

# CITY HALL AND ITS HISTORY.

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I have concluded that the legend of the building now known to us as City Hall and of the lot which it stands upon may have some special interest, at least to those who live in the city; and in view of misstatements which I have heard at times concerning them, I have determined to carefully examine the subject and then relate the results of my investigations. Though this building is plainly typical of by-gone times, few can know either its origin or its successive uses, and so that you may have a fairly full comprehension of its story, I, for a few moments, invite your patient attention while I endeavor to give a connected narration of it

On May 16, 1730, Andrew Hamilton and Ann, his wife, conveyed inter alia to Caleb Pearce, John Wright, Thomas Edwards and James Mitchell a square lot of land, containing in front on what is now West King street 120 feet, and extending of that width northward a like distance. This conveyance was in trust "for erecting, keeping or holding a market within the Town of Lancaster for the ease and conveniency of the inhabitants thereof and others having occasion to resort thither."

Just when a market house was first built upon this plot there is no means of knowing. There were no newspapers in the town in those early days, and, until after the Borough was incorporated, which was on May 1, 1742, there were no records of any kind kept to which we can make reference. It is, however, certain from data before us, that a market was built and maintained on King street, at the south side and west end of the lot, and that to the north lay an open space, which subsequently took the name of "Market Square." This space seems to have been used as an open-air market, about as our street markets are now conducted, and it may have been the source from which the latter sprung.

Witham Marsh, in his journal made at the time of the Indian Treaty of 1744, says: "They have a good market in this town, well filled with provision of all kinds and prodigiously cheap." This of itself is, of course, not conclusive that a market house then existed. Satisfactory proof, however, lies before us in the frequent mention made of the market house in the minutes of the Burgesses, and upon this point I will quote from these records with some fullness.

In the minutes, under date of September 13, 1742, "it was ordered that no persons except freemen and inhabitants . . . shall presume to set up stalls within the same (the town) for the sale of their goods, or otherwise expose any goods for sale, save at the times of the fairs, under the penalty of five pounds;" and on October 22, 1742, "that the clerk of the market erect or cause to be erected stalls for chapmen at the time of fairs in the market places, in the following manner, viz.: Six stalls, eight feet front each on King street and five feet deep, and the rest as many as may be wanted to be laid out back to the north part of the Market Place, according to a plan hereto annexed." On February 8, 1743, "it was ordered that all provisions and goods for sale, brought in on market days and intended for sale on these days, shall be exposed to sale in the public market and in no other place or parts of the town,

till two o'clock in the afternoon, under the penalty of ten shillings . . . . and that, if any butcher inhabiting the corporation shall neglect or refuse to keep the market and expose his meat for sale in the time for keeping market above limited, and shall afterwards on that day, or the next day after, expose any meat for sale in his private house or shop, it shall be deemed a breach of this order, and he shall be subject to the fine above." On May 30, 1743, it was decreed that "every person who shall erect a stall or standing for the sale of any goods whatsoever in the said corporation on the days of the fairs, and shall not enter their names and pay for the same to the clerk of the market, shall pay two shillings and six pence each;" and on February 1, 1745, that "no retailer of any provisions or commodities brought to market within this borough, or any other person, under any pretense whatsoever, by themselves or servants, shall be at liberty to purchase any provisions or other commodities brought to market in gross or greater quantities than for the use of his, her or their respective families . . . under penalty," etc. On May 30, 1752, the price of the stalls was regulated, the rental for the first five on each side of the market house being fixed at 7 s. 6 d. each.

On October 15, 1757, it is stated that "whereas the inhabitants of the said borough have at a great expense erected and built a very convenient market house with several convenient stalls therein, And that the inhabitants may not be imposed upon by the sale of poor, unsound or defective meet or any other market truck, Be it, therefore, enacted by the Burgesses, High Constable and assistants of the said borough, by and with the consent and approbation of the inhabitants thereof, or the major part of them, met and assembled for this purpose, that from and immediately after the publication hereof every butcher and person selling or exposing to sale within the said borough on Wednesdays or Saturdays, being the usual market days, Flesh, Fish or Fowl or other market truck, shall expose the same to sale in the Public Market built for that purpose."

A list of the butchers who at that time held stalls in the market was as follows:

Frederick Yeizer	No. 1.	1.	10.	0.
Michael Fordnie	No. 2.	1.	10.	0.
Jacob Eicholtz	No. 3.	1.	7.	0.
Everhard Yeizer	No. 4.	1.	7.	0.
Stophel Reigart	No. 5.	1.	5.	0.
Hans Ferree	No. 6.	1.	5.	0.
Andrew Sprecher	No. 7.	1.	2.	0.
Titrich Crenner	No. 8.	1.	0.	0.
Martin Berntheizer	No. 9.	0.	17.	6.
Jacob Fissel	No. 10.	0.	17.	6.
John Haggetswiller	No. 11.	0.	15.	0.

Whether this was the first market house erected upon the plot I do not know, but it probably was, and before that time the market referred to may have been an open market

At the June Fair, 1760, the High Constable, Matthias Bough, exhibited his account of the moneys received, as well from the line of stalls under the Market House to the butchers as from the Fair, £ 58. 13 s. 10½ d., less his claim for building 108 stalls, etc., which amounted to £ 6. 1 s.; and about June 21, 1761, there is an entry that Isaac Whitelock, the Treasurer of the Borough, had paid "Charles Sneider for paving part of the Market House" £ 4. On February 23, 1762, John Ottley was paid for work done at the Market House £ 4. 10 s. On January 9, 1765, at a meeting of the Burgesses, etc., Michael

Foltz produced a certificate that he had purchased of Jacob Yeizer all the right to Yeizer's stall "under the market house," whereupon it was agreed that Foltz's name should be entered in the records instead of Yeizer's.

