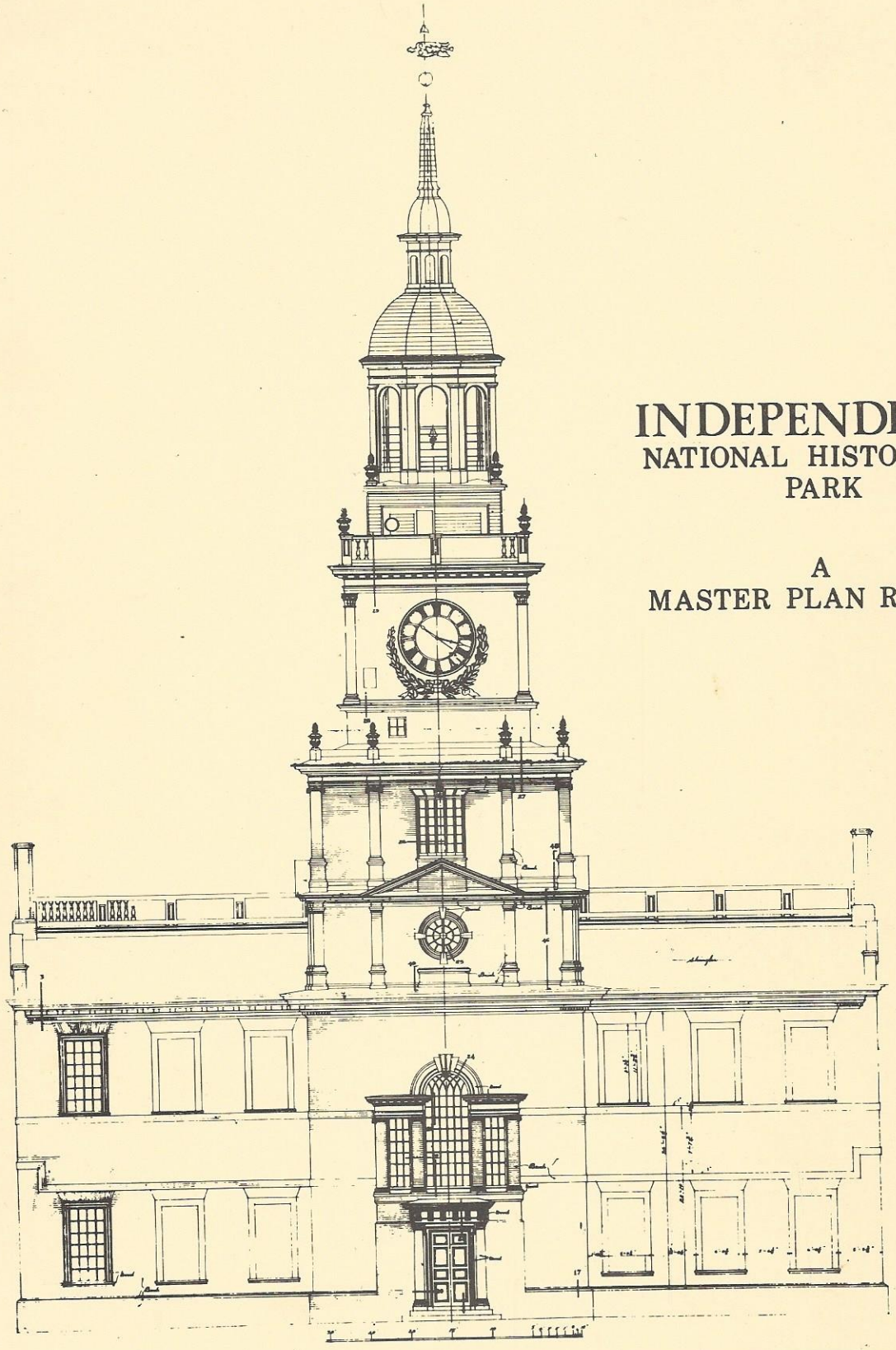


INDEPENDENCE
NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

A MASTER PLAN REPORT

D-9

South Elevation
July 4, 1963 Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"
Drawing No. 9

Independence Hall Philadelphia Pennsylvania

Measured drawings
The Philadelphia Chapter A.I.A.
The City of Philadelphia

974.811
I38N277
1968

Department of the Interior

National Park Service

A

MASTER PLAN

for

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

MAY 1968

A

MASTER PLAN

for

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Recommended by:

_____

Regional Director, Northeast Region

_____

Assistant Director, Operations

_____

Assistant Director, Cooperative Activities

_____

Assistant Director, Design and Construction

_____

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Approved by:

_____

Associate Director

on _____

date

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

MAY 1968

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
PURPOSE	ii
SUMMARY AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	1
OBJECTIVES	2
REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND ANALYSIS	5
Access and Circulation	5
Population Data	5
Park, Recreation and Entertainment Facilities	8
Surrounding and Existing Use	8
Analysis	11
RESOURCE DESCRIPTION	13
RESOURCE EVALUATION	21
FACTORS AFFECTING RESOURCES AND USE	24
Legal Factors	24
Land Status	26
Landmark Responsibilities	26
Climate	26
Fire Prevention and Control	27
THE PLAN	29
Access and Circulation	31
Orientation and Information	38
Interpretation	39
Educational Programs	48
Bicentennial Planning	49
Extending Park Capacity	49
Visitor Services	51
Maintenance	52
Independence Square	53
Coordination of Historical Preservation and Research	55
Development Needs	57
Park Boundaries	61
Priority of Needs	64
Utilities	65
GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN	68
GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN – OUTLYING AREAS	70
APPENDIX	
Chronology of the American Revolution and Establishment of the Government	A-1

PURPOSE

To preserve Independence Hall and certain other historic structures in Philadelphia significantly associated with the American Revolution and the establishment of the United States of America; to help visitors understand the men, the events, and the ideas of which these buildings are the living memorials.

SUMMARY AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Master plan evaluates the regional characteristics and demonstrates the significant role that Independence National Historical Park has played and continues to play in the revitalization of Center City Philadelphia as the regional capital of a great metropolitan area.

Emphasis is placed on the fact that the greatest historical resource of Independence National Historical Park is the body of ideas which were nurtured in the surviving historic milieu.

Within this framework the plan proposes development of a number of interpretive facilities, each devoted to a major element of the story and keyed to sites and structures, inside and outside the park, illustrating the particular theme.

Supporting these major interpretive facilities will be an educational facility to serve city and regional school needs, a center to coordinate historical preservation, and a number of key restorations to add dimension to the park stories.

Equally significant is the fact that the plan recognizes the need for and envisages multilateral action by the Service, the State, the city, and local interests in order to achieve adequate visitor services, proper access and circulation, parking facilities, revitalization and redevelopment of the surrounding area, Bicentennial arrangements, and historic preservation and interpretation of the total available regional historical resources.

Solidly based on earlier planning by the Independence Hall Association, the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission, and the National Park Service, this revised plan represents the work of a National Park Service team which has freely consulted with and solicited information and opinions from many other agencies with related interests. Grateful acknowledgment for help rendered is here made to:

Philadelphia Department of Commerce – Port Division
Philadelphia Planning Commission
Philadelphia Historical Commission
Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority
Philadelphia Parking Authority
School District of Philadelphia, Board of Education,
Division of Museum Education
Philadelphia 1976 Bicentennial Corporation
Old Philadelphia Development Corporation
Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters – Bureau of State Parks
Pennsylvania Department of Highways
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
U. S. General Services Administration

OBJECTIVES

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING FOR USE

Recognize the park's role in Philadelphia's comprehensive plan and cooperate with the city to facilitate its evolution.

CONSERVING TOTAL ENVIRONMENT

Recognize that the park is a major entry and serves as a focal point, as well as a catalyst, in the continuing revitalization of Center City Philadelphia.

COOPERATION ON VISITOR SERVICES AND PROTECTION

Manage and protect Independence National Historical Park as an integral part of Center City Philadelphia, relying on the city and private sectors for most support services and facilities to assure a total visitor experience.

VISITOR INFORMATION

Provide information on important sites within park, city and region which relate to the interpretive stories.

INTERPRETIVE THEME

Recognize three interrelated but separate themes:

I. American Revolution
II. Franklin – Man of Ideas
III. Philadelphia – Capital City

INTERPRETIVE CONCEPT

Interpret each theme in separate centers, utilizing historic structures within and without the park as on-site exhibits to dramatize particular events.

EDUCATIONAL USE

Work directly with the National Education Association, Philadelphia School Board, and similar boards in surrounding counties, to develop both teacher and student educational programs, utilizing park resources and facilities.

AMERICANA

Develop and support programs and facilities which endeavor to show the crafts, arts, and other nonpolitical aspects of the American way of life during the first years of the Republic.

SCOPE OF COLLECTIONS

Collect and display only specimens needed to facilitate interpretation of the several themes.

SUPPORT HISTORICAL PRESERVATION

Within the framework of the Preservation Act of 1966, encourage and cooperate in programs involving preservation of important structures outside park boundary that are recognized as vital to the character of the total urban environment.

RESEARCH

Recognize that park historical archives are an enormously valuable research repository, and should be maintained and made available to the academic world.

BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

Cooperate with the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission in planning for the on-site commemorative celebrations of the bicentennial decade (1974–1983).

EVENING USE

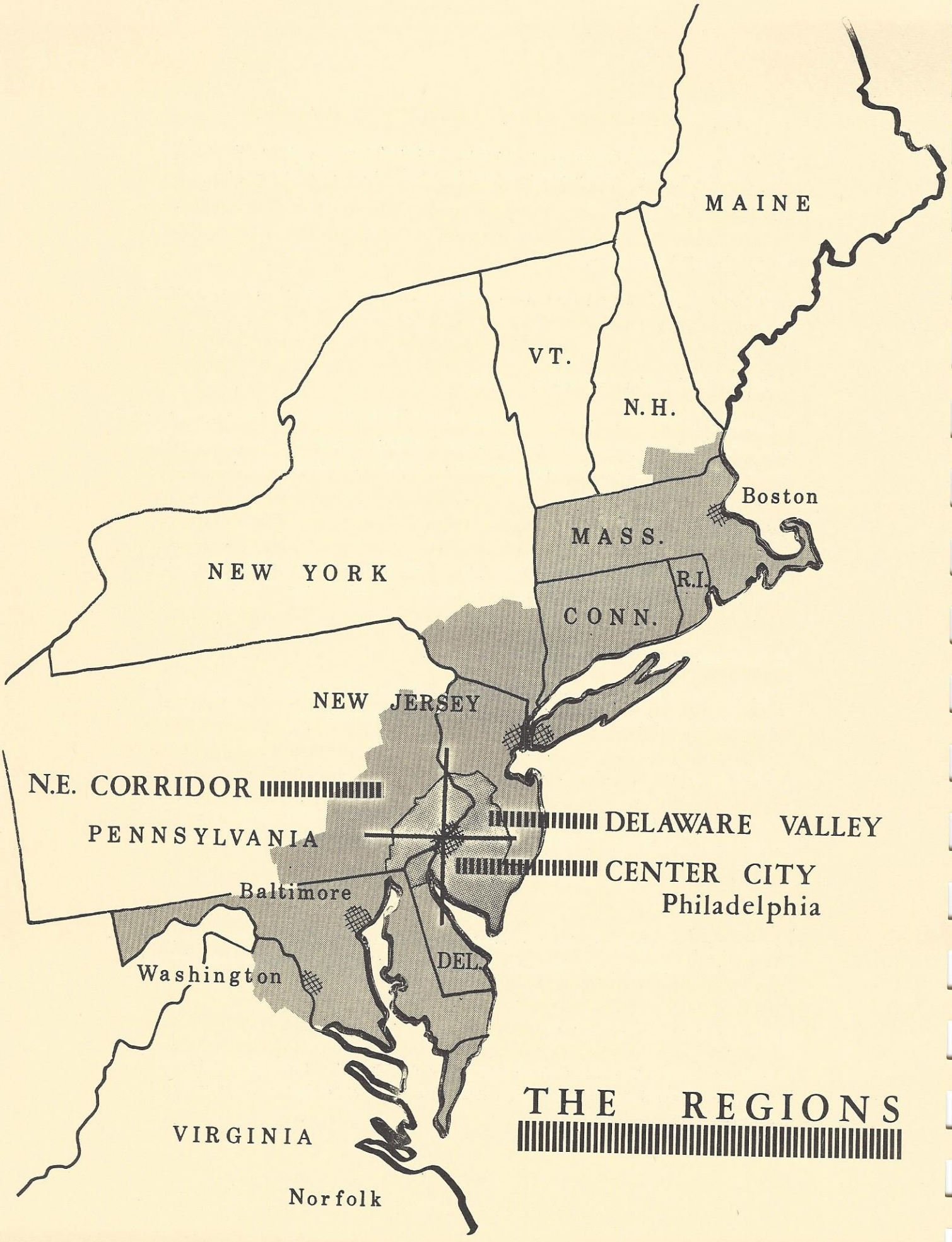
Encourage evening use of appropriate facilities through well-conceived cultural and educational programs, as a part of an integrated cooperative citywide program.

DESIGN THEME

Respect the 18th and 19th century character of existing buildings but complement them with functional contemporary designs to serve urban and visitor requirements.

BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS

Initiate boundary revisions to facilitate visitor use, provide connection with riverfront developments, and preserve the character of the environment along east boundary.


MAINE
VT.
N.H.
Boston
MASS.
R.I.
CONN.
NEW YORK
NEW JERSEY
N.E. CORRIDOR
PENNSYLVANIA
DELAWARE VALLEY
CENTER CITY
Philadelphia
Baltimore
Washington
DEL.
VIRGINIA
Norfolk
THE REGIONS

REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND ANALYSIS

Independence National Historical Park is situated in the heart of Philadelphia– metropolis of the densely populated Delaware Valley which itself occupies a central position in the teeming urban "corridor" or "megalopolis" of the eastern seaboard.

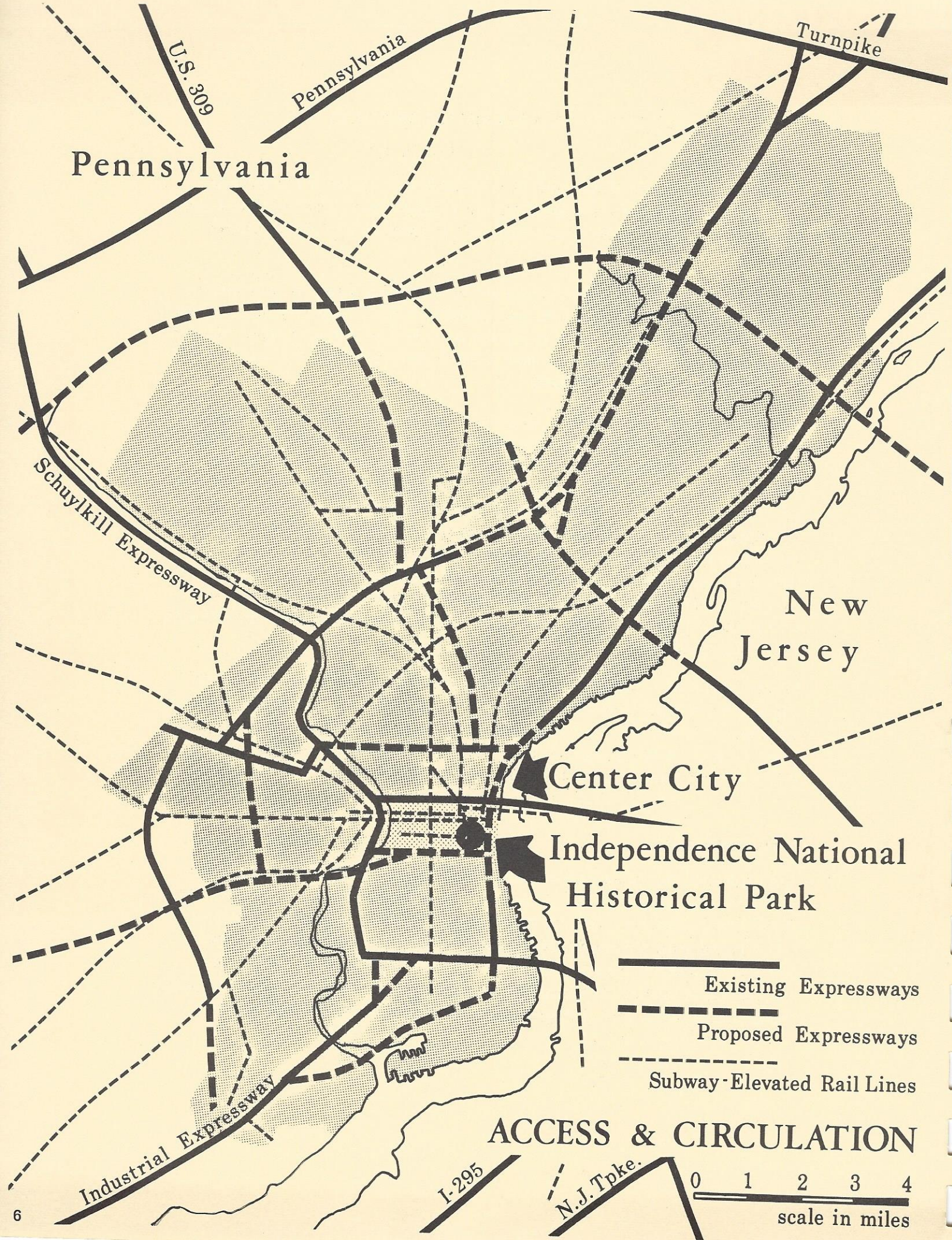
Few areas in the National Park System are so thoroughly a part of their political environment as Independence National Historical Park is of the City of Philadelphia. As a great national shrine which is also the heart of a modern metropolis, the park shares with the city a relationship that is figuratively symbiotic; the health of each is essential to the other's well-being.

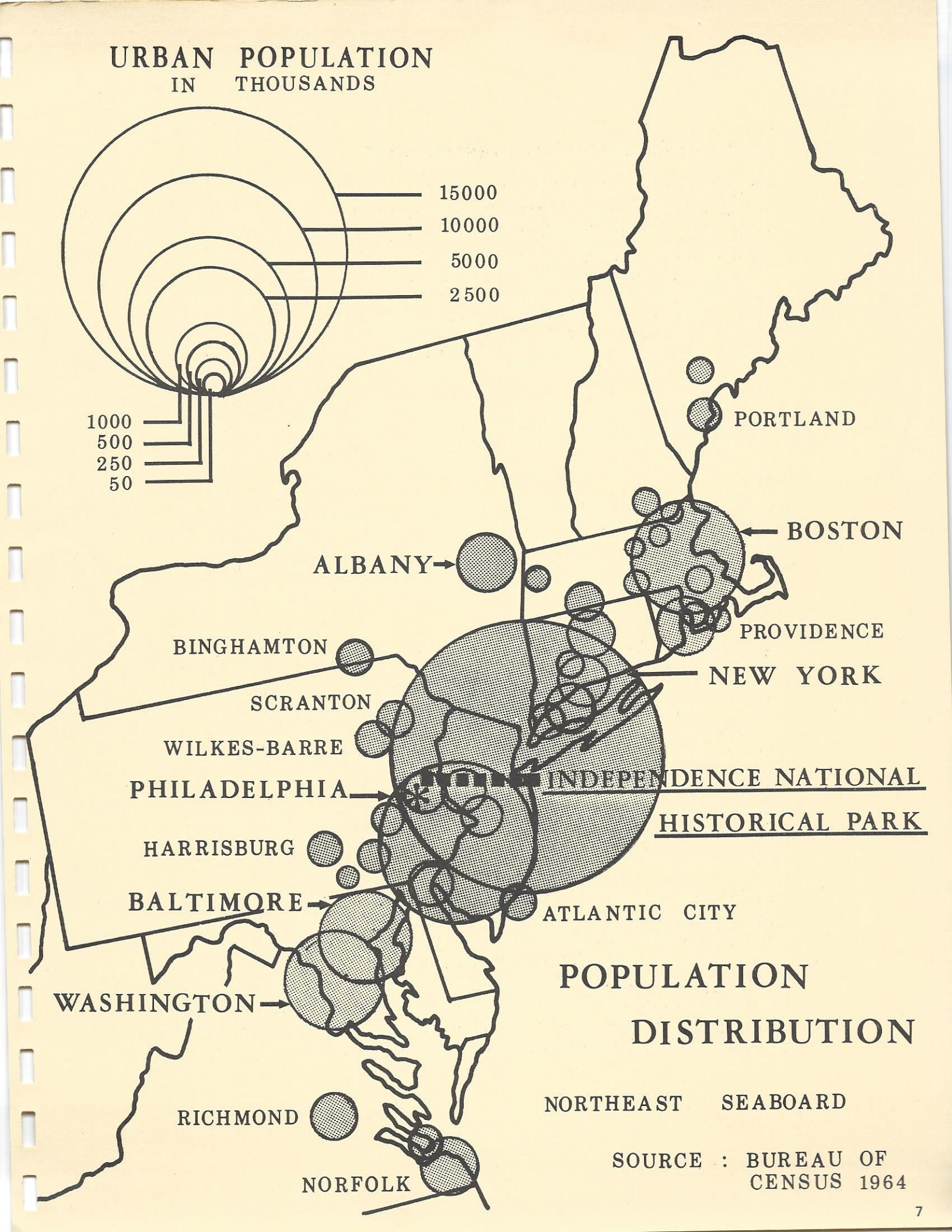
Because so much of the nation's population, industry and related services are concentrated in this section, it possesses excellent transportation facilities. Consequently, getting to Philadelphia is relatively simple. All major buslines, 14 airlines and two railroads (Penn Central and Reading) serve the city, through terminals in or easily accessible to its center. Automobile traffic is brought to the Philadelphia area principally by the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Turnpikes. From these interstate arteries central Philadelphia can be reached in a half-hour or less by means of a developing local expressway system which will, within a few years, provide both easy access and parking for center city visitors. At present, however, traffic feeds into narrow, overcrowded city streets with no clear directions for visitors and with inadequate parking.

