

391/D 248

INDEPENDENCE HALL
WORLD HERITAGE LIST NOMINATION
by
The United States of America
1979

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
LIBRARY
Denver, Colorado
MAR 11 1988

1. SPECIFIC LOCATIONCountry

United States of America

State, Province, or Region

Commonwealth (State) of Pennsylvania

Name of property

Independence Hall

Originally, this building was the State House of the colonial Province of Pennsylvania. After independence, in 1776, it retained the same name but served the State. Following the removal of the State Capital from Philadelphia in 1799, the structure was known as the Old State House. The designations Hall, or Halls, of Independence, and, alternatively, Independence Hall were acquired gradually. Independence Hall is the current usage.

Exact location on map and indication of geographical co-ordinates

39° 57' North Latitude, 75° 9' West Longitude

Independence Hall occupies an unnumbered site abutting on Chestnut Street, midway between Fifth and Sixth Streets, in the block bounded by Chestnut, Walnut, Fifth, and Sixth Streets, in the city of Philadelphia. This block, known as Independence Square, is the boundary of the nominated area.

1. SPECIFIC LOCATIONCountry

United States of America

State, Province, or Region

Commonwealth (State) of Pennsylvania

Name of property

Independence Hall

Originally, this building was the State House of the colonial Province of Pennsylvania. After independence, in 1776, it retained the same name but served the State. Following the removal of the State Capital from Philadelphia in 1799, the structure was known as the Old State House. The designations Hall, or Halls, of Independence, and, alternatively, Independence Hall were acquired gradually. Independence Hall is the current usage.

Exact location on map and indication of geographical co-ordinates

39° 57' North Latitude, 75° 9' West Longitude

Independence Hall occupies an unnumbered site abutting on Chestnut Street, midway between Fifth and Sixth Streets, in the block bounded Chestnut, Walnut, Fifth, and Sixth Streets, in the city of Philadelphia. This block, known as Independence Square, is the boundary of the nominated area.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CHESTNUT STREET

SIXTH STREET

CONGRESS HALL

INDEPENDENCE HALL

OLD CITY HALL

PHILADELPHICAL HALL

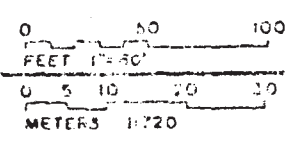
I N D E P E N D E N C E



S Q U A R E

FIFTH STREET

WALNUT STREET



2. JURIDICAL DATAa) Owner

City of Philadelphia
City Hall
Broad and Market Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107

b) Legal status

Independence Hall is the nucleus of Independence National Historical Park. The structures and properties in the park, most of which are open to the public, include, among others, those owned by the city of Philadelphia but administered by the National Park Service. These consist of Independence Hall, Congress Hall, Old City Hall, and Independence Square, the plot of land on which these buildings are located. The American Philosophical Society holds title to Philosophical Hall, the only privately owned structure on Independence Square, but also operates Library Hall, on Federal land across Fifth Street.

In recent years, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has created Independence Mall in the 3 blocks directly north of Independence Hall; the National Park Service administers it.

Federally owned buildings in the park include the First and Second Banks of the United States; the Deshler-Morris House, operated by the Germantown Historical Society; Todd House; Bishop White House; New Hall; Pemberton House; and the Philadelphia Exchange. Among those privately owned buildings whose owners have cooperative agreements with the National Park Service are Carpenters' Hall, Christ Church, Gloria Dei (Old Swede's) Church, and Mikveh Israel Cemetery.

Public Law 795, 80th U.S. Congress, approved on June 28, 1948, created the park "for the purpose of preserving for the benefit of the American people...certain historical structures and properties of outstanding national significance located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and associated with the American Revolution and the founding and growth of the United States...." Its "administration, protection, and development" were to be "exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service." Establishment of a park advisory commission was also authorized.

In furtherance of particular terms of the act, the Secretary of the Interior entered into a cooperative agreement with the City of Philadelphia on July 14, 1950, providing for administration and preservation of Independence Hall as a unit of the Park. Specifically, the agreement assured "access at all reasonable times to all public portions of the property," and that "no changes or alterations should be made in...its buildings and grounds...except by mutual agreement between the Secretary of the Interior and the [City of Philadelphia]..." The National Park Service assumed custody of Independence Hall on January 1, 1951. The building is in the charge of Park authorities and staff and is open to the public every day of the year.

Cultural areas under the administration of the Federal Government possess the highest level of protection available to such properties in the United States. Ordinarily, they are immune to intervention from external private interests. Governmental entities seeking to modify or alter the condition or surroundings of such properties must proceed through designated administrative channels, whereby the interests of the Nation and the affected publics may be fully considered.

c) Responsible administration

Superintendent
Independence National Historical Park
313 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

Director
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Secretary of the Interior
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

3. IDENTIFICATION

a) Description and inventory

Independence Hall is a two-story red brick structure with attic and basement. Construction began about 1732 and continued through the 1740's. The main block measures 105 feet by 45 feet. It has an ashlar foundation and a gabled shingle roof. There are nine window openings along the front, or Chestnut Street side, the first floor center one of which accommodates the main door.

