historic structure report
ARCHITECTURAL DATA SECTION

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
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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.
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**CLASS OF ESTIMATE**

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**ESTIMATES APPROVED**

[Signature]

[Date: 4/27/1]
**-SCHEDULING-**

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**ALL OTHER PROJECT TYPES**

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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. 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. 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.


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 reexamination 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

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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 [would] 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 commodious Tavern."3 It was only fitting that the leading


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

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 1772" (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.

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5Ibid.
6Ibid.
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.)
irustees. 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,” 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.” 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.”

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 “Blue Anchor.”

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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.


11 See notes and Queries. 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. 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 Government 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."

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, 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, and public


13Ibid., II, 59

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, spirituous 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
titled 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.


16 June Session, 1789. Mayor's Court Docket Book June 1789. March
1792, MSS. Municipal Archives, Philadelphia, pa. 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 L25 shares, which with a L1000 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,


19 Georgetown'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."

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 "gentle 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.

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." In fact, the will and inventory and estate account of James
Kitchen testify indeed that James Kitchen was a successful business man.

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20 James 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.

21 Fire Insurance Blotters, 3 vols. 1794-1805, April 30, 1796 Samuel
Richardet Dec. 14, 1796 Samuel Richardet, June 11, 1799 James

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.

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.

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).

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).

23 Will 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.

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

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

26 See 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 outsides 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 500
walls, with the Piazza and Stair 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 rafter. 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.)

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." 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. 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."

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, the other two were probably used for storage, and the central passage led to stairways up to Second Street, the rear yard, and the first floor. The kitchen rooms were probably those facing Second

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3 *The Pennsylvania Gazette*, February 14, 1774


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

6 See 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 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 pumpmaker.

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 Dutfield... pd 10." In this case Robert Keer may have been an apprentice of Dutfield, and it is possible that Dutfield 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).

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

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. 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."

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, 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 21' x 48' to 27' x 61', and from a ceiling height of 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 Inskipe, who signed his name with a mark, was paid on January 12, 1793, £9 12s 6d "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.

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

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12 Receipt 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. 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.

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."

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." For these added convenience structures Elizabeth Powel paid an additional deposit "for reensuring the City Tavern the risque increased by wooden Buildings back."

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13 One of the items reads: "Charles Cecil Iron Work City Tavern 2 86" 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.


15 See 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.


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 11". 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. The old necessary well was back-filled and covered with 900 new paving bricks over an area of about 200 square feet. 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." 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. 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 25 0 for a "Hen coop" in March 1800, a payment which

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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. A then 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 dollars 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, 10". 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

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

26 Indenture 8 March 1821, Folder 1820 30, Box 1, Elizabeth Powel Business Ps. 1810 57, 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. . . ." She thereupon offered the property for "fifty-five thousand dollars . . . together with ground rent . . . amounting to 723 dollars per annum. . . ." 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. 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." With the number of entrances on

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


31Poulson'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 unglamorous, 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 Counsellor 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 choose [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 visiting 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 deliver into the past."32

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 + 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. Poulson, 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 + 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 another 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 + 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, + 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 + 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 (\(\frac{1}{2}\)" = 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 E1) include the phrases "- a pediment in front modillion Cornish at eaves", "a pediment in front modillion eaves", and "A pediment in front, Modilion 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 31), it is shown trimmed by a frontispiece. Literally the enframement 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 36 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 panelled door jambs surrounded by eared architraves, surmounted by a plain boad 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).^ 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 eve and a shell soffited gable hood above the entrance coor. 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. ^ 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 Jugies" (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).

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^See 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.

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.

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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 |

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6Philadelphia Contributionship Lease 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.

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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.

9. Phila. 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.

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”\textsuperscript{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 1/2 feet by 21 1/2 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 Balcony over it.”\textsuperscript{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.”\textsuperscript{13}

Yet one other form of Piazza occurs on country houses. In 1783 a free-standing house “3 miles from the City . . . 2 stories high,” had “a Piazza to each story on the South Sides.”\textsuperscript{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 porch under it with Ramp, Rials & balisters - and Stairs down to the kitchen.”

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

\textsuperscript{12}Contributionship Survey Bk No. 1, p. 128 Aug 13, 1787

\textsuperscript{13}1798 Federal Direct Tax, West Northern Liberties List A Addendum, INHP microfilm 4871

\textsuperscript{14}Philadelphia Contributionship Survey Bk No. 1, p. 100 James Brinshurst, March 1, 1783.
1773 Book No. 1, p. 54
"a piazza Back 28 by 11 feet a poarch under it with Ramp. Rails & Balisters and Stairs down to the kitchen."

1785 Loose Survey
"a piazza, 28 by 11 ft. and poarch under it inclose. with Rails & Balisters."

1785 Book No. 1, p. 119
"A piazza 28 by 11 ft. and poarch under it Inclosed with rails & Balisters."

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

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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
1874 "The lower Story is divided in two rooms & passage . . . a large arch in each room & one in the passage with reeded pilasters and panelled soffit . . ."
1848 "The lower Story is a. one room . . . three Archd doorways, finished with Single Architraves, & panelled 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 above spanned parallel to these partitions; i.e., 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 Ingris (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 panels 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.


17 That 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.

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 ± 48' x ± 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

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


20 Wm. B. Reed, Life and Correspondence of Joseph Reed. Phila.: Lindsay and Blakiston, 1347, vol. 1, p. 65.

21 Pennsylvania Gazette, April 17, 1773.

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 pedistals fluted pilasters and frame,\(^d\) intabliture with frett Cornish ."

1773 Book No. 1, p. 54
"The Large Room in 2d Story has 2 pedistals fluted pilasters & frame,\(^d\) Intabliture with Cornish ."

1785 Loose Survey
"The Large Room in 2d Story has two fluted pilasters with pedistals 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 pedistals and intabliture across the room with frett cornice".

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

"luted pilasters" - Engaged flat column shafts with continuous vertical concave grooves. Although not listed, the pilasters would include bases and capitals.

"pedestals" - The support for the pilasters, including plinth, shaft or die, and cap or surbase.

"intabliture" - An entablature is the full order supported by the pilasters, including architrave, frieze and cornice.

"frett 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", "intablature across the room" and "two".

It is very possible that the "frame" 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 Breast ..." 25

The terms "intablature 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," 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.

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

25 Philadelphia 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..." 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', ie., below or south of Market Street. 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..." For the City Concerts advertised in 1786, the orchestra platform had to hold a piano forte as well as string and wood winds. Again, this need for considerable size


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 fret cornice entablature which runs across each short end of the room, the fret 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 Closets" (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

30 Contributionship 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 finished 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), "Scorting" (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.

55
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 refurnished . . . [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 hosteries. 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

DELIVERY
ENT./EXIT

SERVICE YARD

VISITOR ENT.