Within center city visitors can get around on foot, by car, bus, subway or taxi. There is heavy business traffic throughout the day, much of it on streets bounding or intersecting the park. Visitor circulation in the park is almost exclusively pedestrian. To reach outlying areas, such as Gloria Dei National Historic Site and the Deshler-Morris House, visitors are almost obliged to use their own automobiles.

POPULATION DATA

The urban corridor, which sprawls some 450 miles from north of Boston to south of Washington, contains at least 30 major cities, including the nation's largest, New York City, with almost 8,000,000 residents, as well as its fourth, sixth and ninth in size – Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Within a day's drive of this park live some 37,000,000 people, one-fifth of the nation's population. Despite this tremendous population concentration, the region provides less than half of the park's 2,000,000 annual visitors. This proportion is expected to remain fairly constant.


U.S. 309
Pennsylvania
Turnpike
Pennsylvania
Schuylkill Expressway
New Jersey
Center City
Independence National Historical Park
Existing Expressways
Proposed Expressways
Subway-Elevated Rail Lines
ACCESS & CIRCULATION
Industrial Expressway
I-295
N.J. Tpke.
0 1 2 3 4
scale in miles


URBAN POPULATION
IN THOUSANDS
15000
10000
5000
2500
1000
500
250
50
PORTLAND
BOSTON
ALBANY
PROVIDENCE
BINGHAMTON
NEW YORK
SCRANTON
WILKES-BARRE
PHILADELPHIA
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL
HISTORICAL PARK
HARRISBURG
BALTIMORE
ATLANTIC CITY
WASHINGTON
RICHMOND
NORFOLK
POPULATION
DISTRIBUTION
NORTHEAST SEABOARD
SOURCE : BUREAU OF
CENSUS 1964

PARK, RECREATION AND ENTERTAINMENT FACILITIES

Philadelphia is the very heart of the most intensely historic area of the United States, one whose appeal is completely non-sectional since it is associated with the birth of the Republic itself. Because the "corridor" almost precisely defines the developed portions of the original 13 States, all but a few of the important sites associated with the Colonial and Revolutionary periods are within a day's drive from Philadelphia. Within a 30-mile radius are to be found more sites and museums related to the Revolution than in any other comparable area of the country. Finally, in the immediate vicinity of the park, justly called "America's most historic square mile," is the nation's largest surviving concentration of 18th century buildings.

For the visitor spending one or several days in the metropolitan area and looking for something in addition to historical attractions, Philadelphia offers a rich variety of cultural, entertainment, sport and shopping facilities. Most of them are available in center city or a short ride away by car, bus or subway.

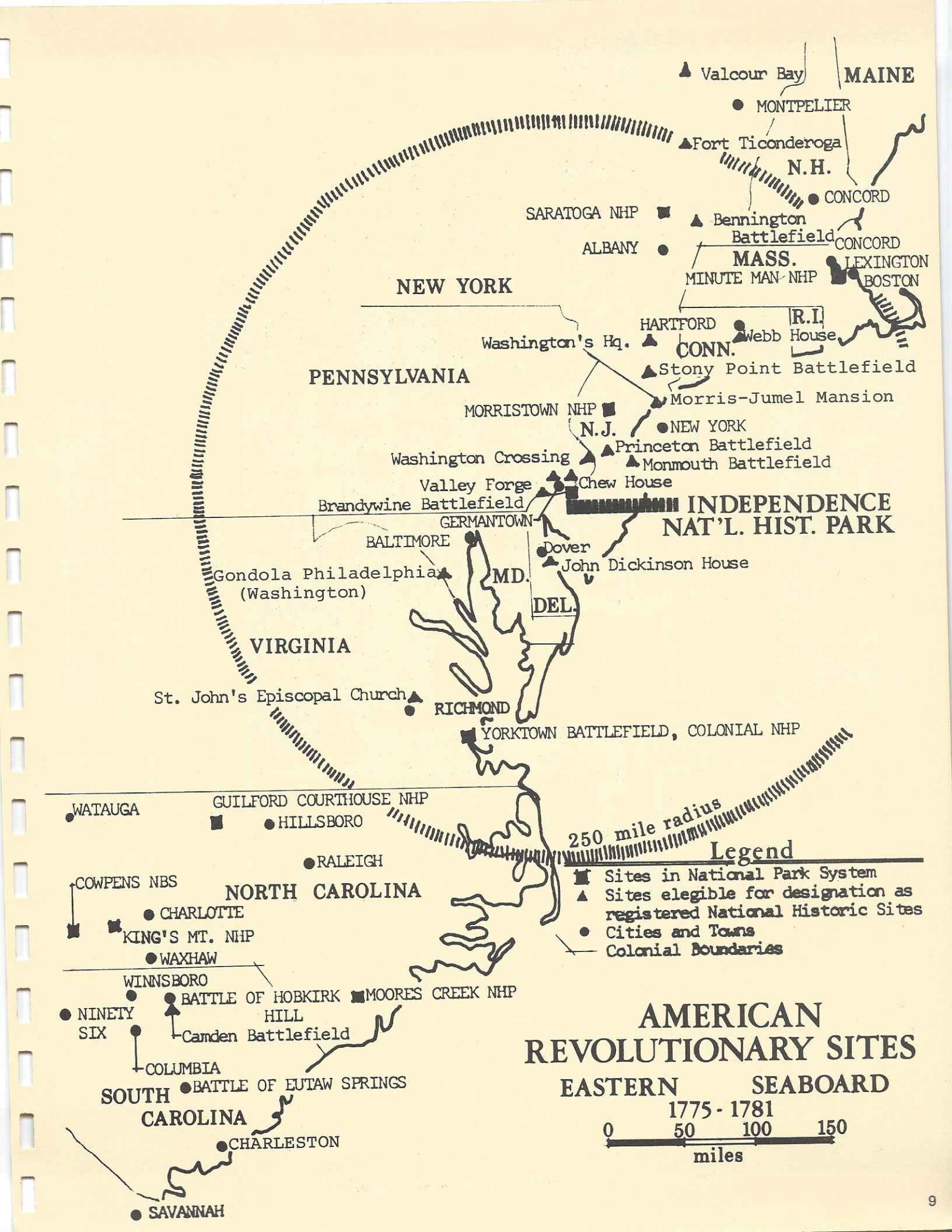
Outdoor recreational opportunities are also within each reach of Philadelphia, in areas such as the New Jersey-Delaware-Maryland shore resorts, the Pocono Mountains, the Appalachian Trail, many State parks and forests, and the soon-to-be-developed Delaware Water Gap and Assateague National Recreation Areas. Within the city, Fairmount Park affords opportunities for walking, cycling, and picnicking.

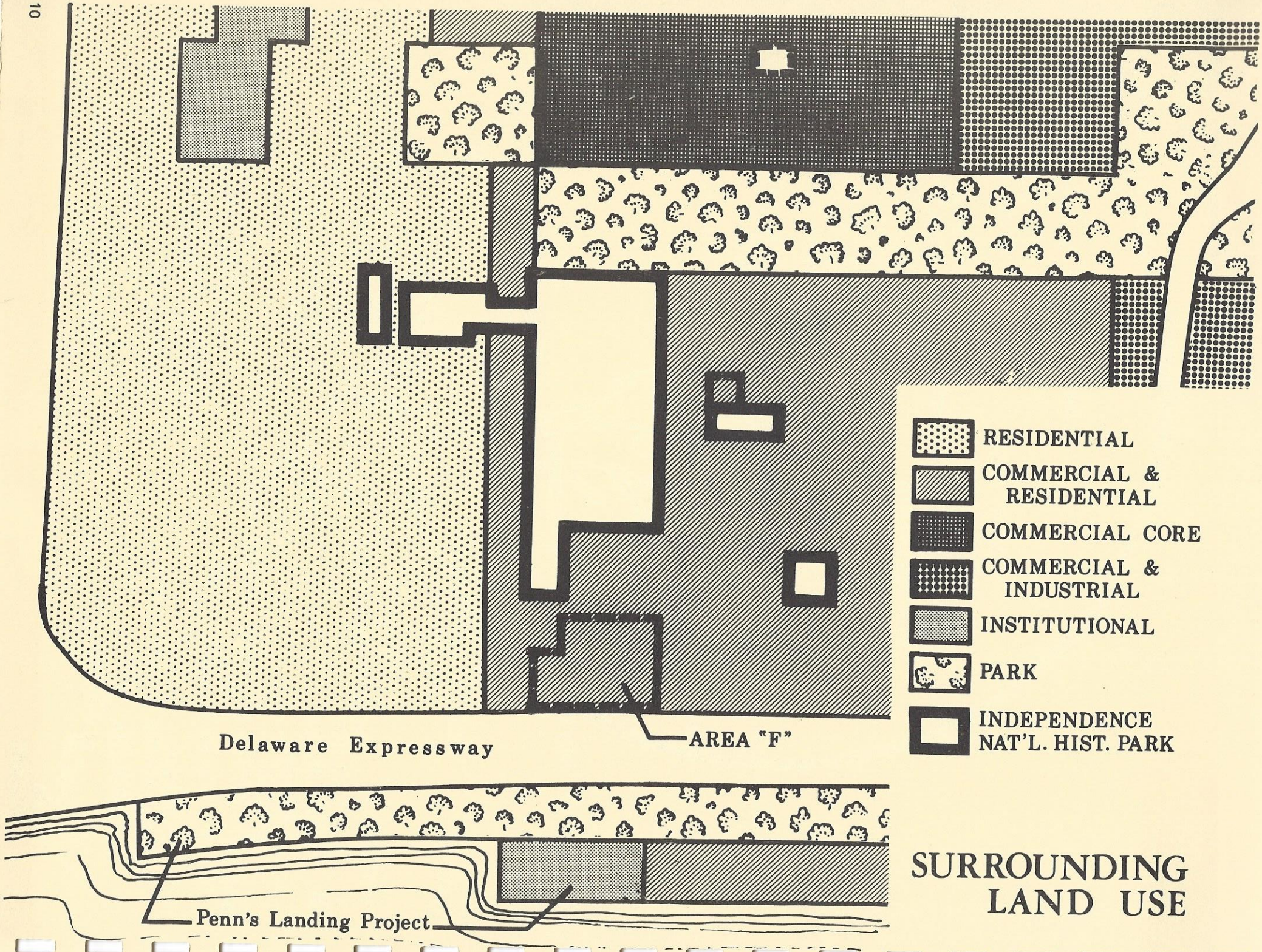
SURROUNDING AND EXISTING USE

Although the park lies in the oldest section of a large city, a section which has been urban in character for all of its nearly 300 years, the area immediately adjacent to the park is relatively open, with few tall buildings and much green space. For a century this area of mixed residential and commercial use underwent a steady decline. Since 1950 this trend has been dramatically reversed.

Sparked by the development of Independence National Historical Park and the State's Independence Mall, a massive program of revitalization has transformed much of the eastern end of center city, with more to come.

Today, Independence Mall, a formally-landscaped open space developed and maintained by the Department of Forests and Waters, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, stretches north from Independence Hall for three blocks to the Benjamin Franklin Bridge approaches. Designed as a grand entry into center city from the east, this monumental cross axis links Washington and Franklin Squares, provides an open foreground for Independence Hall, and with the national park provides the design framework for the eastern end of the city. Its central square also provides a setting for public ceremonies and below-ground parking for 600 cars.


Valcour Bay
MAINE
MONTPELIER
Fort Ticonderoga
N.H.
CONCORD
SARATOGA NHP
Bennington Battlefield
ALBANY
CONCORD
MASS.
LEXINGTON
MINUTE MAN NHP
BOSTON
NEW YORK
HARTFORD
R.I.
Webb House
Washington's Hq.
CONN.
Stony Point Battlefield
PENNSYLVANIA
Morris-Jumel Mansion
MORRISTOWN NHP
N.J.
NEW YORK
Princeton Battlefield
Washington Crossing
Monmouth Battlefield
Valley Forge
Chew House
Brandywine Battlefield
INDEPENDENCE NAT'L. HIST. PARK
GERMANTOWN
BALTIMORE
Dover
John Dickinson House
Gondola Philadelphia (Washington)
MD.
DEL.
VIRGINIA
St. John's Episcopal Church
RICHMOND
YORKTOWN BATTLEFIELD, COLONIAL NHP
WATAUGA
GUILFORD COURTHOUSE NHP
HILLSBORO
250 mile radius
RALEIGH
Legend
Sites in National Park System
Sites elegible for designation as registered National Historic Sites
Cities and Towns
Colonial Boundaries
COWPENS NBS
NORTH CAROLINA
CHARLOTTE
KING'S MT. NHP
WAXHAW
WINNSBORO
BATTLE OF HOBKIRK HILL
MOORES CREEK NHP
NINETY SIX
Camden Battlefield
COLUMBIA
BATTLE OF EUTAW SPRINGS
SOUTH CAROLINA
CHARLESTON
SAVANNAH
AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY SITES
EASTERN SEABOARD
1775 - 1781
0 50 100 150
miles



SURROUNDING LAND USE

Along the park's northern boundary, between Fifth and Front Streets, are four nearly solid blocks of predominantly 19th century commercial structures, interesting in the aggregate, devoted principally to banking, food shops, and wholesale outlets. Towering over these buildings are the modern Mall Building (Fourth and Chestnut Streets) and the massive 1934 U. S. Custom House (Second and Chestnut Streets).

East of Second Street, between Chestnut and Walnut Streets, the one remaining block is filled with wholesale and retail businesses in old buildings, some of which date from the 18th century.

Beyond Front Street the land has been cleared for the Delaware Expressway; beyond that work is just beginning on the Penn's Landing park project along the Delaware River.

Immediately to the south of Independence National Historical Park is the Washington Square East Redevelopment Area, better (and historically) known as Society Hill, where hundreds of 18th and early 19th century houses are being privately restored for residential use and some modern dwellings are being built. Commerce, in the form of multi-story insurance offices, retains its long hold on the south side of Walnut Street, facing the park's southern boundary. Four 20th century structures punctuate the skyline and define the limits of this area: Society Hill Towers, Hopkinson House, Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the Irvin Building (within the park and eventually to be demolished).

Beyond Independence Square to the west lies the core, the main business district of modern Philadelphia, containing its publishing houses, department stores, office and government buildings, and transportation terminals. Redevelopment of some of this area is planned (Market Street East).

Especially characteristic of the entire area, including the park, is heavy street traffic involving automobiles, buses, trucks and trolleys. Also characteristic is the twice-daily tide of pedestrian commuters across the park going to and from the office buildings on Walnut Street.

ANALYSIS

Enshrining the venerable hall where American patriots in 1776 enunciated those ideals of equality and government by consent of the governed which have since transformed the political thinking of the entire world, Independence National Historical Park holds first place among the American nation's historic sites. Its appeal is not regional but national, even international. This is reflected in its visitation, of which two-thirds comes from outside the Delaware Valley. The park does, however, have special regional relationships which need to be strengthened and expanded.

Independence Hall and related historic structures have for more than a century constituted Philadelphia's main attraction for out-of-town visitors. In accepting responsibility for the preservation and interpretation of these buildings the National Park Service has entered into a real partnership with the City of Philadelphia—a role which requires the park to be both national and local in its outlook.

The park has also acted as a catalyst in the massive revitalization of Philadelphia's Center City area. In this respect, the park (considered broadly to include also Independence Mall) is a key element of the Philadelphia City Plan, first as a pilot project in one of the nation's earliest, most massive and most successful urban renewal programs, and permanently as a major feature of center city's role as the cultural and entertainment center for the Philadelphia metropolitan area. The success of Philadelphia's comprehensive plan thus hinges to a considerable extent on the effectiveness of the Independence park development program. Having provided the stimulus for the highly successful Society Hill redevelopment, Independence National Historical Park is in a position to provide a similar stimulus in the area north of the park, by developing the Franklin Court enclave. It also has, through its need for an interpretive site in Area F, the opportunity to work creatively with the city and State to assure that this vital block, a crucial link between the historical park and the revitalized riverfront, provides necessary visitor services while retaining some of its historic character.

Because the park is located in a great metropolitan area, there is no need for the Service to duplicate the eating and sleeping facilities, police and fire protection, transportation and parking services that already exist or are planned as part of the current restructuring of center city. However, it does need to maintain a closer, more systematic relationship with the City Administration, to the end that mutual needs may be regularly discussed and solutions agreed upon.

At present this park has little impact on the larger region, the urbanized northeast, simply because it is overshadowed by the towering attractions of such major tourist centers as New York City, Washington, and the Atlantic shore resorts. With the approaching Bicentennial the balance will shift somewhat in favor of all Revolutionary sites and of this park in particular, owing to its historically and physically central position.

By responding boldly to the challenges of a changing urban environment, the ever-increasing mobility of the American people, and the approaching Bicentennial, this park can contribute significantly to the city, the region, and the nation.

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

The park's historical resources are to be classified principally under Theme X: The War for Independence and Theme XII: Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1830.

Two hundred years ago there began an era that marked an epoch in human history. In a series of developments that astonished the world, the American colonists threw off British rule and embarked on an unprecedented course of nation-building. Events along the way took place across a quarter of the globe and required the better part of two decades to complete. Intrigue and stratagem and the glitter of European courts illuminated the record. Vast military expeditions, sent great distances to fight along a thousand miles of seaboard and wilderness, all but exhausted the resources of that day's greatest powers. A new government was instituted on a foundation of bright, new principles, full of promise for men everywhere. After the American Revolution had run its seemingly ineluctable course, the world was never to be the same again.

LAND OF THE FREE

At the beginning of that era the inhabitants of the Thirteen Colonies had emerged from a series of colonial wars, induced by imperial rivalry, with a sense of being Americans, but possessed of the rights of Englishmen and devoted to the Crown. Following a decade of constant friction and debate over Parliament's efforts to regulate their affairs, the colonists rose to unite in the first, defend the second, and, as it developed ultimately, rid themselves of the third. Stamp Act and Stamp Act Congress in 1765 had been succeeded by the Townshend Acts of 1767. Unfeeling and unending British ministerial folly led to stationing Redcoats, unwelcome to begin with, at population centers. Eventually, the "Boston Massacre" of 1770 took place, adding to the store of grievances. With the imposition of the Tea Tax in 1773, Parliament's indecisive policy of legislate and relent gave way to one of firmness. In disregard of the fundamental American principle of *"no taxation without representation,"* Parliament prepared to enforce to the limit its supremacy in the affairs of mother country and colonies. So the Boston Tea Party brought reprisal. The notorious "Intolerable Acts" were aimed at punishing Boston, and this time no amount of reason could change the Tory mind. A Continental Congress, meeting at Philadelphia, abandoned protest in favor of open resistance, although leaving the door ajar should Parliament once more relent. As Congress petitioned, the Minute Men drilled. By the time Patrick Henry cried out *"Give me liberty or give me death"* and the *"shot heard round the world"* had been fired at Lexington, a revolution of sorts had already been effected *"in the minds and hearts of the people."*

THE SPIRIT OF '76

This then was the situation facing the new Congress as it convened in May 1775: State of war, an aroused citizenry, an unfavorable reaction in Whitehall. Determined to resist, but unable as yet to perceive where resistance was to lead, the Congress raised and organized armed forces, named Washington Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, and, after George III proclaimed the colonies to be in open rebellion, mounted an invasion of Canada.

Thus in a mood of self-preservation and hope that through force of arms the British ministry could be brought to see the error of their ways, Congress moved on to full-scale prosecution of the war. It was long and sanguinary beyond anyone's expectations. The Revolution is often pictured as a matching of the American David against the British Goliath—the little band of untrained, poorly armed, half-clothed, ill-fed patriot troops against the vast and entrenched might of the world's greatest empire— and it is assumed that only a miracle of fortitude and courage aided by a divine providence could have brought victory. That such was not the case, that the British Army faced the militarily unsolvable problem of returning the colonies to a loyal subordination to the Crown, is somehow not discerned. In the course of proving the attempt to be hopeless, enough battles were fought on land and sea to convince today's public that the American Revolution was practically entirely military in character, as those hardy perennial titles, "The Revolutionary War" and "The War for Independence" attest.

