late 19th century "improvement." Courtesy of Picture Post Library, London.



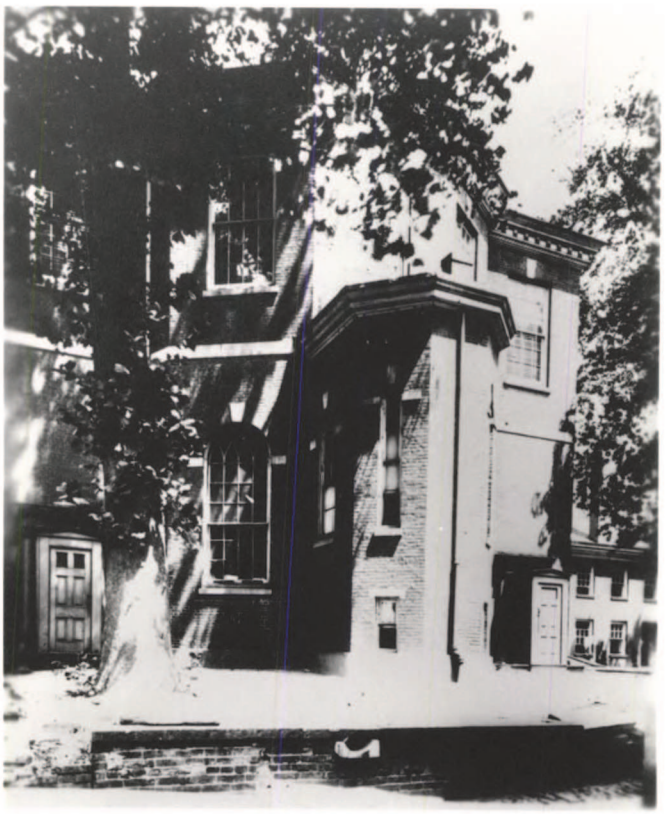
Independence Hall, Congress Hall, and Old City Hall from Chestnut and Sixth Streets, 1900, showing entranceway into vestibule before restoration of building. Building at that time was being used as quarters by the University of Pennsylvania Department of Law. In background on right is the "New Court House" (1867-1901). Behind Old City Hall is the Drexel Building. Courtesy of University of Pennsylvania.



Closeup of Sixth Street entranceway was taken on August 6, 1900. Note arched ceiling of vestibule. Courtesy of Historical Society of Pennsylvania.



View of southwest corner of Congress Hall taken in 1900 shows details of addition known as the "judge's retiring room." Courtesy of Historical Society of Pennsylvania.



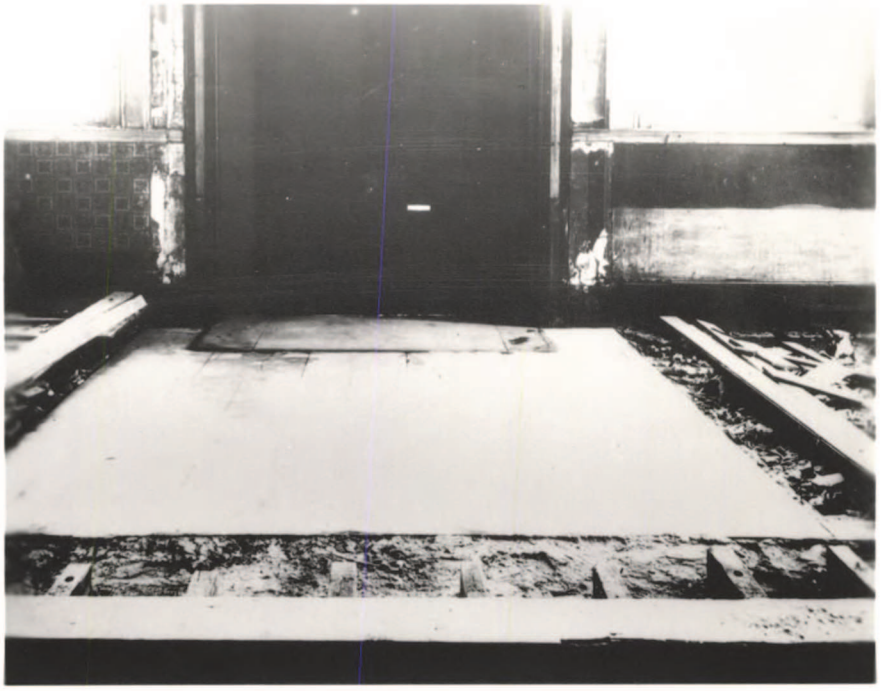
Another view of south end of Congress Hall and "judge's retiring room" taken in 1900. Note also treatment around rear doors. Courtesy Historical Society of Pennsylvania.



