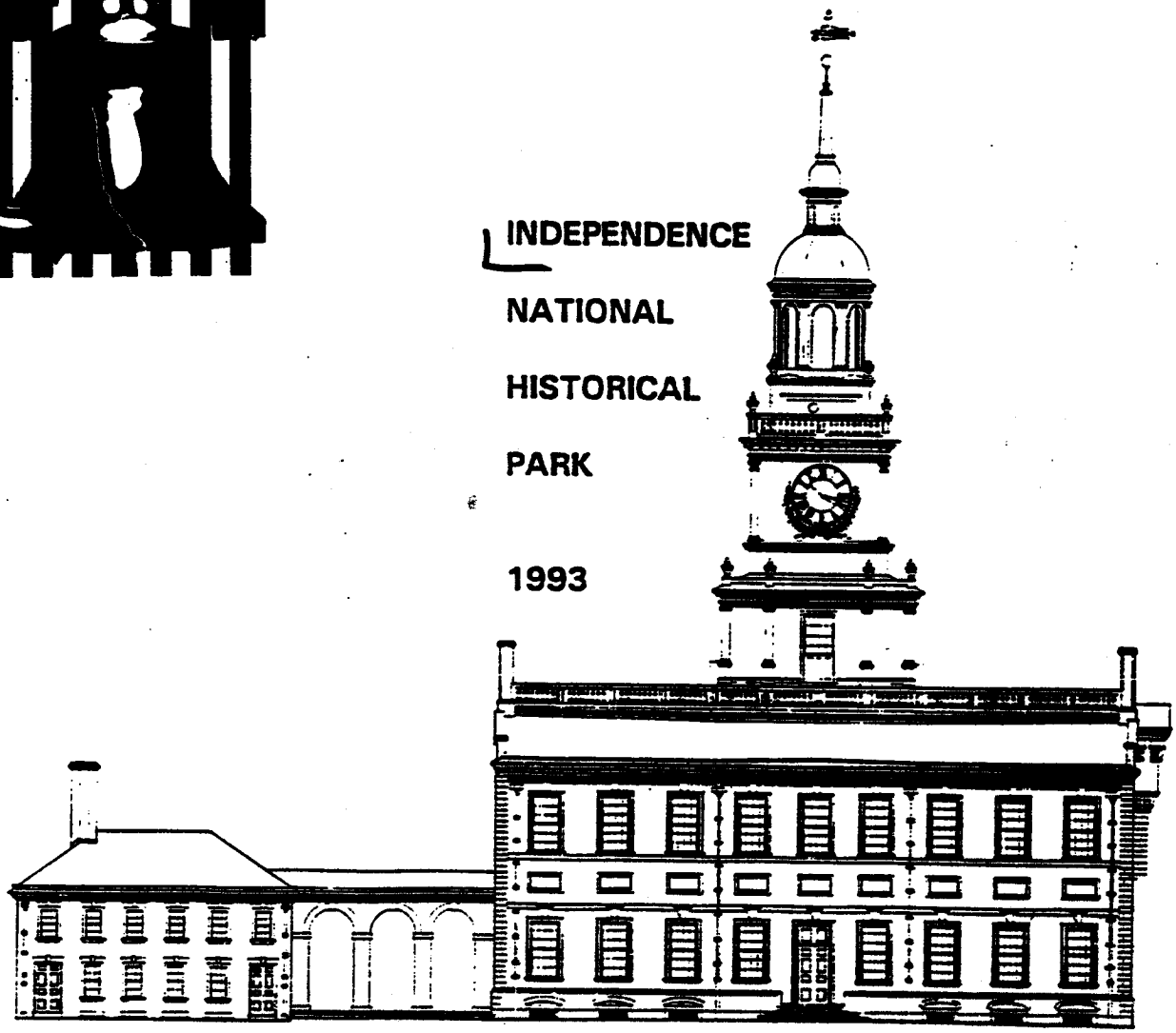
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STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT



INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

1993



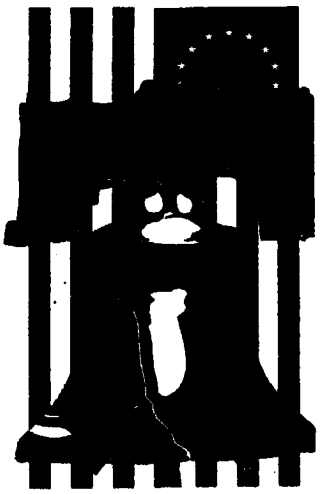
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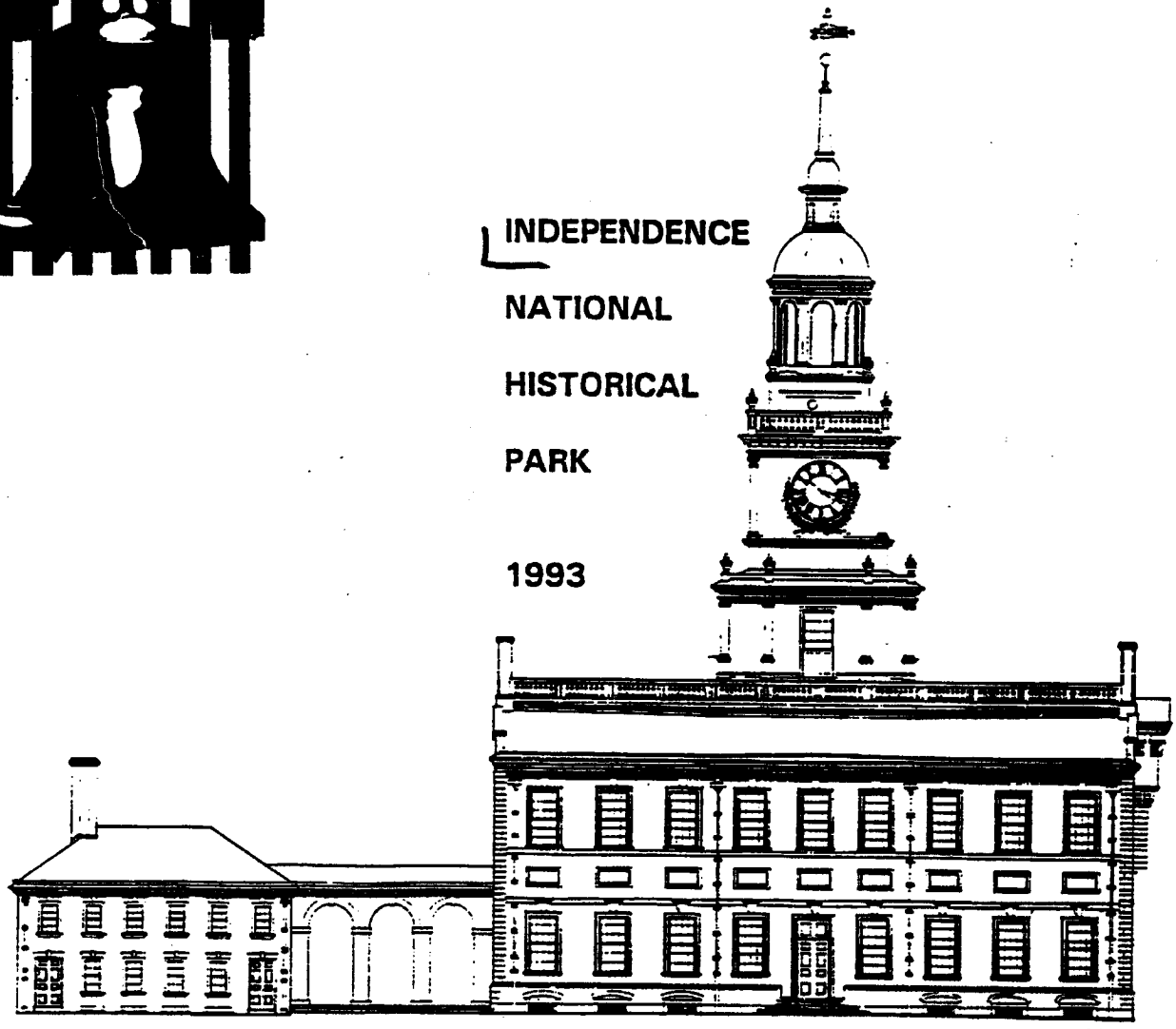
STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT
INDE
SECOND DRAFT
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STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT



INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

1993



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STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT



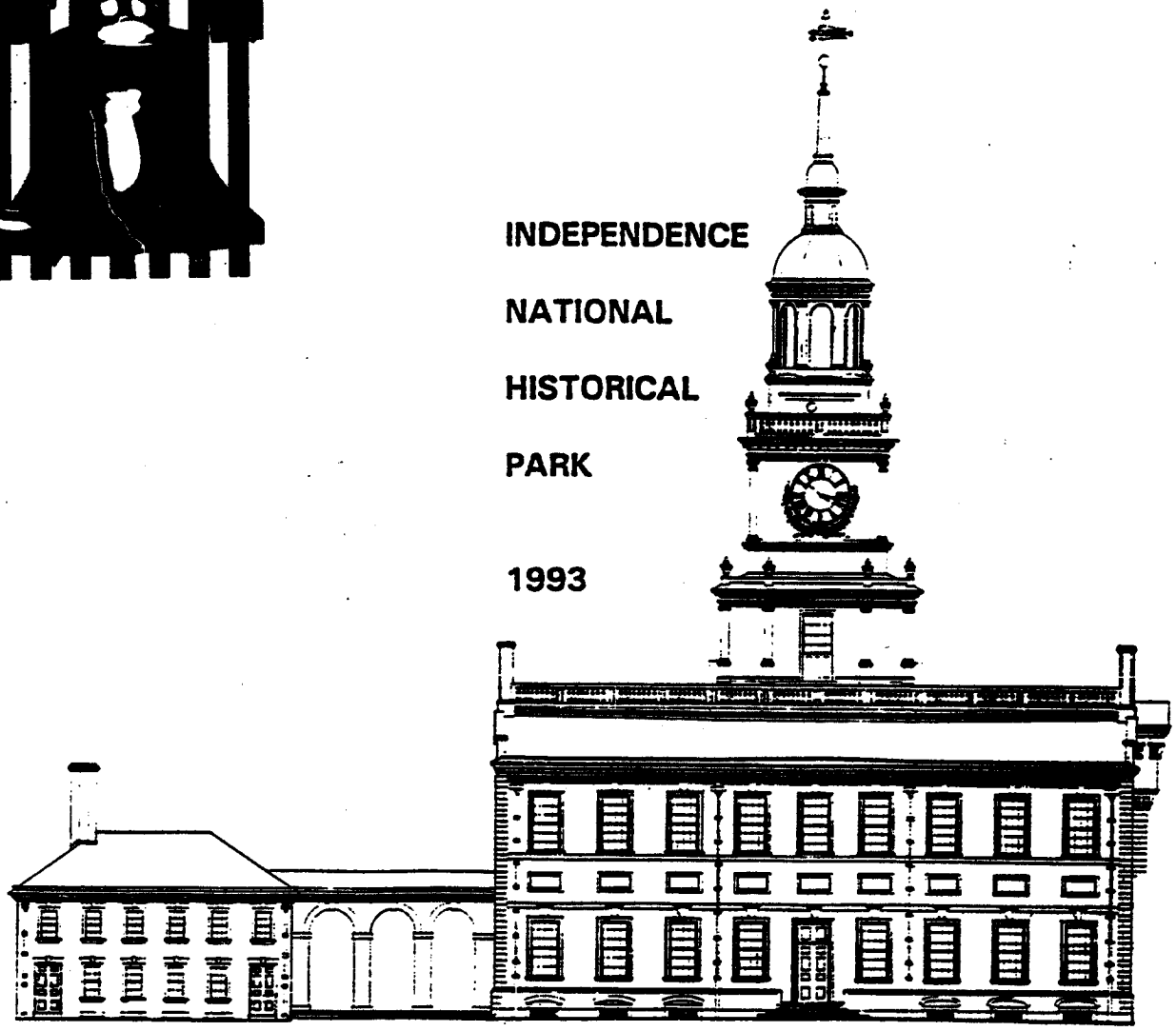
INDEPENDENCE

NATIONAL

HISTORICAL

PARK

1993



STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT

Independence National Historical Park (INDE)
Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church National Historic Site (GLDE)*
Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial (THKO)
Benjamin Franklin National Memorial (BEFR)*
Edgar Allan Poe National Historic Site (EDAL)

The Superintendent of INDE also has management responsibility for GLDE, THKO and EDAL, three small parks near INDE and has certain responsibility associated with BEFR by agreement. This SFM incorporates all five units as appropriate.

.....

1993

.....

RECOMMENDED _____ DATE _____
Superintendent

APPROVED _____ DATE _____
Regional Director

* GLDE and BEFR are Affiliated Areas as defined in Act of August 18, 1970.

INDEPENDENCE
FOREVER

INDEPENDENCE
FOREVER

INDEPENDENCE
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INDEPENDENCE
FOREVER

INDEPENDENCE
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INDEPENDENCE
FOREVER

INDEPENDENCE
FOREVER

Independence Now and
Independence Forever.

Daniel Webster
August 2, 1826

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INDE

I. LOCATION

* INDE is located in 17 city blocks of Philadelphia, Pa., the fifth largest city in the United States. Sixteen of these city blocks are in the historic Center City area. Six are full city blocks. The key locations are on Chestnut and Market Streets between Fifth and Sixth Streets.

II. PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE

* The purpose is to preserve and interpret resources associated with the birth and early growth of the country.

* The significance of the park is that it is the birthplace of the nation's great political documents and our current form of government.

III. INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

A. Legislative and Administrative Requirements

* The park is based upon a plan recommended by a Congressionally appointed Commission.

* INDE was authorized by the Act of Congress of June 28, 1948.

* It was created by the joint effort of the United States government, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the City of Philadelphia. Philadelphia still has a fee interest in parts of the park.

* Departmental agreements with the City of Philadelphia, the Carpenters Company, Christ Church and others establish relationships for the preservation of park resources and values.

* INDE was established by the Secretary on July 4, 1956.

* The park and its environs are protected by a number of city ordinances.

* It is managed with concurrent jurisdiction.

* It is supported by several friends groups.

B. Resources
1. Cultural

* Its resources are both intangible and tangible.

* Among its intangible resources are concepts of independence, rights, liberty, democracy, and republicanism; the person of Benjamin Franklin; and the birth and early growth of the federal government - the Congress, the Presidency, and the Judiciary.

* Among its tangible resources are the Liberty Bell - America's most recognizable symbol after the Flag and the Statue of Liberty and Independence Hall - a World Heritage site.

B. Resources
2. Natural

* Philadelphia exceeds air quality standards for Ozone and Carbon Monoxide with particular concern about Ozone.

* Termites are a threat to the park's historic buildings.

* Pigeons make a home in the park and are a particular problem on masonry buildings.

* Rats and squirrels periodically become a problem.

C. Land Uses and Trends

* Zoning by the city are critical to protecting park values.

* Major community initiatives such as the Pennsylvania Convention Center, Market Street East, and the Special Services District complement and impact the park.

* The long term use of the three blocks of Independence Mall needs to be determined through the planning process.

* The Third Block of Independence Mall (Arch, Fifth, Race, and Sixth Streets) is an under utilized park resource.

* By legislation, the National Constitution Center may place a building in the park.

* By legislation, a Constitutional Memorial is to be placed in the park.

* INDE consists of 44.85 gross acres of land; this is divided up as: 20.66 acres in federal fee simple ownership, 21.21 acres in less than fee easement estates, 0.32 acres in other public ownership, and 2.66 acres in private ownership.

* The three blocks of Independence Mall (Chestnut, Fifth, Race, and Sixth Streets) - the former Independence Mall State Park - will be transferred to INDE, fee simple, in 1998. The park manages the Mall today by lease agreement because it was found in 1974 when the act to transfer the State Park was passed by the Commonwealth that the land was being used to guarantee bonds which will be paid off in 1998.

* A land exchange between INDE and GSA is needed to resolve severed land in the area of the Custom House and Moravian Street. Legislation is need to authorize the land exchange.

* Washington Square may be added to the park based upon an Memorandum of Understanding with the City of Philadelphia.

D. Visitor Use Analysis

* Tourism is the nation's third ranking industry and is predicted to be Number 1 by the year 2000. It is already the Number 2 employment industry in the country.

* Travel is Pennsylvania's second ranking employment industry. $11.6 billion was spent on travel in Pennsylvania in 1987. $3.9 billion was spent in the greater Philadelphia area; $2.7 billion was spent in Philadelphia on travel in 1987.

* Only 13% of tourists to the park come from the Philadelphia region. By comparison when the Liberty Bell Pavilion figures are averaged with figures from the Zoo, Art Museum, Franklin Institute and the PC&VB Visitor Center this figure goes to 38%. INDE is expanding the Region's economic pie by bringing outside money into the community.

* 20% of tourists to the park come from foreign countries. INDE is expanding the Region's and the nation's economic pie, by attracting foreign money into the community and nation.

* INDE is either the region's principal tourism magnet or one of its principal tourism magnets. Its probable minimum economic impact on the region is $110.00 million annually. The park returns $13 to economy for every dollar spent on annual operations.

* It is expected that the new Pennsylvania Convention Center will increase park visitation by 750,000 people when bookings have stabilized. In order to spread the load of this new influx of use, the park should expand visitor hours into the evening for key park buildings.

* Forty-six percent of visitors come by automobile, 37.1% come by bus, 13.7% by air, and 3.2% by train.

* The ultimate changes made in the three blocks of Independence Mall could well have a profound impact on how the park interprets to the public.

* Budget constraints are impacting on the park's ability to staff and protect public use buildings.

E. Facilities and Equipment Analysis

* Park buildings - the building envelope (roofs, wood work, and mortar joints) and the utility systems (air conditioning, heating, HVAC, electrical, plumbing, fire sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems, intrusion alarm systems, communication systems, exhibits, and so forth) - are not being maintained, repaired, or replaced at the level and frequency needed. A Utility Improvement project has begun which will address many of these concerns over a period of ten to twelve years.

* Building improvements is complicated by the presence of several hazardous material - in particular asbestos - which must be mitigated or removed.

* Building improvements will disrupt use. In some buildings used as offices, it will be necessary to vacate the building during rehabilitation. Every effort will be made to disrupt visitor use to the absolute minimum of time.

* Walkways are in need of major rehabilitation.

* Exhibits - particularly those in the Visitor Center, the Pemberton House (Army-Navy Exhibit), Franklin Court Underground Museum, the Graff House, and the East Wing - need to be replaced.

* Space problems - particularly for museum storage, the museum laboratory, and maintenance storage - need to be resolved.

* Life safety equivalency concepts need to be implemented as part of the Utility Improvement Project and on an interim basis.

F. Management and Administration

* INDE is located in the first and third United States Congressional districts for Pennsylvania.

* INDE is faced with the following key budget issues:

  * It needs a personnel services to operating ratio of 68% to 32%; it is functioning with an operating ratio in the range of 80% to 20% (92).

  * In FY92 it needed an operating budget of $10,371,700; it functioned with $8,526,200; a shortfall of $1,845,500.

  * Because the constriction of the operating ratio did not save funds sufficient to stay within budget, it was necessary to leave 26 FTE of authorized personnel vacant (92) in order to do so.

  * The lack of staff forced the closure of seven public use buildings for 735 days effecting approximately 65,000 potential visitors (92). If also meant that protection and maintenance functions performed at a level below what was needed.

  * Many park rehabilitation needs are funded from a regional cyclical maintenance fund. The park's average annual needs are $1,860,000. In FY92 the regional fund - which is underfunded - was able to provide only $739,000 to park. This is an ongoing problem.

G. Statues of Planning

* A General Management Plan/Development Concept Plan is needed. The thrust of the DCP should be the three blocks of Independence Mall. This GMP/DCP would replace the 1971 Master Plan.

* An Interpretive Prospect is needed. It would replace the 1970 Interpretive Prospectus.

H. Existing Management Zoning

The park is principally zoned as historic. There are some sections of the park zoned as park development.

IV. Major Issues

A.1. Relationships

B.1. Studies and Management of Resources

C.1. Park Boundaries - land exchange and Washington Square

C.2. Independence Mall - future uses: building in the third block, bus parking, fountain, Constitutional Memorial, visitor orientation, and so forth.

C.3. Adjacent lands - zoning and so forth.

C.4. Transportation - access and ambience.

D.1. Staffing and operating Visitor Use Buildings

D.2. Pennsylvania Convention Center

D.3. Special Park Uses

D.4. Exhibits

D.5. Crime

D.6. Interpretation

E.1. Staffing and operating the maintenance program

E.2. Utility Improvements

E.3. Building Codes

E.4. Walks and Walls

E.5. Staff Protection of People, Facilities and Resources

E.6. Space needs

F.1. Budget

G. Development Concept Plan

V. Management Objectives

1. LOCATION

* GLDE is located in South Philadelphia at the corner of Delaware and Washington Avenues.

III. INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

A. Legislative and Administrative Requirements

* The private property was designated a NHS on November 17, 1942 by an order.
* Congress authorized the public park by an Act of August 21, 1958.
* A Memorandum of Agreement of May 1, 1942 provides for the preservation of the historic church.

C. Land Uses and Trends

* GLDE consists of 3.71 gross acres of land; this is divided into 2.08 acres of federal fee simple ownership, 1.61 acres of church property, and 0.02 acres of unknown ownership.
* When Delaware Avenue was rebuilt in the 1980s, land was severed in such a way as to add it as buffer to GLDE. A formal arrangement is needed with PENNDOT regarding the management of this severed land.

D. Visitor Use Analysis

* The site has an average of 7,000 visitors a year. Thirty-six percent of all visitation occurs in the month of December.

E. Facilities and Equipment Analysis

* The NPS has a minimum of infrastructure at the site.
* The grounds are a collector of trash, and it has been difficult for INDE to keep the grounds clean because of staffing deficiencies at INDE.
* The brick walkways are in need of attention.
* The irrigation system needs to be automated.

F. Management and Administration

* The GLDE budget is inadequate for the needs of the site. INDE must supplement the budget with INDE funds and staff as best it can.

G. Status of Planning

* GLDE has been managed with a 1973 DCP.

* As planning documents are prepared for INDE, GLDE should be included to the degree needed.

H. Existing Management Zoning

* The GLDE private property is zoned historic; the NPS property is zoned park development.

IV. MAJOR ISSUES

C.1. Park Boundary - severed land.

D.1. Tercentenary - The year 2000 is the 300th anniversary of the church.

E.1. Grounds Care

E.2. Walkways

F.1. Budget

G.1. Planning

THKO

I. LOCATION

* THKO is located in the Society Hill neighborhood of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania at the corner of Third and Pine Streets.

III. INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

A. Legislative and Administrative Requirements

* THKO was authorized as a National Memorial by the Act of October 21, 1972. Establishment was not required.

* There is a development ceiling of $742,000 for THKO of which $155,000 remains unused.

* The property was donated by Mrs. Paul's Kitchen, Inc. (President Edward J. Piszek) on February 1, 1974.

C. Land Uses and Thrends

* THKO consists of 0.02 acres of land owned fee simple by the USA.

D. Visitor Use Analysis

* The site has an average of 6,735 visitors a year.

F. Management and Administration

* The THKO budget is inadequate for the needs of the site. INDE must supplement the budget with INDE funds and staff as best it can.

G. Status of Planning

* THKO has neither a General Management Plan nor an Interpretive Prospectus. As planning documents are prepared for INDE, THKO should be included to the degree needed.

H. Existing Management Zoning

* THKO is zoned historic.

IV. MAJOR ISSUES

E.1. Infrastructure

F.1. Budget

G.1. Planning

BEFR

I. LOCATION

* BEFR is a large statue of Benjamin Franklin located in the rotunda of the Franklin Institute at 20th Street and the Benjamin Franklin Parkway.

III. INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

A. Legislative and Administrative Requirements

* BEFR was authorized by a Joint Resolution of Congress of October 25, 1972.

* BEFR is an affiliated area not in federal ownership.

* NPS involvement with BEFR is specified in a Memorandum of Agreement (November 6, 1973) with the Franklin Institute.

* The Institute will preserve the statue and INDE will "... make appropriate references to the BEFR in the interpretive and information programs of INDE."

EDAL

I. LOCATION

* EDAL is located in the Northern Liberties neighborhood of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on Seventh Street between Green and Spring Garden Streets.

III. INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

A. Legislative and Administrative Requirements

* EDAL was authorized as a National Historic Site by the Act of November 10, 1978.

* It was donated to the NPS by the City of Philadelphia (Free Library of Philadelphia) on March 17, 1980. The City had received it as a donation from the Richard Gimble Foundation in 1970. Gimbel had saved the property in the 1930s.

* It was established in 1980.

C. Land Uses and Trends

* EDAL consists of a 0.52 acre of land owned fee simple by the USA.

D. Visitor Use Analysis

* The site has an average of 12,768 visitors a year.

E. Facilities and Equipment Analysis

* The infrastructure of park buildings need to be upgraded.

F. Management and Budget

* The budget at EDAL is inadequate.

G. Status of Planning

* EDAL has been managed since its inception with an interim interpretive plan. As planning documents are prepared for INDE, EDAL should be included.

H. Existing Management Zoning

- EDAL is zoned both historic and park development.

IV. MAJOR ISSUES

E.1. Infrasturcture

F.1. Budget

G.1. Planning

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PREFACE

A person, cooking a steak in a pan, prepared the steak by cutting a corner of the meat off. When asked why the portion of meat had been cut off, the cook said that was the way their parent had done it. The parent was approached and this story related. The parent said that it was true but that they cut a piece of their steaks before cooking because that was the way their parent had cooked steaks. The grandparent was approached and this story related. The grandparent said that it was indeed the case that a corner of their steaks were cut off before cooking but that this was done so that the steak would fit in the pan.

The procedures, practices, and authorities relating to the management and operation of a park when first received or initiated may be well understood. As time goes by and the staff changes, there is a risk that the park's institutional memory will be lost, that the reasons for doing or not doing things will be lost, with the resulting consequences. The principal purpose of this Statement for Management is to document the institutional memory of INDE, to reference authorities and agreements, to place information in context, and to permit the staff to understand the factors and issues effecting the operation of the park. Its focus is the park staff. Hopefully its information - if useful to the park staff - will also be useful to others.

. . .

This second edition of the Statement for Management(SFM) for INDE replaces the first edition which was approved on February 10, 1978. The long delay in developing this second edition was caused by the bicentennial of the United States Constitution. From 1981 to 1988, all park activities were driven by bicentennial planning and preparation. Work on this edition began in 1988 and continued to the point of its completion. The SFM competed with other park projects for staff time. 1988 and 1989 was devoted to research and the assembling of data. 1990 to 1992 was devoted to a combination of research, data collection, writing and editing.

The SFM closely follows the Planning Process Guideline, NPS-2 , 9/82, Chapter 2, which provides direction for this document. The first draft was written by a single author, the same who wrote the first edition, so that the basic structure of the text could be established. It then went through staff review and editing within the park and the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office as well as public review and editing before being approved.

. . .

The NPS has assigned a four digit alpha code and a four digit numeric code to each park in the system for ease of reference. This SFM makes particular use of the alpha codes for the five parks included in it (INDE - 4450, GLDE - 4469, THKO - 4460, BEFR - 4468, and EDAL - 4330).

...

The park manages or has an interest in more than 50 buildings. The park manages or has an interest in all or a portion of some 20 city blocks. Some buildings and blocks have singular names such as the Todd House and Independence Square. Other buildings are known by multiple names such as Independence Hall - State House - Pennsylvania State House, Pemberton House - Army/Navy Museum, or the Second Bank - the Second Bank of the United States - Old Custom House - the Portrait Gallery. Most blocks have no distinctive name. In order to present some logic to the order of lists of buildings and blocks, these resources are almost always presented in numeric location code order. See the definitions of primary location codes in the Abbreviation section, pages xli - xliii.

...

The Chicago Manual of Style was the primary guide on style. Except where a part of a quotation, legal citations are given in the style of the *Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation.*

...

This document is not intended to be read from beginning to end. It is instead a reference on park data to be used as needed. Most users will need only a small portion of the data included, but users will each have need for their own unique combination of sections based upon their individual job functions, responsibilities, interests, or issues which arise. Finally, this SFM is a document in evolution. It is never up-to-date; it is never complete; it is never finished.

BG

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

ABBREVIATIONS

APS	American Philosophical Society
CA	*circa* (means about - with dates)
CAT	Catalogue
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DCP	Development Concept Plan
DI	Department of the Interior
DSC	Denver Service Center National Park Service 755 Parfet Street P.O. Box 25287 Denver, CO 80225
EDAL	Edgar Allan Poe National Historic Site
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
1800	See PLC (Primary Location Code)
1801	" "
1802	" "
1803	" "
1100	See PLC (Primary Location Code)
1101	" "
1102	" "
1103	" "
1104	" "
1105	" "
et al	et alii; and others
et seq	et sequens; and those that follow
1500	See PLC
1501	" "
1502	" "
1503	" "
1400	See PLC
1401	" "
1402	" "
1403	" "
FR	Federal Register
FR-PNSPC	Final Report to the United States Congress by the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission

GLDE	Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church National Historic Site
GSA	General Services Administration
GSF	Gross Square Foot
HFC	Harpers Ferry Center National Park Service Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
I	*Independence: The Creation of a National Park* by Constance M. Greiff
IMSP	Independence Mall State Park
INDE	Independence National Historical park 313 Walnut Street Philadelphia, PA 19106
IP	Interpretive Prospectus
KVA	Kilowatt Volt Amps, the measure of voltage and amperage which can be drawn
KW	Kilowatt
KWH	Kilowatt - hour. A unit of energy used as a measure of electricity usage.
LCS	List of Classified Structures
LIN FT	Lineal Foot
MARO	Mid-Atlantic Regional Office National Park Service 143 South Third Street Philadelphia, PA 19106
MMBS	Thousand Pounds of steam used as a measure of steam usage.
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Master Plan
NEC	National Electrical Code
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHP	National Historical Park
NHS	National Historic Site

1900	See PLC
1901	" "
1902	" "
NIPC	Not in park collection
NM	National Memorial
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NSF	Net Square Foot
1000	See PLC
1001	" "
1002	" "
1003	" "
PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyls
PENNDOT	Pennsylvania Department of Transportation
PFD	Philadelphia Fire Department
PHC	Philadelphia Historical Commission
PHS	Public Health Service
PL	Public Law
PLC	Primary Location Codes
0100	Area bounded by Chestnut, 5th, Walnut, and 6th Streets
0101	Independence Hall
0102	Congress Hall
0103	Old City Hall
0104	East Wing of Independence Hall
0105	West Wing of Independence Hall
0106	American Philosophical Society, 104 S. Fifth Street Private
0200	Area bounded by Chestnut, 4th, Walnut and 5th Streets
0201	Second Bank, 420 Chestnut Street
0202	Library Hall Private
0203	Tea Garden
0300	Area bounded by Chestnut, 3rd, Walnut and 4th Streets
0301	First Bank, 120 South 3rd Street
0302	Pemberton House, 318 Chestnut Street
0303	New Hall, 322 Chestnut Street
0304	Carpenters Hall, 320 Chestnut Street Private
0305	Todd House, 343 Walnut Street
0306	339 - 341 Walnut Street
0307	Horticultural Society, 315-325 Walnut Street
0308	Park Headquarters, 313 Walnut Street
0309	Bishop White House, 309 Walnut Street

0400	NPS property bounded by Walnut, 3rd, Willings Alley and 4th Streets (St. Joseph's Grounds)	
0401	St. Joseph's Church, 321 Willings alley, 19106	Private
0500	NPS property bounded by Vine, 4th, Race & 5th Streets (St. George's Grounds)	
0501	St. George's Church, 235 North 4th Street, 19106	Private
0600	NPS property bounded by Chestnut, 2nd, Walnut and 3rd Streets	
0601	Visitor Center, 101 South 3rd Street	
0602	Merchants Exchange, 143 South 3rd Street	
0603	City Tavern, 138 South 2nd Street, 19106	
0604	City Tavern Necessary	
0700	NPS property bounded by Market, 3rd, Chestnut and 4th Streets	
0701	Underground Museum	
0702	314 Market Street	
0703	316 Market Street	
0704	318 Market Street	
0705	320 Market Street	
0706	322 Market Street	
0800	NPS property bounded by market, 7th, Ranstead and 8th Streets	
0801	Graff House, 700 Market Street	
0900	NPS property bounded by Delancey, 3rd, Pine and 4th Streets	
0901	Kosciuszko House, 301 Pine Street	
1000	NPS property bounded by School House Lane, Germantown Avenue, Coulter and Green Streets	
1001	Deshler-Morris House, 5442 Germantown Avenue, 19144	
1002	Bringhurst House, 5448 Germantown Avenue, 19144	
1003	Bringhurst House (Quarters)	
1100	NPS property bounded by Christian, Delaware Avenue, Washington Avenue, and Water Streets	
1101	Gloria Dei Church, 19147	Private
1102	Church Rectory	Private
1103	Parish Hall	Private
1104	New Guild House	Private
1105	Storage Shed	NPS
1200	NPS property bounded by Filbert, 2nd, Market and 3rd Streets	
1201	Christ Church, Second Street above Market Street	Private
1300	NPS property bounded by Walnut, 4th, Locust and 5th Streets	
1301	230 Leithgow Street (Quarters)	
1302	232 Leithgow Street (Quarters)	
1303	413 Locust Street (Quarters)	
1304	415 Locust Street (Quarters)	
1305	421 Locust Street (Quarters)	
1306	423 Locust Street (Quarters)	
1321	Pump Station	

1400	NPS property bounded by Locust, 4th, Spruce and 5th Streets
1401	408 Locust Street (Quarters)
1402	410 Locust Street (Quarters)
1403	Maintenance Facility, 275 South Fifth Street
1500	Area bounded by Market, 5th, Chestnut and 6th Streets
1501	Liberty Bell Pavilion
1502	West Restroom
1503	East Restroom
1600	Area bounded by Arch, 5th, Market and 6th Streets
1601	Free Quaker Meeting House, Fifth and Arch Streets, 19106
1602	Underground Garage
1621	Pump Station
1700	Area bounded by Race, 5th, Arch and 6th Streets
1721	Pump Station
1800	NPS property bounded by Green, 7th, Spring Garden and 8th Streets
1801	Poe House, 532 North Seventh Street
1802	Poe House (Quarters)
1803	Poe House (Necessary)
1900	NPS property bounded by Chestnut, Front, Walnut and 2nd Streets
1901	Bond House, 129 South Second Street
1902	Parking Garage
2000	NPS property bounded by Locust, Darian, Spruce and 9th Streets (Mikveh Israel Cemetery) Private
2100	Reserved
2200	Reserved
2300	Reserved
2400	Reserved
2500	Outside Park Boundary
2600	Parkwide (Park General)
PNSPC	Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission
PPC	Philadelphia Planning Commission
PPD	Philadelphia Police Department
PPM	Parts Per Million; in context
PSD	Philadelphia Streets Department
1700	See PLC
1721	" "
SFI	Statement for Interpretation
SFM	Statement for Management

1600	See PLC
1601	" "
1602	" "
1621	" "
SQ FT	Square Foot
SQ YD	Square Yard
STAT	Statutes at Large of the United States
1300	See PLC
1301	" "
1302	" "
1303	" "
1304	" "
1305	" "
1306	" "
1321	" "
THKO	Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial
1200	See PLC
1201	" "
2000	See PLC
USA	United States of America
USC	United States Code
USDI	United States Department of the Interior
WASO	National Park Service U.S. Department of the Interior P.O. Box 37127 Washington, DC 20013-7127
0800	See PLC
0801	" "
0500	See PLC
0501	" "
0400	See PLC
0401	" "
0900	See PLC
0901	" "
0100	See PLC
0101	" "
0102	" "
0103	" "
0104	" "

0105	" "
0106	" "
0700	See PLC
0701	" "
0702	" "
0703	" "
0704	" "
0705	" "
0706	" "
0600	See PLC
0601	" "
0602	" "
0603	" "
0604	" "
0300	See PLC
0301	" "
0302	" "
0303	" "
0304	" "
0305	" "
0306	" "
0307	" "
0308	" "
0309	" "
0200	See PLC
0201	" "
0202	" "
0203	" "

I. LOCATION

All Parks (INDE, GLDE, THKO, BEFR, and EDAL)

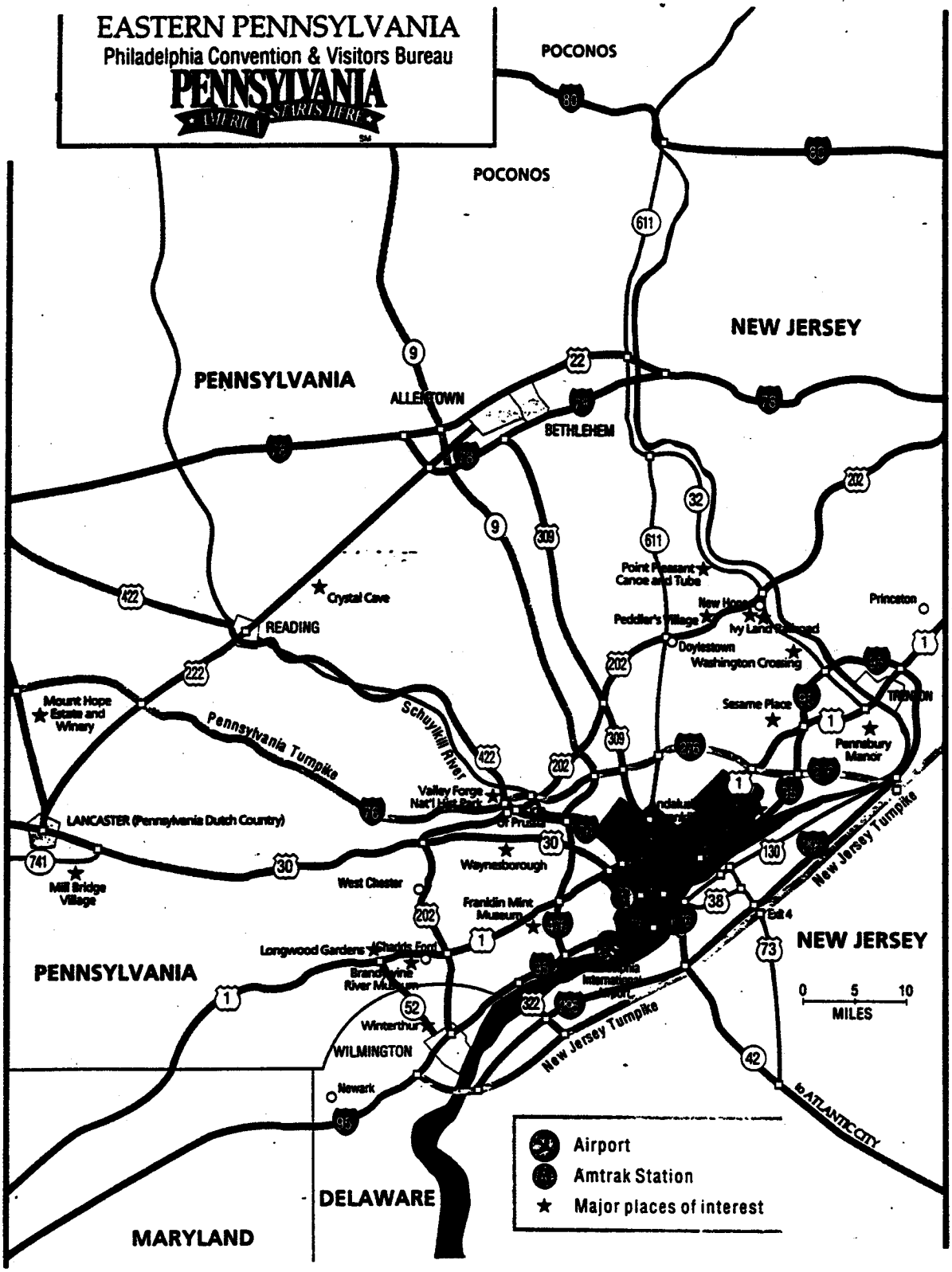
The parks are located in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and in the City and County of Philadelphia - the boundaries of the latter two are the same. INDE is located in both the First and Third Congressional Districts of Pennsylvania. GLDE, THKO, and EDAL are located in the First Congressional District. BEFR is located in the Second Congressional District.

Latitude/Longitude. The parks are located at Latitude 39° 53'N and Longitude 75° 15' W.

Vicinity Map. Below is MAP 1A1 to place Philadelphia in its regional setting.

Official Boundary Maps. None of the parks have an official boundary map. In lieu of official boundary maps, a series of maps have been excerpted from the parks Land Status Map packages which show the boundaries. These maps have been placed in Appendix K of this document.

MAP 1A1 -
Vicinity Map -
INDE



II. PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK (INDE)

Purpose. The purpose INDE is found in the mission statement derived from the park's authorizing legislation (16 U.S.C. § 407m (1988), 16 U.S.C. § 407q (1988), 16 U.S.C. § 1 (1988) and 16 U.S.C. § 461 (1988)): To preserve, manage, operate, maintain, protect and interpret park resources significantly associated with the American Revolution and the establishment of the United States of America in order to perpetuate these resources and to help all people understand the people, events, and ideas associated with the park's tangible resources.

Significance. The significance of INDE is based on its being:

* the site of the meetings of the first and second Continental Congresses which gave rise and then direction to the American Revolution and Confederation government,
* the site at which the organic documents of the United States of America were created: the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution of the United States of America,
* the site at which Congress sat when the States ratified the Bill of Rights,
* the site at which the first six Congresses met (1790-1800) and created the initial laws of the country under the Constitution,
* the site of the Washington and Adams presidencies (1790-1800),
* the site of the first decisions of the United States Supreme Court (1791-1800),
* the site of origin for movements to promote economic, medical and social advancement nationwide - the First and Second Banks of the United States, the Pennsylvania Society for the Encouragement of Manufactures, the Pennsylvania Hospital, the American Philosophical Society, the Free African Society, the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, the Philadelphia Society Political Inquiries, and the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of public prisons, among many others,
* the site from which several national symbols emanated: the Liberty Bell, the United States Flag, and the Great Seal of the United States,
* the site of actions by many great persons, such as:
* The home of Benjamin Franklin: printer, journalist, author, scientist, inventor, educator, politician, administrator, diplomat, and philosopher,
* Thomas Jefferson - Declaration of Independence, Secretary of State, Vice President,
* James Madison - Father of the Constitution of the United States, Congressman,
* George Washington - delegate to the First and Second Continental Congresses, Commander and Chief of the Continental Army, President of Constitutional Convention, President of the United States (1790-1797),
* John Adams, delegate to the First and Second Continental Congresses, Vice President to Washington, President of the United States (1797-1801), and

* Many others too numerous to mention.

While INDE's principal significance is associated with political history, there are significant events, people, and park resources associated with military, social, cultural, economic, legal, art, architectural, scientific, and religious history as well as the study of material culture, political theory and science, government, and constitutional law.

INDE is represented by the following themes in *Parts One and Two of The National Park System Plan:*

II. EUROPEAN COLONIAL EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT
- C. English Exploration and Settlement
  - 4. Settlement of Pennsylvania and Delaware
    - INDE(William Penn's Slate Roof House Site in the Welcome Park block - 1900)

III. DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENGLISH COLONIES, 1688-1763
- B. Political and Diplomatic Affairs
  - 1. Intracolonial Matters
    - INDE(Benjamin Franklin's House Site in the Franklin Court block - 0700)
  - 2. Relations with Parliament and King
    - INDE(Benjamin Franklin's House Site in the Franklin Court)

IV. THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
- A. Politics and Diplomacy, 1763-1783
  - INDE(Benjamin Franklin's House Site in The Franklin Court block - 0700; Carpenters' Hall - First Continental Congress; Independence Hall - Second Continental Congress)
- B. The Declaration of Independence
  - INDE(Independence Hall; Graff House; and Independence Square; Franklin Court)

V. POLITICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS, 1783-1860
- B. The Constitution
  - INDE(Independence Hall; Franklin Court; City Tavern)
- C. Early Federal Period, 1789-1800
  - INDE(Congress Hall; Old City Hall; Carpenters' Hall; New Hall; Independence Hall; City Tavern)
- K. The Army and Navy
  - INDE(Congress Hall, Carpenters' Hall; New Hall)

XII. BUSINESS
- B. Manufacturing Organizations
  - 6. Paper, Printing, and Publishing
    - INDE(Franklin Court re: publishing by Benjamin Franklin and his grandson Benjamin Franklin Bache. 322 Market Street housed Bache's *Aurora*)
- D. Trade
  - 5. Commodity Markets
    - INDE(Merchants Exchange)
- E. Finance and Banking
  - 9. General Finance
    - INDE(First and Second Banks of the United States)
- J. Defense
  - INDE(Independence Hall, Congress Hall, Carpenters' Hall, New Hall)

XIII. SCIENCE
- A. Physical Science
  - 1. Astronomy
    - INDE(Independence Square - Transit of Venus of 1769, Independence Hall - instruments, American Philosophical Society Hall)

2. Physics
INDE(Franklin Court)

XV. COMMUNICATION
A. Written Word(Newspapers and Periodicals)
INDE(Franklin Court - *Poor Richards Almanac*)
and Bache's *Aurora)*
B. Mail Service
INDE(Franklin - postmaster)
G. Spoken Word
INDE(Carpenters' Hall, Independence Hall, Congress Hall)

XVI. ARCHITECTURE
B. Georgian (1730-1780)
INDE(Independence Hall, Carpenters' Hall, and the Deshler-Morris House)
C. Federal (1780-1820)
INDE(Congress Hall, Old City Hall, and Bishop White House)
D. Greek Revival (1820-1840)
INDE(Second Bank of the United States and Merchants Exchange)

XVIII. TECHNOLOGY (ENGINEERING AND INVENTION)
C. Energy, Utilization and Distribution
INDE(Franklin Court - Franklin's discoveries)
D. Tools and Machines
INDE(Franklin Court - Franklin's inventions)
L. Fire, Safety, Sanitation, and Pollution Controls
INDE(Franklin Court - Franklin's initiatives)

XIX. LITERATURE
C. Non-Fiction
INDE(Franklin Court - Franklin's writings, Independence Hall, Congress Hall - published works of the Second Continental Congress and the Federal government)
D. Journalism: Opinion and Criticism
INDE(Franklin Court)

XXIV. PAINTING AND SCULPTURE
C. Neo classicism, 1780-1820
INDE(Second Bank of the United States Portrait Gallery of Peales' and Sharples' paintings of founders and William Rush's sculpture of Washington)

XXV. PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHY
INDE(Birch prints - 27 of Philadelphia, 1800)

XXVIII. THE LAW
B. The Court System
INDE(Independence Hall, Old City Hall, Congress Hall)

XXIX. INTELLECTUAL CURRENTS
B. Philosophers and Thinkers
INDE(Franklin Court - Benjamin Franklin; Graff House - Thomas Jefferson)
C. Ideologies and Interpretation of the Branches of Knowledge (History, Philosophy of History, Political Philosophy, etc.)
INDE(Independence Hall, Graff House, Congress Hall, American Philosophical Society)

XXX. AMERICAN WAYS OF LIFE

I. Domesticity and Family Life

INDE(Todd House, Bishop White House, and Deshler-Morris House)

J. Occupational and Economic Classes

INDE(Todd House, Bishop White House, and Deshler-Morris House)

XXXI. SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN MOVEMENTS

D. Abolitionism

INDE(Liberty Bell, Independence Hall, Congress Hall, and the Todd House)

J. Poverty Relief and Urban Social Reform

INDE(Bishop White House, Old City Hall, St. George's Church, Free Quaker Meeting House,Todd House, Franklin Court, and Mikveh Israel Cemetery)

XXXIII. HISTORIC PRESERVATION

A. Formative years, 1796-1858: ... Patriotism and Preservation

INDE(Independence Hall - 1828)

G. The Federal Government Enters the Movement, 1884-1949

6. Urban Historic Preservation

INDE(the 20th century creation of the National Historical Park)

Designations. Independence Hall is a World Heritage Site designated by the World Heritage Convention of the United Nations. INDE is on the National Register of Historic Places (first listed 10/15/1966 and then documented in a revision, January 21, 1988; INDE(66000683). Buildings and grounds associated with INDE have, also, been individually listed on the National Register (American Philosophical Society Hall, Carpenters' Hall, Christ Church, Christ Church Burial Ground, Deshler-Morris House(NPS), Free Quaker Meeting House(NPS), Mikveh Israel Cemetery, and St. George's Methodist Church). Three historic districts on the National Register overlap and include portions of INDE (Colonial Germantown Avenue Historic District, Old City Historic District, and Society Hill Historic District). INDE has three privately owned buildings (American Philosophical Society Hall, Carpenters' Hall, and Christ Church) and two park owned buildings (the First Bank of the United States and the Second Bank of the United States) within its boundaries designated as National Historic Landmarks. Also, see pages 53-82 and 104-105.

GLORIA DEI (OLD SWEDES') CHURCH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE (GLDE)

Purpose. The purpose of GLDE is found in the mission statement derived from the park's authorizing legislation (Order, 1942, Act of August 21, 1958, 16 U.S.C. § 1 and 16 U.S.C. § 461 (1988)):

> To manage, operate, maintain, protect and interpret park resources to the north, south, east and west of Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church and to cooperate with GLDE Church in order to assist in the presentation and interpretation of the historic Church.

Significance. The significance of GLDE is based on its being:

* a reminder of early Swedish settlement, dedicated in 1700, the oldest church in Pennsylvania, as well as the oldest church in continuous service in the United States, and

* a point of association for John Hanson, president of the Continental Congress, John Morton, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Admiral John Dahlgren, originator of the U.S. Navy's ordnance system, as well as others.

GLDE is represented by the following themes in *Parts One and Two of The National Park System Plan*:

II. EUROPEAN COLONIAL EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT
D. Other European Exploration and Settlement
1. Scandinavian
GLDE

XVI. ARCHITECTURE
A. Colonial(1600-1730)
GLDE

Designation. GLDE is on the National Register of Historic Places(GLDE/66000682, October 15, 1966) as an individual property and as a part of the Southwark Historic District (72001172, May 19, 1972). The nonfederally owned portion of GLDE is designated an affiliated area per an Act of August 18, 1970.

THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO NATIONAL MEMORIAL (THKO)

Purpose. The purpose of THKO is found in the mission statement derived from the park's authorizing legislation (Act of October 21, 1972, 16 U.S.C. § 1 and 16 U.S.C § 461):

> To preserve, manage, operate, maintain, protect, and interpret park resources associated with Thaddeus Kosciuszko "in order to provide...a suitable memorial to General Thaddeus Kosciuszko, great Polish patriot and hero of the American Revolution..."

Significance. The significance of THKO is based on its being:

* a means by which to reflect on Kosciuszko's contribution to the American Revolution and his subsequent life.
* the site of his stay in Philadelphia in 1797-1798.

THKO is represented by the following themes in *Parts One and Two of The National Park System Plan*:

IV. THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
- C. War in the North
  - THKO
- D. War in the South
  - THKO

XVIII. TECHNOLOGY (ENGINEERING AND INVENTION)
- E. Military (Fortifications, Weapons, and War Vehicles)
  - THKO(Fortifications such as West Point)

Designation. THKO is on the National Register of Historic Places (THKO/70000068, December 18, 1970). Note: this action was taken almost two years before it was made a part of the National Park System.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN NATIONAL MEMORIAL (BEFR)

Purpose. The purpose of BEFR is found in the mission statement derived from the park's authorizing legislation (Joint Resolution of October 25, 1972):

> To serve as a memorial to Benjamin Franklin and to permit a cooperative agreement whereby INDE will publicize the availability of BEFR in its literature.

Significance. The significance of BEFR is based upon its being:

* a means by which to reflect on Benjamin Franklin.

BEFR is represented by the following themes in *Parts One and Two of The National Park System Plan*:

III. DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENGLISH COLONIES, 1688-1763
- B. Political and Diplomatic Affairs
  - 1. Intracolonial Matters
    - BEFR
  - 2. Relations with Parliament and King
    - BEFR

IV. THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
- A. Politics and Diplomacy, 1763-1783
  - BEFR
- B. The Declaration of Independence
  - BEFR

V. POLITICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS, 1783-1860
- B. The Constitution
  - BEFR

XII. BUSINESS
- B. Manufacturing Organizations
  - 6. Paper, Printing, and Publishing
    - BEFR

XIII. SCIENCE
- A. Physical Science
  - 2. Physics
    - BEFR

XV. COMMUNICATION
- A. Written Word(Newspapers and Periodicals)
  - BEFR
- B. Mail Service
  - BEFR

XVIII. TECHNOLOGY (ENGINEERING AND INVENTION)
- C. Energy Conversion, Utilization, and Distribution
  - BEFR
- D. Tools and Machines
  - BEFR

L. Fire, Safety, Sanitation, and Pollution Controls
BEFR

XIX. LITERATURE
C. Non-Fiction
BEFR

XXIX. INTELLECTUAL CURRENTS
B. Philosophers and Thinkers
BEFR
C. Ideologies and Interpretation of the Branches of Knowledge(History, Philosophy of History, Political Philosophy, etc.)
BEFR

Designation. The Franklin Institute, of which BEFR is a part, is on the National Register of Historic Places (85000039, January 3, 1985). BEFR is in private ownership; it is an affiliated area within the meaning of the Act of August 18, 1970.

EDGAR ALLAN POE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE (EDAL)

Purpose. The purpose of EDAL is found in the mission statement derived from the park's authorizing legislation (Act of November 10, 1978, 16 U.S.C. § 1, and 16 U.S.C. § 461):

> To preserve, manage, operate, maintain, protect, and interpret park resources associated with Edgar Allan Poe in order to recognize "...the literary importance attained by Edgar Allan Poe..."

Significance. The significance of EDAL is based upon its being:

* a means by which to reflect on the life and achievements of Edgar Allan Poe.

* his home sometime between the fall of 1842 and June of 1843 through April 1844.

The importance of this house lies in its connection to Poe. During the six years Poe lived in Philadelphia, he attained his greatest successes as an editor and critic. He published some of his most famous tales, including, *The Gold Bug, The Fall of the House of Usher, The Tell-Tale Heart,* and *The Murders in the Rue Morgue* while living in this city. Of his several Philadelphia homes, only this one survives. Like all of Poe's homes, this one was rented. It may or may not have been furnished when Poe, his wife, Virginia, his mother-in-law, Maria Clemm, and their cat, Catterina, moved in. It serves as a tangible link with Poe and his days of greatness in Philadelphia.

EDAL is represented by the following themes in *Parts One and Two of The National Park System Plan*:

XIX. LITERATURE
- A. Poetry
  - EDAL
- B. Fiction
  - 2. Short Story
    - EDAL
- D. Journalism: Opinion and Criticism
  - EDAL

Designations. EDAL is lisited on the National Register of Historic Places (EDAL 66000689, October 15, 1966). It was documented 07/24/75 and 09/05/86. It is, also, a National Historic Landmark (December 29, 1962). Note: these actions were taken more than ten years before it was made a part of the National Park System.

III. INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

A. Legislative and Administrative Requirements

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK (INDE)

Prelude. The 1930s saw many historical units added to the National Park System. While many of these units were national battlefields transferred from the Department of the Army, the Historic Sites Act passed in 1935 also had an impact. Among other things, it permitted cooperative agreements for historic preservation. The NPS actively pursued such opportunities. In Philadelphia, the NPS sought special preservation for the Old Philadelphia Custom House (now known as the Second Bank of the United States) and the Independence Square buildings as well as others.

