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FINAL REPORT

TO THE

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

BY

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL SHRINES

PARK COMMISSION

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PREPARED BY

GRANT M. SIMON

ARCHITECT FOR THE COMMISSION

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PREFACE:

BIRTHPLACE OF THE NATION

by

Carl Van Doren

Distinguished Author and Historian

The United States was created in Philadelphia on July 4, 1776, when the Continental Congress voted the final form of the Declaration of Independence. The United States was perpetuated on September 17, 1787, when the Federal Convention completed its work on the Constitution and referred it, through Congress, to the individual states for ratification. Both these great decisions were made in the same chamber in what is now called Independence Hall, but was then the Pennsylvania State House. It would still be merely the old State House if independence had not been achieved and if the Constitution had not been ratified and put into effect. The noble building, so venerable to later ages, might not even have survived, but might have been swept

away in the surging growth of a modern city. In that case, a few students of history would sometimes remember the site as the stage of those lost causes. Instead, Pennsylvania's State House has become Independence Hall for the entire United States. Nor is that all. On account of the Declaration of Independence, it is a shrine honored wherever the rights of men are honored. On account of the Constitution, it is a shrine cherished wherever the principles of self-government on a federal scale are cherished.

Philadelphia, though never officially the capital, was for most of the first quarter-century of the United States the center of government. Here the First Continental Congress met in September 1774 to protest against the American policies of Great Britain. Offered the use of the State House, the Congress preferred to sit in Carpenter's Hall, which is still standing and is still the hall of the master carpenters of the city. The First Continental Congress was succeeded by the Second, in May 1775. Meeting in the State House, it moved from protest to resistance. On June 15 it chose George Washington, formerly colonel of a Virginia provincial regiment, to be General and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United Colonies. Benjamin Franklin, then the only American of world-wide renown, came back from his diplomatic years in London to join a revolution at seventy.

While Washington organized the Continental Army, then besieging the British troops in Boston, Franklin began in Philadelphia his campaign to win European support for the American insurgents. A French special agent came to Philadelphia,

announced himself to Franklin, and in December talked with the members of Congress's Committee of Secret Correspondence who went by night one by one to their secret place of meeting. That winter Thomas Paine wrote Common Sense in Philadelphia and roused the continent. In June of the next year Thomas Jefferson, in hired lodgings, drafted the Declaration of Independence, which Congress reworked and adopted. Then came seven years of war, with Philadelphia occupied by the enemy for one winter and spring and Washington's army freezing at Valley Forge a few miles away.

Under the first American constitution, the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, adopted at York, Pennsylvania, in November 1777 but not finally ratified till March 1781, Congress met in various towns till October 1788, only about half the time in Philadelphia. But Philadelphia remained the metropolis of the United States, and here the Federal Convention sat during the hot summer of 1787 and shaped the Constitution which was to make the feeble Confederation into an adequate federal government. Washington, now the most illustrious soldier alive, was President of the Convention. Franklin, the most celebrated scientist and sage alive, was the Convention's smiling philosopher and peace-maker. Jefferson was in Paris, as minister to France, and John Adams was in London, as minister to Great Britain. But there were younger men to take their places in Philadelphia, particularly James Madison of Virginia and James Wilson of Pennsylvania and Alexander Hamilton of New York. Eight of the delegates to the Convention had signed the Declaration, four of them the Articles of Confederation. In the white-paneled room, familiar to most of

them, the best minds of America had given themselves to the cause of the United States for the past thirteen years. No other deliberative chamber in America has ever been the scene of so much public courage and political wisdom. This room is the taproot of American life and history.

The government under the new Constitution had its first seat in New York from April 1789 to December 1790, then returned to Philadelphia for ten years. Congress sat in the County Court House (now known as Congress Hall), and the United States Supreme Court in the new City Hall to the east. Both buildings still stand in Independence Square, and also the hall of the American Philosophical Society, the oldest learned Society in the United States, of which Franklin was president for twenty-one years and Jefferson for eighteen. In those years Independence Square was the center not only of the nation's government but also of many of its most important intellectual activities in other fields of thought. A Philadelphia astronomer was the first director of the United States Mint, which in 1792 issued the first coins authorized by the United States.

Tall buildings look down on Independence Hall and the other ancient structures in the Square and the neighborhood, but cannot overshadow their plain, honorable dignity. Abraham Lincoln, speaking at Independence Hall on Washington's birthday in the troubled year 1861, said what many have felt but nobody else so well expressed.

"I am filled with deep emotion at finding myself standing

in this place, where were collected together the wisdom, the patriotism, the devotion to principle, from which sprang the institutions under which we live. You have kindly suggested to me that in my hands is the task of restoring peace to our distracted country. I can say in return, Sir, that all the political sentiments I entertain have been drawn, so far as I have been able to draw them, from the sentiments which originated in and were given to the world from this hall. I have never had a feeling, politically, that did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence. I have often pondered over the dangers which were incurred by the men who assembled here and framed and adopted that Declaration. I have pondered over the toils that were endured by the officers and soldiers of the army who achieved that independence. I have often inquired of myself what great principle or idea it was that kept this Confederacy so long together. It was not the mere matter of separation from the motherland, but that sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty not alone to the people of this country, but hope to all the world, for all future time. It was that which gave promise that in due time the weights would be lifted from the shoulders of all men, and that all should have an equal chance. This is the sentiment embodied in the Declaration of Independence."

The shrines of a nation are the work both of the heroes

who there performed the original actions and of the people who preserve the monuments associated with them. There can be no great nations without faithful memories of great deeds. It is well for Americans to bear in mind that the generation just after the golden age of Independence Hall almost lost sight of its claim to inviolable regard. About 1800 vandal-minded city commissioners tore out the fine panels, wainscots, and carvings in the historic chamber where the Continental Congress and the Federal Convention had sat, and altered the room to a conventional court room. When Lafayette came to Philadelphia on his final visit in 1824 he was shocked by the tasteless alterations, and the best opinion in Philadelphia agreed with him. Since then the chamber has been restored, as nearly as possible, to the condition in which the men of its great days saw it. And it has grown in increasing reverence from the American people, who will not cease to preserve and venerate it so long as there is a nation of Americans in a world where men love freedom and justice.

REPORT

OF

PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL SHRINES PARK COMMISSION

TO THE

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

1947

TO THE CONGRESS:

The Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission makes this its final report, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Congress approved the 9th day of August, 1946 (Public Law 711) entitled "AN ACT To provide for investigating the matter of the establishment of a national park in the old part of the city of Philadelphia, and for the purpose of conserving the historical objects and buildings therein." and to the provisions of Joint Resolution approved March 7th, 1947 (Public Law 9, 80th Congress).

The purposes of the Commission's creation were defined in the Act as "investigating the matter in the establishment of

in the City of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, of a Federal area to be called Philadelphia National Shrines Park, or by some other appropriate name, to encompass within its area the buildings of historical significance in the old part of the city of Philadelphia, and to be operated and maintained by the National Park Service, for the purpose of conserving the historical objects and buildings in the said area and to provide for the enjoyment and appreciation thereof in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

On December 21, 1946, the Commission reported to the Congress that it had organized in manner and within the time required by the Act, and that the Commission had met at various times as recited and was proceeding with the performance of its duties, but that the period allowed by the Act for the completion of the Commission's work was not sufficient; the Commission therefore requested that the time within which it should make its final report be extended to January 1, 1948. The Congress by Joint Resolution granted such extension, and the Commission now reports to the Congress that it has completed the task assigned to it, and is unanimous in agreeing upon recommendations that are hereinafter made to the Congress.

All the meetings of the Commission have been held in the City of Philadelphia, where the members of the Commission's research and architectural staff naturally maintained their headquarters and pursued their work. We were shown every courtesy

and supplied with all possible co-operation by the citizens and institutions of the community. No appropriation of funds was made to or for the use of the Commission until the Spring of 1947, when the Congress made available Ten Thousand Dollars for the Commission's work and for the printing of its report. Until this appropriation was available, therefore, the Commission had to rely upon the voluntary financial support offered by interested groups of patriotic citizens of Philadelphia and by institutions of that city that are hereinafter listed. The moneys that these persons and institutions contributed were supplied to the Independence Hall Association of Philadelphia, and were disbursed by that association for the employment of an architect, draftsmen and historical research assistants, a clerk, and an editorial staff, required for the preparation of maps and drawings as needed and for the compilation and editing of the Commission's report and the historical appendix thereto.

The Commission records its sincerest appreciation of the timely and invaluable aid thus supplied by The Insurance Company of North America, which was organized in Independence Hall and whose President, Mr. John A. Diemand, and Directors have evinced a generous and patriotic interest in every recent movement for the protection from fire and the proper improvement of the environment of the Hall and its connected buildings of national importance. Similarly, and with like public spirit, the Fairmount Park Art Association of Philadelphia, through its President, Mr. Sidney E. Martin, and its Directors, appropriated funds for the use of the Commission and proffered the services of its office

staff when required. The contributions of the American Philosophical Society and of Albert M. Greenfield and Company have been of much assistance when most needed. Dr. Thomas S. Gates, president, and Dr. William E. Lingelbach, librarian, of the American Philosophical Society have been most helpful in advancing the work accomplished. The Independence Hall Association made available for our purposes all of the funds remaining in its treasury, and furnished indispensable aid of every nature, as well as hospitality.

Other groups and individuals to whom the Commission records its obligations are, first and most considerable, the Director, Mr. Newton B. Drury, the Associate Director, Mr. Arthur E. Demaray, and the entire staff of the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior of the United States. Assigned to Philadelphia to work with the Commission from time to time were Messrs. Charles E. Peterson, Landscape Architect, Roy E. Appleman, Historian, Region One, and Francis J. Ronalds, coordinating superintendent, of the National Park Service. It is impossible to overstate the interest and ability of these gentlemen. The Commission was greatly impressed with the knowledge and industry of the National Park Service organization maintained under Director Drury, who himself visited Philadelphia, and sent to that city several other specialists of his staff to study the scope of the proposed Federal interest in Philadelphia's National Shrines and to cooperate with this Commission. The very intelligent cooperation of Mr. Thomas J. Allen, Regional Director, and Mr. Ronald F. Lee, Chief Historian, is also appreciated.

Similarly, our acknowledgment is made of the willing and valuable aid of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia Library, the Free Library, the American Philosophical Society, the Carpenters' Company (Owner of Carpenters' Hall), the Director of the Department of Public Works of Philadelphia, the Chief Engineer and the staff of the Bureau of Surveys of that department of the city government, the Chief of the Bureau of City Property and staff, the City Planning Commission of Philadelphia whose very able chairman, Mr. Edward Hopkinson, Jr., has been in frequent conference with the Commission members and our staff, and whose Executive Director, Mr. Robert B. Mitchell, and assistants, have, with Mr. Hopkinson, given to the Commission the benefit of their services, records, and advice in generous measure.

The Commission is especially appreciative of the expert, and hence most helpful, aid of Mr. Hopkinson, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. R. Norris Williams, 2nd, Director of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Mr. Sidney E. Martin, Architect of eminence and president of the Fairmount Park Art Association, Mr. M. Joseph McCosker, Director of the Atwater Kent Museum of Philadelphia; Mr. Roy E. Larson, architectural advisor of the Independence Hall Association and designer of the proposed Pennsylvania State Mall that forms an essential part of the general plan for the improvement of the setting and accessibility of Independence Hall and other historic shrines involved.

To Mr. McCosker we are indebted for his work as compiler and editor of the entire historical appendix to this report, the

quality of which is the best testimonial of his ability.

Mr. Grant M. Simon, architect to the Commission, is an artist as well as an architect of the highest accomplishments, and his studies forming part of this report we regard of permanent value. We call attention particularly to the Historical Map of Old Philadelphia, which was prepared by Mr. Simon, assisted by Mr. Williams, Mr. McCosker and others, after the most detailed and laborious research into the ancient surveys and records of every character that are available. This Historical Map was made for The Insurance Company of North America, by whom it is copyrighted, but it has been agreed that this Commission may make full use of it. The map is designed for quantity printing and distribution to visitors to the Philadelphia National Shrines in future years; it will be most useful and interesting as a guide to every American.

Before reciting the conclusions of the Commission and outlining its recommendations to the Congress, it will not be too great a duplication of the historical section of this report, contained in the Appendix, to refer briefly to the history of that part of Philadelphia which contains the historic buildings and sites with the preservation of which the Congress is very naturally concerned.

Philadelphia began as a settlement by William Penn on the western bank of the Delaware River. The first structures to be erected were naturally small cabins and other buildings required for housing, including inns or taverns; these were followed by

wharves, docks, warehouses, then places of worship and more pretentious dwellings and shops, with public buildings trailing after as necessity required. Philadelphia became the chief port of the Colonies in America, but well through the Colonial period the town or city remained a settlement on the west bank of the Delaware River, with the western boundary scarcely half a mile from the river. Moreau de St. Méry records that in his time of residence in Philadelphia, in the 1790's, the westernmost paved highway was Fifth Street, which is the eastern boundary of what was then State House Yard and is now known as Independence Square.

Thus all of the structures remaining from the 18th Century town are located near to the Delaware River, and most of them within an area of less than a half-mile square. This small section includes all the buildings and sites recognized as historic shrines, with the exception of Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church, which is somewhat to the south along the Delaware River. These buildings and sites are of the greatest interest to the American people and to the inhabitants of the world as the scenes of the events that gave birth to a new system of government based upon the freedom of the individual as the source of all authority. Those events, and the deeds and spirit of the actors in them, have served to mark indelibly the half square mile referred to as hallowed ground, whose history is a part of the heritage of every American and of all other persons who love liberty.

Unfortunately for Philadelphians and for all the people of the United States, that city has, with growth away from its

original settlement, witnessed a marked deterioration of the historic neighborhood. This deterioration and decay has transformed the area into what may almost be termed a slum. Certainly the section can be styled a blighted area, wherein the priceless Colonial and early national shrines remaining are in a setting of decayed dwellings, shops, warehouses, obsolete buildings and parking lots, the whole intersected by narrow streets that carry a heavy burden of modern traffic, with the accompanying and unavoidable noise and vibration.

The area with which we are concerned may be generously bounded by Vine Street on the north, Pine Street on the South, Sixth Street on the West and the Delaware River on the east. This has been a declining district for fifty years, and the opening of the Delaware River Bridge at Vine Street largely took away the retail trade that formerly fed the district as travel went to and from the river-ferry slips which the bridge displaced. While a considerable trade continues to be transacted within the territory, it is housed in old and outmoded business structures and obsolete converted dwellings. It is not probable that in the foreseeable future, trade conditions will be such that these old buildings will be replaced by modern erections of good appearance and less inflammable materials. It is much more likely that the decay will continue until the buildings are abandoned in large part or until the community takes radical action to altogether alter the character of the neighborhood by making it into self-contained residential districts consisting mainly of apartment units, with necessary schools, playgrounds and food-supply stores.

We are advised by the City Planning Commission of Philadelphia that its plans contemplate the very change of use-character that is suggested above, and that great efforts will be made to induce the large insurance companies to be the first to undertake the transformation of the region into a moderate-rental residential section extending to the river front. Only by such a change of character can the desired environment be given to the historic shrines contained within the limits of what was Colonial Philadelphia.

This fact is recognized quite generally in Philadelphia, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has agreed to contribute to the over-all plan by creating an Independence State Mall directly to the north of Independence Square, extending from Fifth Street to Sixth Street and from the north side of Chestnut Street to the approach to the Delaware River Bridge between Race and Vine Streets The members of this Commission met with His Excellency Governor James H. Duff at the State Capitol at Harrisburg early in 1947, and were given the assurance of the Governor that the State Mall would be laid out at the expense of the Commonwealth, and that $4,000,000 had already been earmarked for the beginning of the project, with the additional funds promised when needed, as tax receipts come in. We are now advised by the Secretary of Forests and Waters of the State Government, Admiral Milo F. Draemel, that the Governor has assigned the project to his department and that the plans are being proceeded with, progress being dependent somewhat upon the availability of engineers, draftsmen and other State

personnel. We attach to this report a copy of the most recent letter of Secretary Draemel with relation to the State's participation.

Mayor Bernard Samuel, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia and Mr. Edward Hopkinson, Jr., chairman of the City Planning Commission have met with members of the Commission and have acquainted us with the municipality's intention and plans to widen Second Street so as to divert traffic in considerable part from Third, Fourth and Fifth Streets, and to improve the conditions in the Delaware River and along the river front and to otherwise cooperate to improve the now-neglected section above described. Mayor Samuel and the City Planning Commission have prepared statements of assurance to be included in this report, and they appear in the Appendix, where they will be found immediately preceding the maps and drawings.

The historical material contained in the Appendix to this report has been authenticated by the most thorough research possible within the time and means available to the Commission and its staff. We have had access to the collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia Library Company, the Free Library of Philadelphia, the American Philosophical Society, the University of Pennsylvania Library, other custodians of historical material, as well as to the city surveys, recorded wills, deeds and maps. The Commission's files contain much of value, and this material will be preserved for the use of the National Park Service.

It does not appear to the members of this Commission that the task of protecting and of suitably preserving and setting off such national treasures as Independence Hall, Congress Hall, Carpenters' Hall, the First and Second National Bank Buildings, Christ Church, St. Joseph's, and St. Mary's Catholic Churches, Old St. Peter's Church and the homes of the great figures of the Continental Congresses, the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and the Federal era should be or can be entirely assumed by the citizens of Philadelphia. Nor is it desirable from the point of view of the Nation that the responsibility should be entirely local.

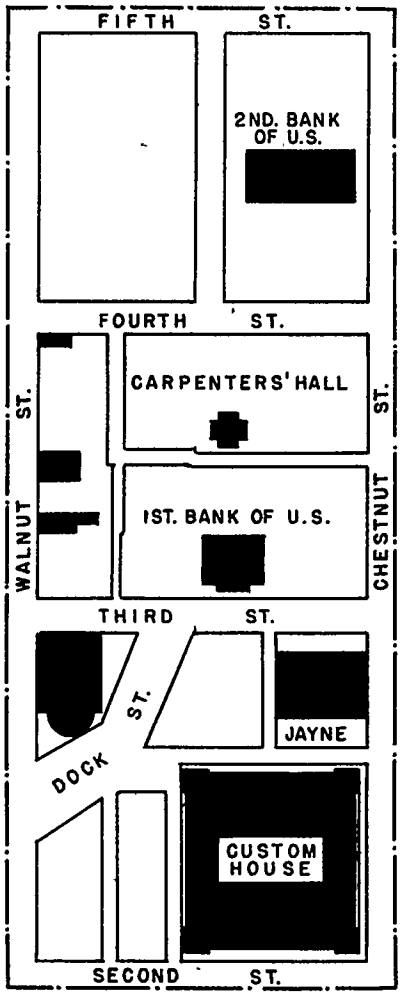
The buildings listed are the core of our spiritual heritage, representing now the hope of the entire world because of their significance in history and in ideology. The Government of the United States should act to preserve these shrines before they are destroyed by fire or other casualty, and to embellish their environment within the small area that is involved. Countless millions of our fellow-citizens, born and to come, will make pilgrimages to these shrines of Old Philadelphia, and they should be rescued from the envelope of decay that every day becomes more marked as the life of the city of Philadelphia moves away from the Delaware River neighborhood.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION

The Commission, therefore, recommends to the Congress that by suitable legislation the authority and funds shall be granted and supplied to the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, to acquire by purchase or condemnation the land, buildings and rights necessary to vest in the United States of America title to all land and structures included within the limits of the hereinafter described areas that are not already owned in fee by the Government, and that these areas together shall be designated as the Philadelphia National Historical Park.

PROJECT A

Boundaries: From the east side of Fifth Street to the west side of Second Street, and from the south side of Chestnut Street to the north side of Walnut Street, excluding the new United States Custom House at the southeast corner of Second and Chestnut Streets.



This park or mall would begin directly opposite the eastern end of Independence Square. On the east side of Independence Square there are now erected the Old Philadelphia City Hall, which is a unit of the Independence Hall group; the hall of the American Philosophical Society which was erected between 1787 and 1794. Included within the area described are Carpenter's Hall, erected in 1771; the building of the First Bank of the United States, erected in 1795; the building of the Second Bank of the United States, erected in 1824 (which is Federal property), and the Merchants Exchange, erected in 1834. Close by are other historic buildings of unusual interest. {old Phila. Custom House

Also within the area are the sites of the residences of many distinguished patriots of Colonial and early revolutionary times, including Bishop William White and Benjamin Chew, as well as the sites of the original Philadelphia Library Building,

founded by Benjamin Franklin; and the Philadelphia Dispensary, virtually the first medical school in the United States. These structures were on the east side of Fifth Street, facing Independence Square.

Carpenters' Hall is in an excellent state of preservation. It is owned by the Carpenters' Company, an association of master-builders whose predecessors erected the structure as a guild hall. It is built of brick; the detail is small in scale, but it is unique in that it is symmetrical on each facade, with only minor variations - - a fact for which there is apparently no contemporary explanation. There are in architechural history only a few symmetrical buildings, and in 1771 this small building must have been recognized as an unusual achievement.

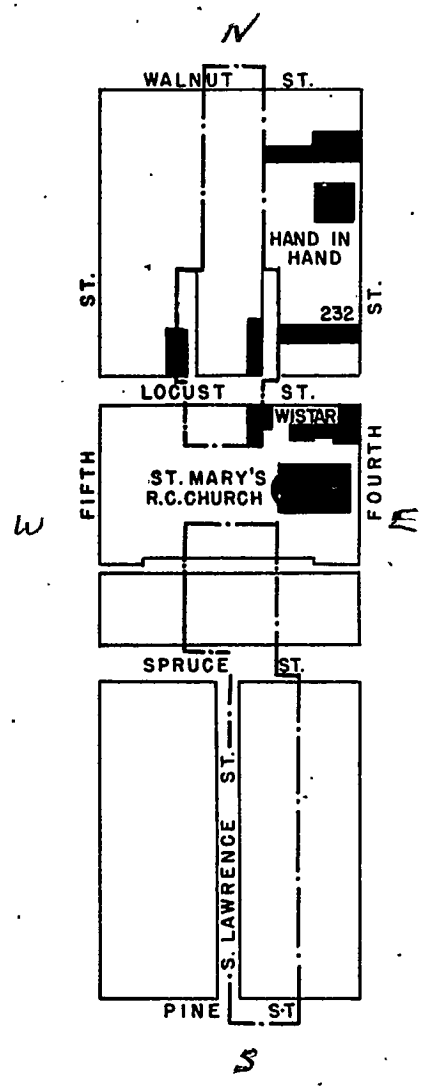
The two bank buildings and the Merchants' Exchange are constructed of marble, although the First Bank has its minor facades of brick. William Strickland was the architect of the Second Bank and of the Merchants' Exchange, while Blodgett is credited with the design of the First Bank, which is in the Georgian style.

The architect of the Commission has prepared drawings and ground plans covering Project A which appear in the Appendix. There also will be found a lot plan containing the assessed valuations for the year 1947 of the land and buildings. These assessed valuations by the city for tax purposes total $ 4,038,400.

The Commission reports that the cost of acquisition of all of the property within the boundaries of Project A would be not in excess of $ 3,650,000 as of the end of 1947. The Commission recommends that the National Park Service be authorized to acquire title to, but to postpone removal of existing business structures fronting on Walnut Street within the proposed area until such time as in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior such buildings become reasonably obsolete. The Commission also recommends that tenants occupying such properties shall be allowed continued use under suitable leases until these buildings shall be demolished.

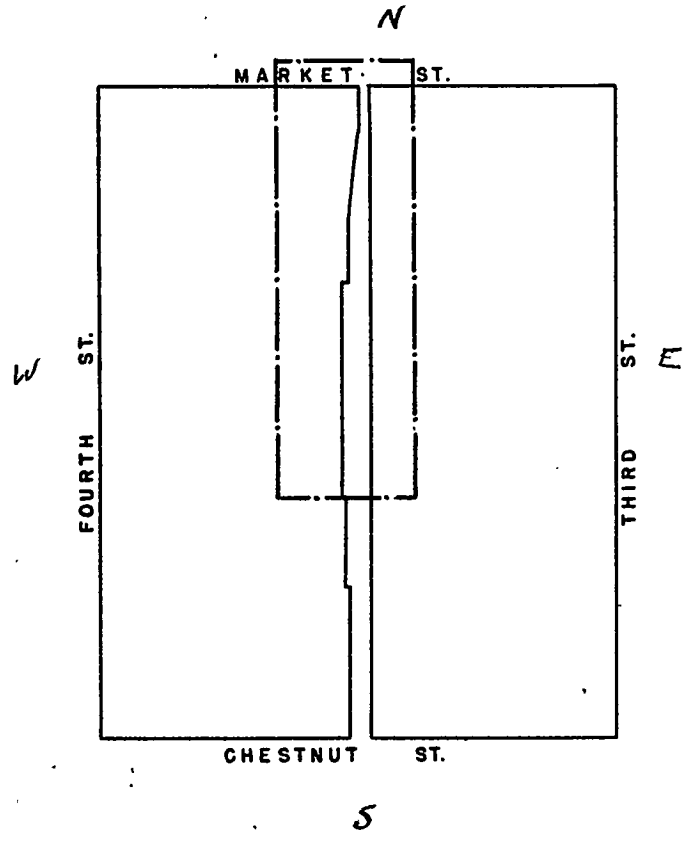
PROJECT B

As an auxiliary development to the main park, there shall be created a memorial thoroughfare, or mall, that will extend, within the somewhat irregular limits defined upon the drawings and maps included in the Appendix to this report, from the south side of Walnut Street to the north side of Pine Street. This memorial thoroughfare, or mall, would begin just south of the Federal-owned Second Bank of the United States, which is between Fourth and Fifth Streets. It would touch upon and serve as a most attractive approach to many points of national historical interest and would serve to bring them into a harmonious and accessible union with the main park.



The Commission has been influenced considerably in its decision to include this recommendation by the fact that the cost of acquisition of the necessary land will be relatively small, as the value of the property involved is not great, and the advantage to accrue from the point of view of the visitor to Old Philadelphia will be considerable. A lot plan giving the assessed valuations for the year 1947 for the land and buildings is to be found in the Appendix. These assessed valuations total $ 359,500. In the judgment of the Commission this Project will involve a total cost for land and buildings not in excess of $ 300,000 as of 1948.

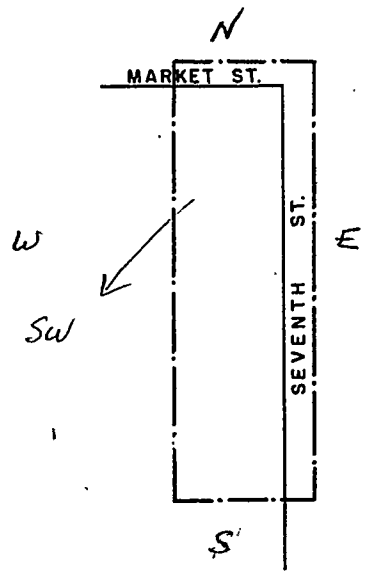
PROJECT C



This covers the site of the residence of Benjamin Franklin and the ground connected therewith. The boundaries of the project are shown on maps and drawings appearing in the Appendix and comprise a one-hundred foot wide strip, extending southward from Market Street three hundred feet between Third and Fourth Streets, and encompassing Orianna Street, on which the Franklin dwelling fronted. Franklin built this home, and lived there when he signed the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. To this house he came when he ended his service in France and returned to America.

The assessed valuations by the city for tax purposes of the land and the buildings on the site for the year 1947 total $ 175,300. The cost of acquisition, in the judgment of this Commission, would not exceed $ 175,000.

PROJECT D



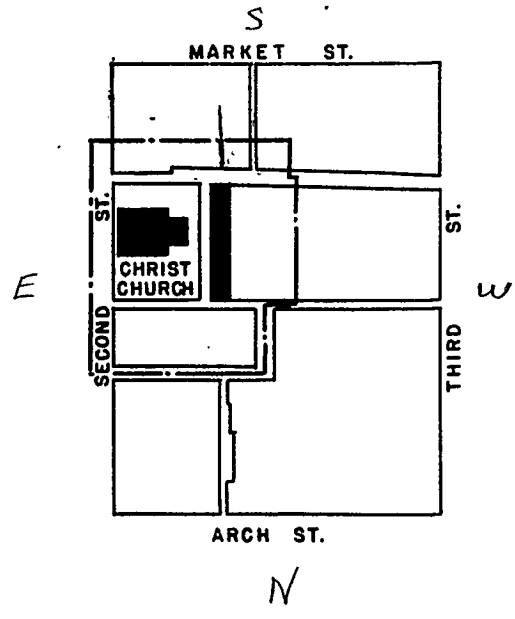
This Project comprises the lot, now used for parking automobiles, situated at the southwest corner of Seventh and Market Streets, which is the site of the house in which Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. The property is fully described and the site authenticated in the Appendix. The Commission deems this one of the most notable historical sites of the world.

The assessed valuation by the city for tax purposes for the year 1947 of the land and small building involved is $ 145,600.

The cost of acquisition of this site would, in the judgment of the Commission, not exceed $ 250,000.

The Commission recommends that the National Park Service be invested with discretion with respect to the development of this site in the construction of a suitable Memorial to the authors of the Declaration of Independence.

PROJECT E



This comprises certain land and buildings thereon immediately adjacent to Christ Church, on the west side of Second Street and above Market Street, as shown on the accompanying maps and drawings illustrating this Project. The purpose of the project is to reduce the fire hazard to Christ Church, one of the notable structures of Colonial Philadelphia, and one connected with many events of the Revolutionary Period. Here worshipped Washington and many other patriots closely associated with the founding of the United States. A review of the historic importance of Christ Church appears in the Appendix.

The assessed valuation by the city, for tax purposes, for the year 1947, of the land and buildings is $ 136,800. The cost of acquisition, in the judgment of the Commission, would not exceed $ 110,000.

Thus the Commission recommends to the Congress an appropriation of a sum totaling between $ 5,000,000 and $ 5,500,000. This appropriation will accomplish a presently adequate Federal participation in the general plan for the protection and preservation of the most valuable structures existing on this continent.

The Commission recommends that the National Park Service shall have the custody of the Projects outlined, and that advantage shall be taken of the agreement existing between the Government of the United States and the City of Philadelphia for the protection of the Independence Hall group of buildings, which were in 1943 designated a National Historic Site.

Consummation of the recommendations of this Commission and of the assured plans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will result in the provision of ample parking space for the countless numbers of Americans who will hereafter visit the Philadelphia National Historical Park. There should also be erected by the National Park Service a building to contain offices for the National Park Service Staff, and an auditorium for oral and visual interpretations of the area, and necessary rest rooms. This building, of a design in harmony with the existing structures, should be located adjacent to the park or within the boundaries thereof.

In concluding, your Commission again refers to the fact that the Historical Appendix to this Report contains all the arguments necessary to support its recommendations. The Commission believes the present to be a most opportune time for the consummation of the Federal purposes recommended. The properties embraced within the several

projects heretofore described can now be obtained at low cost as the area itself is in a transitional stage.

Immediate action now is necessary lest many of these priceless national shrines vanish from the American earth.

All of which is respectfully submitted by the Commission.

MR. GEORGE McANENY

HONORABLE ROBERT N. McGARVEY

HONORABLE HUGH MARTIN MORRIS

HONORABLE FRANCIS J. MYERS

DR. CARL VAN DOREN

MR. ALBERT M. GREENFIELD
Vice-Chairman

HONORABLE EDWIN O. LEWIS
Chairman

Philadelphia, December 29, 1947

INDEPENDENCE HALL

Location: within
Independence Square

Birthplace Of Liberty

The United States of America and the American way of life were born under a single roof at Philadelphia.

In Independence Hall, the Declaration of Independence was proposed and adopted in 1776.

In Independence Hall, the Constitution of the United States was drafted and adopted in 1787.

As the birthplace of liberty ... and as the cradle of the nation ... Independence Hall is one of the most precious possessions of the American people. It stands today, as it has

stood since the days of the founding fathers, the foremost historical and patriotic shrine in the United States.

In the years between the meeting of the Second Continental Congress when Independence was declared on July 4th, 1776 and the adoption of the Federal Constitution on September 18th, 1787, Independence Hall was the setting for events that shook the world with the might of their impact. No building in a similar span of years ever gave shelter to more profound and decisive action in the political experience of mankind. The work accomplished at Independence Hall in these formative years actually shaped the future of the world.

Epic-Making Events

It was Independence Hall towards which the delegates to the Second Continental Congress were journeying in 1775 when news of Lexington and Concord gave the coming assemblage new and impassioned meaning.

As if the curtain were being raised on a stirring drama, Congress was meeting in Independence Hall, on May 18th, 1775, the very day when the thrilling news arrived that Ticonderoga had been taken by Ethan Allen "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

Milestone after milestone on the road to nationhood marked the immediate months and years that followed at Independence Hall. Here are a few of the milestones erected within the four walls of this illustrious building:

... The American military forces were welded together and George Washington was commissioned on June 15th, 1775 "to command all the Continental forces, raised or to be raised, for the defense of American liberty."

... The first steps toward American naval power were taken when "Rules for the Regulation of the Navy of the United Colonies" were adopted on November 28th, 1775.

... Richard Henry Lee, delegate to Congress from Virginia, introduced his famed resolutions for independence and a plan of confederation: "That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States..."

... On July 12th, 1776, a Committee laid before Congress its draft of "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union" - a written instrument that bound the states together for united action. The articles were ratified in 1781.

... The Continental Congress created the name "United States of America" in 1776.

... On June 14th, 1777 the design of the American Flag - the Stars and Stripes - was adopted.

... Benjamin Franklin was directed by the Continental Congress to seek and obtain the help of France in the War of Independence.

... Lafayette and DeKalb were commissioned as generals, and Steuben was appointed as Inspector-General of the

Continental forces.

... The news of victory at Yorktown was received in 1781, upon which Congress resolved to go in procession to church and "return thanks to Almighty God." Later, the captured regimental flags of Cornwallis' forces were dispatched by General Washington to be laid at the feet of Congress assembled in Independence Hall.

These are but a few of the episodes that occurred at Independence Hall during the critical early days in American history; yet it is plain to see that this building in Philadelphia was the focal point in the struggle for freedom and statehood.

Built For Representative Government

Independence Hall was first known as the State House. Its history begins in 1729 when the Pennsylvania Assembly, recognizing "the necessity of a House for the Assembly of this Province to meet in," appropriated money for a building. The genesis of the structure itself, therefore, is linked to one of the first legislative bodies on American soil. Indeed, the organization of the Pennsylvania Assembly was one of the first functions of government established by William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, upon arriving at his province in 1682. Since the Assembly was elected, its conception put into action Penn's belief in government by the people through the popular election of their representatives. It can be readily seen that the State House was planned as the first permanent meeting-place of a

legislative body whose powers were created under Penn's Great Law. This law, in its very preamble, provided for individual rights such as freedom of worship.

Built By A Champion of Liberty

Even if the Pennsylvania Assembly were its only connection with pioneering in the growth of American freedom, Independence Hall would merit the stature of a great shrine. Yet there are many associations with the personalities and events in the Colonial and Federal periods that add lustre to its pre-eminent position as the nation's shrine of freedom. One of the lesser known of these connections is the remarkable fact that Independence Hall literally sprang from the vision and genius of the man who won legal status for the principle of freedom of the press in American Colonies, Andrew Hamilton.

Hamilton was a Scottish-born lawyer who had taken up residence in Philadelphia, after teaching school in Virginia and serving in the Maryland Assembly. His spectacular rise in the legal profession reached towering heights in the John Peter Zenger trial. Zenger, publisher of the New York Weekly Journal, was arrested and tried for seditious libel because his newspaper had opposed the Governor for instituting laws and establishing courts without the consent of the Legislature. After Zenger's lawyers had been dismissed by the Court, Andrew Hamilton journeyed to New York and, without fee, pleaded Zenger's case before a jury. Although he was faced with the task of persuading the members of the jury to render a favorable verdict to Zenger

at their own peril, Hamilton was able to win the case with his eloquent defense of personal liberty and freedom of the press. Word of Hamilton's victory spread throughout the Colonies, making him famous. New York City made him "an honorary citizen" and presented him with a gold box.

Hamilton was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in the period when the building of the State House was contemplated. In the Act of 1729, he was named, together with Thomas Lawrence and John Kearsley, to serve on a committee "appointed for building and carrying on ... a House for the Representatives of the Freemen of this Province to meet and sit in General Assembly in the City of Philadelphia."

There were differences of opinion regarding the location and the design of the proposed State House. Three years of delay followed in what appears now to have been needless wrangling - yet Andrew Hamilton, a man of action, enlisted a consensus of House opinion as to the site. With the help of a prominent merchant, Mayor William Allen, he secured the ground between 5th and 6th Streets on Chestnut, on his own responsibility. Moreover, Hamilton, the lawyer, turned his gifts of order and commonsense to architecture, drawing up his own plan for the State House. He produced a design for a structure which is the main building of Independence Hall today. In this structure were chambers accommodating the Assembly, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, and the Governor's Council.

Pleased with his progress, the Assembly persuaded

Hamilton, the most illustrious lawyer in the Colonies, to act as the construction superintendent of the State House. He attended to the building details of the new edifice, and even provided for incidental materials. Speeding the work, he at length informed the Assembly that a superintendent should be appointed due to the pressure of his own personal affairs. The legislative body, however, drafted his continuing services as the administrator of construction. And, as if destiny had a hand in the matter, the man who established the principle of freedom of the press in America conceived the very room in which, years after his death in 1741, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States were born. Thus, Andrew Hamilton, the celebrated lawyer and amateur architect, set the stage for the most dramatic moments ever known in mankind's quest for liberty.

Built For The Centuries

Nearly three quarters of a million people from every state in the United States visit Independence Hall annually. Seeing the shrine for the first time, most visitors observe that its monumental impressiveness far surpasses its photographic reproductions. The answer to this phenomenon is that its stately Colonial dignity, the grandeur implicit in the simplicity of its interior, and the balanced symmetry of its unified components lend to Independence Hall a view that inspires the eye as well as the mind; it is a building "that seems to typify the serenity of mind and steadfastness of purpose to those sturdy patriots who

made it famous."

Even if Independence Hall were not connected with immortal events in American history, it would still draw thousands of visitors as one of the show-places of the 18th Century. Rightly, it has been judged by architectural critics to be the most beautiful administrative building in the Colonial period.

In fact, Independence Hall may be called, accurately enough, a national symbol of American workmanship. To the man who produces with the skill of his hands, this handsome edifice speaks eloquently of American craftsmanship. The American worker can gaze at Independence Hall with the proud knowledge that, after two centuries of constant use, its unsurpassed beauty and structural solidity speak for the American genius of "doing the job well." Indeed the names of those who worked on the building at various times have been preserved: Edmund Wooley, 2nd, Ebenezer Tomlinson, chief carpenters; John Harmon, joiner and carver; Thomas Bonde, bricklayer; William Holland, marble mason; Thomas Kean, plasterer; and scores of others. Later, the glazier who provided window panes was none other than Thomas Godfrey, the unschooled craftsman who invented the maritime quadrant.

Architectural Masterpiece

The foundations of Independence Hall were laid in 1731 and the main building was completed in 1735. The wings, still to be seen on the east and west flanks of the main building today, were separate structures. Used respectively as the Recorder of

Deeds office and as the Provincial Secretary's office, they were completed between 1735 and 1739. The steeple was not completed until 1751. It was taken down as a safety measure in 1781 but was reconstructed in its original form, under the direction of the noted architect, William Strickland, in 1828.

The main building is two stories high with a gable roof, decked. The Chestnut Street facade extends 107 feet, containing nine high and broad windows. The opposite facade - it would be improper to call it "the rear section" - faces Independence Square, and is fused harmoniously with the base of the steeple-like bell tower which rises in brick with Ionic motives, reflecting the classic dignity of the Georgian era. Above the base, the tower becomes white, ascending in Corinthian and balustraded gracefulness to the octagonal and open belfry and thence to a tapering pinnacle. A great Palladian window, above a simple doorway designed in the mutulary Doric order, looks out upon the Square. A more perfect building could not have been chosen as the setting for the birthplace of American liberty.

The eye-filling simplicity of the Independence Hall facade is matched by the pleasing character of its interior. Fluted columns, hand carved moldings, and a round-headed arch of exceptional beauty mark the central hall on the first floor. Leading from this hall on the west is the Doric splendor of the chamber which, with its judges' bench, was once used by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

The room opposite, at the east of the great hall on

the first floor, is the very spot in which the American na was born. The members of the Continental Congress met in t room. Here, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States came into being. The room itself is bright, cheerful, and striking in the effect of its purity of design. A small dais, used by the presiding officer in the epic-making sessions of the nation's critical years, stands between arched fireplaces with mantels. It is a well-proportioned but not large room, by present-day standards, measuring only 40 feet, 2 inches in length and 39 feet, 6 inches in width. Yet, within the modest dimensions of this chamber, men envisioned the sweep and scope of a great continental nation that would abide through the centuries.

A magnificent staircase - often called "the finest staircase in America" - leads from the great hall to the second floor. On this upper floor is the banqueting hall where many receptions were held in Colonial and Federal times. This long, well-lighted hall, extending the entire length of the building, is adjoined by smaller side chambers at each end.

Heirlooms Of The Nation

Independence Hall possesses many priceless treasures of national fame.

In the Declaration chamber is the very table at which John Hancock presided in 1776 and upon which the Declaration of Independence was signed. In 1787, George Washington, serving as

President of the Constitutional Convention, presided at the sa table. The Constitutional delegates affixed their signatures to the Charter of Liberty at this table.

