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INDEPENDENCE

CITY TAVERN

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK • PENNSYLVANIA

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
ARCHITECTURAL DATA SECTION

CITY TAVERN

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Prepared by
Penelope H. Batcheler

DENVER SERVICE CENTER
HISTORIC PRESERVATION TEAM
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DENVER, COLORADO

October 1973

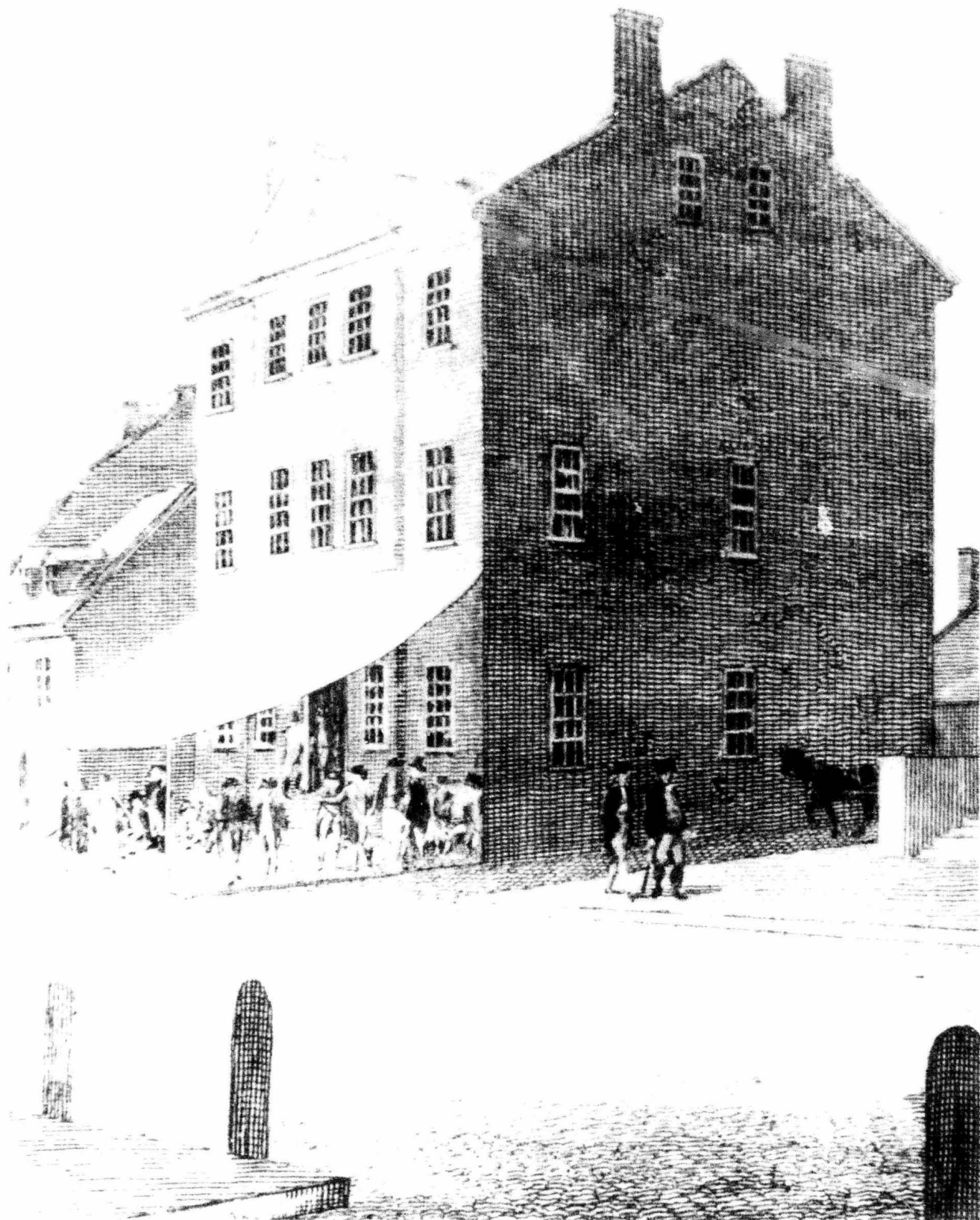


TABLE OF CONTENTS

FRONTISPIECE: City Tavern: portion of Wm. Birch & Son engraving, "BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA," South Second Street PHILADELPHIA, 1800.	1
ADMINISTRATIVE DATA	1
Package Estimating Detail	3
ARCHITECTURAL DATA	5
Foreword	5
Acknowledgements	7
I. COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL BACKGROUND OF CITY TAVERN (Authored in part by Historian Miriam Blimm)	9
II. STRUCTURAL HISTORY OF CITY TAVERN	19
A. Site, Scale, Use and Floor Plan	19
B. The Tradesmen Who Built City Tavern	22
C. Additions and Changes to the Building and its Use	23
D. 1834 Fire and Major Changes to the Structure	28
E. Demolition and Subsequent Use of Land	29
III. ARCHITECTURAL APPEARANCE OF CITY TAVERN	33
A. Establishing the Overall Scale of City Tavern Through its Iconography	33
B. Derivation of Original Architectural Style and Details from Documentary References Related to Extant 18th Century Buildings	36
1. Exterior	
a. Front Facade	36
b. Front Entrance	37
c. Window Size	41
d. North Facade Details	41
e. Exterior Brick Bonds	42
f. The Piazza	43
2. Interior	
a. Archway in Entrance Hall	47
b. The Long Room Architectural Features	50
c. Architectural Treatment of the Lessor Rooms	54

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS	57
A. Archeology	57
B. Development Scope as it Affects Planning	58
1. Scheme A	58
2. Schemes B and C	59
Drawings of Schematic Plans A, B, and C	
Proposed City Tavern Site Development, Schematic Plan A	60
City Tavern B'smt., Schematic Plan A	61
City Tavern 1st Fl., Schematic Plan A	62
City Tavern 2nd Fl., Schematic Plan A	63
City Tavern B'smt., Schematic Plan B	64
City Tavern 1st Fl., Schematic Plan B	65
City Tavern 2nd Fl., Schematic Plan B	66
City Tavern B'smt., Schematic Plan C	67
City Tavern 1st Fl., Schematic Plan C	68
City Tavern 2nd Fl., Schematic Plan C	69
V. APPENDICES	71
A. Chain of Title to the City Tavern Property	73
B. Declaration of Trust, City Tavern, Feb. 9, 1776	79
C. Cadwalader "Acc't of Sundry Bills of Materials & Workmanship for Building City Tavern"	83
D. City Tavern Newspaper Advertisements: Leasing City Tavern to Managers, Advertising for Business, Managers' Sales of City Tavern Furnishings	87
E. City Tavern Fire Insurance Surveys: 1773, 1785, 1834-38, 1848	97
F. Chronological Documentation of House Adjacent to City Tavern, 88 S. Second Street	105
G. Individuals Associated with Managing and Maintaining City Tavern	111
H. Sample Documents of Eating and Drinking at City Tavern	113
VI. CHRONOLOGICAL ICONOGRAPHY OF CITY TAVERN	123
Illustration 1. Portion of John Hills' Map of Philadelphia	124
Illustration 2. Portrait of John Inglis by Charles Willson Peale	126
Illustration 3. B. H. Latrobe Presentation View of the Bank of Pennsylvania	128
Illustration 4. B. H. Latrobe North Elevation of the Bank of Pennsylvania, 1800	130

Illustration 5. B.H. Latrobe East Elevation of the Bank of Pennsylvania, 1800	132
Illustration 6. Wm. Birch View of the Bank of Pennsylvania, 1800	134
Illustration 7. Portion of "Plan Bank of Penn ^a Property May 11th 1801"	136
Illustration 8. Wm. Birch View of the Bank of Pennsylvania, 1804	138
Illustration 9. C.A. Poulson, Jr., View of City Tavern, c. 1837-43	140
Illustration 10. "P.S. Duval's Lithographic Establishment . . ." c. 1839	142
Illustration 11. Survey of City Tavern Lot. Napoleon LeBrun, Architect, 1853	144
Illustration 12. Demolition of the Bank of Pennsylvania, c. 1867.	146
Illustration 13. Excavated Site of City Tavern, 1958	148
 VII. TAVERN ILLUSTRATIONS CONTEMPORARY WITH CITY TAVERN	 151
Illustration 14. Design for a New Philadelphia Dancing Assembly Room, Exchange, Coffee House and Tavern, c. 1790	152
Illustration 15. "Grays Inn Lane"	154
Illustration 16. "The Contrast"	156
Illustration 17. "The Discomfited Duellists"	158
Illustration 18. "The Cook"	160
Illustration 19. "A Good Story"	162
Illustration 20. A Banquet Scene	164
Illustration 21. "The Wapping Concert"	166
 VIII. RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS	 169
Sketch Elevation and Section	170
NHP IND 3339, sheets 1-10	
Sheet 1. Roof and Site Plan	172
Sheet 2. Cellar Floor Plan and Framing Plans	174
Sheet 3. First Floor Plan	176
Sheet 4. Second Floor Plan	178
Sheet 5. Third Floor and Garret Floor Plans	180
Sheet 6. East and North Elevations	182
Sheet 7. West and South Elevations	184
Sheet 8. East West Section A A, North South Section B B	186
Sheet 9. East West Section C C, Details of Out Buildings and Bar Room	188
Sheet 10. Study of Possible Archeological Remains	190

Detail Scale Drawings	193
Second Street Door & Frontispiece	194
Front Steps	195
Piazza Railing	196
East and West Facades, Main Cornice	197
East and West Facades, Pole Gutters	198
East Facade, Main Cornice below Pediment	199
East Facade, Raking Cornice at Pediment	200
East and West Facades, Conductor Heads	201
East and West Facades, Rainwater Downspout & Boot	202
Exterior Wall Materials	203
Chimney Tops and Caps	204
East and West Facades, Belt Courses, Bond & Water Table	205
East & West Facades, Water Table Detail	206
East & West Facades, Brick Bonding at Openings	207
East & West Facades, Brick Bonding at Openings	208
South & North Facades, Common Bond at Openings	209
Exterior, B'smt. Walls, North & South Walls	210
Exterior, B'smt. Walls, East & West Walls	211
East Facade, Typanum Round Window	212
First, Second & Third Floor, East Windows, 14" Walls	213
First, Second & Third Floor, East Windows, 18" Walls	214
First Floor, North Windows	215
Second Floor, North Windows	216
North First Fl. & West 1st & 2nd Fl. Window Shutters	217
First and Second Floor, West Windows	218
Third Floor & Garret Wall Windows	219
B'smt. Windows	220
Exterior Window Sash	221
Exterior window Sill & Frame Profiles	222
Cellar Doors to Piazza and Second Street	223
Exterior West Facade, First Fl. & Second Fl. Piazza Doors	224
Cellar, Kitchen Doors	225
Cellar, Wine & Storage Cellar Doors	226
Interior Flooring, Cellar, Kitchen Floors	227
Interior Flooring, First & Second Floor Flooring, Third & Garret Flooring	228
Interior, Stair Baluster & Hand Rail Details	229
Interior, Stairway	230
Interior, Stairway Newel Details	231
Interior, Stairway Pilaster Details	232
Interior, Stairway Section Through Outer String	233
Interior, First Floor Hall, Archway	234

Interior, Cellar Trim in Two Kitchens	235
Interior, Cellar Kitchen, Mantleshelf	236
Interior, Trim, First & Second Fl. Halls, First Fl. SE, NE, & NW Rooms	237
Interior, Trim, First Fl. Southwest Room	238
Interior, Trim, Second Floor Long Room	239
Interior, Trim, Second Floor West Rooms	240
Interior, Trim, Third Floor Rooms & Hallway	241
Interior, Trim, Garret Rooms & Hallway	242
Interior, First Floor, East Rooms, Mantle Details	243
Interior, First & Second Floor, West Room Mantles	244
Interior, Second Floor, Long Room Mantle Details	245
Interior, Third Floor Fireplace Trim	246
Interior, Second Floor Long Room Cornice	247
Interior, Second Floor West Room Cornice and 1st Floor Rooms Cornice	248
Interior, Third Floor Rooms, Fireplace Wall Cornice	249
Interior, Turned Clothes Pegs	250
B'smt. Bulkhead Ramp	251
Addendum No. 1	253

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

The approved Master Plan and Interpretive Prospectus for Independence National Historical Park call for the reconstruction of City Tavern as a functioning 18th century tavern. The visitor experience in the structure should be enhanced by an appeal to his senses of smell and taste.

There are numerous excellent restaurants in the general vicinity of City Tavern and it is not the intention of the National Park Service to place itself in competition with these establishments. Obviously then, to eat at City Tavern must be an interpretive experience, as well as a gastronomic delight. With this in mind, there are two basic rules the National Park Service should follow:

1. The food and beverage service should be under the operation of a nonprofit organization rather than a concessionaire. A concessionaire motivated by profit would probably have a more competitive attitude toward other food service enterprises nearby, thus creating a potential source for neighborhood friction. Also potential furnishings donors have shown a hesitancy to become involved if they are providing a setting for someone else to make a profit.

With the concurrence of the Director, Northeast Region, the Superintendent has inquired of Eastern National Park and Monument Association about their interest in operating City Tavern. The Directors of ENP&MA indicated a strong interest in City Tavern at their April 3, 1973 meeting and appointed a special committee to investigate the opportunity on behalf of the Board.

2. Serve a historic menu at a reasonable price. Local restaurant owners would be displeased if the City Tavern fare was other than historical. In their mind it would then become competitive.

It would also provide a greater service to out-of-town visitors if prices can remain reasonable. A large family visiting Philadelphia will find that lodging and meals can be rather expensive. Hopefully, we will be able to keep the prices within the range of most visitors.

The idea of reconstructing the building adjacent to City Tavern (to the south) to contain the kitchens and service area has merit and should be carried as far as programming will allow.

Archeology of the City Tavern site will probably be unnecessary since later buildings on that location included deep basements. During demolition of

the later buildings, Archeologist Bruce Powell noticed no 18th century ruins of significance. Archeology on the back of the City Tavern lot, near Dock Street, could possibly locate a well, trash pit or privy that would give curators the details of the establishment's eating (and drinking) paraphernalia, as well as verify the menu of the 18th century.

Certain program funding for the City Tavern Project was made available in the 1972 Fiscal Year. Additional funds were allotted in Fiscal Year 1973 and we are hopeful that the final installment will occur in Fiscal Year 1975. In any case, it is imperative that City Tavern be operative and open to the public by mid 1976.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PACKAGE ESTIMATING DETAIL

REGION Northeast	PARK Independence National Historical Park
PACKAGE NUMBER 134	PACKAGE TITLE Reconstruct City Tavern

(If more space is needed, use plain paper and attach)

ITEM	QUANTITY	COST
<u>SCHEME "A"</u>		
Basement		\$ 198,160
1st Floor		262,500
2nd Floor		180,480
3rd Floor		144,000
Garret		144,000
Grounds Development		95,825
	TOTAL SCHEME "A"	\$1,024,825
<u>SCHEME "B"</u>		
Basement		\$ 289,180
1st Floor		226,040
2nd Floor		144,000
3rd Floor		144,000
Garret		144,000
Grounds Development		106,825
	TOTAL SCHEME "B"	\$1,054,445
<u>SCHEME "C"</u>		
Basement		\$ 71,500
1st Floor		180,000
2nd Floor		144,000
3rd Floor		144,000
Garret		144,000
Grounds Development		106,825
	TOTAL SCHEME "C"	\$ 791,325

SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION ESTIMATES	CLASS OF ESTIMATE		
	A <input type="checkbox"/> Working Drawings	B <input type="checkbox"/> Preliminary Plans	C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Similar Facilities
Proj. Type			Totals from Above B & U R & T
52 Museum Exhibits			XXXXX
62 Audio-Visual			XXXXX
89 Ruins Stabilization			XXXXX
91 Construction			
2 Utility Contracts			XXXXX
ESTIMATES APPROVED (Signature)	(Title)	(Date)	
<i>Lawrence B. Conyell</i>	Asst. Mgr. Historic Pres. Fea	4/27/75	

-SCHEDULING-

REVISION AND RELATED PROJECT TYPES	C: Year of Construction In			
	C-3	C-2	C-1	
07 Instruction Drawings B&U				
07 Construction Drawings R&T				
12 Project Supervision (FHWA Projects)				
21 Construction Layout & Supervision B&U				
21 Construction Layout & Supervision R&T				
26 As Constructed Drawings B&U				\$2,500
26 As Constructed Drawings R&T				
36 Historic Structures Const. Drawings			\$100,000 FY73	
37 Historic Structures Const. Supervision			71,900 FY73	
43 Archeological Salvage				
51 Museum Exhibit Design				
61 Audiovisual Design				
66 Wayside Exhibit Design				
<u>Project Planning Total:</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u>Advance Planning Project Types</u>				
05 Surveys				
06 Comprehensive Design (Prel. Design)				
14 Utility Negotiations				
15 Special Studies				
34 Historic Furnishings Report				
35 Historic Structures Report (HIST)				
35 Historic Structures Report (Archit.)		FY72		
42 Archeological Research				
<u>ALL OTHER PROJECT TYPES</u>	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>	<u>3rd Year</u>	<u>4th Year</u>
01 New Area Study				
02 Existing Area Study				
03 Development Concept Plan				
04 Interpretive Prospectus				
08 Boundary Surveys & Monumenting				
15 Special Studies (Non-Develop. Related)				
16 F.I.S. - E.P.'s & Master Plans				
17 Service-wide Projects				
18 Wilderness Studies				
21 Archeological Investigations				
24 Park History Study				
30 Special History Report				
51 Museum Exhibit Design (Rehab)				
58 Museum Exhibit Operations				
64 Audiovisual Services				
65 Audiovisual Exhibits (Rehab)				
66 Audiovisual Design (Rehab)				
67 Audiovisual Maintenance				
70 Audio Tapes				
73 Films				
76 Sign Fabrications				
76 Sign Letters				
77 Special Fabrications				
Other				
Other				

ARCHITECTURAL DATA

Foreword

As part of Independence National Historical Park, the reconstruction of City Tavern (built 1773, demolished 1854) will help tell the story of our nation's independence. To put it in current idiom, City Tavern was where the action was. Paul Revere's dramatic ride from Massachusetts to Pennsylvania, announcing the blockade of the Boston port, heated public feeling to the boiling point. Nearly 300 citizens crowded into City Tavern to hear the reactions of local leaders and to resolve to convene the First Continental Congress. When Philadelphia was made our nation's temporary Capitol, City Tavern provided the informal meeting place of the first legislators, justices, and members of the executive.

City Tavern, after reconstruction, will be an effective setting in which to tell this history. But City Tavern will also be a stage for present day social and cultural events, echoing those which once took place there. Visitors to City Tavern will eat foods which were common in the 18th century, thus having a tangible experience which will broaden the interpretation of the park. And, by appointment, a demonstration of 18th century cooking could be offered to both school children and year round park visitors.

In fact, City Tavern could be the living history facility of Independence National Park, balancing the "hands off" restrictions in our fully restored and furnished historic buildings.

Such a facility would also relieve certain kinds of pressure in the historic buildings, thereby reducing some of the maintenance problems in the original structures. Historical and patriotic societies could hold events in City Tavern, musical and theater groups could perform there, and the Philadelphia Dancing Assembly could have anniversary parties commemorating this structure, one of their early homes. City Tavern should be worked hard with visitor participation.

As a participation structure, the reconstruction of City Tavern is a valid project. But there are many who feel that our world has enough extant 18th century structures which need our undivided attention without diluting our efforts by adding a reconstruction to our maintenance schedules. I have much sympathy for this viewpoint. The National Park Service has suffered enough from imposed acceptance of structures which receive one-time injections of restoration money and inadequate funds for maintenance. But if City Tavern can absorb the activities which will allow free use of the reconstruction and its reproduction furnishings, it will in many ways serve to satisfy the

visitor's need to be "in" a room and to "live" the 18th century for a short time. I believe this to be the overriding argument for the reconstruction.

In this light, the following report is a presentation of information which the National Park Service staff has assembled about City Tavern. This report explains why and how City Tavern evolved as a building and as a business, and how and why we suggest it be reconstructed.

Reports such as this have a value to the restoration reconstruction process. To write something is to understand it, and to write a rationale for a decision is to have tested it. Thus this report is an integral part of the reconstruction planning process. For the reader, the report offers an insight into the thinking behind the plan for reconstruction.

The design decisions as presented herein are intended for review and for discussion, and all comments will be welcomed as contributing to a better final product.

To recognize the decision to reconstruct this building, and to inform the public of its period of existence, my colleagues and I suggest that a modest dressed stone be inserted near one corner of the front facade with the following lettering:

"City Tavern, Built 1773 Demolished 1854
Replica Built by the National Park Service 1975"

Acknowledgements

One of the rewards of working at Independence National Historical Park has been the team aspect of each project. The number of projects has been so many, and their scope so large, that over the years there have been many disciplines and many participants brought to bear on the work to be done. Since the early 1950s, historians associated with the park have been gathering bits and pieces of evidence relating to the structure and events of City Tavern.¹ To list these individuals would be to list the personnel file. Instead, I summarily express my gratitude for their sharp eyes and patient note taking. The fruit of their work speaks for itself in the extensive chronological history note file, which was the basis for this report.

In the early 1960s, one of these historians was assigned the task of writing the first Historic Structure Report on City Tavern.² Miss Miriam Quinn (now Mrs. Joseph Blimm), who undertook the project, applied her sleuthing genius and tenacity and gathered a great deal more pertinent information. Mrs. Blimm, prior to retiring from the National Park Service, wrote a draft for a second report. Parts of it read so well that with her permission I have incorporated portions, particularly those which deal with the Philadelphia scene at the time City Tavern was established and those which explain City Tavern's relationship to other ordinary taverns and their legal license (see Section I).

I must thank Mrs. Betty Cosans for the benefit of her research into the motivations for land transactions in 18th c. Philadelphia, carried out while gathering background material for the recent urban archeological work done at Franklin Court and Dock Creek with Miss Barbara Liggett. This material contributed to a better understanding of the development arrangements between the stockholders, the landowner, and the builder of City Tavern.

¹Robert Earle Graham, in 1953, wrote an article, "The Taverns of Colonial Philadelphia," *Historic Philadelphia*, American Philosophical Society Transactions, Vol. 43, Part I (Philadelphia, 1953), p. 318, which gives a very good survey of all the major early Philadelphia taverns and hotels, including City Tavern.

²Independence National Historical Park (hereafter INHP), Historic Structure Report on City Tavern, Part 1, "Historical Data," (Sept., 1962), by Miriam Quinn. As part of the INHP Master Plan Drawings NHP IND 3001, sheets 1 & 2, Dec. 1954, include historical information on City Tavern.

Basically, no archeological work has been done at the City Tavern site. National Park Service Archeologist B. Bruce Powell wrote a short explanation for this in 1962.³

The architectural analysis of the documents gathered by the National Park Service historians, plus additional gathering of information by the architects themselves, began in 1962. In the summer of 1963, I had the invaluable aid of student architect, James Elling, who, among other things, helped in the determination of City Tavern's volume in comparison to its neighbor, the Bank of Pennsylvania. The following year student architect Joan Salzman joined our staff, and was extremely helpful in drawing up the preliminary reconstruction plans and in gathering comparative details.

Issuance of the architectural report was postponed at that time. In 1972, the material was brought out of storage, and has been the subject of re-examination and scrutiny, the results of which are presented herewith.

I wish to thank Architect Lee H. Nelson and the rest of the Historical Architects for their occasional reactions to design decisions, and Stuart MacDonald particularly for his willing and able hand in updating the drawings. I wish to also thank my husband George D. Batcheler, Jr., who, ex officio, contributed comments to make the report more readable, and Christina Fuscellaro and others on the INHP staff who translated my handwritten text into legible typescript.

We look forward now to a furnishings report in which Museums Curator Constance V. Hershey, with the counsel of Curator Charles G. Dorman, will expand on the furniture listed for auction when City Tavern's management changed hands.

Most important of all will be the forthcoming interpretation by Dr. John D. R. Platt of the historical events which were disputed, defended and celebrated in City Tavern.

Penelope Hartshorne Batcheler
Restoration Architect
February 9, 1973

³In accession folder 220, INHP Museum Division, is Powell's typed report, *A Brief Report on the Archeological Status of City Tavern Site* (August 20, 1958), with sketch. See also Chapter IV, "Archeological Data" in INHP, *Historic Structure Report on City Tavern, Part I* (Sept., 1962), by B. Bruce Powell. See also Section IV, Recommendations, of this report for discussion of archeology at this site.

I. COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL, AND ORGANIZATIONAL BACKGROUND OF CITY TAVERN

Philadelphia in the early 1770s was, as one English traveler noted, "perhaps one of the wonders of the world," not only "the first town in America, but one that [bid] fair to rival any in Europe."¹ It was the capital of the Province of Pennsylvania, the "Queen city of the continent," and the second largest city of the British Empire. In its 3,600 houses lived more than 30,000 people. Its harbor was a great hub of activity, with ships that were loaded with a variety of cargoes leaving for all parts of the world. Proud Philadelphians could boast of their city's fine, straight pebblestone streets; its smooth brick paved sidewalks; and its publicly supported system of street lighting. Although the uniformity of the city plan was disagreeable to some, most visitors to the city approved of what they saw. "The magnificence of the capital as a whole . . . [and] the fine appearance of the houses and streets" caught the attention of one French traveler.²

Philadelphia, like Virginia and Massachusetts, had reacted to the moves made by the mother country in the 1760s to limit colonial freedom.

The Stamp Acts of 1764 had not been welcomed by the Philadelphians. By 1772, however, the colonies in general were experiencing a period of relative calm. The colonists, it would seem, had tired of protest, prosperity and optimism prevailed in the colonies.

The conditions were right, therefore, when a group of Philadelphia's prominent citizens embarked upon a most ambitious undertaking – the erection of "a large and comodious Tavern."³ It was only fitting that the leading

¹Newton D. Mereness, ed., "Journal of Lord Adam Gordon," *Travels in the American Colonies*, as quoted in "Pennsylvania as Seen by An English Traveller in 1765" in *Bulletin of Friends' Historical Society of Pennsylvania*, VII, 3 (May 1917), 99-100.

²[Unknown Frenchman], "Voilage au Continent américain par un François En 1777," *William and Mary Quarterly*, 3rd series, XVI, 3 (July 1959), 383-384

³"Declaration of Trust, City Tavern," February 9, 1776, Misc. Manuscript Collection, American Philosophical Society. (See App. B). See also draft copy in Folder: Misc. Papers, n. d., Box: Bills & Receipts, Newspapers, Misc., Elizabeth Powell Pps., MSS, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

city of the colonies should have a fine place in which visitors could stay, a pleasant place for Philadelphians and travelers alike to dine, and a center for social and cultural activities. More than fifty of the "principal gentlemen of the city" voluntarily subscribed money for the erection of City Tavern.⁴ Numbered among the original subscribers were men prominent in the political life of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania: the "Pennsylvania Farmer" John Dickinson, Governor John Penn, and future governors of the state Thomas Mifflin, Joseph Reed and Joseph Wharton. The great families of Philadelphia were well represented; such names as Tilghman, Cadwalader, Ingersoll, Shippen, and Allen were on the subscription list. Every aspect of Philadelphia life of that day was represented: medicine, by Phineas Bond; law, by Chief Justice Benjamin Chew and Jared Ingersoll, mercantile interests, by Thomas Willing and Henry Hill.⁵ This was a veritable "who's who" of Philadelphia in 1772.

From among their number, the subscribers appointed seven trustees: Edward Shippen, Jr., George Clymer, Henry Hill, Joseph Shippen, Jr., John Cadwalader, John Wilcocks and Samuel Meredith.⁶ These gentlemen were to act as agents for the other subscribers and to supervise the erection and management of the tavern

Of the trustees, John Cadwalader apparently was chosen treasurer, for among the Cadwalader papers at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania is an undated "Accot of Sundry Bills of Materials and Workmanship for Building City Tavern . . ." (see Appendix C). All seven trustees must have jointly approved whatever plan for the building was laid before them, but who authored this plan we can only speculate.

In John Cadwalader's account, the largest payment made in connection with construction of City Tavern was to a Thomas Proctor (or Procter), £963 17 10 for "Carpentry & C". Perhaps Proctor was the author of the plan. Proctor was listed in 1786 as an established member of The Carpenters Company. In 18th century Philadelphia, the master carpenters who joined together in this guild acted more or less as both architect and general contractor. The members tended to be men of responsibility who took on more than just the trade of building.

⁴*Dunlap's Pennsylvania Packet, or, the General Advertiser*, Philadelphia, 14 February 1774, (hereafter *Pennsylvania Packet*)

⁵*Ibid.*, "Declaration of Trust"

⁶*Ibid.*

Thomas Proctor rose to the office of Major General in the Revolution, attesting to his organizational ability.⁷

Curiously, in addition to this reference in the Cadwalader account, the chain of title of City Tavern also points to Thomas Proctor as being the master builder or general contractor for the structure. The Powel (or Powell) family had owned the land on which City Tavern was to be built since 1705. In 1760, Samuel Powel, Esq., inherited from his grandfather Samuel Powel, the whole block bounded by Second, Walnut, Dock and the small alley along the north (later known successively as Bank Alley, Gold Street, and Moravian Street.) On April 29, 1771, Powel consigned for development to Thomas Proctor the northeast portion of this lot (51' x 123'), for the consideration of the substantial ground rent of 166½ Spanish milled dollars and 9 pence, with the proviso that "Within 3 years to build and finish on said lot a good brick messuage at least 17' front, 3 stories high." (See Appendix A)

Obviously, the coincidence of Powel's desire to develop his large lot, and the trustees' need for a good lot on which to build the proposed City Tavern, was the perfect combination; moreover, the qualified master carpenter, Thomas Proctor, was already established as the developer of the lot. Thus, Thomas Proctor was not only the highest paid workman but he was certainly the master builder and probably the designer of City Tavern.

On August 22, 1772, Thomas Proctor, for the consideration of 10 shillings (no doubt for legal reasons), turned his development rights over to the seven

⁷*Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, IV, 454, Benjamin M. Nead, "A Sketch of General Thomas Proctor." Born Ireland, 1739, eldest son of Francis Proctor — immigrated to Philadelphia some years before Revolution — married December 31, 1766 to Mary Fox — vocation carpenter — October 27, 1775, applied Council of Safety as Captain of an artillery company — became a Colonel — resigned April 9, 1781 — commissioned Brigadier General April 1793 — commissioned June 7, 1796, Major General — Sheriff of County of Philadelphia, October 20, 1783 until October 14, 1785 — elected City Lieutenant by Supreme Ex. Council September 10, 1790 — and superintended arrival of G. Washington as President on Nov. 23, 1790 — commissioned by General Knox March 10, 1791 to bear messages from Secretary of War to several Indian nations — member of the Masons Lodge — and took active part in Grand Masonic Lodge of Pennsylvania — master of ceremonies of part of Masons for G. Washington funeral ceremonies on Dec. 26, 1799 — died Sunday March 16, 1806 at his residence in Arch St. between 4th and 5th Streets — buried St. Paul's Episcopal Church 3rd St. — Monument erected later by the "Carpenters Association" of which he was a member from 1772 till death. (See also vol. 46, p. 167 8n.)

trustees. Samuel Powel, Esq., in this transaction, reduced the size of the lot for which the City Tavern subscribers were now paying the ground rent. It remained 51 feet wide, but Powel took off 23 feet from its west end, reducing the depth to 100 feet (see Appendix A). Less than a year later, in March 1773, the building was described as "nearly finished,"⁸ and as being available in September, 1773, for a tenant manager to move in the needed furnishings and start the business.

This was indeed an ideal location, situated as it was "in one of the principal streets near the center of the Town," for a tavern intended to be "the most convenient and elegant structure of its kind in America."⁹ Within a block or two were elegant homes of socially and economically prominent Philadelphians.

Here, too, was a commercial center with shops and markets. City Tavern was near enough to the river and the great activity going on there to be a local gathering place for merchants and a clearinghouse for vessels. Yet it was far enough away to be removed from the more unpleasant aspects of the waterfront. Second Street, together with Front Street, "in their uninterrupted magnificence and regularity" struck one French traveler as "superior to anything one could find in Paris, except for the *Quais*. The buildings likewise are undeniably superior in elegance, in neatness, and in grandeur. Second Street at midday with its crowd of pedestrians and its variety of elegant shops presents a sight that one wishes might be seen on the Rue Saint Honore."¹⁰

Since the founding of Philadelphia, taverns and inns had existed and prospered. One of the earliest was called the Blue Anchor. The first attempt at a business directory lists eight public houses in operation at the end of the seventeenth century. Heading the list is the "Blew Anker."¹¹ The

⁸*The Pennsylvania Journal and the Weekly Advertiser*, Philadelphia, March 31, 1773.

⁹*Ibid.*, 11 August 1773. Some of City Tavern's neighbors testify that Second Street had a long life as a principal street of Philadelphia. Across the street and a bit to the north of City Tavern was the famous Slate Roof House, once occupied by William Penn. On the same side of the street to the north, the Bank of Pennsylvania was to be built in 1799, and just north of that was the early 18th century home of James Logan, Secretary to William Penn.

¹⁰*Op. cit.*, "Voyage au Continent . . ."

¹¹See "notes and Querys," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, XLIV, (1920), 358.

multiplication of public houses in the early years of settlement caused serious public consideration of the necessity for legal control, and very early, licensing by the Governor was mandatory.¹² Several Acts concerning the control of public houses and ordinances were already in force by the time of the granting of the Charter of Privileges in 1701 which stipulated.

"That no person within this Governmt shall be Licensed by the Governor to keep Ordinary, Tavern, or House of Publick Entertainment, but such who are first Recommended to him under the hand of the Justice of the Respective Counties, signed to in open Court, wch Justices are and shall be hereby Impowered to suppress & forbid any person keeping such Public House, as aforesaid, upon their misbehavior, on such Penalties as the Law doth or shall direct and to Recommend others from time to time as they shall see occasion."¹³

In 1773, when City Tavern was being built, the City and population had grown so much that 170 people were recommended for tavern licenses at the July session of the court, although only 130 paid for licenses. The list contains an entry for "Smith New Tavern," probably referring to City Tavern. The omission of Smith's first name, the size of the handwriting in the original manuscript being smaller for this entry than in the rest of the manuscript, and the smaller spacing between the Smith entry at the end of the "S's" and the beginning of the "T's", point strongly towards the addition of this entry after the completion of the list. The Smith license is not recorded as having been paid for,¹⁴ but undoubtedly the license was legalized before February 1774, when Daniel Smith advertised as the first manager of City Tavern. (See Appendix D, page 88, *Pennsylvania Packet*, February 14, 1774).

In the 18th century, three terms were used to distinguish various types of public houses. In contemporary parlance a tavern was "a Public house or tap room where wine was retailed, a dram shop, . . . [a] public

¹²Charles R. Barker, "Colonial Taverns of Lower Merion," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, LII, 208, *Colonial Records Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania*, Philadelphia, 1852, I, 166-167, 528-530.

¹³*Ibid.*, II, 59.

¹⁴"A List of Public House Keepers recommended . . . July session 1773," Licenses 1773-1872, Box 9C, Society Miscellaneous Collection, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

house." An inn, on the other hand, was a "dwelling place, . . . a public house kept for the lodging and entertainment of travellers, or of any who wish to use its accommodation; a hostelry or hotel." Finally an ordinary was "an eating-house or tavern where public meals are provided at a fixed price; [and] a dining room in such a building."¹⁵

Legally, there was a distinction also. Philadelphia law required that all places with licenses to sell wine, spiritous liquors, beer, and cider "by small measure" put on their signs the number of its license with an enumeration of what could be served there. Some were limited to beer and cider; others were authorized to sell spirits, beer, and cider; others wine, spirits, beer, and cider. Inn signs, however, bore only the license number. City Tavern, in the decade of the 1790s, had inn license No. 2 and was thus entitled to sell wine and spirits. The larger, better, more famous inns of Philadelphia had this type of license, such as the Indian Queen on Fourth Street between Market and Chestnut (which had license No. 1), and the Conestoga Wagon, the Cross Keys of Israel, McShane's Black Horse, and the King of Prussia.¹⁶

In the 18th century such establishments served an important purpose in the community. They were not only places where lodging, meals, and drinks could be obtained, but they also were important centers of social, cultural, political and economic activity. Here ideas were exchanged freely, through conversation, discussion, and the perusal of the newspapers provided for the convenience of all. As one observer predicted before City Tavern opened, ". . . From the *Coffee House* and *New Tavern* I expect abundant matter for speculation. The political, commercial, literary and religious interests of the province will there, no doubt, be learnedly discussed by many a knot of grave and sensible freeholders."¹⁷

Dr. Samuel Johnson captured the atmosphere of an 18th century tavern and suggests for us a few reasons for its popularity:

" . . . at a tavern there is general freedom from anxiety.
You are sure you are welcome, and the more noise you make,
the more trouble you give, the more good things you call for,

¹⁵*Oxford English Dictionary*, XI, 116-117, V, 308, VII, 187

¹⁶June Session, 1789. Mayor's Court Docket Book. June 1789 - March 1792, MSS., Municipal Archives, Philadelphia, pp. 45-58.

¹⁷*Pennsylvania Packet*, October 25, 1773.

the welcomer you are. No servant will attend you with alacrity which waiters do, who are incited by the prospect of an immediate reward in proportion as they please. No sir, there is nothing which has yet been contrived by man by which so much happiness is produced as by a good inn."¹⁸

The choice of the name "City Tavern" is significant and important because it indicates that the proprietors and trustees indeed intended to have the finest tavern in the city. This name "City Tavern" indicated a tavern *par excellence*. Georgetown had its City Tavern, the finest in that town.¹⁹ Eighteenth century New York, Annapolis and Boston all boasted of distinguished City Taverns.

The capital investment to create City Tavern came from three principal sources. The subscribers each purchased one or two £25 shares, which with a £1000 mortgage from John Penn, financed the construction of the building. The third source was the tenant manager who was to furnish the building and keep it stocked for business, paying a yearly rent to the subscribers. It was agreed that the Treasurer, appointed by the subscribers, was to collect the manager's rent, pay the ground rent to Samuel Powel who owned the land, make payments on the mortgage, and build up a maintenance account. Not until after the mortgage to John Penn was paid off completely, could the shareholders expect dividends from their shares (see Appendices A and B). City Tavern was to be built "without any view of profit, but merely for the convenience and credit of the city . . ." (see Appendix D, page 87).

It was essential that the tenant manager not only be able to provide all the furnishings needed to run this hotel tavern, but he also had to be adept at business. The subscribers in March of 1773 ran an advertisement for a manager, which served also to acquaint Philadelphians with "A Large commodious new HOUSE . . . intended to be kept as a genteel tavern" (see Appendix D, page 87). A second advertisement on August 11, 1773, more specifically referred to the requirements of business acumen in the manager (see Appendix D, page 87).

How many applicants for the job of keeper of the City Tavern were forthcoming as a result of these advertisements is not known. However,

¹⁸As quoted in W. Harrison Bayles, *Old Taverns of New York* (New York, 1915), pp. 167-168.

¹⁹Georgetown's City Tavern (also known as the Indian King), located at 31st and M Streets, has undergone restoration and rehabilitation and has been opened as a private club.

"so capital a tavern as this" would be a most attractive situation, so that it is probable that many sought after it. One known applicant, James Fletcher, had "kept Tavern in the City of Dublin for Several Years where [he] Entertained Noblemen and Gentlemen Likewise Reputable Citizens to their Satisfaction, and can at present be Recommended by Gentlemen in this City."²⁰

In February 1774, Daniel Smith announced his appointment as tavern keeper by the proprietors. City Tavern was now open, equipped and furnished "at a *very great expense* . . . in the style of a London Tavern" with "elegant bedrooms," convenient livery stables and "genteel Coffee Room" (see Appendix D, page 88).

In the life of City Tavern, there were a total of six managers (see Appendix G). At the end of their tenure, each manager was faced with disposing of his capital investment in the City Tavern furnishings. The first two managers, Daniel Smith and Gifford Dalley, chose to hold auctions right in City Tavern. They advertised these auctions in the local newspapers, no doubt hoping to attract the general public as well as their managerial successors (see Appendix D, pages 88 and 90).

The last two managers, Samuel Richardet and James Kitchen, are recorded as having protected their investments in the "Household furniture & Linen & one thousand Dollars on Wine, & other Liquors contained in the House . . . known by the name of the City Tavern . . .", by taking out fire insurance policies with the Insurance Company of North America.²¹

A delightful sidelight is told in the recording of these insurance policies. Samuel Richardet and James Kitchen betrayed their personal estimations of their stations in life by annotations to their policies. "The printed words *Tavernkeeper* or *Innholder* were obliterated before signing."²² In fact, the will and inventory and estate account of James Kitchen testify indeed that James Kitchen was a successful business man,

²⁰James Fletcher to the Gentlemen Proprietors of the New Tavern, 30 June 1773, Folder 1772 1774, Samuel Meredith Letters, Clymer Meredith Read Papers, New York Public Library.

²¹Fire Insurance Blotters, 3 vols., 1794-1805; April 30, 1796 Samuel Richardet, Dec. 14, 1796 Samuel Richardet, June 1, 1799 James Kitchen, June 1, 1804 James Kitchen. Archives of Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia.

²²*Ibid.*

landholder, investor, and the owner of a large home whose furnishings were valued at 1240-66, with a total estate value of 16,142/63½. James Kitchen was no mere tavern keeper or innholder!²³

The Subscriber-Proprietors meanwhile insured their capital investment in the building through The Philadelphia Contributionship For The Insurance of Houses From Loss by Fire (hereafter referred to as the Contributionship). The first policy was approved by the Contributionship Directors on November 2, 1773, and taken out "at the instance of" one of the subscribers, James Allen.²⁴

A surveyor for the Contributionship had on that very day written a description of the new building with an eye to its replacement value. The surveyor was as qualified to do this as Thomas Proctor was qualified to supervise the construction. The surveyor was Gunning Bedford, a fellow member with Thomas Proctor of The Carpenters Company of Philadelphia (see Appendix E).

As a business venture, City Tavern no doubt appeared successful to its customers, but apparently the subscribers were not able to pay off the interest and principal of the £1000 mortgage to suit the mortgagor — John Penn: "By virtue of a writ of *Levari Facias* [i.e. due to an unpaid judgement] to me directed, will be exposed to sale . . . The City Tavern . . . Thomas Proctor, Sheriff" (none other than our ubiquitous builder).²⁵ The subscribers were thus forced to sell their building and end their involvement in City Tavern. Samuel Powel on April 12, 1785, whether bidding alone, or not, we do not know, succeeded in purchasing for £3000 the building which stood upon his ground (see Appendix A).

This major change in ownership required changes in the insurance policies, and a new survey was made by Gunning Bedford on May 2, 1785 (see Appendix E). There was also a change in managers; Edward Moyston took over from Gifford Dalley (see Appendix D, page 91).

²³Will of James Kitchen 1828 W. 97, attached Inventory and Estate Account. Dept. of Wills, City Hall, Phila.; City of Phila. photograph negatives No. 11608 31, No. 11608 43.

²⁴Philadelphia Contributionship *Board Minutes September 1769 to October 1774*, p. 134.

²⁵*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, Philadelphia, March 16, 1785, p. 4, c. 1, 2, [hereafter, *The Pennsylvania Gazette*].

Samuel Powel died in 1793, leaving "all my real & personal property" to his wife, Elizabeth Powel. In her turn, Elizabeth Powel in 1830 willed City Tavern and its appurtenances to her niece, Dorothy W. Francis. After the death of Dorothy W. Francis, in 1848, City Tavern and its lot passed out of the hands of the Powel family and its descendants. A "Chemist & Druggist" Charles Lennig bought the building, which by now had outlived its earlier fame, and by 1855 he had planned and executed its demolition and replacement by a four story "Brown stone" office building covering not only the City Tavern lot, but the adjacent lots as well.²⁶

²⁶See Appendix A, February 20, 1855 survey No. 9433, Philadelphia Contributionship, INHP microfilm roll XXII

II. STRUCTURAL HISTORY OF CITY TAVERN

A. Site, Scale, Use and Floor Plan

The trustees appointed to build City Tavern succeeded in erecting an imposing structure which stood out from the surrounding urban row house scene. This distinction was achieved in two ways. The lot acquired (51' x 100') was equal to two normal house lots. Thus the width was sufficient to provide a grand central entrance on the Second Street side. Secondly, the building was set back 8 feet from the normal Second Street building line, affording a plaza effect in front of the entrance facade.

All the available views of City Tavern are renderings in the mediums of watercolor, engraving and lithography. The artists have presented a unanimous graphic statement that City Tavern, when first built, dominated the neighboring houses in scale as well as size.

In 1773, it was advertised "the rooms are spacious and the ceilings lofty."¹ The structure was 46 feet deep by 51 feet wide, and contained rooms that were indeed large for that period in Philadelphia. The artists' renderings also show that City Tavern's overall height was ample to provide "the ceilings lofty"; and with its raised base, or high watertable, it had the scale of a public building.

The name City Tavern does not evoke in our minds what it meant to the 18th century Philadelphian. Like City Taverns in other colonial cities, Philadelphia's "City Tavern" was the equivalent of our "Bellevue Stratford" – a large hotel with accommodations for banquets, meetings, and licensed restaurants. There was a parking problem and service problem just as we have today.

The large lot provided a rear yard and access for all manner of services. The hotel residents could dismount, or step from their coaches at a rear porch entrance. The deliveries of food supplies and the removal of garbage were accommodated by direct outside stairs to the cellar kitchens and store rooms. A water pump surely stood in the paved rear yard, and a necessary large enough for the convenience of the clientele and servants was included. There may have been a wash house, such as one finds at other 18th century taverns. And fortunately for the management, a livery stable was well established by a neighbor to the west along the side alley.

¹*Pennsylvania Journal*, Aug. 11, 1773.

The City of Philadelphia was advanced in its utilities. By 1766, a sewer was laid in Second Street, into which the dishwater of City Tavern undoubtedly drained.

The fire insurance surveys in City Tavern (see Appendix E), besides stipulating the building width and depth, and the number of rooms on each floor, provide us with the major clue to room placement. The insurance companies apparently respected the fire retardant values of masonry bearing walls which compartmented a structure. In the case of City Tavern the insurance surveys indicate this in their evaluation of the building:

"the North part to the Brick Wall	£500
the South part to the Brick Wall	500
the part between the two Brick walls, with the Piazza and Staire	500
Case	£1500 @ 47/6" ²

On sheet No. 1 of the reconstruction drawings of City Tavern (see Section VIII, NHP-IND 3339) are small-scale plans showing how this insurance survey evaluation indicates the framing system of the structure. The survey further states that the brick walls of the structure were either 9" or 14" thick. Philadelphia brick structures invariably had this combination: the party walls were usually 9" thick and carried the framing of the lower floors, the front and rear walls were 14" thick, providing with their added stability the bearing of the garret floor joists and roof rafters. In City Tavern the south and north party walls and those parallel to these on either side of the center hallway were 9" thick. The east and west facades were 14" thick (the east one having an additional thickness at its center projecting bay), and supported the fourth floor and roof framing. As the east-west span of the fourth floor framing was too great between facades, a wall truss running north-south was probably introduced between the third and fourth floors, cutting the span in half. At the lower levels, this north-south partition had no loads to bear, and was probably a frame wall.

From this basic knowledge, there had to be a center hall plan with access from both the east entrance and the rear porch, or "Piazza." The stairs were of course within the rear space of this hall. (See Section VIII, NHP-IND 3339, sheets 1-10, the reconstruction drawings, and see the Insurance Surveys in Appendix E).

²See Appendix E, Philadelphia Contributionship Insurance Survey, May 2, 1785, Book No. 1, p. 119.

In concept, this plan follows that of the 1730s Pennsylvania State House (Independence Hall). In both cases a center hall bisects the first floor, and at the second floor a "Long Gallery" or "Long Room" was at the head of the stairs across the entire front. These two long rooms were used similarly for public meetings, banquets, concerts, and dancing assemblies.

On either side of the first floor central hall of City Tavern were two rooms. In the 1770s, one of these rooms was called a "Coffee Room."³ At this time, the other three rooms apparently were dining rooms, one of which contained the bar. In 1787, the manager-keeper, Edward Moyston, advertised that the two front rooms were to be used as a stock exchange, and the back rooms would remain for the use of the tavern.⁴ The back rooms of the second floor apparently were used both as adjuncts to the Long Room during festivities, and as private dining rooms. When the Philadelphia Dancing Assembly met in the Long Room, one of their customs was described: "Those who do not like to dance play cards on tables prepared for the purpose in the near by rooms."⁵

The third and fourth floors provided sleeping facilities, and repeated the first floor plan with two rooms on each side of the hall plus a fifth room at the east end of the center hall. The framing for the third floor was the same as for the first and second floors, except for the absence below of the bearing walls which were omitted to create the Long Room on the second floor. The framing above the Long Room was supported instead by the bottom chords of wall trusses built into the east west partitions between the third floor central room and the front rooms on either side.

The cellar plan naturally repeated that of the first floor, in that its stone walls supported the masonry and frame walls above. Two of the four cellar rooms were kitchens,⁶ the other two were probably used for storage, and the center passage led to stairways up to Second Street, the rear yard, and the first floor. The kitchen rooms were probably those facing Second

³*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, February 14, 1774

⁴*The Pennsylvania Packet, and Daily Advertiser*, Philadelphia, January 30, 1789, p. 1, col. 2.

⁵*The New Democracy in America: Travels of Francisco de Miranda in the United States 1783-84*. University of Oklahoma Press, 1963, p. 54

⁶See Appendix D, *The Pennsylvania Gazette*, March 31, 1773

Street, since there was more light afforded here by the two exposed windows per room.

B. The Tradesmen Who Built City Tavern

Appendix C contains a transcript of the only surviving account for building City Tavern. This summary account, besides indicating who the master carpenter was (see Section I), also lists trades and/or names of the other workmen involved in this large construction job. The account is not complete, as there are many other trades not mentioned which we know were necessary to such a project.

In some instances, the account says exactly what job the tradesmen did, while in most cases it just says: "James Barn's's Bill of Painting pd 163.7.9." The large amount paid for painting indicates that James Barns probably did it all, but typically, this simplification gives no indication of what kind of paint or what colors of paint were used.

From the account, we can summarize that the following trades were included in building City Tavern: "Ironmongery," i.e., hardware; "Iron Work," i.e., blacksmithing of truss straps, or fireplace cranes; "Painting", i.e., painting the exterior wood trim, the interior wood trim, and whitewashing any plastered walls not papered; "Wire Work &c" i.e., wires for the bell system; "Boards&c," i.e., flooring, paneling, doors; "Carpentry &c," i.e., making and installing the above woodwork; "Copper &c," i.e., roof flashing, rainwater conductor heads and pipes; "Hanging Bells &c," i.e., installing the bells, pulleys and cranks which worked the mechanical wire bell system; "Lyme," i.e., lime for the mortar of the brickwork; "Sheet Iron . . . Oven & Grates," i.e., sheet iron for the cooking ranges and ovens; "Workmanship Altering Chimneys," i.e., the chimneys may not have drawn well when first constructed, apparently it was necessary to change them; "Carving," i.e., elaborating on some architectural feature; "Upholster," i.e., window curtains, beds and bedding, or upholstered chairs (although this is questionable as these furnishing items seem premature as part of basic construction).

Several of the listings contained only the names of tradesmen. What their trades were, fortunately, can be identified from other sources which are given in Appendix C. They include: a second carpenter, a cooper who may have made food and wine storage casks; and a pumppmaker.

Two of the names listed go as yet unidentified. One of these, however, was listed in the account as follows: "pd Robert Keer's Bill of Duffield . . . pd 10. . ." In this case Robert Keer may have been an apprentice of Duffield, and it is possible that Duffield was none other than the famous 18th century clockmaker.

C. Additions and Changes to the Building and its Use

The plaza in front of City Tavern was walled along the south by its neighbor, a 2½-story brick, gable roof house built circa 1755 (see Appendix F). Its forward projection, up to the normal Second Street building line, offered cool shade to those who lolled on the benches lining the building walls (see the Frontispiece). The upper floors of this house were used as an annex to City Tavern for a number of years.

The ground on which this neighboring house was built had been owned by the Powel family since 1705 (see Appendix F), just as they owned the land upon which City Tavern was built. During the 1770s, the 2½ story structure was rented to a druggist who kept an apothecary shop in the first floor front. Samuel Powel from 1773-1781 tried to sell the property – even to the point of easing the purchase terms with a one-third down payment.⁷ The house and the irregular lot of ground on which it stood, were finally sold in 1782 for £1000 to two shopkeepers. Apparently the heirs of the purchasers were unable to make the mortgage payments on the house and irregular lot, and in 1796 Elizabeth Powel repurchased the property at a Sheriff's sale (see Appendix F).

In the meantime, Edward Moysten, the keeper of City Tavern, in October 1787 advertised lodgings "at the house adjoining thereto" to "such ladies and gentlemen as would choose to be more retired than they can be in the tavern."⁸ Elizabeth Powel continued to rent the house, as an annex, to the succeeding keepers: Samuel Richardet, 1796-99; and James Kitchen, 1799-1808. Richardet advertised that he had "added an addition of twelve Bed Chambers to the side building . . . which makes it perfectly convenient."⁹

Elizabeth Powel having inherited all her husband's property at his death in 1793 (see Appendix A), in the interest of good stewardship insured this City Tavern annex in 1797 with the Insurance Company of North America, and then in 1799 with the Philadelphia Contributionship (see Appendix F).

⁷*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, January 6, 1773; *The Pennsylvania Packet, or the General Advertiser*, Philadelphia, October 25, 1781.

⁸*The Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser*, Philadelphia, October 10, 1787, p. 3, col. 3.

⁹*Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser*, Philadelphia, November 6, 1798.

Where exactly if at all, the two buildings were connected by openings we do not know. The house rear yard was fenced apart from the City Tavern yard, and contained its own necessary.¹⁰ Appendix F includes all the insurance survey descriptions made of this neighboring house, and its Second Street facade can be seen in Illustrations 3, 6, and 9, in Section VI.

The Philadelphia Dancing Assembly, which had been using the Long Room and its back parlors, grew larger than City Tavern's capacity and in 1790 they moved to new quarters. City Tavern now was described in this manner: "the Whole of the building, except for Coffee Room, can be occupied as a tavern and hotel."¹¹

The Dancing Assembly had clearly been agitating for more space for a number of years. A proposed plan for a new Assembly-Exchange Coffee House complex, drawn c. 1783-5, can be seen in Section VII, Illustration 14. Judging by this plan, the only improvement the Dancing Assembly wished was a greater volume in the dancing room (from \pm 21' x 48' to 27' x 61', and from a ceiling height of \pm 13' 3" to 16').

The earliest maintenance accounts which have survived date from 1793, after the City Tavern Corporation had been sold to a single owner – Samuel Powel. These accounts illustrate the care City Tavern needed in order to function. John Inskeep, who signed his name with a mark, was paid on January 12, 1793, £ 9 12 6 "for emptying the Vault at City Tavern" – a periodic chore for the necessary John Jones was paid, on July 8, 1793, eleven shilling three pence "for repairing Bells at the City Tavern", referring to the mechanical bell signal system which called the waiters to particular dining rooms, or the bellboy to the front entrance.¹²

Elizabeth Powel, when she inherited her husband's property in 1793, evidently was aware of the capital return of this asset of the estate. She immediately began to invest in further development of City Tavern, no doubt

¹⁰March 23, 1800, payment for repair of fence and necessary, Folder Receipts 1799, Box Bills & Receipts, Misc. & Newspapers, Elizabeth Powel Pps., Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

¹¹*The Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser*, Philadelphia, November 29, 1790, p. 3, col. 3.

¹²Receipt Book 1792-1795 Folder Receipts 1792, Box Bills & Receipts Newspapers & Misc., Elizabeth Powel Pps., Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

to realize on the business potential of the growing Federal Congress enjoying their stay in Philadelphia.

From April till September of 1796, repairs were made at City Tavern which involved supplying boards, the talents of a whitesmith, and more specifically, brick paving on a sand bed and new curbstones at the Second Street front of the building.¹³ At the same time, a mahogany door with brass hinges and a mortise lock was added, probably to the interior, while the exterior woodwork was painted and windows glazed.¹⁴

One pictures the front plaza of City Tavern as tranquil and sedate, interrupted only by the arrival and departure of guests on foot, and the quiet conversations of gentlemen seated on the benches along the building walls. These benches were shaded not only by the annex building, but also by a large canvas canopy "which affords a shelter from the storms of the different seasons, and a shade to protect from the sultry summer's sun."¹⁵

The rear yard, however, provided the mixture of services needed, and apparently was not only busy with the comings and goings of foodstuffs and baggage, but was described in 1798 by the Federal Tax surveyor: "On these lots are a number of wooden buildings covering nearly all the ground."¹⁶ For these added convenience structures Elizabeth Powel paid an additional deposit "for reensuring the City Tavern the risque increased by wooden Buildings back."¹⁷

¹³One of the items reads: "Charles Cecil Iron Work City Tavern 286." Charles Cecil is listed as a whitesmith, who would have worked on locks or keys, or possibly a Jack spit. Memorandum Accts. 1793-1802 p. 26, Powel Pps., Library Company of Philadelphia.

¹⁴Check Book, 1794-96, Ck. no. 279. Powel Pps.; Ledger 1794-95. Powel Pps., Library Company of Philadelphia.

¹⁵See the Frontispiece engraving by Wm. Birch c. 1800 for a view of this canopy; and to verify what seems to have been a tradition for Philadelphia gentlemen to sit on benches to watch the passing scene, see illustrations of the Indian Queen Hotel, p. 20 and the City Hotel, p. 27, in *Philadelphia in the Romantic Age of Lithography* by N. B. Wainwright, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1958.

¹⁶Tax List "A" South Ward, Phila., 1798 U.S. Direct Tax Lists, Dept. of Treasury, R. G. 58, N.A., INHP microfilm no 486.

¹⁷Philadelphia Contributionship, *Journal E. 1799-1817* p. 4, August 17, 1799.

In 1799, Elizabeth Powel paid a contractor "... Edward Bonsall for Work Materials emptying the necessary, building a new necessary, mending the Pavement of the [yard] at the City Tavern exclusive of Carpenters Work 71 11", and at the same time she "Paid David Gray for Carpenters Work and Materials 44 1 1".¹⁸ The well of the new necessary which Edward Bonsall dug and lined was "10 feet [in diameter and] ... 13 feet deep", for which 6,750 bricks were provided as lining.¹⁹ The old necessary well was back-filled and covered with 900 new paving bricks over an area of about 200 square feet.²⁰ Apparently, David Gray was the carpenter of the necessary house, one of the "wooden Buildings back."

There may well have been a washhouse among the assemblage of wooden structures. Elizabeth Powel in January of 1800 paid for a new "step for the Wash house."²¹ Although this item was not specifically attributed to any one of her many properties, it seems quite likely that a washhouse would be needed for the "table linens" and bed linens provided by the managers of the Tavern.²² Illustration 6 in Section VI, the Birch-engraving of the Bank of Pennsylvania c. 1800, shows a freestanding shed roof building with a chimney in the yard behind City Tavern. Perhaps this is an abbreviated view of the washhouse. Understanding the serious threat of fire, a wood frame washhouse, with its hot coals providing gallons of heated wash and rinse water, would have concerned a fire insurance surveyor.

Dawn in 18th century Philadelphia was greeted by the clip clop of horses on pebblestone streets, and the squeaks and scraping of wagon wheels. These were accompanied by the melodic calls of street vendors, barking dogs, crowing roosters, and clucking hens. The lodgers of City Tavern may have had the clucking hens, and perhaps even a rooster, under their very windows. Elizabeth Powel paid 2 5 0 for a "Hen coop" in March 1800, a payment which

¹⁸Receipts & Payments . . . 1801-1804, p. 9, Powel Pps., Library Company of Philadelphia.

¹⁹Folder Receipts 1799, Box Bills & Receipts, Misc. & Newspapers, Eliz. Powel Pps., Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

²⁰Ibid.

²¹Ibid.

²²See Appendix D.

immediately followed several marked for the City Tavern Complex.²³ A hen coop would not occupy a large part of the rear yard, but was probably one of the many service buildings in the valuable space.

Evidently lodgers were always increasing in number, and Elizabeth Powel wished to make them comfortable. The attic of City Tavern, divided into five rooms, had, when first built, only one window per room – a hot prospect in Philadelphia's summer climate. It is surprising that it took twenty-eight years to add dormer windows to these rooms. On November 30, 1801, Elizabeth Powel apparently changed the entire roof form, removing the front pediment, and paid a carpenter David Gray "Five Hundred & Six dols 96 Cents in full for making Dormand Windows Shingling the Roof and other Repairs at the City Tavern."²⁴

Included in the ledger listing the related work done on this roof was the item: "Benjamin Harbeson & Sons Copper . . . 12, 3, 10¹/₂."²⁵ This payment undoubtedly was for the copper valleys and flashing needed to make the roof tight at each change of plane, and gives us a precedent for flashing methods to use in the reconstruction. (See Section VII, NHP IND 3339, sheet 5).

In 1821 Elizabeth Powel rented City Tavern and the adjoining older house to the south to four merchants – James C. Fisher, Thomas W. Francis, Jacob Sperry and Henry Pratt.²⁶ These merchants had long been using a front room of the first floor, even to the point of reserving one completely for themselves, locked to all others.²⁷ Not only were these merchants now renting the whole building of City Tavern (or as it was then called "The Merchants Coffee House, or Exchange"), they were negotiating with Elizabeth Powel for the outright purchase of City Tavern, its next door

²³Op. cit., Folder Receipts 1799.

²⁴Eliz. Powel Receipts & Payments 1801-1804, Powel Pps., Library Company of Philadelphia.

²⁵Ledger, 1794-1795, Powel Pps., no page, middle of ledger, Library Company of Philadelphia.

²⁶Indenture 8 March 1821, Folder 1820 30, Box Elizabeth Powel Business Pps. 1810-57, Historical Society of Pennsylvania

²⁷January 31, 1820 Merchants Coffee House, Minutes of the Green Room 1818-53, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

annex, and another property which she owned in the block, for the purpose of building a new Merchants Exchange.

Elizabeth Powel said at one stage in the dealings, "I am adverse at this period of my life to unsettle any part of my Estate, but I will show no obstacle in the way of the contemplated improvement. . . ." ²⁸ She thereupon offered the property for "fifty-five thousand dollars . . . together with ground rent . . . amounting to 723 dollars per annum. . . ." ²⁹ This was the end of the correspondence, and the merchants reverted to their less costly habit of renting the SE room in the City Tavern; that is, until 1834 when a new Philadelphia Merchants Exchange was built at Third and Walnut Streets, more than supplanting the services of the old "City Tavern" or "Merchants Coffee House, or Exchange."

D. 1834 Fire and Major Changes to the Structure

On March 22, 1834, a fire in the roof and garret hastened the move of the tenants from City Tavern, and the opening of the New Merchants Exchange Building at Third Street. ³⁰ This disastrous event undoubtedly also precipitated the greatest alterations yet made to City Tavern's fabric.

On Elizabeth Powel's death in 1830, her niece, Dorothy W. Francis, and her niece's merchant husband, Thomas W. Francis, inherited the City Tavern complex. They and their manager, Joseph M. Sanderson, not only repaired the fire damage, but according to an insurance survey made on the following November 20, 1834, they added two wings to the main structure, extending westward along the north and south sides of the rear yard. They also remodeled the interior and front facade (see Appendix E).

The increased number of rooms on the upper floors and the addition of a kitchen in the south wing basement, launched City Tavern on another era of being "well suited for a Hotel." ³¹ With the number of entrances on

²⁸Ibid., letter to James C. Fisher, June 2, 1821.

²⁹Letter to James Fisher, June 1, 1821, folder 1820 30, Business papers 1811 57, Elizabeth Powel Pps., Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

³⁰Samuel Hazard, editor, *The Register of Pennsylvania*, Philadelphia XIII, January July 1834, p. 208.

³¹*Poulson's American Daily Advertiser*, Philadelphia, October 17, 1834, advertisement for a keeper placed by J. W. Francis.

Second Street increased to three, and with the combining of first floor rooms into a fewer number of larger size, the building was adapted to commercial use – particularly as an auction house – opened by Thomas Birch, Jr., in 1836. (See Section VI, Illustration 9).

The new rear wings were further added to in height in 1838, and for the first time the rear yard of City Tavern approached the appearance of the old English taverns whose interior courts were surrounded by wood galleries with turned balluster railings: "a platform projecting -- on the South Side [of the North wing] about five feet -- floor, rough & plain post and rails -- outside. . ." (See Appendix E).

The next ten years appear as a blank in City Tavern's physical documentation. Perhaps this is a blessing, for no one likes to know the details of a slow decay. In 1848, City Tavern was finally sold. Charles Lennig, the purchaser, kept up the Philadelphia Contributionship Fire Insurance policy and a new survey was made (see Appendices A and E). It is clear that Lennig was only protecting his asset for a short term while he made plans for replacing the old buildings.

E. Demolition and Subsequent Use of Land

On March 28, 1853, Charles Lennig had the architect Napoleon LeBrun make a definitive measured land survey of the City Tavern block (see Section VI, Illustration 11). The next year the Philadelphia newspapers, with the expected flourish and errors, printed the following "obituary":

"City Bulletin Demolition of a Relic of Olden Times --"

"The old 'Merchant's Coffee House,' at the corner of Second and Gold streets, and the building adjoining it on the South, are about being demolished by the Messrs Lennig to make room for a splendid improvement. An elegant four story structure, having an ornamental brownstone front of one hundred feet on Second Street, and ninety feet on Walnut and Gold streets, is to take the place of the ancient edifices about being demolished. There are, doubtless, very many of our readers who have not the remote idea that two of those old buildings have occupied a very prominent position in Philadelphia in their time, and have been the places of sojourn and resort for the highest dignitaries of the city. Most Philadelphians are aware that the building on the corner of Gold street was for a long time occupied as the Merchant's Coffee House. Before the Exchange was even dreamed of, high 'change was held at the Coffee House, and such men as Stephen Girard, Joseph Sims, Henry Pratt and other merchants of that time, were in the habit of assembling there

daily. About twenty years ago the upper part of the building was destroyed by fire; the business was then transferred to the Exchange, although that edifice was not quite completed at the time, and the Old Coffee House has since led a chequered existence until the present time, when it is about being immolated on the Altar of Improvement.

"Although the Coffee House was an establishment of much importance of its day, and the scene of many events of interest, the principal portion of the renown won by the building had been gained at a period antecedent to the time referred to.

"The City Tavern was the 'crack' hotel of its day in the City of Brotherly Love, and the old Coffee House building enjoyed its hey day of prosperity and glory under that title.

"The City Tavern was built, about the year 1770, on the site previously occupied by two two story frame houses, which belonged to Edward Shippen, Sr. They were known as the 'timber houses.' The hotel was built by a company of gentlemen, and from the records we have examined, we judge it not to be occupied until the early part of the year 1774. In February of that year, Daniel Smith advertised that the proprietors had selected him as a proper person to keep the house, and that he had accordingly furnished it, at a very great expense, 'in the stile [sic] of a London tavern.' His bedrooms were unexceptional, his larder excellent, his wines choice, and his stables commodious. Mr. Smith wound up his panegyric of the house by saying:

'The City Tavern was erected at a very great expense, by voluntary subscription of the principal gentlemen of this city, for the convenience of the public, and is much the largest and most elegant house occupied in that way in America.'

"We could fill several columns with details of the various interesting events which took place at the City Tavern, but want of space precludes it. The house soon became very popular, and, under the control of different proprietors, did a thriving business. The City Dancing Assemblies held there [sic] *soirees* there, distinguished strangers were lodged and *feted* within its walls, and many splendid entertainments, which created much in their time, "came off" on the spot. We cannot avoid the temptation to make mention of some few among the many conspicuous events which marked the career of the City Tavern.

"On the 4th of July, 1777 the first anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated at this house by a grand dinner. The members of Congress, the officers of the army, and other distinguished individuals participated. A band of music, composed of Hessians who had been captured at Trenton by Washington, was stationed in front of the building, and compelled to play during the dinner.

"Soon after the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British, a Whig ball was got up in grand style, and the fair dames of the city repaired in crowds to the City Tavern to take part in the festival. Several ladies, who had been tempted by the gallantry of the British officers to participate in the splendid pageant of the 'Meschianza', at Wharton's county seat in Southwark, were desirous of taking part in the ball at the City Tavern, but the Whig officers were fiercely patriotic, though somewhat ungallant, and not one of the 'Tory' participants in the English festival, was permitted to enter the ball room. The affair created much excitement at the time.

"On the 6th of February, 1793, the anniversary of the alliance between France and the United States, the successes of the French Republic over Austria and Prussia were celebrated at the state House. After the ceremonies there, Gov. Mifflin, a number of military officers, and the French Minister Tiernant, and the Consul General de la Forest, marched in procession to the City Tavern, where they partook of a grand entertainment. At the head of the table a pike was fixed bearing the Cap of Liberty, with the French & American flags entwined, surmounted by a Dove and Olive Branch.

"In October 1782, the remains of Major General Lee were buried from the City Tavern with military honors. The body was placed in Christ Church yard, not withstanding the following injunction in his will:

"I desire most earnestly that I may not be buried in any church or churchyard, or within a mile of any Presbyterian or Anabaptist meeting house, for since I have resided in this country I have kept so much bad company that I do not chose [sic] to continue it when dead."

"General Lee was second in command during the revolution. Although it is known he was buried in Christ Church yard, the exact spot is unknown. No stone was ever reared to his memory.

"There are many curious reminiscences connected with the old building, but we imagine we have furnished sufficient to afford an idea of its former character and standing. It was in the occupancy of Mr. Edward Moyston for a number of years.

"The ancient two story structure, on the south side of the old Coffee House building, was a celebrated tavern before the latter was built. In provincial times it was known as the 'Three Crowns.' Governor Richard Penn, and other leading dignitaries, have held high revels within its walls. In early days this building was beautifully situated, having a fine prospect to the south, with a green lawn extending down to Dock Creek. This inn was, in its time, a famous place of resort, and it was kept for many years by a Mrs. Jones.