Two story, hipped roof brick wings, known as the East and West Wing Buildings, flank the core structure and are joined to it by arcades of the same material. While much of the main part of the building is original, the present wings and arcades, built in 1897-98, are approximate representations of long-vanished subsidiary structures that housed offices and connecting passageways.

The belltower, attached to the Hall at the center rear (south), dominates that facade. The structure's brick lower stages date to the 1750's. The wooden steeple, which rises to a height of 167 feet 8 inches, was designed by William Strickland and was erected in 1828 to replace one that had been taken down earlier.

The belltower's lower stages illustrate the striking use of brick for decorative effect that characterized 18th-century Philadelphia buildings of note: molded brick and common form pilasters and other wall features. At every level is one or more detail of interest, from the Etruscan columns and entablature of the rear doorway of the first to the lintels' carved wooden faces of the fourth. The steeple with its oversize clock dials and their carved wreaths, its octagonal bell capola, its carved urns, and its corner pilasters with their Corinthian capitals are the features that have made Independence Hall an easily recognized structure.

The Hall's structural system consists essentially of masonry load-bearing outer and partition walls. The roof is supported by wooden trusses, posts, and beams, assisted by modern steel trusses and associated elements. Structural steel also supplements the timber girders and joists that carry the floors. Timber partitions are found throughout the second floor.

Stylistically, Independence Hall is related to other colonial American buildings of the Georgian mode that derived their inspiration from the plates of English country houses presented in James Gibbs' London-published Book of Architecture (1728).

The Chestnut Street facade incorporates such architectural embellishments as flush marble panels inset between the first and second story window openings; marble keystones and band course; serpentine copings, quoins and water table moldings; lintels of rubbed brick over the windows and cellar window openings; and a heavy curved wooden cornice.

Few details appear on the gable and rear elevations, their walls being finished plain with a brick band course that is stepped around the corners. Also within view at an angle from the front are the end walls' grouped chimneys and the balustraded roof deck.

Practically all these exterior elements of structure and design are survivals of the Hall's original fabric.

The double doors of the Chestnut Street entrance open into a great central hall 40 feet long and 20 feet wide. The room's original woodwork, completed by Edmund Woolley in the 1750's, is largely intact. The walls, panelled from floor to ceiling, are decorated by engaged columns, a Roman Doric entablature, and a cornice with modillions. Two tabernacle frames, ornamented by cornflower drops as well as moldings of egg and dart and grass leaf design, flank the entrance to the Assembly Room. The hallway floor is paved in brick.

The Assembly Room stands to the east side of the hallway. Here the Continental Congress and the Constitutional Convention formulated and signed the U. S. Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. The chamber measures about 40 feet square, large for a room in the period of the building's construction, given the absence of internal structural supports. Furnishings sufficient to accommodate more than fifty officials, a secretary, clerks, doorkeepers, and visitors are in place. The arrangement duplicates that at the time of the Continental Congress. On the presiding officer's platform are the chamber's two most historic objects: the silver inkstand with quill box and shaker used to sign the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, and the "Rising Sun" chair used by George Washington when he presided over the Constitutional Convention.

Three of the Assembly Room's walls are wainscotted pedestal high with plaster panel moldings above. The facing wall, panelled floor to ceiling, features massive fluted pilasters raised on pedestals, a doorway at either corner, twin segmental-arched fireplaces, and a large tabernacle frame in the center. A crystal chandelier hangs from the coved plaster ceiling 20 feet above. Only the tabernacle frame's delicately carved cockleshell frieze is original to the chamber. A balustraded bar with a ramped handrail separates the floor of the house from the spectator gallery. Over the principal door is a bold wooden pediment supported by carved brackets. A heavy Roman Doric entablature borders the ceiling.

On the west side of the central hallway, visible through three large arches, is the Supreme Court Chamber, which is roughly 40 feet square. It customarily housed the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and later other State and local courts. Massive fluted pilasters of the Roman Doric order decorate the panelled walls. Except for the dado and entablature, all of the woodwork is original and dates from the 1740's. The fixtures, including the raised judges' bench on the west wall and the flanking jury boxes, are reconstructions.

At the rear of the central hallway is the two-story tower stairhall, which is finished in the Ionic order. The 34 by 30 feet space features a Palladian window flanked by two tabernacle frames; across the whole is a full entablature with simple modillioned cornice. Another massive cornice, ornamented with alternating rosettes and acanthus leaf modillions, borders the 50-foot ceiling. Decorative elements of the staircase itself include a ramped mahogany handrail, carved balusters and stair brackets, and an elaborate frieze edging the landings.

On the second floor of the main building are a 20-foot-square vestibule; flanking Governor's Council Chamber and Committee Room, each 20 by 40 feet; and the Long Gallery, 100 by 20 feet, which runs the length of the building on the front. These rooms are furnished to represent the activities of the Pennsylvania legislature and government prior to 1775. All the chambers are finished plainly with wainscotting, plaster walls, simple molded cornices, and cove ceilings. The end walls are panelled floor to ceiling; fluted Ionic pilasters set off the marble-faced fireplaces.

The Liberty Bell, the most widely known artifact associated with Independence Hall, is currently displayed in a special pavilion on Independence Mall across Chestnut Street from Independence Hall.

b) Maps and/or plans

The most important early original documentation of Independence Hall is in the collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107. Most valuable for use by the general researcher are the collections of Independence National Historical Park itself. They may be consulted by reference to the park headquarters, 313 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106.