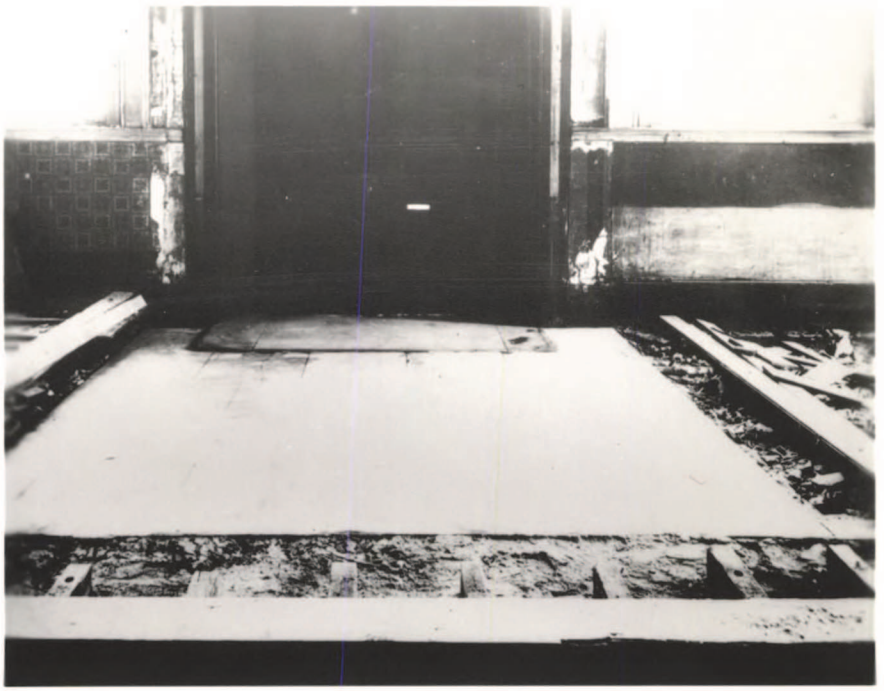
View of the north room, first floor of Congress Hall, taken October 5, 1900, during removal of modern flooring. Note "the original marble pavement" of the vestibule. Later investigation showed that this marble floor was not original.



View of "Original marble pavement of vestibule at Chestnut St. Entrance, under modern floor...." taken October 5, 1900.



North room, first floor, showing marble flooring of vestibule. Photo taken November 7, 1900. This marble floor was then thought to be original.



North room, first floor, showing marble flooring of vestibule. Photo taken November 7, 1900. This marble floor was then thought to be original.



View of the north room, first floor, looking northeast, taken in August of 1900.



Photo taken in 1900, showing north and west walls of north room, first floor. Note plaster patch half way up west wall in corner which indicates landing of original west staircase. Note also that the frame of the original Chestnut Street door is still in place, although the doorway has been blocked up.



Photo taken in 1900, showing north and west walls of north room, first floor. Note plaster patch half way up west wall in corner which indicates landing of original west staircase. Note also that the frame of the original Chestnut Street door is still in place, although the doorway has been blocked up.

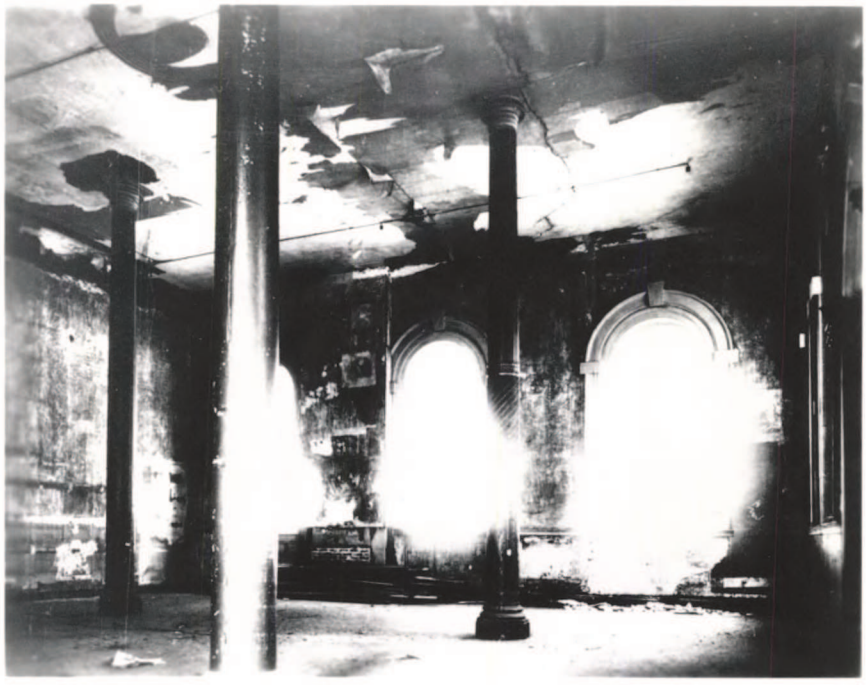


Photo taken in 1900, showing west and south walls of the then north room, first floor. Note the "long step-like marks...about half way up the chimney breasts" which mark the location of the House gallery, and are referred to in Appendix O, page 9.