CITY TAVERN

1979 ANNEX

TO
VISITOR CENTER

TO
VISITOR GARAGE

PROPOSED
WALL & POPLARS
REPRESENTING
1799 BANK OF
PENNSYLVANIA
& SCREENING.
PRESENT U.S.
CUSTOMS PARKING

April 8, 1972
K.H. Batenaur
CITY TAVERN - B'SMT

SCHEMATIC PLAN A

UTILIZING THE C. 1755 HOUSE
"THERE TO ADJOINING" WHICH
WAS AN ANNEX TO CITY TAVERN.
CITY TAVERN - 1ST FL.

SCHEMATIC PLAN A

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

---

SECOND STREET

PHC APRIL 1972
1/4" = 1'-0"
CITY TAVERN - 2ND FL.
SCHEMATIC PLAN A

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

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

---

SERVICE

DINING

SERVICE

TOUR'S
CONCERTS, BANQUETS

EMERGENCY, TOUR EXIT
CITY TAVERN - B'SMT
SCHEMATIC PLAN B

SERVICE ELEVATOR + STAIR

KITCHEN ETC.
SERVICE
UNDER YARD

SERVICE
DUMB WAITERS
UP

DUMB WAITERS
UP/ DOWN

RESTORED 18TH C KITCHEN

\(\frac{\text{1:10}}{\text{P.H.B.}}\)
CITY TAVERN - 1ST FL.
SCHEMATIC PLAN B

DELIVERY SERVICE ELEVATOR + STAIR

TOUR + DINING
ENT. - EXIT

DINING

"EXCHANGE RM" DINING

WAITING RM
CITY TAVERN HISTORY EXHIBITS

TO VISITOR CENTER

SECOND STREET

K_o = 1.0" F.H.B.
CITY TAVERN - 2ND FL.
SCHEMATIC PLAN B

TOURS
CONCERTS, BANQUETS

\( \frac{1}{16}'' = 1'-0'' \) P.H.B.
CITY TAVERN - B'SMT
SCHEMATIC PLAN C
CITY TAVERN - 2ND FL.
SCHEMATIC PLAN C

Y_16'' = 1' 0'' P.M.E.
V. APPENDICES
Appendix A

CHAIN OF TITLE TO THE CITY TAVERN PROPERTY

Ex-Record Book I, 184
William Penn

to
John Goodson

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

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
January 10, 1760
Samuel Emlen, Merchant--executor of will of Samuel Powell (grandfather) deceased
to
Samuel Powell--(grandson, devisee in will)

£1000 (for services)

Under 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

Samuel Powell--Esquire & Elizabeth, h/w

Apr. 29, 1771

to

Thomas Proctor--Carpenter

Cons: rent ($166-½Sp. 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 $166-½ & 9 pence.

Cons: 10 sh.

Rec. July 14, 1774
By virtue of a writ of Levari 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

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

Proven Nov. 11, 1793
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 begin-ning. With the tenements or messuage thereon erected.

Rec. July 31, 1848
Deed Book JMH-917, 235-238

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

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 180.56' 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. thoresaid; 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 hereunto 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 Proprieters 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 intitled 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 Premisses, disposing any 
part of the Stock in Repairs, or any Regulations thereof, 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 with- 
in 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 Disposition 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 Premisses 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)

Appendix C  


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pd</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James Bringhurst's</td>
<td>Bill of Ironmongery pd £80.18.1</td>
<td>Pd £253.----</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Bistel's</td>
<td>Bill of Iron Work</td>
<td>Pd 76.13. 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Barn's's</td>
<td>Bill of Painting</td>
<td>Pd 163. 7. 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Trueman's</td>
<td>Bill of Wire-work &amp;c</td>
<td>Pd 14.----</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wetherill &amp; Cresson's</td>
<td>Bill of Boards &amp;c</td>
<td>Pd 36.10.</td>
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<td>John Britton's</td>
<td>Bill of Boards &amp;c</td>
<td>Pd 9.----</td>
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<td>Thomas Proctor's</td>
<td>Bill of Carpentry &amp;c</td>
<td>Pd 963.17.10</td>
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<td>George Wescott's</td>
<td>Bill of Copper &amp;c</td>
<td>Pd 13. 5. 3</td>
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<td>Alexander Smith's</td>
<td>Bill of Hanging Bells &amp; c</td>
<td>Pd 27. 9.----</td>
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<td>Robert Erwin's</td>
<td>Bill of pd £40 not Carried out</td>
<td>Pd 30.----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Keer's</td>
<td>Bill of Duffield</td>
<td>Pd 10.----</td>
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<td>Andrew Cribble's</td>
<td>Bill of Blank in MSS [cooper]</td>
<td>1.12. 6</td>
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<td>John Colstoner's</td>
<td>Bill of Lime</td>
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<td>Ludwig Brass's</td>
<td>Bill of Sheet Iron 56 lb 2/3 1/2 p</td>
<td>2.16. 9</td>
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<td>1. 9.10</td>
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<td>James Glen's</td>
<td>Bill of Workmanship</td>
<td>5.19. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christopher Cave's</td>
<td>Bill of Pumpmaker [supposed £11.5.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Martin Jugiez's</td>
<td>Bill of Carving</td>
<td>5.12. 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Martin's</td>
<td>Bill Upholster</td>
<td>11.19. 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>David Morgan &amp; Co.</td>
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[Continuation]
Continuation-Cadwalader "Accot of Sundry Bills of Material & Workmanship For Building City Tavern..."

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Supposed amt of Bills 1 1/2 years/ground rent

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

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<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>James Brineham</td>
<td>Bill of common corner</td>
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<td>John Bland</td>
<td>Bill of Iron work</td>
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<td>James Barns</td>
<td>Bill of Painting</td>
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<td>Richard Freeman</td>
<td>Bill of Miter work</td>
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<td>Wethersell &amp; Gregory</td>
<td>Bill of Boardsize</td>
<td>£36.12</td>
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<td>John Aclleton</td>
<td>Bill of Boardsize</td>
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<td>Thomas Prater</td>
<td>Bill of Carpentry</td>
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<td>George Wescott</td>
<td>Bill of Copper</td>
<td>£13.8.3</td>
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<td>Alexander Smillies</td>
<td>Bill of Hanging Bellows</td>
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<td>Robert Lovins</td>
<td>Bill of £26.9</td>
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<td>Robert Kerri</td>
<td>Bill of Pewter</td>
<td>£15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andrew Grubben</td>
<td>Bill of</td>
<td>£1 - 12.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Colstone</td>
<td>Bill of stone</td>
<td>£3 - 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sudwick Bradly</td>
<td>Bill of sheet iron 56 1/4 (a)</td>
<td>£2 - 10.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Glenn</td>
<td>Bill of Miter and ship, altering chimney</td>
<td>£12 - 9.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Christopher Jones</td>
<td>Bill of £100</td>
<td>£5 - 12.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Martin Sugeri</td>
<td>Bill of Carving</td>
<td>£5 - 12.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Martin</td>
<td>Bill of</td>
<td>£11.19.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Morgan</td>
<td>Carving</td>
<td>£9 - 16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: £484 - 17 - 9

Supposed dates of Bills:
93 - 14.3 12 years from present.
Documentation of Unidentified Tradesmen in the 1772 - 1773
"Accot of Sundry Bills of Materials & Workmanship for Building
City Tavern Wir..."