At a meeting held in July, 1765, it was agreed that "a house be forthwith erected fit to contain three fire engines at least in and on the northwest corner of the Market House, to take up in length of the Market House three pillars and not to take up more than 54 ft. of the inside of the Market House." John Feltman and Jacob Fetter were appointed to erect a house to the best advantage of the corporation, and they accordingly built it and the fire engines were installed there for a number of years.

On September 11, 1769, a bill for "joices for the Market House of 18 s." paid Daniel Kinbort and James Bickham, was allowed, and on September 13, 1770, Peter Riblet was paid 6 s. for shingles for the same. On September 29, 1770, "the Butchers' Stalls under the Market House were numbered" according to a plan, and prices were fixed, as follows:

King St.

S.

No. 2 rated at 27/6	No. 3 rated at 25/	No. 5 rated at 22/6	No. 7 rated at 20/	No. 9 rated at 17/6	No. 11 rated at 15/	No. 13 rated at 12/6	No. 15 rated at 12/6	No. 17 rated at 12/6	No. 19 rated at 12/6
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E.

No. 1 rated at 27/6	No. 4 rated at 25/	No. 6 rated at 22/6	No. 8 rated at 20/	No. 10 rated at 17/6	No. 12 rated at 15/	No. 14 rated at 12/6	No. 16 rated at 12/6	No. 18 rated at 12/6	No. 20 rated at 12/6
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W.

N.

Corporation Ground.

The stalls were then allotted. Each stall was apparently about eight or ten feet long. On June 16, 1773, it was ordered that "a new roof should be put on the north side of the Market House (the present roof being old and rotten, so that the rafters are in danger of spoiling), and that it be done of oak shingles," and on November 19, 1774, the sum of £ 13. 4 s. 6 d. was paid George Luttmann for paving the market place.

In the next two years, repairs were made on the Market House as follows:

Sept. 14, 1775.	Jacob Weaver, for sundry work,	0.	10.	6.
Oct. 19, 1775.	Christian Stoner, for scantling,	0.	19.	0.
Aug. 29, 1776.	John Miller, shingles and nails,	1.	10.	0.
Sept. 7, 1776.	Jacob Weaver, mending stalls,	1.	12.	6.

On July 15, 1784, John Moore was paid for paving part of the Market House the sum of 3 s. 9 d., and on September 13, 1788, Henry Derring, who furnished 8,600 bricks for the pavement laid along the south side of it, was paid £. 10. 3 s. 2 d. Jacob Stuff, who hauled 6,000 bricks, was paid for so doing 15s. In 1790, a temporary market house was built, adjoining the permanent structure, "for the greater convenience of the market people." Many other entries in the minutes relate to the market house, but I have deemed it inexpedient to refer to them in more detail, lest the recitation of all the items should prove irksome.

Then came the more substantial and permanent improvements. On March 4, 1796, Adam Reigart, Joshua Jack and M. Musser were appointed a committee of the Borough Councils to confer with the Commissioners of the County "concerning the extent, plan, spot and estimate of the cost attending the building

of the new Market House," and the matter was then presented to the Grand Jury and the Court, as appears from the following entries on the record: "1796. February Sessions, p. 407, No. 8. The Grand Jury presented to the Court their agreement that a Market House should be built in the Borough of Lancaster and paid for out of the public monies of this county. The Court having considered the same, conceive that there is a propriety in the appropriation contemplated in the said presentment." Also: "1796, May Sessions, p. 415, No. 8. The Grand Jury at this Sessions presented that they also agreed (with the Grand Jury of the last Sessions) that a Market House shall be built in the Borough of Lancaster, and appropriate the sum of five hundred pounds for that purpose, which presentment the Court taking into consideration do concur with the Grand Jury for the purposes aforesaid." This sum was paid to John Hubley, Chief Burgess, and transmitted by him to John Roberts, Borough Treasurer, on June 21, 1799. The total sum paid out for the new Market House by the Borough was £. 523 7 s. 11 d., so that the county by its £. 500 furnished almost all of the money which was expended for this work.

At a meeting of the Burgess and the Assistants on February 24, 1798, it was "Resolved that the next meeting be on the 2d March next in the evening at Mr. Jacob Frey's, to take into consideration the building of a new Market House," and on March 2, 1798, it was stated that "the corporation having met agreeable to a resolve of the 24th of last month in order to take into consideration the building of a new 'Market House,' Charles Smith, Henry Dering, William Kirkpatrick and John Miller, Jr., a committee appointed by the Lodge No. 43, appeared to consult and to agree with the Corporation respecting the privilege of erecting a superstructure upon the Market House for the use of the Freemason Lodge No. 43; the committee handed to the Corporation the following proposals, to wit:

"The Corporation to erect pillars and arches sufficiently strong to support the superstructure and roof, which pillars and arches are to be at the expense of the Corporation.

"The Lodge to build the superstructure and roof, the building to floor and ceil.

"The Corporation to grant the right to erect this superstructure and the direction of the uses of it to such Trustees as may be appointed by the Lodge. But a room shall always be reserved for the use of the meetings of the Corporation. All other public uses of the rooms to be at the option of the Lodge.

"If the Corporation should think it proper to erect pillars in the Square beyond the extent of the main market building for the use of the country market people, the Lodge will extend the roof over the same, floor, ceil, paint and finish it in a neat manner.