The very chair in which Hancock and Washington sat during these momentous days stands behind the table; this chair, with its rising sun device, caused Benjamin Franklin, at the conclusion of the Constitutional Convention, to say that he had often looked at the chair "... behind the president without being able to tell whether it was rising or setting. But now at length I have the happiness to know that it is a rising and not a setting sun."

On the table in the Declaration chamber is the silver ink stand, made by Philip Syng, Philadelphia silversmith, together with the quill box and sand shaker, used by the signers of the Declaration and the Constitution.

In the Declaration Chamber stands the flat-top desk upon which Charles Thomson, secretary of the Continental Congress, jotted down the minutes of the sessions when the Declaration of Independence was adopted.

On the second floor of Independence Hall, the visitor today finds one of the most outstanding historical portrait collections existing in the United States. Most of the portraits are the work of Charles Willson Peale, Maryland-born artist, and of his son, Rembrandt, who painted from life the noted statesmen and military personages of the Revolutionary and Federal periods.

Another distinguished collection on the second floor is a group of 45 crayon and pastel drawings, made from life, of the great national figures who were associated with Independence Hall when Philadelphia served as the nation's capital. This collection, the work of John Sharpless, has been valued at more than $500,000.

Other paintings of exceptional merit, including works by Gilbert Stuart, Robert Edge Pine, Thomas Sully and Allen Ramsey, create a visual concept of the men who assembled at Independence Hall when the nation was founded.

In an ante-room on the second floor, the original world-famous painting by Benjamin West, "William Penn's Treaty With The Indians," recalls the tolerant and liberty-loving founder of Pennsylvania.

"Proclaim Liberty Throughout All The Land"

Independence Hall contains many heirlooms that are beyond price. Nevertheless, there is one treasure that stands first and foremost in the hearts of the American people: The Liberty Bell.

Although it once heralded great tidings in stirring times as it rang in the belfry of Independence Hall, the Liberty Bell now is placed in the great brick-paved hall on the first floor. Since the famed bell is the very symbol of American independence, it is the center of attraction as it hangs from its original beam, revered by thousands of visitors who never fail to

be impressed by its time-honored character.

The Liberty Bell was cast in England. It was ordered to commemorate the occasion of the Province of Pennsylvania reaching its fiftieth year under the enlightened charter of civil and religious liberty granted by William Penn in 1701. The inscription ordered by Isaac Norris, Thomas Leech, and Edward Warner, superintendents of the State House, presaged its role in American life - this very inscription from the Old Testament, stands out, undiminished by time, on the bell today: "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all the Inhabitants thereof LEV. XXV, V, X." The remainder of the bell's inscription reads: "By Order of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania for the State House in Philadelphia." Below this inscription is limned: "Pass and Stow, Philadelphia, MDCCLIII"

The bell reached Philadelphia in 1752 but cracked on being tested. Pass and Stow's foundry in Philadelphia recast the bell in 1753 but, upon being hung, it was found to have too much copper and was recast. It was placed in the tower where its great chords could be heard throughout the town as it summoned members of the Provincial Assembly to sessions "... those members who do not appear within half an hour after the Assembly bell ceases to ring shall pay one shilling."

In the tense days when General Howe's redcoats were marching on Philadelphia, the Liberty Bell was taken to safety in a wagon and given refuge in Allentown and other Pennsylvania communities. Later, when the occupation of Philadelphia was ended,

the bell was brought back to the city.

The bell was later replaced in the State House and, "for full fifty years .... continued to celebrate every national anniversary" until a crack in its side was opened; nevertheless, it is this crack that immediately identifies the Liberty Bell for each American, to whom the Bell is a symbol of the liberty proclaimed in July, 1776.

The Liberty Bell spoke to the people on the warm, sunshiny noon when, as its inscription foretold, it rang to "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land" ... then, John Nixon arose to read publicly, for the first time, the document which also rang with its stirring proclamation of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Honored in Independence Hall today, the Liberty Bell still speaks to the American people with this same immortal message. The Liberty Bell, like Independence Hall itself, is a national treasure.

The Course of Human Events

A building is the sum total of the human events which its four walls have encompassed. Independence Hall, therefore is more than brick and woodwork. It is a living memorial to the historic personalities who vitalized their own times and enriched future times with their deeds.

A brief review of the names connected with Independence Hall reveals personalities who lend color and interest to the pageant of the growing nation:

Benjamin Franklin began his public career at Independence Hall as Clerk of the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1736 and closed his public life here as President of Pennsylvania and as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

In November 1762, Dr. William Shippen, Jr. organized the first medical college of Philadelphia - "the first in the colonies" - giving his initial lecture at the State House; hence, Independence Hall is a landmark in the nation's medical history.

On February 14th, 1754, the name of Major George Washington was first uttered in Independence Hall when Governor Dinwiddie reported on Washington's mission to the Ohio River. Washington, of course, was destined to figure prominently in the affairs of Independence Hall, accepting his commission as the Continental commander-in-chief here and serving as President of the Constitutional Convention.

David Rittenhouse - "the first American astronomer" and mathematical genius - was appointed to regulate the clocks at Independence Hall for the Continental Congress. His pay was twenty pounds a year.

In 1752, Ebenezer Kinnersley, colleague of Benjamin Franklin as a pioneer in electrical research, gave talks on electricity - one of the first scientific lectures in America on this subject.

The first natural history museum in America - Peale's Museum - founded by the artist and scientist, Charles Willson Peale, had its location on the second floor of the State House in 1802.

In 1777, the British, under General Sir William Howe, occupied Independence Hall. After the Battle of Germantown, in the same year, severely wounded American and British soldiers were brought to the building which served as hospitalization quarters.

Here, the quill pens scratched great signatures across immortal documents, recording the presence in Independence Hall of such patriot-statesmen as Sam Adams of Massachusetts; Charles Carroll of Maryland; Button Gwinnett, of Georgia; James Madison of Virginia; Charles Pinckney of North Carolina; Roger Sherman of Connecticut; Alexander Hamilton of New York; Pierce Butler of South Carolina; Caesar Rodney of Delaware; William H. Whipple of New Hampshire; Stephen Hopkins of Rhode Island; William Livingston of New Jersey; and James Wilson of Pennsylvania.

Here the Committee of Five, consisting of Thomas Jefferson of Virginia; John Adams, of Massachusetts; Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania; Roger Sherman of Connecticut; and Robert R. Livingston of New York, was appointed on June 11th, 1776 to draft the text of the Declaration of Independence.

Here, John Paul Jones, John Barry, John B. Hopkins, Dudley Saltonstall, Nicholas Biddle and Esek Hopkins were commissioned as officers in the Continental Navy. Esek Hopkins, of Rhode Island, was put in command of the naval forces.

Here, Congress appointed Robert Morris "Superintendent of Finance" in order to stabilize the wartime economy in the Revolutionary War.

In Independence Hall, Vermont's Governor, Thomas T. Chittenden, addressed the Continental Congress on the subject of Vermont's admittance to the union of states.

Here, Thomas McKean, president of the Continental Congress, together with Washington and Rochambeau, received the French Army on its way to Yorktown.

In 1824, the Marquis de Lafayette, who had fought for American Independence, was received upon his return to America from France.

Virtually every president of the United States has paid an official visit to Independence Hall. On Washington's Birthday in 1861, Abraham Lincoln raised the first American flag to be flown above the tower of Independence Hall.

At Independence Hall, the bodies of John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, and Abraham Lincoln have rested in state.

These are but a few of the names connected with Independence Hall. These are names that made history. These are the people whose deeds composed "the course of human events." America's memory of its great patriots is kept green by Independence Hall. In a larger sense, this building is a living monument to all heroes who have worked and fought for their nation in every generation.

Independence Square

It may be a "village green," a "commons," or a "court-house square" but no matter what it is termed, the plot of ground set aside for public gatherings is a traditional institution in American life. Andrew Hamilton, therefore, was expressing a deeply rooted American idea when he visualized the setting of Independence Hall in a public square. Hamilton himself secured the first lots of land south of Independence Hall. Parcel after parcel of additional ground was acquired by the Pennsylvania Assembly until, in 1769, the entire area between 5th and 6th Streets, and from Chestnut to Walnut Streets was obtained. Hamilton's idea is implicit in the Assembly's proviso that the ground "lying southward of the State House ... shall be and remain a public green and a walk forever."

Independence Square, in its early days, was known as the State House Garden, and, later as the State House Yard. A mere glance at history's pages is required to conjure up a medley of scenes on this Square that reflect the robust character of Colonial times.

Here, the Indian deputations were quartered when they came to meet with Colonial law-makers before and during the French-Indian War. In fact, a shed was erected on the Square for the Indians. Under this open-air structure, the Indian Chieftain, King Hendricks, lodged with his band of Mohawks when they visited Philadelphia in the year 1755.

It was in the State House Square that the townspeople gathered in time of crisis; it was also an assembly-point for the militia in times of emergency:

Independence Square, of course, was an outdoors "committee room" for the members of the Pennsylvania Assembly. Here, the members gathered around John Dickinson, leader of the Legislature, to discuss the growing burdens of the Stamp Act and the economic restrictions imposed by the Crown. Here, in the shadow of the State House, the elected representatives of Pennsylvania in 1765 must have weighed carefully a petition to the King in defense of the "natural rights of mankind;" speaking for the Pennsylvanians, the document stated that "<u>it was not with their consent and acquiesence, that any taxes should be levied by any Persons but their own Representatives</u>."

On October 5th, 1765, the Liberty Bell was muffled and tolled as the dreaded Stamps arrived on the ship Royal Charlotte. Immediately, a town meeting of several thousand met on Independence Square, resulting in the eventual resignation of the stampmaster and the transfer of all the stamps to the royal ship without any attempt to land them. As another outcome of the

meeting on the Square, the Philadelphia merchants "pledged their honor" to each other not to import British goods until the Stamp Act was repealed. This was the first "Pledge of Honor" in the annals of Independence, anticipating the pledge made in the Declaration of the Thirteen Colonies.

Cannon on Independence Square boomed in jubilation in 1766 when the Stamp Act was repealed but the cause for rejoicing was soon cut short by the tax on tea. Pennsylvania joined the other Colonies in denouncing the principle which fostered this tax. It was then that the "Philadelphia tea party" took place.

The "tea party" was held on Independence Square when news came on December 25th, 1773 that the ship Polly, laden with taxable tea had arrived in the Delaware River. A notice was circulated, stating "The tea ship having arrived, every inhabitant who wishes to preserve the liberty of America is desired to meet at the State House,..." As a result, the largest crowd ever seen up to that time in Philadelphia assembled on Independence Square. Stern resolutions were adopted, making it absolutely certain that violent action would meet any attempt to land the tea. The Polly's master, Captain Ayres, saw the point (which included a threat of tar and feathering). He departed at once with his unwanted cargo.

One of the most significant public assemblages in the history of American freedom was held at Independence Square on June 18th, 1774. It developed as a result of the Crown's action in closing the port of Boston. At this vital meeting, the King's

punitive policy was denounced, and money was raised for the sufferers in Boston. At this general meeting a Committee of Correspondence was appointed, with John Dickinson and Thomas Willing as co-chairmen, to survey the action necessary for appointing representatives to a Colonial Congress and to communicate with the "Sister Colonies" and other Pennsylvania counties concerning the common need for this Congress.

Summoned by the ringing of the Liberty Bell, a patriotic outpouring of people at Independence Square on April 24th, 1775 came as an electrically charged response to the news of battle at Lexington and Concord. More than 8,000 people assembled and unanimously resolved "to associate for the purpose of defending with arms their lives, liberty, and property, against all attempts to deprive them of these." The upshot of this memorable meeting on the Square was Pennsylvania's first step towards enlistments in the subsequent organization of the Continental Army, on the warm Monday in July, as Colonel John Nixon mounted a platform with a paper in his hand. The platform stood on an astronomical observatory which had been built in 1769 on Independence Square by the American Philosophical Society. But let an eye-witness, Christopher Marshall, the patriot-pharmacist, tell what happened: "At eleven went and met Committee of Inspection at Philosophical Hall; went there in a body to the lodge; joined the Committee of Safety (as called); went in a body to the State-House yard, where, in the presence of a great concourse of people, the Declaration of Independence was read by John Nixon. The company declared their approbation

by three repeated huzzas ... the King's Arms were taken down in the Court-Room, State-House, same time ... there were bonfires, ringing bells, with other great demonstrations of joy upon the unanimity and agreement of the declaration."

Independence Square, like the famed building of independence at its northern boundary, is hallowed in the hearts of the American people because of the many events associated with its long history.

No place on the American continent can compare with Independence Square as a source of patriotic inspiration.

CONGRESS HALL

Location: within
Independence Square

A National Treasure

The United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate met in Congress Hall between 1790 and 1800 - ten of the most crucial years in the history of American constitutional government. Philadelphia, during this period, was capital of the newly-formed government of the United States of America.

Congress Hall stands next to Independence Hall, separated only by a small wing building, at the northwest corner of Independence Square. Its entrance is on Chestnut Street, a few steps east of 6th Street.

Even if Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell were not situated on Independence Square, this plot of ground would still rank as an important national treasure because it contains historic Congress Hall.

Indeed, Congress Hall ranks next in importance to Independence Hall, itself, as a national shrine. In no other building in the United States of America - except Independence Hall - will you find so many history-making events associated with the formative stage of America's national existence.

Proving Ground For the U. S. Constitution

No one knew better than George Washington that the government designed by the Constitutional Convention, over which he had presided in Independence Hall, was being tested in action at Congress Hall during the 1790's. As President, he lived in the Executive Mansion at 6th and Market Streets - just a block from Congress Hall. He knew that the debates in the chambers of Congress Hall often waxed warmly and he knew that in organizing the Federal Government, much creaking and bending was necessary but that everything would be all right so long as nothing cracked. Washington had confidence that an American Congress could do the nation's work.

Not that this work was easy: there were problems of a domestic nature - the regulation of interstate commerce and communications, internal improvement, taxation, the national debt and other matters of government were made no less difficult

by the problems of expansion as the frontier's edge moved rapidly westward. Kentucky rifles were singing in the wilderness and doughty pioneers - veterans of the Revolutionary War such as General Anthony Wayne - moved into Ohio and Indiana territory, opening the way for American-held tracts at the sites of Chicago, Detroit, Vincennes, and thirteen other points in Northwest Territory. America was on the march.

Moreover, the foreign policy of the government faced a world upset by British tension with the French; the impact upon Europe caused by the French Revolution; the French and Spanish claims on Mississippi Valley lands; British claims on the Canadian border; and armed depredations by foreign vessels on the American merchant fleet.

The eyes of the world were upon the United States Congress in these vital early sessions ... watching and waiting to see if the American Constitutional government would show weakness and collapse. Freedom and self-government were being tested in Congress Hall.

In Congress Hall, the U. S. House of Representatives and the U. S. Senate proved that they could do the nation's work - and do it well.

In the administrations of George Washington and John Adams, Congress was the scene of many highlights in the nation's growth. Here are a few:

The States of Vermont, Kentucky, and Tennessee were admitted into the Union.

The first United States Bank, sponsored by Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, was instituted by Congress which had requested Hamilton to take measures for "adequate support of public credit."

The first United States Mint was authorized. The decimal system of dollars and cents was introduced.

The United States Army was placed on a creditable footing.

The United States Navy was organized and the "Department of the Navy" was authorized. Design and construction of the U. S. "Constitution" and other famed frigates, which established the United States as a first-rate naval power, were also authorized.

Steps to put down "the Whisky Rebellion" and "Shay's Rebellion" proved the ability of the government to exercise its sovereign power.

Here, in December, 1791, Ratification of the Bill of Rights, insuring the rights of the individual under the Constitution, was achieved as President Washington informed the Congress of action by the necessary number of states.

The Treaty of Commerce with England was debated and

ratified. This was the celebrated Jay Treaty, which obtained evacuation of Northwest Territory forts by the British and opened further the door to Mid-Western settlement along the Mississippi.

Treaties with Spain and the Indian nations were ratified in order to obtain concessions of land and commerce west of the Appalachian mountains for American pioneers.

Here, while both Houses were assembled, the news of Washington's death was reported on December 19th, 1799.

These are highlights in the statesmanlike performance of both Houses as they assembled at Congress Hall in the 1790's. But the major achievement was to organize the legislative structure of the new nation. In Congress Hall, representative government was tried and found to be the instrument which shaped national unity. In the words of Washington's famed Farewell Address which was read to the Congress assembled in this very building: "The unity of government which constitutes you one people is also now dear to you. It is just so, for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize."

Names That Blaze In History

Congress Hall, like Independence Hall, was a stage

upon which appeared the greatest personalities of the dramatic struggle to build the nation.

Possibly the most stirring scene in the annals of Congress Hall was the second inauguration of President George Washington on March 4th, 1793. The ceremony took place on the first floor in the House of Representatives. "As the President entered all arose and remained standing until he had ascended the steps of the Speaker's chair ... he was dressed in a full suit of black velvet ... his hair, carefully displayed in the manner of the day, was richly powdered ... in his hand, he carried a plain cocked hat, decorated with the American cockade."

The eyewitness who reported the foregoing adds that Washington "presented altogether the most august human I had then or have ever since beheld."

President Washington again visited Congress Hall on the momentous occasion of December 8th, 1795 when he presented to Congress his message on the Jay treaty with Great Britain.

On March 4th, 1797 John Adams, second president of the United States, and Thomas Jefferson, elected as vice president, took their oaths of office at inaugural ceremonies in Congress Hall. Adams took his seat in the Speaker's chair, in the House of Representatives, while Jefferson, Washington, and the Secretary of the Senate, Samuel A. Otis, sat at his left hand, and the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Oliver Ellsworth, and the Associate Justices were at the table on the Speaker's

rostrum. Chief Justice Ellsworth administered the oath of office.

Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, reporting to Congress in a message on manufacturing, keynoted industrial expansion as a vital part of the future national economy at a time when steam power and steel products were virtually unknown and American industry was in its infancy.

Many master-builders of statesmanship sat in the United States Senate, including Richard Henry Lee, James Monroe, Charles Pinckney, Albert Gallatin, Samuel Livermore, and Robert Morris.

Speakers of the House at Congress Hall were Frederick A. C. Muhlenberg (Pennsylvania), Jonathan Trumbull (Conn.), Jonathan Dayton (N. J.) and Theodore Sedgwick (Mass.).

James Madison, Congressman from Virginia, sat in House Sessions at Congress Hall for five years. One of the "freshman" Congressmen in 1795 - the only Representative in the House from the state of Tennessee in Congress Hall - was a tall, keen-eyed young man who was destined to win the hearts of his countrymen at New Orleans, and to achieve the nation's highest honors at Washington. His name was Andrew Jackson.

In Congress Hall, John Marshall, then a member of the House from Virginia, afterwards the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, rose in his place upon news of Washingtom's death and offered a resolution that both Houses consider the

most suitable manner of paying honor to Washington. In this resolution, he spoke for the first time this phrase: "First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his *country" *(afterwards amended to countrymen.)

An Architectural Gem

The history of Congress Hall's origin must be traced back to Andrew Hamilton's time. Hamilton, in making his plans for the State House, contemplated the erection of a building on the site of Congress Hall. From time to time, thereafter, the Pennsylvania Assembly appropriated moneys, and various individuals contributed funds to erect a building for County and District Court business on this ground.

On March 4th, 1789, the Pennsylvania Assembly offered "any or all of the public buildings in Philadelphia ... in case Congress should at any time incline to make choice of that city for the temporary residence of the federal government."

Congress named Philadelphia as the temporary capital of the nation, Washington signing the act in New York City on July 16th, 1790. However, Congress Hall in Philadelphia, completed in February, 1790 and already occupied by the Supreme Executive Council of Philadelphia, was found to be too small. As a result, Major Charles Pierre L'Enfant, the French-born engineer, who later laid out the city of Washington, was engaged to remodel the building for Congressional use.

The Congress of the United States commenced its

sessions at Congress Hall on December 6th, 1790. The desired enlargements were complete. John Adams, who presided over the Senate, thanked the Philadelphia County Commissioners for "providing so commodious a building." Congress occupied the building until May 14th, 1800.

The appearance of Congress Hall today, a two-story building, is virtually the same as during the ten year span when both Houses met here. The House of Representatives held sessions in the large chamber on the first floor. The thirty-two members of the United States Senate met in a chamber at the south section of the upper floor.

The simple dignity of Congress Hall is a perfect complement of its next-door neighbors, the wing and central buildings of Independence Hall. Its two stories are of brick, hip-roofed, and surmounted by a gracefully designed open cupola.

The House of Representatives chamber admits daylight from three sides through large, handsomely proportioned windows, and is topped by a gallery for visitors at the north end.

The Senate chamber is distinguished by a barrel ceiling on which an eagle is painted directly over the President's dais. Placed within a bay, which overlooks Independence Square, this dais is a masterpiece of 18th Century craftsmanship with an elliptical front and hand-carved designs.

In the north end of the upper floor are Congressional committee rooms which contain momentos of Federal days,

including the first coins and the very instruments used in the first United States Mint (which received its authorization under this very roof). On the first floor, in the House of Representatives, is one of the rarest ship models in America, the hull of a war vessel designed by Joshua Humphreys who, in this same room, was voted funds to design "Old Ironsides" and the other frigates of the first United States Navy.

Congress Hall, the sister building of Independence Hall, is a vitalized monument to the legislative arm of the United States Government. An architectural gem, it provides millions of visitors annually with inspiration as they visit the very rooms in which the Representatives and Senators of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth United States Congress dedicated themselves on a high plane of service in the interest of America's future. Here, indeed, representative government proved itself in action.

OLD CITY HALL

Location: within
Independence Square

The United States Supreme Court

"The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish."

Constitution of the United States of America

The Supreme Court of the United States met in the Old City Hall building, at the northeast corner of Independence Square, during the 1790's when Philadelphia was the nation's Capital.

These were momentous years, not only in the history of the Supreme Court, but in the history of the Republic. In the words of Hampton L. Carson, "the earliest decisions of the old Supreme Court determined for all time the character of the new government. They established its national features."

The United States Supreme Court Justices took their seats on the bench of the newly completed City Hall structure on August 1st, 1791. The Judiciary Act of 1789 had provided for a Chief Justice and five associate Justices, at salaries of $4,000. and $3,500. respectively. The judges wore robes of black and scarlet. They heeded Thomas Jefferson's advice to "discard the monstrous wig which makes the English judges look like rats peeping through bunches of oakum."

It was not until 1792 and the years immediately following - when the Supreme Court was housed on Independence Square - that a series of cases commenced, involving national policy and the Constitutional powers of the high tribunal itself. In 1793, for example, in the case of Glass v. Sloop Betsy, the Supreme Court handed down a unanimous opinion which affirmed the jurisdiction of the United States over prize vessels brought into American ports and denied the right of foreign nations to set up prize courts on American soil. This decision was vital in "forcing foreign nations reluctantly to recognize that the United States also was a nation with a sovereignty of its own."

The Chief Justices and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States who sat on the bench in the

Old City Hall are the following:

CHIEF JUSTICES

John Jay	1789 - 1795
John Rutledge	1795
Oliver Ellsworth	1796 - 1800

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES

John Rutledge	1789 - 1791
William Cushing	1789 - 1810
James Wilson	1789 - 1798
John Blair	1789 - 1796
James Credell	1790 - 1799
Thomas Johnson	1791 - 1793
William Paterson	1793 - 1806
Samuel Chase	1796 - 1811
Bushrod Washington	1798 - 1829
Alfred Moore	1799 - 1804

Mr. Chief Justice

The appointments to the United States Supreme Court which met at Old City Hall, than as now, were made by the President with the advice of the United States Senate.

The selection of each Chief Justice, as it happened during this decade, fell to George Washington. His first appointment to the Chief Justiceship was John Jay, who also served the nation, simultaneously, as special envoy to Great

Britain in 1794. Jay resigned his position on the high bench in 1795, in order to become Governor of New York.

John Rutledge, of South Carolina, presided over the Court during the August term in 1795 at Washington's request. The President then appointed Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, to head the highest court. Ellsworth, who had served in the Continental Congress and helped to draft the Federal Constitution, was a United States Senator at the time of his appointment to the bench. In one of his Senatorial speeches, Daniel Webster referred to Ellsworth as "a gentleman who has left behind him, on the records of the government of his country, proofs of the clearest intelligence, and of the utmost purity and integrity of character."

These words of Webster might well apply to every one of the men who sat on the bench of the United States Supreme Court in the first floor court room in Old City Hall.

The Court Room

The six-man United States Supreme Court sat in "the Mayor's Court Room." This chamber, located on the first floor of the City Hall, was so-called because the building itself served largely for municipal administrative functions. On at least one occasion, the nation's highest court met in the west room of Independence Hall, sitting on the bench used by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

The "Mayor's Court Room" is substantially the same in appearance as in the days when Mr. Chief Justice Jay cupped his

chin in his hands and heard Edmund Randolph, Washington's able Attorney-General, present his cases. Here, in a recessed portion of the room, under a magnificent arch, the Justices sat with their backs to three large round-headed windows. The room, together with the juridical bench, possesses the same quality of dignity and simplicity which distinguishes the interiors of Independence Hall and Congress Hall.

In this room, "the Mayor's Court" was held four times each year - on the first Monday of March, June, September, and December. Created in 1789 this local Court heard "charges of larcenies, forgeries, personal assaults and batteries, riots, rows, unlawful assemblies and all other offenses usually cognizable in any Court of Quarter Sessions."

The Northeast Corner

Standing at 5th Street, Old City Hall, in its contour and scale, approximates Congress Hall on the 6th Street corner. Fortunately, the exterior characteristics of both buildings are consonant with the brick Colonial facade of Independence Hall which stands equi-distantly between them.

Like Independence Hall and Congress Hall, Old City Hall owes its genesis to the far-sighted civic planning of Andrew Hamilton. In 1736, he purchased the lots at the 5th and 6th Street corners in order to reserve ground on which the City and County governments could build adequate administration buildings. The original lots were of the same size: 50 feet frontage on

Chestnut Street and 73 feet in depth. Both buildings, as planned, were to be built with a depth of 66 feet, each with an extended bay, to be constructed from foundation to the roof.

News of the selection of Philadelphia as the national capital speeded work on the City Hall building in 1790. It was completed and ready to receive the Supreme Court.

The largest section of the first floor is the United States Supreme Court Chamber - also known as the Mayor's Court - at the south end of the building. On the west side of the first floor is the office occupied by the Mayor of Philadelphia in early days. Across the hall from the Mayor's Office are two rooms which served as the official quarters of the City Commissioner and the City Treasurer.

A box stairway at the northwest corner of Old City Hall leads to the second floor, where, directly over the Supreme Court Chamber at the south end, a large chamber was used for meetings of the Philadelphia Common Council. On the upper floor also are several other rooms: the long east chamber in which the Philadelphia Select Council met and a small apartment used for administrative duties. The City Councils met in this building until 1854. All the Mayors of Philadelphia, from John Barclay in 1791 to William B. Smith in 1887, had their executive offices here.

A Landmark in Public Health Service

Aside from its unique connection with the United

States Supreme Court, Old City Hall occupies another national role: it helped to make American medical history in serving as headquarters for combating the first great epidemic to visit any part of the United States.

The epidemic of Yellow Fever which struck Philadelphia in the late summer of 1793 was of major proportions. Many fled but one in every five persons remaining in Philadelphia died from the plague. A large ratio of physicians and clergymen, tending to the needs of the victims, succumbed. Little was known about the disease and, to make matters worse, Philadelphia, as capital of the new nation, was crowded with visitors at the time.

Old City Hall was the scene of daily meetings of the Committee of Citizens, whose valiant members took personal steps to care for the stricken and bury the victims. Several figures loom against the backdrop of this historic building during this trying period: Stephen Girard, who was to buttress national finances with his personal fortune in the War of 1812, personally took charge of the hospital improvised at Bush Hill Mansion. There, in the stately mansion which had been the residence of Andrew Hamilton and John Adams, the wealthy Girard worked tirelessly, together with Peter Helm, in ministering to the sick and dying. Another figure who helped to direct public efforts in fighting the epidemic was Dr. Philip Syng Physick, famed pioneer in American surgery, who afterwards contributed to medical science by writing a paper on the pathological aspects of the pestilence.

Shrine of the Federal Judiciary

Old City Hall remains intact after more than a century and a half. As the civic center of the nation's largest city in Federal days, and as a handsome edifice, linked to Independence Hall and Congress Hall, it would stand as an historic treasure of the first rank. Yet, Old City Hall is a great deal more: it is a vital monument to Constitutional government - since, within its walls was created the field of juridical action in which the United States Supreme Court first shaped a relationship to the Federal government. The vision of the men who sat on the bench in this building "laid the foundation for a land of settled government and for a progressive but at the same time a permanent democracy."

THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Location: within
Independence Square

Independence Square Landmark

The American Philosophical Society building stands on Independence Square, at the rear of Old City Hall.

It is the nation's oldest society for the advancement of knowledge and is world-famous for its distinguished contributions to the entire field of learned matters. A few highlights from the long life of the Society serve to illustrate the distinctive position in national history held by its Independence Square building:

The Society was formed by Benjamin Franklin in 1743.

Its building, erected in 1785, is, excepting Independence Hall, the oldest building on Independence Square.

Fifteen of its members were signers of the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

Eighteen of its members were among the delegates who formed the Constitution of the United States in 1787. Thirteen of its members have been Presidents of the United States, including the first four Presidents - Washington, Adams, Jefferson and Madison.

Benjamin Franklin was president of the Society from 1769 until his death in 1790.

Thomas Jefferson was president of the Society from 1797 until 1814, remaining in the chair all through his days as Chief Executive of the nation.

The first public reading of the Declaration of Independence took place on the platform erected as an astronomical structure 2nd owned by the Society near its building on Independence Square.

A Distinguished Membership

Many famous names in Colonial and Federal history are to be found in the membership of the American Philosophical Society:

Charles Thomson, secretary of the Continental Congress,

The Reverend Jacob Duché, first chaplain of Congress.

Stephen Hopkins, Governor of Rhode Island, member of the Continental Congress and signer of the Declaration of Independence.

John Bartram, "the first American botanist."

Tadeusz Kosciuszko, Polish patriot, who fought for America as a colonel under Washington.

Robert Morris, patriot-financier, and United States Senator.

John Jay, of New York, statesman, diplomat, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina, a Revolutionary soldier, statesman, and diplomat.

Alexander Hamilton, the nation's first Secretary of the Treasury.

Henry Knox, of Boston, the nation's first Secretary of War.

Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, the first United States Attorney General.

Colonel Francis Lightfoot Lee, of Virginia, who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a member

of the Continental Congress.

David Rittenhouse, "the first American astronomer," who was the nation's first Superintendent of the Mint.

Michael Hillegas, first Treasurer of the U. S.

The Reverend John Witherspoon, president of Princeton.

Joseph Galloway, who, as a member of the First Continental Congress, proposed union with Great Britain.

General Anthony Wayne, whose expeditions opened up the westward march of America.

Marquis de Lafayette, Major General of the American Army.

Benjamin Silliman, of Connecticut, who was professor of Chemistry and Natural History at Yale.

Robert R. Livingston, of New York, member of the Continental Congress and secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Robert Fulton, pioneer in steamboat navigation.

Joseph Hopkinson, congressman, jurist and author of "Hail, Columbia."

Nathaniel Bowditch, of Massachusetts, astronomer and mathematician, who is famed for marine navigation studies.

Alexander J. Dallas, lawyer and secretary of the Treasury.

American Improvements

In Washington's Farewell Message to Congress, the First President stated "Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge." The members of Congress, hearing these words, in 1796, could look from the windows of their chamber in Congress Hall and see the nation's foremost institution in the field of knowledge, the Hall of the American Philosophical Society, which stood then, as now, in Independence Square on the 5th Street side. The Society's building was known as Philosophical Hall.

The American Philosophical Society had its roots in the Junto, a club of young men whose interests in "morals, politics, or natural philosophy" were kept alive by the leadership of the founder, Benjamin Franklin. The Junto, formed in 1727, met first in a tavern, later in a room rented at the home of one of its members.

In 1743, the American Philosophical Society was proposed and organized by Franklin. Five of the first ten members had been active in the Junto. "The first drudgery of settling her Colonies," Franklin stated, "which confines the attention of people to mere necessities, is now pretty well over; and there are many in every province in circumstances that set them at ease and afford leisure to cultivate the finer arts and

improve the common stock of knowledge."

In 1768, two societies of similar character functioned at Philadelphia: "The American Philosophical Society," and "The American Society of Philadelphia for promoting useful knowledge." The two groups merged and Franklin, then in Europe, was named president. The total membership of the two bodies was two hundred and fifty one. The field of the Society's activity, patterned after that of the Royal Society of London, was concerned only with observational and experimental sciences. In 1815, the Society extended its scope to include the social sciences and humanities.

Significantly, one of the Society's first committees treated with "American improvements." This was a subject dear to Franklin's heart. He once wrote: "One schoolmaster is worth a dozen poets, and the invention of a machine on the improvement of an implement is of more importance than a masterpiece by Raphael ... Nothing is good or beautiful but in the measure that it is useful: yet all things have a utility under particular circumstances."

This observation was a keynote for the development of the Society. Concerned at first with every manner of scientific application in farming and industry, the Society turned more and more to basic research - a "utility" which has served the nation through exploration into the entire field of learning. "The long history of the Philosophical Society," wrote the late Joseph F. A. Jackson, "is the story of the

advancement of Science in America ... "

Philosophical Hall

The early minutes of the Society reveal that its meetings were held in many places. In 1768, meetings were held at Daniel Byrne's Tavern on Front Street near Spruce, and at the Indian Queen, the famed inn on 4th Street near Market Street. Later, meetings were held in Independence Hall and in the early home of the University of Pennsylvania, known as "College Hall," in 4th Street, south of Arch. In 1770, quarters were rented in the school house attached to Christ Church, on Second Street, north of Market. These quarters are referred to in the minutes as "The Society's Hall." Meetings were also held in Franklin's home after the return of the eminent philosopher from Paris.

In 1780, three developments are noteworthy: the Society moved to Carpenters' Hall; incorporation of the Society was accomplished; measures were taken to obtain ground on Independence Square for a permanent Society building.

When the Assembly granted the Society a lot on the Independence Square in 1785, action was taken at once to erect a building. The lot of ground on Independence Square, "given and granted to and vested in the American Philosophical Society," was 3500 square feet with a Fifth Street front, "beginning ninety-six feet southward from Chestnut Street."

A member of the society, Samuel Vaughan, was the prime mover in the practical considerations of the building's

construction. He was named to the first committee which reported itself "not áble to concur" and his name heads the second committee. He was responsible for obtaining the stone, and for getting the construction under way. On June 17, 1785 Vaughan's plan for the building was approved by the Society.

In these original plans, a passage runs through the center of the building from east to west; a hall occupies the south side; two rooms of equal dimensions are on the north side; vaults are placed under the cellar.

The building was two stories high, constructed of brick and containing high-ceilinged, well-lighted rooms. The building was completed and the first meeting of the Society held under its roof on November 13, 1789.

An eye-witness description of the "meeting place of the Philosophical Society" in the 1790's is provided by Moreau de St. Méry, who was elected a member in 1789:

> "The room for the meeting was a long table on the south side of which the president sits alone in a shabby arm-chair which Franklin had long ago used as a desk chair, and which he himself had occupied when president of the Society. On the wall behind the president is the oil painting of the venerable who worked to such good advantage for his country's liberty and prosperity.
>
> "The other members are seated along the north, east, and west sides of the table. The rooms are furnished with

glass-fronted cupboards in which are kept the Society's books, instruments and papers.

"The Society has already published three quarto volumes of its minutes. They are justly esteemed, and each day necessarily adds to the Society's usefulness and reputation as the century progresses."

During the period described by this celebrated Frenchman, the College of Physicians - the nation's oldest medical organization - met at the Society's building on the first Wednesday of each month.

The American Philosophical Society has met in the Philosophical Hall ever since it was built. The building is essentially the same in appearance as in earlier times except that another story was added in 1887.

The First Natural History Museum

There were many men of genius connected with the American Philosophical Society yet none was more colorful and interesting than Charles Willson Peale, artist, scientist, and the very apotheosis of the robust American flair for showmanship.

Peale, who designed the triumphal arch celebrating the treaty of Peace in 1784 on Market Street, also found time to raise a family of seventeen children and paint the portraits of the notable figures of his time, including George Washington who sat for him on several occasions. Peale's paintings rank

today among the finest in the land and are highly prized in the world of art.

Peale, elected to the membership of the Philosophical Society in 1786, collected and exhibited objects in his 3rd Street home. In 1794, he assembled this material on the first floor of Philosophical Hall.

> The American Philosophical Society Building thereby became the quarters of the nation's first museum of natural history. Later, Peale moved the museum to the upper floor of Independence Hall.

Peale's institution was American to the core. It gathered those specimens of animal and mineral life that were indigenous to this continent. Peale himself searched far and wide in the land for unusual exhibits, and, in one of America's first great documentary canvasses, he has painted himself supervising the excavation of mammoth bones in New York State. Sometime between 1794 and 1798, Moreau de St. Méry, the French emigré, wrote "The ground floor of the Philosophical Society's building has been given by the Society to Mr. Peale, one of its members devoted to the natural history of the sciences and arts, for use as a museum ... Mr. Peale, an American, has gathered together there all that his slender resources have allowed, and everything is native to the United States."

If Peale's resources were slender, his American exhibitions were greatly augmented by the keen interest shown

in his undertaking by many Americans, particularly Thomas Jefferson. As Chief Executive of the United States, Jefferson, also serving as president of the Philosophical Society, kept up a keen interest in the affairs of the Society as well as in Peale's exhibits. Jefferson, adding thirteen states to the Union through the Louisiana Purchase, sent Meriwether Lewis, his private secretary, and William Clark, brother of George Rogers Clark, together with a number of Kentucky frontiersmen to explore the head waters of the Missouri for a route to the Pacific. Before making the journey, Clark, a member of the Philosophical Society, came to Philadelphia and "briefed" himself in a study of science at the Society. In 1805 and 1806, President Jefferson dispatched Captain Zebulon Pike, of New Jersey, to explore the Upper Mississippi, the springs of the Arkansas and the Rio Grande. It was this soldier-explorer who found Pike's Peak in Colorado.

The results of this exploration program cannot be overestimated in its powerful effect upon the American nation ... "it disclosed," observed Van Wyck Brooks, "an unknown world of mystery and marvels and opened it up for enterprise, settlement, and thought." It truly marked the opening of the Great West.

Jefferson promptly sent the exciting "finds" of these expeditions to Peale's Museum and the American Philosophical Society. Here were animals and birds altogether unknown to science; here were the first adequate accounts of the prairie dog, of the coyote, of the vast, breath-taking country in which they abounded. Here were the detailed descriptions of Indian life,

together with robes, pottery, tomahawks, arrows, and tribal accoutrement.

Under the shade of the hundred elm trees, planted in Independence Square through the generosity of a Philosophical Society member, George Morgan, of New York, Americans of the East saw, for the first time, a pair of Rocky Mountain bears. They were cubs, sent by Captain Pike to President Jefferson; they were first publicly exhibited by Peale in an outdoor zoological section attached to Philosophical Hall.

> It was at Independence Square, in and about the Philosophical Society Hall that thousands of Americans caught the first vision of a continent that remained to be settled. In this stirring, visible attainment of the land that stretched beyond the Appalachians, the imagination of Americans began to march westward. "The Lewis and Clark expedition excited the country ... " Independence Square, therefore, through the efforts of the Philosophical Society's president, Thomas Jefferson, and its curator, Charles Willson Peale, first stimulated the minds of thousands with thoughts of opportunity in the vast reaches of the western plains. Here, indeed, at the nation's birthplace, was the starting point of a glorious chapter in national history - the westward march of the American people.

College of Physicians

As old as the nation itself, the College of Physicians, dating from 1787 - the year when the Constitution was signed in Philadelphia - held its meetings during the 1790's in Philosophical Hall. In fact, virtually all of its members also belonged to the Philosophical Society.

Modeled after the Royal College of Physicians at London, this body of distinguished medical men met at stated intervals to discuss scientific papers and matters of public health. At the first meeting of the College, held on January 2, 1787, with Dr. John Redman in the chair, it was stated: "that the institution of a new society should be proclaimed to the world and that all who were friendly to the progress of medical science should be invited to join in its promotion."

Again, Philosophical Hall figures in national history as a backdrop for the nation's oldest institution of medical men, second only to the American Philosophical Society as the nation's oldest learned organization.

The College of Physicians today is located at 22nd Street above Chestnut, in its own building, containing one of the most important medical libraries and museums in the world.

A New Constellation

The first astronomical observatory in America was erected in November 1763 at what is now 30 South Street in

Philadelphia, by two English surveyors sent from England to fix a boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania. The names of the two surveyors were Mason and Dixon.

The structure, built by a house carpenter in the rear of a home tenanted by Thomas Plumstead and Joseph Huddle, was the point of departure for the survey. Charles Mason and Thomas Dixon took observations and noted the latitude of the site at 39 degrees, 56 minutes and 29.1 seconds worth. This was the first astronomical calculation made in America and it was the preliminary step in a survey that was to make a mark upon national history - the establishment of the Mason-Dixon line.

Six years later, in 1769, another astronomical observatory was built in Philadelphia. Erected by the American Philosophical Society in Independence Square, it was used by David Rittenhouse and others in order to observe the Transit of Venus, an event in the heavens which had served to fuse the two scientific groups which formed the Philosophical Society.