Restoration reports and historical research reports prepared by the National Park Service since it assumed jurisdiction have not been published. However, through the cooperation of the American Philosophical Society, most of these reports have been microfilmed. Information on the use of these materials may be obtained from the Society at its headquarters in Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106.

In addition, the Cultural Resources Management Division, U.S. National Park Service, Department of the Interior Building, Washington, D.C. 20240, maintains a collection which includes many of the same historical and restoration materials as the Independence Park collection and that of the American Philosophical Society.

The following items are included with this nomination:

Independence Hall: Site Plan (Delineator: Bethanie C. Grashof, Historic American Buildings Survey, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 440 G Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20213)

Official United States Geological Survey Quadrangle Map of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (Scale 1:24,000) [Filed in sleeve at the rear of this nomination.]

c) Photographic and/or cinematographic documentation

Illustrations are dispersed throughout the body of this nomination and are numbered sequentially in accordance with the following code. These photographs document only general aspects of Independence Hall's history and preservation.

Illustrations used in this nomination may be reproduced without fee or additional permission, except items 4, 5, 7, 11, and 15.

- South view of Independence Hall (Jack E. Boucher, U.S. National Park Service, 1974)
- 1. Diagrammatic cutaway drawing (Gary Dysert and Robert Mack, U. S. National Park Service)
- 2. Sketch plan of the first floor of Independence Hall (Penelope Hartshorne Batcheler, Independence National Historical Park, U.S. National Park Service)
- 3. The Assembly Room (Jack E. Boucher, U.S. National Park Service, 1974)
- 4. Drawing of the State House, circa 1732 (Author unknown. Historical Society of Pennsylvania)
- 5. "The Declaration of Independence" (John Trumbull. Oil, 1817, after his earlier painting of the same name, 1786-95. The 1817 original hangs in the U.S. Capitol. U.S. Capitol Historical Association)
- 6. Facsimile of the Declaration of Independence (The original document is in the U.S. National Archives)
- 7. "The Adoption of the Constitution" (Junius Brutus Stearns. Oil, circa 1856. Virginia Museum of Fine Arts)
- 8. Facsimile of the first page of the U.S. Constitution (The original document is in the U.S. National Archives)
- 9. "Back of the State House, Philadelphia" (Drawn, engraved, and published by William Birch & Son, 1799. Independence National Historical Park Collection)
- 10. View of the Assembly Room before Restoration (U.S. National Park Service, 1960)

11. "Congress Voting Independence" (Edward Savage. Engraving, 1790's. Historical Society of Pennsylvania)
12. Thomas Masaryk signs the Czechoslovak Declaration of Independence, 1918 (U.S. National Archives)
13. Celebration of the Independence Day of Ghana at the Liberty Bell, 1957 (Independence National Historical Park Collection)
14. Presentation by the Chancellor of Venezuela, 1958 (Independence National Historical Park Collection)
15. Draft Preamble of the United Nations Charter, 1945 (United Nations)

Addresses of photo repositories cited in the above credits are as follows:

Historical Society of Pennsylvania
1300 Locust Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107

Independence National Historical Park Photo Library
313 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

U.S. Capitol Historical Association
200 Maryland Avenue, NE.
Washington, D.C. 20002

U.S. National Archives
9th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW.
Washington, D.C. 20004

U.S. National Park Service Photo Library
Department of the Interior Building
Washington, D.C. 20240

Virginia Museum of Fine Arts
Boulevard and Grove Avenue
Richmond, Virginia 23221

d) History

Independence Hall's history may be divided into four principal periods: service as the Pennsylvania State House, 1732-99 (during which time it housed the Continental Congress and the Constitutional Convention); use as a museum, 1802-28; service as a municipal building, 1818-95; and operation as an historic shrine, 1898 to the present. The structure has been subjected to a number of changes and several restoration efforts.

Andrew Hamilton, a prominent attorney, was the guiding force behind the building of Independence Hall as the State House for the Pennsylvania Assembly, or Legislature. As Speaker of that body, he sought to provide a dignified setting for its meetings, which had previously been held in private homes and taverns. Construction began in 1732.

Hamilton gained title to several lots in a block then on the town's outskirts, moved funding legislation through the Assembly, and brought forward the first of a number of plans for consideration. After much discussion and disagreement among members of the managing committee, the Assembly approved that advocated by Hamilton and the work commenced.

Insofar as is known, the design of the building was the result of Hamilton's overall architectural conceptions and master builder Edmund Woolley's ability to give them form. A gentleman with an interest in building and architectural design and a master carpenter no less concerned with these interests thus pooled their abilities to raise this important historic structure.

By 1735 east and west wings were added to the project, so the Province's administrative agencies might have offices at the legislative center of government. The structures were mere shells, but the Assembly occupied its unfinished chamber that same year. Before long money had run out, and in 1741 Hamilton died, leaving the project incomplete. In 1742 the Assembly Room was finally given its interior finish, and by 1749 the rest of the building stood complete, including an octagonal cupola on the rooftop.

In 1750, the Assembly ordered that a structure to house a new staircase and "a suitable place thereon for hanging a bell" be erected. Edmund Woolley again supervised construction. By mid-1753 enough of the steeple's work was in place to enable the new bell, bearing the inscription, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof," to be raised to its place in the lantern.