"March the 22d, 1798.

"We, on the part of the Lodge, and on the part of the Corporation, agree to the above proposals.

"By order of the Corporation.

"PAUL ZANTZINGER, C. B.

"By order of the Lodge.

"C. SMITH,

"HENRY DERING,

JNO. MILLER, JR.

L. LAUMAN."

On March 22, 1798, the following entries also appear on the minutes:

"The erecting of the Market House being under consideration, it was agreed that the Market House shall be built agreeably to the proposals this day signed by the Chief Burgess on the part of the Borough and on the part of the Mason's Lodge, No. 43, by Charles Smith, John Miller, Jun'r, Lewis Lauman and Henry Dering.

"PAUL ZANTZINGER, CHIEF BURGESS.

"Agreed that Paul Zantzingler, John Hubley and Jacob King, or any of them, are appointed to procure materials and workmen for the building of the above-mentioned Market House in conjunction with any person or persons that the Lodge No. 43 will appoint for the same purpose."

On April 5, 1798, "the committee appointed on the 22d day of March last to employ workmen and procure materials for the building of the Market House in conjunction with the persons who may be appointed by Lodge No. 43, reported that in conjunction with Charles Smith, Wm. Kirkpatrick and Lewis Lauman, on the part of the said Lodge, the said committee agreed with George Peters, brickmaker; Jacob Albright, mason and bricklayer, and Godlieb Sener, carpenter, as workmen and persons to procure materials for the said building, agreeably to the contract signed by them and produced to the Corporation,—the same, being duly considered, is agreed to and approved of by the Corporation."

The following is the agreement entered into by the parties:

"Memorandum of Agreements entered in April 4th, 1798, Between the Committees of the Corporation and Lodge No. 43, and the undersigned Workmen, who have contracted as follows, for the Market building and Lodge-Room above:

"Jacob Albright undertakes to do the Brick-work of the said Building, and to have for laying the brick at the rate of fifteen shillings per thousand—the said Albright to keep a distinct account of the brick laid and work done for the Corporation, and the Brick laid for the Lodge-Room, that the expences thereof may be correctly apportioned,—and the said Albright undertakes to procure the Stone, Lime, and Sand at the most reasonable rates—but in contracting for the prices thereof, he is to consult and have the assent of the said Committee—The stone Work to be done at four shillings per perch, and paving to be done at nine pence the square yard.

"George Peters engages to furnish such quantity of substantial, well finished, Merchantable and durable Brick as shall be necessary for the said Building at the rate of thirty shillings per thousand, and paving Brick at the rate of thirty-two shillings and six pence per thousand—and he engages that when the Work is begun, he will not delay the said Work for want of Brick by his default.

"Godlieb Sener undertakes to furnish all the Shingles which may be requisite for both the Market House and Lodge-Room and all the rafters and other timbers and Lath for the said roofs (other than such Timbers as the Corporation now have, and which can be used for their part of the Work) the same to be furnished at the most reasonable rates, but to be of the best quality—and at equal rates and of equal quality to furnish all necessary Beams, Joists and Timbers which may be necessary for building and finishing the Lodge-Room, in a neat and substantial manner—and to execute the Work thereof, as expeditiously as it may be done in an handsome stile, agreeably to the plan agreed upon by the Committees of Conference above mentioned—and to be paid therefor so much as he may reasonably deserve to have.

"GEORGE PETERS,  
"JACOB ALBRIGHT,  
"GOTTLIEB SENER."

On September 24, 1812, a resolution was introduced at a meeting of the Burgess and the Assistants to this effect:

"Whereas, the county people attending the Market with truck are so much exposed in inclement weather for want of a shelter or roof to stand under, and thereby preventing many from attending the Market on such days.

"Resolved, That the building of a convenient shed or piazza on the north side of the Market House be forthwith commenced for the accommodation of the country people, and Mess. Adam Reigart, John Hoff, Esq., and Leonard Eicholtz are appointed a committee to receive proposals to construct and to superintend the building thereof," etc. This work was completed, but the Burgesses presented a petition to the Court of Quarter Sessions to January Term, 1816, to the Court and Grand Jury, in which they set forth that they had "expended for erecting a portico at the Market House for the accommodation of the country people attending the Market the sum of Seven Hundred and Eighteen Dollars." "That in May, 1813, when our country was invaded by the enemy, the Volunteers from the county, that marched to Elkton, stood in need of supplies, which were furnished by the Corporation, amounting to Four Hundred and Eight Dollars, and in the Fall of 1814, when the Volunteers from the county marched to Baltimore, a number of supplies were wanting and were furnished by the Corporation, which could not be paid by the State or United States Government, amounting to Three Hundred and Twenty Dollars. The Corporation having but small income, the funds are exhausted. They therefore solicit the aid of the county in reimbursing the above expenditures or any part of them." Thereupon "the Grand Jury granted the sum of \$500 towards the expenses of erecting the portico at the Market House," and this sum was paid to Adam Reigart, the Chief Burgess, and was by him transmitted to John Bomberger, the Treasurer of the Borough.

It will, therefore, be seen that not only was there almost from the beginning a Market House of some kind at this place, but that, although it was kept in repairs from time to time, considerable sums spent in the building of it and in its improvement came out of the county treasury.