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,

Ps. 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 & Co. 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 gen-
tleel tavern, it contains several large club rooms, two of which
being thrown into (to make a spacious room of near fifty feet in
length, for public entertainment: There are likewise several com-
modious lodging rooms, for the accommodation 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 for-
ward 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 expense, 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 con-
sequence, be made easy to the tenant: The extensiveness of the under-
taking, 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
supply to HUGH JAMES, WALTER, at the London Coffee-House.
The Pennsylvania Journal, and the Weekly Advertiser, Philadelphia,
Aug. 17, 1774.
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

Philadelphia, April 69, 1778

The CITY TAVERN

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

For terms enquire of Mr. JAMPS ALLEN in Walnut Street above Third-street

The Pennsylvania Ledger; or the Philadelphia Market-Day Advertiser, Philadelphia.
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. 7; 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 Household 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- Irans, Shovels and tongs, Knives and Forks, Kettles, Candlesticks, Pewter, Pots &c. &c.
July 14.

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 favors, 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.

.Edmund Moyston,
Philadelphia, June 14, 1786

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.

TO BE LET
(And may be entered upon the 16th 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.

City-Tavern & Coffee-House

EDWARD MOYSTON

Philadelphia, Oct. 9, 1787

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 accommodation 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. 5.
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 1? to 2 at Noon, and 6 to 8 in the Evening.

The remainder of this spacious and elegant Building is totally unconnected with the aforesaid 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 style.

COMMODIUS 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 14, 1799.

The Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser, Philadelphia, Friday, Jan 20, 1799, p. 1, col. 2; /See also Trade Card with same text, "Philadelphia, August 13, 1799, Printed by Dunlap and Claypole", and signed on reverse side "Edward Mouston 1799", Society misc. Collection, Box 94, 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 style, 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, 1794,
p. 9, col. 7.
Samuel Richardct

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.

SAML. RICHARDCT 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 RICHARDSON 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 expenses of which amount to upwards of £500. City Tavern, June 23, 1797.


NOTICE

SAMUEL RICHARDSON 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

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,

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 accommodated 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'hôte) 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

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

Appendix E

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

PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE SURVEY OF 1773

[Loose Survey, No. 1767 to 1769]

Survey'd Novem: 2d 1773 - The Large New house at the Request of James Allen [this last line is written in different hand] Situate on the west Side of Second 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 Second, and 5 Rooms in 3d Story all finish'd plain with Surbass & Scerting, and fronts to Closetts and archaticives to windows - the large Room in 2d Story has two pedistals fluted pilasters and framed intableiture 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 partitions Cheifly walls-
Carot 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 porch under it with Ramp'd Rails & balisters-
and Stairs down to the kitchen the whole painted and New A Tavern
Cung Bedford

All below in a different hand

$1500 on 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 whole of the Piazza -- 500$330. PC
Survey'd November 2d 1773-at the Request of James Allen Esq. a Large New house Situate on the west Side of 2d 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 2d & 5 Rooms in 3d Story all finish'd plain with Scerling Surrass fronts to Closets and Architrives to windows-the Large Room in 2d Story has 2 pedestals fluted pilasters & framed--Intablature with Cornish- 3 Storys of open Newel Stairs Ramp'd & Bracketed Scerling half Rail & open pilasters up the wall of 2 Storys-plastered pertitions Chiefly Brick walls--Gnrot plaster'd--a pediment in front modilion Cornish at Eaves--Straight Joint floors in most of the Rooms--Glass 12 by 9--a piazza Back 28 by 11 feet a poarch under it with Ramps Rails & Balisters - and Stairs down to the kitchen the whole painted--A Tavern

Geo. Bedford

$1500 on the whole
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 whole of the piazza &c $300/pr ft
three policies
PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE SURVEY OF 1785
[Loose Survey]

Resurveyd 2d May 1785 --

The City Tavern Situate on the west Side of Second Street a few doors from wanut Street and belonging to Saml Powel Esq 50 feet front 46 feet deep 3 Storys high 14 & 9 inch walls - 4 Rooms in first 3 Rooms in Second & 5 Rooms in 3d Story all finishd plain with Surbass Scerting fronts to Clossetts and archatrices to windows.
The Large Room in 2d Story has two fluted pilasters with pedestals and intabliture across the Room with frett Cornice Three Storys of open Newel Stairs Rampd & Bracketed - Scert & half Rail and open pilasters up the wall of two Storys - plasterd pertisions Chiefly walls - Garot plasterd a pediment in front Modillion eaves - Strait Joint floors in most of the Rooms - Glass 12 by 9 - a plazon, 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

Gunn 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 Plazon & Stair Case 500

£1500 at 47/6--

[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- Saml Powel Esq
May 2d 1785
PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE SURVEY OF 1785

(Book No. 1, p. 119)

Survey'd May 2d, 1785--

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

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 2d Story has 2 fluted Pilasters with pedistles and Intabliture across the room with frett cornice, Three Storys of open Newell Stairs Ramp & Braketted-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-

Gunn 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 500
Case---------------------------

£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 12½ feet by 33 feet--One Story above the basement. --18 a 9½ in. walls.--The lower Story of the main building is divided in two rooms & passage-floor of 5½ in.

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 & panel'd soffit--double architraves to the windowes & mouldings to the doors Glass in front--12 by 17½ in. f. changed in pencil to 7½ pair folding sash doors W"front" inserted in pencil J--all with inside shutters--Glass back & side 9 by 12½ in.--outside shutters.--The 2d Story in 5 rooms & passage--floor 5½ yellow pine--plain base round & Subbase in two rooms, double architraves to doors & single to windows--front & back--& Single Moulding to 5 Samll rooms. --Glass 9 by 12½ inside shutters front & outside do back--two plain Mantles & 1 pair folding doors, painted.--The 3d Story in 7 rooms & passage, floor of common yellow pine,--plain base round & subbase in two rooms, double 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 12½ inside shutters front & back--plain Mantles.--The Garret in 5 rooms & passage floor of inch yellow pine--plain base round, & plastered, five plain dorner windows & trap door in the roof--Brick eave front & back, tin Gutters & pipes. --The basement is divided in two rooms & Cellar, floors of common 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 mouldings plain Mantle & breast closets--Glass 9 by 12½ 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 mouldings Glass in folding doors, in lieu of windows--15 by 18½ in. 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