A library and committee room adjacent to the Assembly Room, as well as an oversized tall-case clock for the State House's west gable wall and a corresponding dial for the east gable, were added to the project. Devised by Thomas Stretch, the clockwork mechanism for both was located at the attic's midpoint; long iron rods turned the hands.

No other major modifications were made to the building before 1775, when the Second Continental Congress convened in the Assembly Room. The Congress met there off and on until 1783, after the end of the war. In that room it chose George Washington as commander-in-chief of the Continental Army, adopted and signed the Declaration of Independence, and functioned as the first national government. During the British Army's occupation of Philadelphia, in 1777-78, the State House served as a hospital, prison, and barracks, and suffered much damage.

When American forces regained control of the city, Congress returned to the Assembly Room. Late in 1778, the State Assembly remodelled the second floor to create a 40-foot-square chamber for their meetings until Congress should withdraw. The following year the Supreme Court Chamber was also remodelled. In 1781 the Assembly had the tower's wooden section removed, as it had rotted out and become a hazard. A low pyramidal roof and spire replaced the steeple. At that time the State House bell was repositioned in the tower's upper brick level.

Under the country's first comprehensive written frame of government, the Articles of Confederation, which came into effect in 1781, the Continental Congress continued to meet in the Assembly Room. Its tenancy came to an end in June 1783, after an incident involving the Congress and unpaid Pennsylvania militiamen.

The Assembly Room next served temporarily as a judicial robing chamber and for a time as a gallery for artist Robert Edge Pine. In 1784 alterations and general repairs were made, and the next year the Pennsylvania Assembly reoccupied its traditional meeting-place.

Once again, in 1787, the Assembly surrendered use of its chamber. On this occasion, the Constitutional Convention met to draw up a new frame of government for the American States. The delegates deliberated from May to September behind closed doors. George Washington chaired the sessions. Benjamin Franklin, James Madison, James Wilson, Gouverneur Morris, and Alexander Hamilton were among the luminaries present. After the signing of the document on September 17, the delegates departed and the State House reverted to its accustomed use.

When the Federal Government came to Philadelphia in 1790, the U. S. Congress met in Congress Hall, built in 1787-89, in Independence Square, at the corner of Chestnut and Sixth Streets, to serve as a county court house. By this same time, the State House Garden had been developed in the Square, and the American Philosophical Society Hall had been constructed.

In 1789 a change in Pennsylvania's government necessitated further alterations. The Supreme Court Chamber was remodelled to accommodate the enlarged bench of the appeals court. On two occasions during the 1790's the Supreme Court of the United States met in this courtroom, when quarters were not to be had in the City Hall Building (1790-91), adjacent to Independence Hall at Chestnut and Fifth Streets.

In 1799 the government of Pennsylvania moved to Lancaster and the next year the Federal Government moved to Washington, D.C. City and county officials continued to use the first floor of the Independence Hall for a while, and elections were held there, but the second floor had no occupant. Three years later, artist-naturalist Charles Willson Peale petitioned for the use of the State House as a gallery. His application was approved to the extent of allowing him the east end of the first floor and the entire second floor. He immediately embarked on a program of alterations, which was completed by midyear, and opened his museum by July.

Until 1812 the State House remained largely unaltered. Then, to answer a need for fireproof offices, the State permitted city and county authorities to tear down the wing buildings and the arcades that connected them to the State House, and replace them with two large office wings designed by architect Robert Mills. Henceforth, these became known as State House Row. Mills also demolished the committee room and library.

Next, the State decided to sell the State House to the city of Philadelphia. The governor signed the contract early in 1816, but the deed was not transferred until more than two years later. Since that time Philadelphia has owned the State House and its associated buildings and grounds. The city adapted the buildings in the square as a sort of civic center. In the course of fitting the Assembly Room for courtroom use, the wainscoting, Ionic pilasters, pediments, and entablature were torn out and replaced. The remnants were disposed of.

Public reaction to the changes in the building led to an attempt to restore it. Before then, the visit of the Marquis de Lafayette in 1824 had focused attention on the State House. Observances held in the Assembly Room emphasized its sad condition. Interest in restoring the building began to increase. Independence Hall thus became the object of one of the early American efforts at historic preservation.

Starting with the tower in 1828, the city rebuilt the steeple according to a design by architect William Strickland; took down the Stretch clock dials on the end walls of the main building; and installed four new ones on the second level of the new steeple.

After the death of Peale in 1828, the U.S. Marshall for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania leased the second floor of the State House for use as courtrooms and offices. In anticipation of this move, the city retained architect John Haviland to examine the building's structure and arrangements. With petitions on hand from citizens calling for restoration of the Assembly Room, the city councils requested that he consider ways of accomplishing that end.

Lacking substantive data to go by, Haviland chose to model his restoration of the Assembly Room on the Supreme Court Chamber. In doing so he harmed no one, though his work was to mislead several generations of visitors as to the original character of the room. Haviland's panelling, installed in 1831-32, would remain in place until the National Park Service began to restore the building.