In the agreement with the Masonic Lodge above quoted, reference is made to the Corporation room which is reserved for the Borough. I am not sure just in what part of that structure this room was located. On September 8, 1802, Mr. Steinman reported to the Burgesses that the sum of £. 15 would be due to the Corporation on December 15, 1802, by Samuel Bryan, Esq., Comptroller General, for one year's rent of their room in the Public Building. At this time, the State capital was at Lancaster, and, as a State officer, Mr. Bryan was here located. He continued to rent this room until October 16, 1805, when he was succeeded by George Duffield, who refused to rent. Some difficulty appears to have attended the payment of this rent, and it was only received by the Borough on June 5, 1806, the amount being £. 57 9 s. 11½d. On April 15, 1808, it was reported to the Burgesses that John Kean, Register General, had rented the "Corporation room in the Public Building" from April 1, 1807, and had paid one year's rent, namely £. 15, but that he had declared to the Chief Burgess that he would not pay in the future to the Corporation for the use of the room, though he continued to occupy it. It was resolved that John Messenkop, John Bomberger and William Haverstick, as a committee, should consult Mr. Hopkins, in order to know what steps should be "taken with respect to the above mentioned declaration of Mr. Kean." The following year, the rent was paid, and Mr. Hopkins received £. 1 10 s. for his services. A number of other amounts were subsequently received by the Borough Treasurer as rent for this room.

This completes the record as to the building on the west end of the lot along King street, which yet contains the rooms used by this Lodge of Masons. It is by reason of the arrangement thus made that they have always occupied them. Whether or not the right granted was based upon substantial grounds need not now be discussed. It has been exercised for more than a hundred years, and at this late day there would seem to be no one to dispute it.

I have seen it stated that the ground in front of the above structure, which lies towards Centre Square, was, when this building was constructed, vacant. In giving a description of the lodge room, some one at a later date has written that it was bounded on the east by Penn Square. This statement was inconsiderately made, for it is incorrect in fact. The building which is now known as City Hall, which faces directly upon the Square, preceded it and was built several years before the western part was completed.

From the beginning of the county, the official records must have been kept in the Court House or in the private houses of the officials. As time went on, these quarters were found to be inadequate for that purpose, and this condition seems to have applied not only to this county, but also to other counties in the State. Therefore, the Act of March 27, 1790, 13 Statutes at Large, page 468, was passed. It provided: "Section 1. Whereas, the safety of the papers and records belonging to or in the custody of the Prothonotaries, Registers and Recorders of the several Counties of this Commonwealth is an object of great importance to the good citizens thereof. Section 2. Be it, therefore, enacted . . . that the Commissioners of each county . . . with the approbation of the Justices of the County Court of Quarter Sessions and Grand Jury of their respective Counties, shall be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be erected a suitable building or buildings of brick or stone, on the most safe and secure plan, to avoid the ravages of fire, at the place appointed by law for holding the Courts of the respective Counties, for the reception and safe keeping of the records and other papers belonging to and in the custody of the Prothonotary of the County Court of Common Pleas, the Clerk of the County Court of Quarter Sessions, the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, the Recorder of Deeds, and the Register for the Probate of Wills and the Granting of Letters of Administration of the respective Counties." By the third section, the several officers, upon notice from the County Commissioners that such suitable buildings have been constructed, were directed to deposit and keep the records and papers of their office in said buildings, under a penalty of £ 200. By virtue of this Act, the proposition to erect such a building was presented to the Grand Jury of Lancaster County by Hon. William Augustus Atlee, the President Judge, at the November Sessions, 1791. In reply thereto, the following report was made to the Court:

"A Presentment of the Grand Jury respecting public buildings for preservation of the records, etc.

"The Grand Jury begs leave to mention that they have attended to the recommendations respecting erecting sundry public buildings mentioned in the President's address of yesterday, and begs leave to recommend that measures should be early taken and adopted in order to have them completed as soon as may be, at such place or places as may be judged proper or most convenient, agreeably to an Act of Assembly passed for that purpose.

"To the President & Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, &c.

ADAM HUBLEY, JR.,  
Foreman of Grand Jury.

"Which presentment, being considered, is approved of and concurred in by the Court"

The next reference made to the subject is the following:

"The Grand Inquest (seventeen in number being present) for the Body of the County of Lancaster, at the May Sessions, 1794, are Unanimously of Opinion, That, if the Corporation of the Borough of Lancaster will grant a Spot of Ground, part of the ground allotted for the Market place, which may be thought suitable for erecting the public Buildings, which Spot of Ground

shall be granted free of Expences to the County, and that such public Buildings shall be erected on Solid Ground of two Stories High, unless it shall be thought necessary to build Arched Cellars underneath, in such Case the Grand Inquest unanimously recommend such Buildings to be erected.

WILLIAM KELLY,  
WILLIAM SMITH,  
JACOB JOHNS,  
FREDERICK SEGER,  
JACOB GRAEFF,  
ABRAHAM WHITESIDE,  
THOMAS EVANS,

CHRISTIAN KAUFFMAN,  
P. MUSELMAN,  
JOHN BARR,  
JOHN BAUGHMAN,  
MICHAEL HESS,  
JOHN FREE,  
JOHN ROBERTS,  
STOPHEL HAGER,  
THOMAS ROBINSON,  
WILLIAM BOAL.

"The Court concur with the Grand Jury so far as relates to the Erection of the Public Buildings on the Scite of the Market House in the Manner the Jury have pointed out.

"By the Court.

John Hubley, Clerk of the Court of Q'r Sessions  
of the Peace."

Then came this agreement between the Borough and the County:

"Lancaster, January 1st, 1795.