Photo taken in August, 1910, showing east and south walls of north room, first floor. Note the original doorway to the left, and the position of a former doorway in the south wall marked by sawn lath.



Photo taken October 19, 1900, showing original surbase in north room, first floor.



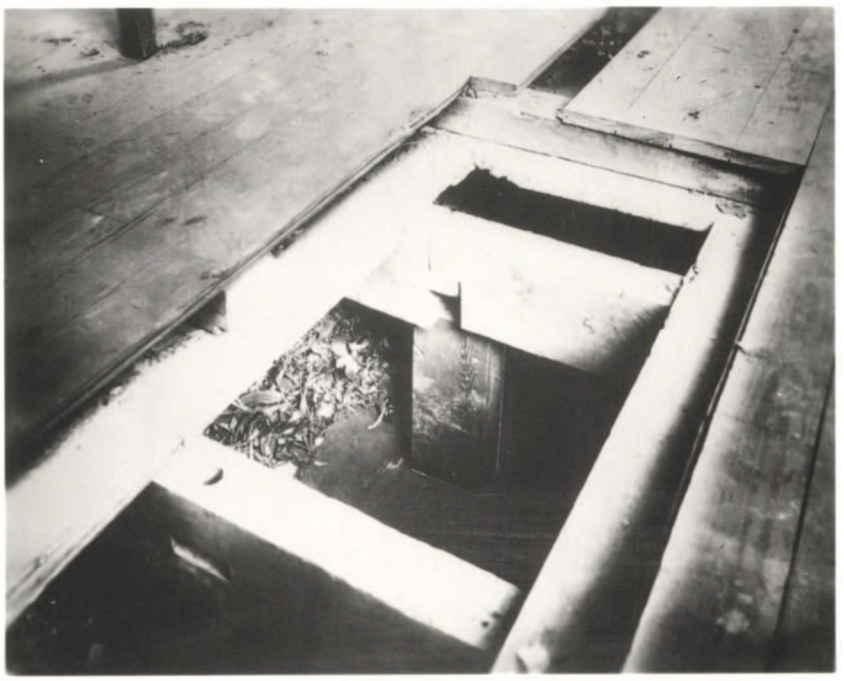
The 1818-1820 cross hall, photo taken August 6, 1900. The stairway shown at left was removed from its original location at the west of the vestibule, altered, and re-installed in the cross hall.



South room, first floor, looking north in August 1900. Note the door centered in the south (brick) partition of the cross hall. The frame of the door was thought by the A.I.A. to have been the frame of the vestibule door leading to the House Chamber.



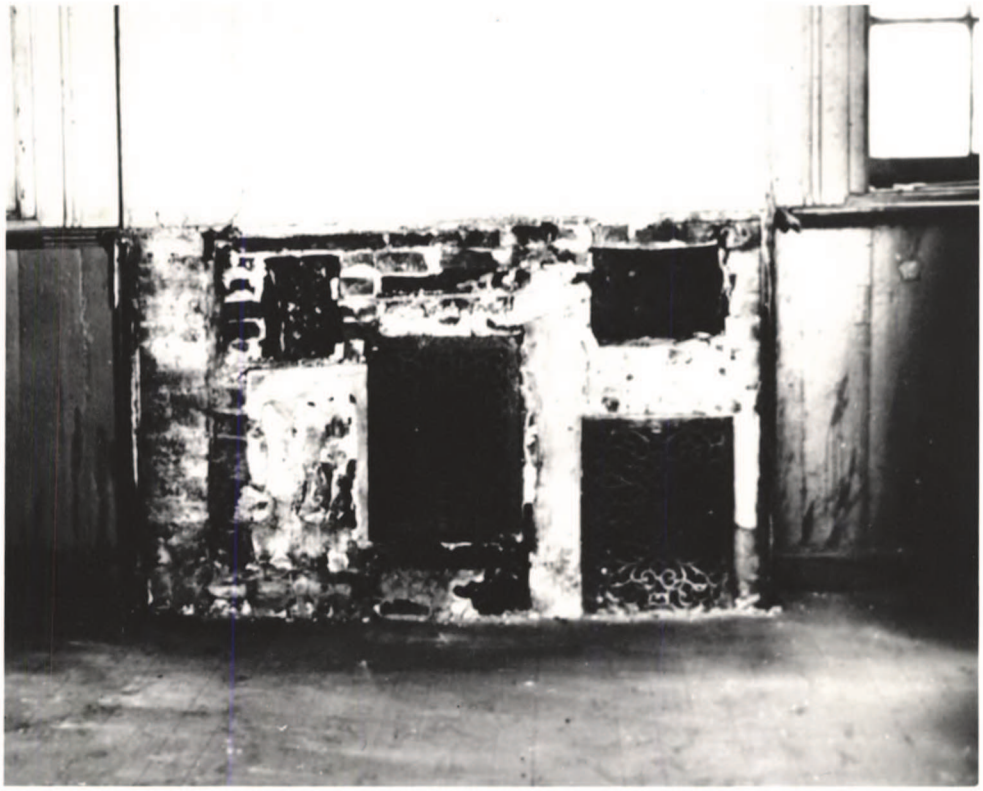
Photo taken in August, 1900, showing the southern end of the south room, first floor. The judges' tribune in the bay was added after 1800; beneath its floor and above its dropped ceiling the A.I.A. found portions of original finish.