101
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 2d Story in one room-floor of com" white pine, rough single Mouldings--Glass 8 by 10 in outside shutters.--The 3d Story in one room--floor of com" rough w© pine, Glass 8 by 10 in 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 30 feet front 46 feet deep, North wing 17 feet by 45 feet: both three stories high South wing 12-½ feet by 33 feet, one story high. 14 & 9 in walls.--The lower Story of the main house is in one room the floor of ¾ in 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 2d Street, Glass 12 by 17; inside shutters, Glass back & on alley, 9 by 12 in outside shutters.--The 2nd story in three rooms & short passage, the floor of ¾ in 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 12 in panel'd inside shutters in front & on alley--& outside do back.--The 3rd story in three rooms, the floor of com" 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 12 in, panel'd inside shutters front & plain d©
back & side.--The garret in five rooms, the floor of com\textsuperscript{n} yellow pine, plain base, single architraves,--five plain ridged dormer windows & trap door in the roof--& windows in the gables--Glass 9 by 11\textsuperscript{in}.--A large open newel stairs with open string, bracketed, 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 2\textsuperscript{nd} flight) Brick Eave front & back tin gutters & pipes--The basement is divided into four rooms & passage, the floor in three is of com\textsuperscript{n} 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 18" Glass in windows 12 by 14\textsuperscript{in} sliders & inside shutters.--Glass back & north side 9 by 12 & 12 by 14\textsuperscript{in}--The North-wing, basement story on Bank St., has two rooms divided by rough board partition, floor of com\textsuperscript{n} yellow pine, plain base & single mouldings, glass 8 by 10\textsuperscript{in}--four pair of sash doors, Glass same--outside shutters, & sliders to the doors.--The main story in two rooms,-planed board partition, floor of Com\textsuperscript{n} yellow pine, plain base, single Architraves one closet.--Glass 9 by 12\textsuperscript{in} outside shutters.--The 2\textsuperscript{nd} Story in one room floor of Com\textsuperscript{n} yellow pine, plain base, single mouldings--a large door way into the main house, Glass 9 by 12\textsuperscript{in}--The 3\textsuperscript{rd} Story in two rooms--board partition, floor com\textsuperscript{n} yellow pine, part of west room not plastered, Glass 8 by 10\textsuperscript{in}. 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 com\textsuperscript{n} yellow & partly white pine, plain base-single mouldings-folding doors on North side in lieu of windows. Glass 15 by 18\textsuperscript{in} much broken-plain Eave, roof old, plastering in bad repair.--The lower Story front & [Street?] in north wing papered. ----8th M\textdegree 23rd__ 1848.

John C. Evans
Surveyor

Liberty of a refectory in the basement and also of a painter and varnisher. Policy N\textdegree 7486. D\textsterling 4000. at 3 per Cent D\textsterling 120--
Agreed to be correct, Charles Lennig

[On reverse side:] N\textdegree 7486
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 ye West side of Second Street where
Samuel Ormy dwells [688 South Second St. next to City Tavern]
22 ft front 38 ft back 2 Storys high 9 Inch party walls Dog
Legd Stairs Plaistered Partition part & part Wood New Shingling
an Apothecary Shop kept here
Kitchen & Necessary 17 ft by 28-½ 2 Storys high
1 p of 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
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,
[688, 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 of 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 POWELL.


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 M, 539-541
April 26, 1784, Proven Oct. 30, 1793

Survey'd 2d Augst 1785
1- house belonging to Joseph Leblon /LeBlanc, #88 South Second next to City Tavern/ Situate on the west side of 2d Street the 3d door above walnut Street
25 feet front 38 feet deep 2 Storys high 9 inch party walls Some plasterd and Some Board pertitions Dog Leg Stairs Carot plasterd-an apothecary Shop kept there.

The Back building 17 by 18 feet-
2 Storys high 9 inch walls
Shingling of the whole New

Gung Bedford
House 730)
Back buildg 130) -b400 -0/

Contributionship survey 461
(Resurvey), LSPF Microfilm XVIII

107
Sheriff John Baker  
to  
Elizabeth Powell  

Cons. B2015

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 Messuage & Lot late of Samuel Powell East 24 feet 10 inches thence South 24 feet thence by Walnut Street 11 feet 4 inches thence by 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  
38 S. Second Street
Surveyd 23d Decemf. 1799

A house belonging to Elizabeth Powel Situate on the west side of
2d Street The 3d 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 plastered and Board partitions, dogleg stairs,
Garot plastered divided into 4 Rooms by Board partitions, 2 Large Curcular
windows and door in front with 86 Lights of Glass in Them 17 by 12
Inches, 4 dormer windows Ridge 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 Shingleing Of the whole 16 years old, outside painted.

Gunning Bedford

House $200
Back 60

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 circu-
cular windows and door in front with 86 lights in them 17 by 17 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 shingleing of
the whole 16 years old outside painted

Gunning Bedford

House $200 at 60/
Back 100

Philadelphia Contributionship Survey 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.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Smith</td>
<td>Feb. 1774-Dec. 1777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clifford Dalley</td>
<td>Aug. 1778-Mar. 1785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Moyston</td>
<td>April 1785-Mar. 1796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Richardson</td>
<td>April 1796-April 1799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Kitchen</td>
<td>May 1799-1808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas W. Francis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Pratt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John D. Fisher</td>
<td>1803-1822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Perry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Anderson</td>
<td>1814-1834 +</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Note: The managers apparently signed contracts, or indentures, when assuming their responsibility. See Indenture between Elizabeth and John Kitchen, 1 Apr. 1799, Folder 1793-1799, Box Elizabeth Pardon Business Papers, 1740-1819, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.)
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 & glazin... 1796-
(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 Flock - plastering - new necessary house 1799
(not listed)

There are numerous other workmen in this period whose receipts were saved by Mrs. Powell, the owner of City Tavern. As these receipts do not specify at which of Mrs. Powell's properties the work was done, we as yet cannot assign any to City Tavern. See "Folder Receipts 1794, Box Bill's & Receipts, Misc. & Newspapers, Elizabeth Powell 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/

1775

To Bottle Brandy 2/6
To Bottle do. 2/6
To Quart Spirits 2/6

To 5 dinner Clubs with the Delegates

Reed. the Contents Danl. Smith 2/9/8

Jno. Adams

To Club Venison Dinner 10/10
2 Bottles Cyder 2

/3 December 1775/ Reed. the Contents Danl. Smith


GEORGE READ TO MRS. READ, May 13, 1775

My dear C,

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, viz: Messrs. Randolph, Lee, Washington, and Harrison of Virginia, Bishop 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 twice in this way, as I find it very disagreeable to carry a table covered for me at these late hours at my brother's...

... Burnett, Letters of Members of the Continental Congress, "vol. 1, p. 11."
1775

The Committee of Safety
To Dan. Smith... D.

Jun 3. To punch ...................................... L. 3.

To 4° .................................................. 6.

To Bottle porter ...................................... 2.

To 2 Spirit Candles .................................. 2.

To Toddy .............................................. 2.

To punch ............................................. 6.

To 12 Chickens ....................................... 32

To Old Rum & Cream 4° .............................. 4.

To 6 Ducks ............................................ 3¼.

To 2 Tongue .......................................... 8.

To 2 Hammon .......................................... 1.

To 16 pound of Roast Beef 2d .................... 10. 6

To Loaf Sugar ......................................... 8. 11

To 8 Quart Spirits ..................................... 2 2½.

To 12 Bottles Madeira ............................... 25.

