

master plan

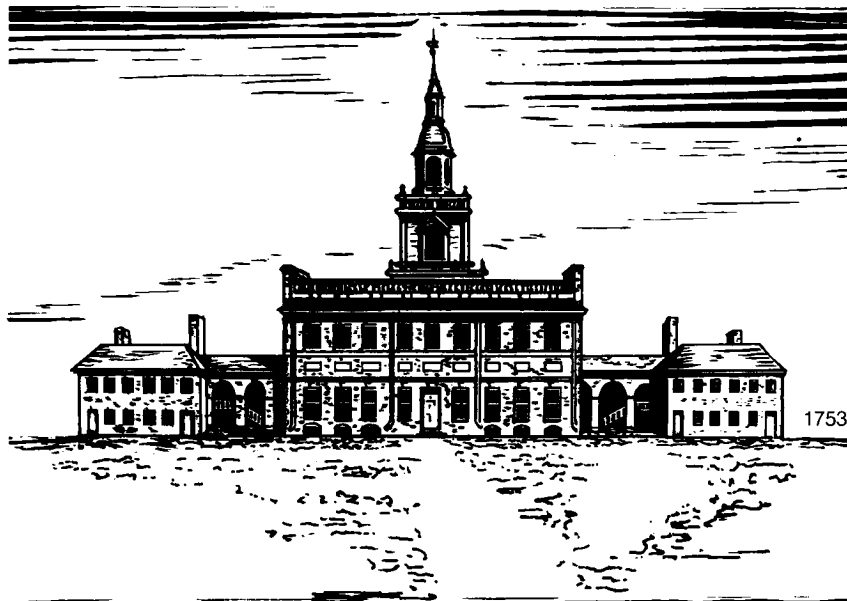
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INDEPENDENCE

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK / PENNSYLVANIA

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master plan

**INDEPENDENCE
NATIONAL
HISTORICAL
PARK**

1971

Pennsylvania

**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

RECOMMENDED

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April 7, 1971

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND SUMMARY

Grateful acknowledgment is made for help in preparing this revised plan 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

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.

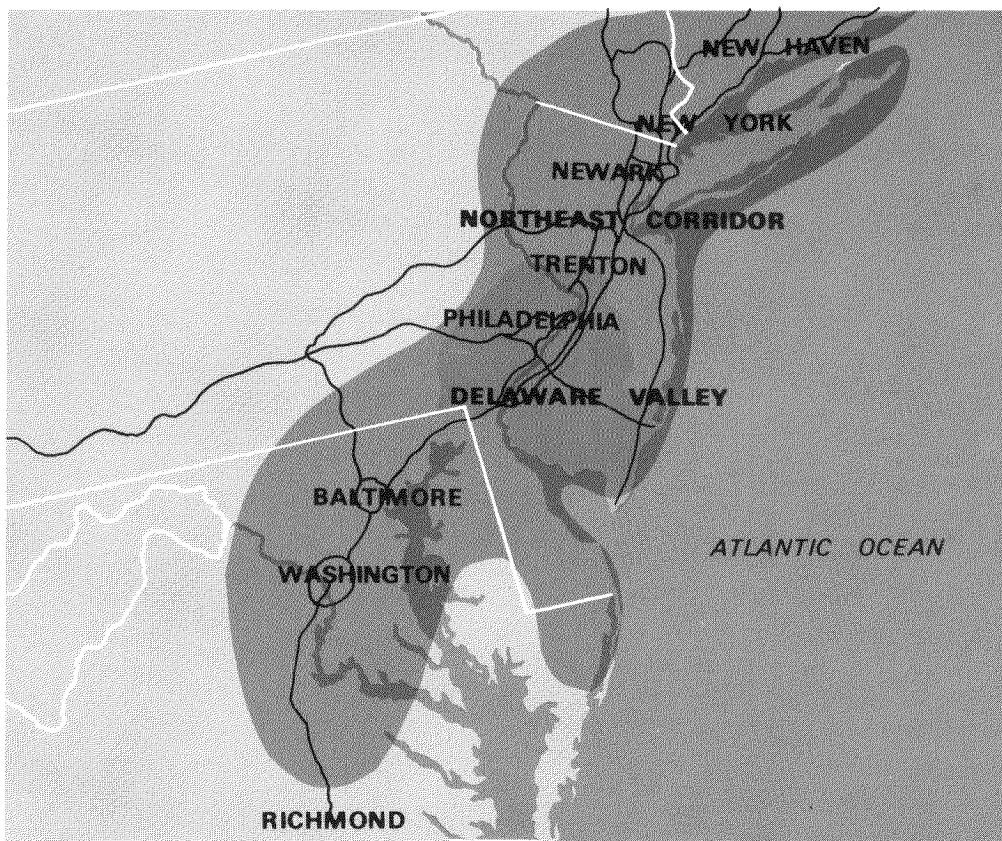
Within this framework the plan proposes development of a number of interpretive facilities, each devoted to a major element of the story and keyed to sites and structures, inside and outside the park, illustrating the particular theme.

Supporting these major interpretive facilities will be an educational facility to serve city and regional school needs, and a center to coordinate historical preservation.

Equally significant is the fact that the plan recognizes the need for and envisages multilateral action by the Service, the Commonwealth, 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 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.

REGIONAL CONTEXT



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 northeast urban corridor or “megapolis”.

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.

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 easy reach of Philadelphia, in areas such as the New Jersey-Delaware-Maryland shore, the Pocono Mountains, the Appalachian Trail, many State parks and forests, and the soon-to-be-developed Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area and Assateague Island National Seashore. Within the city, Fairmount Park affords opportunities for walking, cycling, and picnicking.

Surroundings 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 Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Forests and Waters, 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.

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





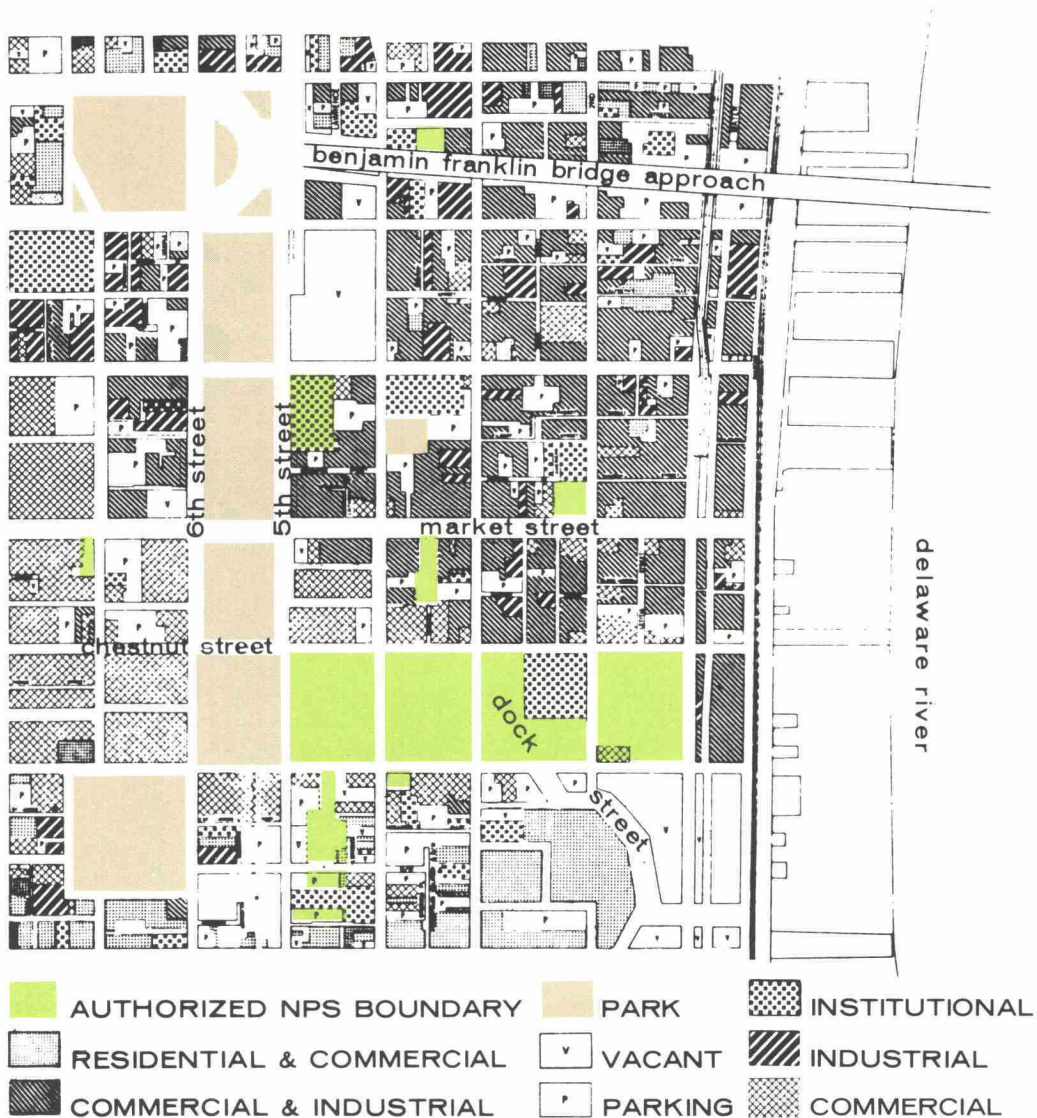

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
 CENTER CITY PARK AREAS
 EXPRESSWAY CORRIDORS

LAND CLASSIFICATION I — HIGH DENSITY RECREATION AREA, III — NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AREA, VI — HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL AREA

CENTER CITY REDEVELOPMENT AREAS

that, work is well underway 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).





This cosmopolitan diversity of structures, embracing widely separated time periods, architectural styles, and functional uses, creates a scene of great color and interest. Central to this pleasant effect is the sequence of varied open spaces which physically separate and yet visually link the building groups.

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 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, because of its need for an interpretive site adjoining Area F, (see map p. 22) the opportunity to work creatively with the City and Commonwealth 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 eating (with the exception of City Tavern) 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. Such consultation will be particularly important in dealing with heavy local vehicular traffic, the need for service access and the eventual impact of the Delaware and Vine Street Expressways.

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.

Description

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. The 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 fortuitous 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 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 ground-work 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, and of 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.

"Let Freedom Ring"

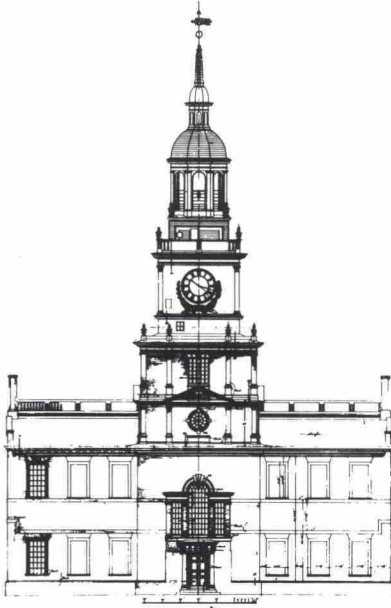
On the eve of the Constitution's adoption, the physician, Benjamin Rush, himself a signer of the Declaration, observed: *"There is nothing more common than to confound the terms of the American Revolution with those of the later American War. The American War is over, but this is far from being the case with the American*

Revolution. On the contrary, nothing but the first act of the great drama is closed." Although nearly 200 years have passed since Rush penned these words, other later acts too have closed without completing his drama. Whatever the faults of this Nation, it is a Nation shaped by an idea — "*conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.*" In the words of one authority, it "*...is clear that the proposition is as relevant, and as explosively revolutionary today...when equality among men and among nations is again the crucial problem of our society*" as it was in 1776.