South room, first floor, showing judges' platform cut away to expose original floor beneath it. Photo taken October 19, 1900.



View of the northwest corner of south room showing the three floors found during the A. I. A. investigation, taken in August 1900.



A view of fireplace and wainscot, south room, first floor, taken October 19, 1900. Later investigation of this fireplace revealed that it had originally been a high, arched niche.



North room, second floor, looking east, taken in August, 1900.

Chapter II
Illustration No. 30



Photo taken in August 1900 in north room, second floor, looking west. Note the cornice.

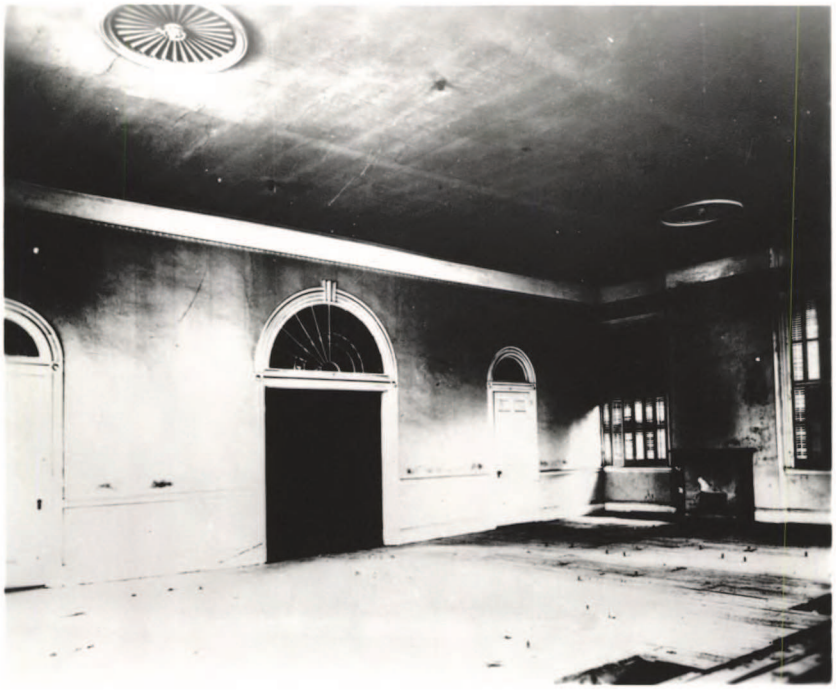


Photo taken August 15, 1900, in north room, second floor, looking south west.