For more than 20 years Independence Hall, as the building now became increasingly known, remained unchanged. The Federal courts moved out. Consolidation of Philadelphia City and Philadelphia County, in 1854, greatly enlarged service areas and government as well. The Common and Select Councils moved out of City Hall and into remodelled chambers that took in the entire second floor area of Independence Hall. Ceiling deflections were corrected, furnaces installed, and galleries erected.

Although the alterations of 1854 endured for 40 years, they meant better days for the Assembly Room. Following Lafayette's visit it had no assigned function, save for a brief period of use as a courtroom. Occasionally it served as a levee room for distinguished visitors to Philadelphia, and generally was "reserved as a sacred showplace for strangers." Antiquarian relics, including the Liberty Bell by 1852, slowly gathered there. In 1854 the room was renovated and recently acquired portraits from Peale's gallery were placed with the William Rush statue of George Washington.

Nearly 20 years more were to pass before Independence Hall again became the recipient of the Philadelphia councils' attentions to its historic associations. In 1872 they resolved that the Assembly Room be "set apart forever, and appropriated exclusively to receive such furniture and equipment of the room as it originally contained in July, 1776, together with the portraits of . . . men of the revolution." A committee formed to this end and set about the restoration of the entire building. By 1873 the court of common pleas had vacated the Supreme Court Room, and replacement of worn and rotten woodwork was underway. Though no true restoration resulted, Independence Hall presented a bright appearance for the centennial celebration of 1876. In its wake, the so-called National Museum was established. Through the years, the museum gathered much artifact material related to the period of the American Revolution.

Yet another 20 years passed with the National Museum finally ensconced on the first floor and the councils on the second. But in 1895 the Select and Common Councils moved to quarters in the new City Hall at Broad and Market Streets. For the first time in more than 150 years Independence Hall was no longer the scene of governmental operations. Now, the patriotic societies made restoration their goal. The Daughters of the American Revolution received permission to restore the second floor. They retained architect T. Mellon Rogers. Along the way the city became involved with restoration of the entire building.

Using the original drawings as a guide, Rogers attempted a restoration. While the second floor partitions were repositioned accurately enough, elements of architectural decor were highly inaccurate. In the Supreme Court Chamber he removed original entablature in order to lower the ceiling. He tore down the Mills buildings and replaced them with incorrectly proportioned imitations of the 1735 structures. The work of 1897-98, as the first overall restoration, happened upon but failed to record and interpret correctly much physical evidence of the past. Today's wing buildings and arcades remain from this restoration.

About 1920, the Philadelphia chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) began to take an active interest in Independence Hall. The restoration committee of the AIA took particular heed of structural weaknesses and strove to correct them with as little cost to the structure as possible.

In time the Hall came under the care of a city curator, who supervised operation of the National Museum and the other buildings on Independence Square as well. Guard and maintenance staffs struggled with the problems of maintaining an aging building visited annually by hundreds of thousands of people. The growing difficulties led to the organization of the Independence Hall Association in 1942. The association began to lobby for the creation of a national historical park incorporating the Independence Square structures and other important buildings and sites in Philadelphia.

e) Bibliography

Auchmuty, James J. The United States Government and Latin American Independence, 1810-1850. London, 1937.

Aulard, Alphonse, and Boris Mirkine-Guetzévitch. Les Déclarations des Droits de L'Homme. Paris: Payot, 1929.

Becker, Carl L. The Declaration of Independence, A Study in the History of Political Ideas. New York, 1922, 1940.

Benson, A. B. Sweden and the American Revolution. New York, 1926.

Blaustein, A. P., and G. H. Glanz. Constitutions of the Countries of the World. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana, 1970.

Boyd, Julian. The Declaration of Independence. Washington: Library of Congress, 1943.

Brissot de Warville, J. P. Nouveau Voyage dans les États-Unis. Paris, 1791. 3 vols.

Chastellux, François J., Marquis de. Voyages ... dans L'Amérique Septentrionale. London, 1787. 2 vols. Translated into English by Howard C. Rice, Jr., Travels in North America. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1963. 2 vols.

Cline, M. A. American Attitude toward the Greek War of Independence, 1821-1828. Atlanta, Georgia, 1930.

Crèvecoeur, Michel Guillaume St. Jean de. Letters from an American Farmer. London: T. Davies, 1782. Reprint, 1925.

Dareste de la Chavarne, François Rodolphe and Pierre Dareste de la Chavarne. Les Constitutions Modernes ... 4th ed. Revised by Joseph Gelpach and Julien Laferrrière. Paris: Recueil Sirey, 1928-34. 6 vols.

Doniol, Henri. Histoire de la Participation de la France à l'établissement des États-Unis d'Amérique. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1886-92. 5 vols.

Dumbould, Edward. The Declaration of Independence and What It Means Today. Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1950.

Echeverría, Durand. Mirage in the West: The French Image of American Society to 1815. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1957.

Edler, Friedrich. The Dutch Republic and American Independence.
New York, 1911.

Faÿ, Bernard. L'esprit révolutionnaire en France et en Amérique ...
Paris: E. Champion, 1925. Translated into English by Marion
Guthrie as The Revolutionary Spirit in France and America: A Study
of Moral and Intellectual Relations Between France and the United
States at the End of the Eighteenth Century. New York: Cooper
Square Publishers, 1966. Originally published in 1927.