"At a Meeting of the Members of the Corporation of the Borough of Lancaster, to wit: Paul Zantzinger, Esq'r, Chief Burgess, Casper Shaffner, Esquire, Second Burgess, Jacob Krug, John Hubley, Jacob Frey, George Musser and William Ross, Assistants, it is concluded and agreed that the Commissioners of the County of Lancaster, with the approbation of the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, may erect a Building for the Public Offices on the present Scite of the Market House, that is to say, on the east end of the same, the breadth of which Building shall be twenty-eight or thirty feet from South to North, and the length thereof, forty-five or fifty feet from East to West. Done at the Borough aforesaid the day and year above mentioned.

"PAUL ZANTZINGER, C. B. CAS. SHAFFNER, B. JACOB KRUG,  
JOHN HUBLEY, JACOB FREY, GEORGE MUSSER, WILL'M ROSS."

"We, John Joseph Henry, Esq'r, President of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Lancaster, Robert Coleman, Frederick Kuhn and Andrew Graff, Esquires, Associate Judges of the same Court.

"Do by virtue of the Presentment of the Grand Jury and the Order of the Court made thereon at the last May Sessions, Consent that the Commissioners of the County of Lancaster erect the Public Offices on the Ground within allotted for that purpose They further order and direct that the said Commissioners procure a plan or plans of the same Building for the approbation of the said Court, the expence thereof to be paid out of the County Stock.

Lancaster. Jan'y 1st, 1795.

JOHN JOS. HENRY,  
ROBERT COLEMAN,  
FRED'K KUHN,  
ANDREW GRAFF"

The County Commissioners, immediately, took steps to accomplish this object. They entered into several contracts, which I have found among their papers under the head of "Contracts for Building the Public Offices & for Material." These contracts, which are evidently taken from the original minutes of their action, are as follows:

"At a meeting of the Commissioners on the 28th day of January, A. Dom. 1795, they agreed with Casper Bruner, of the Borough aforesaid, in manner following to wit:

"The said Casper Bruner engages to deliver into the Borough of Lancaster to the place where the Public Buildings are to be erected, at his own cost & expenses, such a number of good & merchantable Bricks sufficient to build up the said Buildings, and deliver them from time to time as they may be wanted this Spring & Summer.

"And the said Commissioners promise to pay unto the said Casper Bruner the sum of thirty-three shillings & nine pence, specie money, for every thousand of such good & merchantable Bricks so as aforesaid delivered by him for said use.

"Witness our Hands.

"Test. CAS. SHAFFNER.

JOHN HUBER,  
GEORGE MUSSER,  
(German) JACOB WEIDMAN,  
(German) CASPER BRUNER."

"At a meeting of the Commissioners on the 25th day of January, 1795, they agreed with Robert Moore, of the Borough of Lancaster, Bricklayer, in manner following, to wit:

"The said Robert Moore engages to undertake and do the Brick & Mason Work necessary to be done at the Public Offices intended to be built this Spring in said Borough, at the prices following, that is to say: For every thousand of Bricks he lays, the sum of fifteen shillings, and all stone work as necessary to be done at said Building at 4/6 pr. Perch. And that Robert Moore shall & will find the Ropes for fixing the scaffolds and put up & lay all the cut free stone, such as sills, window cases, Facie and of other denomination necessary to put in said Building (the Door Steps excepted), at & for the sum of Twenty-six Spanish Dollars.

"And the said Commissioners promise to pay unto the said Robert Moore the price aforesaid in manner following (to wit): When the stone work is done by him, they will pay unto him three-fourth Parts of the amount of said stone work, and if one story of the brick work is done, then they will pay him the remaining part of the stone work and three-fourth parts of the amount of such brickwork, and then, when the work is finished, the whole amount yet due, and provide him all materials necessary for such building. And it is further agreed that the Commissioners shall be the judges of the management or conduct of the said Robert Moore in regard of the workmen he puts to said work.

"Witness our Hands the day aforesaid.

"Test.

JOHN HUBER,  
GEORGE MUSSER,  
JACOB WEIDMAN,  
ROBERT MOORE."

The next contract is as follows:

"Lancaster County, SS.

"At a meeting of the Commissioners on the 24 day of February, A. D. 1795, they agreed with Jacob Flubacher and John Lind in manner following, to wit:

"The said Jacob Flubacher & John Lind engage to undertake and do the Carpenter & Joiner work necessary to be done on the public offices to be built in the Borough of Lancaster this Spring, and that they will do such carpenter & joiner work in the best manner & well & sufficiently, at the Prices in the Schedule hereunto affixed.

"And the said Commissioners promise to pay unto the said Jacob Flubacher & John Lind the prices above and within mentioned for every article of the work made to the said offices, and also find the materials & find hands at the raising thereof.

"Witness our hands.

"JACOB FLUBACHER.

JOHN HUBER,  
GEORGE MUSSER,  
JACOB WEIDMAN."

On the 25th day of March, 1795, the Commissioners agreed with Conrad Witmayer & Christian Witmayer, stone cutters, in manner following, that is to say:

"That the said Conrad Witmayer & Christian Witmayer do hereby engage to hew and cut all the free stone requested for the Public Offices to be built in Lancaster this Spring & Summer at the Prices following, that is to say: All the Stones cut with a moulding at two shillings & eight pence pr. foot, and those which are cut plain at two shillings and two pence pr. foot, and that they will deliver and load them on the waggons in Warwick Township as safe as possible.

"And the said Commissioners agree to pay the said prices and furnish the waggons for carrying said Stones to Lancaster at their expenses.

"Witness our hands the day & year above said.