From this observatory, David Rittenhouse made calculations, finding that an imaginary line, running through Independence Hall, located this site at 39 degrees, 56 minutes, 54 seconds North Latitude and 75 degrees, 8 minutes, and 45 seconds west of Greenwich.

> This Independence Hall line, established at the Society's observatory, was the National Meridian and appeared on maps as such until long after the national government was in operation. Today, the Washington

Meridian runs directly through the National Capitol building, as the Philadelphia Meridian ran through Independence Hall.

But the most magnificent part ever played in history by an astronomical observatory was yet to come.

On July 8th, 1776, Colonel John Nixon, ascended the platform of the Philosophical Society's observatory on Independence Square. "In a voice clear and distinct enough to be heard on the opposite side of Fifth Street," Nixon read aloud, for the first time publicly, the Declaration of Independence.

The Society's observatory had not only achieved its mark in America's astronomical history, but had assumed undying fame as the structure upon which a fiery new constellation of ideas, lighting the way for the future, first was discovered by the American people.

The narrative of the American Philosophical Society's distinguished career as a national shrine is bright and full with incidents of great moment. The history of the Federal Courts in Philadelphia, for instance, would not be complete without a chapter devoted to its session at Philosophical Hall in earlier times.

Yet the salient points, related here, are enough to demonstrate the exceptionally strong bonds that exist between this brick-built Independence Square building and the beginning

of the nation. Within its walls are historic treasures, recalling broad phases of the American story. Among these possessions are:

> Jefferson's draft of the Declaration of Independence in his own handwriting; the broadside of the Declaration for which the first public reading was given; the arm chair used by Jefferson when he composed the Declaration; William Penn's Commission which granted the powers of self-government in Pennsylvania; priceless letters and documents of the military affairs of the Revolutionary War; the hand-written field notes of the Lewis and Clark expedition; David Rittenhouse's astronomical clock and telescope; Franklin's library chair, his electrical machine, and more than 80 per cent of Franklin's original state and personal papers which, as an incomparable collection of source documents, trace the entire growth of America's struggle for independence and nationhood.

Few places in America touch so many phases of national life with more direct and emphatic influence upon the early years of the nation. The building, known of old as Philosophical Hall, stands today on Independence Square in symbolic expression of the fact that the Society continues, as in Colonial and Federal days, to be world famous for its current contributions to civilization.

CARPENTERS' HALL

Location: within
recommended Area A.

The Die Is Cast

It is Monday morning, September 5th, in the year 1774.

The place is Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia.

Fifty of the most able men in the Colonies "summoned by popular demand" are assembled.

The doors of the hall are closed and locked ... a hush falls over the group of men ... in this moment of silence is the solemn realization of all present that they are about to take part in a whole new phase of American history ... each man present is a member of the First Continental Congress ... each man, in this suspended moment of time, feels the hand of destiny

on his shoulder ... a nation, free and united, is in the making.

"Where Gentlemen May Walk"

Carpenters' Hall, owned by the organization of master builders known as the Carpenters' Company, stood as it stands today - in the rear of 332 Chestnut Street - a court situated between 3rd and 4th Streets.

When the delegates foregathered at the City Tavern, the question of a meeting-place was raised. Joseph Galloway, Speaker of the Pennsylvania Assembly, offered the State House. The Carpenters' Company offered their own hall - an offer that was accepted. The choice, it was believed, would be "highly agreeable to the mechanics and citizens in general."

When the delegates to the Congress had completed their eventful walk on the morning of September 5th from the City Tavern, at 2nd and Gold Streets, near Walnut, to Carpenters' Hall, they were delighted with what they saw. John Adams, present as a member of the Massachusetts delegation, wrote: "They took a view of the room and of the chamber, where there is an excellent library. There is also a long entry, where gentlemen may walk, and also a convenient chamber opposite the library. The general cry was that this was a good room and the question was put whether we were satisfied with this room and it passed in the affirmative."

One Heart and One Mind

The First Continental Congress, called in order to assert Colonial rights, evolved almost directly from the closing of Boston's port on May 10th, 1774.

The appeal by Bostonians to their fellow-colonists in America produced immediate results. Thomas Jefferson, upon learning of the Crown's act against Boston, proposed in the Virginia House of Burgesses a resolution setting apart June 1st as a day of fasting, "devoutly to implore the Divine interposition ... to give us one heart and one mind firmly to oppose, by all just and proper means, every injury to American rights."

Jefferson's resolution was adopted by the House of Burgesses at Williamsburg but the Governor promptly dissolved this representative body. Yet they met again unofficially ... and elsewhere, in other colonies, similar denunciations echoed the Williamsburg indictment of the Boston Port Act "as a most dangerous attempt to destroy the constitutional liberty and rights of all America."

The Colonies in correspondence with one another agreed to meet in Philadelphia. Thus, Carpenters' Hall became the vortex of the forces of liberty which brought together the members of the First Congress on "The Continent."

The Pick Of The Colonies

The spell of silence which marked the beginning of

the first Congressional meeting in Carpenters' Hall was broken by a proposal of a practical nature. Thomas Lynch, of South Carolina, rose to his feet and said: "There is a gentleman present who has presided with great dignity over a very respectable society and greatly to the advantage of America."

Lynch's nomination of Peyton Randolph, Speaker of the Virginia House of Burgesses, as President of Congress was followed by a unanimous vote of approval.

The Secretary of the Congress, also elected by unanimous vote, was Charles Thomson, of Pennsylvania, thereafter Secretary for the Second Continental Congress. The principle of opportunity in American life was thus affirmed at Carpenters' Hall; like many other men in the long history of Congress, Thomson rose from humble origin. As an Irish immigrant boy, he was apprenticed to a Delaware blacksmith. Becoming a schoolmaster and scholar, he was the first American to translate the Bible into English from its Greek version.

The delegates to the Continental Congress were the pick of the Colonies. A "fair cross-section of American opinion," that had been selected by popular conventions or by legislature. The roll-call of the delegates resounds with names that are celebrated in Colonial annals: Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts; Stephen Hopkins, of Rhode Island; Patrick Henry, of Virginia; the Rutledges, of South Carolina; John Jay, of New York, as well as other famous figures of the era, took part in the sessions at Carpenters' Hall. Most of them were destined to reappear in the

Second Continental Congress which met at Independence Hall. Many of them were to play an important role in the struggle for nationhood. Among them, for example, was a tall, reserved planter from Virginia who had already established a reputation as a soldier. His name was George Washington.

Congress Takes Action

There were fifty-six delegates seated at the First Continental Congress.

They held their sessions in Carpenters' Hall from September 5th to October 26th - a span of fifty-one days.

A brief review of the action taken and the decisions reached by Congress in this oeriod clearly proves why Carpenters' Hall is one of the foremost historical shrines in the nation.

> Here, the Declaration of Rights was adopted. This message, addressed to the King and the people of Great Britain, set forth the rights and grievances of the colonists. The Declaration of Rights was essentially the forerunner of the Declaration of Independence in 1776.
>
> Here, the fundamental concepts of American liberty were first crystallized as national policy. These rights included freedom of the press, trial by jury, liberty of person, the use of habeas corpus, and taxation through representation - the basic rights by which are secured "the advancement of truth, science, art, and morality."

The issues in the future struggle for independence were clarified as Congress recited the various Acts which had been found insupportable by the Colonies.

Here, the First Continental Congress took, through economic measures, vigorous action to halt the infringement upon American rights.

Here, the American Union was created. Welding the Colonies together by "the sacred ties of virtue, honor, and love of country," an Association was formed to enforce the Colonial economic policy.

Here, during the debates upon the voting representation of the several Colonies, the principle of state's sovereignty was evolved.

Here, the next step towards independence and unity was taken when the First Continental Congress provided for a Second Congress to meet in the following year.

Here, Joseph Galloway, delegate from Pennsylvania, rose to his feet and offered the much-debated "Plan of a proposed Union between Great Britain and the Colonies."

The fifty-one day span between the opening and adjournment of the First Continental Congress in Carpenters' Hall was marked by many other memorable events. The first prayer in Congress was heard from the lips of the Reverend Mr. Duché, an Episcopal clergyman -- a prayer "worth riding one hundred

miles to hear," wrote Silas Deane, delegate from Connecticut.

It was during the sessions at Carpenters' Hall that Patrick Henry, making a stirring address, uttered his famous words on national unity: "The distinctions between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers, and New England are no more. I am not a Virginian, but an American."

Perhaps the greatest achievement of the First Continental Congress was to convince the Colonies that the American public could muster able men to submerge provincial interests and legislate for all of the Colonies on a federated scale. And the world, too, was impressed by the sessions in Congress Hall. William Pitt, the foremost statesman in the British Empire, was forced to admit that "for solidity of reason, force of sagacity and wisdom of conclusion, no nation or body of men can stand in preference to the General Congress at Philadelphia."

The Hidden Masterpiece

Carpenters' Hall was built in 1770 by the Carpenters' Company, an organization of master builders and architects.

The exterior appearance of the building today is the same as in the year 1774 when the First Continental Congress met within its walls.

Today, virtually hidden by surrounding buildings, Carpenters' Hall stands in a small space at the head of a narrow

court extending south from Chestnut Street between 3rd and 4th Streets. It is an architectural masterpiece, ironically hidden from public view.

Yet even this unfortunate hemmed-in location cannot hide the fact that Carpenters' Hall is one of the most notable examples of Colonial architecture in existence.

It is a two-story building constructed of alternating red and black bricks and, although of smaller proportions, bears a similarity to Independence Hall. However, it is distinctive in that, besides being cruciform, it is one of the few symmetrical buildings in the nation. Its four projecting gable ends are of the same dimensions so that on every side, it offers the same handsome aspect. The facade facing the narrow Chestnut Street entrance contains a high set of steps and a doorway with a pediment and fanlight. Round-headed Palladian windows at the second floor lend a graceful note to the pleasant 18th Century exterior. A pediment with a hand tooled cornice is another feature that imparts a classical quality. An octagonal cupola, gracefully designed, is reminiscent of the Independence Square buildings. On the cupola is the vane bearing the Company's insignia, recalling a note in the minute books for 1770: "At this meeting, Benj. Harbeson was paid 7 pounds for ball and vane."

It is no mystery why the Continental Congress delegates were pleased with the interior of Carpenters' Hall. The first floor is suprisingly spacious and a flood of light streams through beautifully cased 24-paned windows. In the first floor

room today can be seen the desk at which Peyton Randolph presided during the Congressional sessions.

The upper floor, which contains a library, is composed of Chambers which were used for Committee meetings by the Congressional delegates. In 1787, when this floor became headquarters for the Philadelphia Library Company, it was visited by members of the Constitutional Convention who frequently referred to classical works on governmental structures of the Old World.

The Carpenters' Company

One of the first trades bodies in the Colonies, the Carpenters' Company was founded in 1724 by master builders in Philadelphia. The primary objectives of "the House Carpenters of the City and County of Philadelphia" were to obtain instruction in the science of architecture and to function as a beneficial society. The company was patterned as a guild after the manner of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters, organized at London in 1477.

One of the first members of the Carpenters' Company, James Porteus, is said to have erected the Slate Roof House which served William Penn as a Government House. Another member, Edmund Wooley, was the chief constructor of Independence Hall, aiding Andrew Hamilton.

Two other separate groups of Philadelphia carpenters sprang into existence during the 18th Century but it was the

Carpenters' Company that survived. From the inception of the Company, its members planned to build a hall but it was not until 1768 that the present "lot on Chestnut Street" was purchased, at an annual ground rent of 176 Spanish milled pieces of eight. The minutes of the Company reveal that on April 18th, 1768 "Robert Smith exhibited a sketch for a building to be thereon erected," and on April 16th, 1770 "A meeting was held this day on our own lot." The Company moved into its new quarters, then unfurnished, on January 21st, 1771.

The Carpenters' Company has remained actively in existence ever since its founding. It was incorporated July 26th, 1792.

The Carpenters' Company still owns Carpenters' Hall. Since 1859, the Company, realizing the national significance of the Hall, has maintained it as a patriotic shrine which is open to the public without admission charge.

United Action

Carpenters' Hall ranks second to Independence Hall in the historic development of national independence. Yet its history sparkles with many facets of activity that reflect life in the Colonial, Revolutionary, and Federal periods.

One of the most important highlights in the long history of the Hall is indicated in the minute books of the Carpenters' Company: "The stated meeting of July 18th, 1774 was not held, in consequence of the Provincial Committee meeting in

the Hall." This brief record, however, signifies one of the most illustrious chapters in the growth of American freedom.

The Provincial Committee stemmed from popular meetings held in response to the wave of sentiment throughout the Colonies for a meeting of a Congress. As a result, the conference of Pennsylvania patriots began meetings on July 15th, 1774 in Carpenters' Hall. With Thomas Willing as chairman and Charles Thomson as secretary, "the actual weight and influence of the province was here gathered and the convention acted as if conscious of its powers, asserting Colonial rights, condemning Parliament, favoring united action and a Colonial Congress." The Provincial Committee's recommendations were fully accepted by the Pennsylvania Assembly, meeting a few days later, and the delegates to the First Continental Congress were appointed. That this Committee meant business is shown by a resolution noted in the Proceedings of the Provincial Conference, July 18th, 1774: "That a flying camp be established in the middle colonies, and that it consist of 10,000 men."

Less than two months later, the First Continental Congress convened in the very same room which saw Pennsylvania spring to armed readiness.

Historic Highlights

Many institutions of historic importance had their first or early homes in Carpenters' Hall.

One of the powerful roles in American life played by

this historic hall is its part in the economic development of the nation. It was the first home of both the First and Second Banks of the United States - those gigantic national banking systems which figured so prominently in the critical days when the country's biggest problem was financial stability.

It was also a common cradle for political and military activities as well as for new enterprises of the city and Nation. Here is a list of outstanding historical connections:

"It was the home of "the first Library of Congress" - the Philadelphia Library Company. On December 28th, 1773, in a letter from the Library Company of Dr. Franklin, it was stated that "since our last the Library has been removed to a new building called the Carpenters' Hall, in the centre of the square in which Friends' School stands, the books (enclosed within wire lattices) are kept in one large room and in another handsome apartment the apparatus is deposited and the Directors meet." This Library Company, "the first public library," became the first repository for Congressional documents, and was used by the members of the First Continental Congress. The upper floor of Carpenters' Hall served as the Library Company's headquarters from 1773 to 1790.

In 1775, Carpenters' Hall was the meeting-place of a committee to promote American manufacturing.

Until 1777, when the British occupied Philadelphia, the

cellar of the Hall was used as a store house and office by the American government.

In 1778, after the British had occupied it, the Barracks-master of the Continental Army leased it.

From 1779 to 1792, General Knox, Commissary-General of the American Forces, had his quarters here.

The First Bank of the United States conducted business here until its marble structure at 3rd Street, opposite Dock, was completed in 1798.

When Philadelphia was the capital of the United States in the 1790's, Carpenters' Hall was used as quarters for the Land Office.

The famed Second Bank of the United States, which figured in the Jacksonian era, started business here in 1817.

Truly, Carpenters' Hall served the nation well. And, locally, it was used as a meeting place for many organizations, serving in various times as school, Quaker meeting-house, as headquarters for the Musical Fund Society, and for the Apprentice's Library Company. Here, the famed Franklin Institute, which pioneered in applied science, held its early meetings.

A Priceless Heirloom

Few buildings dating from the 18th Century can boast of more varied public service than that rendered by Carpenters' Hall. Its history runs parallel to the narrative of American life.

In the richly storied past of Carpenters' Hall, however, one episode stands out in singular relief: the meeting of the First Continental Congress. Today, this building is significant in American life as the crucible in which national independence and unity were first shaped. Thousands of citizens from every state in the nation annually refresh their patriotic spirit by visiting this shrine. Just two minutes walk from Independence Hall, Carpenters' Hall ranks next to the Shrine of Liberty itself as a priceless heirloom of the American people.

THE FIRST BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

Location: within
recommended Area A.

Mr. Hamilton's National Bank

Not long after Alexander Hamilton had assumed his duties as the nation's first Secretary of the Treasury, the First Congress of the United States asked him to prepare and report a plan for the "adequate support of public credit."

Hamilton was not taken by surprise. He set forth for the first time the principles of public economy that were to guide the new nation. America, he stated, must have credit for industrial and commercial development as well as for the functions of government. The nation's future credit depended on its ability to meet current obligations. He recommended concise ways and means of securing confidence in public credit.

Chief among his recommendations was the establishment of a Bank of the United States.

Congress acted upon his suggestion and President Washington approved: a charter was granted to the first Bank of the United States.

> The First Bank of the United States opened its doors for business in Carpenters' Hall in 1791.
>
> The cornerstone of the First Bank of the United States building was laid in 1795 on 3rd Street between Chestnut and Walnut Streets.
>
> Following its occupancy by the First Bank of the United States, the building became Girard's Bank, the financial headquarters of the nation during the War of 1812.

These are but highlights in the history of the national banking institution, whose magnificent building still stands on Third Street. The story of the First Bank of the United States is packed with dramatic action and studded with the names of national personalities. No history of the early years of the American Republic can be written without an important chapter devoted to the effect of this bank upon national development.

The Support of Public Credit

As aide-de-camp to General Washington, Alexander

Hamilton fought for independence.

Yet his long head, far older than his years, knew that a strong and healthy national economy would be necessary to keep independence alive.

Already having earned a place on Washington's staff, the brilliant Hamilton, only twenty-two years of age, wrote to Robert Morris suggesting a national bank to facilitate credit for urgently needed military supplies.

Hamilton's suggestion is significant inasmuch as Morris, shortly afterwards, launched the Pennsylvania Bank at Front Street, two doors above Walnut. Through this bank, 315,000 pounds were tendered - a demonstration of faith in the patriotic cause.

Hamilton wrote again in 1780 and 1781 to Morris about a national banking system. Morris, having been appointed Superintendent of Finance by Congress, "entered into Hamilton's plan with zeal, excepting his experience, training and temperament would not allow him to approve an institution established on such a large scale." On May 17, 1781 Morris approached Congress with a plan for a chartered bank in order to stabilize the currency and promote public credit. Congress granted the charter and the famous Bank of North America, "the first chartered bank in the New World," opened its doors on January 7th, 1782. Here, Morris was able to enlist the services of Haym Salomon and other patriot-financiers.

When Hamilton, as Secretary of the Treasury, submitted his basic economic recovery plans to Congress in 1790, the nation's finances still were shaky.

Hamilton took stock of the situation. In 1790, the total population was four million people. Only six cities (Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Charleston, Baltimore and Salem) had populations of 8,000 or more. The mineral resources of the nation were virtually untouched; farming was the occupation of 90% of the American people. Bad roads prevented quick communication among the new States (twenty-nine days were required for the news of the Declaration of Independence to reach Charleston from Philadelphia.)

Europe did not weigh America as a vital factor in international affairs. "America was attempting simultaneously three political experiments, which the accumulated wisdom of Europe deemed likely to fail: independence, republicanism, and federal union."

On the other hand, Hamilton knew that the American people were enterprising, willing to work hard, and were unified in the determination to develop their new nation. He was certain that, with these assets, his fiscal policy would be an instrument to shape a vigorous and flexible national economy.

The Charter

The provisions of the charter granted by Congress to

the First Bank of the United States were, in Hamilton's words, aimed at "the augmentation of the active or productive capital" of the country. Hamilton laid great stress on the advantage of the bank making a loan to the government in sudden emergencies.

Among the provisions of the twenty year charter were these: the capital was to be ten million dollars, divided into 25,000 shares at $40.00 each.

The Government was to subscribe ten million dollars but was to receive a loan of an equal amount, payable in ten equal annual installments.

No subscriber, other than the Government, could subscribe more than 1000 shares.

Twenty-five Directors were to be named to a revolving Board of Directors. They were to receive no salary.

The bill establishing the United States Bank was debated in both chambers, meeting with opposition in the Senate from a group led by James Madison. However, the bill passed and was presented to President Washington, who gave it anxious consideration. Thomas Jefferson, Washington's Secretary of State, opposed the bill while, of course, Hamilton defended it.

Washington signed the bill on February 5th, 1791 at the Presidential Mansion on Market Street in Philadelphia.

On July 4th, 1791 the books for subscriptions were

opened at the Bank of North America offices on Chestnut Street near 3rd. The new Bank's offering was over-subscribed in two hours.

On October 21st, a general meeting of stockholders met at the Old City Hall building and elected Thomas Willing, partner of Robert Morris, as the first president of the new Bank.

On December 12th, as stated previously, the First Bank of the United States commenced its life at Carpenters' Hall, in which the First Continental Congress had received its start seventeen years before.

The 3rd Street Building

The First Bank of the United States continued to operate at Carpenters' Hall until 1798 when its new quarters were completed at 116 South 3rd Street.

The First Bank of the United States was designed by a New Hampshire-born businessman and economist named Samuel Blodget. A veteran of the Revolutionary War, Blodget married Rebecca Smith, daughter of the Rev. Dr. William Smith, University of Pennsylvania provost. Blodget became active in Philadelphia, helping to start the Insurance Company of North America and dabbling in several business ventures. He was intensely interested in land promotion at "The Federal City" in Washington, D. C. and obtained, in 1793, the position of "Superintendent of Buildings" for the new capital, then

in its building stage.

Joseph F. A. Jackson states that this bank structure was an innovation in American architecture:

> "The building is the first classic example in marble ever to be erected in this country. It was the first building with a portico and pillars to be built in Philadelphia."

The cornerstone of the building was laid in 1795. The building was constructed upon huge stone-vaulted foundations. The Pennsylvania blue marble which dignifies its facade was cut by Claudius Le Grand. A fine pedimental portico bears a stylization of the United States Seal in high relief. The cornice and pediment are built of wood and metal.

Like Andrew Hamilton, the lawyer, who designed Independence Hall, Blodget was a businessman rather than a professional architect. Yet he achieved a notable success in the beauty of his design. Benjamin H. Latrobe, a contemporary of Blodget, gave it grudging praise: "a bold proof of the spirit of the citizens who erected it, and of the tendency of the community to force rather than retard the advancement of the arts."

Today, critics of architecture have found that the First Bank of the United States - the forerunner of classicism in American architecture - survives the test of time as a work of art. In the words of one critical appraisal, the building

on 3rd Street "by reason of nicety in proportion and precision in detail still compares favorably with the best modern building of the city."

Many architects have speculated upon the possibility that Blodget based his design on the Dublin Exchange building. Malton's engraving of this Irish edifice was circulating at the time, and, of course, it is possible that Blodget, who was well-traveled, had seen the original in Dublin. Yet no proof exists of the basic elements in design from which Blodget drew his plans for the bank building.

A Close Vote In Congress

For twenty years, the first Bank of the United States was the center of political dispute.

Its adherents pointed out that the inception of the Bank marked the stabilization of the nation's finances. As the operating fiscal instrument of the government, the bank had aided the government's credit and had won confidence at home and abroad. Moreover, although the Bank lent money to the Government at 6%, the stock held by the Government yielded 8% - a nice profit.

The opposition attacked the bank as "an engine of the money power." A story persisted that Washington had at first vetoed the Bank act but Hamilton had persuaded him to sign it. Many claimed that the Bank was "unconstitutional." The State banks, whose power had been held in check by the

national bank, formed the most formidable group among the bank's adversaries. There were ninety state banks in the United States with an aggregate capital of forty million dollars, then a large part of the national monetary wealth.

The business and trade organizations of the country, together with Swiss-born Albert Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury, urged Congress to renew the Charter of the Bank. In 1808, however, when the Bank petitioned for the renewal of its charter, Congress took no action.

In 1810, the nation was split wide open on the question of the Bank's charter renewal. Debates raged in every quarter of the land as the charter question assumed political significance.

Congress, nevertheless, refused to grant the charter. The vote was close. The House voted against the charter 65 to 64. The Senate vote was a tie, broken by U. S. Vice President George Clinton, who cast his vote against the Bank.

On March 3rd, 1811 the First Bank of the United States closed its doors, fully solvent. In fact, the Bank's shares had sold at a premium. Trustees were appointed to liquidate the Bank's affairs, drawing to a close one of the great chapters in American history.

Mr. Girard Buys A Bank

Moreau de St. Méry, the waspish and gossipy French

chronicler of Philadelphia life in the Federal period, wrote:

> "When the United States refused to renew the bank's charter, it ceased to exist. This caused great distress to its officials and employees, and they attempted to sell the bank's property to Philadelphia.
>
> "As Americans have an exaggerated idea of everything that belongs to them they put the extravagant value of more than a million and a half francs upon it. This was in line with the absurd claim that this bank building was one of the eight Wonders of the World ... Everyone has been to see the place.
>
> "When Stephen Girard, a Frenchman and merchant in Philadelphia, offered to buy it at a reasonable valuation, the price was reduced to nine hundred thousand francs, which he paid. He announced that he intended to carry on the bank ... After March, 1812 his bank took the place of the Bank of the United States, paying only four per cent interest instead of the six per cent which the Bank gave."

Stephen Girard, who, like Franklin, had come to Philadelphia as a young man to make his life and fortune, was a native of Bordeaux, France. As a merchant-shipper with a fleet of vessels and, as a banker, he became one of the two or three wealthiest men of the United States. Extremely frugal, he often carried a basket of eggs to sell in the market upon

coming to town. Nevertheless, he had a deep affection for humanity, demonstrated by his personal care and supervision of patients at the City's charitable hospital in the catastrophic yellow fever epidemic of 1793. And upon his death, Girard left the bulk of his estate to Girard College, a school for orphan boys in Philadelphia which still flourishes today after a century of turning out young men who have become distinguished in many fields of activity. Girard College is a landmark in American education.

Girard was the largest single stockholder of the Bank of the United States. Sensing trouble in the international scene, he had liquidated his foreign holdings with the Baring banking firm of London. He had bought heavily in shares of the Bank of the United States, believing that Congress would grant a new charter. Although disappointed, he envisioned the possibility of erecting a new, private banking service upon the basic lines of the national bank.

On May 12th, 1812, Girard's Bank opened the business doors of the old Bank of the United States building.

The War of 1812

As a private banker, Girard issued his own notes, using state bank notes until his own were ready.

The major share of the banking business conducted by the First Bank of the United States remained with Girard. The merchant mariner, turned banker, retained the officers and

clerks of the national bank at their old salaries, and appointed its former cashier, George Simpson, to serve as manager and cashier of the new bank.

As Girard had foreseen, America and Great Britain went to war in 1812. It was then that Girard's Bank - the mightiest financial institution of the land - played a stellar role in American history.

> Philadelphia figures prominently in the War of 1812. Stephen Decatur won great naval victories for America. The American frigates which outgunned and out-maneuvered the British men-of-war on the Atlantic, were the revolutionary designs of Quaker-born naval architect, Joshua Humphreys. And in the nation's most difficult hours, when financial distress seriously menaced the American cause, Stephen Girard used the power and influence of his bank and threw its entire resources behind the Government. The building which had housed the First Bank of the United States literally became the financial "sheet-anchor" of the "Second War of Independence." It was "the very right-hand of national credit."
>
> In 1814, the Treasury of the United States faced a critical situation. A war loan of five million dollars at 7% was offered to the public; only $20,000 was subscribed. "The future of the country was at stake,"

when Girard and Parrish, of Philadelphia, subscribed for the whole loan, "and the necessary funds were forthcoming to line a bankrupt treasury."

Girard's Bank, "Third Street Opposite Dock," prospered. Even during the War of 1812, it lessened business distress by liberal expansion while other banks were contracting. Redemption in specie was never refused.

Girard came to the financial rescue of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1829 when the credit of the state was severely shaken. The French-born Philadelphian advanced $100,000 although the Assembly was not in session and the loan not authorized.

Girard, a lonely man whose wife and child had died, protected depositors by establishing a deed of trust, naming five prominent citizens to administer all the property of the bank. After his death in 1831, the stockholders received $1.09 on each dollar of capital invested in his bank.

Girard willed the famed bank building to the city. It is administered today by the Board of City Trusts which holds legacies left to the City of Philadelphia. It remains on 3rd Street today, a beautiful structure that vividly recalls the part it has played in the lives of the American people.

THE SECOND BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

Location: within
recommended Area A.

A National Park Service Building

On Chestnut Street, between 4th and 5th Streets - a half block from Independence Hall - stands the building built for the Second Bank of the United States.

This large building, one of the most notable examples of Doric architecture in the world, is owned by the United States Government. The building, having served as the United States Custom House from 1845 to 1935, was acquired in 1939 by the National Park Service from the Treasury Department.

A cooperative agreement between the Department of the

Interior and the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation was signed in 1939. As a result, the building was completely rehabilitated.

As one of the most beautiful possessions of the National Park Service, this building is occupied today by the Carl Schurz Foundation which maintains a headquarters as well as a library and exhibits devoted to the contributions made by those of Germanic stock in the making of America.

Its value as an historic shrine of the Jacksonian era is unsurpassed. During the robust, growing days of the 1820's and 1830's, the national spotlight centered continuously upon the handsome edifice which then served as the Second Bank of the United States.

The New Bank

When the War of 1812 came to its end, Americans looked to the future. The land was bright with opportunity but the economic machinery of the nation bogged down - "paper money" inflation was aggravated by State bank notes.

Total American capital in real and personal property, including public lands, was estimated at only $7,200,000,000. The national debt had grown. Bank notes were being discounted at 16%. There was no coin in circulation.

Alexander J. Dallas, Secretary of the Treasury,

suggested a national bank. President Madison, who had led the Congressional opposition in 1791 against a national bank, now favored it. The State Banks, he reasoned, could not furnish a uniform national currency; their circulation of Treasury notes had been far from effective.

> On January 8th, 1816 a bill was reported providing a new national bank with charter provisions similar to those of the First Bank of the United States.

The banking bill was passed in Congress April 10, 1816. The vote was: House of Representatives 80 to 71; Senate 22 to 10.

The charter, effective for twenty years, provided for:

> A capital to consist of thirty-five million dollars, divided into shares at $100 each.
>
> The Government was to subscribe seven million dollars in coin or 5% Government Bonds redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.
>
> The bank was to pay the Government a bonus of $1,500,000 in three installments after two, three, and four years.
>
> Shares for each private subscriber were limited to 3,000 each unless the total public subscription was less than $28,000,000.

Branches of the parent bank were authorized.

The funds of the Government were to be placed in the parent bank and branches.

The Bank was to provide facilities for transferring public funds without compensation.

There were to be twenty-five directors, chosen annually, five of whom were to be selected by the President of the United States. All were to be U. S. citizens.

The bank was forbidden to hold real estate except for its own use or taken in satisfaction of mortgages or judgment.

No foreign loans were to be made except by authorization of Congress.

The Bank might start operations when $400,000 had been paid in gold and silver.

Rates on discounts were limited to 6%.

The Bank could sell but not buy Government Bonds.

Nicholas Biddle, Bank President

Due to the unsettled state of finances and the insistence upon gilt-edged and "hard money" payments, the subscription of shares offered by the new Bank lagged. Once more, Stephen Girard turned the tide for the Government by

offering to take all unsubscribed shares. At this news, the Bank's stock was quickly purchased by the public.

> Again Carpenters' Hall assumed a vital place in national history. Here, in 1791, the First Bank of the United States had opened for business; and, now, in January 1817, the famed meeting-place of the Continental Congress became the first quarters of the Second Bank of the United States.

William Jones was named as first President of the new national bank. To the dismay of its adherents, the Bank encountered rough weather almost at once. Bad management, rather than poor economic conditions, accounted for the Bank's weakened condition. A fraud within the Baltimore branch of the bank launched a Congressional investigation, resulting in the resignation of Jones as the institution's president.

Langdon Cheves, of South Carolina, was elected president in 1819 and won public confidence by restoring the Bank to sound practices.

Cheves was succeeded as president of the Bank by Nicholas Biddle. In this position, Biddle was to share the national stage with Andrew Jackson in one of the greatest political and economic duels in the history of the Republic.

Biddle, like Jackson, was a brilliant, versatile, and colorful character. Graduating with honors at Princeton in his 15th year, Biddle distinguished himself in his early years

as author, critic, and editor. At the age of twenty, he was appointed by President James Monroe as Secretary of the American legation at London.

It is probable that Biddle would have become famous for his scholarly documentation of the Great West if he had not proven himself equally as able in public life as with the pen. The explorer, William Clark, persuaded him to gather and edit the field papers of the Lewis and Clark expedition but public affairs forced him to lay aside the work.

After serving in the United States Senate, Biddle, who was looked upon as one of the foremost economists in the nation, accepted the Second Bank's presidency and commenced the policy of increasing circulation, domestic bills of exchange, and branch drafts while still avoiding dangers that had nearly wrecked the Bank in its earlier years.

The expansion in circulation of Bank funds under Biddle's policy may be gauged by these statistics:

1823:	$4,487,000
1826:	$9,780,000
1831:	$19,000,000

The Second Bank of the United States had reached the pinnacle of successful operation by 1828 when Andrew Jackson won the presidency, defeating John Quincy Adams by 56% of the popular vote and a large electoral college majority.

Jackson vs. Biddle

The hero of New Orleans, Andrew Jackson, born in South Carolina and raised on the frontier in Tennessee, had served as Representative and Senator at Congress Hall in Philadelphia. Upon becoming President, Jackson, in a message to Congress, posed himself against the Second Bank with the forthright simplicity of the frontier that won him enemies as well as many friends. Although such noted figures as Daniel Webster, the Bank's counsel, John Calhoun, and Henry Clay were on the side of the Bank, Jackson wished to supplant it with a bank of deposit attached to the Treasury Department.

By 1830, it appeared that Jackson might not oppose the charter but Biddle virtually invited a political issue by applying for a rechartering act prior to the Presidential election of 1832. The bill for rechartering passed in Congress: in the House, 107 to 85; in the Senate, 28 to 20.

Biddle wrote to Thomas Cadwalader:

> "The Senate immediately agreed to the amendment that the Bill has finally passed ... Now for the President, my belief is that the President will veto the bill though that is not generally known or believed. This however we shall soon see."

Exactly a week after this letter was written, on July 10th, 1832, President Jackson vetoed the Bank charter bill.

Moreover, he made the Bank charter a major issue of the Presidential campaign. Jackson favored state banks and declared the national bank a constitutional invasion of state rights; the Bank created a monopoly whose profits, he averred, came "out of the earnings of the American people" in favor of foreign stockholders and "a few hundred of our own citizens chiefly of the richest class."

The Bank's adherents pointed out that its operation had helped the nation to become economically sound and was nearing the point of wiping out the national debt. They claimed that the Bank served as a brake on paper currency issues of State Banks by presenting their notes for prompt payment in hard money. Recriminations followed: The Second Bank was "the monster;" the state banks were called "Jackson's pets."

The election campaign charges against the Bank were that it was guilty of usury; of issuing branch drafts as currency; selling public stocks; showing favoritism to Thomas Biddle, a second cousin of the Bank's president. To answer these charges, Biddle set up quarters in Washington.

The election campaign swept Jackson into office by a larger popular vote than he had received in 1828. Even in Philadelphia, Jackson carried the day by a four to one count.

Since the Bank had been his major issue, Jackson stated that he had a mandate and, not waiting for the charter to die, deprived the Bank of its Government deposits in 1833.

Repercussions of the Bank fight were felt in Congress. In the 1833 - 1834 sessions "the most excited that took place before the Civil War," the United States Senate refused to confirm Jackson's five representatives to the Second Bank Board of Directors. Moreover, the Senate rejected Jackson's appointment of Roger Taney as Secretary of the Treasury.

Despite these flurries of opposition to Jackson, the end of the Second Bank of the United States came on March 3rd, 1835. The Bank's affairs were found to be in good order: it was not only solvent but prosperous.

In 1837, a financial panic burst upon the nation. The Treasury surplus vanished and the financial market was unsettled for the next four years, climaxed by another financial panic in 1841. Adherents of the Bank found cause to place the blame of the distress upon the closing of the Bank. Those who opposed the Bank placed the nation's financial trouble at the doorstep of the Bank, charging it with over-expansion and over-trading.

A Strickland Masterpiece

William Strickland, of Philadelphia, was engaged to design the building for the Second Bank of the United States.

Strickland's design is a magnificent example of Greek Doric style of architecture. He was undoubtedly influenced by Nicholas Biddle, who was the first American in

public life to travel extensively, and who, as early as 1814, advocated adaptation of the Doric order to buildings of public and even private use in America.

William Strickland had little education. His father, a carpenter, was employed by Benjamin H. Latrobe, the celebrated architect and engineer. Strickland was an outstanding exponent of the Greek Revival in architecture. Among his works were the United States Mint, which stood on Chestnut Street in Philadelphia; the marble sarcophagus of Washington at Mount Vernon, as well as engineering designs for many canals and railroads. He died while engaged in work upon the Tennessee State Capitol at Nashville. He was laid to rest under this edifice.

Strickland entered the competition for the Second Bank's design, which specified: "In this edifice the Directors are desirous of exhibiting a chaste institution of Grecian architecture in its simplest and least expensive form."

Actually, the prize money amounting to $500 was won by Latrobe, Strickland's mentor. But Latrobe, compelled by the pressure of other professional activities, allowed Strickland to supervise its erection.

Most architectural critics accredit Strickland with the building although Latrobe in his letters stated that the "existence and taste" of the building were due to him, adding that it "would have been handsome if Joseph Fox and the late

Joseph Blakely, Esqrs., directors, had not confined me to a copy of the Parthenon at Athens."

The Second Bank of the United States building was begun in April, 1819 and completed in 1824. Its facade is a free copy of the Athenian Parthenon. Constructed of masonry, the building has thick marble and brick walls, together with brick floor construction, which are structurally sound today. The Pennsylvania marble was brought from nearby Montgomery County.

The main banking room, according to a foreign visitor, was the finest banking room in the United States, if not in the whole world. This room, which Latrobe disclaimed, contains vaulted ceilings and two marble rows of Ionic columns.

In addition to the main banking rooms are officers' rooms and a moderately sized stockholders' room.

The building itself is composed of two floors, together with a basement and attic. In the construction, 41,500 cubic feet of marble were used for porticoes and walls; three million bricks went into the construction.

The structure was built in the center of a raised terrace, approximately three feet high, having a 16 foot setback on the east and west, and a 19 foot setback on the north and south.

The building dimensions are 87 feet east and west;

187 feet north and south.

There are thirteen steps leading into the building at the north and south entrances, possibly symbolic of the thirteen original states.

On each portico stand eight fluted Grecian columns. The columns support an entablature and pediment.

At the Chestnut Street entrance of the building, a statue of Robert Morris, the Revolutionary War financier, recalls his connection with the fiscal history of the nation.

"The Old Custom House"

It is held that the Second Bank of the United States, far from being a reflection of European taste, actually produced a revival of Classicism in architecture on the Continent and the British Isles.

The building, as may be seen by its history after 1836, was solidly built for years of constant use.

After the Second Bank of the United States discontinued business, a state charter was obtained for a bank known as the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States. It prospered until 1839 when it struck financial difficulties. In 1841, it failed, closing its doors in the financial panic of that grim year.

The building was sold to the United States

Government in 1845 and occupied by the Custom Service. For the next 89 years, Philadelphia knew the famed fuilding as "The Custom House." During a large part of the time before the establishment of the Federal Reserve System in 1913, the Sub-Treasury of the United States was housed in the building.

In 1934, the need of larger quarters caused the Custom House to be moved to larger and more modern quarters at the southwest corner of 2nd and Chestnut Streets.

The famed Second Bank Building was transferred to the National Park Service, as has been already described, with the result that the building appears in pristine condition today. The National Park Service has performed a singular service for the nation in preserving this building. Not only is it a rare and beautiful example of the Federal period's great neo-classic architecture but it recalls memories of the vigorous and robust Jacksonian days when every American focused attention upon it as the arena of a major political and economic contest.

THE LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Location: within
recommended Area A.

The Library Company of Philadelphia was founded in 1731.

The Library Company's first permanent building stood on the east side of 5th Street below Chestnut, across the street from Independence Square. It was designed by the eminent architect of the Federal period, Dr. William Thornton, and constructed in 1791.

The organization of the Library Company of Philadelphia marks an important step in the growth of democracy.

It was the first public library in America, whose

books were available to the people at large.

As such, the site of this library's first permanent home belongs to the world and the nation as a major contribution in broadening the base of public enlightenment.

There were libraries in existence at home and abroad. But these libraries were in private hands or in colleges, and books were available only to the few.

The late Austin K. Gray, British-born scholar, once wrote that the Library Company of Philadelphia "... was the first Library to be established on what might be called an American plan ..."

The Library is steeped in historic events of national importance:

The Library was used by the First Continental Congress and was located under the very same roof as the first Congressional sessions.

"At ten the delegates all met at the City Tavern, and walked to Carpenters' Hall," wrote John Adams, "... where is an excellent library." This was the Library Company whose quarters in 1774 were located at Carpenters' Hall. On August 31st, 1774, a significant entry was made in the minutes of the Library Company: "Upon Motion ordered; that the Librarian furnish the

gentlemen who are to meet in Congress in the City, with the use of such Books as they have occasion for during their sitting, taking a Receipt for them."

As the Continental Congress continued to meet at Philadelphia during the Revolutionary War, the Library Company became the first Library of Congress; the Journals, Proceedings, Debates, and other publications of the Congress were regularly deposited with the Library Company.

The Library's books on law and government - consulted during the summer of 1787 by members of the Federal Constitutional Convention - played a vital part in the construction of the American system of government.

The Library Company again took its place in national life when, in the 1790's, members of the United States Congress merely needed to "cross the Square" in order to reach the book shelves of the Library's new quarters, facing Independence Square. President Washington and government officials were among Library Company visitors.