Before the fire at the Coffee House, the second story of its lowly neighbor was used as the reading room of the establishment.

"Isaac T. Hooper, the well known Quaker philanthropist, conducted the tailoring business in the ancient two story structure, in the year 1795. This was of course, subsequent to the days in which the house was kept as a fashionable hostelry [sic].

"Hosts and hostesses – generals, governors, and foreign ministers – entertainers and entertained – fair dames and gallant cavaliers – almost all, in short, who lent life and gaiety to the scene, or gave importance to the old structures, have long since become dust and the buildings themselves are about to follow in their path. Commodious stores, suitable to the demands of the age, will be reared upon their site, and in a generation or two the Three Crowns and the City Tavern will not be remembered except by some curious delver into the past."³²

³²Newspaper clipping, January ?, 1854, Poulson's Scrapbook, vol. 7, p. 95, Library Company of Philadelphia. See also clipping in INHP Research Note files, [*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*, Jan. 7, 1854?]

III. ARCHITECTURAL APPEARANCE OF CITY TAVERN

A. Establishing the Overall Scale of City Tavern Through its Iconography

Although it survived into the age of photography, City Tavern went unrecorded except by the water colorist, engraver and lithographer. We must rely upon the faithfulness of these artists' impressions to determine the approximate volume of the building, as the fire insurance surveys do not include any indication of ceiling heights or total volume of the building surveyed.

City Tavern appears in most of these artists' views because of its illustrious neighbor, the Bank of Pennsylvania, designed by Architect Benjamin Henry Latrobe. In the earliest of these views City Tavern was a site feature in what was a perspective presentation drawing of the proposed Bank of Pennsylvania (Section VI, Illustration 3). At this point in the design of the Bank, Latrobe apparently wanted the Bank's front steps to line up with the normal Second Street building line. City Tavern, therefore, appeared reduced in scale beyond the Bank.

The next view of City Tavern again treats it as a site feature, added to one of Latrobe's two 1/8" = 1'0" scale elevations of the Bank of Pennsylvania (Section VI, Illustration 4). City Tavern is greatly reduced in scale in this "North Flank" elevation, to create the image of its being in the background. In determining the buildings' height this particular view is not useful to us at all because of the mixture of two and three dimensional presentations.

From Latrobe's two scale elevations, however, we can derive some true dimensions to use in relation to City Tavern. We have compared the scaled off dimensions and proportions of the Bank of Pennsylvania Ionic columns with an 1867 photograph (Section VI, Illustration 12) taken during the dismantling of the Bank while the six columns were still intact. The proportions are equivalent and we know therefore that the Bank was actually built according to these scale drawings.

The Bank of Pennsylvania was completed in 1800, and soon after, recorded by William Birch in one of his famed sets of Philadelphia engravings (Illustration 6). Birch shows the Bank set back from the Second Street building line as we know it was actually built. His portrayal of City Tavern may well be accurate in scale, for so many other details he portrays corroborate known facts.

We have made an overlay of the Wm. Birch perspective, and have projected the plane of the Bank of Pennsylvania Ionic columns over to the north wall of City Tavern. This plane was established in plan relation to City Tavern by the given dimensions on a plot plan survey of 1801 (Illustration 7), combined with the 1/8" scale elevation of the Bank (Illustration 5), and the known plan dimensions of City Tavern given in the insurance survey (Appendix E). The plane of the Ionic columns intersects the City Tavern north wall at a line which bisects the fourth floor west window.

As the tops of the Ionic columns, scaled off the original Latrobe drawing, measure $\pm 32'-0''$ above grade, then this line can be projected over to the City Tavern north wall, and from the opposite vanishing point in the perspective, the 32' level can be projected forward to the east front of City Tavern. We thus have a dimension to which to relate the scale of City Tavern as presented by William Birch.

There is one more perspective (Illustration 9), albeit not accurately constructed, which we have subjected to the same projection process. C. A. Foulson, Jr., circa 1837-43, made a watercolor view of City Tavern which includes a portion of the east front of the Bank of Pennsylvania.

When we projected the $\pm 32'-0''$ top line of the Bank of Pennsylvania column capitals onto the north wall of City Tavern in this Poulson view, and then projected this level forward to the east front wall, we found the two perspectives by Birch and Poulson to represent City Tavern equally as large in scale when related to the Bank of Pennsylvania.

The Poulson view allows us to be more specific in applying the 32' level to the reconstruction of the City Tavern facade. Poulson shows belt courses in the front facade near the floor levels. The 32' projected level meets the east front facade just below the belt course near the third floor level - and or about two thirds of the way up between the second floor window heads and the third floor window sills. This proportion is similar to that arrived at on the Birch print.

There is one other artist's view of City Tavern through which we can relate City Tavern's scale to neighboring structures, then in turn, relate the height of these structures to the Bank of Pennsylvania as it appears in the 1867 photograph.

Within this 1867 photograph of the dismantling of the Bank of Pennsylvania (Illustration 12) we are able to project the known heights of the Bank of Pennsylvania across Gold Street and the alley to the south, to the four- to five story buildings which were built back of City Tavern in the 1830s. These same buildings appear in a photograph by P. S. Duval (Illustration 10), an 1839 view from the west,

including the Bank of Pennsylvania, the four- to five-story buildings along Gold Street, and City Tavern beyond. Thus if we assume that Mr. Duval portrayed an accurate impression, we can relate the height of City Tavern to the projected heights of the adjacent four- to five-story buildings on Gold Street.

In detail, the following steps have achieved this end.

1. As the tops of the Ionic column capitals of the Bank of Pennsylvania in the 1867 photograph (Illustration 12) are practically on the horizon line of the camera perspective, we can relate the true measurements of the height from the ground to these Ionic capitals (derived from Latrobe's Bank of Pa. "East Front", Illustration 5) and project them across Gold Street onto the face of the buildings standing at that time. The Latrobe elevation shows: 27'-0" = columns plus capitals and base, 5'-0" = the stylobate, i.e., from top of Ionic capitals to grade = 32'-0".
2. Thus, if we assume that the tops of the Ionic capitals are exactly on the photograph horizon line, we can use their horizontal projection as a true height of 32 feet from grade wherever it falls on the four- to five-story buildings on Gold Street back of the City Tavern site.
3. We can now locate in the 1867 photograph the party wall line between the building which in 1854 replaced City Tavern on its entire lot, and the adjacent four-story building to its west. This line, when projected vertically from the horizon line down to grade, can be said to represent 32 feet, and can therefore be translated into a graphic scale to measure the entire height of the four-story building. The four-story building thus measures \pm 36' 8" high to the top of its brick cornice from grade. (Note that another photograph of the same date and a slightly different view - INHP neg. 2282 - shows this four-story building more clearly, and helps define the cornice elements of the above view for estimating the height of the building).
4. If we now examine the P. S. Duval 1839 lithograph (Illustration 10) which shows this four-story building immediately to the west of the built up City Tavern lot (a back wing filled the length of the lot at this time), we see that the cornice line of the four-story building, \pm 36' 8" high, when projected eastward, is just above the lettered sign "BIRCH" on the north wall of City Tavern. The perspective is not detailed enough to be more precise.

5. If we refer to the watercolor of City Tavern by C. A. Poulson, Jr., (Illust. 9), this view includes the lettered sign "T. BIRCH JR." on the north wall. In perspective it is placed just below the level of the City Tavern third floor window sills. If, as I suspect, the "BIRCH" signs in both drawings are one and the same, then we can say that the dimension $\pm 36'-8"$ falls just above the window sills of the third floor windows of City Tavern.

In applying distinct dimensions to indistinct artists' views, this process is subject to criticism. But as one more visual check it has some merit. Thus we have two dimensional criteria for reconstructing the overall scale of City Tavern. The belt course of the east wall third floor level must be just above the height 32' from grade. And the dimension from grade, 36'-8", should be just above the third floor window sill levels (see Section VIII, Reconstruction Drawings, NHP-IND 3339, sheets 6 and 7).

B. Derivation of Original Architectural Style and Details from Documentary References Related to Extant 18th Century Buildings

Section VIII of this report is a graphic reconstruction of City Tavern including: small scale ($\frac{1}{4}'' = 1'-0''$) plans, elevations, and sections (Drawings NHP IND 3339, sheets 1-9), and page-size sketch details.

As all the design elements occur only because they have been either written about in the records of City Tavern or appear in one of the views of City Tavern, the references to these sources have been lettered directly on the drawings adjacent to the detail in question.

The page size sketched details are accompanied by their City Tavern references, and also by the 18th century extant precedents for the detail design. This section of the report presents the background reasoning for the choice of a few particular details and their design sources, as they typify each such decision for the whole building.

1. Exterior

a. Front Facade

The Second Street front facade and the north facade facing the side alley are so well represented in artists' views that one need only dwell on those details which are not clearly indicated.

In total, City Tavern's Second Street front facade was arranged in the Georgian manner with a centered entrance within a projecting pedimented

bay. It was the projecting pedimented bay, the raised basement and water table, and the long steps up to the centered entrance, which gave City Tavern its imposing stature, and set it apart as a public building. The details which made up this facade, derived from the views and verbal descriptions in the fire insurance surveys, were generally typical of those being used at the time on domestic and public buildings alike in the Delaware Valley.

City Tavern was built by the hands of Philadelphia craftsmen whose statements were well-proportioned, well-executed, and almost unanimously adhered to. The 18th century appearance of Philadelphia was one of harmony in texture, color, scale and repetitive detail.

From the standpoint of reconstructing a building which has been gone for 119 years, this uniformity of architectural treatment is an asset. One need only turn to some of City Tavern's extant contemporaries to find precedent for detailing.

b. Front Entrance

Entrances in 18th century buildings were proclaimed either by being centered on the facade, or by being enframed with an architecturally ordered frontispiece, or sometimes both methods were used.

The main entrance to City Tavern was not only the focal center of the Second Street facade, but we think its doorway was surmounted by a pedimented frontispiece.

The 1773 and 1785 Contributionship insurance surveys (see Appendix E) include the phrases " - a pediment in front modillion Cornish at eaves", "a pediment in front modillion eaves", and "A pediment in front, Modillion Eaves". It is possible that the surveyor was referring to the pedimented center bay of the whole facade, detailing the type of wood cornice at the eaves. It is also possible that he was referring to a pedimented frontispiece at the entrance door, and the roof cornice detail.

In the only artist's view of City Tavern which shows the entrance unobstructed (Latrobe's 1798 presentation of the proposed Bank of Pennsylvania, Illustration 3), it is shown trimmed by a frontispiece. Literally the enframing appears to have a fanlight which extends into an open pediment which, in turn, is supported by two trusses that seem to be mounted directly on the brick wall beyond the architraves. In practice, such trusses would be mounted on pilasters which would be offset beyond the architraves.

In our knowledge of extant 18th century buildings, and from our collection of views of missing 18th century buildings in the Delaware Valley, only one structure incorporates such a frontispiece.¹

Pediments supported by trusses were used in the mid-18th century in Philadelphia in exterior decorative features other than frontispieces – for example on the State House tall case clock and Christ Church steeple. In 1795 trusses were used to support flat corniced windows on the facade of the First Bank of the United States. Derivatively, one finds in England truss supported pediments used as early as the Queens House, Greenwich, designed by Inigo Jones, and there have been many other variations since. One such derivation is plate 102, in James Gibbs' *A Book of Architecture*, London 1728, which is close in approximation to the frontispiece which Latrobe seems to have rendered at City Tavern. Gibbs' plate shows a door surmounted by an eared architrave, and beyond, open pilasters supporting scrolled trusses which are surmounted by an open pediment. Instead of a fanlight, there is a large cartouche within the pediment tympanum and frieze.

As this particular frontispiece design is rare in the Philadelphia area, we must test the reliability of the Latrobe watercolor against details known to have existed.

At the time that Latrobe sketched the surroundings for this presentation of his proposed Bank, the smaller building to the south of City Tavern was described in its insurance surveys as having "... 2 large circular windows and door in front with 86 lights in them 17 by 12 inches ... 4 dormer

¹See N.P.S. Historic Structures negative 157.2779. This particular photograph is unidentified and dates from the mid 19th century. It is of a church in a Delaware Valley urban setting. The church looks to be either late 18th century or early 19th century. Of three doorways, one frontispiece is clearly a Greek Revival addition to an earlier fanlight doorway. The other two doorways have frontispieces of raised paneled door jambs surrounded by eared architraves, surmounted by a plain board frieze and a full pediment supported by two large trusses. The trusses are mounted on pilasters and are very simple in articulation (i.e., no leaf carving) having just a simple raised line scroll with smooth surfaces predominating. The pilasters are not fluted. In general, the whole appearance looks to be a late 18th century or early 19th century cultural lag Georgian composition.

windows . . ." (i.e., 2 in front).² This is exactly what is portrayed by Latrobe.

Both Latrobe's drawing and that of Wm. Birch (Illustration 6), render the house to the north of the Bank of Pennsylvania with a shed pent eave and a shell-soffited gable hood above the entrance door. Birch shows a large scrolled horizontal truss supporting the hood, whereas Latrobe has forgotten to show these trusses.

This house, said to have been that of James Logan, survived into the age of photography.³ A photograph shows it was a double house with five windows across the facade. At the first floor both Birch and Latrobe have rendered the house correctly with two windows to the side (i.e., two at each side) of the centered entrance. However, we observe that neither artist has put the correct number of lights in the windows; Birch does not render the belt course as well as did Latrobe; and Birch rendered the early styled coved cornice while Latrobe did not.

Judging by this comparison, and the similar presentation of City Tavern itself, Latrobe has apparently rendered the surroundings of his Bank of Pennsylvania rather accurately in design intent if not in all details.

We have concluded therefore to rely on Latrobe's indication of the frontispiece for City Tavern.

As there is no one Delaware Valley design source for recreating the frontispiece, we must derive the details from various sources. These are listed on the sketch drawing in Section VIII. The sources at best date c. 1770, and are the earliest known examples of the architectural details needed.

In the account listing materials and workmanship for building City Tavern (Appendix C), is a "Bill of Carving . . . 5.12.6" by one "Martin Jugiez" (Jugiez). It was one of the smaller payments, and the carved work which it represents unfortunately goes unrecorded by all the insurance surveys made of the building (Appendix E).

²See Appendix C, Philadelphia Contributionship Survey Bk., 1795-1824, p. 21, 23 Dec. 1799. If one divides 86 lights for the two circular windows, i.e., 43 apiece, one realizes this figure is inaccurately transcribed, as all sash lights must be an even multiple. The circular windows probably had "80 lights" instead.

³See Illustration 12, Castner Coll., vol. 25, p. 8, Free Library, Philadelphia, NPS Historic Structures neg. 203.133.

Jugiez in 1763 and 1773 advertised with his partner, Barnard, as carvers and gilders. They also imported framed looking glasses and prints, papier mâché decorations for plaster ceilings, and carved brackets and bases for artwork.⁴

Jugiez apparently did a great deal of architectural carving, more than his advertisement leads one to believe. In 1770 he and Bernard were paid by John Cadwalader Esq. a total of £28..10..7½, for elaborate carving in the alterations made at Cadwalader's own house on South Second Street below Spruce Street. The carved work included "2 small Trusses for a tabernacle frame" @ 8 shillings, and "2 sides Brackets in the back parlor" @ 3 pounds. Probably the side brackets were large scrolls with acanthus leaf carving which flanked the tabernacle frame.⁵ It is likely that Jugiez carved the two scroll trusses rendered by Latrobe on the entrance frontispiece for just under 3 lb. each, or "in total" "£5.12.6."

One piece of carving done by the hand of Martin Jugiez survives. It is the large carved frame which holds the Pennsylvania State Coat of Arms, and which hangs over the Judges' bench in the Supreme Court Room of the Pennsylvania State House (Independence Hall). An examination of the character of this carving will be requisite to the reconstruction of the City Tavern frontispiece carved trusses.

Latrobe renders the stone steps which lead up to the frontispiece with 8 risers, no railing, and an arched structural support above a cellar entrance. Surviving 18th century stone steps with 4 risers or less have no railings, but it is inconceivable that a stairway with as many as 8 or 9 risers could have subjected its users to the danger of falling off the upper levels. We think Latrobe left out the railings to simplify his presentation. As design sources for a stair rail we have referred to the earliest dated iron work in Philadelphia: Congress Hall's balcony, and the Christ Church main gate, both executed and signed by one S. WHEELER, 1788.

Then too, we think Latrobe abbreviated the rendering of the stone stair structure. For the reconstruction we are referring to extant stairs of this kind which have entrances to basement service areas beneath them.

⁴*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, Dec. 15, 1763, p. 3, col. 3; Mar. 10, 1773.

⁵Nicholas B. Wainwright, *Colonial Grandeur in Philadelphia*, Historical Society of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, 1964), p. 29.

c. Window Size

Rendering windows in either watercolor or engraving is apparently a chore, and short cuts were taken on the James Logan house by both Latrobe and Birch in their views of the Bank of Pennsylvania and City Tavern. They drew the sash three lights wide, whereas the photograph of the surviving Logan house (Illustration 12) shows that the sash were four lights wide. Birch has often undersized windows in his views, those of the Pennsylvania State House being the most exaggerated examples.

With this in mind, as well as our observance of extant 1760s-1770s buildings such as Carpenters Hall, the Deshler Morris House and the Powel House, all of which have sash four lights wide, we have concluded to make up City Tavern's window sash of the 9" x 12" lights itemized in the insurance surveys (see Appendix E), made up in sash four lights wide.

d. North Facade Details

Of the five artists' views which show the north facade of City Tavern in some detail, two show belt courses between the first, second, and third floors. These are the views done by the architect, Latrobe (see Illustrations 3 and 4). On this side alley wall Latrobe also shows short returns of the roof cornices.

If we compare the *raison d'être* of the five views, perhaps we can further determine whether or not to read all the details in Latrobe's views literally.

As said previously, Latrobe's views were made as background and context to a proposed structure of his own design. In reference to the front entrance we established a basic reliability in these drawings. He had obviously been to the site and sketched the milieu in which he was placing his own building. One expects that as an architect, his trained eye and hand would have observed architectural detail, noted it in his on site sketch, and then incorporated it in the final drawing made in his office.

Two other views showing the north facades were not made by an architect (Illustrations 6 and 8). William Birch, author of these, was remarkably accurate in his portrayal of scale, volume, and character, and what detail he showed was accurate in concept if not in portrayal. Birch omitted belt courses completely in both views, as well as some known facts such as exterior shutters on the north facade first floor windows (Appendix E, p. 101, 1834 insurance survey).

The last of the five views is a watercolor which centers on City Tavern (Illustration 9). As simplified as the rendering is, it faithfully records

many known details and can basically be relied upon. On the north wall it does not show any belt courses, indicating that this alley facade may have been treated plainly, as would a party wall.

This last view was made by a Philadelphian, C. A. Poulson, Jr., who, due to his interest in the history of the city, turned out quite a few such views of Philadelphia buildings in the late 1830s (see the Library Company of Philadelphia). As opposed to Latrobe, Poulson probably created his view directly on-site, while Latrobe took his notes of details back to the office to render along with his design.

It is conceivable that Latrobe, having noticed belt courses in the front facade, may have assumed that they continued onto the side facades, while Poulson recorded only what he saw. It would therefore seem that Poulson's view should be taken more literally than Latrobe's.

To further discuss the point, it is clear from all the views and from the insurance surveys that the Second Street facade was a statement of architectural emphasis, with its projecting pedimented center bay, raised base, and centered entrance opening into the plaza.

In contrast, the north side wall faced a narrow alley, across which the original builders could only have envisioned the side of some other structure.

This architectural variation in emphasis is best illustrated in the variation in hierarchy of the window detailing on the two facades. The windows of the Second Street facade all were elegantly endowed with interior folding shutters, a detail which was not widely in use until at least the late 1780s. The side-alley windows, perhaps thought to be more vulnerable for being hidden, had the common 18th century heavy exterior wood paneled shutters (Appendix E).

We have concluded that the north side wall of City Tavern was designed with no articulation, no raised base or water table, no belt courses, and no cornice returns.

e. Exterior Brick Bonds

The artists' views of City Tavern are not detailed to the extent of showing the brick bond or bonds used in the exterior wall faces. The overwhelming use of Flemish bond in 18th century Philadelphia enables us easily to say that the front and rear facades, at least, were of Flemish bond. Further definition raises choices. The header bricks in a Flemish pattern could have been glazed as they are at Carpenters Hall (1770s), and the Todd House (1774). If this were so, then the belt courses articulating these facades, in contrast, would not have had glazed headers, and the water table, or projecting

base, would have been laid up without glazed headers, and may even have been of the English bond or common bond.

Flemish bond with glazed headers was widely used both before and after City Tavern was built. Thus, we cannot decide on the use of glazed headers based on date alone.

Perhaps the interior shuttered windows can be a departure for making this decision. It is the window design which makes City Tavern's entrance facade "avant-garde" and thus perhaps indicates that the brick building should keep pace, and take on the appearance of buildings done in the late 1780s which are shutterless and have plain Flemish bond without glazed headers.

This treatment would simplify the decision making on the side alley wall. If, as discussed before, this wall is unarticulated, then it certainly would not have had glazed headers even if the front and rear facades did. The north wall is so massive that if the front and rear facades *did* have glazed headers, not to have had them on the north side would have been a bold contrast. It is therefore easier to picture no glazed headers at all on any of the exterior walls.

Often Philadelphia buildings have Flemish bond on the principal facades, and a common bond on the side walls. This is most likely what would have been done at City Tavern, considering the hierarchy of the other details.

f. The Piazza

The 1773 and 1785 insurance surveys of City Tavern include an appendage to the building called the "Piazza," 28 feet by 11 feet. The 1773 copy, written in Book No. 1 of the Philadelphia Contributionship (Appendix E), described it as "a piazza Back," thereby locating it someplace on the west facade of City Tavern.

We assume it was centered on the west elevation with its long dimension against the main building. In assessing the value of City Tavern, the Contributionship Insurance surveyor divided the building into thirds, giving a value of £500 to each part. The division was determined by two east-west masonry walls which divided the structure. Linked with the center third were the stairway and piazza.

The North part to the Brick Wall	£500
The South part to the Brick Wall	£500
The Part between the two Brick walls with the Piazza and Staircase	500 ⁶

⁶Philadelphia Contributionship Loss Survey 1767-9, May 2, 1785, Appendix E.

The term "Piazza" was applied by 18th century insurance surveyors to several types of structures. In the survey book kept by the same surveyor of City Tavern, Gunning Bedford, a few such definitions appear.

In a city row house lot the "Piazza" was often a link between the main house and kitchen back building. This link was either an open passageway with or without a room above,⁷ or it was closed and contained the main stairway of the house.⁸

In a country freestanding house the Piazza was often what we commonly call a porch. The most complete description of this form is one from 1798: "Piazza back 32 feet by 12 feet floored and ceiled supported by 6 posts cased square".⁹

One month before Gunning Bedford copied into his survey book the 1773 City Tavern Survey, and what was the immediately preceding survey to the City Tavern entry, another form of country house Piazza was described. The house "41 x 30 2 storys high" had "a Piazza & balistrade in front 10 feet wide".¹⁰ This last description was probably a porch, the roof of which was surrounded by a balustrade and could be walked on with access from the second floor.

⁷"Piazza and room over it of wood 11 by 8 ft. kitchen 12 by 11 ft. 2 storys high", John Morris House, South side Chestnut between Front and 2nd, Sept. 5, 1768, Contributionship Survey Bk. No. 1, 1768-94, Gunning Bedford, p. 3.

⁸"A piazza or Stair Case 11 by 9 ft. 2 storys high", Robert Alison House, w. side George St. Southwark, Dec. 6, 1768, Ibid, p. 4.

⁹Phila. Contributionship, D. Evans Book of Surveys for Insuring Houses from fire 1798, Policy No. 2969, Dec. 31, 1798. On Sept. 3, 1775 Gunning Bedford surveyed the great country house "Port Royal" in Frankford (Phila. Contrib. 1439-41), and described "A piazza on the South Side the length of house by 10 feet in width." Thanks to the interest of Mr. Carl Gatter apparently this piazza survived to be photographed by him before demolition in the 1950s (see The Philadelphia Historical Commission). The balusters are heavy and turned, with Tuscan turned posts supporting the entablature and shed roof.

¹⁰Levey Marks House, Bank of Schuylkill, Oct. 5, 1773, Ibid, p. 54.

Such a porch with a second floor exterior door leading to a balustraded roof exists at the Deshler Morris House in Germantown, and may date from the 1774 origin of this house. Physical investigation is necessary to determine whether this is the very porch which was erected in 1774 and described by the survey of that year as "Balcony from the Second floor"¹¹ or whether this "Balcony" was replaced in 1839 by what is at the Deshler Morris House today, described in the resurvey of 1839 as, "A Piazza back of the main house 9-½ feet by 21-½ feet supported by two plain columns - and a pilaster plastered ceiling - plain eave- & shingled roof" (Sic. It is presently sheet metal and can be walked on with access from an original doorway in the second floor hall).

This same form of Piazza is described by another survey of a country house which reads "a Large piazza at east front and Balconia over it."¹² Lemon Hill in Fairmount Park, Phila., is flanked by two such railed-in porches with balconies above. While Lemon Hill was being built, c. 1798-1800, it was assessed for the 1798 Federal Direct Tax and described only as a "stone [house] & Piazza 14 by 35."¹³

Yet one other form of Piazza occurs on country houses. In 1783 a free-standing house "3 miles from the City . . . 2 storys high," had "a Piazza to each story on the South Sides."¹⁴ We understand that this might mean a two-story porch, each level having a roof.

From these various Piazza definitions we must choose the one which best matches the following City Tavern Insurance Surveys.

1773 Loose Survey

"a piazza 28 by 11 feet a poarch under it with Ramp,^d Rails & Balisters - and Stairs-down to the kitchen."

¹¹Contributionship Survey David Deshler House, SW side Main St., Germantown, Feb 1, 1774

¹²Contributionship Survey BK. No. 1, p. 128 Aug. 13, 1787

¹³1798 Federal Direct Tax, West Northern Liberties, List A Addendum, INHP microfilm 4871

¹⁴Philadelphia Contributionship Survey BK. No. 1, p. 100 James Brighthurst, March 1, 1783.

1773 Book No. 1, p. 54

"a piazza Back 28 by 11 feet a poarch under it with Ramp.^d
Rails & Balisters - and Stairs down to the kitchen."

1785 Loose Survey

"a piazza, 28 by 11 feet and poarch under it inclose^d with
Rails & Balisters."

1785 Book No. 1, p. 119

"A piazza 28 by 11 ft. and poarch under it Inclosed with rails
& Balisters."¹⁵

Note that the surveyor uses in the same survey *both* the terms piazza and porch. Could he have been emphasizing the different use of the two spaces, one above the other? The Oxford English Dictionary Vol. VII gives as its first definition of a "porch": "covered approach to the entrance of a building." One perceives a sense of utility in this definition. The connotation of the word "piazza" is more or less that of luxury space for "taking the air." The Oxford second definition for "piazza" is: "Erroneously applied to a colonade or covered gallery or walk surrounding an open square or piazza proper, and hence, to a single colonnade in front of a building; an ambulatory with a roof supported on the open side by pillars."

Based on the insurance survey interpretation we have concluded that City Tavern had a porch at the west facade used when entering the building from the rear yard. The porch had under it a stair down to the basement kitchens and was enclosed with ramped rails and balusters. Above the porch was a balustraded "Piazza" supported on turned columns and flat pilasters, and reached by a doorway in one of the second floor rear rooms.

Such a second level piazza would have been a pleasant adjunct to the Long Room and private club or dining rooms. One imagines on summer evenings the relief of walking out onto this open balcony after an evening meal, or during the intermissions of the Dancing Assemblies or concerts.

Wood railed piazzas and porches are very vulnerable to weather, and survive only when given continuous upkeep. We are assuming one of two occurrences: either deterioration was the fate of City Tavern's piazza, and by 1804 it was replaced with a brick structure with shed roof as

¹⁵Philadelphia Contributionship Surveys No. 1767-9 City Tavern, see also Appendix E.

shown by William Birch in Illustration 8, (despite the fact that the surviving maintenance accounts hold no hint to such a major change to the structure); or, the brick structure shown by Birch, and that shown by Latrobe in Illustration 4, concealed the still standing piazza from the artists' views. In any case, it is felt that the 1773 and 1785 insurance survey descriptions are so specific that as design sources they should take precedence over the artists' sketches of 15 and 27 years later.

2. Interior

a. Archway in Entrance Hall

To break the visual length of row house hallways, 18th and 19th century Philadelphia builders introduced archways across them. These archways were usually placed as decorative elements, independent of the structural system of the building.

The early City Tavern insurance surveys, brief as they are, do not include such an archway. Despite this, the later surveys mention the use of archways at the first floor, and raise enough questions to conclude that an archway may have existed in the original first floor passage or hallway (see Section VII drawing NHP IND 3339, sheet 3).

The portions of each insurance survey related to this subject read as follows:

- 1773 "4 rooms in first" (plus passage)
- 1785 "4 rooms in first" (plus passage)
- 1834 "The lower Story . . . is divided in two rooms & passage . . . a large arch in each room & one in the passage with reeded pilasters and paneled soffit . . ."
- 1848 "The lower Story . . . is a one room . . . three Arch'd doorways, finished with Single Architraves, & paneled soffits . . ." (see Appendix E)

It is clear that as of 1834, by removing their separating north-south partitions, the two rooms on each side of the hallway were combined to make one on each side. The framing of the floor, if ever spanned parallel to these partitions, and the structural system, would have been unaffected by the removal of these non-bearing walls. Thus, the archway in each room mentioned in the 1834 survey probably replaced frame walls which carried no loads, and were added only to cover the raw structure exposed by the removal of the walls.

There was no practical need for adding an archway in the passage at this time; no other changes were made to this central access space. And judging by our observation that no changes are usually made to business properties unless

there is a practical purpose, it would seem likely that this third archway was already there, having been built as part of the original structure. In fact, it is conceivable that the hall archway inspired the 1834 placement of archways in the flanking rooms.

In 1848, to create the "one room" described, the front, or east portions of the hall walls must have been removed, leaving the rear or west portions to support the surviving stair. The wall sections removed were masonry bearing walls, as described in Section II. They were approximately 23 feet in length, and were no doubt replaced by a beam supported by cast iron columns at the third points (cast iron columns were introduced at this period in many buildings where there was a need for uninterrupted space). These 1848 changes apparently did not alter the previous arrangement of three archways, indicating that the passage archway must have been placed within the rear half of the hallway.

The surveyor who described City Tavern both in 1834 and 1848 was John C. Evans. He had been surveying buildings for many years; notably, he surveyed Independence Hall in 1818. Evans knew his architectural terms, but it is possible that his description of the architectural embellishments of the archway was noted when standing in front of *one* archway, without noting any variation between the three. It is therefore possible that Evans was describing one of the archways added in 1834 when he said in that year: it had "reeded pilasters" (an architectural feature of the 1790s-1840s), and in 1848: it had "Single Architraves" (a detail used later in the 18th century to line the arched section of the opening). Evans may well have ignored the details of the older archway in the passage.

If we are correct in assuming that the original archway was overlooked by Gunning Bedford in the 18th century surveys, its architectural articulation could not have been elaborate – possibly open pilasters, plain plinths, impost moldings, double architraves at the arch, sunken panel soffits, and a plain keystone.

In addition to the above rationale based on the insurance surveys of 1834 and 1848, and the almost constant use of archways in any 18th century Philadelphia town house of some pretension, there is one other possible reason for linking an archway with the entrance passage of City Tavern.

Charles Willson Peale painted a full-length portrait of one of the founding managers of the Philadelphia Dancing Assembly, John Inglis (see Illustration 2). The portrait, which was cut down to bust size sometime in the late 19th century after the lower portion had been damaged, is now in the hands of descendants. A handwritten note pasted on the back of the canvas reads: "Painted by Charles Wilson [sic] Peale in 1770. To be hung in the Room of the City Dancing Assembly of which he was one of the Original Managers – and continued for many years.

It was originally a full length in a large Carved Frame. I have written its history elsewhere."

Charles Coleman Sellers in his catalogue of Peale portraits gives the date for painting the portrait as "c. 1770". In a subsequent book Sellers explains that Peale made many visits to Philadelphia between 1769 and 1774, on any one of which he may have painted Inglis. Inglis died in 1775.¹⁶

If City Tavern was finished by the fall of 1773 then it would seem both fitting and likely that the Philadelphia Dancing Assembly might decorate their new quarters with a full length portrait of this manager.¹⁷

Back of Inglis is painted an archway, which with artist's license appears to have: sunken pannels in its soffit with rosettes in their centers, a double architrave lining the arch, simple impost moldings, and what looks to be a top rail of a pilaster. As Peale did in other such grand portraits, he included some architectural feature more or less out of context, adorned with draped and flowing curtains, and any other elements which could further add to the presentation of the person and their interests. In most cases these features related directly to some aspect of the subject's life.

It is possible that Peale placed his subject in a welcoming position at either the entrance to the very room in which the Dancing Assembly met, or in the entrance hall of the building. In describing what must have been the entrance to the Long Room used by the Assembly, the 1834 fire insurance survey (Appendix E) mentions "1 pair folding doors, painted", and the 1848 survey mentions "folding door with reeded pilaster Architraves". Neither of these descriptions seems to relate to an archway. We therefore could suppose that Inglis was standing before the more usual architectural motif of an archway in the entrance hall of City Tavern.

¹⁶*Portraits and Miniatures by Charles Willson Peale* Charles Coleman Sellers, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, 1952, *Charles Willson Peale*, Charles Coleman Sellers, C. Scribners & Sons New York, 1969, p. 82

¹⁷That the Dancing Assembly was using the City Tavern Long Room when it was newly opened is attested to by none other than the builder of the structure, Thomas Proctor, when in an advertisement for the sale of City Tavern Proctor said "It would be useless to say much on the spaciousness of the apartments, as they are well known to most persons of rank in this city. The dancing assembly having been held there since the finishing of the buildings. . . THOMAS PROCTOR, Sheriff" *The Freeman's Journal, or the North American Intelligencer* Philadelphia, No. CCIV, March 16, 1785.

To summarize, there are no direct references to such an archway, but there are three indirect references: 1. the customary use of archways in entrance halls; 2. the City Tavern fire insurance surveys which mention the use of archways as of the years 1834 and 1848; and 3. the use of an archway as the personally related background of the C.W. Peale portrait of John Inglis, Manager of the Philadelphia Dancing Assembly, an early tenant of City Tavern.

We propose to place an archway in the reconstruction entrance hall based on these points.

b. The Long Room Architectural Features

The Long Room was by design to be used for meetings, concerts, dancing, and banquets. Contemporary descriptions of these functions establish its general scale. It was described as "the large Room in 2d story",¹⁸ "a room that is quite long but narrow,"¹⁹ "The Long Room,"²⁰ and it was included in a description of the whole building which had "several large club rooms, two of which being thrown into one make a spacious room of near fifty feet in length, for public entertainments".²¹

The clear dimensions of the room, placed across the entire second floor front of the building, were $\pm 48' \times \pm 21'$ (see Section VII, drawing NHP-IND 3339, sheet 4) a proportion which could well have appeared long but narrow.

As at the State House, or Independence Hall, we imagine that the Long Room was directly connected to the stair hall by a central doorway, flanked by doorways to the two "club rooms" at the rear of the second floor. The Philadelphia Dancing Assembly used these back rooms: "Those who do not like to dance play cards on tables prepared for that purpose in near-by rooms."²² For very large banquets, such as the one given in 1781 when "The company was

¹⁸Philadelphia Contributionship Loose Survey No. 1767-9, Nov. 2 1773. Appendix E

¹⁹*The New Democracy in America. Travels by Francisco De Miranda in the United States, 1784-85*, Univ. of Oklahoma Press, 1963, p. 54.

²⁰Wm. B. Reed, *Life and Correspondence of Joseph Reed*. Phila., Lindsay and Blakiston, 1847, vol I, p. 65.

²¹*Pennsylvania Gazette*, April 17, 1773.

²²*Op. cit.*, *Miranda*, p. 54.

very large, not less than three hundred,"²³ the company no doubt spilled over into these rooms, yet remained a part of the whole through the doorways.

The problem of how to architecturally trim the Long Room has been difficult to resolve. The insurance surveys of 1834 and 1848 (see Appendix E), despite the description of encroachments of sub-divided rooms, include enough information to confirm that the Long Room had baseboards, surbase or chair rails, double architraves at the doors, single architraves at the windows, and inside shutters.

The 1834 survey, as cited before, attributes "1 pair folding doors, painted" to the second floor. The center entrance to the Long Room from the stairhall must have been an opening large enough to take folding doors (either originally or as an addition).

For heating purposes, we assume there were two fireplaces in the Long Room, one at its north, or upper end, and one at the south end. There were two windows at the north, no windows at the south party wall, and five windows along the east front wall.

The difficulty in reconstructing the architecture of this room arises from further elaboration cited in the Contributionship insurance surveys, reading as follows:

1773 Loose Survey

"The large Room in 2d Story has two pedestals fluted pilasters and frame.^d intabliture with frett Cornish."

1773 Book No. 1, p. 54

"The Large Room in 2d Story has 2 pedestals fluted pilasters & frame.^d - Intabliture with Cornish."

1785 Loose Survey

"The Large Room in 2d Story has two fluted pilasters with pedestals and intabliture across the room with frett Cornice".

1785 Book No. 1, p. 119

"The large room in 2d Story has 2 fluted Pilasters with pedestles and intabliture across the room with frett cornice".

²³John B. Reeves, "Extracts from Letter books of Lieutenant Enos Reeves of Pennsylvania Line", *Pennsylvania Magazine of History & Biography*, vol. XI, p. 82.

Many of the terms used in these surveys are easily definable:

- “fluted pilasters” - Engaged flat column shafts with continuous vertical concave grooves. Although not listed, the pilasters would include bases and capitals.
- “pedistals” - The support for the pilasters, including plinth, shaft or die, and cap or surbase.
- “Entablature” - An entablature is the full order supported by the pilasters, including architrave, frieze and cornice.
- “fretwork cornice” - Of the three parts in a cornice (the cymatium corona, and bed mouldings), fretwork is placed between the ovolo and cyma reversa of the bed mouldings. In Philadelphia fretwork can be in the form of a “Wall of Troy”, or less elaborate cut out work.

The terms in these surveys which are difficult to determine are: “and frame^d”, “Entablature across the room” and “two”.

It is very possible that the “frame^d” term is in reference to a tabernacle frame placed above the fireplace opening on one or two chimney breasts. Gunning Bedford, the surveyor, used the term “frame” in many instances with this meaning – particularly when describing the extant Powel house in 1769: “. . . Chimney Breasts tabernacle frames, . . .”²⁴ and the John Penn house next door in 1770: “. . . 2 fluted pilasters tabernacle frame mantle Cornish &c. on Brest . . .”²⁵

The terms “Entablature across the room” certainly mean that the full ordered entablature was carried across the short length of the Long Room. As such, the support of the entablature was undoubtedly “2 pedestals [and] fluted pilasters.” And as both of these descriptive phrases are presented with the term “frame^d” which we believe is related to a chimney breast, then it would be quite likely that the fluted pilasters or pedestals were placed at the corners of the chimney breast, flanking the tabernacle frame and supporting the full entablature which continued across the end of the room.

²⁴Philadelphia Contributionship Survey 1342-44, August 26, 1769.

²⁵Philadelphia Contributionship Survey 1428-31, Aug. 7, 1770

This brings us to rationalizing a definition of Gunning Bedford's use of the written "two", and numeral "2" in referring to the pedestals and pilasters. If we take the "two", or "2", literally, then it would seem that only one end of the room would be so endowed. One would then expect the opposite end to have had a special use and special treatment, including an orchestra structure, perhaps.

There are several references to the use and disposition of an orchestra in the Long Room. For example, for the celebration of July 4, 1778, "at the end of the Room opposite the upper Table, was erected an orchestra . . ."²⁶ Upper in this sense means north, as opposed to the direction in the address often given City Tavern in the 18th century, "No. 86 Lower Second Street", i.e., below or south of Market Street.²⁷ The Hon. William Ellery who wrote the above description of the 4th of July celebration was undoubtedly familiar with the Long Room, having been a member of the Continental Congress, representing Rhode Island, during the years 1776-1781. If an orchestra had been a permanent feature of the Long Room one would not expect Ellery to use the term "was erected", which implies a temporary structure.

On October 18, 1786, concerning a "City Concert" series, *The Pennsylvania Journal* advertised that "A new orchestra is erected and the greatest care will be taken to make the room agreeable." Both of the above quotations sound as though the orchestra was a structure which was removable, not a fixed architectural element. Perhaps this explains why there was no specific description of it by the fire insurance surveyor.

It is conceivable, therefore, that the orchestra was no more than a sectioned, removable, one or two step platform, placed at the south end of the room. (See Section VII, Illustration 21, "The Wapping Concert"). It would have been large enough in 1778 to hold at least five to ten men playing: "Clarinets, Haut boys, French horns, Violins, and Bass Viols . . ."²⁸ For the City Concerts advertised in 1786, the orchestra platform had to hold a piano forte as well as string and wood winds.²⁹ Again, this need for considerable size

²⁶*Pennsylvania Magazine of History & Biography*, Vol. II, "Diary of Hon. William Ellery", p. 477-8.

²⁷*The Pennsylvania Packet, and Daily Advertiser*, Philadelphia, Nov. 29, 1790.

²⁸Op. cit., William Ellery, p. 447-8.

²⁹*The Pennsylvania Journal and the Weekly Advertiser*, Philadelphia, October 18, 1786.

reinforces the supposition that the orchestra was not an architectural fixture such as the galleries or balconies one so often sees in 18th and 19th century ballroom representations.

How then did the Long Room appear when the portable orchestra was removed?

Considering the general acceptance of symmetry in 18th century buildings, it seems inconceivable that the north and south end walls of the Long Room would differ. Practically speaking, a fireplace at each end would have been essential. We have therefore graphically reconstructed the Long Room with a pair of pilasters at each end of the room; on the corners of the chimney breasts, flanking fireplaces surmounted by tabernacle frames, and supporting a frett cornice entablature which runs across each short end of the room, the frett cornice itself continuing on the long walls.

c. Architectural Treatment of the Lessor Rooms

As the sole source of heat, a fireplace was an essential element in an 18th century room. It was therefore the focal point for activity and visual emphasis. Structurally, fireplaces were placed one above the other with their flues clustered within the rising chimneys.

The artists' renderings of City Tavern show its chimneys to have been against the north and south exterior or party walls. Within the building these chimney breasts protruded into each room. As was the custom in Delaware Valley 18th century structures, the resulting alcoves flanking the chimney breasts of City Tavern were utilized for closets, or, in a few rooms on the north side of the building, windows were placed at the sides of the fireplaces (see Section VIII, drawing NHP-IND 3339, sheet 4).

Where there were closets in City Tavern their appearance was described in the 1773 and 1785 insurance surveys in the briefest terms: "fronts to Closetts" (see Appendix E). Gunning Bedford, the surveyor, in a survey for another building, used the terms "wainscott Fronts to Closets".³⁰ The intent of these descriptions was most certainly to say that the front walls of the alcove closets were made up of wood paneling, as wainscott is the building term used in referring to an area of wood paneling spanning from floor to ceiling.

That the fronts of the closets were described, and nothing was said in the 1773 and 1785 surveys about the chimney breasts themselves, suggests a

³⁰Contributionship Survey Bk no. 1, p. 128, Aug. 13, 1787, Andrew Doz House.

distinct difference in their treatment. Fire insurance companies were only interested in replacement value, so their surveyors were mainly concerned with the extent of expensive flammable woodwork. In fact, these same 18th century surveys said, with exception to the Long Room, that the rooms were "all finish.^d plain", and the later City Tavern insurance surveys describe the fireplaces as having in 1834 "plain mantles" and in 1848 "plain mantle" and "large mouldings round the fireplaces" (see Appendix E). This suggests that perhaps there were large rectangular areas of plaster above the fireplace openings, and to their sides plaster areas reflecting the by passing masonry flues from the floor below. These plaster panels would have been framed by wood stiles which would receive rails at the levels of the cornice, chair rails and bases.

Several houses from this period introduce this use of plaster areas on chimney breasts: the office or pantry of the Corbit House, 1773-4, in Odessa, Delaware; the Thomas Nevill House, 1770, 338 S. 4th Street, Philadelphia; and the Todd House, 1775, at Independence National Historical Park. Thus, the fireplace walls were paneled in both wood and plaster, as opposed to the other three walls of the rooms which were chiefly plaster.

Despite the fact that no mention is made of cornices for the lessor rooms in the insurance surveys, the juncture of the paneled fronts of the closets and the plaster ceilings of City Tavern were undoubtedly covered by some sort of cornice mouldings. Eighteenth century builders used mouldings to cover such transitions from one material to another. In elaborate structures having fully paneled fireplace walls with tabernacle frames, the cornices usually consisted of a crown moulding, fascia, soffit and bed moulding. The remaining three walls had a continuation of only the crown moulding and fascia.

In the case of City Tavern's lessor rooms, where the fireplace walls are simplified, the transition cornice could well have been reduced in complexity to only the crown moulding. The rest of the room, at the juncture of plaster walls with plaster ceilings, probably did not have any cornice at all. The 1770s Thomas Nevill House, at 338 S. 4th Street, has rooms finished in this manner.

The other trim used in City Tavern's rooms, according to the 18th century insurance surveys, consisted of "Surbass" (chair rails), "Scerting" (baseboards), "and architraves to windows" (trim around the windows). The inclusion of this wood trim was also to fill the practical need of hiding construction joints, and in the case of chair rails, to protect the plaster walls from being marred by the backs of chairs.

The City Tavern 1834 and 1848 surveys expand on the above designations of trim, and specify whether the baseboards were "moulded" or "plain", and whether the windows and doors had "single" or "double architraves", usually based on the hierarchy of the use of each room.

The Detail Scale Drawings in Section VIII of this report indicate the conformation of mouldings which may have been used in City Tavern. These details are derived in type from the descriptions in the insurance surveys, and in form from extant mouldings found in comparable Delaware Valley 18th century buildings.

The paint colors to be suggested for this reconstruction, both interior and exterior, will have to be chosen from among the colors we have found to have been used in buildings of the same era in Philadelphia.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Archeology

The reconstruction drawings of City Tavern are derived almost exclusively from the documentary legacy left by insurance surveys, land surveys, personal accounts and newspaper advertisements. Reconstruction can often obtain credence from archeological evidence as well. City Tavern, however, was replaced in 1855 by a building which was larger in area and greater in proportion, with deeper cellars. As a result, the 1855 building rather efficiently removed the possibility of our finding any surviving City Tavern cellar walls.

Drawing NHP-IND 3339, sheet 10, in Section VIII, illustrates this point, but in addition shows the real possibility of finding the very bottom brick courses of City Tavern's privy pit (or "vault" as it was called in the 18th century), water well, etc. In 1958, following the demolition of the large Seamen's Institute, which stood on the site of City Tavern and its yard, bulldozers were used to clear rubble from the cellar level in preparation for receiving landscaping (see Illustration 13). During this process, Architect Adrian Doe of Independence National Historical Park observed and noted with dimensions a brick-lined pit within what would have been the NW cellar room of City Tavern. The speed of the bulldozer allowed only a cursory view of this feature before it was lost. However, its existence gives testimony to the possibility of finding portions of other such utility pits. The above drawing includes the evidence of the pit which was found and also shows a scaled comparative depth overlay of other excavated 18th century utility pits found in Philadelphia, illustrating that such evidence may still be forthcoming at the City Tavern site. Such evidence could and should be looked for during the excavational portion of the City Tavern reconstruction contract.

In addition, sheet 10 of Section VIII also shows the relationship of City Tavern to the existing reconstructed 18th century sidewalk areas and street utility lines. (For the existing conditions at the site see also drawing NHP IND 3044B, sheet 3A of 6, 5/8/65, Development-City Tavern grounds). These areas below grade may in part remain undisturbed from the 18th century, and should be archeologically tested in *advance* of the contractual stage of the reconstruction. At least one would hope to find evidence of City Tavern's water drains leading to the Second Street sewer, which was installed c. 1766. If the Bishop White House drain to Dock Creek produced such a large quantity of sherds which were so revealing of the Bishop's table settings, then a similar find at City Tavern would prove immensely helpful to the planning of the City Tavern furnishings.

Portions of the construction funds should be set aside for test excavations under the sidewalks before site clearance begins, and for observation and salvage during site clearance.

B. Development Scope as it Effects Planning

If, as said in the Administrative Data Section of the 1962, INHP, *Historic Structure Report Part I on City Tavern*: "It is recommended that City Tavern be reconstructed and refurbished . . . [with] the ultimate introduction of food and beverage services," then it is now necessary to plan the development of City Tavern so that the kind of food and beverage used at the 18th century City Tavern can be served in a way that provides the greatest enjoyment of the reconstructed building on the part of the visitor.

The relationship of kitchens and serving stations to dining areas is very much dependent on the choice of menus to be served. We recommend therefore that a food and beverage list be assembled from documentation of City Tavern (see Appendix D and H) and similar Philadelphia 18th century hostelrys. This list should then be discussed with a restaurant consultant to determine a menu which is appropriate and feasible, and to suggest possible placement of kitchens and serving areas.

Architects can then be brought into the planning to implement these recommendations.

In anticipation of these planning sessions the following thoughts are offered for consideration.

City Tavern was a large building, but 20th century safety limitations imposed on its volume, reduce its available public space to that of the cellar, first floor and second floor. In fact, the second floor would not be considered safe for public use unless a second stairway for egress is introduced. It therefore seems sensible to keep to an absolute minimum any intrusions of utilities on the limited amount of public space available in the reconstruction.

The following plans show three different general schemes for introducing modern utilities into City Tavern, recognizing of course that these plans were made without any of the requisite consultations with a restaurant specialist.

1. Scheme A

We recommend this scheme as it provides a second exit from the second floor of City Tavern which would be both an emergency exit and an exit for one way guided tours. This scheme envisions reconstructing the 18th century City Tavern annex to house all the service functions, and thus affects a complete

separation of services from the visitor both within the buildings and on the grounds, reducing the danger of fire, traffic hazards or unpleasant experiences. This plan reduces the need for dumbwaiters and pantries, etc., within City Tavern itself; thus the visitor has maximum use of the City Tavern reconstruction.

A reconstructed 18th century kitchen in the cellar would provide demonstrations not only for the adult visitor who might use the facilities in the basement, but also for school groups who would be invited by appointment to eat their own lunches in two of the cellar rooms and then attend the cooking demonstration - perhaps with an additional reward of a taste of some 18th century dish.

Architecturally, this plan including the City Tavern annex recreates the historic plaza space in front of City Tavern by contrasting the normal Second Street building line of the annex with the recessed City Tavern.

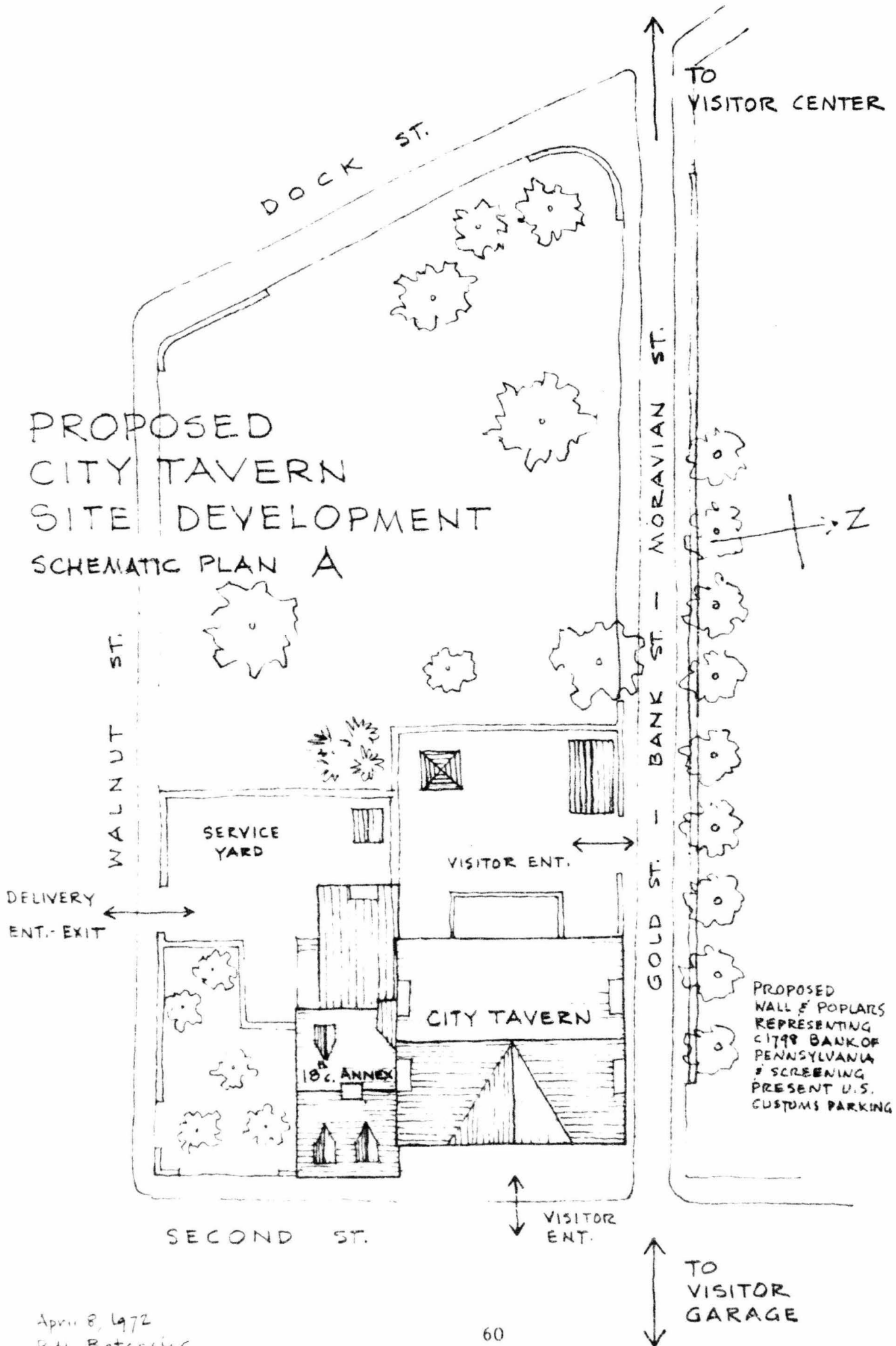
2. Schemes B and C

We have included these two schemes despite the fact that we do not feel that they would be in the best interest of the National Park Service. Both these schemes involve cross-traffic of service deliveries and tourists, they include only one stairway between the first and second floors, to be used by guided tours, restaurant visitors, waiters, and concert audiences - both up and down. The service facilities in Scheme B and C encroach on the valuable restored space of City Tavern, and this overlap prohibits fire separation. Scheme C would not permit any interpretation of the City Tavern kitchens. Scheme B could include a restored kitchen, but it would not be able to handle school groups with the ease and end benefits of Scheme A.

Despite the obvious additional cost of Scheme A, we recommend it for its flexibility, safety, and potential for visitor enjoyment.

In mentioning cost, I would like to further recommend that estimates for the reconstruction of City Tavern be worked up with the aid of an active Philadelphia area building contractor or professional estimator. The fabric of City Tavern will be an unusual combination, ranging from millwork, including carving and reproduction hardware, to the most up-to-date food processing equipment.

PROPOSED
CITY TAVERN
SITE DEVELOPMENT
SCHEMATIC PLAN A

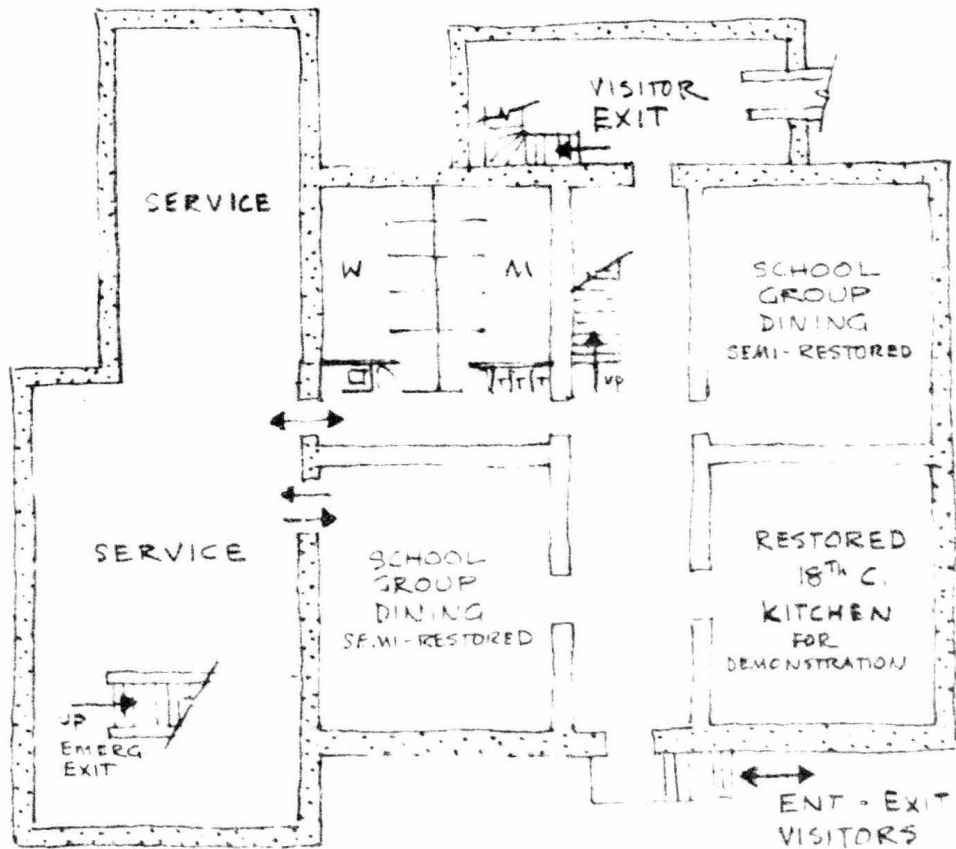


April 8, 1972
P.H. Batcher

CITY TAVERN - B'SMT

SCHEMATIC PLAN A

UTILIZING THE C.1755 HOUSE
"THERETO ADJOINING" WHICH
WAS AN ANNEX TO CITY TAVERN.

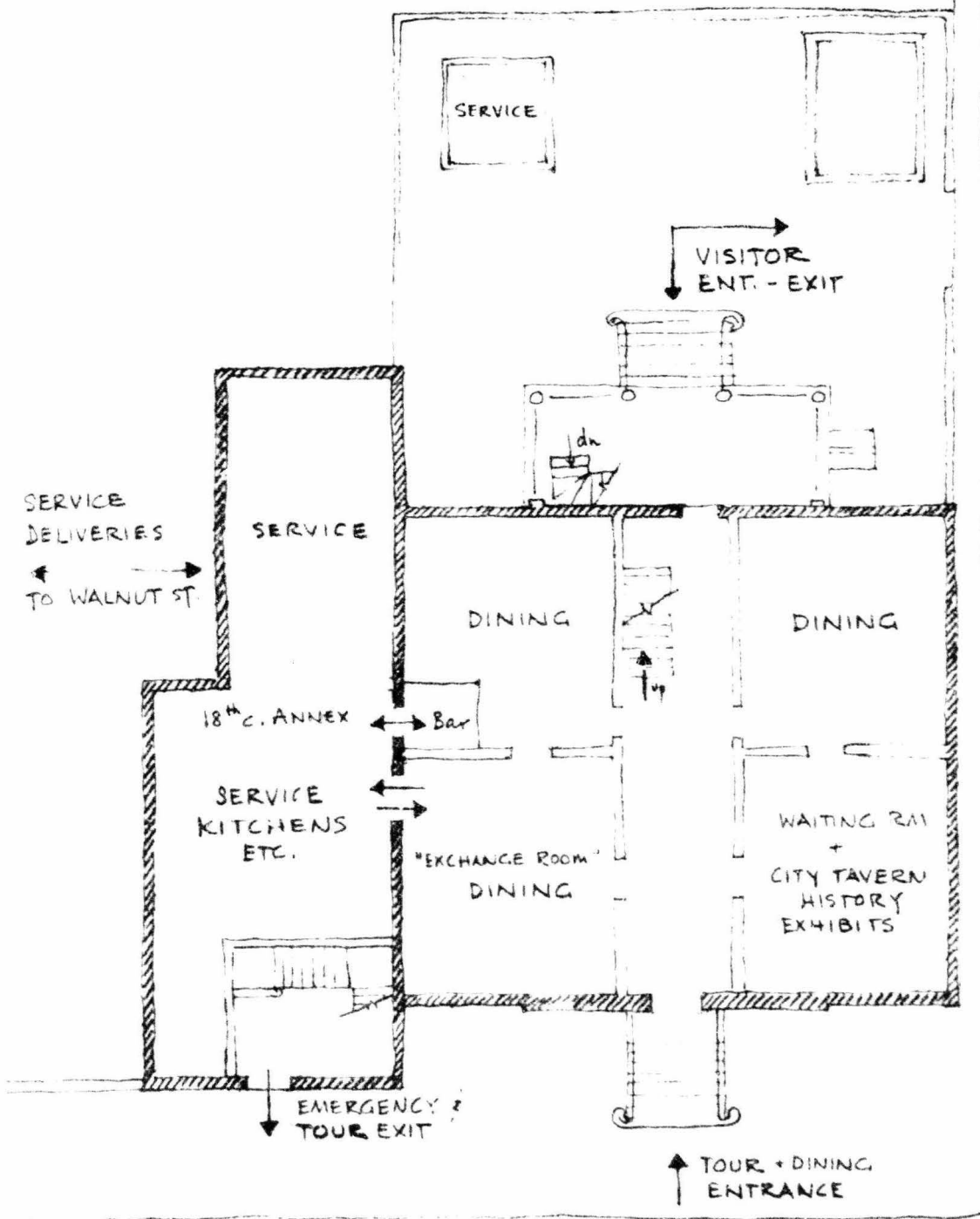


APR 1972
J. A. D. P. H. B.

CITY TAVERN - 1ST FL.

SCHEMATIC PLAN A

UTILIZING THE C.1755 HOUSE
"THERETO ADJOINING" WHICH
WAS AN ANNEX TO CITY TAVERN.



TO VISITOR CENTER
BANK STREET - GOLD STREET

SECOND STREET

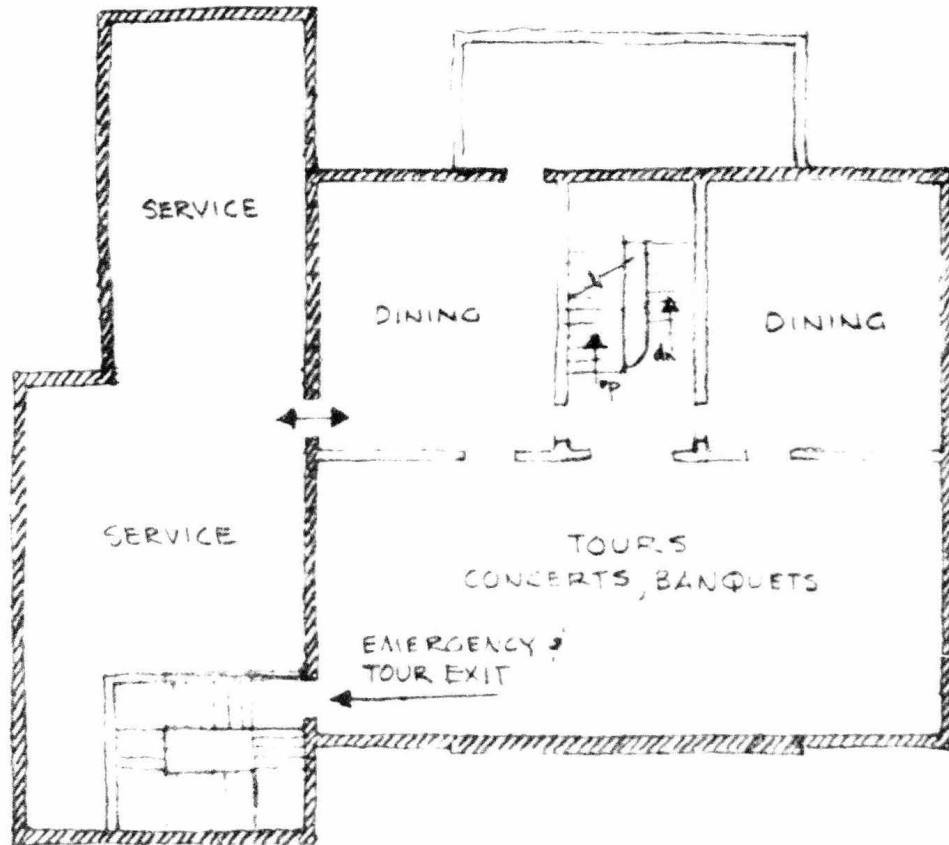
PHB April 1972
1/16" = 1'-0"

CITY TAVERN - 2ND FL.
SCHEMATIC PLAN A

UTILIZING THE C.1755 HOUSE
"THERETO ADJOINING" WHICH
WAS AN ANNEX TO CITY TAVERN

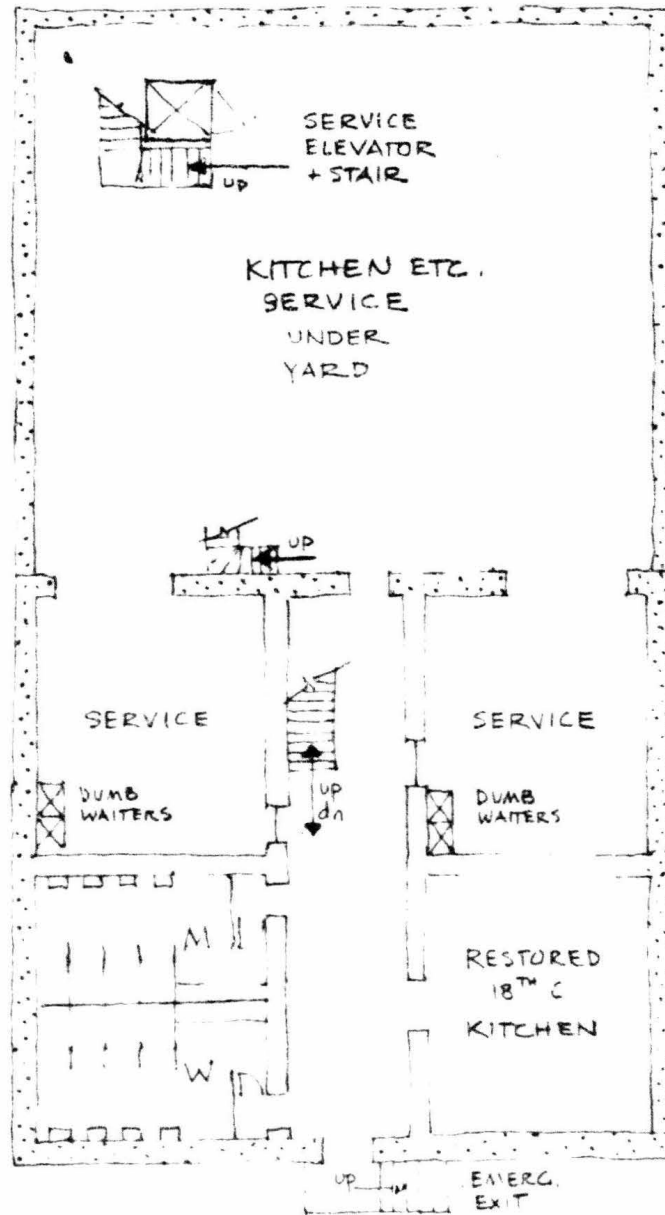
NOTE:

THE THIRD AND GARRET FLOORS
COULD HAVE ADDITIONAL PUBLIC
REST ROOMS, RESTORED & FURNISHED
EXAMPLES OF CITY TAVERN BEDROOMS,
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES, AND
STAFF LOCKER ROOMS.