There is glory enough for all to share. Sir William Howe, most successful of the enemy generals, swept the field repeatedly, alternating brilliant thrusts and flanking movements with enough slothful pauses to allow Washington's Continentals and militia repeated narrow escapes. The British habit of winning battles availed nothing in the end, as the precariousness of operations in hostile America cost them the two decisive engagements of the war at Saratoga and Yorktown. The first brought to the United States alliance with France and much-needed military assistance as well as supplies. The second raised the ante beyond Britain's ability to pay. In addition to winning the final battle, Washington chipped in the morale-sustaining victory at Trenton and fought with like effect elsewhere. Without detracting unduly from the grand tradition of having thrashed the British regulars and the Hessians to boot, it is possible in all candor to see victory a product too of tenaciousness aided by fortuitive circumstance. Fortitude in adversity contributed as much as outright conquest.

"WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS TO BE SELF-EVIDENT"

As the war intensified, Congress found the obvious end product of resistance harder and harder to rationalize. Total separation from the mother country, though still unpopular in some quarters, had taken on an appearance of inevitability in others. A ground swell of demand to that end followed publication of Tom Paine's "Common Sense," in which he called George III a "Royal Brute" and underlined the futility of further hesitation.

By June 1776 Congress was ready and there followed in the Assembly Room of Independence Hall the most celebrated passage of American history. In exactly one month, under the legislative management of John Adams, the Continental Congress adopted Richard Henry Lee's resolution that *"These United Colonies are and of right ought to be Free and Independent States,"* adopted and signed Thomas Jefferson's Declaration of Independence, directed that State governments be constituted, and began work on the Articles of Confederation, the country's first framework of government. Of these, the Declaration acquired immortality as the classic statement of the whole underlying philosophy of the State, claiming *"certain unalienable rights"* for all men, everywhere, always, under their natural birthright as equal sons of God. Standing in the Assembly Room on February 23, 1861, Abraham Lincoln stated eloquently the great charter's

meaning: *"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 the separation of the colonies from the motherland, but something in the Declaration giving liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but hope to the world for all future time."*

"WE THE PEOPLE"

Ratified finally in 1781, five years after appearing first in draft form, the Articles of Confederation depended for its success on the abilities of State governments rather than the strength of the Congress and its executive departments. Limitations on Congress' power, while acceptable to a nation of farmers, failed to support satisfactorily the activity of other important segments in the society. Lagging commerce and domestic insurrection strengthened the hand of the Confederation's critics, leading by 1787 to the Constitutional Convention of that year in Philadelphia.

Nevertheless, it was during the period of the war and Confederation that democratizing influences had been most felt. Extension of the electorate, revision of the legal structure to discourage continuance of great landed estates, and the great Land Ordinance of 1787, throwing open western territories on a footing equal politically to the east, were some of the more momentous such occurrences.

Laboring through a long uncomfortable summer, the delegates to the Convention wrote the remarkably viable and hardy document that in amended form remains the United States' instrument of government to this day. From a hodge-podge of resolutions, as one authority has termed the plans first submitted, James Wilson and Gouverneur Morris, and the delegates in committees with them, made an acceptable document. Borrowing freely from previous experience, the Convention put teeth into the Constitution by providing that it should become the *"Supreme Law of the Land."* The Constitution reiterated the principle of sovereignty of the people as the groundwork upon which it rested. From these features is derived its distinctive character. The best efforts of Washington, in the chair, and Franklin, on the sidelines, were required to hold together an often fractious convention and the best reasoning of Madison, its principal author, Hamilton, and Jay through the "Federalist Papers" to get it ratified.

FEDERAL DECADE

With the inauguration of George Washington as President on April 30, 1789, the new experiment in government got under way. Among the landmark measures of the decade that followed were those creating such departments of government as State, Treasury, and War, and the Offices of Attorney General and Postmaster General. Congressional enactment also established the Federal court system, including the Supreme Court of the United States. Reports on Public Credit, the Bank of the United States, and Manufactures laid the basis for legislation and public policy of wide effect. The Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution. Important court decisions on Constitutional law were rendered. Political crises arose and were surmounted. For ten of these years Philadelphia served as seat of Government.

Carpenters' Hall. Meeting place of the First Continental Congress, 1774; later used by the Bank of the United States and the War Department. Built in 1770, it still is owned and administered by the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia.

Kid, Fling, and McIlvaine Houses. Though not possessed of important historical associations, these late 18th and early 19th century residences have been externally restored to help preserve the historical scene, but internally adapted to appropriate modern uses. The Kid and Fling houses are occupied by the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, the McIlvaine is part of park headquarters.

Griffitts and Morris Houses. These have been reconstructed for two main reasons: To stabilize the Todd House and to restore its original setting. They are occupied by the National Carl Schurz Association.

New Hall. The original building was put up in 1791 to provide revenue and a meeting place for the Carpenters' Company. For a time it housed the United States War Department. It has been reconstructed to help re-create the late 18th century appearance of Carpenters' Court and to house a museum devoted to the early history of the Marine Corps.

Pemberton House. Reconstructed on its original site to complete the Carpenters' Court scene and house a museum of early Army and Navy history.

Site of Rush House. Occupied during the 1790's by Dr. Benjamin Rush, signer of the Declaration of Independence and leading Philadelphia physician.

Site of Peters House. Home of Richard Peters, Judge of the United States District Court of Pennsylvania, 1792-1828.

Site of Treasury Offices. The Office of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Auditor during the 1790's were conveniently located close to the Bank of the United States.

Site of Friends' School and Friends' Meeting. On Fourth Street; prominent features of the Philadelphia scene during the second half of the 18th century.

EAST SECTION

Philadelphia (Merchants') Exchange. Preserved more for its architectural merit than for its historic associations, this building was designed by William Strickland; built 1832-34. It has been externally restored and the inside adapted for occupancy by the Northeast Regional Office and other Service offices.

Site of City Tavern. Where the First Continental Congress gathered before proceeding to Carpenters' Hall in September 1774, and where members of the Continental and Federal Congresses and the Constitutional Convention frequently dined and some lodged. In the adjoining *Three Crowns Tavern,* Martha Washington lodged as First Lady.

Sites of the Offices of the Commissioner of Revenue, the Treasurer and the Register of the United States. Part of the important Treasury complex during the 1790's,

Dock Creek. Covered over even before the Revolution; determined the erratic course of Dock Street and served as a common sewer for this section of Philadelphia.

OTHER SECTIONS OF THE PARK

Locust Street Houses. Period houses preserved to enhance the atmosphere of the area and provide needed employee housing.

Magnolia Garden. Represents a memorial tribute to the Thirteen Original States; donated by the Garden Clubs of America.

Site of Benjamin Franklin's House. Franklin's house, begun in 1763; demolished in 1812. Franklin lived here briefly during the Revolution and after his return from France in 1785 until his death in 1790. His coach house and stable, bathhouse, and such other appurtenant structures as the "necessary or necessaries" completed the living complex. Shade trees, the famous mulberry tree, a flower garden, and a driveway (all behind the brick wall surrounding the courtyard) were elements of the scene. Nearby was the *Print Shop,* no longer standing, and the "tenant houses" he built on Market Street, portions of which are incorporated into the existing buildings.

Site of Graff House. Where Jefferson lived when he drafted the Declaration of Independence; still to be acquired.

Deshler-Morris House. In this house in Germantown, then 6 miles from Philadelphia, President Washington and his family lived for several weeks in 1793 and again in 1794. Important cabinet meetings were held there during 1793.

Christ Church and Christ Church Cemetery, Mikveh Israel Cemetery, St. George's Methodist Church, and St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church. Protected by the National Park Service under cooperative agreements, but are not within the park nor administered by it.

Gloria Dei (Old Swedes Church). National Historic Site, dating from 1700; protected but not administered by the National Park Service.

OTHER HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Museum Collections. Among the chief treasures included in the park museum collections are the Liberty Bell; the Peale and Sharples collections of approximately 150 contemporary portraits of *"Revolutionary patriots and other distinguished characters,"* a veritable national portrait gallery of prominent Americans for the period 1775-1825; the silver inkstand used at the signing of the Declaration of Independence; the "Rising Sun Chair" used by Washington during the Constitutional Convention; 25 Congress Hall chairs; Colonel John Nixon's copy of the "Declaration broadside;" Elbridge Gerry's annotated copy of the second draft of the Articles of Confederation; a desk owned by Franklin; and extensive manuscripts and microfilm holdings on the history of the Independence Square buildings and on the events of the historic period.

Archeological and Architectural Study Collection. Investigations have been made at many sites in the park in connection with research on existing and nonexisting historic buildings. Of particular significance are the architectural investigation of Independence

Hall, the excavations in Independence Square, around the Bishop White House, on the site of Franklin's house, and on the site of New Hall. None of the excavations, except possibly the Franklin house site, has uncovered remains suitable for exhibition-in-place. Artifacts and other material removed during archeological and architectural investigations have been preserved for study in relation to the sites and buildings from which they came and in relation to early American culture generally. The whole collection of some 75,000 specimens is a unique source for the study of 18th and early 19th century American urban material culture, the best such collection in existence.

RESOURCE EVALUATION

From the foregoing it can be seen that the events that took place in Philadelphia are of transcendent significance in the history of the United States, touching as they do on those values most intimately associated with this country's origins, national purpose, and destiny. It is in the tradition of public understanding to invest these events with an aura that does less than full justice to the dynamic forces at work and the immensity and portentousness of what they signify. The customary windy and empty phrases, the "firsts," name-dropping, didacticism and veneration of buildings does but poor service to the ageless and immutable principles of the American Revolution. Given an imperfect comprehension of its exceedingly complex and diffuse elements, one or another such transference all too often results.

The above-described structural survivals beg for an interpretive and developmental philosophy of an intelligence, dignity, and stature commensurate with their great past. No architectural masterwork, Independence Hall itself would long ago have fallen to the wrecker's bar had not the events of '76 taken place there. Like a tradition, it has been handed down from the past as part of our inherited culture, for what it represents. It is quintessential among the inspirational resources of the nation as the one place where great leaders, long since vanished from the scene, came together at one time in high purpose. Not the unblemished and unerring and somehow unattractive figures of legend. Theirs was the work of men:

Franklin, the sometime printer
Witherspoon, a clergyman
Rush, a physician
Sherman, once a cobbler
Jefferson, Hamilton, Adams,
Madison, lawyers all

In these rooms is imparted the sense of their presence and the vital force of their ideas. Herein lies the realization of the past. The real and true historical resource of Independence National Historical Park is the body of ideas, revealed through the place where so much happened. In these rooms, each generation by turn can, through review of the past, discover new meaning in the present; through this process of self-realization can be laid a rational basis for the life to be led today and tomorrow.

Nor is their story limited to the boundaries of Independence National Historical Park. This park is but one of a great many historical areas in this country and abroad, more than a few of them in the National Park System, that relate to the American Revolution. Much of the previous section's historical statement applies to one or another of them rather than to this park's historic buildings and sites. At Minute Man and Colonial National Historical Parks and Federal Hall National Memorial; at Valley Forge and Washington Crossing State Parks in Pennsylvania; at Fort Mifflin in Philadelphia; at the walls of Quebec in Canada; at Versailles in France and the Court of St. James in England, to name a few, were staged scenes essential to the story of the American Revolution. In future programs they are to be acknowledged and brought into the story's context.

Conversely, the significance of certain of this park's historical resources lies wholly or in part in the province of other Service areas or other jurisdictions. The Philadelphia Exchange Building, wherein were floated corporate stock and bond issues important in the history of corporate capitalism, is best understood in its relationship to landmarks on Broad and Wall Streets in New York City, not the history of the American Revolution. The same can be said about the Second Bank of the United States building. The Slate Roof House site, in Area F, is one of the most important sites in the history of Pennsylvania, coherent in its relationship to the Commonwealth's Pennsbury Manor restoration on the Delaware River above Philadelphia and the Penn's Landing site, soon to be developed just below the park. Certainly, the most obvious example is Independence Hall itself, redolent of the Commonwealth's history previous to 1800 and Philadelphia's after that date. The same consideration is due these jurisdictions and their programs as those of the Service.

The evolution of the city in the course of 200 years has erased much of the atmosphere of the historic times. Surviving elements of the historic milieu are scattered throughout the park area. With the exception of the Walnut Street row, they stand isolated in five blocks of downtown Philadelphia, few intact, many painstakingly restored, on park-like grounds. There can be no total re-creation of the historic scene; nor would an attempt to re-create it have purpose amidst the continuing transition of the immediate area into a revitalized residential and commercial center for the Delaware Valley.

The pre-eminence among the park's buildings of those on Independence Square need not be elaborated on further here. Other public and quasi-public buildings, though secondary to the Independence Hall group, are of national significance in their own right. Carpenters' Hall as the meeting place of the First Continental Congress would deserve high ranking, without consideration of Quartermaster activities conducted on the premises and around it during the Revolution or its service as home of the venerable Carpenters' Company.

The First and Second Banks of the United States were bulwarks of finance during important growing years of the Republic; their surviving buildings are also important examples of Classic Revival architecture. The Philadelphia Exchange is one of the finest extant examples of the architecture of William Strickland.

Among private homes, the Deshler-Morris house in Germantown has the distinction of being the only surviving building President Washington used as an official residence. The Bishop White and Todd houses commemorate the lives of two persons prominent in the country's early history: Bishop William White, organizer of the Protestant Episcopal Church after the Revolution and chaplain of both the Continental and Federal Congresses, and Dolley Payne Todd, later famous as the wife of President James Madison.

The two sites of very special interest are the site of Benjamin Franklin's house in Franklin Court, significant of his central role in the American Revolution and logical place for a long-overdue Mount Vernon-like memorial to his greatness, and the site of City Tavern, where many national events were initiated or celebrated and many prominent figures lodged or dined.

Other park structures, restored or reconstructed, are significant mainly as fragments of the historic milieu and as examples of a locale important to our cultural heritage.

The archeological and architectural study collections of material salvaged from the park's historic buildings and sites constitutes a nationally significant resource for the study of the Colonial and post-Revolutionary culture of the largest city of 18th century America.

FACTORS AFFECTING RESOURCES AND USE

LEGAL FACTORS

Public interest in preservation of the Independence Square neighborhood, heightened by fear of possible Nazi incendiary bomb attacks, inspired the organization of the Independence Hall Association in 1942. After the war the association spearheaded a drive for Federal and State participation in development of these historical resources, resulting in the appointment of the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission (1946), and two years later in congressional legislation authorizing the creation of Independence National Historical Park.

The original act of June 28, 1948 (Public Law 795, 80th Congress) set forth the purpose of the park, stated its boundaries, and limited appropriations for acquisition of properties at $4,435,000. The park project became a reality on January 1, 1951, when Independence Square and its public buildings were placed by the City of Philadelphia in custody of the National Park Service. Formal establishment of the park took place July 4, 1956, upon fulfillment of conditions set forth in the enabling act of 1948.

Subsequent legislation directly relating to the park is as follows:

Date	Congress	Public Law	Purpose
10/26/51	82d	212	Permit use of lease receipts for operation, demolition, etc. of federally acquired properties in INHP.
7/10/52	82d	497	Enlarge boundaries of Area B; permit American Philosophical Society to erect library in Area A; raise limit on appropriations for property acquisition to $7,700,000.
8/5/56	84th	1009	Designate Mikveh Israel Cemetery as part of INHP.
8/21/58	85th	702	Adjust boundaries of Deshler-Morris House property.
8/27/58	85th	764	Authorize appropriations up to $7,250,000 for park development; raise limit on expenditure for land to $7,950,000; enlarge Area E.
6/23/59	86th	54	Acquire land adjacent to St. George's Methodist Church for not more than $25,000.
9/14/59	86th	273	Acquire land adjacent to Old St. Joseph's Church for not more than $46,200.
8/21/64	88th	477	Acquire Graff House site, Area D, for not more than $200,000; erect replica of house with donated funds.
9/18/64	88th	604	Exchange of property on Marshall's Court for property on 4th Street below Market, for use of Maintenance Division.

Legislation Pending

Date	Congress	Public Law	Purpose
1/25/67	90th	H.R. 3743	Acquire and develop Area F (east of 2d Street) for parking.
1/26/67	90th	H.R. 3900	Acquire land and building of New Amsterdam Casualty Co., 221-227 S. 4th Street.
3/1/67 4/5/67 3/8/67	90th	H.R. 6347 H.R. 7981 S. 1231	Amend Act of June 28, 1948 as amended August 27, 1958 to increase limitation in Section 6 to $11,200,000, to permit purchase of Irvin Building and two adjacent properties.

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS

To carry out the purposes of the above legislation, the Department of the Interior has entered into the following cooperative agreements:

Date	Cooperating Agency	Purpose
7/20/49	Germantown Historical Society, revised 10/30/51	Preservation of Deshler-Morris House.
5/10/50	Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia.	Preservation of Carpenters' Hall.
7/14/50	City of Philadelphia	Administration and preservation of Independence Hall and related structures, and their contents as a unit of Independence NHP.
12/27/50	Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Christ Church.	Preservation of Christ Church.
8/2/54	General Federation of Women's Clubs	Restoration and refurnishing of Independence Hall, first floor.
10/14/55	American Philosophical Society	Building and operating library on park land.
4/24/56	U. S. Marine Corps	Development and operation of Marine Corps Memorial Museum in New Hall.
3/7/59	Kaal Kadosh Mickveh Israel	Preservation of Mikveh Israel Cemetery.
8/9/60	St. George's Methodist Church	Preservation of St. George's Methodist Church.
12/24/60	Pastor, St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church	Preservation of St. Joseph's Church.
12/6/62	National Carl Schurz Foundation	Occupancy of Federally-owned buildings for headquarters and other purposes.
4/10/63	Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture	Occupancy of Federally-owned buildings in Independence NHP for headquarters and other purposes.
10/8/65	Association of U. S. Army and Navy League	Development and operation of Army-Navy Museum in reconstructed Pemberton House.

Although technically not part of Independence National Historical Park, Gloria Dei National Historic Site, located about nine blocks south along the Delaware River, is administered by Independence. The historic site was established by Executive Order, November 17, 1942, in pursuance of a cooperative agreement with the Rector, Vestry and Wardens of Gloria Dei (Old Swedes) Protestant Episcopal Church.

LAND STATUS

	Acreage Acquired	Acreage Approved for Acquisition
Federal:		
Independence NHP	15.9562	.429
Gloria Dei NHS	1.8273	.6367
Municipal	4.565	—
Private Inholdings	.969	—

LANDMARK RESPONSIBILITIES

The Superintendent of the park has liaison responsibility for the following Registered National Landmarks:

The Academy of Music
American Philosophical Society
John Bartram House and Gardens
Chew House (Cliveden)
Elfreth's Alley
Institute of the Pennsylvania Hospital
The New Market
Belfield, Charles Willson Peale House
The Pennsylvania Hospital
Stenton, James Logan Home
Thomas Sully Residence
U. S. S. Olympia
Walnut Street Theater

Tinicum Wildlife Preserve
Wissahickon Valley

Eligible, application pending

Augustus Lutheran Church
Reynolds-Morris House
The Woodlands

CLIMATE

Philadelphia's climate is temperate; the temperature rarely going above 100° or below 0°. Day-night differentials are not significant, nor do seasonal differences have a substantial effect on construction or visitation. Precipitation is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year, ranging as a rule from an average (1931-1960) of 2.8 inches in February and October and from 4.05 inches to 4.65 inches from June to August. Snowfalls of more

than 6 inches are uncommon, and snow from one fall usually melts before another occurs. Destructive winds are rare, occurring usually in gusts during thunderstorms or as hurricanes pass up the Atlantic coast. The highest recorded velocity is 88 m.p.h. (1931).