At the same time, citizens in Philadelphia, under the leadership of Judge Edwin O. Lewis, joined together in the Independence Hall Association to promote the protection and preservation of Independence Hall and other sites nearby. This local effort, in the early 40s took the form of promoting the establishment of a national park in the old part of the City of Philadelphia. Because of the Second World War, the Federal Government was too preoccupied to deal with historic preservation.

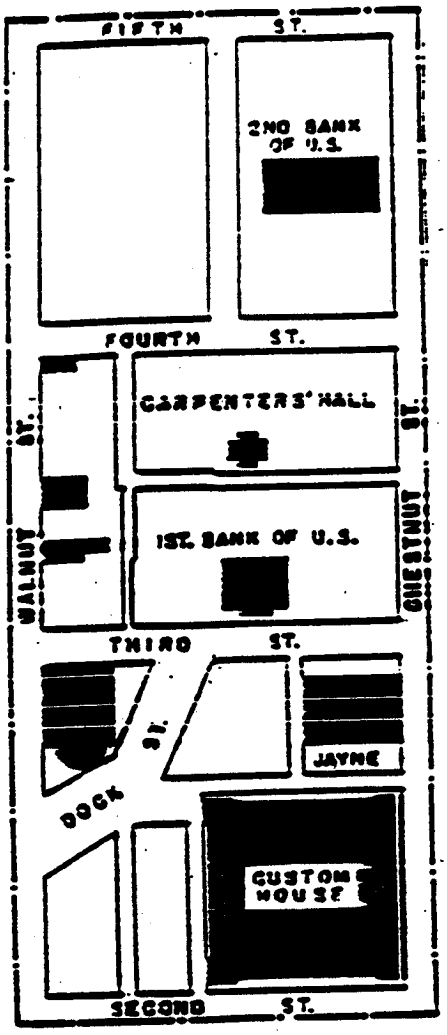
However, in 1946, Congress provided for an investigation into the establishment of a historical park in Philadelphia with the creation of the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission.

During the period 1946-1948, the Governor of Pennsylvania agreed to join the Federal government and the City in augmenting the national park plan by creating a state park - known as Independence Mall State Park - on the three city blocks north of Independence Square. Independence Mall State Park - was developed through the period of the 1950s and 1960s.

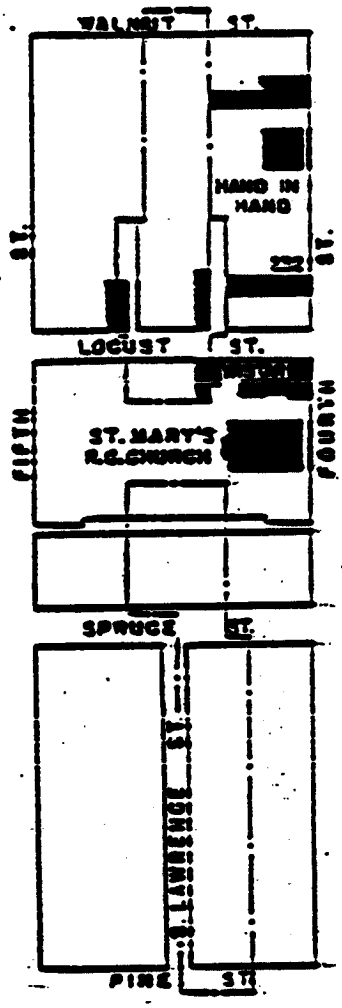
During the period 1946-1950, as INDE was being planned and created, the City of Philadelphia was the third part of the tripartite effort to create INDE. It was perhaps the most important part because it owned the most significent historic resources which were to make up INDE.

The Commission presented its findings to Congress at the end of 1947 in its Final Report (FR-PNSPC, see Appendix D). The Report concluded that a national historical park should be created. It made recommendations which were oriented as to what land and property should be included in the park and described five projects, as follows:

–Project A. "From the east side of Fifth Street to the west side of Second Street, and from the south side of Chestnut Street to the north side of Walnut Street, excluding the United States Custom House at the southeast corner of Second and Chestnut Streets." See Map 3A1, (from FR-PNSPC, also, see Appendix D).

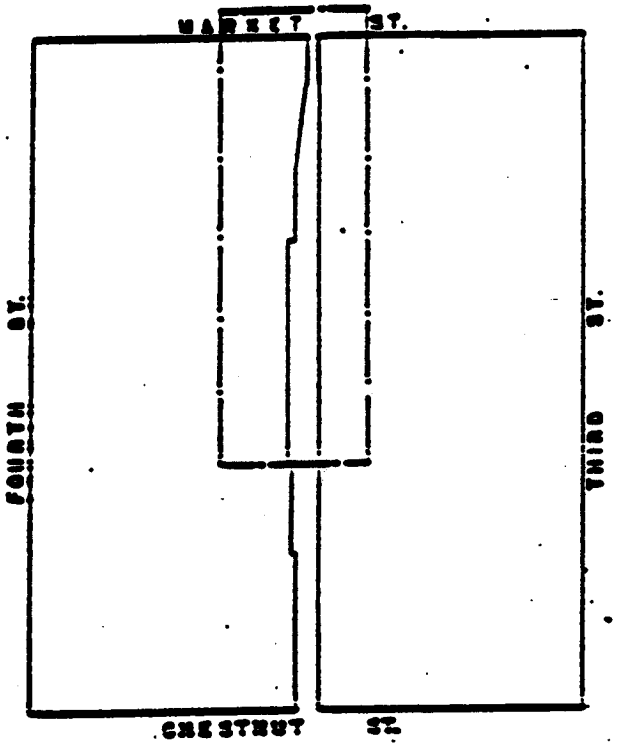


MAP 3A1. Project A.



MAP 3A2. Project B.

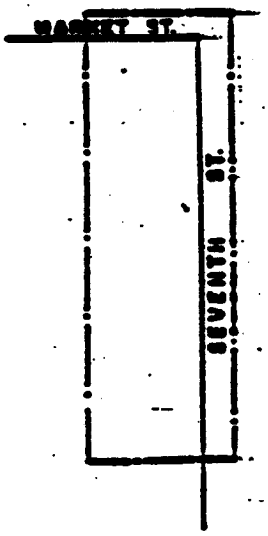
–Project B. "..a memorial thoroughfare or mall,...in...somewhat irregular limits...from the south side of Walnut Street...between Fourth and Fifth Streets." See Map 3A2. (from FR-PNSPC, also, see Appendix D).



MAP 3A3. Project C.

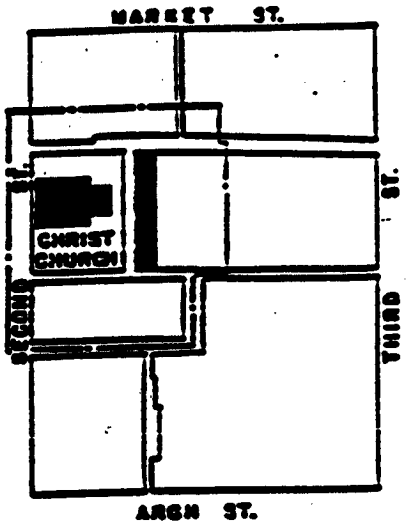
–Project C. "...the site of the residence of Benjamin Franklin...a one-hundred foot wide strip, extending southward from Market Street three hundred feet between Third and Fourth Streets, and encompassing Orianna Street.." See MAP 3A3. (from FR-PNSPC, also, see Appendix D).

–Project D. "...the lot...at the southwest corner of Seventh and Market Streets, which is the site of the house in which Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence." See MAP 3A4. (from FR-PNSPC, also, see Appendix D).



MAP 3A4. Project D.

--Project E. "...certain land and buildings thereon immediately adjacent to Christ Church, on the west side of Second Street and above Market Street..." See MAP 3A5. (from FR-PNSPC, also, see Appendix D).



MAP 3A5. Project E.

The commission recommended an appropriation of between $5,000,000 and $5,500,000 to accomplish these projects. It recommended "that advantage ...be taken of the agreement existing between the Government of the United States and the City of Philadelphia for the protection of the Independence Hall group of buildings..."

PARK CREATION

Enabling Legislation. In 1948, Congress considered the Commission's Final Report and the views of the Administration. On June 28, 1948, (Pub. L. No. 80-795, 62 Stat. 1061 (codified at 16 U.S.C. § 407m (1988)) it passed an Act creating Independence National Historical Park. This legislation authorized land acquisition, cooperative agreements with the City of Philadelphia, Carpenters' Company, and Christ Church, construction of necessary facilities, acceptance of land donations, the establishment of an advisory commission, and an appropriations ceiling for land acquisition. There was no ceiling on development costs. It also designated the NPS to administer, protect, and develop the park, and it established constraints and requirements. The Act differed from the Commission recommendations in only one significant area, the Act did not include Project D. The full text of the Act of June 28, 1948 is located in Appendix A.

A synopsis of this legislation is as follows:

Sec. 1 - for the purpose of preserving, for the benefit of the American people historical structures and properties of national significance associated with the American Revolution and the founding and growth of the United States.

Authorizes acquisition of land for the park, after agreements are reached with the City of Philadelphia and Carpenters' Company, real and personal title to be vested in the United States as follows:

* Project A, three City blocks, Walnut, Fifth, Chestnut, and Second Streets, excluding Customhouse; blocks 0200, 0300, and 0600,

* Project B, a Mall thoroughfare, generally from Walnut St. to north of Manning St. between Fifth and Fourth Streets, blocks 1300 and 1400 excluding the Maintenance facility (which land was added to the park by the Act of July 10, 1952),

Further, the Secretary is to formally establish the park when the Secretary considers sufficient land to be acquired (see page 26), provided that the park will not be established until the acquisition of the First Bank of the United States, the Merchants Exchange, the Bishop White House, the Todd House, and 2/3rds of the remaining lands in Projects A, B, C, and E, is vested in the United States.

* Project C. Franklin's residence site and related grounds between Market, Chestnut, Fourth and Third Streets and encompassing a portion of Orianna Street, (Franklin Court, 0700),

* Project E, after an agreement is reached with Christ Church the agreement to contain provisions for the protection and preservation of Christ Church, acquisition of land is authorized to be added to INDE adjacent to Christ Church (block 1200).

Sec. 2. Authorizes Cooperating Agreements with Philadelphia and Carpenters Company as described in Sec. 1 above.

Sec. 3. Authorizes the Secretary, in his discretion, to construct offices, administrative buildings, and interpretive facilities as he may deem advisable. The Secretary may accept land donations for such construction. The Secretary may accept donation of any property of national historical significance located in Philadelphia which he may deem proper for administration as part of the Independence National Historical Park (Note: Welcome Park, the site of the Slate Roof House of William Penn, for example, was added to the park under this authority).

Sec. 4. Authorizes the Secretary, in his discretion, to establish an advisory commission. Such a commission was appointed and later terminated. (Note: records of the advisory commission are preserved in the park archives).

Sec. 5. Designates the NPS to administer, protect, and develop the park subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916(16 U.S.C. §§ 1-4 (1988) and the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. §§ 461-467 (1988)).

Sec. 6. Authorizes Appropriations for acquisition of property not to exceed $4,435,000 (see page 27).

In correspondence cited in House Report No. 1819 and Senate Report No. 1622 (the same) the Secretary of the Interior offered qualified support to the Commission's recommendations (also, see Appendix B).

The changes recommended by Department of the Interior included the following:

* name change to Independence National Historical Park in lieu of Philadelphia National Historical Park.
* recommended that the NPS acquire only projects A, C, and D. Opposed projects B and E.
* added section to require cooperative agreements for Independence Square (identified as the core of the park) and Carpenters Hall, and
* called for an advisory commission.

In passing the legislation, Congress adopted these ideas except that they deleted project D and kept projects B and E. The rationale is discussed in House Report No. 1819 and Senate Report No. 1622 (see Appendix B).

Initial Agreements. As a result of the legislation creating INDE, four initial agreements were consummated. These are summarized below in chronological order:

Deshler-Morris House. On July 20, 1949, a Memorandum of Agreement, of indefinite term, CA-ASFW-49-01, was signed between the Department of the Interior and the Germantown Historical Society pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935. It is noted that this agreement was after the creation of INDE in 1948 but before the NPS took charge of the park on January 1, 1951. This first agreement on behalf of INDE was for the operation and preservation of the Deshler-Morris House. The Germantown Historical Society subsequently operated the Deshler-Morris House by a committee, the Deshler-Morris Women's Committee. By 1984, the Society, the Women's Committee, and INDE mutually agreed that the newly incorporated Deshler-Morris House Committee, Inc. would become the legal instrument for managing the House. Agreement CA-ASFW-49-01 has been terminated. Currently there is a five year Cooperative Agreement, CA-4450-9-8005, 10/1/89 - 9/30/94 between INDE and Deshler-Morris House Committee, Inc.

Key elements of this agreement are:

* The Committee will operate and maintain the House and grounds,
* INDE will support the Committee operation professionally, technically, and financially, and
* INDE will provide all maintenance except regular custodial care but will support custodial care financially.

Carpenters' Hall. On May 10, 1950, a Memorandum of Agreement, of indefinite term, CA-SECY-50-01, was signed between the Department of the Interior and The Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia, Pa. pursuant to Sections 1 and 2 of the Act of June 28, 1948.

Key elements of this agreement are:

* The Secretary agrees to include the building and grounds in the interpretive program of INDE and to place an appropriate marker at the site, NPS cooperation with the Company in the preservation of the Hall and assistance to the company, in planning,

* NPS cooperation in interpreting the building and assistance in exhibit and interpretive planning,

* In the discretion of the Secretary, expend funds as may be available in preservation, restoration and use of the Hall,

* The Company agrees to maintain and preserve the Hall and grounds in perpetuity for the benefit and inspiration of the people of the United States and for the purposes of the Company,

* The Company agrees to consult the NPS on all plans for markers and memorials,

* The Company agrees to permit NPS access to the first floor at all reasonable times for interpretive programs (not activated),

* The Company agrees to permit the NPS to have curatorial responsibility of objects, finishings, and so forth (not activated),

* Any work of restoration or major alterations or repairs to Carpenters' Hall shall not be undertaken until the plans for such work shall have been mutually agreed upon, and

* Dimensions of property boundary is given, as follows: beginning at a point on the south side of Chestnut Street 60' west of Orianna Street; thence 140' in a southerly direction; thence 25.5' eastward; thence 115' south; thence 66' west; thence 115' north; thence 26' east; thence 149' north; thence 14' to the point of beginning.

Independence Square resources. City Ordinance, approved May 24, 1950, authorized the City to enter into an agreement with the Department of the Interior for the management of City property identified in the Act of June 28, 1948 as INDE. Also, see pages 16-17 and Appendixes A-D.

On July 14, 1950, a Memorandum of Agreement, of indefinite term, CA-SECY-50-02, was signed between the City of Philadelphia and the Department of the Interior pursuant to Sections 1 and 2 of the Act of June 28, 1948.

Key elements of this agreement are:

* City retains ownership of Independence Square,

* City transfers custody of Independence Square resources to NPS,

* Permits NPS to preserve, exhibit, and interpret resources,

* Permits NPS to have curatorial responsibility for care and display of museum objects, furnishings, and exhibits,

* The City will supply customary municipal services, including police and fire protection, water and sewer facilities without charge therefore,

* NPS will occupy grounds and buildings and will operate and maintain the grounds and buildings, make all necessary repairs thereto, remedy all defects in the buildings or their equipment, and apply federal regulations in managing, and

* Any work of restoration or any major alterations or repairs to any of the buildings shall not be undertaken until the plans for such work shall have been mutually agreed upon.

Christ Church. On December 27, 1950, a Memorandum of Agreement, of indefinite term, CA-ASFW-50-03, was signed between the Department of the Interior and the Rector, Church wardens, and Vestryman of Christ Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania pursuant to Section 1(d) of the Act of June 28, 1948. See pages 16 and 22.

Key elements of this Agreement are:

* the Corporation will preserve, protect, maintain, and restore, so far as lies within its power, the Church, its burial ground, and other church property appurtenant thereto,

* It will not erect any building(s) on any portion of its grounds without the approval of the Secretary,

* It will confer with the NPS before permitting the erection or emplacement of any materially noticeable monument, marker, tablet, other memorial in or on Christ Church or any portion of its grounds, excepting tombstones in the burial ground,

* No alterations or major repairs to Christ Church shall be undertaken by the Corporation until the plans have been approved by the Secretary,

* It will confer with the NPS regarding any major proposed changes in the decoration and furnishings of the interior of the Church,

* It will permit the NPS to have the right of access at all reasonable times to all portions of Christ Church adapted to public exhibition in order that the NPS may conduct an interpretive program (not exercised; the Church provides an interpretive program for the public).

* It shall permit the public access to all parts of the church, so far as may be consistent with the preservation of the Church, and the maintenance of divine services, in accordance with the constitution, canons, doctrines, discipline, and worship of the faith represented by the Church, and subject to such fees as may be mutually agreed upon,

* the NPS will include the Church in the interpretive program of INDE,

* It will erect a marker at an appropriate place,

* the NPS will cooperate with the Corporation in the preservation, protection, restoration and use of the property and provide technical assistance in planning and executing measures for such preservation, protection and restoration within the limits of available funding,

* In its discretion, the NPS may expend such funds as may be available to assist the Corporation in appropriate preservation, protection and restoration of the Church and its environs including the acquisition of adjacent lands.

EXPANSION, NEW AUTHORITIES, NEW RESPONSIBILITIES. Subsequent legislation expanded the park and gave it new authorities and responsibilities. These legislative actions and associated agreements, where applicable, are summarized below in chronological order:

Leasing. The Act of October 26, 1951 (Pub. L. No. 82-212, 65 Stat. 644 (codified at 16 U.S.C. § 407s (1988)) specifically permitted INDE to lease park property and retain the funds pending the permanent park use of the property or its demolition. The pertinent language is:...following the acquisition by the Federal Government of properties "...and until such time as the buildings thereon are demolished or the properties, and buildings therein are devoted to purposes of the Independence National Historical Park...the Secretary is authorized...to...lease...buildings, or space in buildings thereon in such manner as he shall consider to be in the public interest. Any funds received from leasing...shall be deposited to the credit of a special receipt account and expended for purposes of operating, maintaining and managing the said properties...." This authority led the NPS to seek general legislative authority for historic leasing. This was provided in 16 U.S.C. § 470 et seq and is further described in 36 C.F.R. § 18 and NPS Guideline NPS-38 Historic Property Leasing.

Maintenance Area. The Act of July 10, 1952 (Pub. L. No. 82-653, 66 Stat. 575 (codified at 16. U.S.C. § 407o (1988) adds land at Fifth and Manning Streets for a park Maintenance Area. There was an industrial-type building on the site which was to serve as a temporary maintenance facility. It served as such until it was replaced *in situ* by the present maintenance facility, ca. 1979-1981.

The Act of September 18, 1964 (Pub. L. No.88-604, 78 Stat. 958 (codified at 16 U.S.C. § 407m-7 (1988)) authorizes a land exchange for a new maintenance site. This authority was never used and since a new maintenance facility has been constructed on existing park land it is expected that it will never be used.

City of Philadelphia

Preservation of INDE. City Ordinance, Bill No. 213, approved July 29, 1954, regulates the architectural design, construction, erection, alteration, and repair of buildings, signs, and other advertising structures or devices in areas abutting Independence Mall and INDE, requiring the issuance of permits and approval of the Arts Commission and providing penalties for violations. This is codified in the Philadelphia Code as Code 14-2005.

City Ordinance, Bill No. 2089, approved April 29, 1958, places INDE on City Plans Numbers 307 and 308 included is a detailed listing parcel by parcel.

City Ordinance, Resolution No. 245, approved January 10, 1974, supports the transfer of Independence Mall State Park to INDE and the moving of the Liberty Bell from Independence Hall.

City Ordinance, Bill No. 1478, approved July 10, 1991, authorizes the City to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Department of the Interior for the future transfer of Washington Square to INDE by an easement should the conditions of the MOU be met.

Preservation - General. City Ordinance, Bill No. 493, approved on December 7, 1955, regulates the demolition of historic buildings in the City of Philadelphia. It provides for the appointment of an Advisory Commission on Historic Buildings and prescribes duties for the Department of Public Property and for the Department of Licenses and Inspection. It provides for a list and classification of historic buildings. It provides for the postponement of the demolition of certain historic buildings and the penalties for violations thereof. This is codified in the Philadelphia Code as 14-2007.

City Ordinance, Bill Numbers 695 and 1391 on historic buildings, approved on December 14, 1956 and amended June 29, 1957, provides for regulations on the demolition of historic buildings. This is codified in the Philadelphia Code as 14-2007.

City Ordinance, Bill Number 1014-A, approved on February 6, 1991, regulates outdoor advertising such as billboards. This ordinance amends Philadelphia Code 9-600 and 9-602. INDE is not specifically referenced in this ordinance; however, it is mentioned in the preamble to Bill No. 689-AA described below.

City Ordinance, Bill No. 689-AA approved February 13, 1991, regulates outdoor advertising such as billboards. This ordinance amends Philadelphia Code 14-1604 on this subject. Section 14-1604(9)(m) of the Philadelphia Code states: "Prohibited Areas. Outdoor advertising signs and non-accessary signs shall be prohibited: Within six hundred sixty feet of the outward edge of any park under the jurisdiction of the...National Park Service." There is a five year grace period before the full impact of this ordinance will be felt.

Sidewalk Vendors. The City manages sidewalk vendors with regulations through City Ordinance, Bill No. 1050-A, approved December 4, 1990. This is codified in Philadelphia Code, 9-205. While the park manages its sidewalks by means of 36 C.F.R. § 5 (1992) as stated in the Superintendent's Compendium, this City effort reinforces the park's program.

Street Management

Parking Meters. City Ordinance, Bill No. 555-A, June 11, 1981, revised parking regulations and established metered parking zones on portions of Front, Second, Third, Fourth, Dock, Market, Chestnut, Walnut, and Spruce Streets.

Carriage Horses. City Ordinance, Bill No. 692, December 18, 1985, required manure containment devices on horses. This was important to control the quality of the INDE visitor experience.

Street Closures. As the park developed in the 1950s and 1960's, the land acquisition and landscape programs brought about the need to close abandoned streets to facilitate the completion of the park. The City of Philadelphia cooperated in these Street closures by approving City Ordinances as follows:

City Ordinance, Bill No. 2223, June 16, 1958, struck certain streets from the park on the City Plan including portions of Library, Leithgow, Harmony, Orianna, Ionic, American, Dock, Moravian, Lawrence, and Bank Streets.

City Ordinance, Bill No. 2739, April 14, 1959, struck from City Plans 307 and 308, portions of Orianna Street, Lawrence Street, and St. Albans Court.

City Ordinance, Bill No. 2710, November 20, 1963, authorized a revision to City Plan 307 for lines, grades, and utility rights-of-way regarding Church Street.

City Ordinance, Bill No. 1349, May 7, 1979, authorizes struck from City Plan No. 308, a portion of Sansom Street in Area F.

Street Names Changes. City Ordinances have been approved to effect street name changes as follows:

October 21, 1952 - Manning Street, between 4th and 5th Streets, to Marshall's Court, and

October 21, 1952 - Sansom Street, between 4th and 5th Streets, to Library Street.

American Philosophical Society (APS). On October 14, 1955, a Lease and Memorandum of Agreement, of indefinite term, CA-SECY-55-01, was signed between the Department of the Interior and the APS pursuant to the Act of July 10, 1952 (16 U.S.C. § 407o (1988)). This action permitted APS to build Library Hall on Library Street per the terms stated in the agreement.

Mikveh Israel Cemetery. The Act of August 6, 1956 (Pub. L. No. 84-1009, 70 Stat. 1074 (codified at 16 U.S.C. § 407m (1988)) adds Mikveh Israel Cemetery to the park. There is a limitation in the law as follows: The United States shall not assume any responsibility to provide for the administration, care, or maintenance of the cemetery.

On March 7, 1959, a Cooperative Agreement, of indefinite term, CA-SECY-59-01, was signed between the Department of the Interior and the Kael Kadosh Mickve Israel (Mikveh Israel Congregation) pursuant to the Act of August 6, 1956 (16 U.S.C. § 407m (1988)).

Key elements of this agreement are:

* The Corporation will operate and maintain the cemetery,

* INDE will formally designate it a part of INDE,

* INDE will confer on professional and technical matters associated with cemetery preservation, care, and interpretation.

* INDE will not otherwise expend federal funds on the Cemetery or interfere with the use of the Cemetery by the Corporation including any divine services it may hold at the Cemetery.

On April 29, 1979, the Mikveh Israel Cemetery Trust was formed to serve as a repository of funds and to manage these funds for the preservation, care, and interpretation of the Cemetery. The Department of the Interior is a party to the Trust. It is represented by the Superintendent of INDE. The Trust is a tax exempt nonprofit organization (EIN 23-2108261) pursuant to Section 501(c)(13). The Trust began with $30,000 in donated funds which was generated from a challenge grant of $15,000 from the Atlantic Richfield Corporation (ARCO). The Trust seeks to preserve its principal and use the annual interest from investments for the care of the Cemetery. This effort has been successful; the trust has been able to pay for annual grounds care in season, to hire a summer interpreter to open and interpret the cemetery to visitors, and to procure periodic repair/rehabilitation services.

Bringhurst House. The Act of August 21, 1958 (Pub. L. No. 85-702, 72 Stat. 701 (codified at 16 U.S.C. § 407o (1988)) property next to the Deshler-Morris House.

On August 1, 1987, the Superintendent of INDE and the law firm of Coxe, Commons, and Lord (Attorneys) entered into a Cooperative Agreement, CA-4450-2-8001, for a period of five years (this was a reaffirmation of a Special Use Permit of August 1, 1982) for the use of a portion of the Bringhurst House as a law office. The Bringhurst House is located at 5448 Germantown Avenue, 19144. This is pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. §§ 462e and h (1988)) and the Act of October 26, 1951 (16 U.S.C. § 407s (1988)). The permanent park use of the Bringhurst House has not yet been determined.

Christ Church. The Act of August 27, 1958 (Pub. L. No. 85-764, 72 Stat. 861 (codified at 16 U.S.C. § 407m(d) (1988)) adds property next to Christ Church to INDE for protection and landscaping. Also, see page 19.

St. George's Church. The Act of June 23, 1959 (Pub. L. No. 86-54, 73 Stat. 88, 16 U.S.C. § 407m-1 (1988)) adds property next to St. George's Church for protection and landscaping.

On August 9, 1960, an Agreement, of indefinite term, CA-SECY-60-01, was signed between the Department of the Interior and St. George's Methodist Church in the City of Philadelphia pursuant to the Act of June 23, 1959.

Key elements of this Agreement are:

* The Church agrees to preserve, protect, maintain, and restore the Church,

* It will not build on its grounds without the approval of the Secretary,

* It will confer with the NPS prior to the placement of monuments, markers, tablets, or other memorials,

* It will permit the NPS the right of inspection at reasonable times for purposes consistent with Pub. L. No. 86-54 (16 U.S.C. § 407m-1 (1988)) and Pub. L. No. 80-795 (16 U.S.C.) § 407m (1988)).

* It will accept responsibility for the daily protection and care of the NPS property next to the Church such care to include removal of trash or debris, removal of snow from pathways, mowing of grass, routine care of trees, flowers, or shrubbery, and minor repairs to grounds equipment and facilities. This will not include replacement of or additions to any trees, flowers, shrubbery, grounds equipment or facilities, or major repairs associated with said property,

* The NPS will appropriately include the Church and related grounds in the interpretive program of INDE,

* The NPS will provide the Church with technical advice and assistance in the planning and execution of measures to preserve, protect, and restore, the Church property within the limits of available appropriations,

* The NPS will landscape the NPS property associated with the Church and thereafter replace or make additions to trees, flowers, shrubbery, grounds equipment or facilities, and make major repairs associated with this NPS property,

* The NPS will purchase and landscape land authorized for addition to INDE (DONE), and

* The NPS will exercise no function that will be inconsistent with the full use of the Church property by the Church, including the holding of divine services in accordance with the canons, doctrines, and discipline of the faith represented by the Church.

St. Joseph's Church. The Act of September 14, 1959 (Pub. L. No. 86-273, 73 Stat. 556 (codified at 16 U.S.C. § 407m-2, (1988)) adds property next to St. Joseph's Church for protection and landscaping.

On September 24, 1960, a Cooperative Agreement, of indefinite term, CA-SECY-60-02, was signed between the Department of the Interior and the Pastor of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Philadelphia, Pa. pursuant to the Act of September 14, 1959.

Key elements of this Agreement are:

* The Pastor agrees to preserve, protect, maintain, and restore the Church so far as lies within his power,

* He will not erect any building on any portion of the grounds of the Church without prior approval of the Secretary,

* He will confer with the NPS before permitting the erection or employment of any materially noticeable monument, marker, tablet, or other memorial in or any portion of the grounds of the Church. This shall not apply to anything placed in the interior of the Church,

* He will permit the NPS access to the Church at reasonable times for purposes consistent with Pub. L. No. 86-273 (codified at 16 U.S.C. § 407m-2 (1988)) and Pub. L. No. 80-795 (codified at 16 U.S.C. § 407m (1988)). This shall apply to hours when the Church is normally open to the public and shall not contemplate any conduct inconsistent with Roman Catholic practices or which would interfere with religious services. Any exercise of this right of access other than visitation to those areas normally open to the public shall require written approval of the Pastor,

- The NPS will include the Church and grounds in the interpretive program of INDE,

- The NPS will provide the Church with technical advice and assistance in the planning and execution of measure to preserve, protect, and restore the Church property within the limits of available appropriations, and assuming the disposition and financial ability of the Pastor to undertake such measures,

- The NPS will purchase land authorized for addition to INDE (DONE) and landscape the NPS property associated with the Church and thereafter replace or make additions to trees, flowers, shrubbery, ground equipment or facilities, and major repairs associated with this NPS property, and

- The NPS will exercise no function that will be inconsistent with the full use of the Church property by the Pastor, including the holding of divine services in accordance with the canons, doctrines, and discipline of the faith represented by the Pastor.

Declaration House (Graff House). The Act of August 21, 1964 (Pub. L. 88-477, 78 Stat. 587 (codified at 16 U.S.C. §§ 407m-3-407m-6 (1988)), adds the Graff House property to the park. Note: This land was originally recommended by the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission as Project D but was excluded by Congress in the 1948 enabling legislation.

On May 1, 1989, the Superintendent of INDE and the Balch Institute of Ethnic Studies reaffirmed, for five years, by Cooperative Agreement, CA-4450-9-8003, a relationship established by a Memorandum of Understanding of August 6, 1971. By the MOU, the Balch Institute agreed to sell the land now used for the Graff House to INDE and to permit the mutual use of the landscaped area by both institutions. This action was taken in compliance with the Act of August 21, 1964 (16 U.S.C. § 407m-3 (1988)).

Pennsylvania - Commonwealth of/Independence Mall State Park. State Law, PA Act No. 187 of July 20,1974, authorized the transfer of Independence Mall State Park to INDE by donation. This is codified as 74 Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann. §§ 120.121-120.125. In executing this transfer the State (Environmental Resources Department) discovered that the three blocks located immediately to the north of Independence Square were being used to guarantee bonds and that, therefore, fee simple ownership could not be transferred until 1998. INDE manages the three blocks on a lease basis. In 1975, arrangements were made to transfer fee simple ownership, by a Special Warranty Deed on February 10, 1975, of about a half of the first block of Independence Mall when the Liberty Bell was moved to that block.

INDE has managed the three Blocks of Independence Mall since 1975. See pages 144-148.

Free Quaker Meeting House. On May 1, 1989, the Superintendent of INDE and the Junior League of Philadelphia, Inc. entered into a Cooperative Agreement, CA-4450-9-8001, for a period five years (this is a reaffirmation of early documents dating back to June 15, 1975) for the use of the Free Quaker Meeting House as a museum and administrative offices. The building is located at the southwest corner of Fifth and Arch Streets. The Junior League was a tenant of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania during the period of Independence Mall State Park. INDE continued to permit this use pursuant to 16 U.S.C. § 462e (1988) et seq.

Area F (1900) (Chestnut, Front, Walnut and Second Streets). The Act of October 26, 1974 (Pub. L. No. 93-477, 88 Stat. 1445 (codified at 16 U.S.C. § 407r (1988)) adds this area to the park for purpose of parking (the Sansom Street Parking Garage) and historic preservation.

On March 1, 1979, the Regional Director, Mid-Atlantic Region, National Park Service and the Philadelphia Parking Authority entered into a lease, for a term of thirty years (unless the bonds to pay for the garage are not paid off

in which case the lease will be extended) in order that a 600 car parking garage may be built on a portion of Area F, at Sansom Street between Second and Front Streets. This lease was made pursuant to the Act of June 28, 1948 (codified as amended at 16 U.S.C. § 407m (1988)) and the Act of October 26, 1974 (codified as amended at 16 U.S.C. § 407r (1988)). The City through the City Ordinance, Bill No. 1781, approved March 5, 1979, authorized support for the parking garage at Second and Sansom Streets. This was important at the time to improve the bond rating of this project of the Philadelphia Parking Authority.

On March 6, 1987, the Superintendent of INDE and the Bond House Associates, Inc., (Associates), a Pennsylvania corporation entered into a lease of fifty years from March 6, 1987 to March 6, 2037 for the use of the Bond House (1901) in Area F as a bed-and-breakfast. This lease was entered into pursuant to Section 207 of the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of December 12, 1980 which amends the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, by adding a new Section III (16 U.S.C. § 470 (1988) as amended et seq), 36 C.F.R. § 18, and NPS Guideline NPS-38 Historic Property Leasing. This historic lease required the Associates to restore the Bond House according to the terms stated in the lease. It permits the Associates to operate a twelve room bed-and-breakfast in accordance with the terms of the lease.

Fees. The Act of December 22, 1987 (Pub. L. No. 100-203, 101 Stat. 1330-264 (codified at 16 U.S.C. § 460 6a(a) (1988)) amends 4a of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 by excluding fees at INDE in Sec. 3201(9). The pertinent language is: "No admission fee may be charged at...Independence National Historical Park...."

Pennsylvania - Commonwealth of/Concurrent Jurisdiction. PA Act No.72 of May 26, 1988, authorized concurrent jurisdiction for all National Park Service areas in Pennsylvania. This PA act is codified as 37 Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann. §§ 901-905. By letter dated April 6, 1989, and approved by the Governor on March 6, 1990, the Director of the NPS and the Governor of Pennsylvania agreed that all NPS parks in the State would have concurrent jurisdiction. This action was taken pursuant to the Act of October 7, 1976 (16 U.S.C. § 1a-3) and PA Act 72 of May 26,1988 (37 Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann. §§ 901-905).

Constitutional Heritage. The Act of September 16, 1988 (Pub. L. No. 100-433, 102 Stat. 1640 (codified at 16 U.S.C. §§ 407aa-407ee, (1988)), also known as the Constitutional Heritage Act of 1988, authorizes:

* a cooperative agreement with the National Constitution Center (NCC),
* that NCC be located in INDE including the possibility of a new building for NCC in INDE;
* that a Constitutional Memorial be placed in INDE,
* that NCC may seek grants for its programs on a matching basis,
* and other actions.

On May 11, 1990, the NPS and the National Constitution Center (NCC) signed a Cooperative Agreement, CA-4000-0-9002, of five years pursuant to the Constitution Heritage Act of September 16, 1988 (16 U.S.C. §§ 407aa-407ee (1988)).

The key elements of this agreement are:

* that the NPS will manage a matching grant program whenever Congress appropriates such grant funds to the NCC. A Supplemental Agreement is executed each year on this issue, as needed,

* that the NPS and INDE will work with the NCC on projects with Constitutional themes,

* that land can be provided within INDE for the erection of a NCC building should NCC be able to fund such a building,

* that space can be provided within an existing building for NCC use if available (NCC currently occupies the third floor of the Graff House at 700 Market Street), and

* that certain items in the agreement relating to constitutional interpretation are servicewide in nature.

Anniversaries. For much of its existence, INDE has been a focal point for the celebration of national anniversaries each of which have been authorized in law. Recognition of the 200th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was driven by legislation for the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. Recognition of the 200th anniversary of the United States Constitution was driven by legislation for the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution.

AUTHORITIES AND CEILINGS.

Establishment. INDE was formally established on July 4, 1956, by announcement of March 12, 1957 in the Federal Register, Vol. 22, No. 48, FR 57-1828, pursuant to Section 1 of the Act of June 28, 1948.

Development Cost Limitations. None.

Acreage Limitations. None

Land Acquisition Cost Ceilings. The current monetary ceiling on land acquisition is $12,792,000 of which $12,108,222.67 has been expended. Following is a table, TABLE 3A1, which itemizes the statutory ceiling costs for land acquisition:

TABLE 3A1

STATUTORY CEILINGS FOR LAND ACQUISITION

Legislation	Date	Authority	Remarks
PL 80-795	06/28/48	+ $ 4,435,000	Original property acquisition
PL 82-212	10/26/51		Use of funds
PL 82-497	07/10/52	$ 3,265,000	Properties-original acquisition
	Subtotal	$ 7,700,000	
PL 84-1009	08/06/56		Mikveh Israel
PL 85-702	08/21/58		Germantown
PL 85-764	08/27/58	+ $ 250,000	Adjacent to Christ Church
	Subtotal	$ 7,950,000	
PL 86-54	06/23/59	+ $ 25,000	Adjacent to St. George's
PL 86-273	09/14/59	+ 46,000	Adjacent to St. Joseph's
PL 88-477	08/21/64	+ 200,000	Declaration (Graff) House Site
PL 88-604	09/18/64		Land exchange
PL 91-293	06/25/70	+ 3,250,000	Irvin Building
	Subtotal	$ 11,200,000	
PL 93-477	10/26/74	$ 1,592,000	Area F
	Total	$ 12,792,000	

ADMINISTRATIVE INFLUENCES

In INDE's more than 40 years of existence it has developed or had developed for it a number of documents that are variously called Agreements, Cooperative Agreements, Memoranda of Agreements, Memoranda of Understandings, Special Use Permits, Concession Contracts, Concession Permits, Leases, Historic Leases, Letters of Agreement, Letters of Understanding, and so forth. Some of these documents are for the benefit of the park/public, some for the benefit of the other party, and some for mutual benefit. Some are specifically called for in legislation: others are permitted by legislation and policy.

OTHER USES, ASSISTANCE, AND SUPPORT

Army-Navy Museum (Pemberton House). On October 8, 1965, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) CA-4450-65-01, of indefinite term, was signed between the Director of the NPS, the Association of the United State Army, and the Navy League of the United States. The purpose of the MOA is to have the parties cooperate on the establishment and operation of a museum to the Army and Navy of the eighteenth century per the terms of the MOA. This action is pursuant to 16 U.S.C §§ 1-4 (1988) and 16 U.S.C. §§ 461-467 (1988).

Carriage Permits. On an annual basis the park issues Carriage Permits to various horse carriage companies to sell rides or tours from park property. These permits are issues pursuant to 16 U.S.C. § 1-4, 16 U.S.C. §§ 461-467, and 36 C.F.R. § 5.3 in order to adequately manage such activities.

GSA-Moravian Street Mall property. See page 158.

Kurz, Floodlight. By letter of April 20, 1976, Charles Kurz and Company, Inc. gave the park permission, without a term limit, to install a floodlight fixture on the Keystone Building to aid in the night lighting of Franklin Court. This action is pursuant to 16 U.S.C. §§ 1-4 (1988) and 16 U.S.C §§ 461-467 (1988).

Marine Corps Museum (New Hall). On April 24, 1956, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), CA-4450-56-01, of indefinite term, was signed between the Director of the NPS and the Commandant of the United States Marine Corps. The purpose of the MOA is to have the two agencies cooperate on the establishment and operation of a museum to the Marines of the Revolution in New Hall per the terms of the MOA.

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company. On July 30, 1963, the Superintendent of INDE and Penn Mutual entered into an agreement, CA-4450-63-01, of indefinite term, wherein Penn Mutual permits INDE to maintain components of a park radio system on their twentieth floor and roof for the benefit of the park. This is pursuant to 16 U.S.C §§ 1-4 (1988) and 16 U.S.C. §§ 461-467 (1988).

Philadelphia Convention and Visitors Bureau. On May 10, 1978, the Superintendent of INDE and the Philadelphia Convention and Visitors Bureau entered into a cooperative agreement, CA-4450-78-77, for one year renewable, the purpose of which is to permit the Bureau to operate a booth in the park's visitor center for the dissemination of information about the City of Philadelphia to park visitors.

This is based upon 16 U.S.C. §§ 1-4, 16 U.S.C. §§ 461-467 (1988), and 16 U.S.C. § 407m (1988) et seq and the Philadelphia Pa. Code 19-2401 (11) (1989) which "designated the Philadelphia Convention and Visitors Bureau to be the official tourist promotion agency for the City of Philadelphia," and the park's Master Plan, page 35.

Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. On April 1, 1989, the Superintendent of INDE and the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society reaffirmed for five years a cooperative agreement, CA-4450-63-01 (first entered into in 1963 by the Director, National Park Service). The Society is permitted to occupy, operate, maintain and preserve the Kidd-Fling Houses (325 Walnut Street) and is required to maintain and interpret the adjoining 18th century garden. This agreement was made pursuant to The Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. §§ 461-467) (1988)) and the Act of June 28, 1948 (16 U.S.C. § 407m (1988) et seq as amended.

Pennsylvania State Police. On December 1, 1986, the Superintendent of INDE and the Commissioner of the Pennsylvania State Police entered into an agreement for a minimum of five years. The purpose of the agreement is to permit INDE to use the CLEAN (Commonwealth Law Enforcement Assistance Network) system under the terms of the agreement. This action is pursuant to 16 U.S.C. § 1a-6 (1988) as amended, 18 U.S.C §§ 7 and 13, and 16 U.S.C. §§ 1-4.

Philadelphia Police Department. On April 17, 1991, a Memorandum of Understanding, for five years, MU-4450-1-9001 was entered into between the Superintendent of INDE and the Police Commissioner.

The key elements of this understanding are:

* the deputization of park rangers with federal law enforcement commissions,

* the boundaries that will be covered, and

* other cooperative efforts between the two agencies.

The action is taken pursuant to 16 U.S.C. §§ 1-4 (1988), 16 U.S.C. § 407m (1988) as amended, the Memorandum of Agreement between the City and INDE (CA-SECY-50-02) and the Philadelphia Home Rule Charter, Section 5-202.

United State Postal Service/B. Free Franklin Post Office. By four documents, a Memorandum of Understanding (2/3/75), Amendment to the Memorandum of Understanding (5/1/75), Supplemental Memorandum of Understanding (6/18/75), and Lease Agreement (2/21/75), the Regional Director, Mid-Atlantic Region, National Park Service and the Eastern Region of the United States Postal Service agreed that INDE would provide space for and the United States Postal Service would develop and operate the B. Free Franklin Post Office. The location of the Post Office is Franklin Court, 316 Market Street, 19106. The Postal Service and the NPS are honoring Benjamin Franklin in this way because he was named the first Postmaster General of the United Colonies by the Second Continental Congress in 1775.

B. Free Franklin Post Office receives for delivery first class mail only. There is a postal museum on the second floor and business offices on the third floor. The Post Office has an unique cancellation using a reproduction of Franklin's actual *Franklin* signature cancellation. It is a philatelic center and commemorates historic anniversaries with special cancellations and interpretive materials.

This arrangement is pursuant to provisions of 39 U.S.C. §§§ 401, 404, and 411 (1988) as well as 16 U.S.C. § 407m (1988) as amended.

Vestry Condominium Owners Association, Inc. On July 1, 1991, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) of five years duration, MA-4450-1-9001, was entered into between the Superintendent of INDE and the Association. The purpose of the Agreement was to permit the placement of a heat pump on park land next to Association property at 210 Church Street to facilitate a utility problem. This replaces a Special Use Permit, CX-4450-6-0002 of July 1, 1986 which terminated. It was issued in consultation with Christ Church pursuant to CA-ASFW-50-03 which Agreement encompass the land in question. This action was taken pursuant to 16 U.S.C. § 462h (1988).

Washington Square. On November 25, 1991, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), of indefinite term, MU-SECY-1-9001, was signed between the City of Philadelphia and the Department of the Interior pursuant to the Act of June 28, 1948 and the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935.

Key elements of this understanding are:

* The Secretary agrees to add WS to INDE administratively if and when the terms of the MOU are met,
* The City and the Fairmount Park Commission agrees to turn WS over to INDE by way of an easement when the terms of the MOU are met,
* The City further agrees that, the City will continue to pay for, after the transfer, electricity, natural gas, water and sewer and garbage disposal for WS,
* The Secretary and the City are to choose a third party which will raise approximately $3,500,000 for capital improvements in WS and which will manage the planning and rehabilitation of WS, and
* The Secretary will add WS to INDE when WS is improved to his satisfaction based upon plans which he approves.

COOPERATING ASSOCIATIONS/FRIENDS

Independence Hall Association. This Association, formed in 1942-1943, pre-dates the park. It provided the leadership which generated public interest in and legislation for the creation of INDE. Judge Edwin O. Lewis served as its first Chairman. Judge Lewis is rightly recognized by all as the Father of INDE. He remained the dominant figure in both the creation and the development of the park until his death in 1971. Throughout its existence the Association has had a membership of individuals usually from the legal and business communities who had an affection for the historical resources of INDE. It has a 50 year history of supporting the park politically. There is no formal, current agreement between INDE and the Association. The Independence Hall Association is recognized as a party interested in INDE in the park's enabling legislation, the Act of June 28, 1948.

Eastern National Park and Monument Association(ENP&MA). ENP&MA was formed in 1948 with $147 of capital. The purpose of the Association was to provide a means for parks to sell books, postcards and other items of visitor interest. This activity was authorized by the Act of August 7, 1946. INDE joined ENP&MA in 1951. The early leadership was based in the Regional Office at Richmond, Virginia. The Assistant Superintendent of INDE, Dennis Kurjack served as Executive Secretary of ENP&MA from 1959-1964. It was during that period that the Association moved all of its Central Office functions to Philadelphia using space provided by INDE. ENP&MA moved among various buildings in INDE over the next twenty-five years each time seeking more space. In April, 1988, ENP&MA moved out of INDE to locate in a building it purchased in the Philadelphia suburbs.

In addition to providing a sales function for visitors, ENP&MA returns profits to parks for research, interpretive programs and so forth.

Because ENP&MA now operates in some 114 national parks, it functions under a Memorandum of Agreement between the Director, NPS and ENP&MA most recently issued on January 3, 1990 for five years.

INDE also facilitates the ENP&MA agency function at the United States Mint pursuant to an Interagency Agreement between the National Park Service and the Bureau of the Mint dated May 17,1982 and a Memorandum of Understanding between the Bureau of the Mint and ENP&MA dated June 24, 1982.

Friends of Independence National Historical Park (Friends). The Friends were formed in 1972. They were incorporated in Pennsylvania as a non-profit corporation March 1, 1972. Their purpose is stated as follows:

- Acquisition of works of art, antique furnishings, manuscripts, books and other artifacts of historical importance as well as utilitarian reproduction furniture,

- Sponsorship of an extension of Independence National Historical Park's interpretive programs by means of public lectures, specialized tours, exhibitions, concerts, seminars and conferences related to American culture and to the period and historic events which Independence National Historical Park commemorates, and social and cultural activities which serve to advance such programs.

- Publication and circulation, free to members of the corporation, of a literary periodical the (Independence Gazette) pertaining to the historical period with which Independence National Historical Park is concerned; and engage in other activities related thereto.

- Foster and encourage the conservation, development and interpretation of the historical resources of Independence National Historical Park for the benefit of the public and for posterity.

The Friends have been declared a 509(a)(1) tax exempt organization by the Internal Revenue Service and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

On May 1, 1989, a Memorandum of Agreement, of five years duration, MA-4450-9-8001 was agreed to by the NPS and the Friends pursuant to 16 U.S.C. § 462e (1988) et seq as amended. This action replaced a similar document of September 17, 1972.

The Friends received a Commendation from the Secretary of the Interior in April of 1983 which said, "The Friends are recognized and thanked for their continuing services and support of the mission and goals of Independence National Historical Park."

Independence Hall Preservation Fund. The Fund was founded in 1990. It was incorporated in Pennsylvania as a non-profit (15 PACS 5306) on February 12, 1991. Its purpose is to raise funds for the preservation of the most important historic buildings and resources (Independence Hall and its wings, Congress Hall, Old City Hall, and the Liberty Bell) in INDE.

The Fund has been found to be a 501(c)(3) tax exempt organization by the Internal Revenue Service (EIN 23-2649723).

On January 1, 1991, a Memorandum of Agreement, of five years duration, MA-4450-01-9001, was agreed to by the NPS and the Fund pursuant to 16 U.S.C. § 462e (1988).

CONCESSION CONTRACTS/PERMITS.

The Nilon Corporation has a Concession Contract, CC-INDE 001-86, effective January 1, 1986 for five years (extended by letter), to operate City Tavern as a restaurant pursuant to the contract and 16 U.S.C. § 20 (1988).

The Friends of Independence National Historical Park has a Concession Permit, CP-INDE 002-88, effective January 1, 1988, for three years (extended by letter), to operate the Tea Garden (a kiosk located east of the Second Bank of the United States) for the sale of light refreshments during the summer visitor season pursuant to 16 U.S.C. § 20 (1988) et seq.

GLORIA DEI (OLD SWEDES') CHURCH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE (GLDE)

PRELUDE. GLDE predates INDE as it was created by an Order designating it a national historic site in private ownership on November 17, 1942 in the Federal Register by Notice of 7 Fed. Reg.10,157 (1942). This covered the church only.

LEGISLATION - FEDERAL

Enabling Legislation. By Act of August 21, 1958 (Pub. L. No. 85-709, 72 Stat. 706), Congress authorized the acquisition of land around the church property bounded by Washington Avenue, Christian, Swanson, and Water Streets creating the park as it now exists.

AUTHORITIES AND CEILINGS

Establishment. Not applicable.

Development Cost Limitations. None.

Acreage Limitations. None. Boundary narratively described.

Land Acquisition Cost Ceilings. None.

LEGISLATION - STATE

Jurisdiction. PA Act 72 of May 26, 1988 described in INDE, also, applies to GLDE. See pages 25 and 29.

LEGISLATION - CITY

City Ordinance, Bill No. 2655, approved January 30, 1959, authorizes revision of lines and grades on City Plan No. 238 bounding GLDE.

City Ordinances, Bills numbered 493, 695, 1391, 1014A, 689AA, 1050A, and 692 noted in INDE are, also, applicable to GLDE. See pages 20 and 21.

ADMINISTRATIVE INFLUENCES

Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church. On May 1, 1942 (Note: this predates the arrival of INDE Management by 8 1/2 years), a Memorandum of Agreement, of indefinite term, CA-SECY-42-01, was agreed to by the Department of the Interior and the Corporation of Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. §§ 461-467 (1988)).

Key elements of the Agreement are:

* the Church will preserve, protect, maintain, and restore the Church,

* the Church will not build on its grounds without the approval of the Secretary,

* the Church will confer with the NPS prior to the placement of monuments, markers, tablets, or other memorials,

* the Church will not alter or repair the Church until plans of those actions have been approved by the Secretary,

* the Church will permit the public to visit the Church except such visitation shall not interfere with religious activities,

* the Church may charge a fee to visitors the amount of which shall be mutually agreed to with the NPS,

* the Church will retain such fees for use on the historic site,

* the Department will designate the Church a national historic site,

* the Department will provide a national historic site marker for the Church,

* the Department will provide the Church with technical advice and assistance in the planning and execution of measures to preserve, protect, and restore the Church property within the limits of available appropriations, and

* In its discretion, the Department may expend such funds as may be available to assist the Church in appropriate preservation, protection and restoration of the Church and of it environs.

Other. The issues of jurisdiction and deputization of law information rangers described in INDE are, also, applicable to GLDE. See pages 25 and 29.

THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO NATIONAL MEMORIAL (THKO)

Prelude. When THKO was first proposed as a park it was proposed as a national historic site. In the process of considering the legislative proposal, Congress decided to honor Kosciuszko with a National Memorial as an individual.

LEGISLATION - FEDERAL

Enabling Legislation. By Act of October 21, 1972 (Pub. L. No. 92-524, 86 Stat. 1046) Congress authorized the establishment of THKO.

AUTHORITIES AND CEILINGS

Establishment. Not applicable.

Development Cost Limitations. The Act of October 21, 1972 established a development ceiling of $592,000. The Act of November 10, 1978 (Pub. L. No. 95-625, 92 Stat. 3467) increased the development ceiling from $592,000 to $742,000 for the purpose of permitting funds to be spent on the development of third floor quarters (not yet constructed).
$587,000 has been appropriated through FY 1992 (portion applicable to the legislative development ceiling) leaving an unappropriated limitation remaining of $155,000.

Acreage Limitations. None

Land Acquisition Cost Ceilings. None. The property was donated to the NPS by the Mrs. Paul's Kitchen Corporation at the behest of its President Edward J. Piszek. This corporation has since been acquired by Campbell Soup Company.

Other. A concurrent resolution of October 28, 1977 encourages the marking of sites in the nation associated with Thaddeus Kosciuszko.

LEGISLATION - STATE

Jurisdiction. PA Act of 72 of May 26, 1988, described in INDE, also, applies to THKO. See pages 25 and 29.

LEGISLATION - CITY

City Ordinances, Bills Numbered 493, 695, 1391, 1014A, 689AA, 1050A, and 692, noted in INDE are, also, applicable to THKO. See pages 20 and 21.

ADMINISTRATIVE INFLUENCES. The issues of jurisdiction, law enforcement ranger deputization, and ENP&MA discussed in INDE are, also, applicable to THKO. See pages 25, 29, and 30.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN NATIONAL MEMORIAL (BEFR)

LEGISLATION - FEDERAL

Enabling Legislation. By Joint Resolution of October 25, 1972 (Pub. L. No. 92-551, 86 Stat. 1164), Congress authorized the designation of BEFR. See Appendix G. BEFR is an affiliated area not in federal ownership. NPS involvement with BEFR is specified in a Memorandum of Agreement with the Franklin Institute. See below and Appendix H.

AUTHORITIES AND CEILINGS. Not Applicable.

Postscript. Several times in the last fifteen years, bills have been introduced in Congress to authorize appropriated funds for operating expenses at the Institute in conjunction with BEFR; none have passed. In each instance either the Department of the Interior or the National Park Service has opposed such legislation at least in part because of the legislative history of BEFR which in House Report No.92-1592 of October 12, 1972, stated that the action would be without cost to the federal government.

LEGISLATION - STATE. Not applicable.

LEGISLATION - CITY. Not applicable.

ADMINISTRATIVE INFLUENCES

Franklin Institute. On November 6, 1973, a Memorandum of Agreement, of indefinite term, was signed by Director of the NPS and the President of the Institute, pursuant to the enabling legislation cited above.

* the Institute will preserve BEFR in perpetuity and will consult on major actions affecting BEFR,
* the public will be permitted to visit BEFR without charge at reasonable times,
* the NPS will identify BEFR in its publications,
* INDE will "... make appropriate references to the BEFR in the interpretive and information programs of INDE."
* the Department and the NPS will cooperate in appropriate ways in the preservation and presentation of BEFR.