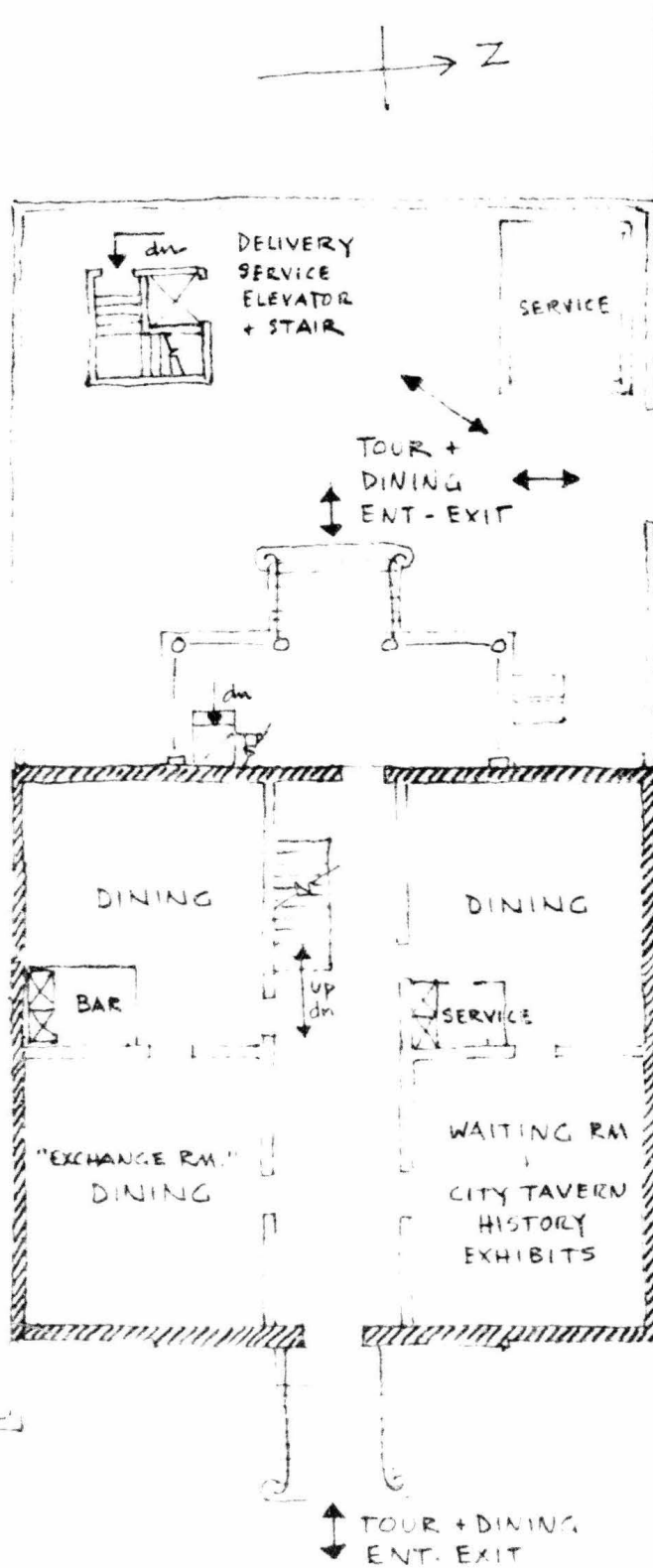


232 AT2
1/10 = 1-0' PHB

CITY TAVERN - B'SMT
SCHEMATIC PLAN B



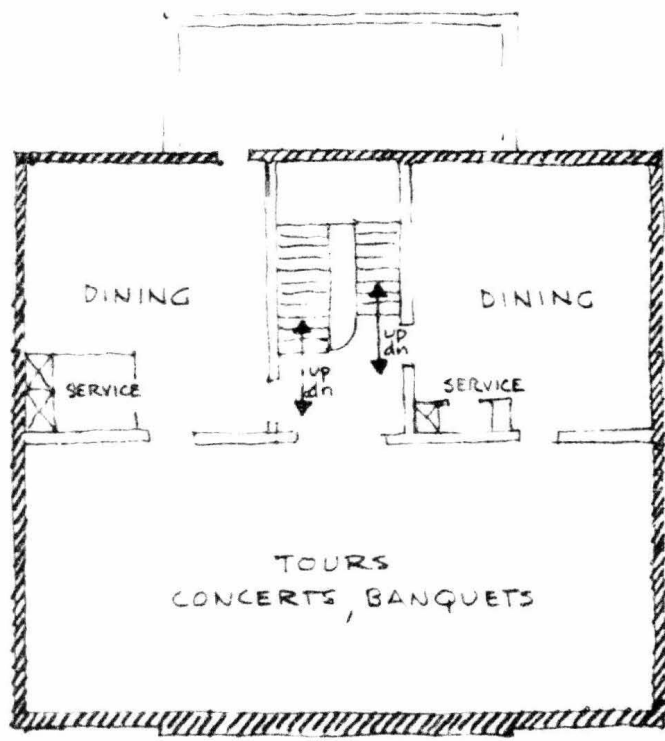
CITY TAVERN - 1ST FL.
 SCHEMATIC PLAN B



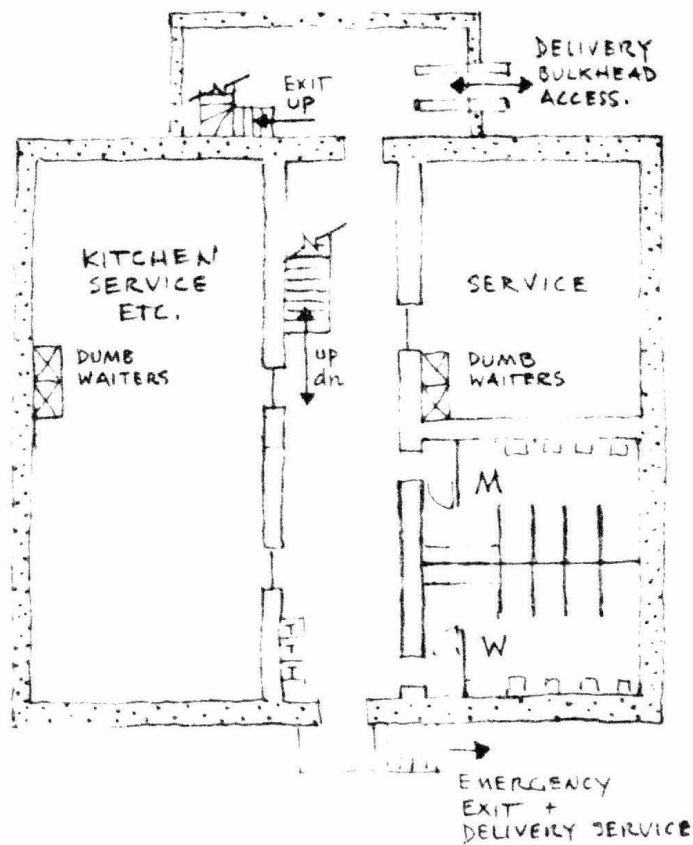
TO VISITOR CENTER
 ↑
 BANK STREET - GOLD STREET

SECOND STREET

CITY TAVERN - 2ND FL.
SCHEMATIC PLAN B

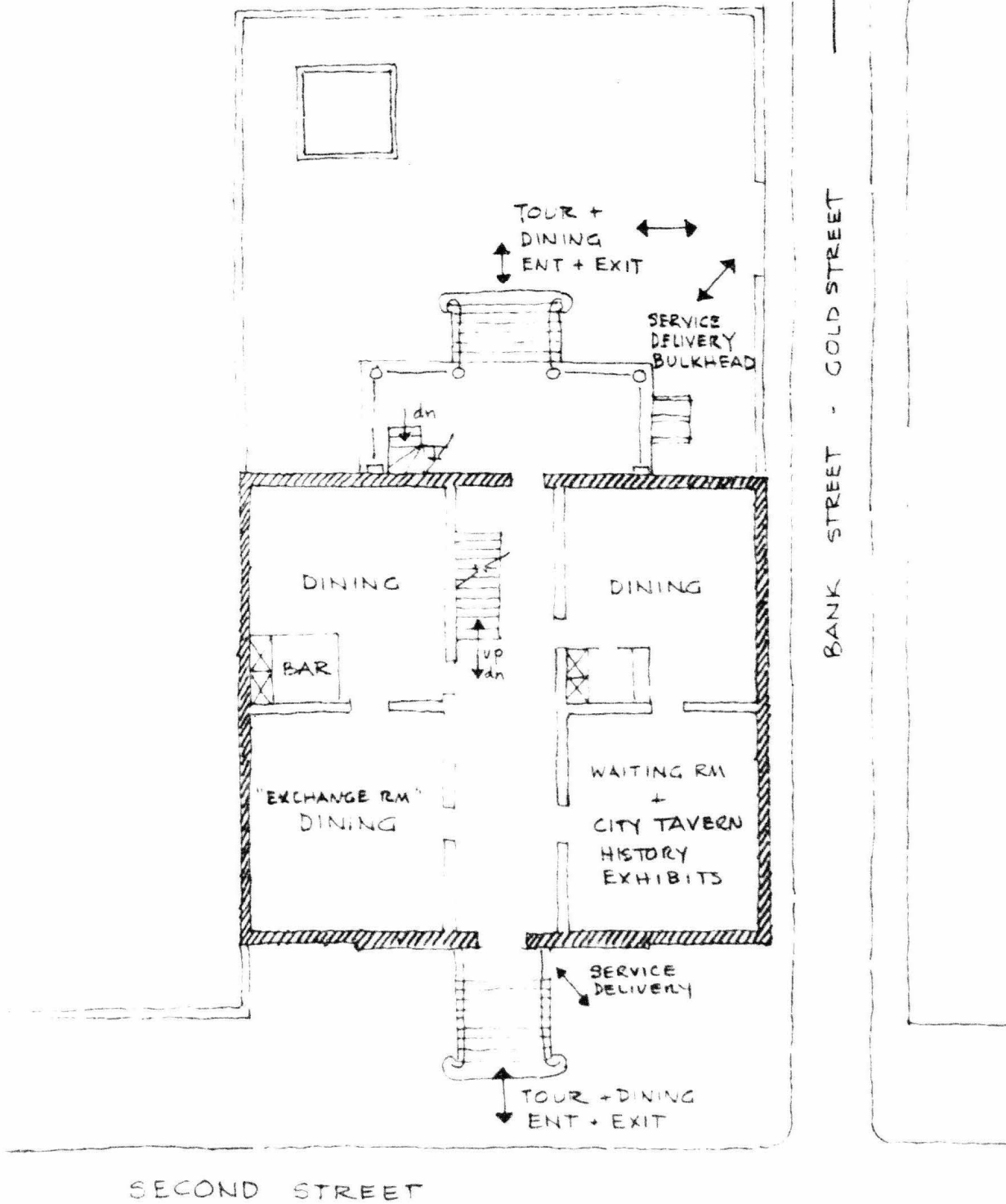


CITY TAVERN - B'SMT
SCHEMATIC PLAN C



1/16" = 1'-0" P.H.B.

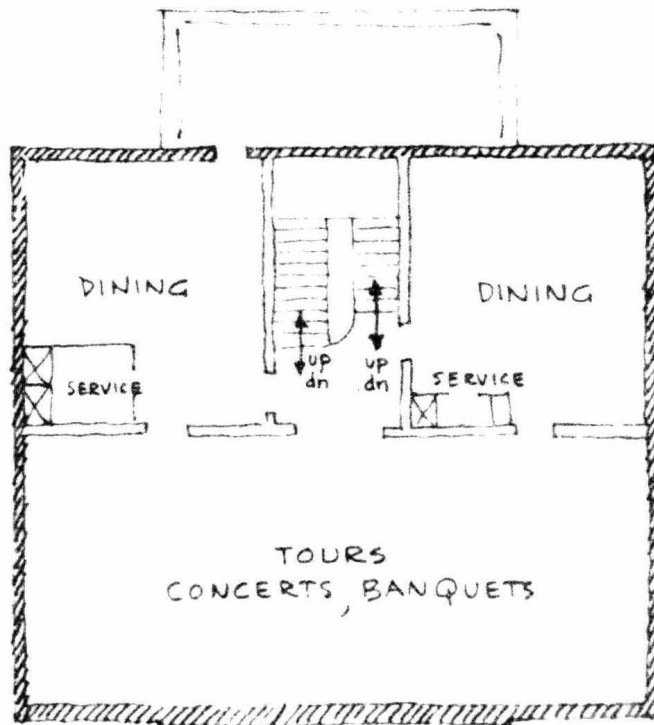
CITY TAVERN - 1ST FL.
 SCHEMATIC PLAN C



TO VISITOR CENTER
 →
 BANK STREET - GOLD STREET

SECOND STREET

CITY TAVERN - 2ND FL.
SCHEMATIC PLAN C



1/16" = 1' 0" P.H.B.

V. APPENDICES

Appendix A

CHAIN OF TITLE TO THE CITY TAVERN PROPERTY

Ex-Record Book I, 184
William Penn
to
John Goodson

25th day 4th mo. 1684

A certain Lot of land lying and being in Philadelphia Containing in breadth fifty one foot & in length on the North side of the sd Lott from the second street to the swamp Two hundred forty three foot & from the swamp to the second street on the south side of the sd Lott Two hundred and fifteen foot bounded Northward with John Moons Lott Eastward with the second street from Delaware Southward with John Persons Lott westward with the swamp...

Rec. 14th 3rd mo. 1690

.....

Deed Bk. I-4, 302-304
John Goodson-Chyrurgeon
to
Edward Shippen-Merchant
£550

5th mo. [July] 3rd, 1703

That Lott of Land Situate Lying and being in the said City of Philadelphia Containing in breadth 51 foot and in length on the Northside of the Lott from the Second Street to the Swamp 243 foot and from the Swamp to the Second Street on the South side of said Lott 215 foot. Bounded N--by John Moon E--Second St. S--John Persons W--Swamp

Rec. June 8, 1768

.....

Deed Bk. I-4, 425-427
Samuel Emlen, Merchant--executor of will of
Samuel Powell (grandfather) deceased
to
Samuel Powell--(grandson, devisee in will)
£1000 (for services)

January 10, 1760

[By Powell's will, after fee paid, the grantee was to receive as follows:]

A certain lot of ground situate in the said City Containing in Front on Second Street 102'. Bounded East

with same Street, South with Walnut Street, West with Dock Street, and North with an alley leading out of Second Street into Dock street &ca.

Rec. July 25, 1768

Deed Bk. D-6, 107-110

Apr. 29, 1771

Samuel Powell--Esquire
& Elizabeth, h/w
to

Thomas Proctor--Carpenter

Cons: rent (\$166- $\frac{1}{2}$ Sp. milled & 9 pence)

All that lot & piece of ground situate on the west side of Second Street from the River Delaware...containing in breadth on said street 51' and in length 123'. Bounded N. ward by lot now or late of John Moon, westwardly other ground of Samuel Powell at the distance of 123' from Second street, Southward by other ground of Samuel Powell and eastward with Second street.

Within 3 yrs. to build & finish on said lot a good brick messuage, at least 17' front, 3 stories high.

Rec. Jan. 29, 1783

Deed Bk. I-13, 141-142

Aug. 22, 1772

Thomas Proctor--Carpenter
& Mary, h/w
to

Edward Shippen, Jr.)
George Clymer)
Henry Hill)
Joseph Shippen, Jr.)--Esquires
John Cadwalader)
John Wilcocks)
Samuel Meredith)

lot or piece of ground situate on West side of Second St. containing in front on said street 51' & in depth 100'. Bounded N--John Moon W--grd. of Thomas Proctor S--grd Subj. to yrly rental of \$166- $\frac{1}{2}$ & 9 pence.

Cons: 10 sh.

Rec. July 14, 1774

Freeman's Journal
or North American
Intelligencer, No. CCIV
March 16, 1785

Mar. 30, 1785

By virtue of a writ of Levavi Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the Coffee House, the corner of Front and Market-streets, on Wednesday the 30th day of this month March, at six o'clock in the Evening.

That Elegant Building known by the name of the CITY TAVERN, situate in Second-street, near Walnut Street: the House is fifty-one feet front on Second street aforesaid, and in depth forty-six feet, and the Lot one hundred feet, bounded on the east by second street, on the south by ground late of Samuel Powell, esq. and on the north by a twelve feet alley. It would be useless to say much on the spaciousness of the apartments, as they are well known to most persons of rank in this city. The dancing assembly having been held there since the finishing of the buildings; the whole subject to ground rent of sixty-nine pounds six shillings and Nine-pence per annum; to be sold by

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff

Deed Bk. D-13, 159
Shff. Thomas Proctor
to
Samuel Powell
£3000

Apr. 12, 1785
Deed Poll
vs.
Edw. Shippen, Jr., et al

All That lot or piece of ground, with the Capital Messuage or Tenement thereon erected, Situate on the West side of Second Street, Containing in breadth on said Street 51' & in length or depth 100'. Bounded Northward with lot of ground now or late of John Morris, Westward by ground of Thos. Proctor, whereof this is a part, Southward by ground of Samuel Powell, Eastward by Second St.

Ack. Apr. 15, 1785

Rec. May 2, 1785

Will Book W, 569-570
Will of Samuel Powell

Mar. 11, 1793

To my wife, Elizabeth Powell, all my real & personal property except if she has a child.

Proven Nov. 11, 1793

Will Book 9, 422-423

May 22, 1819

Will of Elizabeth Powell

(Jan. 29, 1830)

To my niece, Dorothy W. Francis, all that house and lot of ground situate on the West side of Second Street called the City Tavern & the house and lot thereto adjoining being the estate rented by me to the Committee of Merchants Also a house and lot on Walnut Street between Second and Third Streets in the occupancy of Gabriel Coit for her natural life. On her death the property is to be sold by executors: William White, Edward Burd, Thomas Mayne Willing, Edward Shippen Burd Proceeds to go to Ann Francis, 2/6; William Francis, 1/6; John Francis, 1/6; Mary Page, 1/6; Thomas Francis, 1/6; all children of Dorothy W. Francis.

Proven Jan. 29, 1830

.

Deed Bk. A.W.M.-76, 128-134

July 31, 1848

Edward Shippen Burd--surviving executor of Elizabeth Powell Estate
to
Charles Lenning--Chemist & Druggist
\$21,500

(Two lots) Beginning at the southwest corner of Delaware Second Street and of a certain 18' alley or street extending from said Second Street to Dock Street called Bank Alley thence extg. westwardly along the Southerly side of Said Bank alley 99'5 more or less thence southwardly parallel with Second street 50'7 more or less to the aforesaid other ground formerly of Samuel Powell and now of Wm. Marshall eastwardly by the said Marshall's ground, by the other ground formerly of the Said Samuel Powell and by the aforesaid ground late of Matthew Whitehead 34'7 thence still by the said ground late of Matthew Whitehead Southwardly 7' thence eastwardly 3' then Southwardly 16'9 thence eastwardly 6' thence Southwardly 3'10" & thence eastwardly 24'10" thence Southwardly 24' to the Northside of Walnut Street thence eastwardly along the North-erly side of Said Walnut Street 11'4" thence by aforesaid messuage & lot late of William Kirkpatrick Northwardly 29' & thence eastwardly 20' to the west side of said Second Street and thence Northwardly along the westerly side of Said Second Street 73'8" more or less to Said Bank Alley & place of be-ginning. With the tenements or messuage thereon erected.

Rec. July 31, 1848

Deed Book JMH-917, 235-238

June 30, 1920

Penna. Co. for Ins. on Lives, etc.--adm. w/will of Charles Lennig
to
The Seamen's Church Institute of Phila.
\$107,000

All those two Certain lots or pieces of Ground w/the Buildings...thereon Situate...on the Northwest Corner of Walnut and Second Streets Containing in front on the said Walnut Street 88 feet 7 inches...extg. in length or depth Northward along the West side of Second St. 102 feet to Moravian St. & containing in breadth on the rear end of the lot along the said Moravian St. 91 feet 5 inches...and the other thereof Situate on the north side of the said Walnut St. at the 88 feet 7 inches West from the West side of Second St. Containing in front on Walnut St. 18 feet & extg. in length or depth Northward of that width the East line of the said Lot along the premises above described 51 feet 8 inches.

Rec. July 2, 1920

.

Deed Book

Sept. 10, 1956

The Seamen's Church Institute of Philadelphia
to
United States of America
Cons. \$625,000

All that certain...piece of land w/the bldgs. & improvements thereon erected, situate in the Fifth Ward of the City of Phila....described as follows: to wit: Beginning at the point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Second St. w/the Northerly side of Walnut St.; thence extg. westward along the said side of Walnut Street 180.54' to the Northeasterly side of Dock Street; thence extg. Northwestwardly along the said side of Dock Street 115.57' to a point on the Southerly side of Moravian St.; thence extg. Eastwardly along the said side of Second St. aforesaid; thence extg. Southward along the said side of Second St. 102' to the first mentioned point and place of beginning.

Being known and numbered as 201 to 221 Walnut St.
and 217 to 227 Dock St.

Appendix B

DECLARATION OF TRUST, CITY TAVERN
February 9, 1776

Parchment, Declaration of Trust, City Tavern, Misc. MSS. Collection,
Am. Phil. Soc.

WHEREAS We the Subscribers hereto have formerly subscribed and paid the several Sums of Money opposite to our respective Names for the building a large and commodious Tavern in the City of Philadelphia which has been accordingly built on a Lot of Ground Situate on the West Side of Second Street near Walnut Street; Subject to a Ground Rent of One hundred and Sixty six and an half Spanish milled Dollars and nine pence Pennsylvania Currency per Annum payable to Samuel Powell and his Heirs AND WHEREAS the Deed of Conveyance for the said Lot was made to Edward Shippen, Junr., George Clymer, Henry Hill, Joseph Shippen, Junior, John Cadwallader, John Wilcocks, and Samuel Meredith and their Heirs intended but not expressed to be in Trust for themselves and the other Subscribers to the said Building, which same Trustees have with our Consent mortgaged the Premisses unto the Honourable John Penn Esquire for the payment of One thousand Pounds which it was found necessary to borrow for compleating the said Building NOW We the Subscribers having been convened in order to fix upon some Plan of settling the Estate in and to the said House and Lot agreeable to the original Intention of the Parties and of ascertaining the manner of disposing of the Profits of the said Building and of settling the Terms on which any of the Profits of the said Building and of settling the Terms on which any of the Proprietors shall have a Right to vote in such a Disposition and in what cases Shares may be transferred or forfeited Do hereby agree and direct That the said Trustees shall with all convenient Speed execute a proper Declaration of Trust, Setting forth that they hold the Premisses In Trust for themselves and the several other Subscribers and their Heirs and Assigns for ever as Tenants in Common in Shares according to the Sums by them respectively subscribed and paid allowing a Subscriber of Twenty five Pounds to be intituled to one Share Subject nevertheless to the directions and Provisions herein after mentioned.

We do further agree That if at any time hereafter it shall be proposed to alienate or sell the said House and Lot, or to apply the same to any other Purpose than keeping a Tavern the same shall not be done but with the Concurrence of at least three fourths of all

the Proprietors, signified by their Consent in Writing under their Hands; But as to all other Matters such as leasing the Premises, disposing any part of the Stock in Repairs, or any Regulations therof, appointment of a Treasurer and the like the same shall be determined by a Majority of the Subscribers met after due Notice.

NO PROPRIETOR however great his Interest to be intitled to more than Vote ---AND to avoid as much as possible the Inconveniences which may arise from Shares being subdivided into many small Parts as well as from their vesting in Women, Infants or Persons at a distance who may be incapable of giving their Votes when the same may be necessary, It is further agreed that no Proprietor be intitled to a Vote unless he be a Male of full Age owning a whole Share in fee Simple. And that if any Proprietor being about to remove out of the Province or for any other Reason shall incline to dispose of his Share in the said House and Lot he shall be at full Liberty to dispose thereof Provided the deed of Transfer be recorded in the Office for recording Deeds for the County of Philadelphia and notice thereof in Writing given to the Treasurer of the Company within Six Months after the Execution thereof and not otherwise----- And if any Proprietor shall remove out of the Province with design to settle in any other place above the distance of Two hundred Miles from the City of Philadelphia without having made such Disposition or without doing the same within one Years afterwards all his Shares and Title to the said House and Lot shall devolve upon the remaining Proprietors and their heirs equally to be divided between them.

AND if any Proprietor by his last Will and Testament shall devise his Share to more than one Person or to a female or if any Proprietor shall die intestate as to his Share, then it shall and may be lawful for the Executors or Administrators respectively of such Testator or intestate to sell and dispose of his Share (by deed recorded as aforesaid) within one Year after the death of such Testator or Intestate and in default of making such Desposition such Share to devolve on the remaining Proprietors and their Heirs equally and if any Person shall devise his Share for a less Estate than in fee Simple such person shall be deemed to die intestate and his Share liable to be sold and forfeited as aforesaid.

IT is further agreed That the Treasurer for the Time being shall receive the Rent arising from the said House and after paying the said Yearly Ground Rent Taxes and Interests of the Money borrowed shall reserve the Remainder of the Rent in his hands towards a fund for making Repairs and paying off the Principal Sum borrowed as aforesaid. And that in Order to increase the said funds, whenever there shall be a nett Sum in the hands of the Treasurer amounting to One hundred Pounds the same shall be put out to Interest on Account of the Company But there shall be no

division of the Profits or any Parts thereof among the Proprietors until the said Incumbrance of One thousand Pounds with its full Interest be discharged.

AND it is further agreed That if the said Principal Sum borrowed shall be called for and Payment required before the same can be discharged out of the Profits of the House it shall be in the Power of the Trustees and the Survivors of them to borrow and to take upon Interest from other persons so much Money as may be necessary to discharge the said Mortgage and again from time to time to mortgage the Premises for securing the Payment thereof.----It is likewise agreed and directed that as often as the Number of the Trustees shall by death be reduced to three the Surviving Trustees shall convey over the legal Estate to such other persons as the Majority of the Company met on proper Notice shall think fit to appoint---

In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and Seals the Ninth day of February in the Year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and Seventy Six:

(Signed and Sealed)

John Nixon	Da. Beveridge	John Lawrence
Geo. Clymer	Edw. Shippen, jr	J.W. Ross, Jr.
John Calwalader	Lambert Cadwalader	Adw Caldwell
Arch McCall	Andw Allen	Philemen Dickinson
John Mease	Joseph Shippen, jr	Jo Wharton
J.M. Nesbitt	W. Shippen, jr	John Dickinson
Wm. West	David Franks	Reynold Keen
James Mease	Jos Reed	Sam ^l Meredith
Blair McClenachan (?)	Phinias Bond	Matthew Mease
James Tilghman	Andrew Caldwell	Peter Wikoff
Tench Tilghman	Isaac Cox	
Adam Kuhn	Henry Hill	
Jared Ingersoll	Thomas Mifflin	
Jos Fox	John Allen	
James Allen	John Wilcocks	
Jno ^l Shee	John Gibson, jr	
Sam ^l Mifflin	Alexr Wilcocks	
Andw Hamilton	J. Jno Mitchell	
John Penn	Thos Barclay	
Will Parr	John Redman	
Thos Cadwalader	Matthias	
	Thos. Willing	

Appendix C

[Cadwalader] Accot of Sundry Bills of Materials & Workmanship for
Building City Tavern. Viz.
[1772-1773]

pd James Bringhurst's	Bill of Ironmongery	pd £80.18.1 ¹	pd £255.---.---
pd John Bistel's	Bill of Iron Work		pd 76.13. 3
pd James Barn's's	Bill of Painting		pd 163. 7. 9
pd Richard Trueman's	Bill of Wire-work &c		pd 14.---.---
pd Wetherill & Cresson's	Bill of Boards &c		pd 36.10.---
pd John Britton's	Bill of Boards &c		pd 9.---.---
Thomas Procter's	Bill of Carpentry &c		pd 963.17.10
pd George Wescott's	Bill of Copper &c		pd 13. 5. 3
	Bill-fer [sic]		
pd Alexander Smith's	Bill of Hanging Bells & c		pd 27. 9.---
pd Robert Erwin's	Bill of pd £ 40 } not Carr ^d outPd 60 } [carpentry]		30.---.---
pd Robert Keer's	Bill of Duffield [10 written over 9]		pd 10.---.---
Andrew Cribble's	Bill of [blank in MSS] [cooper]		1.12. 6
pd John Colstoner's	Bill of Lyme		3.10.---
pd Ludwick Brall's	Bill of Sheet Iron 56 ^{lb} 3/4 ^o 1p		2.16. 9
d ^o D ^o	D ^o of D ^o for the Oven & Grates		14. 9.10
James Glen's	Bill of Workmanship altering Chimneys		5.19. 6
Christopher Cave's	Bill of [Pumpmaker] supposed	£11.5.3	
Martin Jugiez's	Bill of Carving		5.12. 6
William Martin's	Bill Upholster		11.19. 6
Dav ^d Morgan & Com ^y			3.---.10

[Continuation]

[Continuation-Cadwalader "Accot of Sundry Bills of Material & Workmanship
For Building City Tavern..."]

175.--
 100 --
 9.--
 1.12. 6
 3.10.--
 2.16.9
 14. 9.10
 5.19. 6
 12.--
 5.12. 6
329.14. 1
 155. 3. 8
484.17. 9
 93.14. 3
578.12.--

Supposed amt of Bills
 1½ years/ground rent

103.--
 51. 6
 34. 4
1878 10

9 8 .10
 .11
9.9 . 9

		<u>972</u>
		021
		07
	<u>992</u>	<u>98</u>
	79	778
018 .778	961	963

City Tavern, General John Cadwalader Section, Cadwalader Papers,
 Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

A photo copy of the major portion of this account can be seen in
Colonial Grandeur in Philadelphia, The House and Furniture of
General John Cadwalader, by Nicholas B. Wainwright, (The Historical
 Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1964, p. 59.

Acco^t of Sundry Bills of Materials & Workmanship
for Building City Tavern. Viz.

P ^d James Bingham's Bill of Ironmongery & 180..18.12 p.	255.00
John Blute's Bill of Iron Work	70-13-3
James Barnis's Bill of Painting	10.7-9
Richard Trueman's Bill of Wire-work &c	14.00
Metherell & Creffon's Bill of Boards &c	36-12.00
John Britton's Bill of Boards &c	9.00
Thomas Procter's Bill of Carpentry &c	903-17-10
George Mescott's Bill of Copper &c	13-5-3
Alexander Smith's Bill of Bill for Hanging Bells &c	27-9-
Robert Erwin's Bill of Bill for ²⁴⁰ and bar net &c	30.00
Robert Keer's Bill of Puffield	1-19-
Andrew Gibbler's Bill of	1-12-6
John Colstone's Bill of Lime	3-10-0
Ludwick Bralls Bill of Sheet Iron 56 3/4 @ th	2-16-9
P ^d James Glen's Bill of ^{P^d of P^d for the Oven & Grates} Workmanship, altering Chimney	14-9-10
Christopher Caves Bill of ^{supported} Sh.. 5.. 3	5-12-6
Warden Jugier's Bill of Carving	11-19-6
William Martin's Bill of Phototer	3.00
Dav Morgan & Com ^y	

175 —
 100 —
 9 —
 1.19.6
 3.10 —
 2.16.9
 14.9.10
 5.19.6
 12 —
 5.12.6
 329.14.1
 155.3.8
 484.17.9
 93.14.3
 578.12.0

Supposed amt of Bills
 1 1/2 years Bond from amount

Documentation of Unidentified Tradesmen in the 1772 - 1773
"Accot of Sundry Bills of Materials & Workmanship for Building
City Tavern Viz..."

Robert Erwin is listed in Prime, Directory of Craftsmen by Name,
INHP Library:

Erwin, Robert house carpenter 4 Cherry Alley 1798

Andrew Cribble is listed in the Tax Records of Philadelphia

CREEBLE ANDREW

Cooper Tax 7.4.0 Middle Ward 1769

Tax 7.4.0 Middle Ward 1774

Christopher Cave is listed as follows:

"The Trustees of the State-House, Dr.

By cash paid Christopher Cave, in full

for Ironwork of two Pumps, placed Front

of the State-House, per Order of the Assembly,

-----B 5 6 0

Pa. Archives, (Ser.8) Vol. VIII, p. 7007, Sept. 27, 1773.

Robert Keer has not yet been identified. However, Duffield may
refer to Edward Duffield the clock and watchmaker.

David Morgan & Com^y have not yet been identified.

Appendix D

CITY TAVERN NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS:
Leasing City Tavern to Managers, Advertising for Business,
Managers' Sales of City Tavern Furnishings.

TO BE LETT,

A LARGE commodious new HOUSE, in Second-street, near Walnut-street, in the city of Philadelphia, intended to be kept as a genteel tavern, it contains several large club rooms, two of which being thrown into one make a spacious room of near fifty feet in length, for public entertainment: There are likewise several commodious lodging rooms, for the accomodation of strangers, two large kitchens, and every other conveniency for the purpose. Whoever inclines to take the house, they know the persons to be treated with, by applying to HUGH JAMES, at the London Coffee-house, who will forward any proposals made to the Proprietors by persons at a distance. The Pennsylvania Journal, and the Weekly Advertiser, Philadelphia, Mar. 31, 1773.

.

To be lett, THE CITY TAVERN, Situate in one of the principal streets, near the center of the Town.--

It has been built, at a great expence, by a number of gentlemen, and is the most convenient and elegant structure of its Kind in America: The front is fifty-one feet and forty-six feet in depth; the rooms are spacious, and the ceilings lofty. As the Proprietors have built this tavern without any view of profit, but merely for the convenience and credit of the city, the terms will, of consequence, be made easy to the tenant: The extensiveness of the undertaking, in superintending so capital a tavern as this is proposed to be, require some stock before hand, as well as an active, obliging Disposition: A person so qualified, it is imagined, will find it his interest to engage in it. The house is nearly finished, and may be entered into the First of September. For further particulars apply to HUGH JAMES, WAITES, at the London Coffee-House. The Pennsylvania Journal, and the Weekly Advertiser, Philadelphia, Aug. 11, 1773.

CITY TAVERN, Philadelphia

DANIEL SMITH, begs leave to inform the PUBLIC, that the Gentlemen Proprietors of the CITY TAVERN have been pleased to approve of him as a proper person to keep said tavern in consequence of which he has completely furnished it, and, at a very great expense /sic/ has laid in every article of the first quality perfectly in the style of a London Tavern: And in order the better to accomodate strangers, he has fitted up several elegant bedrooms detached from noise, and as private as in a lodging house. The best livery stables are quite convenient to the house. He has also fitted up a genteel Coffee Room well attended and properly supplied with English and American papers and magazines.

He hopes his attention and willingness to oblige, together with the goodness of his wine and larder, will give the public entire satisfaction, and prove him not unworthy of the encouragement he has already experienced.

The City Tavern in Philadelphia was erected at a great expense by a voluntary subscription of the principal gentlemen of the city for the convenience of the public, and is by much the largest and most elegant house occupied in that way in America.

Dunlap's Pennsylvania Packet, or the General Advertiser, Philadelphia, Feb. 14, 1774, Mar. 21, 1774

Philadelphia, December 10, 1777

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on Friday next, the twelfth instant, at nine o'clock, all that large and elegant assortment of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN furniture, in the CITY TAVERN, among which are feather beds, bedding looking glasses, mahogany and walnut dining tables, card tables, bureau tables, desks, chairs, Windsor chairs, window and bed curtains, pictures, table linen, carpets, glass, china and earthen ware, a neat assortment of plate, andirons, shovels, and tongs, open stoves, with Sundry other articles too tedious to mention,

N.B. The cash to be paid at the time of sale.

The Pennsylvania Evening Post, Philadelphia, Thurs., Dec. 11, 1777

The CITY TAVERN

To be let and entered upon the 1st of May.

For terms enquire of Mr. JAMES ALLEN in

Walnut Street above Third-street

The Pennsylvania Ledger: or the Philadelphia Market-Day Advertiser, Philadelphia, April 29, 1778

CITY TAVERN. On Monday next this well situated and commodious house, in Second street, will be opened for the reception and entertainment of company, in large or small parties. The subscriber having been persuaded suddenly to undertake the accommodation of travellers and other gentlemen, who may favor him with their custom, can only promise the utmost industry and exertions to render his house agreeable, hoping that the obstructions to free commerce, and the late peculiar circumstances of this city, will excite favorable allowances in the minds of his customers for any unavoidable deficiencies which may appear in the early period of this his endeavour to serve the public.

August 10.

GIFFORD DALLEY.

The Pennsylvania Evening Post, Philadelphia, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1778

TO BE LET,
CITY TAVERN, in

Second Street, Philadelphia; its situation and convenience are so generally known, being a well accustomed house, as not to need a description. The owners will be satisfied with a moderate rent, but wish to have the best qualified tenant that can be got. Applications will be received by Edward Shippen, Henry Hill, or John Wilcox, at any time before the 10th of March next, and the tenant may enter the 17th of April.

February 6.

The Independent Gazetteer, Philadelphia, #61, Feb. 8, 1783, p.3, col. 2; ad ran for 3 issues - twice weekly

"Household Furniture for Sale
TO BE SOLD,

At the City-tavern on thursday the 24th instant. by Public Auction, at nine o'clock in the morning, sundry Houshold and Kitchen Furniture; consisting of Tables, Chairs, Beds and Bedsteads, a variety of Tea and Table China, Tea spoons, Glasses and Ducanters, Desert and Jelly Glasses and Glass pyramids, an excellent large Jack compleat, a number of And-Irons, Shovels and tongs, Knives and Forks, Kettles, Candlesticks, Pewter, Pots &c, &c.

July 14

The Pennsylvania Packet, or the General Advertiser, Philadelphia, July 19, 1783, p.1, col. 1.

CITY TAVERN,
Philadelphia, August 22, 1785.
EDWARD MOYSTON

Takes this method of returning his sincere thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have been pleased to honor his house with their custom, and hopes for a continuance of their favours, and the Public in general. Having provided himself with Cooks of experience, in both the French and English taste, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who please to use his house; and careful attendance shall never be wanting to render their accommodation agreeable. Ladies and Gentlemen Travelers can be commodiously lodged at the tavern, and their horses and carriages taken great care of at the Livery-stables back of said Tavern. He has laid in a supply of Liquors of the best quality:--And proposes, on the 30th day of September next, to Open a COFFEE-HOUSE, where single Gentlemen or Companies may depend on being served and attended in the best manner. He also intends to take in all the Daily and Weekly Papers, for the Perusal of his Customers.

The Pennsylvania Packet, and Daily Advertiser, Philadelphia, Aug. 27, 1785, p. 3, c. 3. - Moyston had in the same newspaper advertised that he would be open "the first day of May" /April 19, 1785/. He apparently met with some delay.

City-Tavern and Coffee-House
Philadelphia, June 14, 1786

Edmund Moyston,

TAKES this method of returning his sincere thanks to those ladies and gentlemen who have been pleased to honor his house with their custom, and hopes for a continuance of their favors and the public in general. Having provided cooks of experience in the French and English taste, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who please to use his house. He proposes to open an ordinary, on Monday the 19th instant, for gentlemen at 3s 9 each; dinner to be on the table precisely at 2 o'clock. Careful attendance shall not be wanting to render their accommodations agreeable. Ladies and gentlemen travellers can be commodiously lodged at the tavern, and their horses and carriages taken care of in the livery stables back of the tavern, Gentlemen who choose to board and lodge by the week, will be accommodated as conveniently and cheap as in any private lodging house in the city. He has laid in a supply of liquors of the very best quality; and also intends to take in all the daily and weekly newspapers, for the perusal of his customers.

N.B. Ice Creams of various kinds to be had at the above tavern every day.

The Pennsylvania Packet, and Daily Advertiser, Philadelphia, June 14, 1786, N. 3, col. 1.

TO BE LETT
(And may be entered upon the 1th of October next)
THE CITY-TAVERN

Any person properly qualified to conduct it, may know the terms by applying to SAMUEL POWEL

The Pennsylvania Packet, and Daily Advertiser, Philadelphia, July 31, 1786, p.1., col. 3

/Whether this advertisement was placed as a formality at the end of a lease term, or due to dissatisfaction with the service rendered by Edward Moyston is not clear. Edward Moyston, as shown by subsequent advertisements continued to be the Keeper of City Tavern./

.

Philadelphia, Oct. 9, 1787

City-Tavern & Coffee-House
EDWARD MOYSTON

TAKES this method of returning his sincere thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have been pleased to honor his house with their custom, and hopes for a continuance of their favors, and the public in general. Having provided himself with Cooks of experience, both in the French and English taste, he flatters himself, that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who please to use his house; and careful attendance shall never be wanting, to render their accomodation agreeable. Ladies and Gentlemen travellers can be commodiously lodged at the tavern, as he hath fitted up chambers in a more convenient manner than they have heretofore been, or at the house adjoining thereto, which he hath taken and furnished in a neat manner, for the reception of such ladies and gentlemen as would chose to be more retired than they can be in the tavern.--Horses and carriages shall be taken the greatest care of at his stables; back of the tavern, and every exertion used by him to render every thing in his way compleat--He has laid in a fresh supply of liquors of the very first quality.

E. MOYSTON

The Pennsylvania Packet, and Daily Advertiser, Philadelphia, October 10, 1787, p. 3, col. 3.

The
Merchants Coffee-House,
And Place of Exchange,

Opened and established by the subscription of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, and other Gentlemen at the CITY-TAVERN, in Second street.

The two Front Rooms of the house are specially appropriated to these purposes.

CHANGE HOURS, from 12 to 2 at Noon, and 6 to 8 in the Evening.

The Remainder of this spacious and elegant Building is totally unconnected with the aforementioned appropriation; and continues to be occupied as a TAVERN and HOTEL--Where Gentlemen and their Families are accommodated, as usual, with the most superior Liquors, at reasonable rates, and Article for the Table is served up with elegance, in either the French or the English stile.

COMMODIOUS STABLES are fitted up adjoining the Premises, where Horses may stand at Livery, and be well taken care of.

The whole kept by EDWARD MOYSTON, who with peculiar pleasure takes this opportunity to return his grateful Thanks to those Gentlemen who favored him heretofore with their commands -- At the same time he begs permission to solicit their future Patronage; to merit which nothing shall be wanting, that is in his power to command.

Philadelphia, January 12, 1789.

The Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser, Philadelphia, Friday, Jan 20, 1789, p. 1, col. 2; /See also Trade Card with same text, "Philadelphia, August 13, 1789, Printed by Dunlap and Claypoole", and signed on reverse side "Edward Moyston 1789", Society Misc. Collection, Box 9c, Business Card Folder, Historic Society of Pennsylvania./

THE MERCHANT'S COFFEE -- HOUSE AND
PLACE OF EXCHANGE

Established by the subscription of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, and other Gentlemen, at the CITY TAVERN, No. 36. S. Second-street--will be continued on its present plan, by EDWARD MOYSTON,

WHO presents his most grateful acknowledgments to all those who now, or heretofore have favoured him with their commands-- he assures them, it has been ever his earnest endeavor, to conduct himself in his business with propriety, and to merit their approbation.

The degree of satisfaction he has given, he hopes is such, as may still entitle him to their patronage and support -- under this impression, he in this public manner, solicits them.

He will take care to have the Coffee-House regularly supplied, not only with all the Periodical Publications of this City, but also with the principal Papers published throughout the United States, and the most interesting of those from Europe, &c. If any thing should yet be wanting to the complete and elegant accommodations of his customers, he will be much obliged to any Gentlemen who will point it out, and it shall be immediately procured.

Exclusive of the Coffee-House, he continues to keep a TAVERN and HOTEL, where gentlemen and their families may be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging, as usual -- Public Dinners can be furnished at a short notice, and served up in a stile, if not superior, at least equal, to any in the United States of America. Private Dinners any day, or every day, for members of Congress, or parties of private Gentlemen, will be set on the table at any hour.-- The elegance with which such orders shall be executed, the excellence of the provisions, and the superior qualities of the liquors, it is hoped, will not fail of gratifying every sense, and giving complete satisfaction.

N.B. Excellent Jelly and Soup may be had at any hour, when required.

Stables are fitted out adjoining the premises, where Gentlemen's horses will be taken care of.

***Bound Books of Public Papers for some years back, may be seen at the bar.

Dec. 26, 1793

The Philadelphia Gazette and Universal Daily Advertiser, Jan 4, 1793
p. 4, col. 2.

Samuel Richardet

Respectfully informs the Gentlemen, Merchants &c. that he has this day opened the

CITY TAVERN AND MERCHANTS'
COFFEE-HOUSE
In the City of Philadelphia

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, &c. together with those of the Principal commercial cities of Europe. They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soups, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French liquors, together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest Wines, Spiritous Liquors, and the most approved Malt Liquors, from the London and other breweries.

The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the season. Large and small parties, or single gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfast, Dinner, or Supper, at hours most convenient to themselves. A cold collation is regularly kept for gentlemen's convenience.

The bill of fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness and every other requisite

SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive and execute commands of his friends and the public at large--with gratitude for their favors, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage, with which he has been so distinctly honored.
April 19.

Aurora, General Advertiser, Philadelphia, Mar. 4, 1797; also advertised in Claypoole's American Daily Advertiser, May 26, 1796.

NOTICE. SAMUEL RICHARDET respectfully informs the Merchants, Traders, &c. of Philadelphia that none but Subscribers, Captains of vessels, and non Residents, can be allowed to put up Advertisements or Bills in the Exchange room, or on the front of the House---Nor can any others be allowed the use of the Room and Newspaper, the current expences of which amount to upwards of £500.
City Tavern, June 23, 1797.

Claypoole's American Daily Advertiser, Philadelphia, June 24, 1797,
p. 2, col. 4.

.....

NOTICE

SAMUEL RICHARDET, informs the Gentlemen Subscribers, that the EXCHANGE is opened for their reception; and the CITY TAVERN, for Gentlemen and Travellers--Last Spring added an addition of twelve Bed Chambers to the side building, which makes it perfectly convenient.
november 6

Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser,
Philadelphia, Nov. 6, 1798:

To be Let,
AND POSSESSION GIVEN
ON THE 14th APRIL NEXT, /1799/
THE CITY TAVERN,
Now in the possession of Samuel Richardet.
Apply at this Office.

November 13,
Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser, Phila-
delphia, Nov. 13, 1798.

.

City Tavern
The public are respectfully informed that
THE CITY TAVERN
And Merchants' place of exchange
is now kept by the subscriber, where gentlemen and families are
accomodated with board and lodging by the day or week.

Dinners for large or small companies, provided at the shortest notice;
private parties, clubs, arbitrations, furnished with rooms, &c. upon
the most reasonable terms. Gentlemen whose families reside in the country
during the summer season, are informed that an ordinary (Table d'hote)
is kept every day precisely at 3 o'clock.

JAMES KITCHEN

Kitchen takes this opportunity of returning his most grateful thanks to
the Merchants, underwriters and other gentlemen of this city, who have
so liberally subscribed for the support of the Exchange, for the present
year, and earnestly solicits their patronage and custom to the Tavern.

May 20

Claypoole's American Daily Advertiser, Philadelphia, May 24, 1799, p. 2,
col. 3.

.

TO BE LET

The building formerly occupied as the Merchants' Coffee House, in
Second Street. It has recently been fitted up, and is well suited for
a Hotel; immediate possession can be delivered, for particulars apply
to

J. W. FRANCIS
Corner of Walnut and Swanwick street

Poulson's American Daily Advertiser, Philadelphia, Oct. 17, 1834; Ad still
running on Dec. 30, 1837.

Appendix E

CITY TAVERN FIRE INSURANCE SURVEYS:
1773, 1785, 1834-38, 1848.

PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE SURVEY OF 1773

[Loose Survey, No. 1767 to 1769]

[on the back] James Allen for the New Tavern, Nov. 2, 1773

built-by [sic]

Survey^d Novem^r 2^d 1773 - The Large New house ^at the Request of James Alen [this last line is written in different hand] Situate on the west Side of Second Street a little above walnutt Street

50 feet front 46 feet deep 3 Storys high 14 & 9 inch walls- 4 Rooms in first, 3 Rooms in Second, and 5 Rooms in 3^d Story all finish^d plain with Surbass & Scerting, and fronts to Closetts and archatrives to windows - the large Room in 2^d Story has two pedestals fluted pilasters and frame^d intabliture with frett Cornish 3 Storys of open Newel Stairs Ramp^d & Bracketed Scerting half Rail and open pilasters up the wall of 2 Storys - plaster^d pertitions Cheifly walls- Garot plaster^d - a pediment in front modilion Cornish at eaves - Straight Joint floors in most of the Rooms - Glass 12 by 9 - a piazza 28 by 11 feet a pearch under it with Ramp^d Rails & balisters- and Stairs down to the kitchen the whole painted and New A Tavern

Gung Bedford

[all below in a different hand]

£ 1500 on the whole

No.			
1767.	the North part to the Brick Wall	£500	} 500 @ 30/.pc+
1768	the South part to the Birck Wall	500	
1769	the part between the two Brick Walls with the whole of the Piazza --	} 500	

PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE SURVEY OF 1773

/Book No. 1, 54/

Survey^d Novem^r 2^d 1773-at the Request of James Allen Esq^r a Large New house Situate on the west Side of 2^d Street a little above Walnut Street.

50 feet front 46 feet deep 3 Storys high 14 & 9 inch walls-4 Rooms in first 3 Rooms in 2^d & 5 Rooms in 3^d Story all finish^d plain with Scerting Surbass fronts to Closets and Archatrives to windows-the Large Room in 2^d Story has 2 pedistals fluted pilasters & frame^d--Intabliture with Cornish- 3 Storys of open Newel Stairs Ramp^d & Bracketed Scerting half Rail & open pilasters up the wall of 2 Storys-plaster^d pertitions Chiefly Brick walls--Garot plaster^d--a pediment in front modilion Cornish at Eaves--Straight Joint floors in most of the Rooms--Glass 12 by 9--a piaza Back 28 by 11 feet a poarch under it with Ramp^d Rails & Balisters - and Stairs down to the kitchen the whole painted--A Tavern

Gun^s Bedford

£ 1500 on the whole

The North part to the Brick wall

£ 500)

The South part to the Brick wall

500)

@30/pr ct

The part between the two Brick walls)

500)

with the whole of the piaza &)

three policies

PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE SURVEY OF 1785
 [Loose Survey]

Resurvey^d 2^d May 1785 --

The City Tavern Situate on the west Side of Second Street a few doors from walnutt Street and belonging to Sam^l Powel Esq^r 50 feet front 46 feet deep 3 Storys high 14 & 9 inch walls - 4 Rooms in first 3 Rooms in Second & 5 Rooms in 3^d Story all finish^d plain with Surbass Scerting fronts to Closetts and archatrives to windows- The Large Room in 2^d Story has two fluted pilasters with pedistals and intabliture across the Room with frett Cornice Three Storys of open Newel Stairs Ramp^d & Bracketed - Scert & half Rail and open pilasters up the wall of two Storys - plaster^d pertisions Chiefly walls - Garot plaster^d a pediment in front Modillion eaves - Strait Joint floors in most of the Rooms - Glass 12 by 9 - a plaza, 28, by 11 feet and poarch under it inclose^d with Rails & Balisters

The whole painted inside and out about 12 years old - £1500 on the whole

Gun.g Bedford

No. 1767. the North part to the Brick Wall	£ 500	} --
1768. the South part to the Brick Wall	£ 500	
1769. the part between the two Brick walls with the Piazza & Stair Case -----	500	} --
	<u>£1500 at 47/6--</u>	

[The portion under 1769. which says: "& --- Stair Case ..." is written in the same hand but with a different pen, ie. added later.]

[on back]

No. 1767. 1768. 1769-
 Sam^l Powel Esq^r
 May 2^d 1785

PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE SURVEY OF 1785

[Book No. 1, p. 119]

Survey'd May 2^d, 1785--

The City Tavern Situate on the West Side of
Second Street a few doors from Walnut Street and belonging to
Samuel Powell Esq^r--

50 ft. front 46 ft. Deep 3 Storys high 14 & 9 inch walls
4 rooms in first, 3 Rooms in Second and 5 Rooms in Third Storys, all
finished plain with Surbas Scerting fronts to Clossetts and Archatrives
to Windows, the large room in 2^d Story has 2 fluted Pilasters with
pedistles and Intabliture across the room with frett cornice, Three
Storys of open Newell Stairs Ramp^d & Brakitted-Scert & half-Raile and
open pilasters up the Wall of two Storys, plastered Pertisions
Chiefely Walls, Garret plastered--A pedimont in front, Modilion Eaves,
Strait Joint Floors in most of the Rooms, Glass 12 by 9--A piazza 28 by
11 ft. and poarch under it Inclosed with rails & Balisters-The whole
painted inside and out-About 12 Years Old-

Gun^g Bedford

£1500 in the Whole--

No. 1767	the North part to the Brick Wall	£500
1768	the South part to the Brick Wall -	500
1769	the part between the two Brick walls, with the Piazza and Staire Case-----	500

£1500 @ 47/6

PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE RESURVEYS
OF NO. 1767

1834 and 1838

I have Resurveyed a House called the old coffee-house [City Tavern], belonging to Dorothy W. Francis Situate on the South west corner of Second Street & Bank Street--North of & near Walnut Street.--Being Fifty feet front 46 feet deep--three Stories high. North wing 33 feet on Bank Street by 17 feet deep.--South wing 12- $\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 33 feet--One Story above the basement.--18 a 9ⁱⁿ. walls.--The lower Story of the main building is divided in two rooms & passage--floor of 5/4ⁱⁿ yellow pine--base & subbase [both words either underlined or stricken out in pencil] around the rooms, & base only in the passage a large arch in each room & one in the passage with reeded pilasters & pannel'd soffit--db^{le} architraves to the windowes & mouldings to the doors Glass in front--12 by 17ⁱⁿ 3 [changed in pencil to 5] pair folding sash doors ["front" inserted in pencil]--all with inside shutters--Glass back & side 9 by 12ⁱⁿ--outside shutters.--The 2^d Story in 8 rooms & passage--floor 5/4ⁱⁿ yellow pine--plain base round & Subbase in two rooms, db^{le} architraves to doors & single to windows--front & back--& Single Moulding to 5 Small rooms.--Glass 9 by 12ⁱⁿ inside shutters front & outside do back--two plain Mantles & 1 pair folding doors, painted.--The 3^d Story in 7 rooms & passage, floor of comⁿ yellow pine,--plain base round & subbase in two rooms, db^{le} architraves to doors of back rooms--Single do, to the windows--& single Mouldings to the doors of front rooms.--4 breast closets--Glass 9 by 12ⁱⁿ--inside shutters front & back--2 plain Mantles.--The Garret in 5 rooms & passage floor of inch yellow pine--plain base round, & plastered, five plain dormer windows & trap door in the roof--Brick eave front & back, tin Gutters & pipes.--The basement is divided in two rooms & Cellar, floors of comⁿ white pine, plain base round--single Mouldings & inside shutters to the windows.--The Stairs lead from the passage to the Garret,--open newel & string--turn'd banisters--the first story has Mahogany rail--the remainder large painted rail--& plain brackets, & half rail up the wall. The North wing is in one room, floor of clean yellow pine, plain base, single mould^s plain Mantle & breast closets--Glass 9 by 12ⁱⁿ outside shutters.--basement in two rooms--finish'd plain.--The South wing is in two rooms--floor partly yellow & partly white pine, plain base round, single mould^s Glass in folding doors, in lieu of windowes--15 by 18ⁱⁿ Kitchen--In the basement--finish'd very plain.--plain Eaves to both wings--tin gutters & pipes.--

John C. Evans

11th Mo 20th 1834
Insured by Policy No. 1767

[in different hands:]
for D W Francis
T W Francis

/on reverse side:/

I have Resurveyed the within premises--An Addition having been made to the North wing--viz--now raised to three Stories high & extended to the west over an alley--Being now 45 feet on bank St. the 2^d Story in one room--floor of comⁿ white pine, rough single Mouldings--Glass 8 by 10ⁱⁿ outside shutters.--The 3^d Story in one room--floor of comⁿ rough wt pine, Glass 8 by 10ⁱⁿ both rooms, plastered.--a platform projecting on the South Side about five feet--floor, rough & plain post & rails--outside.--plain facia under the eave & plain cornice on bank St.--shed roof--covered with Zinc.--tin pipe.--11 mo 24 1838

John C. Evans
[in different hand:]
for D W Francis
T W Francis

No. 1767
Dorothy W. Francis
Resurvey

PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE SURVEY NO. 7456
23 August 1848

I have Surveyed a brick Building known as the old Coffee house, belonging to Charles Lennig situate on the west side of Second Street, & south corner of Bank Street, North of & near Walnut Street. The main house being 50 feet front 46 feet deep, North wing 17 feet by 45 feet: both three stories high South wing 12- $\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 33 feet, one story high. 14 & 9ⁱⁿ walls.--The lower Story of the main house is in one room the floor of 5/4ⁱⁿ yellow pine, moulded base round, double architraves to the windows--three Arch'd doorways, finish'd with Single Architraves, & paneled soffits, five pair of folding sash doors on 2nd Street, Glass 12 by 17; inside shutters, Glass back & on alley, 9 by 12ⁱⁿ outside shutters.--The 2nd story in three rooms & short passage, the floor of 5/4ⁱⁿ yellow pine, base round--& sub-base in one room--folding door with reeded pilaster Architraves--double Architraves to the other doors, & windows, one plain mantle, glass 9 by 12ⁱⁿ pannel'd insided shutters in front & on alley--& outside do back.--The 3rd story in three rooms, the floor of comⁿ wide yellow pine, plain base round, & subbase in two rooms, double architraves to the doors & single do to the windows, four breast closets. large mouldings round the fire places.--Glass 9 by 12ⁱⁿ, pannel'd inside shutters front & plain d^o

back & side.--The garret in five rooms, the floor of comⁿ yellow pine, plain base, single architraves,--five plain ridged dormer windows & trap door in the roof--& windows in the gables--Glass 9 by 11ⁱⁿ.--A large open newel stairs with open string, bracketted, turn'd ballusters, & ramp'd rail, one story of Mahogany--the balance large painted, from the lower Story to the Garret (part of the rail broken in 2nd flight) Brick Eave front & back tin gutters & pipes--The basement is divided into four rooms & passage, the floor in three is of comⁿ yellow pine boards & in one brick-plain base, single architraves & mouldings, two large breast closets--three pair of folding sash doors front.--Glass 12 by 18ⁱⁿ Glass in windows 12 by 14ⁱⁿ sliders & inside shutters.--Glass back & north side 9 by 17 & 12 by 14ⁱⁿ.--The North-wing, basement story on Bank St., has two rooms divided by rough board partition, floor of comⁿ yellow pine, plain base & single mouldings, glass 8 by 10ⁱⁿ--four pair of sash doors, Glass same--outside shutters, & sliders to the doors.--The main story in two rooms,-planed board partition, floor of Comⁿ yellow pine, plain base, single Architraves one closet.--Glass 9 by 12ⁱⁿ outside shutters.--The 2nd Story in one room floor of Comⁿ yellow pine, plain base, single mouldings--a large door way into the main house, Glass 9 by 12ⁱⁿ.--The 3rd Story in two rooms--board partition, floor comⁿ yellow pine, part of west room not plastered, Glass 8 by 10ⁱⁿ. A rough platform on the south side, five feet wide with plain posts & rails along the front.--the roof double pitch covered with Zinc, tin pipes down. -The South wing is in one room, the floor partly comⁿ yellow & partly white pine, plain base-single mouldings-folding doors on North side in lieu of windows. Glass 15 by 18ⁱⁿ much broken-plain Eave, roof old, plastering in bad repair.--The lower Story front & [Street?] in north wing papered. ---8th M^o 23rd 1848..

John C. Evans
Surveyor

Liberty of a refectory in the basement and also of a painter and varnisher. Policy N^o 7456. D^r \$ 4000. at 3 per Cent D^r \$ 120--
Agreed to be correct,
Charles Lennig

[on reverse side:]
N^o 7456
Charles Lennig
Survey.--

Appendix F

CHRONOLOGICAL DOCUMENTATION OF HOUSE
ADJACENT TO CITY TAVERN, 88. S. SECOND STREET

Chain of Title, Fire Insurance Surveys, and
Newspaper Advertisements

Surveyed Dec 7th 1759

Samuel Powels House on y^e West side of Second Street where
Samuel Ormy dwells [#88 South Second St. next to City
Tavern]

22 ft front 38 ft back 2 Storys high 9 Inch party walls Dog
Legd Stairs Plaistered Pertition part & part Wood New Shingling
an Apothecary Shop kept here
Kitchen & Necessary 17 ft by 28- $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 Storys high
1 p^r Stair Wooden Partitions
Shingling abt 5 years old

Samuel Rhoads

Agreed to £350 @ 30/ p^c

Viz. £ 200 on the house

150 on the back Building

461

350 20/ house 200 back Bldng 150

Contributionship Survey

#461. INHP microfilm

roll XVIII

.

To Be Sold,

A Brick Messuage, situated on the west side of Second-street,
[#88, next to City Tavern] near the corner of Walnut-street, now
in the tenure of Messieurs Duffield and Dulany. The house has been
used as a Druggist's shop for several years, and has a good opening
upon Walnut-street. The purchaser, in paying down one third of the
purchase money, may have a reasonable time for the payment or the
remainder, giving sufficient security, with interest. For terms,
apply to Samuel Powel.

The Pennsylvania Gazette, Jan. 6, 1773

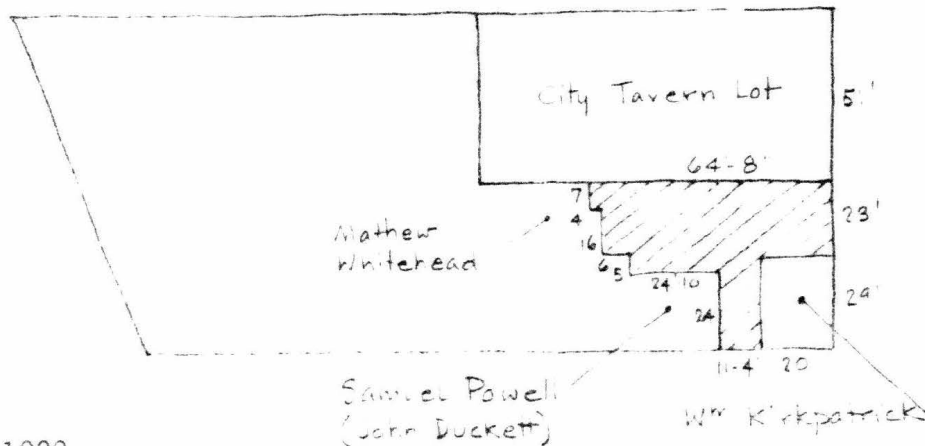
TO BE SOLD,

A two story brick House, in Second Street, adjoining City-tavern.
Also, a good frame Building, two stories high, forty-four feet in length,
by twenty feet in breadth. For terms apply to

SAMUEL POWEL.

The Pennsylvania Packet or the General Advertiser, Philadelphia, Oct. 25,
1781, p. 4, c. 1.

.....



B1000

All that Messuage or Tenement & Lot of Ground Situate on the West side of second street & on the North side of Walnut street...Beginning in the line of second street a corner of the City Tavern Lot thence by the same Westerly 64'8" thence by Mathew Whitehead's Ground Southerly 7' Easterly 4' Southwardly 16' Eastwardly 6' & Southwardly 5' Thence by a Messuage & Lot of Land of the said Samuel Powell now in the tenure of John Duckett Easterly 24'10" & Southerly 24' thence by Walnut St. afore-said Eastwardly 11'4" Thence by messuage & Lot late of Wm. Kirkpatrick Northwardly 29' & Eastwardly 20' to Second St. & from thence by the same street 23' to the Beginning

Feb. 28, 1783

Deed Book D-6, 302-303

Samuel Powell-Esquire

& Elizabeth, h/w

to

Joseph LeBlanc Shop keepers

John Wagner

One full half part of a certain Messuage or Tenement & Lot of Land Situate on the West side of Delaware Second St. and on the North side of Walnut St...Beginning in the line of the said second St. a corner of the Cith Tavern lot thence by the same Westerly 64'8" thence by Matthew Whitehead's ground Southerly 7' Eastwardly 4' Southwardly 16' Eastwardly 6' & Southerly 5' Thence by a Messuage & Lot of Land of the said Samuel Powell now in the Tenure of John Duckett Eastwardly 24'10" and Southerly 24' thence by Walnut St. aforesaid Eastwardly 11'4" Thence by a Messuage & Lot late of Wm. Kirkpatrick Northwardly 29' & Eastwardly 20' to the said line of second St. & from thence by the same street 23' to the beginning.

Deed Book D-6, 304-305, Recorded Mar. 1, 1783, John Wagner-Shop keeper, to Joseph LeBlanc-Shop keeper, B630

.

Joseph LeBlanc Will:

To nephew, Francis Drymon All that my House and lot in Walnut Street...which I purchased of Samuel Powell Esqr...All that my House and Lot in Walnut Street...which I lately purchased upon Ground Rent from the said Samuel Powell...

Will Book W, 539-541

April 26, 1784, Proven Oct. 30, 1793

.

Survey^d 3^d Augt 1785

a house belonging to Joseph Leblon /LeBlanc, #88 South Second next to City Tavern/ Situate on the west side of 2^d Street the 3^d door above walnut Street

21 feet front 38 feet deep 2 Storys high 9 inch party walls Some plaster^d and Some Board partitions dog Leg Stairs Carot plaster^d- an apothecary Shop kept there.

The Back building 17 by 28 feet- 2 Storys high 9 inch walls

Shingling of the whole New

Gung Bedford

House 230)
Back buildg 130)--B400 40/

Contributionship survey 461
(Resurvey), INHP Microfilm XVIII

Sheriff John Baker
to
Elizabeth Powell

Cons. L2015

Deed Poll
James Bryson --Mtgr.
vs.
Francis Drayman

All that Certain 2 story Brick Messuage or tenement & Lot situate on the west side of Selaware Second Street & on the North side of Walnut Street Beginning in the line of the Said Second Street a corner the City Tavern lot thence by same West 64 feet 8 inches thence by ground of Matthew Whitehead South 7 feet thence East 4 feet thence South 16 feet thence East 6 feet and thence South 5 feet thence by a Messuate & lot late of Samuel Powell East 24 feet 10 inches thence South 24 feet thence by Walnut Street 11 feet 4 inches Messuage late of William Kirkpatrick North 29 feet thence by same East 20 feet to said line of Second Street and then by same street 23 feet to place of beginning.

Ack. Feb. 24, 1806

Deed book EF 21, 406-407
Oct. 17, 1796
88 S. Second Street

Survey^d 23^d decem^r 1799

A house belonging to Elizabeth Powel Situate on the west side of 2^d Street The 3^d above Walnut Street-/#88, next to City Tavern/

22 feet front, 38 feet deep, 2 storys high, 9 Inch party walls, 2 Rooms on a floor, Some plaster^d and Board partitions, dogleg Stairs, Garot plaster^d divided into 4 Rooms by Board pertitions, 2 Large Curcular windows and door in front with 86 Lights of Glass in Them 17 by 12 Inches. 4 dormer windows Ridge^d 9 Lights, wooden /sic/ Spout & Trunk Back, Gun Smith and umbrella maker Ships front, a Gun Smiths forge in The Cellar. The Back Building 28½ feet by 17 feet, 2 Storys high, 9 inch walls Shingling of The whole 16 years old, outside painted.

Gunning Bedford

House f 200
Backbu^g f 100 a' 60/
/reverse/ No 2904
Elizabeth Powel Survej
Philadelphia Contributionship
Loose Survey No. 2904

.

Surveyed December 23 1799

A house belonging to Elizabeth Powel Situate on the west side of second the 3 door above Walnut Street. /#88, next to City Tavern/

23 ft front, 38 ft deep, 2 storys high, 9 inch party walls
2 rooms on a floor some plastered and board partitions 2 large cir-
cular windows and door in front with 86 lights in them 17 by 12 inches
dogleg stairs garrot plastered divided into 4 rooms by board partitions
4 dormer windows ridged 9 lights wooden spout and trunk back gun smiths
and umbrella makers shop front. A guns smith forge in the cellar the
back building 28½ by 17 ft 2 storys high 9 inch walls shingling of
the whole 16 years old outside painted

Gunning Beford

House E200 at 60/
Backbuil^g E100
Philadelphia Contributionship Survej Book 1795-1824, p. 21

.

Will of Elizabeth Powell

On her death her property to be sold by executors: William White,
Edward Burd, Thomas Mayne Willing, Edward Shippen Burd.
Will Book 9, 422-423, May 22, 1819, Proven Jan. 29, 1830

Appendix G

INDIVIDUALS ASSOCIATED WITH MANAGING
and MAINTAINING CITY TAVERN

Managers (Lessees) of City Tavern

(Dates are approximate, based on advertisements etc.)

Daniel Smith	-	Feb. 1774-Dec. 1777
Gifford Dalley	-	Aug. 1778-Mar. 1785
Edward Moyston	-	April 1785-Mar. 1796
Samuel Richardet	-	April 1796-April 1799
James Kitchen	-	May 1799-1808
Thomas W. Francis		
Henry Pratt		
James G. Fisher		1803-1822
Jacob Sperry		
Joseph Sanderson	-	1824-1834 +

(Note: The managers apparently signed contracts, or indentures, when assuming their responsibility. See Indenture between Elizabeth Powell and James Kitchen, 1- April 1799, Folder 1798-1799, Box Elizabeth Powell Business Papers, 1743-1810, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.)

Employees of City Tavern

John Thomas, waiter	-	1774
John Thomas, Manager	-	1774
John Thomas, Manager (2)	-	1774-
William Thomas, Manager	-	1774
John Thomas, Manager	-	1774

Repairmen Employed at City Tavern

(Listings included from Hardie, James, The Philadelphia Directory..., Phila. 1794 and Robinson, James, Philadelphia Register..., Phila. 1799)

David Evans - venetian blinds etc. 1789-1793
(Evans, David, cabinet and venetian blind maker, 115 & 215, Mulberry St.)

John Inskeep - emptying privy vaults 1793
(Inskeep, John, well digger, 56 No. Seventh St.)

John Jones - repairing bell system 1793
(not listed)

Charles Cecil - ironwork 1796
(Cecil, Charles, whitesmith, 69 Walnut St.)

P. Penrose - boards 1796
(Penrose and Hozey, Lumber Merchants, 113, Swanson St. Southmark)

Samuel Powell Perkins - making mahogany door & hardware 1796
(not listed)

Thos. Leiper - curb stone 1796-1801
(not listed)

Wm. Fling - painting & glazing. 1796-⁸
(Fling, Wm. painter and glazier, 145 N. Front St.)

Joseph Bonsall Digging, lining & paving 1799
Joseph Price & Hopkinson a new necessary
(not listed)

David Gray - Carpenters - a new necessary house - 1799
(Gray, David, house carpenter, 168 No. Second St.)

James Fleck - plastering a new necessary house 1799
(not listed)

There are numerous other workmen in this period whose receipts were saved by Mrs. Powel, the owner of City Tavern. As these receipts do not specify at which of Mrs. Powel's properties the work was done, we as yet cannot assign any to City Tavern. See "Folder Receipts 1799, Box Bill's Receipts, Misc. & Newspapers, Elizabeth Powel Papers", Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Appendix H

SAMPLE DOCUMENTS OF EATING AND DRINKING
AT CITY TAVERN

Jno. Adams Esqr.

To Daniel Smith /manager of City Tavern/

		Dr.	E	s	d
1775					
May 13th	To Bottle Brandy		2		6
26	To Bottle do.		2		6
July 10	To Quart Spirits		2		6
			<hr/>		
			E0		6

To 5 dinner Clubs with the
Delegates

			2	9	8
Recd. the Contents Danl. Smith			<hr/>		
			E2	17	2

		Dr.	s	d
Jno. Adams				
1775	To Club Venison Dinner		10	10
	2 Bottles Cyder			2
			<hr/>	
			S	12 10

/S December 1775/ Recd. the Contents Danl. Smith
L.H. Butterfield, ed., Diary and Autobiography of John Adams, Cambridge,
Mass., 1961, pp. 164-65, and 223.