The Historic Scene

This park was established to preserve certain buildings and sites of outstanding national significance and so to develop and interpret them that visitors may gain a deeper understanding of the great events of which they are the tangible symbols. Within the park boundaries there are about 30 buildings dating from before or shortly after 1800, many of them directly associated with the great events and personages of the Revolutionary era. Besides buildings and sites, the park is rich in collections of historical documents, portraits, furnishings, and other artifacts, which must be counted among its resources.

The following list of buildings and sites is arranged by city squares moving east from Independence Square.



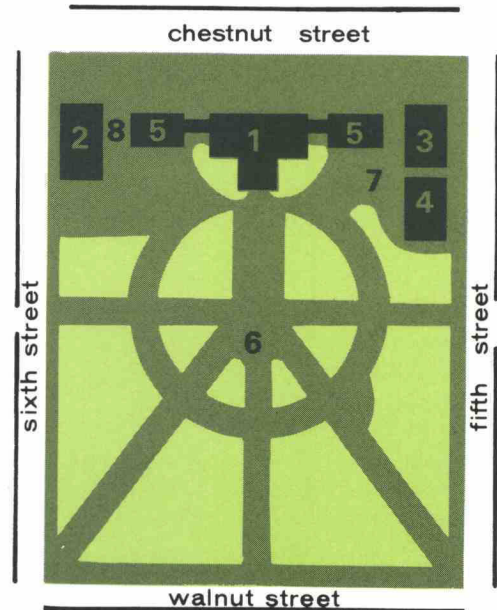
Independence Square

Independence Hall (Old State House)
— Scene of Declaration of Independence; meeting place of the Continental Congress, 1775-1783; and of the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

Congress Hall — Meeting place of U.S. Congress, 1790-1800; scene of Washington's and Adams' inaugurations as President.

Old City Hall (Supreme Court Building)
— Meeting place of U.S. Supreme Court, 1791-1800.

Philosophical Hall — Meeting hall of the American Philosophical Society since 1789. This building is still owned by the Society and is not open to the general public.

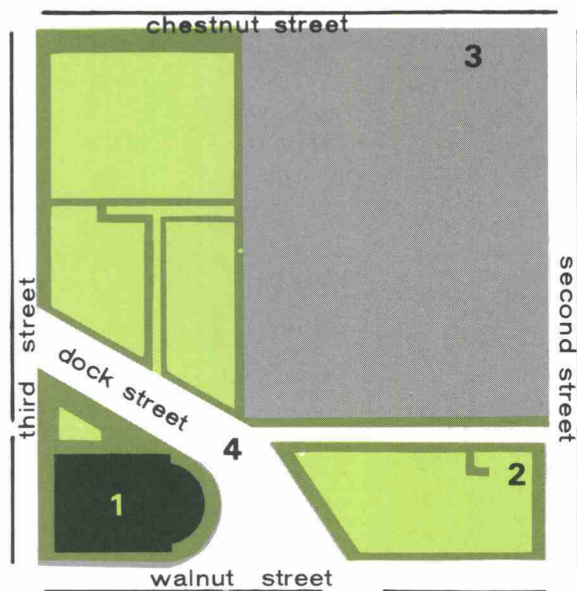


East Wing and West Wing of Independence Hall and connecting Arcades — Inaccurate 1897 reconstructions of the original wings and piazzas demolished 1812-1813. The wings at various times housed offices of the local, State and national governments.

Independence Square (formerly State House Garden) — Though radically changed over the years, it still serves as a public gathering place for patriotic observances and political meetings. Somewhere in the Square, the exact site still unlocated, stood the platform or "stage" from which the Declaration of Independence was first publicly

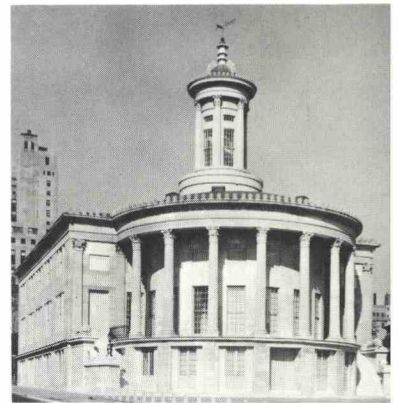
Site of Friends' School and Friends' Meeting — On Fourth Street; prominent features of the Philadelphia scene during the second half of the 18th century.

Site of Fawcett House — In Carpenters' Court: A two-story, blue, frame dwelling, built 1706-1710, acquired by the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia in 1768.

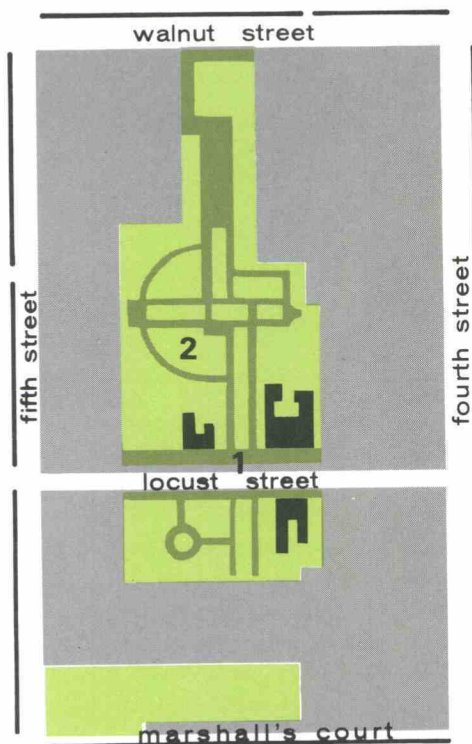


Area A — East Section

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.

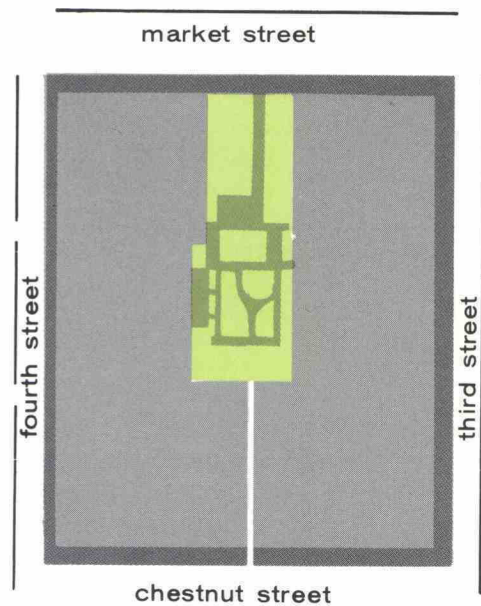
Area B

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.

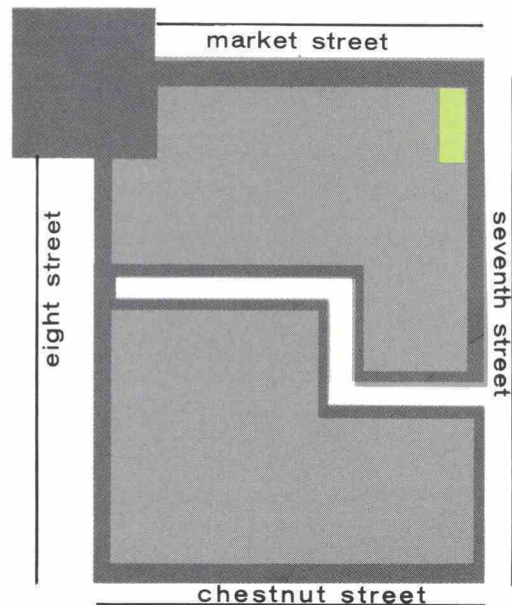
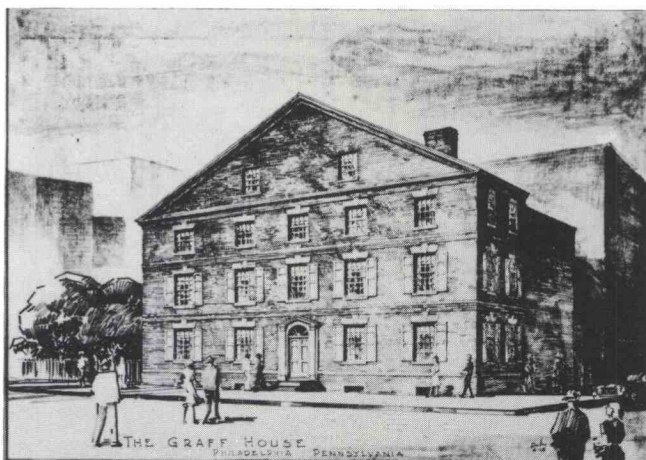
Area C

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 necessities" 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.