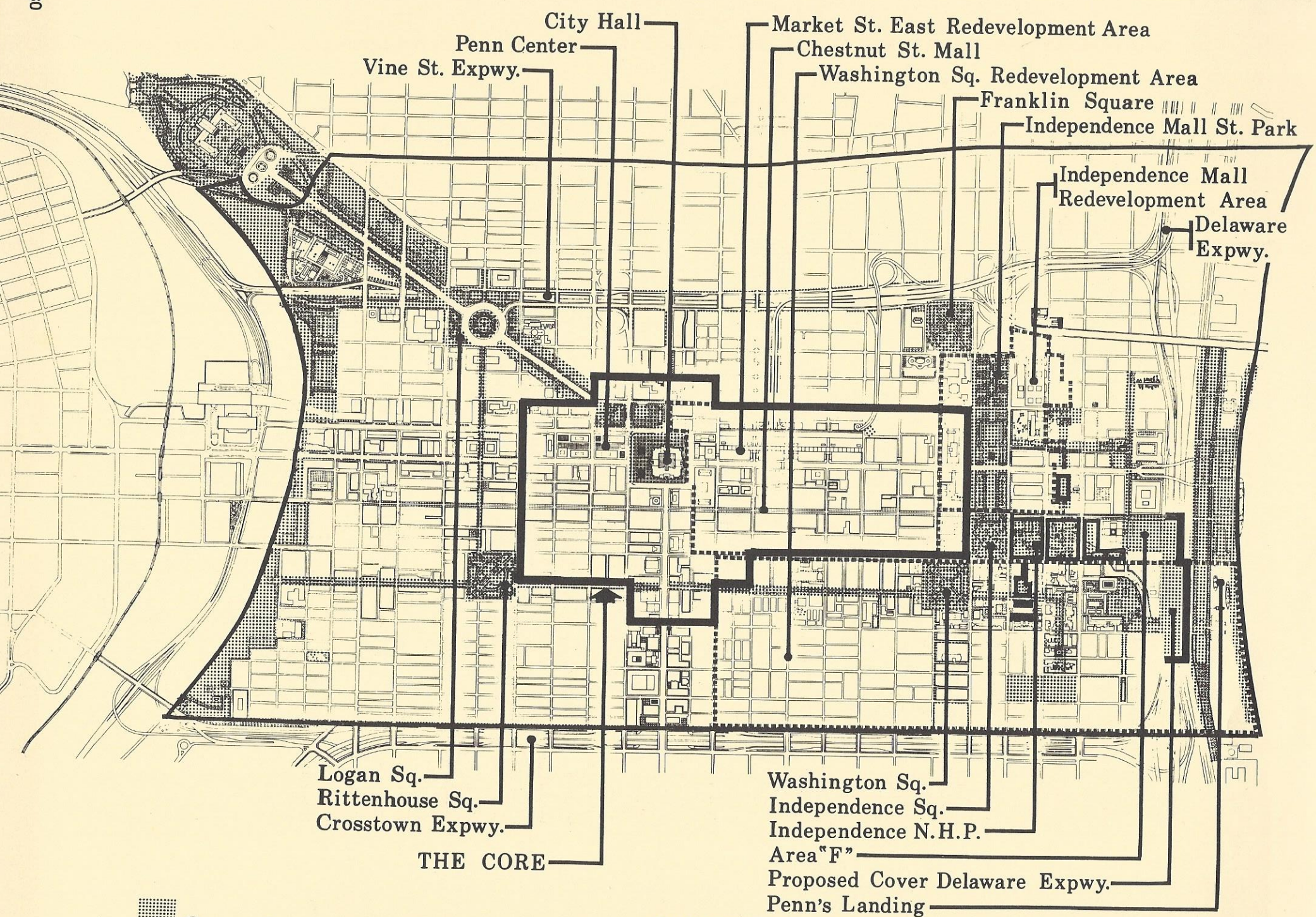
Air Pollution and Humidity Factors

The presence of relatively high concentrations of dirt particles and oxides of sulfur in Philadelphia's air creates special problems in the preservation of stone and brick buildings, as well as that of more perishable materials like leather, textiles and paper. Because of prevailing maritime air, especially during the summer, high relative humidity and rapid fluctuation in relative humidity present a double threat to perishable organic materials, such as wood furniture and panelling, leather, oil paintings and paper documents.

FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Major historic and administrative buildings are equipped with electronic fire detection systems tied to a central monitor. The Philadelphia Fire Department is responsible for fire-fighting.

THE PLAN



CENTER CITY-PHILADELPHIA

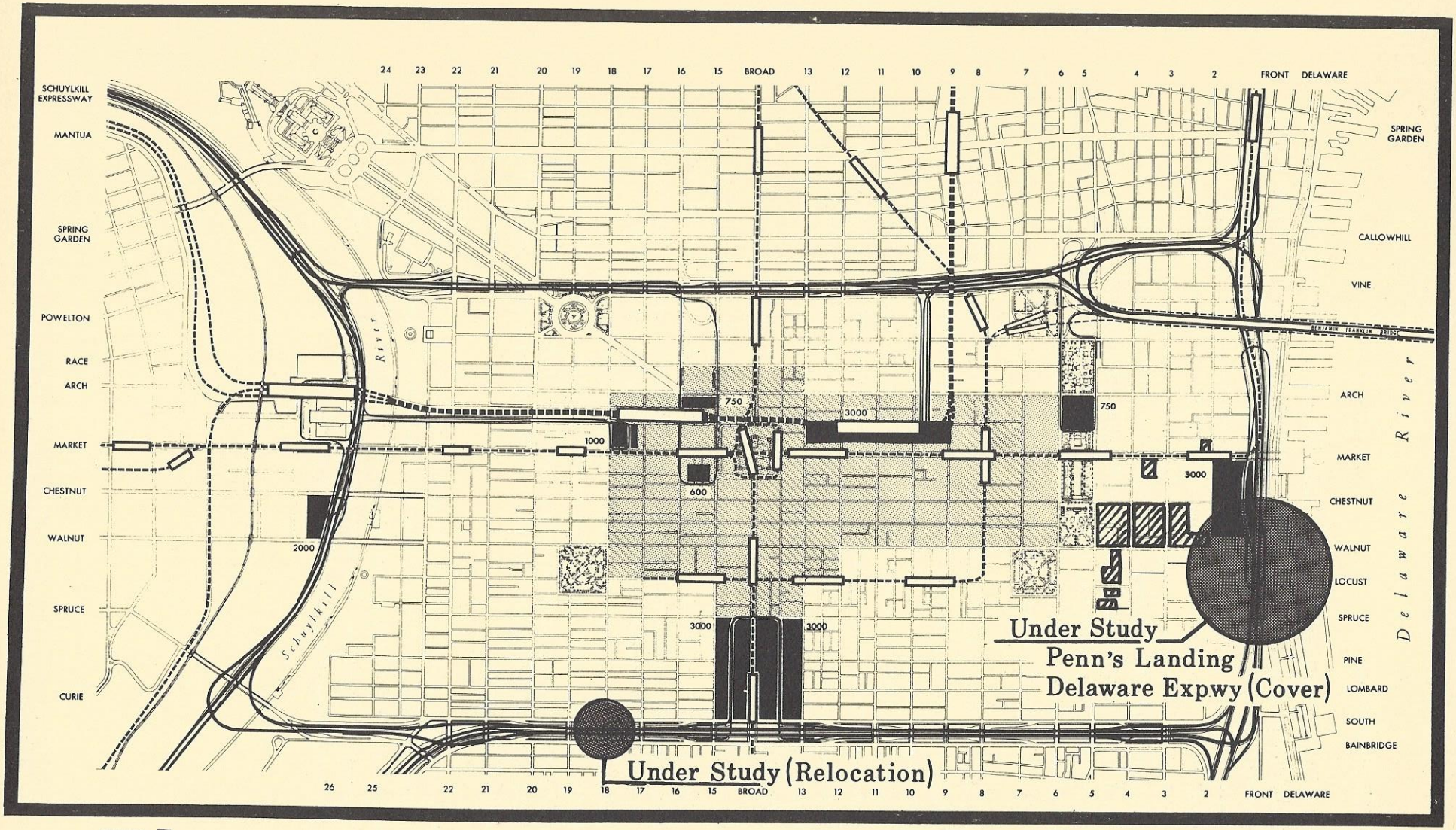
ACCESS AND CIRCULATION

Independence National Historical Park and Independence Mall represent the first stage of Philadelphia's imaginative program to revitalize and re-orient the entire downtown area of the city. Initiated in the late 1940's, this program has made notable strides toward its objectives. However, efforts to bring the massive, but inadequate transportation system into line with center city's present and future needs have lagged behind. The plans are there, but to alter so radically the complex transportation facilities of a long-established metropolitan center is a slow, expensive, and painful process. Until this is accomplished, problems of access, parking, and circulation will continue to frustrate the effective management of center city generally and of this park in particular, as well as severely affect the visitor's enjoyment of the historic shrine he may have travelled thousands of miles to see.

Specifically, because turnpike traffic from west and east feeds directly into Sixth Street, Independence Square receives the full impact of all motor-borne visitation, precisely the location where it is least desirable in terms of interpretation and where it is most nearly impossible to provide parking. Furthermore, lack of other major points of entry into center city means that the business and residential areas adjoining the historic park area must be served by the existing street grid through the park. Potentially most critical is the shortage of parking space in the vicinity of the park and in center city as a whole.

Depressing all or some of the streets which bisect the park has been suggested as a means of improving both vehicular and pedestrian circulation in the area, but this solution is unacceptable to the city because of its adverse effect on the servicing of buildings on the fringes. Elimination of all street parking around the Mall and park would undoubtedly reduce congestion around Independence Square, but at the cost of reducing the number of parking spaces currently available. This could perhaps be compensated for by creation of small surface parking facilities in the neighborhood, but this could be only a temporary solution, for it is both esthetically undesirable and economically wasteful.

The conclusion is inescapable that, for the proper servicing of Independence National Historical Park as well as the City of Philadelphia, only a well-integrated access and circulation system, such as that proposed in the city's comprehensive plan, can hope to meet the needs of tomorrow. The major aspects of that plan, as they impinge on this park, are briefly described in the following paragraphs.



Expressways

Access Ramps

Rail Transit

Stations

Parking

Center City - Philadelphia

TERMINAL FACILITIES

Philadelphia Planning Commission

Expressways

Basic to the city's plan, and consequently to the park's is the completion of the so-called Center City Loop, which will surround and delimit center city and link the Schuylkill (Interstate 76) and Delaware (Interstate 95) Expressways with the Crosstown and Vine Street Expressways. This loop, as part of a regional expressway system converging on Center City Philadelphia, will make it possible for the visitor to reach the park, and the commercial user to reach other parts of center city, without having to contend with slow-moving traffic on congested local streets.

From a specially designated exit at the eastern end of the loop visitors will travel two or three blocks along Second Street to the park's main reception, orientation and interpretive center at Second and Chestnut Streets. Parking adequate for average needs should be convenient to this center. By placing access and parking at the eastern end of the park it is anticipated that much of the present congestion and noise around Independence Hall will be eliminated, with a consequent improvement of the visitor's experience here.

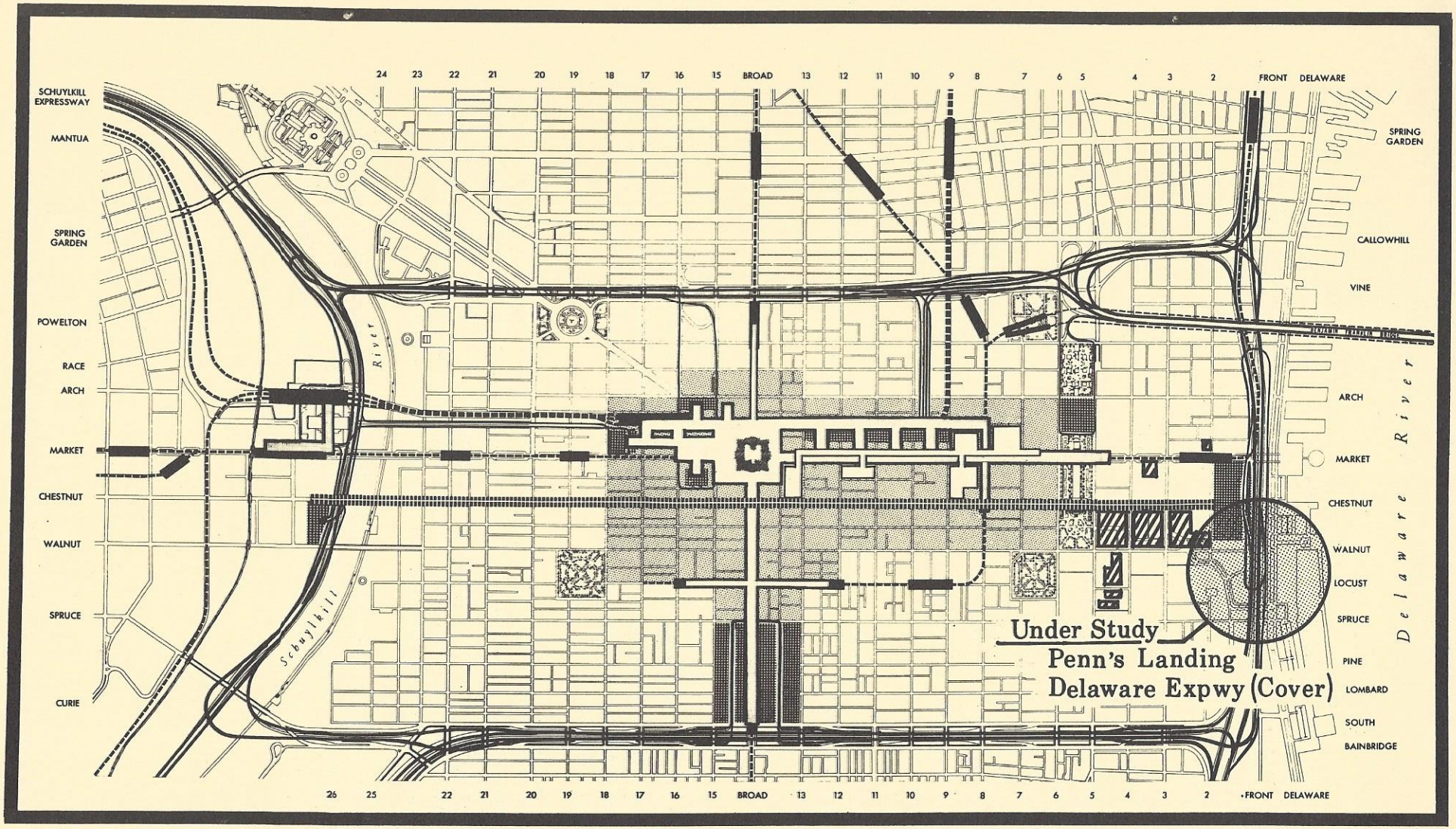
Completion of the inner-city loop, originally scheduled for 1971, has been set back two or more years because of conflicts involving sociological, economic, legal and political issues.

Parking

Although improving accessibility to center city and the park is desirable, accommodating the automobile once it is here is a necessary corollary. A recent survey noted that 30,000 parking spaces presently serve the 140,000 vehicles entering center city each day. It is estimated that an *additional* 92,000 spaces will be needed to serve the 365,000 vehicles expected by 1985.

The city's comprehensive plan proposes to accommodate some vehicular traffic destined for center city at major parking garages to be located at the several exits from the Center City Expressway Loop. These facilities, as now planned, will accommodate about 17,000 vehicles. Obviously, they must be supplemented by commercial facilities and by those attached to visitor-attracting institutions, such as Penn's Landing park.

The seasonal character of visitation at Independence means a heavy demand for bus and automobile parking in spring and summer and much lighter demand in fall and winter. This fact, plus the need to conserve ground in the area, suggests that the parking facility



- Stations
- Underground Concourses
- Pedestrian Mall & Trolley
- Elevated Walkway

Center City Philadelphia

PEDESTRIAN WAYS

Philadelphia Planning Commission

serving Independence visitors should be: (1) Available for use by nonvisitors as well as visitors, except possibly during peak visitor periods, and (2) a multilevel parking structure, partly underground. The ideal location would be under or adjoining the main park information-interpretation center at Second and Chestnut Streets.

Because such a facility would serve several types of users, it would be inappropriate for the National Park Service to build and operate such a structure. Its multiuse requirements suggest that it be constructed, operated and administered by the Philadelphia Parking Authority, and discussion to this end should be held as soon as possible.

In the final analysis, one must question the city's ability to absorb all the expected demand for parking spaces within the core. Rather than squander valuable space or erect many expensive multilevel garages in center city, it is hoped that satellite parking areas will be developed at existing and proposed mass transit stations around the city's perimeter. This would not only reduce pressure in center city but would promote wider use of alternate modes of transportation, which have a less choking effect on the city's core.

Mass Transit Facilities

Although Philadelphia is blessed with a variety of regional mass transit systems, including commuter railroads, subway, elevated lines, and buses, few visitors to Independence use these systems.

Proposed improvements to the existing systems should help this situation, particularly the proposed Market Street East development with its central transportation terminal linking railroads, subways and buslines to center city's pedestrian concourses and inner circulation systems. Consideration should be given, however, to developing at transit terminals around the city's perimeter visitor-oriented centers with overnight accommodations, parking and information services. In anticipation of the need for such facilities during the Revolutionary Bicentennial period, the Service should cooperate with the city and the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey in studying the feasibility of developing such centers.

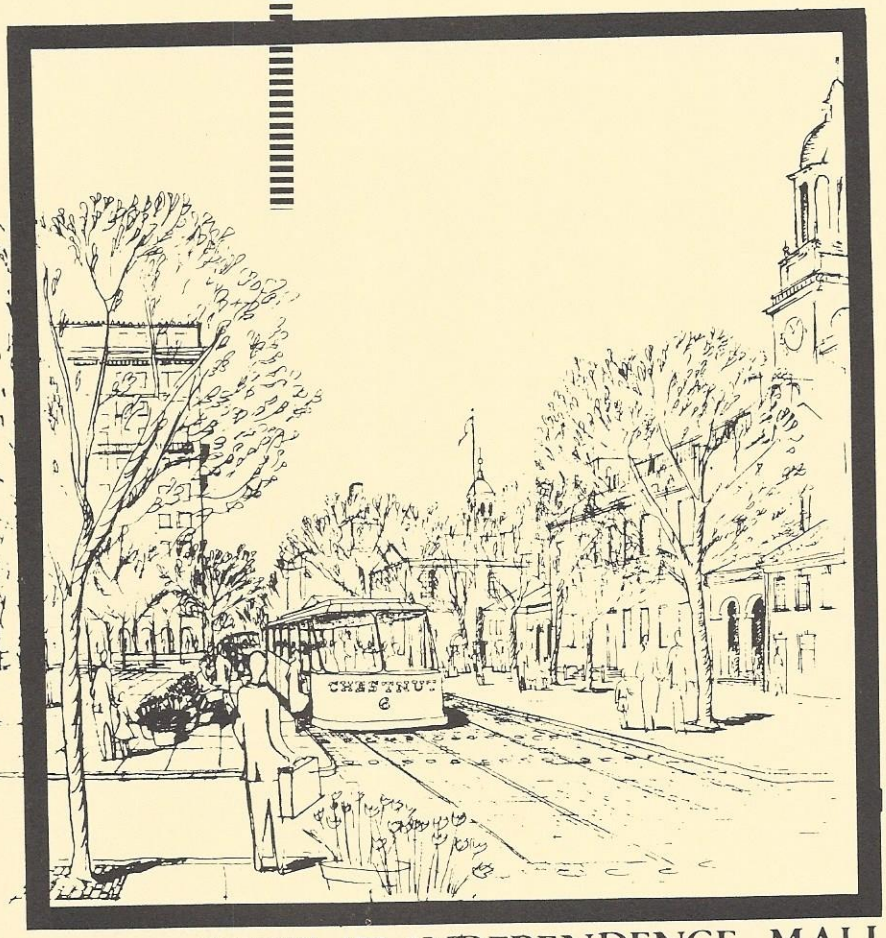
Circulation

Assuming the completion of the planned improvements in access and parking, the visitor to center city and this park will get about primarily on foot or by public transportation (subway or surface).

Of primary importance to the park will be the development of Chestnut Street as a crosstown pedestrian mall, also served by a two-way trolley line running between a major parking facility in West Philadelphia and Penn's Landing park on the Delaware. This mall will provide the main visitor approach to Independence Square from the visitor center; access to other sites in the park and neighboring areas will be by other pedestrian greenways.

While bus tours of the park seem unnecessary, the Service should offer its cooperation in any planning for tours which include the park in their itinerary, in order to help maintain quality of interpretation and avoid unfavorable effects on other visitation.

VISITOR SERVICES



VIEW AT INDEPENDENCE MALL

PROPOSED CHESTNUT STREET MALL

ORIENTATION AND INFORMATION

Since the park may be the visitor's first and only planned stop in Philadelphia, the Service has an obligation to provide information on much more than just what to see and do at Independence National Historical Park. The park's orientation-information program will therefore have two functions: To advise people of the park's resources and to inform them of visitor services available in the city.

Park information will be available at all major structures and facilities in the park. By means of signs, audio, literature or fixed-station personnel, visitors will be told where they are and how to get to interpretive centers. Each of these centers will provide information on the best ways to utilize the park's resources.

Information on visitor services available in and around the park – overnight lodging, restaurants, other historical and nonhistorical attractions in the area – will be available at the Second and Chestnut Streets interpretive center. Staffing for a city information desk should be provided by the city's Tourist and Convention Bureau or another appropriate city agency.