GEORGE READ TO MRS READ, May 18, 1775

My dear G

You too justly hint at my inattention to this kind of correspondence, but the life I lead here will in some measure account for it. I prepare in the morning for the meeting at nine o'clock, and often do not return to my lodgings till that time at night. We sit in Congress generally till half-past three o'clock, and once till five o'clock, and then /I/ dine at the City Tavern, where a few of us have established a table for each day in the week, save Saturday, when there is a general dinner. Our daily table is formed by the following persons, at present, to wit: Messrs. Randolph, Lee, Washington, and Harrison of Virginia, Visop of New York Chase of Maryland, and Rodney and Read. A dinner is ordered for the number, eight, and whatever is deficient of that number is to be paid for at two shillings and sixpence a head, and each that attends pays only the expense of the day. I have dined there thrice in this way, as I find it very disagreeable to carry a table covered for me at these late hours at my brother's...

N. F. Barnett, Letters of Members of the Continental Congress, Vol. I, p. 22.

1775 The Committee of Safety
 To Dan^l Smith... D

June 3 rd	To punch	L 3..
4	To ... 8 ^o	6..
	To Bottle portes	2..
	To 2 Sper. Candles	2..
"	To Goddy	2..
10	To punch	6..
	To 12 Chickens	@ 2 ¹ / ₂ .. 1.4..
	To Old Cheese & Cream 8 ^o	4..
	To 6 Ducks	@ 1 ¹ / ₆ .. 9..
	To 2 Tongues	8..
	To 2 Gammons	1..
	To 16 pound of Roast Beef	10.6
	To Loaf Sugar	8.11
	To 8 Quarts Spirits	@ 2 ¹ / ₆ .. 1..
	To 12 Bottles Madira	@ 5 ¹ / ₂ .. 3..
	To 10 Loaves Bread	@ 4 ¹ / ₂ .. 3.4

To 2 pound Butter	.....	3..
To 2 Hundred Limes	..... 27/6	15..
To 6 Bottles claret	..... 25/	1.10..
To Shoulder Veal & Bread Mutton	.....	2..3
To Dressing the above Sundrys	.....	1..
July 14 To 8 Gentlemen Breakfast	.....	12..
15 To 5 d°	..... d°	7.6
17 To 5 d°	..... d°	7.6
18 To 4 d°	..... d°	6..
19 To 3 d°	..... d°	4.6
21 To 5 d°	..... d°	7.6
24 To 6 d°	..... d°	9..
26 To 5 d°	..... d°	7.6
To 6 Bottles porter	.....	12..
To Gallon Spirrits	.....	10..
To Hundred Limes	.....	7.6
To Loaf Sugar	.....	9.6
To 2 Hammons	.....	1..
To 28 pound of Roast Beef	..... 27/	14..
To 4 Chickens	..... 24/	8..
M. O. ....	.....	£20.1.6

Daniel Smith

L 32. 4. 9

To Table Boys the Great Fat Chairman cries
The public pays and now will Germanize

57-

Daniel Smith, City Tavern
paid \$32.40

v
State

The Committee
of Safety

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania
Society Miscellaneous Collections
Box 1-A, Part 2 (1710-1863)
F-3 Hotel & Tavern Bills

Undated newspaper article describing expences of the Pennsylvania Assembly for banquets, siting particularly that of Dec. 1, 1778 at City Tavern and quoting the following bill. Poulson Scrapbook, Vol. II, p 83, Library Company of Philadelphia.

The General Assembly
of the State of Pennsylvania, To Gifford Dally, Dr.
1st Dec. 1778

To providing a dinner for 270 gent	£	500	00
522 bottles Maderia wine a 45s		1229	99
116 large bowls punch a 60s		348	00
9 " " toddy a 30s		13	10
6 " " sangaree a 60s		18	00
24 bottles port wine a 30 sh		36	00
2 tubs of grog for artillery soldiers		36	00
1 gallon spirits for Bell-ringers		6	00
96 wine glasses (broke) a 7s 6d		36	00
29 jelly " (broke) a 7s 6d		10	17
9 glass dessert plates (broke) a 15s		6	15
11 china plates (broke) a 20s		11	00
3 " dishes (broke) a 67s 6d		10	2
5 decanters (broke) a 30s		17	10
1 large inkstand (broke)		6	00
14 lb. spermicetta candles a 30s		21	00
	£	2995	15

Light Troop of Horse, September the 14th 1787

	To Edw ^d Moyston..Dr.		
To 55 Gentlemens Dinners & fruit	[Manager of City Tavern]		
Relishes, Clives etc-----	22	12	6
54 Bottles of Madera-----	20	5	
60 of Claret ditto-----	21		
8 ditto of Old Stock-----	3	6	8
22 Bottles of Porter ditto-----	2	15	
8 of Cyder --- ditto-----		16	
12 ditto Beer-----		12	
7 Large Bowels of Punch-----	4	4	
Segars Spermacity Candles etc.-----	2	5	
To Decantors Wine Glass [e] s & Tumblers			
Broken etc.-----	1	2	6
To 16 Musician & Servants Dinners-----	2		
16 Bottles of Claret-----	5	12	
5 ditto Madera-----	1	17	6
7 Boulds of Punch-----	2	16	
	£	89	4 2

First Troop Philadelphia City Calvery Archives, 1774

/No. 9/

United States for Capt^r Brandt

to Edw^d Moyston /manager of City Tavern/

1792

June 20th	To	2 Bottles Mad ^a 12/ 2 Bowls Punch 12/	E 1. 5...			
"	"	1 Gent Supper 2/ 6 Segars & 2/ ----	" 4. 6	1	9	6
"	"	4 Clubs for wine & at Dinner-----	" 17. 6			
"	"	1 Gent Dinner 3/9 1 do Supper 2/6	" 6. 3			
"	"	2 Bottles & 1 pint Mad ^a ... 19 & 2 B. Cyder 3/	1. 1. 9			
"	"	Spirits Brandy Spruce Beer &c.	" 5. 3	2	10	7
22	"	1 Club for wine & at Dinner 5/10 Punch 5/	" 10.10			
"	"	Spirits Brandy Cyder Porter &c	" 15. 6	1	6	4
23	"	1 Gent Bkft ^t 2/6 3/2 pints Mad ^a . 5/p	" 8.??/			
"	"	Cash 3/9 Washing 4/8 1 Bowl Punch 5/	" 13. 5			
"	"	Brandy Bitters Lemonade Segars &c	- 17. 3	1	18	9½
"	"	4 Clubs for wine & at Dinner 14/9 1 Din ^r 3/9	" 18. 6			
"	"	3 Strangers Supper 7/6 3 Bottles Mad ^a 22/6	1.10.--			
"	"	Brandy & Beer Cyder Punch &c ----	9	2	17	6
24	"	3 Clubs at Dinner 11/3 3 Bottles Mad ^a 22/6	1.13. 9			
"	"	Cash 1/10, Washing 3/	- 4.10			
"	"	Brandy Cyder Punch &c	" 12. 9	2	11	4
"	"	1 Bowl Punch-----	-----			
25	"	3 Clubs for wine & at Dinner-----	" 10. 9			
"	"	4 Tickets for the Play 26/3 P. Card 3/	1. 9. 3			
"	"	6 Bottles Mad ^a 45/ Punch 5/	2.10-			
"	"	Brandy Porter Cyder Porter &c	17. 6			
"	"	1 Pen knife, 1 Bamboo Cane Breakage &c	13. 3	6	"	9
26	"	1 Club at Dinner 6/4 do Supper 14/	1- -			
"	"	1 Gent Supper 2/6 2 Bottles Mad ^a 15/	- 17. 6			
"	"	Punch 13/9 Brandy Segars &c 17/9	1. 1. 6	2	19	-
27	"	3 Clubs at Dinner 12/9 Punch 11/3	1. 3. 3			
"	"	1 pint Mad ^a . 3/9 Brandy Bitters &c 5/6	- . 9. 3			
"	"	Washing &c 45 pr.	- .15 -	2	7	6
3	"	Gents Boarding & Lodging at 7 Do\$)		8	8	9
"	"	pr Week - Ea (7 ½ days)-----)				
2	"	Servants at 4 Doll ^s pr week Ea		3	12	10
"	"	servts Liqur Writing Paper &c		1	10	
"	"	Washing-----			6	8
				38	7	1½

[2nd page of No. 9]

To amount over brought over	38.	7.	1 1/2
" 4 Bowls Punch 35/ 3 Bottles Mad... ^a 22/6	2	17.	6
" 2 Cents Suppers 5/ Brandy Cyder &c 12/		17	
" Cash paid for feathers -----		7	6
" do do for Black Serv ^t trousers &c	1.	11	6
" Extra Rooms &c-----	5.	5.	-
Phila ^a June 28 th 1792	£ 49.	5.	7 1/2
By Colo ^d Tho ^s Proctor 41 Dolls.	15--	7--	6
Balance due E. Moyston	33--	18--	1

The above Bill of forty nine pounds I believe to be just and of that sum I paid in part out of public moneys in my hands fifteen pounds seven and sixpence was paid to Edward Moyston by me.

Tho^s Proctor

June 29. 1792 Received balance of above amount of Clement Biddle-
say Thirty three pounds eighteen shillings & one pence half penny

Edw^d Moyston

Miscellaneous Treasury Accounts of the G. A. O. 1790-1894
Account #3232
R.G. 217, National Archives
(Microfilm in INHP files, XX)

VI. CHRONOLOGICAL ICONOGRAPHY OF CITY TAVERN

Illustration 1

"This plan of the City of Philadelphia and its environs (showing the improved parts) is dedicated to the mayor, alderman, and citizens. Thereof, by their most obedient servant, John Hills, surveyor and draughtsman. May 30th, 1796. Scale 600 feet to an inch, 26½ x 37. London: Engraved by John Cooke of Herdon, Middlesex." (Portion of this map, INHP negative 1542 and 1542 B).

This is the area of Independence National Historical Park as it appeared to the eye of an English mapmaker in 1796. The plan is simplified, and in the instance of The Bank of Pennsylvania on Second Street, number "37", the building placement is inaccurate.

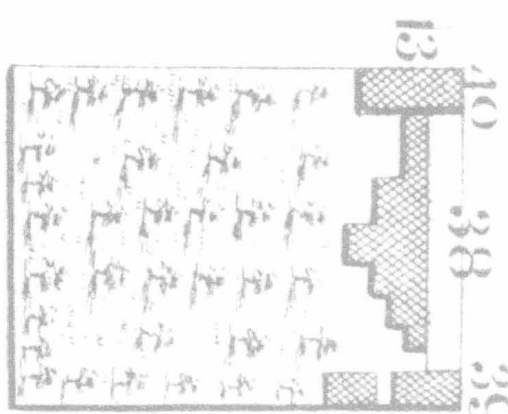
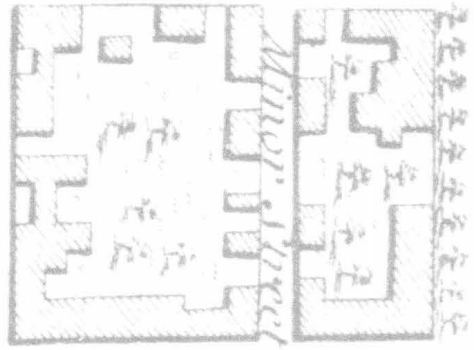
City Tavern, or the Merchant's Coffee House as it was called when the map was drawn, did not rate special citation, but it was rendered in its correct position set back from the Second Street building line, across Bank Alley from The Bank of Pennsylvania.

The Park visitors should enjoy knowing that they are walking the route of the "founding fathers" between the place of their formal deliberations in the Pennsylvania State House, and their habitual retreat for refreshment, sustenance and debate, at the City Tavern.

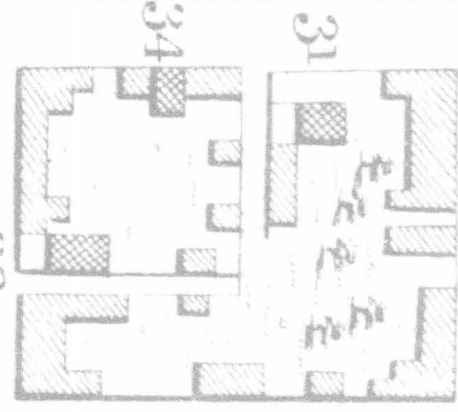
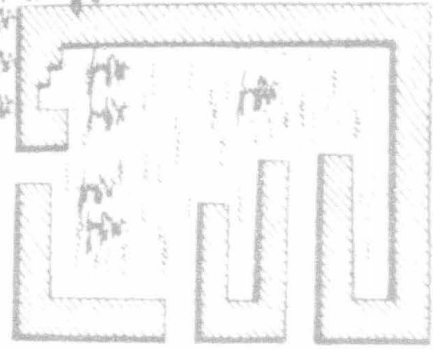
The representatives to Congress, when newly arrived in Philadelphia, could have found the following institutions of importance with the aid of this map.

11. First Presbyterian Church
13. Third Presbyterian Church
14. Friends Meeting House
17. Fourth Street Friends Mtg. and School House
23. Secedars Meeting (Associated Presbyterian Church)
28. Friends Alms House
32. Carpenters Hall
33. Philosophical Hall
34. Surgeons Hall
35. United States Bank
36. North American Bank
37. Pennsylvania Bank
38. State House
39. City Hall
40. County Court House (the Seat of Congress)
46. Market

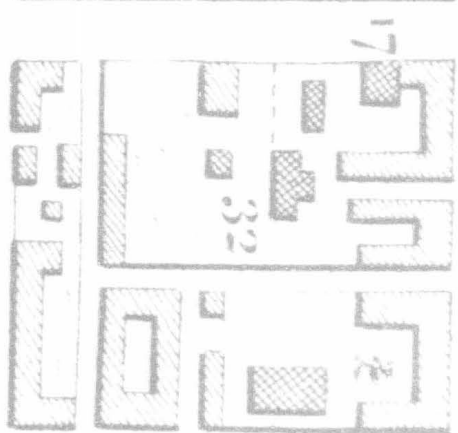
Sixth



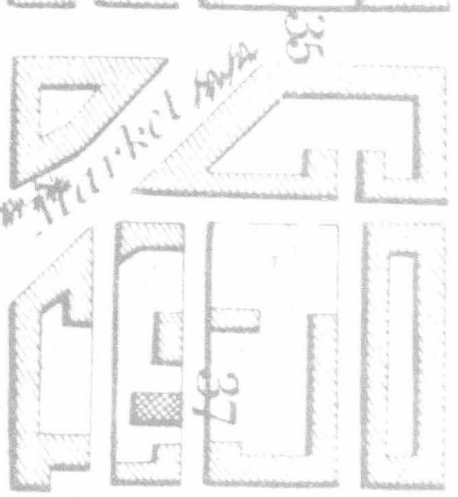
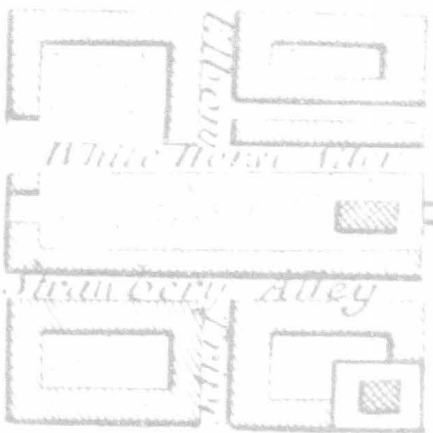
Fifth



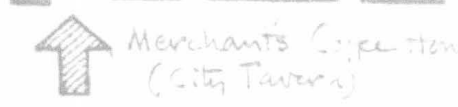
Fourth



Third



Second



White Horse Alley



↑ Merchant's Coffee House (City Tavern)

Illustration 2

Perhaps the only interior view of City Tavern, this is a portrait of John Inglis Esq. by Charles Willson Peale c. 1769-1774. Canvas 29½ x 24½, cut from full length to oval half length. White wig. Gray-blue eyes. Dark red brocade coat and waistcoat. Black hat under left arm. Wide black ribbon around neck, ends tucked into shirt ruff. Background red curtain at right, and behind is an archway with double architrave, sunken panels with carved flowers, and a supporting pilaster. The woodwork is rendered in an olive color (Munsell color Nos. 10 GY 5/0 and 10 GY 4/0) perhaps only representing the shadow of the actual color.

The portrait is said to have been originally full-length, having hung in the room used by the Philadelphia Dancing Assembly in City Tavern (see Section III of this report for a discussion of the relationship of the archway in this portrait to the archway in City Tavern's entrance hall).

This may be the portrait of which Julien Urays Niemcewicz wrote in his diary on Jan. 25, 1798, (*Under Their Vine and Fig Tree: Travels through America 1797-1799, 1805* translation Metchie J. E. Budka, New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, 1965, p. 35). "... A full length portrait of the founder of the Dancing Society is the principal ornament of it [the dancing hall]. The hero is represented in a yellow [sic] suit with a black design, feet in the third position, with hat off and holding his sword in his hand. His memory is revered by the dancing tribe as is that of William Penn by the Quakers. . . ."

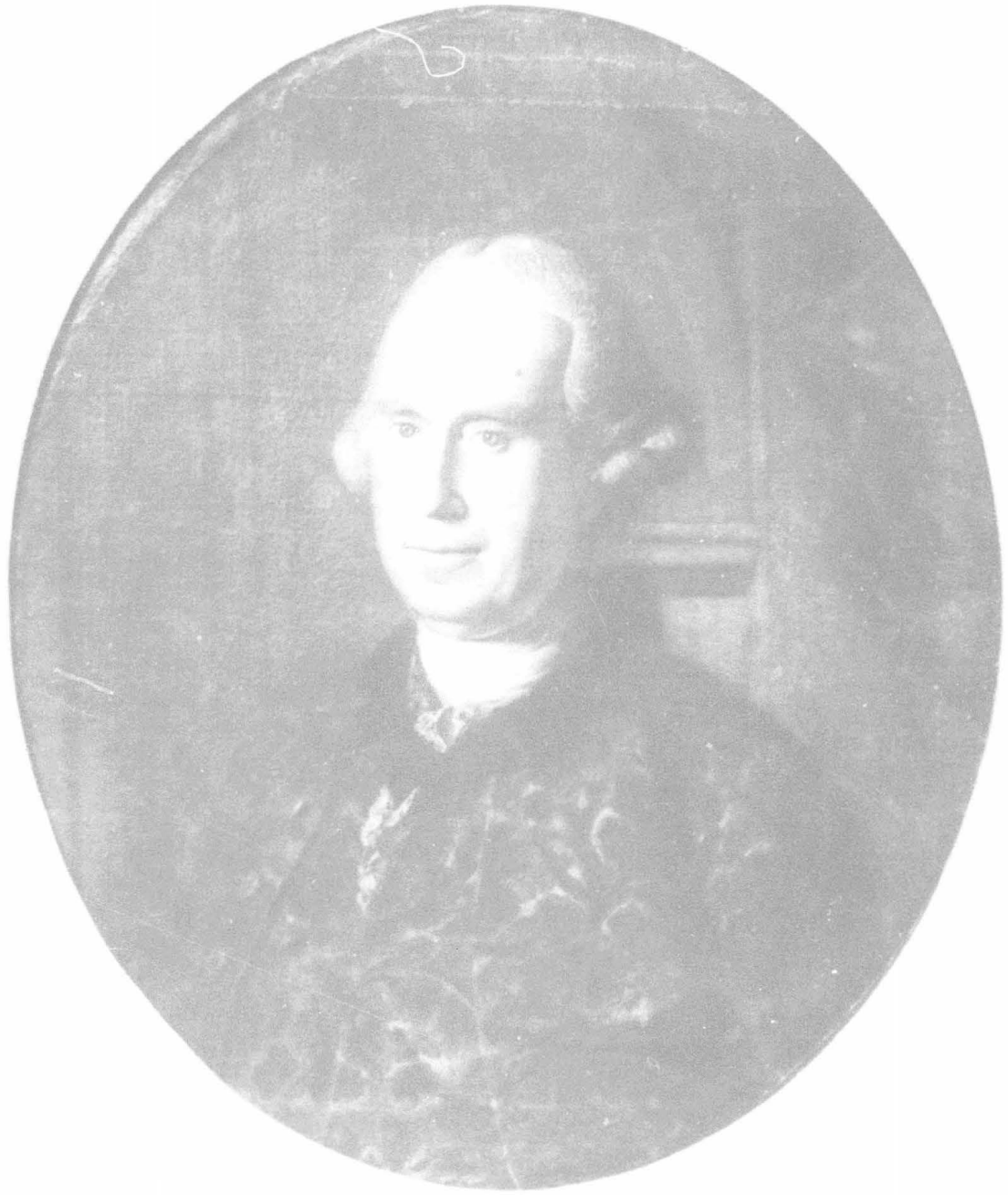


Illustration 3

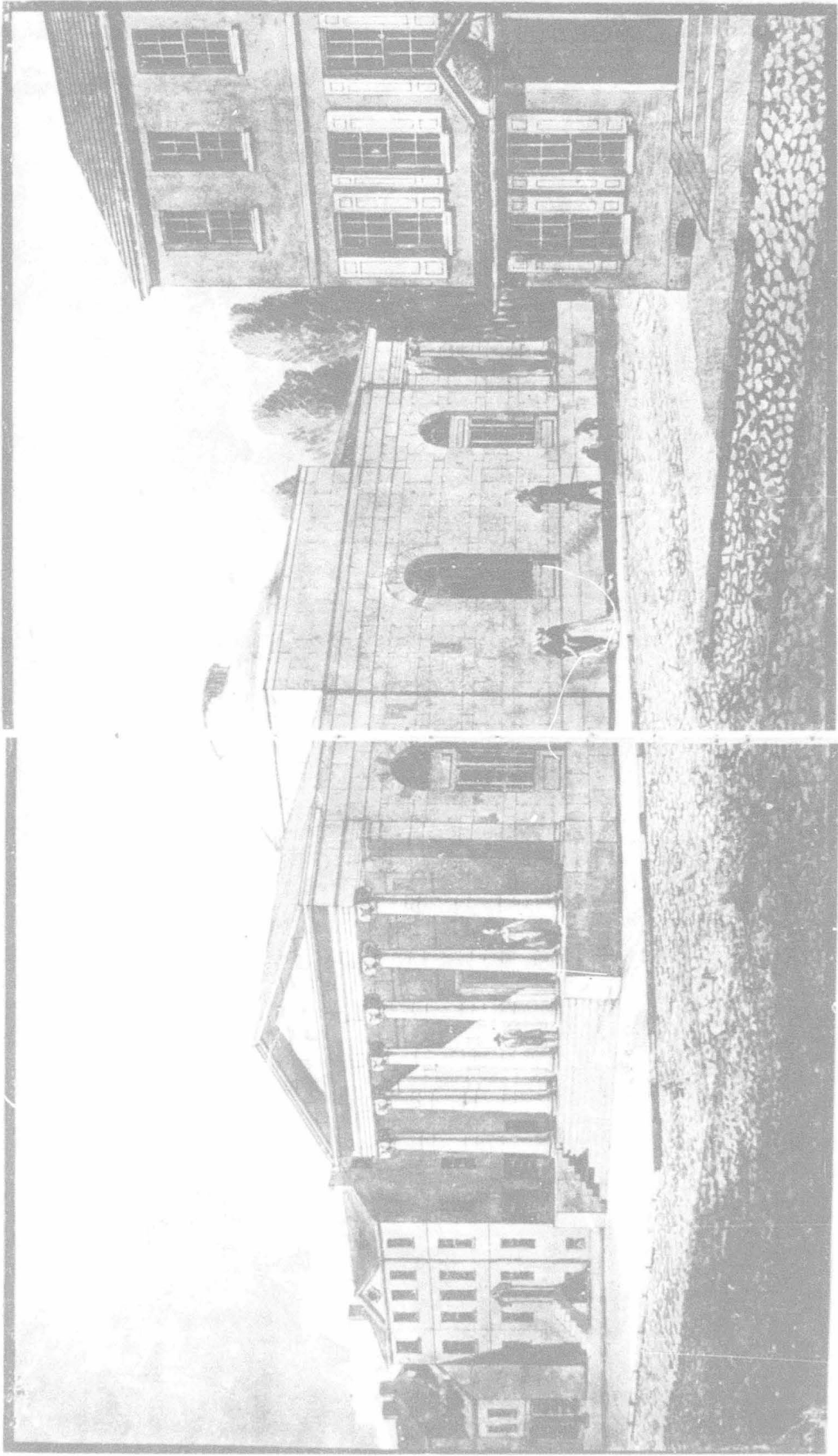
This view plays an important role in establishing the architectural appearance of City Tavern.

The watercolor drawing is by the English trained architect Benjamin Henry Latrobe, made c. 1798 apparently as a presentation of his architectural scheme for building The Bank of Pennsylvania on South Second Street. To give evidence to support his scheme he rather faithfully included the surrounding milieu. James Logan's home is at the right, and City Tavern and its small house annex is to the left, or south.

It is important to note that the Bank of Pennsylvania is placed in this scheme at the Second Street building line, while in fact we know that when finally built it was actually recessed some 24 feet (see Illustration 6). This fact eliminates this view as an aid in establishing the volume of City Tavern in relation to the known volume of the Bank of Pennsylvania.

Section III of this report discusses the reliability of the City Tavern architectural details shown by Latrobe, particularly the frontispiece, entrance stairway, and raised water table.

The original watercolor is at the Maryland Historical Society. A color reproduction of which this is a copy, appears in *American Heritage*, August 1962, pp. 54-55; NPS negative Historic Structures 157.2564.



Of all his architectural designs that were actually constructed
 this one, Latrobe's favorite was the Bank of Pennsylvania,
 completed in Philadelphia in 1790. It was his first great Amer-

ican success. It was the first full American embodiment of the
 Greek Revival, and it was a product of perhaps the happiest
 period of his life. It survived until after the Civil War, when
 historian Fiske Kimball once wrote, "what posterity has lost."

Latrobe, 1764-1820

Illustration 4

"North Flank Bank of Pennsylvania 1800, B Henry Latrobe",
Historical Society of Pennsylvania, MSS, Bc 615 L 364 J,
NPS negative Historic Structures 203.73.

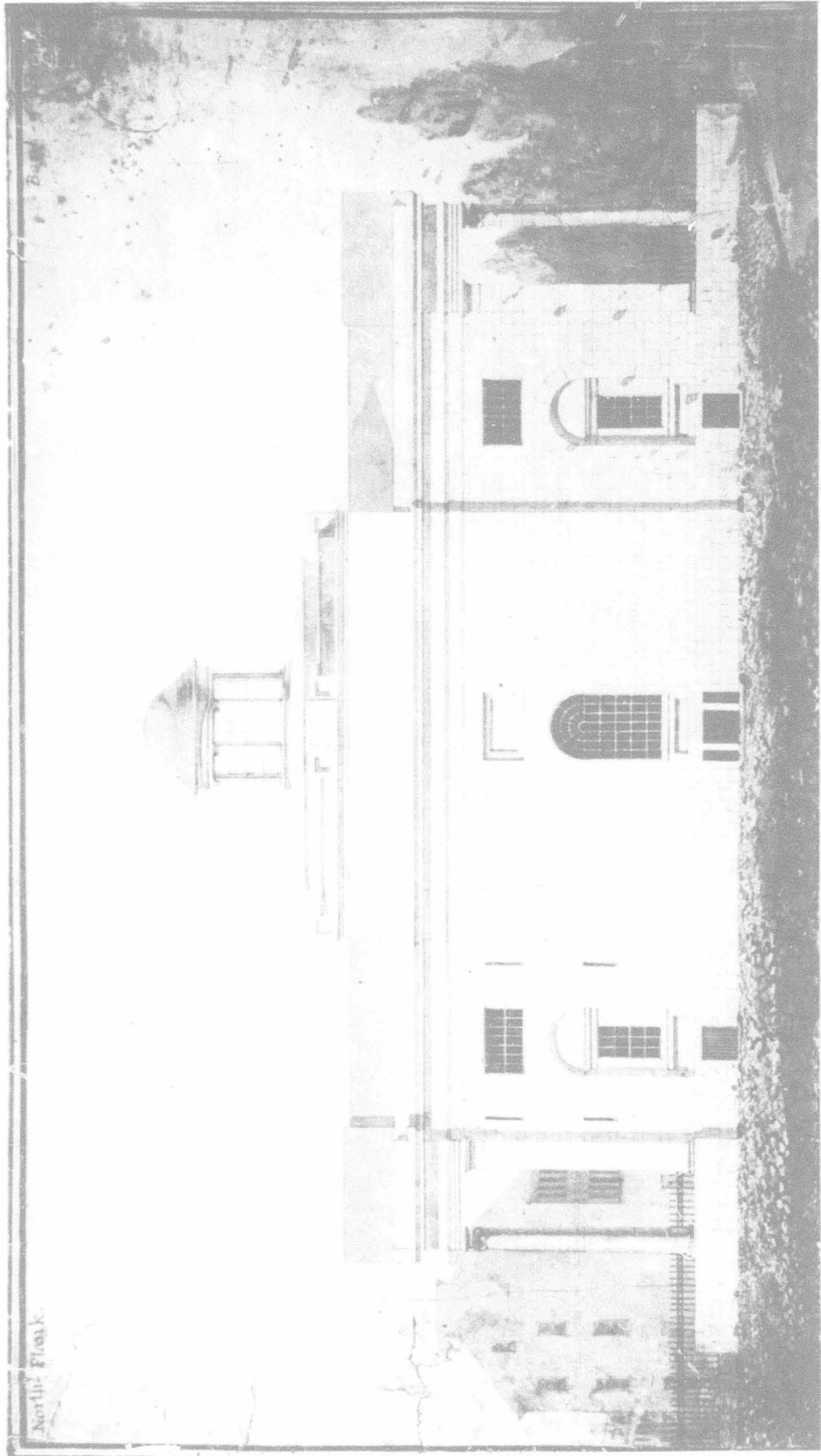
Benjamin Henry Latrobe, probably as a final architectural presentation, made this scaled wash drawing (Original is 1/8" = 1-0") of the north facade of The Bank of Pennsylvania accompanied by a view of City Tavern.

What we learn of City Tavern from this view are details such as the lightning rod attached to the north wall.

Against the west wall of City Tavern Latrobe shows a one-story masonry wing with an opening onto Bank Alley. This structure, and that shown in Illustration 8 of 1804, are unexplained by the available documentation, and do not relate to what we know about the original Piazza along the west wall. Section III discusses the Piazza as it was described in the 1773 and 1785 fire insurance surveys compared to these views.

The mixture of two- and three-dimensional rendering, made for the obvious portrayal of distance, removes the possibility of using this drawing to interpret comparative scale between City Tavern and The Bank of Pennsylvania as shown.

The elevation of the Bank alone, however, with its companion drawing of the east facade (Illustration 5), compares correctly in proportion to two photographs taken circa 1867 as the Bank was being dismantled (Illustration 12). In Section III of this report the dimensions retrieved from these scale elevations are used to establish the scale of City Tavern.



North - Floor

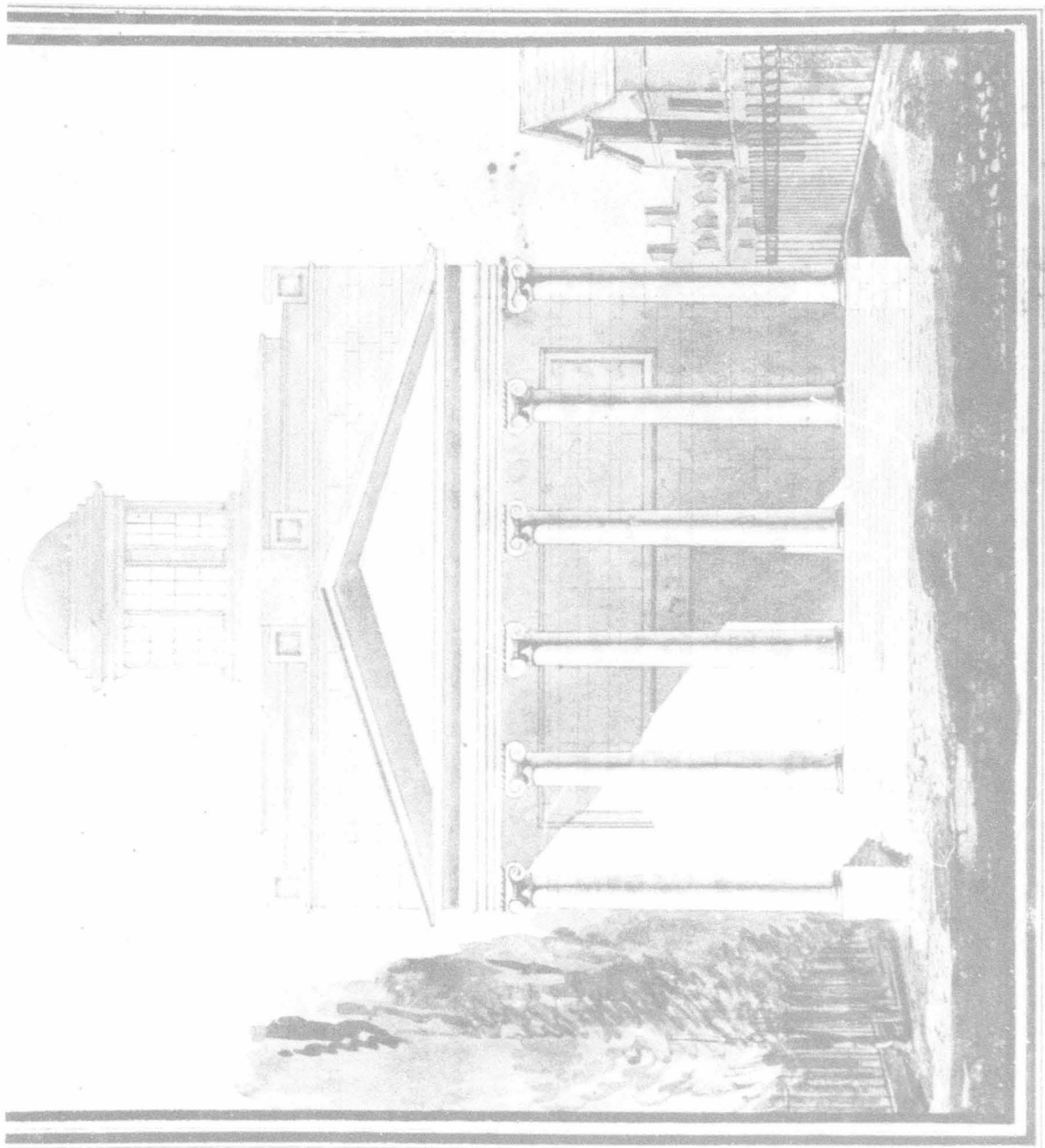
East

Illustration 5

"East Front on Second Street –
B. Henry Latrobe del. & desig. 1800"
Historical Society of Pennsylvania, MSS Bc 615 L 364 J
NPS negative Historic Structures 203.74

As in Illustration 4, Latrobe has again set a scaled elevation of the Bank of Pennsylvania (Original is 1/8" = 1'-0") in a perspective setting. In itself this view provides no direct information about City Tavern which was standing at the time to the left and outside of this picture. This drawing does play an important role, however, in approximating the volume of City Tavern by inserting its scale dimensions into the perspective views which show both the Bank of Pennsylvania and City Tavern (Illustrations 6, 8, 9, 10), as discussed in Section III.

However, it is worth noting that Latrobe intended poplar trees to line the south side of the Bank of Pennsylvania. This would have created a green view across Bank Alley, or Moravian Street, from the north windows and rear yard of City Tavern. With the cooperation of the General Services Administration perhaps such a row of trees could be planted here. A solid wall and poplar trees would better screen the government parking lot for the Park visitors' enjoyment than does the present chain link fence.



East Street on Second Street
Theodore Satterly del. & sculp.
1890

Illustration 6

"BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, South Second Street PHILADELPHIA Drawn Engraved & Published by W. Birch & Son Noshominy Bridge 1800"

INHP negative 283

This is one of some twenty-eight engravings which were issued together entitled, "Views of the City of Philadelphia in 1800." The entire set has been of great value to students of Philadelphia's historic scenes, proving reliable in character if not in minute detail.

In addition to indicating the roof slope and overall form of City Tavern, this view is particularly valuable as it shows the as-built scene of South Second Street, the Bank of Pennsylvania is set back some 24 feet from the Second St. property line. By inserting the known dimensions of the Bank into this perspective, we are able to estimate the vertical dimensions of City Tavern (see Section III, and Illustrations 4 and 5).

To to the south of City Tavern, Birch drew the mid-18th century house which was annexed by City Tavern's management to increase the number of bed chambers. It is recommended in this report that this house be reconstructed to contain services and utilities.

Apparently the small plaza created in front of City Tavern by recessing the structure 8' 0" from the Second Street building line, offered a pleasant congregating area. Birch shows the gentlemen of Philadelphia seated on benches beneath a large canvas canopy.

Such sun and weather shades were used well into the 19th century in Philadelphia, and would be a great asset to the reconstructed City Tavern, sheltering visitors waiting their turn on a blistering summer day.



PHILADELPHIA. SECOND STREET. SOUTH. PENNSYLVANIA. 1851.

Illustration 7

"Plan Bank of Penn.^a Property . . . May 11th 1801 James Pemberton"
Third Survey District, Dept. of Public Works, City of Philadelphia.
INHP photostat 18074.
Facsimile drawing by P. H. Batcheler, 1972.

The city street regulators on this survey were apparently recording the drainage slope of the sidewalks recently provided at the new Bank of Pennsylvania. Fortunately their interests in the existing conditions included the placement of both the Bank itself and City Tavern, showing their set back dimensions from the normal Second Street building line.

As the original drawing is so faint, for the purpose of this report, it was felt permissible to redraw and transcribe the important information noted by the surveyor.

"Plan Bank of Penna Property
May 11th 1801"

[REDRAWN PORTION]

Third Survey District
Phila. Dept. of Public Works
INHP Photostat 18074



[BANK OF PENNA]

lot Step

24f

SECOND STREET



[PH: 6/20/72]

Illustration 8

"BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, South Second Street PHILADELPHIA, Designed & Published by W. Birch Enamel Painter 1804 [?]".

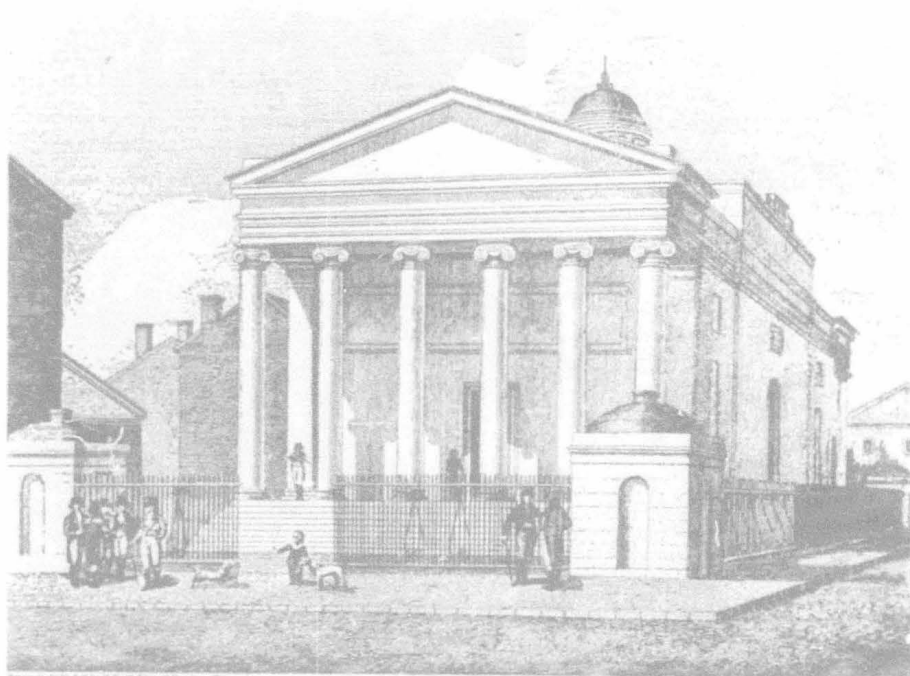
INHP negative 5305

A revised view of that (Illustration 6) published by Birch in his first volume of Philadelphia views, this engraving shows less of City Tavern. But it is of value to us in that it too suggests the large scale of City Tavern by showing the looming rear corner of its brick walls at left.

A shed roof brick structure with painted wood gable is drawn as an appendage to the rear wall of City Tavern. This structure could conceivably be the "Piazza" which was centered along the west elevation of City Tavern. However, the descriptions of the "Piazza" in the fire insurance surveys of 1773 and 1785 seem to indicate a different sort of structure – two stories and open. One of the descriptions reads: "a piazza 28 by 11 feet a poarch under it with Ramp,^d Rails & balisters – and Stairs down to the kitchen."

There are three elements mentioned in this survey: a piazza, a porch, and stairs down to the kitchen level in the cellar. We have interpreted this survey to mean a balustraded ambulatory piazza at the second floor level, above an entrance porch with a ramped railing at the first floor level, with separate stairs down to the cellar kitchen level.

Chapter III discusses piazzas in 18th century Philadelphia, as they relate to the insurance survey descriptions and this view.



BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA. South Second Street. PHILADELPHIA

Illustration 9

Watercolor by C. A. Poulson Jr. (note initials),
J. F. Sachse Collection No. 57, Library Company of Philadelphia.
INHP photostat No. 4502
Caption below watercolor:

"*City Tavern* – afterwards, *Merchant's Coffee house* – S.W. cor. Second & Bank, now Gold St – Built by a company of gentlemen in 1770 [sic] – The old brick house adjoining was a noted tavern in *provincial times*, sign of the "three crowns" – H^c T. [Isaac T.] Hopper's tailor [sic] shop in 1795".

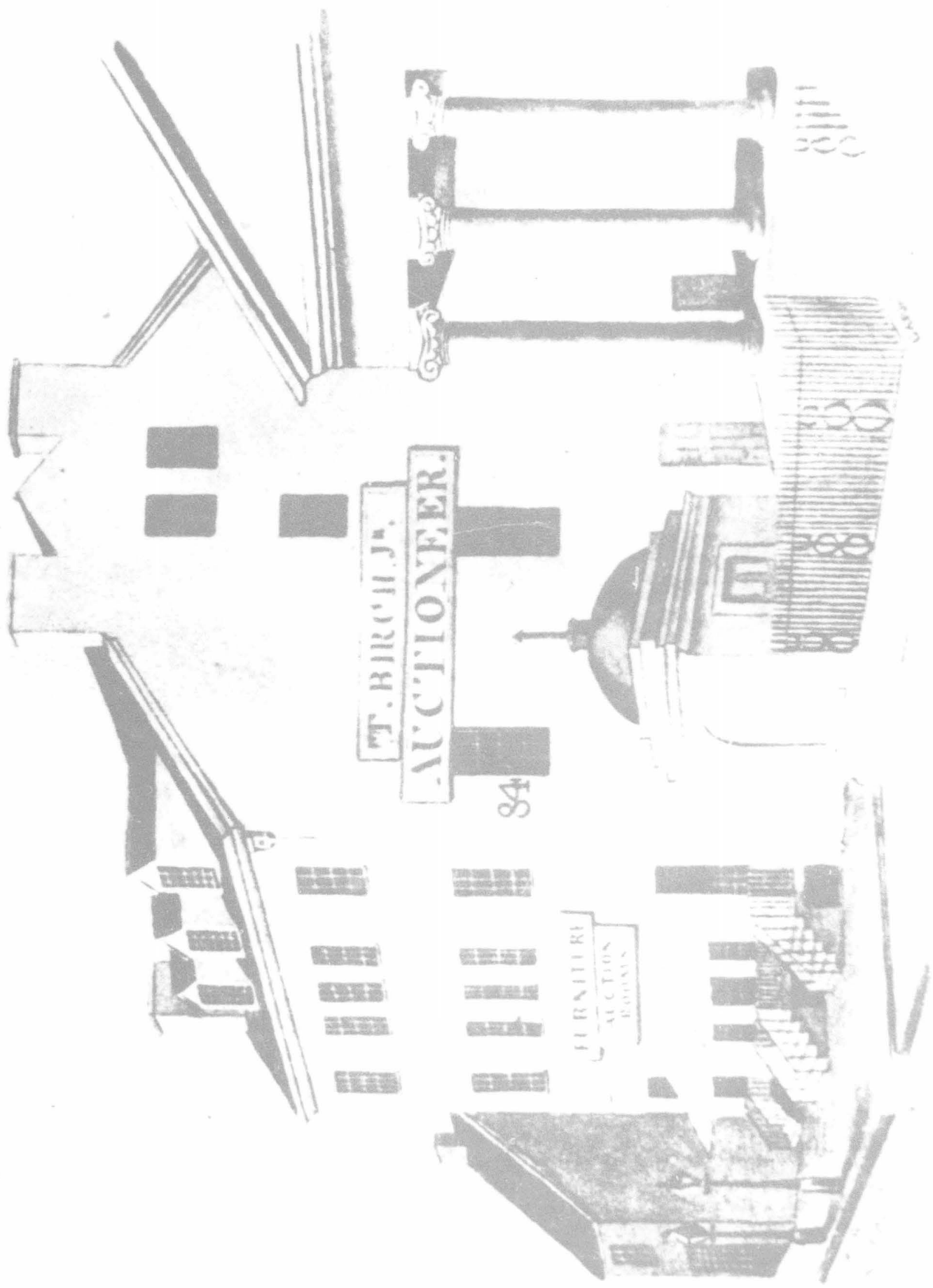
The approximate date of Poulson's view of City Tavern can be determined from the existence of the Thos. Birch Jr. Auction Co. This company is listed in the years 1837-1843 at 84 S. 2nd Street (City Tavern), in both Desilver's and McElroy's *Philadelphia Directory*.

Charles Augustus Poulson Jr. was a Philadelphia lawyer, son and namesake of another lawyer, and grandson of Zachariah Poulson Jun., who was a printer and publisher of the Philadelphia newspaper *Poulson's American Daily Advertiser*. C. A. Poulson Jr. was a local antiquarian who recorded the city he loved in watercolor drawings (see the Poulson Scrapbooks, ± 22 vols., and a collection of his drawings at the Library Company). He may not have rendered as well as Birch and Latrobe, but his observations were candid and prove reliable.

This drawing of City Tavern was made after several major changes to the building had occurred. The front pediment had been replaced by dormer windows, increasing the ventilation in the garret, and the first floor had been converted into two large auction rooms entered by five doors from Second Street.

The original watercolor renders the old City Tavern annex in brick red, and the sky is blue. Otherwise, City Tavern itself is shown as an offwhite mass, perhaps indicating that its exterior walls by the 1840's were covered in stucco, or at least paint.

Along with Illustration 6, this drawing helps to establish the approximate height of City Tavern by applying the known dimensions of its neighbor, The Bank of Pennsylvania, to the perspective indicated. Chapter III discusses these relationships, and what other details can be derived from Poulson's observations, such as the presence and absence of belt courses in the masonry walls.



T. BIRCH, JR.
AUCTIONEER.

84

FURNITURE
AUCTION
ROOMS

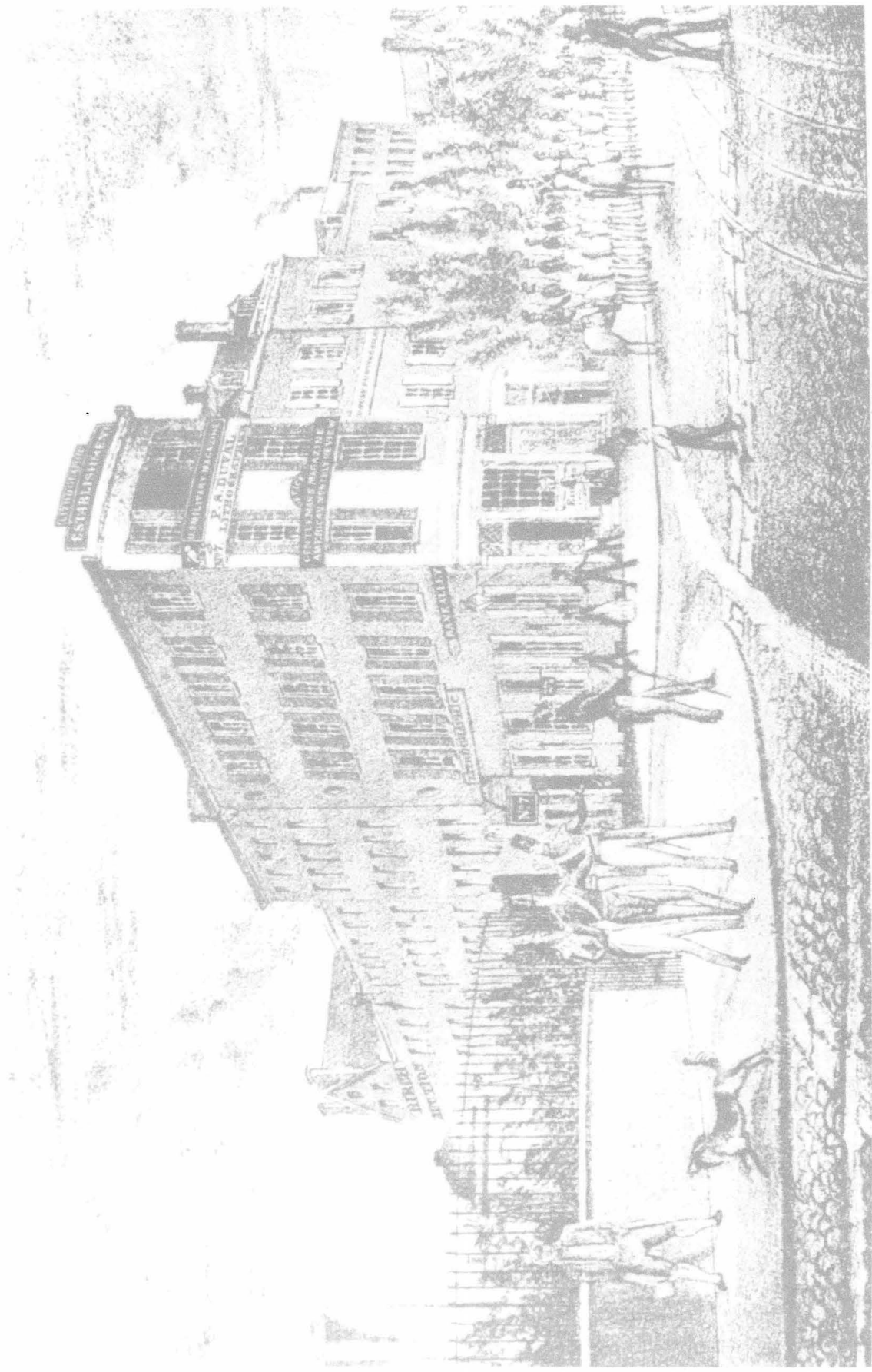
Illustration 10

"P. S. Duval's Lithographic Establishment and Office of the U.S. Military Magazine, by Huddy & Duval, No. 7, Bank Alley Philadelphia." Printed by P. S. Duval, c. 1839. Original at the Library Company of Philadelphia; reprinted in *Philadelphia in the Romantic Age of Lithography* by Nicholas Wainwright, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1958, plate 39. INHP negative 8218.

P. S. Duval enlivened the scene of his "Lithographic Establishment" with a parade review of the First City Troop on Dock Street. Eastward on Bank Alley, Duval rendered the old Merchants Coffee House, or the earlier known City Tavern. In its peak years, the First City Troop would have been displaying its colors before City Tavern, having often escorted visiting dignitaries or members of Congress from the edge of the city to their foremost hotel.

By 1838 City Tavern's first floor was used by the Thomas Birch Jr. Auction Company, while the owners continued to run their hotel business on the upper floors and in a new three-story rear wing built along Bank Alley.

In Chapter III we have used this lithograph and Illustration 12, the 19th century photograph which shows the dismantling of the Bank of Pennsylvania, to relate the known height of the Bank with the heights of the buildings along Bank Alley and City Tavern, as shown here by Duval.



P. S. DUVAL'S LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT, c. 1839

Print List Entry 262

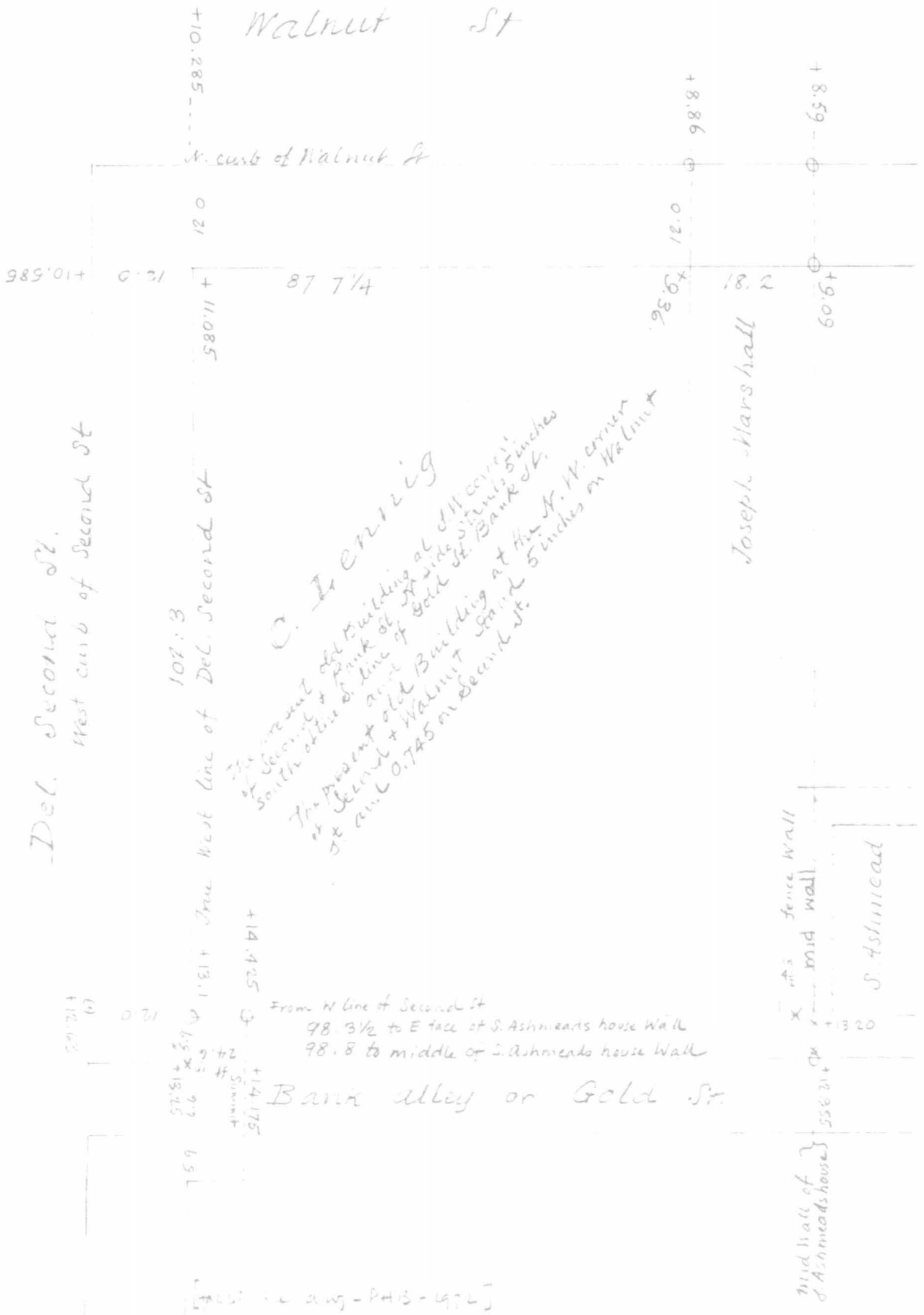
Illustration 11

"Measurements & heights, Property N.W. corner Del. Second & Walnut St. made for Chas. Lenning 28 March 1853 – Furnished N. LeBrun Architect –" Survey by S. H. Kneass 26 March 1853. Third Survey District, Dept. of Public Works, City of Philadelphia. INHP photostat 18111. Facsimile drawing by P. H. Batcheler, 1972.

This land survey, made for the developer who demolished City Tavern to build a large office structure in its stead, is particularly valuable to the reconstruction plans of City Tavern's yard, as it contains the physical measurement of its east-west depth. The neighboring landowner along Bank Alley apparently built the east wall of his house straddling the joint property line. A true dimension of 98.8 ft. was measured from this property line in the middle of the party wall to the Second Street building, or property line. Remembering that City Tavern itself was built 8'-2" back of this Second Street building line (see Illustration 7), we now are able to place both City Tavern and the yard rear wall in their correct east-west positions.

Note on the survey the use of the word "summit" in Bank Alley, indicating the drainage pattern of the alley and its sidewalks. This point, some 24 feet back from the Second Street property line, is also noted on the 1801 survey (Illustration 7).

The dimensioned width of Bank Alley and its sidewalks in this 1853 survey is about a foot wider than the total dimensions given in the 1801 survey. This difference may be explained in that the garden wall of the new Bank Of Pennsylvania may not yet have been built in 1801, and the dimensions may reflect only a regulation property line, whereas the 1853 survey may have been measured to the face of the wall and not the property line. Regardless, as City Tavern is to be presented in its 18th century milieu, Bank Alley (Moravian St.) has already been reconstructed with the 1801, earliest known, survey dimensions (see Drawing NHP-IND 3044B, sheet 3A of 6, 5/8/1965).



[1965] L. C. W. - P.H.B. - 1972

Illustration 12

Copy photograph taken in 1867 during the dismantling of the Bank of Pennsylvania. Original photograph in the collection "Philadelphia Miscellaneous Views," Vol. 7, p. 51-b, Library Company of Philadelphia. NPS negative, Historic Structures 157 2563.

This view is of enormous interest to students of the changing scene at what is now Independence National Historical Park. In the foreground the Slate Roof House, where William Penn lived, had recently been torn down (perhaps some of its remnants are stored at left), and its replacement is just taking form. Opposite, on the west side of Second Street, the Bank of Pennsylvania was being dismantled, and to the north the 18th c. James Logan house had been considerably renovated at its first floor to accommodate ship carvers, and merchants of coal, oil, paints and varnish. At the very right margin of the photograph is the corner of the Robert Fulton house which still stands. Beyond the Logan house looms the newly built Jayne building with its south end turrets. The diagonal of Dock Street is reflected in the angle buildings beyond the Bank of Pennsylvania. And to the south of the Bank, across Bank Alley, bedecked with a white marble sculptured motif and light canvas awning, is the new office structure which replaced City Tavern.

This view and another taken at the same time (INHP negative 2282) have been one of the keys to estimating the height of City Tavern. Using the height dimensions of the Bank of Pennsylvania, derived from Illustrations 4 and 5, projected into the perspectives of these photographs, these heights were then related to the loft-office buildings standing along the south side of Bank Alley. And as these same loft-office buildings appear in the 1839 lithograph (Illustration 10) which also shows City Tavern, the height dimensions of these buildings can be compared to the height of City Tavern (see Section III).

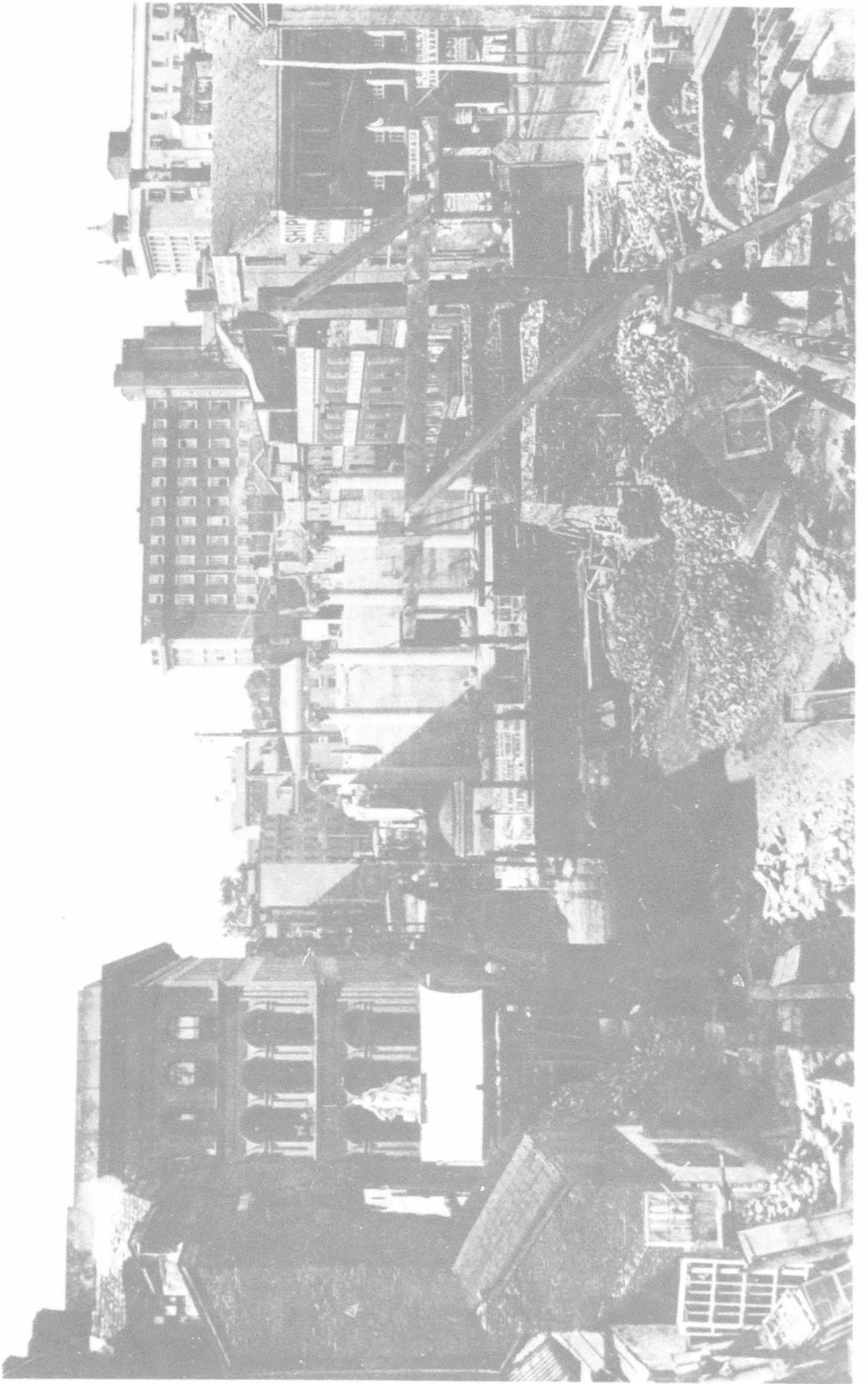


Illustration 13

Site of City Tavern during rubble removal following the demolition of the large Seaman's Institute building for development of Independence National Historical Park in 1958.

Photographs by Penelope Hartshorne, INHP negative 5500A and 5500C and 5500D.

These photographs demonstrate that there is little chance for the survival of City Tavern's perimeter cellar walls and foundations when compared to drawing NHP-IND 3339 sheet 10 in Section VIII. The above drawing shows that City Tavern's site was completely engulfed by its larger replacement, and the walls and window openings in these photographs apparently were built particularly for the new larger structure without incorporating any of City Tavern's fabric.

It is beyond these walls that this report recommends archeological testing be done, with the hope that portions of the utility drains and water system of City Tavern may yet survive under the sidewalks.

It is recommended that during the contract excavation work for the reconstruction of City Tavern an archeologist be on hand to record any possible surviving fragments of City Tavern privy pits, ice pits, wells, or sub-cellars. The above drawing also has a schematic detail, comparing the depths of such pits of other historic structures in Philadelphia with the known depth of the structure which replaced City Tavern. This detail demonstrates the real possibility of such survivals at the City Tavern site. The fact that one such fragment was actually found during the rubble removal shown here, substantiates the potential of other discoveries. For a discussion of the pit found, see Section IV, Recommendations.



VII. TAVERN ILLUSTRATIONS CONTEMPORARY WITH CITY TAVERN

Illustration 14

Design for a new Philadelphia Dancing Assembly Room, Exchange, Coffee House and Tavern, c. 1790, Pennsylvania Miscellaneous Collections, vol. 11, acc. 2250, Library of Congress.
National Park Service, Historic Structures negative 207.25.

The Pennsylvania Dancing Assembly occupied City Tavern's Long Room and adjacent club rooms periodically from c. 1774-1790, when for need of more space, they moved to another hotel.¹

This scheme for a new building to supercede City Tavern never materialized due to fund raising difficulties. But the survival of the plan shows what in the latter part of the 18th century was thought to be an ideal plan for the combined functions of a stock exchange, coffee house, tavern and dancing hall.

The similarities to City Tavern are striking in the layout of the front building, and of particular comparative value are its desired room sizes. Obviously, the inclusion of a rear wing particularly for the Dancing Assembly testified that the Long Room of City Tavern was not sufficient for the Assembly's growing needs.

¹*Pa. Packet*, Nov. 29, 1790

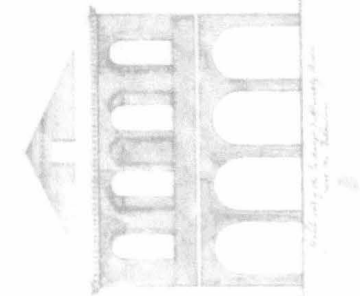
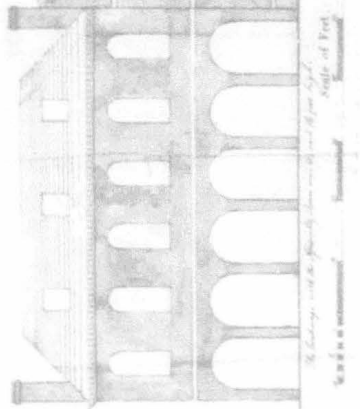
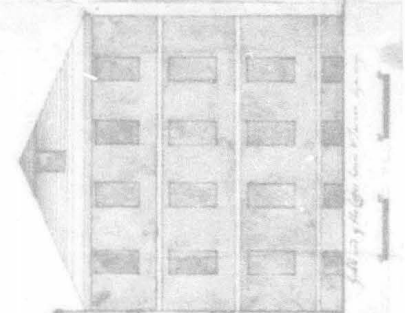
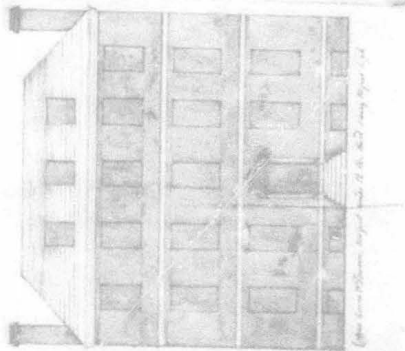
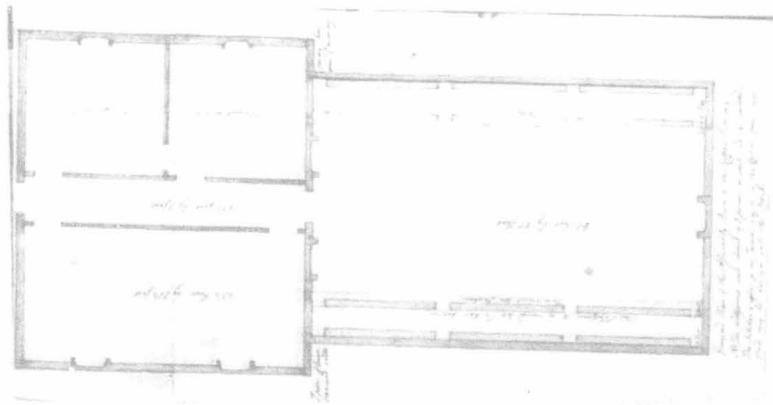


Illustration 15

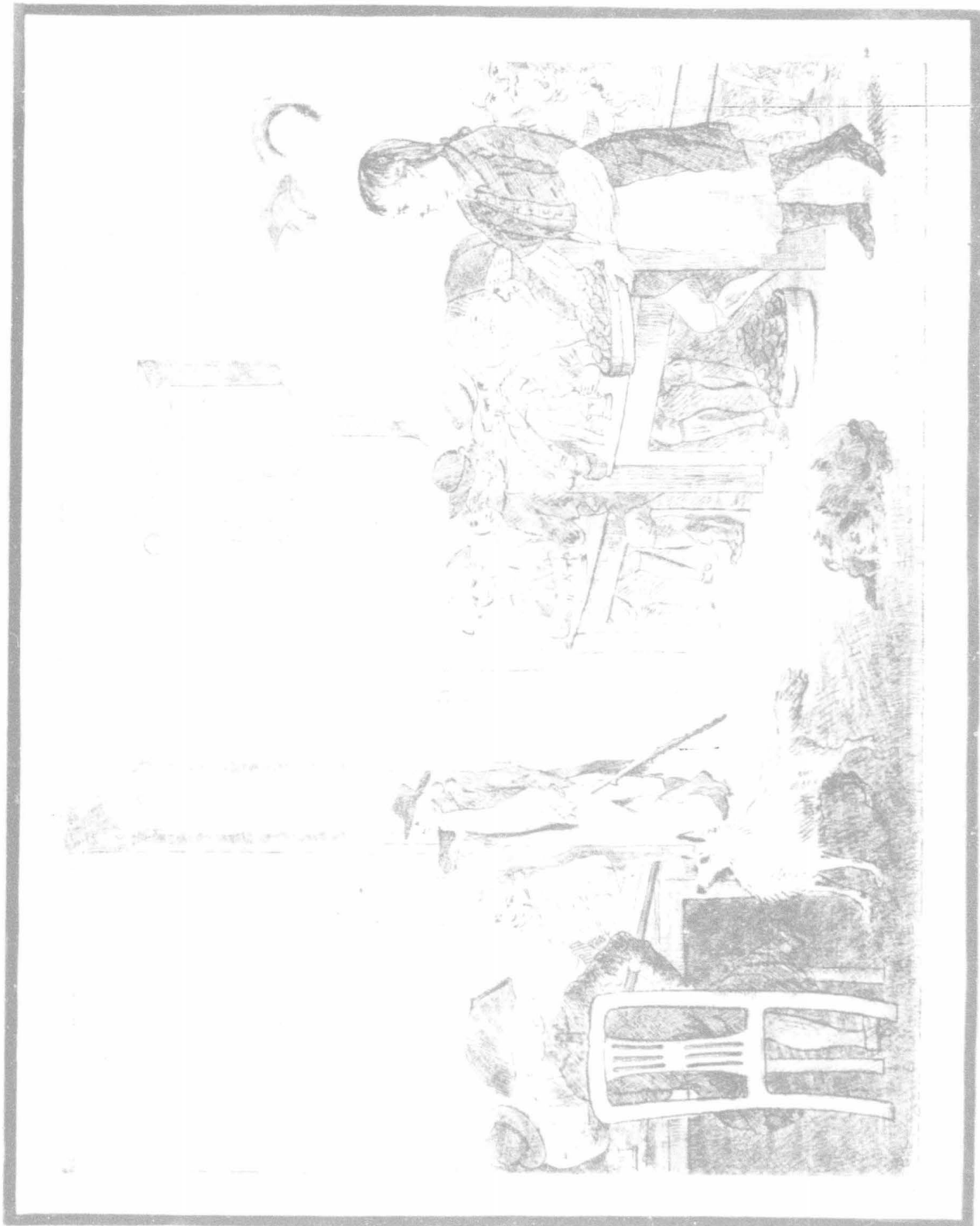
"Grays Inn Lane", published by E. Allen, No. 3 Pauls Alley, St. Pauls Church Yard, London. Library of Congress Print Collection.