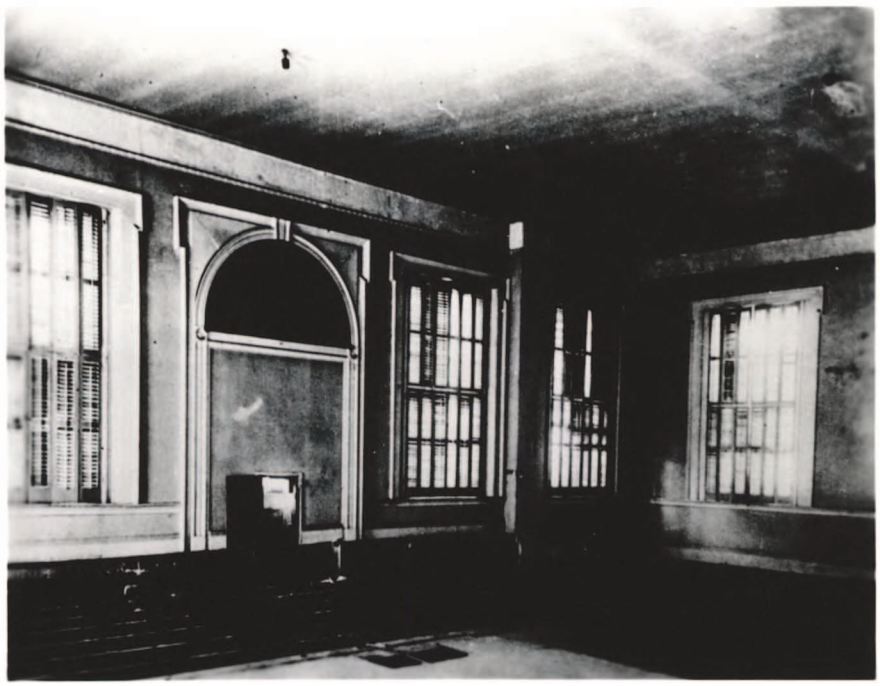
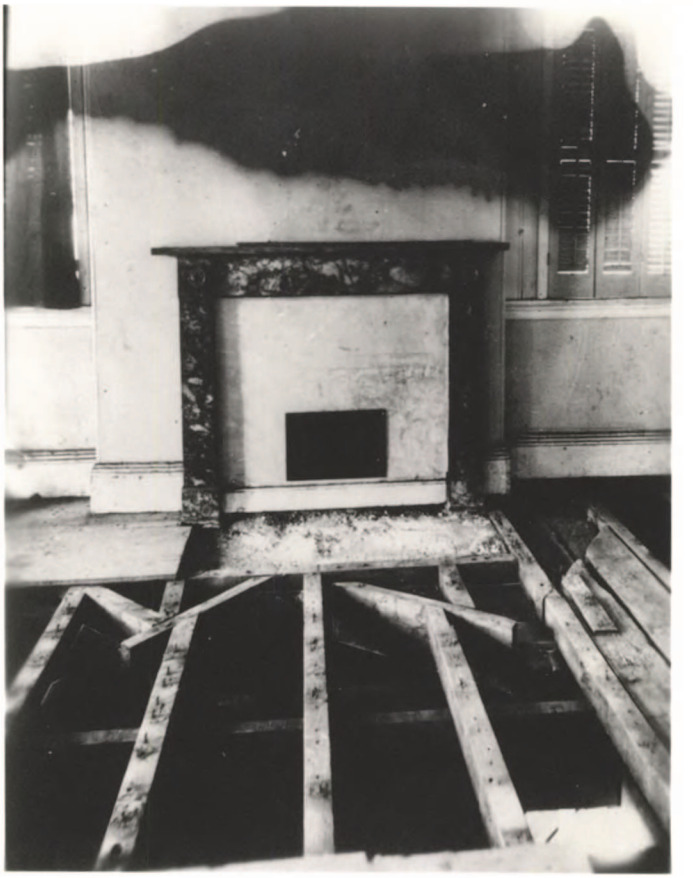
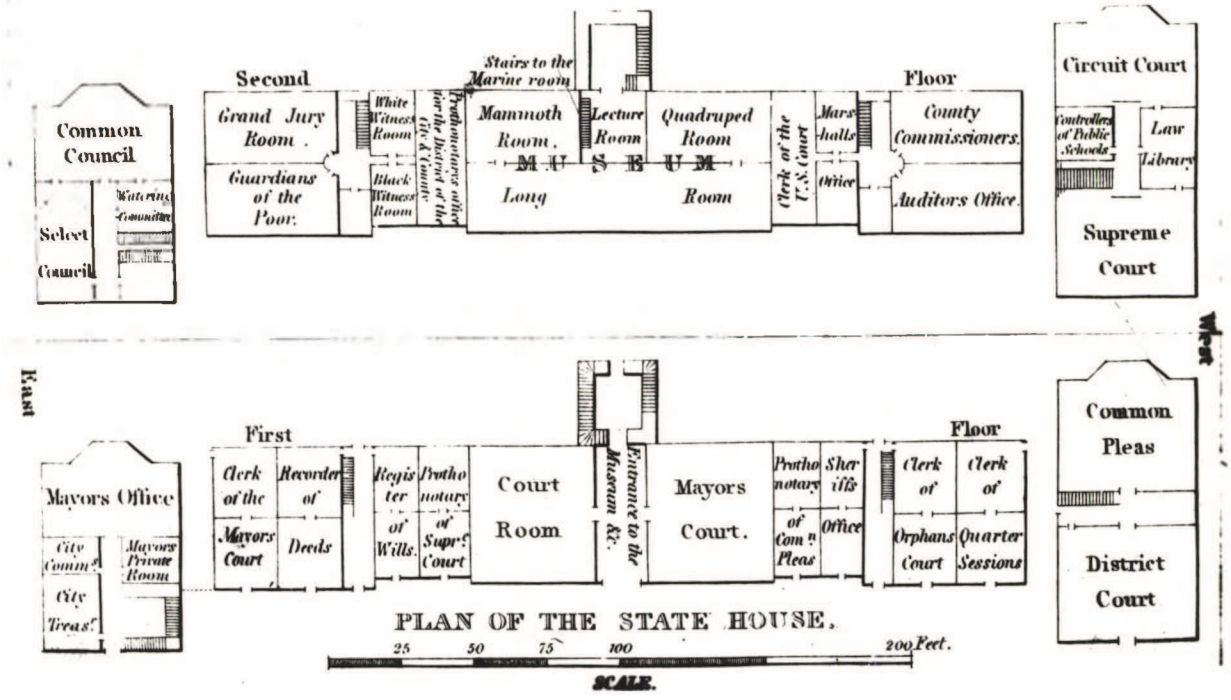


Photo taken August 15, 1900, in north room, second floor, looking north east.



Floor construction, east side of north room, second floor, in photo taken November 6, 1900. Note also window sill and chair rail on window to right.