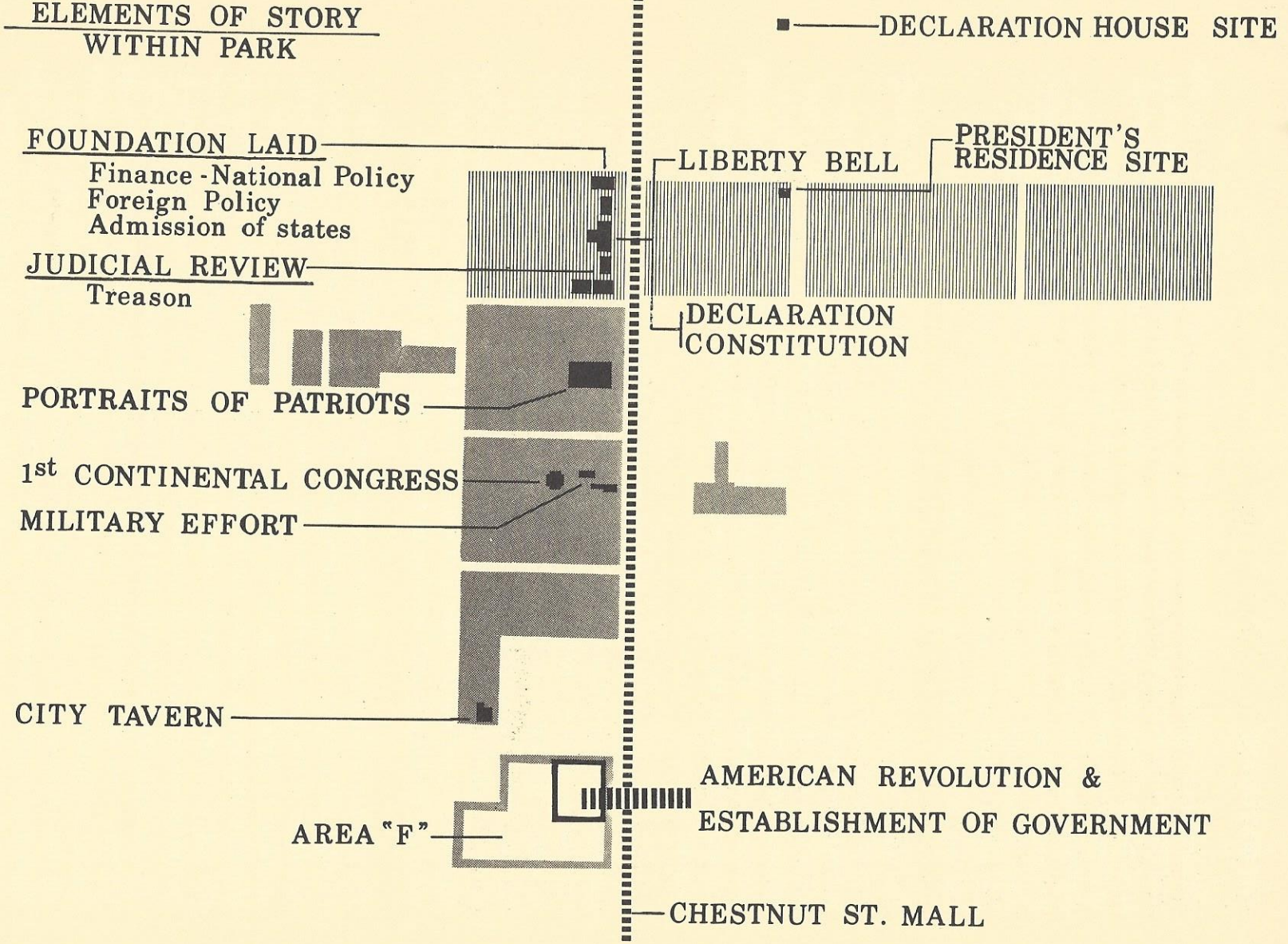
INTERPRETATION

Although Independence National Historical Park has played a dynamic and valid role in sparking redevelopment of the historic heart of old Philadelphia and has served as an example of historic preservation of high quality, it could not have fulfilled either of these functions had it not been for the overriding importance of the history embodied in its buildings. Telling this history to the visitor has been hampered in past years by the competing demands of restoration. The time has arrived, however, when this park must become visitor-oriented. As physical development ceases to dominate the park scene, interpretation of the events and ideas that made these buildings historic becomes the park's primary concern.

The restoration or reconstruction of a building or of certain rooms within a building cannot in itself convey to a visitor the complex story of a people's struggle for independence and its search for a form of government that would perpetuate the rights for which it had fought. It can, at best, add a dimension to the story by providing a visible link between the present and the past, a stage on which to visualize the drama of history. It is the Service's opportunity to tell this story where it actually happened, and to use the surviving remains of that heroic period to illustrate and reinforce it.

To tell so significant a story effectively will demand the best of modern means of communication as well as exceptionally imaginative, well-informed planners and interpreters. Even if it were not physically impossible, it would be unwise to attempt to squeeze this sort of interpretation into any historic building, for the mechanics of the thing would strip the edifice of its inherent dignity and weaken its impact as a shrine. To allow visitors the chance of sensing the drama that once took place within these walls, quiet and the absence of modern intrusions are essential. Interpretation inside the buildings should therefore be minimal and, when appropriate, silent.

The purpose of this park's interpretive program will be to offer the visitor a well-rounded picture of the American Revolution to which he can relate the structures he will see in this park and elsewhere and, concurrently, to return a greater measure of dignity to these buildings by shifting the locus of interpretation from them to structures specifically designed for the purpose. Essential to the plan, and based on the realities of an urban site with relatively uncontrollable access, is the development of "interpretive centers," each devoted to a major element of the story and keyed to sites and structures illustrating that theme. Three such centers are contemplated in this plan – one dealing with the story of the Revolution and its significance in world history; a second devoted to the life and ideas of Benjamin Franklin; the third covering the multi-faceted life of Philadelphia as America's first metropolis and capital. Each story somewhat overlaps the others, to their mutual enrichment since the point of view in each case is different. The following schematics and narrative illustrate the idea more fully.

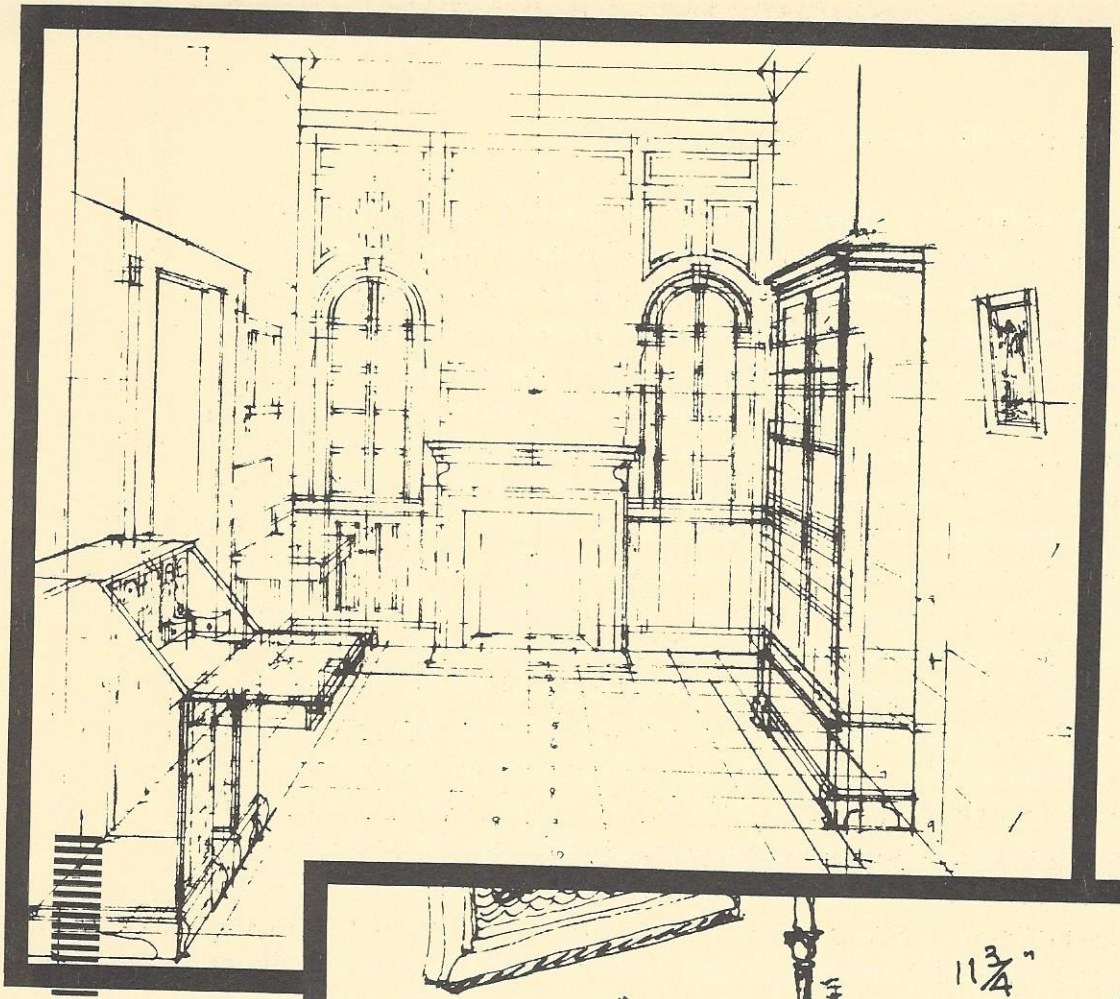


THEME

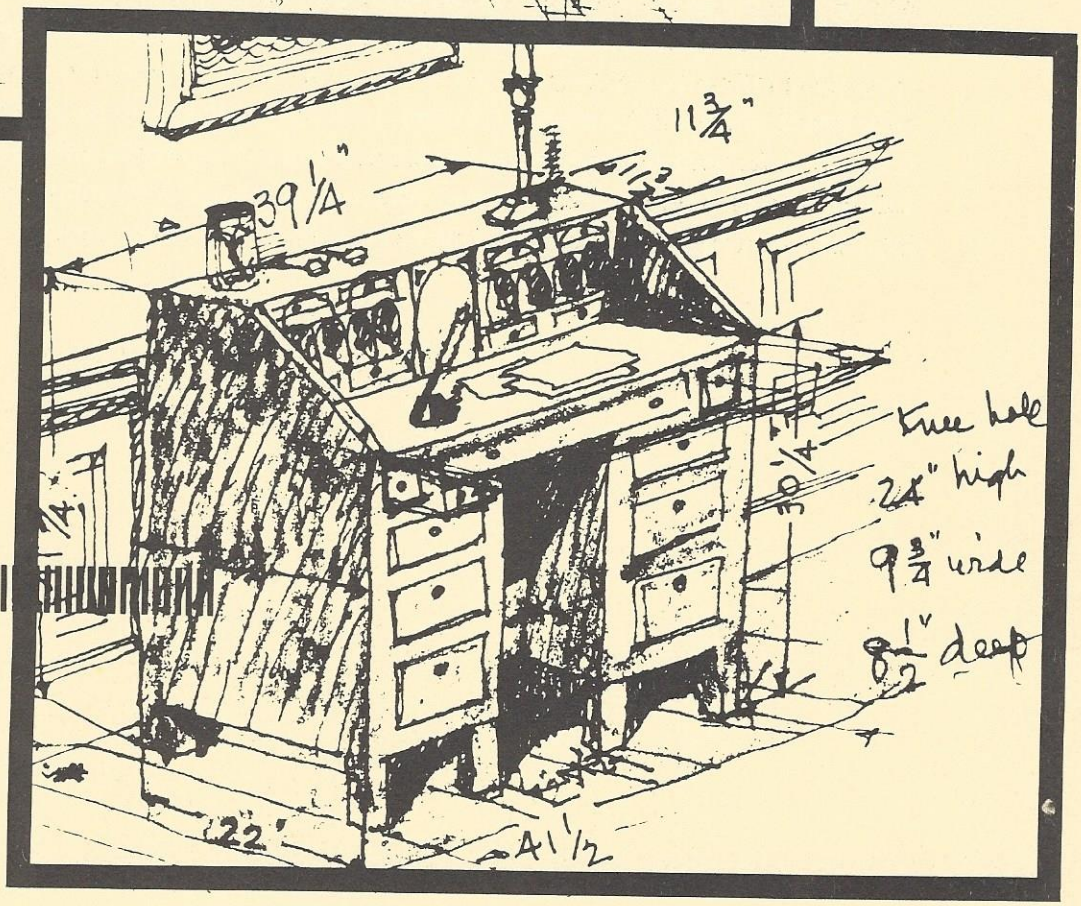
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Theme: The American Revolution

The interpretation of this basic element of the park story will be offered in the primary visitor reception center at Second and Chestnut Streets. Here will be featured a major film designed to convey the drama and the meaning of the American Revolution as a critical turning point in man's unending quest for freedom and security. Exhibits will highlight important facets of the story and relate it to structures and sites, within and outside the park, which a visitor will want to see. From this center the vistior will be able to proceed, either by guided tour or on his own, through many relevant exhibits-in-place, such as City Tavern (reconstructed meeting place of patriots throughout the period), Carpenters' Hall (scene of the First Continental Congress), the military museums in Carpenters' Court, the Gallery of Revolutionary Patriots and Other Distinguished Characters in the Second Bank of the United States, to Independence Square itself. There he will see the restored room in which the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were adopted and signed, touch the Liberty Bell, and look into the rooms where the United States Senate and House of Representatives and the Supreme Court sat during the first ten years of the Federal Union. Two blocks away he will be able to visit the reconstructed house in which Jefferson drafted the Declaration of Independence, where additional interpretation of that document's origin and continuing influence will be provided by the park, while on adjoining land, it is anticipated, there will be erected a library, privately endowed, which will be devoted to collections relating to the Declaration and its worldwide influence. For visitors wishing to visit other important sites and museums of Revolutionary interest, information and guidance will be available at the visitor center.