Area D

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

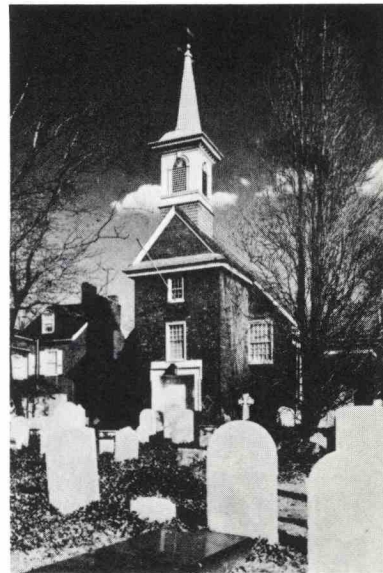
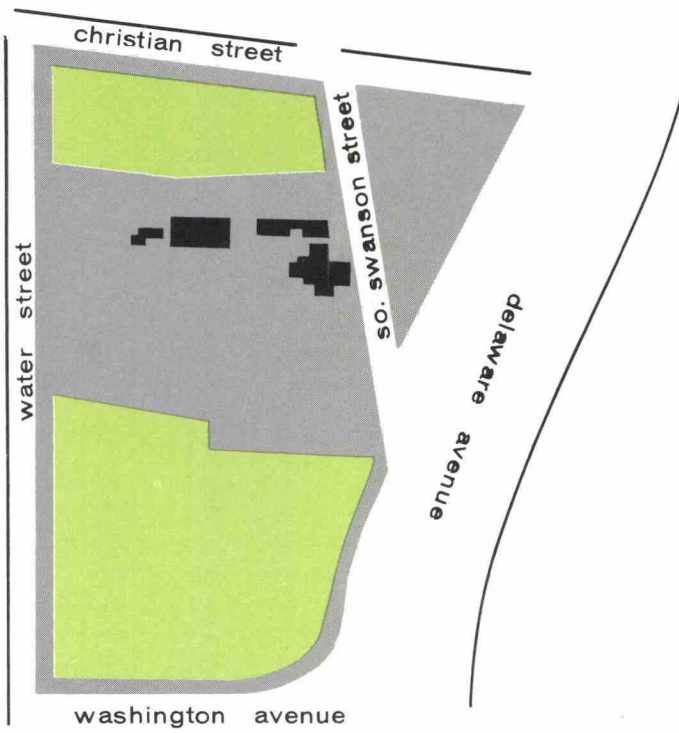
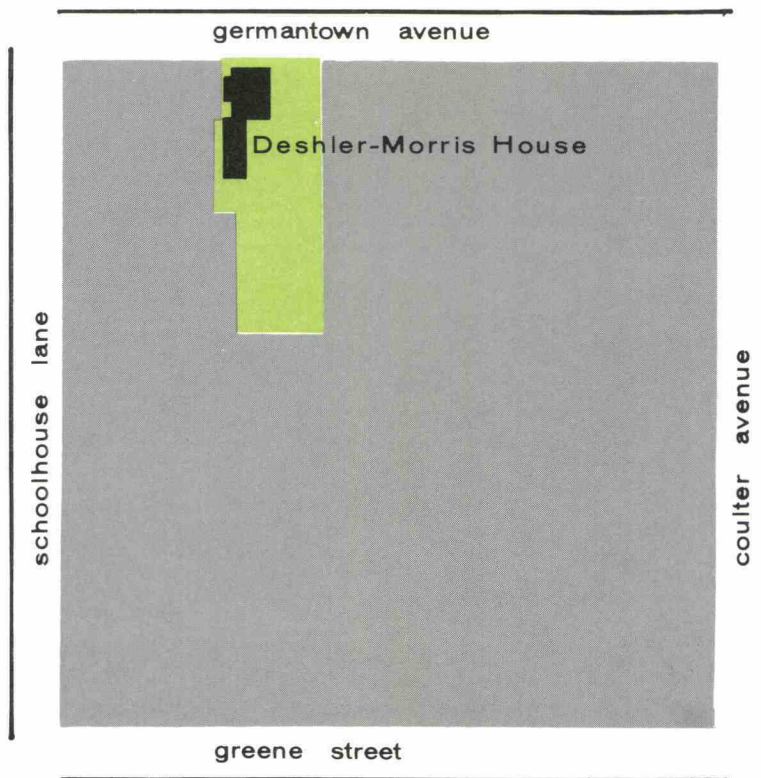


Other

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. However, small parcels of park land adjoin St. Joseph's and St. George's churches, and also Christ Church (Area E).

Gloria Dei (Old Swedes) Church — National Historic Site, dating from 1700. Adjoined by two small parcels of park land.





Independence Hall



Engraving by William Birch

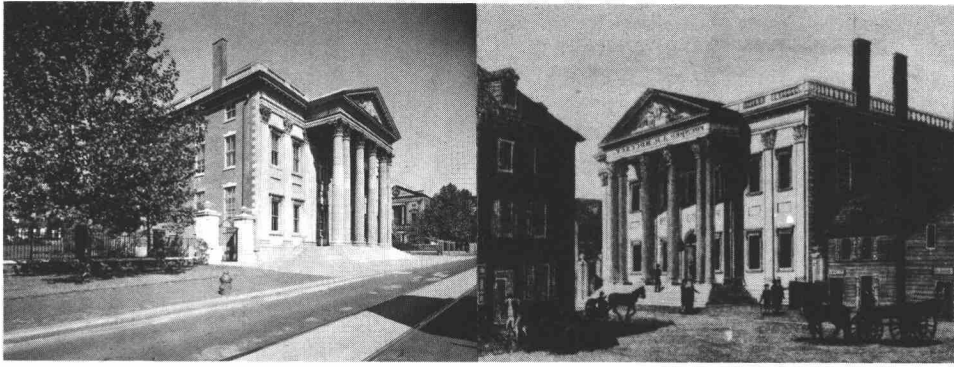
Other Historical Resources

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; 27 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; a significant collection of local decorative arts; 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.

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 "first," 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.



First Bank

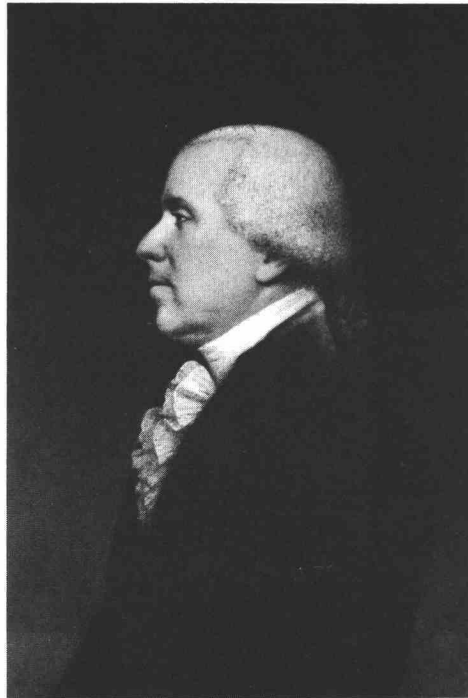
Engraving by William Birch

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!

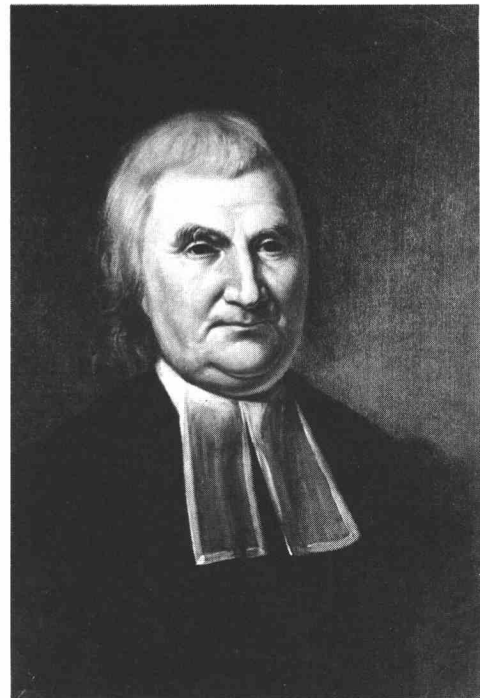
In these rooms is imparted the sense of their presence and the vital force of their ideas. Herein lies the realization of the past. The real and true historical resource of Independence National Historical Park is the body of ideas, revealed through the place where so much happened. In these rooms, each 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



Benjamin Rush



John Witherspoon

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.



Conrad Alexander Gerard



Robert Morris

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 Franklin Court with the site of Benjamin Franklin's house, significant of his central role in the American Revolution, 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 constitute a nationally significant resource for study of the Colonial and post-Revolutionary culture of the largest city of 18th century America.

st. george's church

franklin grave site

christ church

E

D

C

A west

A center

A east

F

st. joseph's church

B

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:

Purpose		
82nd Congress	Permit use of lease receipts for operation, demolition, etc., of federally acquired properties in INHP.	Public Law 212 October 26, 1951
82nd Congress	Enlarge boundaries of Area B; (p. 22) permit American Philosophical Society to erect library in Area A; (p. 22) raise limit on appropriations for property acquisition to \$7,700,000.	Public Law 497 July 10, 1952
84th Congress	Provide for designation of Mikveh Israel Cemetery as a unit of INHP.	Public Law 1009 August 6, 1956

	Purpose	
85th Congress	Adjust boundaries of Deshler-Morris House property.	Public Law 702 August 21, 1958
85th Congress	Authorize appropriations up to \$7,250,000 for park development; raise limit on expenditure for land to \$7,950,000; enlarge Area E. (p. 22)	Public Law 746 August 27, 1958
86th Congress	Acquire land adjacent to St. George's Methodist Church for not more than \$25,000.	Public Law 54 June 23, 1959
86th Congress	Acquire land adjacent to Old St. Joseph's Church for not more than \$46,200.	Public Law 273 September 14, 1959
88th Congress	Acquire Graff House site, Area D, (p. 22) for not more than \$200,000; erect replica of house with donated funds.	Public Law 477 August 21, 1964
88th Congress	Exchange of property on Marshall's Court (Area B) for property on 4th Street below Market, for use of Maintenance Division. (p. 22)	Public Law 604 September 18, 1964
91st Congress	Raise limit on expenditure for land to \$11,200,000.	Public Law 293 June 25, 1970

Cooperative Agreements

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

Cooperating Agency	Purpose	Date
Germantown Historical Society	Preservation of Deshler-Morris House.	July 20, 1949 Revised 10/30/51
Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia	Preservation of Carpenters' Hall.	June 10, 1950
City Philadelphia	Administration and preservation of Independence Hall and related structures and their contents as a unit of Independence NHP.	July 14, 1950
Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Christ Church	Preservation of Christ Church.	December 27, 1950

General Federation of Women's clubs	Restoration and refurnishing of Independence Hall, first floor.	August 2, 1954
American Philosophical Society	Building and operating library on park land.	September 14, 1955
United States Marine Corps	Development and operation of Marine Corps Memorial Museum in New Hall.	April 24, 1956
Kaal Kadosh Mikveh Israel	Preservation of Mikveh Israel Cemetery.	March 7, 1959
St. George's Methodist Church	Preservation of St. George's Methodist Church.	August 9, 1960
Pastor, St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church	Preservation of St. Joseph's Church.	December 24, 1960
National Carl Schurz Association	Occupancy of Federally-owned buildings for headquarters and other purposes.	December 6, 1962
Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture	Occupancy of Federally-owned buildings in Independence NHP for headquarters for other purposes.	April 10, 1963
Association of U.S. Army and Navy League	Development and operation of Army-Navy Museum in reconstructed Pemberton House.	September 8, 1965

Although technically not part of Independence National Historical Park, Gloria Dei National Historical Site, located about nine blocks south along the Delaware River, is administered by the Park. 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 to be acquired	Acreage acquired
Federal		
Independence NHP		16.599
Gloria Dei NHS		2.71
Municipal		4.565
Private Inholdings	.14	.829

Landmark Responsibilities

Andalusia-Nicholas Biddle Estate	Bucks County, Pennsylvania
Brandywine Battlefield State Park	Chadd's Ford, Pennsylvania
The Printzhof	Essington, Pennsylvania
Belfield-Charles Willson Peale House Colonial Germantown Historic District Cliveden-Chew House Market Square Stenton Mansion-James Logan Home	Germantown, Pennsylvania
Graeme Park	Horsham, Pennsylvania
Academy of Music American Philosophical Society Hall John Bartram House and Gardens Edgar Allen Poe House Elfreth's Alley The Institute of the Pennsylvania Hospital (Kirkbride's) New Market The Pennsylvania Hospital Reynolds-Morris House Thomas Sully Residence Tinicum Marsh Wildlife Refuge U.S.S. Olympia Walnut Street Theatre Wissahickon Valley Woodford-Fairmount Park The Woodlands (St. Andrews) St. George Greek Orthodox Church	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Benjamin West Birthplace	Swarthmore, Pennsylvania
Augustus Lutheran Church	Trappe, Pennsylvania
Valley Forge State Park	Valley Forge, Pennsylvania
Washington Crossing State Park	Pennsylvania New Jersey
Eleutherian Mills	Greenville and Wilmington, Delaware