Test: CAS. SHAFFNER.

JOHN HUBER,  
GEORGE MUSSER,  
(German) JACOB WEIDMAN,  
(German) CONRAD WITTMAYER,  
(German) CHRISTIAN WITTMAYER."

They also agreed with Jonas Metzger, stone cutter, in manner following, to wit:

"The said Jonas Metzger & his son, Jonas Metzger, do hereby engage to hew & cut all the free stone yet necessary for the Public Offices and deliver them at his own cost & expence to the House (excepting the Price charged by the owners of said stone), and that they will have them cut & done any time when they are wanted.

"And the said Commissioners agree to pay them 5 shillings pr. foot as well for those with a moulding as also for the plain ones.

"Witness our hands.

GEORGE MUSSER, JONAS METZGER,  
(German) JACOB WEIDMAN, JONAS METZGER, JUN."  
JOHN SENSENIG,

A contract was also made, on November 3, 1795, with Nathaniel Hantsh, of the Borough of Lancaster. It provided as follows:

"The said Nathaniel Hantsh doth hereby engage to make the Hand rails & Banisters to the steps and platform of the Public offices in Lancaster agreeably to the Plan thereof exhibited to the Commissioners & lodged with them,—erect the same and bore the holes at and for the sum of £ 25. 0. 0.—the Commiss.

promise to find the labor necessary for said Business,—and the said Nathaniel Hantsh is to be accountable to the Commissioners for the Iron, which he has in his hands belonging to the Commissioners.

“Witness our hands.

JOHN HAMBRIGHT,  
JOHN MYLIN,  
ROBERT MAXWELL,  
NATH. HANTSH.”

On the first day of August, 1797, the Commissioners agreed with Jacob Flubacher and John Lind that:

“The said Flubacher & Lind are to make the South & East Doors & Casements out & inside the public office House in manner & form as the Front Doors & Casements are made in Mr. Yeates’ new houses, and also to paint them white, & the Comm’rs promise to pay them for each of said Doors 100 Dollars, and fifty Dollars for the North Doors of said House which is to be made in a genteel manner & painted in manner aforesaid—the Commissioners finding all materials, and further agreed that they will pay the Carpenters five Pounds for glassing every light & painting them,—the Commissioners find material.”

On the 29th of January, 1798, the Commissioners agreed to pay the carpenters “40 Dollars for each of the Pillars in the large room of the Court House—they furnishing them according to the order the other Pillars are made in said Room & painting them. The Commissioners finding all material.”

The Mr. Yeates referred to was John Jasper Yeates, and his house was located on the southeast corner of South Queen and Mifflin Streets. It is now owned by the Arnold Estate and is occupied among others by the Lancaster Inquirer.

On March 23, 1798, a settlement was made between Jacob Flubacher and John Lind, as follows:

### BILLS FOR PUBLIC BUILDING.

Lancaster County				
To Jacob Flubacher,		Dr.		
To his part of the Carpenter work at the public				
offices as measured by carpenter appointed as				
p. bill,	222.	8.	6.	
To the book cases, shelves, &c., as p. bill,	348.	5.	6½	
To his Part of the Cupola on the Court House,	325.			
	895.	14.	0½	
		Cr.		
By cash at sundry times,	£ 743.	15.	0.	
Ballance due to Jacob Flubacher	151.	19.	0½	
and £ 20. for extraordinary service)	20.			
	895.	14.	0½	
Lancaster County				
To John Lind.				
To his part of the Carpenter work at the public				
building as above,	£ 198.	12.	10.	
To the book cases, &c., as p. bill,	331.	1.	8.	
To his part of the cupola on that Court House	325.	0.		
	854.	14.	6½	

Cr.

By cash received at sundry times,	700.	0.	0.
Ballance due John Lind. £. 10 being allowed to pay to Adam Reigart,	154.	14.	6½
	£ 854.	14.	6½

Jacob Flubacher's itemized bill of £ 348. 5. 6½  
made out in German approved Mar. 23, 1798.

John Lind's itemized bill of £. 331. 1. 8. approved Mar. 23, 1798.

by

WM. HENSEL,  
JOHN BAUGHMAN,  
PETER PROTZMAN,  
GEO. THOMAS.

A dispute seems to have arisen between the county and Nathan Hantsh concerning the amount due him for his work. The minutes of the Commissioners of Monday, August 31, 1801, are as follows:

"The Commissioners met—attended on the referees, to wit: Robert King, John Eberly & Jeremiah Moshier, appointed by them and Nathan Hantsh (Smith) the 24th instant, for the purpose of adjusting and settling the account of the said Hantsh for smith work done to the public buildings in Lancaster. The referees report that they have examined Hantsh's account, and after deducting therefrom fifteen pounds, there remains due to him the sum of £. 436, 17. 6."

This building was soon diverted to other purposes. The first section of the Act of April 3, 1799, 16 Statutes at Large, p. 239, provided "that prior to the first Tuesday in November next, all offices attached to the seat of (the) government of the State of Pennsylvania shall be removed to the Borough of Lancaster in the County of Lancaster by their respective holders, and shall after the first Tuesday in November next cease to be exercised elsewhere, and shall remain at the Borough of Lancaster until the permanent seat of the government shall be hereafter established, at which said Borough of Lancaster the session of the Legislature ensuing the present shall be held."

In pursuance of this Act, Lancaster became the capital of the State. Matthias Barton, Jacob Strickler and Thomas Boude were appointed commissioners to superintend the removal of the books, records, &c., and they were directed to provide suitable rooms for the convenient accommodation of the Legislature, and also for the receiving of the said books, records, &c. The sum of \$3,000 was appropriated to cover the expenses.