EDGAR ALLAN POE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE (EDAL)

Prelude. The Poe house, at Seventh Street between Spring Garden and Green Streets, has been preserved primarily because of the efforts of the late Colonel Richard Gimbel who purchased the property through a foundation in 1933. When Gimbel died in 1970, the Richard Gimbel Foundation donated the property to the City of Philadelphia (Free Library of Philadelphia).

For a number of years individual bills in Congress sought to make this property a part of the National Park System without success.

LEGISLATION - FEDERAL

Enabling Legislation. By Act of November 10, 1978 (Pub. L. No. 95-625, 92 Stat. 3498), the "National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978," Title V, Section 503, Congress authorized the establishment of EDAL. See Appendix I.

AUTHORITIES AND CEILINGS

Establishment. The enabling legislation calls for the establishment of the park when appropriate. The City of Philadelphia donated the park to the NPS on March 17, 1980. The Secretary of the Interior established EDAL by notice of establishment in the Federal Register, 45 Fed. Reg. 80-25695 (1980)

Development Cost Limitations. None.

Acreage Limitations. None. There is a narrative description of the park boundary.

Land Acquisition Cost Ceilings. None. The property was donated to the NPS by the City of Philadelphia.

LEGISLATION - STATE

Jurisdiction. PA Act of 72 of May 26, 1988 described in INDE, also, applies to EDAL. See pages 25 and 29.

LEGISLATION - CITY

City Ordinances, Bills Number 493, 695, 1391, 1014A, 689AA, 1050A, and 692, noted in INDE are, also, applicable to EDAL. See pages 20 and 21.

ADMINISTRATIVE INFLUENCES

The issues of jurisdiction, law enforcement ranger deputization, and ENP&MA discussed in INDE are, aslo, applicable to EDAL. See pages 25, 29, and 30.

III. INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

B. Resources

1. Cultural

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK (INDE)

INTANGIBLE CULTURAL RESOURCES

Those who bear equally the burdens of government should equally participate of its benefits.

Thomas Jefferson
Address to Lord Dunmore, 1775

I do believe we shall continue to grow, to multiply, and prosper until we exhibit an association powerful, wise, and happy beyond what has yet been seen by men.

Thomas Jefferson
Letter to John Adams, 1812

All authority belongs to the people.

Thomas Jefferson
Letter to Spencer Roane, 1821

Concepts. The eigthteenth century Founders of the nation dealt with the stuff of philosophy. In the Declaration of Independence the founders spoke of truths, equality, "unalienable" rights, life, liberty, pursuit of happiness, instituting governments, powers from the consent of the governed, rights of the people, safety and happiness, public good, accommodations of people, the rights of representation, the administration of justice, consent, trial by jury, and so forth. In the Constitution of the United States of America, the founders enunciated such ideas as we the people, a more perfect Union, the establishment of justice, insurance of domestic tranquility, provision for the common defence, promotion of the general welfare and securing the blessings of liberty. In the Bill of Rights, the founders stated the principles of freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, the right of public assembly, the right to keep and bear arms to participate in a militia, the right to be secure from unreasonable searches and seizures, the idea of probable cause, double jeopardy, protection from self incrimination, the idea of due process of law, just compensation for the taking of private property, the right to a speedy and public trial, the rule of common law, delegated powers, and so forth.

The Founders developed their concepts of liberty, freedom, democracy, and republicanism from their study of the classical philosophers as well as later European political philosophers. They put their ideas into practice in INDE's historic buildings.

Historical Trends. While INDE's principle significance is associated with political history, there are significant events, people and park resources associated with military, social, cultural, economic, legal, art, architectural, scientific, and church history as well as

the study of material culture, political theory and science, government, and constitutional law.

Throughout the late eighteenth century Philadelphia was the largest, most sophisticated city in the United States. It was the recognized leader in medicine with such institutions as The American Philosophical Society, Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia Dispensary, and Surgeon's Hall active in the advancement of science. Dr. Benjamin Rush pioneered psychiatry and rose to be dean of medicine here before his radical treatment for yellow fever eroded his influence.

Philadelphia was a city of tolerance which encouraged the proliferation of many church denominations and many efforts towards philanthropy, and self-help. The nation's first African-American self-help organization, The Free African Society, formed here the same year the U.S. Constitution was drafted. The cultural diversity and religious toleration gave Philadelphia fertile ground for experimentation and prosperity which peaked during the capital city decade, ending in 1800.

Persons and Events. The story of the founding and growth of the United States in the last half of the eighteenth century includes people of world renown and others barely remembered who participated in great events and achievements.

Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790)

Benjamin Franklin, more that any other of our founding fathers, can be seen today as a modern Renaissance man. We can relate to him because his genius was cloaked in humor and humanity. He thought and acted in a refreshingly open way, eschewing much of the stiff social custom of his day. Because of his everyman qualities it's easy to lose the significance of this remarkable man in the in the appealing style he projected. Franklin, however, gain international fame in his lifetime and with the exception of George Washington was the best known American of his generation.

Franklin never stopped expanding his life. Born into a modest family in Boston, he ran away from an apprenticeship under his older brother, a printer. Arriving in Philadelphia in 1723 at sixteen Franklin pursued the printing trade. Within seven years he had established his own print shop, married and received the appointment as State Printer. Today we have multiple editions of *Poor Richard's Almanac* and numerous

If to be venerated for benevolence, if to be admired for talents, if to be esteemed for patriotism, if to be beloved for philanthropy, can gratify the human mind, you must have the pleasing consolation to know that you have not lived in vain. And I flatter myself that it will not be ranked among the least grateful occurrences of your life to be assured that, so long as I retain my memory, you will be thought on with respect, veneration, and affection by your sincere friend.

George Washington
Letter to Benjamin Franklin
September 23, 1789

If you would not be forgotten, as soon as you are dead and rotten, either write things worth reading, or do things worth the writing.

Benjamin Franklin
Poor Richard's Almanac (1738)

Remember that time is money.

Benjamin Franklin
Advice to a Young Tradesman (1748)

treatises penned by Franklin still in print. By the time of his early retirement at forty-three in 1749 Franklin owned a printing and publishing empire in several states and the West Indies, with numerous newspapers and magazines he had either created or co-financed.

As he secured his material comfort, Franklin's mind ranged in ever widening circles. Science coordinated with practical application drove him to invent, organize and create for the public good. In Philadelphia he began his experiments in electricity in the mid-1740's. From his work the world received the electric storage battery, and certain words he coined --battery, armature, conductor, electrical shock, electrician, electrify and non-conductor-- all which are attributed to Franklin in the *Oxford English Dictionary*. So are the terms positive and negative, plus and minus regarding electrical charges. His experiments with the kite have left the Western world with many Franklin images and led Franklin to invent the lightning rod(1751). International recognition of his achievements began to follow, with honorary degrees and awards from the Royal Society of London, Harvard, Yale and Williams and Mary College, University of St. Andrews, Oxford University and the Royal Academy of Sciences in Paris.

Franklin's curiosity in all things included horticulture. He coaxed botanist John Bartram by sending seeds from Europe, and experimented himself with crop rotation, perhaps introducing gypsum as a fertilizer for the first time in America. From his work he became one of the first advocates of land management to conserve the natural resources for future generations. He studied the Gulf Stream, bird territorial habits and insect communications. The natural world with his laboratory.

Franklin invented and played a new musical instrument, the armonica(1762), made up of different sized glass bowls. Although no longer a viable instrument, it was much admired by Europeans and Mozart and Beethoven composed music for it.

Throughout his life, however, Franklin's instinct steered more toward practical inventions and initiatives. Where he saw a problem he set out to fix it. Thus he designed and gave to the public the Franklin lamp(1757) to light the streets of Philadelphia, the Franklin stove(1740), the first flexible catheter in America(1752) and bifocals (1784). He founded the Library Company of Philadelphia(1731), the nation's first subscription library, the still-prestigious American Philosophical Society (1743) and the first fire fighting and insurance companies in Philadelphia, the Union Fire Company (1736) and Contributionship Fire Insurance(1752). He was instrumental in the founding of the Pennsylvania

Hospital(1751), the first in the colonies, and the College of Philadelphia, later the University of Pennsylvania.

Early in his life Franklin owned and sold slaves but his association with early abolitionists in Philadelphia and London changed him. By the 1750's he was leading the effort of the Episcopal Church's Bray Associates to organize schools for African American children both free and slave. Franklin's travels as deputy Postmaster-General of North America gave him the opportunity to initiate these schools in several states and to spread the word of international effort to help alleviate the plight of the black race. After a long public career, Franklin publically reaffirmed his stand. In 1788 at eighty-two he accepted the invitation to be president of the Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery. As such he signed the Society's memorial to the first U.S. Congress to outlaw slavery in the nation. This his last public act, he coordinated with a letter to the press which capped his journalism career with a biting political essay to underscore the weakness of pro-slavery arguments in Congress.

Franklin also trusted feminine minds. In 1756 he appointed his sister-in-law as the first woman to hold public office in America as Postmistress in Boston. In France representing the American cause during the Revolution he courted the French ladies who modern historians often acknowledge, as Franklin did, were powerful influences on court politics. His genuine charm and gift of flattery went far with French women, but Franklin also had a keen skill at diplomacy on all levels. He is credited with securing the French alliance and pressing and gaining the best terms for the Treaty of Paris.

Franklin's career as a politician and diplomat spanned fifty-two years. Half a century of public service began as clerk of the Pennsylvania Assembly and quickly expanded into other spheres as Deputy Postmaster of Philadelphia, public printer of Maryland (he was already printer for Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey), as a member of city council, the Pennsylvania Assembly, and as a commissioner to the Iroquois Six Nations. By mid-century he had gone inter-colonial as Joint Deputy Postmaster General of North America and representative to the Albany Congress where he proposed the Plan of Union which put in writing one of the first voices for a national view. He helped create that nation as the colonies' representative in England just prior to the Revolution and through his efforts to improve mail communications as the Continental Congress' first appointed Postmaster General(1775).

They that can given up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety.

Benjamin Franklin
Historical Review of Pennsylvania (1759)

A little neglect may breed great mischief ... for want of a nail the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe the horse was lost; and for want of a horse, the rider was lost.

Benjamin Franklin
Poor Richard's Almanac (1758)

Our Constitution is in actual operation; everything appears to promise that it will last; but in this world nothing is certain but death and taxes.

Benjamin Franklin
Letter to M. Leroy (1789)

As a public servant Franklin is best known for his participation in the creation of the Declaration of Independence, the Alliance with France, the Treaty of Paris and the U.S. Constitution. It was his popular public image, his long career of service, his international recognition as a scientist, his multiple contributions as a citizen of the local, state, national and world scene, however, that make his political acts so effective. President Washington visited Franklin on his first day in Philadelphia, the capitol city. Two great men revered then and honored yet today.

Reflect how you are to govern a people who think they ought to be free, and think they are not. Your scheme yields no revenue; it yields nothing but discontent, disorder, disobedience; and such is the state of America, that after wading up to your eyes in blood, you could only end just where you begun; that is, to tax where no revenue is to be found, to - my voices fails me, my inclination indeed carries me to farther - all is confusion beyond it.

Edmund Burke
First Speech on Conciliation with America, American Taxation
(April 19, 1774)

First Continental Congress. Upset with their relationship with the mother country, delegates from the Colonies met in Philadelphia at Carpenters Hall in 1774 for the First Continental Congress. In September and October they debated their rights and grievances. They produced an address to the people of Great Britain, a memorial to the inhabitants of the British colonies, and an Address to the King. They dissolved the Congress on October 26, 1774, having resolved "that another Congress should be held the tenth day of May next., unless the redress of grievances...be obtained before that time.

Second Continental Congress. Relations with the mother country grew worse after the First Continental Congress. On April 19, 1775, the Minute Men fought the British forces at Lexington and Concord. On May 10, 1775, the Second Continental Congress met in the Pennsylvania State House (Independence Hall). Continuing to petition their grievances, a deeply held belief of their legal rights, the Congress also moved to meet British military threats with armed resistance. Moving from protest to resistance, the delegates chose (in June) George Washington as General and Commander in Chief of the Army. Despite the outbreak of warfare, this session of the Continental Congress adjourned on August 1, 1775, without a demand for independence.

If I were an American, as I am an Englishman, while a foreign troop was landed in my country I never would lay down my arms, - never! never! never!

William Pitt
Speech in the House of Commons, November 18, 1777

When the Congress reconvened on September 1, 1775 in the State House, King George III had already issued a proclamation(August 23, 1775) declaring that "open and avowed rebellion" existed in the colonies. This and other actions of the King, as well as the King's inaction in addressing any colonial grievance, and the publication in Philadelphia of Thomas Paine's "Common Sense", caused public sentiment in favor of independence to grow rapidly in 1776. It was a difficult task, however, to overcome the reluctance of the conservative delegates to make an open break.

That these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.

Richard Henry Lee
Resolution moved at the Continental Congress (June 7, 1776; adopted July 2)

Not until June 7, 1776, did Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, acting on instructions from the Virginia Convention, offer a resolution declaring "That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States," and that foreign alliances and a plan of confederation ought to be created. Then, after 2 days of debate, consideration of the resolution was postponed for several weeks. Meanwhile, a committee, composed of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston was named to draft a declaration "setting forth the causes which impelled us to this mighty resolution." On July 2, 1776, Lee's resolution was adopted after a heated debate in which Adams played a dominant role. Two days later, the Congress formalized this act by adopting the Declaration of Independence. On August 2, after it had been engrossed, the document was signed by most members of Congress. These drastic and irrevocable actions, in effect, marked the end of British authority in the American colonies and the birth of the United States of America.

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Abraham Lincoln
Gettysburg Address, November 19, 1863

The Declaration of Independence is one of the greatest statements of the principles of democracy ever penned. Written largely by Thomas Jefferson, it expressed the thoughts and feelings not only of the assembled delegates but also of that part of the American people bent on freedom and independence. These thoughts, expressed in the measured cadence of Jefferson's lines, gave the colonists a creed to be triumphantly established: "That to secure these rights (Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness), Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." Here the continuing principle is now permanently entrenched at the core of American democracy.

I have never had a feeling, politically, that did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence ... I have often inquired of myself what great principle or idea it was that kept this Confederacy so long together. It was not the mere matter of separation of the colonies from the motherland, but that sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty not alone to the people of this country, but hope to all the world, for all future time. It was that which gave promise that in due time the weights would be lifted from the shoulders of all men, and that all should have an equal chance. This is the sentiment embodied in the Declaration of Independence ... I would rather be assassinated on this spot than surrender it.

Abraham Lincoln
Speech, Independence Hall, Philadelphia, (February 22, 1861)

To institute such a government required the agonies of a long, often indecisive and frequently discouraging war. Throughout the many and hard years of the Revolution, the Congress sat in the State House, except for periods of danger such as the occupation of Philadelphia by the British forces from September 1777 to June 1778.

The war was brought to a virtual conclusion at Yorktown, Va, in 1781. When Washington's dispatches reporting this victory were received by the Congress in the State House, on October 24, celebrations and general rejoicing were held throughout Philadelphia. About a week later, Congress was presented with 24 stands of colors captured at Yorktown.

The formation of a confederation for the new nation was an even more difficult task than obtaining agreement to the Declaration of Independence, and

steps to form such a confederation were taken very early in the Revolution. As a matter of fact, only 8 days after the Declaration was adopted, a draft constitution, called the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, was first reported by a committee to the Congress. In spite of the need for unity to meet the enemy's threat, the States were not willing to commit themselves to the various obligations (small though they now seem) required in the proposed confederation. Maryland, in particular, insisted that, as a condition of her acquiescence, certain other States first surrender their claims to western lands. On July 9, 1778, eight States signed the Articles of Confederation in the Pennsylvania State House. Maryland did not accede until 3 years later, after Virginia, Massachusetts, and Connecticut gave up their claims to the region which became known as the Northwest Territory. However, the new Articles of Confederation, giving the revolutionary government constitutional standing, did not begin their short period of effectiveness until March 1, 1781.

This first frame of government did not attempt to form a powerful national government, because of the fear of the power of a strong central authority. Under the Articles of Confederation the States retained almost the power of independent nations. However, the Articles did create a Congress which could consider and legislate matters affecting the Nation as a whole. Although they contained critical weaknesses, they held together the 13 States long enough for responsible leaders to discover the kind of government the United States must have.

A constitution is a thing antecedent to a government, and a government is only the creature of a constitution. The constitution of a country is not the act of its government, but of the people constituting a government.

Thomas Paine
The Rights of Man, I, 1791

The Constitutional Convention. The Federal Constitutional Convention opened in Philadelphia on May 25, 1787, in the same room in the State House where the Declaration of Independence had been adopted. This room permitted the delegates to meet in secret session, which suggests the seriousness the delegates attached to their responsibilities. The Convention, composed of 55 men chosen by the legislatures of twelve (Rhode Island excepted) States, was a small group, but included the best minds in America. As a matter of course, they chose George Washington to be the presiding officer; his endorsement was probably the chief factor in winning acceptance for the Constitution. The leader on the floor, and in some ways the most effective man in the Convention, was James Madison. His efforts were ably seconded by James Wilson, who deserves to be ranked with Madison on the basis of actual influence on the completed Constitution. The aged Benjamin Franklin was the seer of the group; his great service was as peacemaker of the Convention. Gouverneur Morris, brilliant and

As the British Constitution is the most subtle organism which has proceeded from progressive history, so the American Constitution is the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man.

William Gladstone
Kin Beyond the Sea, the
North American Review
September, 1878

coherent debater, was responsible for the very apt wording of the Constitution in its final form. Other important delegates included George Mason, Elbridge Gerry, William Paterson, Charles Pinckney, and Roger Sherman.

In a democracy the people meet and exercise the government in person; in a republic, they assemble and administer it by their representatives and agents. A democracy, consequently, will be confined to a small spot. A republic may be extended over a large region.

James Madison
The Federalist, XIII, 1788

The purpose of the Convention was, as stated in the Preamble to the Constitution, "to form a more perfect Union" among the States, to ensure peace at home, and to provide for defense against foreign enemies. The delegates believed that these objects could best be achieved by establishing a strong national government, but it was soon apparent that serious disagreements existed as to the nature of this proposed new government. Throughout the hot summer months, the delegates labored. The Constitution was not born at once, but developed gradually through debate, interchange of opinion, and careful consideration of problems. Many minds contributed to its final form. A body of compromises, the Constitution created the central government of a land which is both a nation and a confederation of States. It was impossible for the framers to attempt to answer all questions; much was left for future generations to define. As a result, the Constitution has proved to be a most elastic instrument, readily adaptable to meet changing conditions.

We the people of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

On September 17, 1787, 4 months after the Convention had assembled, the finished constitution was signed "By unanimous consent of the States present."

On June 21, 1788, New Hampshire is the ninth state to ratify the document; a new frame of government is born.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. The new federal government first began its work in New York where Federal Hall Memorial National Historic Site is now located; then, in 1790, the government came to Philadelphia. The move to Philadelphia resulted from a compromise known as the Residence Act, approved July 16, 1790. This act directed that the permanent capital was to be situated on the Potomac, but it also stipulated that the temporary seat of government was to be in Philadelphia for 10 years.

Article II.

Section 1. (1) The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America ...

(8) Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation: - "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

The Presidency. George Washington, the first president under the United States Constitution took the oath of office in New York and moved to Philadelphia in December, 1790. He served two terms giving up the presidency to John Adams in 1797. During his eight years he established many of the precedents for the position. Washington set the precedent of serving two terms--a tradition unbroken until 1940. He instituted the custom of bringing together his department heads into a cabinet.

Section 2. (1) The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices .... and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law; but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

...

Section 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

He commanded respect for the office as distinct from respect for the individual. The first ten Amendments to the new Constitution - the Bill of Rights - were added during Washington's administration. Three new states, Vermont, Kentucky, and Tennessee were added to the Union in the Washington years.

John Adams, the second president served from 1797 to 1801. His administration was fraught with adversity. The undeclared naval war with France, the Fries Rebellion, and the passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts brought tribulation to Adams' term. He was defeated for re-election in 1801. His Vice President, Thomas Jefferson was elected to succeed him in a close election that had to be decided by the House of Representatives.

The Supreme Court. When the Federal Government came to Philadelphia, the Supreme Court of the United States met first in the Pennsylvania Supreme Court Chamber in the State House. After August 1, 1791, the Supreme Court generally occupied the Mayor's Court, the large room at the south end of the first floor, in the new City Hall. It is possible that the corresponding room on the second floor was also used on occasions by the high tribunal. During its occupancy of the building, the Supreme Court was first presided over by John Jay, who was succeeded in turn as Chief Justice by John Rutledge and Oliver Ellsworth. Here the court began its active work, thereby laying the foundation for the development of the Judicial Branch of the Federal Government.

The United States Congress. When the third session of the First Congress opened its proceedings in Congress Hall on December 6, 1790, the 65 representatives and 26 senators faced a number of very formidable tasks: "to complete the System of Finance; and...give Stability and Efficacy to the Government and shape its future Progress and Operations."

The most pressing problem was legislating sound, workable financial measures. The task of formulating them fell to Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton, who, although only 34 years old, possessed maturity of judgment, administrative ability, and an unrivaled understanding of finance and banking.

The first taxes had been raised before Congress arrived in Philadelphia. As the next step, Hamilton now submitted to Congress a plan to establish the Bank of the United States, privately capitalized but public in character. As depository for the Government's funds, collector of taxes, and issuer of bank notes, it offered a means to control the activities of State banks and give

Article I.

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 5. (1) Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

(2) Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

...

Section 8. (1) The Congress shall have the Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; (2) To borrow Money on the credit of the United States; (3) To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes:

the Nation a stable currency and bank credit. Congress heatedly debated the chartering of the Bank, and deep divisions developed among the members. The opposition, coming largely from the Southern members and led by James Madison of Virginia, argued that there was no authorization, either expressed or implied, for it in the Constitution. Nevertheless, both houses of Congress passed the bill. President Washington hesitated to sign it but was finally persuaded to do so by Hamilton's argument for a broad interpretation of the Constitution. For the next 20 years, the Bank of the United States successfully provided the Nation with a medium of exchange and bank credit and gave the economy the regulator it needed.

The success of Hamilton's financial plans required the tapping of other sources of revenue. Rather than impose direct taxes, Hamilton favored the enactment of an excise tax on foreign and domestically manufactured liquor. Despite strong opposition, the bill passed the House. The Senate approved it only after Hamilton gathered his supporters around him and personally sat behind locked committee room doors with Robert Morris and the committee. The bill's unpopularity in grain-producing areas was clearly demonstrated in 1794, when the so-called "Whiskey Rebellion" erupted in western Pennsylvania and threatened to spread throughout the West. But the Federal Government quickly and easily put it down.

To further implement Hamilton's financial program, Congress adopted in April 1792 his recommendation for the establishment of a Federal Mint to provide the Nation with an adequate coinage.

By the end of 1792, in large part due to Hamilton's work, the problem of the debt had been settled, a revenue system set up, and the credit of the Federal Government established both at home and abroad. As Senator Rufus King reported:

> "Our commerce & navigation continue to increase....the sound state of public credit and the Establishment of Banks have already given aids to commerce, and will soon afford assistance to manufacturing & agriculture...."

While governmental systems were being tested and strengthened, Congress took the first step in enlarging the Federal Union. On February 18, 1791, Vermont was admitted "as a new and entire member of the United States of America," with complete equality in all things with the Thirteen Original States. In 1792, Kentucky, formerly part of the State of Virginia, was

...

(14) To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

...

(18) To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

...

Section 9. ... (7) No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law, and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

...

admitted as the 15th State; and in 1796, Tennessee became the 16th.

Thus did Congress carry into effect the significant national policy set forth in the Northwest Ordinance of 1787. While the issue of citizenship was under consideration, Congress received the welcome news that the first 10 amendments to the Constitution had been ratified by the States in December, 1791. These guaranteed to the people such fundamental rights as freedom of speech, press, religion, and assembly. With this, the Bill of Rights, as these amendments were known, became an official part of the basic law of the Nation.

During the years in Philadelphia, Congress' particular role in governing the Nation--its powers, prerogatives, and procedures--became established. A struggle for power between the legislative and executive branches marked the period. Presidents Washington and Adams generally refrained from exerting direct influence upon legislative proceedings, and the relations of Chief Executive with the legislature mainly consisted of sending messages and complying with reasonable requests for help and information. Secretary of the Treasury Hamilton, however, did attempt to influence Congress when it considered fiscal and monetary matters; he even arranged committee memberships and personally attended committee meetings. For its part, Congress investigated the executive branch and its expenditure of funds and sought to share in the making of policy. It tested its possible role in the treaty-making process during the Jay Treaty debate.

The committee system developed quickly in Congress. In each house, committees were established to prepare and draft bills, and conference committees of members from both houses met to resolve differences. The first Congressional investigating committee was set up in 1792 to look into the disastrous defeat of Gen. Arthur St. Clair's army by Indians on the frontier.

The work of committees was essential to the efficient operation of the legislative process. Thus the two Senate committee rooms and the conference room of the second floor of Congress Hall were the scenes of important legislative deliberations that proved vital in the molding of the new Nation. Committee work consumed much of the Congressmen's time and energy, with meetings being held in the mornings before the regular sessions, again in the evenings, and on Saturdays.

On March 4, 1793, a great crowd--officers of the Government, members of Congress, foreign ministers, and a number of private citizens--gathered in the Senate

Chamber and along the second-floor hallway to see George Washington sworn in for his second term as President. Amid a solemn hush, Washington entered the room, and delivered an inaugural address, the brevity of which set a standard not always followed by his successors. Washington then took the oath of office and returned to his residence. During the Congressional recess that followed Washington's inauguration, foreign affairs took on great importance. The French Revolution had reached its violent climax, watched with mixed feelings by the American public. War had broken out between France and Great Britain, and the United States found itself in a delicate position vis-a-vis the contending parties: one a close and valuable ally in the fight for independence, the other a nation whose powerful navy controlled the high seas and with whom America had a flourishing trade. In the spring of 1793 Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality declaring the United States "friendly and impartial toward the belligerent Powers" and prohibiting American citizens from "aiding or abetting hostilities."

By the time Congress reconvened on December 3, 1793, to hear Washington's fifth annual address to the joint houses, events threatened to drag the United States into the European conflict.
Washington devoted most of his fifth annual address to foreign affairs and to explaining the Neutrality Proclamation, which he had issued without Congressional support or debate.

Late in 1793, as he prepared to resign as Secretary of State, Jefferson submitted to Congress a "Report on the Privileges and Restrictions on the Commerce of the United States in Foreign Countries," seeking to tie American trade and foreign policy to France. In support of this, Madison introduced into Congress in January 1794 a series of "Commercial Propositions" aimed directly at attacking England where she was most vulnerable, "in her Commerce & Manufactures," so that she would treat the United States with "justice" and "proper respect." The floor of Congress now became the battleground of the two opposing factions: The Republicans, who were pro-French, and the Federalists, pro English.

Despite Washington's Neutrality Proclamation, the British government treated the United States almost as though she were a belligerent power.

To prevent war, Washington in the spring of 1794 sent Chief Justice John Jay to England as minister plenipotentiary to secure, among other things, the cession of the British forts on the American frontier, reparation for losses sustained by the seizure of

American ships, and a commercial treaty with Great Britain. Jay was surprised to find the British very cordial and eager to settle the dispute, but only if His Majesty's government believed the United States was and intended to remain truly neutral in the war with France.

For months Congress and the Nation anxiously awaited news of Jay's mission and the text of the treaty. When the treaty arrived, Washington called the Senate into special session to ratify it. The Senate was divided sharply in its debate over the treaty's provisions. Jay had gotten the British to agree to a commercial treaty giving the United States a most-favored nation status, to evacuate the Northwest forts by 1796, and to allow joint commissions to settle questions of reparations and other disputes. What Jay had failed to get, however, was Britain's agreement to uphold America's neutral rights under international law—an omission that angered Republicans and which would later lead to a serious crisis with France.

On June 24, 1795, with Vice President Adams presiding, the Federalist-dominated Senate passed the treaty by a vote of 20 to 10—exactly the two-thirds majority required by the Constitution. Publication of the text of the treaty aroused throughout the Nation a cry, described by the President, "like that against a mad dog." At first Washington was uncertain whether to approve the treaty, but fearing a growing French influence in the Nation and feeling that accord with England rather than war was in the best interests of the people, he signed it.

The prospects for peace were brighter as President Washington addressed the Fourth Congress when it convened in December 1795. Thomas Pinckney had negotiated a treaty with Spain which the Senate quickly and unanimously approved. Unlike the Jay Treaty, the Pinckney Treaty was highly favorable to the United States, granting American citizens the long-sought right of unrestricted use of the Mississippi River. When the United States agreed to pay a yearly tribute to the Dey of Algiers, peace with the Barbary pirates was achieved. Gen. Anthony Wayne paved the way for peace on the frontier by signing a treaty with the Indians of the Northwest Territory clearing the Government title to additional Western territories acquired by the 1783 treaty with England. This led Congress to enact the significant Land Act of 1796, which encouraged settlement and aided the rapid expansion of the West.

The Jay Treaty, however, continued to divide Congress and the Nation. Washington officially promulgated the treaty on February 19, 1796, and the Republicans in the

House of Representatives immediately launched their final campaign against it. The House passed a resolution asking Washington to submit to them all of the papers relating to the treaty. He refused, arguing that the Constitution had not included the House in the treaty-making procedure. For the next two months the House debated an appropriation bill upon which the execution of the treaty depended.

The debate involved not only the treaty itself, but the question of the constitutional relationship of the Legislature with the Chief Executive. The rights of the House were asserted in resolutions written by Madison and introduced by North Carolina Representative Thomas Blount and which passed the house by a sizable majority vote. As Congressional debate continued, public sentiment changed dramatically in favor of the treaty, and petitions urging passage of the bill implementing it flooded Congress.

On April 28, when partisan feelings were at their strongest, Federalist Fisher Ames of Massachusetts took the floor. Frail and sickly, Ames spoke so faintly that he could barely be heard. Yet he delivered one of the most moving speeches ever heard in the House of Representatives to an audience that included members of the Senate, Justices of the Supreme Courts, and even Vice President John Adams. Ames spoke for more than an hour, pointing out the benefits the United States would gain from the treaty and predicting dire, consequences should the House reject it. There is some question whether Ames' speech changed any votes, but when he had finished, noted John Adams, there was hardly a dry eye in the chamber, "except some of the jackasses who had occasioned the necessity of the oratory."

The next day the bill was voted upon in the Committee of the Whole. The result was a tie, 49 to 49. The chairman, House Speaker and Republican Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, cast the deciding vote--with the Federalists for the bill. The treaty was safe, and "Peace & tranquility" now succeeded the months of "noisy Debate" in the halls of Congress.

While the "Spirit of Faction" subsided, Republicans continued to condemn Jay's Treaty as a sacrifice of American rights and honor. The partisan division in Congress was soon deepened by a worsening of Franco-American relations, brought about when France, angered not only by the ratification of Jay's Treaty but by the election that same year of John Adams to the Presidency, embarked upon a policy of seizing American shipping. President Adams sent Elbridge Gerry, John Marshall, and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney to France to smooth matters.

The envoys' dispatches recording in detail their experiences with the French Directory, including blatant attempts to extort large sums of money from the United States as the basis for any negotiations, reached America in the spring of 1798 and were sent to Congress by the President. (This came to be known as the XYZ Affair because those letters were substituted for the names of the Frenchmen who dealt with the American commissioners.) The American public was outraged: "Millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute" became the rallying cry of the day . Expecting the French to declare war, President Adams advocated a policy of armed neutrality. Congress responded by creating the Navy Department as a new executive department with full Cabinet status. The Senate confirmed President Adams' nomination of Benjamin Stoddert as the first Secretary of the Navy. Three new and powerful frigates were added to the American navy and the Marine Corps was revived. Money for arms and harbor fortifications was appropriated, and the army was enlarged.

And even should the cloud of barbarism and despotism again obscure the science and libraries of Europe, this country remains to preserve and restore light and liberty to them. In short, the flames kindled on the 4th of July, 1776, have spread over too much of the globe to be extinguished by the feeble engines of despotism; on the contrary, they will consume these engines and all who work them.

Thomas Jefferson
Letter to John Adams
(September 12, 1821)

Domestically, the threat of war with France caused the Federalists in Congress, now holding a strong majority, to pass the Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798. Ostensibly these measures were aimed at newly arrived political refugees and immigrants. They were really designed to keep Jeffersonian Republicans in line. The laws increased the residency requirements for citizenship, gave the President the power to expel foreigners, and imposed limitations on freedom of speech and press, with fines and imprisonment the penalties for writing, publishing, or speaking anything of a "false, scandalous and malicious" nature against the Government or any of its officers.

Two States, Virginia and Kentucky, passed resolves (secretly written by Madison and Jefferson, respectively) questioning the constitutionality of what many were denouncing as "the most diabolical laws that were ever attempted to be imposed on a free and enlightened people." The controversy over the Alien and Sedition Acts undermined the Federalists' hold on the government, led to the election of Jefferson to the presidency in 1800, and brought about Republican control of Congress.

In December 1799 the first session of the Sixth Congress convened; its time in Philadelphia was drawing to a close. On December 18, John Marshall with "a voice that bespoke the anguish of his mind, and a countenance expressive of the deepest regret," informed the House that George Washington was dead. The next day he said: "Our WASHINGTON is no more! The Hero, the Sage, and the Patriot of America--the man on whom in times of danger every eye was turned and all hopes were placed--lives now only in his own great actions, and in the hearts of an affectionate and afflicted people." Then in words written by Henry Lee, Marshall voiced "the universal grief" at the "loss of a citizen, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Congress paid its final tribute to Washington a week later. Both the Senate and House chambers were draped in black, and "in front of the Speakers chair (was placed) a coffin covered with a black pall, bearing a military hat & sword." Finally, Congress voted to name the new Federal Capital for Washington, ordered that a fitting monument to him be erected there, and named his birthday a national holiday.

As Congress was winding up its business in Philadelphia, the Federalists warded off two attempts by the Republicans to repeal the Alien and Sedition Acts. On May 14, 1800, Congress adjourned, and the focus of national politics shifted to the swamps along the Potomac River where the new Capitol was being built. Philadelphia, no longer either the State or Federal capital, slipped quietly into the 19th century.

(Note: This narrative history is principally excerpted quotations from several INDE interpretive publications).

TANGIBLE CULTURAL RESOURCES

Historic Buildings. INDE has 41 historic buildings; some are associated with great events, some illustrate the social and cultural life of eighteenth Philadelphia, some are associated with prominent individuals, others add to the historic scene, and a few considered to be architectural masterpieces. Many are original - restored; a few are reconstructions. In these buildings a nation was born.

Following is a listing of INDE's historic buildings:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS SUMMARY

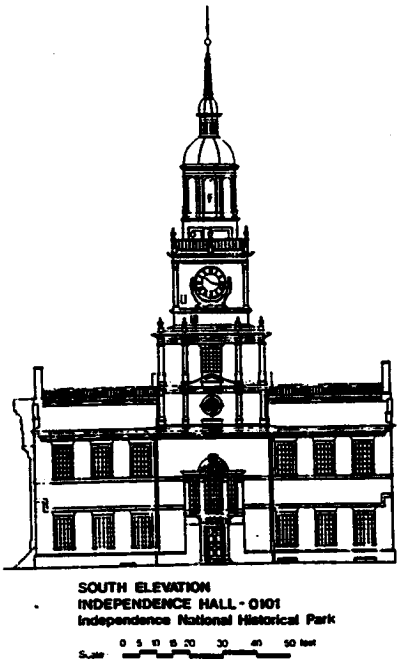
1.	Independence Hall	(0101)	Chestnut, between Fifth and Sixth Streets
2.	West Wing of Independence Hall	(0104)	Chestnut, between Fifth and Sixth Streets
3.	East Wing of Independence Hall	(0105)	Chestnut, between Fifth and Sixth Streets
4.	Congress Hall	(0102)	Sixth and Chestnut Streets
5.	Old City Hall	(0103)	Fifth and Chestnut Streets
6.	Second Bank of the United States	(0201)	420 Chestnut Street
7.	First Bank of the United States	(0301)	120 S. Third Street
8.	Army-Navy Museum (Pemberton House)	(0302)	318 Chestnut Street
9.	Marine Corps Museum (New Hall)	(0303)	322 Chestnut Street
10.	Todd House	(0305)	343 Walnut Street
11.	339-341 Walnut Street	(0306)	
	Marshall House		339 Walnut Street
	Hibbard - Griffiths House		341 Walnut Street
12.	Horticultural Society Building	(0307)	325 Walnut Street
	(Fling House)		(319-321 Walnut Street)
	(Kidd House)		(323 Walnut Street)
	(Kidd House)		(325 Walnut Street)
13.	Park Headquarters	(0308)	313 Walnut Street
	(Yoh Building)		(311-313 Walnut Street)
	(McIlvanie House)		(315-317 Walnut Street)
14.	Bishop White House	(0309)	309 Walnut Street
15.	Merchants Exchange	(0602)	143 S. Third Street
16.	City Tavern		
	City Tavern	(0603)	Second and Walnut Streets
	City Tavern Necessary	(0604)	
17.	Market Street Houses		
	314 Market Street House	(0702)	
	316 Market Street House	(0703)	
	318 Market Street House	(0704)	
	320 Market Street House	(0705)	
	322 Market Street House	(0706)	

18.	Declaration House (Graff House)	(0801)	Seventh and Market Streets
19.	Deshler-Morris House	(1001)	5442 Germantown Avenue 19144
20.	Bringhurst House	(1002)	5448 Germantown Avenue 19144
21.	Quadriplex		230-232 Leithgow St., 413-415 Locust Streets
	230 Leithgow Street	(1301)	
	232 Leithgow Street	(1302)	
	413 Locust Street	(1303)	
	415 Locust Street	(1304)	
22.	421 Locust Street House	(1305)	
23.	423 Locust Street House	(1306)	
24.	Pump Station	(1321)	Old Stable and Carriage House Ruin
25.	408 Locust Street House	(1401)	
26.	410 Locust Street House	(1402)	
27.	Free Quaker Meeting House	(1601)	
28.	Bond House	(1901)	129 S. Second Street

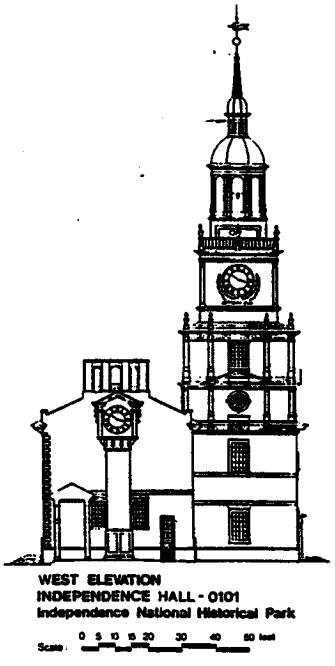
As can be seen from the above list it is possible to count less than 41 historic buildings depending on how several groups of buildings are counted. Further, there are 4 historic buildings in non-federal ownership but which are associated with the park. These are: Carpenters' Hall(0304), St. Joseph's Church(0401), St. George's Church(0501), and Christ Church(1201). Also, the Bond House(1901) number 28 on the above list does not require federal funding during the period of its lease as a bed-breakfast.

A more complete description of these historic buildings follows:

HISTORIC BUILDINGS INVENTORY



SOUTH ELEVATION
INDEPENDENCE HALL - 0101
Independence National Historical Park

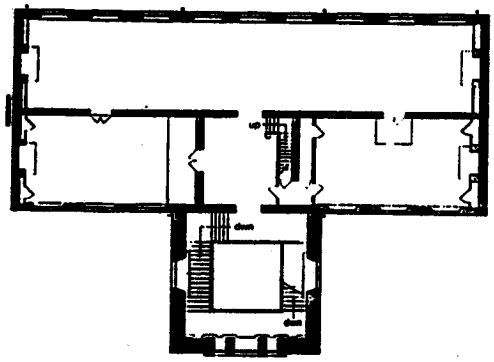


WEST ELEVATION
INDEPENDENCE HALL - 0101
Independence National Historical Park

1. **Independence Hall** (0101,0104,0105)

Physical Description: the main building is two and a half stories plus a tower; the architectural style is Early Georgian; the architect was Hamilton/Woolley (the 1828 tower was designed by Strickland); it was built between 1732 and 1757; it was restored (last major) between 1960-1972; the Management Category for level of preservation, retention or removal is A - must be preserved and maintained; the principal construction material is brick; the principal roofing material is red cedar wood shingle (31 inch); the square footage is 22,294.

Each Wing building is two stories; the architectural style is Early Georgian; the architect is T. Mellon Rogers; they were built about 1898 replacing earlier buildings - the earliest of which dated to the main building; they were restored (last major) between 1960-1972; the Management Category for level of preservation, retention or removal is A - must be preserved and maintained; the principal construction material is brick; the principal roofing material is



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
INDEPENDENCE HALL - 0101

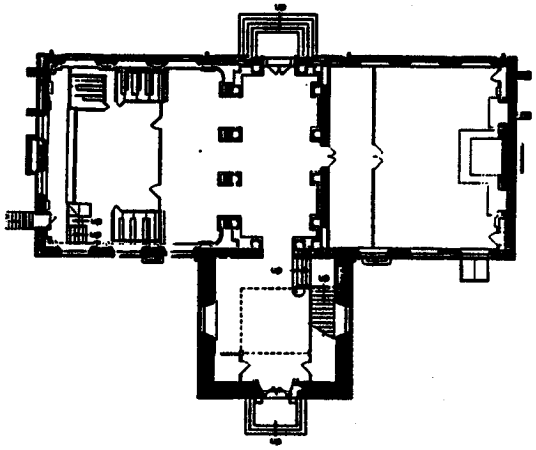
red cedar wood shingle; the square footage of each is 7,635.

Historic Association: built as the Pennsylvania State House (Pennsylvania Colonial Capital building); Site of the Colonial Governors Council; Colonial Court; Colonial legislature; Arms storage for Revolutionary War Committee; meeting place where Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, and Constitution of the United States of America were debated and approved, and it was the Pennsylvania Commonwealth Capitol building.

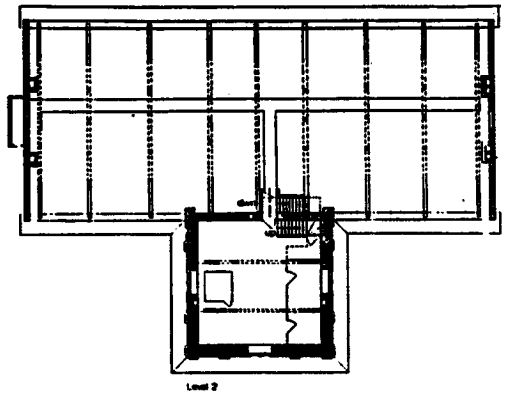
Use: historically refurnished for visitor use.

Recognition: a World Heritage Site. Also, see page 6.

Identification: is on the List of Classified Structures (LCS) with LCS#00775.

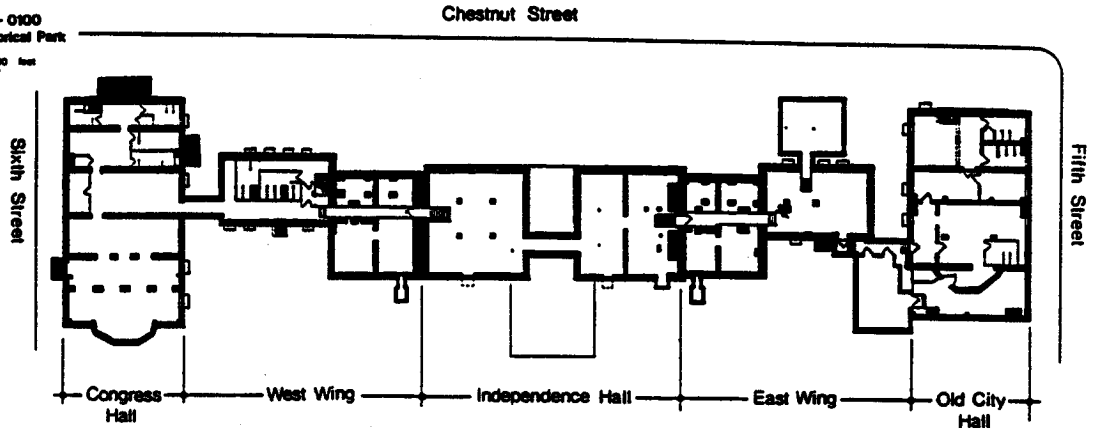


FIRST FLOOR PLAN
INDEPENDENCE HALL - 0101



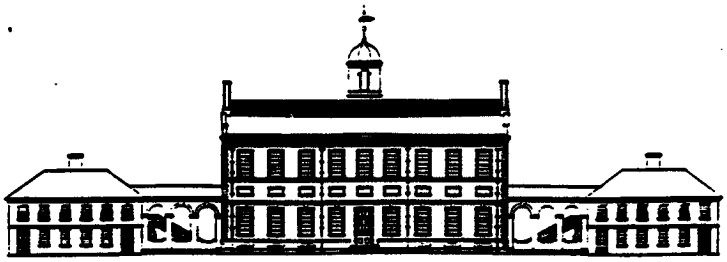
ATTIC PLAN
INDEPENDENCE HALL - 0101
Independence National Historical Park

CELLAR PLAN
INDEPENDENCE SQUARE - 0100
Independence National Historical Park

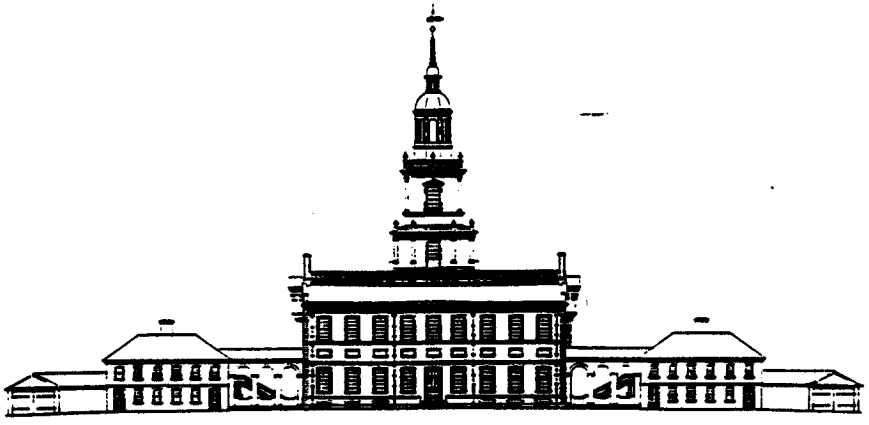


Two Centuries of

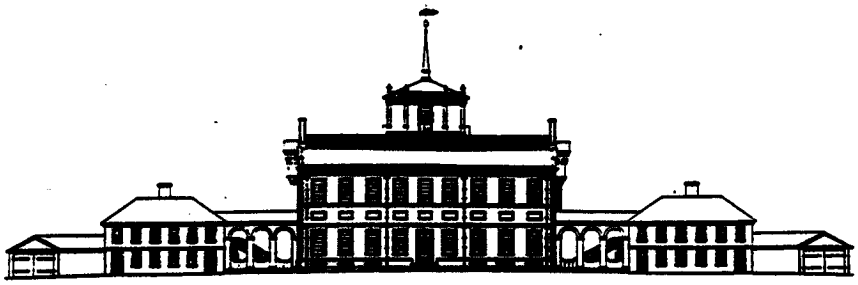
Independence Hall



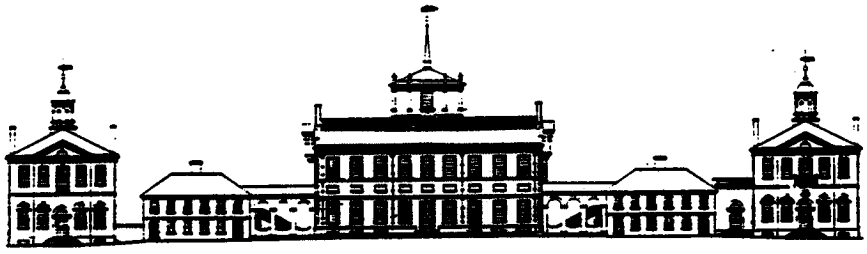
The State House as first completed with its flanking arcades and wing buildings in 1735. An octagonal cupola stood on the main building roof; the tower and steeple were to be added twenty years later. Lead by Speaker of the Assembly Andrew Hamilton, a committee of the Pennsylvania Assembly determined the plan layout and degree of architectural sophistication of the elevations. Master Carpenter Edmond Woolley and his partner Ebenezer Tomlinson supplied the technical details needed in building the structure.



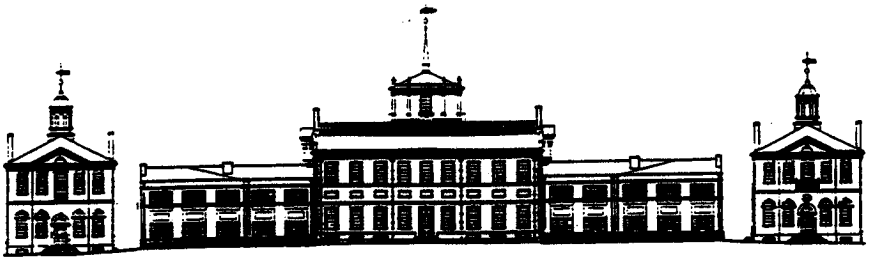
The State House, about 1776, with wing buildings adjoined by wooden sheds. These were used during the Revolutionary War to store ammunition and, perhaps, to shelter Indian delegations at various times. The wings were used as office space and, in part, even as living quarters for the doorkeeper and his family.



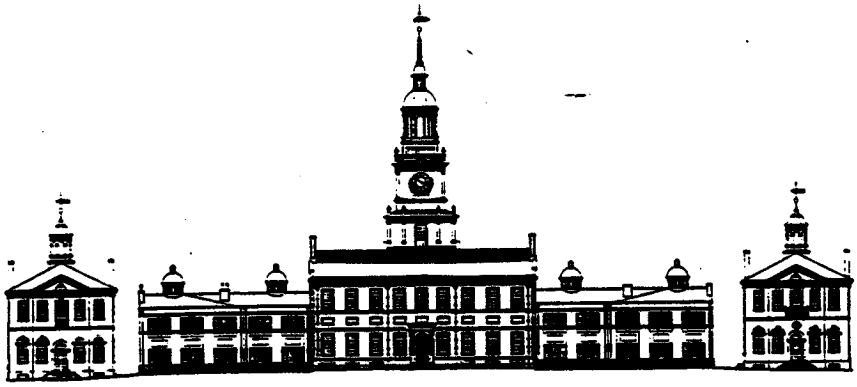
By 1773, the steeple had rotted to a dangerous extent. It had become so weak that ringing of the bell was avoided for fear of toppling the steeple. Though the Pennsylvania Assembly had long intended to remove this badly decayed structure, it was not done till 1781 - the year of the British surrender at Yorktown, Va. After the steeple was removed, the brick tower was covered with a hipped roof, shown here, and the bell hung just below it.



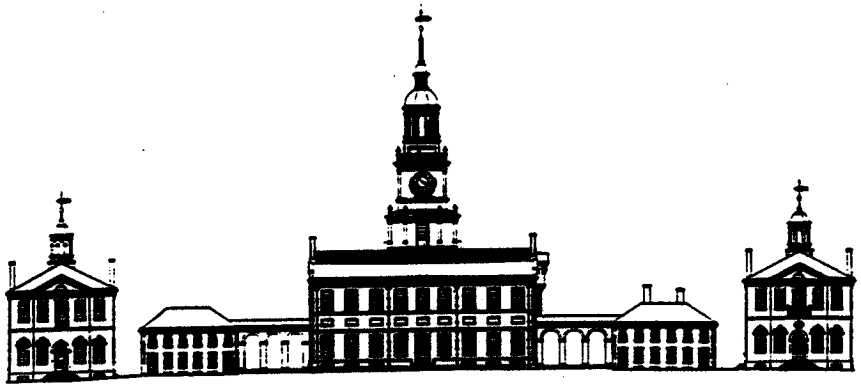
The wooden sheds were removed some time after 1787 to make way for the City Hall on the east (left) and County Courthouse on the west (right). Begun in 1790 and in 1787 and completed in 1791 and 1789, respectively, these buildings fulfilled the original plan of a city governmental center as conceived by Andrew Hamilton. With the establishment of the temporary Federal capital in Philadelphia, from 1790 to 1800, City Hall became the seat of U.S. Supreme Court and the County Courthouse became Congress Hall.



In 1812, the Pennsylvania Legislature permitted the City and County of Philadelphia, which occupied the State House after the Federal and State capitals moved from Philadelphia to pull down the east and west wings and erect in their places "modern" office buildings, designed by the architect Robert Mills. These buildings were used for the purposes of municipal administration and storing records. Because of the burden on public funds, the State House was dangerously close to being torn down at this time. It was spared that fate when the City bought the group of buildings and the square from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1818 for $70,000.



Lafayette's visit, in 1824, started a move to lift the State House from neglect and direct attention to it as a shrine. In line with this new attitude, attempts were made to restore the building to its original appearance. The first important step in this direction was the restoration of a steeple to the building. William Strickland, the famous American architect, designed a new one which was constructed in 1828; it was not an exact replica, but followed the general design of its predecessor removed in 1781. The principal deviations were the installation of a clock in the steeple and the use of more ornamentation.



Although various alterations were made to the Interior of the State House - by now, generally called Independence Hall - in the mid-nineteenth century, appreciable exterior changes, were not made till just before 1900. Between 1896 and 1898, as part of the City's general program for the restoration of Independence Square to its appearance during the Revolution, the Mills buildings were replaced by wings and arcades which resembled those of the 18th century. The buildings have retained this appearance to the present day.

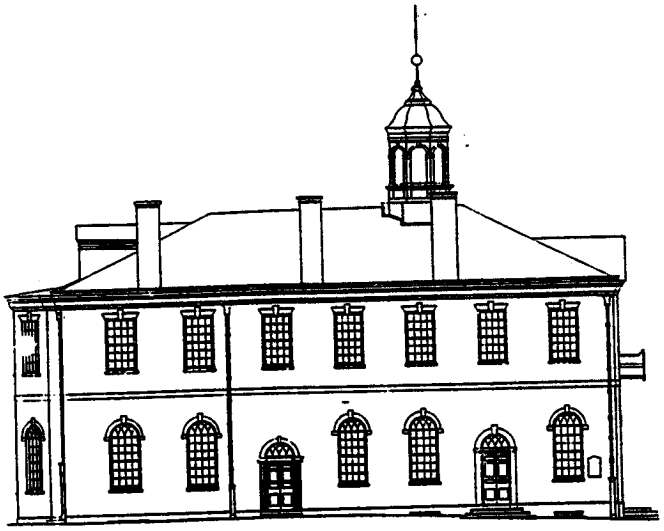
2. Congress Hall (0102)

Physical Description: Two and a half stories; the architectural style is Federal; the architect is unknown; it was built in 1787 and modified in 1793; it was restored (last major) in 1960-1972; the Management Category for level of preservation, retention or removal is A - must be preserved and maintained; the principal construction material is brick with stone trim; the principal roofing material is red cedar wood shingle; the square footage is 17,182.