NPS Historic Structures negative 157.2565.

Eighteenth century English cartoons are of principal value to restorations and reconstructions as they include the minutia which life depends on, and often bring us indoors to witness occasions which otherwise may have gone unrecorded. As the cartoonist was not dependent upon the willingness of his subjects to be represented, he, cruelly perhaps, has brought us to the heart and pulse of the scene.

Urban tavern barrooms of the 18th and early 19th centuries in both England and America functioned much as our luncheonettes of the 20th century. The customers seated themselves in booths, were waited on with food and drink, hung their hats on pegboards along the wall, read the local and foreign newspapers, and smoked their pipes.

The drinks and bills of fare for the 18th century customers were issued from an enclosed bar built within the room. The bars in country inns in America were often open wood grillwork (see "Interior of an American Inn", John Lewis Krimmel, Toledo Museum of Art, Toledo, Ohio, INHP 8237, depicting a Pennsylvania country inn with a wood latticed bar enclosure). In contrast, this cartoon and the succeeding one of larger, busier inns in London, show that urban 18th century bars could be enclosed with fixed glass sash which served sometimes as additional wall space for shelving, to hold glasses, punchbowls, etc. The serving counter was apparently limited to a pass through opening above a gate.



W. P. B. & S. P. (1871)

CHRISTMAS IN THE

1871

Illustration 16

"The Contrast", publisher unknown, probably London, late 18th century, Library of Congress Print Collection.
NPS Historic Structures negative 157.2566.

As in Illustration 15, the 18th century London tavern barrooms contained both tables and booths, and the bar itself was enclosed, its walls lined with storage shelves, and a pass thru counter for dispensing the drinks and bills of fare to the waiters and customers. In *Claypoole's American Daily Advertiser* of May 26, 1796, Samuel Richardet, the manager of City Tavern, advertised: "... Tea, Coffee, Soups, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors, together with the usual Refreshments, will at all times be procured at the Bar. . . . For convenience the Bill of Fare is to be had at the Bar. . . ."



We beat you dominably. The Court of King's Bench.

Illustration 17

"The Discomfited Duellists. Published as the Act directs, by Harrison & Co. April 1, 1784., Collings del., Blake sculp.", (London?), Library of Congress Print Collection
NPS Historic Structures negative 157.2567

This cartoon is principally a design source for the methods of lighting 18th century hotel-taverns with sconces and chandeliers. Apparently candles were of such value that they were only put in the fixtures when needed.

Note that the floors have no carpets, and that when a table was occupied the patron was given a white cloth.

Possibly to provide a good vantage point for keeping order, it is notable that the floor of the bars in this and the two preceding illustrations are raised above the room floors.



Harper's Weekly

THE GREAT SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

Published by the Board of Directors, New York, 1870.

Illustration 18

"The Cook"; pencil notations are inserted to read "The Duke of Newcastle and his (French) Cook", 1745, (London?).
Library of Congress Print Collection.
NPS Historic Structures negative 157 2568.

Though a political cartoon, the artist has also shown the state of kitchen facilities in the 18th century.

The open fireplace has been augmented by a grate with a drip pan, above which is automatically rotating the viand of the day. A clock jack provides the mechanical rotation.

Beyond the cook one can see a large vat for heating water, and beyond the Duke of Newcastle is a section of a masonry cooking range.

When one of City Tavern's managers sold out the furnishings he supplied to his business, there was for sale "an excellent Jack complet".¹ And surely the "cooks of experience in both French and English taste..."² turned out their dishes on the latest mode of range.

¹*Pennsylvania Packet*, July 19, 1783.

²*Ibid.*, June 14, 1786.

The Baker of Lyons and his French Cook.

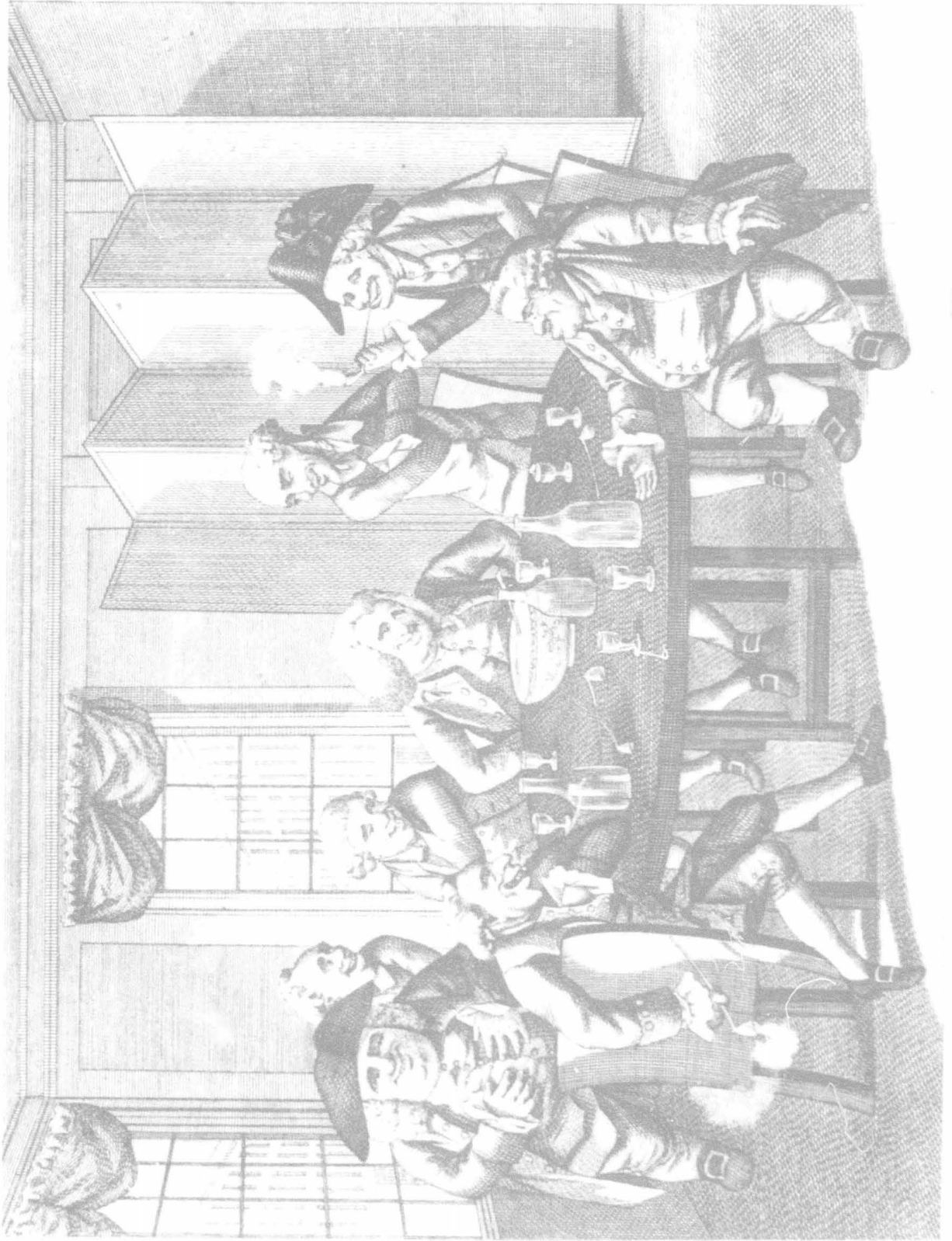


Illustration 19

"A Good Story" published by R. Sayer, Map, Chart and Printseller, No. 53 Fleet Street." (London, 18th c.), Library of Congress Print Collection.
NPS Historic Structures negative 157.25669.

The second floor club rooms of City Tavern doubtless offered privacy for political discussion, and as well ribald humor.

The decorative tone of City Tavern's club rooms were probably a cut above the public rooms on the floor below, and may have included curtains such as these, and folding screens to conceal the serving preparation of food, etc. In fact, it may have been to such a device that John Adams referred when he said upon coming to City Tavern on August 29, 1774 "... we then rode into town, and dirty, dusty, and fatigued as we were, we could not resist the importunity to go to the tavern, the most genteel in America ... Here we had a fresh welcome to the city of Philadelphia, and after some time spent in conversation, a curtain was drawn, and in the other half of the chamber a supper as elegant as ever was laid upon a table ..." (C. F. Adams, *Works of John Adams*, vol. II, p. 358).



A GOOD STORY.
Published by B. Cross, Map (Bart and Driscoll's) P. 33, Blue Street.

Illustration 20

A banquet scene by "Bunbury & Gilray to be had of S. W. Fors. No 3. Picadilly", London 18th c., Library of Congress Print Collection.

NPS Historic Structures negative 157.2570

The size of the City Tavern Long Room and its adjacent club rooms was certainly strained at one banquet in 1781 when there were "not less than three hundred" guests.¹ Portable tables and benches were doubtless available for such occasions.

This cartoon and that of Illustration 21 aid in visualizing the following description of July 4, 1778 at City Tavern:

"The glorious fourth of July: I celebrated in the City Tavern with brother Delegates of Congress and a number of other Gentlemen, amounting in the whole to about 80, - the anniversary of Independence. The entertainment was elegant and well conducted. There were four Tables spread, two of them extended the whole length of the Room, the other two crossed them at right angles. At the end of the Room opposite the upper Table, was erected an Orchestra. At the head of the upper table and at the President's right hand stood a large baked Pudding, in the centre of which was planted a Staff on which was displayed a crimson Flag, in the midst of which was this emblematic device: An eye, denoting Providence, a Label in which was inscribed an appeal to heaven, a man with a drawn sword in one hand, and in the other the Declaration of Independence, and at his feet a scroll inscribed "The declaratory acts." As soon as the Dinner began, the Musick consisting of Clarinets, Haut boys, French horns, Violins and Bass Viols, opened and continued making proper pauses until it was finished. Then the Toasts followed each by a discharge of Fieldpieces, were drank, and so the afternoon ended. In the evening there was a cold collation and a brilliant exhibition of Fireworks. The Streets were crowded with People during this exhibition. In the afternoon a stumptet I suppose, with a head-dress in imitation of those worn by the Tory Ladies while the British Army held the City, was paraded thro' the Streets attended by a crowd of the vulgar. What a strange vicissitude in human affairs! These, but a few years since, colonies of Britain, are now free, sovereign and independent States, and now celebrate the anniversary of their Independence in the very city where but a day or two before Gen Howe exhibited his ridiculous Champhatre!"

¹John B. Reeves, "Extracts from letter books of Lieutenant Enos Reeves of Pennsylvania Line", *Pa. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, Vol XI, p. 82

²Diary of Hon. William Ellery, *Pa. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, Vol II, pp. 477-8.



Ball Room of Bucklers & Gilbey's Hotel of St. W. P. No. 3. Respectfully
Printed by J. W. & Co. 1857.

Illustration 21

"The Wapping Concert . . . published Feb. 28, 1786 by S. W. Farris at the Caricature Warehouse No. 3 Piccadilly" London, Library of Congress Print Collection
NPS Historic Structures negative 15/25/1

The Long Room of City Tavern, in its role as concert hall or dancing hall, may have had erected for each performance a low platform, or "orchestra", such as at the "Hog in Armour" tavern in Wapping, London. Chapter III discusses the use and disposition of an "orchestra" in the Long Room.

The orchestra platform is here apparently covered with a floor cloth turned over the front nosing and decoratively tacked. The rest of the floor is left bare.

Scenes lighted the occasions, and watching over the decorum of the audience was the full-length portrait of the manager, and the clearly printed rules of the house . . . precisely the requirements of the Philadelphia Dancing Assembly, tenants of City Tavern's Long Room.

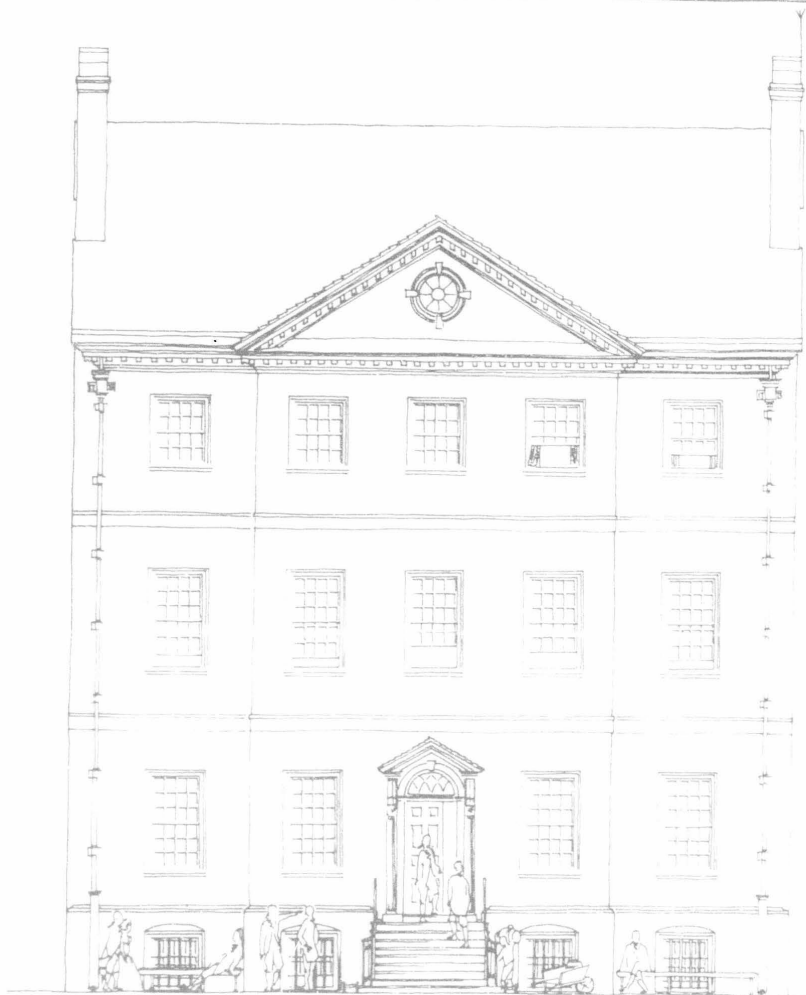


The WAPPING CONCERT.

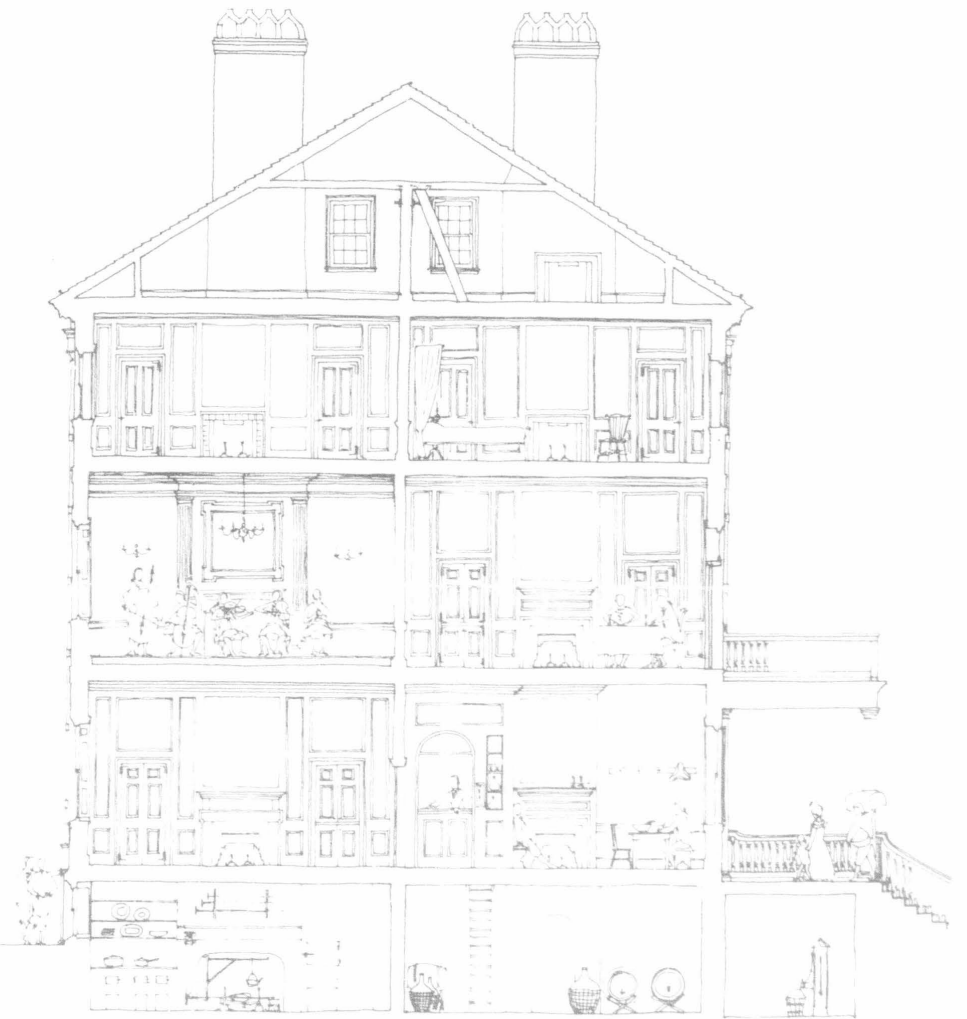
MADAM MARY will give her first concert in the Public Hall, on a grand scale, on the 15th inst. Her repertoire will comprise the most popular songs of the day, and she will be assisted by the celebrated **DRUMMER**, **MISS MARY**, and **MRS. MARY**. The concert will be given in aid of the **WAPPING** Mission, and the proceeds will be applied to the relief of the poor. The concert will be given on the 15th inst. at 8 o'clock. Tickets are now on sale at the **WAPPING** Mission Office, 10, Wapping Lane, E.C. 2. The concert will be given on the 15th inst. at 8 o'clock. Tickets are now on sale at the **WAPPING** Mission Office, 10, Wapping Lane, E.C. 2.

VIII. RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS

Sketch Elevation and Section



THE CITY TAVERN
 SECOND STREET NEAR WALNUT
 PHILADA. PENNA.

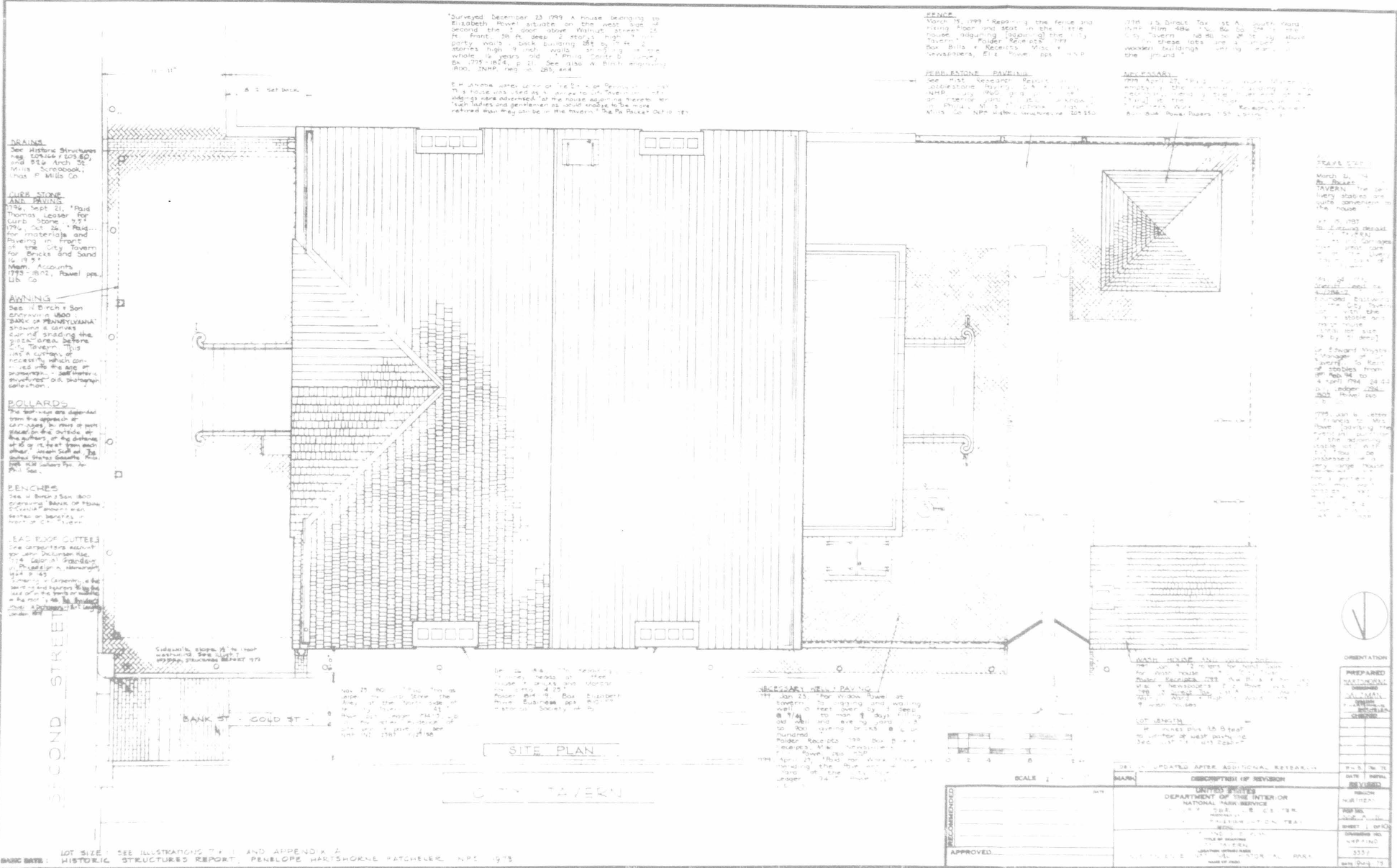


WALTER D. BROWN ARCHT. & ENGRS.
 107 N. 3RD ST. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

391/28002

Sheet 1

Roof and Site Plan



Surveyed December 23, 1799. A House belonging to Elizabeth Powell situated on the west side of Second Street above Walnut Street 25 ft in front 20 ft deep 2 stories high with a party wall & back building set by the 2 stories high & not walls set by the whole 20 years old. (Misses Court & County BK 1788 BK 4, p 21) See also A Birch map of 1800. (New York vol. 285, 484)

In some cases copies of the Birch map of 1800 are used as a guide to the building. The building was advertised for the house according to the plan before and the plan of the house was returned when they can be in the modern. The Birch map of 1800.

DRAINS
See Historic Structures nos. 109, 106, 107, 108, and 109, Arch. of Miss. Scribner, Chap. P. Mills Co.

CURB STONE AND PAVING
1794, Sept. 21. Paid Thomas Leaser for Curb Stone. 1794, Oct. 26. Paid for materials and paving in front for Birch and Sand in 1793.

AWNINGS
See A Birch & Son drawings. AWNING SHOWING A CORNER CURB AND SPACING THE STAIRS. THIS WAS A CUSTOM OF RECENT YEARS. THE STAIRS WERE CONNECTED INTO THE AWNING. The drawings show the plan of the awning.

POLLARDS
The pollards are depicted from the approach of the street, to that of post rail on the outside of the pollards. The drawing shows the plan of the pollards. The drawings show the plan of the pollards.

BENCHES
See A Birch & Son drawings. BENCHES ON THE SIDEWALK. THE DRAWING SHOWS THE PLAN OF THE BENCHES ON THE SIDEWALK.

LEAD ROOF OUTLETS
The drawings show the plan of the lead roof outlets. The drawings show the plan of the lead roof outlets.

SECOND STREET

Column to support the roof of the entrance to the main building.

BANK OF GOLD ST.

See also Birch & Son drawings. THE DRAWING SHOWS THE PLAN OF THE BANK OF GOLD ST.

SITE PLAN

CITY TAVERN

LOT SIZE SEE ILLUSTRATIONS T 1 AND APPENDIX A HISTORIC STRUCTURED REPORT, PENILOPE HARTSHORNE KATCHELER, NPS 1973

FENCE
March 25, 1799. Repairing the fence and filling holes and setting in the gate. House belonging to Elizabeth Powell at the City Tavern. (Misses Court & County BK 1788 BK 4, p 21) See also A Birch map of 1800. (New York vol. 285, 484)

PERMISTONE PAVING
See Historic Structures nos. 109, 106, 107, 108, and 109, Arch. of Miss. Scribner, Chap. P. Mills Co.

NECESSARY
1794, Jan. 21. Paid for work done on the awning of the house. (Misses Court & County BK 1788 BK 4, p 21) See also A Birch map of 1800. (New York vol. 285, 484)

NECESSARY
1794, Jan. 21. Paid for work done on the awning of the house. (Misses Court & County BK 1788 BK 4, p 21) See also A Birch map of 1800. (New York vol. 285, 484)

STAIRS
1794, Jan. 21. Paid for work done on the stairs of the house. (Misses Court & County BK 1788 BK 4, p 21) See also A Birch map of 1800. (New York vol. 285, 484)



SCALE

APPROVED

NECESSARY
1794, Jan. 21. Paid for work done on the awning of the house. (Misses Court & County BK 1788 BK 4, p 21) See also A Birch map of 1800. (New York vol. 285, 484)

NO.	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION	DATE	BY
1	UPDATED AFTER ADDITIONAL RESEARCH		

ORIENTATION

PREPARED

DATE

BY

Sheet 2

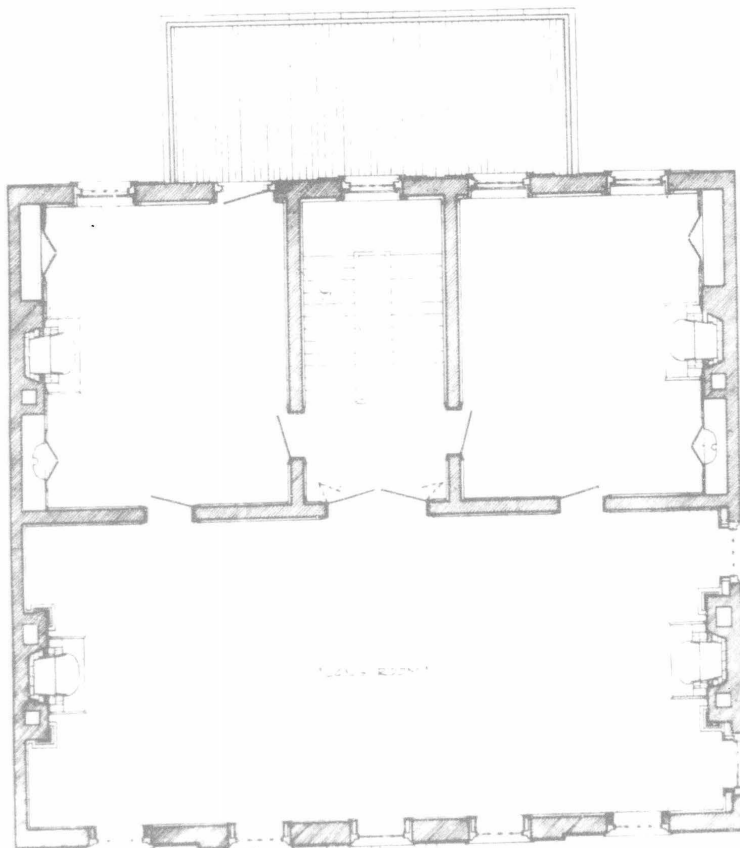
Cellar Floor Plan
and
Framing Plans

Sheet 3

First Floor Plan

Sheet 4

Second Floor Plan



1/8" = 1'-0"
 1/4" = 3'-0"
 1/2" = 6'-0"

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

CITY TAVERN

ROOM USE

771. April 7, B. Adams
 It appeared to be kept as a rented tavern, it contains several large club rooms, two of which being divided into one (the long Room) with a spacious room of near 450 feet in length, for public entertainments.

BAR ROOMS

775. May 8, F.M.P.R. in 1848
 We sit in Congress generally, but half past three and then dine at the City Tavern, where a few of us have established a table for each day for the week, but Saturday when there is a general dinner. A dinner is ordered for the number eight.

780. Dec 3, Inauguration, 1800
 Members of Congress, and frequent entertainments, but so that the company may not be too numerous to sit at one table divide themselves into two sets of delegates at each end did the honor of the table of the City Tavern, but across.

780. Dec 9, 1848
 The hall was interrupted downwards by a supper served cafe style, at several different tables, or passing into the dining room.

781. Jan 1, 1848
 Private dinners only given every day for members of Congress, or parties of private gentlemen, will be set on the tables at any hour.

784. Aug 29, Works of John Adams, 1788
 We then made into town, and dirty, dusty fatigued went to the Tavern, the most pointed in America after some time spent in conversation, a curtain was drawn, and the other half of the chamber, a supper is elegant and ever was a good one.

DINING ROOM

774. F.M.P.R. in 1848
 I drive down to the City Tavern, the meeting was held in the dining Room, the company was large (200-300) and the road long, exceedingly crowded.

778. Feb 16, F.M.P.R. in 1848
 I am dressed for a day, then evening at Smith's where we have done every thing, you would not know the room is so much crowded.

779. July 4, F.M.P.R. in 1848
 There were four tables spread, two of them extended the whole length of the Room, the other two crossed them at right angles at the end of the Room opposite the upper table, was erected on timber's the walls consisted of panels that sold French works, paintings and Ross' work.



DETAILS

780. Dec 4, Inauguration, 1800
 The large Room on 2^d story has two pedestals, fluted pilasters and framed into turn with their ornament.
 The paintings of the Royal Tavern, which are in the large Room, 1800, Paris is 1800, both of which are near the table, of the 1800, which is supposed being painted in 1800, the architectural patterns of the columns and pilasters of the 1800, south Tavern, also see also English 1800.

CITY TAVERN INSURANCE SURVEY EXCERPTS

775. Nov 2, 1848
 The large Room on 2^d story has two pedestals, fluted pilasters and framed into turn with their ornament.
 776. Nov 2, 1848
 The large Room on 2^d story has two pedestals, fluted pilasters and framed into turn with their ornament.
 778. May 1, 1848
 The large Room on 2^d story has two pedestals, fluted pilasters and framed into turn with their ornament.
 779. May 1, 1848
 The large Room on 2^d story has two pedestals, fluted pilasters and framed into turn with their ornament.
 780. May 1, 1848
 The large Room on 2^d story has two pedestals, fluted pilasters and framed into turn with their ornament.
 781. May 1, 1848
 The large Room on 2^d story has two pedestals, fluted pilasters and framed into turn with their ornament.
 782. May 1, 1848
 The large Room on 2^d story has two pedestals, fluted pilasters and framed into turn with their ornament.
 783. May 1, 1848
 The large Room on 2^d story has two pedestals, fluted pilasters and framed into turn with their ornament.
 784. May 1, 1848
 The large Room on 2^d story has two pedestals, fluted pilasters and framed into turn with their ornament.



ORIENTATION
 PREPARED BY
 DATE
 REVISED BY
 DATE
 REVISED BY
 DATE
 REVISED BY
 DATE

DATE	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION	DATE	INITIALS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DENVER, COLORADO REGIONAL PRESERVATION TEAM WESTERN REGION SECOND FLOOR PLAN CITY TAVERN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK PHOENIX, ARIZONA	SCALE 1" = 12'-0" APPROVED: _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
--	---

Sheet 5

Third Floor
and
Garret Floor Plans

1874, Feb. 14, th. Beacon.
The CITY TAVERN, in order the better to accommodate strangers, he has fitted up several elegant bedrooms detached from the main building, and as private as in a lodging house.

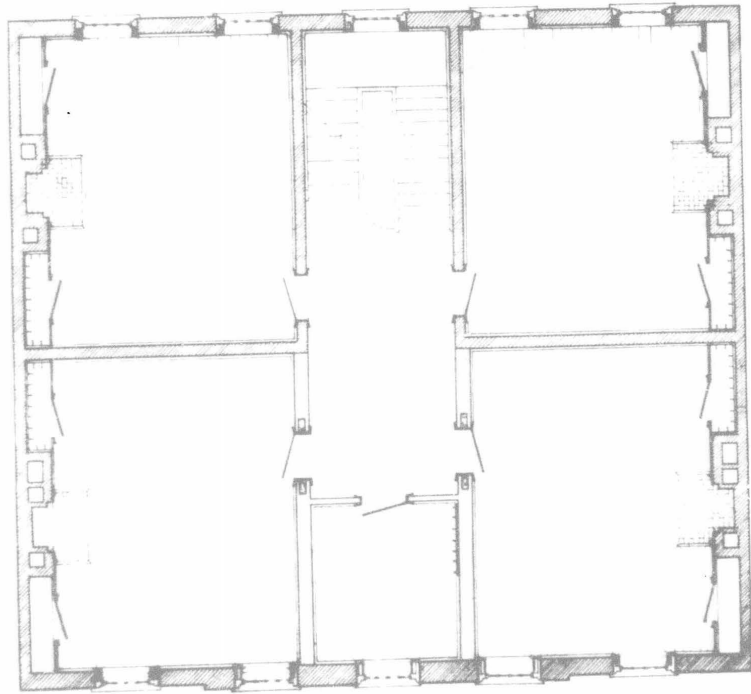
1877, Dec. 11, th. Evening Post.
To be sold assortment of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN Furniture, in the CITY TAVERN, among which are feather beds, bedding, looking glasses, mahogany and walnut dining tables, card tables, bureau tables, oak chairs, Windsor chairs, window and bed curtains, pictures, table linen, carpets, goss, and other articles, a neat assortment of plate, and iron, shovels, and tongs, open boxes, with sundry other articles too tedious to mention. N.B. The cash to be paid at the time of sale.

1863, July 19, th. Beacon.
As the City Tavern, Public Auction, tables, chairs, Beds and Bedsteads, Candlesticks.

1867, April 30, th. Daily Advertiser.
CITY TAVERN AND COFFEE HOUSE. Ladies and Gentlemen, Travellers, can be commodiously lodged at the Tavern, as we have fitted up chambers of a more convenient manner than they have heretofore been.

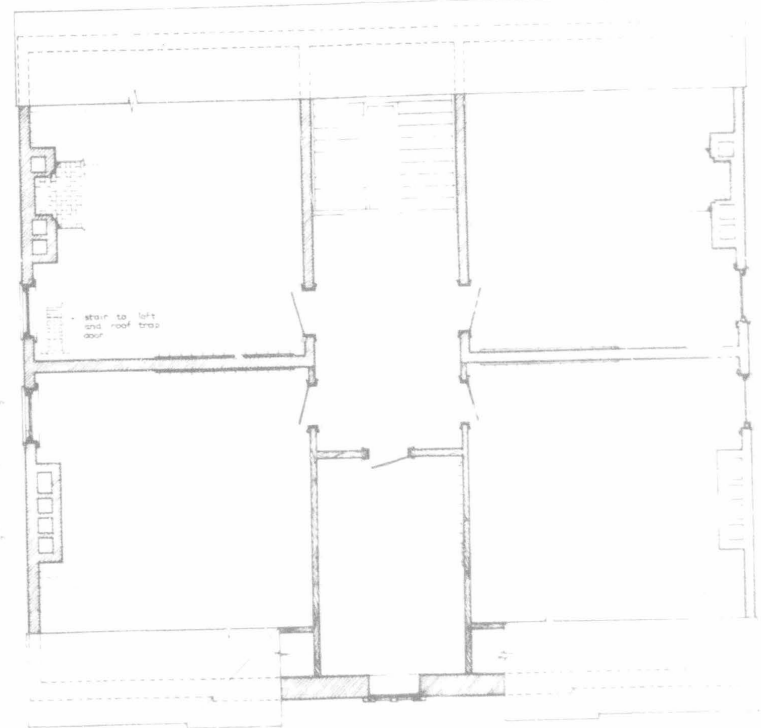
1870, Sept. 3, Writings of Washington Irving, vol. 3, pp. 21-22.
Should Mrs. Washington, I should like to accommodate this number of persons. (President & Mrs. Washington, 2 grand children, 2 gentlemen, 2 ladies, 4 white servants, 4 black ones. The President then wishes you to engage lodgings for all at the City Tavern.

The City Tavern, Washington, D.C., was built by George Washington in 1793. It was the first building in the city to be built specifically for the use of the President and his family. The building was designed by James Hoban and was one of the most important buildings in the city at the time. It was destroyed by fire in 1814 and was never rebuilt.



THIRD FLOOR PLAN

Note: The wall in the north-west corner of the room is to be removed and the space filled with brickwork. The window in the east wall is to be enlarged to 12 ft. x 6 ft. The door in the south wall is to be replaced by a window of the same size. The stairs in the north-east corner are to be removed and the space filled with brickwork.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

CITY TAVERN INSURANCE SURVEY EXCERPTS

Survey of the City Tavern, Washington, D.C., made on the 15th day of July, 1878, by J. M. Smith, Inspector of the Marine Insurance Company of New York. The building is situated on the corner of Broadway and Nassau Streets, and is one of the most important buildings in the city. It was built by George Washington in 1793 and was one of the first buildings in the city to be built specifically for the use of the President and his family. The building was destroyed by fire in 1814 and was never rebuilt.

CITY TAVERN



APPROVED: _____
DATE: _____

DATE	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION	DATE	BY

DESIGNER	ARTHUR STODOLSKY	DATE	JULY 1878
SCALE	1/4" = 1'		
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE WASHINGTON, D. C. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WASHINGTON, D. C.			
THIRD FLOOR SECOND FLOOR PLAN CITY TAVERN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK WASHINGTON, D. C.			

Sheet 6
East and North Elevations



EAST ELEVATION

CITY TAVERN

DATE STONE
 CALLED FOR BY
 DRAWING NO. 454
 MAY 1851
 ARCHT. JOHN C. SMITH



NORTH ELEVATION

SEE PLAN FOR
 THE POSITION OF
 THE EAST ELEVATION

NOTING: R.R.
 See plan of City Tavern
 to be made outside
 Fourth Ward, Baltimore
 City, Md. U.S.A.
 U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 WASHINGTON, D.C.
 U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 WASHINGTON, D.C.

RECOMMENDED
 APPROVED

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

DATE	REVISION	DATE	REVISION

DESCRIPTION OF REVISION

UNITED STATES
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540

EAST & NORTH ELEVATIONS
 OF THE
 CITY TAVERN
 BALTIMORE NATIONAL HISTORICAL AREA



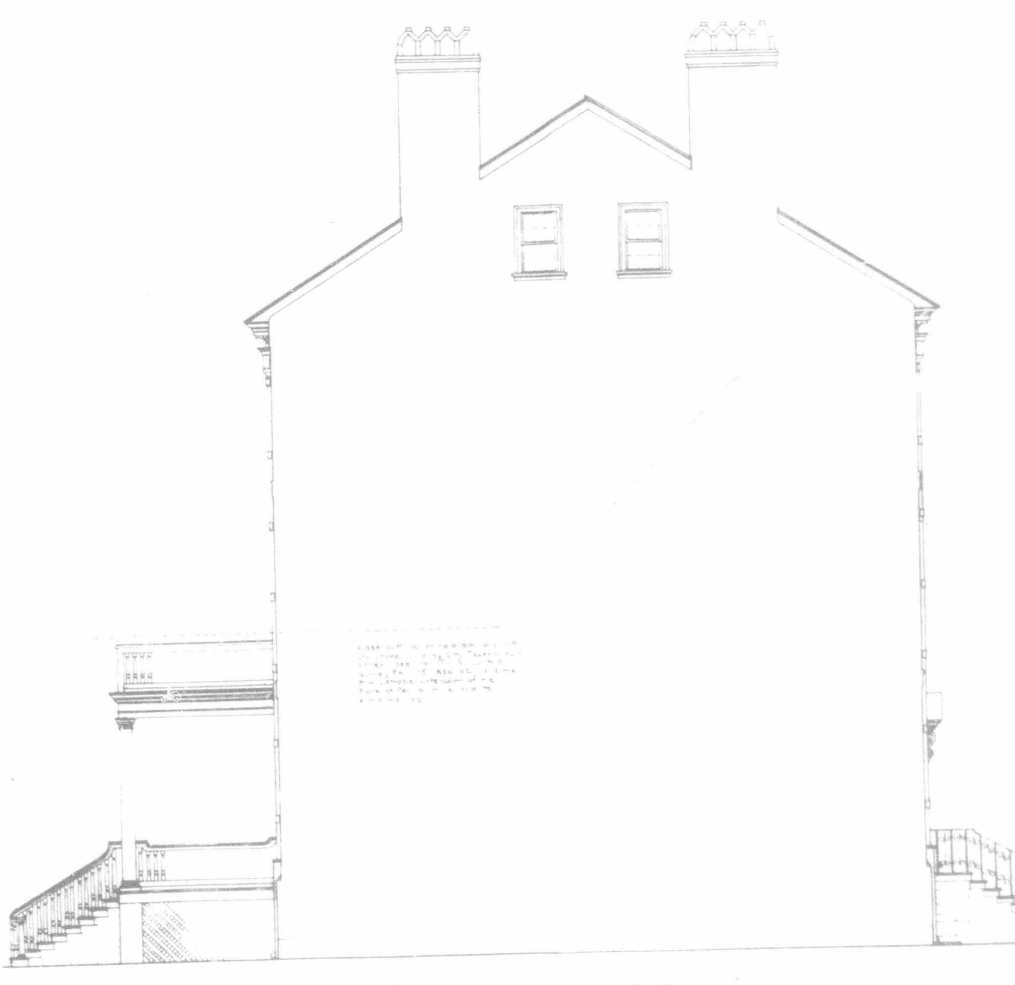
ORIENTATION

Sheet 7

West and South Elevations



WEST ELEVATION
CITY TAVERN



SOUTH ELEVATION

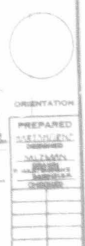
USE OF UNPAVED SURFACE
FOR WALKWAY TO
BE AS SHOWN IN
PLAN AND SECTION
DRAWINGS



RECOMMENDED	SCALE	MARK	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION	DATE	BY

UNION COATED ARTSK. ADDITIONAL RESEARCH		DATE	BY
APPROVED			

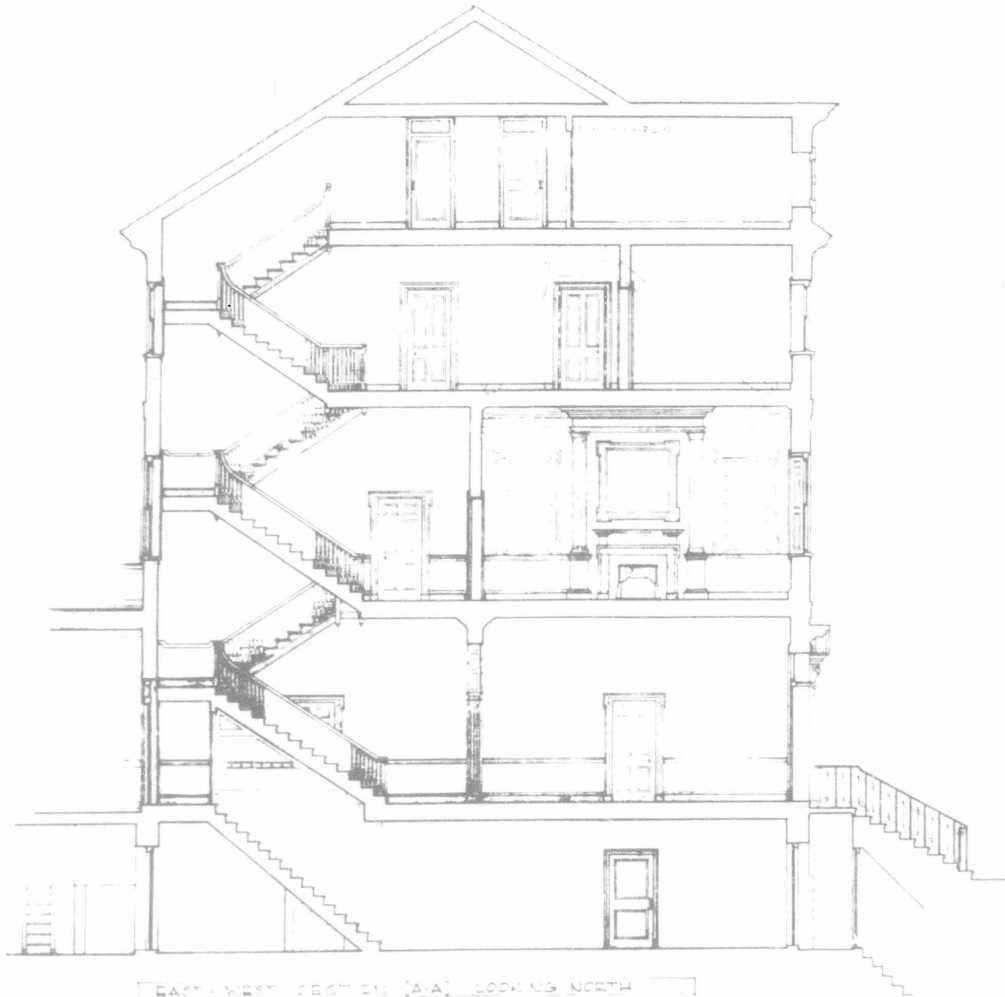
DESCRIPTION OF REVISION		DATE	BY
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DENVER SERVICE CENTER P.O. BOX 2517 DENVER, COLORADO 80216			
WEST AND SOUTH ELEVATIONS CITY TAVERN NORTH SIDE INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK DENVER, COLO.			



ORIENTATION
PREPARED BY
MICHAEL J. HARRIS
ARCHITECT

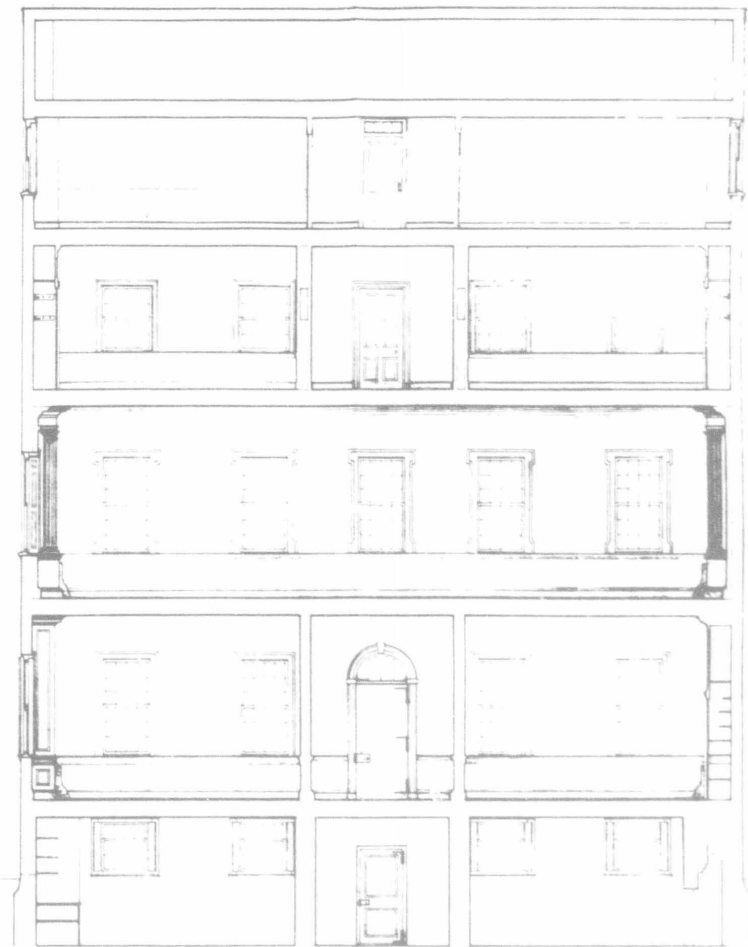
Sheet 8

East-West Section A-A,
North-South Section B-B



EAST-WEST SECTION [A-A] LOOKING NORTH

CITY TAVERN



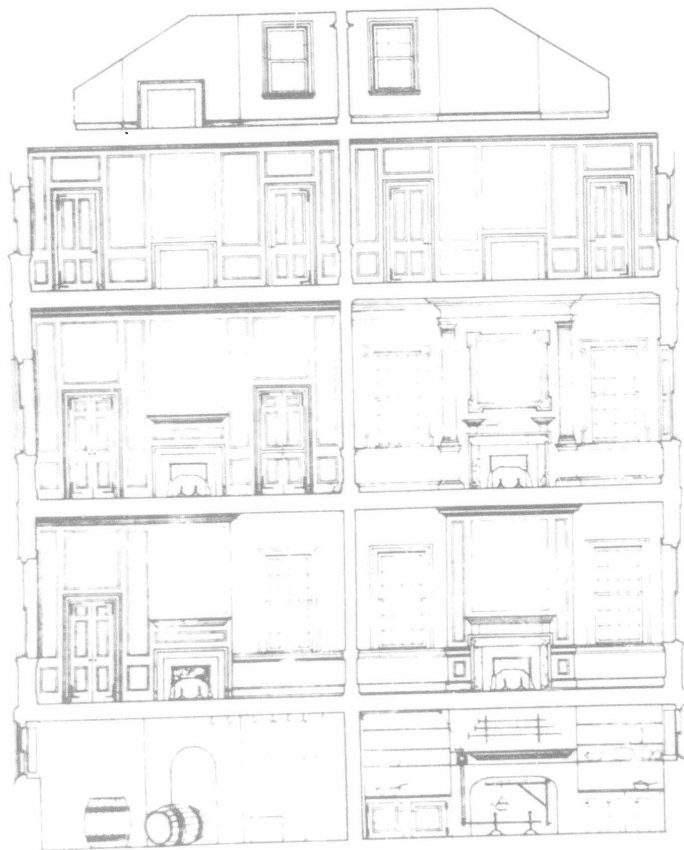
NORTH-SOUTH SECTION [B-B] LOOKING EAST



SCALE		DATE		DRAWN		CHECKED	
1" = 16'-0"							
APPROVED				UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE WASHINGTON, D. C. 20540 NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDmarks PHILADELPHIA HISTORIC TRUST PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA			
PREPARED BY: [] DESIGNED BY: [] DRAWN BY: [] CHECKED BY: [] DATE: []				ORIENTATION NORTH SHEET NO. OF 3 DATE: []			

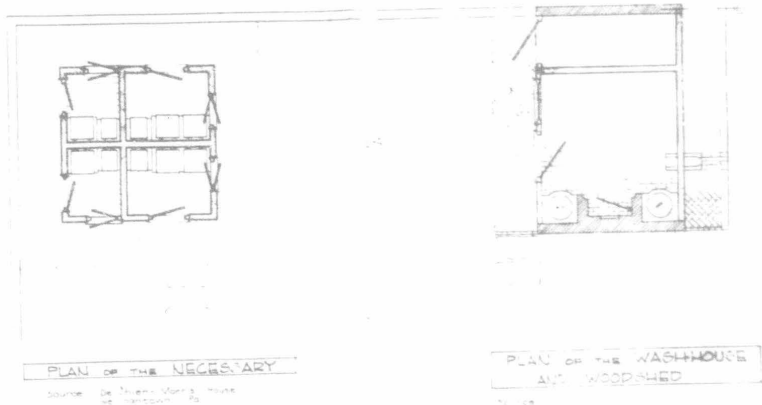
Sheet 9

East-West Section C-C,
Details of Out-Buildings and Bar Room



EAST-WEST SECTION (SEE) LOOKING NORTH

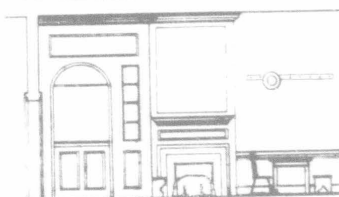
CITY TAVERN



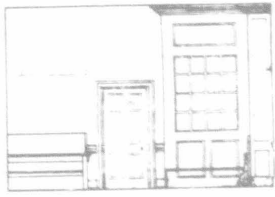
PLAN OF THE NECESSARY

Source: De Thom's Works, House of Parliament, 1750

PLAN OF THE WASH-HOUSE AND WOODSHED



SOUTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

THE BAR ROOM

Source: The City Tavern, 1794-1795. The bar room was located on the second floor of the building. It was a small room with a bar and a few chairs. The room was used for the tavern's operations.



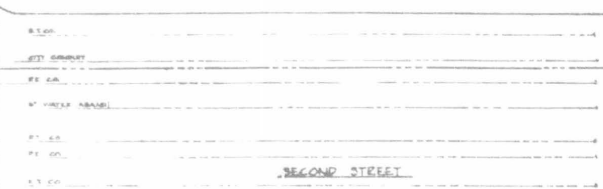
SCALE		DESCRIPTION OF REVISION		DATE	INITIALS
1" = 4'	1" = 8'	MARK			
APPROVED		UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
		REVISIONS BY			
		DATE			
		DRAWN BY			
		CHECKED BY			
		DATE			



DATE	INITIALS
PREPARED	
DRAWN	
CHECKED	
DATE	
INITIALS	
DATE	
INITIALS	
DATE	
INITIALS	

Sheet 10

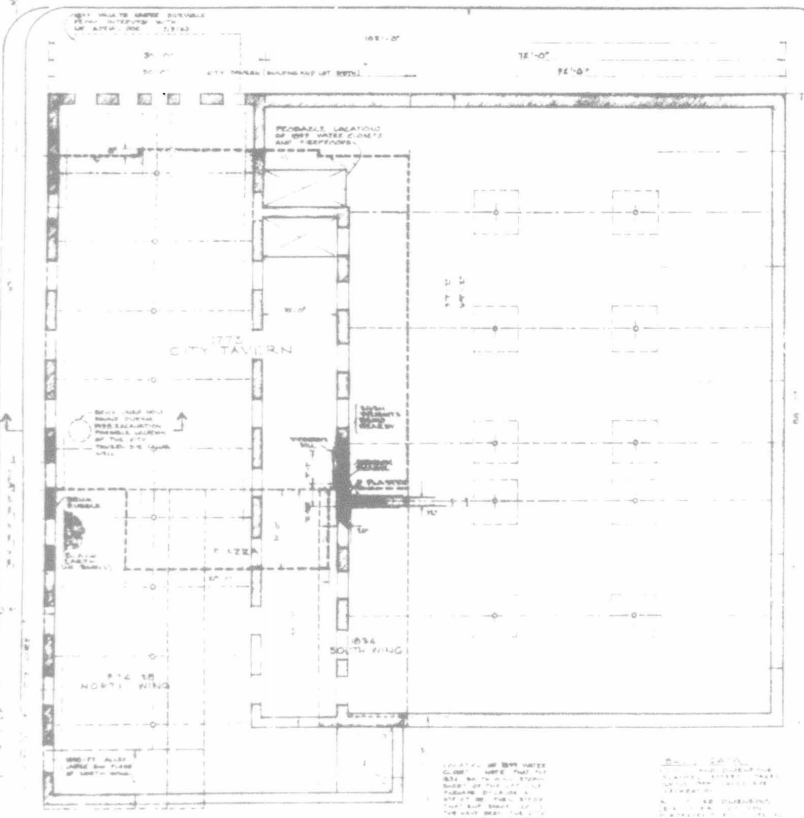
Study of Possible Archeological Remains



POSSIBLE LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED STRUCTURE AT THE CORNER OF SECOND STREET AND SECOND STREET SCALE CITY STREETS - 1" = 10'-0"

POSSIBLE LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED STRUCTURE AT THE CORNER OF SECOND STREET AND SECOND STREET SCALE CITY STREETS - 1" = 10'-0"

SOURCE: CITY OF PHILADELPHIA WATER DEPARTMENT PLANS NUMBER W 5 8 47



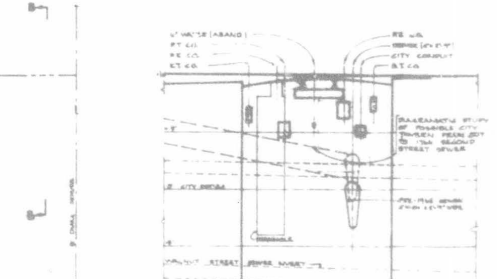
LOCATION OF NEW WATER CONDUIT AND SERVICE TO BE LOCATED UNDER SECOND STREET

POSSIBLE LOCATION OF NEW WATER CONDUIT AND SERVICE TO BE LOCATED UNDER SECOND STREET

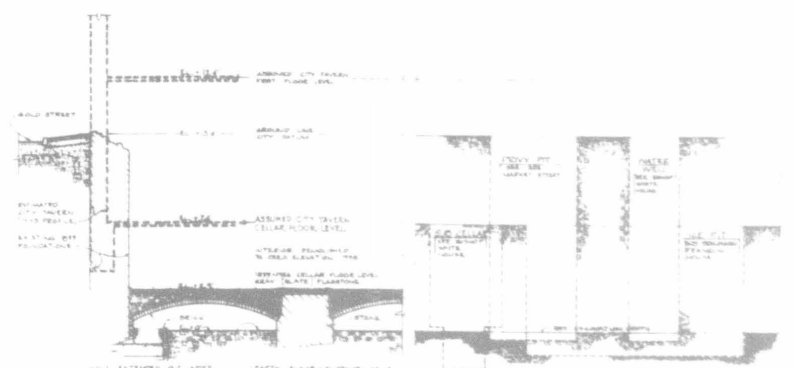
POSSIBLE LOCATION OF NEW WATER CONDUIT AND SERVICE TO BE LOCATED UNDER SECOND STREET

1655 BUILDINGS OVER CITY TAVERN SITE

BASIC DATA



CITY OF PHILADELPHIA WATER DEPT.
SECTION B-B
UTILITY LOCATIONS UNDER SECOND STREET
SCALE: VERT. 1" = 10'-0"



SECTION A-A
SCALE: VERT. 1" = 10'-0"

INDICATED APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITY LINES UNDER SECOND STREET. THESE LINES SHOULD BE VERIFIED BY FIELD SURVEY BEFORE CONSTRUCTION.

SCALE		REVISION	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION	DATE	INITIALS
SCALE	SCALE				

APPROVED			REVISION	DATE	INITIALS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			DATE	INITIALS
PROJECT	SCALE	DESCRIPTION		



Detail Scale Drawings

NPS 700

CITY TAVERN

SECOND STREET DOOR & FRONTISPIECE

SOURCES: LATROBE 1798 VIEW OF CITY TAVERN

REDWOOD LIB. 1748, NEWPORT, R.I., SCROLL TRUSSES, PLASTER & ARCHITRAVES

JAMES GIBBS, BOOK OF ARCHIT., 1728, PLATE 102, PEDIMENT & TRUSSES.

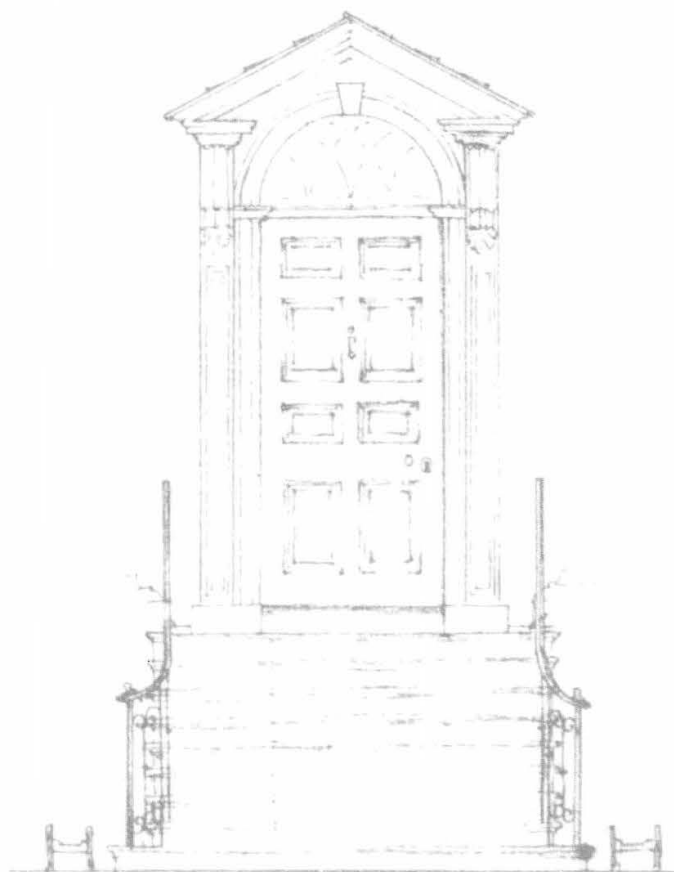
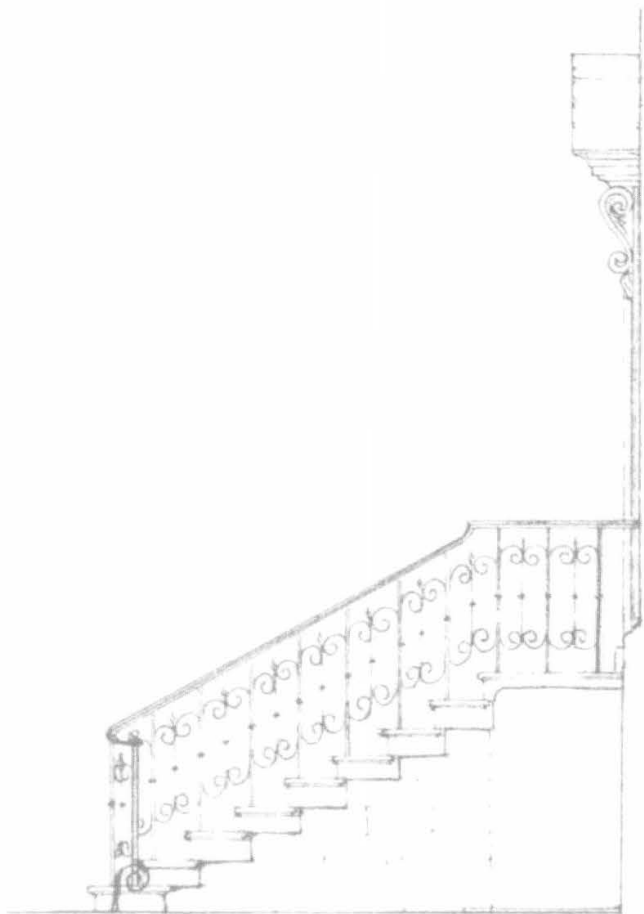
STAMPER - BLACKWELL HSE, 1773, ARCHITRAVE, FANLIGHT, DOOR, STEPS & RAIL

CHRIST CHURCH W.L. GATES 1788, RAIL DETAILS.

CONGRESS HALL BALCONY 1788, RAIL DETAILS.

712 WALNUT ST. PHILA., CITY NEG 40289, OLD PHILA. SURVEY, A.P.S., STEP LAYOUT
248 S. 3RD ST., 509 SPRUCE ST., STEP LAYOUT.

ST PETERS CHURCH, 1760, CARVED TRUSSES, WALL BEHIND PULPIT.



HARDWARE

3 Hinges 12" high, 10 1/2" leg, 1 1/2" straps

Box lock, oval brass knobs, escutcheons & rosettes

Bolt strike bar

Knocker, brass, antique

2 Footscrapers - wrought iron

Lantern over door

Bed stone & strike

Plaster & plaster
and oval for c

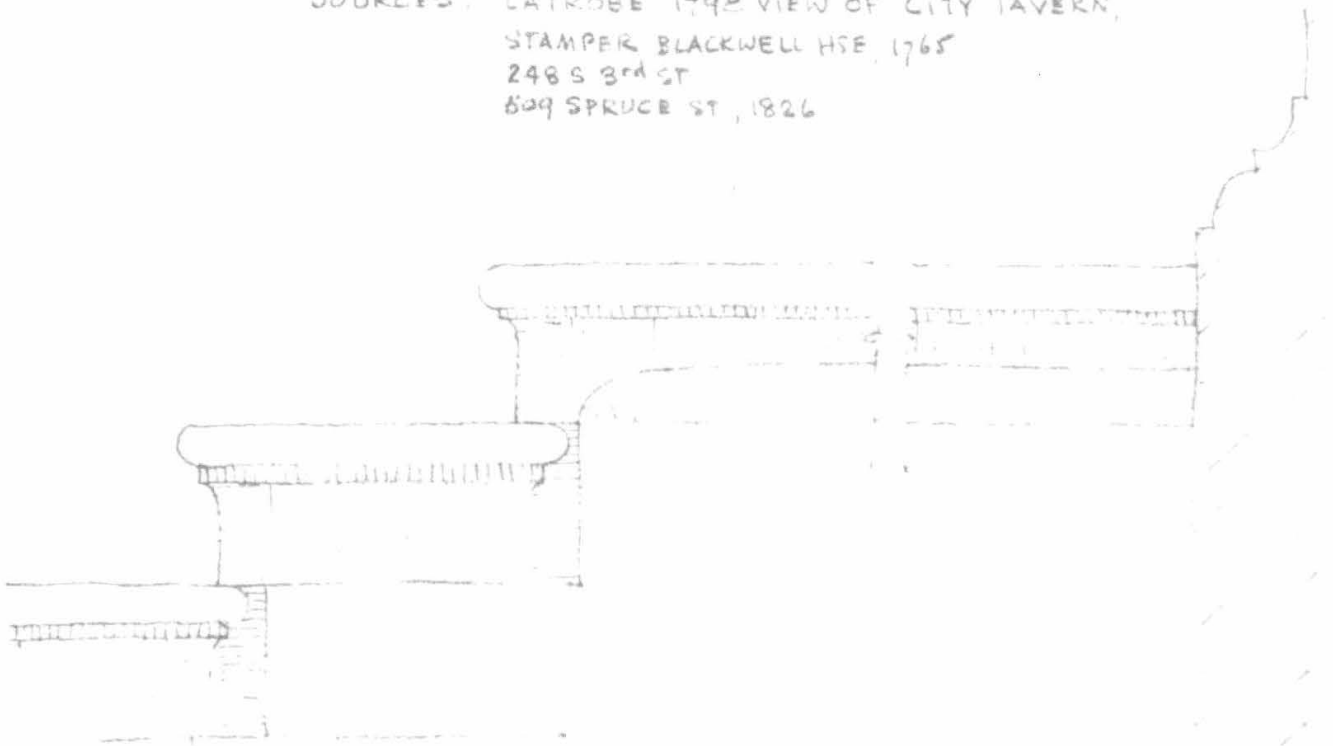
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

P.H.B. 12/72

CITY TAVERN.

FRONT STEPS

SOURCES: LATROBE 1792 VIEW OF CITY TAVERN,
STAMPER, BLACKWELL HSE, 1765
248 S 3rd ST
509 SPRUCE ST, 1826



Dressed stone steps ten
risers $6\frac{1}{2}$ " (grade to 1st fl.),
11 treads. Supporting
base of dressed stone, the
surface of which is $\frac{3}{4}$ "
back from end face of
steps.