The Philadelphia Gazette and General Daily Advertiser of May 23, 1799, announced that "arrangements are making in Lancaster for the accommodation of the State Legislature. The public offices are removing thither from this city." And a news item in Claypoole's American Daily Advertiser of Tuesday, June 11, 1799, stated that "the different public offices of this State are now open in Lancaster." It is, therefore, certain, that this building was occupied by the State some time in May or June, 1799, for State purposes.

The Legislature adjourned on April 12, 1799, and met for the first time in Lancaster on December 3, 1799. By the Act of February 21, 1810, P. L. 30, it was directed "that within the month of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve, all the offices attached to the seat of government" should "be removed to the Borough of Harrisburgh . . . by their respective holders," and after that period should cease to be exercised elsewhere; that the next session of the Legislature and all ensuing ones should be held at Harrisburgh.

This building, during the period that Lancaster was the capital of the State, was known as the State House, and it is so designated on an old draft made when the market houses, which preceded our present Central Market, were built. When the Legislature occupied the Court House as its meeting place, Court met in the lodge room of the Masons, and at other places. The minutes of the Commissioners show that, on December 15, 1800, they paid "John Heis for Carpenter's work done to the Lodge Room for accommodation of the Court," and on December 29, 1800, they paid "Jacob Martin, Treasurer of Lodge No. 43, for the use of their room for holding the November Court." On February 23, 1801, they paid "Charles Smith, Wm. Kirkpatrick and Lewis Lauman for 3 weeks' rent of Lodge Room for the use of the Court."

It appears that the Legislature was in doubt as to what rent, if any, would be charged for its occupancy of the public buildings, and, therefore, the following resolution was introduced and passed:

"Whereas, it is expedient to know on what terms or upon what condition the public buildings at the seat of Government are held by the Legislature and the several offices attached to the Government. Therefore

"Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to make inquiry of the Commissioners of the County of Lancaster for the purpose of ascertaining whether any, or if any, what, rent may be required & demanded for the use of the Court House and the other public buildings occupied in part by the officers of the Government."

To this resolution, the Commissioners made the following answer:

"To the Committee of the Legislature respecting the use of the public buildings of Lancaster County.

"Gentlemen: The public buildings of the County of Lancaster we understood were given up to the Legislature by the former Commissioners without any expectation of receiving rent, and we have no idea of any charge of the kind on our part.

ADAM REIGART, JR.,  
AMOS SLAYMAKER."

The Legislature, thereupon, on February 27, 1801, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved that, in the opinion of this House, the disclaiming any compensation by the Commissioners of Lancaster County for the use of the County Buildings is highly honorable to the citizens of the said County.

"Resolved that the desire to accommodate the Legislature evinced by the liberal conduct of the inhabitants of Lancaster County affords us pleasing proof of their patriotism and public spirit and merits the thanks of this House.

"Resolved that the Clerk do forthwith present to the Commissioners of Lancaster County a copy of these resolutions."

(Extract from Journal, Wm. Duncan, Clerk of the House of Representatives.)

It is proper to say, however, that the State did not occupy this property without compensation. Upon the death of William Henry, who was at that time treasurer of the county, there was an indebtedness due by him to the State of a considerable amount. After some litigation, auditors were appointed by the Supreme Court, in the case of Commonwealth v. William Henry and John Joseph Henry, his surviving executors, and these auditors reported a balance due to the Commonwealth of \$12,018.34. The County of Lancaster was indebted in a considerable sum to William Henry, and it was provided by the Act of 1811 that \$10,418.34 of this judgment should be credited to the county in the purchase of Witmer's Bridge, and this was accordingly done.

From this time on until the present Court House was ready for occupancy, the county used this building for the County offices. A dispute, however, arose between it and the city authorities, after the incorporation of the city, as to whether or not it had that right. At a meeting of the City Councils, on November 2, 1847, a resolution was adopted as follows:

"Whereas, the rapid growth of the City of Lancaster makes it imperative in the Councils to provide more extensive accommodations for our county friends to send their produce during market hours, and as the present space is insufficient, owing to the county occupying a portion of the same for county offices, and as the deed of conveyance to the county was for a market space and for no other purpose, the right of the county to occupy a portion of it for a different purpose is at least questionable.

"Therefore, be it ordered by Select and Common Councils assembled that the City Solicitor of the city be instructed to examine into the right the county possesses to occupy a part of the Market space for county offices, and to report at the next meeting of Councils."

At the next meeting, held on December 7, 1847, Amos Slaymaker, Esq., who was then City Solicitor, presented a lengthy opinion reciting the situation, in which he concluded that the county buildings were a public nuisance and that all parties occupying them were liable to indictment. At the January meeting, 1848, a joint resolution of Select and Common Councils was adopted, to the effect that "they are satisfied that the county has no right to occupy the space above referred to, and in order to test their right to the same, your committee would offer the following resolution: Resolved by the S. and C. Councils of the City of Lancaster that the Market Master be instructed to institute proceedings forthwith against the county for the recovery of the space of ground now occupied by the county with its public buildings. Signed: George F. Meeser, Christian Zecher, William K. Leonard, Peter Bier."

I have been unable to ascertain from the records whether any such proceedings were instituted; but I do find that on November 13, 1854, the County of Lancaster made a deed to the Mayor, Alderman and Citizens of Lancaster, conveying "all that three story brick building on the northwest corner of Penn Square and West King street, in the City of Lancaster and State of Pennsylvania, lately occupied and used for the public offices of the said County, and its (title) to the ground upon which the said building stands."