The Library Company, due to the interests of its talented members, was a pioneering center of science in America. Extremely rare in their day, a microscope and telescope were kept in the Library quarters. Peter Collinson, a Quaker merchant sent electrical apparatus

from London. Thomas Penn, proprietor of the Province of Pennsylvania, gave the Library "a noble present of a costly Air Pump."

During the Revolutionary War, when Philadelphia was full of sick and wounded American soldiers, the two Library Company rooms on the second floor of Carpenters' Hall were turned into an infirmary.

Many personalities of note were connected with the Library's progress in America's founding days:

The first Librarian of the Company, Louis Timothee, later became the second printer in the history of South Carolina and a member of the South Carolina Assembly.

Charles Thomson, secretary of the Continental Congress, and the Reverend Jacob Duché, the first chaplain of the Continental Congress, were Directors of the Library.

The name of Thomas Hopkinson, discoverer of the lightning rod, appears second in the list of founders. His son, Francis, signer of the Declaration of Independence, became Librarian.

Eleven members of the Library Company served as delegates to the Continental Congress: Andrew Allen, John Dickinson, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, John Morton, Samuel Rhoads, George Ross,

James Wilson, Thomas McKean, and Francis Hopkinson.

On September 17th, 1787, the Constitution of the United States was signed by six delegates to the Federal Convention, who were members of the Library Company: Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, James Wilson and John Dickinson.

The Library was world famous in the 18th Century because of its democratic basis of operation. John Wesley, the famous spiritual leader, was among the famous men abroad who sent books to the Library.

Two bookshop dealers in Philadelphia, William Cobbett, The English economist, and Moreau de St. Méry, the exiled French "King of Paris," were contributors to the Library in the 1790's.

A century after its founding, the Library had five honorary members: James Logan, pioneer in self-government; John Bartram, "the first American botanist;" George Washington; John Adams; and Lafayette.

Ten members of the Library Company were among the Signers of the Declaration of Independence: Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, James Wilson, George Ross, Francis Hopkinson and Thomas McKean.

The Library Company ranks in the forefront of

American institutions as a major contributor to the currents of thought in the making of the nation.

Franklin's Idea

It was Benjamin Franklin's idea, this notion of securing books to be made available for "any civil gentleman to peruse."

Franklin, born in Boston, arrived in Philadelphia at the age of sixteen in order to make his way in the world. Making progress in the printing trade, he formed a group known as the Junto, composed of poor, hardworking, and ambitious young men - mainly mechanics and clerks in stores. A debating society whose interests ranged from business topics to scientific discussions, the Junto, nevertheless, lacked books.

After a trial of "clubbing our books to a common library" in the Junto, Franklin was struck by an idea which he describes in his Autobiography:

> "I now set on foot my first project of a public nature, that for a subscription library ... We afterwards obtained a charter, the company (of members) being increased to one hundred; this was the mother of all North American subscription libraries, now so numerous."

Franklin raised the money for the books ... (forty shillings was the cost of a "share" in the Company and ten shillings charged for annual dues.) He enlisted the advice of

Thomas Logan in selecting the books, and commissioned Thomas Hopkinson to purchase the books in England.

Here are some of the first books:

Plutarch's Lives

Dr. Howel's History of Ye World

Gordon's Grammar

Evelyn's Parallels of the Ancient and Modern Architecture

Cato's Letters

Boerhaave's Chemistry

Homer's Illiad and Odyssey

Dryden's Virgil

The first catalogue was printed by Franklin's press. Franklin was a dynamic spirit on the Board of Directors and secured good attendance at Board meetings by initiating the rule of fining absentee Directors "two bottles of good wine."

Even after Franklin was busy with the affairs of state, the Library remained one of his enthusiasms throughout his lifetime. He procured books for the Library on a trip to England and, at his death, left a bequest to the institution.

The Library Company - first of Franklin's many public undertakings - takes its place in history as one of his most valuable gifts to the American way of life.

Library Company on Fifth Street

In 1732, the Library Company established quarters

by shelving its London-purchased books in "Pewter Platter Hall," a building rented for the Library in Pewter Platter Alley (now Church Street). Books were lent on Wednesdays and Saturdays at stipulated hours.

In 1740, Benjamin Franklin, already a factor in Pennsylvania affairs, persuaded the Assembly to grant quarters to the Library and, as a result, the books were removed to the "upper-room of the westernmost office of the State House."

From 1740 to 1773 - a span of thirty-three years - the Library's headquarters was in Independence Hall.

In 1773, the Directors rented two rooms "in a new building called the Carpenters' Hall, in the centre of the Square where the Friends' School stands."

At long last, on June 1st, 1789, the Library Company shareholders called a special meeting under the chairmanship of Bishop William White in order to take measures for the erection of a permanent library building. More space was needed for the increasing number of books on hand, especially since plans were afoot to absorb the Loganian Library, James Logan's huge and famous collection.

A site on Independence Square was not available. The Directors, however, selected two connecting lots across the street from Independence Square, on the east side of Fifth, south of Chestnut Street. Mary Norris owned one lot and the other was owned by George and Deborah Norris.

A resident of Philadelphia, Dr. William Thornton, who figured in national history as the first superintendent of the United States Patent Office, was selected as the architect of the new building. Dr. Thornton, who later furnished the plans and supervised the construction for the Capitol Building at Washington, D. C., created a magnificent structure in stately style of the late Georgian period. Thornton was a medical doctor but did not practice medicine.

The Library building's red brick facade with white window frames, white stone pilasters, and classic pediment, struck a note of harmony with its neighbors across the street - the Independence Hall group of buildings. The Library entrance on 5th Street was approached by a double flight of steps with an iron balustrade. President Washington is remembered by the Librarian in Federal days as always climbing these steps slowly. In a niche at the front of the building stood a marble statue of Benjamin Franklin, presented by United States Senator William Bingham, who is celebrated in history as agent of the Continental Congress. Costing 500 guineas, this statue of white carrara marble was executed in Italy by Francisco Lazzarini, and placed upon the building in 1792.

One of the last acts in Franklin's long life was to suggest that a stone should be laid at the southwest corner of the new building in honor of the young men who had started the Library Company. At the time, Franklin, at 84 years of age, was the only survivor of the original founding group of

eleven youths.

The Door of Knowledge

Franklin did not live to see the Library Company building completed. Finished late in 1790, the Library opened its doors to the public, daily hours being "set from 1 P.M. to sunset" at a Board meeting held on December 30th, 1790. The "Gentlemen Of Congress" who had just begun their Philadelphia sessions in Congress Hall a few weeks earlier, of course, were made welcome.

Many sidelights lend local color to the long history of the 5th Street building of the Library. During the yellow fever epidemic, it was closed to the public and one story has it that Dr. Physick used the building as a hospital. In 1808, the Pennsylvania Fire Company and later the Fame Hose Company, volunteer fire-fighting organizations, erected their main buildings in the northwest corner of the Library Yard. An adjacent street, cutting through the middle of the block from 4th to 5th, still bears an old marker entitled "Library Street."

The 5th Street building was used until 1880 when the Philadelphia Library Company, moving into two buildings with larger quarters, sold the property. For a short while, the building was occupied by a bank and then demolished; still remaining, however, were its legends, one of which is that the ghost of Benjamin Franklin had often been seen among the book shelves.

The fact that the Library Company of Philadelphia today boasts of one of the nation's greatest collections of Americana attests to the fact that it became a repository for the newly flourishing art of American letters in bygone days. Many famous literary men, including Poe and Whitman, have had their names linked to the library as readers. It was not only the first American library, it was a great library by any standard even in its early period.

A library is not great merely because of the books on its shelves. Its greatness stems from the use to which the books are put. The members of Franklin's "Leather Apron Club," so-called because they were in the ranks of working people, were the Library's first readers. The diffusion of reading was noted by many visitors. "The Librarian assured me," states one account, "that for one person of distinction and fortune, there were twenty tradesmen that frequented this Library."

The Library Company for the first time opened the doors of knowledge to men who, in other times and other lands, would never have found access to a fine library because of their position in life. In opening this door, Franklin's Library Company accomplished in fact the spirit which is inherent in the Declaration of Independence. The Library Company was a pioneering agent of American enlightment and education.

The site of the Library Company of Philadelphia's

building on Fifth Street lies between Independence Hall and Carpenters' Hall - the Library's two earlier homes. And like these two famous historical shrines, the Library Company site conjures up notable scenes in tracing the deathless story of how the American Government was inaugurated.

THE CITY TAVERN

Location: within
recommended Area A.

"The finest house of its kind in America," the City Tavern was the greatest hotel in Colonial history. It stood on the west side of 2nd Street above Walnut, at the south corner of Gold Street.

> In the City Tavern on Monday, September 4th, 1774, the delegates to the First Continental Congress foregathered and held their first but unofficial meeting before walking to Carpenters' Hall, less than two blocks away, for the opening of the first Congressional session in American life.

Here, Paul Revere arrived on his first famous ride,

having been dispatched from Boston on May 13th, 1774 with news that the Crown had closed the Port of Boston.

The meeting of citizens protesting the closing of the Boston Port was held at the City Tavern on May 20th, 1774. Resolutions and messages were given to Paul Revere to take back to Boston.

The City Tavern was the scene of the meeting to petition the Governor to convene the Provincial Assembly in order to select delegates for the first American Congress.

At this hostelry, the Assembly of Pennsylvania tendered a dinner to the First Continental Congress in 1774 upon the conclusion of its sessions.

At 5 P.M. on April 24th, 1775, while the City Tavern was busy with the arrival of delegates to the Second Continental Congress, a relay rider came dashing up on his charger with the electrifying news from Boston that Lexington and Concord were fields of battle.

On July 4th, 1777 the first celebration of Independence Day was observed by Congress with a dinner and reception followed by music and "fireworks." Ironically enough, a captured Hessian band provided the music and a corps of British who had come over to the American cause (and were in a Georgia regiment) fired "feux de joie." After the banquet, Congress assembled outside

on Second Street to review the Maryland Light Horse and a North Carolina brigade.

In the Cavalcade of America, the City Tavern on Second Street takes a prominent position because of its remarkable connection with patriotic events of major interest to every citizen in the nation.

Network Of Liberty

The inns and taverns of the American Colonies add an important phase to the early history of the nation. Far from being haunts of idle convivials, the inns of the nation constituted a line of communications that linked the entire Colonial population in the movement of national independence.

The stage coaches, along the roads, stopped at the taverns. Indeed, the taverns were built along the roads for this very purpose, especially after 1730. The first stage coach line which connected the Colonies was not in evidence prior to 1733.

As places in which official local business as well as mercantile business was conducted, the inns brought together merchants and lawyers whose support of the movement towards freedom was important.

The inns served as havens of rest and safety for travelers who brought an exchange of views and ideas. It will be remembered that the Colonies were the "first frontier;"

hence, to travelers the inns of the Colonial period were similar to the frontier forts which established the "life-line" of Western migration in the last century.

At a time when it was dangerous to support the cause of American independence, news letters containing the Colonial viewpoint were distributed to the network of inns from New England to the South. Here, these letters were read and discussed.

The inns were unofficial forums in which Americans took cognizance of common problems and appointed deputies to act in concert with neighboring communities.

In Philadelphia, the inns had assumed a dynamic role in community life as hives of business, social, and political activity. Moreover, as hostelries accommodating the growing number of visitors to Philadelphia, the inns helped to augment the reputation of this city as the largest, most centrally located, and most desirable American city for the purposes of Colonial meetings. Hence, their existence was a factor in the selection of Philadelphia for the meeting of Congress.

And, by all standards, at the dawn of the epic-making 1770's, the City Tavern was the greatest of the Philadelphia inns.

A Focus Point of Destiny

At the beginning of 1770's, Philadelphia became aware that it needed a first class hotel for its many visitors.

A syndicate of investors, headed by Samuel Powel, the patriot-Mayor of Philadelphia, purchased the lot on 2nd Street at Bank Alley (afterwards known as Gold Street.)

Three years passed between the purchase for the demolition of the frame structures on the lot and the erection of the new inn building in 1773.

One might compare the situation to the present day in which a group of investors build a hotel building and seek a stable and efficient operator in order to make the investment worthwhile. Powel announced that he was authorized by the proprietors to let "a large and commodious new house in Second Street above Walnut, intended to be kept as a gentell tavern,' and that it contained several large club rooms, two of them being thrown into one, making a spacious apartment nearly fifty feet in length. There were also commodious lodging rooms and two large kitchens."

Daniel Smith was selected by the promoters of the inn to operate this new venture. In the Pennsylvania Gazette, March 23, 1774 appears this notice:

> "Daniel Smith announces that the gentlemen proprietors have been pleased to approve him as a proper person to keep the City Tavern. In consequence of which he has compleately furnished it, and at very great expence has laid in every article of the first quality, perfectly in the stile of a London Tavern; ... he

has fitted up several elegant bed rooms ... a genteel Coffee Room, well attended and properly supplied with English and American papers. The City Tavern ... is much the largest and most elegant house occupied in that way in America."

Two months after Daniel Smith's announcement, the City Tavern was to begin playing its singular role in the history of the nation. This was on May 20th, 1774 when a famed silversmith and man of public affairs came riding in from Boston. His name was Paul Revere. From then on, the City Tavern belonged to American history.

The midnight ride of Paul Revere is known to every school child. Not so well known, yet fraught with significance, Revere's ride to Philadelphia from Boston can be viewed as a beginning of joint action upon the part of the Colonies in order to assert American rights.

Revere's news, as already has been told, inspired an indignant meeting of citizens at the City Tavern. John Dickinson was selected to make a reply. The Crown's actions appeared indefensible to the patriot-merchants of Philadelphia. A Committee of Correspondence to exchange views with other Colonies put Pennsylvania into the early framework of American Union.

It was shortly after this meeting that the City Tavern found itself filled by delegates to the First

Continental Congress, whose existence developed from the Committees of Correspondence in the several Colonies.

American destiny was being shaped at the City Tavern in the late summer of 1774.

Rendezvous for Congress

From north and south came the first Congressmen chosen for the momentous task of planning America's future. Samuel and John Adams, together with the rest of the Massachusetts delegation, started out from Boston on the 10th of August. At Hartford, they met with Silas Deane, the Connecticut delegate who stated: "The Congress is the grandest and most important assembly ever held in America." The New Englanders conferred with Congressional delegates in New York, and stopped at Princeton in order to see the Reverend Doctor Witherspoon, president of the college. Finally, the delegation arrived at the City Tavern "dirty, dusty, and fatigued" after their journey where they met other delegates who had traveled from other colonies.

The journey from Boston, requiring nineteen days, was typical of Colonial travel. On horseback with saddle bags, in stage coaches, and by ship, the Congressional delegates arrived and made the City Tavern their headquarters. All eyes "were focused on Philadelphia, about to become the dazzling center of the somewhat dazed American world."

Philadelphia greeted the tired travelers with

warm hospitality, according to John Adams, the Massachusetts delegate. Thomas Mifflin's "grand, spacious and elegant house" was open to the delegates. John Dickinson, another Pennsylvanian, also welcomed the delegates.

"We are so taken up with Congress," wrote Joseph Reed, "that we hardly think or talk of anything else. About fifty have come to town, and more are expected ... there are some fine fellows from Virginia."

Friendships Form Among the Delegates

For the most part, the members of the Congress, although they knew each other by name and reputation, had never met one another until their meeting at the City Tavern. They were the greatest men in the Colonies. None other than John Adams and Silas Deane, New Englanders, are responsible for the following eye-witness descriptions of their fellow-delegates from the Colonies to the South:

> Peyton Randolph, of Virginia: "Of an affable, open and majestic deportment ... he commands respect and esteem by his very aspect."
>
> Thomas Lynch, of South Carolina: "He, wears his hair strait, his clothes in the plainest order and is highly esteemed."
>
> Richard Bland, of Virginia: "a learned, bookish man."

Patrick Henry, of Virginia: "The compleatest speaker."

Caesar Rodney, of Delaware: "the oddest looking man in the world; tall, thin, and slender as a reed ... yet there is a sense of fire, spirit, and humor in his countenance."

George Washington, of Virginia: "an easy soldier-like air and gesture ... speaks very modestly and in determined style and accent."

These men, forming this notable body from every part of the country, thus appraised each other and found that their common bond as Americans and a love of liberty submerged all sectional differences. They formed friendships that were to last their lives.

It was this half hundred men who began a national saga by holding an informal meeting at the City Tavern on a bright Monday morning, before setting forth to begin sessions at Carpenters' Hall.

Martha Washington and Jefferson

No account of the City Tavern would be complete without reference to its historical association with Martha Washington and Thomas Jefferson.

In 1775, Washington's wife arrived in Philadelphia on her way to Massachusetts in order to be with her husband, the American commander-in-chief, in his early hours of trial.

Philadelphia was won by her charm and graciousness but Congress, because of the critical war situation, had given orders that no events of a social nature could be held until conditions were bettered. Consequently, no reception was held at that time but, in 1778, the Declaration of Independence and the progress of the war had changed the outlook. As a result, the long deferred reception in honor of Mrs. George Washington was held at Philadelphia and its patriotic citizens paid homage to her as a great American.

In 1776, the City Tavern formed a back-drop for the events of national independence. Not only was this building the scene of vital caucusing and unofficial meetings of the Second Continental Congress but it afforded a "genteel Coffee Room" whose food had been praised by John Adams. During the month of June in this year, a young red-haired Virginian took his meals in this hotel, walking from his lodgings at Graff's in 7th Street at Market. No doubt Thomas Jefferson - for it was he - ate at the City Tavern's tables with his head filled by immortal phrases he was then composing for the world. It was during these June days that he wrote the Declaration of Independence.

The Merchants' Coffee House

The bright ribbon of events continued to ornament the City Tavern in national history.

Here, Congress held a reception and banquet in

honor of the French Emissary, Conrad Alexander Gerard, after his arrival, on July 12th, 1778. Franklin had already been sent to France as America's representative.

George Washington was entertained by admirers in a victory celebration at the City Tavern.

Another memorable occasion in the history of the site was when Washington stayed overnight as a guest on April 20th, 1789, while on his way to be inaugurated as President of the United States in New York City. Here, the President-elect was tendered a state dinner by Philadelphia.

Citizen Genet, the French diplomatic representative, who figured in the stormy international scenes of Federal times, stayed at the City Tavern upon his arrival at Philadelphia in 1793.

Meantime, the City Tavern had changed hands. Sold on March 1st, 1785, the establishment was described as having: "Frontage of 51 feet, depth of 46 feet ... (the) lot being 100 feet in length."

Edward Moyster on April 19th, 1785 advertised that he "hath taken the City Tavern, laid in a supply of liquors of first quality, engaged English and French cooks, and intends to conduct his tavern in a manner such as to give satisfaction."

After the Revolutionary War, the City Tavern became the quarters for America's first Stock Exchange, which had been founded in the London Coffee House. Forsaking the name of City Tavern, the new appellation was the "Merchants' Coffee House and Place of Exchange." In the Pennsylvania Packet of January 30th, 1789, the new mercantile and maritime aspect of the building was described as "opened and established by subscription of merchants, captains of vessels and other gentlemen at the City Tavern in Second Street. 'Change hours from twelve to two at noon, and six to eight in the evening.'" Apart from these business quarters: "gentlemen and their families accommodated as usual. The whole kept by Edward Moyster."

The building continued to be a center of the town's great affairs. The Society of Cincinnati, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and the City Dancing Assembly held events here. And it was the locale for a public meeting to call a convention for alterations in the Pennsylvania Constitution.

The activity of this hostelry dwindled with the dawn of the 19th Century although one James Kitchen kept alive its tradition for culinary excellence from 1799 to 1823.

Although the City Tavern vanished from the scene, its site cannot be forgotten as long as American events of history are remembered. Even as Independence Hall is the cornerstone of independence, the ground upon which the City Tavern stands is a vital part of freedom's historic structure.

Time has erased the bricks and stones of this hostelry but the memory of its events remains indestructible in the site itself.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY

Location: within recommended Area A.

Young Man From New York

The site upon which Alexander Hamilton made history as the nation's Secretary of the Treasury, stands in Philadelphia at the southwest corner of 3rd and Chestnut Streets.

> In 1791, a few months after Philadelphia became capital of the United States, Clement Biddle's Street Directory appeared. This book, giving locations of public places as well as of private homes, establishes the United States Treasury in the 3rd and Chestnut Streets location, formerly known as Clarke's Hall.

When Hamilton arrived at Philadelphia in 1790, he

was already a famous man although only in his early thirties. He had served in Lafayette's infantry during the war and had distinguished himself as aide-de-camp to General Washington. Born in the Leeward Islands, Hamilton loved his adopted country with burning zeal. He had been a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1787 and had helped to write the celebrated Federalist Papers which molded public opinion in favor of the nation's framework of government.

It was in the Treasury of the United States quarters at Philadelphia, however, that the bold and forthright New Yorker served his nation in a capacity that "represented the climax of his career."

Here, "he created as from a void firm public credit," which "strengthened government." Here, with a pragmatic sense of values, he laid the entire philosophical groundwork for the new Republic, foreseeing that its future progress would depend upon the development of natural resources, the creation of industrial power, and the growth of national business and commerce. In his powerful role as Washington's chief adviser, he saw the future of the United States as a balanced economic union.

Site of Hamilton's Greatest Work

> The site at 3rd and Chestnut Streets was the back-drop for Hamilton's great national achievement in forming the whole governmental machinery in order to put his plans in motion. No other site in the career of Alexander

Hamilton is more significant than this United States Treasury site.

Hamilton occupied the quarters on this site from 1791 until 1795 when he resigned the Secretaryship because of his personal needs, returning to New York in order to practice law. During these fruitful years of aiding national growth in Philadelphia, Hamilton, one of the most brilliant lawyers in the nation, had sacrificed a lucrative private practice. The salary of the Secretary of the Treasury was then only $3,500 a year.

When he came to Philadelphia in 1790, Hamilton was charged with a two-fold accomplishment: to establish a smoothly operating collecting and disbursing organization on a national scale, and to restore domestic and foreign confidence in public credit.

In his Philadelphia office, Hamilton set about solving the government's fiscal difficulties with the result that the entire national economy was developed by his program. Moreover, he served as Washington's right-hand in matters affecting political economy. While in Philadelphia, he pushed various projects relating to continental expansion, government import and excise taxes, a mint for the coinage of money, the introduction of the decimal system in national currency, and the formation of the United States Coast Guard. His report on manufacturing to the Second United States Congress, then seated in Philadelphia, was a prophecy of the future opportunities of the nation's productive resources through the development of industrial facilities.

Clarke's Hall

Aside from its unusual historical connection with the genesis of the United States Treasury Department, the building on this site deserves attention because it was one of the largest as well as one of the most handsome and important structures in the early life of the American Colonies. Built in 1694, it was popularly known as Clarke's Hall, named after its builder and owner, William Clarke, a prominent lawyer from Lewes, Delaware, who had served in William Penn's original Council and as Collector of Customs in 1692. Clarke bought the lot on which his mansion was erected from one Thomas Rouse. This lot extended on its Third Street front for 99 feet from Chestnut Street to the point where the branch of Dock Creek crossed it. Its depth extended 255 feet from Third Street to Hudson's Alley.

In the pioneering years before 1700, Philadelphia's houses were modest in size and clustered near the waterfront. Clarke's Hall, therefore, was something of a wonder in its day. It was made of brick, with a double-front and a hipped roof and, although it was only two stories high, it was quite commodious and was described as having many parlors and rooms.

If the house itself was considered something of a showplace, its setting was even more spectacular since the rear and southern exposure of Clarke's Hall looked upon a garden that was laid out in what was then known as "Dutch Style," an unusual pattern of garden walks and shrubbery which, according to contemporary eye-witnesses excited the admiration of the whole

town. The garden, situated upon an inclined plane, was landscaped on four terraces. Captain Graydon, who lived in this period, noted in his memoirs that the garden at Clarke's Hall "was laid out in the old style of uniformity, with walks and alleys nodding to their brothers - decorated with a number of evergreens carefully clipped into pyramidal and conical forms." The southern termination of the garden was a beautiful creek with a "pleasure boat fastened to the bank." This was Dock Creek, the tidal stream that joined the Delaware. Up this stream, even as far as Clarke's Mall, sloops from the river made their appearance in early days.

William Clarke presented the house and garden to his son, William Jr. on the occasion of his marriage to Rebecca Curtis, of Barbadoes. Later, young Clarke lost his home due to financial reverses, and although it was sold for the creditors to Andrew Hamilton, Clarke's Hall was involved in lengthy litigation. The property, after a series of legal steps, finally passed into the hands of James Hamilton, Andrew's son, who sold it to Israel Pemberton, a wealthy Quaker in 1745. Strangely enough, one of Clarke's daughters occupied a room in the house all through these years as a friend of the Hamiltons and Pembertons, the successive owners, so that the name of Clarke still connected itself to the mansion.

The Nonpareil of the City

The appearance of Clarke's Hall, with its terraced walks and shrubbery, marks it as a house whose reputation for

distinctive elegance is only exceeded by its fame as a center of Colonial affairs. In the year 1704, William Penn, Jr., the son and namesake of Pennsylvania's founder, Governor Evans, Judge Mompesson, and James Logan, rented and occupied the premises of this stately home. Since these four men were among the most influential figures of their time in the Middle Colonies, it can be readily understood that this house was the core of early Pennsylvania's policy-making activities. Even neighboring properties in that time - the home of Thomas Lloyd, once Governor, on the northeast corner of 3rd and Chestnut Streets, and that of Mayor William Hudson on the southeast corner - stand out impressively as having interesting historical associations. That Clarke's Hall figures in the early operations of local government in America is testified to in a minute made in the Council on May 8th, 1707: "Ordered that Samuel Carpenter desire of William Clarke the use of his two large rooms, being the most convenient for that purpose."

In Revolutionary War times, the house is still described in glowing terms; it "filled the eyes and mouths of all passing citizens and strangers as to the nonpareil of the city."

Nevertheless, the site of Clarke's Hall is first and foremost in national significance because of its connection with Alexander Hamilton and the United States Treasury Department. Hamilton's part in the epic-making days of Washington's administration is recalled by this plot of ground. Many present-day historians have called attention to the fact that too few

memorials lend lustre to the memory of Alexander Hamilton. This site, steeped in memories of the first Secretary of the Treasury and of his service to the people of the United States, offers possibilities of honoring a great national figure in the proposed Federal development.

THE PHILADELPHIA DISPENSARY

Location: within
recommended Area A.

Medical Center of America

Philadelphia, in pre-Revolutionary times, established itself as the medical center of America.

The first independent hospital in America, the Pennsylvania Hospital, was founded by Benjamin Franklin who was induced to undertake this public need in 1752 by Dr. Phineas Bond, Maryland-born physician.

The first medical lecture in America was given at Independence Hall by Dr. William Shippen, Jr., in 1762. At that time, he proposed a medical school.

As a result, the oldest medical school in the nation, the University of Pennsylvania, was founded in 1765. The faculty consisted of four celebrated physicians: Shippen, Morgan, Kuhn, and Rush.

Of these four medical pioneers, Dr. Benjamin Rush and Dr. John Morgan served successively as Medical Director-General of the Continental Army.

The first infirmary in America was conducted at the City Alms House, a haven for the indigent and unemployed, erected "in the green meadows" near 4th and Spruce Street in 1731.

Dr. Cadwalader Evans, according to Benjamin Franklin's own testimony, proposed the first medical library in America at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia's part in national medical affairs remains undiminished. Today, as throughout the 19th Century, its medical schools are nationally famous. At the outbreak of the Civil War, attendance at the medical schools in Philadelphia was cut almost in half as young men of the South returned to serve in the Confederate cause. In Philadelphia's famed Jefferson Medical College alone, the member of students in 1861 shrank from 630 to 275.

It is small wonder, therefore, that in this climate of medical activity, the first American effort to found a dispensary for the poor fell on fertile ground in 1786. The name of this milestone in national medical history

was The Philadelphia Dispensary. And its first building was on 5th Street, opposite Independence Square.

A Guinea Per Year

The Philadelphia Dispensary stemmed from a suggestion made in 1785 during a course of lectures in Philadelphia on natural philosophy by Dr. Henry Moyen. The suggestion was made to Dr. Samuel Grifitts and his uncle, Samuel Powel, Mayor of Philadelphia.

Dr. Benjamin Rush, who was active in public affairs, joined with others in holding a meeting on February 10th, 1786 with the object of bringing the plan of a dispensary into operation.

As a result of the meeting, this advertisement appeared:

> The Dispensary will be opened in Strawberry Alley, on Wednesday, April 12th. Those among the poor who wish to have their children inoculated for the small pox under the care of the Dispensary are desired to make speedy application to some one of the contributors."

The house referred to in Strawberry Alley was removed as recently as 1912. The second quarters of the Philadelphia Dispensary was in the home of John Guest "on Chestnut Street nearly opposite to Strawberry Street." This new home was occupied in 1787.

As the number of patients increased, the Institution set forth its aims in annual reports:

"The peculiar advantages of this institution follow:

First, the sick may be attended and relieved in their own houses ... a father may still continue to provide for his children ... children may enjoy in sickness the benefits of a mother's kindness ... "

Second, the sick may be relieved at much less expense ... than in a hospital.

Third, the sick may be relieved ... in a manner strictly agreeable to these refined precepts of Christianity which inculcate secrecy in acts of charity and benevolence."

In short, by paying a guinea, any citizen could charitably provide medical attention for two patients, annually.

The Dispensary, operating through a Board of Managers, provided for six attending and four consulting physicians, elected by the Board.

Regular visiting hours and days were stated, and provision was made for visits to the homes of those "unable to go abroad on dispensary days."

Contributors had the right to recommend patients for medical care.

An apothecary was provided at the Dispensary who, in addition to compounding the medicines, kept a case history of the various patients.

The first Board of Managers included many notable figures in the annals of Colonial and Federal days, including Bishop William White; Samuel Vaughan, prime mover in constructing Philosophical Hall; and Thomas FitzSimons, signer of the U. S. Constitution. Contributors included many prominent Philadelphians, including Benjamin Franklin.

The four consulting physicians at the founding of the Dispensary beyond a doubt constituted the most distinguished group of medical leaders in the country. They were:

Dr. John Jones, author of the First American book on surgery.

Dr. William Shippen, Jr., first medical lecturer in America.

Dr. Adam Kuhn, authority in materia medica, who had studied under the famed botanist, Linnaeus, in Sweden.

Dr. Benjamin Rush, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and occupant of the Chair of Chemistry in the nation's first medical school.

The first report of the Philadelphia Dispensary

reveals that for eight months of 1786, a total of 686 persons were treated:

> "562 have been discharged, 32 have died, 7 discharged disorderly, 2 removed to the hospital and house of employment, 1 discharged incurable, 82 remaining under care."

Facing Independence Square

A charter of incorporation was obtained by the Dispensary in 1796. The number of patients rapidly increased as the city's population grew and the effects of the yellow fever epidemics in the 1790's left many families in want. A permanent building was proposed.

In "An Account of the Design, Origin and Present State of the Philadelphia Dispensary," published in 1805, it is stated:

> "The want of a convenient situation was, for a long time, sensibly felt by the Managers, and induced them in 1800 to purchase a lot of ground in Fifth Street, and to erect thereon, a commodious building. The funds for this purpose consisted of some stock purchased with former savings ... of donations, solicited for the the purpose amongst our fellow citizens, and of several liberal bequests."

A lot on the east side of Fifth Street was considered

on December 15th, 1800 by the building committee of the Board of Managers. This piece of ground was forty by one hundred feet. It was situated below the Library Company's building, and south of Sansom, then Library Street. It was north of Surgeon's Hall which had been occupied since 1775 as the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania. The selling price of the Dispensary's ground was "eighty dollars per foot."

The plan of the building was presented on February 11th, 1801. The front "to be of stock marble with white marble to the first floor, a stone fascia and marble tablet - white stone sills and lintels to the windows - white marble steps and platform to the street door. The scantlings to be of white oak - the first floor to be of yellow pine - the others of white pine; the stairs of yellow pine."

In June of 1801, the contract for the building and deed for the lot were produced before the Board; five months later, 18 feet adjoining the site of the building were purchased.

The Philadelphia Dispensary occupied the building on 5th Street until 1925 when the institution was dissolved.

The place occupied in American medical history by the Dispensary is truly unique. With its significant position, within actual sight of great historic shrines such as Independence Hall, Carpenters' Hall, Philosophical Hall, and the Second Bank of the United States, the site of the Philadelphia Dispensary dovetails into the inspiring story of America which developed in the east area of Independence Square.

GILBERT STUART'S STUDIO

Location: Within recommended Area A.

An American Artist

Philadelphia during the 1790's was the political, economic, and social capital of America. It was the foremost city in commerce and its port was the busiest in the New World. It was the scientific center of the nation, thanks to the efforts of Franklin, Rittenhouse, Bartram, Priestley, and Jefferson.

Naturally enough, Philadelphia became the center of the New World for the arts. Modern historians agree that in the cultivation of the arts - painting, the theatre, music, literature, and architecture - Philadelphia, in the Federal period, deserves to be described as "the American Athens."

Drawn to this lodestone of artistic activity in Philadelphia, Gilbert Stuart, the Rhode Island portrait painter, forsook a brilliant career in England and Ireland. He came back to America obsessed by one idea: to paint the portrait of George Washington, then residing in Philadelphia as President of the United States.

Gilbert Stuart, world-celebrated as a portraitist, was treated with the honors of a King on his arrival in Philadelphia. He was given quarters in the home of a lawyer and poet, William Moore Smith, at the southeast corner of 5th and Chestnut Streets - across from the Independence Square group of buildings.

In this residence, whose windows looked out upon Independence Square, George Washington sat for the first and second of the renowned Gilbert Stuart paintings.

A Traditional Art Center

Coming to live in Philadelphia, Gilbert Stuart found himself in a city already well established as a center of portrait painters.

Even before the Revolution, thirty six portraitists, including Hesselius and Pratt, found the community receptive to their art.

It must be remembered that American painting in the 18th Century was largely devoted to portraits. There were few documentary paintings, showing the life of the people.

The artist always needs a responsive public for his work and America at the time lacked a sense of introspection just as it lacked the historical perspective to realize that future generations would find interest in historical sites.

Hence, the artist of that period was engaged to paint portraits rather than scenes of American life. The successful merchant and professional man paid money to sit for a portrait in the same sense that he sits for his photograph in a studio today. Not until the years after 1800, when new techniques of engraving and lithography developed, did the artist acquire a wide public whose interest turned inward upon scenes of American life.

As a portrait painter, therefore, Stuart was working within the framework of 18th Century art concepts. His decision to take up a residence in Philadelphia was an event of more than local significance. The most celebrated portrait painter had arrived, within the very shadow of Independence Hall, to make an immortal record of the great figures in national history. Stuart's work at Philadelphia ranks as a vital contribution to national history.

Fame Is Won Abroad

Like Jefferson, Hamilton, and other notable Americans who were subjects for his palette and brush, Gilbert Stuart was

of Scottish descent. He was born in modest circumstances in Washington County, Rhode Island, in 1755. The Stuart family moved to nearby Newport when Gilbert was a young boy. Here, an artist named Cosmo Alexander, who moved in the circle of Scottish families, gave young Stuart his first instructions in painting.

Little opportunity was afforded for an artistic career in his surroundings. He received some financial help for his creative efforts from the Sephardic Jewish families in Newport.

He was twenty years of age when two Philadelphians figured prominently in his career. He received financial assistance from Joseph Anthony, a wealthy uncle in Philadelphia, and he left for England where he became the apt pupil of Philadelphia-born Benjamin West, one of the foremost portrait painters in England. Stuart lived in Benjamin West's London home, studying under this master until he, too, attained a top-flight position in the world of art.

Dublin was the next scene of Stuart's success at portrait painting. The Irish capital, London, and Philadelphia composed the three largest English-speaking cities in the world. The Anglo-Irish society of Dublin was won by Stuart's charm and ability.

A Residence at 5th and Chestnut Streets

Stuart, nevertheless, longed to win success in his

native land. And the right time appeared to have come. All Europe, in fact, was attracted by the sparkling life in the new capital of the American Republic. Many Europeans were drawn to Philadelphia, finding refuge in its stimulating and civilized way of life. Among the residents of Philadelphia in the 1790's were Joseph Priestley, discoverer of oxygen, who had been virtually hounded out of England because of his religious views; Talleyrand, the most celebrated European statesman, whose political star was momentarily in eclipse; and William Cobbett, the English economist, who had fled from Europe after political activity in France.

Gilbert Stuart left Ireland for America later in 1793. His ultimate destination was "the Republic Court" at Philadelphia. His aim was to make history by painting George Washington.

In New York, he obtained a letter of introduction to Washington from John Jay, who was about to embark for England on his famous diplomatic mission.

Stuart arrived in Philadelphia in 1794 and, with his reputation as one of the Royal Academy's most brilliant painters, at once gained an eminent place in the capital scene.

He enjoyed the gracious hospitality of Dr. William Smith, the energetic provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and occupied the house of Dr. Smith's son, William Moore Smith, a scholarly lawyer, who, in after years, distinguished himself

as the United States agent for negotiating British claims against the United States. Lawyer Smith's house, as mentioned previously, was located on the southeast corner of 5th and Chestnut Streets.

Stuart met George Washington for the first time at one of the President's weekly receptions in the Presidential Mansion on Market Street. Upon being introduced, the President spoke to him with a greeting of dignified urbanity. Stuart afterwards declared that among all the celebrated persons he had ever met, no man impressed him to a greater degree than Washington.

Washington sat for his portrait at Stuart's studio in the William Moore Smith house. This event took place, according to Stuart's daughter, in the spring of 1795. The result was the famous "Vaughan portrait," showing the right side of Washington's face. It was the first and most important of the Washington portraits from life.

The "Vaughan portrait" takes its name from the fact that the first engraving of this likeness was made at London in 1796 from the Stuart Canvas owned by Samuel Vaughan, the Philadelphian who was mainly responsible for the building of Philosophical Hall on Independence Square.

Washington Again Sits For His Portrait

In a letter to the artist from the President, dated Thursday evening, April 11th, 1796 the interesting possibility

is suggested that Independence Hall might have served as Stuart's studio for Washington's second portrait.

Washington's letter, addressed to "Mr. Stuart, Chestnut Street," states:

> "I am under promise to Mrs. Bingham to sit for you tomorrow at nine o'clock and wishing to know if it be convenient to do so, and whether it shall be at your house (as she talked of the State House), I send this note to ask information."

This whole length painting, known as "the Lansdowne portrait," shows Washington in a suit of black (he often wore a black satin suit, especially on state occasions, although it was an age of colorful costume). The President also wore his usual black waistcoat, white neck-cloth, and jabot.

"The Lansdowne portrait" received its name from the fact that the Binghams, one of Philadelphia's wealthiest families, sent a Stuart copy of the original to the Marquis of Lansdowne. The original Lansdowne portrait may be seen in Philadelphia on exhibition at The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Broad and Cherry Streets.

In the summer of 1796, Gilbert Stuart found that his studio at 5th and Chestnut Streets, in the heart of the town's political and social life, had become so popular that he was not able to get much work accomplished. He moved to 5140 Main Street (Germantown Avenue), in an attractive residential section of

Philadelphia known as Germantown. The community of Germantown had been founded under the aegis of William Penn by Francis Daniel Pastorius and his fellow-Germans who had come to Penn's province in search of religious and political freedom. Germantown was nearly as old as Philadelphia itself.

At his new home, known as "The Covey," Stuart converted the barn on the grounds into a studio. A story persists that Washington ate apples on the lawn of Stuart's Germantown residence between sittings for the artist. Stuart painted Washington from life again, producing the "Athenaeum portrait," so-called because it was in the possession of the Boston Athenaeum. This original Stuart now hangs in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

A Gallery For Posterity

Gilbert Stuart continued to live in Philadelphia until 1803. He then moved to Washington, the new "Federal City," in order to continue painting portraits of the principal figures in national government.

In Philadelphia, he had established himself as the nation's foremost portrait painter. Only Charles Willson Peale approached him in giving to posterity a vivid personal record of the founding fathers and of the colorful personalities in the Federal era.

During his Philadelphia residence, Stuart painted the portrait of the second President of the United States, John Adams,

for the Massachusetts Legislature. He also painted Thomas Jefferson, the vice-president; Joseph Hopkinson, the author of the patriotic hymn, "Hail Columbia;" Dolly Madison; Mr. and Mrs. William Bingham; Alexander J. Dallas, Secretary of War and of the Treasury under Madison; Joseph Ball, president of the Insurance Company of North America; the Marquis D'Yrugo, minister from Spain who married a Philadelphia belle, Sally McKean; Captain Joseph Anthony, his uncle; Colonel John Nixon, who read the Declaration of Independence for the first time before an American assemblage; and Dr. William Smith, his benefactor, whose portrait in an Oxonian gown as Doctor of Divinity is one of Stuart's masterpieces. Indeed, the list is long; Stuart was a prolific artist, sure of himself in every brush-stroke. He painted many notable copies of his original Washington portraits.

The site of Gilbert Stuart's residence on Chestnut Street, separated from Independence Hall by the distance of only a few yards, serves as a reminder that America was coming of age in the fine arts as well as in the arts of government during the foundation years. The site is also fixed as an historic place of interest in national annals for its association with Stuart's greatest model from life, George Washington.

Stuart's place in art is based not alone on historical grounds. He was a great artist, even measured by modern standards, and his work, which has won popular as well as critical acclaim, hangs proudly in the art museums of the nation.

Just as Stuart's own place in American art is unique,

the site of his residence next to Independence Hall reflects a singular light that brightly illuminates the pages of national history.

THE SLATE ROOF HOUSE

Location: contiguous to recommended Area A.