To 10 Loaves Bread .................................. 3. 4.
To 2 pounds Butter ........................ - 3
To 2 Hundred Limes ........................ 20% - 15
To 6 Pounds of Beet Sugar ................. 25% - 1.10
To Shoulder Cut of Breast Mutton .......... 2.3
To Dressing the above Sunday .............. 1
July 14 To 8 Gentlemen Breakfast .......... 12
15 To 5.0° .................................. 0° - 7.6
17 To 5.0° .................................. 0° - 7.6
18 To 4.2° .................................. 0° - 6.0
19 To 3.0° .................................. 0° - 4.0
21 To 5.0° .................................. 0° - 7.6
24 To 6.0° .................................. 0° - 9.0
26 To 6.0° .................................. 0° - 7.6
To 6 Bottles Porter .......................... - 12
To Gallon Spirits ............................ - 10
To Hundred Limes ........................... - 7.6
To Loaf sugar ................................ - 9.6
To 2 Gammon . ................................ - 12
To 28 pound of Roast Beef .............. 27 - 14
To 4 Chickens ............................... 221/2 - 8
M. 0 ........................................ 20.1.6
1775 Drought Over .......................... $20.16

July 26 To 6 Loaves Bread .................. 2
To Cucumbers & Lettuce .................. 1
To pepper & Vinegar .................. 6
To Mustard & Salt .................. 6
To Large Ether Dish & Thee .................. 3
To 3 Pinters & Forks Lost .................. 7.6
To Dressing the above Sundry ................................. 1

July 27 To 8 Breakfasts ........................ 12
28 To 4...0° .................................. 6

Aug 11 To dinner Bill .................. 5.3.9
To Hood & Shade dinner .................. 10.6
Madder & punch &c. ..................

$28.8.3

Octb. 4 To Dinner Bill .................. 3.12
9 To 2 Bottles Porter, Assembly Room, 4
9 To a Tumbler &c. .................. 6

32.4.9
To Table Boys the Great Fat Chairman cries.
The public pays and now will Germanize.
Daniel Smith, City Tavern, paid $32.4.9

State

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

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 Madeira 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 Moyston..Dr.

To 55 Gentlemens Dinners & fruit [Manager of City Tavern]
Bellishes, Olives etc-----------------------------22 12 6
54 Bottles of Maderia--------------------------------20 5
60 of Claret ditto-----------------------------------21
8 ditto of Old Stock-------------------------------2 6 8
22 Bottles of Porter ditto-------------------------2 13
8 of Cyder --- ditto-----------------------------16
12 ditto Beer------------------------------------12
7 Large Bowels of Punch--------------------------4 4
Segars Spermacit 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 Bouls of Punch--------------------------------2 16
£ 89

First Troop Philadelphia City Calvery Archives, 1774
<table>
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<th>Date</th>
<th>Item Description</th>
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<tr>
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<td>1 Gent Supper 2/6 Segars &amp;c 2/</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.6 1 9 6</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4 Clubs for wine &amp;c at Dinner</td>
<td></td>
<td>17.6</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Gent Dinner 3/9 1 do Supper 2/6</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1 Bottles &amp; 1 pint Made &amp; 19 &amp; 2 B. Cyder 3/2</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.1 9</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1 Club for wine &amp;c at Dinner 5/10 Punch 5/</td>
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<td>1 Gent Bkfl 2/6 3/2 pints Made &amp; 5/p</td>
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<td>Brandy Bitters Lemonade Segars &amp;c</td>
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<td>4 Clubs for wine &amp;c at Dinner 11/9 1 Div 3/9</td>
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<td>3 Clubs for wine &amp;c at Dinner</td>
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<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 Tickets for the Play 26/3 P. Card 3/</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.9 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>6 Bottles Made &amp; 45/ Punch 5/</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brandy Porter Cyder Porter &amp;c</td>
<td></td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Pen knife, 1 Bamboo Case Breakage &amp;c</td>
<td></td>
<td>13.3 6 &quot; 9</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Club at Dinner 6/4 do Supper 14/</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Gent Supper 2/6 2 Bottles Made &amp; 15/</td>
<td></td>
<td>- 17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Punch 13/9 Brandy Segars &amp;c 17/9</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.1 6 2 19</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Clubs at Dinner 12/9 Punch 11/3</td>
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<td>1 pint Made &amp; 3/9 Brandy Bitters &amp;c 5/6</td>
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<td>- 1.9 3</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Washing 6c 45 pr.</td>
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<td>1.15 2 7 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>3 Gents Boarding &amp; Lodging at 7 Do$</td>
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<td>8 8 9</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pr Week - Ea (7 ½ days)-------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Servants</td>
<td>4 Dolls pr week Ea</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 12 10</td>
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<td></td>
<td>servts Liquor Writing Paper &amp;c</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Washing------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td>6 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total-------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td>38 7 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To amount ever brought over
" 4 Bowls Punch 35/ 3 Bottles Mad... a 22/6
" 2 Cents Suppers 5/ Brandy Cyder &c 12/
" Cash paid for feathers ---------------
" do do for Black Serv; trousers &c
" Extra Rooms &c-------- ----------

Phila a June 28th 1792

By Colo'; Tho§ Proctor 41 Dolls.

Balance due E. Moyston

38. 7. 1 1/2
2 17. 6
17
7 6
1. 11 6
5. 5. -
6
49. 5. 7 1/2

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§ Proctor

June 29. 1792 Received balance of above amount of Clement Biddle-
say Thirty three pounds eighteen shillings & one pence half penny
Edw; 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. 26 ½ 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. Secessars 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
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 Niemcowicz 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.
Illustration 4


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 16J4, 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.
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.
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 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.
"Plan Bank of Penn Property . . . May 11th 1801 James Pemberton"
Third Survey District, Dept. of Public Works, City of Philadelphia.
INHP photostat 18074.

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.
"Platt Bank of Penna Property
May 11th 1801"

[REDAWN PORTION]

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

[SECOND STREET]

[PHIL 6/17/72]
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.
Illustration 9

Watercolor by C. A. Poulson Jr. (note initials),
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. S. 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.
Illustration 10


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

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).
Illustration 12


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 archaeological 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

National Park Service, Historic Structures negative 20725.

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 superecede 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.

¹Pa. Packet, Nov. 29, 1790
Illustration 15

"Grays Inn Lane" published by E. Allen, No. 3 Paul's Alley, St. Paul's 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 wooden 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.

As in Illustration 15, the 18th century London taverns 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 Richardson, 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 conveniency the Bill of Fare is to be had at the Bar..."
Illustration 17

"The Disconsolate 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 1572567

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.
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 compleat". And surely the "cooks of experience in both French and English taste..." turned out their dishes on the latest mode of range.

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1 Pennsylvania Packet, July 19, 1783.

2 Ibid, June 14, 1786.
Illustration 19

NPS Historic Structures negative 157.2569.

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).
Illustration 20

A banquet scene by "Bunbury & Gillray 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. 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 the 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 I suppose, with a head dress in imitation of those worn by the Tory Ladies while the British Army held the City, was paradied thro' the Streets attended by a crowd of the vulgar. What a strange viscountess 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 Champlain!"