An 1824 floor plan of the State House row. Congress Hall is on the right. This was the interior arrangement from 1818-1820 until the restoration of 1911-1913.

Chapter II
Illustration No. 35



Congress Hall in 1910 after removal of entranceway shows new brickwork and masonry. Ventilators had also been removed by this time. Photograph appeared in the Philadelphia Evening Times.



View of cross hallstairs taken in the spring of 1912. Note the lines of old rails and line of inserted rails applied on the face of older panels.



View of fireplace in west middle Committee Room taken March 5, 1912. Note outline of facing and mantel, as well as section of original cornice in foreground.



Scaffolding, jacks, and blocks support Girder "A" which is being raised into place following installation of steel beam. "Grillage" piece can be seen amidst scaffolding. Note also the evidences of the original appearance of the niche at the south end of the east wall.



First floor west wall, showing intersection of southern (brick) partition of 1818-1820 cross wall. Photo taken March 15, 1912, shortly after demolition of the cross hall. Note remains of original cornice above the window on the right, and the plaster, which may have been original, on the ceiling above the same window. Note also that the partition destroyed half of the center fireplace on the west wall and a portion of the chimney breast above it.



View of House Chamber taken Dec. 26, 1912, showing restored south (brick) partition of vestibule. Other structural elements include Girder "D" which has been separated preparatory to insertion of steel beam, Girder "E" in position at gallery level, and wood columns. Note pedestal for easternmost column in foreground.

Chapter II
Illustration No. 41



The first floor vestibule after restoration. The staircase on the left is the original, returns to this location from the west end of the cross hall.



The House Chamber looking north after restoration. Note that the middle pair of fireplaces has not been restored.



The House of Representatives Chamber looking south, after restoration. Note the treatment of the niches.



View looking east under the restored gallery in the House of Representatives Chamber, 1913. Note that the facing of the fireplace is original; the original back is in place behind the new back shown. Note also the path followed by the bottom of the gallery, which cuts across the transom of the east door.



North west committee room, second floor, after restoration.



East room adjoining the Senate Chamber. Note the fireplace at left; its mantel was considered by the A.I.A. to be original.



The Senate Chamber after the restoration of 1911-1913. Note the painted heraldic eagle and the elaborate centerpiece.



View of Congress Hall from southeast following 1912-1913 restoration. Courtesy P.B. Wallace, photographer.

Chapter II
Illustration No. 49



View of Congress Hall in 1942 shows, by line of shingles above side scaffolding, sag in roof where failure of truss has since been discovered. Note roof structure over many-sided bay.



September, 1958. View of cornice at seam between early section of Congress Hall on right and 1793 extension on left beyond drainpipe shows how brick wall has been pushed out by failure of truss above. The displacement then was five inches.

51

Chapter II
Illustration No. 51



September 1958 view of Congress Hall attic over 1793 extension shows original roof truss members still in place. In center is king pin with supports radiating out to perimeter of many-sided bay. Note charred surfaces of structural members.

Chapter II
Illustration No. 52



September 1958 view of attic side of cove ceiling. Note how rafters have pulled out of their mortises because of truss' failure. Steel beam identified as "girder B" is on left. Cut laths of original plaster ceiling can be seen below rafters.

Chapter II
Illustration No. 53



Congress Hall today, as seen from northeast. Ledger and Curtis Publishing Co. buildings are in background.

CHAPTER III

ARCHITECTURAL DATA

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

ARCHITECTURAL AND STRUCTURAL DESIGN

Congress Hall stands near the Southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets on what is now called Independence Square. It is the third oldest structure in the famous group.

There seem to be no surviving original drawings or contract documents for the first construction of Congress Hall. Reeder (1936) and Riley (1953) demonstrate that the building was authorized in 1785, begun in 1787 and completed in 1789. The date "1787" is cut in the marble belt course over the front door. The building was built for the functions of the County of Philadelphia but was used by the U. S. Congress in the period 1790-1800 until the seat of government moved to Washington.

In 1793 the building was enlarged to accommodate the increased membership of Congress. An interesting and detailed set of documents have survived in Harrisburg for the improvements of the middle 1790's. They show that John Cullen did the stonework, Jacob Souder the brickwork and Joseph Rakestraw and William Williams the carpentry. Vouchers cover the purchase and hauling of materials such as lumber, hardware, etc. and ending up with Indian River dressed shingles, copper downspouts, eight stoves, and a lightning rod.

The designer of the building is not known. L'Enfant was interested but arrived in Philadelphia after its first completion. It is not unlikely that William Williams (who advertised as an

architect trained in London) did the original design, too. Public opinion veried. Americans found it "neat and elegant" and "unnecessarily fine." An English visitor thought it "not very elegant but very convenient." It certainly shows the change of style in the half century since the building of the State House. For instance, the relatively larger windows resulting from the general improvement in glass manufacture and the consequent lower cost per square foot for glazing.