Historical Associations: County Courthouse; home of the first six Congresses of the United States from 1790-1800; location of the adoption of the Bill of Rights; place of the peaceful transfer of power between Washington and Adams; three new states admitted to Union here.

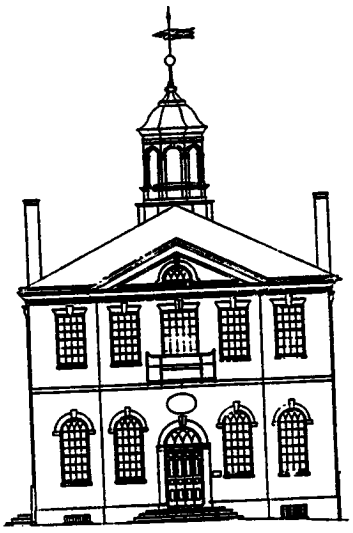
Use: historically refurnished for visitor use.

Identification: is on the List of Classified Structures (LCS) with LCS#00776.



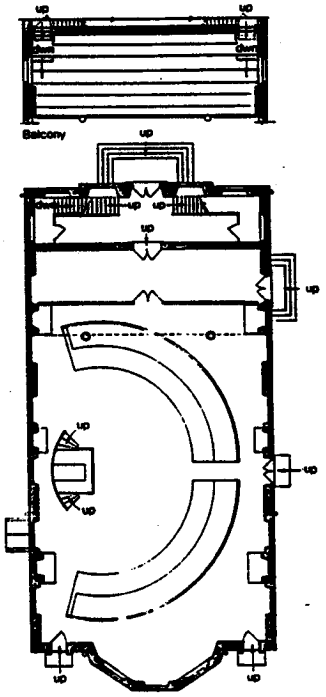
EAST ELEVATION
CONGRESS HALL - 0102
Independence National Historical Park

Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 feet



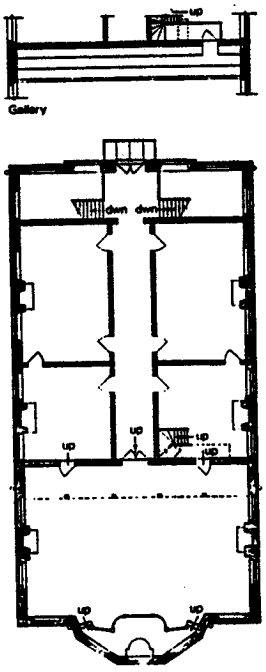
NORTH ELEVATION
CONGRESS HALL - 0102
Independence National Historical Park

Scale 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 feet



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
CONGRESS HALL - 0102
Independence National Historical Park

Scale 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 feet



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
CONGRESS HALL - 0102
Independence National Historical Park

Scale 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 feet

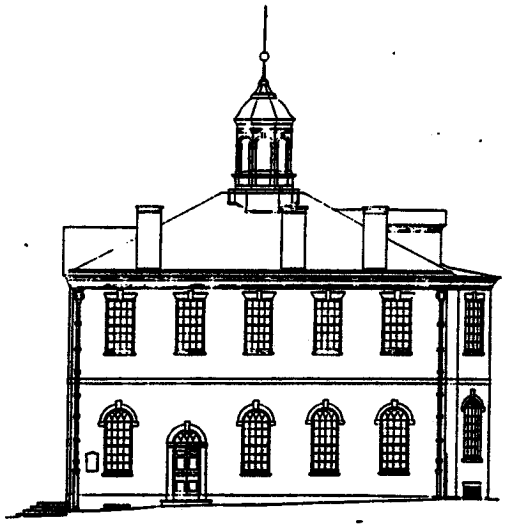
3. Old City Hall (0103)

Physical Description: Two and a half stories; the architectural style is Federal; the architect is unknown; it was built in 1790-1791; it was restored (last major) in 1960-1972; the Management Category for level of preservation, retention, or removal is A - must be preserved and maintained; the principal construction material is brick with stone trim; the principal roofing material is red cedar wood shingle; the square footage is 12,256.

Historical Associations: City Hall; Mayor's Office, City Court; home of the United States Supreme Court from 1791-1800; federal district and circuit courts.

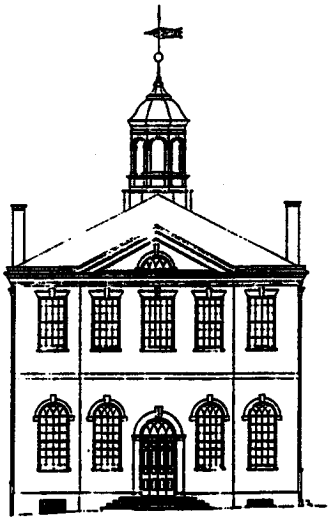
Use: historically refurnished for visitor use.

Identification: is on the List of Classified Structures (LCS) with LCS#00777.



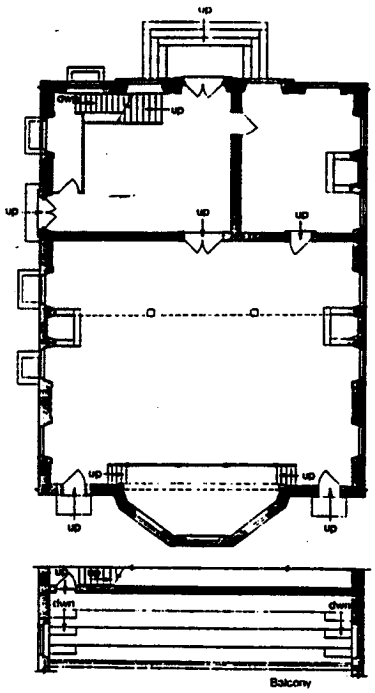
WEST ELEVATION
OLD CITY HALL-0103
Independence National Historical Park

Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 feet



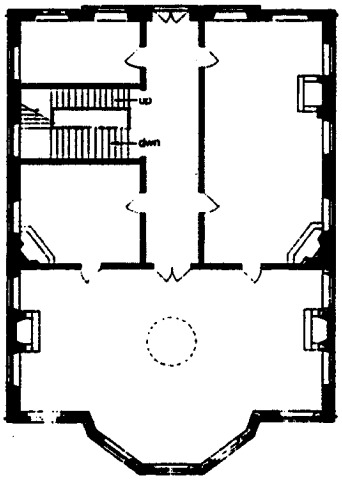
NORTH ELEVATION
OLD CITY HALL-0103
Independence National Historical Park

Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 feet



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
OLD CITY HALL-0103
Independence National Historical Park

Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 feet



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
OLD CITY HALL-0103
Independence National Historical Park

Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 feet

4. Second Bank of the United States (0201)

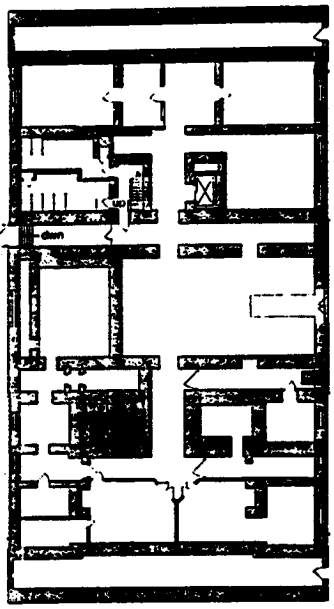
Physical Description: Two and a half stories, the architectural style is Greek Revival; the architect was William Strickland; it was built between 1819-1824; it was restored (last major) between 1960-1972; the Management Category for its level of preservation, retention, or removal is A - must be preserved and maintained; the principal construction material is Pennsylvania blue marble; the principal roofing material is copper; the square footage is 51,209.

Historical Associations: monetary system of the federal government, 1824-36,; Bank War between President Andrew Jackson and Bank President Nicholas Biddle; Congress allowed Bank's charter to expire. Custom House from 1841-1934.

Use: the first floor is adapted as a portrait gallery; the second floor is used for museum storage, office and special exhibit space.

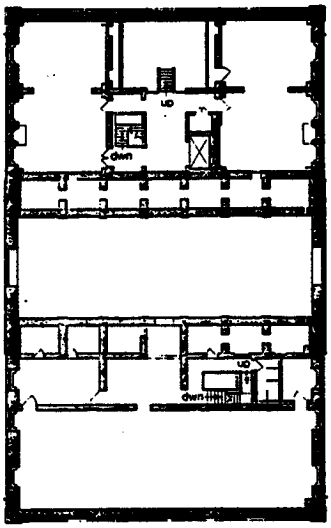
Recognition: a National Historic Landmark. Also, see page 6.

Identification: is on the List of Classified Structures (LCS) with LCS#00772.



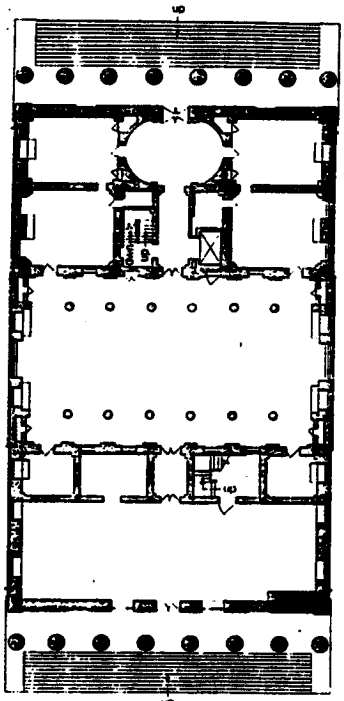
CELLAR PLAN
SECOND BANK - 0201
Independence National Historical Park

Scale: 0 10 20 30 40 50 feet



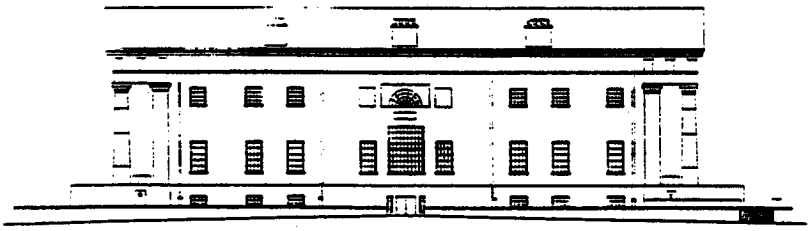
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SECOND BANK - 0201
Independence National Historical Park

Scale: 0 10 20 30 40 50 feet



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SECOND BANK - 0201
Independence National Historical Park

Scale: 0 10 20 30 40 50 feet



EAST ELEVATION
SECOND BANK - 0201
Independence National Historical Park

Scale: 0 10 20 30 40 feet

5. First Bank of the United States (0301)

Physical Description: Three stories, the architectural style is Federal; the architect was William Blodget; it was built between 1795-1797; it was restored (last major) between 1960-1972; the Management Category for its level of preservation, retention, or removal is A - must be preserved and maintained; the principal construction material is Pennsylvania blue marble and brick; the principal roofing material is copper; the square footage is 21,362.

Historical Associations: created by Congressional charter at the urging of Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton, was the home of the "government's banker," until 1811 when the charter was allowed to expire.

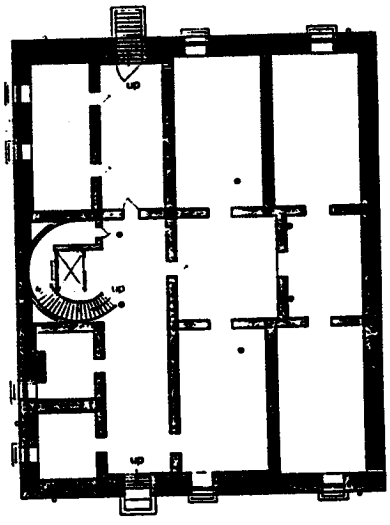
Use: adaptive reuse as park offices.

Recognition: a National Historic Landmark. Also, see page 6.

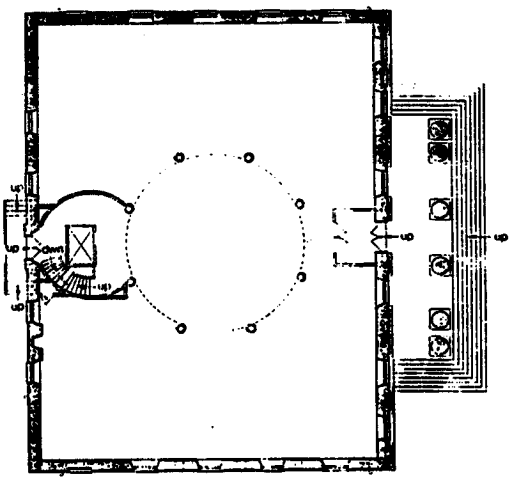
Identification: is on the List of Classified Structures (LCS) with LCS#00812.



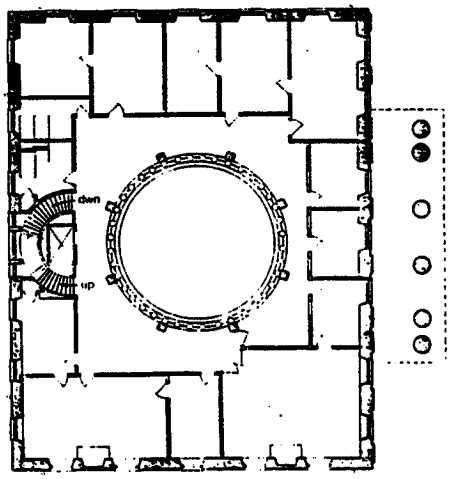
EAST ELEVATION
FIRST BANK - 0301
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 feet



CELLAR PLAN
FIRST BANK - 0301
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 feet



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
FIRST BANK - 0301
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 feet



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
FIRST BANK - 0301
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 feet

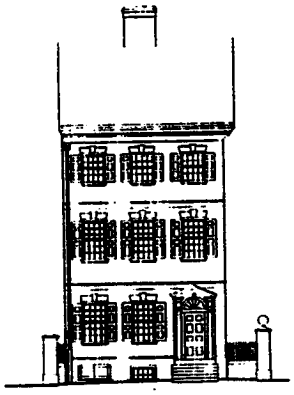
6. Army-Navy Museum (Pemberton House) (0302)

Physical Description: Three stories; the architectural style is Georgian; the architect is unknown; it was built in 1775; it was reconstructed (last major) in 1967; the Management Category for its level of preservation, retention, or removal is C - may be preserved and maintained; the principal construction material is brick; the principal roofing material is red cedar wood shingle (24 inch); the square footage is 5,088. (This is a reconstruction).

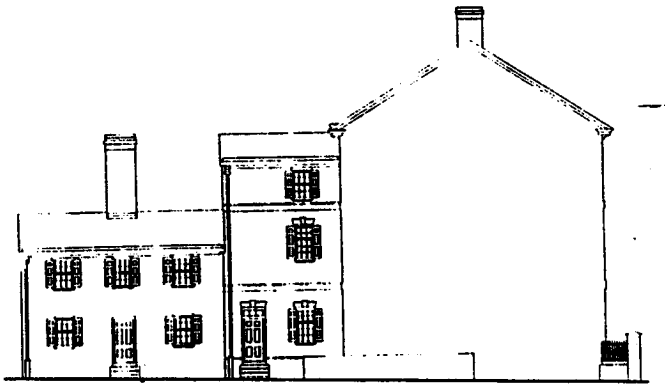
Historical Associations: an 18th century house built by Joseph Pemberton, a wealthy Quaker merchant.

Use: adaptive reuse of interior for the Army-Navy Museum on first and second floors. Philadelphia Museum Classroom in basement.

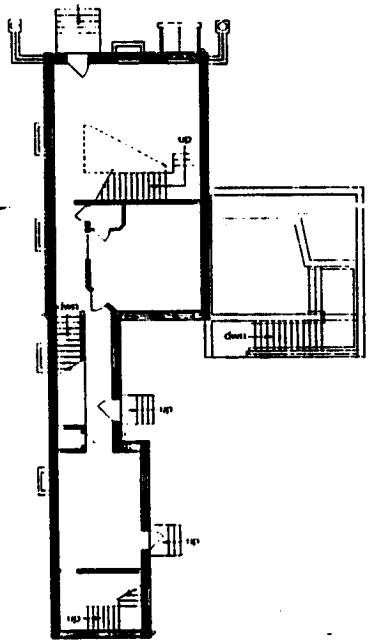
Identification: is on the List of Classified Structures (LCS) with LCS#00836.



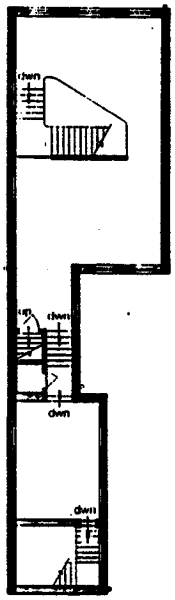
NORTH ELEVATION
PEMBERTON HOUSE - 0302
Independence National Historical Park



EAST ELEVATION
PEMBERTON HOUSE - 0302
Independence National Historical Park



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
PEMBERTON HOUSE - 0302
Independence National Historical Park



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
PEMBERTON HOUSE - 0302
Independence National Historical Park

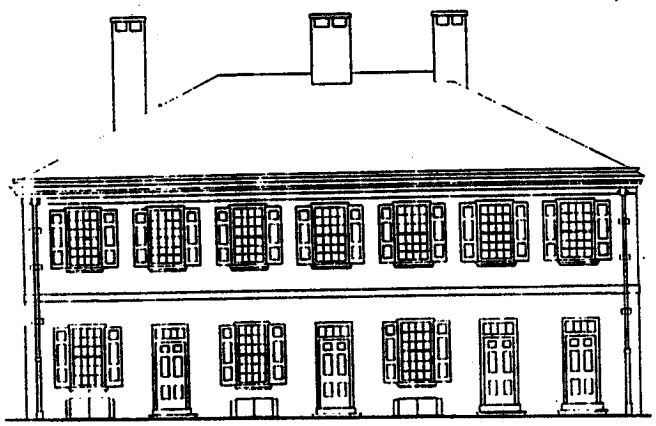
7. Marine Corps Museum (New Hall) (0303)

Physical Description: Two stories; the architectural style is Georgian; it was built in 1791; it was reconstucted (last major) between 1960-1972; the Management Category for its level of preservation, retention, or removal in C - may be preserved and maintained; the principal construction material is brick; the principal roofing material is clay shingle tile; the square footage is 3,996. This is are construction.

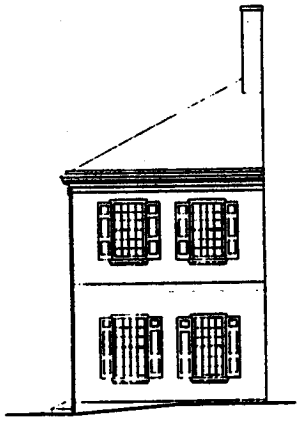
Historical Associations: built by the Carpenters' Company in 1791; housed the first Secretary of War, Henry Knox and his staff.

Use: adaptive reuse of interior for the Marine Corps Museum on first floor.

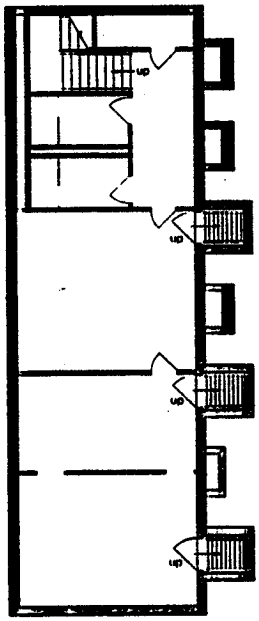
Identification: is on the List of Classified Structures (LCS) with LCS#00796.



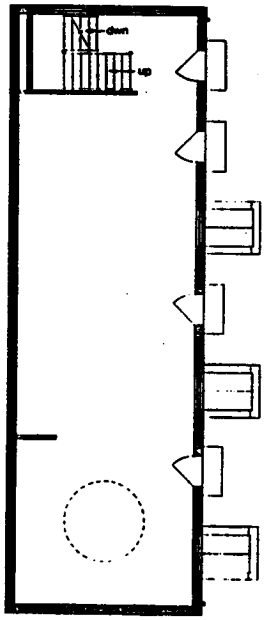
EAST ELEVATION
NEW HALL - 0303
Independence National Historical Park



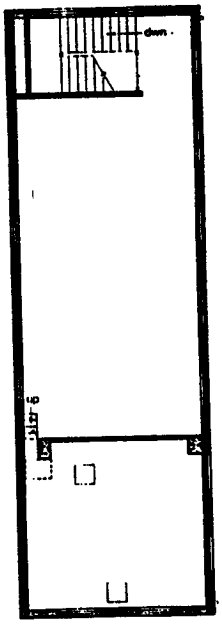
NORTH ELEVATION
NEW HALL - 0303
Independence National Historical Park



CELLAR PLAN
NEW HALL - 0303
Independence National Historical Park



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
NEW HALL - 0303
Independence National Historical Park



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
NEW HALL - 0303
Independence National Historical Park

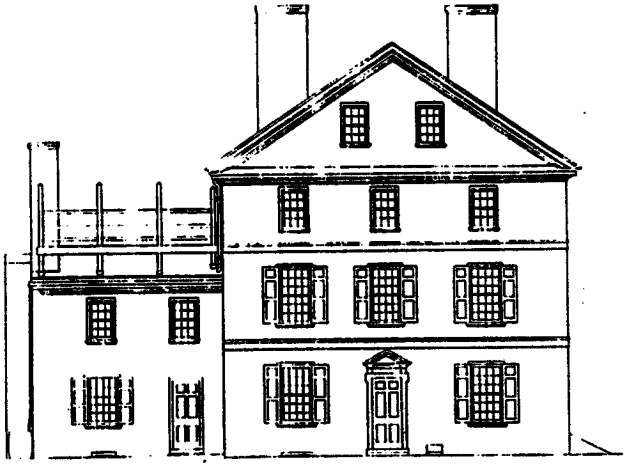
8. Todd House (0305)

Physical Description: Three and a half stories; the architectural style is Georgian; it was built in 1775; it was restored (last major) in 1963; the Management Category for its level of preservation, retention, or removal is A - must be preserved and maintained; its principal construction material is brick; its principal roofing material is red cedar wood shingle (24 inch); the square footage is 2,975.

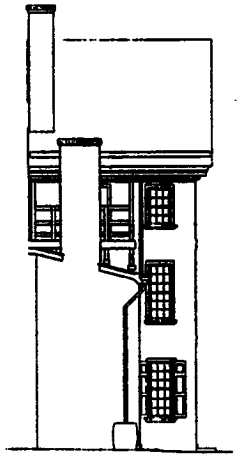
Historical Associations: occupied from 1791 to 1793 by lawyer John Todd, Jr and his wife Dolley Payne (later Dolley Madison the wife of James Madison). Todd died during the 1793 yellow fever epidemic.

Use: historically refurnished house for visitor use (by tour only because safe carrying capacity is ten visitors at a time - free tickets at the Visitor Center) reflecting the life-style of 18th century Philadelphia's middle class.

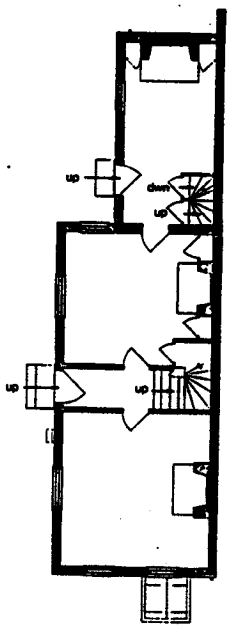
Identification: is on the List of Classified Structures (LCS) with LCS#00811.



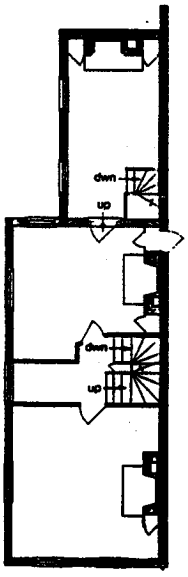
WEST ELEVATION
TODD HOUSE-0305
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 feet



NORTH ELEVATION
TODD HOUSE-0305
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 feet



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
TODD HOUSE-0305
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 feet



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
TODD HOUSE-0305
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 feet

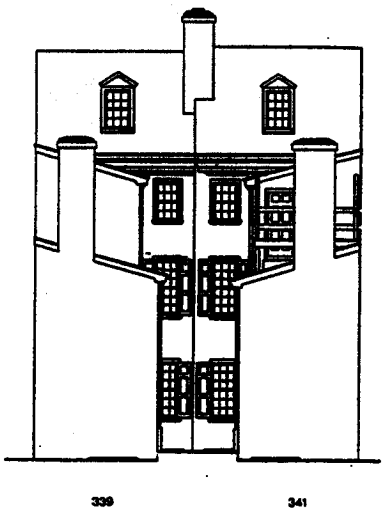
9. 339-341 Walnut Street (0306)

Physical Description: two historic buildings (the Marshall House - 339 Walnut Street and the Hibbard-Griffiths House - 341 Walnut Street); are three and a half stories: the architectural style is Georgian, they were built in 1779; they were reconstructed (last major) in 1963; the Management Category for their level of preservation, retention, or removal is C - may be preserved and maintained; their principal construction material is brick; their principal roofing material is red cedar wood shingle (24 inch); the square footage is 5,778. This is a reconstruction.

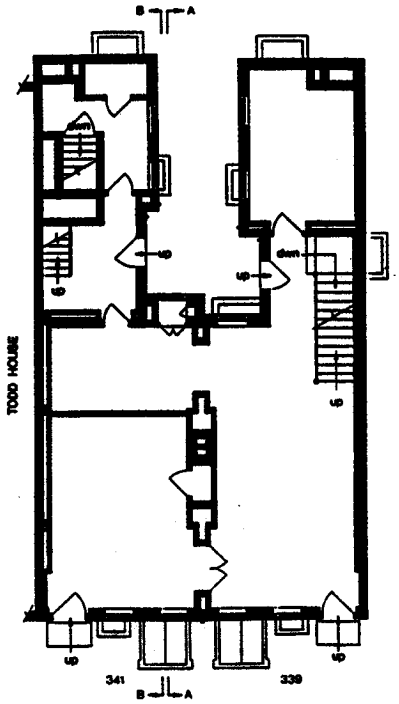
Historical Associations: these structures were restructured to add to the Walnut Street streetscape and to support the Todd House(0305).

Use: adaptively reused as park offices.

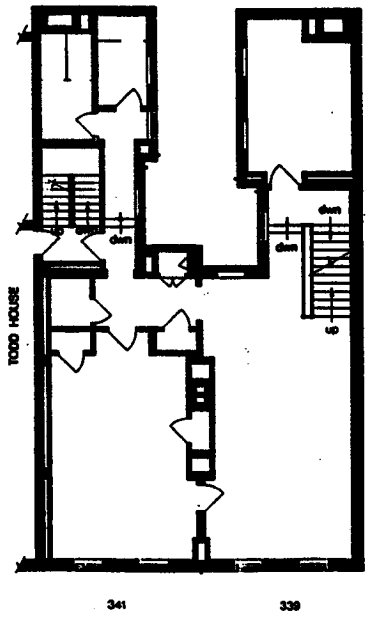
Identification: are on the List of Classified Structures (LCS) with LCS#00825 for 339 Walnut Street and LCS#06914 for 341 Walnut Street.



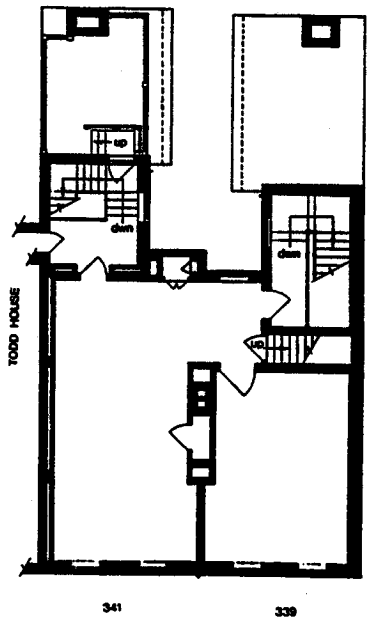
NORTH ELEVATION
339-341 WALNUT STREET - 0306
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 feet



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
339-341 WALNUT STREET - 0306
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 feet



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
339-341 WALNUT STREET - 0306
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 feet



THIRD FLOOR PLAN
339-341 WALNUT STREET - 0306
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 feet

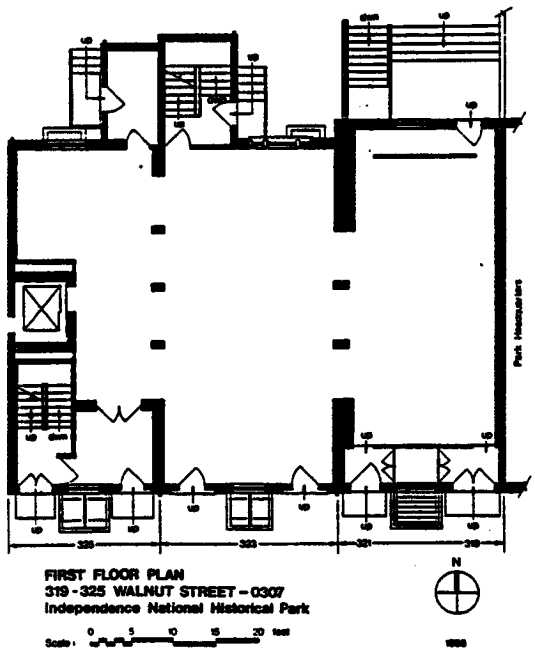
10. 325 Walnut Street (0307)

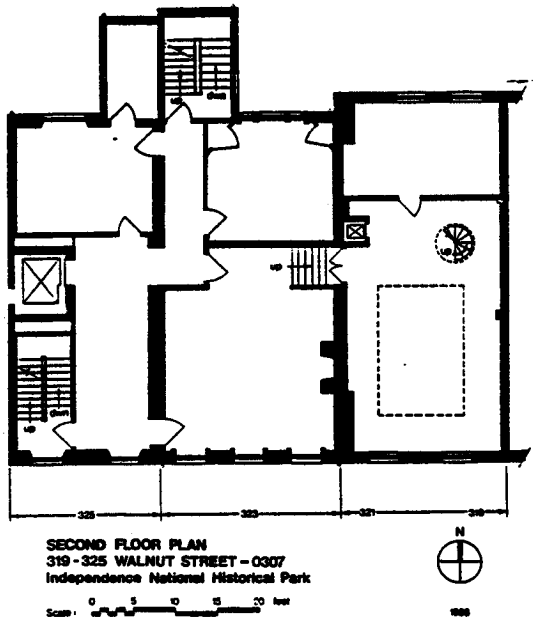
Physical Description: three historic buildings (the Fling House - 319-321 Walnut Street(1826-30), the Kidd House - 323 Walnut Street(1810), and the Kidd House - 325 Walnut Street(1810)); three and a half stories; the architectural style is Federal; they were restored (last major) in the 1960s; the Management Category is B - should be preserved and maintained; their principal construction material is brick; their principal roofing material is red cedar wood shingle; the square footage is 11,375.

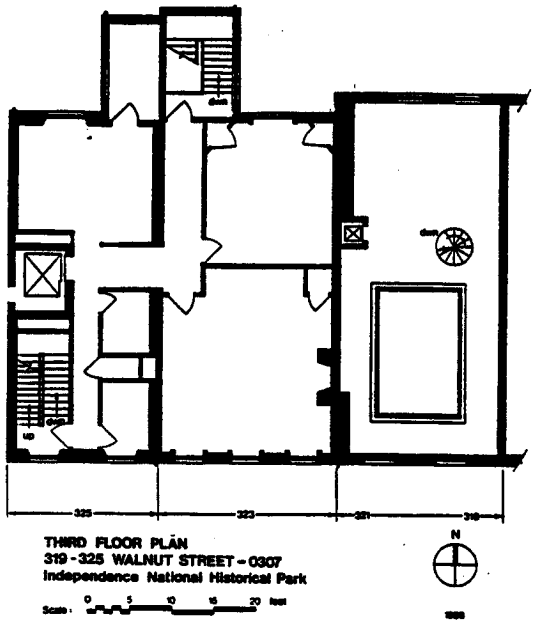
Historical Associations: these structures were retained to add to the Walnut Street streetscape.

Use: adaptively reused as offices for the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

Identification: are on the List of Classified Structures (LCS) with LCS#00814 for 319-321 Walnut Street, LCS#00827 for 323 Walnut Street, and LCS#00828 for 325 Walnut Street.







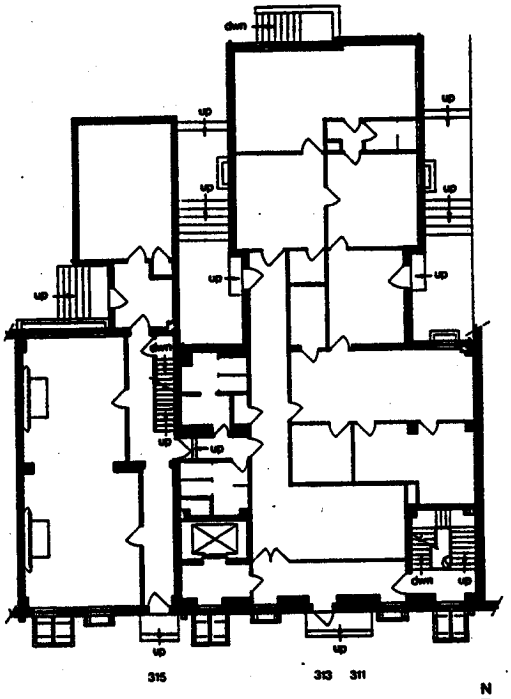
11. 313 Walnut Street (0308)

Physical Description: Three and a half stories, two buildings(one historic); the architectural style of 311-313 Walnut Street is Federal Revival (Modern); it is a reinforced concrete frame with brick facades which are derived from earlier buildings on the site dating from the period 1830-35; it was reconstructed in the 1960s; its principal construction material is concrete with brick facades; its principal roofing material is red cedar wood shingle. The architectural style of 315-317 Walnut Street (the McIlvaine House) is Federal, it was built in 1791 and restored (last major) in the 1960s; the Management Category is B - should be preserved and maintained; its principal construction material is brick; its principal roofing material is red cedar wood shingle, the square footage of both buildings is 25,845.

Historical Associations: this structure was reconstructed to add to the Walnut Street streetscape.

Use: adaptively used as park headquarters offices.

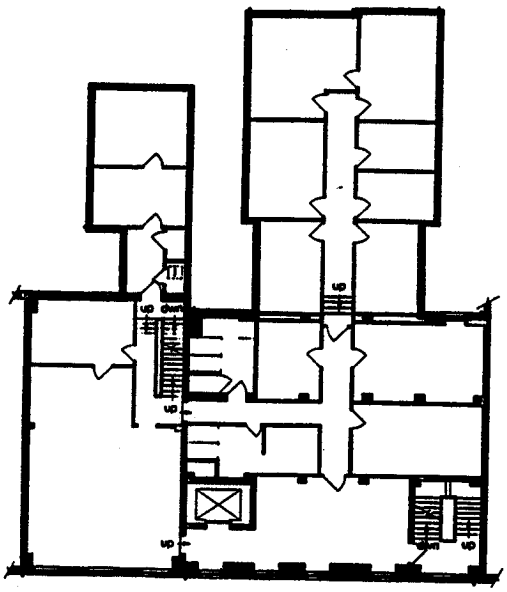
Identification: 311-313 Walnut Street is not on the List of Classified Structures; however, the park treats this building as an historic structure. 315-317 Walnut Street - the McIlvaine House - is on the List of Classified Structures (LCS) with LCS#00838.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
311-317 WALNUT STREET - 0308
Independence National Historical Park

Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 feet

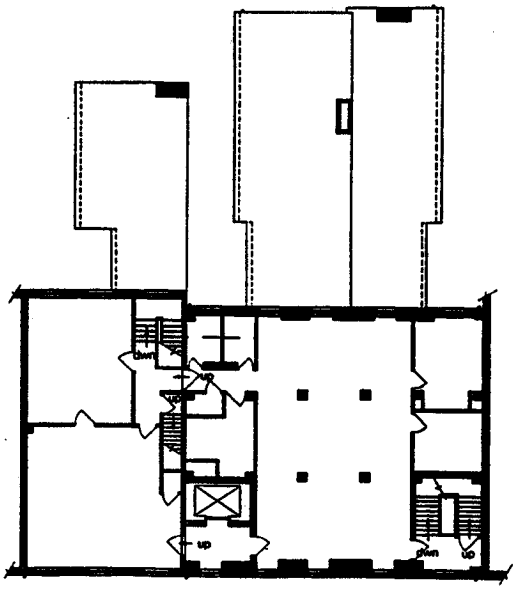
1986



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
311-317 WALNUT STREET - 0308
Independence National Historical Park

Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 feet

1986

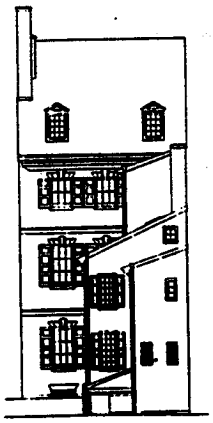


THIRD FLOOR PLAN
311-317 WALNUT STREET - 0308
Independence National Historical Park

Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 feet

1986

12. Bishop White House (0309)



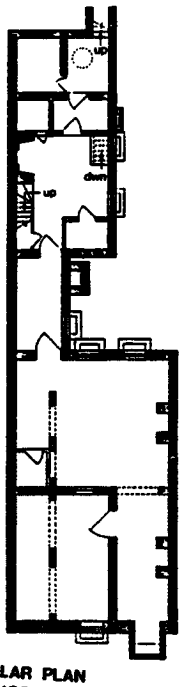
NORTH ELEVATION
BISHOP WHITE HOUSE - 0309
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 feet

Physical Description: Three and a half stories; the architectural style is Federal; the architect is unknown; it was built in 1786-87; it was restored (last major) in the 1960s; its principal construction material is brick; its principal roofing material is red cedar wood shingle (24 inch); the square footage is 6,846.

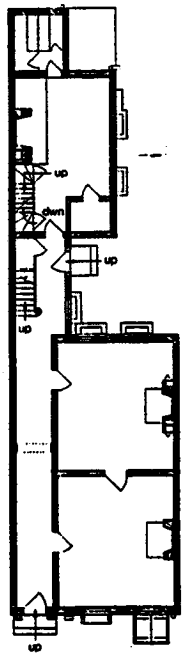
Historical Associations: The Rev. Dr. William White, rector of Christ Church and St. Peter's Church, and the first Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania, lived in this house from the time it was finished in 1787 until his death in 1836.

Use: historically refurnished house for visitor use (by tour only because safe carrying capacity is ten visitors at a time - free tickets at the Visitor Center). The house reflects the lifestyle of upper-class Philadelphians during the 18th century. Many of the items in the house belonged to the Bishop.

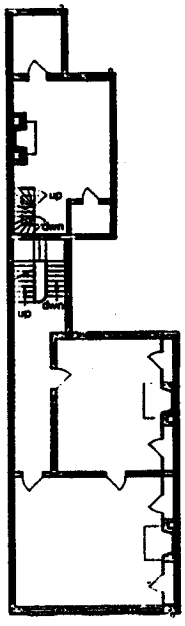
Identification: is on the List of Classified Structures (LCS) with LCS#00798.



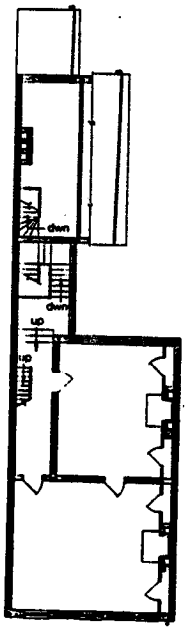
CELLAR PLAN
BISHOP WHITE HOUSE - 0309
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 feet



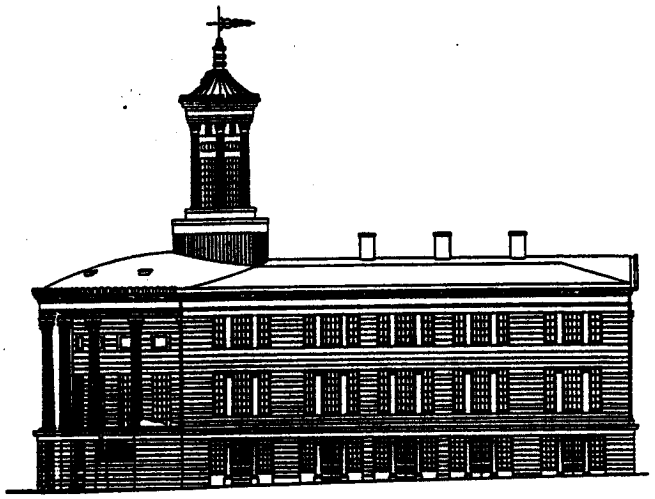
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
BISHOP WHITE HOUSE - 0309
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 feet



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
BISHOP WHITE HOUSE - 0309
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 feet



THIRD FLOOR PLAN
BISHOP WHITE HOUSE - 0309
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 feet



NORTH ELEVATION
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE - 0602
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 10 20 30 40 50 feet

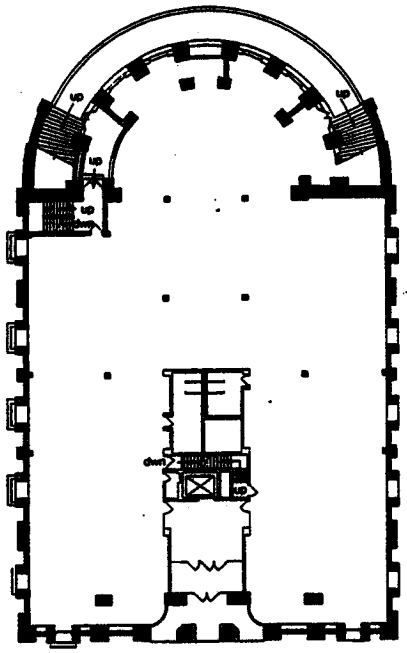
13. **Merchants Exchange** (0602)

Physical Description: Three stories; its architectural style is Greek Revival, the architect was William Strickland; it was built between 1832 and 1834; it was restored (last major) in 1959-1964; the Management Category is A - must be preserved and maintained; its principal construction material is Pennsylvania blue marble; its principal roofing material is lead coated copper; the square footage is 66,294.

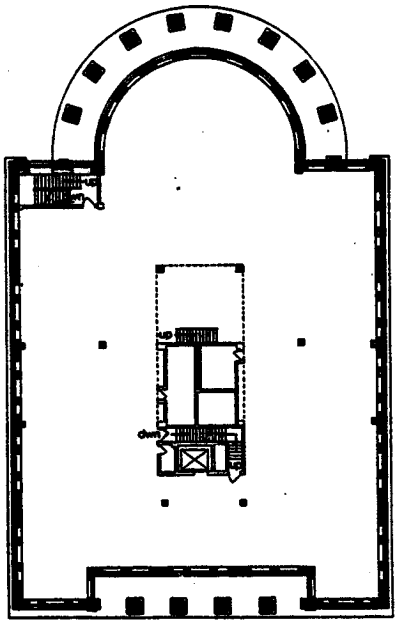
Historical Associations: was constructed to serve as a commodities exchange for Philadelphia's thriving business community. It is considered "one of the great creations of American architecture." It is, also, known as the Philadelphia Exchange.

Use: interior has been adaptively reused as National Park Service office space.

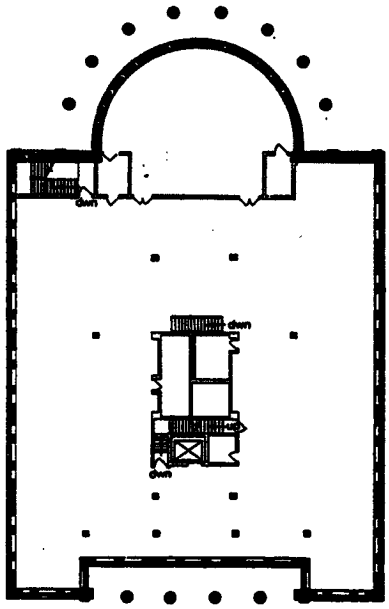
Identification: is on the List of Classified Structures (LCS) with LCS#00813.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE - 0602
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 10 20 30 40 50 feet



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE - 0602
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 10 20 30 40 50 feet



THIRD FLOOR PLAN
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE - 0602
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 10 20 30 40 50 feet



EAST ELEVATION
CITY TAVERN - 0603
Independence National Historical Park

Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 feet

1985



WEST ELEVATION
CITY TAVERN - 0603
Independence National Historical Park

Scale: 0 5 10 15 20

HABS

14. **City Tavern (0603, 0604)**

Physical Description: City Tavern(0603) is three and a half stories; its architectural style is Georgian; its architect is unknown; it was built in 1773 it was demolished in the mid-19th century and reconstructed by the National Park Service in 1975; the Management Category is C - may be preserved and maintained; its principal construction material is brick; its principal roofing material is red cedar wood shingles; the square footage is 13,317. To the West rear of City Tavern is a reconstructed City Tavern Necessary(0604).

Historical Associations: called the "most genteel" tavern in America by John Adams, was one of the social, political, and economic centers of late-18th- century Philadelphia. It was built originally in 1773 by a group of eminent Philadelphians who felt that their hometown deserved a fine tavern that reflected its status as the largest, most cosmopolitan city in British North America. The tavern gained fame as the gathering place for members of the Continental Congresses and the Constitutional Convention, and for officials of the Federal Government from 1790 to 1800.

Use: Reconstructed to interpret the story of the finest tavern in Revolutionary America, a tavern where events significant to the history of the nation occurred. Reconstructed to recreate the ambience of an eighteenth century inn. It is operated as a restaurant by private enterprise under a concession contract. Also. see page 31.

Identification: is on the List of Classified Structures (LCS) with LCS#00808.

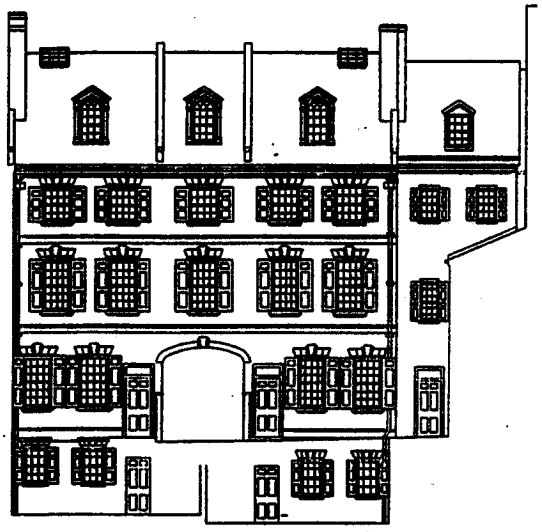
15. Market Street Houses (0702-0706)

Physical Description: there are five historic buildings (314 Market Street-0702, 316 Market Street - 0703, 318 Market Street - 0704, 320 Market Street - 0705, and 322 Market Street - 0706); each is three and a half stories; their architectural style is Federal; the architect is unknown for 0702, 0705, and 0706 - Benjamin Franklin is the designer of 0703 and 0704; 0702 was built in 1797; 0703, and 0704 were built in 1786-87; 0705 was built in 1720 (oldest building in the park); 0706 was built between 1787-1788; they were restored (last major) between 1974 to 1976; the Management Category of each is A - must be preserved and maintained: their principal construction material is brick; their principal roofing material is red cedar wood shingle; their square footage is 0702-5,286, 0703-5,452, 0704-4,439, 0705-5,388, and 0706-3,892.

Historical Associations: 316, 318, and 322 Market Street were used by Benjamin Franklin as rental property. 314 Market Street was built after his death. 320 Market Street was not owned by Franklin.

Use: adapted for visitor use. 314 Market Street is museum sales space on the first floor and offices above; 316 Market street is the B. Free Franklin Post Office under arrangements with the United States Postal Service on the first floor, a postal museum on the second floor, and offices on the third floor; 318 Market Street is an exhibit on 18th century architecture; 320 is a refurnished print shop on the first floor with staff offices above; and 322 is a refurnished bindery and newspaper publishing shop on the first floor with staff offices above.

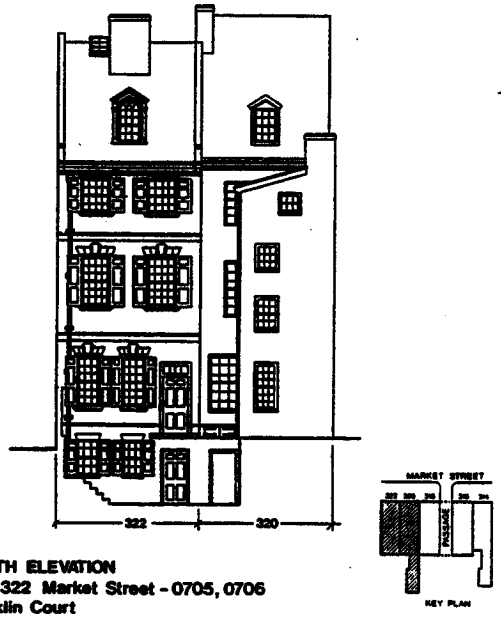
Identification: are on the List of Classified Structures (LCS) with LCS#00821 for 314 Market, LCS#00820 for 316 Market, LCS#00819 for 318 Market, LCS#00818 for 320 Market, and LCS#00817 for 322 Market Street.



SOUTH ELEVATION
314, 316, 318 Market Street - 0702, 0703, 0704
Franklin Court
Independence National Historical Park

Scale: 0 10 20 30 feet

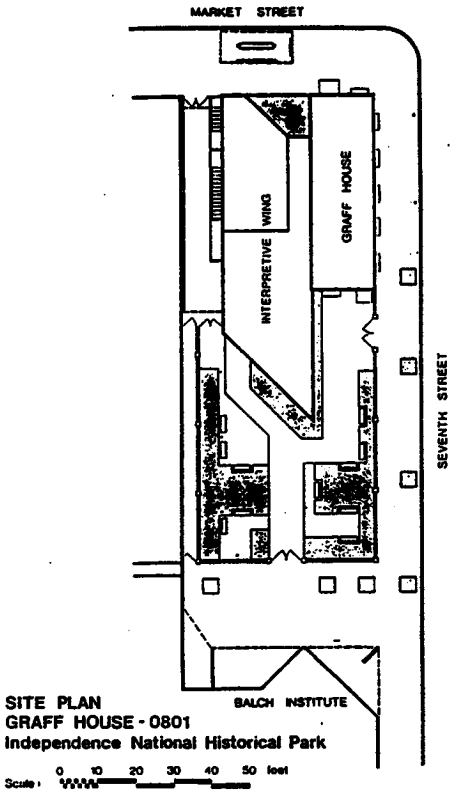
1986



SOUTH ELEVATION
320, 322 Market Street - 0705, 0706
Franklin Court
Independence National Historical Park

Scale: 0 10 20 30 feet

1986



SITE PLAN
GRAFF HOUSE - 0801
Independence National Historical Park

Scale: 0 10 20 30 40 50 feet

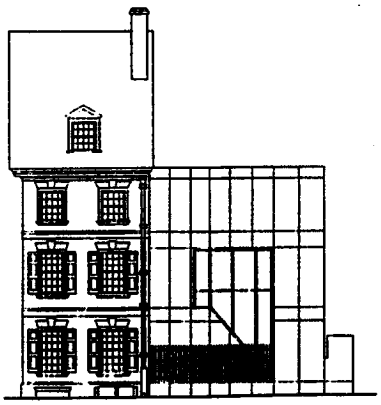
16. Declaration (Graff) House (0801)

Physical Description: Three and a half stories; the architectural style is Georgian; the architect is unknown, it was originally built in 1775 and reconstructed in 1975; its Management Category is C - may be preserved and maintained; the principal construction material is brick; the principal roofing material is red cedar wood shingle; the square footage is 6,112. This is a reconstruction.

Historical Associations: during the summer of 1776, Thomas Jefferson rented the two second-floor rooms and there drafted the Declaration of Independence.

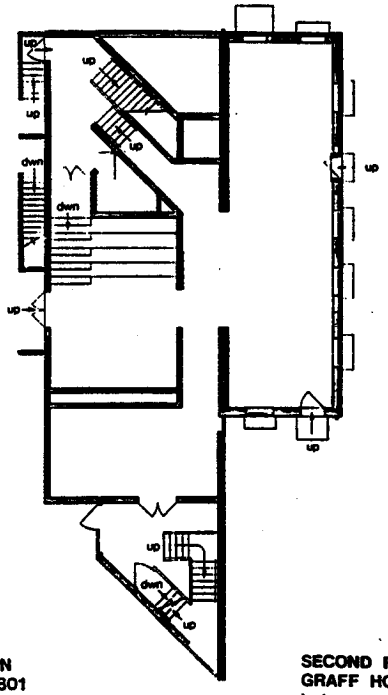
Use: is a visitor use building with first floor exhibits and audiovisual program. The second floor bedroom and parlor have been historically refurnished to represent Jefferson's occupancy. The third floor is used as offices by the National Constitution Center.

Identification: is on the List of Classified Structures (LCS) with LCS #00823.



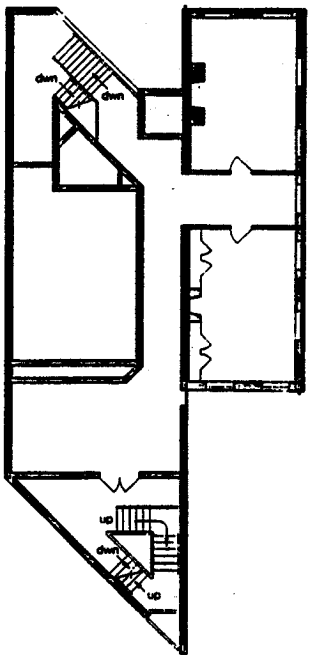
NORTH ELEVATION
GRAFF HOUSE - 0801
Independence National Historical Park

Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 feet



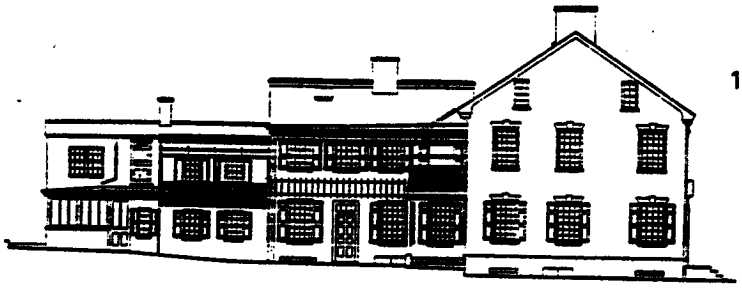
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
GRAFF HOUSE - 0801
Independence National Historical Park

Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 feet

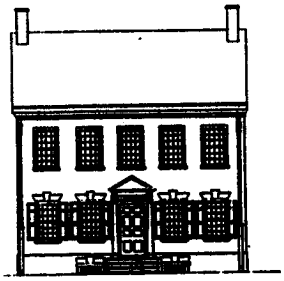


SECOND FLOOR PLAN
GRAFF HOUSE - 0801
Independence National Historical Park

Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 feet



SOUTH ELEVATION
DESHLER MORRIS HOUSE - 1001
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 feet



EAST ELEVATION
DESHLER MORRIS HOUSE - 1001
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 feet

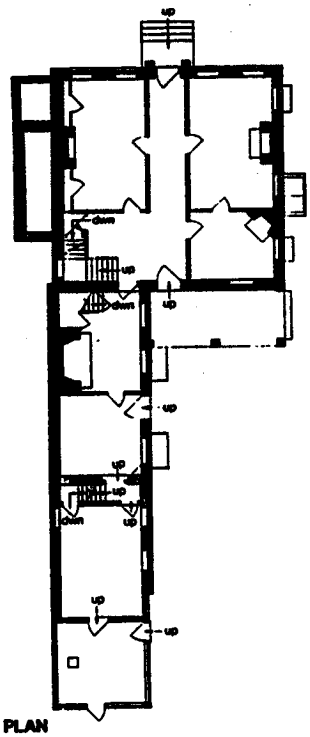
17. Deshler-Morris House (1001)

Physical Description: Two and a half stories; the architectural style is Georgian; the architect is unknown; it was originally built in 1750 and enlarged in 1772-73; it was restored (last major) in 1975-76; its Management Category is A - must be preserved and maintained; the principal construction material is stone covered with stucco; the principal roofing material is red cedar wood shingle; the square footage is 5,871.