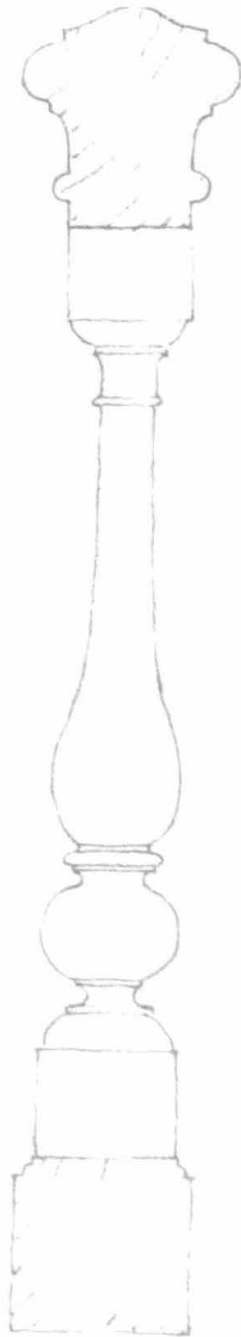
Stone curb at
entrance to cellar

scale $1\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1'-0" PHE

CITY TAVERN

PIAZZA RAILING

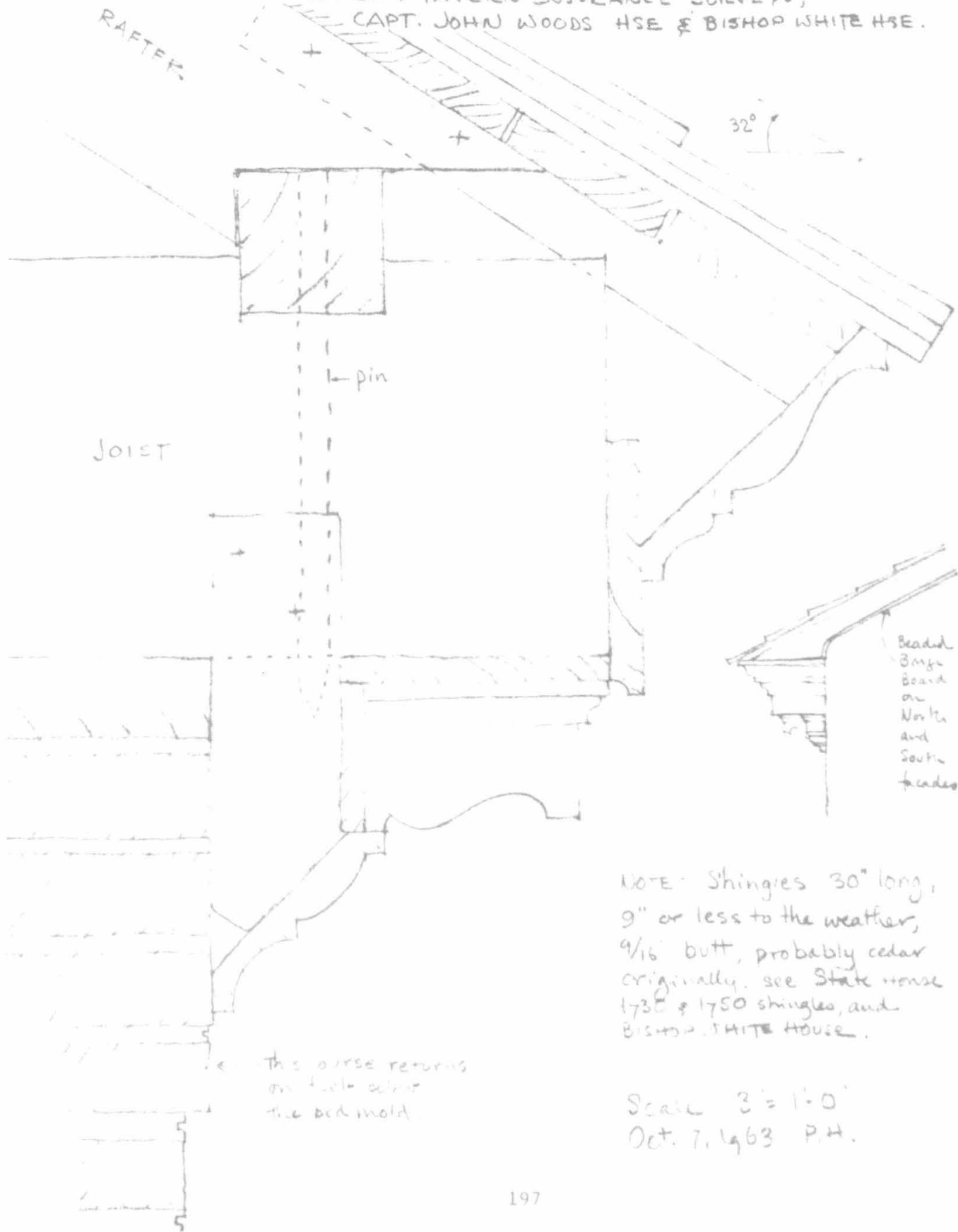
SOURCE: PIAZZA AND ROOF FLAT RAIL
PORT ROYAL, FRANKFORD, PA. 1770
PHOTOGRAPHS AT PHILA. HIST. COMM.



no scale
1972, P.H.B.

CITY TAVERN
 EAST & WEST FACADES
 MAIN CORNICE

SOURCE: CITY TAVERN INSURANCE SURVEYS,
 CAPT. JOHN WOODS HSE & BISHOP WHITE HSE.



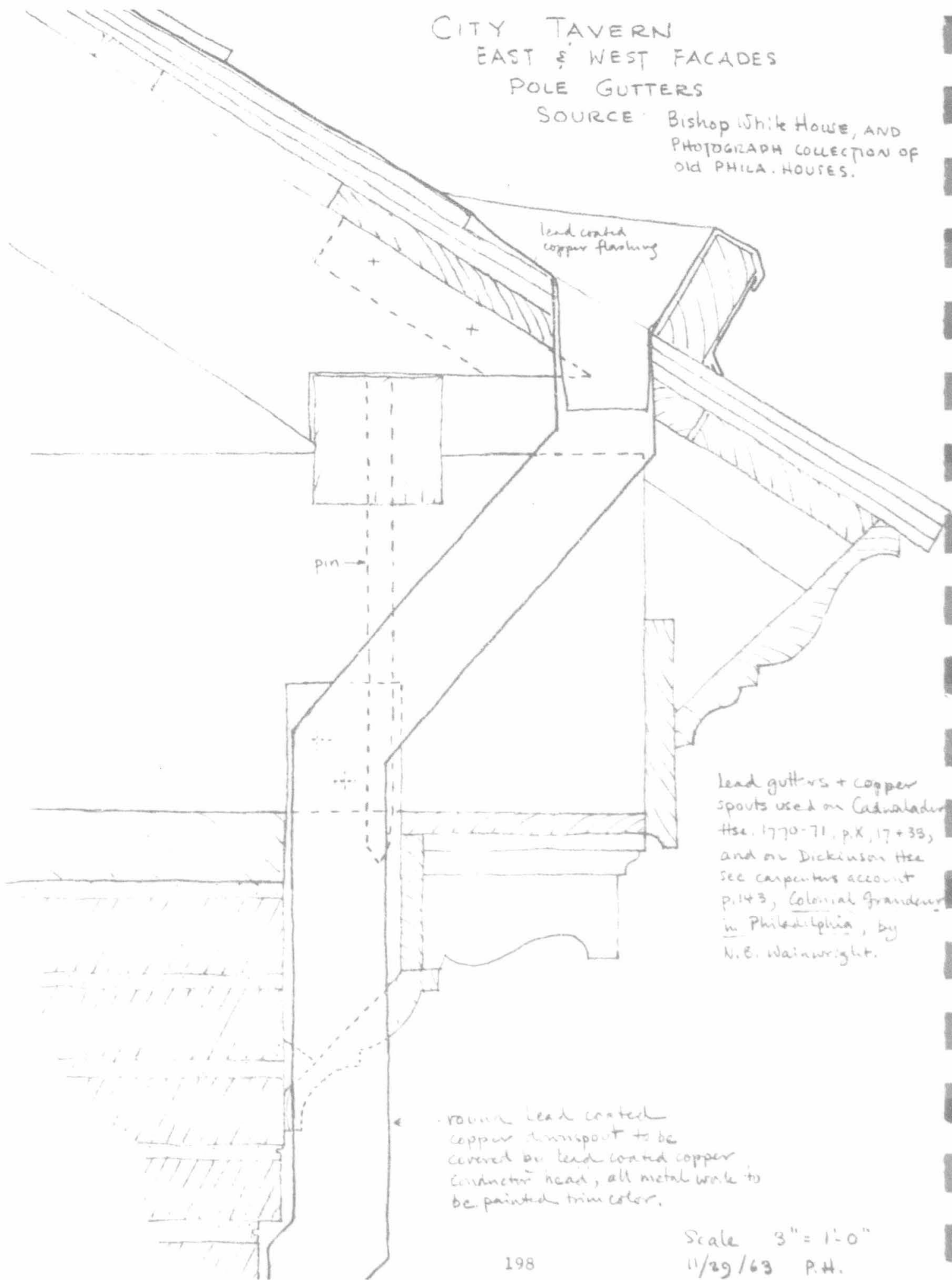
NOTE: Shingles 30" long,
 9" or less to the weather,
 9/16" butt, probably cedar
 originally. see State House
 1730 & 1750 shingles, and
 BISHOP WHITE HOUSE.

This cornice returns
 on facade above
 the bed mold.

Scale 3" = 1'-0"
 Oct. 7, 1963 P.H.

CITY TAVERN
EAST & WEST FACADES
POLE GUTTERS

SOURCE: Bishop White House, AND
PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION OF
OLD PHILA. HOUSES.



Lead gutters + copper
spouts used on Cadwalader
Hse. 1770-71, p.X, 17+38,
and on Dickinson Hse
see carpenter's account
p.143, Colonial Grandeur
in Philadelphia, by
N.B. Wainwright.

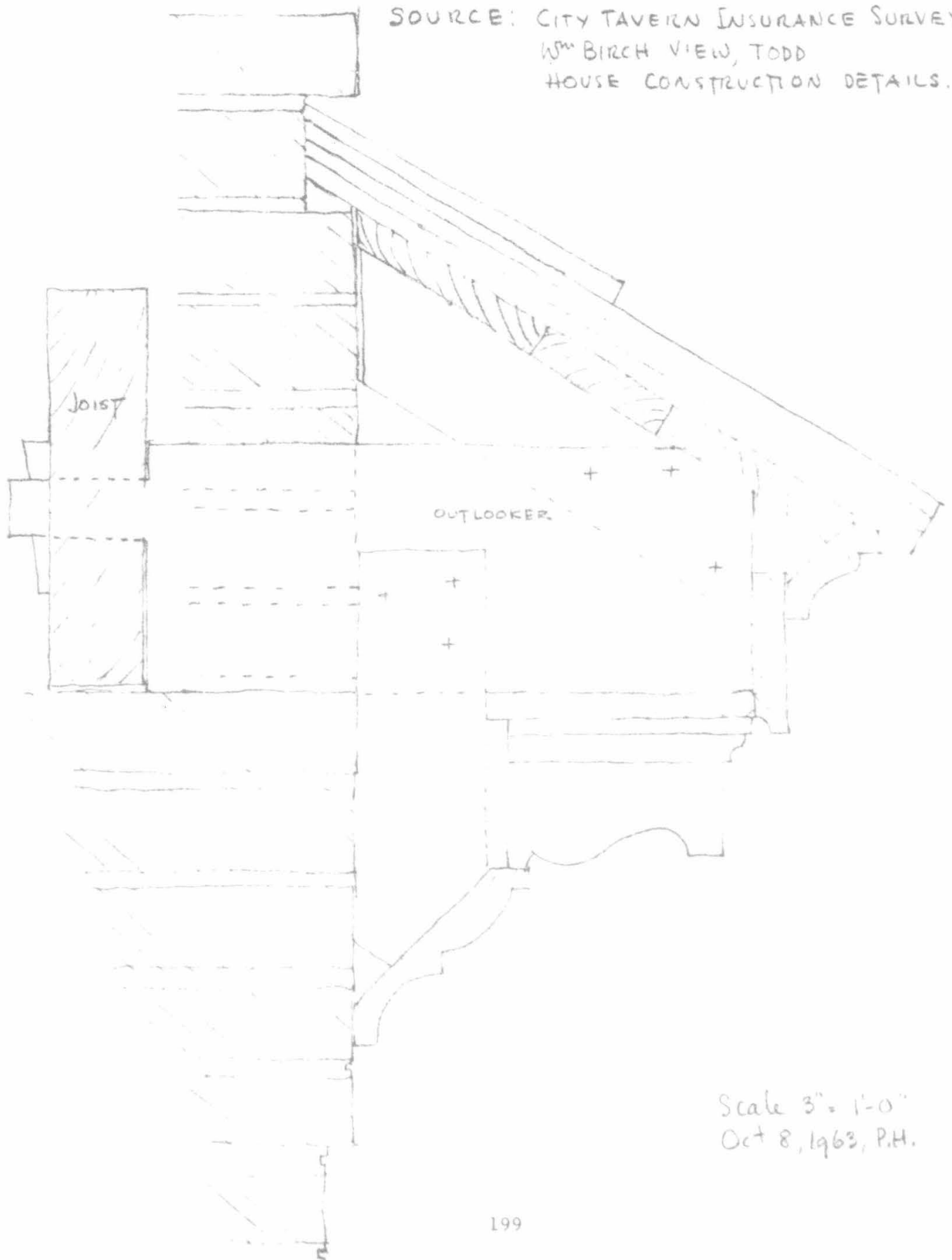
← round lead coated
copper downspout to be
covered by lead coated copper
connector head, all metal work to
be painted trim color.

Scale 3" = 1'-0"
11/29/63 P.H.

CITY TAVERN EAST FACADE

MAIN CORNICE BELOW PEDIMENT

SOURCE: CITY TAVERN INSURANCE SURVEYS,
15th BIRCH VIEW, TODD
HOUSE CONSTRUCTION DETAILS.



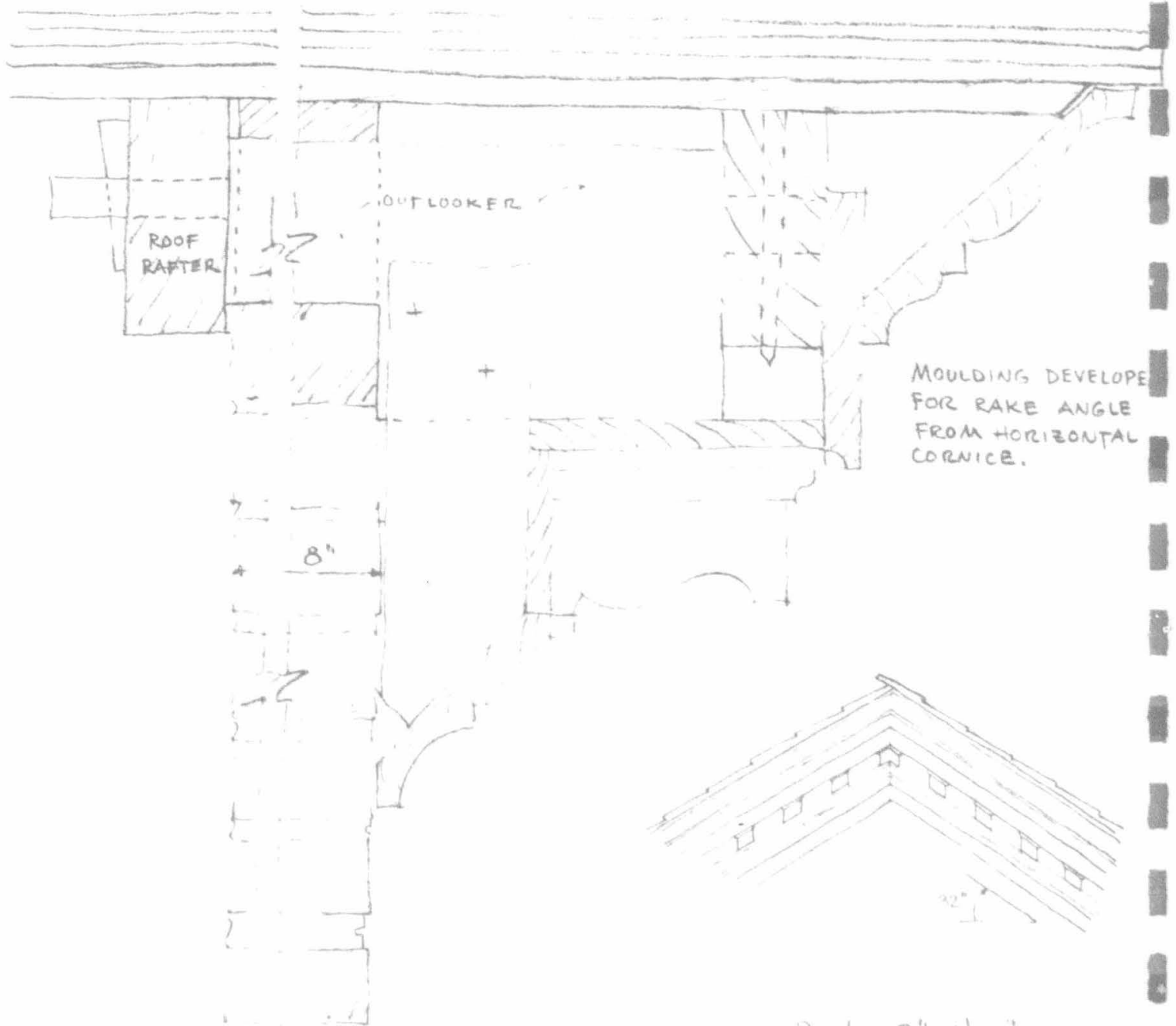
Scale 3" = 1'-0"
Oct 8, 1963, P.H.

CITY TAVERN

EAST FACADE

RAKING CORNICE AT PEDIMENT

SOURCE: CITY TAVERN INSURANCE SURVEYS;
DILLWORTH-TODD-MOYLAN HSE CONSTRUCTION;
PHOTO OF DELAWARE HOTEL, FRONT & DOCK STS., INHP 4967A;
S PHOTO OF COR. NEW MARKET & CALLOWHILL, MILLS SCRAPBOOK,
CHAS. P. MILLS CO.; GERMAN SCHOOL, CHERRY ST., NPS 203.50



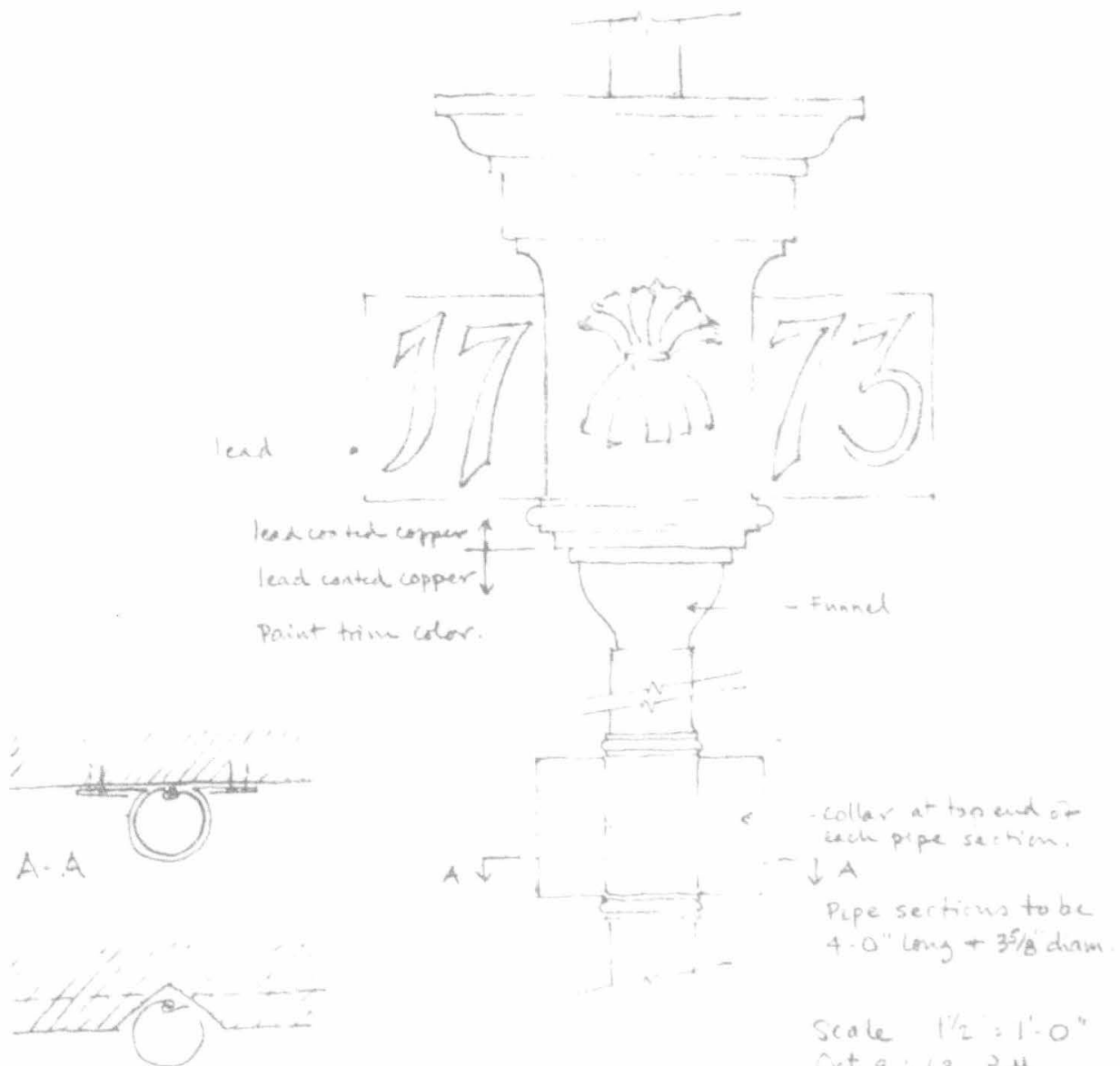
Scale 3" = 1'-0"
Oct. 7, 1965, P.H.

CITY TAVERN

EAST & WEST FACADES

CONDUCTOR HEADS

SOURCE: POULSON VIEW OF CITY TAVERN, CONDUCTOR HEAD FROM STATE HOUSE WOOD CONDUCTOR HEAD, ERECTED AFTER LEAD BOX WAS REMOVED "FOR PUBLIC USE" PRIOR TO 1777; DATE NUMERALS FROM STATE HOUSE 1733 LEAD DATE & 242 DOCK ST. 1786, NPS 203.169 WHEAT SHEAF FROM 242 DOCK ST. & POULSON VIEW. FOR DETAILS SEE DWGS NPS, 391/41011 SHEETS 3 OF 3.



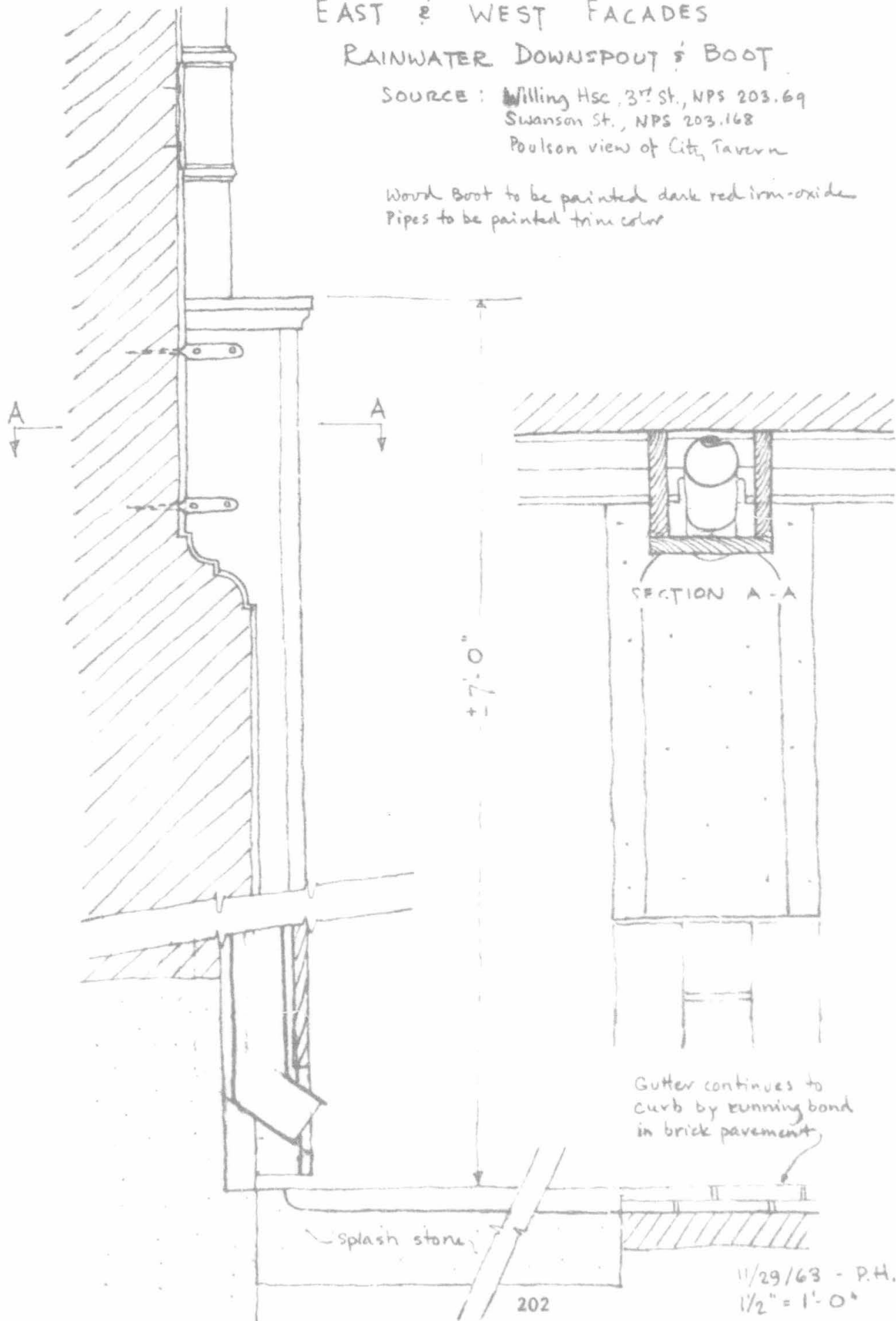
Brick Belt Courses cut back for pipe to pass.
See Port Royal photos - Phila. Hist. Comm.

CITY TAVERN EAST & WEST FACADES

RAINWATER DOWNSPOUT & BOOT

SOURCE : Willing Hse, 3rd St., NPS 203.69
Swanson St., NPS 203.168
Poulson view of City Tavern

Wood Boot to be painted dark red iron-oxide
Pipes to be painted trim color



CITY TAVERN

EXTERIOR WALL MATERIALS

BRICKS -

Hand made - color and texture to match
Todd House original bricks - 1774.

Size : $8\frac{1}{4}" - 8\frac{1}{2}" \times 2\frac{1}{8}" - 2\frac{3}{16}" \times 4" - 4\frac{1}{4}"$

8 courses = $20\frac{1}{2}" - 21"$, based on Carpenters Hall, 1770.

MORTAR - Lime + Bar Sand + white cement

DRESSED STONE FOUNDATIONS - To match
in kind and tooling Carpenters Hall, 1770.

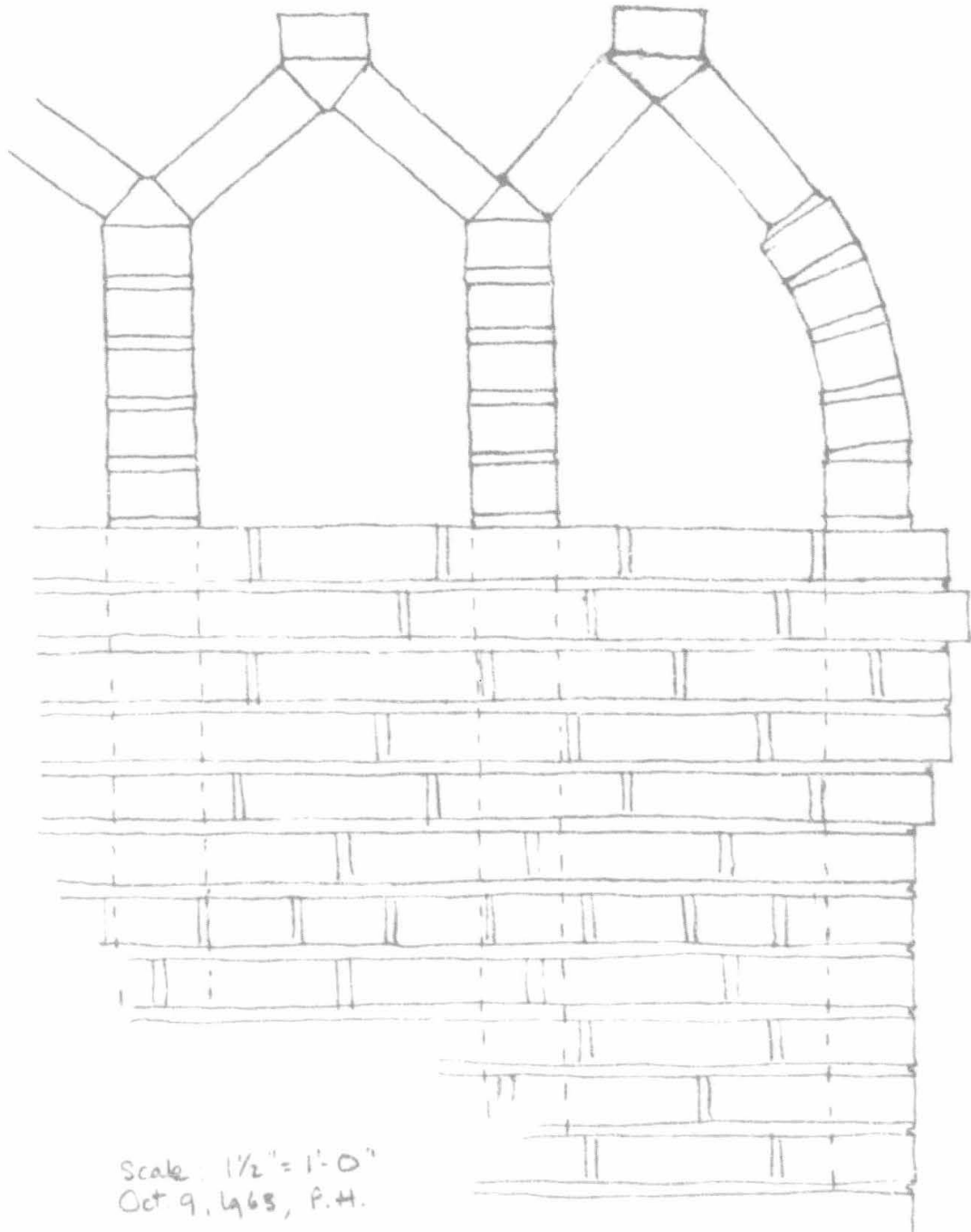
DRESSED STONE FRONT & REAR STEPS -

To match in kind and tooling
steps of Stampir. Blackwell House, 1773

CITY TAVERN

CHIMNEY TOPS & CAPS

SOURCE: CHIMNEY TOP FROM HOUSE DATED 1770 IN BRICKWORK,
AT FIFTH & SPRUCE, NPS NEG. 208.52
CHIMNEY CAPS FROM OLD PHILA. VIEW, INHP 6709.



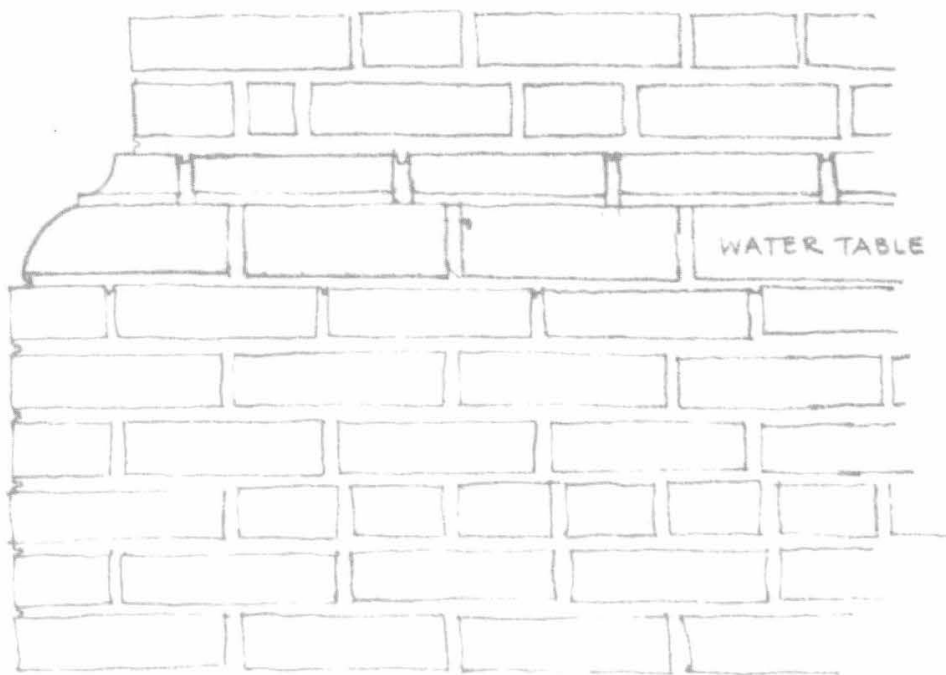
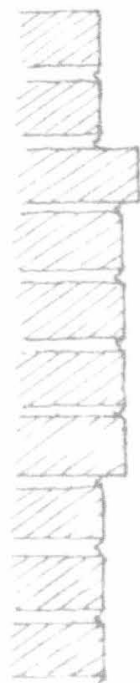
Scale: $1/2" = 1'-0"$
Oct 9, 1968, P.H.

CITY TAVERN

EAST & WEST FACADES

BELT COURSES, BOND & WATER TABLE

SOURCE: CITY TAVERN LATROBE & C.A. POULSON JR. VIEWS.
DILLWORTH - TODD - MOYLAN HSE., 1774 &
CAPT. JOHN WOODS HSE., 1783. &
CARPENTERS HALL, 1770.



Header course
every 6th course
below water
table molded
brick courses.

Header course immediately over dressed stone foundation.

CITY TAVERN

EAST & WEST FACADES

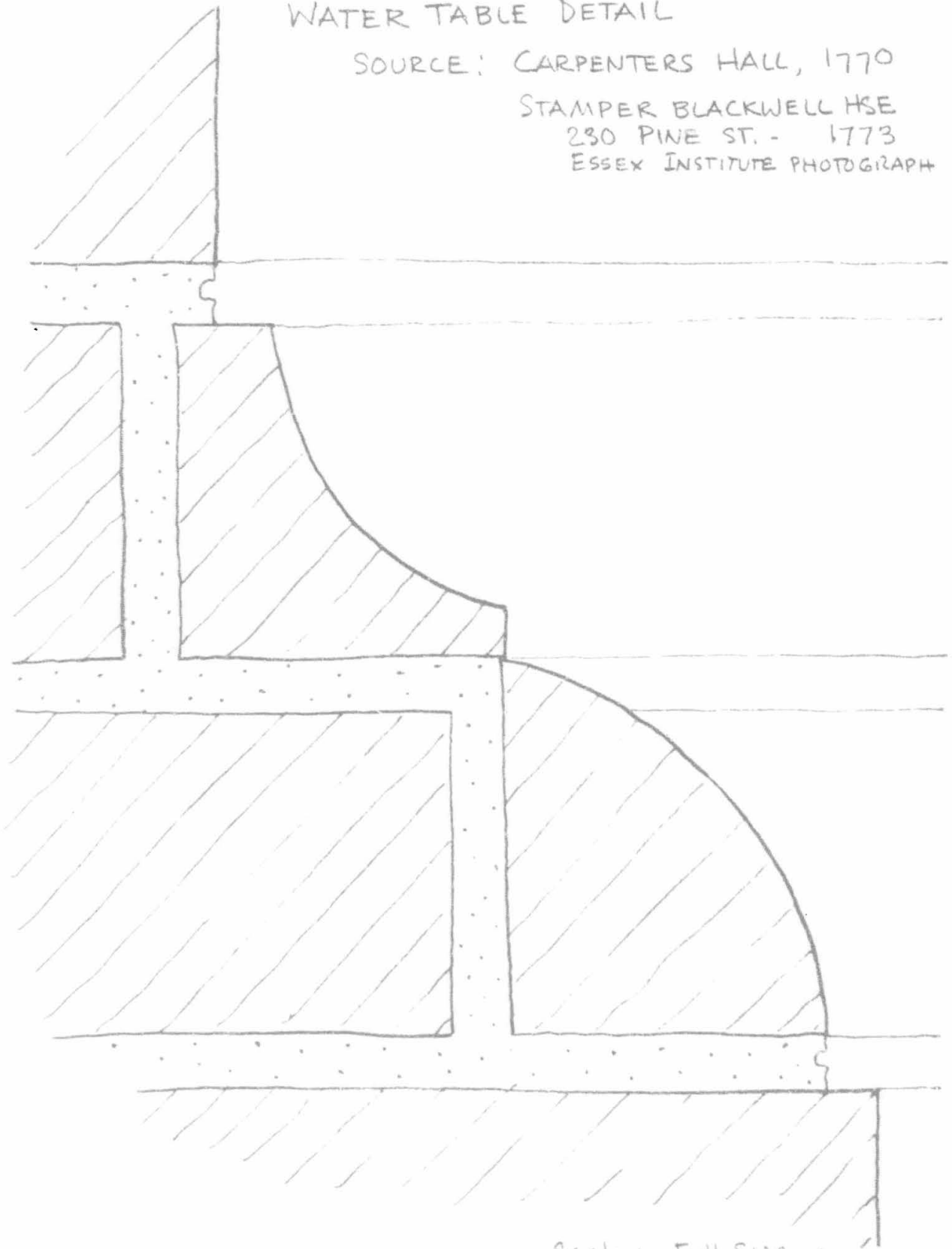
WATER TABLE DETAIL

SOURCE: CARPENTERS HALL, 1770

STAMPER BLACKWELL HSE

230 PINE ST. - 1773

ESSEX INSTITUTE PHOTOGRAPH



Scale: Full Size

1/19/72 PHB

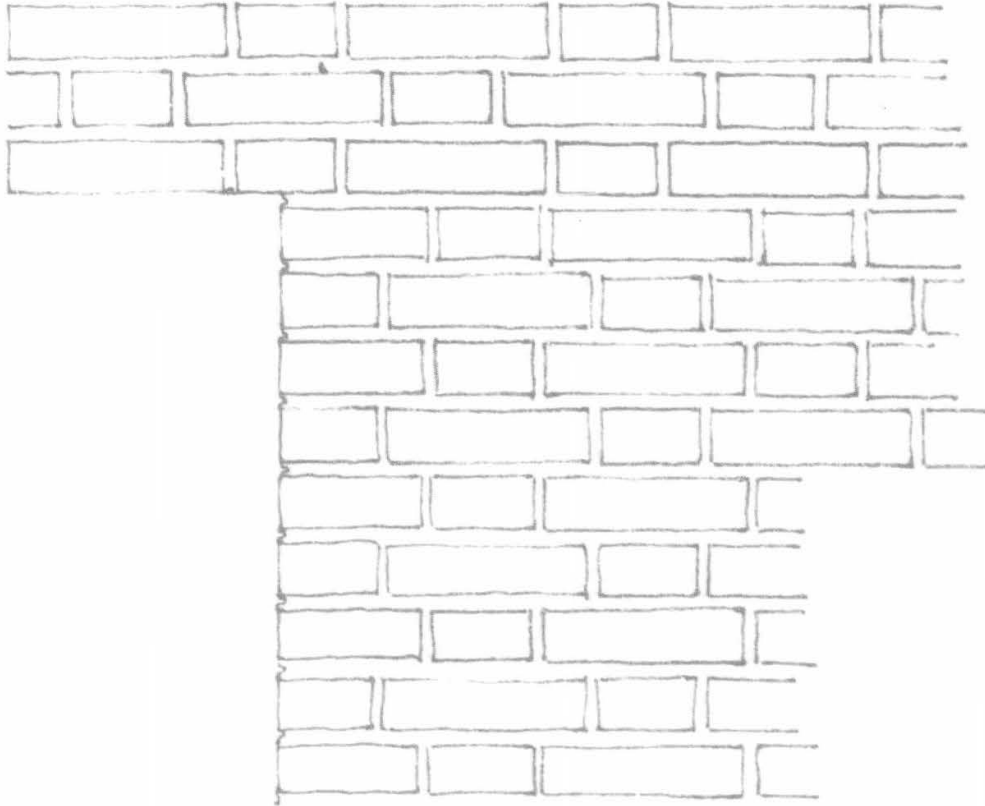
CITY TAVERN

EAST & WEST FACADES

BRICK BONDING AT OPENINGS

USE OF HEADERS ONLY -

SOURCE: DILLWORTH - TODD - MOYLAN HSE, 1774
CAPT. JOHN WOODS HSE, 1-83.



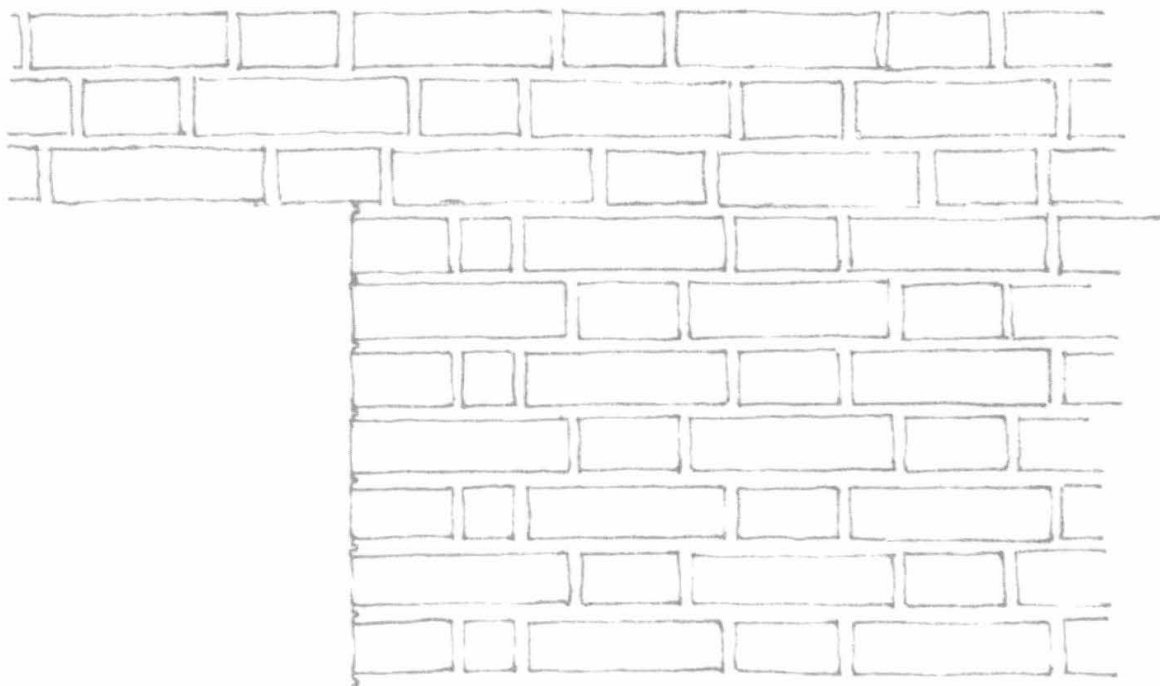
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"
12/19/63, P.H.

CITY TAVERN

EAST & WEST FACADES

BRICK BONDING AT OPENINGS -
USE OF QUEEN CLOSERS.

SOURCE: DILLWORTH-TODD-MOYLAN HSE, 1774
CAPT. JOHN WOODS HSE, 1783.



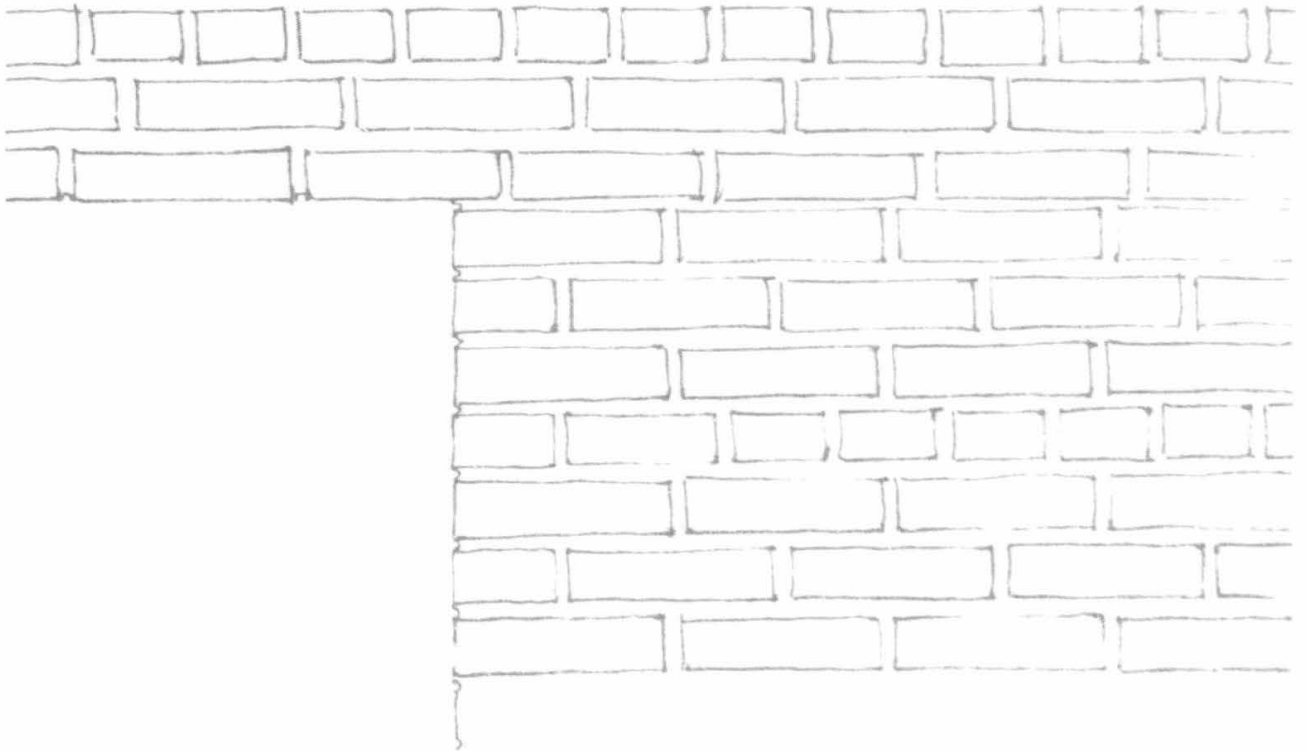
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"
12/19/63, P.H.

CITY TAVERN

SOUTH & NORTH FACADES

COMMON BOND AT OPENINGS -

SOURCE: BASE BOND AT CARPENTERS HALL, 1770



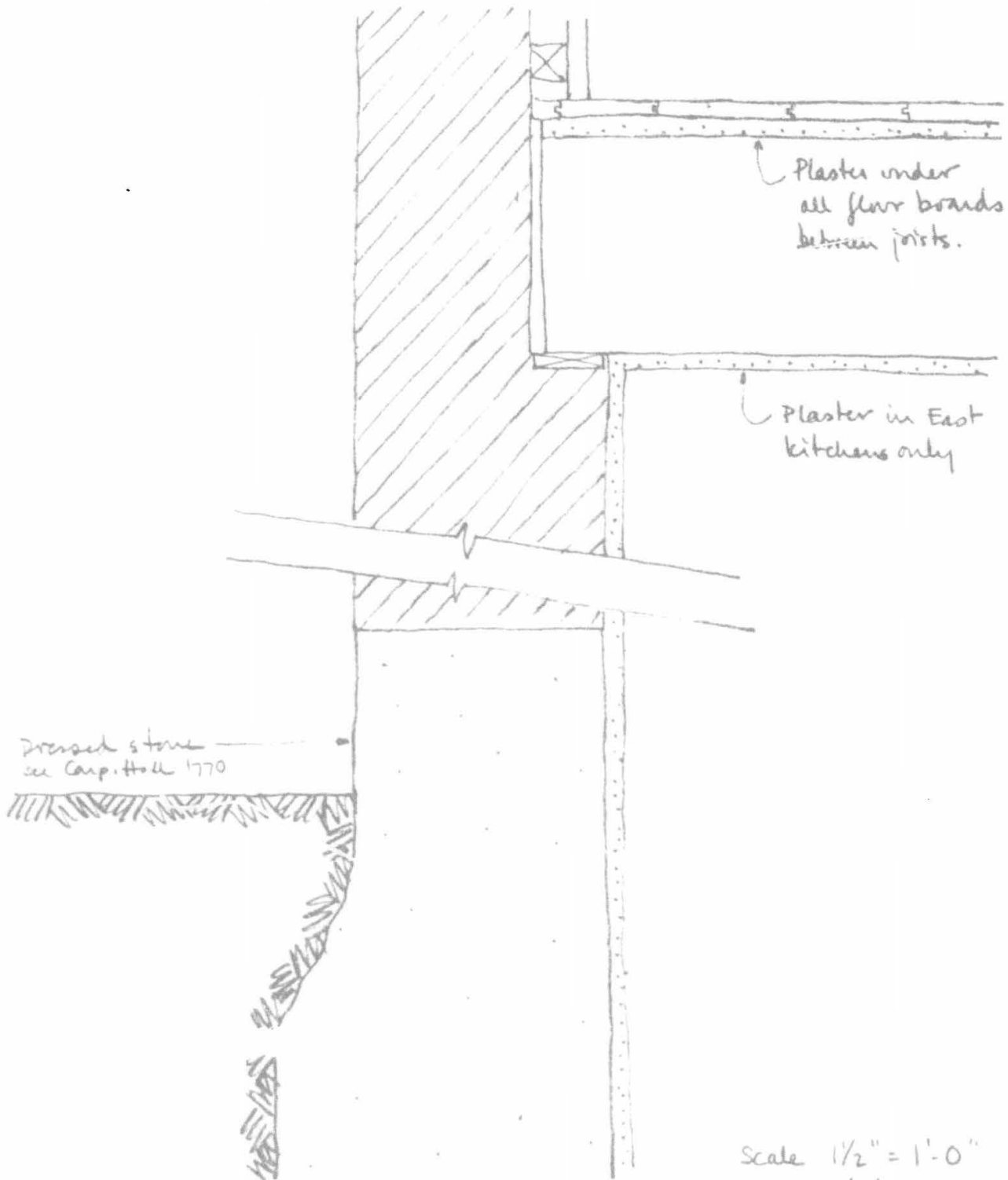
Scale $1\frac{1}{2}'' = 1'-0''$
3/25/72 P.H.B.

CITY TAVERN

EXTERIOR

BSMT WALLS AT GRADE - NORTH & SOUTH WALLS

SOURCE : Deduction



Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"

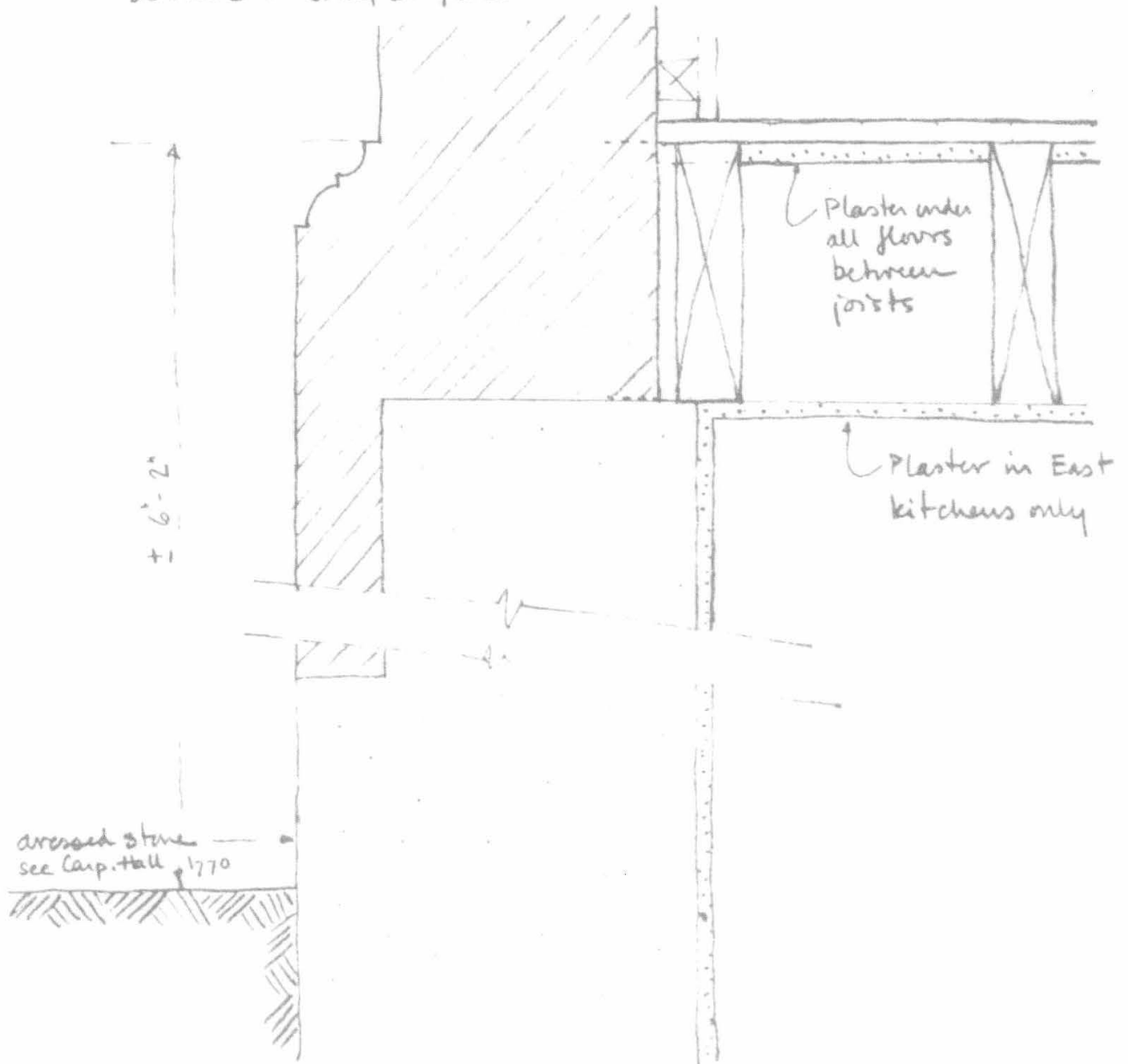
P.H 10/1/63

CITY TAVERN

EXTERIOR

B'SMT WALLS : WATER TABLE - EAST & WEST WALLS

SOURCE : CARPENTERS HALL



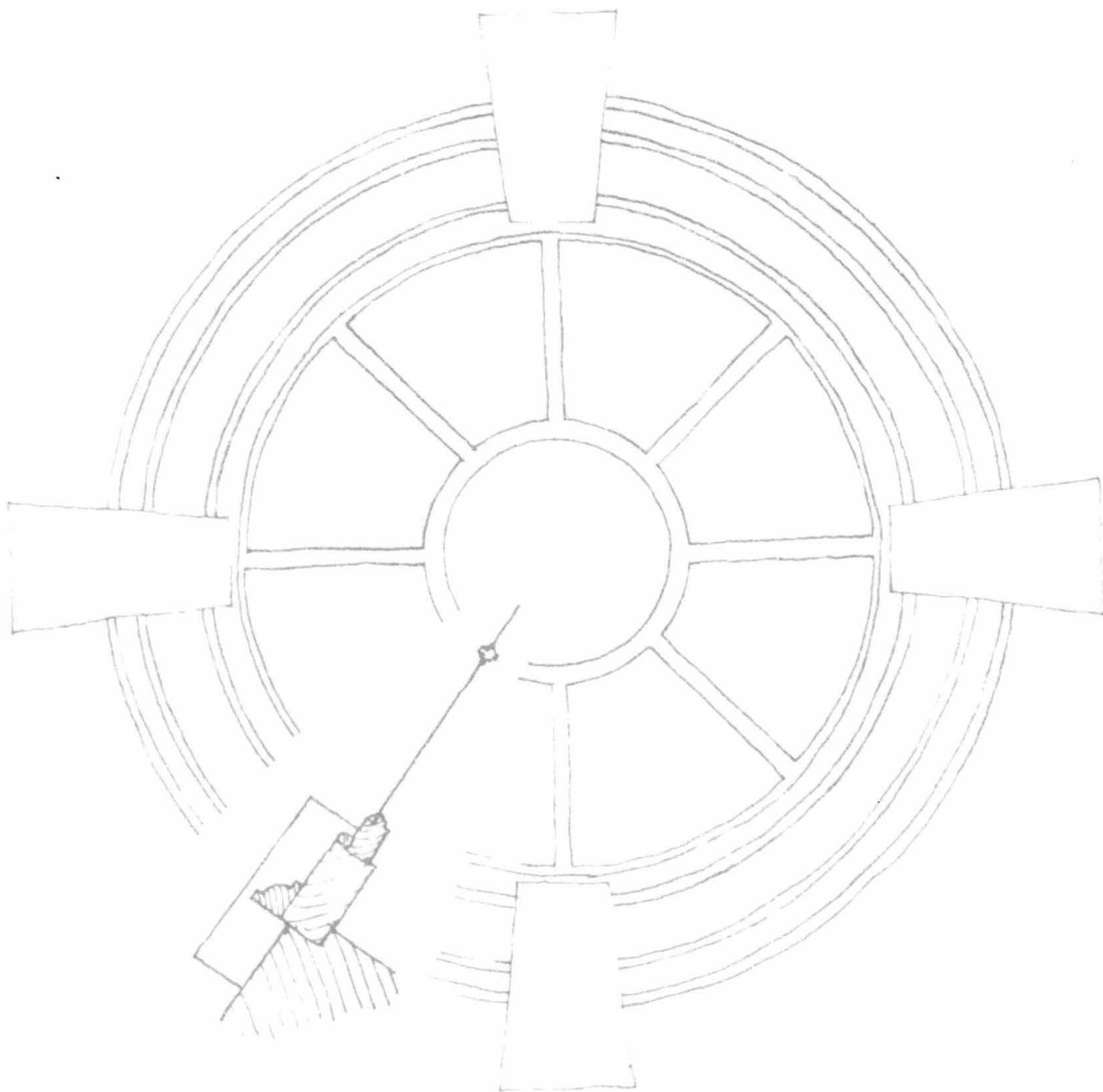
scale 1/2" = 1'-0"
P. H. 10/1/63

CITY TAVERN

EAST FACADE

TYMPANUM ROUND WINDOW

SOURCE: CITY TAVERN LATROBE & BIRCH VIEWS
CARPENTERS HALL & CAPT. JOHN WOODS HSE.



Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"
Oct. 7, 1963, P.H.

CITY TAVERN

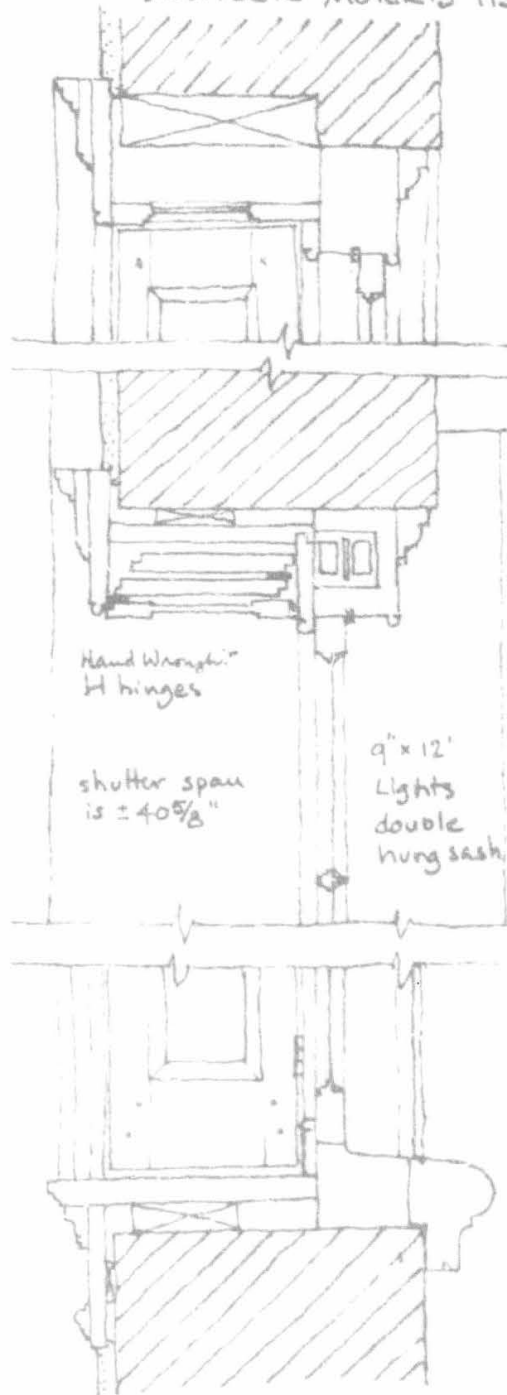
FIRST, SECOND & THIRD FLOOR

EAST WINDOWS - 14" WALLS

& THIRD FLOOR WEST WINDOWS - 14" WALLS

SOURCE: CITY TAVERN INSURANCE SURVEYS,
DESLER MORRIS HSE, McILVAINE HSE 2ND FL. N.

for interior trim
details see sheets
with full size profiles.



HEAD

JAMB

Frames to be mortise
tenon + pin construction.

Hand Wrought
H hinges

shutter span
is ± 40 5/8"

9" x 12'
Lights
double
hung sash.

SILL

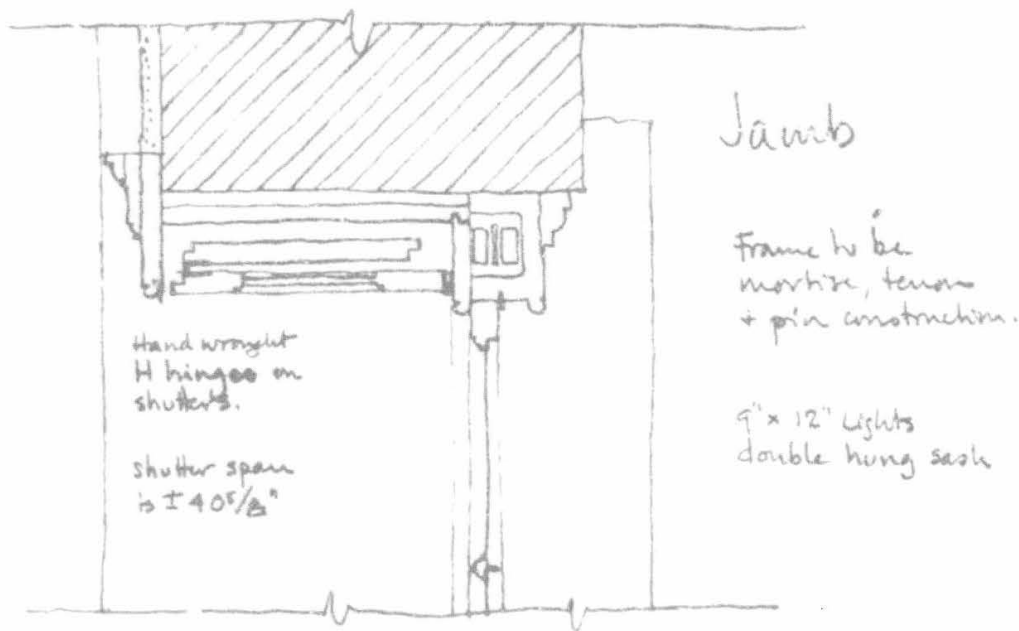
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"
Oct. 3, 1963. P.H.

CITY TAVERN

FIRST ; SECOND ; THIRD FLOORS

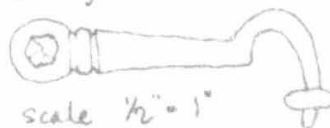
EAST WINDOWS - 18" WALLS (including plaster)

SOURCE: DESHLER-MORRIS HSE, McILVAINE 2ND FL. NORTH,
CITY TAVERN INS. SURVEYS ; BIRCH PRINT.



For interior trim details see sheets with full size profiles.

Folding Shutter hook. Shippen Wistar Hse.



Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"
Oct. 2, 1963, P.H.

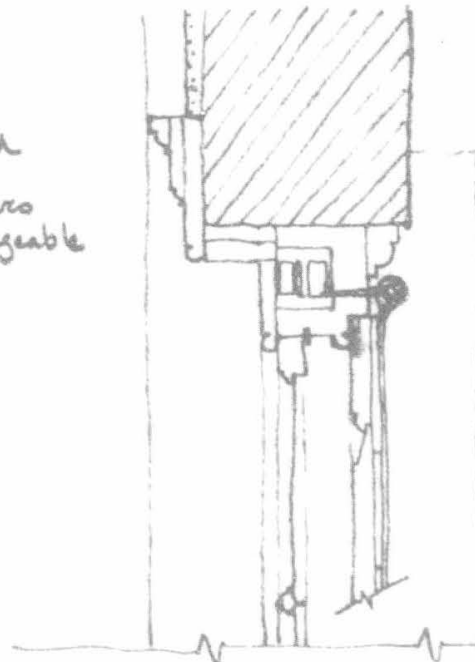
CITY TAVERN

FIRST FLOOR

NORTH WINDOWS - 9" WALLS (including plaster)

SOURCE: POWEL HOUSE & DILLWORTH-TODD-MOYLAN
CITY TAVERN INSURANCE SURVEYS

Single and
double
architraves
interchangeable



Jamb

Frames to be mortise
tenon + pin construction.

shutters:
raised panels with
random battens
on back side -
fastened with clinched
hand wrought finish nails.

Hardware:
strap hinges, drive pintles
strap bar lock with pin.

9" x 12" Lights
double hung sash

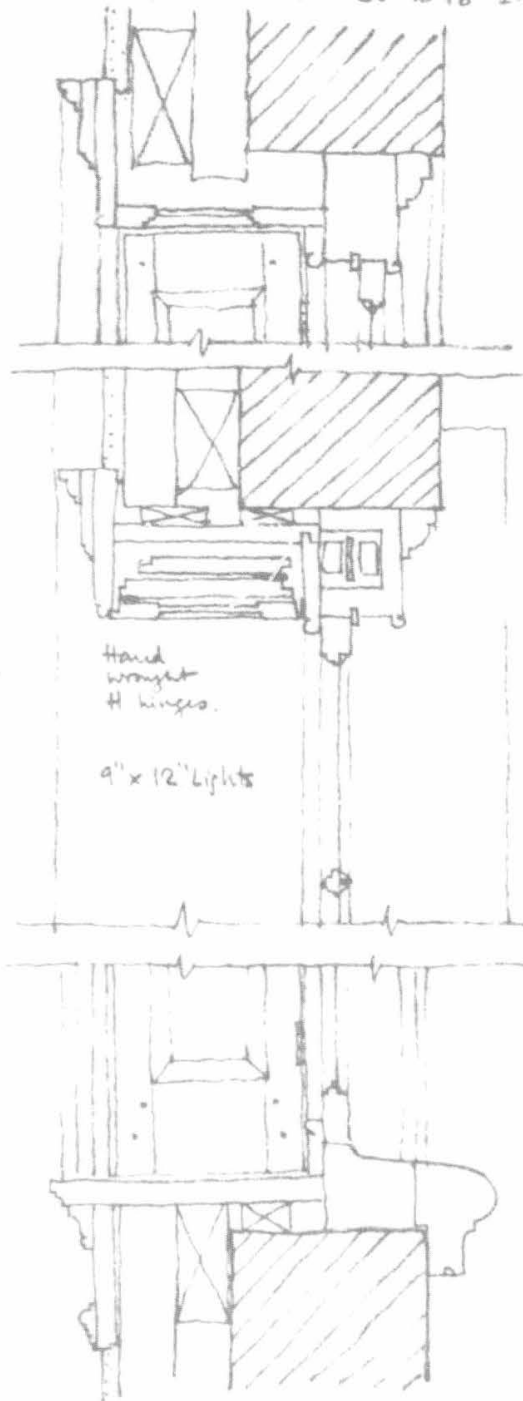
For interior trim
details see sheets
with full size profiles.

Scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"
October 2, 1963, P.H.

CITY TAVERN
SECOND FLOOR

NORTH WINDOWS - 9" WALLS FURRED OUT

SOURCE: 338 S. 4TH ST. (1770) 2ND FLOOR
EAST ROOM - SEE EODC NEG #4314
& CITY TAVERN 1848 INSURANCE SURVEY



HEAD
Frames to be mortise,
tenon + pin construction.

JAMB

Double-hung sash source:
Friendship Carp. Co. Spec.
for Building Dec. 5, 1769, p.10
Carp. Co. MSS.:
Hanging a window of
Sashes double 4/6 -
d°... single hung 1/6 -
...
Rules and Regulations [Ibid]
p.10 Sashes for glass
9 by 12 Inches Stuf
1/2 Inch thick @ 1 -
...

SILL

For interior trim
details see sheets
with full size profiles.

Hand
wrought
H hinges.

9" x 12" Lights

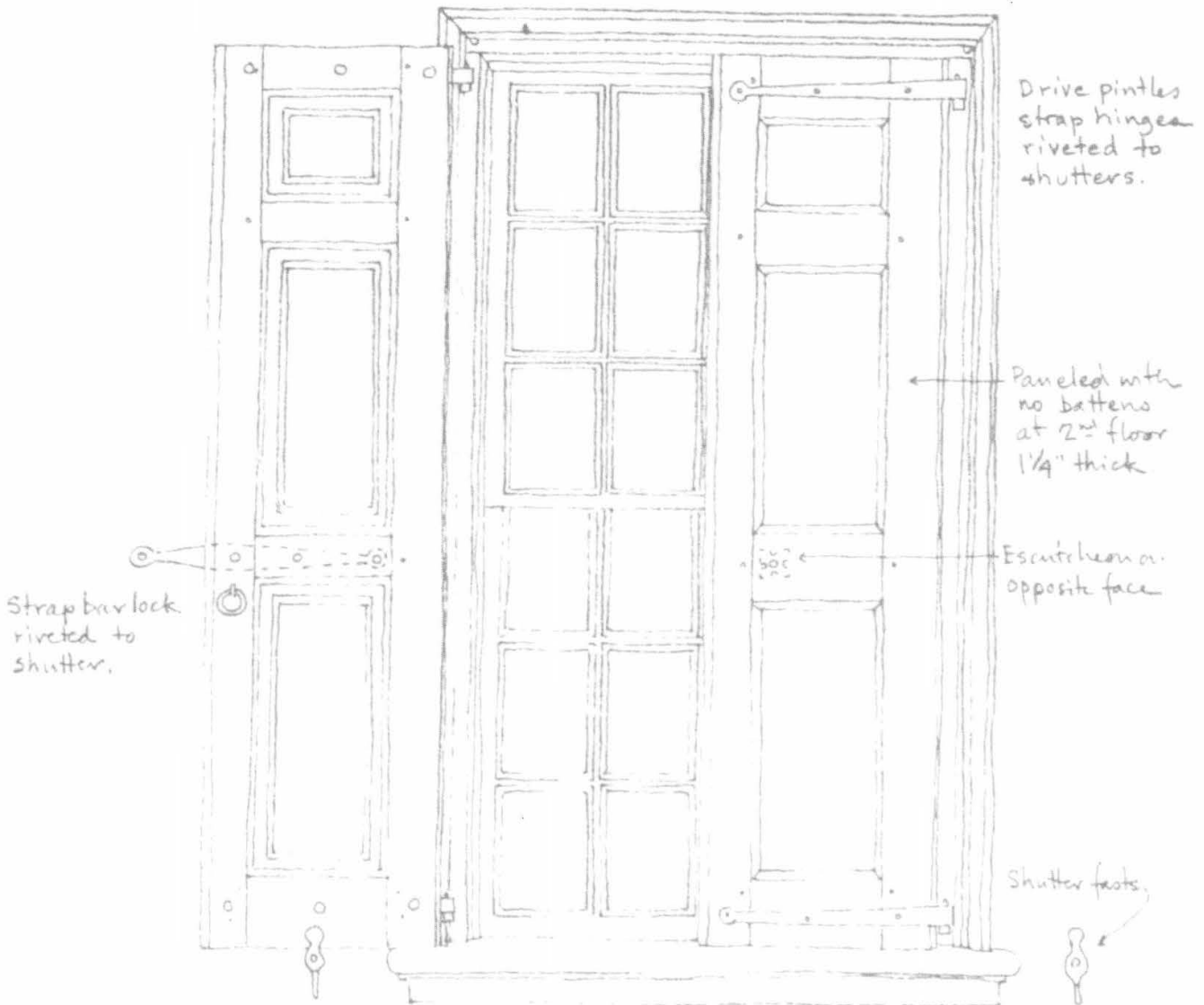
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"
Oct. 30, 1963, P.H.