Study



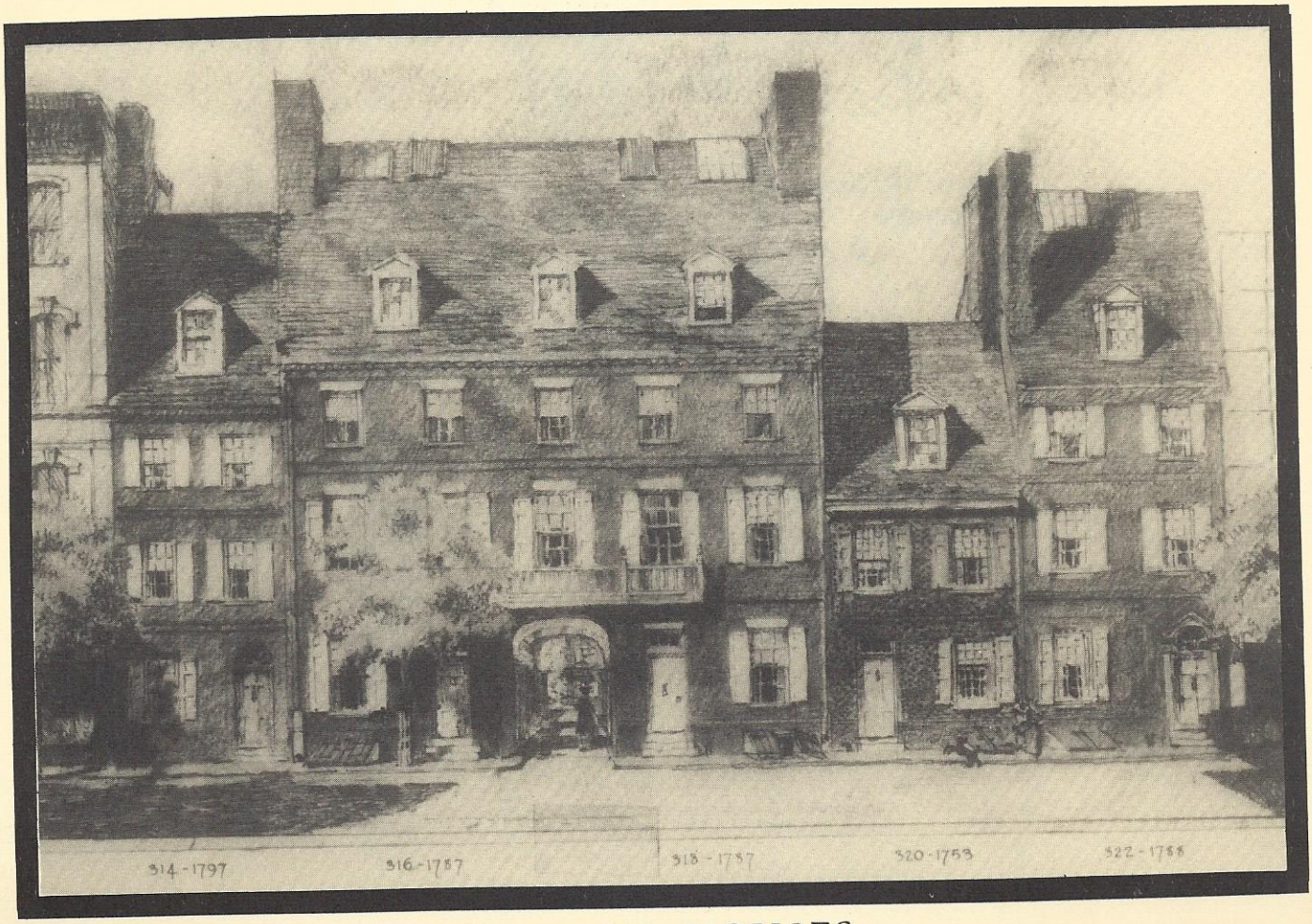
FRANKLIN DESK

FRANKLIN HOUSE

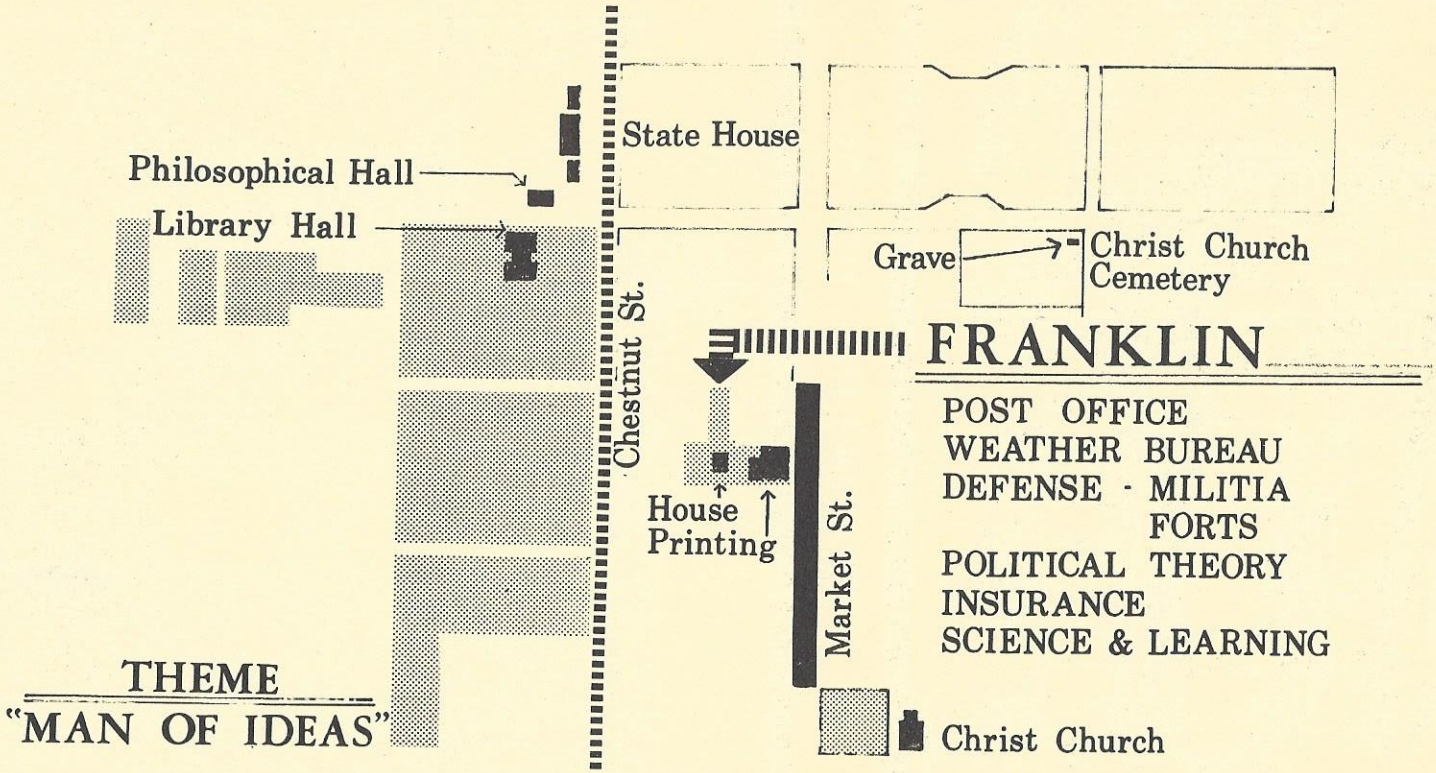
ARCHITECTURAL PERSPECTIVES



FRANKLIN HOUSE



MARKET ST. HOUSES

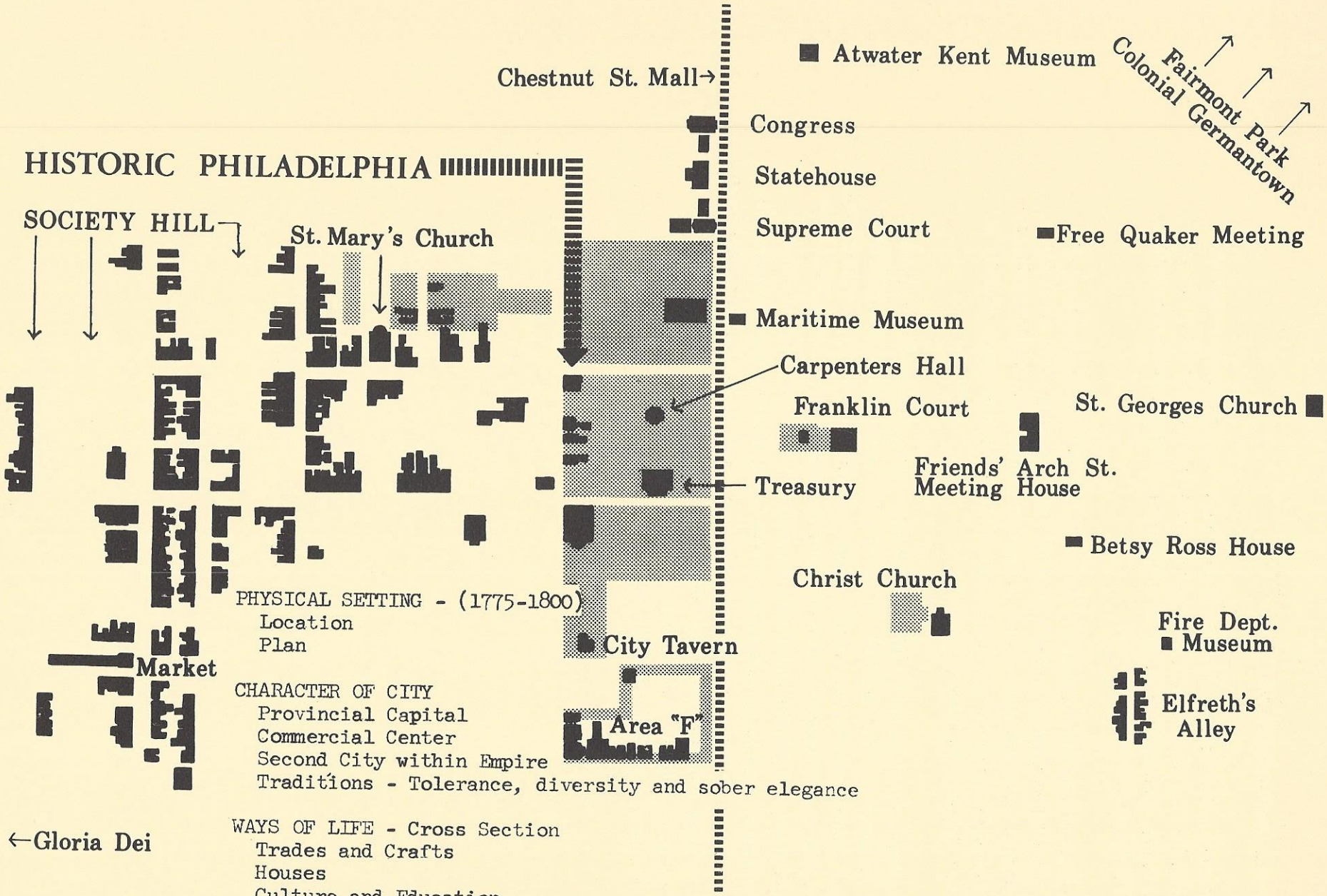

Philosophical Hall
Library Hall
State House
Chestnut St.
Grave
Christ Church Cemetery
FRANKLIN
POST OFFICE
WEATHER BUREAU
DEFENSE - MILITIA
FORTS
POLITICAL THEORY
INSURANCE
SCIENCE & LEARNING
House Printing
Market St.
Christ Church
THEME
"MAN OF IDEAS"

Theme: Benjamin Franklin

Nowhere in Philadelphia, nowhere in the United States is there a memorial to Benjamin Franklin commensurate with his stature as America's first citizen-of-the world. As custodian of the site of his mansion house, the Service has the best opportunity to fill this need.

In order to leave the site itself free for re-creation of Franklin's highly characteristic domestic setting, and also to permit interpretation of Franklin's extraordinarily varied accomplishments, a functional interpretive facility will be developed adjacent to the court, along the east side of Fourth Street, midway between Chestnut and Market Streets.

Because many of Franklin's interests and ideas were embodied in the planning of his house, the outer shell will be reconstituted on its original site, preserving for exhibition what remains of the original structure. The interior will be devoted to exhibition of furnished rooms of special significance, floated within the structure, along with exhibits and models showing some of the ingenious devices Franklin incorporated into the design of the house, as well as the fascinating evidence upon which the reconstruction has been based. Restoration of outbuildings in the court and the Market Street houses will complete the setting as Franklin knew it; the houses will be used for special exhibits (e.g., "Aurora" newspaper office) and for appropriate institutional quarters.



THEME

CAPITAL CITY

Theme: Philadelphia, The Capital City

Several structures in the park and many more outside its boundaries, but readily accessible to the visitor, provide the visual link with the past which makes history come alive in Philadelphia as it does in few other American cities. It is the Service's purpose in treating this theme to give its visitors a chance to savor the richness of Philadelphia's heritage of history and architecture. This will involve principally a shelter-type information and interpretation facility located at Fourth and Walnut Streets (site now occupied by the Irvin Building). Interpretation will be necessarily rather general, featuring a model of late 18th century Philadelphia, with exhibits illustrating various aspects of life in the city in that era and the changes that have since occurred. The Philadelphia Planning Commission, Philadelphia Historical Commission, Landmark Society, and other groups will be encouraged to contribute changing exhibits to this center and to share in its activities.

Having oriented himself here, the visitor will be better prepared to visit related buildings in and around the park, such as the Bishop White and Todd houses, Gloria Dei, Christ Church, Elfreth's Alley, the Deshler-Morris house, and many other fine houses in Society Hill, Southwark, Fairmount Park, and Germantown.

Specialized exhibits on early Philadelphia history will be available in the Atwater Kent Museum, Philadelphia Maritime Museum, and the historical ship basin in Penn's Landing park. This "Historic Philadelphia" center will provide a much-needed community service, which the National Park Service is in a better position to initiate than any other agency. Its usefulness to the visitor and to the many scattered sites involved will justify whatever difficulties may be involved in its organization and operation.

In summary, the main principle of interpretation at Independence National Historical Park will be to tell the main features of the park story in structures designed for that purpose and to minimize interpretation inside historic buildings. Because of the large numbers of visitors, techniques of communication other than the traditional personal services will predominate, i.e., greater use will be made of pre-tour audio-visual presentations and on-site sign and label interpretation, while live or recorded talks in the historic buildings will be minimized.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Because of Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell, this park is a magnet for school tours, ranging from carefully programmed class visits by first to twelfth graders from local schools, to hectic stopovers by touring seniors, from as far away as Indiana, who are allowed half-an-hour in Philadelphia en route from Washington to New York City. Visitation in organized school groups now amounts to about 200,000 students a year, the greater part concentrated in the months of April, May, June and October, when as many as 107 busloads may arrive in a single day.

In an imaginative effort to make school visits more meaningful, Philadelphia's Board of Education, through its Division of Museum Education, nine years ago assigned to Independence National Historical Park a full-time teacher who has developed special programs on several aspects of the Revolutionary period for presentation to public elementary and secondary school classes. Operating alone, in a makeshift classroom in the Second Bank, with museum specimens supplied by the park as props, this teacher brings history alive to some 20,000 children a year. An educational program so dynamic and fitting warrants maximum support.

To this end, the Service should cooperate with the Philadelphia Board of Education to expand its program and should seek the cooperation of educational authorities – public, parochial, and private – throughout the metropolitan area and surrounding counties in developing similar programs for the benefit of their students. Financing of this program through the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare should also be investigated. Since no existing park buildings are suitable for the sort of use contemplated, an education building will be needed, in which classrooms and exhibit areas can be arranged for maximum flexibility, perhaps by a revolving stage arrangement. This building would also have a lunchroom, staff rooms, and bus parking. During the summer months it could be used for a history teacher institute, such as those administered by the National Education Association.

BICENTENNIAL PLANNING

The United States of America will celebrate its 200th anniversary on July 4, 1976, but on-site Bicentennial events commemorating the American Revolution will be going on up and down the eastern seaboard from 1974 to 1983. Planning for these celebrations is now getting under way at the Federal, State and local level. Philadelphia, fully aware of its central role in the drama to be commemorated, hopes to be the site of an International Exposition in 1976, as it was in 1876. Its bid for this honor, however, has not gone unchallenged, and it will be some time before the final decision is made on where the national birthday celebration will be held.

Regardless of the outcome of that debate Independence National Historical Park, as the national custodian of the Hall where independence was declared, will feel the full impact of the patriotic excitement. Plans must be made now in anticipation of the flood of visitors which will peak in 1976.

Obviously, if the park is to adequately serve its public its development program must receive the highest priority so that, when interpretation of the great event and ideas commemorated here is most needed, it will be functioning at its optimum level.

Equally urgent is the need for coordination of interpretive planning for all Revolutionary sites, be they in Federal, State or local hands. Through concerted planning it should be possible to provide the touring public better facilities and better interpretation of the Revolutionary heritage. Because it is responsible for a large number of important Revolutionary sites throughout the Eastern United States, the National Park Service should take the initiative in recommending to the Bicentennial Commission efforts to bring together the various agencies, institutions and individuals that have a stake in this endeavor. As a start, an American Revolutionary Sites Congress could be called, under the auspices of the Bicentennial Commission. By virtue of its central location and its historic role as America's first capital, and its convention accommodation facilities, Philadelphia would be a most appropriate meeting place for this congress.

EXTENDING PARK CAPACITY

At present, it is reasonable to say that this park's capacity is limited to the number of visitors that can go through Independence Hall in a day. Depending on the degree of pressure, this number can range from an optimum high of about 5,000 to a maximum (under strict regimentation) of perhaps 15,000. Under existing conditions, it is a rare visitor who comes to the park without going through the Hall as a matter of course. Whether he visits any of the park's other features or not has no effect on the primary statistic; the number of visitors in Independence Hall equals the number of visitors in Independence National Historical Park.

The time is rapidly approaching when this situation will have to change. By natural growth, not to mention the expected onrush of visitors to Philadelphia during the Bicentennial years, the number of park visitors on peak days, which means most days from May to August, will exceed the capacity of Independence Hall. For the sake of the building and of the visitor, it is obvious that the Service must take steps to meet this situation.

Aside from minor operating adjustments in Independence Hall itself, there are two principal ways in which the park's capacity can be increased. First and easiest is simply to lengthen the day. The second is to expand the park's interpretive program (as proposed in the Interpretation section).

At present the chief deterrent to evening use of the park is the difficulty of holding visitors into the evening or overnight. It is often stated that this is because there are no suitable eating and sleeping facilities in the neighborhood, but actually this park is readily accessible to more and often cheaper visitor services of this sort than are most areas in the National Park System. Even parking is no problem in the evening, since daytime users are gone by 5 or 6 p.m.

The real problem is to persuade out-of-town visitors that spending the evening in center city is both pleasant and practicable. To this end much greater effort needs to be put into publicity, by the park and the city, concerning activities for evening visitors. Through timely exhibits and posters in hotels and transportation terminals, through newspaper, radio and television features and spot announcements, and through the use of attractive, widely-disseminated literature on "Historic Philadelphia at Night," local residents and visitors can be made aware of opportunities now neglected.

Such a campaign will require, of course, special efforts by the Service and, hopefully, other historical agencies in the city to give a special quality to nighttime programs. This means, at the very least, well-conceived lighting of buildings. It could also mean candlelight or lantern tours of certain buildings, an urban equivalent of "campfire talks" in Independence Square, or more theatrical fare, such as the "sound and light" spectacle offered at Independence Hall during four recent summers.

Developing a successful program of evening use will require carefully coordinated planning by the Service and its municipal counterparts, the support of local business in providing auxiliary visitor services, and an intensive publicity effort of nationwide scope. If successful, it will ensure a better distribution of the visitor load, and for the visitor unique experiences which may well prove the highlights of his visit to Independence National Historical Park.

The key to increasing the park's overall capacity is to develop a broad interpretive program of such excellent quality and variety that a significant number of visitors, local and out-of-town, will either stay more than a day or repeat their visit. When

this time comes, the park will truly be able to hold more than the Hall. In diversification lies this park's best hope of meeting the visitor's needs in the years that lie just ahead.

VISITOR SERVICES (Non-Interpretive)

Because Independence National Historical Park is situated in the heart of a city, it must rely to a large extent on the city and its business community to provide for the physical needs of its visitors. This applies to food and lodging as much as it does to streets and parking. However, despite the Philadelphia Planning Commission's efforts to promote investment in visitor-oriented facilities near the park, only token progress has been made to date. No restaurateur or motel developer wants to be the first to take the plunge. As long as these needs remain unfulfilled visitor enjoyment of the full potentiality of a Philadelphia visit will be frustrated, and signficant evening use of this park will be limited.

Controlled redevelopment of the block known as Area F to provide facilities for eating, shopping, etc., if it can be achieved through cooperative efforts by the Service, the city and private businesses, will afford an enlightened and responsible way to answer a part of this need.

Reconstruction of City Tavern offers a unique opportunity for the Service to contribute to the total effort. Not only will this structure help to illustrate the park story, but actual use as an eating place, featuring appropriate food and drink, and as a meeting place for suitable functions will add a new dimension to the visitor's experiences.

Similarly, use of the restored First Bank of the United States as an actual bank is recommended; partly to serve a useful community purpose, partly because it would dramatize the sense of continuity between the time of Alexander Hamilton and today.

Significant as these steps will be, the fact remains that the visitors' needs can be fully served only if the city and business community cooperate to improve existing facilities and provide new ones where desirable. Of primary importance in this effort is the development of the Chestnut Street Mall. Served by a two-way trolley, but primarily for pedestrian use, this mall will provide the climate and incentive for visitors to explore Philadelphia's Center City and to take advantage of its fine shopping and entertainment facilities. The Service should lend what weight it can to completion of this project and related improvements which will help keep visitors here for more than a day.

MAINTENANCE

Problems of maintenance at Independence National Historical Park bear no relation to its size. Set in the midst of a large city, visited annually by millions, its aged buildings are subjected to atmospheric and physical stresses which demand of the park staff peculiar sensitivity to such things as air pollution, humidity controls, and even the devastating effect of spike heels on wood floors. In the restored buildings, especially those which are furnished with antiques, quality maintenance presents special problems which often require special training and close adherence to unfamiliar methods and formulae. It is essential that the park's maintenance program accomplish its function to preserve with as little intrusion as possible upon the historic scene, and with the least possible inconvenience to the visitor.

One ironic result of the successful transformation of the run-down area, which now embraces Independence National Historical Park and Society Hill, has been the elimination of sites needed for a properly functional park maintenance center. The facilities on Marshall's Court are even now barely adequate for present operations and their location, while secluded from the rest of the park, is no longer compatible with the residential development of the adjoining area.

The United States Custom House, Second and Chestnut Streets, offers an attractive solution, which should be worked out with the General Services Administration. In relation to the park, as fully developed, the Custom House is centrally located, yet its business end (off Second Street, south of Chestnut) is not in the projected path of visitor flow and can be effectively screened. It has excellent facilities for storage and for such maintenance operations as paint and carpenter shops. Since there are no charges for space or utilities and no construction costs, other than those involved in installation of equipment, use of the Custom House would save the Service heavy construction and operating expenses.

In order to avoid the necessity of supporting a large maintenance staff, performance of various services (cleaning, etc.) will be contracted out to GSA or private firms, as practicable.

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

Independence Square, with the buildings in it, is at once the nation's best-loved historic shrine, a city park, and from April to August a problem in human logistics. The often opposed claims of preservation, interpretation, and traditional use present many opportunities for disagreement and confusion. The specific issues still undecided are: (1) How far should the restoration of the buildings and grounds be carried; (2) where should the Liberty Bell be displayed? and (3) what restrictions should be placed on the use of the buildings and grounds. The following guidelines are suggested.

1. Restoration Policy

At issue is the reconstruction of the Committee Room and Library and the original wings and piazzas of Independence Hall, and the re-creation of the State House Garden as laid out by Samuel Vaughan in 1784. Proponents regard these as essential elements of the setting in which the framers of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution did their work. Opponents feel that further restoration of the original setting, particularly the Square, will cut off a useful urban open space from the living city and interrupt the natural evolution of the space. Since the present mixed situation presents no serious hindrances to the interpretation of the buildings, it is recommended that a decision definitely to restore, or not restore, the State House Garden and attendant structures be postponed until the more urgently needed developments envisaged in this Master Plan have been completed. At that time it may be more readily apparent whether restoration is or is not in the best interests of the Square.

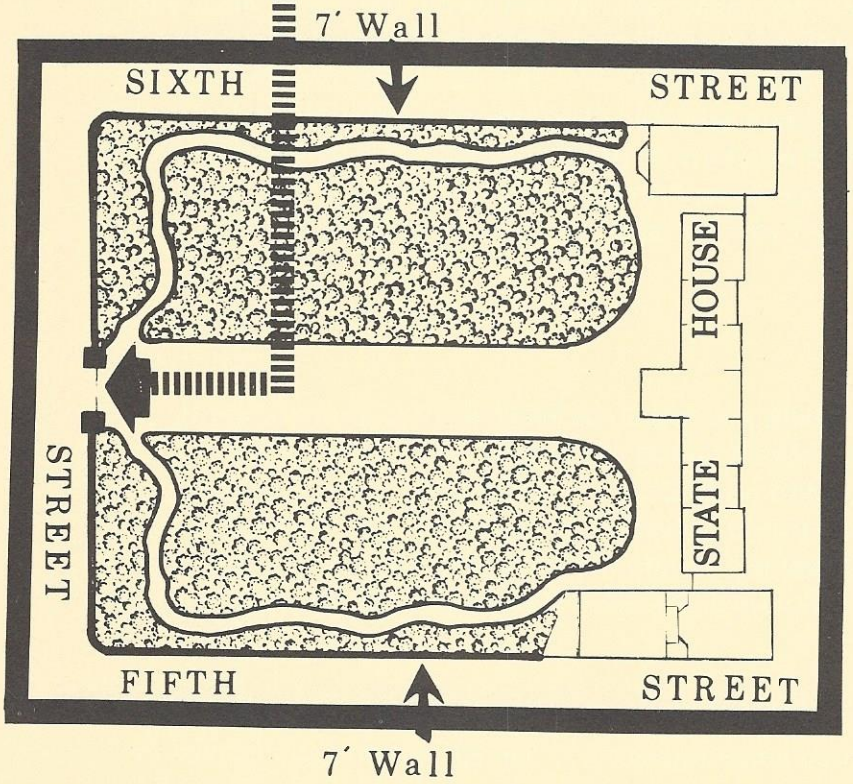
2. Liberty Bell

Because of its happily prophetic inscription, its long history of association with Independence Hall, and the almost human frailty exemplified in its crack, the Liberty Bell has come to hold a place in the affections of the American people, equal to, if not even greater than, that of Independence Hall itself. For this reason, any decision to move the bell from its present location must be taken with caution and justified in terms of the bell's own needs rather than the side benefits that may arise from the move.

The bell's present location, which it has occupied almost uninterruptedly since 1897 (touchable since 1917), is no longer satisfactory. The space is not large enough for the crowds, nor can visitors be successfully disposed around it as long as it stands inside the rear door of the Hall. The situation will be much worse when the second floor is open to the public again, since the bell stands close to the foot of the stairs. Congestion, noise and unregulated flow make for an often frustrating experience. especially for children.



STATE HOUSE GARDEN SOUTH END



THE VAUGHAN PLAN STATE HOUSE GARDEN, 1784
Adapted from Hexamer and Locher, 1860

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE – 1784

There have been several suggestions as to the best method of exhibiting the Liberty Bell. Among them the one which seems to offer the least violence to the traditional association of building and bell, yet meets the need for more space and better circulation, is to place the Liberty Bell in the west room of Independence Hall, across the hall from the Assembly Room. The architectural setting has great dignity; the archways provide a natural means of directing the flow of visitors; the bell is still touchable and photographable.