A Step Forward In American Life

The Slate Roof House stood on the east side of Second Street, north of Walnut, at the corner of Norris Alley.

This was the Government House for the Province of Pennsylvania, serving as William Penn's official residence during his second stay in Philadelphia.

> The Slate Roof House is a site of national importance in the growth of self-government in America. On this spot in 1701, Penn drew up and granted his famous Charter of Privileges. This instrument of self-government established religious freedom as a

constitutional right and provided for an Assembly, to be elected by the people, with power of originating its own legislation.

This 1701 charter heralded the American spirit of life and government. Penn's very first article declares the dependence of good government upon freedom of conscience:

"Because no people can be truly happy, though under the greatest enjoyment of civil liberties, if abridged of the freedom of their consciences, as to their religious profession and worship ..."

While William Penn lived in the Slate Roof House, he addressed the Provincial Council on the subject of self-government:

"If in the Constitution by charter there be any thing that jars, alter it. If you want a law for this or that, prepare it. I advise you not to trifle with government ... Government is not an end but a means; he who thinks it to be an end, aims at profit - to make a trade of it - but he who thinks it to be a means, understands the true end of government."

Modern historians have come to realize that William Penn was one of the great founders of individual liberty in America. "Pennsylvania was a portent of America to be;" observe Morison and Commager, "the first large community in modern history where different races and religions lived under the same

government on terms of equality."

William Penn, the son of Admiral Penn of the English Navy, was converted to the Society of Friends. He founded Philadelphia in 1682 as a "Holy Experiment."

On his second visit to Philadelphia, Penn occupied the Slate Roof House from January, 1700 until late in 1701.

A month after he had established himself in the Slate Roof House, Penn rejoiced at the birth of a son, John, later known as "The American" because he was the only one of Penn's sons to be born in America.

Penn could review his work at this time with satisfaction: "Pennsylvania started with the most generous grant of religious liberty and the most liberal and humane code of laws in the world." This is the verdict of modern historians.

The philosophy of the Pennsylvania government, to a large extent, found its roots in the Slate Roof House which Penn occupied on his second visit. In the chartered concessions granted by Penn, while he lived in this official residence, "Religious toleration, civil liberty, and popular government had reached a new high ... " Indeed, so well did Penn provide for the needs of the Province of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia, that the Charter of 1701 remained in effect until the Revolutionary War.

Bastions and Angles

The Slate Roof House was built for Samuel Carpenter, a wealthy and progressive Quaker merchant. William Penn, however, appears to be the first to occupy the house which was, at the time of its completion - about 1700 - considered one of the finest houses in the city.

The house received its name from the slate, probably imported from England, which covered its roof. It was the first H - type house in the country. James Porteus, a Philadelphia builder and one of the original associators of the Carpenters' Company, is believed to have constructed the house.

The house had an "abundance of angles, both salient and re-entring. Its two wings projected to the street in the manner of bastions, to which the main building, retreating from sixteen to eighteen feet, served as a curtain." A spacious yard was at the rear but Westcott notes that the rear did not follow the configuration of the street front, being without bastions. The northern wall extended along Norris Alley some seventy feet, including on the eastern portion a two-story back building, used as a kitchen.

The bastions provided small but neat chambers; those on the first floor were probably used as sitting rooms or libraries. The second floor bastions were made cosy by corner fire-places; they were entered by descending steps from the main second floor apartments. On the whole, the second floor and garret constituted a complex group of communicating rooms

"with entries and passages embarrassing to strangers."

James Logan, the Irish-born scholar and Penn's amanuensis, occupied the Slate Roof House until 1703, two years after Penn's final departure for England. He then took bachelor's quarters at Clarke's Hall at 3rd and Chestnut Streets which, in the 1790's, figured in national history as Alexander Hamilton's Treasury Department office.

The Slate Roof House was sold for 850 pounds in 1703 to William Trent, later Supreme Court Justice in the Pennsylvania Province. From Trent it passed into the hands of the Norris family, long distinguished in Pennsylvania history.

A few years prior to the Revolutionary War, the Norris family leased it to a Mrs. Howell who turned it into a fashionable boarding house. The Slate Roof House boarders included Brigadier General John Forbes, who had been dispatched to Pennsylvania as chief of military operations in the expedition to Fort Duquesne. Forbes died in this house.

Mrs. Howell was succeeded by Mrs. Graydon who kept a boarding house until 1768.

The Slate Roof House, in its boarding-house period appears to have catered especially to military men. Peter S. Duponceau, General Steuben's aide-de-camp, describes his temporary residence at the Slate Roof House:

"The first observation I made on entering Philadelphia

was that the city had been left by the British and Hessians in the most filthy condition. I joined Baron Steuben at the Slate House in Second Street, the celebrated boarding-house so much spoken of in Graydon's Memoirs. Such was the filth of the city that it was impossible for us to drink a comfortable dish of tea that evening. As fast as our cups were filled myriads of flies took possession of them, and served us as the harpies did the poor Trojans in the Aeneid. Some said they were Hessian flies, and various other jokes were cracked on the occasion, for the evacuation of the city had put us all in good spirits, and we enjoyed ourselves very well, the filth notwithstanding."

The Slate Roof House site is a great landmark in the history of self-government. And, in the very fact that it was the place in which Penn laid down the constitutional right of freedom of worship, the site can be said to have the distinction of being the first-ranking memorial to the American principle which the First U. S. Congress incorporated into the Bill of Rights ninety years later.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE (Same as Old Phila. Exchange.)
Rev. R.W. Young.

Location: within recommended Area A.

The First American Stock Exchange

Few American buildings have inspired as many prints and delineations as the distinguished temple-like structure of the Merchants' Exchange located in the irregular plot of ground formed by ~~2nd~~ 3rd. Street, Dock Street, and Walnut Street.

The Merchants' Exchange Building stands today as an American masterpiece of the Greek Revival, designed on the drawing-board of William Strickland, the genius at architecture who conceived plans for the Second Bank of the United States. It was built between 1832 and 1834.

The Merchants' Exchange Building was the first permanent home of the oldest stock exchange in the nation.

The history of the Stock Exchange spans the decades, revealing a patriotic continuity of American enterprise. Its story emphasizes the fact that American businessmen ventured their possessions as well as their lives upon an abiding faith in America.

The London Coffee House

In Dr. Franklin's middle years the corners of Front and Market Streets, near his printing shop, teemed with the sights and sounds of commercial enterprise.

At the southwest corner of this vital intersection, the very heart of Philadelphia's business life pulsated within the London Coffee House. From 1754 until 1780 the friendly hospitality of this three-storied establishment flourished under the aegis of William Bradford, save for a period when he served in Washington's army and was wounded at Princeton. Bradford, namesake and grandson of Pennsylvania's first printer, was the young publisher of the Journal.

There were several coffee houses in Philadelphia but Bradford's was to be different. It was to be "a licensed place to which will come and be centered the news from all parts of the world, an exchange upon which our merchants may walk and a place of resort where our chief citizens in every department of life can meet and converse upon subjects which concern City and State."

An irrepressible expanding body of Colonial trade, nourished by raw resources and the hard work of a growing population, required fresh corpuscles of local capitalization to keep it healthy.

As an example of local investment, the London Coffee House itself was financed by a public subscription of thirty and forty shillings each. It received the weighty support of four men whose names are celebrated in the annals of Colonial Philadelphia finance: Thomas Willing, Archibald McCall, Robert Morris, and Tench Francis.

Three hundred and forty-eight pounds were subscribed. On the 19th of April in 1754 the subscribers met at the Court House and selected trustees, "agreeably to the plan of subscription." The site for the coffee house was a remodeled old building which had been built in 1702.

Merchants and Traders

Truly the London Coffee House, in Bradford's own words, operated "for the benefit of merchants and traders." Here, the captain of the newly arrived vessel, in his best going-ashore attire, repaired to meet the consignor and consignee. Over its tables many political decisions were reached that later echoed on Chestnut Street within the august halls of the State House.

It may be said, accurately enough, that the London Coffee House was not without its political aspect. With a splendid

portrait of the King and the Royal Arms of England hanging on its wall, this coffee house was a rallying-ground for those self-reliant mercantile traders who were hotly outspoken in defense of their economic rights as Englishmen.

The London Coffee House occupied a singular place in Colonial affairs. Significantly enough, it is remembered primarily as the New World's first stock exchange. Markets were quoted and price current was established. Schedules of shipping were posted and commodities were traded.

It is not inconsistent that the earliest investment brokers traded in a place that was known throughout the land as a center of American patriots. The Colonial brokers realized that their primary investment field was a stake in a strong and free nation.

The Merchants' Exchange

The link between the Philadelphia Stock Exchange and the London Coffee House was welded again in 1790. In that year a group of brokers formed an association which is known today as The Philadelphia Stock Exchange. It is interesting to note that the Philadelphia Board thereby antedates the New York Stock Exchange by two years. After Matthew McConnell, James Glentworth, and Israel Whelen had served as presidents of the first association, the brokers moved their activities to the Merchants' Coffee House (the old City Tavern, at 2nd and Gold Streets) in 1806.

They remained here until 1834, when more spacious quarters were occupied in the Merchants' Exchange Building. Known in this period as the Philadelphia Board of Brokers, the brokers adopted the present day name of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange on December 8th, 1875. Hence, the Merchants' Exchange Building became the first permanent home of the nation's pioneering Stock Exchange.

Some of the early rules and regulations of the brokers' association indicate that it was necessary to remind lively spirits that a business-like decorum was required. Fines might be levied upon members "throwing a cushion, or cracker," "altering the time-piece," or "locking the door while members are within." Members were also liable to fines "for any bids, offers, or reports made in an unnatural tone of voice, or addressing the Chair with one's mouth full.

The Lantern of Demosthenes

The cornerstone of the Merchants' Exchange building was laid on a special occasion - the Centennial Celebration of Washington's birth - on February 22nd, 1832. It was completed and occupied in 1834.

Strickland's building is constructed of Pennsylvania marble in the shape of a parallelogram. Its frontage on 3rd Street is 95 feet. It extends 114 feet deep on the north side of Walnut Street. There is a semi-circular attachment in the rear with a radius of 36 feet, embellished with a portico of eight Corinthian columns.

A circular ornamented lantern, pierced with windows, rises 40 feet above the roof. It is modeled after the choragic monument at Athens known as the Lantern of Demosthenes.

In its day, the Merchants' Exchange, besides being one of the city's great show-places, was a veritable hive for American business enterprise. The aegis of the Merchants' Exchange building was Thomas P. Cope, whose Liverpool Packet Line made American maritime history with regular trans-Atlantic sailings under the United States flag.

Frequently to be seen in the building were the members of the Perot family whose malting business pre-dates any existing American mercantile establishment.

The German-born Langenheim Brothers started the first American commercial photography firm in this building and their own advertisement, bearing a photograph of the Merchants' Exchange Building, is the first instance of photography used in American advertising.

In the building, every manner of business was located. The United States Post Office occupied the whole northern front. At the high hour of noon, merchants, brokers, insurance agents, and businessmen met in the Exchange Room for communications, sales and payments. The activities in the Exchange Room powered the growth of the American merchant marine in days when sailing vessels vied in the China trade.

The main Exchange Room was high, extending to the roof, and marked by four marble columns, which supported the lantern. The ceiling and walls were handsomely frescoed.

Apart from its notable architecture, the Merchants' Exchange Building has a distinctive place in the American scene. It recalls vividly the courageous days when mariners set forth in wooden ships and a spread of sails to develop America's commerce throughout the world; it speaks of the businessmen who assembled here with supreme confidence in their nation's ability to weather every kind of economic climate.

The Merchants' Exchange Building is an historic affirmation of America's traditional freedom of enterprise.

BISHOP WHITE'S RESIDENCE

Location: within recommended Area A.

The Hand of Divine Guidance

Spiritual power was the main factor in America's growth.

Churches of every denomination provided the spiritual resources of the American people in their aspirations to become a free and united nation. In Colonial times, as in every other time during American history, religious guidance prepared the national mind and character with strength for the tasks and responsibilities which are inherent in freedom under self-government.

The religious life that surrounded the events of American independence and achievement of nationhood is a demonstrable fact in Philadelphia:

In the area lying near Independence Hall, structures and sites connected with many religious denominations survive today from Colonial days.

Here, in alphabetical order of denominations, are some notable landmarks of religion near and around the nation's shrine of liberty.

BAPTIST: (The First Baptist Church) in Revolutionary times was located at Ledger Place, Second Street south of Arch Street. The Philadelphia Baptist Association, oldest in America, was founded in 1707.

EPISCOPAL: Washington and other great patriots worshipped in (Christ Church,) 2nd Street above Market, the foundation stone of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Washington also attended (St. Peter's Episcopal Church,) 3rd and Pine Streets. (St. Paul's Episcopal Church,) 3rd Street below Walnut, was opened for its service in 1761. St. Thomas' Church, on 5th Street below Walnut, was established by Negroes in 1794.

JEWISH: Mikveh Israel Congregation was established in 1747. In its burial ground in Spruce Street near 8th, Haym Salomon, financier-patriot, and Revolutionary War soldier heroes are at rest. Franklin contributed to the congregation's first Synagogue, built in Sterling Alley, near 3rd and Vine Streets, in 1782.

LUTHERAN: St. Michael's and Zion Church Congregation was organized in 1742. In their church, located at 4th and Cherry Streets in 1781, the Continental Congress attended Services of Thanksgiving upon the fall of Yorktown. Swedish Lutherans established Gloria Dei, now a National Shrine, at Delaware Avenue and Swanson Streets. The City's oldest church, it was built in 1700.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL: St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church, located at 4th Street, south of Vine, dates from 1769 as the oldest Methodist church structure in the world. Bishop Asbury frequently preached here.

PRESBYTERIAN: Several Presbyterian church buildings were erected after 1692, when the first congregation was organized. The Third Presbyterian (Old Pine Street) Church, on Pine Street, between 4th and 5th Streets, was built in 1768. John Adams, second president of the United States, two famed medical pioneers, Dr. Benjamin Rush and Dr. William Shippen, worshipped here.

ROMAN CATHOLIC: Located at 4th and Willing's Alley, St. Joseph's is the oldest Roman Catholic Church in Philadelphia. Its first chapel was erected in 1731, although Mass had been celebrated in the city as early as 1708. St. Mary's Church, at 4th below Locust Street, was attended by Commodore John Barry, Thomas FitzSimons

and other Americans, as well as French notables, in the War of Independence. Washington attended a Mass of Thanksgiving here in 1781.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS: The Quaker meeting-house at 4th and Arch Streets is by no means the first in Philadelphia but it stands on the Friends' burial ground which dates from 1790. James Logan lies buried in this ground. The Free Quakers' Meeting House still stands at 5th and Arch Streets; it was attended during Revolutionary days by Quakers whose consciences permitted them to take up arms.

UNITARIAN: The first Unitarian Church in America was organized in 1796. Its first services were held in the University of Pennsylvania hall in 4th Street below Arch. Joseph Priestley, the English scientist, was one of the prime movers in organizing the church at Philadelphia.

"Father of the American Church"

One of the most notable landmarks in American ecclesiastical history stands at 309 Walnut Street. This brick structure was the home of the Right Reverend William White, first Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania.

Bishop White is known as the "Father of the American Church."

This great clergyman was largely responsible for the plan of organization for the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States which was adopted in 1785 and revised in 1789.

The original constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America was drafted by him and adopted largely through his efforts.

His place in national history assumes added importance because he espoused the cause of Independence among the Colonies and was for many years a Chaplain of Congress and a close confidant of many leading statesmen in the national government.

With William Smith, he was chiefly responsible for the American revision of the Book of Common Prayer. He was consecrated a Bishop on February 4, 1787 in the Archepiscopal Palace at Lambeth, in London. The consecrating bishop was Dr. John Moore, Archbishop of Canterbury. Thus, Bishop White, together with Bishop Seabury, of Connecticut, and Bishop Provoost, of New York, brought to the Episcopal Church in America the episcopate in the line of the English succession. Prior to the elevation of these men, there had been no bishops consecrated by the Church of England for any diocese outside of Great Britain.

As a founder of church schools and as a theological tutor, Bishop White not only contributed to the religious content

of his own times, but provided for the future of his church through the training of young clergymen.

Rector of Three Churches

Old Christ Church, on Second Street, north of Market, was destined to play the most important part of Bishop White's career.

Christ Church is one of Philadelphia's most famous landmarks. The western end of this steepled structure was built between 1727 and 1731 under the plans and direction of Dr. John Kearsley, an eminent and wealthy physician, although late research gives evidence that it was designed by James Porteus. The eastern end was constructed between 1735 and 1744 so that over this span of time it is entirely logical that Porteus as well as Kearsley may have had a hand in its inspired design.

The church building is constructed of brick. It is 60 feet wide and 90 feet long. With the projecting tower of 28 feet, the entire length is 118 feet. The steeple is 190 feet high.

A set of eight bells, purchased in London at a cost of 560 pounds, is said to have rung at the announcement of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. Together with the Liberty Bell, these bells were taken to a safe refuge outside of the city before the British occupied Philadelphia in 1777. The original bells still are rung in Old Christ Church, which continues to be a vital institution in community and religious life.

George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, and Robert Morris were among the famous national figures who attended Christ Church. Funeral services for Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, first president of the Continental Congress, were held here. James Wilson, "the father of the Constitution," and Commodores Biddle, Truxton, Bainbridge, and Dale are buried in the churchyard.

It was at Christ Church that Bishop William White was baptized as an infant. Here, he knelt to receive the Holy Communion and prepare for Holy Orders. Ordained into the ministry at London, he returned to Philadelphia in 1772, at the age of twenty-four, in order to begin a career as assistant minister of Christ Church which lasted for sixty-four years.

In 1776, at the age of twenty-eight, the popular young minister did not hesitate to take the oath of allegiance to the United States and lend his support to the Declaration of Independence. Subsequently, the delegates to the Continental Congress appointed him to the chaplainship of their body.

When the Continental Congress left Philadelphia during the British occupation, the future bishop took a residence in Maryland. The year after his return to Philadelphia in 1779, he became rector of Christ Church.

The Right Reverend William White was also rector of St. Peter's Church, built in 1793 at the southwest corner of 3rd and Pine Streets for the residents in that section. St. Peter's, whose government from its foundation until 1832 was by the vestry of Christ Church, also was attended by George

Washington and other notables. The Reverend Jacob Duche, first chaplain of the Continental Congress, and Stephen Decatur, War of 1812 naval hero, are buried in its beautiful churchyard. St. Peter's stately architecture places it among Philadelphia's Colonial treasures.

When St. James Church was built in 1827 by the vestry of Christ Church on the east side of 7th Street above Market, Bishop White became its rector. Hence, he was rector of three notable churches at one time.

The Bishop's Residence

Bishop White was born in Philadelphia on March 26, 1748. His father Colonel Thomas White was a distinguished Marylander, who, after the death of his first wife, came to Philadelphia and became one of the earliest trustees of the University of Pennsylvania. Bishop White's mother was from an old Colonial family who resided in Burlington, New Jersey. Both parents were devout Episcopalians.

The future church leader attended the University of Pennsylvania and studied theology under the Rev. Dr. Peters and the Rev. Mr. Duche. He also came under the tutorship of a famed Colonial educator and Anglican, the Rev. Dr. William Smith, provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

One story of Bishop White is of a romantic nature, involving personalities who were to become celebrated in history. In his eighteenth year, together with Benjamin Franklin and

Francis Hopkinson, he assisted Betty Shewell of Philadelphia, to elope in order to marry Benjamin West, the artist. Miss Shewell was illegally detained by a brother who opposed her marriage.

Throughout his long life, Bishop White was a friend and spiritual advisor to many of the notable figures in American history. He was especially interested in education and served as a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. He was the author of many published works relating to the theological aspects of the Episcopal Church in America.

Bishop White was one of the pioneers in the education of underprivileged children. He was also a prime mover in religious instruction for Negroes. He gave his time unsparingly to civic and patriotic undertakings throughout his entire career.

The Bishop's residence on Walnut Street still stands today. It serves to remind Americans of this patriotic churchman whose contributions to the spiritual life of the new nation cannot be overestimated. In his lifetime, he was beloved and honored by persons of every creed. He was in his eighty-eighth year, a patriarch among Protestant Episcopal churchmen, when he died at the Walnut Street house on July 17th, 1836. His funeral was one of the largest in the history of Philadelphia.

MOYLAN HOUSE

Location: within
recommended Area A.

Stephen Moylan: American Patriot

In 1796, the northeast corner of 4th and Walnut Streets in Philadelphia was occupied by General Stephen Moylan.

Moylan was born at Cork, Ireland in 1737. He arrived at Philadelphia in 1768, engaged in mercantile trade and became a ship owner. He made friends with many persons of good connection. John Adams, upon his arrival for meetings of the First Continental Congress, mentions him as one of the most distinguished guests at Richard Penn's "magnificent house."

Moylan was elected the first President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, a society which still flourishes today. The broad spirit of tolerance which prevailed in Philadelphia is in-

dicated by the fact that Moylan was one of only three Catholics among the twenty-four founding members of the Society, established for "the Relief of Immigrants from Ireland."

On August 11th, 1775, Washington in his quarters at Cambridge, Massachusetts appointed Stephen Moylan as Muster-Master General of the Continental Army. This appointment was a step taken by Washington towards the efficient organization of the Army.

In the fall of 1775, Moylan acted as Washington's special agent in fitting out armed vessels at Marblehead, Massachusetts for the interception of British ships that were transporting supplies to the redcoat armies in New England. The ships, thus prepared for coastal action, were named after Continental patriots: they were the "Lynch," "Franklin," "Lee," "Warren," and "Washington."

Washington, handicapped by lack of supplies, especially for combat needs, wrote to Congress on January 4th, 1776:

> "It is not in the pages of history, perhaps, to furnish a case like ours: to maintain a post within musket shot of the enemy, for six months together, without powder, and, at the same time, to disband one army and recruit another, within that distance of twenty-odd British regiments, is more, probably, than ever was attempted."

Elias Boudinot, of New Jersey, who once served as President of Congress, wrote:

"When our Army lay before Boston in 1775 our powder was so nearly expended General Washington told me he had not more than eight rounds a man. . ."

Stephen Moylan, wrote to Joseph Reed in January 1776:

"If we had powder, I do believe Boston would fall into our hands."

During this period when his courage and patience were tried to the limits of human endurance, Washington leaned heavily upon the resources of Moylan, who became his Secretary and personal aide.

The critical supply situation which dogged Washington day and night was not made easier in the spring of 1776 when Washington moved his army from Boston to New York in order to neutralize the British strategy of cutting the Colonies in two.

Moylan's services during this operation won recognition when, following the movement of the Continental Army to its new theatre of operations, Moylan was chosen by Congress to assume the vital duties of Quartermaster-General of the Continental Army.

As a result, Washington was able to report to Congress that the supply situation had improved to the extent that "there is little occasion for any apprehensions for a considerable time."

Colonel In Combat

When his predecessor, Thomas Mifflin, returned to serve as Quarter-Master General in the face of a new critical supply problem caused by a shortage of "waggons and storehouses," Moylan entered combat service.

Assuming one of the five regular cavalry commands in the American Army, Moylan remained Washington's close friend and valued officer. His troops, uniformed in green coats trimmed with red, were known as Moylan's Light Dragoons. This cavalry regiment served in Washington's army and engaged in battle with distinction. Moylan and his cavalrymen were at Valley Forge with Washington and aided in reconnaissance as well as in the successful American action which halted the British in New Jersey.

Moylan's command was beset by the usual shortages of supply. He wrote to Washington from Colchester, Connecticut that his men were "much to be pitied for want of bread, shirts, boots, and stockings and by much more, for want of breeches."

Moylan set forth with his troops from West Point in July, 1781 and moved southward to Yorktown, Virginia. In the Battle of Yorktown, Moylan's regiment was given a highly important place by Washington in the first of the Right Division in the Order of Battle.

Commissioner of U. S. Loans

In the years of peace, Moylan, elevated to the rank of

Brigadier General in 1783, lived for a while in Chester County, near Philadelphia. Moving into the house at the northeast corner of 4th and Walnut Streets, he made repairs to the property, deducting the amount from the rental to which James Madison objected.

Research indicates that Madison represented his step-son's interest in the house, which had been owned by Dolly Madison's first husband.

Moylan on May 9th, 1796 wrote to Madison that "the room now occupied as an office has undergone no alteration" and if "applied to any other purpose would need repairs."

Horace Binney the eminent Philadelphia attorney, re-called that Stephen Moylan "lived nearly opposite to my residence at the North East Corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets. He was then Commissioner of Loans of the United States. . ."

During his New Jersey campaign Moylan met and married Mary Van Horne, daughter of Colonel Van Horne. They had several children and grandchildren so that before his death in 1811, Moylan had the pleasure of finding his family growing up to enjoy the liberty for which he had fought so valiantly. He lies buried in St. Mary's Churchyard on 4th Street, south of Locust.

Allen C. Clark, biographer of the "Life and Letters of Dolly Madison", states that the fourth president's wife lived in the Moylan house, when married to her first husband, John Todd. Clark states that Todd had his law office in this dwelling-house

in 1793. It was in this year that young Todd and one of Dolly's two children were carried off by the Yellow Fever epidemic.

However, Joseph Jackson, authority on early Philadelphia residential sites, claims that the Todds lived south of Walnut Street - near the southeast corner. An impartial check of the Todd residence in old surveys indicates that Dolly and her husband were located south of Walnut, as Jackson averred after the publication of Clark's book which uses Jackson himself as an authority.

However, it is an authenticated fact that General Stephen Moylan lived in this house.

The Moylan house is a three story brick structure, measuring 16 feet on Walnut Street and extending 67 feet on 4th Street. It was built about 1775, according to the insurance records of 1783. The house extended only 35 feet on the 4th Street side. Each floor contained two rooms.

It was erected by a builder named Jonathan Dilworth, who was a member of the Friendship Carpenters' Company (later merged with the Carpenters' Company) and a stockholder in the Philadelphia Library Company. No record exists of Dilworth occupying the house as a residence and the assumption is that he built it as an investment. When Dilworth died in 1791, he owned and operated a paint and glassware store on 2nd Street.

Thus, after more than a century and a half of use, this fine landmark at 4th and Walnut Streets stands in excellent condition to project its memories of an American Revolutionary hero.

INDIAN QUEEN TAVERN

Location: adjacent to recommended Area A.

When Doctor Mannasseh Cutler, the patriotic New England minister, visited Philadelphia in 1787, he chose for his stopping place the hostelry which received the patronage of many delegates to the Constitutional Convention. This was the celebrated Indian Queen Tavern.

The Indian Queen Tavern was situated on the east side of 4th Street, below Market Street (it also had an entrance and doorway from Market Street.) The presentday site of the inn is now represented by house numbers 15 to 39 inclusive.

This hostelry was a large three and a half story house, broken into five large rooms on the first floor, and sixteen rooms

on each of the upper floors. It contained two kitchens and stables accommodating 50 to 60 horses.

On the occasion of his visit, mentioned previously, Cutler "passed a very agreeable evening" with James Madison and George Mason, of Virginia, Charles Pinckney, of South Carolina, Dr. Hugh Williamson, of North Carolina, and others among the founding fathers who were guests at the Indian Queen.

The data of early records shows that the Indian Queen Tavern was built somewhere between 1745 and 1752.

In the 1760's the nation's first library, the Library Company, held its board meetings at the inn.

On June 25th, 1776, the Indian Queen was the scene of a patriotic banquet given by the local Committee of Safety at which toasts were drunk to "the Congress", and "The Free and Independent States of America."

During the war, the Marquis de Lafayette, wounded by a bullet at the Battle of the Brandywine, was hospitalized here while Doctor George Glentworth, of Arch Street, performed the necessary surgical operation.

During the 1790's when Philadelphia was the nation's capital, the Indian Queen became a center of activity for Congressmen and officials. Washington, upon relinquishing office to his successor, Adams, said farewell to his friends in Philadelphia at the Indian Queen.

FORT WILSON

Location: contiguous to Area A.

James Wilson lived at "Fort Wilson", a large three and a half story brick mansion at the southwest corner of Third and Walnut Streets. One of the most prominent lawyers in America, Wilson arrived at Philadelphia from his native Scotland in his twenty-fourth year. Ten years later, as a member of the Second Continental Congress, he voted for the Declaration of Independence.

Wilson, a fearless defender of civil liberty, did not hesitate three years later to act as defense counsel for many Philadelphians who were charged with treason because of their Tory connections or sympathies. The feeling against these allegedly pro-British families in Philadelphia was raised to an emotional pitch when an indignation meeting was held in May, 1778. Inflation

and economic dislocation added fuel to the flames.

In October of the same year, a group of two hundred aroused towns people, incensed at Wilson's legal aid to the Tories, swept down on his home. Wilson was meeting in his home with Robert Morris, General Mifflin, George Clymer, Captain George Campbell and other patriots when the mob arrived.

Campbell going to the window pulled a gun and fired at the crowd. The armed rioters returned the fire, killing Campbell. Regular troops were dispatched to the scene and the mob was dispersed. The Wilson residence became popularly known as "Fort Wilson."

Wilson, unfazed by this incident of crowd hysteria, continued to serve his nation and community. His able legal mind in the Federal Constitutional Convention at Independence Hall in 1787 has earned him the title of "The Father of the Constitution."

He occupied the first chair at the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, which he helped to found as a trustee.

George Washington appointed him as one of the first Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA

Location: contiguous to recommended Area A.

The first chartered bank in the New World, the Bank of North America, was organized, with Congressional approval, by Robert Morris, who had been appointed Superintendent of Finance. In forming this bank, Morris had received suggestions from Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Willing and James Wilson.

A meeting of subscribers called at the City Tavern on November 1st, 1781 included such notable Revolutionary War and Federal figures as James Wilson, Gouverneur Morris, John Nixon, Michael Hillegas, and Thomas FitzSimons. They selected Thomas Willing, who had been active in securing the repeal of the Stamp Act, as president of the bank. A board of twelve directors was also named.

The purpose of the bank was to promote mercantile credit and, as a great "engine of state," to secure foreign credit for the embattled nation.

The original capital, subscribed in $400 each, payable in gold or silver, was $400,000. Subscriptions were slow in being made but, by good fortune, a French frigate arrived at Boston with $470,000 in gold and silver which promptly was deposited in the Bank and resulted in bolstering public confidence.

The bank began operations on January 7th, 1782 in a store owned by Tench Francis, in the north side of Chestnut Street, west of 3rd. Francis, the bank's cashier, lived on the upper floors.

Although difficult days were ahead in the transition from war to peace, the Bank fulfilled the hopes of its supporters. "Public credit had gone to wreck," wrote Morris, "and the enemy built their most sanguine hopes of overcoming us upon this circumstance but at this crisis our credit was restored by the bank."

In 1782, the Bank lent the Government $400,000. On various occasions when emergencies arose in the young nation's fiscal operations, the Bank provided a ready aid.

In 1790, when Hamilton was planning for a national bank, he offered this new fiscal operation to the Bank of North America but its directors declined on grounds that they were satisfied with the Bank's current status.

The Bank of North America continued to operate under other charters and various changes in banking laws in the same Chestnut Street location until 1929 when it merged with the Pennsylvania Company for Banking and Trusts. Today, at 307 Chestnut Street, the last structure erected by the Bank of North America still remains. The site recalls the "engine of state" which generated the financial power to help feed, clothe, and arm the gallant Continental Army.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON'S RESIDENCE

Location: contiguous to recommended Area A.

Alexander Hamilton's important advisory position in Washington's cabinet and his genius at placing the young national government on a sound financial basis made him one of the outstanding figures in Philadelphia during the 1790's.

Few people felt neutral about Hamilton during his eventful years in Philadelphia as Secretary of the Treasury. He was young and sure of himself. "No American equalled him in administrative genius," is the evaluation of Morison and Commager upon Hamilton's place in the Federal government. . . "few surpassed him in maturity of judgement."

During his tenure of office as Secretary of the

Treasury, American international policy was divided into pro-French and pro-British camps as tension between those two nations mounted. Although Hamilton's mother was French and despite the fact that he got along famously with French people, Hamilton was constantly attacked as being pro-British. Moreau de St. Méry, who, with Talleyrand, had fled France and resided in Philadelphia, libeled him with bitter words but conceded him a few attributes: "He had no desire for gain. . .", "He was a man of great courage with a natural military talent . . ." "Endowed with true courage, he served with the grenadiers and chasseurs of the French Army. He commanded this battalion in the attack at Yorktown. . ."

Arrayed against Hamilton politically were Secretary of State Jefferson, Congressman Madison, and Senator Aaron Burr. The differences between Jefferson and Hamilton have been written about at length, yet it is obvious that the two men merely had different methods of attaining one and the same objective: a sound, strong nation. It must be remembered that when Jefferson and Burr were in a tie for the presidency of the United States and the voting deadlock continued for thirty-five ballots in the House of Representatives, Hamilton's support handed the nation's greatest office to Jefferson and led to his own tragic duel with Burr on the Palisades.

Hamilton generally ignored criticism during his stay in Philadelphia. His main business was to establish basic governmental methods that would lead to national expansion. "He turned dead paper into marketable securities and provided for their redemption by taxes that the nation was able to bear. He set

standards of honesty and punctuality that were invaluable for a people of crude financial conceptions. His youthful country, so lately on the verge of bankruptcy, acquired a credit such as few of the nations of Europe enjoyed."

Alexander Hamilton's residence in Philadelphia during this great service to his nation was at 226 Walnut Street. The site recalls the vivid personality of the "genius at government" who reached the climax of his career while he lived under its roof.

FRIENDS ALMSHOUSE

Location: contiguous to recommended Area A.

American history is a record of the nation's social progress. As the prairies and the mountains were being conquered, pioneers blazed new frontiers in science, economics, and humanitarianism.

The Friends Almshouse in Philadelphia was a pioneering experiment in caring for poverty-stricken persons. The Society of Friends, known as Quakers, built this almshouse project for the poor of their own denomination. The site of the building program, was Walnut Street between 3rd and 4th, on ground bequeathed for this purpose by a Quaker named John Martin.

The project was begun in 1714 and completed in 1729.

It consisted of a two story building with a lengthy Walnut Street front, and a rear yard which held several small one-story cottages.

The large building is described by Westcott:

> "The central portion rose above a simply ornamented doorway to an open-arched entrance which led from the street by steps to the garden and buildings in the rear. The ground was naturally higher than the level of the street. The central building rose above the wings two stories in height, one of them being of basement character. The garrets were under a steep-pitched roof. The centre had a third story and garrets. Four chimneys were conspicuous from the street. The eaves were heavy and the roofs pitched sharp and high. The entire appearance of the structure was peculiar, and unlike anything else to be seen in the city."

Since the Quakers were generally provident, the almshouse often was empty; hence the small houses were frequently rented and the proceeds put into a poor fund.

The Friends' Almshouse figured in American poetical romance as the tender closing scene in Henry W. Longfellow's "Evangeline". In its humane approach to the treatment of the needy, the Friends' Almhouse struck a new American note in sharp contrast to the miserable conditions of Old World almshouses and workhouses. National history was made here in establishing new humanitarian concepts of old problems.

BLUE ANCHOR TAVERN

Location: Near recommended area A.

The Blue Anchor Tavern, according to John Fanning Watson, was standing when William Penn arrived at Philadelphia in 1682. Many historians believe it was the earliest structure built in Penn's Philadelphia. Evidence appears conclusive that it was the first public house to be built in the town.

The Blue Anchor Tavern, in the hearsay stories of Penn's contemporaries, marks the spot where the Quaker founder first set foot in the town he had planned. This persistent account of Penn's arrival possesses a logical basis, inasmuch as the Blue Anchor Tavern stood near the mouth of Dock Creek, one of the places along the Delaware most frequently used for landings in early times. Moreover, the existence of a tavern at this point on the Delaware

River as early as 1671 is indicated by the mention in Newcastle, Delaware of "some few (taverns) up ye river."

Manuscripts in the Benjamin R. Biggs Collection at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania point to William Dare, master mariner and afterwards resident of Sohansey, New Jersey, as the proprietor of the Blue Anchor Tavern when Penn arrived. In 1683, Dare sold the property to Edward Hill, a Virginian, who, in 1684 conveyed the house "knowne by the name of the Blue Anchor" to Griffith Jones, of Philadelphia for 100 pounds.

The Blue Anchor Tavern was constructed of brick; it had frontage of 16 feet and a depth of 36 feet. The original tavern stood on what is now Front Street, 146 feet north of Dock Creek. The ground thereabouts was described as swampy and a primitive wharf stood in front of the tavern itself.

KRIDER GUN SHOP

Location: contiguous to recommended Area A.

In 1750 Benjamin Franklin observed that new buildings were being erected at the "south end" of Philadelphia. Apparently, older dwelling houses were also being replaced by new ones. At the northeast corner of 2nd and Walnut Streets, for example, the Drinker family built the brick structure which later became Krider's Gun Shop. In the earlier structure on this site, according to what appears to be legend, the first white child in Philadelphia was born. His name was John Drinker.

Established in 1826, when game was still to be found within the city limits of Philadelphia, the gun shop of John Krider, gunmaker, was the early 19th Century "Sportsmen's Depot." In addition to fine fowling pieces, John Krider also sold

"Fishing Tackle and all kinds of Sporting Apparatus."

A landmark of long standing in an historic neighborhood, Krider's Gun Shop recalls the small tradesmen and craftsmen who have been pioneers in the free system of American enterprise.

Benjamin Franklin himself never allowed people to forget that he started his career as a small businessman. In his shop near Front and Market Streets, Franklin sold the soap made by his relatives in Boston. He also sold books, stationery, quills for pens, coffee, linseed oil, mackerel by the barrel, and a variety of goods. It was, in short, a general store in which Franklin established himself in 1737 as Philadelphia's postmaster.

Michael Hillegas, who later became the first Treasurer of the United States, started America's first music store. In 1759, he advertised for sale a harpsichord, English and Italian violins, and imported flutes.

The shops of the cabinet-makers, such as William Savery's and Thomas Tufft's, sold the fine pieces of Philadelphia furniture that are to be seen in the Philadelphia Museum of Art and New York's Metropolitan Museum today. Benjamin Randolph, whose shop was on Chestnut Street, made a desk designed by Thomas Jefferson which he used while composing the Declaration of Independence.

Among Philadelphia's early shops were those of the silversmiths. Joseph Richardson turned out beautiful patterns

that were bought by the wealthy families of the town. Philip Syng, an electrical experimenter with Franklin, sold silverware and created the handsome ink stand used for signing the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

These old shops of Philadelphia have vanished but the Krider Gun Shop remains as a reflection of the typical tradesman's store in bygone days.

THE UNITED STATES MINT

Location: within the
Independence Hall area.

On March 3rd, 1791, Congress meeting in Congress Hall on Independence Square, authorized President Washington to engage artists for minting money and to procure "such apparatus as shall be requisite for the same purpose."

On April 2nd, 1792, Congress passed an act establishing the Mint and regulating coins for the United States.

President Washington appointed David Rittenhouse, famed astronomer, as the first Director of the Mint at a $2,000 yearly rate. Henry Voight, a watch-maker, who had experimented with steamboats, was chosen as chief coiner at $1,500 per annum.

The Congressional act ordered the currency to be based on the decimal system and defined the functions of the mint and even set forth the designs of the coins: "Upon one side of each of the said coins there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of the word Liberty, and the year of the coinage; and upon the reverse side of the Gold and Silver Coins there shall be a representation of an Eagle with this Inscription: "United States of America."

Washington in his message to Congress in 1792, said "There has also been a small beginning in the coinage of half-dimes, the want of small coins in circulation calling attention to them."

This small beginning was made in the first Mint, located on the east side of 7th Street, north of Market Street near "Sugar Alley." The mint was a plain brick building, three stories high, with a central doorway leading to a hall, flanked by offices. This hall extended to the rear buildings where the melting and coining took place.

The first coining presses were obtained from Great Britain. Until 1876 when steam power was introduced, the work of coinage was powered by hand and horse.

The United States Mint building on 7th Street was demolished. The site, however, holds interest for visitors because of its historic connection with an important national function. The first Mint building is also celebrated for

another historic "first" - it was the first building ever owned by the United States Government.

STATE HOUSE INN (CLARK'S INN)

Location: facing
Independence Square

On the north side of Chestnut Street, across from Independence Hall, stood an inn that appears to have been built as early, or even earlier, than the State House itself. In local parlance, this inn over the passage of years and many proprietorships earned the title of "the State House Inn." It was also popularly known as Clark's Inn although the name on its sign-board frequently changed.

In early times, it was known as the "Thistle and Crown." In the Gazette for September 16th, 1736, Evan Powel "at the Sign of the Thistle and Crown opposite the State House" had "live geese feathers" for sale.

Elizabeth Drinker in her Journal for January

2nd, 1796 makes this entry:

> "My son William informs me that the old roughcast house opposite the State House which was dated 1690 is pulled down. It was built, they say, by one Clark, and I will remember when one of that name lived there and kept flying coaches, fifty years ago perhaps."

The proprietor, recalled by the memory of Mrs. Drinker, was Henry Clark, who, in the 1740's, beguilded his patrons with a Punch and Judy Show and offered "several dogs and wheels, much preferable to any jacks for roasting."

The "inn opposite the State House" was referred to as "The Sign of the Blue Bell" in 1769. Operated by Michael Clark, who appears to have been a Tory, the inn was a haven for Loyalists when the British occupied Philadelphia in 1777.

In 1783, after having been known as "The Blue Ball" and as "Baker's Tavern," this inn under the title of the "Half Moon and Seven Stars," was conducted by William Hassell. The members of the Pennsylvania Assembly in a caucas at this inn on September 29th, 1788 selected Robert Morris and William Maclay as candidates for the United States Senate.