Fitzgibbon, Russell Burke. The Constitutions of the Americas.
Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1948.

Francois, Marquis de Barbe-Marbois. Our Revolutionary Forefathers.
New York, 1929.

Ginsburg, Robert (ed.), "The Declaration in France," A Casebook on
the Declaration of Independence. New York, 1967.

Gioja, Melchiorre. Dissertazione sul problema ... Quale dei governi
liberi meglio convenga alla felicità dell' Italia? Milan: 1797.

Goebel, Julius. Recognition Policy of the United States. New York,
1915.

Goodrich, Leland M., and Edvard Hambro. The Charter of the United
Nations. Boston, Massachusetts: World Peace Foundation, 1949.

Griffin, Charles Carroll. The United States and the Disruption of
the Spanish Empire, 1810-1822. New York, 1968.

Haiman, Hicislaus. Kosciuszko in the American Revolution.
New York, 1943.

Hawgood, John Arkas. Modern Constitutions since 1787. London:
Macmillan, 1939.

Hawke, David Freeman. Paine. New York: Harper and Row, 1974.

Hazelton, John H. The Declaration of Independence, Its History.
New York, 1906.

Ho Chi Minh. Selected Works. Hanoi, 1960-62. Vol. III, pp. 17-21.

Kraus, Michael. "America and the Irish Revolutionary Movement in
the Eighteenth Century," in Richard B. Morris (ed.), The Era of
the American Revolution. New York, 1939.

Lancôt, Gustave. Canada and the American Revolution, 1774-1783.
Translated by Margaret M. Cameron. Toronto: Clarke, Irwin,
1957.

Lazcano y Mazon, Andres Maria. Constituciones Politicas de America.
Havana, Cuba: Cultural, 1942. 2 vols.

Lecuna, Vincente and Harold A. Bierck, Jr. Translated by Lewis
Bertrand. Selected Writings of Bolivar. 2nd ed. Published by the
Bolivarian Society of Venezuela. New York: The Colonial Press,
Inc., 1951. 2 vols.

Libiszewski, Zofia. "L'opinion polonaise et la Révolution américaine
au 18e siècle," Revue d'histoire moderne et contemporaine 17
(October-December 1970): 984-998.

Libiszewski, Zofia. Opinia polska wobec Rewolucji amerykanskiej
w 18 wieku. Lodz, Poland, 1962.

Library of Congress [United States]. The Impact of the American
Revolution Abroad. Library of Congress: Washington, D.C.,
1976. This volume is especially important for this nomination.
Professional historians, nearly all non-American, discuss the
impact of the American Revolution on France, Holland, Great
Britain, Russia, Ireland, Germany, Japan, and the Hispanic
nations.

Manning, William M. (ed.). Diplomatic Correspondence of the United
States Concerning the Independence of the Latin American Nations.
New York, 1925. 3 vols.

Mirkine-Guetzévitch, Boris. Les constitutions européennes. Paris:
Presses Universitaires de France, 1951. 2 vols.

Morris, Richard B. The Emerging Nations and the American Revolution.
New York: Harper and Row, 1970.

Padaver, Saul K. (ed.). Nehru on World History. New York: John Day
Company, 1942, 1960.

Palmer, Robert R. The Age of the Democratic Revolution: A Political
History of Europe and America, 1760-1800. Princeton, New Jersey:
Princeton University Press, 1959. 2 vols.

Peaslee, Amos Jenkins. Constitutions of Nations. 2nd edition.
The Hague: Nijhoff, 1956. 3 vols.

- Perkins, James B. France in the American Revolution. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1911.
- Read, Conyers (ed.). The Constitution Reconsidered. New York: Columbia University Press, 1938.
- Russell, Ruth B. A History of the United Nations Charter. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution, 1953.
- Stark, Werner. America: Ideal and Reality: United States of 1776 in Contemporary European Philosophy. London, 1947.
- Sun Yat-sen. The True Solution of the Chinese Question. New York: 1903.
- Tocqueville, Alexis C.H.M.C. de. De la démocratie en Amérique. Paris, 1835. Translated as Democracy in America. London: Sanders and Otley, 1835-40. 4 vols. Many reprints and other translations.
- United Nations. Documents of the United Nations Conference on International Organization. San Francisco, 1945. Vol. VI, p. 4122 et seq. [Report of Rapporteur of Committee I to Commission I].
- Van Alstyne, Richard W. Empire and Independence: The International History of the American Revolution. New York: Wiley, 1965.
- Van Doren, Carl C. The Great Rehearsal: The Story of the Making and Ratifying of the Constitution of the United States. New York: Viking Press, 1948.
- van Winter, P. J. Het Aandeel van den amsterdamschen Handel aan den Opbouw van het amerikaansche Gemeenbest. Amsterdam, 1927-33. 2 vols.
- Walsh, E. La Déclaration des Droits de L'Homme et du Citoyen et l'assemblée constituante, Travaux préparatoires. Paris, 1903.
- Whitaker, A. P. The United States and the Independence of Latin America, 1800-1830. Baltimore, Maryland, 1941.
- Wright, Edmond. Causes and Consequences of the American Revolution. Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1966. The last two chapters (Louis Gottschalk, "The Place of the American Revolution in the Causal Pattern of the French Revolution" and W. R. Brock, "The Effect of the Loss of the American Colonies upon British Policy") are the most pertinent ones.