3. Restriction on Use

A degree of uncertainty exists as to the limitations that should be placed on use of the Independence Hall group and the Square for patriotic ceremonies, public meetings and demonstrations, entertainments, television programs, advertising and publicity photographs, and other forms of noninterpretive use. In the public interest, every effort should be made to divert inappropriate activity to the more appropriate Independence Mall. It should be clearly the Service's policy, as official custodian of this property, that preservation and interpretation of these structures come first; for the rest, the Service should work out with the city, as actual owner, rules governing use of the Square and buildings on it for other purposes.

COORDINATION OF HISTORICAL PRESERVATION AND RESEARCH

Independence National Historical Park has several unique advantages which point to its possible role as the focal point for the Service's activities in the field of historic preservation, as set forth in the Historic Preservation Act of 1966. It is located in Philadelphia where interest in preservation is high and opportunities for study of 18th and 19th century buildings are particularly favorable, owing to the large number of surviving structures. The park's own study resources are unusually good, including about 70,000 artifacts recovered during some 20 professionally conducted archeological projects in the area; several thousand pieces of architectural and paint evidence salvaged from early Philadelphia buildings; and a reference library which contains, in addition to 3,000 volumes on early American history, some thousands of photographs, 500 reels of microfilm, and historical data files compiled in the course of research on the park's resources. Within close proximity are several outstanding libraries and historical collections, while the research resources of New York and Washington are within easy reach. Manuscript collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Library Company, and the American Philosophical Society concentrate in one locality three of the country's most valuable bodies of materials on the period of the American Revolution. Nearby, the Presbyterian Historical Society (also known as the Department of History of the United Presbyterian Church in the United States) has just moved manuscript collections, containing over 400,000 letters, into a fine new period building. The

Society has been officially made the records center for the church. The American Catholic Historical Society has similar plans for another nearby historic building. This strong pulse of historical scholarship is rapidly making Philadelphia the mecca for study of the American Revolution. Finally, there is a natural association in the public mind between Philadelphia and the American Revolution, as symbolized in Independence Hall.

The opportunity exists to build on this identification by establishing within Independence National Historical Park an institutional center for historic preservation. This center would group together the several field operations of the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation already in Philadelphia, adding an American Revolutionary Field Office of the Division of History. In general terms, this center would provide the following services:

1. Coordination of preservation activities in the Northeastern United States.
2. Park history studies, American Revolution and Federal period.
3. Historical information services relating to the same period, involving research, publications, and a union catalogue of Revolutionary documents.
4. Architectural and building studies and investigations, restoration plans and drawings, and project supervision.
5. Archeological studies and investigations and project supervision.
6. Orientation and training of specialists in early building crafts; historical orientation for managers and interpreters of Revolutionary sites.
7. Coordination and support through research, report preparation, and publication of the Philadelphia 1976 Bicentennial Corporation's programs, and those of Boston and other communities planning to observe the Bicentennial of American Independence.

Creation of such a center would not only consolidate and strengthen existing archeological and architectural programs of the Service, it would also facilitate the operations of the proposed Historic Building Crafts Center to be located in Philadelphia. The pooling of technical and professional knowledge of a highly important period would certainly produce significant improvement in the Service's ability to prepare for the approaching Revolutionary Bicentennial.

Further, this center would be of immeasurable benefit in establishing the helpful atmosphere of cooperation between the Service and outside agencies and institutions contemplated in the Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Nowhere is such cooperative effort more urgently needed than in the section which will feel the full impact of the Bicentennial years (1974-1983).

Consideration should be given, at the earliest possible moment, to the establishment of the center outlined herein. Since the amount of additional office space required would be relatively small, no new building would be required to accommodate it.

DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

Of necessity, the park's principal effort has been until now focused on demolishing unneeded buildings to create open space around historic buildings, and on restoring those structures which have been retained. The present landscaped grounds, setting off key buildings, evidence the Service's commitment to the concept of urban open space. Measured against what was there before, these efforts represent a job well done; but from the standpoint of the park's ultimate purpose, the job is only half finished.

In order to give real meaning to the structures which have been so faithfully and painstakingly restored, this plan proposes development of the following facilities for their interpretation and for the varied needs of the millions who come here for inspiration.

Independence Interpretive Center

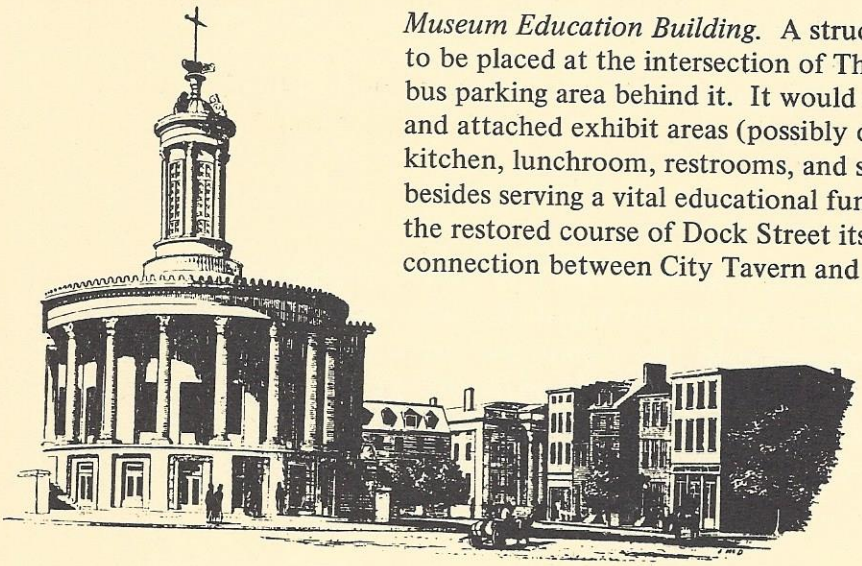
A major structure of modern functional design, to be located at the southeast corner of Second and Chestnut Streets. It will contain visitor information and orientation facilities and the park's primary interpretive center, where the American Revolution will be the theme. An over-street connection with the desk of the U.S. Custom House will permit a visitor overlook of the park and the river. Rehabilitated early buildings along Front Street and Walnut Street, along with several within the block, will help to give the area character, and will provide space for food and gift shops geared to the needs of visitors.

Franklin Interpretive Center

A contemporary structure on the east side of Fourth Street, midway between Chestnut and Market Streets. This will contain an auditorium and space for permanent exhibits on Franklin's career. It will be supplemented by re-creation of Franklin's house and the court within which it was located, along with restoration of the five houses on Market Street flanking the entrance to Franklin Court.

Historic Philadelphia Interpretive Center

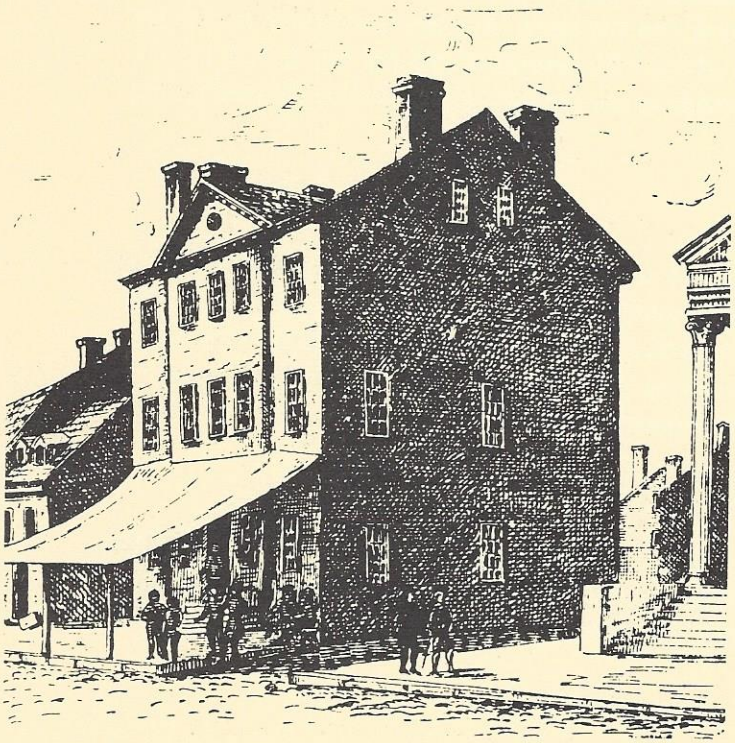
A modern, shelter-type structure to occupy the northwest corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, now occupied by the Irvin Building. This will house an information desk and exhibits on the past and present in Philadelphia's historic area.



Museum Education Building. A structure of contemporary design to be placed at the intersection of Third and Dock Streets, with bus parking area behind it. It would contain at least six classrooms and attached exhibit areas (possibly on a revolving stage), with kitchen, lunchroom, restrooms, and staff rooms. This building, besides serving a vital educational function, will give more point to the restored course of Dock Street itself and strengthen the visual connection between City Tavern and the rest of the Park.

Old Dock Street in 1847

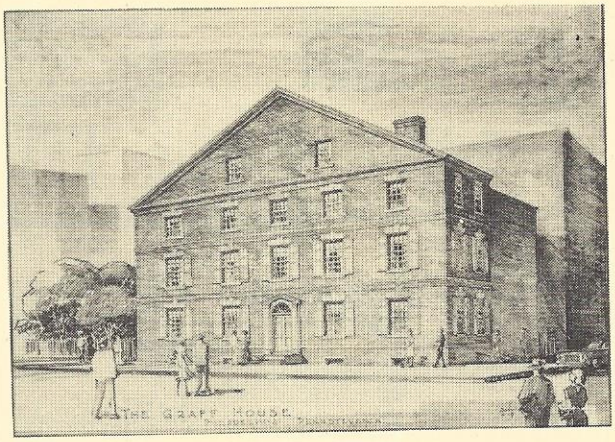
City Tavern. Reconstructed on its original site near the northwest corner of Second and Walnut Streets, this late 18th century building will be used as a period eating and meeting place. A few important rooms, furnished in period, will be exhibited.



CITY TAVERN

Graff House

A reconstruction of the house on the southwest corner of Seventh and Market Streets, where Jefferson lodged while drafting the Declaration of Independence; attached to it, an interpretive wing of functional design.



GRAFF HOUSE

First Bank of the United States

Exterior restoration by the Service. Interior restoration to be deferred until a suitable tenant can be found, willing to underwrite the restoration and carry on banking activities in the building.

Second Bank of the United States

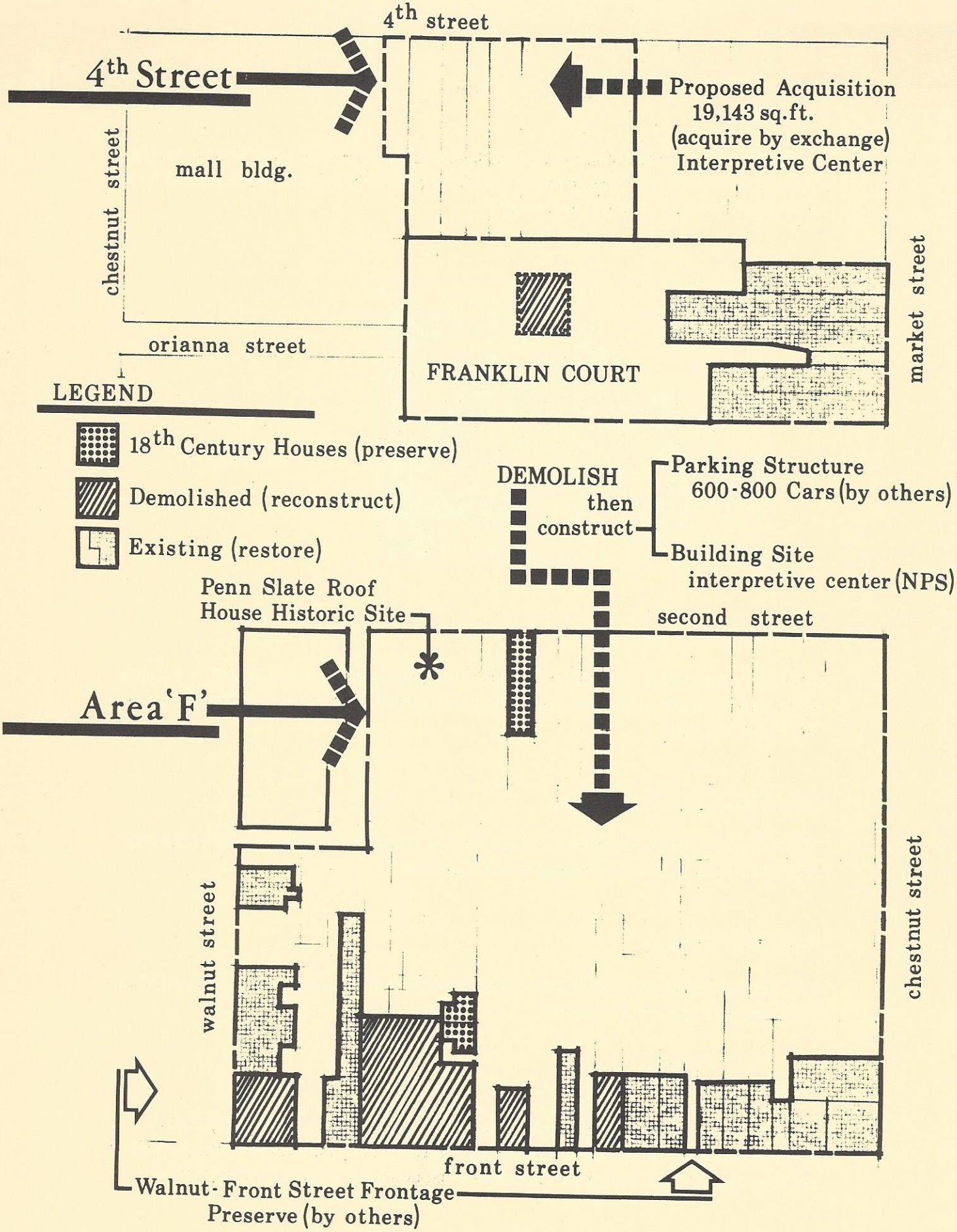
Carry through partial restoration and adaptation for use as Portrait Gallery of Revolutionary Patriots and Other Distinguished Characters.

Deshler-Morris House

Stabilize house and grounds, and furnish as historic house museum reflecting period of Washington's residence in 1793-94.

Independence Hall Group

Complete restoration work currently planned by 1972. Other restoration projects (Committee Room and Library, piazzas and wings of Independence Hall, the portico of Congress Hall, and State House Garden) to be deferred for future consideration.



PROPOSED ADJUSTMENTS

PARK BOUNDARIES

In order to carry out effectively the proposed interpretive programs, minimal boundary adjustments are required and all but one are already authorized. The areas involved are the site of the Irvin Building, the Graff House site, the Bourse Garage site on Fourth Street, and a portion of Area F.

The site of the Graff House at Seventh and Market Streets, to be acquired by authority of the Act of August 21, 1964, Public Law 477, 88th Congress, will be used to interpret the story of the Declaration of Independence. Funds for acquisition will be appropriated, but development of the site is to be financed with donated funds.

Acquisition of the Irvin Building site, at Fourth and Walnut Streets, is authorized by the Act of June 28, 1948, Public Law 795, 80th Congress. Amendment to this Act, to raise the limitation on expenditures for land acquisition in order to permit the purchase of this property, is now under consideration in Congress. On this site it is proposed to establish an interpretive center for the theme "Philadelphia, The Capital City."

The Bourse Garage and adjoining properties (approximately 19,150 square feet), on the east side of Fourth Street between Chestnut and Market, can be acquired under existing authority embodied in the Act of September 18, 1964, Public Law 604, 88th Congress. Use of this space for the Franklin interpretive center is recommended. The location is excellent, for it touches, without intrusion, upon the court in which Franklin lived and it lies along a natural route of visitor flow from the main park area to the historic sites north of Market Street (Christ Church, Elfreth's Alley, etc.). The land is available through the Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority, which will demolish existing structures on it. In pursuance of the Act of September 18, 1964, the contemplated exchange of park property on Marshall's Court for this Fourth Street property should be carried out; to facilitate this, negotiations should be initiated as soon as possible for space in the U.S. Custom House to accommodate park maintenance facilities, now located on Marshall's Court.

Paramount to the park is the need for a site to accommodate a primary interpretive facility (American Revolution). In this respect Area F (the block east of the park) is most strategic, in that it lies at the junction of two major visitor access routes (Chestnut Street and Second Street).

The block is also an important element in the basic design framework of the city's comprehensive plan, providing a bridge between Independence Mall, Independence Park (green space) and the Penn's Landing waterfront development (green space), as well as an opportunity to preserve and revitalize a portion of Philadelphia's rapidly decaying or vanishing 18th-19th century waterfront scene. Because it also encompasses the Penn Slate Roof House site (an element of an important

Pennsylvania story), the Service should join with appropriate agencies of the City of Philadelphia and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to acquire and develop this block cooperatively along the lines outlined in the Master Plan report.

Such a development would involve the following elements:

Primary Visitor Facility	– National Park Service
Slate Roof House Site	– Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Walnut-Front Street Frontage	– Philadelphia Planning Commission-HUD - Private
Bookbinders	– Private
Parking Structure (600-800 cars)	– Philadelphia Parking Authority

Action is now pending in Congress on a bill which envisages unilateral acquisition and development of Area F by the National Park Service, primarily for parking. In order that the Service may be able to report on this bill, in light of current planning it is imperative that the city and State be approached to ascertain if cooperative effort is possible. The results of this discussion will have an important influence on the Service's final report to Congress.

Ownership or custody of Independence Mall is not felt to be essential to Independence National Historical Park. As long as the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is willing to maintain it no change should be sought. Should the Commonwealth desire at some future date to divest itself of all or part of the Mall, the Service should then seriously consider assuming responsibility for at least the first block.

Because of its strategic location in relation to the rest of Independence National Historical Park, the ultimate disposition of the land on which now stands the United States Custom House is a matter of importance to the park. The question is not of immediate relevance, since the Custom House is a long way from obsolescence, but the Service should keep before the appropriate authorities its interest in the site. In the meantime, use of available space in the building for appropriate Service functions (storage, offices, etc.) will be encouraged.

Since the Delaware Expressway lies along the projected eastern edge of the park, its design is naturally of interest to the Service. By depressing the roadway as it passes the park and Society Hill, the designers have eliminated the principal ills associated with riverfront highways. In regard to the various methods proposed to cover the "ditch" between Chestnut and Delancey Streets, the Service's position is favorable to the cover concept. However, something less than a full cover is preferable to having a "tunnel" which forces trucks bearing inflammables to detour through this

very section of the city. The expressway was intended to relieve such gross intrusions. The most important consideration is to preserve easy access from the city to Penn's Landing on the other side of the expressway, whether this access is across a five-block-long cover or across Rialto-type bridges. In either case, there is no compelling reason for the Service to seek control of any part of the cover. As with Independence Mall, it may eventually become necessary as a matter of protection, but it should not be sought by the Service under existing circumstances.

PRIORITY OF NEEDS

Proposed for accomplishment by 1974 (Bicentennial)

LAND ACQUISITION	RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION	INTERPRETIVE FACILITIES	MANAGEMENT ACTION
Irvin Bldg. Site[1]	Independence Hall	Area F–Interpretive Center	Protection and Development of Area F
Fourth Street (Exchange)	Old City Hall	Franklin–Interpretive Center	Maintenance Relocation
Graff House[2]	Market Street Houses	Franklin–Residence	Independence Use Policies
	Second Bank of U.S.	Educational Center[3]	Historic Preservation Center
	First Bank of U.S. (Exterior)	Graff House–Interpretive Facility	Develop Cooperation on All Interpretation
	City Tavern		
LONG RANGE:	Deshler-Morris House	Capital City–Interpretive Center	

[1] *Congressional hearing under way*

[2] *Awaiting donated funds*

[3] *Possibility of non-appropriated funds*

UTILITIES

Electric Power

Supplied by the Philadelphia Electric Company with primary and secondary lines (single and two-phase, underground) throughout the park.

A 2400-volt primary, two-phase and a 120/208-volt secondary, three-phase transformer vault are located both in park headquarters and in the Philadelphia Exchange.

TV outlets are available at Congress Hall, with one 100-amp. in the basement and four 50-amps. on each floor.

Secondary power to the pump pits of the lawn sprinkler system is located in the park corridor (Area B), the Second Bank, and the First Bank.

The Magnolia Garden has secondary power at quarters, 410 Locust Street, which furnishes flood lighting, pumps for water fountains and a drinking fountain.

Christ Church area – Secondary power furnishes all needs.

Gas

Gas is furnished by the Philadelphia Gas Works, with service mains in all streets throughout the park (core area).