There can be no doubt that the inn was a popular gathering place for the national personalities in Congress

Hall (which stood almost directly opposite) but it vanished after its proprietor, Mr. Hassell, died in the Yellow Fever epidemic of 1793.

THE LOGANIAN LIBRARY

Location: facing
Independence Square

James Logan held every important office in Pennsylvania. Arriving at Philadelphia in 1699 as William Penn's secretary, he later served as Chief Justice, Lieutenant Governor, and President of the Pennsylvania Assembly.

Starting his career as a linen-draper's apprentice, the Irish-born Logan educated himself and became one of America's greatest scholars. By the time he was twenty-two, he had taught himself Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and French and had amassed a library of 800 volumes.

Retiring from politics in 1726, he built a country-house, known as "Stenton," in Philadelphia and

devoted himself to scholarship. He corresponded all over the world with men renowned in letters and science. With the help of his brother in England, he collected books of every description until his private library, the most remarkable in America, consisted of more than 2,000 volumes.

Logan's scholarship was not sterile. Thomas Godfrey, an uneducated glazier, arrived at "Stenton" to install glass and, given access to Logan's books, acquired knowledge that led him to the invention of the mariner's quadrant. Logan also helped a cobbler named Parsons to become a map-maker and surveyor through the use of the library.

John Bartram, the famed Philadelphia botanist, often borrowed books on horticulture from Logan. It was a world-famous library.

In 1745 Logan designed a building to house his books and, four years later, left his library to the "public ... in order to prevail on them (having such assistance) to acquaint themselves with literature."

The Loganian Library building was a small wooden structure near the northwest corner of 6th and Walnut Streets.

Dr. William Logan, his son, added to the collection of books. In 1760, a catalogue of the books was made and Dr. Logan drew up a Deed of Trust with the Library

Company of Philadelphia, making it trustee of his father's library. The Loganian Library was installed in the outer room of the Library Company's 5th Street building.

The Loganian Library contains many rare works, including books printed in the early Colonies. One of its most prized volumes is Francis Rawle's "Ways and Means for the Inhabitants of Delaware to become Rich," - the first work on political economy published in America and the first book set up in type by Benjamin Franklin.

WASHINGTON SQUARE

Location: diagonal to
Independence Square

When William Penn's surveyor, Thomas Holme, drew the first map of the city of Philadelphia, it contained five squares. These squares are still "public parks" in the central-city area of Philadelphia; their names are Penn (City Hall Square), Rittenhouse, Logan, Franklin, and Washington.

Known as Southeast Square until its name was changed to Washington Square in 1825, this public area of ground is situated obliquely southwest of Independence Square. Its boundaries are 6th and 7th Streets, Walnut and Locust Streets.

Southeast Square was assigned by William Penn in

1704 as a public burying ground. For many years, in the center of the square, a 44 foot area enclosed with brick wall was used by two families, the Story's and Carpenter's, as a burial plot. However, "The whole square was in general use as a Potter's field," from 1706 when City Council first asked the Commissioners of Property for a place to bury strangers dying in the city.

The city authorities not only designated the area as a Potter's Field but leased the five acres for pasturage to Joshua Carpenter in consideration that he erect a pale fence around it in lieu of rent. The Potter's Field remained until 1794.

In 1813, the Square was advertised as pasturage by the City authorities. The western side of the Square was used as a cattle market until 1816 when the street on the western border of the Square was cut off and formed from the original ground. An architect, George Bridport, was commissioned to lay out walks within the square.

At this time, trees were introduced to the Square. According to a reliable account, these trees, including many rare American specimens, were the gift of John Vaughan, Secretary of the American Philosophical Society. He had intended to send them to his brother in England and planted them as a temporary measure in the Square, where they have remained to adorn the area with the most luxuriant foliage of any square in Philadelphia.

More than 100 varieties of trees are to be found here.

In 1837, the Square was first lighted by gas and about the same time an iron rail fence was erected around the borders. This fence remained until 1883 when it was removed and the walks changed again. In 1870 the City of Philadelphia considered erecting its new City Hall on this ground but in a popular referendum, Penn Square was chosen for the municipal building site.

Washington Square figures in national history principally because it is one of the foremost burial grounds of Revolutionary War soldiers. During the occupation of Philadelphia by the British in 1777, many American prisoners-of-war were buried in this ground. Many others who died in service were also interred in this square. John Adams was informed that, in 1777 alone, two thousand soldiers were buried in this ground.

A bronze tablet marks the approximate location of their graves.

WALNUT STREET JAIL

Location: facing
Independence Square

Unlike most penal institutions, the Walnut Street Jail is associated with unusual historic events. It was built just prior to the Revolutionary War; hence, one of its first uses was as a storage place for gunpowder and as a place of internment for military prisoners.

The Walnut Street Jail, designed by Robert Smith, stood within sight of Independence Hall, at the southeast corner of 6th and Walnut Streets. It was a stone building, 184 feet front on Walnut Street, having a depth of 32 feet with 90 foot wings extending southward. A one-story cupola rose above the prison, surmounted by a vane in the shape of a gilded key. The walls were 20 feet high,

Another building, situated south of the jail at the Locust (Prune) Street end was used at first as a workhouse and, later, as a debtor's prison.

The original building held subterranean dungeons. These were abandoned in 1795 and solitary cells in the yard were substituted.

The jail having been used for prisoners-of-war, taken by the Americans, (including British General Prescott), the situation reversed itself in 1777 when the British, occupying Philadelphia, immediately turned it into their own provost-prison.

After the war, the Walnut Street Jail was turned over to the civil authorities. A scandal resulted from the inhuman and degraded conditions within the prison. Oddly enough, although the prison was crowded, the yellow fever epidemics spared the inmates in the worst years, 1793 and 1797, but broke out in 1798. As a result of many investigations, conditions were "bettered." "By 1810 the administration of the prison had been so greatly changed for the better that it was stated that each inmate slept on the floor, on a blanket, and there were no more than thirty of them in a room."

One of the most famous inmates of the Walnut Street Jail was Pat Lyon, a blacksmith. He was arrested for robbing the Bank of Pennsylvania in 1798. The safe

of the bank was opened and $163,821.61 was gone.

After Lyon was incarcerated in the Walnut Street Jail, it was found that the porter in the bank and a carpenter were the culprits. Lyon was completely innocent. He sued the bank and received $9,000 in a compromise settlement. Meanwhile, Lyon like many artisans, had turned from smithy to engineer. He became well-to-do as a pioneer in building some of the nation's first fire engines.

Another famous resident of the Walnut Street Jail was Robert Morris, who was committed to the debtor's prison in 1798 although he was as innocent, in a manner of speaking, as Lyon. Morris and James Greenleaf were both heavy investors in a company formed by one James Nicholson. At 22, Nicholson was appointed Controller General of Pennsylvania. His dealings were staggering as he pyramided credit in acquiring land in Pennsylvania and Washington, D. C. He was finally caught at the height of his towering speculations. Morris and Greenleaf were caught in the resulting crash. Nicholson's debts amounted to 12 million dollars. After a short illness in jail, he died at the age of 40.

The most celebrated event in national history connected with the Walnut Street Jail is the first successful aeronautical flight in America.

On January 9th, 1793 J. P. Blanchard, a famous French balloonist, filled his huge bag with hydrogen gas in the Walnut Street jail-yard. This spot was chosen because its high walls were perfect in warding off winds. President George Washington, who had headed a subscription fund for the experiment, and other prominent Federal officials were present.

Carrying a letter of introduction, "To whom it may concern," from President Washington (the first air mail message in history), Blanchard rose in his balloon, soared for nearly a mile high in the air and 46 minutes later landed in Deptford Township, Gloucester, N. J.

Blanchard gathered up his balloon, was driven back to Philadelphia, where he arrived at the Presidential Mansion, Market Street near 6th, in order to give Washington a complete account of his journey. It was the first time in America that a human being had ever made a successful balloon flight.

The site of the jail and its yard, which marks a milestone in U. S. aeronautical history, is now occupied by the home office building of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company.

CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE

Location: adjacent to Independence Square.

Philadelphia, during its days as the Federal capital, was justly proud of the Chestnut Street Theatre. It was in the center of the most important Federal activities, (being located obliquely opposite to Congress Hall), a short distance west of 6th on the north side of Chestnut Street.

The theatre's cornerstone was laid in 1791 but the curtain of the first performance did not go up until February 17, 1794. The front on Chestnut Street was 90 feet long, including two wings. The entire theatre was copied after the great English play-house at Bath.

The interior of the Chestnut Street Theatre was

huge; about 2000 persons could be accommodated, 900 of these in boxes.

Moreau de St. Méry described the theatre, usually called the "New Theatre" in order to distinguish it from the "old theatre" at South Street.

"The interior is pretty," wrote the French emigré, "and three tiers of boxes are pleasingly arranged in a semi-ellipse. ... The hall is painted gray with gilded scrolls and carvings. The upper tier of boxes has small, gilded balustrades which are quite elegant ... The stage is lighted by oil lamps as in France. These can be changed from high to low for night scenes and those that require dimness ... The acoustics are adequate, and the view is good from all points except the back of the second tier ... The corridors are roomy and comfortable. In the upper part of the wall of each box, a little sash window opens into the corridors so that air can be admitted without the necessity of opening the doors.

" ... The actors are well enough dressed; the style of the plays which are English, and in the English taste, is extremely coarse and full of pleasantries highly repugnant to the French taste."

As a matter of fact, the co-manager of the Chestnut Street Theatre, Thomas Wignell (his partner was the early American composer, Hugh Reinagle) drew upon the

English stage for many star performers. They infused the American stage with the scope of their art.

There is no doubt that the Chestnut Street theatre in this period gave rise to a great interest in American dramatic art. American playwrights budded and American scenes, using Indian life as a background, anticipated the novels of James Fenimore Cooper. Mrs. Susannah Rowson, English-born actress playwright, trod the boards of the Chestnut Street and wrote many plays that proved popular. Other well-attended plays were the political satires which employed thinly-veiled characterizations of nationally prominent figures.

On the stage of the Chestnut Street Theatre, opera and musical recitals also were presented during the 1790's. The debut of "Hail Columbia," written by Joseph Hopkinson, was sung with enormous success by Gilbert Fox, a popular singer and actor, in 1798.

One of the national figures to emerge on the stage of the Chestnut Street Theatre was "Brother Jonathan." the forerunner of "Uncle Sam." Philadelphia had reason to be proud of the great theatre in its midst during its period as the Federal capital. It marked a great stride forward in the development of the arts in this country.

THE JAYNE BUILDING

Location: within recommended Area A.

The Jayne Tower with its two wings occupies what is now 238 - 40 - 42 - 44 - 46 & 248 Chestnut Street. The remaining lot, 25 ft. front, at the southeast corner of 3rd and Chestnut was originally (circa. 1852) known as the Vandyke building. The lot at the corner of South American and Chestnut Streets, No. 236, is a comparatively modern brick building.

Dr. David Jayne built the Tower at 242 - 244 Chestnut Street in 1852. It is eight stories in height, faced with granite and surmounted by a tower, the equivalent of three stories in height. It has two basements.

This building is unusual in that it was one of the earliest, if not the first multiple story building in Philadelphia with substantially an entire glass frontage. The seven windows forming the north front extend from floor to ceiling and in width from column to column. This was a most radical departure from traditional architecture. The rear (south) elevation is in brick and granite of a similar basic design. Dr. Jayne's success as a vendor of patent medicines was so great that this building with a frontage of 42 feet on Chestnut and a depth to Ionic Street (Carter's Alley) of 137 feet was too small for his growing business.

Soon after its completion he added two wings, one to the east and one to the west - each 6 stories high - faced with granite.

All of these buildings are in excellent state of preservation and are now occupied by mercantile houses. It is believed that they should be preserved as important and unique prototypes of the modern building.

The buildings occupy the sites and a number of houses of some interest. At No. 86 (old numbering), now No. 244, was a three story brick building of 1819 on the site of a two story frame building. In 1791, this was occupied by Peter Le B. du Plessis, a French emigré, who achieved some attention as an ardent Free Mason. He is said to have introduced the Scottish rites to this country.

This building was also occupied by Ogden's Tavern and was a recruiting office for McPherson's Blues (horse troop).

At No. 88 (now 246) was the site of the building, once the residence of James Gardette, dentist. He was the contemporary of Spence and Gilliams, and one of the first dentists to practice in Philadelphia.

John Bioren, bookseller and almanac publisher, occupied the premises in 1801 and E. Littell & Co. in 1823. E. Littell later moved to Boston where he published Littell's Living Age.

In 1765, James Lamb, carpenter, had a place of business in this block, "at the sign of the Architect."

HISTORIC SITES IN AND ABOUT THE RECOMMENDED PARK SITES

Location: within short distances of the recommended Areas A and B

Philadelphia was the pride of the American nation in the Colonial-Federal periods. It attracted the attention and admiration not only of the many visitors from these shores but also from Europe.

Travelers to the city have left records of praise for Philadelphia:

The Duc de la Rochefoucald Liancourt wrote:

"The streets are wide, and are generally planted with trees, and have very commodious pavements ... Many shops are as well furnished as those of Paris or London ... I have seen balls on the President's birthday where the

splendour of the rooms, and the variety and richness of the dresses did not suffer in comparison with Europe; and it must be acknowledged that the beauty of the American ladies has the advantage in the comparison."

Philadelphia, the economic, maritime, and political capital of the New World, was also a center of arts and sciences: medicine and scientific knowledge, painting and the theatre, music and sculpture were developed in Philadelphia to the point where Europeans turned their eyes to this nation and marveled at America's ability to take its place among the foremost nations of the world in cultural and political achievement. In the eyes of the world, Philadelphia raised the prestige of the new nation because the intellectual ferment in this town demonstrated that Americans, far from being "barbarians," were capable of producing a high civilization of their own making.

Modern historians have given considerable attention to the vital part occupied by Philadelphia in the nation's formative years.

In the "Basic History of the United States," Charles and Mary Beard, famed Indiana-born historians, state:

"Philadelphia, the second capital and the largest city in the Union, also made its peculiar contribution to shaping the spirit and practices of the republican model ... At the same time Philadelphia had more small tradesmen, and artisans, more schoolmasters, music teachers, lawyers,

physicians, surgeons, scientists, and philosophers of a rationalistic and secular bent ... For a city of those days, it was well laid out and ably governed. Even its wealthy inhabitants displayed a sensitivity to urban poverty and suffering, and maintained institutions of benevolence definitely progressive for the times. In Philadelphia religious tolerance was peculiarly broad. Quakers, who made up a large part of the population, were for it on principle and other denominations, whether on principle or not, accepted it. In scientific inquiries and applications, educational experiments, and civic enterprise, Philadelphia compared favorably with any city in Western civilization."

Van Wyck Brooks, critic and author of "The Flowering of New England," states in "The World of Washington Irving:"

"... most of the greatest men in the country had gathered in Philadelphia. There stood Independence Hall, and every fifteen-year-old boy had seen the founders of the nation passing in the streets, Washington, John and Samuel Adams, Madison, Monroe and the "forest-born Demosthenes," Patrick Henry. There Jefferson and Hamilton, opponents in the cabinet, had been pitted against each other like fighting-cocks...Benjamin Franklin, who had been dead for a decade now, had risen to world-fame as a statesman and sage. In Philadelphia, Thomas Paine, arriving from England, had opened a school before he published "Common Sense" and

proclaimed that the cause of America was the cause of mankind, the "man with genius in his eyes," as General Charles Lee called him, who had crystallized public opinion in '76. There, as an editor, Philip Freneau, the poet of the Revolution, had educated the masses in republican opinion and saved the Constitution, as Jefferson said; and every living public man had some connection with the town and left some memory behind him.

"There was the American Philosophical Society, the oldest learned society and the most distinguished; and it was generally known that Franklin had first created, in founding this, the public opinion of the country. He had brought together the leading minds of all the colonies, giving them a forum and a focus, so that a web of correspondence, spreading north, south, east and west, distributed fresh ideas through all the regions.

"Largely by means of this society, the American mind had found itself and knew it was no longer the New England mind or the Southern mind but the mind of a nation in posse and partly in esse."

Philadelphia's historical area still remains to project the scenes of these growing years to the whole nation.

In and aroudn the historic areas, recommended by the Philadelphia National Park Site Commission for appropriate development, the American nation has its roots.

Many sites and structures exist, not already mentioned, in and near these recommended sites.

Here are a number of the historical highlights that are to be seen by the visitor to the Independence Hall area:

ROBERT AITKEN'S PRINT SHOP SITE, 110 Market Street in which the first Bible was printed in English in this country.

BARBADOES-LOT STORE SITE, northwest corner of 2nd and Chestnut Streets. In this one-story hipped roofed structure, the first Baptist and Presbyterian services were held in 1695. These were frequently joint services. The site received its name from the Free Society of Traders who opened a store there in the very early days in order to carry on trade with the Indians.

MORRIS HOUSE, 225 South 8th Street, an interesting residential landmark built in 1786 and wonderfully preserved. Owned by the Morris family since 1817.

LEWIS-FISHER-WHARTON HOUSE, 336 Spruce Street, built in 1796 and identified with three famous Colonial families, including that of Joseph Wharton, pioneering American ironmaster and founder of the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania.

ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, east side of 3rd Street, below Walnut, built in 1762. In a tomb, located near the entrance, Edwin Forrest, celebrated American Shakespearean actor, is buried.

THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, 8th Street facing Pine, the oldest privately supported hospital in America. Founded through the

efforts of Dr. Thomas Bond and Benjamin Franklin. The old building still remains as one of the finest examples of colonial architecture extant. It contains the cornerstone written by Franklin in 1754. It also possesses Benjamin West's "Christ Healing the Sick." This building, still used after nearly two centuries, is one of the greatest existing monuments to the medical profession in the nation.

RITTENHOUSE HOME SITE, at the northwest corner of 7th and Arch Streets. Built in 1787, Rittenhouse, famed astronomer and Director of the first U. S. Mint, was buried in the garden.

JOHN ROSS, purchasing-agent of the Continental Army, lived at S. E. corner of 2nd and Pine Streets. Still standing, this 3½ story house was visited by George Washington, a friend of Scottish-born Mr. Ross.

COMMODORE STEPHEN DECATUR'S HOME, 519 South Front Street. Site now occupied by a parking lot.

HOLY TRINITY CATHOLIC CHURCH, red and black brick structure, dating from 1789. Mentioned in Longfellow's "Evangeline."

OLD 2ND STREET MARKET, at 2nd and Pine Streets, where daily marketing has continued without interruption since 1745.

BETSY ROSS HOUSE, 239 Arch Street, home of Betsy Ross. A committee of prominent citizens investigating the origin of the flag in 1894, found that Betsy Ross made the first American flag in this house. It was restored in 1937 by Mr. Atwater Kent.

ATWATER KENT MUSEUM, 15 South 7th Street, erected in 1826 as the quarters of the Franklin Institute, this notable edifice, designed in neo-classical style by John Haviland was a center of American applied science for more than a century. James P. Espey, the father of American meterology, taught here. Almost every inventor of note in the United States has been identified with the proceedings of the Franklin Institute throughout its long history. In 1938 after the Franklin Institute had moved to larger quarters, this building was fully restored by Mr. Atwater Kent. Today, it houses a museum devoted to exhibits showing the growth and development of Philadelphia.

MIKVEH ISRAEL CONGREGATION BURIAL GROUND, Spruce Street, west of 8th, dates to 1738. Haym Salomon, patriot-financier of the Revolution; Rebecca Gratz, inspiration for Sir Walter Scott's "Rebecca" or "Ivanhoe;" many Jewish soldiers and officers who served in the Revolutionary War lie buried in this ground. This cemetery contains many tombstones dating from the 18th Century.

OLD SOUTHWARK THEATRE SITE, S. W. corner of South Street and Leithgow (west of 4th). The first American play ever publicly acted in the Colonies made its debut on this site. The play was "Prince of Parthia," written by Thomas Godfrey, Jr., son of the inventor of the marine quadrant.

"THE COFFEE HOUSE" SITE, N. W. corner of Front and Walnut Streets. Here, upon this site, the first Roman Catholic services were conducted in Philadelphia. The Coffee House was in existence from 1700 to 1750.

THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE SITE, near Front and Market Streets (midway between Market Street and Black Horse Alley - 50 feet from Front Street and 50 feet set back from Market Street). William Penn's home was on this site in 1683. This structure served as the Government House from 1683 to 1689.

ROYAL STANDARD TAVERN SITE, 214 Market Street, S. E. corner of Strawberry Alley. Freemason's Lodge met here in 1749.

CROOKED BILLET SITE, Delaware Avenue, at the South corner of the 2nd Alley, south of Market Street. Benjamin Franklin lodged in this inn, the first night of his arrival at Philadelphia from Boston in 1723.

DOBSON'S "STONE HOUSE" SITE, 41 South 2nd Street where Thomas Dobson published the first volume of the first American encyclopedia.

CHRISTOPHER LUDWICK'S HOUSE SITE, 3 Letitia Street. On this site, Ludwick, "Baker-General" of the American Army during the Revolution, resided. Ludwick, wealthy German-born baker, organized cooking facilities in the field. He was a warm friend of General Washington.

TOWN HALL SITE, 2nd and Market Streets. This building, erected in 1709, was a center of Colonial activity. Proclamations were read and voting was held on its outside balcony and stairway.

WILLIAM COBBETT'S SHOP SITE, 35 North 2nd Street. The English economist, Cobbett, printed his provocative journal, "Porcupine's

Gazette." The original building has been supplanted by another.

STEPHEN GIRARD'S HOUSE SITE, 33 N. Water Street. This site recalls the French-born merchant-prince who was the financial bulwark of the nation in the War of 1812.

BENJAMIN CARR'S SHOP SITE, 309 Market Street. This pioneering American music publisher issued the first printed version of "Hail Columbia" in 1798.

LEWIS HALLAM'S HOME, 410 S. 5th Street. "The Father of the American Stage," the first professional actor to arrive from England and the leading theatrical light in the Colonies. Hallam died in this house at the age of 75. The first floor is altered but the remainder of the house is substantially the same as in Hallam's day.

PROVOST SMITH'S HOUSE, southwest corner of 4th and Arch Streets. Erected in 1774, this house was the official residence of the Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. The Rev. Dr. William Smith lived here, followed by his successor as provost, the Rev. John Ewing, pastor of Pine Street Presbyterian Church. The house remains, considerably altered.

LONDON COFFEE HOUSE SITE, southwest corner of Front and Market Streets, was established by William Bradford in 1754 as an exchange "for the benefit of merchants and traders." The first Stock Exchange building in America, this business center was famed throughout the colonies as the Pennsylvania headquarters of resistance to Crown taxation measures.

TUN TAVERN SITE, on Water Street, midway between Chestnut and Walnut Streets, (at what was then a small thoroughfare called Tun Alley), where the United States Marine Corps was organized in 1775. In Tun Tavern, the first Masonic Lodge originated in Philadelphia in 1732. When the Grand Lodge was held on this date, Benjamin Franklin was chosen as a Warden.

DOLLY MADISON HOUSE

Location: within recommended Area B.

The three story and attic brick house at 429 Spruce Street is one of the most unusual and romantic structures in the entire group of Federal era landmarks.

It was the boarding residence of James and Dolly Madison, who spent their first winters as newlyweds here between 1794 and 1797 when this slightly-built Virginian was making a reputation as a statesman on the floor of the House of Representatives. In fact, so well did Madison demonstrate his leadership in Congress during this period that President Washington predicted that he would one day be seated in the Chief Executive's position.

Dolly Madison's maiden name was Dorothea Payne. She was born May 20th, 1768 in North Carolina. Her parents were from Virginia.

Dolly's parents became Quakers, freed their slaves, and moved to Philadelphia. The Payne family lived in a two and a half story dwelling house at 231 New Street in the shadow of the present Philadelphia elevation of the Delaware River Bridge. Payne established himself as a soap and tallow chandler, occupying this house between 1785 and 1792.

Dolly's father was well known also as a preacher in the Meeting of the Free Quakers, whose members were active patriots for the American cause in the war of Independence. Dolly attended meeting at the Free Quakers Meeting House at the southwest corner of 5th and Arch Streets until her marriage when she accompanied her first husband, John Todd, to the Pine Street Meeting.

Dolly was celebrated for her beauty and indications are that she was sought after in the social life of young Philadelphians. From the Journal of Elizabeth Drinker in this entry for July 10th, 1784:

> "Sally Drinker and Walter Payne, Billey Sansom and Polly Wells, Jacob Downing and Dolly Payne went to our place at Frankford."

In 1790, Dolly, at the age of twenty-two, left the family's home to marry John Todd, a young Quaker lawyer, at the

Pine Street Meeting House of the Society of Friends. In addition to practicing law, the twenty-nine year old Todd taught at the Friends' Academy, a school on 4th Street south of Chestnut Street.

Allen C. Clark, author of "The Life and Letters of Dolly Madison" is the authority for the statement that Dolly and her husband lived at the northeast corner of 4th and Walnut Streets. However, Joseph Jackson disputes this claim, insisting that the Todds lived south of Walnut Street on 4th.

The young couple had two sons before tragedy struck in 1793 when Dolly's husband and the young child, an infant in arms, were carried off by the yellow fever epidemic.

It was the Senator from New York, Aaron Burr, who introduced Dolly to James Madison, of Virginia, then one of the leading figures in the House of Representatives at Congress Hall.

Dolly wrote to a friend, Mrs. Lee:

"Thou must come to me - Aaron Burr says that the great little Madison has asked to be brought to see me this evening."

James Madison married Dolly at the home of her sister, Mrs. George Steptoe Washington, at Harewood, near Charlestown, West Virginia on September 15th, 1794. Dolly was then only twenty-six. Madison was forty-three.

Congressional duties called Madison back to Philadelphia from Harewood. He and his bride lived in the fashionable

boarding house at 429 Spruce Street, as has already been described. The Madisons lived here each winter and spring during the sessions of Congress from 1794 to 1797.

In the following year, Madison retired from Congress, hoping to retire to Virginia and engage in scientific farming.

But the nation had other plans for him when the capital was removed to Washington.

A National Heroine

Dolly Madison's subsequent history as the President's wife in Washington earned her a special place in the hearts of the American people. Washington, D. C., was then an undeveloped town. The roads were unpaved and the mall which today stretches below Capitol Hill was a vast quagmire. The engaging personality of Dolly Madison brought a warm ray to the desolation of the nation's sprawling new capital.

At the White House, she made plans for the first wedding ever held in that mansion when United States Supreme Court Justice Todd married her widowed sister, Mrs. Washington.

Dolly Madison had a friendly manner and great tact. Celebrated for her wit, she made many political alliances for her husband during his first term in the White House. James G. Blaine, writing of Dolly Madison's flair for smoothing ruffled feathers, stated:

"But for her De Witt Clinton would have been president in 1812."

During the war of 1812, the President's wife stayed at the White House, moving only when the British were on the outskirts of the city. She then gathered up the cabinet papers, velvet curtains, clock, silver plate, and Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Washington, carrying them to safety and spending the night in a tent at the American encampment. Dolly related afterwards how the friend of the Madison family, Charles Carroll, of Bellevue, Maryland, grew impatient because she waited while the Stuart portrait of Washington was unframed. The famed portrait survives in the East Room of the White House today.

In this White House incident, two former Philadelphians played a prominent part. One of these was Mrs. Thornton, wife of Dr. William Thornton, architect and Superintendent of the Patent Office. Mrs. Thornton, a friend of Dolly Madison, kept a diary of the events when Dolly left the White House.

The other Philadelphian, Richard Rush, the Attorney General under Madison, was the President's constant companion during these trying days. He accompanied Madison everywhere, Mrs. Thornton records in her diary for the 28th of August, 1814, during the British advance on the capital:

"The president Monroe & Rush stopped at Mr. Cutts door - I lent Mr. M. a spy glass."

Richard Rush, the son of Dr. Benjamin Rush, famed Philadelphia physician and signer of the Declaration of Independence, was later to make history in helping to create the Monroe Doctrine by obtaining British cooperation when, in 1823,

he was serving as the American Minister at the Court of London.

Dolly Madison's valiant conduct in the face of danger is now a part of the American saga. She is one of the first ladies in national history. Her Philadelphia residence at 429 Spruce Street still stands as an important and authenticated landmark which takes on added significance when one considers that it was also associated with James Madison in his Congressional days.

SHIPPEN - WISTAR HOUSE

Location: contiguous
to recommended Area B.

Three men, each celebrated in the medical history of the nation, lived at the exceptionally fine Colonial mansion which stands today at the southwest corner of 4th and Locust Streets. They were Dr. William Shippen, Sr., Dr. William Shippen, Jr., and Dr. Caspar Wistar.

This house, built of red and black bricks, is entered from the 4th Street side. Three and a half stories high, the building's impressive appearance is aided by a high gable on the 4th Street side and a wall extending between two chimneys.

Another distinctive feature of this historic residence is the lovely garden at the rear of the structure.

Dr. William Shippen, Sr., the first resident of the 4th and Locust Streets house, was born in Philadelphia in 1712 and lived to be ninety years old. He was one of the founders and trustees of Princeton University and helped to establish Philadelphia's First Presbyterian Church. He was the first physician to be added to the Pennsylvania Hospital staff, after this pioneering medical institution commenced to function.

From 1778 to 1780, the elder Dr. Shippen served in the Continental Congress. He was a staunch patriot and a friend of the most distinguished men in the American cause.

His son, Dr. William Shippen, Jr., was born at Philadelphia in 1736. Graduating from Princeton at the age of eighteen, he studied in England under the most brilliant professors of medicine, and like other young doctors of his time who helped to make Philadelphia the medical center of America, he studied for his profession at the University of Edinburgh.

In the ancient town of London, the colony of Pennsylvania made a memorable alliance with the Old Dominion when young Shippen married Alice Lee, the daughter of Colonel Thomas Lee, of Stratford Hall, Virginia. The young medical man brought his wife to live in Philadelphia, which she won by her gracious manner.

The Shippen-Wistar House takes its place in medical history as a milestone of great importance. Here, following his first lecture at Independence Hall, young

Shippen gave the first course of medical instruction ever held in America.

On November 26th, 1762, the Pennsylvania Gazette announced:

Dr. Shippen's Anatomical Lectures will begin tomorrow evening at six o'clock, at his father's house on Fourth Street.

Young Dr. Shippen, like his father, entered zealously into the affairs that were aimed at improving American life. He and his father became members of the American Philosophical Society in 1767. Together with Dr. John Morgan, young Shippen was the dynamic power behind the formation of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School.

From 1777 to 1781, Dr. William Shippen, Jr., was Director-General of the medical department of the American military forces. He organized the first hospitalization plan for the American Army.

The Lees of Virginia made the Shippen-Wistar House their "second home;" the house became a center for Virginians who were present for the Continental Congressional sessions. Richard Henry Lee, who had proposed the Resolution of Independence in Congress, and Arthur Lee, the American diplomatic agent, were brothers of Mrs. William Shippen, Jr. whose maiden name was Alice Lee.

The Shippen-Wistar house, because of its unique connection with Virginia, cemented the good will of Colonial sectional relations by bringing together Congressmen and officials in an atmosphere of social harmony.

For example, in this Philadelphia household, John Adams, arriving for the opening of the Continental Congress met Pennsylvanians, New Jerseyans, and Virginians; in his diary for September 3, 1774, he jotted:

"Breakfasted at Dr. Shippen's. Dr. Witherspoon was there. Col. R. H. Lee lodges there: he is a masterly man...."

George Washington was a visitor to the Shippen home. A plaque placed on the wall of the house today recalls that he enjoyed the Shippen's hospitality in 1787, the year he presided in Independence Hall as president of the convention assembled to draft the Federal Constitution. Another frequent visitor from below the Potomac was Francis Lightfoot Lee.

Dr. and Mrs. Shippen's house was enlivened by the presence of their pretty daughter, Nancy Shippen. Her hand was sought after by M. Louis Otto, secretary to the French Minister, and by Colonel Henry Beekman Livingston, of Clermont. The journal entries of Nancy stand out today in national history as a singular record of American life.

The Shippens were succeeded by Dr. Caspar Wistar, who

acquired the 4th Street property in 1798.

Born at Philadelphia in 1761, Dr. Wistar studied for medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and graduated as Doctor of Medicine from the University of Edinburgh. Upon the death of Dr. William Shippen, Jr. in 1808, Dr. Wistar became the Professor of Anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania, a position of eminence in the medical world.

Dr. Wistar's intellectual leadership won many friends at home and abroad. An agreeable host, he attracted many distinguished visitors to his 4th Street home. He invited members of the American Philosophical Society to meet his guests and thereby started the still existing tradition of the Wistar Parties in Philadelphia. Dr. Wistar's parties were intellectual rather than convivial.

The meetings at 4th Street, usually held on stated Saturday evenings, had a solid foundation inasmuch as they brought together the most stimulating minds of the early 19th Century. Wistar himself stood at the head of the American Philosophical Society, having succeeded Thomas Jefferson as president in 1815. Many scientific and medical questions found new light in the Shippen-Wistar house. Wistar and Jefferson exchanged frequent letters.

The Shippen-Wistar house stands as one of those great architectural ornaments of America which projects multiple glints of historical experience. As an outstanding landmark in the

development of medicine and science, as a major background for the events connected with national independence and constitutional government, the Shippen-Wistar House, thanks to the care of its present owners, the Mutual Assurance Company for Insuring Houses, is a Colonial treasure that reflects the sturdy American character of its illustrious occupants and visitors.

OLD PINE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Location: facing recommended Area B.

The Third Presbyterian Church grew out of a meeting held at the First Church, on Market Street.

On October 19th, 1764 a large lot at 4th and Pine Streets was granted by the Penn family "to the congregation belonging to the old Presbyterian meeting-house, near the court-house in the city of Philadelphia, to the intent that a church or meeting should be erected thereon and a burial yard laid out for the use of the said Society of Presbyterians forever."

This was the origin of the first building of the Third Presbyterian Church, also known as Old Pine Street Church. The building, made of brick, was occupied in 1768 although it was not

quite finished. The front on Pine Street had a large central door, surmounted by a pediment, arched windows, and a large window over the entrance at the second floor. The interior of the church was notable for its high-back pews and high box pulpit in red velvet. Robert Smith was the architect of the first Pine Street church. The Reverend Samuel Aitken was chosen as the first pastor.

In the Revolutionary War period, the pastor of Old Pine Street Church was the Reverend George Duffield, who left no doubt of his interest in the American cause. From his pulpit, while John Adams, the Massachusetts delegate to the Continental Congress listened, Mr. Duffield placed himself on the side of America's right to be free.

On July 6th, 1776, Mr. Duffield was appointed chaplain of all military forces in the service of Pennsylvania and was with these Colonial soldiers as they moved from one fighting operation to another. He also shared the position of chaplain of the American Congress with Bishop William White, rector of Christ Church.

During the Revolution, the King's troops appeared to take vengeance upon Old Pine Street Church for its pastor's outstanding patriotism. The church was used at first for a hospital but later the pews and the pulpit were burned for fuel and the church turned into a cavalry stable.

Old Pine Street Churchyard is interesting for its old Colonial stone markers. The Rev. Mr. Duffield's remains are

buried in this churchyard.

In 1837 the building was altered to its present appearance.

The oldest Presbyterian Church edifice in Philadelphia, the Third Church on Pine Street is an outstanding monument in the history of national independence. The names of the Rev. Mr. Duffield, and John Adams, who attended this church as President of the United States, are bound inseparably to the church, itself. Dr. Benjamin Rush, the physician who signed the Declaration and served as the head of the medical department of the Continental Army, is another patriot who worshipped within its walls.

American history was formed in large letters at Old Pine Street Church.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH

Location: contiguous to recommended Area B.

St. Mary's Church, on 4th Street above Spruce, is the oldest Catholic edifice in Philadelphia. It was built mainly by members of St. Joseph's Church - the first Catholic parish in the city - under the pastorate of the Rev. Robert Harding. The land upon which St. Mary's was built and the surrounding graveyard laid out, was purchased in 1759 and the church was erected in 1763 as a branch of St. Joseph's and a church of the Jesuits.

The graveyard, which will be given proper and dignified setting by the proposed south spur in the Commission's recommendations, contains the bodies of many illustrious figures in national history. Here are the graves of:

Commodore John Barry, naval hero of the American Revolution who commanded the brig "Lexington" in 1776, first American vessel to capture a British warship. At his death in 1803, he headed the United States Navy.

Thomas Fitzsimons who helped to draft the United States Constitution and was one of the Constitution's signers; elected to House of Representatives, First United States Congress; trustee of the University of Pennsylvania; one of the founders of the Bank of North America.

General Stephen Moylan, Quartermaster-General of the Continental Army; onetime secretary to General George Washington.

Mathew Carey, celebrated book publisher and economist; published the Columbian Magazine and other journals. Advocated protectionist tariff.

Manuel Torres, first U. S. Minister sent to a Latin American nation. He represented the American government at Columbia.

George Meade, grandfather of General Meade, victor at Gettysburg. He was a Revolutionary War soldier. He also subscribed a large part of his personal fortune to help the American cause.

In Colonial and Revolutionary days, St. Mary's was the principal Catholic Church of this city. It was used on Sundays

and special occasions, St. Joseph's (the old chapel) being used for services on weekdays.

On July 4th, 1779, the third anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated at this church. Gerard, the French minister, invited the distinguished men of the time, present in Philadelphia, to attend.

In 1810, St. Mary's Church was enlarged and in 1866, under the pastoral care of Rev. Ignatius F. Horstmann, the positions of the entrance and sanctuary were reversed, the former having been originally at the west end of the church.

Scharf and Westcott, historians, state that a Te Deum was celebrated at St. Mary's Church on Sunday, November 1st, 1781 upon the victory at Yorktown; General George Washington attended this Mass of Thanksgiving.

In 1782, after the close of the Revolutionary War, contributions to the amount of 1204 pounds were taken up for the improvement of the church, and new pews, galleries and other additions were made.

The Sacrament of Confirmation was administered for the first time in Philadelphia at St. Mary's Church, in the autumn of 1784 by the Rev. John Carroll, Superior of the Missions.

On February 22, 1800, a "day of mourning throughout the United States" for the death of General Washington, St. Mary's was draped in mourning and the Rev. Matthew Carr delivered an eulogium on his character.

CADWALADER HOUSE

Location: contiguous to recommended Area B.

At 240 South 4th Street, the single three and a half story brick structure known as "the Cadwalader House" stands between the two shrines of national interest - the Shippen-Wistar house and St. Mary's Churchyard.

This intervening structure, too, has an interesting place in the national scene. First of all, it is an architectural gem of the first water. Built in 1826, the Cadwalader House is one of the nation's best examples of the Federal, or Regency, design. It was built by John Parker Norris.

An authoritative appraisal of the Cadwalader House as a first ranking example of the building art of the Regency manner

is given by Eberlein and Hubbard in their comprehensive work, "Portrait of A Colonial City."

Norris sold the house and it eventually was acquired by Judge John Cadwalader, of the family bearing that Welsh name whose achievements brighten the pages of history in the Middle Atlantic States. It will be recalled that Dr. Thomas Cadwalader was a pioneer in American medical history and that his son, General John Cadwalader, fought a duel with General Conway, Washington's bitter critic. John's son, General Thomas Cadwalader, who figured in the War of 1812, was the father of Judge Cadwalader.

> Judge Cadwalader, the occupant of 240 South 4th Street, was Solicitor of the Second Bank of the United States. When only twenty-eight years of age he was admitted to practise before the United States Supreme Court. He was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket and was appointed as Judge of the United States District Court.

The admirable aspect of the Cadwalader house, its historic location, and its association with a man whose service to the nation was in the tradition of his fathers and grandfathers are reasons why this site is of more than passing interest in the story of the nation.

KING LOUIS PHILIPPE HOUSE

Location: contiguous to recommended Area B.

A future King of France, Louis Philippe, lived in the house at the northwest corner of 4th and Locust (Prune) Streets. Louis Philippe reigned in France from 1830 to 1848.

During the Reign of Terror, the father of Louis Philippe, whose adopted family name was Égalité (Equality), was guillotined. The future King, disguised as a Dane, sailed from Hamburg in the brig America. On board the vessel were American sailors who had been liberated from slavery in the Barbary States. The brig was owned by two Philadelphians, David H. Coningham, and John M. Nesbit. Upon his arrival, the Duke stayed at the home of Coningham, on the west side of Front Street, seven doors below Walnut.

"Around ten o'clock in the morning," wrote Moreau de St. Méry in his journal for October 24th, 1796, "M. Coningham, a neighbor who lived five or six doors away, came to my shop and said that he had a Frenchman in his house who had asked about coming to see me. I asked his name. . . He said he came from Hamburg on his ship, the America, and that he had arrived the evening before. Again and again I asked his name. . . and learned that it was M. d'Orleans."

The future King of France, M. d'Orleans, eventually took lodgings with Mr. Marshall, pastor of the Associate Presbyterian Church, "in the basement story" of a house adjoining the church on Walnut Street.

In 1797, the Duke who had been joined in Philadelphia by his two brothers, Duc de Montpensier and Count de Beaujolais, rented the house and became merchants at 4th and Locust Streets. In the Philadelphia Directory of 1798 is this listing: "De Orleans Messrs. merchants, near 100 South Fourth Street."

The Duke and his brothers were very popular and easily made friends in Philadelphia. They were on good terms with the Bingham, Willing, Dallas, Gallatin, and Powel families. Legend states that the future King of France asked Senator Bingham for the hand of his daughter but that the Senator declined with the remark "Should you ever be restored to your hereditary position, you will be too great a match for her; if not, she is too great a match for you."