John Dickenson House

Kent County,
Delaware

New Castle Historic District

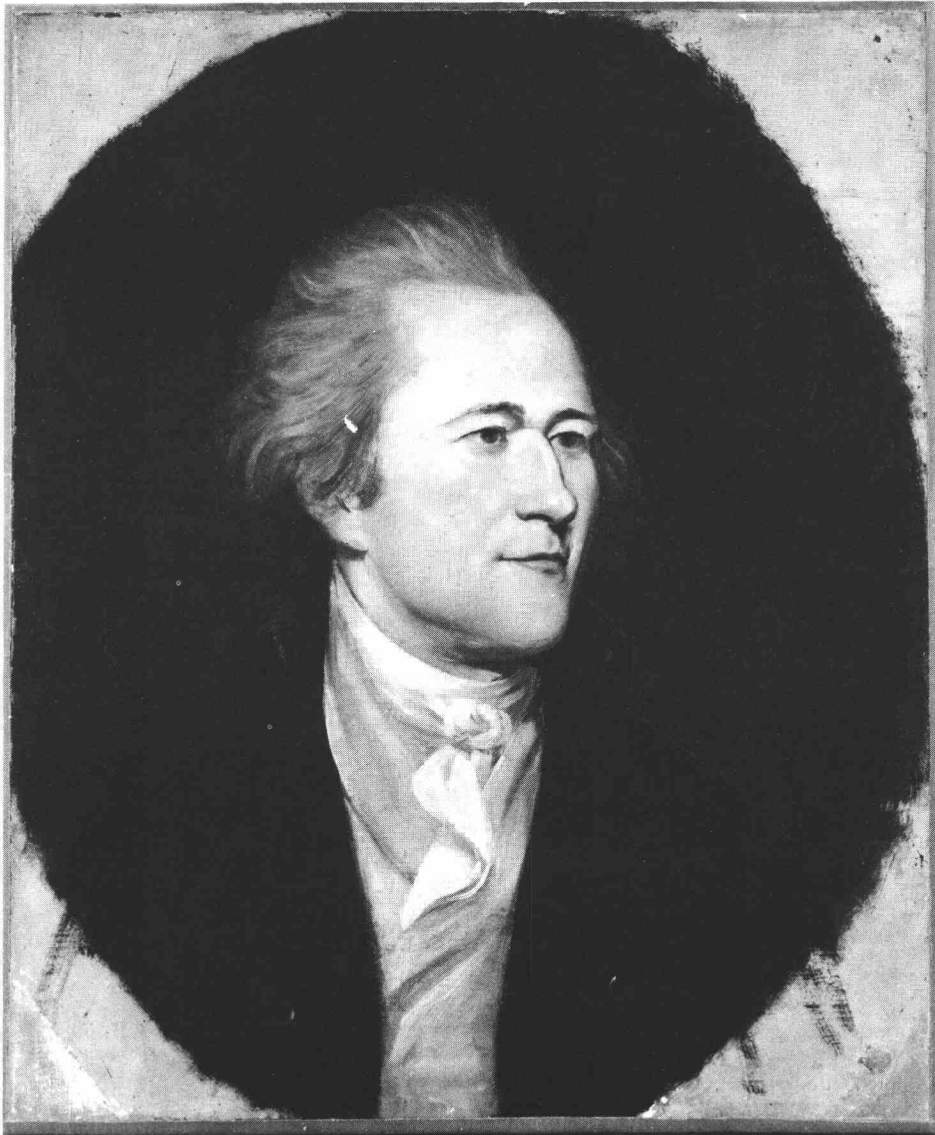
New Castle,
Delaware

Corbit-Sharp House

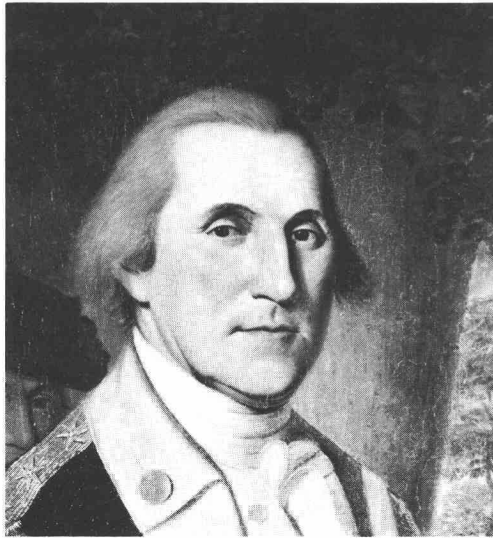
Odessa,
Delaware

Fort Christina
Holy Trinity (Old Swedes') Church

Wilmington,
Delaware



Alexander Hamilton

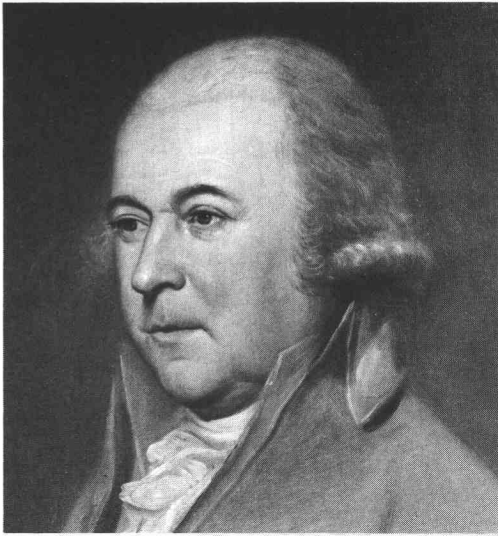


George Washington

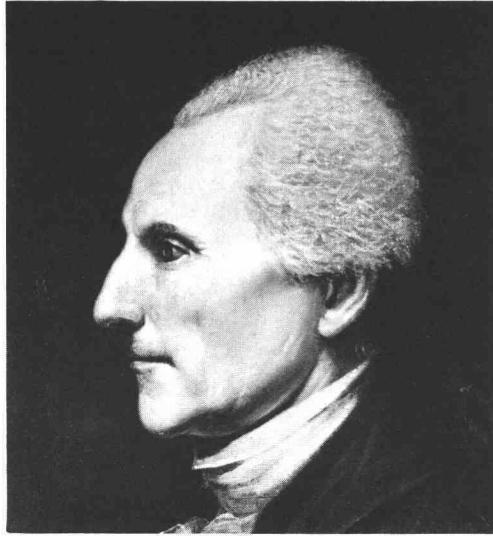
THE PLAN

Purpose

To preserve Independence Hall and certain other 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.



John Adams



Richard Henry Lee



The Declaration of Independence

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.

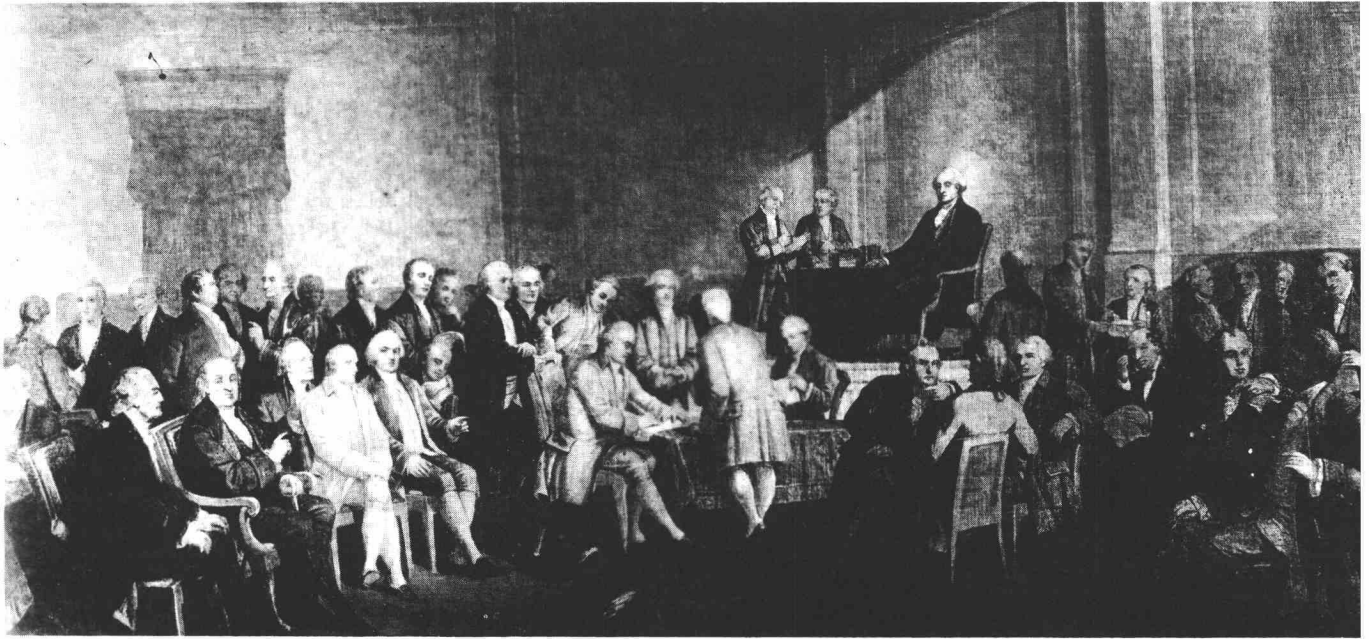
VISITOR INFORMATION. Provide information on important sites within park, city and region which relate to the interpretive stories.

INTERPRETIVE THEME. Recognize three interrelated but separate themes: American Revolution, Franklin — Man of Ideas, and Philadelphia — Capital City.

INTERPRETIVE CONCEPT. Recognize 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 en-



The Constitutional Convention

deavor 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 the east boundary and north of Independence Hall.

Center City Movement

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.