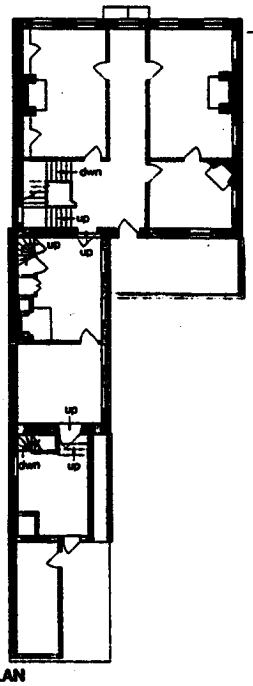
Historical Associations: was built as the summer home of David Deshler, a successful Philadelphia merchant. The house served as headquarters for British Gen. Sir William Howe during the Battle of Germantown in October, 1777 and as the official residence of President Washington during Philadelphia's yellow fever epidemic of 1793.

Use: historically refurnished house for visitor use (by tour only). The furnishings represent upper-class Philadelphians of the eighteenth century. The house is managed for INDE by the Deshler-Morris House Committee, Inc. See pages 17.

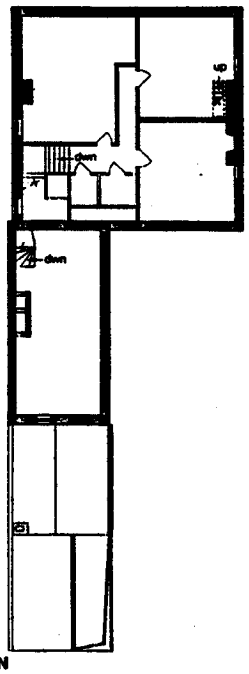
Identification: is on the List of Classified Structures (LCS) with LCS#00809.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
DESHLER MORRIS HOUSE - 1001
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 feet



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
DESHLER MORRIS HOUSE - 1001
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 feet



THIRD FLOOR PLAN
DESHLER MORRIS HOUSE - 1001
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 feet

18. **Bringhurst House (1002)**

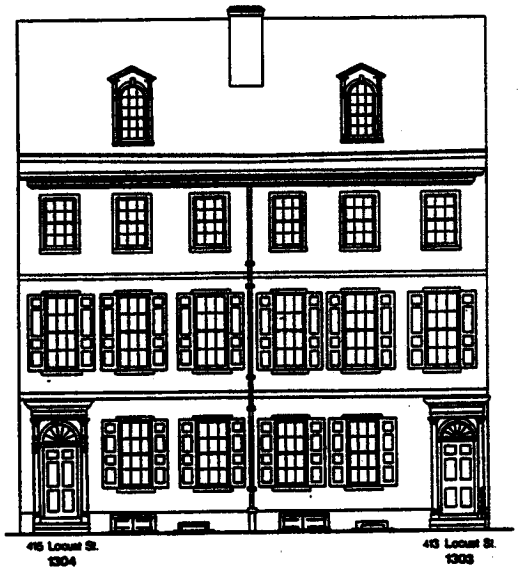
Physical Description: Three stories; the architectural style is 18th and 19th century; the architect is unknown; it was originally built in the 1750s and modified several times in the nineteenth century beginning in 1820; it has never had a major restoration since being procured by the National Park Service; its Management Category is B - should be preserved and maintained; its principal construction material is stone; the principal roofing material is sheet metal; the square footage is 4,617.

Historical Associations: was secured by INDE to serve as a support building for the Deshler-Morris House.

Use: is currently being used for two purposes. The front of the House is being used as rental space by a law office. The rear of the house is being used for employee quarters. It is the park's plan to use the entire facility for employee quarters at some future point.

Identification: is on the List of Classified Structures (LCS) with LCS#06921.

230 LEITHGOW ST. - 1301
232 LEITHGOW ST. - 1302
413 LOCUST ST. - 1303
415 LOCUST ST. - 1304
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 feet
SOUTH ELEVATION



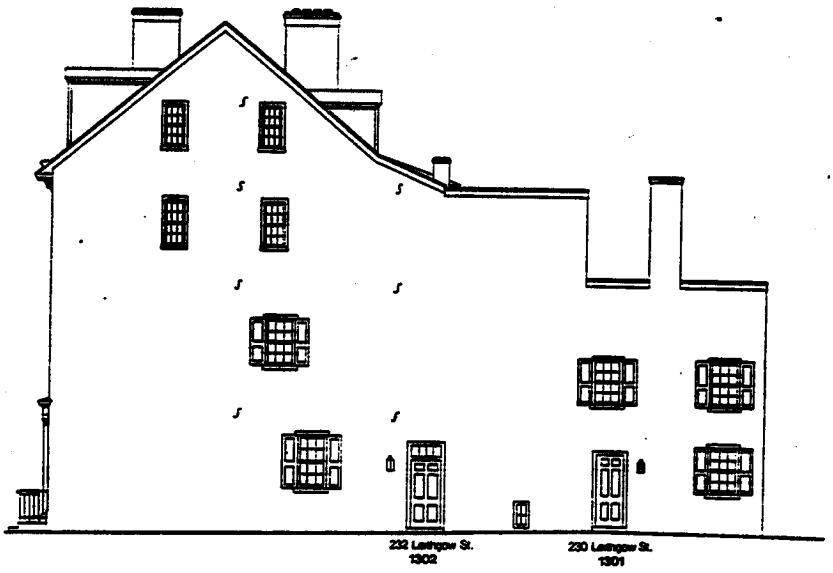
19. 230-232 Leithgow Street and 413-415 Locust Street Houses (1301-1304)

Physical Description: is a quadruplex with four units composing this single complex; it is three and a half stories except for 1301 which is two stories; the architectural style is Federal; the architects are unknown; the original construction dates are unknown but believed to be ca. 1800; it was restored (last major) in 1960; the Management Category is B -should be preserved and maintained; its principal construction material is brick; its principal roofing material is tin; the square footage is 5,838.

Historical Associations: complex was restored to provide a Locust Street streetscape and to illustrate how Society Hill might be rejuvenated. See INDE's Master Plan, pages 5-7.

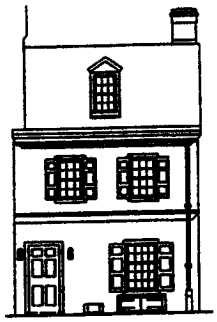
Use: is used as employee quarters.

Identification: is on the List of Classified Structures (LCS) with LCS#00831.



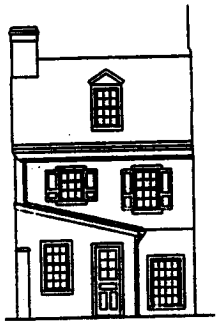
230 LEITHGOW ST. - 1301
232 LEITHGOW ST. - 1302
413 LOCUST ST. - 1303
415 LOCUST ST. - 1304
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 feet
EAST ELEVATION

20. 421 Locust Street House (1305)



SOUTH ELEVATION
421 LOCUST STREET - 1305
Independence National Historical Park

Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 feet



NORTH ELEVATION
421 LOCUST STREET - 1305
Independence National Historical Park

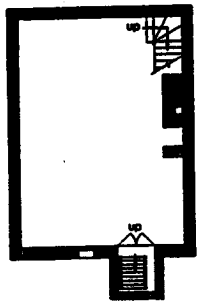
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 feet

Physical Description: Two and a half stories; the architectural style is Federal; the architect is unknown; it was built in 1785-86; it was restored (last major) in the 1960s; its Management Category is A - must be preserved and maintained; its principal construction material is brick; its principal roofing material is tin; its square footage is 1,720.

Historical Associations: was restored to provide a Locust Street streetscape and to illustrate how Society Hill might be rejuvenated. See INDE's Master Plan, pages 5-7.

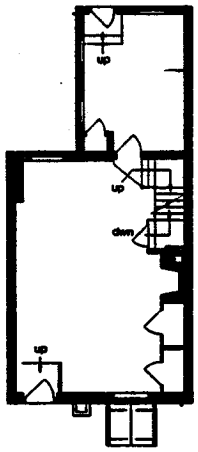
Use: is used as employee quarters.

Identification: is on the List of Classified Structures (LCS) with LCS#00833.



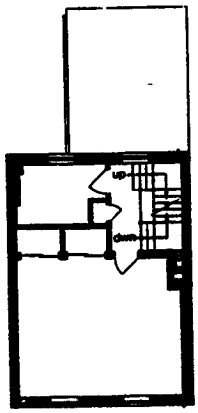
CELLAR PLAN
421 LOCUST STREET - 1305
Independence National Historical Park

Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 feet



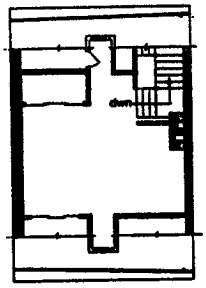
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
421 LOCUST STREET - 1305
Independence National Historical Park

Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 feet



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
421 LOCUST STREET - 1305
Independence National Historical Pa

Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 fe



THIRD FLOOR PLAN
421 LOCUST STREET - 1305
Independence National Historical Park

Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 feet

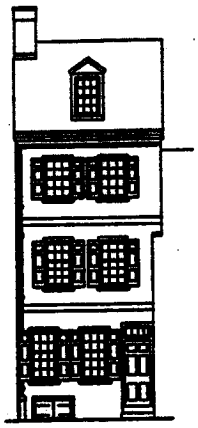
21. 423 Locust Street House (1306)

Physical Description: Three and a half stories; the architectural style is Federal; the architect is unknown; it was built in 1803-1807; it was restored (last major) in 1963; its Management Category is C- may be preserved and maintained; its principal construction material is brick; it principal roofing material is tin; it square footage is 5,778.

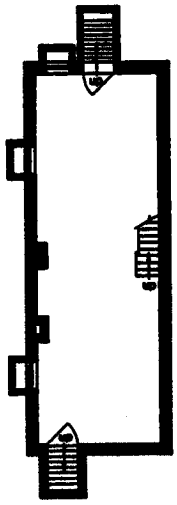
Historical Associations: was restored to provide a Locust Street streetscape and to demonstrate how Society Hill might be rejuvenated. See INDE's Master Plan, pages 5-7.

Use: is used as employee quarters.

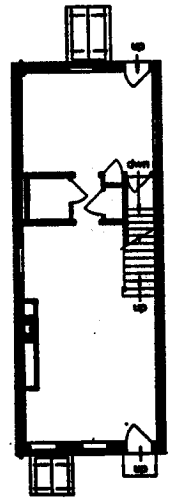
Identification: is on the List of Classified Structures (LCS) with LCS#00834.



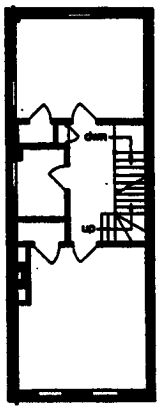
SOUTH ELEVATION
423 LOCUST STREET - 1306
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 feet



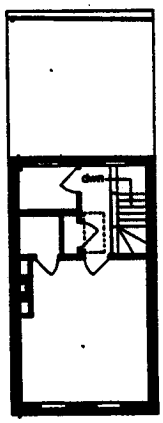
CELLAR PLAN
423 LOCUST STREET - 1306
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 feet



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
423 LOCUST STREET - 1306
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 feet



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
423 LOCUST STREET - 1306
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 feet



THIRD FLOOR PLAN
423 LOCUST STREET - 1306
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 feet

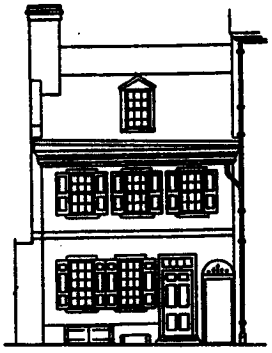
22. 408 Locust Street House (1401)

Physical Description: Three stories; the architectural style is Early Georgian; the architect is unknown; it was built in 1763; it was restored (last major) in 1960; its Management Category is A - must be preserved and maintained; its principal construction material is brick; its principal roofing material is tin; its square footage is 2,258.

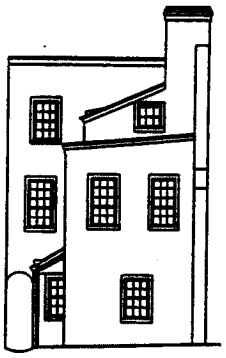
Historical Associations: was restored to provide a Locust Street streetscape and to demonstrate how Society Hill might be rejuvenated. See INDE's Master Plan, pages 5-7.

Use: is used as employee quarters.

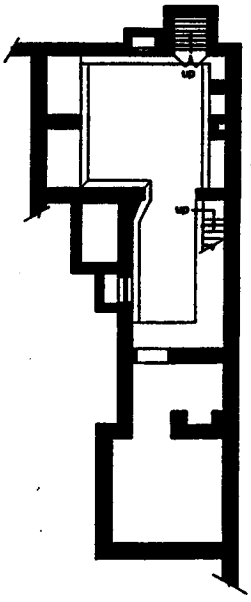
Identification: is on the List of Classified Structures (LCS) with LCS#00830.



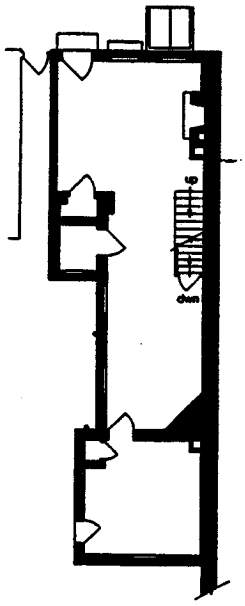
NORTH ELEVATION
408 LOCUST STREET - 1401
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 feet



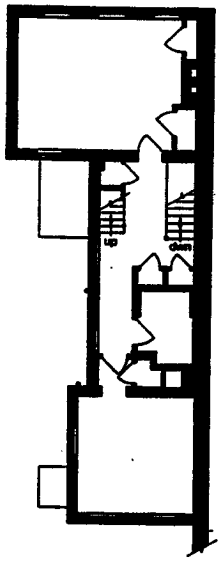
SOUTH ELEVATION
408 LOCUST STREET - 1401
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 feet



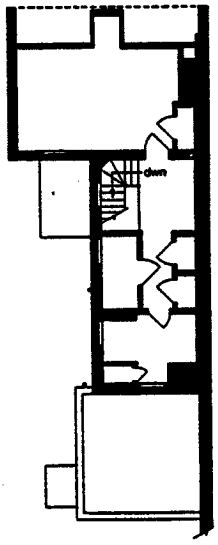
CELLAR PLAN
408 LOCUST STREET - 1401
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 feet



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
408 LOCUST STREET - 1401
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 feet



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
408 LOCUST STREET - 1401
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 feet



THIRD FLOOR PLAN
408 LOCUST STREET - 1401
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 feet

23. 410 Locust Street House (1402)

Physical Description: Three and a half stories; the architectural style is Federal; the architect is unknown; it was built about 1810-20; it was restored (last major in 1960; its Management Category is A - must be preserved and maintained; its principal construction material is brick; its principal roofing material is tin; its square footage is 2,637.

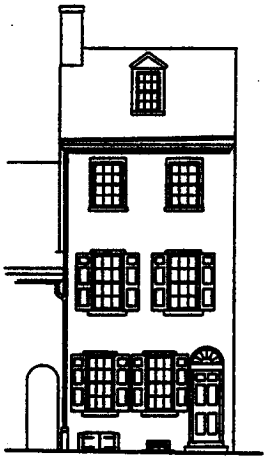
Historical Associations: was restored to provide a Locust Street streetscape and to demonstrate how Society Hill might be rejuvenated. See INDE's Master Plan, pages 5-7.

Use: is used as employee quarters.

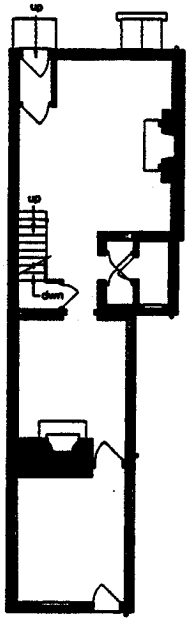
Identification: is on the List of Classified Structures (LCS) with LCS#06915.



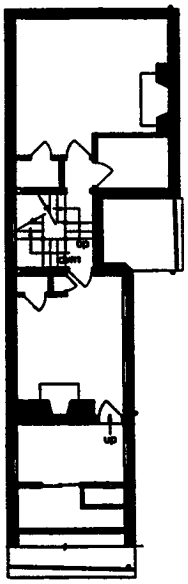
EAST ELEVATION
410 LOCUST STREET - 1402
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 feet



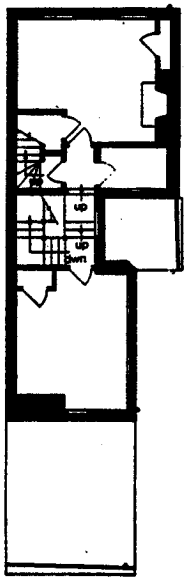
NORTH ELEVATION
410 LOCUST STREET - 1402
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 feet



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
410 LOCUST STREET - 1402
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 feet



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
410 LOCUST STREET - 1402
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 feet



THIRD FLOOR PLAN
410 LOCUST STREET - 1402
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 feet

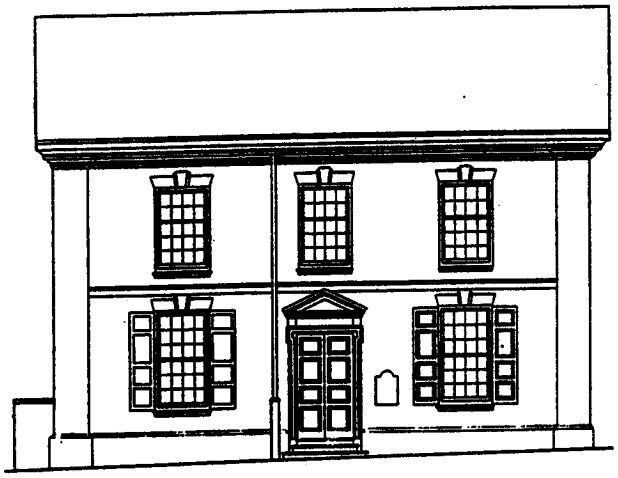
24. Free Quaker Meeting House (1601)

Physical Description: Two and a half stories; the architectural style is Georgian; its architect is unknown; it was built in ca. 1783; it was restored (last major) in 1968; its Management Category is A - must be preserved and maintained; its principal construction material is brick; its principal roofing material is clay shingle tile; its square footage is 5,784.

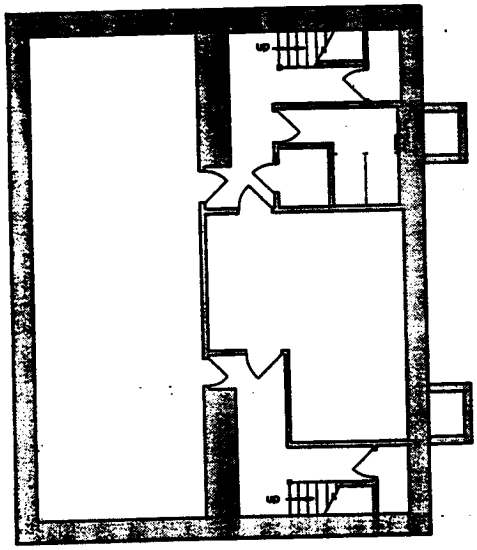
Historical Associations: the oldest meeting house in Philadelphia. The Free Quakers, unlike the main body of Quakers which remained pacifist, supported and fought for the American cause during the Revolution.

Use: is used by the Junior League of Philadelphia as their headquarters under a Memorandum of Agreement, and they operate a museum on the first floor. See page 24.

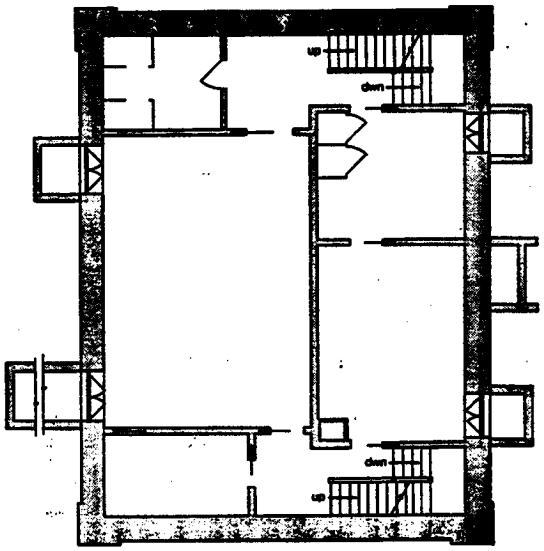
Identification: is on the List of Classified Structures (LCS) with (LCS)#06920.



EAST ELEVATION
FREE QUAKER MEETING HOUSE - 1601
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 feet



SUB-CELLAR PLAN
FREE QUAKER MEETING HOUSE - 1601
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 feet



CELLAR PLAN
FREE QUAKER MEETING HOUSE - 1601
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 feet

25. **Bond House** (1901)

Physical Description: Three and a half stories; the architectural style is Georgian/Federal; the architect is unknown; it was built in 1769 with later additions; it was restored (last major) in 1986-87; its Management Category is A -must be preserved and maintained; its principal construction material is brick; its principal roofing material is red cedar wood shingle; its square footage is 6,998.

Historical Associations: a house built by a physician of the 18th century.

Use: is used as a bed-and-breakfast inn under a 50 year lease to a private corporation. See page 25.

Identification: is on the List of Classified Structures (LCS) with LCS#00789.

Archeological Sites. The park has some 18 historically important archeological sites. Many of which have been woven into the interpretive program by outlining the sites with raised brick on the foundations. There are additional areas in the park which are archeologically sensitive.

Historically significant archeological sites are summarized below:

Block Code	Site Name
0100	**Independence Square** -Observatory Site - transit of Venus, 1769 -Committee Room and Library Site -Portico Site -Chestnut Street paving and pumps -The Vaughan Walkways -Miscellaneous necessaries and later structures
0200	**Second Bank Block** -Site of Norris Row -Site of Surgeons' Hall -Site of the Philadelphia Dispensary -Site of the Navy Office -Site of Anvil and Cross Keys Tavern -Site of Norris Mansion
0300	**First Bank Block** -Site of Rush House -Site of Peters House -Site of Treasury Offices -Site of Friends' School and Friends Meeting -Site of Fawcitt House -Site of Dock Creek -Site of Bishop White's Stable
0600	**Merchants Exchange Block** -Site of Dock Creek
0700	**Franklin Court Block** -Site of Franklin's House -Site of Franklin's Print Shop -Site of Franklin's Bath House, Garden and Wall -Site of numerous wells and privy pits
1500	**Liberty Bell Block** -Site of Robert Morris House and Execution Mansion
1900	**Bond House Block (Area F)** -Site of Slate Roof House and its outbuildings -Site of early houses 1680s-1798

Historic Landscapes. Early in the planning process for the park, it was decided not to attempt to recreate historic scenes but rather to create attractive open, walking space to display important historic buildings. In designing the new landscape, an eighteenth century veneer has been given to the new landscape features. Cobblestone streets were recreated following the eighteenth century city plan, perimeter walls of blocks have an eighteenth century character, bollards and lampposts were installed in the eighteenth century manner, as were watch boxes and well pumps.

There is one small portion of original cobblestone street remaining in the park located midway in the Rose Garden(1300) block (between Walnut and Locust Streets).

Independence Square is the only area in the park which we consider to be a historic landscape. It has gone through many changes in the last two hundred years. It was last redesigned in 1915. Management has considered initiating a restoration of the square to the period 1787-1800. However, we have chosen not to because in our view such a restoration would not facilitate meaningful new public insights into the message of the park story and such a restoration would, we believe, make public use of the Square more difficult. Rather, our aim is to maintain the basic design of the 1915 restoration. This, of course, is an interim decision subject to the review of future stewards. For a further discussion see page 42 of the 1971 Master Plan.

The cultural (historic) landscapes of the park have not been adequately evaluated. Historic Grounds Reports have been completed for Independence Square, Carpenters Court, Deshler-Morris House, Second Bank, First Bank, and Merchants' Exchange. These reports should be reviewed for accuracy and compliance with current Cultural Landscape preservation policies and guidelines. Additional areas that deserve study as historic landscapes include: the Todd House area, the Bishop White House area, the Pemberton House area, and the Harmony, Orianna, and Moravian Street areas.

Historic Objects. The collections at INDE number over 22,000 artifacts, 4,000 architectural elements, half a million archaeological shards, all owned by the National Park Service. An additional 4,000 objects are on permanent loan to the NPS by their owner, the City of Philadelphia. All of these objects are disbursed throughout 54 period rooms and 70 exhibit areas in 17 buildings, and in 7 major storage areas. The collections have great historical and artistic significance. Their worth is incalculable. The collections on public display are viewed by over 3 million visitors a year. Scholars of American history, culture, and arts frequently examine portions of the collections for study purposes. Portions of the collections are loaned to qualified institutions; and the collections are drawn upon frequently for both private and institutional publications.

Following is an analysis of Historic Objects by groupings;

Independence Hall Collection (Acc.1)

At its inception in 1951, INDE acquired from the City of Philadelphia, on permanent loan, a collection of some 4,000 historical artifacts housed in the Independence Square complex. Acquired by the City by gift, loan and purchase over a period of 125 years, the collection includes such national treasures as the Liberty Bell, the inkstand made by Phillip Syng and used at the Signing of the Declaration of Independence; the chair made by John Folwell in 1779 which was used by George Washington as president of the Constitutional Convention of 1787; and 90 original portraits painted by Charles Willson Peale of "Revolutionary patriots and other distinguished characters" from America's first fifty years of independence. It also includes many specimens of dubious authenticity. Perhaps 2,000 of the specimens in this collection are suitable for use by INDE. The bulk of the collection is stored in the basement of the Second Bank of the United States; appropriate specimens are on exhibit in the Park's several historic structures.

Relatively complete records of this collection, from about 1873 to 1950, are in the hands of the Park and are in themselves of considerable reference value. They have been treated as part of the collection and are kept by the Division of Museum Operations. The collection was superficially cataloged before its transfer to NPS custody.

The following groups of objects in the Independence Hall Collection are worthy of special note:

Objects from Independence Square Buildings. Besides the Liberty Bell, the Syng silver inkstand, and the "Rising Sun chair," there are 29 of the upholstered armchairs used by the U.S. Congress while it met in Congress Hall (1790-1800): 3 large upholstered armchairs used by Congress or the Federal Courts during the same period; the chandelier purchased for

Lafayette's reception in Independence Hall in 1824; and several items of furnishing associated with the three major historic structures on Independence Square.

Peale Portraits. Approximately 90 life portraits by Charles Willson Peale and 20 by Rembrandt and James Peale were purchased by the City of Philadelphia at the Peale Museum sale in 1854. Additional portraits by members of the Peale family were subsequently presented to the City. The portraits are displayed in the Second Bank of the United States Portrait Gallery. The subjects include statesmen such as George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton; Military officers from the American Revolution and the War of 1812 such as John Paul Jones, Henry Knox, Horatio Gates, and James Biddle; foreign dignitaries such as Chavelier Gerard of France, the first foreign ambassador to the United States; men of science and letters in early America, such as David Rittenhouse and William Bartram; and civic and social leaders such as Robert and Mary White Morris. These, and the following collection of paintings, may be the most valuable grouping of life portraits from the revolutionary and Federal periods in the United States.

Sharples Portraits. In the 1870's the City added 46 pastel portraits of prominent Americans, drawn c. 1794-1810, by James Sharples and other members of his family. These include portraits by James Sharples, Sr. of Jeremiah Wadsworth; by Ellen Sharples of Benjamin Rush; by James Sharples, Jr. of DeWitt Clinton; and by Felix Sharples of Bushrod Washington. By virtue of their subjects, the Peale and Sharples portraits, combined with others by such noted american artists as Robert Feke, Gilbert Stuart and Thomas Sully, make the City collection central to the telling of the Park story.

U.S. Mint relics (A part of the City Collection). The first Mint, erected in Philadelphia in 1792, was demolished about 1912. Its last owner salvaged an assortment of building hardware, coins and scrap metal, and other fragmentary remains of the buildings, along with some excellent exterior and interior photographs. These, with a good but incomplete collection of coins produced by the first Mint, are of considerable interest to numismatists. Since 1969, sixty-six Mint relics have been loaned to and displayed in the new (4th) Philadelphia Mint for an indefinite period.

National Park Service Collections. (Acc.2-present)

Since the establishment of the park in January 1951, the NPS has accumulated a substantial and very valuable collection of art and antique objects apart from the ones it acquired on permanent loan from the City. By salvage, gift, loan, bequest and purchase it has acquired several thousand artifacts of various media, most of which fall into three main categories: archeological salvage; architectural salvage; and furnishings for historic rooms and museum display.

Archeological Salvage. The Park's active archeological programs have involved extensive excavations in Independence Square, Franklin Court and Carpenter's Court, the Bishop White House and Todd Houses, Area F, and many lesser digs. Of the half million archeological objects in the park collection approximately one quarter million artifacts are stored in the basement of Franklin Court in a special archeological storage and examination area. Storage for the other quarter million objects from Area F must still be secured. The Area F objects are temporarily stored at Temple University.

Architectural Salvage. A smaller group of artifacts consists of about 4,000 significant architectural specimens salvaged from buildings demolished or restored in the immediate area of the park. As type specimens, these have particular value to architectural conservationists. Most of the objects are stored in the basement of the First Bank of the United States where a small exhibit on the collection is open by appointment to special interest groups.

Period Furnishings: Through gifts, loans and purchase (with donated and appropriated funds) the Park has acquired since 1951 approximately 12,658 artifacts to be used in the refurnishing of historic structures, namely Independence Hall, Congress Hall, Old City Hall, Bishop White House, Todd House, Deshler-Morris House, City Tavern, Graff House, Franklin Court, and exhibit areas in the Park such as the Visitor Center.

Furnishings of all types are included: furniture, ceramics, base and precious metals, glass, paintings, textiles, prints, books, maps, and other printed or graphic works on paper, and textiles. With few exceptions these have been acquired in execution of approved furnishing and exhibit plans and reflect the periods and styles appropriate to each structure and exhibit as set forth in the plan. Through the process of acquiring suitable furnishings, the Park now claims a superior collection of Anglo-American fine and Decorative Arts. The collection is outstanding in the following areas:

I am content to define history as the past events of which we have knowledge and refrain from worrying about those of which we have none - until, that is, some archeologist digs them up.

Barbara W. Tuchman
"When Does History Happen?"
the New York Times Book Review
March 8, 1964

Furniture. The Park has an excellent collection of Philadelphia and Delaware Valley case and seating furniture. The Windsor chair collection has branded examples of nearly every Philadelphia Windsor chairmaker who worked between 1745 and 1820. It is the most complete collection of its kind in the world. Since 1951 the Park has acquired 7 more of the armchairs made by Thomas Affleck in 1790 for Congress Hall and many items of furniture originally owned by the Rev. Bishop William White. Some large objects associated with various sites are stored on-site.

These include salvage stored at Independence Hall, Deshler-Morris, and at EDAL.

Silver, Pewter. The Park has a good collection of Philadelphia silver and pewter in a wide range of forms. Over 20 silversmiths and 33 pewterers are represented including the Richardson family and William Will.

Ceramics. Based on archaeological and manuscript evidence, the Park has acquired a wide range of ceramic wares dating from ca. 1740 to ca. 1840. American made earthenware, creamwares from the Staffordshire potteries of England, and Chinese export porcelains are particularly well represented.

Books. Although acquired as period furnishings, antique books in contemporary bindings have collateral interest as reference material in many fields. The Park collection emphasizes 17th and 18th century legal works, collected for the Pennsylvania Assembly library (to 1787), the Libraries of the two Houses of Congress (to 1800), and the John Todd law office library (to 1793). It is rich in works on religion, theology, natural philosophy, and contemporary English and American literature. Bishop White's reconstituted Library contains over 500 volumes from his original holdings, and hundreds of other volumes reflecting the varied interests of the Bishop and his family up to 1836.

I must study politics and war, that my sons have liberty to study mathematics and philosophy, geography, natural history and naval architecture, navigation, commerce, and agriculture, in order to give their children a right to study painting, poetry, music, architecture, statuary, tapestry, and porcelain.

John Adams
Letters of John Adams
Addressed to his Wife, edited by
Charles Francis Adams (1841),
vol. II, letter 78 (1780)

Paintings. In addition to the City collection paintings described above, the Park has continued to acquire works of art that illustrate its interpretive themes or that are recommended in its approved plans. Especially notable and valuable are the only life portrait of Thomas Jefferson as a young man without a wig; the portraits of James and Dolley Madison, and a self-portrait of Charles Willson Peale, purchased by the Friends of INDE; and the only life portrait of William Floyd, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Maps and Prints. The Park's map and print collection contains outstanding examples of map and printmaking from the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Noteworthy is an original 84 inch long view of the *East Prospect of the City of Philadelphia* by George Heap and Nicholas Skull (1754), the *Map of the British Empire in America,* by Henry Popple (1733) and a complete set of Philadelphia views by William Birch (1798-1800).

Special Collections.

U.S. Government Documents: 1774-1800, have been sought out mainly for use in furnishing the Assembly Room and Congress Hall, particularly the Senate Secretary's office.

Manuscripts and Printed Documents. The Park has a varied collection of several hundred pieces (including over a hundred in the City collection) ranging in interest from a copy of the first official printing of the Declaration of Independence, (July 4-5, 1776), to clipped signatures of obscure local personages. There are significant letters from Signers of both the Declaration and the U.S. Constitution, official government correspondence and documents, and many legal documents acquired as law office furnishings.

Independence Square ephemera. There is an extensive but incomplete collection of specimens (mainly contemporary broadsides and leaflets) documenting activities in Independence Square and its buildings and the movements of the Liberty Bell from the 18th century to the present. Since about 1960, programs or other handouts distributed in Independence Square have been more systematically collected.

Views of Park Buildings. Prints and early photographs of the areas now included in the Park have been collected partly for exhibit value, partly for reference value. A donated collection of over 200 picture postcard views has provided a surprisingly good record of the changes inside Independence Hall during the first two decades of the 20th Century, a period otherwise poorly documented.

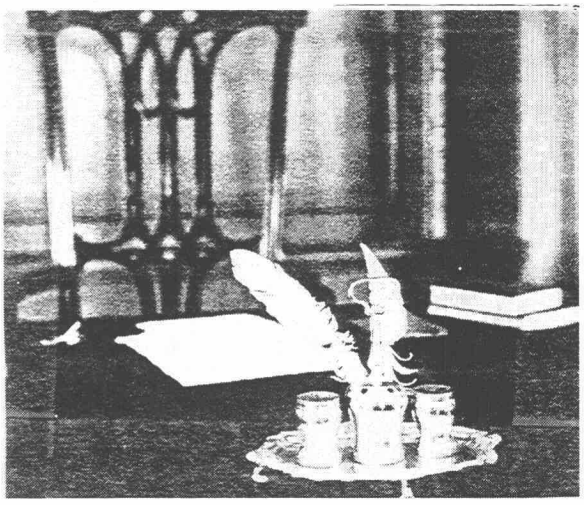
Frankliniana. Franklin-associated specimens have been and continue to be added to the collection for the Franklin Court installation which includes the print shop and Benjamin Franklin Bache's *Aurora* subscription office. Besides a ruler, perpetual calendar, and two pieces of scientific equipment in the City collection, the Park has acquired Franklin's pre-1765 desk, a Sheffield-plate tea caddy, several books and pamphlets printed by Bache, and a few documents relating to the later history of Franklin Court. Excavations on the site produced a large quantity of sherds, some of which can be attributed to the period of Franklin's occupancy.

Liberty Bell mementos. The Park has an extensive collection of Liberty Bell memorabilia which falls into two categories. First are items that relate to the Liberty Bell and its history. We have documentation of several tours the bell made during the latter nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, of ceremonies held at the bell, and of its relocation to the bell pavilion in 1976. Second, we have items that document the bell's evolution and use as a symbol. The bell's symbolic use evolved from an anti-slavery symbol in the ante-bellum period to the embodiment of the varieties of meaning that liberty has had over time. This collection ranges from small objects such as watch fobs, medals, and buttons to printed ephemera and works in mixed media. The majority of this collection is in storage.

Statues and Plaques. INDE has five outdoor bronze statues and approximately ten bronze plaques and markers. The bronze statues are of Commodore John Barry (1906, located directly south of Independence Hall); Robert Morris (1926, located between 4th and 5th Streets north of Walnut St.); William Penn (1982, located in Welcome Park near 2nd and Walnut Sts.); the Signer (1982, located in the Norris Garden at the southeast corner of 5th and Chestnut Sts.); and George Washington (1919, located directly north of the entrance to Independence Hall on the southside of Chestnut St.). The bronze plaques are located in the walking surfaces of several blocks and on the exterior walls of several Park buildings with the majority in the area of Congress Hall, Independence Hall and Old City Hall. They are commemorative and informational in nature. The following statues and plaques are on the List of Classified Structures: Washington's Statue, #06916; the Barry Statue, #06917, and the Lincoln Plaque, #06918. A plague for John F. Kennedy has not yet been added to the list.

Following are the park's most notable historic objects in building code order:

Silver inkstand, still preserved in Independence Hall, used during the signing of the Declaration of Independence.



0101 (Independence Hall)

Syng Inkstand

In 1752 the Pennsylvania Assembly commissioned the Philadelphia silversmith Philip Syng, Jr. to make this elegant silver inkstand for the speaker's table in the

Assembly Room. It is undoubtedly the inkstand used for the signing of the Declaration of Independence. It is not known how the inkstand was sequestered during the British occupation of the State House in 1777, but it was returned after the hostilities and was presumably used by George Washington as the presiding officer of the Constitutional Convention. The inkstand continued in use by the speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives long after the state capitol was

removed to Harrisburg. Sometime prior to the Centennial of 1876, the inkstand was returned to Independence Hall. Like the Liberty Bell, the Syng inkstand has been so profusely illustrated and reproduced that it has become a symbol of liberty and independence.

Catalog 11860, Accession 1
Gift of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the City of Philadelphia, 1875
Location: Assembly Room, Independence Hall
Philip Syng, Jr. (1703-89), silversmith

Silver
tray: H 1 1/4", L 10 5/16", W 7 1/2"
quill pot: H 6 1/16", Diam 2 9/16"

ink pot: H 2 3/8", Diam. 1 13/16"
sander: H 2 7/16", Diam. 1 3/4"

"Rising Sun Chair"

This carved mahogany armchair was made for the speaker of the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1779 by the Philadelphia cabinetmaker John Folwell. It is the chair that was used by George Washington as presiding officer of the Constitutional Convention in 1787. Benjamin Franklin gave added significance to the chair at the conclusion of the convention when he referred to the carving on its crestrail as a "rising sun," symbolic of the new nation. With the successive relocation of the State's capital the chair was removed from Philadelphia to Lancaster in 1799, and then to Harrisburg in 1812. There the chair was given the erroneous distinction as the seat occupied by John Hancock at the signing of the Declaration of Independence. This legend persisted long after the return of the chair to Independence Hall in 1867, in spite of its well documented and published history.

Catalog 11826, Accession 1
Location: Assembly Room, Independence Hall
Mahogany, white oak secondary; replaced leather upholstery; H 61", HS 19",
WS 26", DS 19"

Benjamin Franklin summed up his feelings toward the work of the convention with his famous anecode on the rising sun carved on the back of the president's chair. As James Madison recorded the story, Franklin "observed to a few members near him, that painters had found it difficult to distinguish in their art a rising sun from a setting sun. I have ... often and often in the course of the session, and the vicissitudes of my hopes and fears as to its issue looked at that behind the president without being able to tell whether it was rising or setting: But now at length I have the happiness to know that it is a rising and not a setting sun."

Benjamin Franklin
Comments at the signing of the U.S. Constitution regarding his feelings about the nation at the end of the debate at the Constitutional Convention. September, 1787.

Pair of Philadelphia Chippendale Upholstered Armchairs

These armchairs are from two of an extraordinary groups of chairs that were crafted about 1768, by the Philadelphia cabinetmaker Thomas Affleck, for Governor John Penn. All of the remaining chairs from this group are located in prominent museums throughout the country, such as the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum. However, because there are minor stylistic variations among the chairs in this group, it is presumed the chairs were not made en suite, but purchased by Penn as needed for either of his two residences in Philadelphia: his stately townhouse on South Third Street, or his country home "Lansdowne" in Fairmount Park. The two examples in the Park's collection were purchased in 1788, by Samuel W. Fisher, at an auction sale that included the Governor's furnishings. In 1817 Fisher bequeathed the chairs to the Friends Hospital, where they remained until purchased by the Friends of Independence National Historical Park for placement in the Governor's Council Chamber. The chairs reflect the restrained elegance in decor that was the Governor's preference at home and at work.

Catalog 11591-92, Accession 3214
Gift of the Friends of Independence National Historical Park, 1977
Location: Independence Hall, Governor's Council Chamber
Mahogany, American oak secondary, replaced upholstery
Left Chair: Overall H 41", W 27 3/4", seat H 18"
Right Chair: Overall H 40 3/4", W 28 1/2", Seat H 17 3/4"
Thomas Affleck, (1749-95), cabinetmaker
Philadelphia, c. 1768

0201 (Second Bank of the United States)

Colonel John Nixon's copy of the Declaration of Independence

This is one of only twenty-one known copies of the first printing of the Declaration of Independence. The broadside was printed by John Dunlap, publisher of *The Pennsylvania Packet or General Advertiser,* (which became the first daily newspaper in the country in 1784,) the night (July 2, 1776) after independence was voted upon and passed by the Continental Congress. It is believed to be the copy used by Col. John Nixon for the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence, which took place in the State House yard on July 8, 1776.

Catalog 1071, Accession 14
Gift of Harry W. Harrison, 1951
Location: Second Bank, Main Banking Room
Ink on laid paper
Overall dimensions: H 17 1/2", W 12 15/16"
Maker: John Dunlap, printer and newspaperman.



Rush Statue of George Washington

This life-sized statue in wood of George Washington was carved in 1814 by the Philadelphia sculptor William Rush. Conceived as a model from which copies in plaster could be made and sold, the artist's plan was undersubscribed. Rush placed the statue in Peale's Museum on the second floor of Independence Hall, where it was painted to complete its resemblance to classical marble statuary. The statue was next placed in the middle of the Assembly Room in Independence Hall for the reception of the Marquis de Lafayette in 1824. Premier among the extant works of William Rush, (considered by many to be the "Father of American Sculpture,") the statue has been featured in several major loan exhibitions from that day to this.

Catalog 11859, Accession 1
Purchased by the City of Philadelphia in 1831
Location: Second Bank of the United States, Main Banking Room
Pine, painted, 73", circa. 1814



Portrait of Conrad Alexandre Gerard (1729-90)

Charles Willson Peale was the most prominent artist in America when he was commissioned by the Continental Congress in 1779, to paint this full-length portrait of Chevalier Gerard of France, the first foreign ambassador to the United States. According to Peale's biographer, Gerard "represented the first open recognition of their (Americans) new national life, bringing them new hope and new pride." The alliance with France is shown symbolically in the painting by two intertwined, female classical figures. Also shown in the background is the only surviving rendition of the original steeple, (demolished in 1781,) to Independence Hall. Unpaid by Congress for his labors, the artist retained possession of the painting. It was purchased by the City of Philadelphia, for Independence Hall, at the Peale Museum Sale in 1854.

Catalog 11866, Accession 1
Location: Second Bank of the U.S., Diplomats Gallery
Oil on canvas, H 95", W 59 1/8"
Charles Willson Peale (1741-1827), painter

"Bishop White's Study"

Shortly after his death in 1836, Bishop William White's family commissioned Philadelphia artist John Sartain to paint this view of the Bishop's study. It can be said that this detailed painting, and the retrieval of many of the items of furnishings seen here, make the Bishop's study one of the most authentic refurnished historic rooms in the United States. Most of the books shelved in the study had become the property of the Philadelphia Divinity

School, but were returned to the restored room. The same is true of the desk that came from Christ Church, and the Windsor and Chippendale side chairs that were returned by descendants. Even the positioning of half-smoked cigars shown on the chair-rail behind the Bishop's desk was verified by burn marks under layers of overpaint.

Catalog 7817, Accession 2254
Courtesy of Dr. & Mrs. Vincent Vermooten and Children, 1967
Location: Second Bank of the United States, Pennsylvania Gallery
Oil on canvas, original gold leaf frame
John Sartain, Philadelphia, ca. 1836

Glass "Lafayette", Chandelier

In 1824, the city made elaborate preparations for the reception of the Marquis de Lafayette in the Assembly Room of Independence Hall. Purchased for the occasion was an elegant, but second-hand glass chandelier in the neoclassical style. The chandelier remained in the room until 1955, when it was removed by the National Park Service as inappropriate to the 1776-87 historic period. In 1973 the chandelier was restored and electrified for placement in the Park's new Portrait Gallery in the Second Bank of the United States . There it complements the architecture of the building, and the masterful, full-length portrait of the Marquis de Lafayette by Thomas Sully.

Catalog 15483, Accession 1
Location: Second Bank of the U.S., Room 105, Diplomats' Gallery
Lead crystal arms, balusters, and pendants with modern shaft and electrical wiring.
Dimensions currently unavailable
Probably Waterford, Ireland, ca. 1790
City Neg. 16834 (?), INDE Neg. 11047

"The Old Town Hall and Market"

Monumental in size, this cityscape painting was virtually unknown to the public until retrieved by the Park from the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia's City Hall in 1987. The painting's artist, origin, and the reason for its execution, have not been documented to date. They are the subjects of current research. Nevertheless, the painting is a remarkably accurate portrayal of Philadelphia's Old Town Hall and the marketplace on High, now Market Street, as it once appeared. The scene is similar to Philadelphia's appearance in Franklin's day, and a vignette of Philadelphia the capital city.

Catalog 14350, Accession 1, City Collection Spec. 13,382
Location: Second Bank of the U.S., Philadelphia the Capital City Gallery Oil on canvas
H 78 3/4", W 118"
Unknown artist, ca. 1815.

0701 (Franklin Court - Underground Museum)

Popple Map

"A Map of the British Empire in America with the French and Spanish Settlements adjacent thereto." By Henry Popple. Cartouche drawn by C. Lempriere, engraved by B. Baron (Bernard Baron, ca. 1700-66), map engraved in London by William Henry Toms and R. W. Seale, 1733. Sold at Stephen Austen's Book Seller in Newgate Street and by Thos. Mildey at the Great Toy Shop in St. Paul's Church Yard London. Price 2 shillings.

When issued, the Popple map revolutionized Europe's ideas about the recently explored American colonies. Benjamin Franklin ordered two copies of this map for use by the Assembly of Pennsylvania. One copy was bound,

for table use, and the other mounted on rollers, for wall display. Because these are such rare maps, the wall-mounted example was framed with light-filtering plexiglas and then installed in the Underground Museum at Franklin Court.

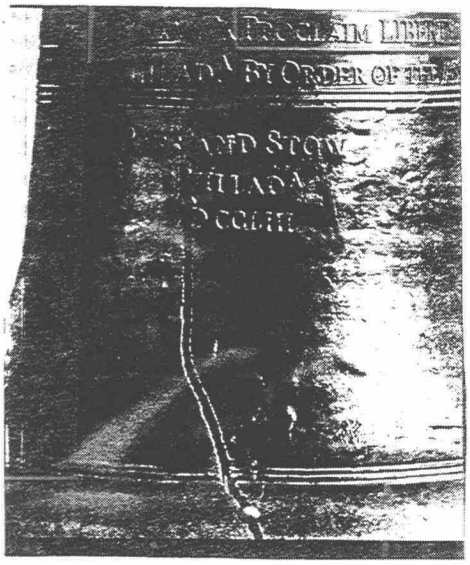
Catalog 7348, Accession 2133 (bound), Assembly Room, INDE Hall; Catalog 5834,
Accession 1698 (framed), Underground Museum, Franklin Court.
Ink and water color on laid paper
Framed dimensions: H 94 1/2", W 89"
Henry Popple, mapmaker
London, England, 1733

1001 (Deshler - Morris House)

Sofa

Possibly unique in American made furniture, this sofa may be the only surviving example of a Philadelphia sofa with "hairy paw" feet. Its overriding importance, however, is its history of ownership. According to accession records, the sofa was purchased by Robert Morris from George Washington in 1797. Morris's heirs sold it to Colonel Thomas Robinson of Naamons-on-the-Delaware. In turn his heirs presented the sofa to the Philadelphia Sanitary Fair in 1864 as a lottery item. The Union League of Philadelphia was the successful bidder, and in 1882 presented it to the city for Independence Hall. Today the sofa graces the parlor in the Deshler-Morris House, the summer residence of George Washington as President of the United States.

Catalog 11842, Accession 1
Location: Deshler-Morris House, parlor
Mahogany, yellow pine secondary, replaced moreen upholstery, restored center front leg
Philadelphia, ca. 1765-70
Maker unknown



1501 (Liberty Bell Pavilion)

"Liberty Bell"

Few symbols of liberty have proved as enduring as the State House bell. The bell so proudly displayed at INDE is a replacement for the original bell, cast at the Whitechapel Foundry, London, England in 1752, and shipped to Philadelphia where, unfortunately, it cracked. The only local brassfounder, John Stow, hired John Pass, a native of Malta to complete the commission for a new bell. Pass and Stow were careful to reproduce the inscription from the Book of Leviticus: "PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF." According to David Kimball in *Venerable Relic,* it took the craftsmen nearly two months to complete the job. Pass and Stow's bell lasted for a number of years, apparently cracking beyond repair in 1846. Its history as an icon of the American people can be traced to 1824 and Lafayette's visit, when a local newspaper said the bell would ring to

welcome the Revolutionary hero. Since that time, tolling the bell marked occasions of special honor, and quotation of the bell's inscription. "TO PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND..." produced an abbreviated title for the State House Bell. Touring its tower became a recognized leisure activity by 1837. It also became a symbol of the abolitionist movement that same year.

Catalog 11862, Accession 1
Location: Liberty Bell Pavilion
Copper, tin, lead, zinc, arsenic, silver, iron, gold, nickel
H 36", Diam 47", Yoke W 48 5/8"
John Stowe and John Pass (d. 1754), brass founders

The official ringers of the bell were Edward Kelly, 1753-5; David Edward, 1755-8; Andrew McNair, 1759-76, who was the bell ringer on the occasion of the Proclamation of Independence, until September 15, 1776, when Andrew McNair's services terminated. No later records have been found of the names of the official ringers of the bell other than that of Thomas Bowling, 1827-1836.

The greatest event, of course, associated with the relic was its tolling to announce the Proclamation of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence on July 8, 1776.

The Declaration of Independence was adopted and signed on July 4, and first read in public at Philadelphia July 8, 1776, in the Old State House yard.

The stand from which it was proclaimed to the people had been built in 1769, for an astronomical observatory, and was located on the northern end of the yard and was a wooden structure, surrounded by a balcony and railing, reached by a stairway from the outside.

In 1920 the Bell was mounted on an improved movable truck and one year later placed on a cement base in the Tower Room. In 1928 the Franklin Institute made an official examination of the Liberty Bell and its yoke. During the following year cast steel plates were put in the yoke to guarantee its ability to carry the weight of the Liberty Bell.

In 1960-1961 another study was made by the Franklin Institute Committee for the Preservation of the Liberty Bell. The report, completed in 1962, recommended that the yoke be restrengthened. It also described the Bell's metallic content.

> ...The ratio of copper (73.1) to tin (24.0) is about 3 to 1. A trace of lead suggests that pewter, then (i.e., in 1752-53) sometimes called tin and containing 4 percent of lead, was used as a source of tin. Silver was evidently added intentionally... to improve the tone. Zinc, also found to be present, was no doubt introduced through pewter. Nickel, probably not known to the bell makers of that time, could have entered as an impurity in the copper.

In 1963, the Congress of the United States passed a resolution calling for the ringing of the Nation's bells on the Fourth of July each year to commemorate the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. The Liberty Bell took part in this observance for the first time in 1972. Each year on July 4, at 2:00 p.m. the Liberty Bell is tapped with a rubber mallet.

In 1975, the Liberty Bell Pavilion was built on the first block of Independence Mall near the south side of Market Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets. To initiate America's Bicentennial year, the Liberty Bell was moved from Independence Hall on January 1, 1976 at 12:01 a.m. across Chestnut Street approximately one city block to the Pavilion for permanent display.

The Liberty Bell is much larger than generally supposed. Its measurements follow:

Circumference around the lip	12 feet
Circumference around the crown	7 ft. 6 in.
Lip to the crown	3 feet
Height over the crown	2 ft. 3 in.
Thickness at lip	3 inches
Thickness at crown	1 1/4 inches
Weight	2080 pounds
Length of Clapper	3 ft. 2 in.
Weight of Clapper	44 1/2 pounds
Cost	£60 14s.5d.
Weight of Yoke	200 pounds
Yoke's wood	slippery elm.

The lettering on the bell (in raised letters) is in a line encircling its crown, with the sentence:

PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF. - LEV.XXV.X

Immediately under this sentence, also in a line encircling its crown:

BY ORDER OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE OF PENSYLVANIA FOR THE STATE HOUSE IN PHILADA

These two lines were prescribed when the bell was ordered from England's Whitechapel Foundry. The were retained in the Pass and Stow recasting. The recasters added the following three lines below the first two:

PASS AND STOW

PHILADA

MDCCLIII

The biblical quote from the Book of Leviticus is from the King James version of the *Holy Bible.*

The Bells of Independence. In addition to the Liberty Bell, five other bells have been associated with Independence Hall over the years. They are:

* An August 19, 1854, *PUBLIC LEDGER* report on repairs being made to Independence Hall stated that "in the left (loft or attic) of the building has been found a bell, which is supposed to have been...used in the steeple of the old court house at Second and Market Streets. It has the inscription: " William Weighman, 1682...recast by T. J. Dyne, Jr. 1740.'"

  This bell may have been the one tradition says was hung in a tree to call the early Assemblies to their sessions. It probably hung in the cupola shown in Hamilton's perspective of the proposed State House. We have no other record of it, and don't know where it is.

* The second Whitechapel bell. This bell was hung in the cupola of the State House for the clock to strike on. When a new clock was included in the 1828 steeple, the old clock and bell was given to St. Augusine's Roman Catholic Church at Fourth and New Streets. The church was burned by a mob in 1844, and the bell partly melted. The remains were recast. That bell is at Villanova University.