After the removal of Congress the building was used for court purposes until 1895 when it was taken over, at least in part, by various patriotic societies. Some architectural restoration was done at that time under a "Committee of Thirteen"--Elizabeth McClellar Chairman, and George Mason, Architect.

In 1910 the A.I.A. appointed a committee to study the Hall and in the following year it was authorized by the City to prepare plans. Reconstruction of the interior followed and the building was rededicated on October 25, 1913. Certain features were re-restored in 1934 by the Civil Works Administration.

The structural evolution of this important building has never been comprehensively written up and even lately there has been controversy over it. Presumably the A.I.A. chapter archives and the records of the City contain the raw materials for a fairly complete account.

PRESENT CONDITION OF
BUILDING

The Park Service has maintained Congress Hall since 1951 without any major projects.

The further failure of the ceiling in the Senate Chamber causing a depression of its great coved surface became apparent some months ago. To support it temporarily a great I-beam from wall to wall on the second floor was installed.

On November 18, 1958 a contract for professional services was awarded to the George M. Ewing Co. of Philadelphia for a structural report on the Independence Square buildings. The first one studied was Congress Hall. The writer visited it with Architect McCarthy of EODC and Engineer Don Lewis of the Ewing Company. According to Mr. Lewis, the ceiling of the Senate Chamber was showing further movement. The roof trusses from which it is supported are in bad condition as the result of age and fire damage. The ceiling joists are losing contact with the trusses. Perhaps the design was not too good to start with. From what I learned, a complete new roof, including framing may be needed. To make matters worse, preliminary test borings seem to show that the main walls are not very strong. Behind the facing brick there is evidence of inferior masonry that--we hope--is not general.

ADDITIONAL WORK NEEDED TO ACCOMPLISH ARCHITECTURAL RESEARCH

To prepare a Part II architectural report, I believe that the complete physical history of this structure should be put together. I believe it should be well enough written to be published. A historian, also an architect, (or vice versa) would be required. I would allow six months in which to write it and prepare the necessary diagrams, etc. to illustrate it.

CHAPTER IV

ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA

Prepared by Archeology Staff

THE EXCAVATIONS

Excavations pertinent to the history of Congress Hall have been of two types: archeological excavations made as a part of the archeological study of Independence Square in 1957, and the construction excavations made during the installation of a new water main in 1958.

The former excavations provided information on the construction of the Judges' Retiring Room on the south end of Congress Hall, while the water line excavations revealed details of former features along the west side of Congress Hall. Further excavations are planned for the spring of 1959 in order to locate foundations of the 1793 Portico and other features on the east side of the building (see Pages 5 and 6).

The Judges' Retiring Room

In 1862[1] a small toilet room was erected at the rear of Congress Hall for the use of the judges of the Quarter Sessions Court. It remained standing until the 1912-1913 restoration of Congress Hall -- at least it was still present during the study of the building by the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, 1900-1913.[2]

A contemporary drawing of the Judges' Retiring Room exterior as it appeared soon after its construction is presently in the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. A line drawing of the

west side of the building appeared in a Philadelphia newspaper in 1863[3] and three photographs in the manuscript collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania show its appearance in the opening decades of the 20th century.[4]

An examination of this series of pictures shows that the building underwent some alteration during its half-century existence. The 1866 drawing clearly shows a short flight of steps up to a door on the east side of the building, and the porch foundations were found during the archeological excavations; but no such entrance existed after 1900. Neither architectural plans of 1901[5] nor the American Institute of Architects' photographs referred to above show such an entrance.

Neither the 1866 nor the 1896 drawings show windows in the basement level, although both the plans and the photographs from after the turn of the century show small windows in the lower story. This difference may represent artistic license rather than actual constructional differences.[6]

It is impossible to say much about the interior of the Judges' Retiring Room. The basement floor was of brick laid in a herringbone pattern and there was an entrance, now bricked up, into the basement of Congress Hall. There was also a doorway leading into what was apparently an open space or small room beneath the porch on the east side of the building. This doorway has also been bricked up. There was a floor drain in the little room beneath the porch, but no flooring remained.

A cast iron drain pipe ran down the south wall of the structure beneath the brick floor and the wall foundation, and into one branch of a terra cotta Y-joint beneath the center of the east wall. This pipe obviously served a toilet on the floor above.

No details are known of the first floor interior. The 1901 plans show a symbol which may represent a toilet occupying the space used for the east entrance in 1866. The first floor of the Retiring Room was entered through a door in the center of the south wall of Congress Hall. The door was three steps above the first floor level of Congress Hall itself.

With the restoration of Congress Hall to its colonial character by the American Institute of Architects, the Civil War period Retiring Room was removed and remains today as only a remnant beneath the soil of Independence Square.

West Side of Congress Hall

The west wall of Congress Hall has suffered many changes during its 170 year history, and traces of each change remain today either beneath the surface or in the fabric of the above-surface wall. The installation, in the summer of 1958, of a new 16 inch water main beneath the sidewalk along the length of the west side of Congress Hall provided an opportunity to observe and record the underground features.