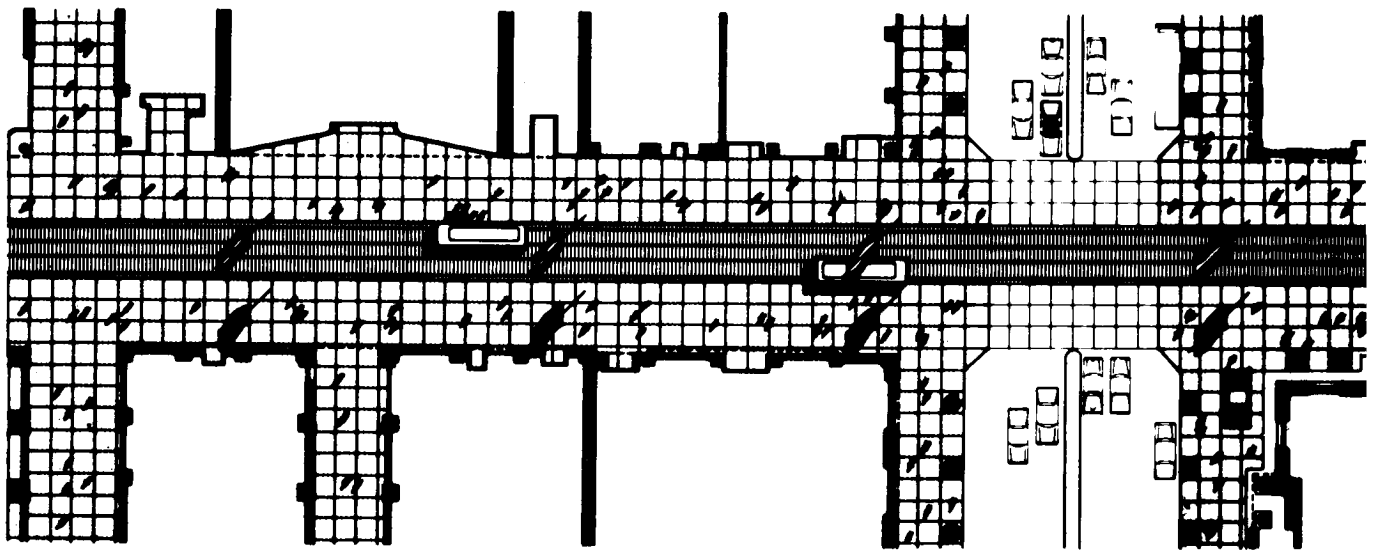
Specifically, because turnpike traffic from west and east feeds directly into Sixth Street, Independence Square receives the full impact of all motor-borne visitation, precisely the location where it is least desirable in terms of interpretation and where it is most nearly impossible to provide parking. 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 — 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 Vine Street Expressway. 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 designed exit at the eastern end of the loop visitors will travel two or three blocks to the park's main reception, orientation and interpretive center at Third 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 serving Independence visitors should be: (1) available for use by non-visitors as well as visitors, except possibly during peak visitor periods, (2) for charter buses as well as cars, and (3) a multilevel structure, partly underground. The best available location would be in Area F, (see p. 22) on the main visitor access routes and within a block of the main park information-interpretive center at Third 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 soon.

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

Chestnut Street Mall



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 less choking effect on the City's core.

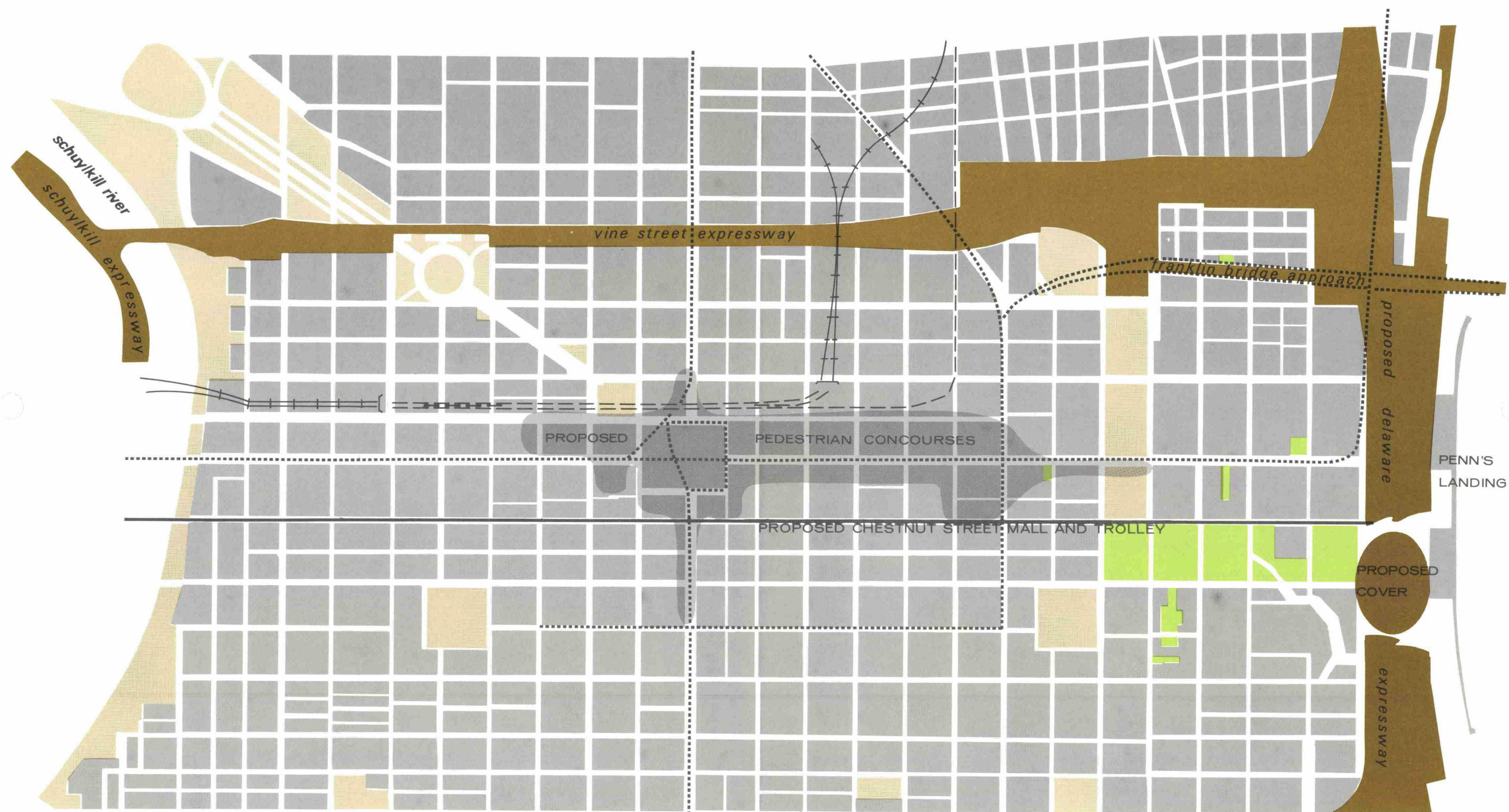
Mass Transit Facilities — Although Philadelphia is blessed with a variety of regional mass transit systems, including commuter railroads, subway, elevated lines, and buses, few visitors to Independence use these systems.

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 an alternative 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.

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



CENTER CITY TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

 CENTER CITY PARK AREAS

 INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

 SUBWAY

 RAIL TRANSIT

0 1,000
scale in feet



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 Third and Chestnut Streets interpretive center. Staffing for a City Information Desk should be provided by the City's Convention and Tourist Bureau or another appropriate City agency.

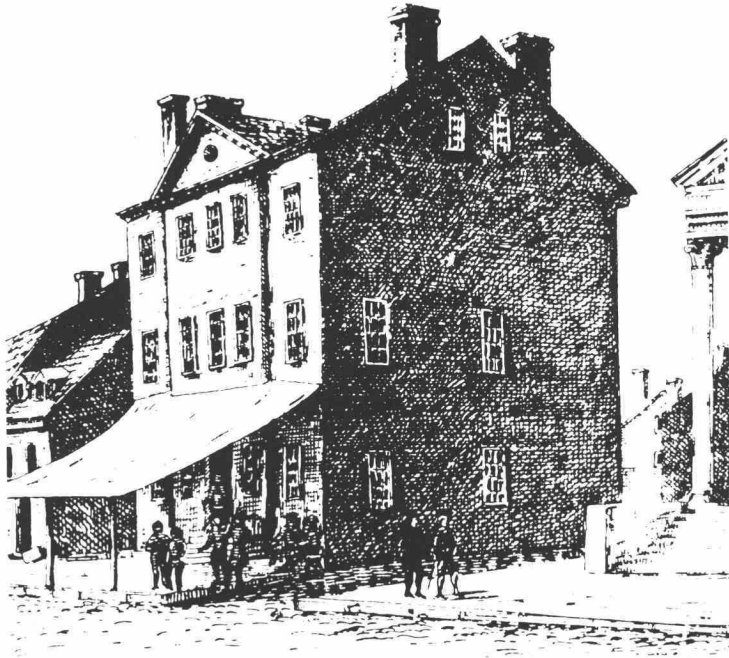
Interpretation

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.

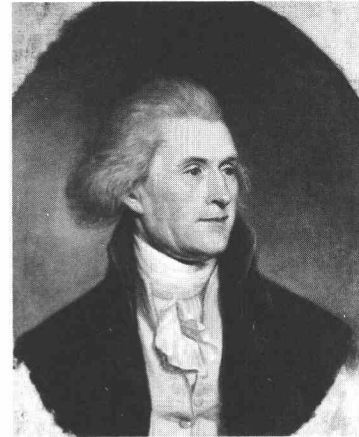
The restoration or reconstruction of a building or of certain rooms within a building cannot itself convey to a visitor the complex story of a people's struggle for independence and its search for a form of government that would perpetuate the rights for which it had fought. It can, at best, add a dimension 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 means of communication as well as exceptionally imaginative, well-informed planners and interpreters.

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.

theme: AMERICAN REVOLUTION



City tavern



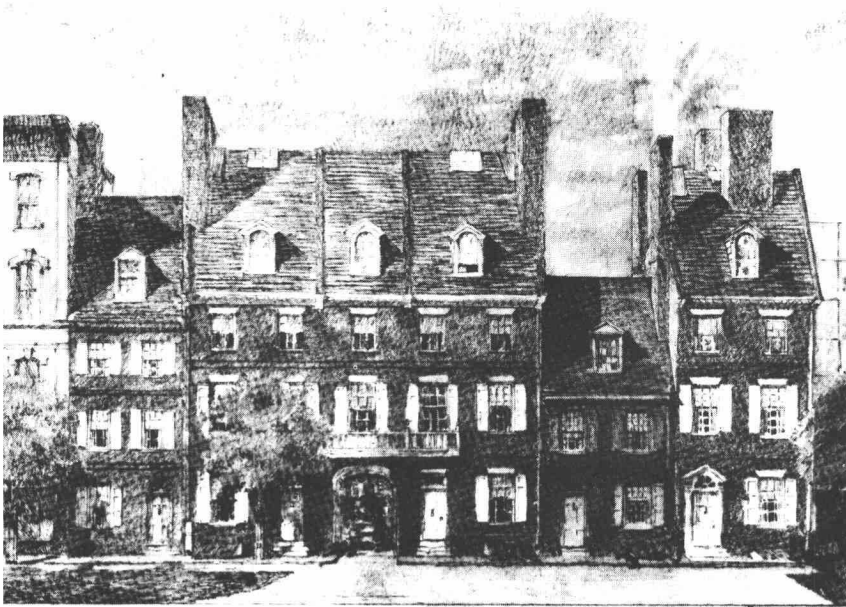
Thomas Jefferson

The interpretation of this basic element of the park story will be offered in the primary visitor reception center at Third 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 visitor 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, 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 a structure 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.