Zafra, Nicolas. Philippine History Through Selected Sources.
Quezon City, The Philippines: Alcar-Phoenix Publishing House,
1967.

Zurcher, Arnold John. Constitutions and Constitutional Trends Since
World War II ... 2nd edition. New York: New York University
Press, 1951.

4. STATE OF PRESERVATION/CONSERVATIONa) Diagnosis

Independence Hall is in the highest possible state of preservation. The building is in excellent condition structurally as well as externally. It has received the benefits of careful and comprehensive restoration studies and expert technical advice in the execution of their findings.

Heavy visitation poses certain maintenance problems. (The park welcomed 5.5 million visitors in the first 9 months of 1976 and 3.8 million in a comparable period of 1978.) However, a highly trained and competent staff provides a thorough range of maintenance, technical preservation, and visitor services, which minimize wear and tear on the historic fabric.

b) Agents responsible for preservation/conservation

Superintendent
Independence National Historical Park
313 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

Director
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Secretary of the Interior
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

c) History of preservation/conservation

In the last three decades, Independence Hall has benefited from one of the most thorough conservation and restoration efforts in the history of historic preservation conducted under U.S. Government auspices.

Early efforts at restoration of Independence Hall had cost the building some of its original fabric and posed doubts as to the authenticity of certain features that remained in place. Hard use as a public place, followed by millions of visitors during its use as a museum, left the structure seriously weakened.

Beginning in the early 1950's, National Park Service personnel began a long and steady process of preservation that has carried almost to the present. Following an initial stage of research, study, and planning, limited architectural investigation started by the mid-1950's. Documentary research on an extensive scale went on for 15 years and produced much useful data. At the same time, exhaustive structural investigation revealed the details of what had happened to the building through the years.

These processes continued as limited dismantling, for the purpose of structural rehabilitation, progressed. A series of comprehensive reports set forth the discoveries made during the investigations and prepared the way for decisions on the nature and extent of restoration and rehabilitation. The actual rehabilitation process began in 1962 and went on for nearly a decade. The building has been rendered structurally sound and strong as well as very close in appearance to the State House known to the leaders of the American Revolution.

During structural rehabilitation, the masonry walls and partitions were found to have strength enough to bear the weight of structural steel needed to stabilize sagging floors and ceilings. Fortunately, it was also determined that sufficient space remained at the walls' strong points to support steel beams needed into place without taking the roof apart. The tower also received steel supports at this time. Externally, the west end clock was rebuilt. In addition, the trim was repaired, the stone base repointed, and the roof restored.

Evidence for interior restoration came from varied sources. Fragments and outlines of original features found on the walls assisted in the process. Analyses of paint layers removed from the mid-18th century paneling in the Supreme Court Room and Center Hall permitted restoration of the original color schemes.

Edward Savage's 1790's engraving, "Congress Voting Independence," showed details useful in restoration of the Assembly Room. Features from other buildings of the same era were used to supply missing details, including the marble trim on the Assembly Room's mantelpieces.

Systems for control of heat and humidity and for the cleaning of the Hall's air were also installed. These will help to conserve the remaining fabric of the building for many years to come.

No further conservation work is contemplated in the foreseeable future.

Excellent summaries of the restoration work at Independence Hall are available in the following materials. The authors have been key figures in carrying out the restoration of the building:

Batcheler, Penelope Hartshorne. "Independence Hall: Its Appearance Restored," pp. 293-318, in Charles E. Peterson (ed.), Building Early America (Radnor, Pennsylvania: Chilton Book Company, 1976).

Nelson, Lee H. "Restoration in Independence Hall," Antiques (July 1966).

Nelson, Lee H. "Independence Hall: Its Fabric Reinforced," pp. 279-297 in Charles E. Peterson (ed.), Building Early America (Radnor, Pennsylvania: Chilton Book Company, 1976).

Riley, Edward M., "The Independence Hall Group," pp. 7-42, in American Philosophical Society, Historic Philadelphia from the Founding until the Early Nineteenth Century. Issued as Volume 43, Part I, of the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society. Philadelphia, 1953.

d) Means for preservation/conservation

Preservation of Independence Hall has been mandated by enactment of the National Legislature, which provides means for this purpose through annual appropriations. The present staff includes nearly 200 permanent employees and an additional peak average of 80 seasonal employees. The current annual budget is approximately \$4.6 million. About \$3.5 million of that sum represents personnel costs.

Specialized personnel of the Independence National Historical Park staff are at hand around the clock to afford repair and maintenance services as required. Security staff personnel, supported by alarm systems, guard against mischief. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, an agency of the U.S. Department of Justice, offers further support and protection, as do the Philadelphia municipal police and fire departments.

Technical services, in research, planning, and building conservation, are available through the National Park Service's centers at Denver, Colorado, and Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. These facilities supplement the services of the park's trained specialists.

e) Management plans

For properties under its administration, the U.S. National Park Service has created comprehensive management plans. These provide short-term and long-range strategies for meeting management objectives in the operation of particular facilities. Park operation is analyzed by an integrated systems approach. Resource limitations are related to such requirements as visitor service, building conservation, and environmental protection.