* On February 8, 1821, Philadelphia City Council resolved to pay Councilman William Meredith $484.95 "to be applied in payment of the Cost of the New State House clock Bell, and of the expense of putting the same up etc." We assume that it replaced the second Whitechapel bell in the cupola, and that is was this 1821 bell that was sold to John Wilbank in 1828.

* In 1828, John Wilbank cast a 4,000 pound bell for the new steeple. His first attempt did not satisfy Philadelphians, but a second effort was raised to the steeple late in that year. In 1876, this bell, and the 1828 steeple clock, were moved to the Germantown Town Hall, where they remain.

  In 1876, a wealthy and eccentric Philadelphian, Henry Seybert, presented the city with a new steeple clock and bell. The 13,000 pound bell was cast by the Meneely and Kimberly foundry in Troy, New York. The bell was in place to ring on the one hundredth anniversary of American independence, but the city didn't like its sound. As did Pass and Stow and John Wilbank, Meneely had to cast a second bell (Philadelphians are picky about their bells). This bell, now known as the Centennial Bell, is the one which now booms forth from Independence Hall each hour.

In addition to these Independence Hall bells, there is, also, the Bicentennial Bell located at the park's Visitor Center. Cast at the Whitechapel Bell Foundry in London, England the Bicentennial Bell is Britain's gift to the American people. It was moulded in January and cast on March 4, 1976 at the same Foundry which in 1751 cast the Pennsylvania State House Bell now known as the Liberty Bell.

The weight of the Bicentennial Bell itself, at casting was 12,986 pounds and the tuned weight is 12,446 pounds (5 tons, 11 hundredweights, 14 pounds). The total weight of the side frames and mountings is 10,402 pounds. The bell is an alloy of copper and tin. The diameter at the mouth is six feet, 10 inches. Suspended to swing, the bell is driven electrically and operated by remote control.

Tuned in the note of G below middle C the Bicentennial Bell can be rung, pealed, and tolled. It has two tolling hammers, one loud and one soft. The bell rings daily at 11:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. It peals in celebration as on national holidays. It tolls on national days of mourning with a muted clapper.

The bell was shipped from Southampton, England on May 21, 1976, aboard the *S.S. Dart Atlantic.* It arrived in Jersey City, NJ on June 3 and was transported to the Yale and Towne Company, 11,000 Roosevelt Boulevard Philadelphia by the Eaton Corporation for purposes of storage and inspection. On the morning of June 15 it was transported to the Visitor Center and raised into the tower.

On July 6, 1976 Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II dedicated the Bell. A plaque placed on the brick tower has on it the Queen's speech which is introduced with the following text:

HERE, ON JULY 6, 1976, HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II, PRESENTED THIS BELL AS A GIFT FROM THE PEOPLE OF BRITAIN TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY.

I speak to you as the direct descendant of King George III. He was the last Crowned Sovereign to rule in this country, and it is therefore with a particular personal interest that I view those events which took place 200 years ago.

It seems to me that Independence Day, the Fourth of July, should be celebrated as much in Britain as in America. Not in rejoicing at the separation of the American Colonies from the British Crown but in sincere gratitude to the Founding Fathers of this great Republic for having taught Britain a very valuable lesson.

We lost the American Colonies because we lacked that statesmanship "to know the right time, and the manner of yielding, what is impossible to keep."

But the lesson was learnt. In the next century and a half we kept more closely to the principles of Magna Carta which have been the common heritage of both our countries.

We learnt to respect the right of others to govern themselves in their own ways. This was the outcome of experience learned the hard way in 1776. Without that great act in the cause of liberty performed in Independence Hall two hundred years ago, we could never have transformed an Empire into a Commonwealth!

Ultimately peace brought a renewal of friendship which has continued and grown over the years and has played a vital part in world affairs. Together we have fought in two world wars in the defense of our common heritage of freedom. Together we have striven to keep the peace so dearly won. Together, as friends and allies, we can face the uncertainties of the future, and this is something for which we in Britain can also celebrate the Fourth of July.

This morning I saw the famous Liberty Bell. It came here over 200 years ago when Philadelphia, after London, was the largest English speaking city in the world. It was cast to commemorate the Pennsylvania Charter of Privileges, but is better known for its association with the Declaration of Independence.

Today, to mark the 200th anniversary of that declaration, it gives me the greatest pleasure, on behalf of the British people, to present a new bell to the people of the United States of America. It comes from the same foundry as the Liberty Bell, but written on the side of this Bicentennial Bell are the words "Let Freedom Ring".

It is a message in which both our people can join and which I hope will be heard around the world for centuries to come.

Elizabeth II, Queen of England

July 6, 1976 address at the Visitor Center,
Independence National Historical Park, formal
presentation of the Bicentennial Bell.

After the first ringing of the Bell by Her Majesty, she dedicated an interpretive marker situated on a brick pedestal in front of the tower. It's text is:

THE BICENTENNIAL BELL, BRITAIN'S GIFT TO THE UNITED STATES, BEARS THE INSCRIPTION, "LET FREEDOM RING." IT WAS CAST IN 1976 BY THE WHITECHAPEL FOUNDRY, LONDON, WHICH ALSO CAST THE ORIGINAL LIBERTY BELL. MADE OF COPPER AND TIN ALLOY, IT WEIGHS 12,446 POUNDS, IS 6 FEET 10 1/2 INCHES IN DIAMETER AND 5 FEET 6 INCHES IN HEIGHT. AS THE NATION'S CEREMONIAL BELL, IT IS RUNG AT 11 A.M. AND 3 P.M. DAILY AND ON SPECIAL OCCASIONS.

Historically Furnished Rooms. INDE, through the planning process, has determined that in some historic buildings it is important to present accurately restored historically furnished rooms. This is done in order to convey to the visiting public a "picture" of the setting of great events or the life-style of the historic period. In INDE, there are 10 historic buildings in which a total of 66 rooms are historically refurnished.

The following listing itemizes historically furnished room locations in INDE:

BLDG	ROOM	NAME
0101		**Independence Hall**
	102	Assembly Room
	103	Supreme Court Chamber
	181	Tower Stairhall
	202	Long Gallery
	203	Committee of the Assembly Room
	207	Governor's Council Chamber
0102		**Congress Hall**
	103	House of Representatives Chamber
	203	Secretary's Office
	204	Senate Committee Room
	205	Senate Chamber
	207	Library of Congress
	208	Joint Committee Room
0103		**Old City Hall**
	103	United States Supreme Court Room
0305		**Todd House**
	101	Hall
	102	Office
	103	Dining Parlor
	104	Closet
	105	Kitchen
	201	Hall
	202	Parlor
	203	Master Bedchamber
	204	Closet
	205	Kitchen Bedchamber

0309		**Bishop White House**
	001	Cellar kitchen
	002	Ash depository
	003	Privy vault
	004	Paved yard with cistern
	005	Small room off cellar kitchen
	006	Vault
	007	Store room
	008	Closet under the stair
	009	Piazza cellar
	010	Open cellar
	011	Modern alarm systems area
	012	Open cellar, south end
	013	Store room
	101	Hall
	102	Parlor
	103	Dining Room
	104	Hall
	105	Closet
	106	Pantry
	107	Kitchen
	108	Necessary
	201	Hall
	202	Bishop's Study
	203	Bishop's Bedchamber
	302	Hall
	303	Granddaughters' Bedchamber
	304	Granddaughters' Bedchamber
0603		**City Tavern**
	102	Hall
	105	Bar
	106	Subscription Room
	107	Dining Room
	117	Dining Room
	201	Hall
	202	Cincinnati Room
	203	Charter Room
	206	Long Room
0705		**320 Market Street**
	101	Print Shop
0706		**322 Market Street**
	101	Aurora Office(Subscription Room)
	104	Bindery

0801		**Graff House**
	203	Parlor
	205	Bedroom
1001		**Deshler-Morris House**
	100	Hall
	101	Hall
	102	Hall
	103	Dining Room
	104	Parlor
	105	Tea Room
	107	Kitchen
	108	Kitchen
	201	Hall
	202	Hall
	203	Nellie's Bedchamber
	204	Washingtons' Bedchamber
	205	Study
	206	Secretary's Bedchamber
	207	Housekeeper's Bedchamber
	208	Toy Room

CULTURAL RESOURCE INFORMATION AND DATA BASE

Research. An extensive body of research, more than 310 reports, has been accomplished by the NPS on INDE since the nineteen fifties. An annotated bibliography of twenty-five pages developed in the early 1980s references the research which had been accomplished to that time. Research reports in hardcopy and microfiche are available in the Park Library through the Office of History. These reports are, also, available for purchase through a commercial source.

Library. INDE has a seven thousand volume library with literature on the park's historic period, material culture, and other references of use in managing the park. This is located on the third floor of the First Bank(0301) and it is supervised by the Office of History.

Archives. INDE maintains an archives on material associated with INDE. This is located on the third floor of the First Bank(0301) and it is supervised by the Office of History. "A Guide to the Archives of INDE" of September, 1983 itemizes the Archives Collection through that period.

Photographs. INDE maintains in the library a photograph collection of building artifact and landscape views associated with INDE.

Slides. INDE maintains in the library a slide collection on a multiplicity of subjects associated with INDE.

Microfilm. INDE maintains a microfilm collection in the library on subjects of historical research interest to INDE.

Microfiche. INDE maintains a microfiche collection in The Office of Historic Architecture as produced by the DSC (about 100) on park plans, reports, studies, and drawings and by Chadwyck-Healey on Historic Structure Reports (about 250).

Specifications and Drawings. INDE maintains a collection of specifications and drawings of work done in the park. This is located in the First Bank(0301), and it is supervised by the Office of Historic Architecture.

History Record Cards. INDE has a collection of 150,000, 5"x8", index cards in the library which constitutes more than 30 years of research into every facet of the park's historic period and its historic resources. This collection remains a primary source of information for researchers.

Rectified Photography. INDE has begun (1988) a program of taking rectified photographs of all its buildings on a 25 year cycle so that there is a good visual cyclical record of building history. Of some 141 photographs needed, 79 (56%) have been taken (10/92) in this first cyclical. This work and record is supervised and maintained by the Office of Historic Architecture.

Photogrammetry. INDE has begun a program of making a photogrammetric record of its most important buildings and features so that the physical record is preserved and available for analysis and use as a protection against resource loss. Independence Hall has been completely recorded. The Merchants Exchange has been partially recorded. This work and record is supervised and maintained by the Office of Historic Architecture.

History is now an organic whole. The affairs of Italy and Africa are intermingled with those of Asia and Greece, and all move to one end.

Polybuis
Histories, III

History is the witness of the times, the torch of truth, the life of memory, the teacher of life, the messenger of antiquity.

Cicero
De oratore, II, c. 80 B.C.

History is only a confused heap of facts.

Lord Chesterfield
Letter to his son
February 5, 1750

A morsel of genuine history is a thing so rare as to be always valuable.

Thomas Jefferson
Letter to John Adams, 1817

Anybody can make history. Only a great man can write it.

Oscar Wilde
The Critic as Artist, 1891

History is a better guide than good intentions.

Jeane J. Kirkpatrick
"Dictatorship and Double Standards"
Commentary magazine
November, 1979

Men make history and not the other way round. In periods where there is no leadership, society stands still. Progress occurs when courageous, skillful leaders seize the opportunity to change things for the better.

Harry S. Truman
In This Week magazine
February 22, 1959

The aim of history is to assemble real facts and real speeches, to the end that lovers of knowledge may be instructed and persuaded.

Polybuis
Histories, II

It is natural for a good man to love his country and his friends, and to hate the enemies of both. But when he writes history he must abandon such feelings, and be prepared to praise enemies who deserve it and to censure the dearest and most intimate friends.

Polybius
Histories, I, C. 125 B.C.

GLORIA DEI (OLD SWEDES') CHURCH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE(GLDE)

History and Resource. Fifty years before William Penn landed here, Swedish settlers lived along the Delaware River, and subsequently left their imprint on the area, as reflected in street names and in the pattern of structures.

This reminder of early Swedish settlement, dedicated in 1700, is the oldest church in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, as well as the oldest church in continuous service in the United States. Gloria Dei Church, originally a mission of the State Church of Sweden, replaced a small log blockhouse facility, used in defense against Indians. Still the center of an active parish, this national shrine was regarded as a "cathedral in the forest" by English settlers. The red brick building is Swedish in plan but built with English architectural detail. Besides the interior furnishings of the church, there are numerous mementoes and historic documents, making a museum-archival collection of considerable value.

Among the personalities here associated with the Nation's emergence are John Hanson, president of the Continental Congress under the Articles of Confederation; John Morton, signer of the Declaration of Independence; and Admiral John Dahlgren, originator of the United States Navy's ordnance system. Betsy Ross was married here on June 15, 1777, to Captain Joseph Ashbourn. Five of General Washington's officers rest in the churchyard burial ground. Gustavus Hesselius, early portrait painter(he also was a house painter who painted the exterior of Independence Hall when it was first built) and Alexander Wilson, father of American ornithology, both rest in the churchyard.

In addition to the historic church, elements of the site include the 18th-century church rectory, parish hall, sexton's house, newly constructed guild house, old cemetery, and open space on adjoining National Park Service land.

(Note: This narrative is excerpted from the GLDE Development Concept Plan).

Cultural Resource Information and Data Base. GLDE is an part of the information and data base described for INDE above.

THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO NATIONAL MEMORIAL(THKO)

History and Resource. Kosciuszko in the American Revolution. One of the first foreign volunteers to come to the aid of the American revolutionary army, Kosciuszko arrived in Philadelphia just a few weeks after the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence. At the age of 30, and with no practical military experience, Kosciuszko applied to the Continental Congress for a commission. It was several weeks before Congress acted on his request, but finally on October 18, 1776 Congress passed a resolution that "Thaddeus Kosciuszko, Esq., be appointed an engineer in the service of the United States, with the pay of sixty dollars a month, and the rank of colonel." During the next six years Kosciuszko would make many significant contributions to the American Revolution, but his two most notable accomplishments were the fortifications at Saratoga and West Point.

Kosciuszko's selection and fortification of Bemis Heights overlooking the Hudson River near the village of Saratoga contributed greatly to the surrender of 6,000 British troops under General John Burgoyne. The surrender of Burgoyne on October 17, 1777 is considered by many to be the turning point of the Revolutionary War. This was America's first major victory over the British and led to the intervention of France on the side of America.

Kosciuszko's next assignment, and perhaps his greatest achievement, began in March, 1778 when he was entrusted with the defense of the Hudson River at West Point. For 28 months Kosciuszko planned and built permanent fortifications at West Point, and was so successful that the British never dared attack. (When the Military Academy was established at West Point in 1802, the first monument erected was a tribute to Thaddeus Kosciuszko).

In 1780 Kosciuszko's request for a more active assignment was granted when he was assigned to the Southern Army. He continued to serve in the Southern Campaign under General Nathanael Greene until the end of the war. His service in the Continental Army ended in 1783 when Congress promoted him to Brigadier General and passed a resolution recognizing "his long, faithful, and meritorious service." Kosciuszko remained in the United States

for another year putting his affairs in order and taking leave of Washington and his comrades in arms. Finally, on July 15, 1784, Thaddeus Kosciuszko set sail from New York for his native Poland.

Kosciuszko's Return to Philadelphia. From 1784, through the late 1780's Kosciuszko lived the quiet life of a Polish landlord. By the 1790's, however, Kosciuszko was in the forefront of Polish resistance to Czarist Russia's domination over Poland. It was during this period that Kosciuszko wrote the Act of Insurrection, a document strongly reminiscent of the American Declaration of Independence. The Insurrection, however, was destined to fail. Seriously wounded in battle, and imprisoned in Russia, Kosciuszko saw the Polish insurrection crushed by foreign military powers. In December, 1796 Kosciuszko was freed from Russian prison on the condition that he never again return to Poland.

In exile, and suffering from wounds that left him partially paralyzed, Kosciuszko once again set sail for the United States. On August 18, 1797, after a sixty-one day journey, he arrived to a hero's welcome in Philadelphia, the capital city of the new nation. To escape the yellow fever epidemic raging in the city he travelled north to spend several weeks visiting his old friends, General Anthony W. White in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and General Horatio Gates in New York City. Returning to Philadelphia in November, Kosciuszko and his companion, Julian Niemcewicz, rented rooms in a boarding house at Third and Pine Streets run by Mrs. Ann Relf. In a small room on the second floor of this house Kosciuszko spent the winter reading, sketching, and receiving distinguished visitors who came to pay tribute to "the hero of Poland." One of his most frequent visitors was Vice President Thomas Jefferson. Kosciuszko and Jefferson shared many of the same political views and the two became close friends. Kosciuszko, however, was becoming restless. Uppermost in his mind was freedom for his native Poland, so on May 5, 1798 he once again set sail for Europe.

Though Kosciuszko would never live to see Poland free from foreign intervention, he continued to work for Polish freedom until his death on October 15, 1817 in Solothurn, Switzerland.

Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial. The house at the corner of Third and Pine Streets where Thaddeus Kosciuszko resided during the winter of 1797-1798 was built by a carpenter, Joseph Few, in 1775-1776. Over the next 195 years the house changed ownership many times until it was finally purchased and donated to the National Park Service in the early 1970's. The National Park Service restored the outside of the house, and also restored the second floor bedroom to look as it did in 1798 when Kosciuszko resided there. On February 4, 1976, the house was dedicated as the Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial to honor the man who was, in Jefferson's words,"...as pure a son of Liberty as I have ever known, ..."

(Note: This narrative history is excerpted from the THKO interpetive folder).

THKO is on the List of Classified Structures(LCS) with LCS#11622.

Cultural Resource Information and Data Base. THKO is a part of the information and data base described for INDE above.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN NATIONAL MEMORIAL(BEFR) Not Applicable.

EDGAR ALLAN POE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE(EDAL)

History and Resource. Edgar Poe was born to itinerant actors in Boston in 1809. His mother, Elizabeth Poe, died when Edgar was two, by which time his father, David Poe, was no longer with them. He was raised as a foster child by Frances Allan and her husband John Allan, a tobacco exporter of Richmond. Poe spent his youth between the ages of six and eleven with the Allans in England where he attended boarding school. Returning to Richmond, Poe later enrolled for a year at the University of Virginia. His tenure was marked by distinction in Latin and French and ended with the withdrawal of Allan's support due to Poe's gambling debts.

At eighteen, Poe set off for Boston where he published his first volume of poems. He subsequently enlisted in the army for two years. Following a brief reconciliation with Allan after his foster mother died, he obtained an

appointment to West Point. But Allan soon remarried; Poe lost all hopes of Allan's support and he left West Point because the service was an inappropriate career for a young man of little means. Although Poe romanticized his forbears and pretended to have set off for Greece and St. Petersburg in some idealized aristocratic pursuit of freedom during his years in the army, it is clear that he faced, from age twenty-two, a life of struggle and poverty.

In 1831, Poe published a new collection of poems. He appears to have spent most of the next four years in Baltimore living with his aunt, Maria Clemm, and her daughter, Virginia. These were difficult times: letters to Allan indicate Poe feared imprisonment for debt and mentioned that he was perishing for want of aid. During this period, Poe was writing tales and selling them to journals in Baltimore and Philadelphia.

When he became editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger* in Richmond in 1835, Poe found his vocation: editor, critic and contributor to a series of journals, each of which flourished under his guidance. Poe married Virginia in 1836. With Maria Clemm they formed a household which, in 1837, moved from Richmond to New York and thence to Philadelphia where Poe enjoyed his most productive and most contented years. In 1844, they returned to New York where Poe briefly owned his own journal. It was in New York that Virginia died of tuberculosis in 1847.

Following Virginia's death, Poe rapidly disintegrated, returning to Richmond in 1849 still preoccupied with the goal of his lifetime: owning his own journal. Setting off for New York shortly thereafter to visit Mrs. Clemm, his hopes still high for the future, Poe traveled no farther than Baltimore. There he died in delirium of "acute congestion of the brain" and was buried near his grandfather in the Presbyterian cemetery.

Exactly how long Poe lived in the small brick house now connected to 530 North Seventh St. is unknown. Apparently, he moved here sometime between the fall of 1842 and June of 1843 and left in April 1844. Like all of Poe's homes, this one was rented. It may or may not have been furnished when Poe; his wife Virginia; his mother-in-law, Maria Clemm, and their cat, Catterina moved in. Whatever furniture they used or purchased has disappeared without a trace.

The importance of this house lies in its connection to Poe. During the six years Poe lived in Philadelphia, he attained his greatest successes as an editor and critic, and he published some of his most famous tales, including, *The Gold Bug, The Fall of the House of Usher, The Tell-Tale Heart,* and *The Murders in the Rue Morgue."* **Of his several Philadelphia homes, only this one survives. It serves as tangible link with Poe and his days of greatness in Philadelphia.**

(Note: This narrative is excerpted from the EDAL interpretive folder).

EDAL is not on the List of Classified Structures. It needs to be added.

Cultural Resource Information and Data Base. EDAL is a part of the information data based described for INDE above.

III. INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

B. Resources

2. Natural (Note: much of the material following is derived from or quoted from *The Atlas of Pennsylvania,* ed. David Cuff et al. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1989-cited as *ATLAS*).

All Parks - INDE, GLDE, THKO, BEFR, EDAL

GEOLOGY

Structure. Philadelphia is a part of the Piedmont region-one of four Pennsylvania geologic regions. "The rocks of the Piedmont are mostly metamorphic and igneous types whose age is uncertain because of lack of fossil evidence. They are chiefly schist, quartzite, gneiss, and serpentinite.... The basement gneiss is Precambrian. Different sections of this region contain specific features of their own. The Conestoga Lowlands section has Cambrian to Ordovician-age rocks that include quartzite and overlaying dolomite as well as limestone with minor amounts of shale.... These rocks are extremely deformed, with distorted folds... and thrust faults where rocks has moved along a fracture zone parallel to the earth's surface. The southern portion of the region contains the intensely deformed Martic Zone." (See *ATLAS*, p. 13).

Bedrock. Philadelphia is located in three bedrock ages (presented in millions of years) as follows:

> "Quaternary (0-1.6). Sand, gravel, silt, alluvium and swamp deposits. Sand gravel, clay and peat moss. Tertiary (1.6-66.4). Intensely colored, variegated iron clay, some beds of sand; occurs in isolated patches. Sand and clay for brick and terra cotta, fire clay.
>
> Lower Paleozoic - Precambrian (438? - 1,600?). Metamorphic rocks (schist, gneiss, quartzite, serpentinite, slate, amphibolite and marble). Construction aggregate and building stone. Mineral production includes talc and mineral filler (sericite.)"

The city is divided roughly one-third into each period along southwest to northeast lines. The northern portion is Lower, Paleozoic-Precambrian; the center portion is Tertiary; and the southern portion is Quaternary (see ATLAS, pp. 14-15). The Germantown portion (1000) of INDE is located in the Lower Paleozoic-Precambrian Age; the remaining portions of INDE appear to be located in Quaternary Age; and GLDE, THKO, and EDAL are located in the Quaternary Age of bedrock. BEFR appears to be located in the Tertiary Age.

In the Philadelphia region, bedrock is not identified below 15,000 feet, although in other areas of the state it is identified to as much as a depth of 30,000 feet (*ATLAS*, pp. 14-15).

Minerals. While Pennsylvania has a wide variety of minerals of economic value, they are not present in Philadelphia.

Hazards. Pennsylvania's "geological hazards include landslides, sinkhole subsidence, earthquakes, and radon gas emanation. These are normal dynamic processes of [the] natural geological environment."

Philadelphia is not in area of carbonate rock; and therefore, the parks are not subject to naturally forming sinkholes. The parks are subject to sinkholes caused by the actions of man.

There is a major fault line running east to west along Philadelphia's northern boundary as well as additional fault lines in the north and west of the city. On a "modified Mercalli" intensity scale of II through VI of earthquakes with an epicenter in Philadelphia from 1800-1985, there have been four earthquakes in Philadelphia; one level IV, two level V. and one level VI. Within a radius of approximately 150 miles from Philadelphia, there have been an additional twenty-five earthquakes in Pennsylvania during this period; three level II, eight level III, four level IV, five level V, and five level VI. On one expectancy map, Philadelphia is rated as a moderate to low seismic risk area.

There are park buildings of unreinforced masonry; and, therefore, of concern. Philadelphia is not in an area with a known potential for Radon gas. INDE has tested for radon gas with negative results. (*ATLAS*, pp. 16-17.)

LANDFORMS

Landform Regions. Philadelphia is in two of seven landform regions of Pennsylvania; the Coastal Plain and the Piedmont. "The Coastal Plain is a low belt of sand and gravel.... It has emerged from the sea as the continent, lightened by erosion, gradually rebounded.... The Piedmont is a region of varied, hilly land developed from the differential erosion of rock that has metamorphosed during the Alleghenian Orogeny." The western and northern portion of Philadelphia is piedmont that is ".... rocks are resistant schists and quartzite and the landscape consists of the low ridges and narrow valleys of the Piedmont Uplands." The parks are all located in the coastal plain region. (*ATLAS*, pp. 18-20).

Rivers and Glaciation. "Pennsylvania's rivers and streams are an integral part of the geomorphology and reflect the same processes that shaped the rest of the landscape." The Delaware River system is that which impacts Philadelphia including the Lehigh and Upper Delaware and Schuylkill and Lower Delaware. Glaciation during the recent Pleistocene epoch dramatically effected waterways including the creation of Delaware Bay. (*ATLAS*, p. 21-25).

CLIMATE

The *1987 Local Climatological Data, Annual Summary with Comparative Data, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,* from the National Climate Data Center, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce (*NOAA*), is used as the basic reference in this section.

Temperature. "The Appalachian Mountains to the west and the Atlantic Ocean to the east have a moderating effect on climate. Periods of very high or very low temperatures seldom last for more than three or four days. Temperatures below zero or above 100 degrees are a rarity. On occasion, the area becomes engulfed with maritime air during the summer months, and high humidity adds to the discomfort of seasonably warm temperatures." (*NOAA*, p. 7).

The following table represents a 25 year average temperature history of the area:

TABLE 3B1

MONTHLY AVERAGE TEMPERATURE - PHILADELPHIA

	NORMALS			EXTREMES	
	Daily Maximum	Daily Minimum	Monthly	Record Highest	Record Lowest
January	38.6	23.8	31.2	74	-7
February	41.1	25.0	33.1	74	-4
March	50.5	33.1	41.8	87	7
April	63.2	42.6	52.9	94	19
May	73.0	52.5	62.8	96	28
June	81.7	61.5	71.6	100	44
July	86.1	66.8	76.5	104	51
August	84.6	66.0	75.3	101	44
September	77.8	58.6	68.2	100	35
October	66.5	46.5	56.5	96	25
November	54.5	37.1	45.8	81	15
December	43.0	28.0	35.5	72	1
Year	63.4	45.1	54.3	104	-7

Precipitation. "Precipitation is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year with maximum amounts during the late summer months. Much of the summer rainfall is from local thunderstorms and amounts vary in different areas of the city. This is due, in part to the higher elevations in the west and north. Snowfall amounts are often considerably larger in the northern suburbs than in the central and southern parts of the city. In many cases, the precipitation will change from snow to rain within the city. Single storms of 10 inches or more occur about every five years." (*NOAA*, p. 7).

The following table represents a 25 year average precipitation history of the area:

TABLE 3B2

MONTHLY AVERAGE PRECIPITATION(in inches) - PHILADELPHIA

	WATER EQUIVALENT				SNOW, ICE, PELLETS	
	Normal	Maximum Monthly	Minimum Monthly	Maximum 24 hrs.	Maximum Monthly	Maximum 24 hrs.
January	3.18	8.86	0.45	2.70	23.4	13.2
February	2.81	6.44	0.96	1.96	27.6	21.3
March	3.86	7.01	0.68	2.39	13.4	10.0
April	3.47	8.12	0.52	2.76	4.3	4.3
May	3.18	7.41	0.47	3.18	Trace	Trace
June	3.92	7.88	0.11	4.62		
July	3.88	8.33	0.64	4.26		
August	4.10	9.70	0.49	5.68		
September	3.42	8.78	0.44	5.45		
October	2.83	5.21	0.09	3.85	2.1	2.1
November	3.32	9.06	0.32	3.99	8.8	8.7
December	3.45	7.37	0.25	2.04	18.8	14.6
Year	41.42	9.70	0.09	5.68	27.6	21.3

Relative Humidity. Below is a table on Philadelphia's relative humidity. The Table illustrates monthly average Relative Humidity in Philadelphia based upon a 28 year record period. (*NOAA*, p. 3).

TABLE 3B3

MONTHLY AVERAGE - RELATIVE HUMIDITY (%) - PHILADELPHIA

	Hour 0100	Hour 0700	Hour 1300	Hour 1900
January	70	72	59	65
February	68	71	56	60
March	68	71	52	57
April	69	70	49	54
May	76	75	52	59
June	80	77	54	61
July	81	79	54	63
August	82	81	54	65
September	82	83	56	69
October	80	82	54	69
November	75	78	56	66
December	73	74	59	67
Year	75	76	55	63

Wind. Below is a table on Philadelphia's normal wind history. The Table illustrates monthly average wind in Philadelphia based on a 47 year record period.

"The prevailing wind direction for the summer months is from the southwest, while northwesterly winds prevail during the winter. The annual prevailing direction is from the west-southwest. Destructive velocities are comparatively rare and occur mostly in gustiness during summer thunderstorms. High winds occurring in the winter months, as a rule, come with the advance of cold air after the passage of a deep low pressure system. Only rarely have hurricanes in the vicinity caused widespread damage, primarily because of flooding". (*NOAA*, p. 3).

Tornadoes have struck the Philadelphia area in the past albeit on a very infrequent basis. There is no record of a tornado ever striking within the parks, although there have been strikes near park boundaries.

TABLE 3B4

MONTHLY AVERAGE WIND - PHILADELPHIA

	Mean Speed (mph)	Prevailing Direction	Fastest Mile Dir. Speed	Peak Gust Dir. Speed
January	10.3	WNW	NE 61	W 40
February	10.9	NW	NW 59	NW 44
March	11.4	W	NW 56	NW 48
April	10.9	SW	SW 59	NW 39
May	9.6	WSW	SW 56	NW 67
June	8.7	WSW	NW 73	NW 46
July	8.0	WSW	SW 49	W 51
August	7.9	SW	E 67	NW 33
September	8.2	SW	NE 49	W 53
October	8.8	WSW	SW 66	NW 38
November	9.6	WSW	SW 60	NW 46
December	10.0	WNW	NW 47	W 48
Year	9.5	WSW	NW 73	NW 67

Degree Days. Below is a table on Philadelphia's normal degree days for heating and cooling. The Table illustrates monthly average Normal Degree Days (Heating/Cooling) in Philadelphia based upon the 1951-1980 record period. (*NOAA*, p. 3).

TABLE 3B5

MONTHLY AVERAGE NORMAL DEGREE DAYS (HEATING/COOLING) - PHILADELPHIA

NORMAL DEGREE DAYS

	Heating(base 65°F)	Cooling(base 65°F)
January	1048	0
February	893	0
March	719	0
April	363	0
May	127	59
June	0	202
July	0	357
August	0	319
September	33	129
October	273	9
November	576	0
December	915	0
Year	4947	1075

Climate Regions. Pennsylvania has five climate regions. Philadelphia is in the southeast region. "All Pennsylvania falls within the humid continental climate classification of the Koppen-Geiger Climate Areas..." In the southeast(Philadelphia) region, "Summers are longest and hottest (of the regions), where high humidities and light winds combine to make summer heat waves oppressive. However, winters are milder here than in all other areas. Although the southeast is fairly cloudy on average, it is, nevertheless, the least cloudy region in the state." (*ATLAS*, pp. 26-31).

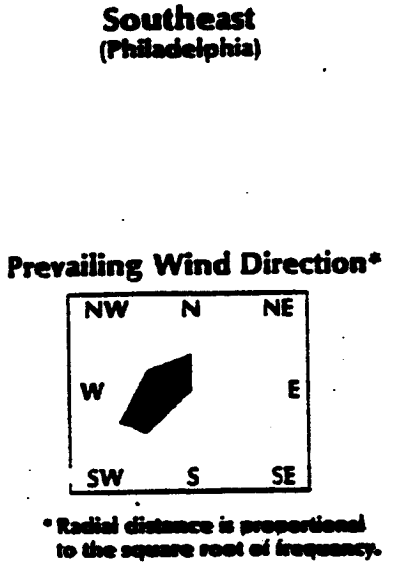


FIG. 3B1 - Prevailing Wind Direction (*ATLAS*, pp. 26-30)

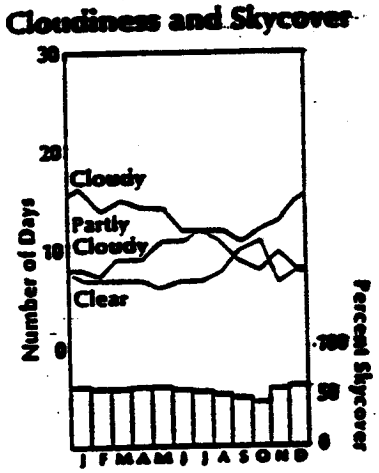


FIG. 3B2 - Cloudiness and Sky cover (*ATLAS*, pp. 26-31)

HYDROLOGY

"Pennsylvania's water comes from two sources: one is precipitation; the other is streams...."

Surface Water. Philadelphia is effected by the Delaware River Drainage basin. This basin can be characterized as an total area of 12,809 square miles with 51% (or 6,465 miles) in Pennsylvania. It has an average annual runoff in Pennsylvania of 2,200,000 billion gallons, which is reduced to 1,680 billion gallons during a drought. Within Pennsylvania the annual destinations of precipitation are: infiltration, 13.5 average inches, 33 percent; evapotranspiration, 20.0 average inches, 49 percent; runoff, 7.5 average inches, 18 percent; total, 41.0 average inches, 100 percent. The origins of streamflow may be characterized as: flow from ground water, 50 percent; runoff from Pennsylvania precipitation, 28 percent; and inflow from neighboring states, 22 percent. (*ATLAS*, pp. 32-33).

Droughts. A sustained drought can have a devastating effect on available surface water. "When stream flow deficiency for one year is added to the next, the cumulative result from the period...." can be dramatic.

Storms. A hurricane or other similar storm can in a short time deposit a surprisingly large amount of water on the land. In 1972, Hurricane Agnes deposited 14 to 18 inches of rain in a six day period; an amount equal to 40 percent of the total expected in a normal year. While such conditions can relieve a drought, the potential for flooding is increased. (*ATLAS*, p. 33).

Flood plain. The Federal Insurance Administration of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in 1978 did a Flood Insurance Study of the City of Philadelphia . As part of the study Floodway: Flood boundary and Floodway Maps were developed. INDE is covered in Panel 35 of 45, Community - Panel number 420757 0035B dated June 15, 1979 and in Panel 20 of 45, Community - Panel number 420757 0020B, dated June 15, 1979. GLDE, THKO, BEFR, and EDAL are all included in Panel 35 of 45 of this series.

INDE in both Center City and Germantown, is entirely outside the boundary of both a 100 year and a 500 year flood.

GLDE. The northeast quarter of the GLDE block is within the 100-year flood boundary. The remainder of GLDE is within the 500-year flood boundary. The Church itself is at the boundary of the 100 year and 500 year flood plains.

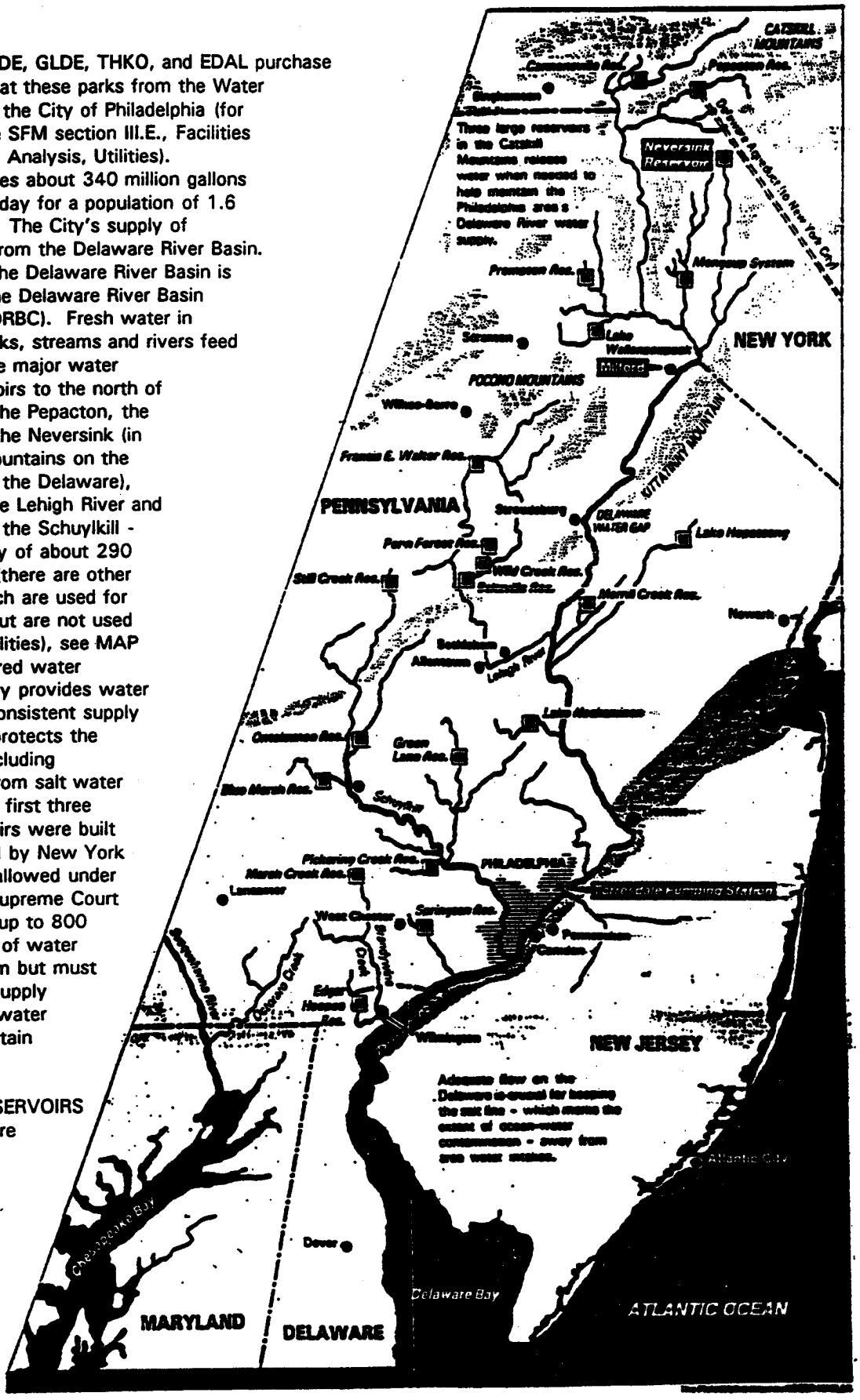
THKO is entirely outside the boundary of both a 100 year and 500 year flood.

BEFR is entirely outside the 100 year flood boundary but entirely within the 500 year flood boundary.

EDAL is entirely outside the boundary of both a 100 year and 500 year flood.

Reservoirs. INDE, GLDE, THKO, and EDAL purchase all water used at these parks from the Water Department of the City of Philadelphia (for park usage see SFM section III.E., Facilities and Equipment Analysis, Utilities). Philadelphia uses about 340 million gallons of water each day for a population of 1.6 million people. The City's supply of water comes from the Delaware River Basin. The water of the Delaware River Basin is managed by the Delaware River Basin Commission (DRBC). Fresh water in numerous creeks, streams and rivers feed the Basin. Five major water storage reservoirs to the north of Philadelphia - the Pepacton, the Cannonsville, the Neversink (in the Catskill Mountains on the headwaters of the Delaware), Beltzville on the Lehigh River and Blue Marsh on the Schuylkill - have a capacity of about 290 billion gallons (there are other reservoirs which are used for flood-control but are not used as storage facilities), see MAP 3B1. This stored water capacity usually provides water users with a consistent supply of water and protects the lower basin including Philadelphia, from salt water intrusion. The first three named reservoirs were built and are owned by New York City which is allowed under a 1954 U.S. Supreme Court order to draw up to 800 million gallons of water daily from them but must replenish the supply when flow of water falls below certain limits.

MAP 3B1, RESERVOIRS on the Delaware River Basin.



Philadelphia draws its water at three pumping stations: One pumping station on the Delaware River above Pennypack Creek -Torresdale, and two pumping stations on the Schuylkill River - Belmont below the Columbia Bridge and Queen Lane below the City Avenue Bridge. "There is a water treatment plant at each pumping station." "Treated water is delivered mostly by gravity from the Belmont and Queen Lane plants" and pumped from Torresdale. "Large, 48-inch transmission mains six feet underground distribute" the water: Delaware water east of Broad Street; Schuylkill water west of Broad. Therefore, except for the Deshler-Morris House area in Germantown, the park receives city water from the Delaware via Torresdale. Because of differences in elevation in the city, as much as 450 feet between the Northwest and the South, the city is divided into 10 districts with booster stations. "The Philadelphia Water Department has 3,200 miles of water pipes of varying sizes, from 3 inches to 93...inches in the city."

"Raw Water" is cleansed at the treatment plants. Ferric chloride is added to coagulate the particles of silt and clay; lime to counteract the acidity of the ferric chloride, and chlorine for disinfection. The water is moved through filters of coal, sand, and gravel. Ammonia is added to remove the chlorine taste and fluoride to prevent tooth decay. The treated water is regularly checked for taste and odor.

The supply of water can be impacted by a drought in the Eastern United States: an event which has occurred five times during the period 1980-1989. Droughts can reduce the available water supply causing bans on nonessential uses of water. Even more threatening in a drought is the potential for salt water to move up the Delaware River polluting the Philadelphia drinking water supply. "At the height of the 1964 East Coast drought, the salt line in the Delaware reached, the Ben Franklin Bridge, which was just 10 miles below the Torresdale water intakes..."

When the well's dry, we know the worth of water.

Benjamin Franklin
Poor Richard's Almanac {1746}

Ground Water. "Ground water in Pennsylvania is stored in two kinds of aquifer: bedrock of various types, and surficial sands and gravels. It is the relative permeability of these aquifers - that is, their ability to transmit water through some distance underground - that determines the productivity of wells and springs throughout the state."

Philadelphia has no springs producing water at a rate of 200 gallons per minute or greater. There are approximately 24,500 such springs in the State as a whole. No record is available of the number of springs flowing at a rate of less than 200 gallon per minute (*ATLAS*, p. 34). Additionally, this section on Reservoirs in part is based or quoted from a *Philadelphia Inquirer* article of July 17, 1988 as is the graphic.

AIR

(Note: Much of the material following is derived from or quoted from the *National Air Quality and Emissions Trends Report, 1988*, by EPA, 450/4-90-002, March, 1990).

The information provided below for air quality data is given for the Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) based upon the composite Mean and Range of Pollutant-Specific Statistics from 1979-1988.

Total Suspended Particulate(TSP). The Primary (Health Related) Standard is attained when the expended annual mean concentration is less than or equal to 50 UGM (Units are micrograms per cubic meter). The Secondary (Welfare Related) Standard is the same as the Primary. The Philadelphia CMSA exceeded the standard in only one of ten years between 1979-1988 that is 1981. In an *EPA, Region III, Air Quality Trends Report* on the City of Philadelphia for the period of 1983-1988, "total suspended particulate levels show a long term downward trend since 1965 when the annual geometric mean was nearly 125 ug/m^3. Since 1983 TSP levels have been in the 50-55 ug/m^3 range. The long term reduction reflects both emission regulations and the decrease use of coal as fuel. Average air quality trends for TSP are characterized by fourteen (14) sites for the period 1983-1988."

Lead(Pb.). The Primary (Health Related) Standard is attained when the maximum quarterly average lead concentration does not exceed 1.5 UGM. The Secondary (Welfare Related) Standard is the same as the Primary. The Philadelphia CMSA did not exceed the standard in any year between 1979-1988. In an *EPA, Region III, Air Quality Trends Report* on the City of Philadelphia for the period of 1983-1988, "lead shows a continuous downward trend at most sites to well below the ambient standard. This is mainly due to the reduction of lead in gasoline. The AFS monitoring site has shown recent ambient levels above the standard. This site is located near a major stationary source of lead which is currently under a compliance agreement to reduce lead emissions from its operations. The NET site also showed an exceedance of the standard in 1986. Average air quality trends for lead are characterized by five (5) sites for the period 1983-1988."

Sulfur Dioxide(SO_2). The Primary (Health Related) Standard is attained when the annual arithmetic mean is less than or equal to 80 UGM(0.03ppm). The Secondary (Welfare Related) Standard is attained when the averaging of 3-hr is not exceeded more than once per year for a concentration of 1300 UGM(0.50ppm). The Philadelphia CMSA did not exceed the annual standard in any year between 1979-1988. In an *EPA, Region III, Air Quality Trends Report* on the City of Philadelphia for the period of 1983-1988, "Sulfur Dioxide has shown a marked decrease since 1968, principally as a result of sulfur-in-fuel regulation and more recently from reduced fuel burning for electric power generation, fuel conversion, energy conservation and improvements at petroleum refining facilities. Sulfur dioxide air quality standards are currently being attained throughout Philadelphia. Average air quality trends for sulfur dioxide are characterized by sites seven (7) for the period of 1983-1988."

Ozone(O_3). The Primary (Health Related) Standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with maximum hourly average concentrations above 0.12ppm(235 UGM) is equal to or less than one. The Secondary (Welfare Related) Standard is the same as Primary. The Philadelphia CMSA exceeded the standard in every year between 1979-1988.

Nitrogen Dioxide(NO_2). The Primary (Health Related) Standard is attained when the expected annual arithmetic mean concentration is less than or equal to 0.053ppm (100 UGM). The Secondary (Welfare Related) Standard is the same as Primary. The Philadelphia CMSA did not exceed the annual standard in any year between 1979-1988. In an *EPA, Region III, Air Quality Trends Report* on the City of Philadelphia for the period 1983-1988, "Nitrogen dioxide has exhibited somewhat erratic behavior over the past several years. Currently, only limited control requirements for nitrogen oxides exist and are applied only to new or modified stationary sources. The single, largest emission source category (motor vehicles) has not yet been subjected to extensive nitrogen oxides control. Nitrogen dioxide air quality standards are being attained throughout Philadelphia. Average air quality trends for NO_2 are characterized by three (3) sites for the period 1983-1988."

Carbon Monoxide(CO). The Primary (Health Related) Standard is attained when 8 hours of average time is not exceeded more than once per year at a concentration above 9ppm (10MGM) or when 1 hour of average time is not exceeded more than once per year at a concentration above 35ppm (40MGM). There is no secondary standard. The Philadelphia CMSA exceeded the standard once (1979) between 1979-1988. In an *EPA, Region*

III, Air Quality Trends Report on the City of Philadelphia for the period 1983-1988, "A general downward trend in carbon monoxide (CO) has occurred in recent years and reflects the impact of new Federal vehicle emission controls. In the past air quality standards were exceeded in center city and other high traffic areas. Average air quality trends for carbon monoxide are characterized by six (6) sites for the period 1983-1988."

Based on the above, Total Suspended Particulates(TSP), Ozone(O_3) and Carbon Monoxide(CO) are areas of air quality concern for Philadelphia with the greatest threat appearing to be ozone. "Air pollutants called **particulate matter** include dust, dirt, soot, smoke, and liquid droplets directly emitted in the air by sources such as factories, power plants, cars, construction activity, fires, and natural windblown dust as well as particles formed in the atmosphere by transformation of emitted gases such as sulfur dioxide and volatile organic compounds." "**Carbon Monoxide(CO)** is a colorless, odorless, and poisonous gas produced by incomplete burning of carbon in fuels. Two-thirds of the nationwide CO emissions are from transportation sources, with the largest contribution coming from highway motor vehicles." **Ozone (O_3)** is a photochemical oxidant and the major component of smog. While ozone in the upper atmosphere is beneficial to life by shielding the earth from harmful ultraviolet radiation given off by the sun, high concentrations of ozone at ground level are a major health and environmental concern. Ozone is not emitted directly into the air but is formed through complex chemical reactions between precursor emissions of volatile organic compounds and nitrogen oxides in the presence of sunlight. These reactions are stimulated by sunlight and temperature so that peak ozone levels occur typically during the warmer times of the year. Both volatile organic compounds and nitrogen oxides are emitted by transportation and industrial sources. Volatile organic compounds are emitted from sources as diverse as autos, chemical manufacturing, and dry cleaners, paint shops and other sources using solvents. The strong seasonality of ozone levels makes it possible for areas to limit their ozone monitoring to a certain portion of the year, termed the ozone season. The length of the ozone season varies from one area of the country to another. May through October is typical but states in the south and southwest may monitor the entire year.

An air quality study was begun by the NPS in 1988 to determine the type and the impact of air pollutants on the Merchants Exchange, if any. This study is still in progress. The results are not yet known.

ENERGY RESOURCES

"Like other states, Pennsylvania is endowed with certain energy resources that are significant, while others are either absent or unimportant." (*ATLAS*, p. 38).

Coal, oil, and gas are significant energy resources of western Pennsylvania. Hydropower and wind are sources of electricity but their production potential is in central and western Pennsylvania. Biomass is a source of energy potential in Philadelphia in the form of municipal solid waste. (*ATLAS*, pp. 38-47).

Solar Radiation. "Amounts of radiation are measured by two kinds of instruments. One of them senses only direct-normal radiation, the rays coming directly from the sun through a clear sky onto a surface perpendicular to the rays. Since the energy can be focused by mirrors or lenses, the resource amounts are pertinent to high-temperature applications such as thermal power plants. The other instruments sense global radiation, the total of direct and diffuse (cloudy sky) radiation intercepted by a flat collector used to heat buildings or domestic water or to generate electricity by the photovoltaic effect.

The amount of direct-normal radiation received in eastern states is rather small because cloudy days are so frequent...." Regarding global radiation:

> **SUN ANGLES.** "On December 21, the day of lowest sun, a collector at latitude 40 degrees north should be tilted 63 1/2 degrees from the horizontal to meet the noon sun squarely, though a modified tilt of latitude angle plus 15 (55 degrees) often used for collection through the winter season. And on June 21, the day of highest sun, the optimal tilt would be 16 1/2 degrees, and the tilt for the summer season would be latitude angle minus 15 (25 degrees) from the horizontal. For year-round use, a tilt that equals the latitude is suitable. The 40-degree year-round tilt, which applies strictly to Philadelphia and other locations near the southern boundary, is assumed throughout the state, although Pennsylvania's northern boundary is the 42nd parallel." (*ATLAS*, p. 45).

The graph shows that a collector tilted this way gathers more energy than a horizontal surface during winter months, but somewhat less in the summer months.

In addition to suggesting optimal collector tilts, the December 21 noon sun elevation 26 1/2 degrees and the June 21 elevation of 73 1/2 degrees can be used in the design of overhangs that shade a window at the height of summer but let in the winter sun. The winter elevation angle can be used also to estimate how distant a tree or other barrier should be if it is not to block the winter sun.

MAP PATTERNS. The map of average daily radiation (annual basis on a horizontal surface) for the US shows that Pennsylvania's receipts are moderately low - roughly the same as northern Illinois, northern Minnesota, and coastal Oregon.

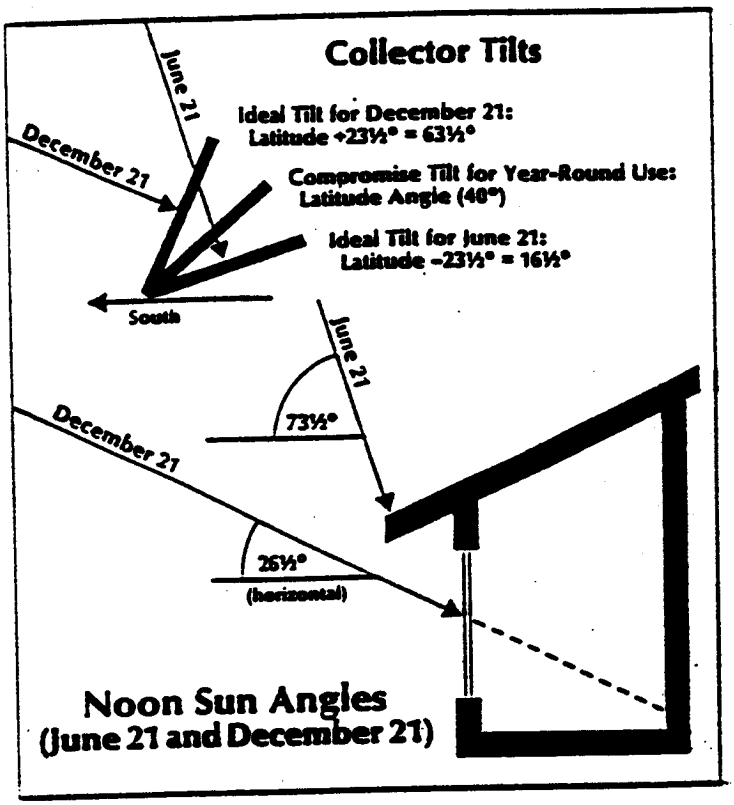


FIG. 3B3 COLLECTOR TILTS
(*ATLAS, p.* 45)

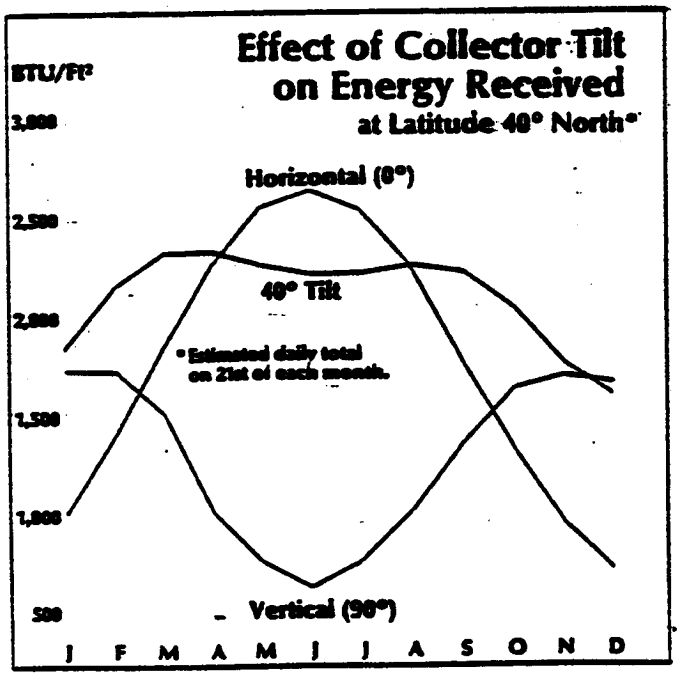


FIG. 3B4 EFFECT OF COLLECTOR TILT ON ENERGY RECEIVED
(*ATLAS,* p. 45)

Much higher amounts are received in the middle of the continent, and especially in southwestern states, where low latitude combines with clear skies. The same annual data for the state show a gentle gradient from southeast to northwest.