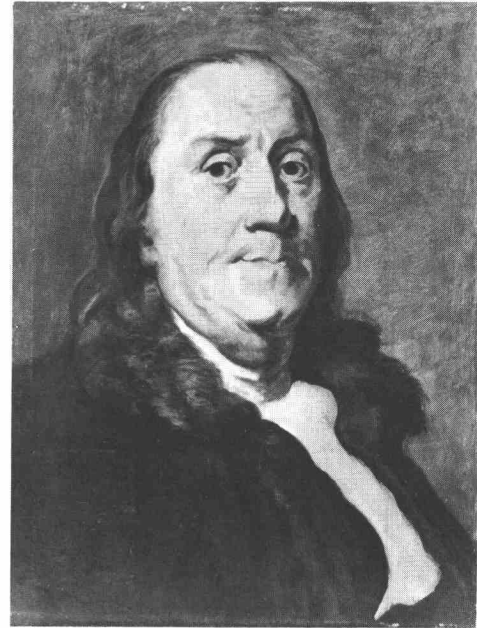
1. **GRAFF HOUSE** — The Declaration of Independence was drafted on this site by Thomas Jefferson.
2. **PRESIDENTS' RESIDENCE SITE** — Both Washington and Adams lived here during portions of their terms in office.
3. **CONGRESS HALL** — A place of debates on public issues, then and now.
4. **INDEPENDENCE HALL** — Here it was proclaimed, "These United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent!"
5. **SUPREME COURT** — Compromises made here gave the Federal Constitution the flexibility to suit the remarkable changes of the times.
6. **SECOND BANK** — Hanging on the walls of this building are portraits of Patriots: a testament that it was the *ideas* of men that formed our Nation.
7. **CARPENTERS' COURT** — Museums here tell the story of the military effort for the years 1775-1805. (Franklin had organized Pennsylvania's first militia, himself a colonel in provincial days.)
8. **CARPENTERS' HALL** — The delegates chose the Carpenters Company facilities in which to discuss conciliation, not independence.
9. **CITY TAVERN** — Here, in 1774, citizens learned that the Boston harbor had been blockaded, and here also, on September 1 of that same year, that the First Continental Congress gathered before proceeding to Carpenter's Hall.



theme: FRANKLIN- MAN OF IDEAS



Conjectural Restored Appearance of Market Street Houses



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 commemoration 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. The front and rear facades of the five Market Street houses will be restored, and their interiors will receive adaptive restoration to permit them to be used for special exhibits, etc., such as the "Aurora" newspaper office.

1. **FRANKLIN HOUSE SITE** — In the mansion intended for his retirement, Franklin lived the most active and eventful years of his life during and after the American Revolution. Deep in a walled courtyard, this home was but two streets away from Philadelphia's business center and his early adventures as printer, postmaster, budding scientist, *Gazette* editor, and model citizen. Franklin ended his years in the house following his return from France and a tranquil period with grandchildren and friends.

2. **OTHER BUILDINGS ON THE FRANKLIN SITE** — After Franklin returned from France the second time, he demolished the three original houses in Market Street fronting his dwelling and erected two new and larger ones on the grounds, he also erected another house on the portion of the grounds which had formerly served as a passageway to his dwelling; and a new printing office between his home and the Market Street houses.

3. **FRANKLIN'S GRAVE SITE** — "For my own personal ease," he wrote to George Washington on September 16, 1789, "I should have died two years ago; but, though these years have been spent in excruciating pain, I am pleased that I have lived them, since they have brought me to see our present situation" — with the new government at last established and Washington at its head.

No other town, burying its great men, ever buried more of itself than Philadelphia with Franklin. He was buried at the



Christ Church's grave site, when he was 84 years of age, on April 17, 1790.

4. **INDEPENDENCE SQUARE GROUP** — While clerk of the Pennsylvania Assembly, the young learned practical politics tempered by the fixed principle of Liberty. Later, as member of Assembly and leading citizen he applied the lessons learned in effecting measures of practical benevolence and civic improvement. Later yet, as a member of the Continental Congress and the Constitutional Convention, he brought his peculiar brand of statescraft into play on behalf of the emerging nation. Throughout these decades of appearances at the State House, he formed many a con-

sensus to win majorities. Pragmatic as to means, he would conciliate and compromise in transforming aspiration into reality. The Philosophical Hall he helped to locate on Independence Square housed his beloved Society and remains a symbol of the essentially humanist perspective his life expressed so well.

theme: PHILADELPHIA- 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 an information and orientation facility. 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 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.

At the First Bank of the United States the visitor will learn of an important sequel to revolution: establishment of the new Nation's central banking system. Also, he can discover the symbolic independence expressed in the architecture of this building, the Second Bank and the Philadelphia Exchange, representing as they did a turning away from the Georgian style of England to the republican virtues (and classic architectural styles) of ancient Greece and Rome.

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 extraordinarily large numbers of visitors expected during the Bicentennial years, techniques of communication other than the traditional personal services will necessarily predominate, i.e., greater use will be made of pre-tour audiovisual presentations and onsite sign and label interpretation, while live or recorded talks in the historic buildings will be minimized.

1. **INDEPENDENCE HALL** — The United States was created in Philadelphia on July 4, 1776, when the Continental Congress voted the final form of the Declaration of Independence. This great decision was made in the chamber in what is now called Independence Hall, but was then the Pennsylvania State House. It would still be merely the old State House if independence had not been achieved and if the Constitution had not been ratified and put into effect there.

2. **PHILOSOPHICAL HALL** — Erected between 1785 and 1789, the building still houses the American Philosophical Society, a society begun by Benjamin Franklin for poor, ambitious young men.

3. **LIBRARY HALL** — Founded by Franklin in 1731, it became the first subscription library in the colonies. Prior to its establishment, Franklin loaned books to his friends from his personal library, and when they were not returned within a specified time, he would advertise in the *Gazette* the fact that they were overdue.

4. **SECOND BANK** — (Old Custom House), 420 Chestnut Street; the building, patterned after the Parthenon by the architect William Strickland, and considered one of the finest examples of Greek revival architecture in the United States, was erected between 1819 and 1824.

5. **FIRST BANK** — Alexander Hamilton charted a course for the financial structure of the new nation. Built between 1795 and 1797, this structure is probably the oldest bank building in the United States.

6. **BENJAMIN RUSH SITE** — Philadelphia born physician who studied in Edinburgh returned to America to establish the first medical school, as a part of that institution which later became the University of Pennsylvania.

7. **BISHOP WHITE HOUSE** — As Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania, William White became the unifying force in church reorganization following the revolution.

8. **TODD HOUSE** — This small brick house, was built about 1775. It was the home of John Todd, Jr., and his wife, Dolley Payne. After Todd's death, his widow married James Madison, who later became the fourth President of the United States.

9. **SURGEON'S HALL SITE** — The first medical building stood here.

10. **FRIENDS ACADEMY SITE** — In 1689 the Quakers opened a grammar school, and education was free for students who were poor.

11. **CARPENTERS' HALL** — This building on Chestnut Street below 4th Street was begun in 1770, and was used before it was completed by the First Continental Congress in 1774.

12. **MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE** — A meeting place for merchants and the commercial center of 19th century Philadelphia.

13. **CITY TAVERN** — A fashionable tavern of the period with important and notable clientele.



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.

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. It is recommended that a decision as to fully 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. Then it may be more readily apparent whether additional restoration is or is not in the best interests of the Square.

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.

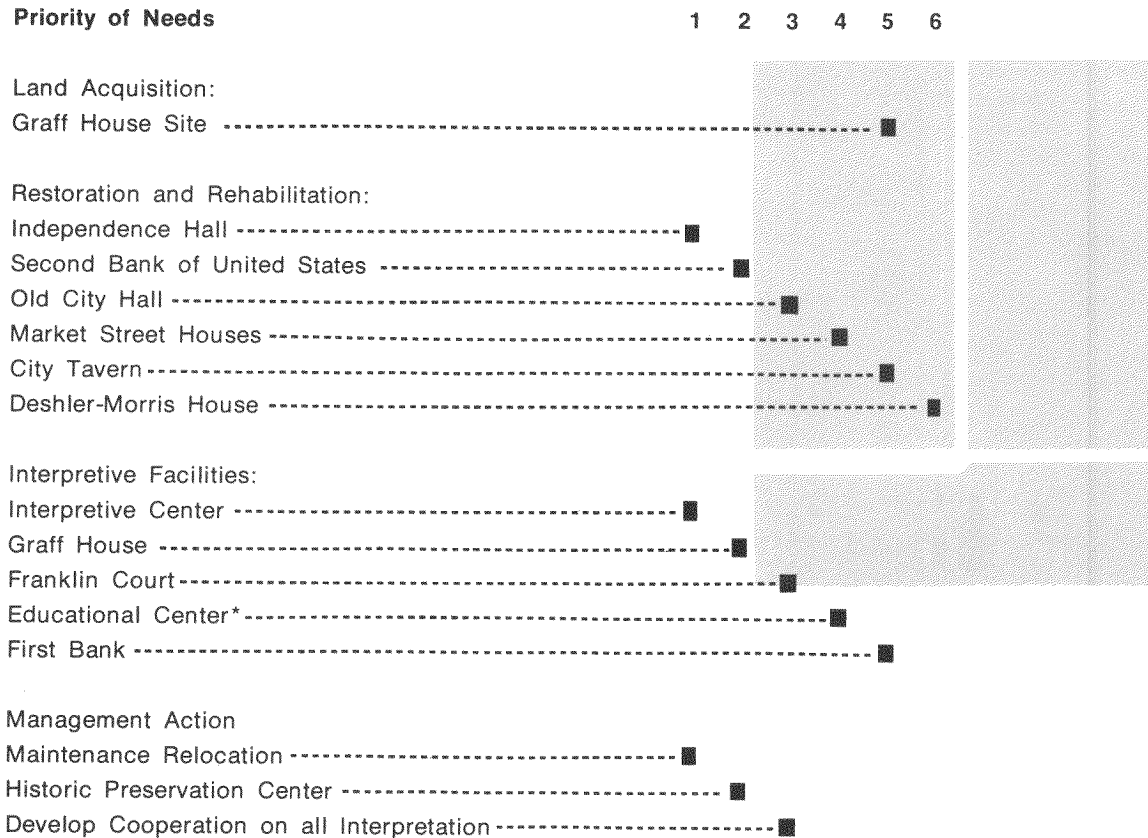
The bell's present location, which it has occupied almost uninterruptedly since 1897 (touchable since 1915), is no longer satisfactory. The space is not large enough for the crowds, nor can visitors be successfully disposed around it as long as it stands inside the rear door of the Hall. The situation 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.

There have been several suggestions as to the best method of exhibiting the Liberty Bell. Among them are: (1) in the Visitor Center; (2) in a structure where the Barry statue is located in Independence Square; (3) on a depressed site adjacent to Walnut Street but within the Square; (4) across Chestnut Street within the first block of the State Mall; (5) in the East Wing; or (6) within Independence Hall in the Tower Room, front Hall or Supreme Court Chamber. A study to select a location for the Bell is now under way.

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.