Independence National Historical Park currently operates under a plan approved in 1972. Responsibility for compliance is vested in the superintendent of the park.

5. JUSTIFICATION FOR INCLUSION IN THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

a) Cultural property

Independence Hall is importantly associated with ideas, beliefs, and events of outstanding historical importance.

Independence Hall witnessed the adoption and signing of two of the most important political documents in human history: the United States Declaration of Independence (1776) and Constitution (1787). Marking the transition of the country from colonial status to independence and self-government, these two instruments were devised to serve national ends. Nevertheless, they enunciate enduring as well as universal principles and eloquently express mankind's aspirations for justice and freedom. The two charters have transcended the particular circumstances of their creation and any deficiencies in their scope or application to become part of the political and philosophical heritage of the world.

These documents have enlightened and inspired political thinkers in many parts of the globe. They also have contributed to international dialogue on the nature and role of government. Leaders of many nations, of diverse political orientations, when forming or perfecting their own governments, have adapted the concepts, phraseology, and spirit of the instruments to their own circumstances, needs, and national goals. This influence has overcome barriers of time, race, language, and ideology.

As U Nu, Prime Minister of Burma, said in a speech in 1954 at Independence Hall:

"The ideas and ideals, the ringing words and slogans of the American Revolution have a tremendous emotional importance to all men who struggle for liberty."

Jawaharlal Nehru of India, while jailed for his pro-independence activities during the early 1930's, reviewed man's progress toward self-government. He wrote:

"The fine-sounding words and phrases of the American Declaration of Independence and the French Declaration of Rights stirred people to the depths. To the millions who were oppressed and exploited they brought a thrill and a message of deliverance. Both the declarations spoke of liberty and equality and of the right to happiness which every one has. The proud declaration of these precious rights did not result in the people obtaining them....But even the declaration of these principles was extraordinary and life-giving."

The Declaration of Independence was the most important official document of the American Revolution as well as a manifesto for the rights of man. It expressed the desires of many Americans for a national existence separate from Great Britain, stated the grievances that impelled them to act, and enunciated the principles by which they proposed to direct their efforts. The Constitution established a governmental framework that transformed the United States from a loose alliance of virtually self-governing states into a Federal Nation.

The ideas of codifying human rights and of conducting government on the basis of written forms did not originate in the United States. The framers of the Declaration of Independence and Constitution were intellectually indebted to the philosophical concepts and political theorists of numerous nations and of earlier generations, back to the Greeks and Romans. Both instruments are imbued with European and classical precedents, especially British concepts of law, and derive much from the philosophy of the Enlightenment.

These two documents, nevertheless, and the dramatic way in which they were created, have captured the attention of the world. The Declaration has served as a vital precedent for nations struggling to win independence from colonial powers, for nationalities seeking identity as nations, and for individuals and groups striving to alter the framework of their governments.

Early in July 1789, for example, the Marquis de Lafayette presented to the National Assembly of France a draft declaration of rights modeled on the U.S. Declaration. Lafayette's submission played a role in the framing of the highly significant Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen later that year.

The influences of the revolutionary ideologies of the American and French Revolutions, while great in Europe, were also prevalent in Latin America in the early 1800's. In 1811 Francisco de Miranda, who had returned to his native Venezuela after serving in the French armies during the American and French Revolutions, led the first, though unsuccessful, revolution in the Spanish colonies of Latin America. An extract from the Venezuelan Declaration of Independence (1811) bears a striking resemblance in phraseology to that of the United States:

"We, therefore, in the name and by the will and authority which we hold from the virtuous people of Venezuela, declare solemnly to the world that her United Provinces are and ought to be by fact and right, free, sovereign, and independent states, that they are absolved from any dependence on the Spanish crown or on those who call themselves its agents or representatives, that, as a free and independent State, Venezuela has full power to adopt that type of government which will conform to the general wish of the people, that she has power to declare war, to make peace, to form alliances, to negotiate treaties of commerce, limits, and navigation, and to make and execute all other acts performed by free and independent nations. To make this, our solemn Declaration, valid, firm, and durable, we hereby mutually bind each province to the other provinces and pledge our lives, our fortunes, and the sacred tie of our national honor."

When a series of revolutions swept Europe in 1848, various leaders identified with the philosophy of the U.S. Declaration of Independence. Louis Kossuth, for example, exiled from Hungary, traveled to the United States to seek support. In 1851, while visiting Independence Hall, he lauded the instrument.

The Declaration of Independence of the First Philippine Republic from Spain (1898) espoused principles strikingly similar to those in the U.S. Declaration and even borrowed some of its language. A portion of the Philippine Declaration reads as follows:

"Summoning as a witness of the rectitude of our intentions, the Supreme Judge of the Universe, and under the protection of the mighty and Humane North American Nation, we proclaim and solemnly declare, in the name and by authority of the inhabitants of all these Philippine Islands, that they are and have the right to be free and independent; that they are released from all obedience to the crown of Spain; that every political tie between the two is and must be completely severed and annulled; and that, like all free and independent states, they have complete authority to make war, conclude peace, establish treaties of commerce, enter into alliance, regulate commerce, and execute all other acts and things that Independent states have the right to do. Reposing firm confidence in the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge for the support of this declaration, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred possession, which is our honor."