The Duke of Orleans and his brothers were present in Congress Hall in 1797 at the inauguration of John Adams as President of the United States. They were in straitened circumstances and traveled as wine merchants with saddlebags to Knoxville, Wheeling, and Pittsburgh.

The house at 4th and Locust Street - opposite the Shippen-Wistar house - has been demolished but the site still recalls that a King of France added to the storied romance of the 1790's when many refugees from the Terror found a haven in traditionally tolerant Philadelphia.

212 SOUTH FOURTH STREET

Location: contiguous to recommended Area B.

The Philadelphia Contributionship building, 212 South 4th Street, a notable example of the Greek Revival architecture of the early Republic, is the home of the oldest fire insurance company in America.

This building was started in 1835 and completed in 1836, from plans prepared by Thomas U. Walter, the architect of Girard College, after the Contributionship had purchased the ground from C. A. Poulson, whose residence stood on the property.

The building stands today in excellent condition, adjoined by a garden which recalls the late Federal period in its stately, well-kept appearance. An interesting old stable, in which the Treasurer of the Company kept his horses, is at the

rear end of this garden.

Founded by Benjamin Franklin, the Philadelphia Contributionship dates back to 1752, when John Smith was elected Treasurer and Joseph Saunders was appointed Clerk. Among the historical treasures in the possession of the company is a roll of parchment about forty-four feet in length, inscribed with the original Deed of Settlement, or By-laws. This contains about eighteen hundred signatures of the earlier members, among whom were Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, and Robert Morris, three of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; James Hilton, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, and many others famous in the annals of Colonial days.

Joseph Saunders, the first clerk of the company, had his office on Water Street near the Queen's Head. This was used as the first office of the Contributionship. At the first meeting of the Directors, May 11, 1752, a seal for the company was ordered. Four hands united was the design selected, showing the influence of the English insurance companies. The Contributionship traces its descent directly from the "Hand-in-Hand" of London. The similarity of the Deeds of Settlement is unmistakable.

An early Directors' meeting proposed badges, or fire marks, and they were cast by John Stow, who a few months later, was to recast the Liberty Bell, then on its way from England. The fire marks were of lead, mounted upon a wooden shield, and were placed on the front wall of all insured houses. This

badge protected the property from unnecessary damage as the Volunteer Fire Companies were supported by the Contributionship and they were anxious to keep the losses at a minimum.

During the Revolution many of the badges were melted and used for bullets. Thus did the Philadelphia Contributionship, chartered by King George in 1768, aid in the establishment of free government in the New World.

In 1773, the Contributionship issued policies upon Carpenters' Hall, covering each half separately. The badges of the Company may be seen on the building to this day.

For many years the Treasurer was obliged to live in the Company's office where the securities were kept in a primitive iron chest, which is still in possession of the Company. With the advent of safe deposit boxes the Treasurer was no longer required to live at the office.

In 1863, the Contributionship placed $20,000 at the disposal of the Finance Committee, to be appropriated toward the defense and protection of the city.

In its beginning, the company was purely mutual, each member being credited with interest earned and charged with losses suffered. In 1763, this was discontinued and the interest earned was carried in a common account from which all losses were paid. Since that time personal liability has been limited to the amount invested by each member, and all policies have been non-assessable. Since 1810, only perpetual insurance has been written, the policy requiring no renewal or further deposit.

"HAIL COLUMBIA" HOUSE

Location: adjacent to recommended Area B.

". . . Hail Columbia," wrote John Davis, in Travels In The United States, "exacts not less reverence in America than the Marseillaise hymn in France and Rule Brittania in England."

The words of "Hail Columbia," America's first great patriotic hymn, were written by Joseph Hopkinson in 1798.

The house in which these stirring words were composed still remains in Philadelphia at 338 Spruce Street. It was occupied at that time by Hopkinson, who was a well-known lawyer.

In "The World of Washington Irving," Van Wyck Brooks says: "whatever else was sung or played, the orchestra struck up

Hail Columbia before the rising of the curtain. This song. . . was played for years in every American theatre."

The genesis of the song may be traced to 1781, seventeen years before Hopkinson wrote the words. At that time, the French minister, M. de la Luzerne, tendered a grand reception to Generals Washington and Greene at his place on the north side of Chestnut Street, west of 6th. Francis Hopkinson, the leading musician and composer in Philadelphia, wrote a musical composition for the occasion which included the phrase:

"Hail Columbia's godlike son
Hail the glorious Washington."

Francis Hopkinson's son was only eleven and the phrase undoubtedly sprang to his mind seventeen years later when he was asked by Gilbert Fox, the actor and singer, to write a patriotic song. As the title-page of the song states, Hopkinson wrote the words "To the Tune of the President's March," the musical work of Philip Phile, a Philadelphia musician.

On April 25th, 1798, Fox sang Hopkinson's anthem for the first time at the Chestnut Street Theatre, located obliquely opposite Congress Hall. The audience was carried to a high pitch of emotional enthusiasm.

Joseph Hopkinson, the author of "Hail Columbia," was a prominent lawyer, a member of Congress from 1816 to 1820, and served as Judge of the United States District Court from 1828 to his death in 1842. His versatile father, Francis Hopkinson,

known as "America's first music composer," was the signer of the Declaration of Independence, a judge, an inventor, and portrait painter. His grandfather, Thomas Hopkinson, was the co-discoverer of the lightning rod, and friend of Benjamin Franklin. A direct descendent, Edward Hopkinson, Jr. is chairman of the Philadelphia City Planning Commission.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH

Location: adjacent to recommended Area B.

The early history of St. Peter's Church is connected with that of Old Christ Church. Both churches are important landmarks in the Colonial and Revolutionary records of the Episcopal Church.

The cornerstone of St. Peter's Church, at the southwest corner of 3rd and Pine Streets, was laid in September 1758. It was built as a result of "some gentlemen from the South End of the City" taking steps to erect an Episcopal Church due to the increase of population in the Society Hill section. The area known as Society Hill received its name from its early owners, a stock company known as "The Free Society of Traders."

St. Peter's and Christ Church (on 2nd Street north of Market Street) were united under the same Vestry, Rector, and Charter from 1761 to 1832.

First to head the list supporting the establishment of St. Peter's was a merchant prince named William Plumstead, who had served twice as Philadelphia's mayor. Other names on the list included Dr. Phineas Bond, a founder of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and General Daniel Roberdeau, of Revolutionary fame.

The architect of St. Peter's Church was Robert Smith, who was later to head the construction for Carpenter's Hall. "By all odds," says Joseph F. A. Jackson, "he was the most distinguished architect in Philadelphia during the middle eighteenth century."

The first service was held in St. Peter's Church on Friday, September 4th, 1761. Franklin's newspaper, the Pennsylvania Gazette reported that "an animated and well adapted Sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Smith, Provost of the College in this City."

A Church of Patriots

In 1772, the Rev. William White, (later to become Chaplain of Congress and the distinguished Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States) was established as Assistant Minister of St. Peter's Church. He was connected with St. Peter's until his death, sixty-four years later, just as he was associated over this long period with Christ Church. Another

clergyman having a connection with St. Peter's was the Rev. Jacob Duché, first Chaplain of Congress.

St. Peter's Church and Christ Church on July 7th, 1776 omitted prayers for the King, thus being, as C. P. B. Jefferys points out, "the first of the Anglican Churches in the New American States to make this omission." It was heartening support to the cause of independence.

During the Revolutionary War, the two bells in the cupola, the gift of Christ Church, were taken out of the city before the British occupation. Following the retirement of Howe's forces, the bells were restored to the church.

During the winter of 1781 - 1782, General George Washington was a regular attendant at St. Peter's. Pew-holders in this celebrated Colonial church were Robert Morris, Charles Willson Peale, the artist, Dr. Benjamin Rush, signer of the Declaration of Independence, Mayor Samuel Powel, and other notables in national history.

St. Peter's Church "stands today," states C. P. B. Jefferys, "with the exception of the substitution of a belfry-tower and spire for its quaint belfry-cupola in 1842, practically the same as it was in the 1760's. The type of architecture is what has been called "pure Colonial" or "Georgian." Its walls were built entirely of brick; and were, as has been seen, 90 feet long and 60 broad. The structure is 2½ stories high, having pedimental ends. Its fenestration has been very much admired by

architectural critics."

The interior contains white square box pews with seats facing both ways. "A unique feature is the location of the reading desk and pulpit at the west end and the chancel at the east end, compelling the minister to walk down the center aisle from one to the other preceded by the verger with his mace. The congregation can face either way."

The churchyard adjoining St. Peter's Church, beautiful and serene in its old Colonial appearance, contains the bodies of many American heroes. Among the patriots buried here are: Commodore Stephen Decatur, hero of the War of 1812; Captain William Shippin, who fell at Princeton; General John Cadwalader, who fought a duel with another officer over a slur upon General Washington; Captain Gustavus Conyngham, commander of an armed American vessel which raided British ships in the English Channel; Colonel John Nixon, who first read the Declaration of Independence publicly.

As one of the leading factors in the formation of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America and as a Colonial institution of distinction, St. Peter's Church - virtually abutting the recommended south walk in Area B - gives added interest and beauty to this priceless section of historic ground.

PRESIDENTIAL MANSION

Location: within the State of Pennsylvania Park

Home of Two Presidents

When Philadelphia was selected as the nation's capital during the 1790's, a handsome mansion owned by Robert Morris, was leased by the City of Philadelphia as a residence for the President of the United States. This Presidential Mansion stood on Market Street near 6th, only a block north of Congress Hall.

President George Washington lived with his family in the Presidential Mansion from December, 1790 until March, 1797 when he left office.

President John Adams, the second President of the United States, occupied this same house from 1797

until 1800 when he moved to Washington, the new capital of the United States.

For nearly ten years, therefore, the Presidential Mansion occupied a position of paramount importance in national life. Moreover, these were the critical years when the Constitution itself was on trial. The question was: could the United States government operate successfully under its system of checks and balances?

In 1794, "men were asking whether the American experiment in self-government had passed its zenith. Could the Republic be saved only by old-world expedients: national debt and accumulation of capital, army and navy and governing classes, perhaps even King?"

For answer, the people of the nation turned their eyes to the house on Market Street in Philadelphia. . . they knew well that the leadership needed in these hours dwelt in the Presidential Mansion.

Pilot-House of the Nation

No President of the United States ever faced more difficult problems than those which were met by George Washington.

"The new Constitution possessed neither tradition nor the backing of organized public opinion," Morison and Commager have pointed out. "The new government had to create its own machinery."

There was an empty treasury and a burden of debt.

There were no taxes; no tax collecting agency existed.

The American Army consisted of 672 officers and men. There was no Navy.

Foreign encroachments on the Mississippi and in Northwest Territory, increasing depredations upon American shipping, and the rivalry between Great Britain and France were highly explosive elements upon the diplomatic front.

Internal improvements, the problems of westward expansion and sectional rivalries required urgent and intelligent action.

Into Philadelphia and directly to Market Street traveled the nation's problems. They landed in the office of the Chief Executive.

The Presidential Mansion on Market Street was the new nation's pilot-house in troubled and uncharted seas. The pilot, Washington himself, was determined that Constitutional government should be brought safely into port . . . nothing, not even political abuse, "could turn him from a course that he discerned to be proper and right."

The Center of the Federal Orbit

The Presidential Mansion was the center of the political and social orbit of Philadelphia.

Moreover, President Washington, upon occupying the mansion, made it his headquarters in attacking the national problems which challenged the administration, meeting each question with the same patience and fortitude which had marked his victorious generalship as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental forces.

The threshold of this mansion was crossed by the members of President Washington's cabinet, who, while differing in their political expressions, were united in the will to support and defend Constitutional government. The names in the first cabinet shine with brilliance on history's pages:

Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, was Washington's Secretary of State.

Alexander Hamilton, close friend of Washington, was Secretary of the Treasury.

Edmund Randolph, former Governor of Virginia, was Attorney-General.

Henry Knox, Washington's chief of artillery, was appointed Secretary of War.

This "cabinet"(the legal recognition of a cabinet did not occur until 1904) met frequently with Washington in the Presidential Mansion. In 1793 alone, there were 46 meetings of the three Secretaries and the Attorney - General in the president's quarters.

Other illustrious American statesmen, as well as diplomatic representatives of other nations, were visitors at the Presidential Mansion: John Adams, vice-president of the United States, who was Washington's successor as the resident of the Mansion; John Jay, Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, who was sent from the Presidential Mansion by Washington to England as a special envoy. Indeed, hospitality at the Presidential Mansion included the most notable military and political figures of the nation.

To his weekly Thursday dinner in the Mansion, the President invited "members of Congress, officials of the state and city governments, prominent citizens and visitors to the city, sometimes with their wives and families." Washington always referred to these repasts as his "Publick dinners." Abigail Adams, wife of the vice-president, wrote to her daughter: "On Thursday last I dined with the President, in company with the ministers and ladies of the court."

The future of America was a prime topic of conversation at these social gatherings. The President's home was a meeting-place for the greatest minds in the nation.

190 High Street

The Presidential Mansion stood at 190 High Street. This address under the present numerical system is 526, 528, and 530 Market Street. (High Street's name was officially changed to Market Street in the year 1853 although the latter name had been in popular use for many decades.)

Before the Presidential Mansion was erected, its site was owned by Chief Justice John Kinsey, the Quaker jurist, who bought the property from the Penn family in 1738. The ground was purchased by John Lawrence, who became Mayor of the city in 1765. Lawrence's daughter, the widow of William Masters, erected a three and a half story brick home that was reckoned to be the finest house in the city. The widow Masters in 1772 gave this home to her daughter two days before the latter's marriage to Richard Penn, Governor of Pennsylvania. It was popularly known as Richard Penn's house although it belonged to his wife. Penn, incidentally, figured in national history when in 1775, with Arthur Lee, he carried the petition of the Continental Congress to King George, the Third, in England.

In 1777, when the British occupied Philadelphia, Mrs. Richard Penn's house, as the most suitable mansion in the city, became the headquarters of General Howe.

The next occupant - when the British had quit Philadelphia - was a luxury-loving and extravagant man who was placed in command of the city: his name was Benedict Arnold. He had sentinels placed in front of the residence, kept a handsome coach, and, during this period paid court to his future wife, a Philadelphia belle named Peggy Shippen.

Benedict Arnold's successor as resident of the Masters-Penn mansion was Sieur John Holker, consul-general of France. While Holker lived in the house, a fire broke out on January 2nd,

1780. The conflagration raged through a day and night of blizzardy weather, leaving the historic mansion in ruins.

Morris Rebuilds The House

Robert Morris, the Revolutionary War financier, "leased the ruins and the property after the fire and at once began to rebuild the house, whose solid walls remained."

The City Council surveyed the possibilities of finding a suitable house for the President. Since Morris himself was the leader of the movement to bring the Federal Government to Philadelphia, doubtless he was found to be agreeable to the selection of his mansion as the executive residence.

The brick-constructed Presidential Mansion was three stories high, with a garret and a sloping roof.

The main building was 55 feet, 6 inches wide by 52 feet deep. The kitchen and wash-houses were 25 feet wide by 55 feet deep.

"A walled garden, bright in summer with fruit and flowers gave a green setting on the sides and rear." The garden extended to the stables at Minor Street in the rear.

The grounds of the Presidential Mansion contained a long extended kitchen, a smoke-house, a work-house, and hall for servants. Trees lined the slate-covered sidewalk which ran along the gravel level of Market Street.

Washington, as will be seen, required several alterations in the buildings before he occupied it as his official residence.

The Home Life of a President

President Washington was reserved and dignified although innumerable acts have revealed his warm and thoughtful manner toward subordinates. He possessed at all times a full sense of the dignity of his office; this was reflected in the careful attention he gave to the Presidential residence and to the receptions by which an opinion of the American state might be formed abroad as well as at home.

Just before he occupied the Presidential Mansion, he wrote concerning its organization to his private secretary, Tobias Lear:

> "The house of Mr. Robert Morris had previous to my arrival been taken by the corporation for my residence. It is the best they could get; it is, I believe, the best single house in the city, yet without additions it is inadequate to the commodious accommodations of my family. These additions, I believe, will be made. The first floor contains only two public rooms (except one for the upper servants); the second floor will have two public (drawing) rooms, and, with the aid of one room with a partition in it, the back room will be sufficient for the accommodation of Mrs. Washington and the children and their maids, besides affording her a small place for a private study and

dressing room. The third story will furnish you and Mrs. Lear with a good lodging-room, a public office - for there is no room below for one - and two rooms for the gentlemen of the family. The garret has four good rooms, which must serve Mr. and Mrs. Hyde, unless they should prefer the room over the workhouse, also William and such servants as it may not be better to place in the proposed additions to the back building. There is a room over the stable which may serve the coachman and postilions, and there is a smokehouse, which may possibly be more valuable for the use of servants than for the smoking of meats. The intention of the addition to the back building is to provide a servant's hall and one or two lodging-rooms for the servants. There are good stables, but for twelve horses only, and a coach-house which will hold all my carriages. Speaking of carriages, I have left my coach to receive a thorough repair by the time I return, which I expect will be before the 1st of December."

President Washington gave his first reception in the Presidential Mansion on Christmas Day, 1790. Sallie McKean, daughter of the former President of the Continental Congress. wrote to a friend in New York:

"You never could have had such a drawing-room; it was brilliant beyond anything you could imagine ...there was so much of Philadelphia taste in everything that it

must be confessed the most delightful occasion of the kind ever known in this country."

Washington received "citizens and strangers" between three and four o'clock in the afternoon on every other Tuesday in the dining room of the Presidential Mansion. "Washington received his guests standing between the windows. . . the company entering a front room and passing through an unfolding door."

Washington, who had supervised the orderly operation of his Virginia home and plantation, brought the same faculty for organization to his Philadelphia home. He planned changes in the Executive Mansion, designing new rooms as well as a bow window that looked out upon the walled garden from the dining room. "I hope my study (that is to be), " he wrote to Lear, "will be in readiness against I arrive." He expected that the yard will be "kept as clean as the Parlour. That was always the case in Mr. Morris's time and it becomes more essential now as the best rooms are now back, and an uninterrupted view from them into the yard and kitchen which is nearly upon a level with the dining Room."

Washington's eye for regularity saw to everything. He wrote to Lear concerning the household fixtures, the accommodations and duties of the servants, and the various decorations in the newly constructed rooms.

The President and Mrs. Washington often had pleasant, youthful company at the house in the presence of their two grandchildren, Nellie and George Washington Custis. The latter was

entered by the President in the University of Pennsylvania when the Capital moved to Philadelphia.

Washington's amanuensis was Tobias Lear, a graduate of Harvard, who had impressed General Benjamin Lincoln, an overseer at the Cambridge college. Upon getting a request from Washington to recommend a suitable person for private secretary, Lincoln suggested Lear.

Lear and his wife lived with the Washingtons at Philadelphia. Lear supervised the large staff in the Executive Mansion, which was composed of Mr. Hyde, the butler and his wife; Samuel Fraunces, Washington's steward who was famed as a patriot-tavernkeeper in New York City; and fifteen other servants, white and negro.

Household expenses were high. The President's salary was $25,000 but his expenses ran beyond this income. Washington was considered a wealthy man but the fact remains that upon taking up the duties of the Presidency, he was needful of ready cash and was obliged to borrow 600 pounds in order to meet expenses of moving from Mount Vernon.

Although Washington maintained the Presidential Mansion in a style demanded by his concepts of the office, there was a warm, home-like core of family life. In 1794, Henry Wansey, an English Manufacturer, upon presenting a letter of introduction, was invited to take breakfast with the family. The fare at this family gathering was simple"...Mrs. Washington made tea and

coffee for us. Miss Custis, her granddaughter, a very pleasing young lady of about sixteen sat next to her, and her brother, George Washington Custis, about two years older than herself."

As one who made American history in the saddle, Washington paid careful attention to his horses and the condition of the stables at the rear of the Presidential Mansion grounds. He kept fourteen horses, and since the stable held only twelve, two horses were boarded at the nearby livery-stable of Jacob Hiltzheimer. The President employed a coachman and two grooms to care for his stable.

Washington in Philadelphia used three carriages: a large, cream-colored London-made coach, richly decorated - "the most splendid in the country" - carried Washington on state occasions; a lighter coach, made by David and F. Clark of Philadelphia (Washington often referred to this carriage as the "chariot" and preferred it for long journeys); a phaeton which Mrs. Washington frequently used in Philadelphia.

The Second President

It was in the Presidential Mansion that George Washington prepared the second inaugural address, delivered by him at Congress Hall.

It was in the Market Street house that he had drafted his Farewell Message to Congress.

And from this same house, he departed to resume his private life as a Virginia gentleman-farmer at Mount Vernon.

Washington's successor in the Presidential Mansion was John Adams, of Massachusetts, whose long public career had been devoted to the cause of independence and the formation of Constitutional government.

While Adams occupied the Mansion, European affairs were in a disturbing state of unrest. The French Revolution flamed with violent results. Danton and Robespierre had been guillotined and the French Directorate countenanced raids by French corsairs on the American fleet.

In this ticklish international situation, the eyes of the nation, as well as of Europe, turned again to 190 High Street. Here, Adams called upon the diplomatic trouble-shooters of the nation - Elbridge Gerry, John Marshall and Charles C. Pinckney - to deal with a French diplomat who had once lived in Philadelphia, Talleyrand. Meantime Congress pushed through measures establishing a Navy Department and authorizing the construction of the frigates Constitution, Constellation, and the United States. Secretary of State Pickering was a frequent visitor to the Executive Mansion in this period of darkened international skies. Thomas Jefferson, the vice-president of the United States, was another high-ranking statesman who often consulted with the President at his home. George Washington, visiting Philadelphia for the last time, dined with his successor in office at the Presidential Mansion on November 26th, 1798.

John Adams piloted the ship of state successfully through the storm, charting a course that once more pointed to the fact that the nation's pilot-house was located at 190 High Street.

A Distinguished Historical Site

Robert Morris had sold the mansion to Andrew Kennedy in 1795 for $37,000. After the capital moved from Philadelphia, one John Francis opened it as Francis' Union Hotel. As a hostelry, it was the scene of dinners honoring Thomas Jefferson and Thomas McKean, Governor of Pennsylvania. The building was used thereafter for mercantile purposes until it was razed in 1832.

Investigation indicates that a portion of the original foundations of the Presidential Mansion remains intact under the 19th Century buildings that now occupy the site.

The site of the Presidential Mansion is hardly surpassed in importance by any other historical site in America. The eminent personages who lived here and the decisions affecting the future of the nation that were made here have caused growing interest in the Presidential Mansion and the ground upon which it once stood. It is a distinguished historical site.

ROBERT MORRIS HOUSE

Location: within the
State of Pennsylvania Park

Galloway's Mansion

In 1790, Robert Morris moved out of the house he had built for himself at 526 - 530 Market Street (190 High Street) in order that President George Washington might convert it into his Presidential residence.

Senator Morris (he served in the United States Senate from 1789 until 1795) moved to the house next door to the one he left for Washington. The new Morris residence was a commodious three-and-a half story house with a sixty foot front at the south-east corner of 6th and Market Streets.

In 1793, the City Directory places the Morris residence at 1 South 6th Street, with his counting house at the same location. A contemporary drawing by Poulson shows a back building, having a 6th Street entrance which may have been quarters for this counting-house. The Poulson sketch, incidentally, shows that the doorway to the Morris home is at the corner, near 6th Street.

> Robert Morris lived in this home during his six-year term in the United States Senate. Here, he met with the distinguished men of Congress, since the Morrises were celebrated for their hospitality. Here he lived while advising Washington and Hamilton on matters of fiscal policy for the new nation.

The home Morris moved into was owned by him. It had been the residence of Joseph Galloway prior to the Revolutionary War.

Galloway, a native of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, had been born with a silver spoon in his mouth. His family owned large tracts of land in Maryland and Pennsylvania. As a young man in Philadelphia, Galloway had considerable political ambitions. The voluntary withdrawal of Quakers from political life in the middle of the 18th Century paved the way for his entrance into the Assembly. Although not a Quaker, he received the votes of the Quaker group.

In 1774, as a delegate to the First Continental Congress, Galloway had offered his much discussed plan of American union with

Great Britain.

Galloway opposed the principle of American independence; Fearing for his safety, he retired to the country, hoping to remain neutral in the conflict. He received many threats and, going to Howe, secured safe passage to England where he was the spokesman for American loyalists.

After the war, Galloway's property, including his residence on Market Street, was confiscated.

Galloway's home was then used as an executive mansion for the President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania. Several "Presidents of Pennsylvania," occupied the house: Joseph Reed, from 1778 to 1781; William Moore in 1782; John Dickinson from 1782 to 1785. In short, it was the seat of executive power in Pennsylvania.

A Financial Scientist

When Robert Morris moved into the house at the corner of 6th and Market Streets, he was at the pinnacle of his public career. A native son of Liverpool, he had come a long way from his position as an apprentice in the merchant shipping firm of Charles Willing and Son at the Walnut Street river-front on the Delaware. At that time, he was but seventeen years of age and the victim of an unusual tragedy. His father, who had settled as a tobacco agent in Maryland, had been mortally wounded by the discharge of a signal from a ship's gun.

The rise of Robert Morris in the mercantile world was swift. At the age of twenty-one, he was given a partnership in the Willing firm. In fact, Charles Willing established his son, Thomas, and Robert Morris in a joint business enterprise under the name of Willing and Morris. Unlike many parental plans, the elder Willing's program met with success: the firm of Willing and Morris became the leading merchant shipping firm of the Colonies.

When he was nearing thirty-five, Morris married Mary White, the sister of Bishop William White, one of the founders of the Protestant Episcopal Church on this continent. It was soon after his marriage in 1769 that Morris stepped whole-heartedly into public affairs. When Franklin was elected as President of the Committee of Safety in 1775, organized for the defense of Philadelphia, Morris was named as Vice-President.

Morris sat as a delegate in the First Continental Congress at Carpenter's Hall, serving on the Committee for the establishment of an American naval force. He also was named to the Second Continental Congress at Independence Hall and signed the Declaration of Independence.

As a successful business man, with good connections and a thorough grasp of finance, Morris was named as Superintendent of Finance by Congress. This was a key position in the prosecution of the war. Washington's Army was in desperate need of supplies. Almost daily came requests for money to meet the payrolls, and funds for the purchase of military requirements. The conflict was

a test of the human spirit - with Washington's strategy of defense providing resistance of such an astonishing nature that Lord North in 1778 was obliged to say that "the war has lasted longer than was at first apprehended, much longer than any friend of this country (Great Britain) could wish. . ."

All Europe was amazed that the American "amateurs - in-arms" could stand up successfully against trained professional soldiers. It was apparent that the superb generalship of Washington was an unexpected factor in the conflict. Moreover, the will-to-fight of the Colonies, buttressed by the work of the Continental Congress, had produced unforeseen strength.

> It was plain to the British that they could not smash Washington and his army on the field by a decisive military blow. The grand British strategy was to win the war by financial attrition.

There was nothing new in the Second World War when the German and Japanese war machines attempted to dislocate the national economy of invaded countries by circulating counterfeit money. The Crown agents circulated spurious Continental notes in order to create inflation and break down the confidence in American paper currency. Hence, the origin of the phrase, "not worth a Continental". The Tory newspaper, Towne's Pennsylvania Evening Post, analyzed the American public debt in 1778 and concluded that the income value of the property of the whole nation was 25 million dollars less than the public debt.

General Washington's magnificient defensive plan calculated a war of attrition, too, but it demanded money and supplies. "Every day," Washington wrote to Morris, "discovers to me the increasing necessity of some money for the troops." For want of money and material, Georgia was taken and Charleston occupied by the British.

It was then the nation's foremost financial scientist was called upon by Congress to remedy the desperate situation of financing the services of supply for the gallant American forces.

A Banking System

In planning a course of financial action, Morris was in constant touch with his partner, Thomas Willing, and the canny Scottish-born lawyer, James Wilson. He also was in communication with Alexander Hamilton, then serving with Washington in the field.

The first and vital step taken by Morris was the formation of the "Pennsylvania Bank." The subscribers, won by the persuasian of Morris to the plan, met at the famed City Tavern on 2nd Street and proposed a capital of 300,000 pounds in the bank "to be established for furnishing a supply of provisions for the armies of the United States." The Pennsylvania Bank opened its doors on July 17th, 1780 on Front Street, two doors above Walnut.

The action taken is reminiscent of war loan drives of recent years. Even the ladies of the town, including Mrs. Morris and Franklin's daughter, Mrs. Bache, formed committees to canvass Philadelphia.

The Pennsylvania Bank, founded for war financing, not only purchased supplies but transported them to the Army. In short, it became an Army procurement agency. The result had the effect of blood plasma on the American military body. General Greene was put into the field by the new financing and forced the British back in the Carolina-Georgia theatre of operations. The Army of the South had received its much-needed supplies as a result of this banking measure.

"Banks," wrote James Wilson, Legal adviser to Robert Morris, "are the great engine calculated for carrying on domestic circulation. . . by them solid property is melting down."

Morris, as the Financier-General of the nation, conceived a new and more powerful engine, which could generate the kind of financial power visualized by his friend, Alexander Hamilton, for prosecuting the war.

This new engine was the Bank of North America - a national bank with a capital of $400,000 subscribed in shares of $400 in gold and silver. The notes issued by this bank were to be accepted for all debts and taxes.

Congress chartered this bank and, at a meeting of organization held at the City Tavern, Thomas Willing - the business partner of Robert Morris - was elected to handle its affairs.

The Bank of North America was opened for business on January 7th, 1782. It was located on the north side of Chestnut,

a little above 3rd Street. This location again invites attention to the historical pattern of sites in this area. . . the first chartered bank in the New World stood in the same city square as Franklin's home and obliquely faced the entrance of Carpenters' Hall at the south side of Chestnut Street.

The Bank of North America's operations were extremely successful. As a buttress to the nation's credit and as a stabilizing currency force, its highly effective aid to the military forces was a factor in the ultimate victory. Morris afterwards said that without the Bank, the national Treasury could not have functioned. Indeed, the Treasury owned five-eighths of the stock and its loans reached $400,000 - an enormous sum for the times and a weapon of major use in the war of financial attrition upon which the Crown force had come to base its hopes.

Setting up the mechanics of a national banking system was only one chore among many performed by Robert Morris as Financier-General. He was faced with finding money. Tax quotas on the several Colonies were frequently slow in being met. Morris insisted that the quotas be met by the various Colonies with hard money instead of supplies measured at their own prices. His plan was to set up a contract system for supplying the Army with its supplies.

Moreover, he was forced to walk on eggs in order to win extensions of foreign loans. Morris used his personal influence in persuading merchants to help him raise funds in every direction. His friend, Haym Salomon, and his partner, Thomas

Willing, gave him stalwart support. In 1780, he wrote to the President of Pennsylvania:

> "The late movements of the army have so entirely drained me of money that I have been obliged to pledge my personal credit very deeply in a variety of instances, besides borrowing money from my friends and advancing to promote the public service every shilling that I owned."

Despite this note, written at a time when heavy criticism was being directed at his policies, Morris did not despair. He understood the grand strategy of the war. And this understanding, together with his genius at fiscal operation, was a decisive factor in combating the pressure of financial attrition.

Senator From Pennsylvania

Washington, taking office as President of the United States, offered the Treasury position in his cabinet to Morris. The wartime Financier-General declined since his personal resources needed attention. Suggesting Alexander Hamilton for the Treasury post, he accepted Pennsylvania's offer of a seat in the United States Senate.

As Washington's next-door neighbor and close personal friend, Senator Morris, established in his home at 6th and Market Streets, continued to serve the nation when Philadelphia was the capital. Morris in the Senate was an indefatigable worker and a man of spirit. Maclay, his senatorial colleague, describes him

as being vigorous in debate. . . watching for a propitious opening, he "clearly and conclusively took his enemies to task."

Morris had sat as a delegate in the Constitutional Convention held a few years before at Independence Hall. During these sessions he was not particularly eloquent inasmuch as the Convention of 1787 was largely given over to discussion among the legal lights of the new nation. But in the upper chamber at Congress Hall, his knowledge of exports and imports, his long training in finance and commerce, placed him on sure ground. Moreover, he was a close counselor to the young Secretary of the Treasury, Hamilton, in measures to establish a national fiscal policy.

The home occupied by Robert Morris was only second to that of the Presidential Mansion in the capital's social functions. In the "Private Affairs of George Washington," Stephen Decatur, Jr. writes:

> "It may be remarked here that the Robert Morrises were pretty generally regarded as the leaders of fashion, an opinion shared by the Washingtons. In fact, Mrs. Morris was looked upon as the second lady of the so-called Republican Court, by which was meant Mrs. Washington's social circle, and the first in good taste and etiquette. At the drawing-rooms she was always seated at Mrs. Washington's right, and Mr. Morris occupied this position of honor when present at one of the President's dinners. The great respect shown Morris was in large measure due to the

invaluable services he had rendered in handling the financial affairs of the Revolution, often raising the necessary money by pledging his own credit."

The historical value of the site of the Morris house may be measured by a standard other than as a center of the capital's hospitality. It is to be evaluated for its connection with Robert Morris himself. Relatively few memorials exist to honor the man whose ability to handle the nation's finances successfully was a form of generalship that won in the battle waged along the economic front. Morris was Washington's courageous general "without uniform" in defeating the forces the attrition which threatened the cause of liberty throughtout the long War of Independence.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Location: within the
State of Pennsylvania Park

A three story house with a twelve foot front and a depth of twenty feet was the quarters for the State Department in Revolutionary War days. Called "The Office of Secretary of State For Foreign Affairs", this governmental function was headed by Robert R. Livingston, the young New Yorker, who had served on the famous Committee of Five, which reported the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

The Foreign Affairs Office in 1782 and 1783 was located on the east side of 6th, north of Chestnut Street. This three-story structure, together with a one-story building adjoining at the South, belonged to Peter S. Duponceau who was an assistant to Secretary of State Livingston. Duponceau was a man with

scientific and philological interests. For a long time, he was president of the American Philosophical Society. At the age of eighty, he wrote a treatise in the Chinese language.

Secretary Livingston's office was on the second floor front of the 6th Street building. In the rear room, the under-secretaries, Duponceau and Lewis R. Morris, afterwards Governor of Vermont, had their desks.

The only room downstairs on the ground floor was used by two clerks and an interpreter.

Many great figures of the Revolutionary War period visited the Secretary of State's modest quarters; Lafayette, Rochambeau, Madison, Morris, and Alexander Hamilton frequently climbed the narrow staircase to the Secretary's office.

In the middle of the last century, this house was demolished in order to make way for a group of store buildings.

FRANKLIN COURT

Location: within
recommended Area C.

The Homecoming

Almost eighty years of age, "the most famous private citizen in the world" was on his way home. Benjamin Franklin, crossing the Atlantic, had been away from home in the service of his country.

> "With the flood in the morning came a light breeze which brought us above Gloucester Point, in full view of dear Philadelphia! . . . My son-in-law came with a boat for us; we landed at Market Street Wharf where we were received by a crowd of people with huzzas and accompanied with acclamations to my door."

These are Franklin's own words of his homecoming from France in 1785. He tells the story modestly. The welcome was an enthusiastic outburst of a grateful people. Cannons roared, bells rang and the town cheered him as he proceeded up the four blocks to his home.

With America free and at peace, Franklin looked forward to his home . . . he was now to be at the side of his daughter and grandchildren that he had only read about in letters. . . he was coming from a nine year stay in France, years during which he had accomplished single-handedly the singular victory of winning the French as America's wartime ally. . . he looked forward to his home in Philadelphia as Washington had looked upon Mount Vernon . . . and now he turned, at long last, into the narrow court leading from the south side of Market Street to his own dwelling-place.

Here, suffering from a painful stone, he was to spend the remaining five years of his life. . . here, he was to crown a lifetime of public service by serving as the President of Pennsylvania and as the "balance-wheel" in the Convention that shaped the Constitution of the United States. Here, he was to round out his life-long interest in science and philosophy with many a memorable letter and paper, adding to mankind's store of wisdom and knowledge.

Letters From London

Franklin's home, a three-story structure, built of stone and bricks, stood between 3rd and 4th Street in a court "entered through a narrow passage" from the south side of Market Street.

Construction in his home started in 1764 but, even then, the affairs of his country called him away from this undertaking. He journeyed to England as agent and peacemaker for the Colonies, living on Craven Street in London, and appearing before the House of Commons as a defender of American rights.

Yet, as his correspondence from London readily proves, Franklin's heart was in the home that he had planned according to his own needs.

In his absence, Samuel Rhoades, a master builder, had charge of the construction of the new house. Rhoades was a warm friend of Franklin's and had been a member of the Junto. He later became Mayor of Philadelphia amd a delegate to the First Continental Congress. Rhoades planned and designed the early building of the Pennsylvania Hospital, which Franklin had helped to found.

Franklin wrote to Rhoades from London in 1765:

> "As to the House, I am sensible that I give you a great deal of trouble, and I doubt not your care to get it finished, but it seems to me that the workmen have been unkind to keep Mrs. Franklin so unsettled..."

Meantime, Franklin - showing the same degree of interest as Washington and Jefferson had shown in the details of making home life comfortable and attractive - was exchanging letters with his wife, Deborah, about the new house. He revealed concern as to the workmanship.

In 1765, Franklin wrote to his wife:

"I almost wish I had left directions not to paint the house til my return but I suppose tis done before this time..."

Again, in the same year, Franklin wrote to Deborah:

"I should have wished to have been present at the finishing of the kitchen. . . you mention nothing of the furnace. If that iron one is not set, let it alone til my return when I shall bring a more convenient copper one. . . The well I expected would have been dug in the winter or early in the spring but I hear nothing of it.

"Paint the wainscot a dead white," he wrote, "paper the walls blue and tack the gilt border round just above the surbase and under the cornish."

On another occasion, he wrote:

"I am excessively hurried, being, every hour that I am awake, either abroad to speak with members of Parliament or taken up with people coming to me at home concerning our American affairs."

Nevertheless, his thoughts turned constantly to the new house. From her husband in London, Deborah received china, blankets, bed-ticking and "blue mohair stuff. . .for the curtains of the Blue Chamber. The fashion is to make one curtain only for each window."

Mrs. Franklin, a practical woman, who in earlier years had helped to keep shop in "Poor Richard's" first business enterprise, sent word that their home was coming along nicely: She wrote:

> "In the room downstairs is the sideboard which is very handsome and plain. . . the little south room I have papered as the walls were very much soiled. In this room is a carpet I bought cheap for its goodness and nearly new . . . the room we call yours has in it a desk. . . (and) a large chest with all the writings, the boxes of glasses for the music and for the electricity and for all your clothes. . ."

Rhoades, the builder, contracted with one David Rose, brickmaster, to supply the bricks for the house; Will Anderson executed the plastering on the house and David Beard constructed the well which had so much concerned Franklin.

The earliest description of Franklin's home is recorded in a survey made by America's oldest fire insurance company, founded by Franklin, the Philadelphia Contributionship. In quaint language, the survey states:

> ". . . a house Belonging to Benjamin Franklin, situate on the South Side of High Street Between third and fourth Streets where his familys dwells.
>
> 34 feet square - 3 storys high - 14 & 9 inch walls.

3 rooms on a floor-partitions in the eastermost part of the house. . . 9 inch brick walls to the Garet floor. . .

in the westernmost part studed & plastered. . . East Room below wainScuted with freth Cornish all around - four pedements with freth Bed. . .

a rich Chimney piece, 2 fluted Cullums & half pilasters with intabliture. . . all the Second Story wainScuted pedistal high. . .

the third Story - Garet plaster'd away out on roof. . . 2 large painhouses with trusses at each end. . . all new . . . kitchen in celler.

Franklin's Headquarters

So greatly needed were his services as Agent General for the Americans in London, Franklin did not return to his house until 1775. He had not arrived in time to be present when Deborah, his wife, died.

But it was not to settle down and enjoy the house he had planned. As soon as he set foot in Philadelphia, Franklin was told of the battles at Lexington and Concord. On the day after his arrival, he was named to sit in the Second Continental Congress, delegates of which already were gathering in Philadelphia.

And so it happened that the house he had built would become the planning-headquarters for the man who mobilized and

directed the military defense of Philadelphia. Here, he was busy tending to the organization of the militia, the selection of officers for armed boats, the requisitioning of medicine and gunpowder.

In this house, he undoubtedly drafted his "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union", a plan for national unity which he read before Congress.

It was also while he lived in this home that Congress appointed him Postmaster-General which, in effect, was to organize the vital system of communications needed for unity and defense among the colonists from New England to the South.

It was in this house that he served on the Committee of Five, which, with Jefferson as its chairman, reported the draft of the Declaration of Independence to Congress.

And from this house, he set forth on a July morning to affix his signature to the Declaration of Independence. At the age of seventy, he was the oldest signer.

In this home, he packed his "very white" linen, his fur cap, and papers, as the Continental Congress commissioned him to make his famous trip to France in quest of aid for the American cause.

Too Small For A Growing Family

Franklin's long stay in France, from 1777 to 1785, ended when Congress gave him long-delayed permission to return from

the diplomatic front in Europe. He came home cheerfully, believing that "his public life was over and he was finally free for science."

He resumed his residence, surrounded by his daughter's family in the house he had planned. The area of the house had become known as Franklin Place, or Franklin Court.

> "I have public interest enough." he wrote from his home to a friend, "to preserve one from ennui, and private amusement besides in conversation, books, my garden, and cribbage. Considering our well-furnished, plentiful market as the best of gardens, I am turning mine, in the midst of which my house stands, into grass plots and gravel walks, with trees and flowering shrubs."