Priority of Needs



*possibility of non-appropriated funds

Proposed for accomplishment by 1974 (Bicentennial)

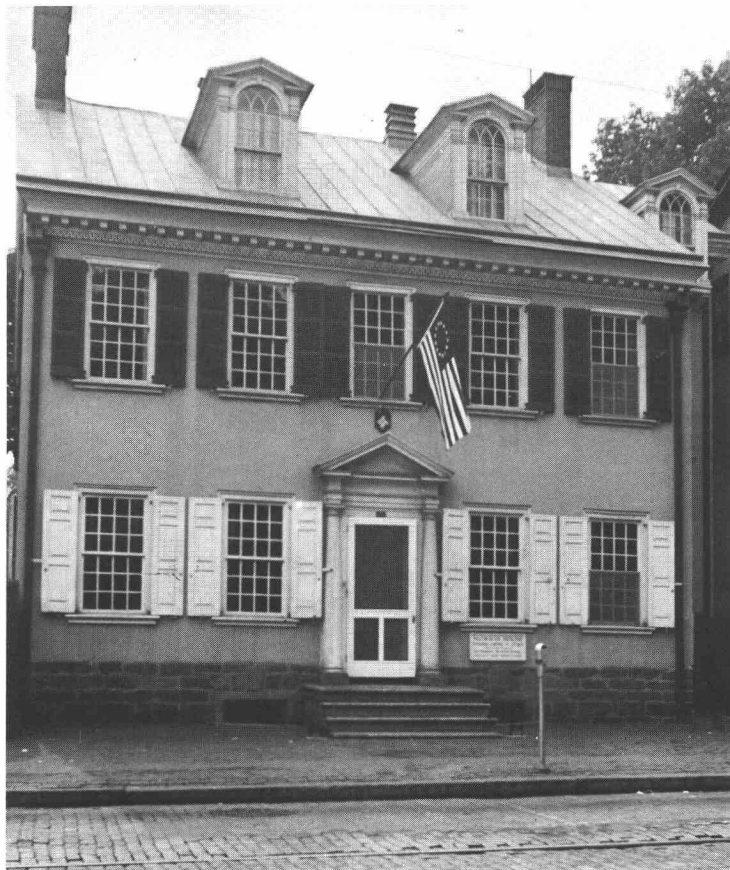
Development Needs

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.



- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 American Revolution Interpretive Center*
park's primary interpretive area
major film — exhibits
orientation — information</p> <p>2 "Man of Ideas" Interpretive Center*
Franklin Court and house site
restored Market Street houses
auditorium and special exhibits</p> <p>3 "Capital City" Interpretive Center*
exhibits of changing Philadelphia scene
orientation — information</p> <p>4 The Philadelphia Exchange
proposed education center
architectural landmark</p> <p>5 Reconstructed City Tavern*
meeting place
working tavern</p> <p>6 Reconstructed Graff House*
Jefferson and Declaration of Independence
functional interpretive wing</p> | <p>7 First Bank of the United States
central banking and fiscal policy
architectural landmark</p> <p>8 Second Bank of the United States
adaptive restoration as portrait center
architectural landmark</p> <p>9 Independence Hall
complete current restoration
Declaration of Independence
Constitutional Convention
Pennsylvania State House</p> <p>10 Congress Hall
complete furnishings
U.S. Capitol 1790-1800</p> <p>11 Old City Hall
complete current restoration
U.S. Supreme Court 1791-1800</p> <p>12 New Hall — Pemberton House
reconstructed office building and house
military museums</p> |
|--|---|



Deshler-Morris House located about 6 miles north of Independence Hall.

13 McIlvaine — Kid — Fling houses
exterior period restoration
park headquarters
cooperating societies

14 Griffiths and Morris Houses
period reconstructions
cooperating association

15 Todd House
restored house museum
Dolley Todd Madison

16 Bishop White House
restored house museum
Chaplain, Continental Congress and U.S. Senate

17 Eighteenth Century Garden

18 Locust Street houses
restored period dwellings
employee housing

19 Magnolia Garden
memorial to 13 original states

20 Marshall's Court
existing maintenance center

21 Deshler-Morris House
stabilize and furnish
summer "white house" 1793-1794

Private Ownerships

A Balch Library of Freedom and Independence*
interpretive facility

B Carpenters' Hall
first Continental Congress
craftsmen's organization

C American Philosophical Society
(not open to public)

D Library Hall
period reconstruction
open to scholars

E Christ Church

F St. George's Church

G U.S. Custom House
proposed maintenance center

H Parking Garage (by others)*

*PROPOSED

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 a combination of appropriated and donated funds.

The Irvin Building at Fourth and Walnut Streets was acquired November 20, 1970. This was the last non-historic building within the park. Plans are to clear and landscape the site.

Paramount to the park is the need for adequate visitor parking adjacent to the primary interpretive facility (American Revolution). In this respect, Area F (see p. 22) (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 NHP and the Penn's Landing waterfront development, as well as an opportunity to preserve and revitalize a portion of Philadelphia's rapidly decaying or vanishing 18th-19th century waterfront scene. It also encompasses the Penn Slate Roof House site, an element of an important Pennsylvania story.

The National Park Service, through the good offices of the Independence National Historical Park Advisory Committee will work cooperatively with the City and with the Commonwealth, other Federal and private agencies to obtain development along the lines outlined in this Master Plan.

If possible, such a development would include the following elements: Slate Roof House Site — Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Walnut-Chestnut Street Frontage — Philadelphia Planning Commission, HUD, Private; Parking Structure — Philadelphia Parking Authority.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has indicated a desire to transfer Independence Mall to the National Historical Park. Such a transfer would enable the Service to relocate some programs from Independence Square to this larger and more appropriate area. Many of the activities which now take place on the Square are irrelevant to the park interpretive program and are often an inconvenience to the visitor at Independence Square. If the transfer is effected, at least the middle block of the Mall should become a continuing center of lively varied activity not compatible with Independence Square.

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 space in the building for maintenance 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, anything less than a full cover would create a chasm

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Priority of Needs

1 2 3 4 5 6

Land Acquisition:

Graff House Site ■

Restoration and Rehabilitation:

Independence Hall ■

Second Bank of United States ■

Old City Hall ■

Market Street Houses ■

City Tavern ■

Deshler-Morris House ■

Interpretive Facilities:

Interpretive Center ■

Graff House ■

Franklin Court ■

Educational Center* ■

First Bank ■

Management Action

Maintenance Relocation ■

Historic Preservation Center ■

Develop Cooperation on all Interpretation ■

*possibility of non-appropriated funds

Proposed for accomplishment by 1974 (Bicentennial)

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.

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reconstructed office building and house
military museums</p> |
|--|---|

between the park and Penn's Landing. The most important consideration is to preserve easy access from the city to Penn's Landing on the other side of the expressway. In any case, there is no compelling reason for the Service to seek control of any part of the cover.

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 enroute 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. The Philadelphia (Merchant's) Exchange should be adapted to serve this program. During the summer months it could be used for an institute for history teachers administered by the National Education Association.

Bicentennial Planning

The United States of America will celebrate its 200th Anniversary on July 4, 1976, but onsite 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 that 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 events 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.

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 Square during recent summers. Theatrical or musical programs should also be encouraged.

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 visitors 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 the park's best hope of meeting visitor's needs in the years just ahead.

Visitor Services

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. Until recently, despite the Philadelphia Planning Commission's efforts to promote investment in visitor-oriented facilities near the park, no restaurateur or motel developer wanted to be the first to take the plunge. Recently, however, plans have been announced for new motels and restaurants in the park vicinity.

Controlled redevelopment of the block known as Area F, (see p. 22) to provide facilities for eating, shopping, etc., to be achieved through cooperative efforts by the National Park 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, will add a new dimension to the visitor's experiences.

Similarly, use of the restored First Bank of the United States as a springboard to tell the story of the role of the Federal fiscal policy in American history 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.

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 3,500 volumes on early American history, some ten thousand photographs, 500 reels of microfilm, and historical data files compiled in the course of research on the park's resource. 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-style 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:

Coordination of preservation activities in the Northeastern United States.

Park history studies, American Revolution and Federal period.

Historical information services relating to the same period, involving research, publications, and a union catalogue of Revolutionary documents.

Architectural and building studies and investigations, restoration plans and drawings, and project supervision.

Archeological studies and investigations and project supervision.

Orientation and training of specialists in early building crafts; historical orientation for managers and interpreters of Revolutionary sites.

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 impor-

tant 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.

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 rundown 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.

Space in 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. 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 heavy construction and operating expenses.

[PUBLIC LAW 795—80TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 687—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 5053]

AN ACT

To provide for the establishment of the Independence National Historical Park, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of preserving for the benefit of the American people as a national historical park certain historical structures and properties of outstanding national significance located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and associated with the American Revolution and the founding and growth of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, following the consummation of agreements with the city of Philadelphia and the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia as prescribed in section 2 of this Act, is authorized to acquire by donation or with donated funds, or to acquire by purchase, any property, real or personal, within the following-described areas, such park to be fully established as the "Independence National Historical Park" when, in the opinion of the Secretary, title to sufficient of the lands and interests in lands within such areas, shall be vested in the United States: *Provided,* That the park shall not be established until title to the First United States Bank property, the Merchants' Exchange property, the Bishop White house, the Dilworth-Todd-Moylan house, and the site of the Benjamin Franklin house, together with two-thirds of the remaining lands and interests in lands within the following-described areas, shall have been vested in the United States:

(a) An area of three city blocks bounded generally by Walnut Street, Fifth Street, Chestnut Street, and Second Street, but excluding the new United States customhouse at the southeast corner of Second and Chestnut Streets, identified as "project A", as described in the report of the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission, dated December 29, 1947.

(b) A memorial thoroughfare, or mall, extending generally from the south side of Walnut Street to the north side of Manning Street, identified as part of "project B" in the report of the Commission.

(c) The site of the residence of Benjamin Franklin, and related grounds, comprising approximately a one-hundred-foot-wide strip, extending southward from Market Street approximately three hundred feet between Third and Fourth Streets, and encompassing a portion of Orianna Street, identified as "project C" in the report of the Commission.

(d) Certain land and buildings immediately adjacent to Christ Church, situated on the west side of Second Street, and north of Market Street, identified as "project E" in the report of the Commission: *Provided,* That the Secretary of the Interior first enter into an agreement with the proprietor or proprietors of said property (Christ Church), said agreement to contain the usual and customary provisions for the protection of the property, assuring its physical maintenance as a national shrine, without any limitation or control over its use for customary church purposes.

SEC. 2. In furtherance of the general purposes of this Act as prescribed in section 1 hereof, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with the city of Philadelphia to assist in the preservation and interpretation of the property known

as the Independence Hall National Historic Site and with the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia to assist in the preservation and interpretation of Carpenters' Hall, in connection with the Independence National Historical Park. Such agreements shall contain, but shall not be limited to, provisions that the Secretary of the Interior, through the National Park Service, shall have right of access at all reasonable times to all public portions of the property now within Independence Hall National Historic Site and to Carpenters' Hall for the purpose of conducting visitors through such buildings and grounds and interpreting them to the public, that no changes or alterations shall be made in the property within the Independence Hall National Historic Site, including its buildings and grounds, or in Carpenters' Hall, except by mutual agreement between the Secretary of the Interior and the other parties to the contracts.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, is authorized to construct upon a portion of the land described in section 1 of this Act, or upon other land that may be donated for such purpose, which property he is hereby authorized to accept, such offices and administration buildings as he may deem advisable, together with a suitable auditorium for the interpretation of the historical features of the national historical park. The Secretary of the Interior is also authorized to accept donations of property of national historical significance located in the city of Philadelphia which the Secretary may deem proper for administration as part of the Independence National Historical Park. Any property donated for the purposes of this section shall become a part of the park, following its establishment, upon acceptance by the United States of title to such donated property.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, to establish a suitable advisory commission of not to exceed eleven members. The members of the advisory commission shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, with three members to be recommended by the Governor of Pennsylvania, three by the mayor of Philadelphia, and one each by the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia and the Independence Hall Association.