CITY TAVERN

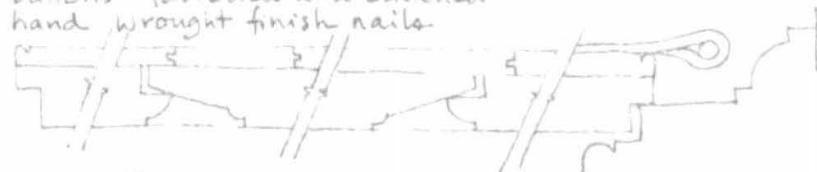
NORTH FIRST FLOOR

WEST FIRST & SECOND FLOOR WINDOW SHUTTERS

SOURCE: City Tavern Insurance Surveys;
Latrobe 1798 & Poulson Views of City Tavern;
526 Arch St. Mills Scrapbook, Chas. P. Mills Co. Collection;
627 S. Fifth St., 1854 photo NPS 203.61,
Golden Lion Inn SE cor. 8th + Filbert INHP neg. 4967B.
Deohler Morris House Details
R. Smith 1774 specification for U. of P. Provost Hse at 4th + Arch,
for shutter use at 1st + 2nd floors.



First floor shutters
backed with random vertical
battens - fastened with clinched
hand wrought finish nails



Scale: 3" = 1'-0"

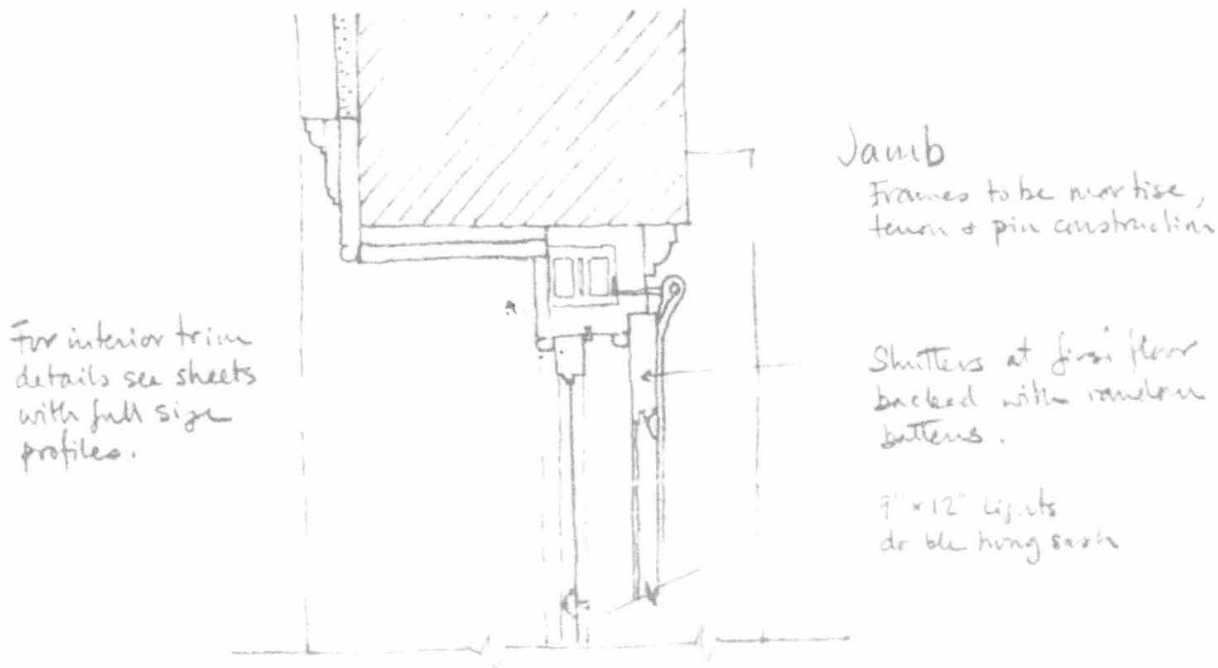
Scale 3/4" = 1'-0"
Oct 9, 1963, PH

CITY TAVERN

FIRST & SECOND FLOOR

WEST WINDOWS - 14" WALLS (including plaster)

SOURCE : POWEL HOUSE & DILLWORTH-TODD-MOYLAN
CITY TAVERN INSURANCE SURVEYS



NOTE:

These may have been the windows
for which venetian blinds were
supplied: "a blind for City Tavern 1.5."
1789 - David Evans Day Book 1774-1812 II,
MSS, Hist. Soc. of Penna

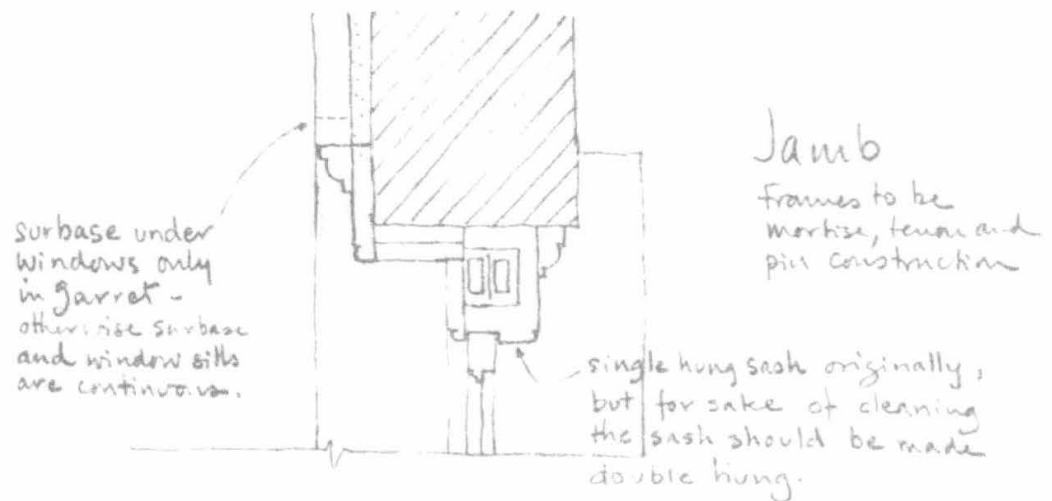
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"
Oct. 2, 1968, P.H.

CITY TAVERN

THIRD FLOOR - WALLS 14" THICK - GLASS LIGHTS 9" x 12"

GARRET - NORTH & SOUTH WALLS 9" THICK, LIGHTS 9" x 11"

SOURCE: CITY TAVERN INSURANCE SURVEYS
DILLWORTH - TODD - MOYLAN HSE.



For interior trim
details see sheet
with full size profiles.

Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"
Oct. 2, 1963, P.H.

CITY TAVERN

B' SMT

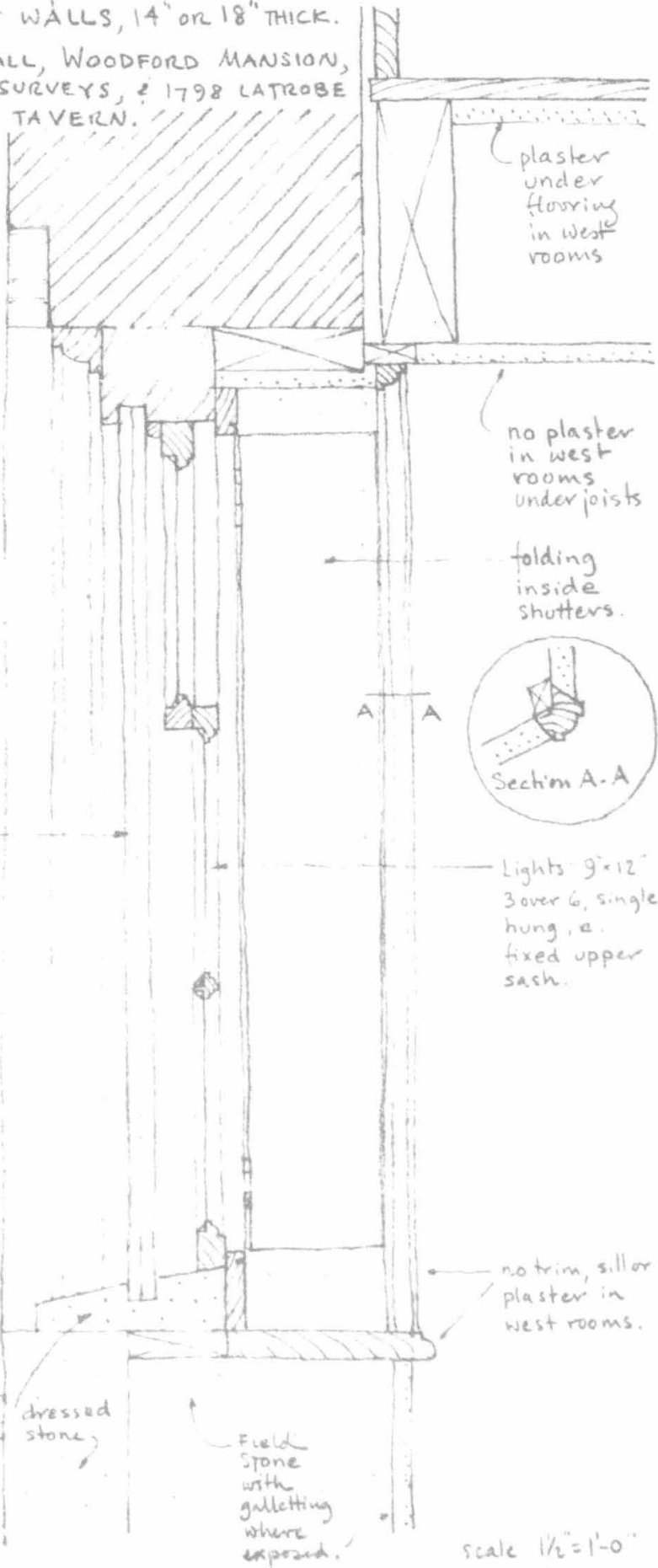
WINDOWS - EAST & WEST WALLS, 14" or 18" THICK.

SOURCE: CARPENTERS HALL, WOODFORD MANSION,
CITY TAV. INS. SURVEYS, & 1798 LATROBE
VIEW OF CITY TAVERN.

Frames to be mortised tenon + pin construction. and of red cedar. See Dickinson the carpenters acct p. 1144, Colonial grandeur in Philadelphia, by N.B. Wainwright.

Iron bars set on 45°

"Sept. 25, 1796, ... Paid ... for paving in front of the City Tavern for Bricks + Sand 16 1/4 P" Lib. Co., Powell pps. Account and Accts. 1793 - 1802, p. 26.



scale 1/2" = 1'-0"
PH. 11/14/63

CITY TAVERN

EXTERIOR

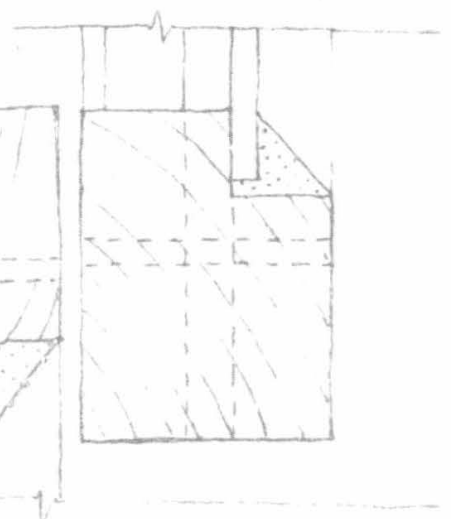
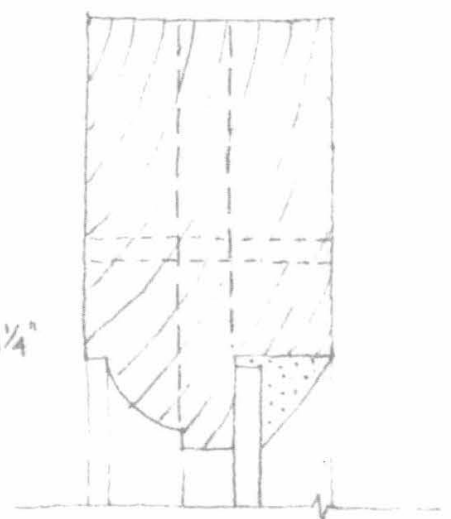
WINDOW SASH

SOURCE: 338 S. 4TH ST. - 1770

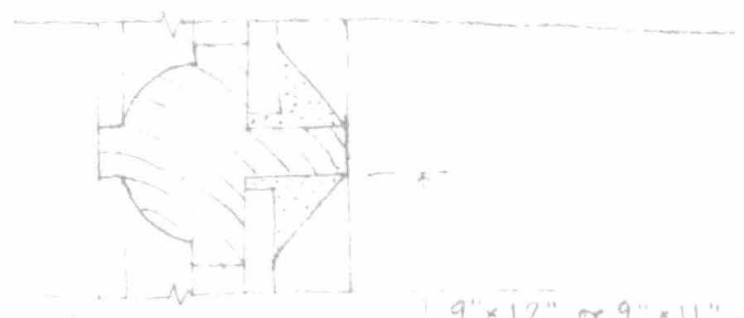
DEHLER MORRIS - 1774-1/4"

City Tavern Insurance Survey:

"glass 9" x 12"



All sash to be through mortised, tenoned and pinned with hand whittled pins.



9" x 12" or 9" x 11"

Muntins to be tenoned and coped to stiles and rails.
Rails to be coped to stiles.



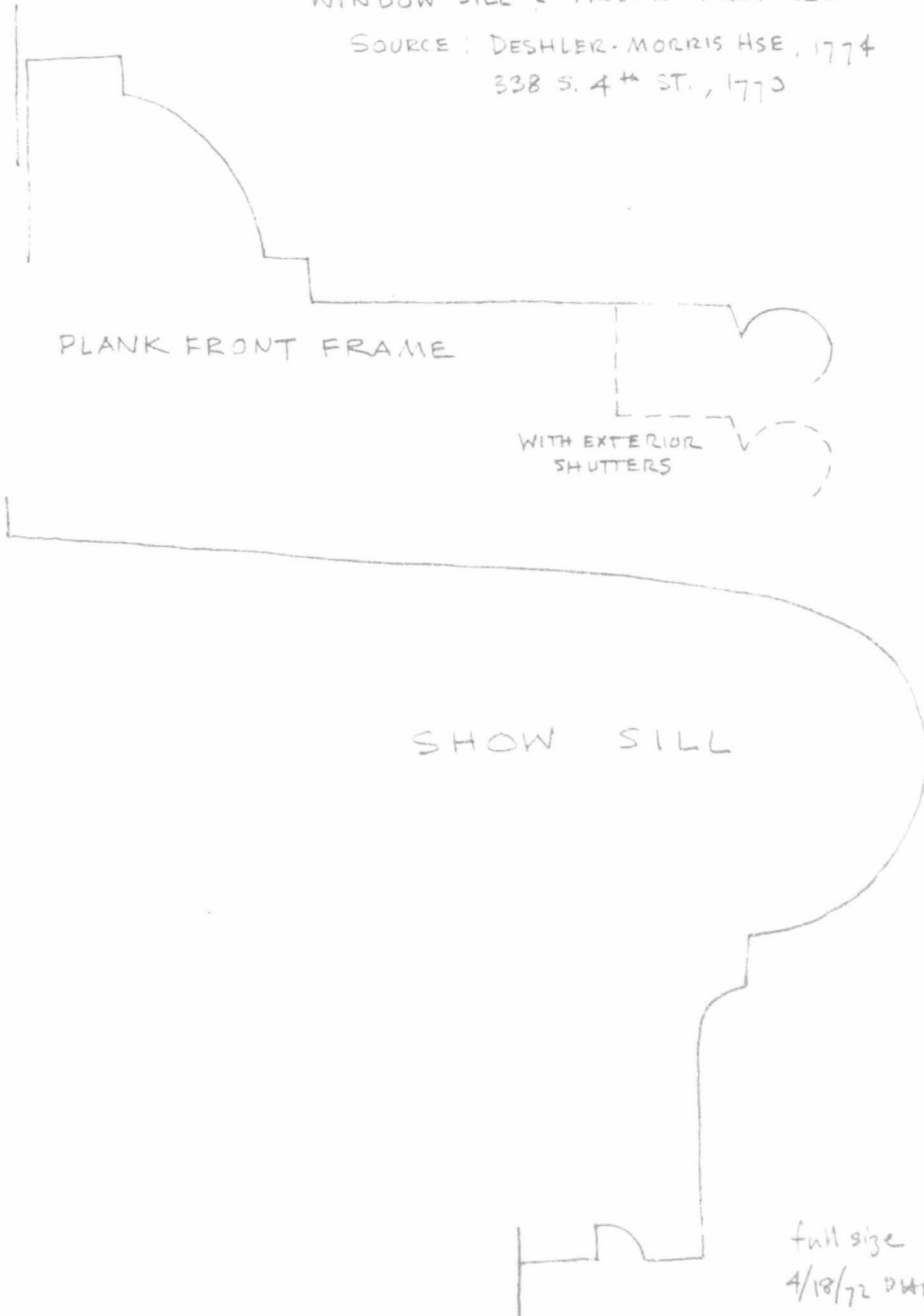
Scale full size
Jan 17, 1964, P.H.

CITY TAVERN

EXTERIOR

WINDOW SILL & FRAME PROFILES

SOURCE: DESHLER-MORRIS HSE, 1774
338 S. 4th ST., 1770

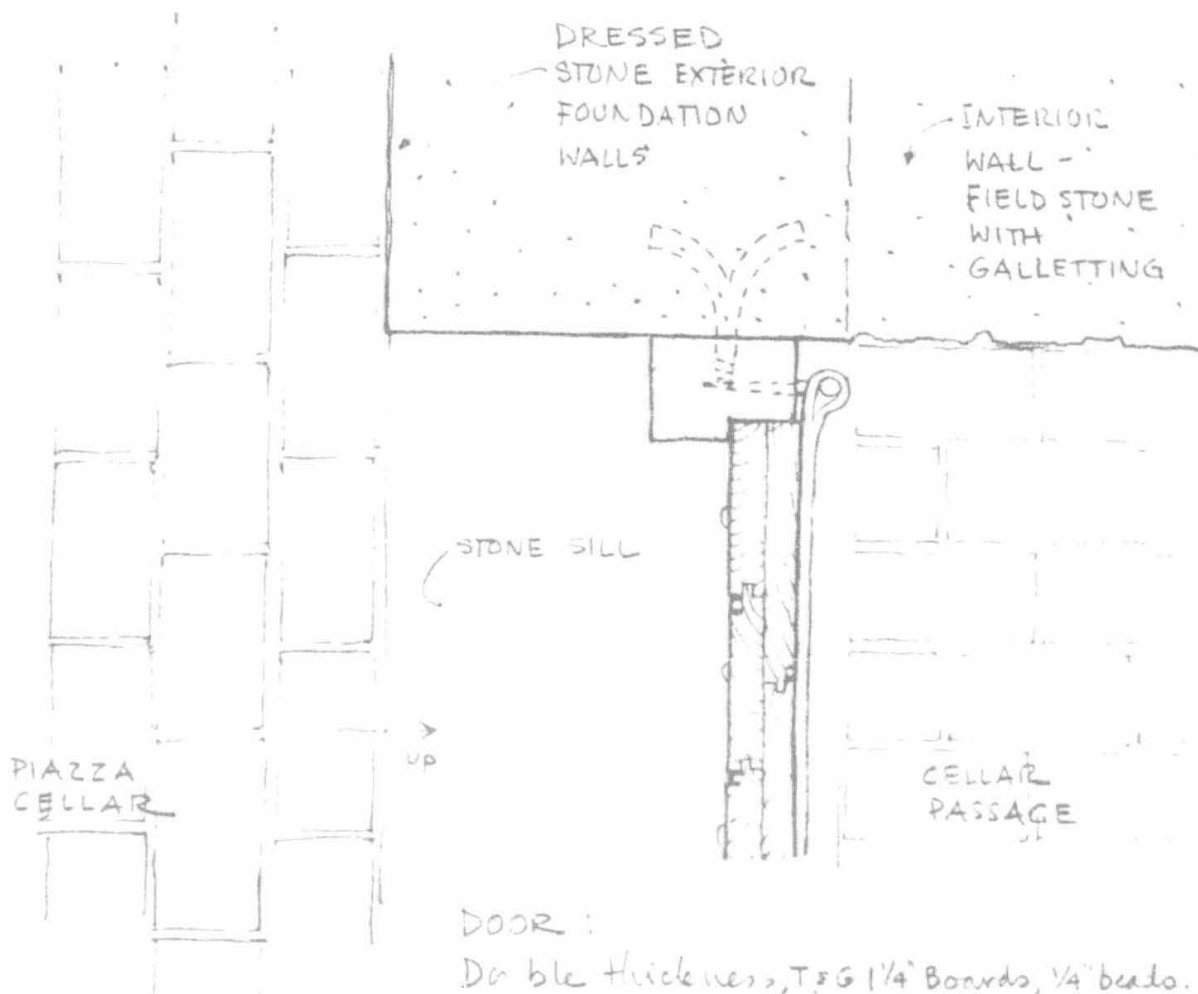


full size
4/18/72 DMB

CITY TAVERN CELLAR

DOORS TO PIAZZA AND SECOND STREET

SOURCE: CHESTER COUNTY EXTERIOR 18th C. DOORS
BISHOP WHITE HSE WINE CELLAR DOOR



DOOR:

Double thickness, T & G 1/4" Boards, 1/4" beads.
Vertical on exterior face
Diagonal on interior face.
Clinch nailed - rose head w. nails.

Stock locks

Bolts -

At Piazza, two leaves, total width 4'-3" ±

Strap hinges riveted.

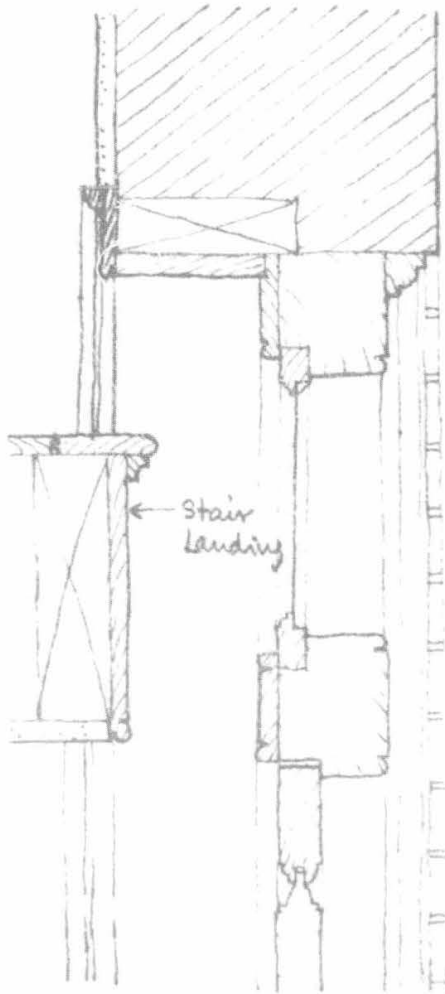
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"
April 5, 1972, PHB

CITY TAVERN

EXTERIOR

WEST FACADE, FIRST FL. & SECOND FL. PIAZZA DOORS

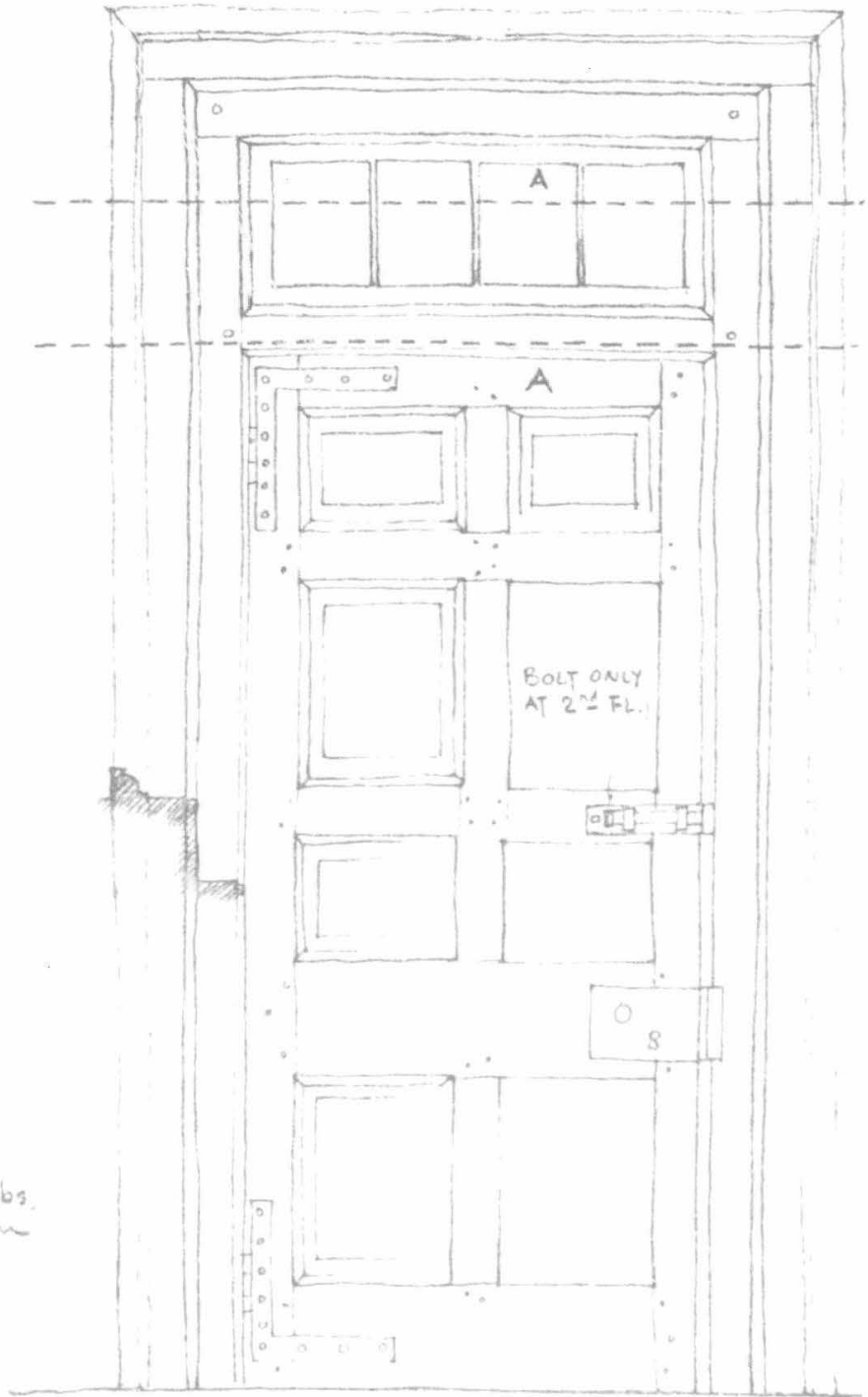
SOURCE: DESHLER-MORRIS HSE, PIAZZA DOOR



SECTION A

scale 1/2" = 1'-0"

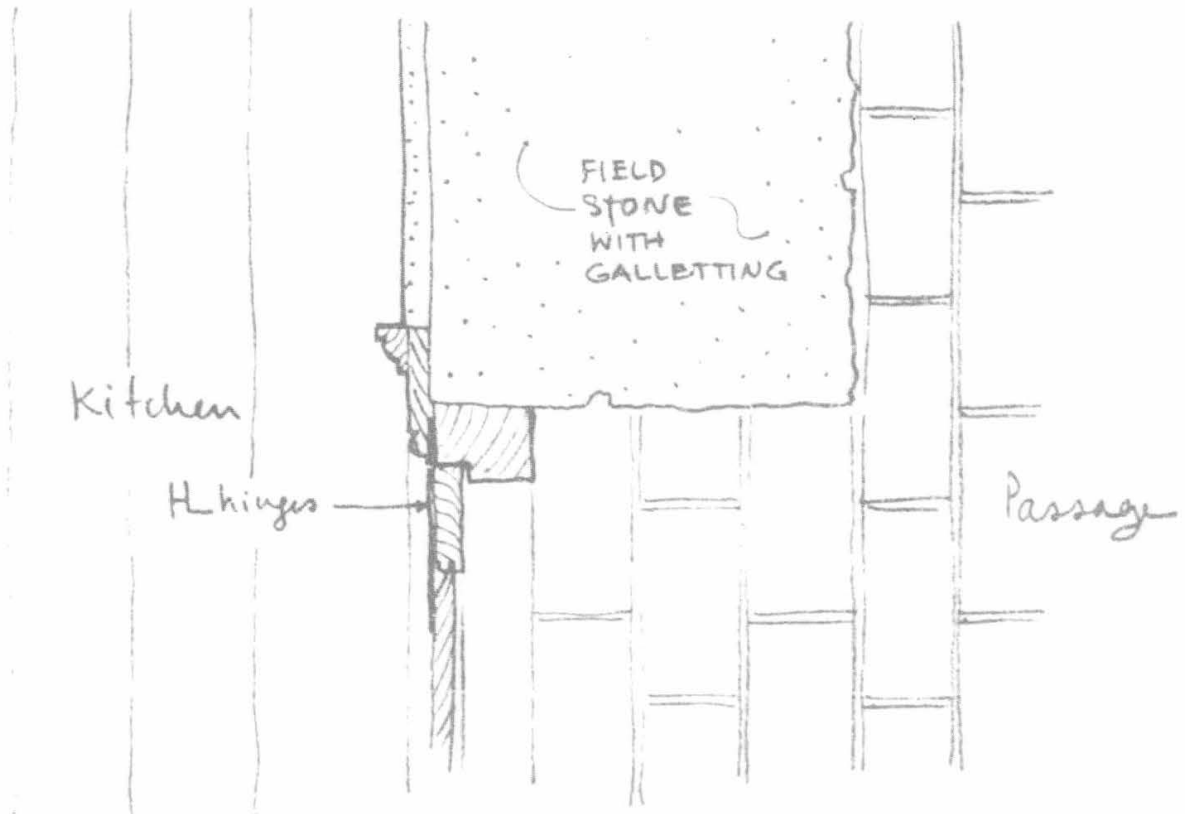
rt hinges
Iron rim lock, oval brass knobs,
rosette and key catchers
flat bar bolt.



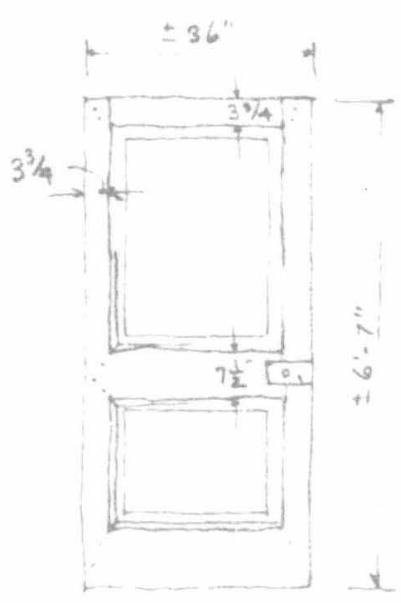
Scale 3/4" = 1'-0"

12/17/63 P.H.

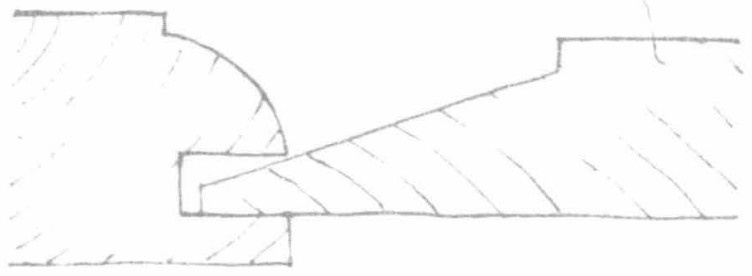
CITY TAVERN
CELLAR
KITCHEN DOORS



Scale $1\frac{1}{2}'' = 1'-0''$



Scale $\frac{3}{8}'' = 1'-0''$



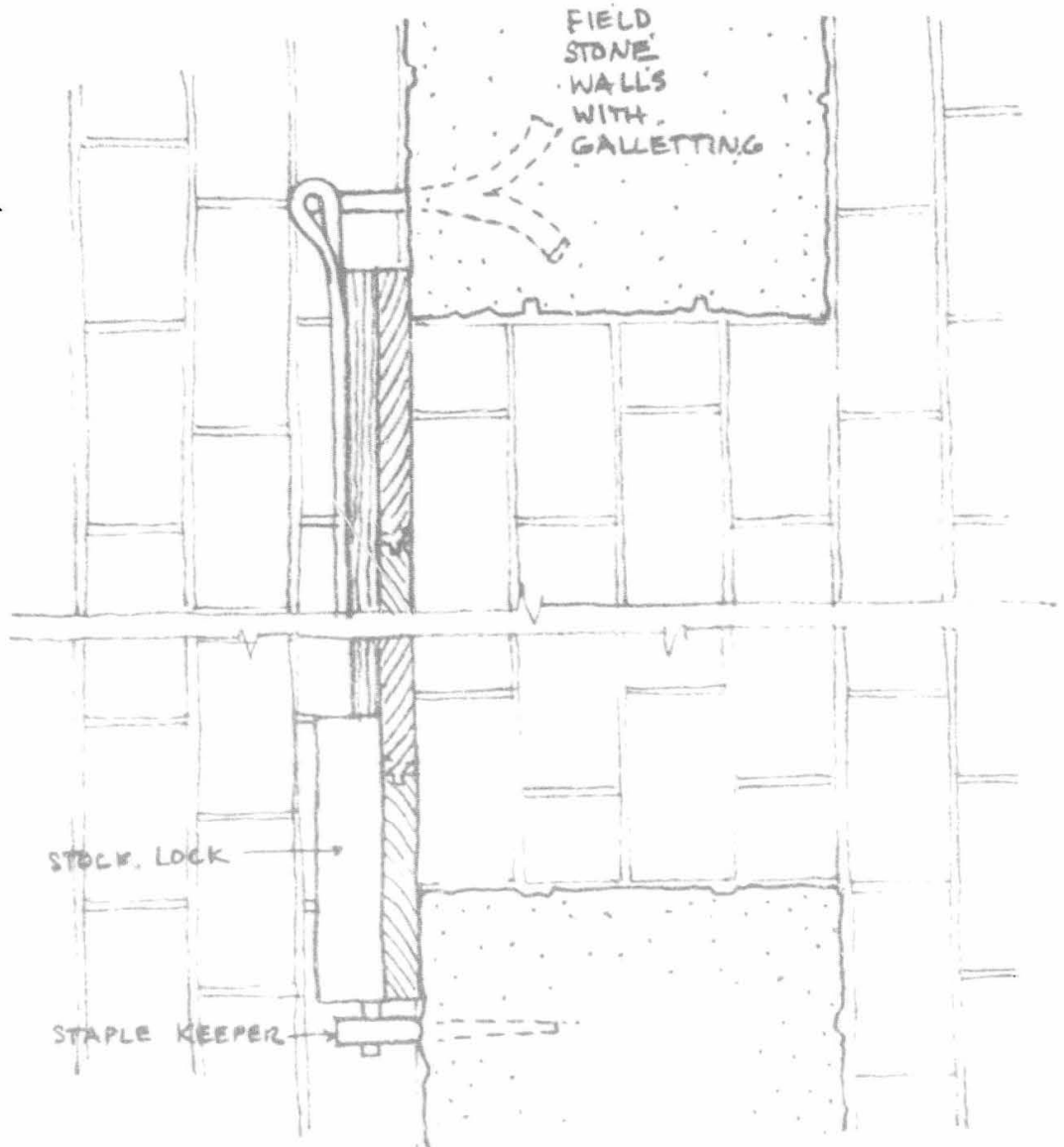
Rim lock $\pm 4' \times 6'$, oval knobs, oval key escutcheon.

CITY TAVERN CELLAR

WINE & STORAGE CELLAR DOORS

SOURCE : BISHOP WHITE HSE WINE CELLAR DOOR.

Vertical and horizontal T+G beaded boards
clinch nailed with rose head wrought iron nails



Scale $1\frac{1}{2}'' = 1'-0''$
April 5, 1972, PHB.

CITY TAVERN

INTERIOR - FLOORING

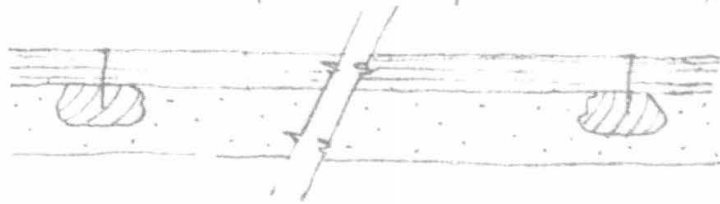
CELLAR, KITCHEN FLOORS

SOURCE: CITY TAVERN CONTRIB. INV. SURVEY 1834: "The basement is divided in two rooms + Cellar, floors of comⁿ white pine ..."

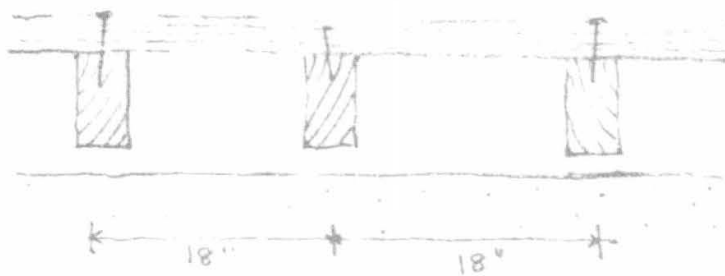
Kitchen floor of house at NW cor. 7th; Spruce head wood boards laid on sleepers set in mortar.

Bishop White the wine cellar had boards laid on mortar while mortar was still wet.

ORIGINAL DETAIL - sleepers ± 3'-0" o.c., 1/4" white pine boards face nailed



DETAIL TO USE IN RECONSTRUCTION



use white pine, ± 8" T+G, 1/4", flooring on structural joists 18" o.c. - face nail alternately with blind nailing - to simulate original sleeper spacing.

Nails to be L-head cut flooring nails with heads to simulate 18" o.c. flooring nails.

12, 17/63 PH
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"

CITY TAVERN

INTERIOR FLOORING

FIRST & SECOND FLOOR FLOORING, THIRD & GARRET FLOORING

SOURCE: CITY TAVERN INSURANCE SURVEYS: "Straight Joint floors in most of the Rooms" 1773, 1785

CARPENTERS CO. LIBRARY: Friendship Carpenters Co. Specifications for Building December 5, 1769, p. 10.

- " Straight Joint groov'd narrow boards of 5 inches wide + nailed out of sight worth 27/pr Sqr
- d° from 5 to 8 inches wide - - - 24/p Sqr
- d° if nail'd in sight + 5 or 6 inches wide - - - 20/p Sqr
- d° if laid Square Joint - - - - - 17/-
- d° from 6 to 9 inches wide + groov'd - - - 17/-
- d° Square Joint - - - - - 15/-
- Floors Plan'd Sapt + groov'd, + layed full width of the Boards worth - - - - - 14/p Sqr "

FIRST & SECOND FLOOR, "floor of 5/4" yellow pine" [1st & 2nd floors, 1834 Ins. Survey]



straight joint (ie. continuous joints across room)
 5"-8" wide, 1 1/8" thick, Tongue + grooved, blind nailed, edge grain yellow pine, The heading joints tongue + grooved.

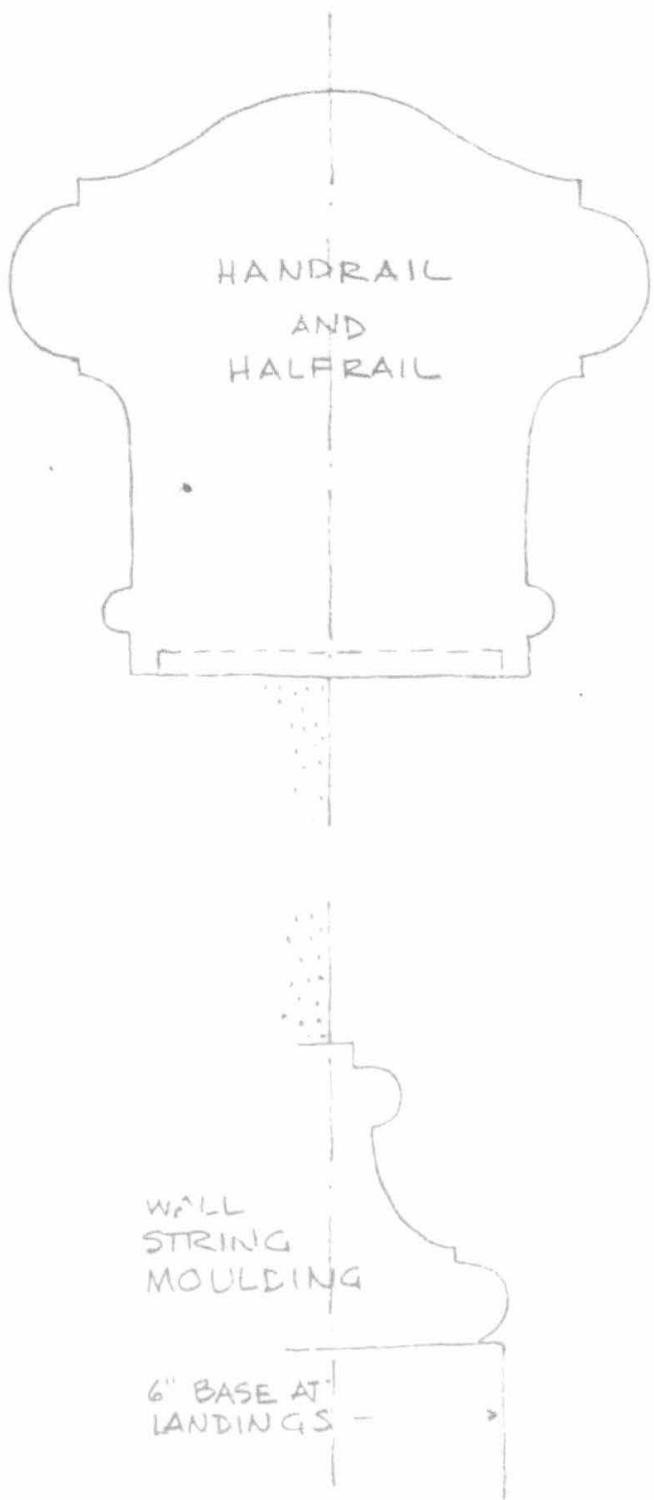
THIRD & GARRET FLOOR "floor of com" yellow pine" [3rd floor, 1834 Ins. Survey]
 "floor of inch yellow pine" [Garret, 1834 Ins. Survey]



6-9" wide, tongue and grooved, yellow pine, 1 1/8" thick, face nailed.
 Nails: L-head cut flooring nails, heads to simulate 18° c. flooring nails.

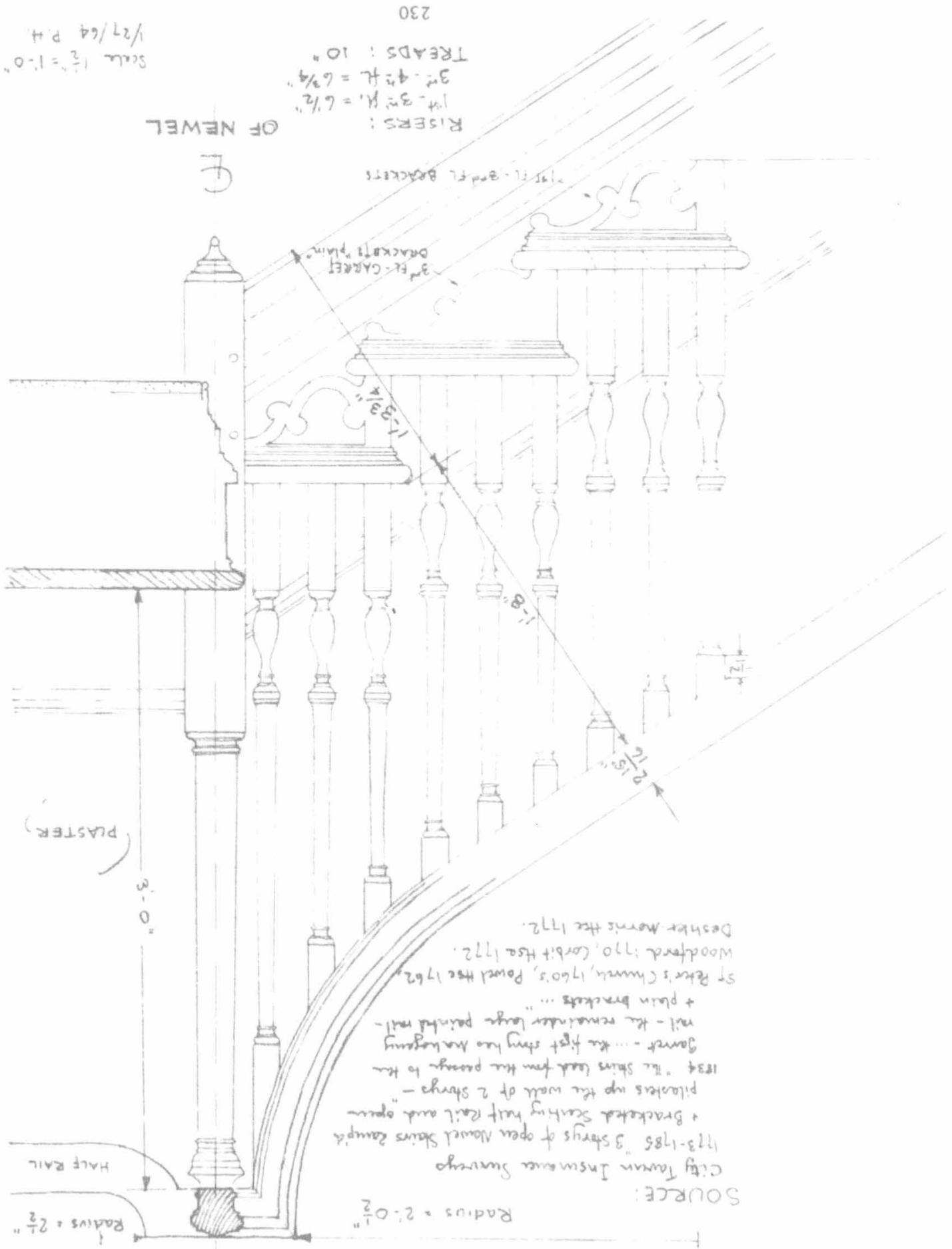
12/17/83 PH
 Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"

CITY TAVERN - INTERIOR - STAIR



CITY TAVERN

INTERIOR - STAIRWAY



SOURCE:

City Tavern Insurance Survey

173-1785 "3 string of open Newel stairs camp'd + bracketed scathing half rail and open

pilasters up the wall of 2 string -

1834 "the string lead from the passage to the

garret - ... the first string has a large

rail - the remainder large painted rail -

+ plain brackets ..."

St Peter's Church, 1760's, Powell the 1762.

Woodford: 170, Corbit the 1772.

Deshler Morris the 1772.

RADIUS = $2'-0\frac{1}{2}"$

RADIUS = $2'-0\frac{1}{2}"$

RADIUS = $2\frac{1}{2}"$

HALF RAIL

3'-0"

PLASTER

3rd FL. CARREL BRACKETS plain

1st fl. - 2nd fl. BRACKETS

OF NEWEL

RISERS:

1st - 3rd R. = $6\frac{1}{2}"$

3rd - 4th R. = $6\frac{3}{4}"$

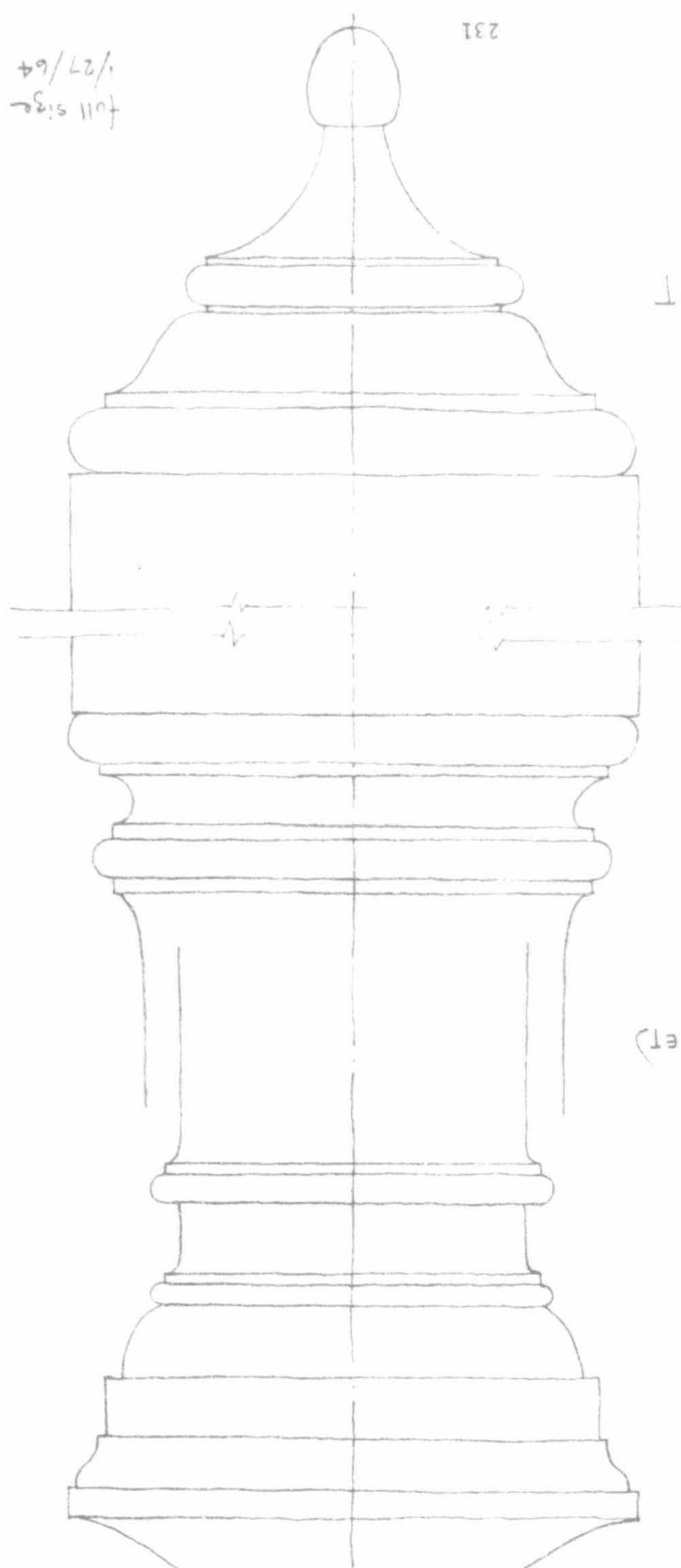
TREADS: 10"

230

Scale $1\frac{1}{2}" = 1'-0"$
1/27/64 P.H.

full size
1/27/64 P.H.

231

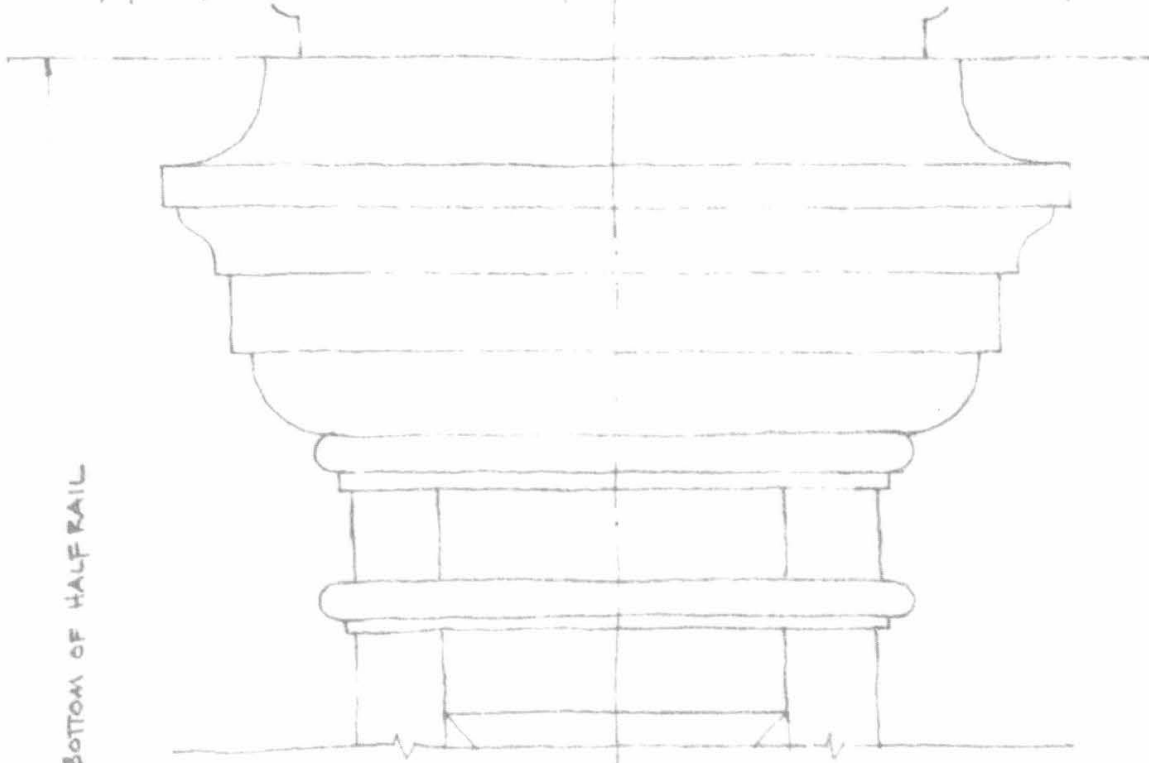


PENDANT

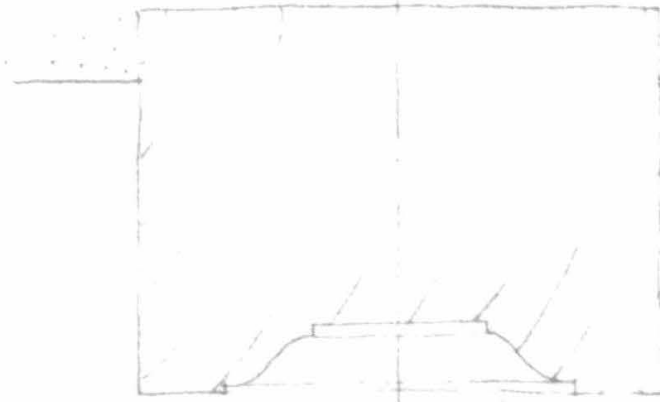
NEWEL
(1st FL - GARRET)

CITY TAVERN - INTERIOR - STAIRWAY

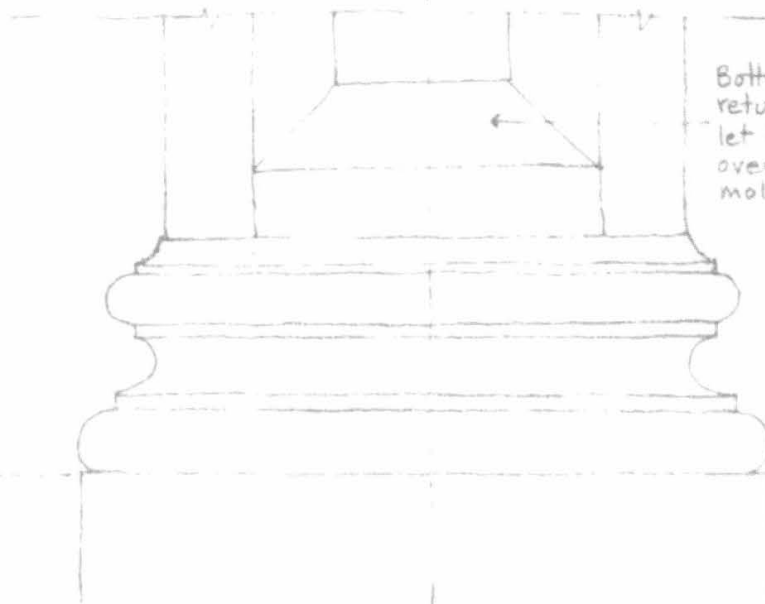
CITY TAVERN - INTERIOR - STAIRWAY



3'-0" FLOOR TO BOTTOM OF HALF RAIL



"OPEN
PILASTERS"
(1st FL - 3rd FL)



Bottom and top
returns to be
let in & coped
over side
moldings.

8 1/2"

full size
1/27/69 P.H

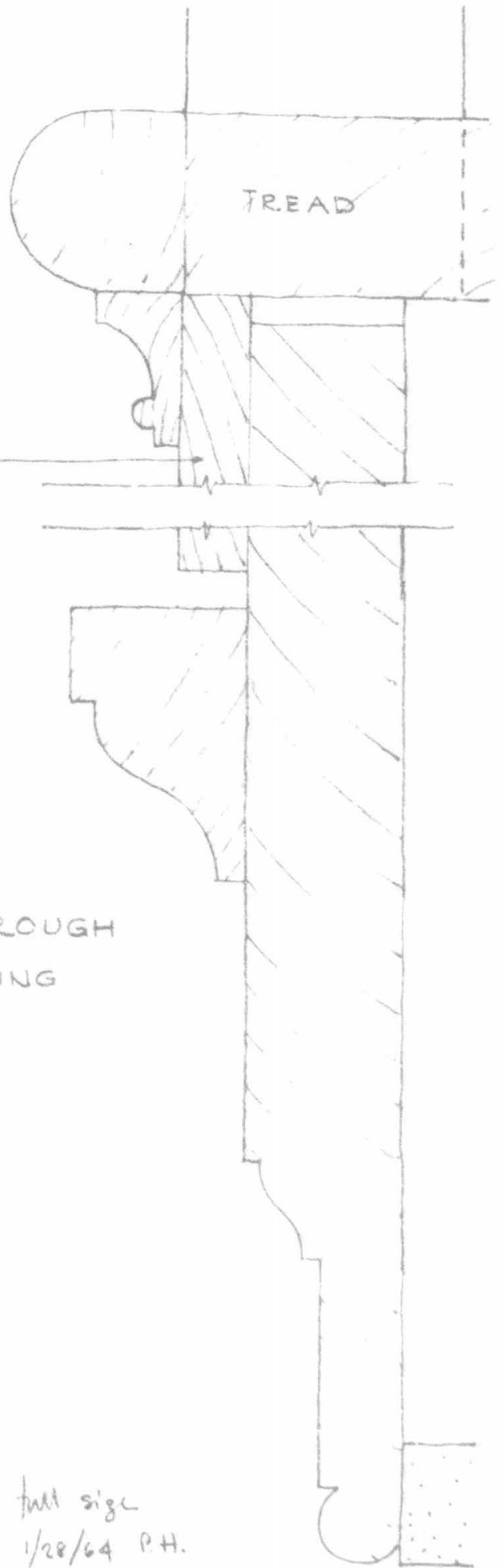
CITY TAVERN
INTERIOR - STAIRWAY

BRACKET

TREAD

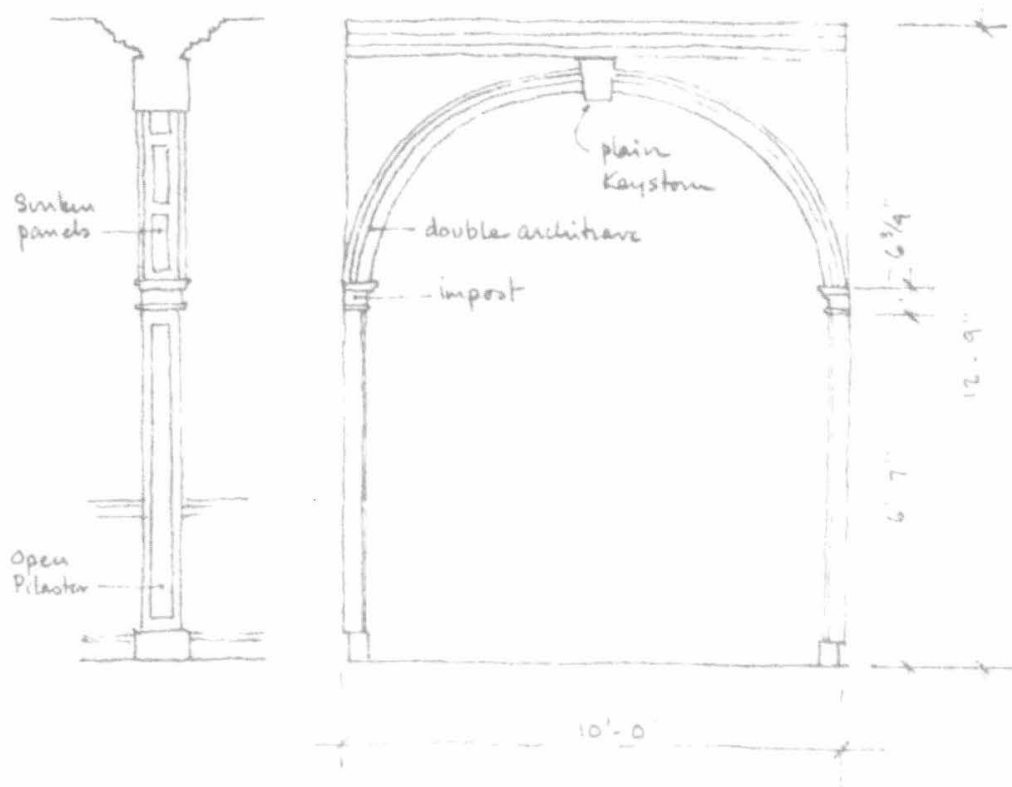
SECTION THROUGH
OUTER STRING

full size
1/28/64 P.H.



CITY TAVERN
 INTERIOR - FIRST FLOOR HALL
 ARCHWAY

SOURCE: Background representation of an archway in the portrait of John Inglis by Charles Willson Peale pre-1774. Inglis was one of the first managers of the Phila. Dancing Assembly which met in City Tavern. The portrait is said to have hung there, and may have been painted there to commemorate the Assembly's new meeting place.



Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

12/24/72 P.H.B.

CITY TAVERN

INTERIOR

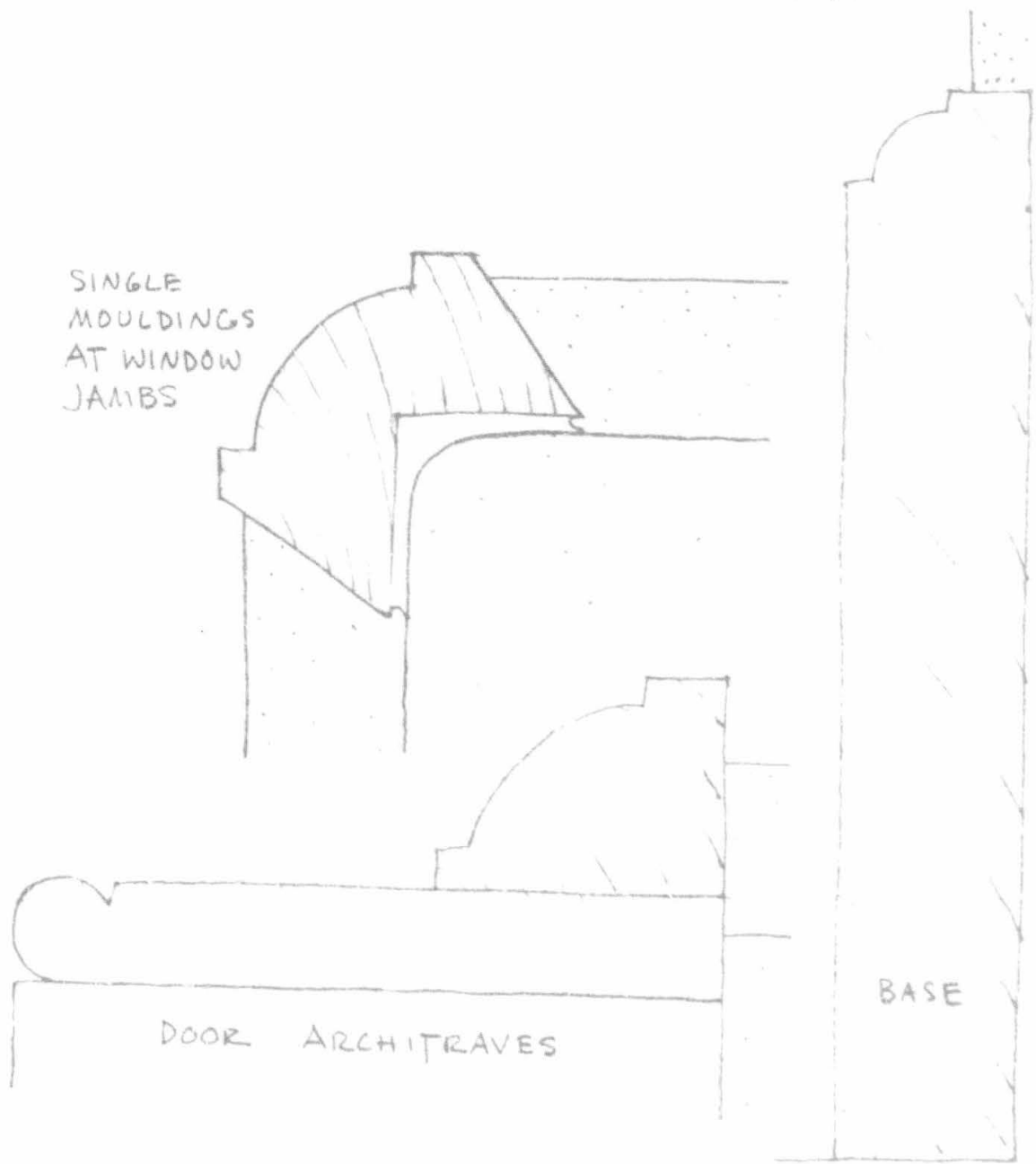
CELLAR TRIM IN TWO KITCHENS

SOURCE: INSURANCE SURVEYS OF CITY TAVERN

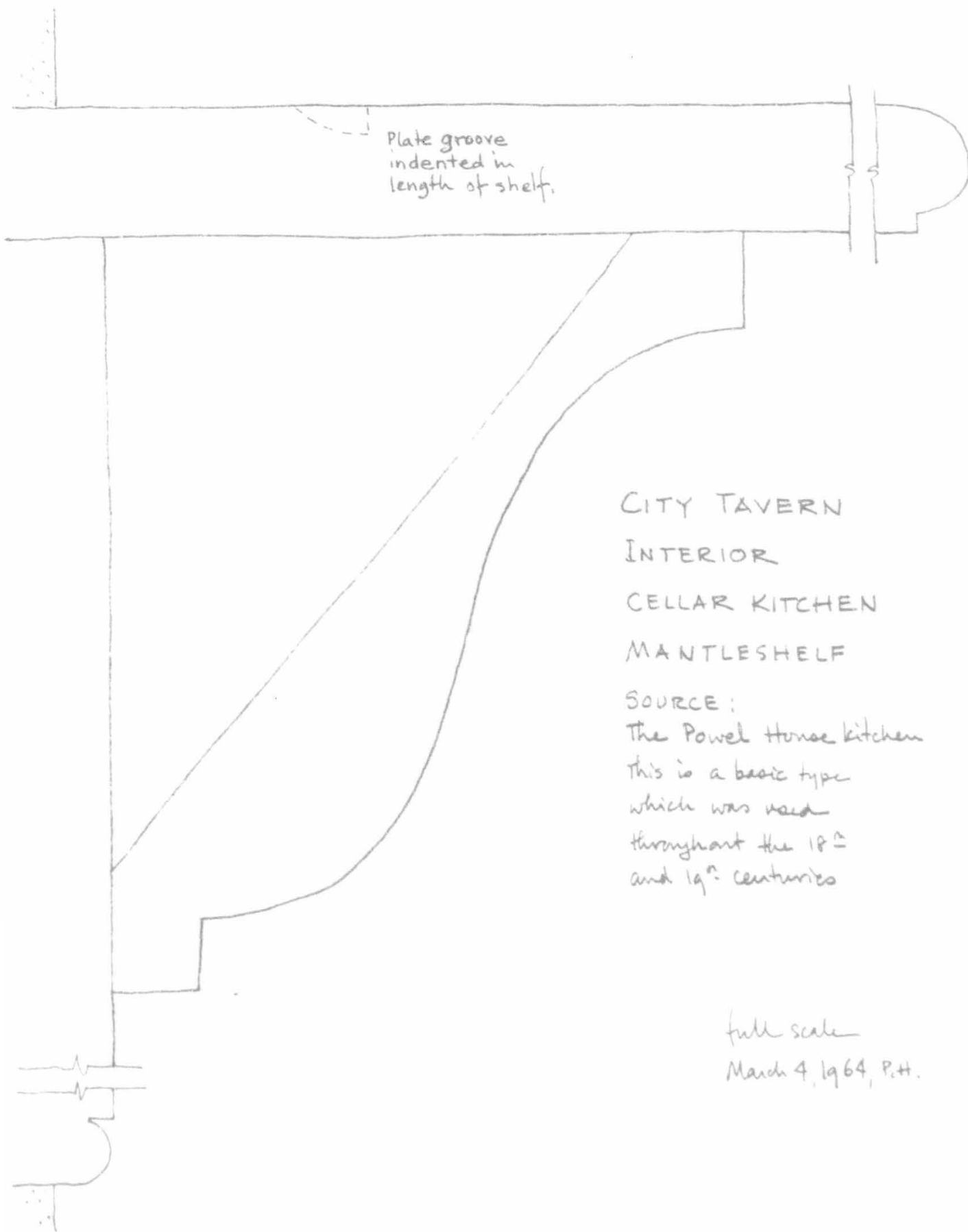
1834: "plain base round", "single mouldings"

1848: "plain base", single architraves +
mouldings"

DILWORTH - TODD - MOYLAN, 1775.