The December map shows much higher values in the Southeast and a rapid decline northwestward as cloudy skies near Lake Erie combine with lower sun and shorter days in the higher latitudes. In March the southeast- northwest contrast still is strong; in fact, the range of values between Philadelphia and Erie is almost as great in March as in December, indicating that cloudiness in the Northwest is an important factor. In June any effect of lower sun in the North is offset by longer days there, so the energy pattern is determined by greater cloudiness in the Southwest. In September, as in June, differences across the state are subtle and seem to depend upon a belt of greater cloudiness that runs diagonally from southwest to northeast." (*ATLAS*, p. 45).

Problems. While solar radiation has not been pursued in Pennsylvania to any extent because of the current low payback, this section has been included in the SFM because of the background information it provides in relationship to several problems the park has with aspects of solar radiation.

The Liberty Bell is located at the south end of the Liberty Bell Pavilion (1501). The south wall of the Pavilion is glass. Therefore the Liberty Bell is exposed to the sun. In the past the Bell has been warmed by the sun a situation the park found undesirable.

Among the components of solar radiation is ultraviolet light. Ultraviolet can be destructive to historic fabric.

SOILS

Soils of Philadelphia. In a horizontal band running from the southwest to the northeast, the lower one-third of Philadelphia has soils in the young marine clay and sand category and the upper two-thirds of Philadelphia has soils in the mature soil igneous and metamorphic rock category. GLDE and THKO are in the lower band, EDAL and BEFR are at the margin of the bands. INDE is principally in the lower band, some portions of INDE may be in the margin of the two bands, and the Germantown portion (1000) of INDE is in the upper band. (*ATLAS*, p. 49).

VEGETATION

Philadelphia Natural Vegetation and Habitat. The parks are not critical habitats for threatened, endangered, or candidate plant species. The Philadelphia area historically was part of the:

> "**Appalachian Oak Forest.** A tall, broadleaf deciduous forest with white oak (Quercus alba) and northern red oak (Quercus rubra) as dominant trees. Other woody species include sugar maple (Acer saccharum), sweet birch (Betula lenta), butternut hickory (Carya cordiformis), beech (Fagus grandifolia), tulip poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera), white pine (Pinus strobus), scarlet oak (Quercus coccinea), scrub oak (Quercus ilicifolia), chestnut oak (Quercus prinus) and black oak (Quercus velutina). This is the common forest of the Appalachian Mountains." (*ATLAS*, p. 52).

Pennsylvania habitats illustrated in the Philadelphia area include:

> "**COASTAL PLAIN FOREST.** This type occurs on level to rolling, generally sandy soils. Plant species common to these forests are sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua), willow oak (Quercus phellos), red maple (Acer rubrum), fetterbush (Leucothoe racemosa), sweet bay (Magnolia virginiana), greenbrier (Smilax rotundifolia) and sweet pepper hush (Clethra alnifloia), which is found on moist forest edges. This habitat is restricted to the narrow strip of Coastal Plain in southeastern Pennsylvania. Fewer than five such forest stands are known to remain intact in the state, thus making it one of the state's rarest community types. A nice example can be seen at the Five Mile Woods Preserve in Lower Makefield Township, Bucks County." (*ATLAS*, p. 53.)

"FRESHWATER INTERTIDAL MARSH. These are habitats that are influenced by tides; thus, the substrate, which is usually mudsilt, is regularly exposed and submerged by fresh water from the adjacent tidal river or creek. Distinct zonation can be seen in the marsh with a change in vegetation as one goes from deeper to shallower water at mean high tide. Spatterdock (Nuphar luteum) is found in areas inundated at mean low tide. Moving to shallower waters one commonly encounters arrow-arum (Peltandra virginica), pickerelweed (Pontederia cordata), arrowhead (Sagittaria subulata) and bullrush (Scirpus pungens). Next is a zone of mixed aquatics including jewel-weed (Impatiens capensis), tearthumb (Polygonum spp.), and burmarigold (Bidens spp.). The final zone is Indian wild rice (Zizania aquatica). This habitat is restricted to the lower Delaware River (Bucks, Philadelphia and Delaware Counties) in Pennsylvania and is one of the state's rarest habitat types. A fine example can be seen at the Tinicum National Environment Center in Delaware and Philadelphia Counties." (*ATLAS*, p. 55).

All Parks. No natural vegetation remains in INDE, GLDE, THKO, BEFR, or EDAL. All five areas are in the highly urbanized, fifth largest city in the United States. All vegetation in all parks is of recent or nearly recent origin and have been planted for the most part based upon landscape plans as ornamentals for aesthetic purposes. To the extent possible, species have been chosen which were native to the area in the eighteenth century or which were introduced to the area by eighteenth botanists. Otherwise, the principal criteria for vegetation selection is the ability of vegetation to thrive or survive in the urban environment.

Philadelphia and the parks are in zone 6B on the *USDA Plant Hardiness Zone Map*.

NATURAL AREAS IN PENNSYLVANIA'S PHILADELPHIA REGION. "Since the inception of natural areas preservation in the early 1920s, there has been continuing interest in establishing permanent tracts of both representative and unique natural features for scientific, educational and aesthetic purposes. Programs have evolved at the local, regional, state and national levels and are administered by both public and private agencies....

-State Forest Natural Area

The State Forest Natural Areas comprise the premier system in Pennsylvania. They cover more than 50,000 acres in 46 tracts...

Little Tinicum Island	40 Acres

-National Natural Landmark

The National Natural Landmark program, operated by the National Park Service, recognizes outstanding natural landscapes, communities and geologic features...

Tinicum Wildlife Preserve	1,200 Acres
Wissahickon Valley	1,259 Acres

-Federal Natural Area

Tinicum Wildlife Preserve	1,200 Acres

-Other Private and Public Agency or Organization

Natural area preservation is not limited to government agencies or large private conservation organizations...

Pink Hill Barrens	10 Acres
Sugartown Barrens	20 Acres" (*ATLAS*, p. 57).

WILDLIFE

Insects. "In suburban and urban environments, pest problems are mostly associated with ornamentals, turf, and homes. Most shade trees and shrubs are infested with insects also encountered in forests. Many turf pests, such as white grubs (Phylophagas spp.), are also found in the crop fields. Homes provide specific habitats for diverse pests: fleas and ticks associated with pets, termites in wooden structures, and household pests like roaches." (*ATLAS*, p. 58-59).

Termites are present and active in the wooden portions of the parks' historic buildings. On several occasions, bees or wasps have formed hives and swarmed in heavy public use areas; for example, in the eaves of Independence Hall (0101). Various insects such as silverfish are a threat to historic objects.

Fish. There are no natural water courses in any of the parks today. Therefore, fish are not an issue in any of the parks. (*ATLAS*, pp. 60-61).

Amphibians and Reptiles. There are no amphibian or reptile populations in any of the parks. (ATLAS, pp. 62-63).

Birds. The parks are not breeding habitats for any endangered or threatened birds. During the migratory seasons, a whole variety of birds will pass through the parks. (*ATLAS*, pp. 64-65).

Pigeons make a home in the park throughout the year, and they have an adverse effect on the historic buildings.

Mammals. The parks are not breeding habitats for any endangered or threatened mammals. The parks mammal population consists of squirrels and rats. (*ATLAS*, pp. 66-67).

WASTE

Superfund Sites in the Philadelphia Region. In a 1990 Report, EPA identified National Priorities List Sites (NPL) in Pennsylvania. Only sites with high enough health and environmental risk scores are proposed for inclusion to the NPL. There are more than 32,000 sites in the Superfund inventory of which 1,236 are on the NPL. Sites are listed as a proposal for the list, final (date of inclusion on the list), and deleted from the list (clean up action is complete).

The following inventory of sites are listed in the 1990 EPA report for Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Delaware , and Montgomery Counties:

* Philadelphia - three sites, one of which is now deleted,
* Bucks - six sites,
* Chester - nine sites, one of which is proposed,
* Delaware - two sites, one of which is now deleted,
* Montgomery - fifteen sites, one of which is proposed.

The two active Philadelphia sites are summarized below:

* The Metal Banks Site (EPA ID#PAD046557096) (alias: Cottman Avenue Site), is located on 6 acres next to the Delaware River in the Philadelphia's near Northeast. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) oil was in one underground tank that has ruptured and leaked. Up to 20,000 gallons of PCB - contaminated oil lay in groundwater under the site and was leaking into the Delaware River. Treatment is underway to reduce the level of contamination and to identify a permanent solution.

* the Publicker Industries, Inc. Site (EPA ID#PAD981939200) (alias: Cuyahola Wrecking Plant), located in southeast Philadelphia on the Delaware River. The site contains a mixture of tanks, storage drums, product stock, warehouses, a power plant, and miles of above ground and underground process lines. There is estimated to be two million gallons of hazardous materials on the site. Among the hazardous materials are PCBs, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), toluene, xylene, heavy metals, and asbestos. The highly flammable materials have been removed and the site stabilized. Further remedial action is in progress.

The above information on waste is excerpted from the EPA Report: *National Priorities List Sites: Pennsylvania*, EPA/540/4-90/038, September, 1990.

III. INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

C. LAND USES AND TRENDS

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK(INDE)

EXTERNAL TO PARK BOUNDARIES

Historical. The core of the park is located in Center City Philadelphia which equates to the boundaries of Philadelphia as laid out for William Penn by Thomas Holme in 1683. It went from the Delaware River on the east to the Schuylkill River on the west and it was a mile wide from north to south (today bounded by Spring Garden to South Streets). The area within was broken into streets, numbered lots and five large squares set aside for recreation. From these beginnings has emerged today's Philadelphia.

General. Center City is Philadelphia's principal business district, the principal location of city and federal offices, the city's principal concentration of hospitals, restaurants, and hotels, and it includes the community's two most affluent residential neighborhoods (Rittenhouse Square and Society Hill). Center City is an area on the ascent rather than the decline.

The area immediately next to the core park is mixed residential and business. To the south of the park is the Society Hill neighborhood - an affluent residential area of restored eighteenth and nineteenth century homes which were rejuvenated in the 1950s, 60s, and 70s in conjunction with the creation and development of INDE. To the north of the park is the Old City neighborhood - a mixed residential and business area on the ascent although the ascent has been much slower than the rejuvenation of Society Hill. To the west is Washington Square and the Washington square neighborhood - a stable, mixed residential and business area. To the east is the Penn's Landing area - an emerging area of mixed residential, recreational and commercial uses. Bordering Independence Mall on the east, west, and south are buildings of medium height used primarily for commercial and federal office space. There is an INDE unit in the Germantown section of Philadelphia which is located in a stable, mixed residential and business neighborhood.

The core park is bounded by three historic districts on the National Register of Historic Places: the Old City Historic District to the north (Old City area including parts of Washington Square East Development Area and Franklin Square East Development Area, 5/5/72,A,C, 72000093), the Society Hill Historic District (bounded on the north by Walnut Street - a portion of INDE is in the District - on the south by Lombard St., on the east by pier line of the Delaware River, and on the west by 8th Street, 6/23/71,C,a,g, 71000065), and the Washington Square West Historic District (roughly bounded by 8th, Locust, Broad, and Lombard Streets, 9/20/84,C, 84003563). The Germantown unit of INDE is a part of the larger Colonial Germantown Historic District, Germantown Avenue between Windrim Avenue and Upsal Street, 10/15/66, A,C,a, NHL, 66000678). There are 444 entries under Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in the National Register of Historic Places as represented in the 1989 published edition: *National Register of Historical Places, 1966-1988.* Also see page 6.

Philadelphia is considered a city of neighborhoods and a city whose architectural scale is generally on a human rather than monumental scale. East Center City (Broad Street to the Delaware River) is built on a human scale; West Center City (Broad Street to the Schuylkill River), in the decade of the 1980s, saw the development of a number of high-rise office buildings. This development has changed the skyline of the city and has drawn much praise. Typical of the critical review of the city's new high-rise skyline are excerpts from a commentary by *New York Times* architecture critic Paul Goldberger (Source: *Philadelphia Inquirer*, July 9, 1990):

The battle for Philadelphia's skyline is over, and now it is time to talk about the spoils. Nearly three years have passed since the completion of One Liberty Place, the first skyscraper to rise higher than the statue of William Penn atop City Hall.

*

Far from ruining the Philadelphia skyline, One Liberty Place helped it. For the tower of the wonderful City Hall building hadn't really been controlling this skyline for years, it may have been literally the tallest thing, but buildings nearly as tall as William Penn had been permitted to slide up to City Hall for years, effectively blocking the view of the City Hall Tower. City Hall ended up as less a real symbol than an empty one, nearly lost in the midst of a bunch of flat-topped office buildings. But One Liberty Place gave the city's skyline a distinctive profile for the first time since the years when City Hall really did prevail: Approaching Philadelphia by train or by car became exciting for the first time in recent memory.

*

But the truly special thing here, and the reason this recent crop of mega-skyscrapers has so far had a more benign effect than in many cities is Philadelphia's unusual streetscape. The city is full of three and four-story buildings, and many of them are right in the shadow of the largest towers. A block or two away from One Liberty Place and the Mellon Bank Center are row houses, and most of them are likely to remain, a perpetual counterpoint to the city's huge buildings.

*

The real key to the architecture of this downtown is the way in which its two worlds-the skyscrapers and the smaller buildings of the street-coexist, melding together to give the city its identity and its spirit.

Zoning. Development in the vicinity of the park can have a positive, negative or neutral impact on it. The City of Philadelphia through City Ordinances has sought to protect the environs of the park. The park has an interest in the City's efforts. A more complete but general summary of City controls are discussed on pages 20-21. Here several key controls from the Philadelphia Code, Title 14, are highlighted in depth, as follows:

14-2005. Independence Mall and Independence National Historical Park.

(1) Legislative Findings. The purpose of this Section is to promote the public welfare, to preserve the historical character of the Independence Hall structures, Independence Mall, and Independence National Historical Park, to prevent the impairment of, or injury to their architectural and cultural value to the community and to the nation, and to provide that a reasonable degree of control may be exercised over the architectural design, construction, alteration, and repair of buildings, signs, or other advertising structures erected in the areas abutting thereon in order that they may be in harmony with the style and spirit of this national shrine.

(2) Definitions. In this Section the following definitions apply:

(a) Park. Independence Mall and Independence National Historical Park;

(3) Signs.

(a) No person shall erect or maintain any sign or other advertising structure or device on or extending over any street immediately bounding the Park; but, this Section shall not apply to any sign placed on the front of any building giving in words and/or numerals the name and brief description of the nature of the business or businesses transacted therein:

(.1) where such sign is not larger than ten square feet and does not project more than twelve inches from the face of the building;

(.2) where a larger sign is specifically authorized by the Commission as not being inconsistent with the purpose of this Section.

(b) No person shall erect or maintain any sign, billboard, roof sign, or other advertising structure or device elsewhere within 150 feet of any street bounding the Park and which is visible from any point within such boundary lines unless he has first obtained a permit so to do from the Department.

(c) No permit required under §14-2005(3)(b) shall be issued unless the sign for which such permit is sought;

(.1) complies in every respect with all other applicable requirements of this Code;

(.2) has been approved by [The Art] Commission [of the City] as complying with the intent and purpose of this Section of insuring the preservation of the historical character of and spirit of this national shrine and a style in harmony with its buildings.

(d) A fee of $5. for a permit for each sign erected hereafter is imposed on the applicant for a permit.

(4) Buildings.

(a) No building or portion of the exterior thereof adjoining, or abutting any street immediately bounding the Park shall hereafter be constructed, reconstructed, erected, altered, or repaired unless a permit has been first obtained from the Department[of Licenses and Inspections of the City].

(b) No permit required under this Section shall be issued where any building for which such permit is sought;

(.1) will exceed 45 feet in height measured from the street grade to any cornice line within 25 feet of the established building line. Any chimney, penthouse, or other structure, whether attached to such building by its own weight or otherwise, shall be considered to be part of said building, and within 25 feet of the established building line, shall not exceed in height above the cornice line of the building the amount of its set-back from the established building line;

(.2) will extend beyond any building line now established or established in the future;

(.3) would, in the opinion of the Commission, be contrary to the intent and purpose of this Section of insuring the preservation of the historical character of and conformity to the style and spirit of this national shrine insofar as appearance, color, and materials and the architectural style and design of the exterior thereof;

(.4) fails to comply with any applicable provisions of this Title.

(c) The height limitation contained in §14-2005(4)(b)(.1) shall not apply to any building adjoining or abutting any street immediately bounding the following portions of Independence National Historical Park:

(.1) Old Christ Church;
(.2) Franklin Court;
(.3) South of Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, except for any building fronting on Walnut street.

(d) a fee of $5. for each permit required by this Section is imposed on the applicant.

14-2007. Historic Buildings, Structures, Sites, Objects and Districts.

(1) Declaration of Public [Policy] Purposes.

(a) It is hereby declared as a matter of public policy that the preservation and protection of buildings, structures, sites, objects and districts of historic, architectural, cultural, archaeological, educational and aesthetic merit are public necessities and are in the interests of the health, prosperity and welfare of the people of Philadelphia.

(b) The purposes of this section are to:

(.1) preserve buildings, structures, sites and objects which are important to the education, culture, traditions and economic values of the City;

(.2) establish historic districts to assure that the character of such districts is retained and enhanced;

(.3) encourage the restoration and rehabilitation of buildings, structures, sites and objects which are designated as historic or which are located within and contribute to the character of districts designated as historic without displacing elderly, long-term,and other residents living within those districts;

(.4) afford the City, interested persons, historical societies and organizations the opportunity to acquire or to arrange for the preservation of historic buildings, structures,sites and objects which are designated individually or which contribute to the character of historic districts;

(.5) strengthen the economy of the City by enhancing the City's attractiveness to tourists and by stabilizing and improving property values; and,

(.6) foster civic pride in the architectural, historical,cultural and educational accomplishments of Philadelphia.

(2) Definitions. The following words and phrases shall have the meaning ascribed to them in this section:

(a) Alter or Alteration. [Subordinate text is not provided in this document].

(b) Building. [Subordinate text is not provided in this document].

(c) Commission. The Philadelphia Historical Commission.

(d) Construct or construction. [Subordinate text is not provided in this document].

(e) Contributing building, structure, site or object. [Subordinate text is not provided in this document].

(f) Demolition or demolish. [Subordinate text is not provided in this document].

(g) Department. The Department of Licenses and Inspections.

(h) Design. Exterior features including mass, height, appearance and the texture, color, nature and composition of materials.

(i) District. [Subordinate text is not provided in this document].

(j) Historic building. [Subordinate text is not provided in this document].

(k) Historic district, object, site or structure. [Subordinate text is not provided in this document].

(l) Object. [Subordinate text is not provided in this document].

(m) Site. [Subordinate text is not provided in this document].

(n) Structure. [Subordinate text is not provided in this document].

(3) The Commission. The Mayor shall appoint a Philadelphia Historical Commission consisting of the President of City Council or his designee, the Director of Commerce, Commissioner of Public Property, the Commissioner of Licenses and Inspections, the Chairman of the City Planning Commission or the Chairman's designee, the Director of Housing or his designee, and eight other persons learned in the historic traditions of the City and interested in the preservation of the historic character of the City. At least one of the appointees shall be an architect experienced in the field of historic preservation; at least one of the appointees shall be an historian; at least one of the appointees shall be an architectural historian; at least one of the appointees shall be a real estate developer; at least one of the appointees shall be a representative of a Community Development Corporation; and at least of one of the appointees shall be a representative of a community organization.

(4) Powers and Duties of the Commission. The powers and duties of the Philadelphia Historical Commission shall be a follows:

(a)-(i). [Subordinated text is not provided in this document].

(5) Criteria for Designation. A building, complex of buildings, structure, site, object or district may be designated for preservation if it:

(a)-(j). [Subordinate text is not provided in this document].

(6) Public Notice and Meeting. [Subordinate text is not provided in this document].

(7) Permits. [Subordinate text is not provided in this document].

(8) Performance of Work and Maintenance. [Subordinate test is not provided in this document].

(9) Enforcement. [Subordinate text is not provided in this document].

(10) Appeals. [Subordinate text is not provided in this document].

Proposed Zoning. In 1990, the City of Philadelphia began considering proposed new zoning to preserve the human scale of Center City's older section. Thomas Hine, *The Philadelphia Inquirer* Architecture Critic, in an August 5, 1990 commentary described the proposed code as follows:

> Although debate might well focus on rather narrow aspects of the proposed revisions, there are nevertheless two principles and one fundamental assumption that deserve attention.
>
> The first of the principles is that the pre-modern fabric of Philadelphia that is found in residential neighborhoods, and in commercially zoned areas on Chestnut, Walnut, Locust and Spruce Streets, is the main component of the city's celebrated human scale, and should be kept. This is not a matter of historic preservation; these streets are an impure and much-altered combination of periods, styles and sizes. Their character is determined by a pattern of many buildings on each block, no gaps between buildings, and stores on the ground floor. As you walk down the street, there is something different every few steps.
>
> The current zoning, in effect since 1962 is based on a philosophy of urban-prophylaxis. It offers incentives to eliminate retail space and to create empty plazas that destroy the streetscape. It guarantees that new development will obliterate precisely those qualities that make the area between

the high-rise corridor along Market Street and the residential areas to the south both distinctive and pleasant.

In order to preserve these qualities, the City Planning Commission has proposed something new - width limits on new buildings. Structures on those streets could be no more than 60 feet wide, 100 feet at the corners. This would effectively preclude assemblages of land for very large-scale developments on the streets affected - except for the north side of Chestnut Street, where the regulations would not apply.

* * * *

Even with the width limit, there still could be substantial development in that area, and the zoning revision may even increase the value of some smaller sites. Zoning has usually been a force to simplify the city, to produce large developments in which fewer things happen. The width limit and related measures to protect the character of the Chestnut-Walnut buffer zone go against this trend, and they are probably the most important part of the proposed zoning changes.

The second principle concerns the reshaping of the new buildings so that they offer well-defined public uses. Although the proposals do not change the number of square feet of building allowed on a given piece of land in Center City's two commercial zoning classifications, large buildings would be required to meet a large number of obligations and standards that are intended to create substantial, well-managed quasi-public spaces in new developments. These can include plazas, atriums and public rooms, which must meet specific standards for accessibility; trees and benches; mandatory public art or endowment for performances; public lavatories; transit connections, and substantial retail space.

Under current regulations, developers who want to build above base density - either 12 or five times the size of the building lot, depending on the zoning - get the right to build larger by leaving part of the site undeveloped, by providing arcades, or by being on a wide street. They can even get credit for some uses, such as open loading docks, whose exposure is not an amenity but a nuisance. And some buildings seem to have designed their open space to be as inhospitable as possible, because if a development is inviting to the public, it is likely to involve more expense for maintenance and security.

Hines, in an earlier news article of July 27, 1990, described the proposal as follows:

Under the proposal, Center City's allowable density - the total building area permitted on a given amount of land - would remain the same. But those who wish to build large structures would have to satisfy a large number of requirements to enhance a project's public usefulness, and those who want to build the largest structures on Market Street, Kennedy Boulevard and North Broad Street would have to provide one or more extraordinary amenities to earn the right to do so. The proposed changes would affect Center City land in the two classifications allowing dense commercial development and would have no effect on residential areas.

For example, although the city's current zoning code grants developers bonuses for providing open space, it allows such facilities as loading docks, which are necessary for a building but not of direct benefit to the public, to count toward the bonus. The proposed code would require developers to place their loading docks indoors and to provide 30 percent of their building sites as public space. The code also sets forth guidelines for the configuration of plazas, enclosed public spaces, public rooms and gardens.

Among the proposed requirements is one that would, for the first time, require all developments to set aside at least 1 percent of their construction budgets for either permanent public art or an endowment that would underwrite performances on the site. Until now, only public buildings and those developed on sites assembled by the Redevelopment Authority have been subject to the 1 percent requirement.

* * * *

The proposed ordinance also would, for the first time, set limits on the width of new buildings on Walnut, Locust and Spruce Streets and the south side of Chestnut Street, in an effort to preserve the scale of those historic streets and create a buffer zone between the area of large-scale developments north of Chestnut and the residential neighborhoods to the south. On those streets, buildings would be allowed to be only 60 feet wide - except at the corners of major north-south streets, where they could be 100 feet wide - and the continuity of the buildings on the street could not be broken by plazas or other open spaces.

Although the code has many requirements, such as specifications for the size and number of trees in public spaces, a developer who meets them need not face any review of a design's aesthetics.

* * * *

* * * *

Zoning codes determine both the nature of development on a piece of land and the amount that can be built, and are thus a major determinant of a parcel's value. The existing code embodies modernist ideas about decongesting the city and making it open and functional; the proposed code places a higher value on animating the city by mixing activities and creating well-managed quasi-public places.

Both the existing and proposed zoning codes designate the heart of the office district as C-5, with much of the periphery classified C-4. In zones classified C-5, the largest buildings allowed have a total floor area 12 times the size of the lots on which they are built, without any further requirements except for setbacks that are required in some locations to allow more daylight on the street. In C-4 zones, a building can be a maximum of five times its lot size.

But these multiples, called floor-area ratios, are only the beginning. Under the current zoning code, developers can select from a large menu of bonuses that grant extra floor area for such features as open space, covered arcades or locations on wide streets. Under the proposed code, developers can raise their floor-area ratios to a maximum of 20 in C-5 areas and 13 in C-4 areas if they satisfy all the requirements for public benefits. In addition to accessible spaces, including trees and benches, and public bathrooms of specified dimensions, such buildings must provide space equal to at least 1 percent of the total building area for shops, restaurants or day-care centers.

Under the proposal, developers who want to build larger than the base will not be able to pick and choose but will have to meet all the requirements enumerated by the ordinance. Some of these requirements are the sorts of things that market forces are inducing already, but others represent substantial additional expense.

* * * *

This leads to the major assumption behind all the revisions: that it is possible to quantify the public usefulness of a project in terms of such things as the dimensions and elevation of public space, the number of trees and square feet of stores, and the percentage of the budget spent on art. This gives developers a very clear idea of precisely what is expected of them. They will not have to satisfy any sort of design review board. Plan examiners at the city Department of Licenses and Inspections will be able to determine whether a plan measures up.

Even public art will be chosen by a committee appointed by the developer. It must have the approval of the city's Art Commission, but there will be no review of the actual art, nor will there be any mechanism, except for building inspectors, to assure that the art is installed or the performances are scheduled.

It seems likely that such a by-the-numbers approach to improving the public usefulness of buildings will produce some of the same kinds of absurdities as the current geometry-based standards. Developers will be allowed to count wholly enclosed rooms as public space, but they will have to plant trees in them. It is doubtful that every space needs a tree, or that the inspectors who are unable to deal with public encroachments, illegal signs or most of the other degradations of public space will be able to make sure that the developers keep their trees alive.

The alternative - some sort of design review process - would surely be worse from the developer's point of view and probably would not greatly enhance the public's interest either. But the imposition of such performance-based design requirements will take the Department of Licenses and Inspections and the city Zoning Board of Adjustment into realms where they have never been before. And if these standards are to be applied seriously and fairly, additional staffing and training will probably be required.

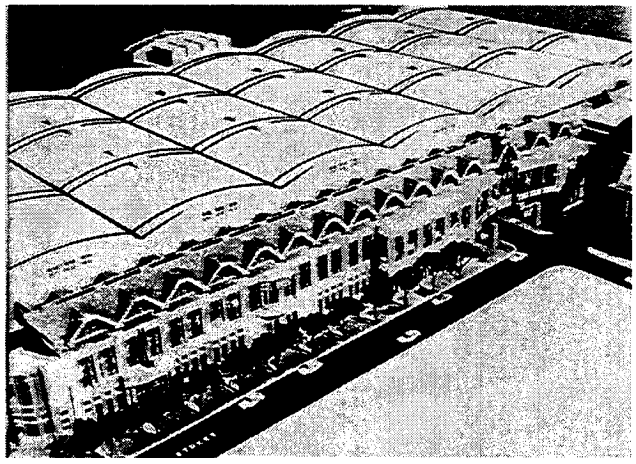
Despite these problems, however, the proposed code seems a clear improvement over the status quo. Many current provisions have been actively destructive to the city's character. Through the width limit, the zoning seeks to protect what is most valuable in the city, and with the development standards, it makes an attempt to improve future development.

In addition, builders on Kennedy, Market or North Broad could raise their floor-area ratios to 24 in C-5 or 17 in C-4 if they provided such extraordinary amenities as an observation area, a midblock pedestrian connection, below-ground parking and loading docks, connection to a transit station, improvement of a nearly public park or acquisition of development rights. That means developers could purchase the right to build additional floor area from the owners of historically certified buildings that did not occupy all of the space that zoning would permit on their site.

* * * *

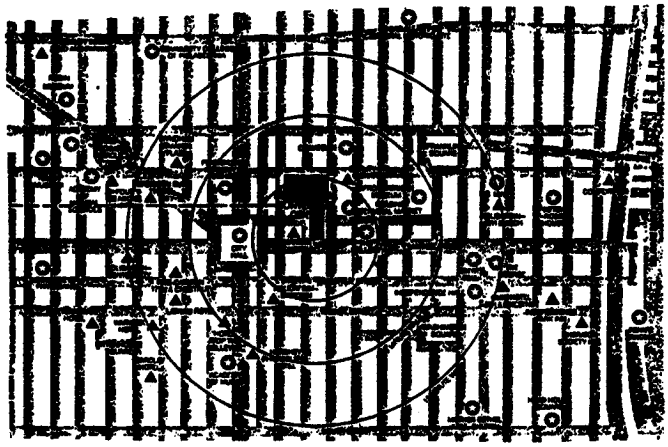
The status of this proposal is unknown at the time of this writing.

Major Initiatives in East Center City



Pennsylvania Convention Center

Convention Center. The city and the state are building a new Convention Center between 12th, 13th, Market and Race Streets. This is about six blocks from the core park. It is scheduled to be opened in the summer of 1993. It is administered by the Pennsylvania Convention Center Authority. The first level(street level) has more than 60,000 square feet of meeting space and a 115,000 auxiliary hall. Both connect to the second level with its more than 315,000 square feet of exhibit space. The Grand Hall has an additional 55,000 square feet of space available. This facility will compete with similar facilities in the nations's largest cities for convention business. Presently there are 13,500 hotel rooms within a 20-mile circumference of Philadelphia. In Center City, there are 5,500 hotel rooms, not including the 1,103-room Marriott Convention Center



Hotel scheduled to be open in late 1994.

Although Philadelphia is the nation's fifth largest city, it is not ranked among the 20 largest cities for convention use. When this new facility is opened it will permit the city to return to the list of top ten convention cities in the country. This will have a significant impact on the public use of INDE.

Penn's Landing. Penn's Landing is an area of land equivalent to approximately six city blocks in length and one city block in width located directly east of the park on the Delaware River. This land mass was created in the 1960s with the development of the I-95 right-of-way. It has always been viewed as land of unfulfilled, great potential. It remains so. It is being used for band concerts, firework displays, and the like. Periodically, these events bring about the impact of walk through traffic on the park. If and when Penn's Landing is fully developed, there is the potential for a significant and sustained impact on INDE.

South Street. Some four blocks to the south of INDE is South Street. From Front to Seventh Streets on South Street are retail businesses which attract a youthful clientele. In the late night, early morning hours, particularly on Friday and Saturday nights some members of this clientele, as they leave the South Street area through the Society Hill neighborhood and the park, have become rowdy and destructive.

Market Street East. Upper Market Street East - from Sixth Street to City Hall - a business area, has organized the Market Street East Improvement Association. This organization working with others in a public-private partnership has revitalized the Market Street streetscape and a privately funded "Marshal Corps," clean, monitor, and offer assistance to shoppers and tourists. This has significantly improved a major gateway into the park.

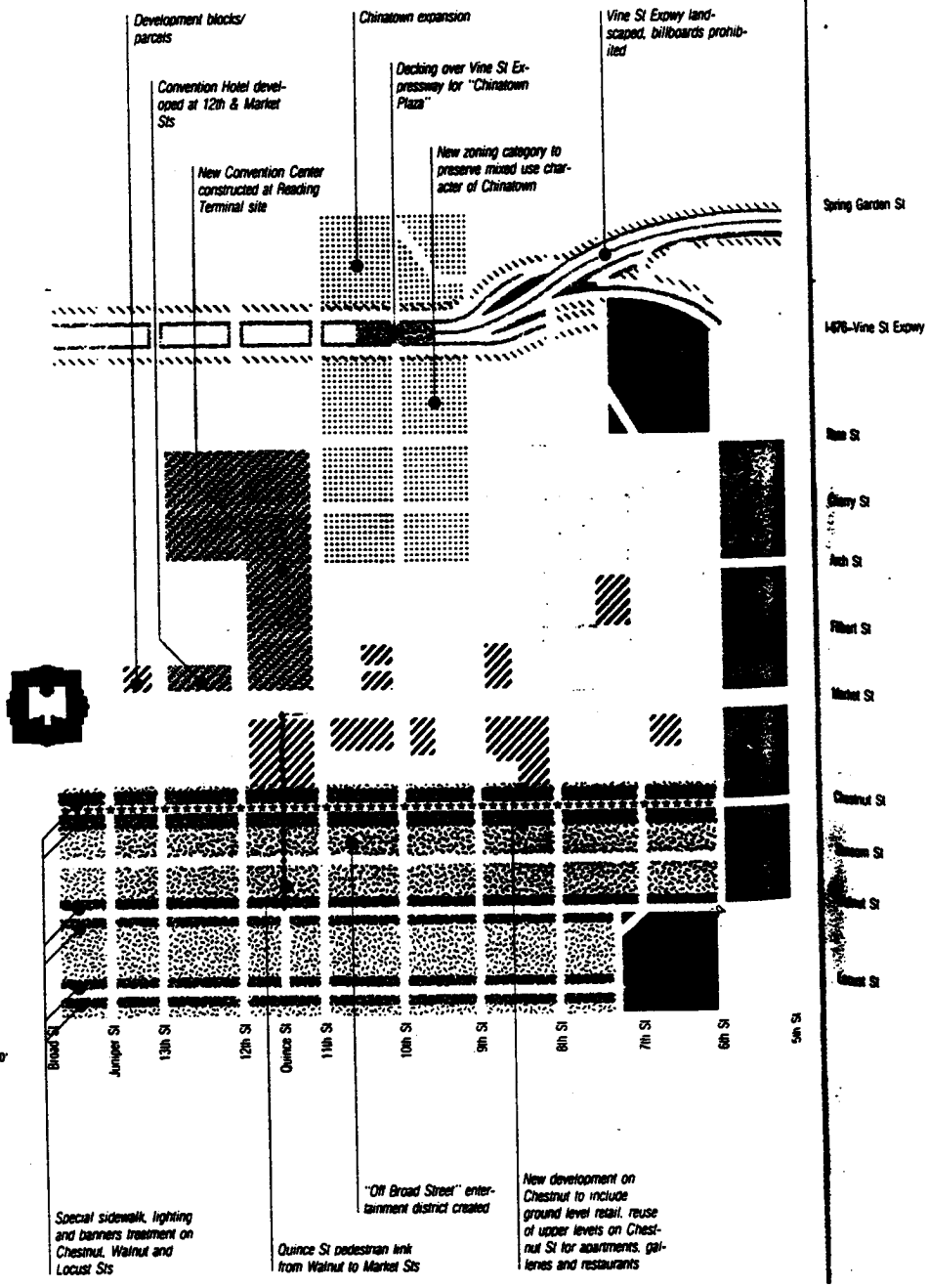
Special Services District. The City has created a special services district which consists of an 80 square block area (roughly 6th to 21st Street and Locust to Vine Streets) to the west of the core park. It excludes the Market Street area of Market Street East. It is a privately-directed municipal authority established to supplement, not replace, basic services already provided by the City. It is funded by a special assessment of property owners in the district. The purpose of the district is to provide a cleaner, safer area for public use. It is anticipated that this will significantly improve a major gateway into the park.

Historic East Market Street. A private organization - the Historic East Market Street Committee - is working to revitalize lower East Market Street (from 5th to Front Streets). Pennsylvania grant funding has supported this effort. If this effort is successful, it has the potential to significantly improve a major gateway into the park.

Center City East District



Center City East
The area east of City Hall will prosper as a center for shopping, entertainment and hospitality. Visitors to the new Convention Center will create demand for new shops and hotels and they will help support a new entertainment district south of Market Street called "Off Broad Street." Special zoning controls will protect Chinatown as a mix of commercial, residential and industrial uses and will promote its expansion.



Transportation.

Ground. The Philadelphia region has one of the finest ground transportation systems in the world. Almost the entire ground transportation system is managed by the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority (SEPTA), a Commonwealth of Pennsylvania authority.

SEPTA is the fourth longest transportation system in the country. It provides public transportation for the five-county region of Southeastern Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery counties).

It operates:

* 161 bus and five trackless-trolley routes in Philadelphia and its suburbs,
* eight surface and subway-surface trolley routes in Philadelphia,
* two trolley routes - The Media and Sharon Hill Lines (Delaware County)
* the nation's last interurban line - the Norristown High Speed Line serving Delaware County and portions of Montgomery County.
* two subway systems - the Market Frankford and Broad Street Lines serving Philadelphia, and
* seven Railroad routes linking Philadelphia and the western and northern suburbs.

Currently, SEPTA operations are comprised of five divisions: Surface, Subway/Elevated, Suburban Transit, Railroad and Operations Support. (The Suburban Transit Division consists of the former Red Arrow and Frontier operations.) These divisions carry over 330 million passengers annually, on 2,564 vehicles, covering 2,200 square miles.

Routes by Division:	City Transit	138
	Suburban Transit	41
	Railroad	7
	Total	186
Stops by Division:	City Transit	12,600
	Suburban Transit	6,000
	Railroad	181
	Total	18,781
Annual Ridership:	City Transit	290.1 million
	Suburban Transit	16.8 million
	Railroad	24.4 million
	Total	331.3 million
Ridership by mode:	Bus	52%
	Subway-Elevated	28%
	Streetcar	9%
	Railroad	7%
	Trackless Trolley	4%
Passenger Vehicles:	Buses	1,441
	Subway-Elevated	373
	Railroad	340
	Streetcars	251
	Trackless Trolley	110
	Route 100-Norristown	16
	Total	2,531
Vehicles Miles Operated		74.5 million

Seventy percent of the 285,000 people who have jobs in Center City Philadelphia use public transportation to get to and from work. Up to 1.2 million rides are taken on SEPTA on an average weekday.

During peak hours, riders board SEPTA vehicles at a rate of 2,000 per minute.

Thirty-eight percent of Philadelphia households do not own automobiles.

Without SEPTA, 47 new highway lanes would have to be built to carry the added traffic, and the central business district would have to be paved over to provide the additional parking spaces.

Employers rank public transportation at the top of their list of reasons for locating in or staying in an area, making SEPTA a catalyst for economic development in the region.

The replacement value of SEPTA is estimated at between $75-$100 billion.

INDE and SEPTA cooperate on transportation initiatives such as Route 76 which is oriented to specifically serving visitors to the historic area and Center City in a loop network serving many of the city's cultural institutions.

* * *

Center City Philadelphia and southern New Jersey are connected by PATCO(Port Authority High-Speed Line).

* * *

Amtrak serves Philadelphia through 30th Station at 30th and Market Streets.

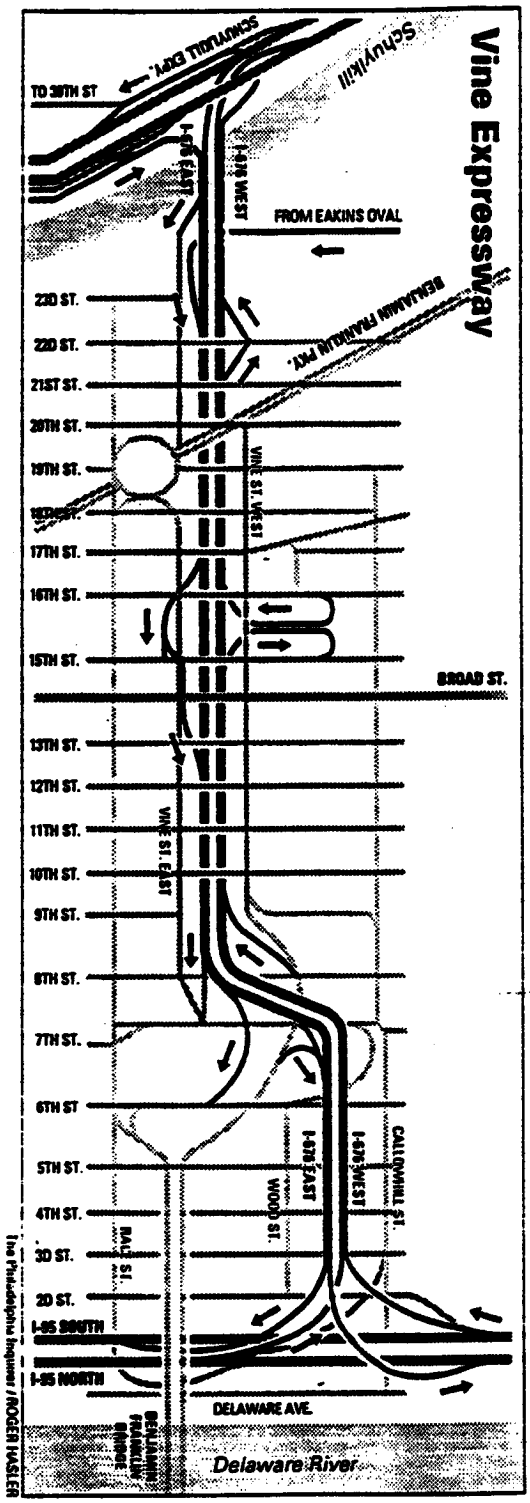
* * *

The majority of park visitors reach the park by private vehicle or commercial tour bus, see page 248.

Air. The Philadelphia region is served by the Philadelphia International Airport, an agency of the City of Philadelphia. The International Airport is approximately seven and a half miles from the park. It is located to the south-southwest of center city with half of the airport in Philadelphia and half in Delaware County. Of the visitors to the Liberty Bell, 13.7% are believed to come by air. See Table 3D16.

Highways. 1991 saw the completion of the interstate highway system in the Philadelphia region. This new highway system provides excellent access to the park.

I-95 is now complete in Philadelphia. Exit 17 of the Center City Ramp complex serves INDE with excellent signing to the park. Special care was taken to insure that this primary gateway to the park from the north and south was aesthetically pleasing to

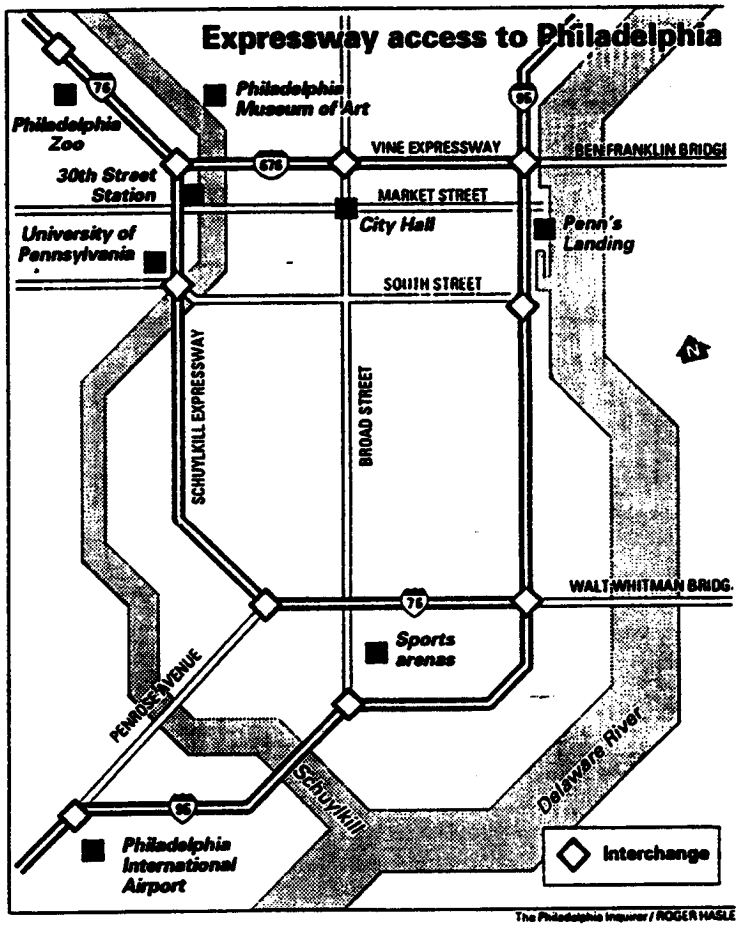


both vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

For many years, tourists and Philadelphians alike have been enjoying the numerous attractions located along or within easy walking distance of the Central Waterfront/Penn's Landing area. This diverse selection of restaurants, shops, and special events--coupled with the city's historic sites and cultural institutions--draw hundreds of thousands of people annually. But getting to the attractions has not always been easy.

While the mainline of I-95 through Central Philadelphia has been opened since the late 1970s, several of the ramps needed to provide good access were never completed because of community opposition. Nonetheless, over the course of approximately ten years, community groups seeking to protect the residential characteristics of their neighborhoods worked toward a resolution of the problem with government and business interests concerned with the need to respond to the traffic and commercial growth taking place in one of the prime areas of the city. The solution was a plan to build four new ramps and rebuild one closed ramp to allow the full potential of the area to be realized. At the same time, the plan protects and improves the adjacent neighborhoods with landscaping and other amenities.

Many unusual features have been included in the ramp system. The most prominent is the Walnut Street Pedestrian Bridge which takes strollers from Front Street over I-95 to



Penn's Landing and has been designed to enhance the visual attractiveness of the neighborhood. The bridge also will offer a brief respite for the tired tourist who can take advantage of the cast stone planters which have seating incorporated into the design and grace the walkway on both sides.

Other special touches visitors are sure to find pleasing and residents are certain to enjoy include the paving with its herringbone pattern brick design, granite edging and flagstone; new lighting at several locations along the waterfront, and the iron picket railing which replaces chain link fence. Sound walls, one with cast stone graphic relief panels depicting important past and present neighborhood images, screen portions of the highway and ramps from the houses. Landscaping is prominent throughout.

I-95 is approximately 2,250 feet from Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell at its closest point. It is within a 100 feet of the eastern end of the park at Front and Sansom Streets.

I-676, otherwise known as the Vine Street Expressway, was completed and opened in January, 1991. It connects into I-76 to the west, the Ben Franklin Bridge to the east, and - through ramps - to I-95 north and south. It is the principal gateway to the park from the east (New Jersey) and from the west. It is even the fastest access to the park from western center city, for example, 30th Street Station. Signing on I-676 for access to the park is not nearly as

effective as the signing on I-95. Of particular concern is the signing on I-76, otherwise known as the Schuylkill Expressway, onto I-676. It is feared that many non-local travelers will fail to visit the park because they are not alerted to the proper exit. Also of concern is the lack of clarity about the proper exit ramp from I-676 to Independence Hall. If visitors miss the proper exit there is no easy return.

I-676 is approximately 2,700 feet from Independence Hall and 2.200 feet from the Liberty Bill at its closest point. It is within 50 feet of the northern boundary of the park at Race Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets.

Streets. Three significant city streets traverse the core park on an east-west axis; Market, Chestnut, and Walnut Streets. Traversing the core park on a north-south axis are: Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Streets. These streets are the responsibilty of the Streets Department of the City of Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

Market Street is the most heavily travelled of these streets. Chestnut Street to the west of the park is a pedestrian mall closed to private vehicles. Because of the heavy pedestrian traffic between the north and south sides of Chestnut Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets, it will be beneficial to extend the limited vehicular use of Chestnut Street to Fifth Street.

These traversing streets of the core park play a part in the ambiance of INDE. It would better serve the aesthetic values of the park if Chestnut and Walnut Streets between Sixth and Second Streets and Second through Sixth Streets between Walnut and Market Streets have a belgian block surface.

As INDE has had an interest in highway signage, so does the park have an interest in street signage. Directional signs to and around the park are high on the list of visitor complaints about the park and the City. For some years the park has worked with the Foundation for Architecture, a Pennsylvania non-profit, tax-exempt organization, who have formed a coalition of interested parties to create "Direction Philadelphia" a plan for a community wide sign system for tourists and residents. This effort saw a new directional sign system put in place in the historic area in 1992.

Parking. Even though the city has an outstanding public transportation system many residents and tourists continue to use personal vehicles. See page 248. Parking in the environs of the park is a challenge for both cars and tour buses. The streets traversing the park are metered for street parking of cars. Tour buses, particularly in April, May, early June, October and November, can take over for hours each day both curbsides of Fifth and Sixth Streets from Market to Race Streets and Arch Street from Fifth to Sixth Streets.

Two parking garages, located in the park, are operated by the Philadelphia Parking Authority: one below ground in the Second Block of Independence Mall (650 cars) and the other at Second and Sansom Street (600 cars). A

number of off-street commercial parking garages are also located in the environs of the park. One of a number of suggestions for future uses of the Third Block of Independence Mall is a 100 bus underground parking garage to be built and operated by the Philadelphia Parking Authority.

III. INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

C. LAND USES AND TRENDS

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK(INDE)

WITHIN PARK (Note: Some of the material following is derived from or quoted from *Independence: The Creation of a National Park,* Philadelphia, Pa.: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1987, by Constance M. Greiff - cited as *I*; for citation on *ATLAS* see reference on page 101).

Land Use Planning. Land now associated with INDE has been the subject of land use planning for more than three hundred years. Philadelphia was originally designed or laid out under the direction of William Penn in the late seventeenth century (*ATLAS*, p. 232).

By the Twentieth century, the land now comprising INDE and the land around it was densely built up with structures of one sort or another occupying almost all available land with little if any open space. In fact, many sites had held four or five buildings in succession. The area had become rundown with decaying buildings (*I*, pp. 33-34).

Improvements to the immediate landscape of Independence Square were made in 1915-16 by the City (*I*. p. 37). Further, in the nineteen thirties, Philadelphia architects and citizens began looking at how to improve the setting of Independence Hall. One individual stated that "the three blocks to the north be transformed into a national park, so that Independence Hall could have "a setting worthy of its pre-eminence." Another individual proposed a series of improvements for the neighborhood around the new Custom House at Second and Chestnut Streets including " a formal landscaped park along Third Street west of the Custom House. West of Third Street three buildings-the First Bank of the United States, Carpenters' Hall, and the Second Bank of the United States - would be preserved. The buildings between there and along Chestnut Street would be removed and replaced by plantings" (*I*, pp. 38-39). Many similar ideas were espoused during this period.

In 1935, the Historic Sites Act was passed by Congress. In 1938, the United States Department of the Treasury put the Old Custom House (the Second Bank of the United States) up for sale. A member of the National Park Service (NPS) Advisory Board, a Philadelphian, urged the NPS to save the building. Using the authority of the Historic Sites Act o f 1935, the NPS had the building transferred to its custody, and entered into a cooperative agreement with the Carl Schurz Foundation for its use and occupancy of the building on December 18, 1939. With the preservation of the Second Bank of the United States assured, the NPS began looking at ways to insure the preservation of the Independence Hall group of buildings (*I*, pp. 39-41). Private individuals and groups, also, had the same objective (*I*, pp. 41-58).

Congress, in 1946, authorized a planning effort to determine the desirability of creating a national park around the historic buildings in Philadelphia. The planning effort was conducted by the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission hereafter cited as PNSPC. This final report, FR-PNSPC, was much more than a feasibility study.

The Final Report (see Appendix D) is summarized as follows:

* Commonwealth of Pennsylvania plans for Independence Mall State Park are discussed,

* City of Philadelphia plans for the surrounding community are discussed briefly,

* The proposed national park is described as projects. In Project A - the First and Second Banks of the United States, Carpenters' Hall, the Todd House, 315-325 Walnut Street, the Bishop White House, the Merchants Exchange, and the Jayne Building are identified as buildings to be preserved,

and there is the recommendation that all other buildings in Blocks 0200(the Second Bank Block), 0300(the First Bank block), and 0600(the Merchants Exchange block) be demolished.

* In Project B - the 230-232 Leithgow Street and 413-415 Locust Street Houses, the 423 Locust Street House, the 408 Locust House; and the 410 Locust Street House are all identified as buildings to be preserved with the remaining land and improvements to be modified to create..." a Memorial thoroughfare, or mall..... It would touch upon and serve as a most attractive approach to many points of national historical interest and would serve to bring them into a harmonious and accessible union with main park (FR-PNSPC, p. xvi, see Appendix D),"

* In Project C - the FR-PNSPC deals with the Franklin home site,

* In Project D - the FR-PNSPC recommends acquiring the site (the Declaration House at Seventh and Market Street), described by it as... " one of the most notable historical sites of the world." and discreetly developing"... a suitable Memorial... (FR-PNSPC, p. xviii, see Appendix D),

* In Project E - the FR-PNSPC recommends the acquisition of land and structures near Christ Church and the demolition of the structures "...to reduce the fire hazard to Christ Church, one of the notable structures of Colonial Philadelphia, and connected with many events of the Revolutionary Period (FR-PNSPC, p. xix, see Appendix D)."

* Appropriation of funds by Congress is recommended to accomplish this general plan.

* the NPS is recommended as the agency to manage these projects,

* it is recommended that the NPS take advantage of the 1943 agreement with the City of Philadelphia to protect the Independence Hall group buildings, and

* it is recommended that the NPS build a visitor center for office and interpretive purposes.

Congress, in its legislative history (see Appendix B) to the INDE enabling legislation, provided further guidance to land use planning. In House Report 1819, Congress said the following:

* Projects A, B, C, and E are supported "... in order to preserve them as the Independence National Historical Park." Project D was omitted in the enabling legislation although it was added to the park at a later date. Some buildings and sites are erroneously located. "The true patriot will be profoundly impressed with the deep significance of Independence Hall and its surroundings as a focal point for the democratic traditions of the American people, and the committee recognizes the opportunity presented by the proposed national historical park project to perpetuate and enhance those values.... These historic sites and buildings constitute an indispensable and irreplaceable part of our national heritage."

  "Today's visitors to Philadelphia...faces many obstacles to a clear understanding of these historic scenes...the crowded surroundings of Independence Hall lack much in dignity and character... The blanket of urbanization which covers this part of the old city of Philadelphia...have so crowded the area with unsightly or large buildings that they have obscured the early history surrounding the writing of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution and have diluted the richest historical associations it is possible for an American citizen to experience."

* The City, State, and Federal projects "are designed to provide a landscaped setting having the full dignity and character appropriate to the most important historic buildings in America; to rescue related historic sites now largely forgotten; and to a make the whole area readily accessible to all America and the entire world in a coordinated program of public use and education. It should be possible for the future visitor to approach Independence Hall through harmonious surroundings which would provide a fresh appreciation for its central place in American history. Convenient tree-shaded walks should link to this central feature the sites of the nearby houses in which the leaders of the Revolutionary generation lived and labored while meeting together at Independence Hall and

Carpenters' Hall. Lesser sites should likewise be marked or otherwise displayed. A modern reception center and museum should be provided together with new booklets, visual exhibits, and expert guide and lecture service. The visitors total experience should provide a clear and living impression of the roots of American life and history."