Franklin's mind, always active in search of practical improvements turned to "an addition to the house I lived in" as he informed his sister, "it being too small for a growing family . . . I propose to have in it a large room for my library and instruments, with two good bed chambers and two garrets. The library is to be even with the floor of my best chamber. . ."

A while later, he wrote to his sister again, "To the east end of my dwelling house, I have made an addition sixteen and a half feet wide, and thirty-three feet long, that is the whole length of the old house, so that the front and back of the old and new building range even and the row of windows are continued so as to appear but one building."

It was natural that Franklin desired a large dining room. The most notable persons of the new nation as well as visiting personages from abroad came to see the aging philosopher. Few of the friends of his youth remained alive but he wrote, "I find an agreeable society among their children and grandchildren." In this climate of hospitality his new dining room was built to accommodate twenty-four at the table. . . "it being 16 feet wide and 30½ feet long."

New Buildings Added

Franklin's ingenuity devoted itself to further improvements of his property. Writing to Ferdinand Grand in 1787, he observed: "Building is an old man's amusement; the advantage is for his posterity."

The main market of Philadelphia was now extended past the Market Street front which Franklin now owned. He therefore tore down two houses on this street front and built three new structures in their stead. . .

> ". . . the rents such a situation must afford has been one of my inducements in building these houses. They are of brick and each 24 feet wide by 45 feet deep and three stories high."

Eye-witness accounts of Franklin Court in the days when the dean of American diplomacy lived there, supplement the picture afforded by Franklin's own words. Colonel Robert Carr gave this description:

"The mansion was a plain brick building, three stories high, with forty feet front and thirty feet deep with an entry through the center. There was a large parlor on the east side of the entry and two rooms on the west side, with a door between them.

The kitchen was in the basement, with an icehouse under it."

Franklin's study was the northwest room on the first floor, according to Carr. The philosopher-stateman slept in the southwest room on the second floor. In the addition made to the original house, the American Philosophical Society met before Philosophical Hall was ready.

Moreover, as will be seen, the newly-born State of Pennsylvania was governed from these very rooms.

A few fine sycamore trees graced a grass lawn on the south side of the lot, surrounded by brick walls on three sides.

On the north side of the lot was an open space of 100 feet square. Here, facing Market Street were the other buildings, built for income, which are described by Franklin in his will:

The two"new and larger" houses were erected after demolishing the three old houses on Market Street - "also another on the lot which formerly was the passage to my dwelling, and also a printing office between my dwelling and the front houses."

A Philosopher At Home

One of the most graphic accounts of Franklin in his home upon his return from France is given by the Rev. Mandsseh Cutler of Massachusetts. This visitor to Franklin Court found the aging scientist "sitting upon a grass plot under a very large mulberry, with several other gentlemen and two or three ladies."

> "The tea table was spread under a tree, Mrs. Bache, Franklin's only daughter, who lived with him at this home, served the tea. . . Mrs. Bache had three children of her own, over whom she seemed no kind of command, but who appeared to be excessively fond of their Grandpa."

Franklin took Cutler into his library, which was the largest in America, and showed him curiosities and various household inventions, including a long artificial arm which contained a mechanical hand for plucking books from the top shelf of the library.

> "Nothwithstanding his age," noted Cutler, "his manners are perfectly easy and everything about him seems to diffuse an unrestrained freedom and happiness."

In Franklin Place, the venerable Dr. Franklin - as he was known - assumed his role as elder statesman with an energetic sense of duty. As Chief Executive of Pennsylvania, he presided at the Council meetings with his celebrated commonsense and patience.

During the summer in 1787, he suffered considerably yet managed to exercise a profound influence upon the developments in the Constitutional Convention at Independence Hall. As a delegate, he frequently composed the differences among the younger men in the Convention, and it was upon his motion that the United States Constitution was signed.

As Carl Van Doren has pointed out, Franklin's address to the delegates at the last session was looked upon as the literary masterpiece of the Convention.

A Famous Passageway

From his days as a young printer and tradesman in Philadelphia, Franklin served his fellow man. His city, state, and country as well as the world at large were enriched by his mind and his ability to get things done.

In Philadelphia, he had established the nation's first independent hospital, the nation's first fire fighting company, the nation's first fire insurance company, the city's first street sanitation and police force. He had founded the nation's first learned society and had stimulated the American genius for scientific and mechanical matters. No college man himself, he fostered the beginnings of the University of Pennsylvania.

As a powerful influence in the creation of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, he stands among the immortals. Moreover, he had buttressed America's position in the world through his exceptional gift for

the diplomatic arts. By dint of his own achievements in scientific investigation, he had given prestige to the new nation in the eyes of the world. He was venerated by persons in every walk of American life.

On April 17th, 1790 at the age of 84, Franklin died in Franklin Court. His beloved house, constructed upon his own design, no longer stands but Franklin Court still remains with its arched passageway to Market Street and an entrance from Chestnut Street, almost directly opposite to the entrance of Carpenters' Hall.

Here in this famous passageway, home of Franklin the most famous editor and publisher in the Colonies, a number of famous periodicals were published during the course of the 19th Century. In this court, for example, James Wilson, grandfather of President Woodrow Wilson, lived when he published "The Aurora" in 1813.

Franklin Court survives today as ground enshrined by memories that are brightly threaded into the fabric of national history.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE SITE

Location: in recommended Area D.

"The Soul Of Our Country"

The Southwest corner of 7th and Market Streets in Philadelphia is the landmark of the greatest political document in the history of Western civilization. . . "the soul of our country."

In a house which stood on this ground until 1883, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence.

No shred of doubt exists that the Declaration came into being on this property. The location of the immortal document's authorship was verified by Thomas Jefferson himself.

This Market Street site is only two blocks from Independence Hall. Here, as a member of the Continental Congress in 1776, Thomas Jefferson occupied lodgings in the house owned by Jacob Graff, a brick layer.

In response to an inquiry made by a friend, Dr. James Mease, of Philadelphia, in 1825, Jefferson answered by naming the exact place in which his quill pen set down the timeless words announcing the birth of the new nation. Jefferson stated the facts from "written proofs in my possession". In his own words, he

> "lodged in the house of a Mr. Graaf, (Jefferson's spelling of Graff) a new brick house, three stories high, of which I rented the second floor, consisting of a parlor and bedroom ready-furnished. In that parlor I wrote habitually, and in it wrote this paper particularly. The proprietor (Graaf) was a young man, son of a German, and then newly married. I think he was a bricklayer, and that his house was on the south side of Market Street, probably between Seventh and Eighth Streets, and, if not the only house on that part of the street, I am sure there were few others near it."

This, as all evidence made positive, was the house of Graff, the brick-layer, which stood on the presentday site of 7th & Market Streets.

Congressman Jefferson

Jefferson's first appearance in Philadelphia as a delegate to the Second Continental Congress was on June 20th, 1775. He lodged with Benjamin Randolph, a cabinet-maker whose shop was located on Chestnut Street, west of 3rd.

Jefferson, the tall, red-haired Virginian lawyer, was only 33 when, in the spring of 1776, he returned to Philadelphia to take up his duties again after four months absence. Grief and illness had but recently beset him. He had lost his second daughter in 1774; his mother had died in March 1775; his wife was in poor health and he himself had been stricken with illness. He arrived in Philadelphia on May 14th after the 280 mile journey.

Jefferson had not been a member of the First Continental Congress but, as Marie Kimball, his biographer, points out "his spirit animated the delegates." Now, as a delegate to the Second Continental Congress, he plunged deeply into the tasks necessitated by the growing demand among the Colonists for independence.

In Philadelphia, on May 23rd, a note in his account book states: "Took lodgings at Graaf's." In the same account book is an item of 35 shillings paid to Graff for a week's lodging: additional items reveal that his expenses were not different from the Congressman who arrives in Washington today. A doll for his daughter . . . a toothbrush . . . a watch repaired . . . a straw hat . . . hair cut and shave . . . refreshments. These items are noted together with the mention of a violin string

purchased from Michael Hillegas, who has the distinction of being the nation's first musical store proprietor and the first United States Treasurer.

Everyday occurrences - these jottings in Jefferson's book during the first days of his return to Congress in May - yet destiny was setting the stage for him. On May 15th, the Virginia Convention at Williamsburg raised the Continental flag on the Capitol and instructed its Congressional delegates to "propose to that respectable body to declare the United Colonies free and independent states." On that very same day, at Independence Hall, the resolution, drafted by John Adams, was adopted, recommending that the various colonies assume all powers of government.

The Great Declaration

From the settling of Jamestown, it had taken 176 years of American Colonial history to reach the portentous moment on June 7th, 1776, when Virginia's Richard Henry Lee at Independence Hall offered the resolution "that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be free and independent states..."

And, now, events moved with astonishing swiftness:

On June 8th and 10th, the Continental Congress discussed the resolution of independence.

However, it was decided to appoint a Committee of five members to draft a declaration.

The five members of Congress selected for this action were from every section of the Colonies and were composed of a wide range of ages:

Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, 33.
John Adams, of Massachusetts, 41.
Benjamin Franklin, of Pennsylvania, 70.
Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, 55.
Robert Livingston, of New York, 30.

The Committee authorized its chairman, Jefferson, to write the rough draft.

Within the next seventeen days, the flow of inspired words from Thomas Jefferson's pen gave structure and arrangement to the principles which were "an expression of the American mind."

In a letter to his close friend, James Madison, Jefferson has recounted the inspired seventeen days during which the Declaration was composed:

"The committee for drawing the Declaration of Independence desired me to do it. It was accordingly done, and being approved by them, I reported it to the House on Friday, the 28th of June, when it was read and ordered to lie on the table.

"The committee of five met; no such thing as a subcommittee was proposed, but they unanimously pressed on myself alone

to undertake the draught. I consented; I drew it, but before I reported it to the committee, I communicated it separately to Dr. Franklin and Mr. Adams, requesting their corrections, because they were the two members of whose judgements and amendments I wished most to have the benefit before presenting it to the committee . . . Their alterations were two or three only, and merely verbal. I then wrote a fair copy, reported it to the committee, and from then, unaltered to Congress."

The Declaration Is Adopted

On Friday, June 28th, the Committee of Five reported the draft of the Declaration of Independence to Congress, which "properly laid the document on the table."

On July 2nd, the Committee of the Whole reported in favor of the paragraph in the Lee resolution affecting independence.

On July 3rd and 4th, the Congress discussed the draft of the Declaration of Independence, making changes in some particulars.

On July 4th, John Hancock, the president of Congress, signed the Declaration. John Thomson, the Secretary of Congress attested it. The Declaration, signed by members of Congress in Independence Hall's East Room, now belongs to the ages as the affirmation of the principle that the

purpose and function of government is to protect human rights.

John Dunlap, "the greatest of all Colonial printers," printed the Declaration on the night of July 4th. The Committee of five was "ordered to superintend & correct the press." It may be, suggests Julian P. Boyd, the librarian of Princeton University, that Jefferson himself, as chairman of the Committee may have read personally the proofs of the document, making type corrections that very night.

"Felicity of Expression"

Alone in the parlor of the German bricklayer's home on Market Street, the young gentleman from Virginia, burdened with care concerning his ill wife a week's journey distant, created the most significant political document of social wisdom of all times.

How had a thirty-three year old "freshman delegate" been chosen to draft the Declaration?

There were more reasons than one, according to John Adams, who wrote the following:

"Mr. Jefferson came into Congress in June, 1775 and brought with him a reputation for letters, science, and a happy talent to composition. Writings of his were handed about remarkable for the felicity of expression. Though a silent member of Congress, he was so prompt, frank, explicit, and decisive upon committees and in

conversation . . . that he soon seized upon my heart and I gave him my vote and did all in my power to procure the votes of others. I think he had one more vote than any other and that placed him at the head of the Committee. I had the next highest and that placed me second."

Thus, the two men, Adams and Jefferson, were linked by the Declaration in a destiny that ran parallel through the years: Each was to be elected to the Presidency and the Vice-presidency of the United States; each was to serve in President Washington's official family; each died on the same day - significantly, on July 4th, 1826 - the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration.

In The Bricklayer's Home

In the warm June nights, the light in the room at 7th & Market Streets flickered on Jefferson's paper. He entitled it: A DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED. In amending it before adoption, Congress inserted the word "GENERAL" before "CONGRESS."

Jefferson, writing to Ellen Coolidge in 1825, tells how he wrote the Declaration in Mr. Graff's house:

"Now I happen still to possess the writing-box on which it was written. It was made from a drawing on my own by Ben. Randolph, a cabinetmaker in whose house I took my first lodgings on my arrival in Philadelphia in May, 1776, and I have used it ever since.

It claims no merit of particular beauty. It is plain, neat, convenient, and, taking no more room on the writing table than a moderate quarto volume, it yet displays itself sufficiently for any writing. . ."

Mr. Graff's House

The house at the southwest corner of 7th and Market Streets - "the Declaration of Independence house" - was three and a half stories high. It was constructed of brick in 1775 by J. Graff, Jr. who had purchased the plot from Dr. E. Physick. At the time it was, according to Jefferson, one of the few houses in that vicinity of Market Street.

Jefferson occupied the whole second floor. The rear room was Jefferson's bedroom. The apartment that opened upon Market Street was his study or sitting room.

The young delegate took his breakfast at the City Tavern, 2nd Street, north of Walnut, before repairing to the Continental Congress session which commenced promptly at nine o'clock every morning. Independence Hall was only a three minute walk from his lodgings at Mr. Graff's.

Living in the house at the time was the two year old son of Mr. Graff. Jefferson, always interested in engineering, architecture, and public works, was later in life to know this boy, Frederick, as a notable engineer and the greatest authority in the nation on public water systems.

Curiously enough, it was Benjamin Henry Latrobe, friend of Jefferson, who, started young Graff on his career. Latrobe, who planned the National Capitol at Washington and designed the Cathedral at Baltimore, hired Graff and, impressed by his ability, dispatched him to build the Bank of Deposit at Norfolk. A monument to Frederick Graff stands today in the garden of the early water-works near the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

Many other occupants of the Declaration of Independence House succeeded the Graff family but the most distinguished was James Wilson, who lived here in 1791. A Scottish-born lawyer, Wilson, as a Pennsylvania delegate to the Federal Constitutional Convention, played an important role in framing the Charter of Government. He is often referred to as "The Father of the Constitution." He also was the prime mover in the establishment of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, and was appointed by President Washington to the first United States Supreme Court benoh as Associate Justice.

Several Philadelphia merchants occupied the premises after Wilson's residence, including Simon Gratz, who was prominent in civic affairs and a founder of The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Simon's sister, Rebecca Gratz, was the inspiration for Walter Scott in creating the figure of Rebecca in his celebrated novel, "Ivanhoe."

During the 19th Century, the famed landmark was used for mercantile purposes until its demolition in 1883.

Historical Perspective

The question naturally arises: why was the Declaration of Independence house, a priceless American inheritance, torn down? The question is basic since it can be asked of other nationally famed sites located in the area of Independence Hall.

The answer rests in the fact that these buildings were removed in days prior to the development of historical perspective which can come only with the passage of sufficient years. Time evaluates the raw materials of history. When many of these sites disappeared, a generation abided whose members were contemporaries of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams; their fathers had looked upon Washington and Franklin as we look today on our fellow-citizens in high offices.

It was not time but space that sharpened the historical vision of the nation, when a European, the Marquis de Lafayette, looking upon the world-important events of independence from the far-away vantage point of the Old World, aroused the American people in 1824 with his visit to those scenes which recalled the genesis of American liberty to his mind. Americans then began to see that these scenes were no longer commonplace but had been transfigured into meaningful expressions of their national life.

Jefferson in a letter to Ellen Coolidge revealed himself as mildly astonished, yet indubitably pleased when, a year after Lafayette's visit, Dr. Mease asked him about the site upon which

the principles of American independence were shaped into body and substance. However, two wars have been fought on a world-wide scale and thousands of Americans have died within our own time to keep alive the principles born in the Declaration house. These crucial years have heightened the sense of value which Americans feel toward the places that belong to them in their common bond of national survival under a free government.

CHRIST CHURCH

Location: in recommended Area E.

Christ Church is a monument of great importance to the American nation.

Standing on the west side of 2nd Street, north of Market Street, Christ Church is visited by thousands of people of every denomination from every state in the Republic.

It is a shrine of American patriotism and a magnificent example of church architecture in the Colonial period.

The chime of eight bells, brought from England in 1754, rang when the Declaration of Independence was hailed in 1776. These bells, together with the Liberty Bell, were taken to a safe refuge when Howe's redcoats occupied

the city in 1777. These are the bells referred to in the closing pages of "Evangeline," Longfellow's celebrated poem.

The Continental Congress attended a service of fasting and prayer in Christ Church, directly after the Lexington minute-men had fought their famous battle in 1775.

During their constant association with Philadelphia, George and Martha Washington worshipped at Christ Church. During his terms as Chief Executive of the United States, Washington occupied pew No. 58 regularly. This same pew was also held by John Adams upon succeeding Washington in the Presidential office.

Robert Morris, the financial strategist who headed the Revolutionary War battle against economic attrition, occupied pew No. 52

Francis Hopkinson, signer of the Declaration of Independence and America's first native music composer, regularly worshipped in pew No. 65. His illustrious son, Judge Joseph Hopkinson, author of "Hail Columbia", also occupied this same pew.

Betsy Ross, the heroine known to every school child as "the maker of the Stars and Stripes," held pew No. 12.

Benjamin Franklin's family pew is No. 70. He was a member of the committee that built the steeple and imported the

famous bells. This great philosopher and his wife, Deborah, rest in a tomb - visited by thousands of Americans annually - in Christ Church Burial Ground, at the southeast corner of 5th and Arch Streets.

General John Cadwalader, of Revolutionary fame, and his family had pew No. 55.

The visitor who enters the doors of Christ Church recalls the stalwart patriots in the nation's struggle for independence and the spiritual strength they gathered within these walls in hours of worship.

The visitor is also reminded of the historical association of many great men who, in death, as well as in life, were received into Christ Church.

General John Forbes, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Troops, and victor at Fort Duquesne in the French-Indian War, is buried in the chancel.

The funeral of Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, first president of the Continental Congress, was held at this church. He is now buried at William and Mary College, Virginia.

Governor John Penn, the last of the Provincial Governors, and Bishop William White, a founder of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, lie buried within the church.

In the burial yard, surrounding the Church edifice, Senator Robert Morris, financier-general appointed by the Continental Congress, and James Wilson, "father of the U. S. Constitution," and General Charles Lee, of the Continental Army, and Pierce Butler, a South Carolina signer of the Constitution are buried.

As has been said previously, Benjamin Franklin is buried in the 5th and Arch Street Burial Ground, nearby the church. Others interred in this Christ Church cemetery (purchased by the Church in 1719), are Dr. Philip Syng Physick, "father of American surgery"; Michael Hillegas, first Treasurer of the United States; Colonel James Innes, Attorney General of Virginia; Frederick Smythe, Chief Justice of the Province of New Jersey from 1764 to 1776; and Commodores Clement Biddle, William Bainbridge, Thomas Truxton, and John Montgomery Dale - naval heroes in the War of 1812. Four signers of the Declaration of Independence - Francis Hopkinson, Dr. Benjamin Rush, Joseph Hewes, and George Ross - lie buried in this sacred ground.

Franklin

Architectural Achievement

Christ Church is rich in historic association, beginning with its inception as an edifice belonging to the Episcopal congregation in Colonial times.

The first church building was completed before 1697. Governor Nicholson, of Maryland, was a liberal subscriber. It was twice altered within the next thirty years and, in 1727, further alterations were begun around the former structure. The building was completed in 1747, and the tower was finished in 1754.

It is natural to suppose that a building program stretching over such a long period of time would have invited suggestions for design and planning by several persons. Historical researchers link the names of James Porteus and Dr. John Kearsley, to the design of this impressive structure. Porteus was an early Philadelphia builder and an associator of the Carpenter's Company. Dr. John Kearsley, a leading physician, was gifted with architectural ability and a keen executive capacity. Two other noted builders, Robert Smith and John Harrison, also figure in the story of the church building's construction. Without passing upon the merits of claims for the chief credit of the design, one fact is salient: the builders achieved a structural masterpiece that was held to be one of the finest examples of architecture in America before the Revolution.

The interior of the church represents its original arrangements when Washington and other patriots attended services. In 1834, Thomas U. Walter, architect of Girard College and of the dome and extensions of the Capitol at Washington, worked on interior aspects of the historic church.

COLONIAL LANDMARK

Arriving by ship on the Delaware in Colonial days, newcomers saw the imposing steeple of Christ Church, 190 feet high, towering over Philadelphia. The spire was surmounted in those days by a crown but this was replaced by a mitre when the Right Reverend William White became Bishop of Pennsylvania in 1787.

Christ Church was a Colonial landmark - a symbol of religious life in America as well as a distinguished edifice.

The Church was founded by a provision in the original charter granted to William Penn, a Quaker, by Charles the Second. The Church was chartered by the Penn family (who afterwards held family pew No. 60,) and received monetary grants from William the Third.

Queen Anne presented the Holy Communion silver in 1708.

The Parish Library was started in the reign of William and Mary, and contains gifts from Queen Anne.

The baptismal font dates from 1695. Bishop William White, Francis Hopkinson, and other noted Americans were baptized from this font.

The church organ, first installed in 1728, has been rebuilt. The candelabra is dated to 1749. The white and gold pulpit was made by John Folwell in 1770. The Lord's Table, enclosed by the new altar, was made just after the Revolutionary War by Jonathan Gostelowe, a Vestryman. Standing by the altar is

the Cathedra, first Episcopal chair in America, made by John Swanwick and presented to Bishop White in 1787.

FOUNDATION STONE

Christ Church is a foundation stone of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America.

The conventions which led to the establishment of the American Church were held in Christ Church in 1785 and 1789. With the Rev. Dr. William White presiding, the Prayer Book was adopted, the Constitution was framed, and steps taken to secure the Anglican Episcopate. The convention of 1785 framed an address to the Church of England, requesting the Archbishops and Bishops "to confer the Episcopate character" on bishops chosen in the States. This address was delivered by John Adams, then United States Minister to England, to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Rev. Dr. William White, Chaplain of Congress and associated with Christ Church through his long clerical career, was consecrated in 1787 as a Bishop by the Archbishop of Canterbury. As Bishop of Pennsylvania, this distinguished Rector of Christ Church worked zealously in the formation of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The first House of Bishops in the United States assembled for the first time in the small upper Northeast Room in

Christ Church during the General Convention of 1789. With Bishop Seabury, of Connecticut, and Bishop Provost, of New York, Bishop White composed the required number of three Bishops, and the Church in America could now ordain its own priests and consecrate its own bishops.

"Christ Church is the Mother Church of the Diocese of Pennsylvania because it was the first Church of England in the Colony." Through the influence of the congregation, St. Paul's Church was started in 1761, St. Peter's was established in 1761, and St. James Church was founded in 1809.

Under the gentle but dynamic direction of Bishop William White, "Episcopal Academy, A Country Day School for Boys" was established. This famed Academy represents a great step forward in American education.

One of the first Sunday Schools in the United States was founded at Christ Church by Bishop White in 1788. "The Rector laid before the vestry a plan of a free school for boys, to be under the care of the trustees of the Episcopal Academy, intended to include, when sufficient funds should be raised, a Sunday School, as also a school for girls."

A Patriotic Shrine

On June 25, 1775 members of the Continental Congress

met in Christ Church and heard a sermon by Dr. William Smith on "The Present Situation in American Affairs." It is said that this sermon helped in shaping sentiment against the foreign rule of America.

During the Revolutionary War period and in the days that followed when the nation was undergoing its constitutional development, Christ Church was a source of spiritual guidance to the men who envisioned a strong, free nation under Divine Providence. Among the American patriots who were present at Christ Church for services in the stirring days of the 1770's one finds John Adams, Samuel Adams, Roger Sherman, Philip Livingston, George Clinton, Philip Schuyler, John Jay, Benjamin Franklin, Peyton Randolph, Richard Henry Lee, Patrick Henry, and John Hancock.

Christ Church is a beautiful Colonial edifice of major national importance as a shrine of patriotic and historic character. It means much to the American spirit and, in this sense, transcends denominational lines. At present, hemmed in by old mercantile lofts and obsolete buildings, the grandeur of its architecture is concealed. Truly, this celebrated shrine deserves attention as a significant landmark in national history.

THE MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION WILL COOPERATE WITH THE RECOMMENDED PROGRAM OF THE COMMISSION

by

Bernard Samuel,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia is proud of its historic sites and shrines.

More than a century and a half has passed since the Declaration of Independence and the Consitution of the United States were born at Independence Hall. In this long period, the City of Philadelphia has faithfully fulfilled its stewardship of the old State House by preserving this incomparable shrine for posterity. Every year, several hundred thousands of Americans enter the doors of Independence Hall and stand in silent reverence before the Liberty Bell. It is a great and memorable experience for every patriotic American. Our city extends a warm welcome to these visitors, who come from every state in the Union in order to see the patriotic shrines that mark the nation's very birth.

Philadelphians are glad to share these historic treasures with their fellow-citizens throughout America.

The popular interest in Independence Hall mounts with each succeeding year. During the war, for example, the City of Philadelphia took steps to provide hospitality and recreation for the large number of visiting men and women in uniform. It was found that these men and women in the services - representing a wide cross-section of America - expressed a prime interest in visiting historic shrines during their stay in Philadelphia. The reason for this widespread interest in Philadelphia's patriotic shrines, I think, is evident. These historic places are vitalized symbols of those principles which every American cherishes as guide-posts in the national way of life. The American who stands in the chamber where the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution were adopted cannot but feel inspired by his contact with this room, the very spot from which the greatest nation in the history of the world has grown.

The sites of historic interest adjacent to Independence Hall are also a source of inspirational patriotism to every American. Carpenters' Hall, the Second Bank of the United States, the Shippen-Wistar House, and many other structures of eminent historic interest are visited by thousands of Americans annually. In addition to the Colonial and Federal period structures still in existence, many pre-Revolutionary War churches stand within a short walking distance of Independence Hall. Moreover, a good many sites of bygone days recall to mind all the

stirring memories connected with the illustrious events and personalities in America's early growth.

By and large, the historic structures and sites near Independence Hall, as well as the Shrine of Liberty itself, have been encompassed by the tidal flow of mercantile progress during the last century. By good fortune, however, many priceless shrines have survived in the midst of the business and mercantile growth which had taken place in this area during the last century.

Philadelphia is naturally gratified that the State and Federal governments have taken cognizance of the vital necessity of preserving these shrines for future generations. The urgency of a conservation program for these shrines has won support from every quarter. The need of providing a suitable and dignified setting for the most cherished historical possessions in national life has been stated repeatedly by many organizations which have studied the matter. It is reasonable to state that the priceless historic sites adjacent to Independence Hall are spiritual resources of lasting value to the city, state, and nation and that, as such, they should be conserved for future generations in a proper environment.

The commonwealth of Pennsylvania is now committed to the development of a State Park, stretching northward from Independence Hall. This program, which meets with the approval of the Philadelphia City Planning Commission, has the complete cooperation of my administration.

I have been apprised of the recommendations made by the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission in their report to the Congress of the United States. These recommendations, I note, have been approved and endorsed by the Philadelphia City Planning Commission. This Commission was created on December 21st, 1942 under Ordinance of City Council. Its function is to present the Mayor of Philadelphia periodically with recommendations for public improvements. It is also to be noted that the recommendations of the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission are related completely with the comprehensive program of improvement in this general area which has been proposed by the City Planning Commission. Since the municipal administration is guided in its post-war development operations by studies made by the City Planning Commission, it is gratifying to find that complete accord exists between the specific recommendations of the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission with the over-all studies and recommendations made by the City Planning Commission.

My Administration will lend every assistance and full support to the recommendations made by the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission. A splendid opportunity exists for the Federal, State, and City Governments to cooperate in a far-reaching program of protection and beautification of America's priceless heirlooms in the Independence Hall area. The Municipal Administration of the City of Philadelphia will act promptly in a spirit of full cooperation with the Federal Government in its

action upon bringing to realization those recommendations made by the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission.

CITY DEVELOPMENT IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROJECT

by

Philadelphia City Planning Commission

Edward Hopkinson, Jr., Chairman

The report of the National Shrines Park Commission has been submitted to the Philadelphia City Planning Commission, containing the five major recommendations for Federal action as follows:

A. East Mall
B. South Walk
C. Franklin House Site
D. Jefferson House Site
E. Christ Church and Surroundings

The Planning Commission is happy to state that all the recommended projects are in accord with the Commission's plans for the area and fit in harmoniously with the improvements recommended in the surrounding areas.

The full benefit of the proposed East Mall project will be more fully achieved if the atmosphere of 18th Century Philadelphia in the area surrounding the historic shrines is to some degree retained and enhanced. The visitor will have a more complete experience if he may wander through streets and gardens which will give him a background of the kind of city in which the great events took place.

The neighborhood around Independence Hall, particularly to the south of the East Mall, is rich in 18th Century buildings. Within the ten-block area, from Walnut to Lombard Street between Second and Fifth Streets, the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, in a survey made in 1934, designated 73 structures built during the 18th and early 19th centuries as buildings of architectural interest. Five of these were churches, one a market building and the remainder residences.

That the 18th Century quality of this area is fast disappearing is shown by the fact that eight of the 73 structures have been demolished since the 1934 survey, including exceptional examples of Georgian architecture formerly at 318-322 Delancey Street, where now a vacant lot is all that remains. Some of the former homes are now used for basket storage, warehousing, and one is vacant and open. In addition, doorways and other examples of Georgian woodwork have been removed from structures still standing.

A most important activity that should be carried on in connection with the East Mall Project is the preservation of

this historic area, its rehabilitation to provide desirable living; keeping and maintaining irreplaceable 18th Century houses and removing objectionable later structures that are out of character to the neighborhood. This the City of Philadelphia intends to do through its newly-appointed Redevelopment Authority.

The City Planning Commission, charged by the Redevelopment Law with the responsibility of certifying areas in need of rehabilitation, has included the entire area between Delaware Avenue and Seventh Street from Vine to Lombard Streets in its list of redevelopment areas to be presented to City Council for approval for detailed study.

The Redevelopment Authority is prepared to negotiate with private developers on the possibility of redeveloping this area under its supervision, the land to be acquired by the Authority under its power of eminent domain recently confirmed by a decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Plans for the Historic Residence Section of the "Old City Redevelopment Area"

The Planning Commission, in accordance with the Act, has prepared a preliminary site plan for the Old City Redevelopment Area. The plan for the historic residence section, bounded by Second Street, Fifth Street, Lombard Street and the rear of properties on Walnut Street, calls for repair and renovation of all architecturally significant houses for modern living, preserving their 18th Century character, the elimination of later alley structures, and the opening up of back yards and

gardens. (See illustration #9.) On the present taxicab garage and parking lot at Fourth Street and Willing's Alley, (A), and on the area now primarily industrial between Chancellor and Spruce Streets and Second and Third Streets, (B), this plan proposes the clearing of existing structures and the erection of new apartment houses designed in harmony with the older buildings. This will remove inappropriate neighborhood factors and strengthen the residential quality of the area.

Most important, this plan includes the development of a series of walkways, past gardens, along old streets, tying the various points of historic interest together. It is proposed that these walkways be worked out as an integral part of the redevelopment project.

Description of Proposed Historic Walkways

Starting on Walnut Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets, opposite the Second Bank of the United States, (C), a simple garden path is suggested, passing alongside the existing garden of the Philadelphia Contributionship, (D), (the oldest Fire Insurance Company in the United States, founded in 1752), across Locust Street and through Saint Mary's Churchyard, (E), to the old Pine Street Presbyterian Church, (F). This will afford a view from Locust Street of the Doric facade of the bank, and will provide pleasant access to the Locust Street area from the Insurance center on Walnut Street.

Locust Street at this point, with its several old

houses and the superb Cadwalader and Shippen-Wistar mansions and gardens, (G), presents one of the best 18th Century street pictures in Philadelphia. It is proposed by us that the street be closed to traffic, and that, as various significant old houses in other parts of town may be torn down, they be rebuilt here, eventually to recreate an entire street. Restaurant facilities, already successfully functioning in the old atmosphere, should be further developed, both for tourists, and to provide a relaxing noon-hour to those employed in the Insurance center close by.

A connecting tree-lined walk east to the Powel House garden, (H), is proposed with spurs leading north to Saint Joseph's Church on Willing's Alley, (I), and south to Saint Peter's, (J), affording a view of its notable tower from this point. This walkway would pass between restored gardens of the mansions facing Third and Fourth Streets, replacing the present ugly alley.

The visitor may walk through the Powel House garden, passing the 18th Century facades on Third Street to Saint Paul's Church, (K). He may visit the proposed shrines on Second Street, (L), marking the sites of the City Tavern and the Bank of Pennsylvania and return to Independence Hall by the East Mall.

This system of walks and gardens, passing through the center of quiet blocks, would provide a unique supplement to the Federal development that would be unprecedented in American cities.

General Plan for the Old City Area

The effectiveness of the various proposed improvements of Federal Project and Historic Residence Section redevelopment will depend in some measure on the changes which take place in the surrounding area of the Old City. A comprehensive plan for the development of this part of the city has been prepared and approved by the Planning Commission. It was worked out in consultation with leading retailers, wholesalers, and manufacturers in the area, and has been reviewed by the Department of Public Works, but at the present time there is no official commitment on the part of the city to carry out features of this plan. Nevertheless, it serves as a guide to the general outlines of what might be done to extend the effectiveness of the Federal Project and to revitalize the river-front area from which the city developed.

Highways and Transportation

Demolition has been started on the project for widening Vine Street from the Delaware River Bridge plaza, at the end of the North Mall at Sixth Street, to Logan Circle at Eighteenth Street, to serve as an outlet for bridge traffic to the west and also as an east-west bypass of the business district to relieve central city traffic. The Planning Commission is recommending that an expressway extension of Vine Street be constructed east to Delaware Avenue, (M).

The Planning Commission proposes the widening of Lombard

Street,(N), into a 120-foot boulevard with a 30-foot center planting strip to serve as a similar bypass on the south side of the business district. This will serve also as the south boundary of a strip between the two rivers to be developed for high-grade residential occupancy.

Second Street, (O), is proposed to be widened into a boulevard of similar design to serve as a collector for central city traffic - distributing it to the Vine and Lombard Street entrances to the proposed Delaware Avenue Expressway.

The Delaware Expressway has been proposed by the State of Pennsylvania as one link in a major industrial highway, and preliminary engineering plans for an elevated roadway on Delaware Avenue have been drawn. The project is scheduled for construction in 1952, in the Planning Commission's Six-Year Recommended Program of Public Improvements.

Completion of these projects should largely reverse the trend of deterioration in this area, partly resulting from the replacement of the ferries by the Delaware River Bridge, which has deposited the traffic streams well west of this section. The water-front section will again become a center of communication.

Extensive projects and plans in the western parts of the city center, notably the removal of the Pennsylvania Railroad elevated tracks, and redevelopment of the adjacent areas, has reinforced the decision of the city to press for redevelopment in the water-front area so as to achieve a balanced development of central

city and to check the damaging effects of the trend toward western movement of business.

Land Use Plans

To the north of Independence Hall, the development of the North Mall, (P), by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will serve to open up a congested commercial area and to stimulate redevelopment of adjacent land. Much of the area to the south and east of the East Mall project is occupied by the Dock Street wholesale produce market. This activity suffers in efficiency because of narrow streets and trucking congestion, and because there are inadequate rail facilities at this point.

A 1936 report of the United States Department of Agriculture recommends that the entire wholesale market function be moved to the vicinity of the existing Oregon Avenue rail terminal produce markets in South Philadelphia, to avoid the present "split market" condition. Planning Commission studies indicate concurrence with this recommendation, and conclude that the removal of this produce market activity is a necessary precedent to the re-creation of residential values west of Second Street.

A number of other wholesale activities are carried on in the area, among which are wool, clothing, furniture, leather, and floor covering. These have retained their vitality, but are seriously hampered by obsolete structures, congested streets, lack of adequate rail access and trucking delays.

The Planning Commission has proposed a new wholesale center and plaza, (Q), at the foot of Market Street between Delaware Avenue and the Second Street Boulevard from Arch to Walnut Streets. This would consist of a series of connected buildings with offices, showrooms, and warehousing space, with underground rail access and truck loading platforms reached directly from Delaware Avenue Expressway, and extensive parking facilities. Such a unified development would increase greatly the efficiency of wholesale operation, and should serve as a stimulus to the development of Philadelphia as a wholesale center.

A plaza with trees, (R), gardens and walks overlooking the river is proposed as a recreation center and as a means of expressing and emphasizing the importance of the Delaware River in the life of Philadelphia and the significance of Philadelphia's port. The completion of the sewage collection and treatment systems of Philadelphia and other communities on the Delaware River is now assured, and these will make the waters of the Delaware again attractive for recreation.

Covered passageways, (S), would overpass the Delaware Avenue Expressway, which is lowered to street grade at this point, providing safe and pleasant access from the Second Street subway station to the Ferries and Municipal Pier.

A strip of redeveloped wholesaling and light industry, (T), is extended north and south from this point. Elfreths Alley, (U), would be preserved, enlarged and screened from the commercial buildings by trees and shrubs.

Extension of Historic Walks

Completion of these projects would greatly enhance the experience of the visitor to Philadelphia.

Removal of the Dock Street markets would permit the development of a park south of Second Street and Dock Street boulevard, leading to a William Penn Landing Memorial, (V), and small boat harbor on the Delaware. The progress of the Commonwealth and nation in the early days could be traced, by appropriate markers, from the Penn Landing place to the Blue Anchor Tavern, the City Tavern, Carpenters' Hall and finally Independence Hall.

North of Market Street, the widening of Second Street and development of a park opposite Christ Church, (W), would greatly enhance the setting of the Church, and remove fire hazards around it. The plan suggests the rebuilding of the commercial structures between the Churchyard and Market Street to give a harmonious frame for the church and to enlarge the church close.

Another link of connecting walks and gardens is proposed cutting through the center of the blocks leading from Christ Church to the Betsy Ross House, (X), Arch Street Friends Meeting-House, (Y), and Christ Church Burial ground and Franklin's Grave, (Z).

This would provide the visitor with a circular route of exceptional interest along landscaped walkways. Starting at

Independence Hall, he would proceed east along the East Mall, with detours to the old areas to the south, along the Second Street Boulevard to Christ Church, west to Franklin's Grave returning by the North Mall. Or, more extensively, he could proceed from the East Mall down the park and Dock Street boulevard to the Penn Landing Memorial, past the yacht harbor to Municipal Pier, over the Delaware Avenue Expressway on the covered bridge to the esplanade overlooking the Delaware, approaching Christ Church through the park, and proceeding as outlined above.

The vitality of this plan lies in the blending of the old and new, achieving a richness that cannot be secured by either alone.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS
HARRISBURG

THE SECRETARY

25 November 1947

Honorable Edwin O. Lewis
344 City Hall
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Dear Judge Lewis:

I am sorry to be so tardy in replying to your letter of October 17 in regard to the Mall.

While I appreciate your desire to begin the condemnation proceedings, the problem is not as simple as you apparently think it to be. Conferences are being held with the Highway Department on the inter-department agreement so that the project is not being neglected, but these various preliminary arrangements must be completed.

There are a number of projects of high priority that create an extremely heavy work load. Until some of these projects crystalize further, it is impossible to add to that load.

I can assure you that I will be delighted to undertake the Mall project just as soon as circumstances permit.

Best wishes.

Sincerely

M. P. Draemel

M. P. DRAEMEL

A B I L L

To provide for the establishment of the Philadelphia National Historical Park, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of preserving for the benefit of the American people, as a national historical part, certain historical structures and properties of national significance located adjacent to or near Independence Hall and Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and associated with the American Revolution and the founding and growth of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept by donation, or to acquire by purchase or condemnation, any property, real or personal, within the following described areas, such park to be fully established as the "Philadelphia National Historical Park" when title to all of the lands and interests in lands within the described areas, subject only to such exceptions as the Secretary of the Interior may determine to be not inconsistent with the purposes of this Act, shall be vested in the United States:

Project A: An area of three city blocks bounded generally by Walnut Street, Fifth Street, Chestnut Street, and Second Street, but excluding the new United States Customs House at the southeast corner of Second and Chestnut Streets, as described in the report of the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission, dated December 29, 1947.

Project B: A memorial thoroughfare, or mall, extending generally from the south side of Walnut Street to the north side of Pine Street, as described in the report of the Commission.

Project C: The site of the residence of Benjamin Franklin, and related grounds, comprising a one hundred foot wide strip, extending southward from Market Street three hundred feet between Third and Fourth Streets, and encompassing Orianna Street, as described in the report of the Commission.

Project D: The site of the house in which Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, situated at the southwest corner of Seventh and Market Streets, as described in the report of the Commission.

Project E: Certain land and buildings immediately adjacent to Christ Church, situated on the west side of Second Street, and north of Market Street, as described in the report of the Commission.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to construct upon a portion of the land described in section 1 of this Act, or upon other land that may be donated for such purposes, which property he is hereby authorized to accept, such offices and administration buildings as he may deem advisable, together with a suitable auditorium for the interpretation of the historical features of the national historical park. Any property donated for the purposes of this section shall become a part of the park, following its establishment, upon acceptance by the

United States of title to such donated property.

SEC. 3. The park shall be developed in accordance with the report of the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission to the Congress of the United States, dated December 29, 1947.

The administration, protection and development of the park shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented.

SEC. 4. For the purpose of acquiring the property described in section 1 of this Act, including expenses incidental to acquisition, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed the sum of $5,500,000.