FULL SIZE
1/8/64 P.H



CITY TAVERN
INTERIOR
CELLAR KITCHEN
MANTLESHELF

SOURCE:
The Powel House kitchen
This is a basic type
which was used
throughout the 18th
and 19th centuries

full scale
March 4, 1964, P.H.

CITY TAVERN

INTERIOR

FIRST & SECOND FL. HALLS, FIRST FL. SE, NE & NW ROOMS

SOURCE: INSURANCE SURVEYS OF CITY TAVERN

1773 + 1785: "all finished plain"

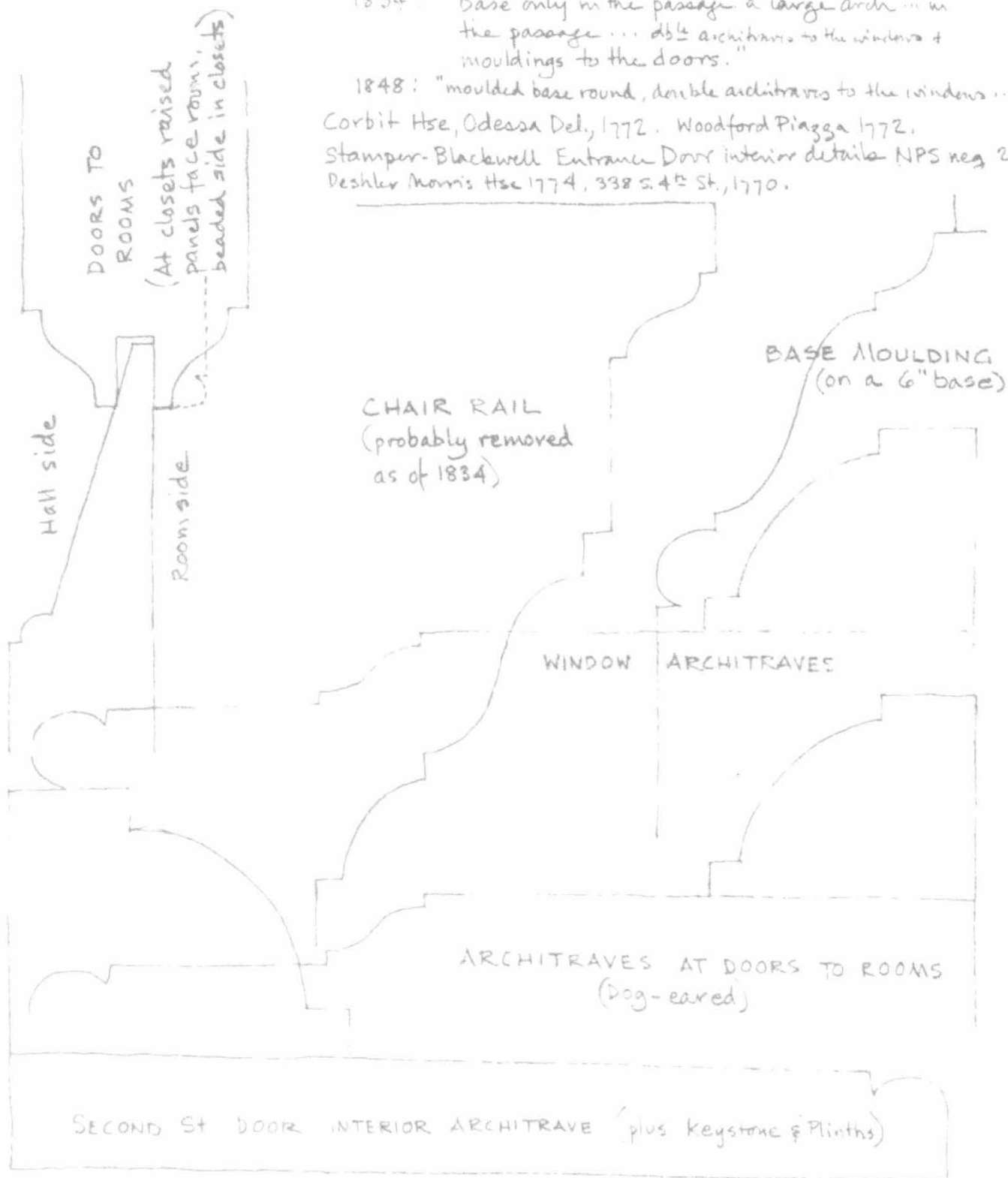
1834: "base only in the passage a large arch ... in the passage ... dbl architraves to the windows & mouldings to the doors."

1848: "moulded base round, double architraves to the windows ..."

Corbit Hse, Odessa Del, 1772. Woodford Piazza 1772.

Stamper-Blackwell Entrance Door interior details NPS neg 203.80

Deshler Morris Hse 1774, 338 S. 4th St, 1770.



full size
1/20/64 P.H.

CITY TAVERN
INTERIOR

FIRST FLOOR SOUTHWEST ROOM

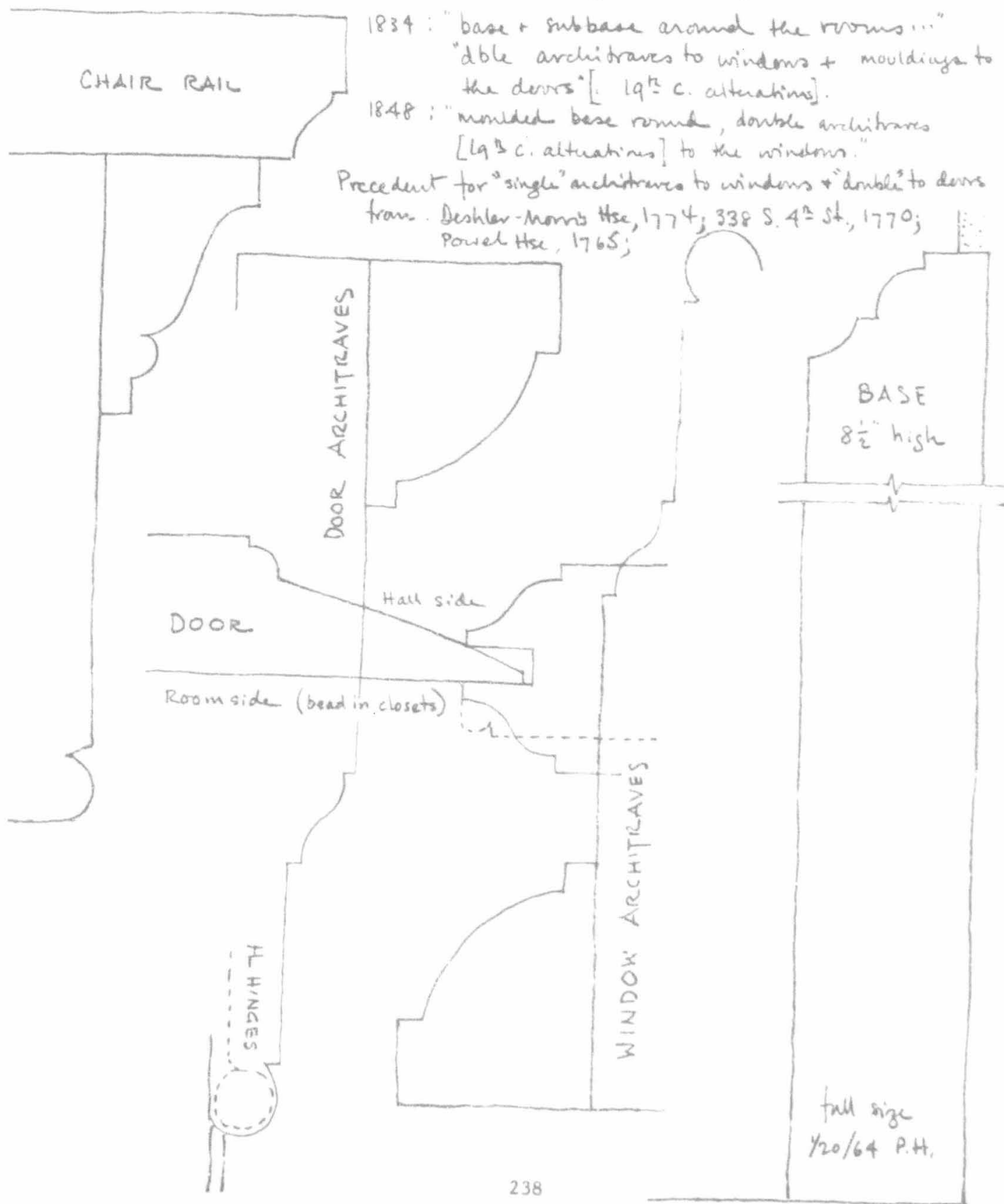
SOURCE: INSURANCE SURVEYS OF CITY TAVERN

1773-1785: "scerting", "Subbase", "architraves to windows"

1834: "base + subbase around the rooms..."
"dble architraves to windows + mouldings to the doors" [19th c. alterations].

1848: "moulded base round, double architraves [19th c. alterations] to the windows."

Precedent for "single" architraves to windows + "double" to doors
from: Deshler-Morris Hse, 1774; 338 S. 4th St., 1770;
Powel Hse, 1765;



CITY TAVERN

INTERIOR

SECOND FLOOR LONG ROOM

SOURCE: INSURANCE SURVEYS OF CITY TAVERN

1773-1785: "scotching", "surbase", "architraves to windows"

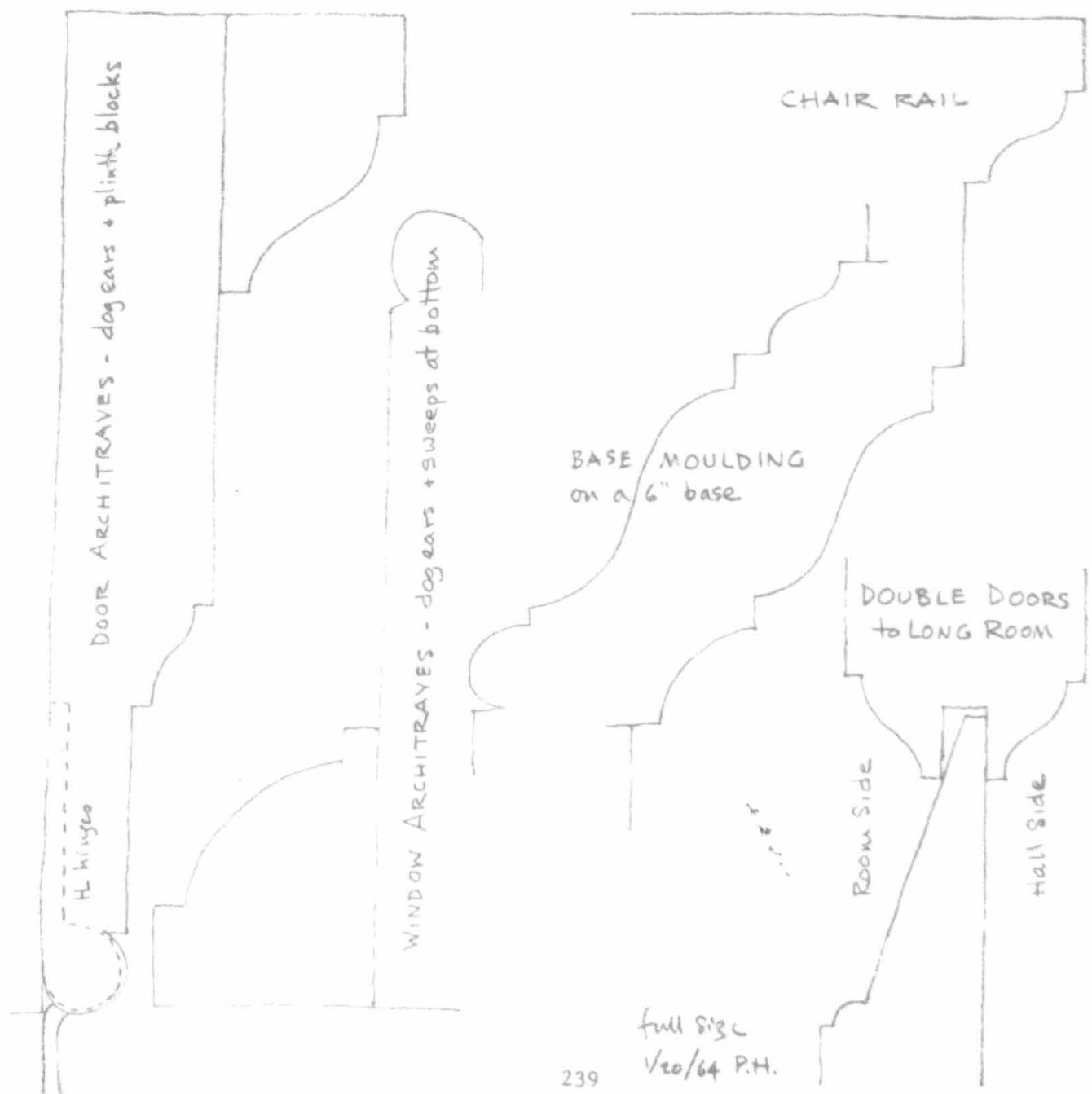
[These details would have been more elaborate in the Long Room as this room was given more architectural detail: "the large Room in 2^d Story has 2 pedestals fluted pilasters + framed - Intablature with Cornice"

"intablature across the Room with fatt Cornice"

1834: "single [architraves] to windows front + back"

1848: "double architraves to the ... doors, + windows"

Deshler-Morris Hse, 1774, 338 S. 4th St. 1770 (NPS 203.240, 203.247)



CITY TAVERN

INTERIOR

SECOND FLOOR WEST ROOMS

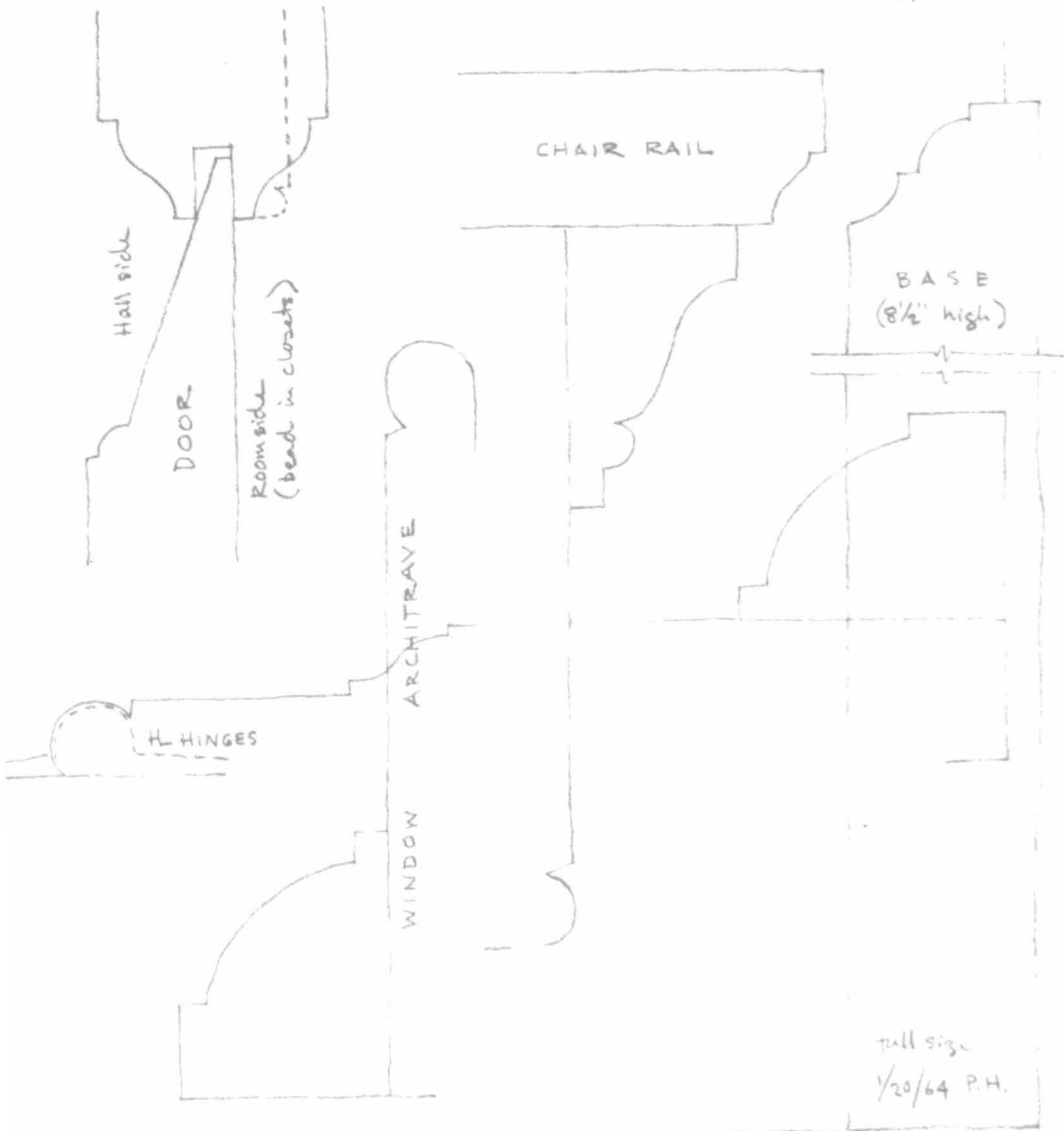
SOURCE: INSURANCE SURVEYS OF CITY TAVERN

1773 + 1785: "scerting", "surbase", "archatrives to windows"

1834: "plain base round + surbase in two rooms, dble architraves to doors + single to windows front + back ..."

1848: "base round + subbase in one room ... double architraves to the ... doors, + windows ..."

DESHLER-MORRIS HSE 1774, 338 S. 4th ST. 1770.



CITY TAVERN
 INTERIOR

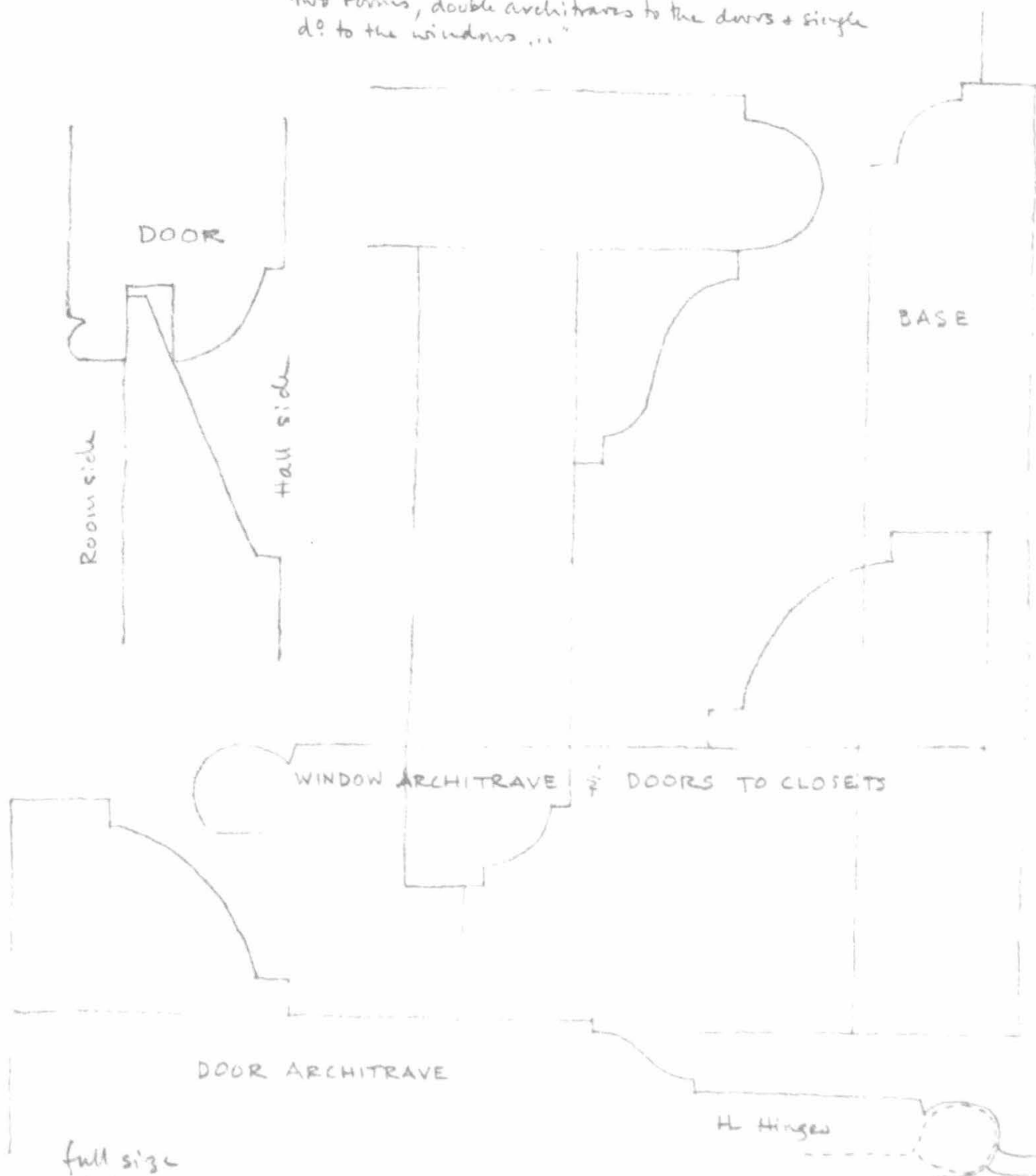
THIRD FLOOR TRIM - ROOMS & HALLWAY

SOURCE: INSURANCE SURVEYS OF CITY TAVERN

1773-1785: "scerting", "surbase", "architraves to windows"

1834: "plain base round + surbase in two rooms,
 dble architraves to doors of back rooms ...
 single d^o to the windows ... + single moldings
 to the doors of front rooms [subdivided rooms]"

1848: "in three rooms, ... plain base round, + subbase in
 two rooms, double architraves to the doors + single
 d^o to the windows ..."



full size
 1/8/64 PH

CITY TAVERN

INTERIOR

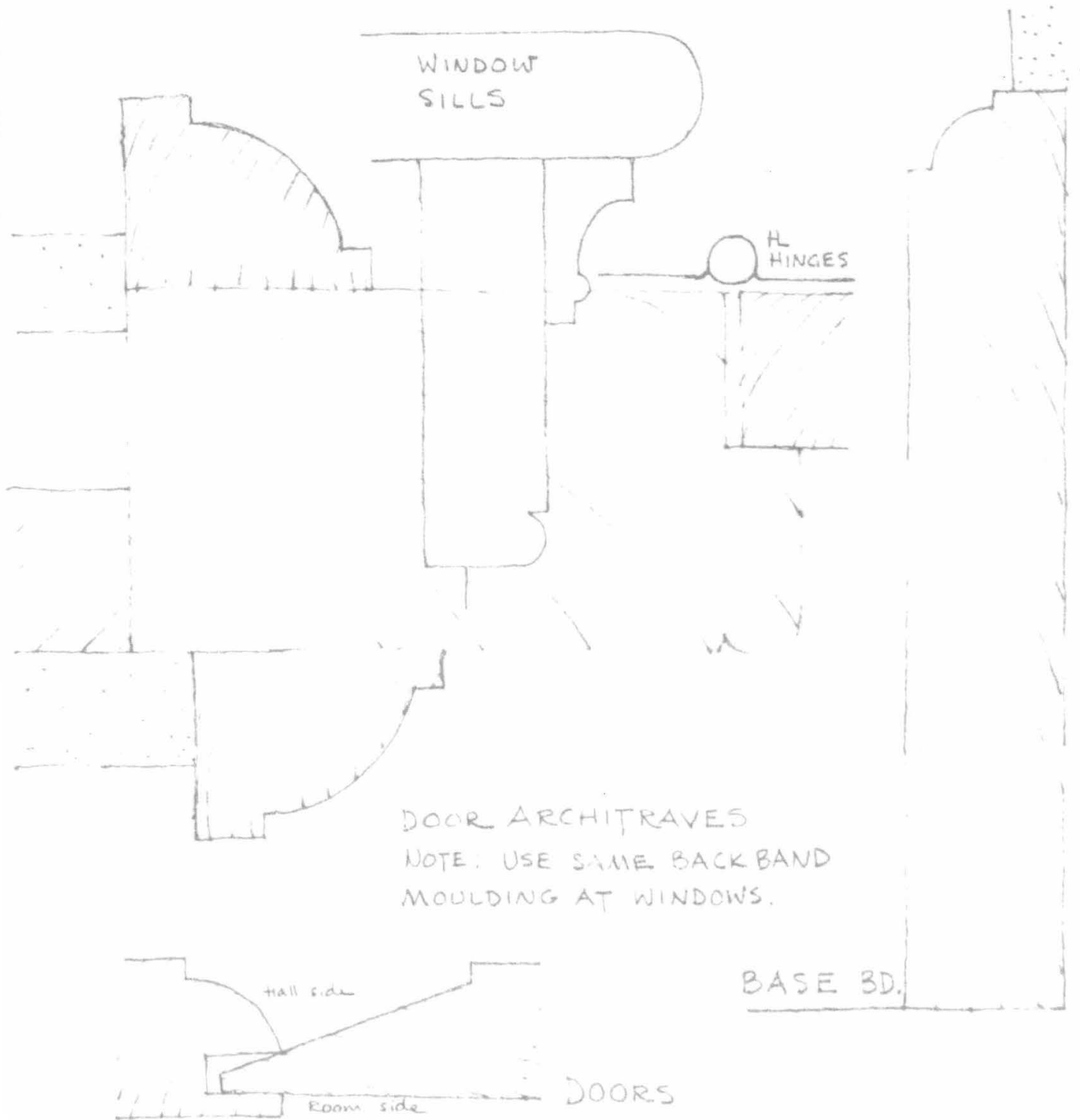
GARRET TRIM - ROOMS & HALLWAY

SOURCE: INSURANCE SURVEYS OF CITY TAVERN

1834: "plain base round"

1848: "plain base - single architrave"

Dilworth - Todd - Moylan, 1775



Z

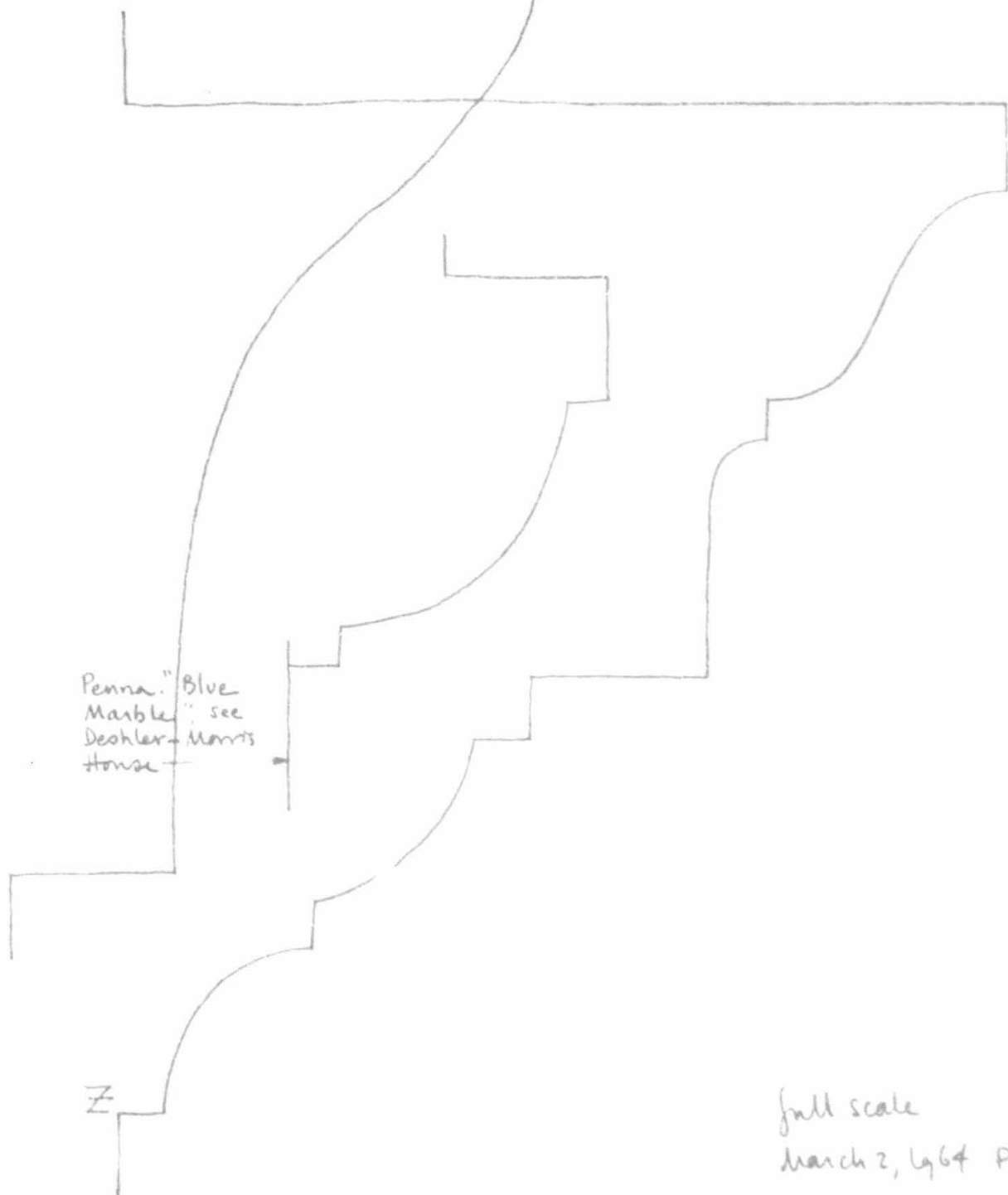
CITY TAVERN
INTERIOR

FIRST FLOOR - EAST ROOMS

MANTLE

SOURCE:

Deahler - Morris House - 1774.



full scale
March 2, 1964 P.H.

CITY TAVERN

INTERIOR

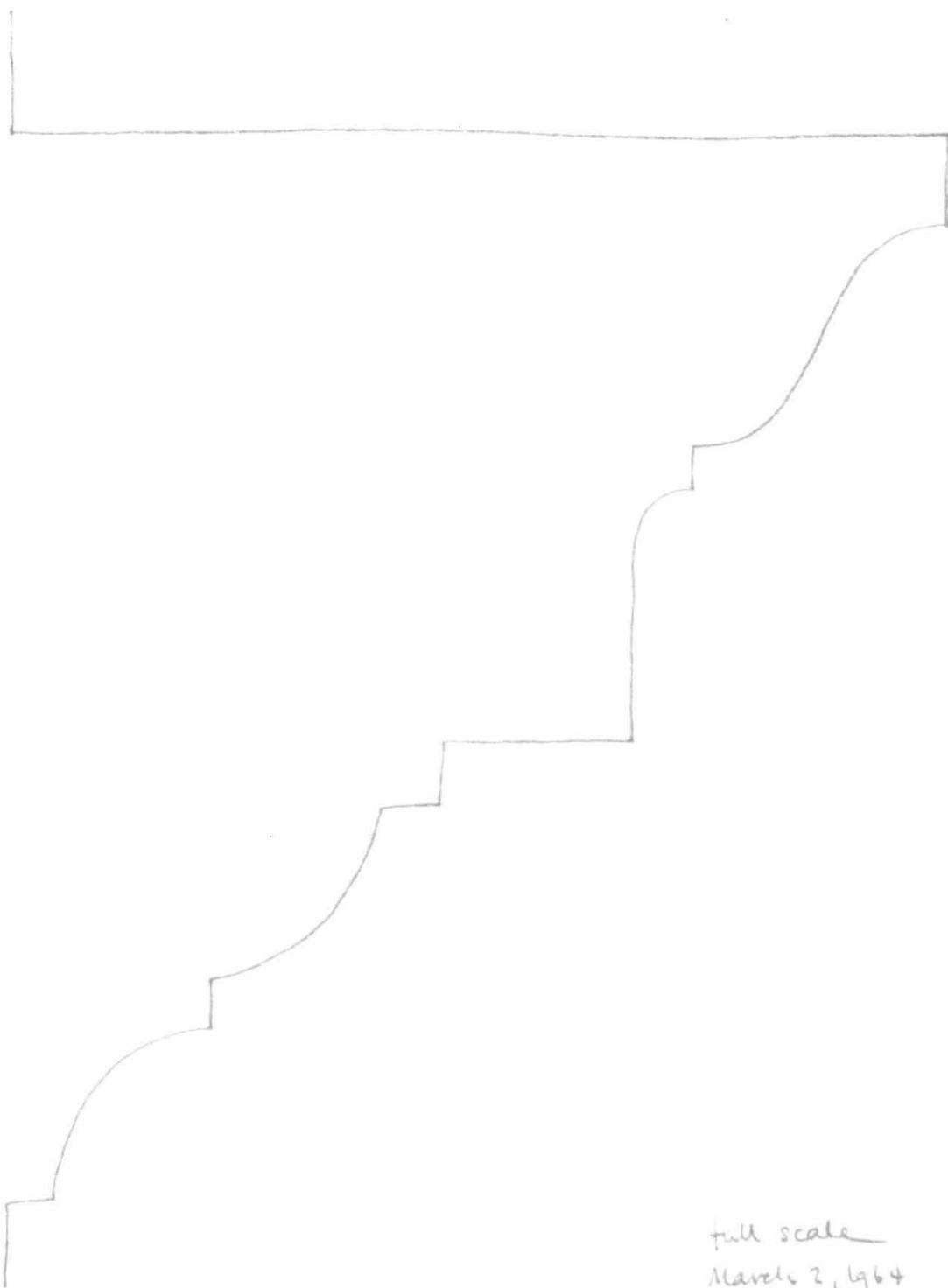
FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR WEST ROOM MANTLES

SOURCE: INSURANCE SURVEYS OF CITY TAVERN

1773 & 1785 "all finish'd plain"

1834 "The 2^d story ... two plain mantles"

Deshler-Morris House 1774.



full scale
March 2, 1964
PH

Z

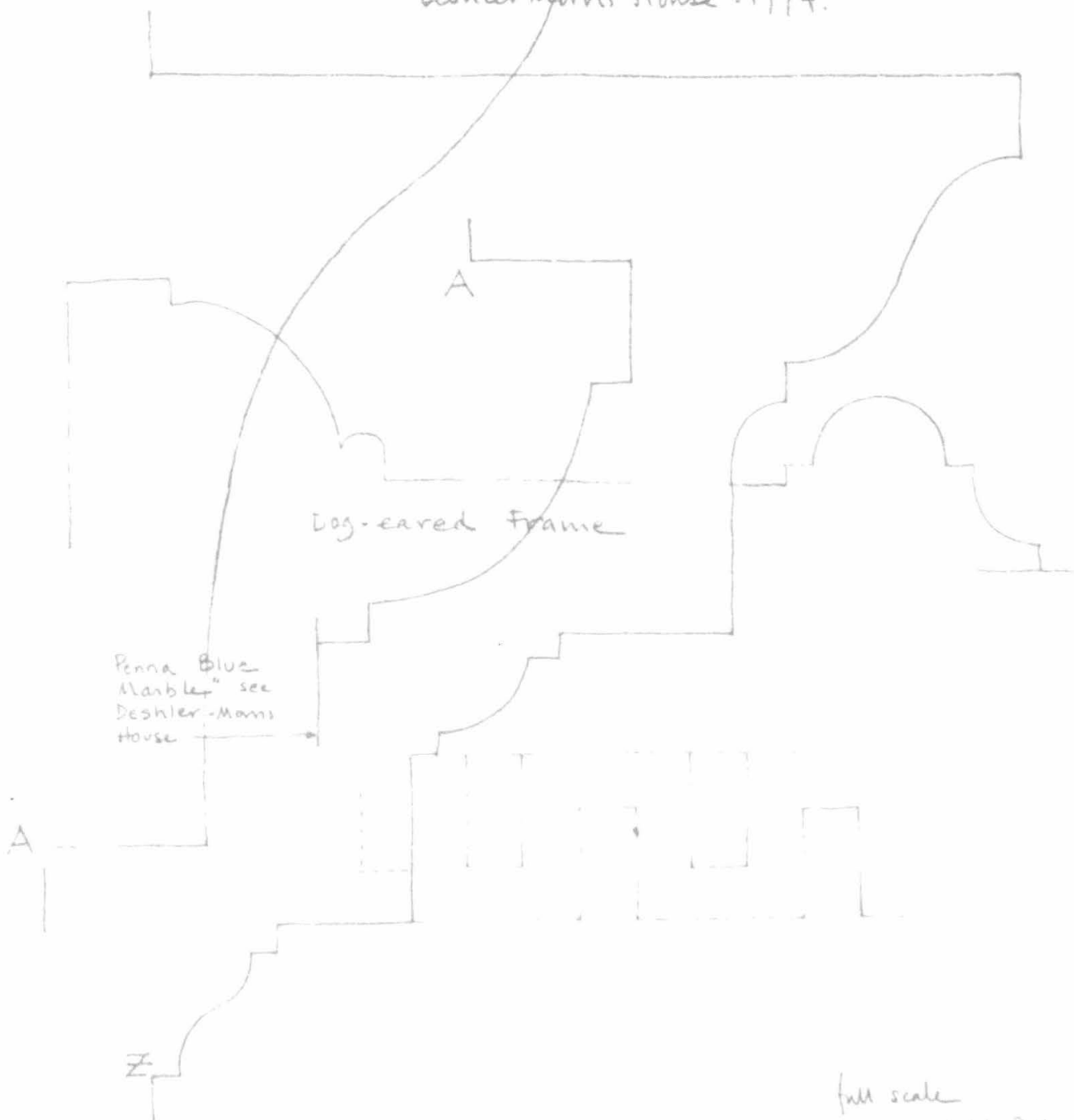
CITY TAVERN
INTERIOR

SECOND FLOOR, LONG ROOM

MANTLE + TABERNACLE FRAME

SOURCE - INSURANCE SURVEYS OF CITY TAVERN
1773, 1785. "the large Room in 2^d story ...
with frett Cornish"

Deshler Mann's House - 1774.



full scale
March 2, 1964, P.H.

CITY TAVERN
INTERIOR

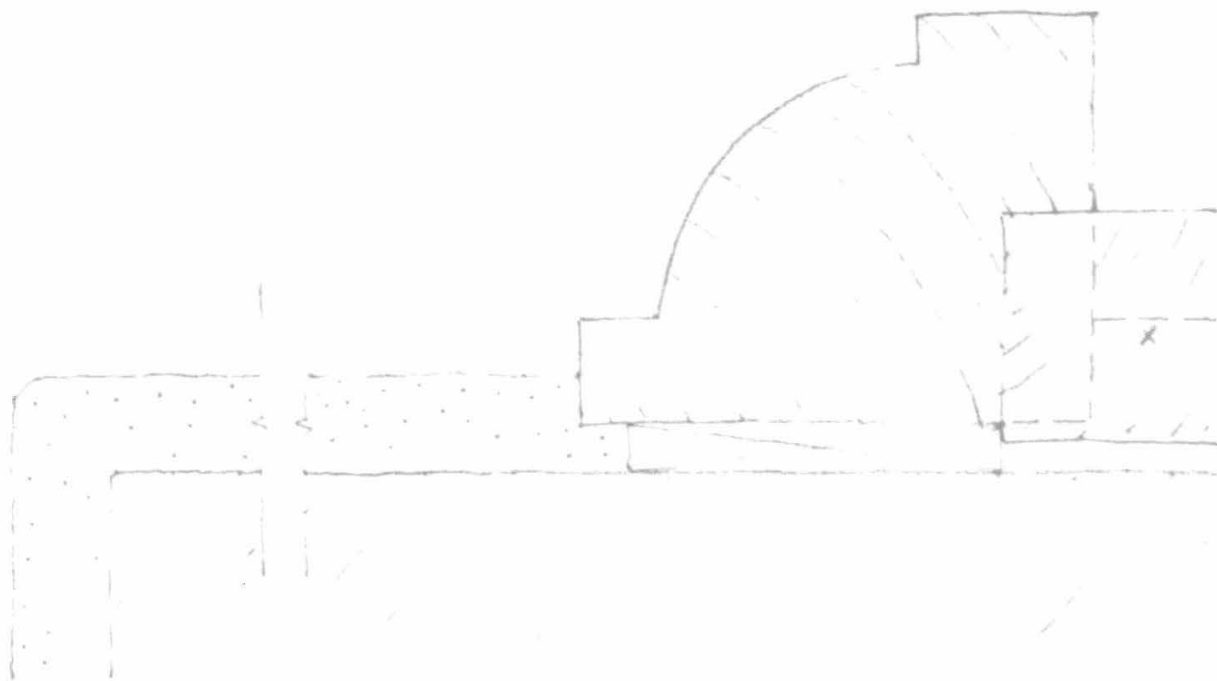
THIRD FLOOR FIREPLACE TRIM

SOURCE: INSURANCE SURVEYS OF CITY TAVERN

1834: "2 plain Mantles"

1848: "large mouldings round the fireplaces"

[Apparently by 1848 any mantle shelf had been removed, if that is what the 1834 survey referred to.]



x at the garret floor if there was a surround moulding, the plastered wall would have this relationship.

Full Scale
Feb 28, 1964 P.H.

CITY TAVERN

INTERIOR

SECOND FLOOR LONG ROOM CORNICE

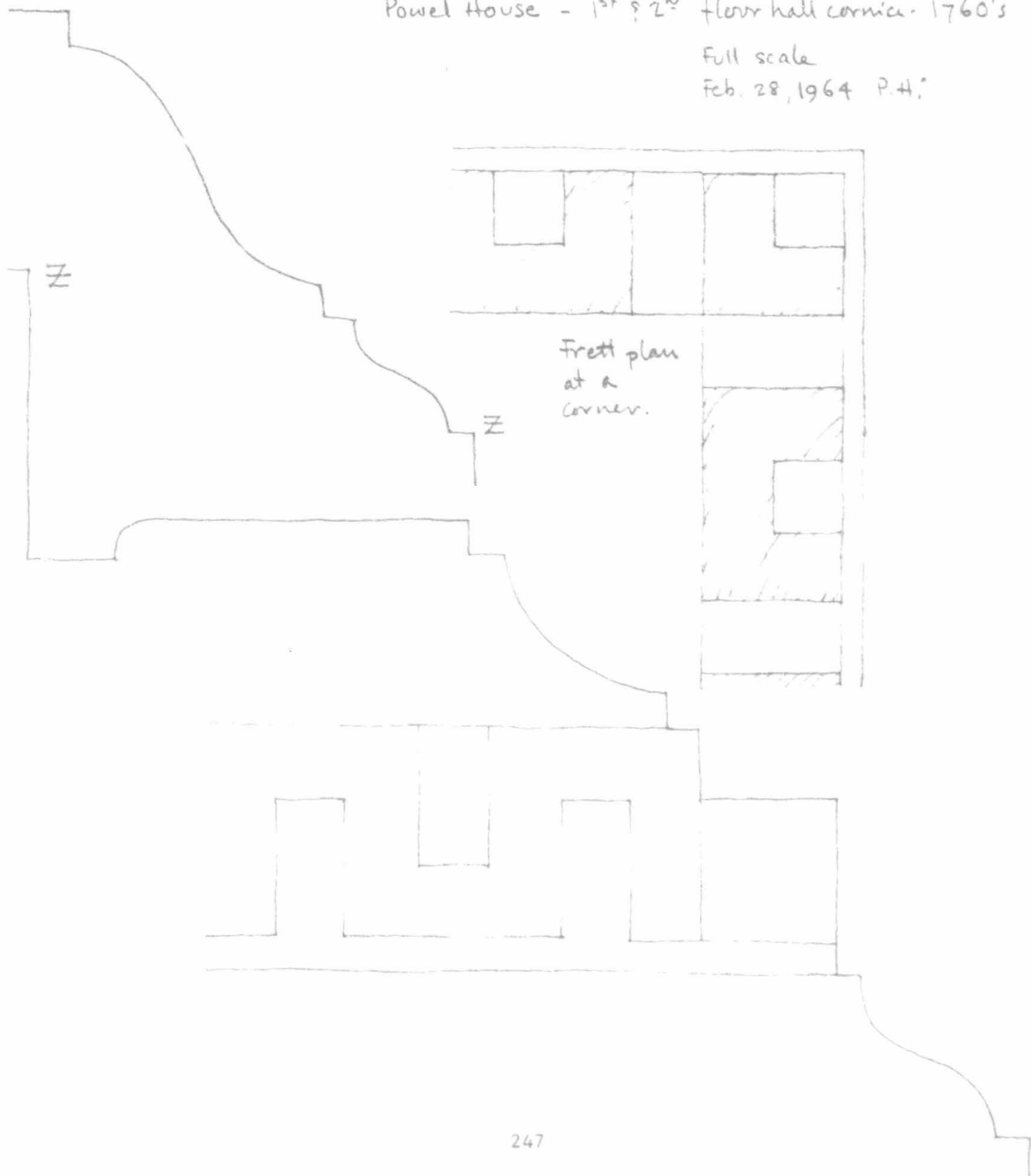
SOURCE: INSURANCE SURVEYS OF CITY TAVERN

1773 & 1785 "intablature across the Room
with frett Cornice"

Powel House - 1st & 2nd floor hall cornice - 1760's

Full scale

Feb. 28, 1964 P.H.



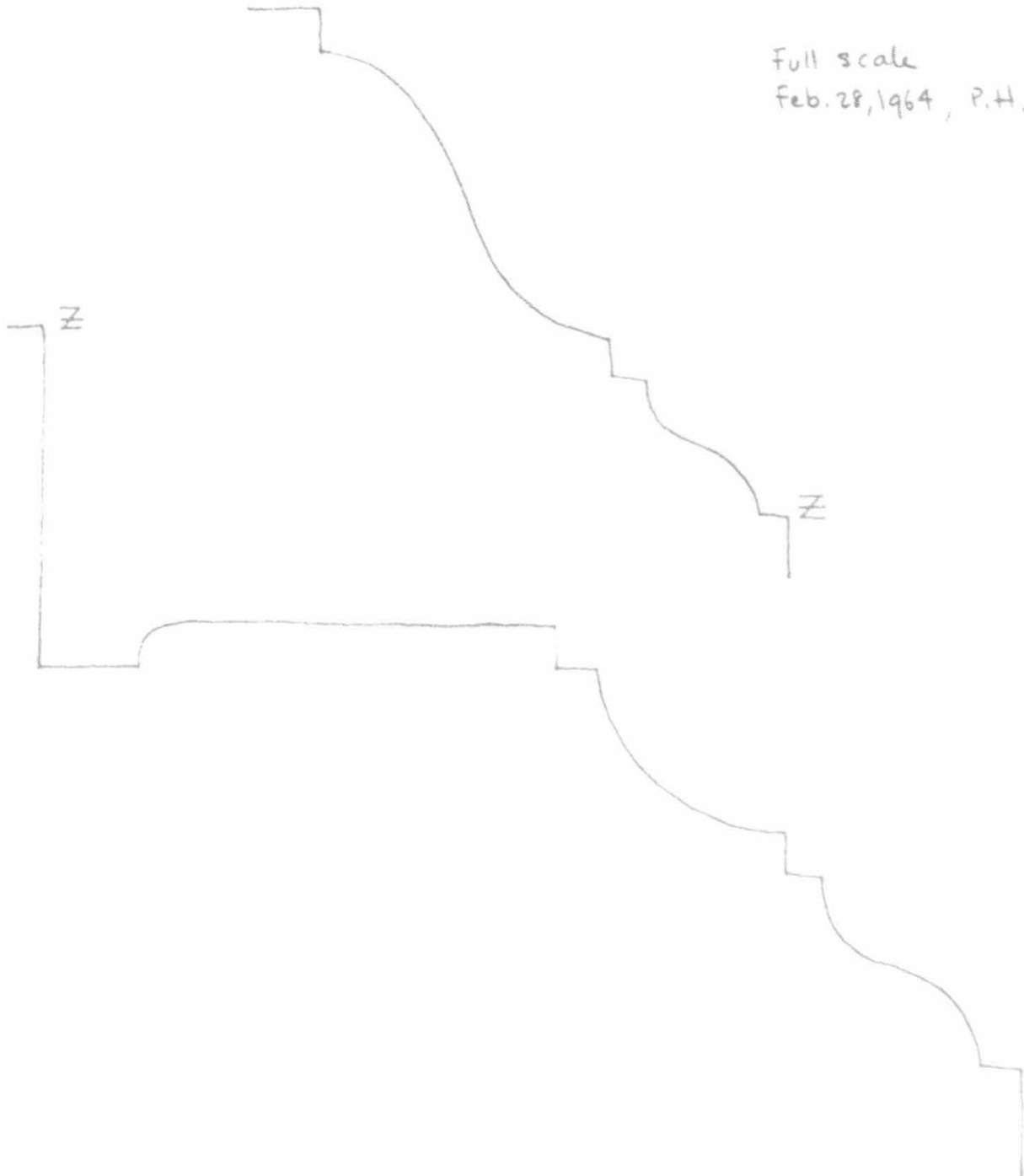
CITY TAVERN

INTERIOR

SECOND FLOOR WEST ROOM CORNICE ON CHIMNEY WALLS

FIRST FLOOR ROOMS ACROSS CHIMNEY BREASTS & CLOSETS

SOURCE: POWEL HSE, 1760's, 1st & 2nd FL. Hall cornices
without the frett moulding.



Full scale
Feb. 28, 1964, P.H.

CITY TAVERN
INTERIOR

THIRD FLOOR ROOMS
FIREPLACE WALL CORNICE &
PANEL MOULDINGS.

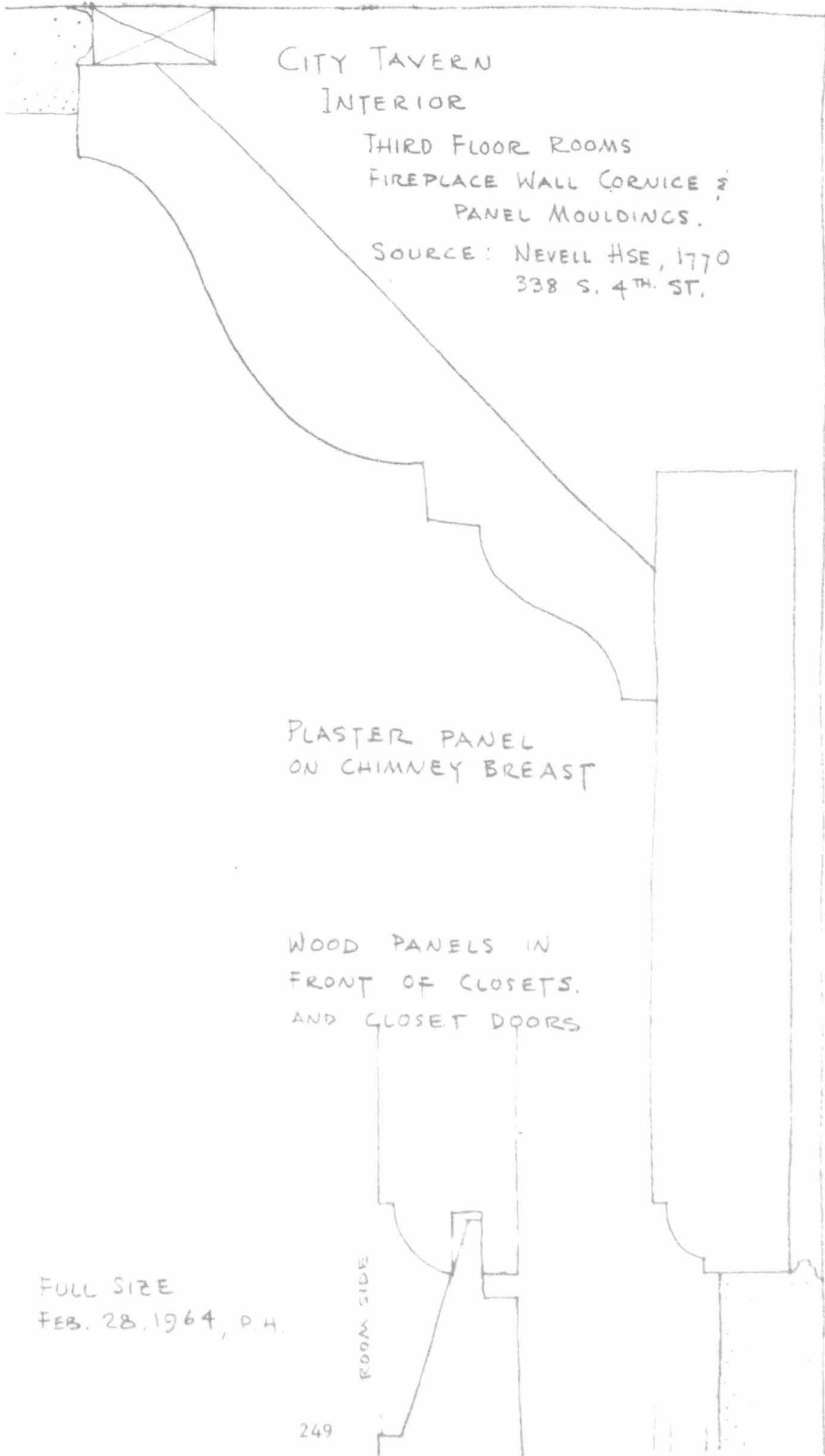
SOURCE: NEVELL HSE, 1770
338 S. 4TH. ST.

PLASTER PANEL
ON CHIMNEY BREAST

WOOD PANELS IN
FRONT OF CLOSETS.
AND CLOSET DOORS

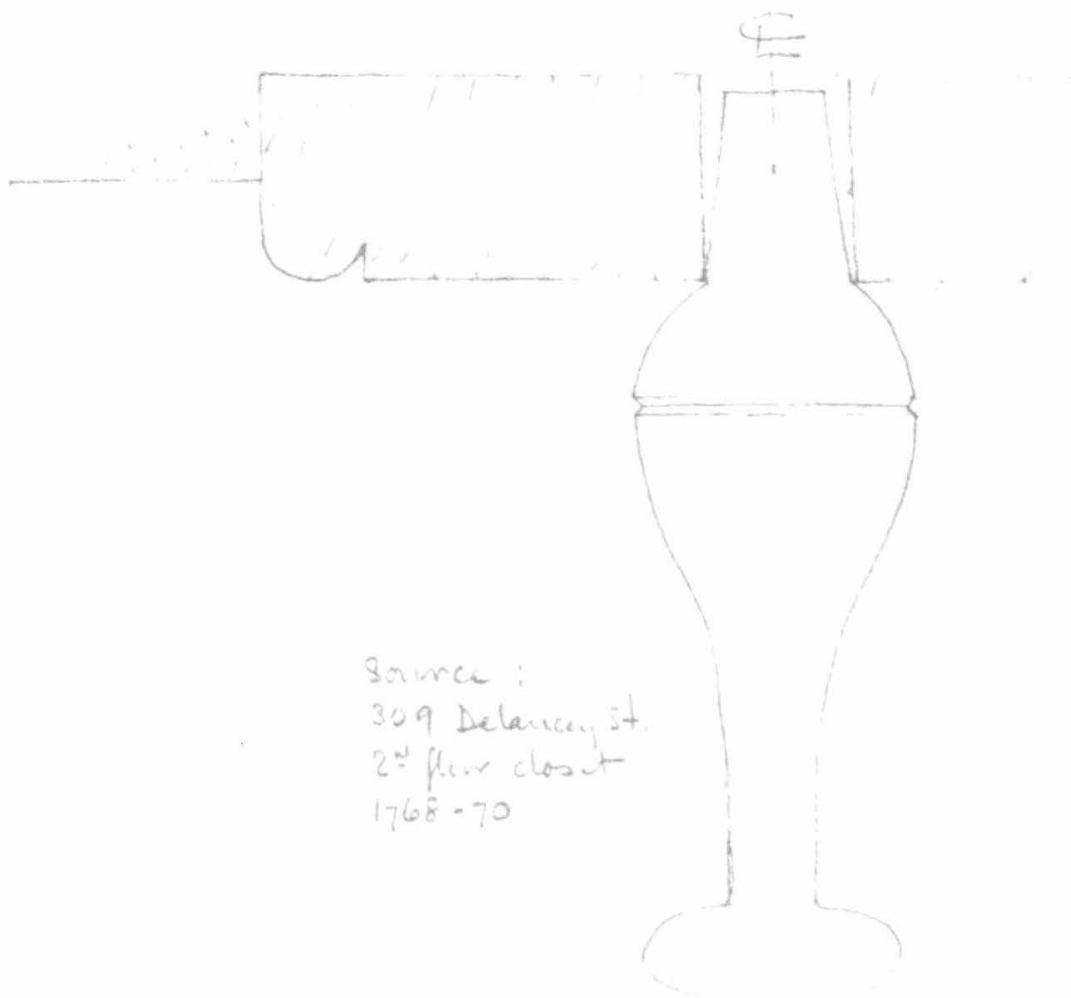
FULL SIZE
FEB. 28, 1964, P.H.

ROOM SIDE



CITY TAVERN
INTERIOR

TURNED CLOTHES PEGS



Source :
309 Delancey St.
2nd floor closet
1768-70

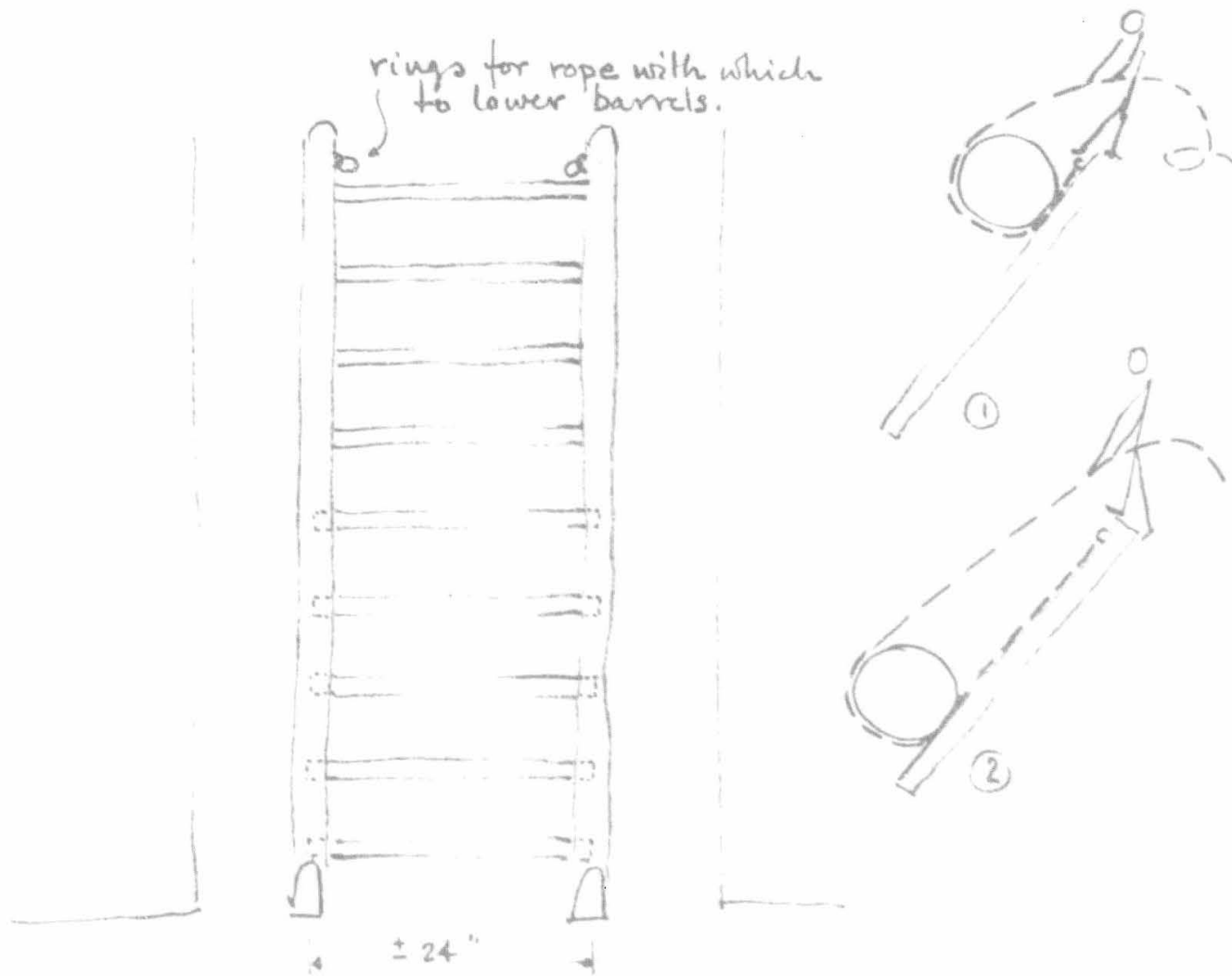
J H 830
677. PMS

CITY TAVERN.

B'SMT

BULKHEAD RAMP FOR BARRELS & LADDER

SOURCE: OLD FALLS TAVERN, EAST FALLS, PHILA.
MEAS'D AUG. 1963, P. HARTSHORNE



P.H. 10/1/63

ADDENDUM NO. 1

In examining a pre-1849 photograph taken from the steeple of Independence Hall looking east over what is now Independence National Historical Park, it was found that indeed City Tavern had been recorded at least once by photography. The view (incorrectly labeled "North View") was taken by the "patent Talbotype process by W. & F. Langenheim, 216 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, and 247 Broadway, N. Y." The original survives in print form, cropped within a circle 2¾ inches in diameter, at the Missouri Historical Society, and in copy negative form at Independence National Historical Park, No. 2099.

In the background of the view, the roof and north side of City Tavern is recognizable just to the south of the Bank of Pennsylvania. As a check on the volume of our reconstruction, our immediate concern upon this discovery was to use the perspective of the photograph to relate the known heights of nearby buildings to the roof of City Tavern.

Because these structures stood some 1,600 feet from the camera and their images are somewhat indistinct, we enlarged the circular photograph to only 11 inches in diameter so as not to cause further distortion.

A partial overlay of this photograph is included here to demonstrate the reverse perspective process which we used in relating City Tavern to the known heights of both the Philadelphia Merchants Exchange and the Bank of Pennsylvania. The differences in grade of each building were determined by a map of curb elevations supplied by the Philadelphia Department of Streets.

Basically, the steps were as follows:

1. Because the centerline of the photograph is parallel to Chestnut Street and Walnut Street and perpendicular to the cross streets and the river, the view could be considered in one point perspective. Therefore, by establishing a vanishing point using the roof lines of the foreground buildings, hypothetically, the roof lines in the distance vanish to the same point.
2. On the north gable of City Tavern, draw a vertical from the roof peak to the level of the east and west cornices to establish the vertical height of the roof slopes.
3. Project this vertical height horizontally until it intersects the plane of the south wall of City Tavern (i.e., at the south end of the roof ridge).

4. As the south wall of City Tavern in plan is the same distance away from Walnut Street as the center line of the Merchants Exchange Lantern (i.e., they are in the same plane), project from the vanishing point the vertical roof height at City Tavern's south wall to the centerline of the Merchants Exchange Lantern.

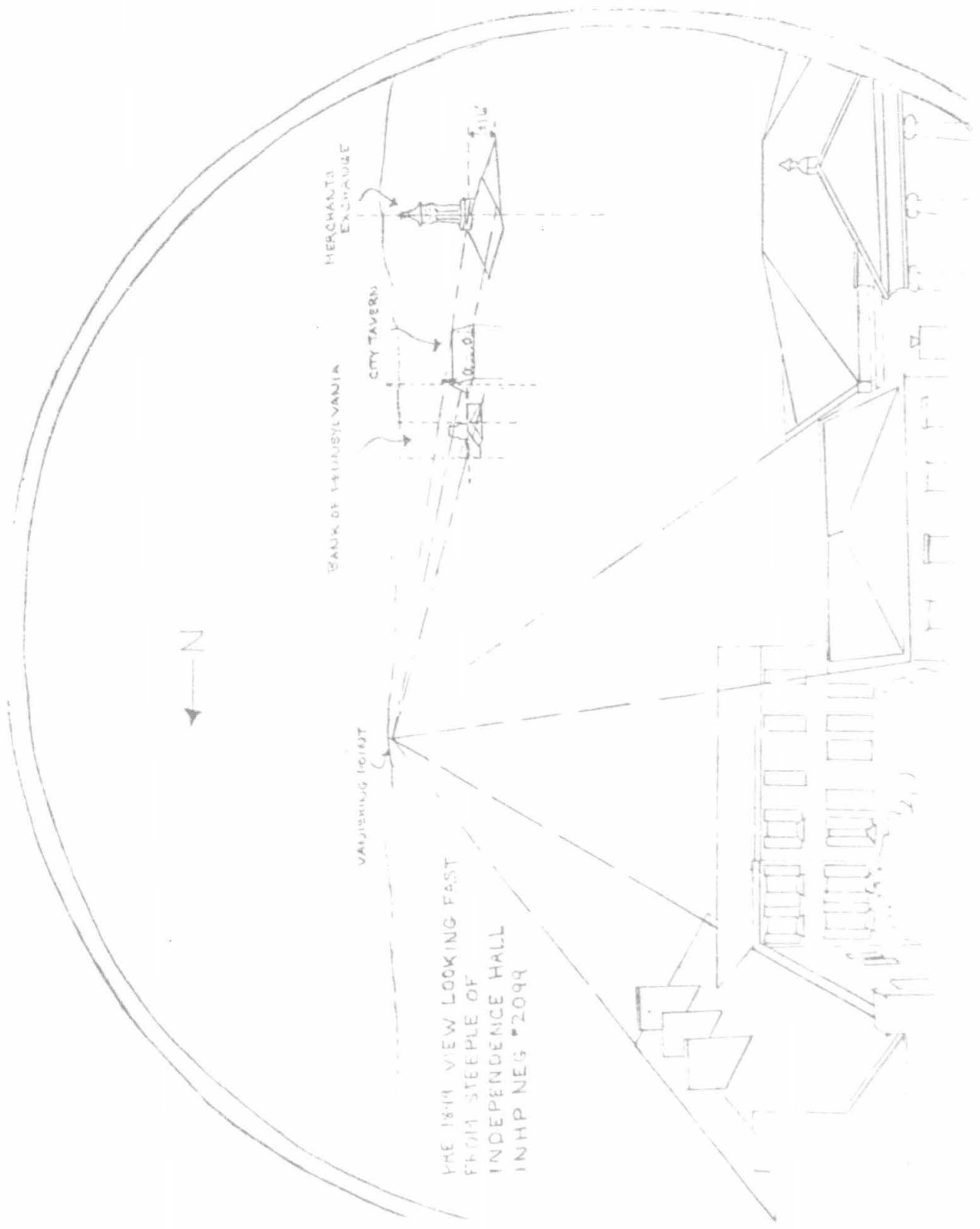
5. The distance between the two points intersected on the centerline can then be proportionately related to the known parts of the lantern and thereby establish the roof height of City Tavern at ± 16 feet.

6. The upper of these points intersected the bottom of the Merchants Exchange Lantern which is ± 56 feet above grade. Knowing that City Tavern's Second Street grade was $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet higher than the Merchants Exchange Dock Street grade, the roof peak of the tavern can be calculated at ± 54 feet high.

7. As a further check closer to the center of the perspective, draw two verticals at the east and west facade roof peaks of the Bank of Pennsylvania.

8. As the center of the north facade of City Tavern is not far away from the plane of the Bank of Pennsylvania east facade, project horizontally the City Tavern cornice level until it intersects the vertical centerline of the Bank of Pennsylvania east pediment. Project this intersection from the vanishing point until it intersects the west gable vertical centerline. Relate this point to the measured elevation of the Bank of Pennsylvania by B. H. Latrobe (Illustration No. 5). This point is ± 43 feet above grade at the Bank. Add the 2 feet of the lower grade at City Tavern and the cornice of City Tavern should then be ± 45 feet high.

The discrepancy in the results of these two proofs points out the lack of reliability of obtaining exact measurements from this photograph. Because of the distance and possible lens distortion of the buildings under consideration, the discovery of this photograph has only approximately proved that the reconstructed height of City Tavern is realistic.



PRE 1814 VIEW LOOKING EAST
 FROM STEEPLE OF
 INDEPENDENCE HALL
 INHP NEG #2099