---


Illustration 21

"The Wapping Concert, published Feb. 28, 1786 by S. W. Fars 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.

Scene lights 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 has opened her Musical Concerts at the HOG IN ARMOUR, WAPPING, and has succeeded in an ingenious manner to attract a large number of connoisseurs to her performances.

The concerts, which are held every Thursday night, have been attended by a select audience of music lovers and connoisseurs. The performances have been well received, and have earned the praise of all who have attended.

The concerts are held in a spacious hall, furnished with the finest musical instruments and a comfortable seating arrangement. The audience is served with refreshments during the intervals.

MADAM MARY's concerts are highly recommended to all music lovers, and are sure to be a great success.

[Image of a concert hall with a seated audience, musicians on stage, and a performer playing a violin]
VIII. RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS
Sheet 1

Roof and Site Plan
Sheet 2
Cellar Floor Plan and Framing Plans
Sheet 3

First Floor Plan
Sheet 5

Third Floor and
Garret Floor Plans
Sheet 6

East and North Elevations
Sheet 7

West and South Elevations
Sheet 8

East-West Section A-A,
North-South Section B-B
Sheet 9

East-West Section C-C,
Details of Out-Buildings and Bar Room
Sheet 10

Study of Possible Archeological Remains
Detail Scale Drawings
CITY TAVERN

SECOND STREET DOOR & FRONTISPICE

SOURCES: LATROBE 1798 VIEW OF CITY TAVERN
REDWOOD LIB. 1748, NEWPORT, R.I., SCROLL TRUSSES, PLASTER, ARCHITRAVE
JAMES GIBBS, BOOK OF ARCHIT., 1728, PLATE 102, PEDIMENT & TRUSSES.
STAMPER: BLACKWELL HSE. 1779, ARCHITRAVE, FANLIGHT, DOOR, STEPS & RAIL
CHRIST CHURCH W. GATES 1788, RAIL DETAILS.
CONGRESS HALL BALCONY 1788, RAIL DETAILS.
712 WALNUT ST. PHILA., CITY N.E.O. 1800, OLD PHILA. SURVEY, A.D.S., STEP LAYOUT
248 S. 3RD ST., 509 SPRUCE ST., STEP LAYOUT.
ST. PETERS CHURCH, 1760, CARVED TRUSSES, WALL BEHIND PULPIT.

HARDWARE
3 H. hinges 12" high, 10 1/2" leg, 1 1/2" shanks
Box lock, oval brass knobs, end turn, projecting
Bolt & iron bar
Knockers, brass, antique
2. F. wrought iron, wrought iron
Letters, over door
Barn hinge & strap.
CITY TAVERN

FRONT STEPS

SOURCES: LATROBE 1790 VIEW OF CITY TAVERN,
STAMPER BLACKWELL HSE. 1765
248 S 3RD ST
509 SPRUCE ST, 1826

Dressed stone steps ten
risers 6¼" (grade to 1st fl.),
11' treads. Supporting
base of dressed stone, the
surface of which is 3/4".
back from end face of
steps.

Stone corn 6
entrance to cellar.
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.E.
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.

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 coated copper flashing

Lead gutters + copper spouts used on Cadwalader Hse. 1770-71, p.X, 17+38;
and on Dickinson Hse.
See carpenter's account
p.148, Colonial Grandeur
in Philadelphia, by
W.E. Wainwright.

Round lead coated copper downspout to be
covered by lead coated copper
decorative head. All metal work to
be painted trim color.

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

198
CITY TAVERN
EAST FACADE

MAIN CORNICE BELOW PEDIMENT

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

Scale 3" = 1'-0"
Oct 8, 1963, P.H.
CITY TAVERN
EAST FAÇADE

RAKING CORNICE AT PEDIMENT

SOURCE: CITY TAVERN INSURANCE SURVEYS;
DILLWORTH - TODD - MOYLAN HSE CONSTRUCTION;
PHOTO OF DELAWARE HOTEL, FRONT & DOCK STS., INHP 4967A;
5 PHOTO OF COR. NEW MARKET & COLONIAL, MILLS SCRAPBOOK;
CHAS. P. MILLS CO.; GERMAN SCHOOL, CHEERY ST., NPS 208.80

Scale 3" = 1'-0"
Oct. 7, 6965, 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 208.169. Wheat sheaf from 242 Dock St. * Poulson View. For details see Dwgs NPS, 391/4101 sheets 3023.

1773

lead
lead casted copper
lead casted copper
Point trim color.
Funnel

Collar at top end of each pipe section. A
Pipe sections to be 4'-0' long + 3/8 drain

Scale 1/2" = 1'-0'
Oct. 9, 1963 P.M.

Brick belt course; cut back for pipe to pass.
See Port Royal photos, Phila Hist Comm.
CITY TAVERN
EAST & WEST FACADES
RAINWATER DOWNSPOUT & BOOT

SOURCE:
Willing Hse. 21st St., NPS 203.69
Swanson St., NPS 203.168
Poulton view of City Tavern

Wood Boot to be painted dark red-iron-oxide
Pipes to be painted trim color

Gutter continues to curb by running bond in brick pavement.
CITY TAVERN

EXTERIOR WALL MATERIALS

BRICKS -
Hand made - color and texture to match Todd House original bricks - 1774.
Size: 8¼" - 8½" x 2½" - 2¾" x 4" - 4¼"
8 courses = 20½" - 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 Stumper. 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, 1965, P.H.
CITY TAVERN
EAST & WEST FACADES
BELT COURSES, BOND & WATER TABLE

SOURCE: CITY TAVERN LATROBE & C.A. POULSON / VIEWS.
DILLWORTH · TODD · MOYLAN HSE., 1774
CAPT. JOHN WOODS HSE., 1783
CARPENTERS HALL, 1770.

Header course every 6½ course below water table molded brick courses.
Header course immediately over dressed stone foundation.

NO SCALE; PHB 1/19/72
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, 1.93.

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 1/2" = 1'-0"

3/25/72  P.H.B.
CITY TAVERN
EXTERIOR

BISMT WALLS AT GRADE - NORTH & SOUTH WALLS
SOURCE: Deduction

Dressed stone
see Camp. H-1 1770

Plaster under all floor bands between joints.

Plaster in East kitchens only

Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"
P.H 10/1/63
CITY TAVERN
EXTERIOR

BSMT WALLS & WATER TABLE - EAST & WEST WALLS
SOURCE: CARPENTERS HALL

Plaster under all floors between joints

Plaster in East kitchens only

arced stone
see Carp. Hall 1770

scale 1/2" = 1'-0"
P.H. 10/1/63
CITY TAVERN
EAST FACADE

Tympyanum Round Window
Source: City Tavern Latrobe & Birch Views
Carpenters Hall & Capt. John Woods Hse.

Scale 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)" = 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,
DESHLER MORRIS HSE, McILVAINE HSE 2ND FL N.

for interior trim details see sheets with full size profiles.

Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"
Oct. 3, 1963, P.H.
CITY TAVERN

FIRST & SECOND & THIRD FLOORS

EAST WINDOWS - 18" WALLS (including plaster)

SOURCE: DESSLHER - MORRIS HSE, MCILVAINE 2nd FL. NORTH,
CITY TAVERN INSURANCE SURVEYS & BIRCH PRINT.

For interior trim details see sheets with full size profiles.

Folding shutter hook, Shippen Water Hse.

Scale 1/2" = 1"
CITY TAVERN
FIRST FLOOR

NORTH WINDOWS - 9" WALLS (including plaster)

SOURCE: Powel House & Dillworth-Todd-Moylan
CITY TAVERN INSURANCE SURVEYS

Single and double architrave 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:
Stap hinges, drive pintles
strap bar lock with pin.

9" x 12" Lights
Double hung each

For interior trim
details see sheets
with full size profiles.

Scale, 1/2"=1'-0"
October 2, 1963, P.H.

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CITY TAVERN
SECOND FLOOR
NORTH WINDOWS - 9" WALLS FURRED OUT
SOURCE: 338 S. 4TH ST. (1770) 2ND FLOOR
EAST ROOM - SEE EOCDC NEO #4314
& CITY TAVERN 1848 INSURANCE SURVEY

For interior trim details see sheets with full size profiles

HEAD
Frames to be mortise, tenon & pin construction.

JAMB
Hanging a window of sashes double 4/6-
12"... single hung 11/6-

Rules and Regulations [Ibid]
p. 10 Sashes for glass 9 by 12, lath & stuff
1½ Inch thick @ 1-

SILL

Scale 1½" = 1'-0"
CITY TAVERN

NORTH FIRST FLOOR &

WEST FIRST & SECOND FLOOR WINDOW SHUTTERS

SOURCE: City Tavern Insurance Survey;
Lacroix 1798 & Poulson Views of City Tavern;
526 Arch St. Mills Scrapbooks, Chan.P. Mills Co. Collection;
627 S. Fifth St., 1854 photo NPS 203/61;
Golden Lion Inn SE cor. 8th & Filbert WHP neg. 4967 P.
Dechler Morris House Details.
R. Smith 1774 specification for U. P. Provost Hse at 4th & Arch,
for shutter use at 1st & 2nd floors.

Drive pintles strap hinges riveted to shutters.

Panelled with no battens at 2nd floor 1 1/4” thick

Escutcheon on opposite face

Strap bar lock riveted to shutter.

First floor shutters backed with random vertical battens - fastened with clinched hand wrought finish nails.

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

Jamb
Frames to be mortarised,
town & pin construction

Shutters at first floor
backed with random battens.
9" x 12" lattice
drum hung shoots

For interior trim
details see sheets
with full size
profiles.

NOTE:
There may have been the windows
for which Venetian blinds were
supplied : "a blind for City Tavern 15..."
1789 - David Evans Day Book 1774-1812 II,
MS, Hist Soc of Penna

Scale 1" = 1'-0"
Oct. 2, 1948, PH
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.

Jamb
Frames to be mortar, tenon and pin construction

Surbase under windows only in garret - otherwise, surbase and window sills are continuous.

For interior trim details see sheet with full size profiles.

Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"
Oct. 2, 1968, P.H.
CITY TAVERN
B'SMT
WINDOES - 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 ceder. See Dickinson
the Carpenters acc't
p. 144, Colonial
Grandsire in
Philadelphia by
N.B. Wainwright.

Iron bars set on 45°

"Sept. 25, 1796... Paid $... for paving
in front of the City Tavern for
Brick & Sand 16 19 P" Lib. Co.
Pencil pps. Memo, Andrew Actts.

plaster
under
flooring
in west
rooms

no plaster
in west
rooms
under Joists

folding
inside
shutters.

Sec'tm A - A

Lights 9 x 12
2 over 6, single
hung, a
fixed upper
sash.

220

dressed stone

Field Stone
with gullething
where exposed.

scale 1/8 = 1 - 0
PH. 11/14/63
CITY TAVERN
EXTERIOR
WINDOW SASH

SOURCE: 338 S. 4th ST. - 1770
DESHLER MORRIS - 1774 - 1½"

City Tavern Insurance Survey:
"glass 9" x 12""

All sash to be through mortised, tenoned and pinned with hand whittled pins.

Muntins to be tenoned with coped to stiles and rails.
Rails to be coped to stiles.

Scale full size
Jan 17, 1864, P.H.
CITY TAVERN
Exterior
Window sill & frame profiles
Source: Deshler-Morris Hse., 1774
338 S. 4th St., 1773

Plank front frame

With exterior shutters

Show sill
CITY TAVERN
CELLAR

DOORS TO PIAZZA AND SECOND STREET

SOURCE: CHESTER COUNTY EXTERIOR 18th C. DOORS
BISHOP WHITE HSE WINE CELLAR DOOR

DRESSED
STONE EXTERIOR
FOUNDATION
WALLS

INTERIOR
WALL
FIELD STONE
WITH
GALLETTING

STONE SILL

PIAZZA
CELLAR

CELLAR
PASSAGE

DOOR:
Double thickness, T&G 1 1/4" board, 3/4" bevel.
Vertical on exterior face,
Diagonal on interior face,
Clinch nailed - rose head w/c. nails.

Stock locks
Bolts -
At Piazza, two leaves, total width, 4' - 3 1/2".
Strap hinges riveted.

Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"
April 5, 1972, PHB
CITY TAVERN
EXTERIOR
WEST FACADE, FIRST FL. & SECOND FL. PIAZZA DOORS
SOURCE: DESEHLER-MORRIS HSE, PIAZZA DOORS

SECTION - A
scale 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)" = 1'-0"

H hinges
Iron rim lock, oval brass knobs,
rosette and key escutcheon
flat bar bolt.

Scale 3\(\frac{1}{4}\)" = 1'-0"
12/17/63 P.H.
CITY TAVERN
CELLAR
KITCHEN DOORS

Kitchen
Hinges
Passage

Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"

Field Stone with Galletting

Rim lock ± 4" x 6", oval knobs, oval key escutcheon.

Scale 3/8" = 1'-0"
CITY TAVERN
CELLAR

WINE & STORAGE CELLAR DOORS

SOURCE: BISHOP WHITE HSE WINE CELLAR DOOR.
Vertical and horizontal T+G beaded boards
Clinch nailed with rosehead wrought iron nails

FIELD STONE WALLS WITH GALLETTING

STOCK LOCK

STAPLE KEEPER

Scale 1 1/2"=1'-0"
April 5, 1972, PHB.
CITY TAVERN

INTERIOR - FLOORING

CELLAR, KITCHEN FLOORS

SOURCE: City Tavern Contrib. Ins. Survey 1834: "The basement is divided into two rooms, Cellar, floor of corn white pine..."

Kitchen floor of house at NW cor. 75 & Spruce had wood boards laid on sleepers set in mortar. Bishop said the wine cellar had boards laid in mortar while mortar was still wet.