Except for Independence Square's outdoor lighting, maintained by the above-named company, no other gas service is utilized at present.

Telephones

Bell Telephone Company service is available at all buildings within the park.

A closed-circuit Motorola rental radio system is used for communications within the park. The base station is located in the West Wing basement of Independence Hall.

Heat

All buildings (park core) are heated by steam, piped and furnished by the Philadelphia Electric Company. All buildings in outlying areas are individually heated by oil.

A segment of steamlines exist between the Philadelphia Exchange and the City Tavern site, and will be completed and activated when heating is needed at the tavern site.

An atmospheric control system is located in the Independence Hall complex. Another is proposed for installation in the Second Bank.

Water

Supplied by the Philadelphia Water Department. Service mains are available in all main streets throughout the park. No water storage or treatment is required.

A complete system of lawn sprinklers has been installed throughout the park's core area.

Sewers

A complete network of sanitary and storm sewers, owned and maintained by the City of Philadelphia, service all buildings in the park.

Trash and Garbage

Collected by the park and disposed of by the City of Philadelphia.

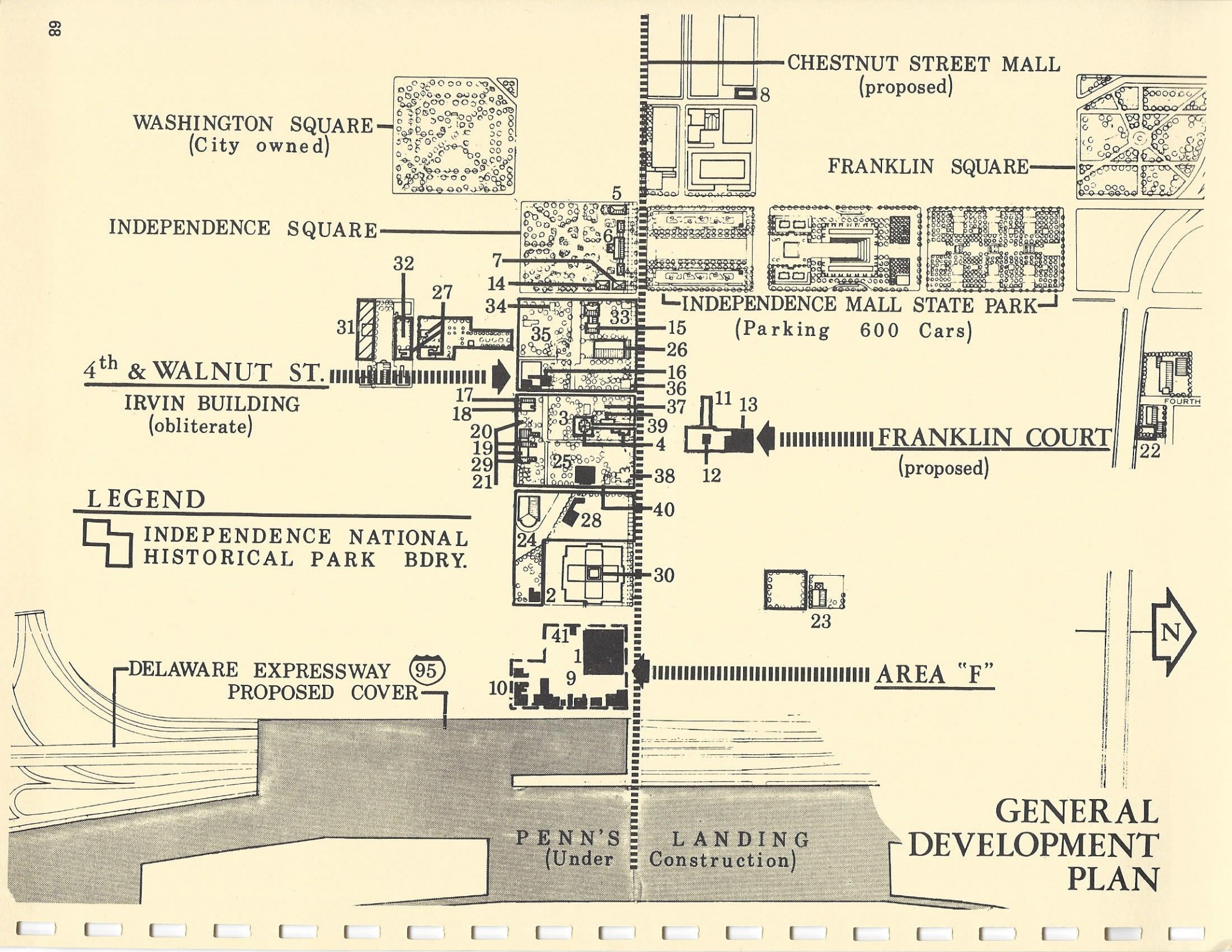
Fire Protection

Fire protection is provided by fire hydrants located at strategic points throughout the entire park area.

Two automatic 50 hp.-500 gpm. fire pumps for sprinkler systems are located in the East Wing basement of Independence Hall, and are serviced by three street mains.

Fire detection systems are installed in the Independence Hall complex, the Todd, Morris, Griffitts, Kid, Fling, McIlvaine Houses, Park Headquarters, and Bishop White and Pemberton Houses and are connected, via lines leased from the telephone company, to a console located in the West Wing of Independence Hall. Future extensions should include New Hall, City Tavern and the Graff House.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN


CHESTNUT STREET MALL
(proposed)
WASHINGTON SQUARE
(City owned)
FRANKLIN SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
INDEPENDENCE MALL STATE PARK
(Parking 600 Cars)
4th & WALNUT ST.
IRVIN BUILDING
(obliterate)
FRANKLIN COURT
(proposed)
FOURTH
LEGEND
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL
HISTORICAL PARK BDRY.
DELAWARE EXPRESSWAY 95
PROPOSED COVER
AREA "F"
N
PENN'S LANDING
(Under Construction)
GENERAL
DEVELOPMENT
PLAN

LEGEND for GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

*1. **INTERPRETIVE CENTER**
American Revolution
[Interpretation
Information
Exhibits
Employees Lounges & Lockers

EXHIBITS-IN-PLACE

*2. City Tavern
Meeting Place of Patriots
3. Carpenters' Hall (Privately-owned)
First Continental Congress
4. New Hall-Pemberton House
Military Effort
26. Portrait Gallery
Portraits of Patriots
5. Congress Hall
U. S. Congress, 1790–1800
6. Independence Hall
Declaration of Independence
Constitution
Liberty Bell
*7. Old City Hall
U.S. Supreme Court, 1791–1800
*8. Graff House
Declaration of Independence

*9. Parking Facility (by others) 600–800 cars
*10. Walnut & Front Streets Frontage (Preserve)
Community and Visitor Services

*11. **INTERPRETIVE CENTER**
Franklin –
"Man of Ideas"
[Interpretation
Information
Exhibits
Employees Lounges & Lockers

EXHIBITS-IN-PLACE

*12. Franklin House
*13. Market St. Houses–316,318,322 (Rehabilitate)
Exhibits, Institutional Quarters
6. Pennsylvania State House
14. American Philosophical Society (Privately-owned)
15. Library Hall
American Philosophical Society Library
(Open to Public–Limited Basis)

*16. **INTERPRETIVE CENTER**
Philadelphia –
"The Capital City"
[Information
Interpretation
Exhibits

EXHIBITS-IN-PLACE (Within park)

17. Todd House
Dolley Todd-Madison (Furnished)
18. Griffitts–Morris Houses
National Carl Schurz Association, Inc.
19. Kid–Fling Houses
The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society
Phila. Society for Promoting Agriculture
20. 18th Century Garden
21. Bishop White House
Prominent American Churchman (Furnished)
22. St. George's Church
Early Church
23. Christ Church
Early Church
3. Carpenter's Hall
Tradesman Organization
4. New Hall–Pemberton House
18th Century House & Office Building
24. Philadelphia Exchange
Structure of Architectural Merit
Offices: NERO; PSC (DC)
*25. First Bank of United States (Restore Exterior)
Operational Bank–Lease
26. Second Bank of United States
Early American Portraits
*12-13. Franklin Court
*2. City Tavern
Meeting Rooms–Period Tavern
5. Congress Hall
U.S. Capitol
27. Locust Street Houses
Period Homes

*28. Educational Complex
Classrooms – Bus Parking
29. Park Headquarters
*30. U. S. Custom House (GSA)
Maintenance-Storage
American Revolution Field Office
27. Locust Street Houses
Employee Residences
*31. Maintenance Area
Obliterate & Exchange Land
26. Second Bank
Division of Museum Services
32. Magnolia Garden
Memorial Garden

HISTORIC SITES

33. Norris Row – Office of War Department, 1790
34. Surgeons Hall – First Surgical Theater in U. S.
35. Navy Office – Department of the Navy
36. Anvil and Cross Keys Tavern – Early Tavern Site
37. Friends School and Meeting House
38. Clark Hall – Office of Secretary of Treasury;
Residence of Presidents of Continental Congress
39. Fawcitt House – Early Residence
40. Office of Commissioner of Revenue of U. S.
41. Slate Roof House Site – William Penn

**Proposed*

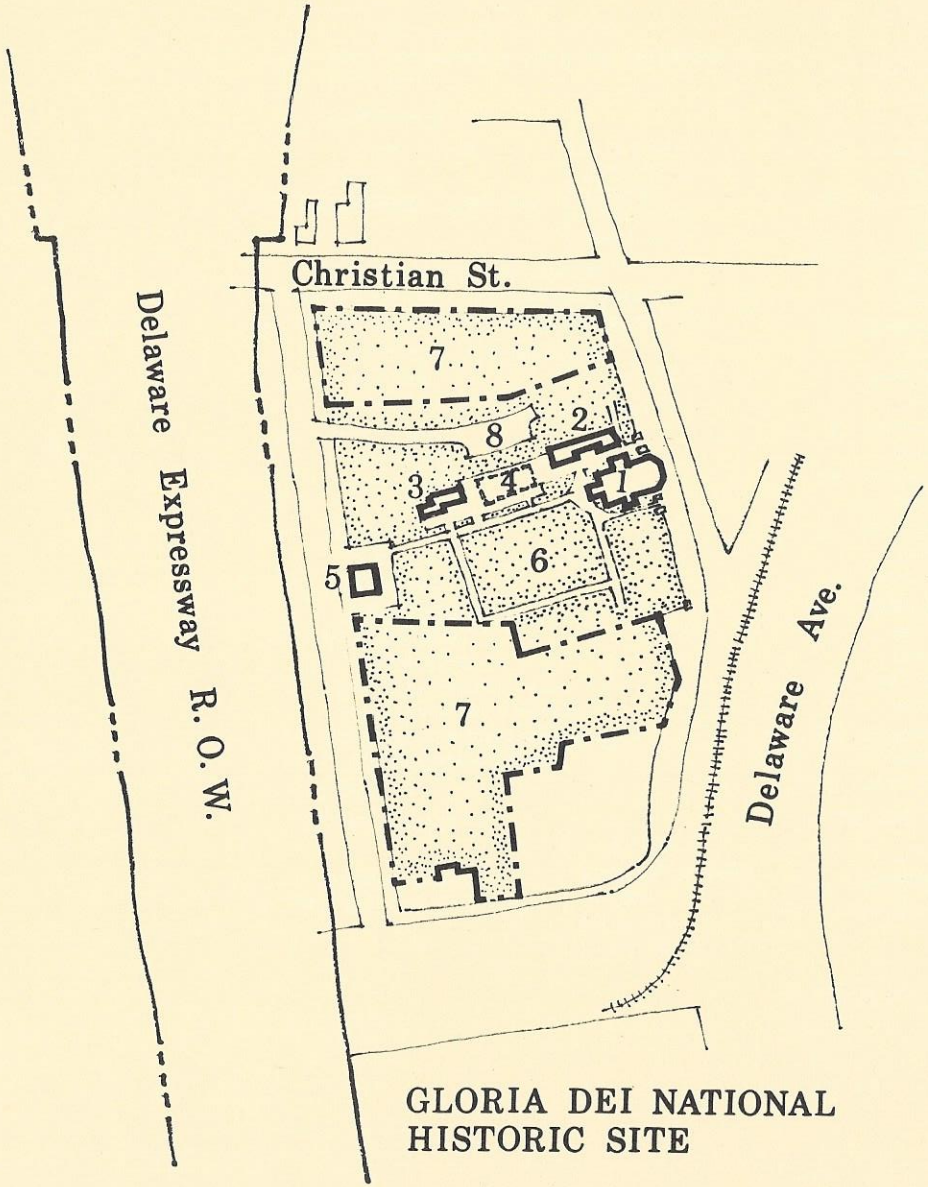
LEGEND

GLORIA DEI NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

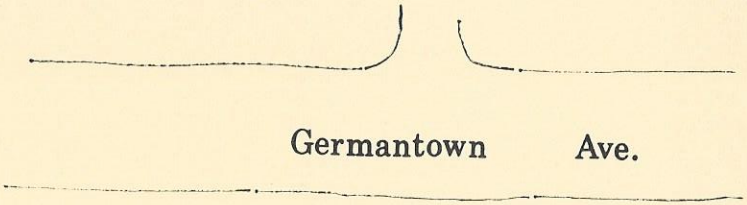
Church Property
1. Gloria Dei Church – Early Church
2. Rectory
3. Sexton's House
4. Parish House – Sunday School – Exhibits
5. Guild House
6. Cemetery
7. Parking (Six Cars)
8. National Park Service Property

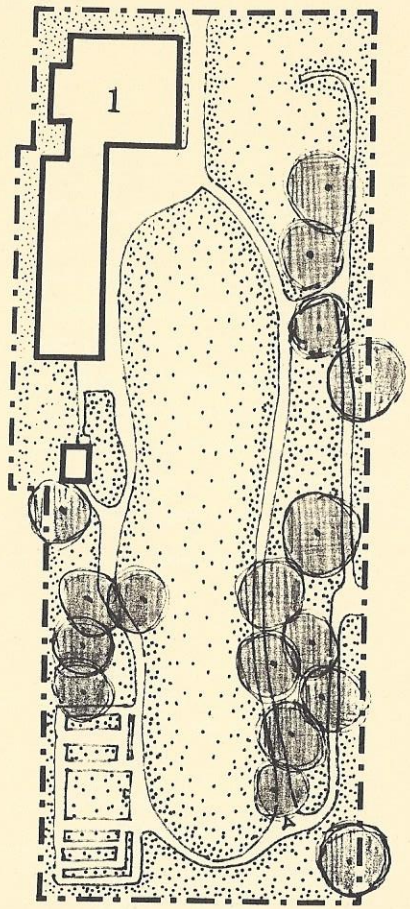
DESHLER–MORRIS HOUSE

1. Deshler–Morris House
   Temporary White House, 1793-1794
   (Furnished)
   18th Century Country Villa



GLORIA DEI NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE





DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE
(part of INHP)



GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OUTLYING AREAS

APPENDIX

CHRONOLOGY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF GOVERNMENT

February 10, 1763	Treaty of Paris ends colonial wars, leaving Great Britain supreme on North American Continent.	Versailles
March 22, 1765	Stamp Act. First direct tax ever levied by Parliament upon the colonies	London
October 7-25, 1765	Stamp Act Congress meeting in New York. Through Declaration of Rights and Grievances, declares taxation without representation a violation of the rights of the colonists.	New York
June 29, 1767	Townshend Act levies external taxes on colonial imports, including tea and re-established customs.	London
March 5, 1770	Boston Massacre. British troops fire on colonists.	Boston
May 10, 1773	Tea Tax passed by Parliament.	London
December 16, 1773	Boston Tea Party.	Boston
March–June 1774	Intolerable Acts, close port of Boston and provide quartering of British troops in American households.	London
September 5–October 26, 1774	First Continental Congress adopts declaration and resolves proclaiming colonists' rights and denouncing Parliament's acts as unconstitutional.	Philadelphia
February 9, 1775	Parliament declares Massachusetts to be in rebellion.	London
March 23, 1775	"Give me liberty or give me death." Patrick Henry.	Virginia
April 19, 1775	Lexington and Concord.	Boston
May 10, 1775	Second Continental Congress convenes.	Philadelphia
	Fort Ticonderoga taken.	New York
June 15, 1775	Washington named Commander-in-Chief of Continental Army; general organizational plan for army adopted next day.	Philadelphia

August 23, 1775	Proclamation of Rebellion – George III declares colonies to be in open rebellion.	England
September 12– December 31, 1775	Arnold's expedition against Quebec.	Canada
October 13, 1775	Congress authorizes fitting out ships; organizes Navy November 25.	Philadelphia
November 10, 1775	Congress resolves to raise two battalions of marines.	Philadelphia
January 15, 1776	"Common Sense" – Thomas Paine's pamphlet terming King "Royal Brute," calls for independence; colonists electrified.	Philadelphia
July 2, 1776	Congress votes independence.	Philadelphia
July 4, 1776	Congress adopts Declaration of Independence (signed August 2).	Philadelphia
July 8, 1776	Declaration first proclaimed publicly.	Philadelphia
December 26, 1776	Battle of Trenton – Crossing of the Delaware.	New Jersey
June 14, 1777	Congress adopts flag of United States.	Philadelphia
October 17, 1777	Burgoyne surrenders at Saratoga	New York
December 14, 1777 – June 19, 1778	Continental Army at Valley Forge.	Pennsylvania
February 6, 1778	Treaty of Alliance with France.	Versailles
February 25, 1778	George Rogers Clark captures Vincennes.	Indiana
September 23, 1779	John Paul Jones in Bonhomme Richard takes British Serapis.	High Seas
March 1, 1781	Ratification of Articles of Confederation (reported in draft July 12, 1776; formally adopted by Congress and sent to states November 15, 1777). Philadelphia and York.	Pennsylvania
October 19, 1781	Cornwallis surrenders at Yorktown.	Virginia
September 3, 1783	Treaty of Peace with Great Britain (peace effective with preliminary treaty, January 20, 1783).	Paris
August 1786– February 1787	Civil insurrection in Massachusetts (Shay's rebellion).	Massachusetts

July 13, 1787	Northwest Ordinance provides new states to be admitted on equal footing with old and prohibits slavery in northwest territory; greatest achievement under Confederation.	New York
September 17, 1787	Constitution of the United States adopted and signed by convention, meeting since May 25.	Philadelphia
June 21, 1788	Ninth State ratifies Constitution; becomes operative.	Portsmouth, New Hampshire
September 13, 1788	Congress under Confederation adopts ordinance setting place of new government as New York, and fixing dates for election of Congress and president, and convening of new Congress.	New York
April 30, 1789	George Washington inaugurated first President of the United States.	New York
July 27–September 15, 1789	Department of State created by Congress (Thomas Jefferson first Secretary of State).	New York
August 7, 1789	War Department created. (Henry Knox first Secretary of War).	New York
September 7, 1789	Treasury Department created. (Alexander Hamilton first Secretary of Treasury).	New York
September 24, 1789	Federal Judiciary Act organizes Supreme Court and Circuit and District Courts; establishes Office of Attorney General (John Jay first Chief Justice, Edmund Randolph first Attorney General).	New York
January 1, 1790	First Report on Public Credit recommends measures for funding Revolutionary War debts.	New York
February 25, 1791	Report on the Bank of the United States.	Philadelphia
November 26, 1791	First cabinet meeting.	Philadelphia
December 5, 1791	Report on Manufactures proposes protective tariff, bounties for agriculture, and internal improvement.	Philadelphia
December 15, 1791	Bill of Rights becomes part of Constitution.	Philadelphia
April 22, 1793	Washington's Neutrality Proclamation keeping United States out of French Revolutionary War.	Philadelphia

_____	Chisholm vs. Georgia, first judicial test of Constitution.	Philadelphia
July–November 1794	Whiskey Rebellion over excise tax – its suppression occasions show of national power.	Pennsylvania
November 19, 1794	Jay Treaty. Second treaty of peace with Great Britain, test of executive prerogative by House over ratification (1795).	Philadelphia
March 8, 1796	Hylton vs. United States. Supreme Court upholds constitutionality of Act of Congress.	Philadelphia
September 17, 1796	Washington's Farewell Address – set precedent against third term and permanent alliances with foreign nations (later basis for Isolationism).	Philadelphia
March 4, 1797	John Adams inaugurated second President of the United States.	Philadelphia
October 18, 1797	XYZ Affair. Culmination of bad relations with France nearly leads to war ("Millions for Defense but not a cent for tribute"); undeclared naval war follows.	Paris
May 3, 1798	Navy Department created.	Philadelphia
June 18– July 14, 1798	Alien and Sedition Acts, aimed at internal dissent and strengthening of Federalist control – boomerang.	Philadelphia
November 16, 1798 December 24, 1798 November 22, 1799	Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions raised question of arbiter of constitutionality; "nullification" doctrine born.	Richmond, Va. Frankfort, Ky.
December 3, 1800	Federalists lose presidency in balloting held this date.	Washington, D.C.