Sometime between 1855 and 1895, a cellar door with access by a flight of steps enclosed by a rectangular brick stairwell and an iron

railing was installed at the present location of the northernmost basement window. This cellar entrance was still present in 1901, but was removed by 1910.[7]

The 1958 water-line trench exposed the remains of the brick stairwell as well as a portion of an iron hand rail remaining in the Congress Hall wall. The north edge of the brick stairwell was located 6 feet south of the northwest corner of the building, and extended approximately 4 feet out from the wall. The cellar doorway itself, now bricked up, was 2.6 feet in width and had an iron door frame. The water main installation necessitated destruction of the brick stairwell.

Below the third window from the north end of Congress Hall, the excavations revealed, and subsequently destroyed, the remains of another brick feature which I believe to have been a stairwell of the type still present near the rear of Congress Hall. The date of this feature is inconclusive, since no photographs or plans in the Independence NHP files show any use of the window except as a window. From the nature of the brick in the foundation, however, I would surmise it was 19th century in date.

The remains consisted of a brick wall slanting outward and upward from a depth of 5.3 feet below surface at the Congress Hall foundations. A projection of the rate of rise of the slanting wall indicates it would reach the surface approximately 5 feet out from the Congress Hall wall. The slanting brick walls were connected to the foundation of

Congress Hall by sidewalls of brick. The interior of the slanting wall was plastered. The area of the Congress Hall foundation wall enclosed in the slanting brick structure has at some time been a doorway, although it is now bricked up. This opening was 4.8 feet wide, which is the same width as the present basement window. This window, incidentally, is approximately half a foot wider and taller than the other basement windows in the west wall of Congress Hall, a further indication of some different use of this opening.

Conclusions

Excavations, both archeological and construction, have revealed the remains of three features, all of the 19th century, associated with Congress Hall. At the rear of the building, foundations of the Judges' Retiring Room (1862-ca. 1919) were uncovered. Along the west wall the remains of two cellar entrances were revealed in the course of other work. While of no great importance in the story of the building, each of these features is one piece of the total history of Congress Hall.

The archeological investigation of the site of the Portico on the east side of Congress Hall is expected to add considerably to our knowledge of the appearance of the building during the closing decade of the 18th and the opening years of the 19th centuries.

Further archeological investigation is necessary along the east side of Congress Hall. Foundations of the Portico (1793-1812/1813)

undoubtedly remain beneath the surface, and excavation should reveal information concerning the size of this feature as well as details of its construction (see Chapter II, Section 1, Pages 28-29). The work in this area is scheduled to be accomplished in June 1959.

1. Journal of the Select Council, Jan. 6-July 3, 1862, App. p. 331. April 17, 1862. "That the Commissioner of City Property...construct a retiring room at the rear of and adjoining to the room of the Court of Quarter Sessions, not exceeding ten feet in depth by eleven feet in width, and one story in height, and to conform in design to the architecture of the present Court Room." Approved May 1, 1862.

2. Drawing No. NHP-IND 9266, No. 6 of 8. In addition, three photographs of the Judges' Retiring Room are in the American Institute of Architects' Congress Hall Restoration manuscript in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. See Independence NHP Microfilm Roll No. LXXXVII-A.

3. Sunday Press, May 17, 1896. See Independence NHP Negative No. 5764.

4. See Note 2, above.

5. Drawing No. NHP-IND 9266, No. 6 of 8.

6. There are two errors in the plans prepared in 1901 by the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. The basement plan of Congress Hall shows an entrance in the center of the south wall leading into the basement of the Judges' Retiring Room, while in fact the doorway was considerably east of the center line (Fig. 4); and the first floor plan shows a window in the east wall of the Judges' Retiring Room, while photographs of the building,,taken by the same organization, show this wall to be solid brick. This is an interesting comment on the reliability of documentary sources, even when produced in this century and by an apparently irreproachable authority.

7. Drawing No. NHP-IND 9266, No. 6 of 8 and Independence NHP Negative No. 4531.

CHAPTER V

FURNISHINGS AND EXHIBITION DATA

Prepared by Museum Curator David H. Wallace

EXISTING HISTORIC FURNISHINGS

Of the original furnishings, none are now in Congress Hall, with the exception of the heraldic eagle mural on the cove of the Senate Chamber ceiling. In the Park museum collections, however, there are 23 upholstered arm chairs, some of which are believed to have been used in the Representatives Chamber in the historic period. A few other pieces are known to be in public or private collections, but most of the original furnishings appear to be lost and will have to be replaced with reproductions.

PROPOSED FURNISHINGS PLANS

Preparation of the first three sections of a furnishing plan for Congress Hall is scheduled for completion by July 1, 1959.

PROPOSED FINANCING
OF REFURNISHINGS

No funds have been programmed for the refurnishing of Congress Hall. It is estimated that it will cost about $300,000.

RECOMMENDATION FOR INTERPRETIVE DEVELOPMENT

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