The present Court House was completed in 1854, and the first session of Court was held in the new building on November 20, 1854. A news item in the Lancaster Intelligencer of September 5, 1854, states that "it is in contemplation, we believe, to remove the County offices to the new Court House sometime during the present week. The Sheriff's office is already removed."

It would seem that the Mayor's office was not in this building at least before that time. An advertisement in the Lancaster Intelligencer, bearing date March 19, 1844, reads:

"Removal. The Mayor's office is removed to West King Street, next door to the store of Mr. Hager, opposite the hardware store of Steinman & Son."

In our time, the Mayor's office was on the first floor of the building, with an entrance from West King Street. The front portion of that floor, on the Square, was used for the Postoffice. On May 1, 1883, the Postoffice was moved to the Kepler Building, on North Queen Street, where it remained until 1891. It was then transferred to its present place, in the Federal Building.

For a number of years the School Board met in the rooms of the Common Council, second floor, now the Mayor's office, facing Penn Square, and that body only vacated these quarters a comparatively few years ago, when it moved to its present Administration Building.

The changes in the surroundings of City Hall, so far as the Market Place was concerned, were made after the new Court House, at the corner of East King and North Duke Streets, was finished and the records removed there. "The city then purchased all the property which faced the old Market Square, and also a lot of ground with buildings thereon located across a fourteen foot wide alley extending from West King Street to North Market Street. It then sold the lot fronting on West King Street to the depth of forty feet, and the balance together with the old Market Place and the other purchases was used for the new one-story market houses about that time erected, which ran north and south across the plot." By the Act of May 5, 1854, P. L. 584, the Select and Common Councils were authorized to vacate the public alley called "Union Court" (the fourteen foot alley referred to above), provided they first opened an alley at least equal in width to that vacated, extending from West King Street to the alley between West King and West Orange Streets, and thus it was that North Market Street along Hager & Bros. Store was opened.

On August 11, 1858, The Athenaeum was organized, and the rooms in the third-story facing Penn Square and West King street were, with the assent of the City Councils, devoted to its use free of rent. On April 1, 1878, it transferred its books to the Young Men's Christian Association, and this organization conducted its Library here, until it moved across the street into the rooms now occupied by The Young Republican Club on the southwest corner of Penn Square and West King street. The building is now wholly used for municipal purposes, though its interior is very much changed from what it originally was.

I hope I have now made plain to you the history of City Hall. Some time, I will endeavor to picture the old inhabitants and the locations of the buildings around about here in the olden time.

#### CHIEF CONSTABLE.

Sept. 15, 1744.

Joseph Pugh.

#### HIGH CONSTABLES.

1760.	Matthias Bough.
1761.	Matthias Bough.
Sept. 15, 1762, to Sept. 15, 1763.	Patrick Egnew (Agnew).
Sept. 15, 1763, to Sept. 15, 1768.	Stophel Franciscus.
Sept. 15, 1768, to Sept. 15, 1774.	Peter Riblet.
Sept. 15, 1774, to July 19, 1777.	Jacob Weber.
July 19, 1777, to Sept. 15, 1778.	Peter Row.
Sept. 15, 1778, to Sept. 15, 1783.	Peter Bollinger.
Sept. 15, 1783, to Sept. 16, 1805.	Henry Stauffer.
Sept. 16, 1805, to Sept. 15, 1812.	Elias Albright.
Sept. 15, 1812, to Sept. 15, 1815.	Paul Dewees.
Sept. 15, 1815, to date of city charter (March 20, 1818).	Adam Dellett.

#### CLERK OF THE MARKET.

Sept. 15, 1760, to Sept. 15, 1762.	Matthias Bough.
Sept. 15, 1762, to Sept. 15, 1763.	Patrick Egnew (Agnew).
Sept. 15, 1763, to Sept. 15, 1768.	Stophel Franciscus.
Sept. 15, 1768, to Sept. 15, 1774.	Peter Riblet.
Sept. 15, 1774, to July 19, 1777.	Jacob Weber.
July 19, 1777, to Sept. 15, 1778.	Peter Row.

Sept. 15, 1778, to Sept. 15, 1782.	Peter Bollinger.
Sept. 15, 1782, to Sept. 16, 1805.	Henry Stauffer.
Sept. 16, 1805, to Sept. 15, 1812.	Elias Albright.
Sept. 15, 1812, to Sept. 15, 1815.	Paul Dewees.
Sept. 15, 1815, to date of city charter (March 20, 1818).	Adam Dellet.

#### BOROUGH TREASURER.

Sept. 15, 1760, to Sept. 15, 1762.	Isaac Whitelock.
Sept. 15, 1762, to Sept. 15, 1768.	Casper Shaffner, Sr.
Sept. 15, 1768, to Sept. 15, 1770.	Ludwig Stone.
Sept. 15, 1770, to Sept. 15, 1787.	John Hopson.
Sept. 15, 1787, to Sept. 15, 1795.	William Ross.
Sept. 15, 1795, to Sept. 15, 1802.	John Roberts.
Sept. 15, 1802, to Sept. 15, 1803.	Conrad Swartz.
Sept. 15, 1803, to Sept. 15, 1807.	Peter Gonter.
Sept. 15, 1807, to Sept. 15, 1817.	John Bomberger.
Sept. 15, 1817, to date of city charter (March 20, 1818).	Henry Keffer.

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