ORIGINAL DETAIL - sleepers ± 3'-0" o.c. 11/4" white pine boards face nailed

DETAIL TO USE IN RECONSTRUCTION

Use white pine, 3/8" T&G, 11/4", flooring on structural joints 18" o.c. - face nail alternately with blind nailing to simulate original sleeper spacing. Nails to be 6-head cut flooring nails with heads to simulate 18" c. flooring nails.

2/17/63 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 wide 27/prSqr
6" from 5 to 8 inches wide 24/prSqr
6" if nail'd in sight & 5 or 6 inches wide 20/prSqr
6" laid Square Joint 17/prSqr
6" from 6 to 9 inches wide & groov'd 15/prSqr
Floors Plain'd Sept + Groov'd, laided full width
of the Boards worth 14/prSqr"

FIRST & SECOND FLOOR, "floor of 5/4" yellow pine" [1/2" heart, 1834 Ins. Survey]

Straight Joint (ie. continuous joints across room)
5"-8" wide, 1/4" thick, Tongue and Grooved, blind nailed, edge grain yellow pine, the heading joints tongue & grooved.

"floor of 3/4" yellow pine" [Garret, 1834 Ins. Survey]

6-9" wide, tongue and grooved,
yellow pine, 1/4" thick, face nailed.
Nails: L-head cut flooring nails, heads to simulate 18G c. flooring nails.

12/17/85 PH
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"
CITY TAVERN - INTERIOR - STAIR

HANDRAIL AND HALFRAIL

BALLUSTER (1ST FL. - 3RD FL.)

WALL STRING MOULDING

6" BASE AT LANDINGS

FULL SIZE
4/18/72
PHB
CITY TAVERN - INTERIOR - STAIRWAY

"OPEN PILASTERS"
(1st FL - 3rd FL)

Bottom and top returns to be let in & capped over side moldings.

3'-0"

FLOOR TO BOTTOM OF HALF RAIL

232

full size
1/27/69 P. H
CITY TAVERN
INTERIOR - STAIRWAY

SECTION THROUGH
OUTER STRING

TREAD
BRACKET

233
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 moldings"
1848: "plain base," single architraves & moldings"
DILWORTH - TODD - MOYLAN, 1775.

SINGLE
MOULDINGS
AT WINDOW
JAMBS

BASE

DOOR ARCHITRAVES

FULL SIZE
1/8/64 P.H
Plate groove indented in length of shelf.

CITY TAVERN
INTERIOR
CELLAR KITCHEN
MANTLESHELF

SOURCE:
The Powell 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 + 1775: "all finished plain"
1834: "base only in the passage - a large arch - in the passage - able architraves to the windows & mouldings to the doors."
1848: "moulded base round, double architraves to the windows..."
Corbit Hse, Odessa Del, 1772. Woodford Pinking 1772.
Stampor-Blackwell: Entrance Door interior details. NPS neg 203.80
DeShler Morris Hse 1774. 338 S. 4th St, 1770.

CHAIR RAIL
(probably removed as of 1834)

BASE MOULDING
(on a 6" base)

WINDOW ARCHITRAVES

ARCHITRAVES AT DOORS TO ROOMS
(dog-eared)

SECOND ST DOOR INTERIOR ARCHITRAVE (plus Keystone & Plinths)

full size
1/20/64 P.H.
CITY TAVERN
INTERIOR

FIRST FLOOR SOUTHWEST ROOM

SOURCE: INSURANCE SURVEYS OF CITY TAVERN

1773-1785: "Sceent", "Surbase", "architrave to windows"

1834: "base + surbase around the rooms..."

"able architraves to windows + moulding to the doors" [19 1/2 c. altitudes].

1848: "rounded base rounds, double architrave

[19 1/2 c. altitudes] to the windows"

Precedent for "single architrave to windows + double to door

from: Deshler-Monroe Hse, 1774; 338 S. 4th St., 1770; 

Poulke Hse, 1765;

BASE

8 1/2" high

DOOR ARCHITRAVES

DOOR

Hall side

Room side (bead in closets)

WINDOW ARCHITRAVES

H-Hinges

Full size
1/20/64 P.H.
CITY TAVERN
INTERIOR
SECOND FLOOR LONG ROOM
SOURCE: INSURANCE SURVEYS OF CITY TAVERN
1773-1785: "Scotia", "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" Story has... 2 pedestal
fluted pilasters & frame... Intablature with Cornice"
"intablature across the Room with flat Cornice"
1834: "single [architraves] to windows front & back"
1848: "double architraves to the... doors, & windows"

Dehler-Mann's Ht, 1774, 338 S. 4th St. 1770 (NPS 208.240, 208.247)

[Diagram of architectural details, including door and window architraves, base moulding, and chair rail.]
City Tavern
Interior
Second Floor West Rooms
Source: Insurance Surveys of City Tavern

1773-1785: "Scurting", "Surbase", "architrave to windows"

1834: "plain base round + surbase in two rooms, able architrave to doors + single to windows front + back . . ."

1848: "base round + subbase in one room ... double architrave 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: "scotting", "surbase", "architraves to windows"
1834: "plain base round & surbase in two rooms, double architraves to doors of back rooms... single do to the windows... + single mouldings to the doors & front rooms [subdivided rooms]
1848: "in three rooms... plain base round, surbase in two rooms, double architraves to the doors + single do to the windows..."

[Diagram of City Tavern interior, showing third floor trim with notations for doors, bases, and window architraves and doors to closets.]
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

NOTE: Use same back band moulding at windows.

BASE BD.
CITY TAVERN
INTERIOR
FIRST FLOOR - EAST ROOMS
MANTEL
SOURCE:
Dehler - 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 finished plain"
1834 "The 2nd Story...two plain Mantles"
Deshler-Morris House 1774.
CITY TAVERN
INTERIOR
SECOND FLOOR, LONG ROOM
MANTLE & TABERNACLE FRAME
SOURCE - INSURANCE SURVEYS OF CITY TAVERN
1773, 1785. "THE LARGE ROOM IN 2nd STORY...
WITH FRET CROWN"
Deshler-Morris House. 1774.
CITY TAVERN
INTERIOR
THIRD FLOOR FIREPLACE TRIM
SOURCE: INSURANCE SURVEYS OF CITY TAVERN
1894: "2 plain Mantles"
1848: "large mouldings round the fireplace"

[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.

246
CITY TAVERN
INTERIOR
SECOND FLOOR LONG ROOM CORNICE
SOURCE: INSURANCE SURVEY OF CITY TAVERN
1773, 1785 "intabulation across the Room
with fret Cornice"
Powel House - 1st & 2nd floor hall cornice. 1760's
Full scale
Feb. 28, 1964 P.41

Frett plan at a corner.
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, D.H.
CITY TAVERN
INTERIOR
TURNED CLOTHES PEGS

Source:
309 Delancey St.
2nd floor closet
1768-70

J.W. D.C.
1791, PHB
City Tavern
B.'smt

Bulkhead Ramp for Barrels & Ladder

Source: Old Falls Tavern, East Falls, Phila.

Meas'd Aug. 1963, P. Hartshorne

rings for rope with which to lower barrels.

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 2½ 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 1½ 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.