The functions of the advisory commission shall be to render advice to the Secretary of the Interior, from time to time, upon matters which the Secretary of the Interior may refer to them for consideration.

SEC. 5. The administration, protection, and development of the park shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U. S. C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented, and the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U. S. C. 461-467).

SEC. 6. For the purpose of acquiring the property described in section 1 of this Act, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed the sum of \$4,435,000. Funds appropriated pursuant to this Act shall be available for any expenses incidental to acquisition of property as prescribed by this Act, including the employment of the necessary services in the District of Columbia, and including to the extent deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Interior, the employment without regard to the civil-service laws or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, of such experts and other officers and employees as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act efficiently and in the public interest.

Approved June 28, 1948.

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 reestablished 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	The 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 published, 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.	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; established 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 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.

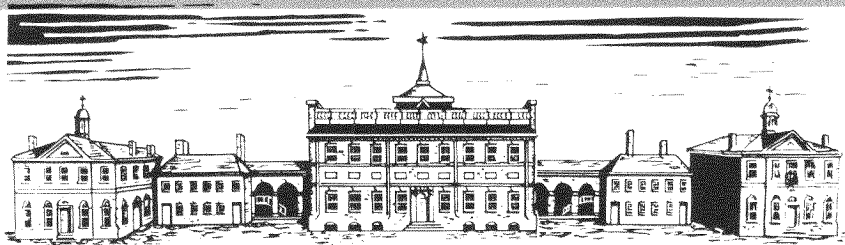
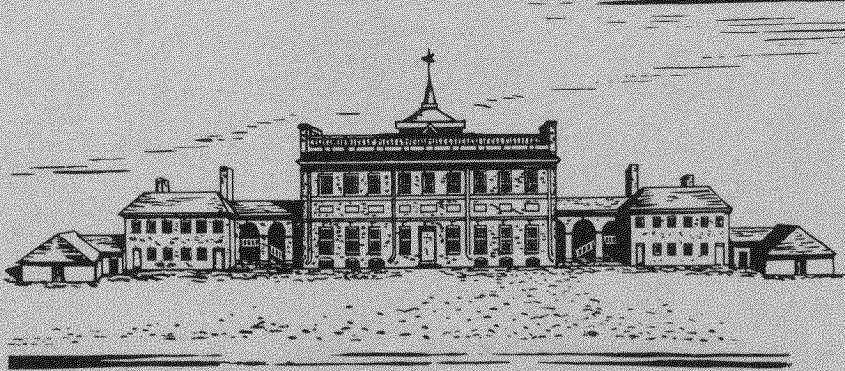
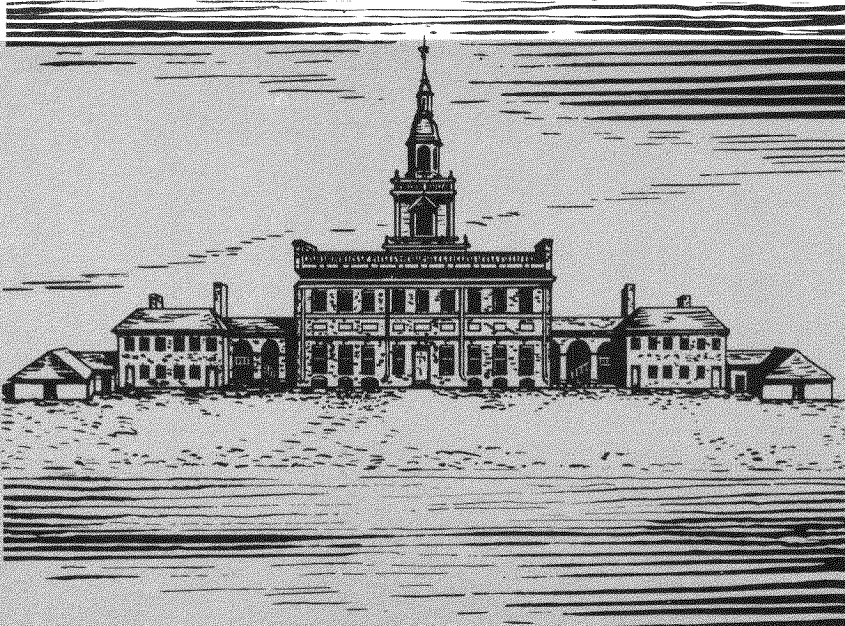
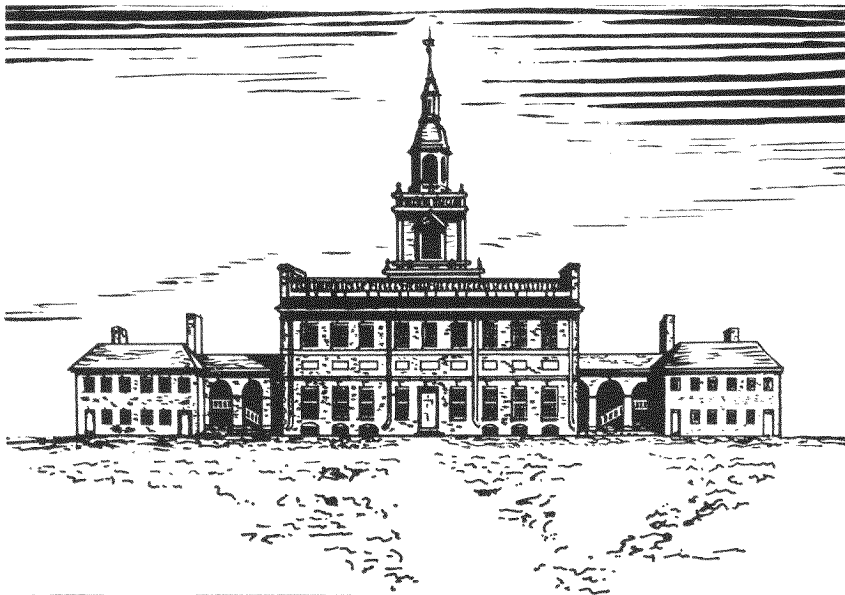
steering committee

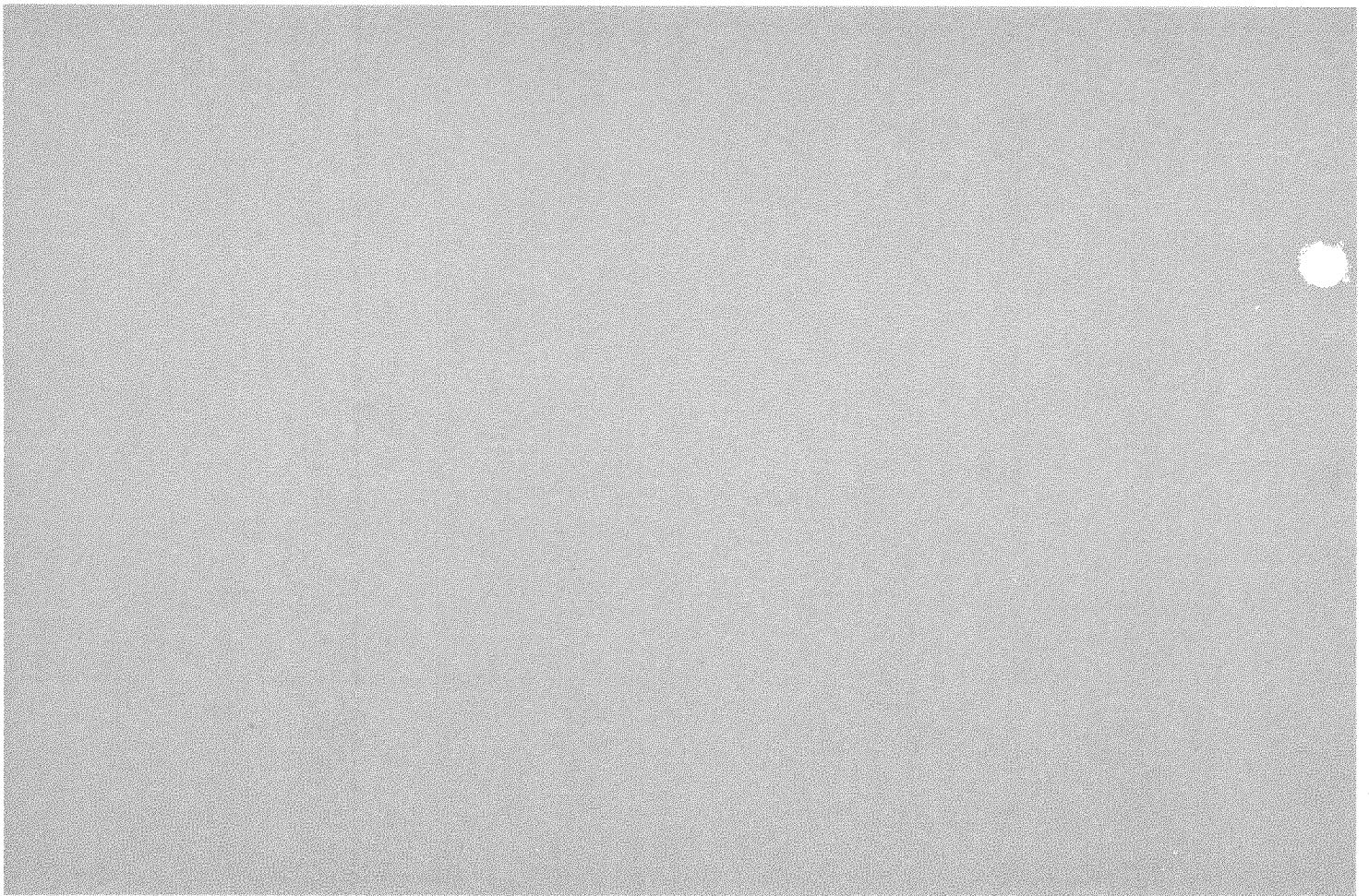
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Mr. Edmund N. Bacon / Executive Director / Philadelphia City Planning Commission
Mr. William C. Forrey / Assistant Director / Pennsylvania Bureau of State Parks
Mr. Paul L. Thomas / Pennsylvania Department of Highways
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Mr. Johannes Jensen, / Associate Director / National Park Service
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Mr. Theodor R. Swem, / Assistant Director, / Cooperative Activities, NPS
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planning team

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David Henderson / Architect / Office of Environmental Planning and Design and members
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Note: team member assignments at time of study.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR / NATIONAL PARK SERVICE / 1971