The Secretary of the Interior, in a letter (The letter is a part of House Report 1819) to the House of Representatives, endorsed the legislation subject to several changes. He said in part:

> "At present, as in many of our older cities, a large part of modern business enterprise has moved away from the historic original quarter of Philadelphia, leaving behind it with notable exceptions deteriorating real estate and run-down buildings, completely unbefitting the major national importance of the surviving eighteenth century structures related to American independence and constitutional government. Signboards, parking lots, and other entirely inappropriate developments have been growing in number in the vicinity of Independence Hall for the past generation. The dilapidated structures in this vicinity present serious fire hazards, which on a number of occasions in recent years have resulted in the beginning of threatening conflagrations. Meanwhile, many buildings associated with stirring events of Revolutionary times have been torn down or otherwise destroyed. For many years, efforts have been made to formulate a sound plan for a coordinated improvement program that would provide an appropriate setting for the area, eliminate ugly intrusions, facilitate public access to important historic sites, and reduce fire hazards. The program recommended by the Philadelphia National Shrine Park Commission is the most advanced effort in this direction that has been made during the present generation.
>
> It would appear particularly appropriate for the Nation to undertake this development at the present time when the ideals of our democratic government and way of life are being tested in a world theater. It is anticipated, as a result of the proposed development, that millions of American citizens will find new opportunities to gain a fresh and fundamental understanding of the principles upon which our Government is founded. There have been many observations in recent years of the need for a greater public understanding of American history and development. A dramatic visual presentation of the original sites and scenes associated with the formulation of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution and with the personalities who contributed leadership which made us an independent nation should do much to inspire the imagination of the American people in connection with their own history. To emphasize this national character of the project, it is proposed in the draft of bill submitted with this report that the name be changed from Philadelphia National Historical Park to Independence National Historical Park."

The Senate Report 1622 does not add additional guidance. It is generally not recognized how much of an influence the NPS and the Department of the Interior had on the specific language of the enabling legislation. The Secretary of the Interior's letter to the Congressional Committee - cited, in part, above - did, in fact, provide the core language and important concepts for the enabling legislation, from the name of the park, to cooperative relationships, to the establishment of a park advisory commission, and so forth.

A master plan for the park was, for all practical purposes, in place before Congress created the park. The master plan was The Final Report of the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission. The principal master planner was Judge Edwin O. Lewis. He served as Chairman of the Independence Hall Association, Chairman of the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission, and later as Chairman of the INDE Advisory Commission. Today Judge Lewis is justifiably recognized as the "Father" of INDE. Nevertheless, with the creation of INDE, the NPS began the process of developing a formal Master Plan for the park. The NPS simultaneously began land acquisition and site demolition. On June 4, 1971, the first and current Master Plan for INDE was approved (/, pp.77-160). The Master Plan confirmed the concepts developed before the creation of the park, and it gave approval to work that had largely already been accomplished during the period of the fifties and sixties. An Interpretive Prospectus was approved (April 15, 1970) before the approval of the Master Plan.

Subsequent to the approval of the above mentioned planning documents, Independence Mall State Park and Welcome Park were added to INDE.

The capital improvements called for in the early planning have all been accomplished. The park is no longer in a new construction mode but rather now seeks to maintain the existing infrastructure of buildings, grounds, and walks.



Judge Edwin O. Lewis. In large part, Independence National Historical Park came into being because of the persuasiveness and persistence of Judge Lewis, first as president of the Independence Hall Association, and later as chairman of the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission and the Independence National Historical Park Advisory Commission.

Independence Mall

First Block of Independence Mall(1500). When the State developed Independence Mall State Park the principal thrust was to develop open space compatible with Independence Square. Public use of these three blocks was not a paramount concern. Also see pages 24, 155, and 158.

The Liberty Bell was moved onto the First Block of Independence Mall(1500 Area-Fifth, Sixth, Chestnut and Market Streets) at 12:01 AM on January 1, 1976; the first moment of the bicentennial year of Independence. The Liberty Bell Pavilion is the most heavily visited building in the park (see pages 226-228 and 235). The public has never accepted this building, not because of its location but because of its architecture - appearance. It is criticized as lacking the dignity required to house the Liberty Bell. The NPS asked the architect to accomplish the following things:

* the building was to be located in the First Block of Independence Mall,
* the Liberty Bell was to be in visual line of sight of Independence Hall, that is the public when looking at the Bell should also be able to see the Hall,
* the public should be able to see the Liberty Bell 24 hours a day - even when the building was closed,
* the public should be able to receive a message about the Bell even when the building was closed,
* the Liberty Bell should be safe from terroristic attack,
* the building should be able to handle large numbers of visitors with little delay,
* the building should not attempt to mimic eighteenth century architecture, and
* the building should be of low profile so that it had minimum adverse impact on the view of the north-south axis of Independence Mall.

The building has largely accomplished these objectives. It was, however, criticized and continues to be criticized by the public for its appearance -it is usually equated to a fast food outlet - and for its architecture - it is usually criticized as to modernistic and lacking the dignity to house the Liberty Bell.

From the park's standpoint, the principal concern about this building is that it is energy inefficient. It probably should have had vestibules at its two entrances and its two exits. If at some point the building must be replaced or substantially rehabilitated, all issues of need and concern should be reexamined.

The Second Block of Independence Mall(1600). The Second Block is an area bounded by Fifth, Market, Sixth and Arch Streets.

The large central plaza known as the Judge Lewis Quadrangle(JLQ) is the principal site in the park for special event permits and freedom of assembly permits. Thus the Second Block reduces potential adverse uses on the blocks with prime historic resources and with heavy visitor use. The value of the Second Block to INDE would only truly be understood if we didn't have it. Because it is located across the street from the Liberty Bell and in line of sight of Independence Hall, it is acceptable to persons and organizations wanting to do something in the park.

Aside from special event permits and public assembly permits, the Second Block does not receive very much traditional park use. It has incidental use by people walking for exercise, the general public using the sidewalks to commute in the area, street people using the area, and possibly people using the area for illegal activities.

In addition to the JLQ, several other prominent features on the Second Block are:

* The Free Quaker Meeting House, a historic structure, operated by the Junior League of Philadelphia under a Memorandum of Agreement with INDE,

* The Hamilton Garden, an enclosed garden area at the northwest corner, donated by the Philadelphia Bar Association,

* Flag poles in the north central area for flags of the thirteen states,

* Brick colonnades on the east and west sides of the JLQ,

* Terraces on the southeast and southwest corners,

* Access stairways on the southern end of Fifth Street to SEPTA'S Fifth Street Subway Station on Market Street. The portions of the Second Block associated with the SEPTA subway were not deeded to the park,

* A large underground parking garage (650 cars) below the surface of most of the block is owned and operated by the Philadelphia Parking Authority - it was not deeded to the park, and

* A large display fountain located in the south central area of the block.

The large display fountain on the Second Block was built about 1965 by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as part of Independence Mall State Park. It has been managed by the NPS since 1975. While extremely attractive and popular, the fountain had a number of design problems. It became difficult to maintain in the 1980s. Its pumps failed in 1986. $100,000 was spent repairing the fountain so that it could be operational in 1987 - the bicentennial of the United States Constitution.

It functioned throughout the key months of 1987, but the pumps failed again in October 1987. The fountain has not functioned since October 1987.

The existing fountain has the following problems:

* The fountain infrastructure is simply worn out. The wiring has lost its insulation. Plumbing has deteriorated and submerged water pumps of the size and type needed would not fit the space allotted for them. The fountain does not meet electrical code. The concrete of the surrounding pool has deteriorated so badly that each year a sealer had to be applied to it and we were at the point that it was beyond resealing. To solve these particular problems would require massive excavations and complete reconstruction while other problems described below would not be solved by such an in-replacement.

* The use of the fountain as a swimming pool created a serious safety problem. The existing fountain was contained within a 75' x 75' pool which held water of about 3 feet in depth. In the past, hundreds of children (and some adults) from nearby neighborhoods used the facility to swim and dive on hot days. Swimmers would actually dive into the shallow water from the upper levels of the fountain. Signing the fountain with "Swimming Prohibited" and frequent patrols by rangers did little to eliminate the problem.

* The swimmers increased the safety problem because of their vandalism. The fountain was designed with large bronze screens covering a series of openings that allowed the water to flow from the pool to a large underground reservoir where the pumps would recirculate it through the fountain. The swimmers would kick out the screens gaining access to the reservoir where pumps and electrical wiring created another major safety hazard. With the screens out foreign objects such as towels and plastic bags were sucked into the mechanical systems contributing to their demise.

* The recirculated, untreated water became a sanitation problem not only because of the swimmers but also because of the street people who frequently bathed themselves and washed their clothes in the fountain. No amount of signs and written notice deterred the abusive uses of the facility. At times, foam and film that one often associates with polluted water, would float on the water surface.

In 1988, Congress passed the "Constitution Heritage Act of 1988." Section 5(b) of this act has the following directive to the Secretary: Memorial - The Secretary is authorized to establish and maintain at Independence National Historical Park an appropriate memorial to the United States Constitution as a key document in our Nation's history.

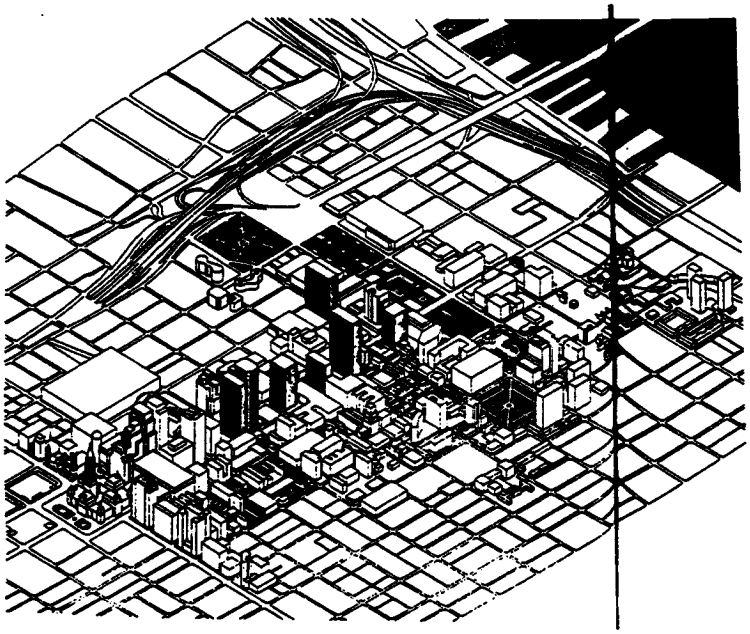
As an outgrowth of the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution:

* Each State in the Union donated a state stone (rock) to be incorporated in the Constitutional Memorial design. The 1987 program that collected the rocks - a We the People 200 project - is sometimes called the "Rocks Across America."

* Two organizations donated $250,000 each to WTP-200 for a permanent memorial to the Constitution. The money was transferred to the Friends of Independence National Historical Park. The Friends used the money to underwrite the development of a plan for a Constitutional Memorial which would incorporate in it a fountain and a rock display. The Denver Service Center of the NPS, using funds from the Friends, contracted with an A/E for a Constitutional Memorial plan. The site was to be the southcentral area of the Second Block. A plan was developed but not pursued to completion because (1) construction funds were not available, and (2) the project had become controversial. The NPS will do further planning on Independence Mall.

The Third Block of Independence Mall(1700). The Third Block is an area bounded by Fifth, Sixth, Arch, and Race Streets. When INDE took over the Third Block on a lease arrangement, it found a block landscaped entirely with a brick walking surface and tree pits containing 508 honey locust trees. Other than eleven fountains, lighting fixtures and trash cans, that was it. There was almost no traditional visitor use. Public use was incidental by employees from neighboring offices for lunch and the like. It was also an area of some use by street people. Honey locust trees have a shallow root which spreads laterally, the wrong tree to sucessfully place in a landscape surrounded by brick without an irrigation system. Tree roots continually raised and popped the brick walkway creating a tripping hazard. This required regular, on-going maintenance. Every effort at a permanent solution failed.

Beginning in 1985, the park's annual operating budget began to deteriorate and the park began curtailing maintenance. The Third Block received less and less maintenance care. By 1988, the Third Block was in bad shape. It looked bad, and it was a safety hazard. Park funds were being spent in areas of high public use. All entrances were posted with signs saying: "Danger Uneven Walking Surfaces...Enter At Your Own Risk".



In August, 1990, a Philadelphia Inquirer columnist, walking home, walked through the Third Block and called the Superintendent about the conditions he saw. On August 14, 1990, the columnist wrote an article entitled, "A Monument to Neglect" which featured the Third Block and the leaking roof of Independence Hall. This generated additional media coverage and editorials on the condition of the park. Congress made $0.3 million available for repair of the Third Block. The park used the $300,000 for third block rehabilitation to develop a "10 year interim solution" pending determination of what the Third Block should become.

The Third Block of Independence Mall has served its original purpose of providing open space, but it has never been successfully integrated into the park from a visitor use standpoint. Over the years a number of ideas have been generated by the park and the community for alternative uses for the block. Some of these ideas are based upon a feeling by some designers and planners that the open northern end of the Mall is a design error which causes

the north end to fade away into nothingness. They argue that the north end needs closure, in the form of a building of sufficient height to balance with the south, east, and west framing elements. Among the ideas for the third block of the Mall are:

* site of an underground bus parking garage. The Philadelphia Parking Authority has expressed an interest in building and managing such a facility. The Philadelphia Planning Commission has endorsed such an endeavor. The General Services Administration(GSA) has expressed an interest in sharing the cost of garage construction to secure additional vehicular parking for their clients in the nearby federal office building and the federal court building,

* site of the Pennsylvania Convention Center. This idea was not viewed with favor and the Convention Center has now been located six blocks to the west.

* site of a federal detention center. This idea was not viewed with favor and other sites are being explored.

* site of a hotel. This idea may have merit. Additional hotel space will be needed for the Convention Center six blocks to the west and for the park. Guests of such a hotel would have a spectacular view of the Liberty Bell and Independence Hall.

* site of an office building for the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office(MARO) of the National Park Service(NPS). This would bring this office together under one roof and make the Merchants Exchange available for park use. This idea is not currently being pursued. MARO is seeking alternate office space arrangements.

* site of a building for the National Constitution Center(NCC). Such a building is authorized in law but the NCC must be able to pay for such a building. NCC is concentrating its short term objectives on program development, and

* site of a bell tower with a 50 - bell carillon and a 5 - bell swinging peal.

Should a building be built in this block, it has been the park's hope that the top floor and the basement of such a building would be used by the park to solve park space problems discussed on page 306. The top floor would be used for the storage of the park's artifact collection and the location for a museum laboratory and the basement would be used for maintenance storage.

Area F(1900). Area F is an area in the park bounded by Chestnut, Walnut, Front, and Second Streets. About 25% of the block is in federal ownership and about 75% of the block is in nonfederal ownership. This property was added to the park by Act of October 26, 1974 (Also see pages 24-25). The pertinent language is cited as follows:

> (4)Independence National Historical Park, Pennsylvania: To add approximately 4.67 acres, which shall include the area bounded by Chestnut Street, Front Street, Walnut Street, and Second Street, to be known as Project F: Provided. That the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to acquire property by condemnation under this Act shall be suspended with respect to all property within the boundaries of the area known as Project F during the time the city of Philadelphia shall have in force and applicable to such property a duly adopted, valid zoning ordinance approved by the Secretary: And provided further, that no zoning ordinance or amendment of a zoning ordinance shall be approved by the Secretary which (1) contains any provision which he may consider adverse to the preservation and development of the Independence National Historical Park, or (2) fails to have the effect of providing that the Secretary shall receive notice of any variance granted under and any exception made to the application of such ordinance or amendment:

By this legislation the federal government may not acquire the nonfederal land if the city's zoning protects the nonfederal property to the satisfaction of the Secretary. The city does, in fact, have generic zoning which applies to Area F, see pages 20-21. Further, the city has a specific detailed zoning plan for Area F. This plan is the *Center City Redevelopment Area, The Old City Redevelopment Area, Unit No.2,* of September, 1975, first modification, June, 1976, second modification, October, 1981, by the Redevelopment Authority of the City of Philadelphia. The major goals set forth in this plan have been achieved - the parking garage has been built, a portion of Sansom Street closed and landscaped, and the historical character of the block preserved.

Following are excerpts from the plan:

II. GOALS OF THE REDEVELOPMENT PLAN

A. To provide for the parking needs of tourists visiting the Independence National Historical Park and the growing commercial and residential uses in the area.

B. To preserve the historical character of the block thereby promoting the educational, cultural, economic, and general welfare of the City of Philadelphia, by conserving valuable historical buildings. The preservation of these existing buildings is also important to minimize the impact of a new parking garage on the rest of the National Park.

C. To meet the requirements of the Secretary of Interior according to statute #HR14217, October 26, 1974 by controlling development on the remainder of the Old City No. 2 block, not within the site of the proposed parking garage, by establishing design controls for the use and exterior appearance of existing buildings and future new construction, appropriate to their location within the boundaries of Independence National Historical Park.

D. To encourage the maximal reuse of the space available in the existing historic structures by facilitating compatible combinations of ground floor and second story office/commercial, with upper stories in residential use. The development of a quality restaurant and commercial district on the Old City Unit No.2 block shall be encouraged, in a way which would also enhance the growth of Old City as a residential neighborhood. In line with this goal, rehabilitation plans for these structures will be referred by the Department of Licenses and Inspections for special consideration by the Historical Commission and Redevelopment Authority.

IV. PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY

The type of redevelopment activity proposed for this area is preservation of the existing historical buildings, and acquisition of approximately 1.7 acres of land bounded by Ionic Street on the north, South Front Street on the east, Sansom Street on the south, and South Second Street on the west, by the National Park Service. This parcel of land includes two properties; 120 South Front Street and 124-27 South Second Street (including 133 Sansom Street) which will be transferred by the Redevelopment Authority to the United States of America, Washington, D.C. on behalf of National Park Service for no consideration for the purpose of constructing a parking garage holding approximately 550 cars with ground floor commercial space on Sansom Street. This parcel of land, with the exception of the Bond House, 129 South Second Street will be cleared by the National Park Service, which will also cause Sansom Street to be closed to vehicle traffic, widened and landscaped and paved as a pedestrian walkway....

Building permits for new construction within the block will be forwarded to the Redevelopment Authority by the Department of Licenses and Inspections for review and comment. In the event that the Historical Commission and Redevelopment Authority recommend in favor of any alteration to, addition to, or demolition of a historic building,

a further 30 days review by the Independence National Historical Park shall be required before such a permit may be issued. In the event that incompatible alterations to, additions to, or demolition of an historical building cannot be otherwise prevented, the property in question may be subject to condemnation or acquisition by the Redevelopment Authority, the National Park Service, or a non-profit foundation associated with the National Park.

B. NEW CONSTRUCTION DESIGN CRITERIA

The Advisory Board of Design of the Redevelopment Authority shall be authorized to review all new construction proposed for the Project Area. The Board will be composed of five members including a representative of the Redevelopment Authority, City Planning Commission, Old Philadelphia Development Corporation, the Superintendent of Independence National Historical Park or his designee, and the Chairman of the Historical Commission or his designee....

The Advisory Board of Design will make its recommendation directly to the Board of the Redevelopment Authority.

* * * *

4. In the event that the Philadelphia Historical Commission and the National Park Service have opposed the issuing of a demolition permit for a historic building in the project area, and the owner of the building has not yet withdrawn his request for this permit at the commencement of the six month period during which the Historical Commission may delay the issuance of this permit, notice shall be posted by the owner on the premises of the building or structure proposed for demolition in a location clearly visible from the street. In addition, notice shall be published by the Philadelphia Historical Commission in a newspaper of general local circulation at least three times prior to demolition. The first notice of which shall be published no more than fifteen days after the commencement of the six month waiting period and the final notice of which shall not be less than fifteen days prior to the expiration of that period. The Historical Commission shall bill the applicant for the cost of these procedures.

The Department of Licenses and Inspections may not be precluded from demolishing imminently dangerous buildings; provided, written notification is given by the Department of Licenses and Inspections to the Redevelopment Authority and the Philadelphia Historical Commission.

The purpose of this section is to further the purpose of the ordinance by preserving historic buildings which are important to the education, culture, traditions, and the economic values of the City, and to afford the City's interested persons, historical societies, or organizations, the opportunity to acquire or arrange for the preservation of such buildings.

* * * *

VII. LAND ACQUISITION

A. Violation of any provision of this Redevelopment Plan as regards to the appropriateness of new construction, or the preservation and maintenance of historic buildings, will be considered sufficient cause for the acquisition of the property in question by the Redevelopment Authority, the National Park Service, or a non-profit foundation associated with the National Park Service.

* * * *

C. Any property or part thereof not presently scheduled for acquisition by virtue of an Agreement between the property owner and the Authority, may be acquired at any future date by the U.S. Department of the Interior, or the Redevelopment Authority, upon failure of the owner to comply substantially with obligations of this Redevelopment Plan or any Agreement pursuant to it. Upon acquisition of any such property, the acquiring authority at its option may rehabilitate the building in accordance with historical specifications for sale or may dispose of such parcel for rehabilitation and restoration in accordance with historical specifications.

Properties designated for new construction may also be subject to acquisition by the Department of the Interior or the Redevelopment Authority if the proposed construction would be incompatible with its location within the National Park.

The private property in Area F is still in an unstable real estate environment. The long term preservation of these private historic buildings is not guaranteed. With some frequency there are efforts being made to demolish one building or another. Several private historic buildings have been demolished over the years.

Land within the park boundary. INDE consists of 44.85 gross acres of land located on seventeen city blocks, including six full city blocks costing $12,758,572.67. This 44.85 total acres is divided up into:

* 20.66 acres, federal fee simple ownership,
* 21.21 acres, less than fee, easement estate,
* 0.32 acres, other public ownership, and
* 2.66 acres, private ownership.

Most of the land acquisition activity took place between 1950 and 1960 although the first transaction took place in 1939 and the last in 1981.

Records are available in the park on the land acquisition program. Also, the Maps in Appendix K are descriptive of the acquisition program.

The table below, Table 3C1, presents INDE LAND OWNERSHIP: ACREAGE AND COST by block:

TABLE 3C1

LAND OWNERSHIP

ACREAGE AND COST

Block	Fee	Less Than Fee	Public Other	Pri	Acres Total	Cost
0100	0	4.63	0	0	4.63	0
0200	4.62	0	0	0	4.62	$ 6,193,325
0300	4.35	0.22	0	0	4.57	1,246,650
0400	0.30	2.06	0	0	2.36	42,615
0500	0.10	0.20	0	0	0.30	15,300
0600	3.24	0	0	0	3.24	1,603,690
0700	0.87	0	0	0	0.87	481,112.67
0800	0.14	0	0	0	0.14	200,000
1000	0.73	0	0	0	0.73	5,750
1200	0.58	0.38	0	0	0.96	371,600
1300	1.24	0	0	0	1.24	387,280
1400	0.70	0	0	0	0.70	143,900
1500	2.11	2.10	0	0	4.21	0
1600	0	5.91	0	0	5.91	0
1700	0	5.52	0	0	5.52	0
1900	1.68	0	0.32	2.66	4.66	2,067,350
2000	0	0.19	0	0	0.19	0
	20.66	21.21	0.32	2.66	44.85	$ 12,758,572.67

The table below, Table 3C2, presents data on the purchase of land. To equal 20.66 acres, add DON FEE Column and TRANS Column from Table 3C3 to this table:

TABLE 3C2

METHOD OF LAND ACQUISITION
PURCHASE

	PURCHASE FEE WITHOUT D.T.*			PURCHASE FEE D.T.*		
Block	Tracts	Acres	Cost	Tracts	Acres	Cost
0100	0	0	0	0	0	0
0200	15	2.10	$ 4,193,300	11	1.38	$ 2,000,025
0300	7	2.26	612,600	17	1.80	634,050
0400	1	0.30	42,615	0	0	0
0500	2	0.10	15,300	0	0	0
0600	11	0.74	398,190	7	1.36	1,205,500
0700	6	0.29	171,800	8	0.31	309,312.67
0800	1	0.14	200,000	0	0	0
1000	1	0.04	5,750	0	0	0
1200	5	0.22	152,100	8	0.36	219,500
1300	11	0.77	307,780	3	0.37	79,500
1400	4	0.31	73,500	8	0.39	70,400
1500	0	0	0	0	0	0
1600	0	0	0	0	0	0
1700	0	0	0	0	0	0
1900	7	1.33	2,067,000	2	0.03	350
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	71	8.60	$8,239,935	64	6.00	$ 4,518,637.67

* Declaration of taking

The table below, Table 3C3, presents data on the donation and transfer of land to INDE:

TABLE 3C3

METHOD OF LAND ACQUISITION

DONATION AND TRANSFER

	Donation in Fee		Donation of Easement		Transfer	
Block	Tracts	Acres	Tracts	Acres	Tracts	Acres
0100	0	0	1	4.63	0	0
0200	1*	0.35	0	0	1	0.79
0300	2*	0.29	4	0.22	0	0
0400	0	0	1	2.06	0	0
0500	0	0	1	0.20	0	0
0600	1*	1.14	0	0	0	0
0700	4*	0.27	0	0	0	0
0800	0	0	0	0	0	0
1000	2	0.69	0	0	0	0
1200	0	0	1	0.38	0	0
1300	1*	0.10	0	0	0	0
1400	0	0	0	0	0	0
1500	1*	2.11	1*	2.10	0	0
1600	0	0	1*	5.91	0	0
1700	0	0	1*	5.52	0	0
1900	4	0.32	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0		0.19	0	0
	16 -3* 13	5.27	12 -2* 10	21.21	1	0.79

To help create INDE, the City of Philadelphia donated an easement to 0100 (one tract, tract 04-101, 4.63 acres). Further the City donated in fee an additional 2.36 acres in seven other tracts: tract 01-111 (0200, 0300, 0600) 1.75 acres; 01-137 (0300) 0.03 acre; 02-104 (0700, 1300) 0.25 acre; 02-138 (1900) 0.12 acre; 02-140 (1900) 0.14 acre; 02-144 (1900) 0.03 acre; and 03-106 (0700) 0.04 acre.

Likewise, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to help create INDE first developed Independence Mall State Park (1500, 1600, 1700) to the north of Independence Square then donated the state park to INDE in two tracts, 04-110 and 04-111 of 15.64 acres (13.53 acres by easement and 2.11 acres in fee), see pages 24, 144, and 158.

One tract of property, the Second Bank of the United States in block 0200, was transferred by the Department of the Treasury to the NPS in 1939 and this tract later become a part of INDE.

Private individuals and organizations also donated land, either as easements or in fee, to INDE in the amount of 3.85 acres; private donations in fee, tracts 02-148 (1900) 0.03 acre; 03-130 (0700) 0.04 acre; 03-131 (0700) 0.04 acre; 04-105 (1000) 0.62 acre; and 04-109 (1000) 0.07 acre. Private donations by easement estate, tracts 01-135 (0300) 0.0 acre; 01-136 (0300) 0.22 acre; 01-138 (0300) 0.0 acre; 02-129 (0400) 2.06 acre; 03-116 (1200) 0.38 acre; 04-103 (2000) 0.19 acre; and 04-106 (0500) 0.20 acre.

The asterisks in Table 3C3 above and Table 3C4 below identify where the NPS established tracts which exceeded one city block. This occurred in three instances. First, Tract 01-111 is located in blocks 0200, 0300, and 0600, second, tract 02-104 is located in blocks 0700 and 1300, and third, tracts 04-110 and 04-111 are located in three blocks 1500, 1600, and 1700. The asterisks identify how multiple counting of the number of tracts has been eliminated for purposes of this document.

The table below, Table 3C4, presents data on the chronological acquisition of land:

TABLE 3C4

ESTATE INTEREST ACQUIRED

YEAR, TRACTS, ACRES, COST

Year	Tracts	Acres	Cost
1939	1	0.79	0
1948	1	0.62	0
1950	3	5.23	0
1951	46	3.73	$ 1,773,800
1952	8	1.03	166,000
1953	18	1.54	938,000
1954	16	2.31	714,670
1955	12	1.80	2,120,986
1956	14	1.55	1,127,826.67
1957	1	0.06	73,000
1958	3*	1.75	0
1959	7*	0.52	115,725
1960	4	2.36	15,300
1961	7	0.21	153,300
1967	1	0.30	42,615
1970	1	0.46	3,250,000
1971	1	0.14	200,000
1973	2*	2.18	0
1975	11*	14.63	1,417,000
1976	2	0.17	0
1977	2	0.03	350
1978	1	0.12	0
1980	1	0.03	0
1981	1	0.31	650,000
	164	41.87	$ 12,758,572.67
	-5*	(0.32) other public (2.66) private	
	159	(44.85)	

Utility Rights-of-Way. The City of Philadelphia created by William Penn in 1682, is more than 300 years old. INDE assets are located in the oldest portion of the City. Archeological research in the 1900 block (the Bond House Block) has dated some park archeological resources to the late Seventeenth Century. Most of the park's historic buildings date to the second half of the Eighteenth Century. Therefore, there is a long period, 200 years or more, of evolving utility systems in the park and the community. While the preponderance of modern utility systems date from the last 50 to 75 years, abandoned earlier systems are found from time to time.

The NPS began managing today's park in 1951 and inherited the utility systems in place. No comprehensive study has ever been made of the utility rights-of-way existing in today's park. While such a study would be useful to management, to date, INDE has been able to manage rights-of-way issues on a case by case basis because of the infrequent questions on the subject.

The authorities and responsibilities governing utility rights-of-way are found in the following sources:

* from Management Policies: U.S.D.I., NPS, 1988, Chapter 8, pages 11 and 12:

  A right-of-way across lands administered by the National Park Service may be issued only pursuant to specific statutory authority and only if there is no practicable alternative to such use of NPS lands. The issuance of rights-of-way over lands administered by the National Park Service is governed by statutory authorities in 16USC 5 (electrical power transmission and distribution, radio and TV, and other forms of communications facilities), 16 USC 79 (certain other public utilities and water conduits), and 23 USC 317 (highways that are part of the federal aid highway system). Issuance of a right-of-way under 16 USC 5 or 79 is discretionary and conditional upon a finding by the National Park Service that the proposed use is not incompatible with the public interest.

  Issuance of a right-of-way under 23 USC 317 is subject to findings specified in 23 USC 138 to be made by the Secretary of Transportation and concurred in by the Secretary of the Interior. There are no general statutory authorities for roads outside the federal aid highway system or for oil or gas pipelines; however, individual park enabling legislation may contain such authorizations.

  When an application for a right-of-way is submitted, the superintendent will establish conditions, develop documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, and establish appropriate fees. Rights-of-way will be executed by the Director. A right-of-way issued by the National Park Service does not convey an interest in land and is revocable for violation of any of its conditions or at the discretion of the Director.

  NPS regulations pertaining to the issuance of rights-of-way are in 36 CFR 14. Additional guidance is in the Special Park Uses Guideline, NPS - 53.

* It is noted that rights-of-way must be approved by the Director; the approval authority is not delegated to Regional Directors or Superintendents.

In addition to the above mentioned authorities and responsibilities, INDE and the NPS have assumed some limitations and constraints because of the land acquisition process at the park:

* the full scope of such limitations and constraints must await a comprehensive study of each deed to determine specific encumbrances.

* in a number of City Ordinances associated with street closing, in the creation of the park, there are encumbrances for rights-of-way; see:

  American, Dock, and Orianna Streets and Stock Exchange Place, Ordinance of 6/16/58, Sec 2.

  Lawrence and Orianna Streets and St. Albans Court, Ordinance of 4/14/59.

American Street, Ordinance of 3/27/61.

Church Street, Ordinance of 11/20/63.

Sansom Street, Ordinance of 5/7/79.

* in the transfer of Independence Mall State Park (block 1500, 1600, and 1700), the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has retained or granted rights-of-way to others,

* in the Master Deed Listing for INDE, there are encumbrances of one sort or another in the following tracts: 01-111, 01-139, 02-104, 02-128, 02-136, 02-138, 02-140, 02-144, 02-148, 02-149, 03-106, 03-131, 04-110, and 04-111.

* Also, see Philadelphia Code, 11-505.

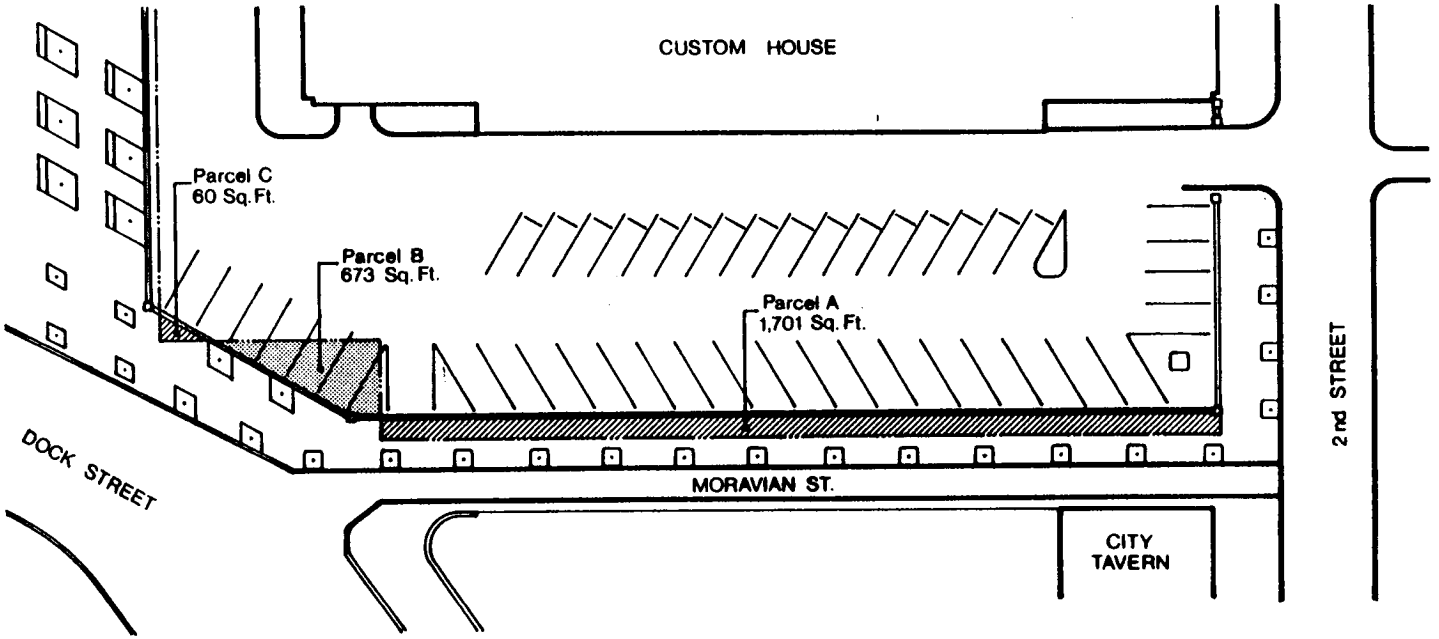
Land issues within the park boundary. Land issues are discussed in detail in the INDE-Land Protection Plan,approved on June 8, 1987. Two issues are referenced here:

- **Independence Mall State Park.** The three city blocks immediately to the north of Independence Square, Independence Mall State Park, have been donated to INDE. However, because clear title will not be available until 1998, fee simple ownership has not yet been transferred to INDE. See pages 24 and 144 for more details.

- **GSA - Moravian Street Mall.** The NPS, in 1983, secured special initiative funding to create the Moravian Street Mall. The Moravian Street Mall Project was an initiative to improve the aesthetic appearance of the walkway between the Sansom Street Parking Garage (1902) and the Visitor Center (0601) - a principal entrance point to the park. A principal purpose of the project was to hide the GSA parking lot to the south of the Custom House, to the west of the Visitor Center (0601), to the north of City Tavern (0603), to the southwest of the Merchants Exchange (0602), and to the east of the 1900 area. The Moravian Street Mall project was to establish an aesthetic pleasing brick wall on the east and south of the GSA parking lot, at that time enclosed with a chain linked fence, and to establish a wider tree lined walkway from Second Street to Dock Street along Moravian Street.

  In order to accomplish the project some GSA property was needed and some NPS property would be severed by the wall and no longer needed by the park. GSA worked with the NPS to accomplish the initiative,. GSA provided the park the authority to build the wall by means of permits with the understanding that a land exchange would be initiated to resolve ownership issues. GSA, also, paid for the east portion of the contract with the NPS paying for the south portion of the contract. The NPS was the contracting office for both agencies.

  Subsequent to the project being completed both agencies found that resolving the land exchange was more difficult than originally believed. The policy associated with GSA disposal of land changed requiring GSA to acquire fair market value for land it disposed of. The NPS determined that it did not have authority to dispose of park land. Currently, the NPS is seeking new legislation to resolve the issue. See page 159, MAP 3C1 - Land Exchange with GSA, for more information on this subject.



MAP 3C1-
Land Exchange
with GSA

Land owned by GSA, to be transferred to NPS

Land owned by NPS, to be transferred to GSA

Present boundary line between GSA and NPS

Wall built by NPS. Note: North face of wall is proposed boundary.

EXHIBIT 1

Independence
National Historical Park

Boundary Adjustment

May 1987

N

20' 0 20' 40'

Land additions. Based upon a Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of the Interior and the City of Philadelphia, it is possible that Washington Square may be added to INDE in the future, see page 30.

GLORIA DEI (OLD SWEDES') CHURCH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE (GLDE)

General. GLDE is located at Delaware Avenue and Washington Street, in the Southwark neighborhood of South Philadelphia. GLDE is in a mixed residential and commercial area that has seen active revitalization throughout the 1980s. GLDE is a part of the Southwark Historic District.

Land Use Planning. With the passage of the 1935 Historic Sites Act, the NPS sought out resources in Philadelphia which might benefit from the Act. GLDE was chosen and it was designated a National Historic Site on November 17, 1942 and the Department of the Interior entered into a cooperative agreement for the preservation of the Church on May 1, 1942 (*I*, p 41-42) also, see pages 32 and 33. Congress later passed legislation on August 21, 1958 further protecting the site by providing for land acquisition in order "to provide a dignified open setting for the historic church structures."

From House Report 2326, July 30, 1958, we learn that between 1942 and 1958 the NPS had acquired one third of the City block in which the historic church resided, that the church owned one third of the City block and that the proposed legislation would authorize the purchase of the remaining one third of the block. The purpose of the acquisition was identified as the need to remove "rundown, decrepit buildings which are a fire hazard and incompatible with the dignity of the historic site." The Assistant Secretary of the Interior in supporting the proposed legislation stated in a letter to the House Committee that "the church structures and property would be protected and enhanced further if other properties adjoining either the church properties or the federally owned lands in this block were acquired and administrated by the NPS to permit such landscaping as may be need to provide a dignified open setting for the historic church structures."

A 1973, Development Concept Plan(DCP) is the planning document used to develop and maintain GLDE.

Land within the park boundary. GLDE consists of 3.71 acres; federal: 2.08 acres; nonfederal: 1,63 acres. The 3.71 acres is further described as follows:

* 2.08 acres, federal fee simple ownership,
* 1.61 acres, church property, and
* 0.02 acres, unknown ownership.

The land acquisition of the 2.08 acres took place in the years 1954, 1960, 1962, 1963, and 1969. The cost of the 2.08 acres was $172,500 (of this 0.08 acres at $5,000 was acquired by a declaration of taking). 1.20 acres was transferred from another federal agency to GLDE.

Records are available in the park on the land acquisition program. Also, the maps in Appendix K are descriptive of the acquisition program.

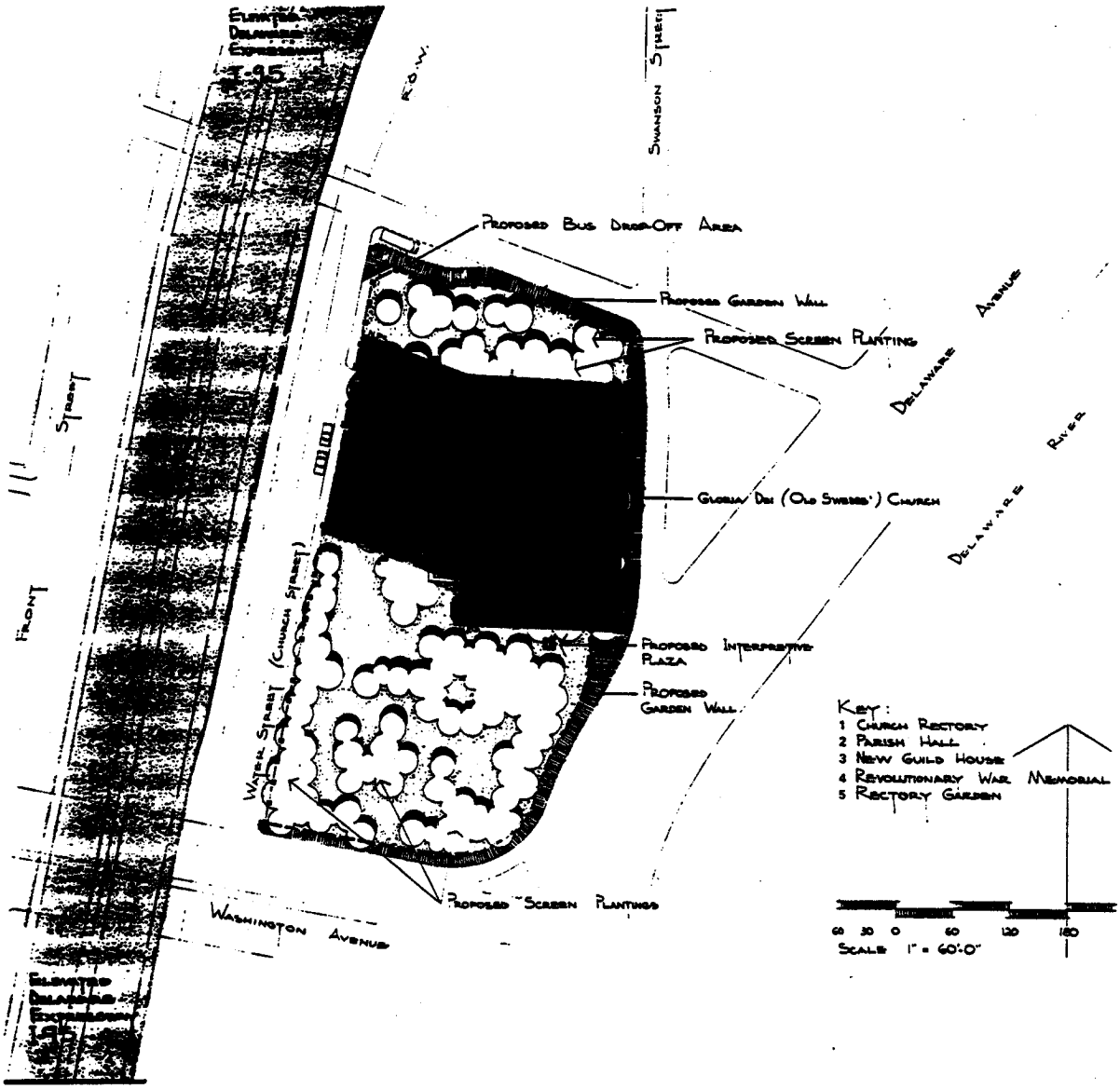
Utility Rights-of-Way. The statement made in the INDE section (page 157) on this subject is applicable to GLDE.

Land issues within the park boundary. GLDE needs to be added to the INDE Land Protection Plan. All properties within the traditional boundary have been acquired but one land addition is needed.

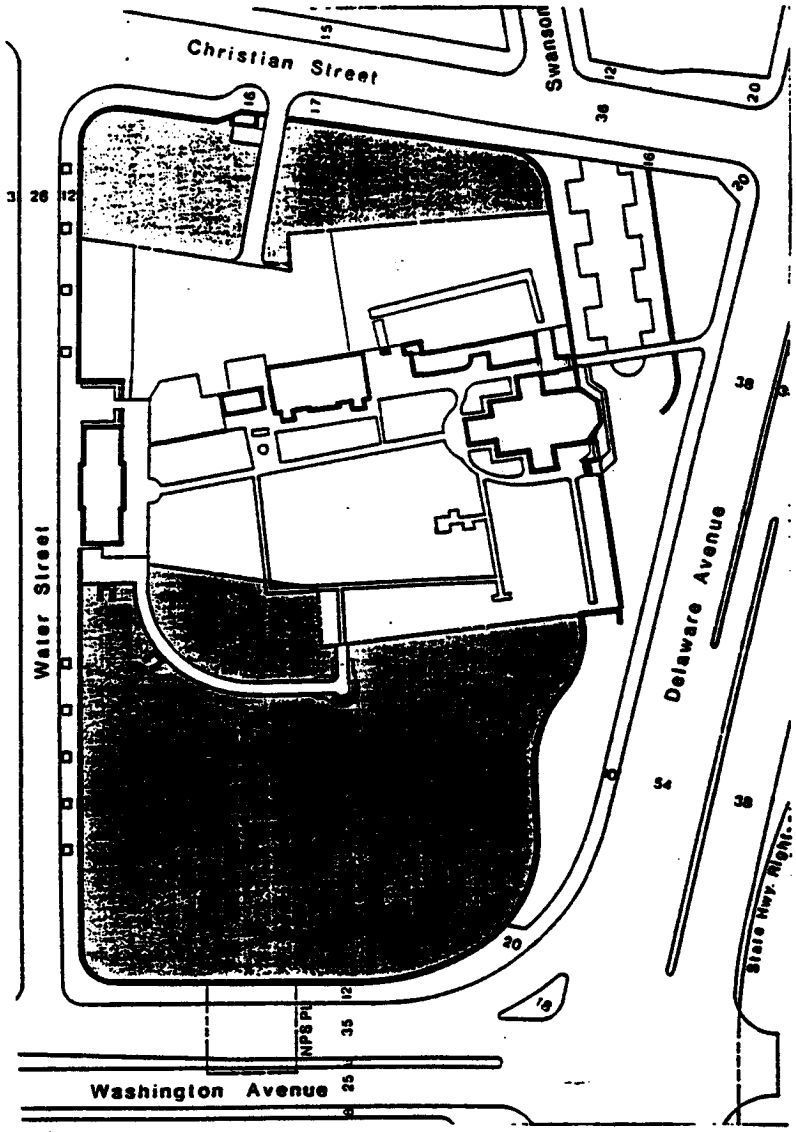
Land additions. GLDE has one active land issue problem. In the 1980s, PENNDOT rebuilt and rerouted Delaware Avenue. In doing so, they severed land between the new Delaware Avenue and GLDE. INDE worked with PENNDOT and GLDE Church in the design of this new landscaped area so that it was built to NPS standards to enhance the GLDE environment. INDE agreed to manage the severed land but did not formalize this arrangement

with PENNDOT. Arrangements need to be worked out with PENNDOT to have the severed land donated to GLDE either in fee or easement.

The following maps visualize the changes which have taken place at GLDE:



MAP 3C2 - GLDE- BEFORE LAND CHANGE

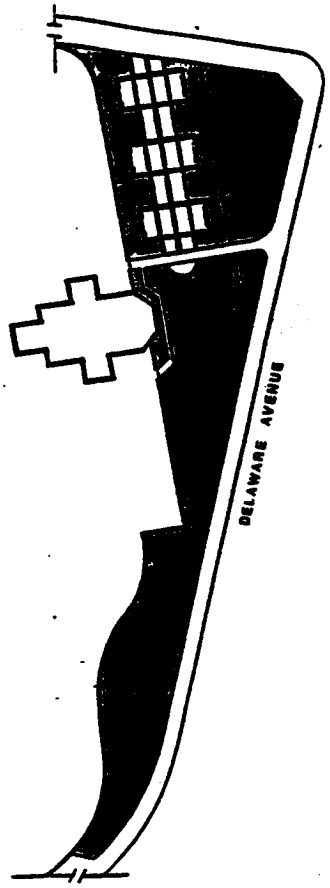


SITE PLAN - EAST - 1100
Gloria Dei Church National Historic Site

Scale: 1" = 50'-0" 0 50' 100' 150'

Map 3C4 - GLDE -
After Land Change -
Addition

MAP 3C3 - GLDE -
After Land Change



THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO NATIONAL MEMORIAL(THKO)

General. The regional influences on THKO are substantially the same as those on INDE, described above.

Land Use Planning. Land use planning is not required for THKO. The park consists of one building (actually two structures modified as one) on a 0.02 acre of land. There are no grounds only sidewalks and a small utility alley. The park was established by PL 92-542 on October 21, 1972. Congress stated the purpose of the National Memorial was "to provide for the development of a suitable Memorial to General Thaddeus Kosciuszko, great Polish patriot and hero of the American Revolution...." Also, see pages 103-104, 124-139.

Land within the park boundary. THKO consists of 0.02 acre of land. The USA owns this land in fee simple. It was acquired by donation from Mrs. Paul's Kitchen, Inc. (Edward J. Piszek) by deed dated February 1, 1974.

Utility Rights-of-Way. The statement made in the INDE section (page 157) on this subject is applicable to THKO.

Land issues within the park boundary. All land within the authorized boundary has been acquired. No Land Protection Plan is needed for THKO.

Land addition. THKO does not need any additions to its boundary.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN NATIONAL MEMORIAL(BEFR). Not Applicable

EDGAR ALLAN POE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE(EDAL)

General. EDAL is located on Seventh, between Green and Spring Garden Streets, in the Northern Liberties neighborhood. EDAL is in a culturally diverse residential and commercial area.

Land Use Planning. On November 10, 1978, Congress passed the "National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978." EDAL is established in Title V of this legislation. The legislation history of the act is not available in the park. In the legislation, Congress stated the purpose of the NHS as "...recognition of the literary importance attained by Edgar Allan Poe." It further stated that with "...the lands and buildings acquired...the (NPS) shall administer, maintain, protect, and develop the site subject to the provisions of law generally applicable to national historic sites." The authorized boundary of EDAL is described in the legislation.

The NPS has managed EDAL based upon an Interim Interpretive Plan approved January 2, 1981.

Land within the park boundary. EDAL consists of a 0.52 acre of land. The USA owns this land in fee simple. It was acquired by donation from the City of Philadelphia, Pa. through the Free Library of Philadelphia when on March 17, 1980, title to the property was transferred to the NPS and when the park was established by notice in the FR, Vol. 45, No. 165, August 22, 1980.

Utility Rights-of-Way. The statement made in the INDE section (page 157) on this subject is applicable to EDAL.

Land issues within the park boundary. All land within the authorized boundary has been acquired. No Land Protection Plan is needed for EDAL.

Land additions. EDAL does not need any additions to its boundary.

III. INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

D. VISITOR USE ANALYSIS

REGIONAL - ALL PARKS

COMMUNITY VISITOR SERVICES

Marketing. The community has an extensive, ongoing marketing effort to encourage tourism. This organized effort is led by the Philadelphia Convention and Visitors Bureau which has been designated by the City of Philadelphia,"...to be the official tourist promotion agency for the City of Philadelphia." [Philadelphia Code: 19-2401(11)]. INDE has a close working relationship with the Bureau, see page 28. Because INDE is the City's leading tourist attraction, particularly for visitors from a distance of more than a hundred miles, there is a natural synergism between the Bureau's marketing efforts and service to the public provided by INDE. On an ongoing basis, the Bureau carries out pre-arrival promotional campaigns valued in the millions of dollars regionally, nationally, and internationally. These campaigns are targeted to both tourists and conventions. The themes used by the Bureau vary. However, a recurring theme by the Bureau is "heritage" in which the rich history of Philadelphia is featured. Whatever the theme, the resources of the park are featured. In particular, in almost every promotional media, the bureau features the Liberty Bell and/or Independence Hall. The personality of Benjamin Franklin, associated with many park resources, is likewise, usually featured.

General Visitor Services. The INDE 1971 Master Plan - on page 49 - spoke of the community's need to expand commercial services to meet the physical needs of the park visitor as follows:

> 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.

The hoped for development of visitor services near the park by the business community has, in fact, taken place.

Restaurants. Center City Philadelphia became a mecca for restaurants over the years. Some 30 of 100 restaurants in Center City are rated by at least two of three evaluation services. Half of these restaurants are in the immediate environs of the park.

Also, throughout the area are well known fast food restaurants and food malls.

Hotels/motels. There has been significant expansion of hotels in the Philadelphia area in recent years. This is particularly true of Center City. This growth is, no doubt, based upon a number of variables including the building boom of the 1980's, the tourist base, and the anticipation of the new Convention Center.

The following information is gleaned from a *Philadelphia Inquirer* article of February 3, 1992, D-1, source Parnell Kerr Forster Consulting:

CENTER CITY HOTEL OCCUPANCY

Year	Occupancy Rate	Average daily cost	Occupied Rooms	Average Available Rooms
1990	64.6%	$91.75	1,240,000	5,258
1991	59.6%	$88.50	1,277,000	5,870

Ambience. The tourist perception and the local citizen perception, based upon survey responses, is that the City of Philadelphia is not a clean, well maintained community. The community has responded to these perceptions with educational campaigns, cleanup days, and the like. The Market Street East Improvement Association and the Special Services District to the immediate west of the core park have as a principal objective the cleanliness of the areas they encompass (see pages 132 and 228). Market Street, to the west of the park, is significantly improved in appearance because of the Association's efforts. The Special Services District has not been organized long enough to effect a change.

Tourist Satisfaction with Visit to the City. In the Machlis Study (1986-87), the visitor was given an opportunity to offer comments about their visit to the City. Following are the questions asked and a summary of the comments made:

Visitors' answers to question 8A: "What did you like most about this visit to Philadelphia?" (N=1284. Many visitors gave more than one comment).

Comment	Number
GENERAL IMPRESSIONS	[604]
Historic areas or features/information	162
Historic atmosphere or sense of history	123
People friendly or helpful	71
Variety and proximity of attractions	70
Visiting with friends or relatives	50
Good restaurants/food	44
Good public transportation/ easy to get around	41
Clean	27
Leaving	25
Big city atmosphere/downtown area	20
Weather	20
Attractiveness/beauty of city	18
Sightseeing	12
Convenient parking	09
Walking	08
Uncrowded	05
Other	85
SPECIFIC FEATURES OR ACTIVITIES	[442]
Independence National Historical Park	78
Independence Hall	28
Cleanliness of park	25
Tours (park)	23

Art museums/galleries	22
Park rangers/staff	13
Shopping	11
Waterfront	11
Architecture of park buildings	08
Carriage rides	06
Hotel accommodations	05
Zoo	05
Other	187

Visitors' answers to question 8B: "What did you like least about this visit to Philadelphia?" (N = 956. Many visitors made more than one comment).

Comment	Number
GENERAL IMPRESSIONS	[956]
Condition (dirty, narrow) of streets/city	143
Traffic/driving/getting around	124
Lack of signs for direction	86
Not enough parking/too costly	65
Garbage/smell of garbage	61
Construction everywhere	60
Weather	54
Not enough time	54
Street people/beggars	26
Poor public transportation	21
Run-down buildings/neighborhoods/areas	15
Cost/prices too high	13
Waiting in line	08
Rude/unfriendly people	06
Getting lost	05
Locals uninformed regarding directions/locations	05
Other	230

Billboards on the gateways into Center City have been a community concern for some years. In an effort to improve the visual appearance into and through the City, City Council passed an ordinance to better manage billboards and the locations where they will be permitted (see page 21).

Information. In recent years new hotels near the park have asked the park to put on orientation training for their staffs. Such training has been provided. The Philadelphia Convention and Visitors Bureau and the park have discussed jointly offering orientation training to the leisure industry as a whole. The purpose of such training would be to improve attitudes, self-image, and knowledge of the city, its history, and leisure resources. The park has not pursued such an initiative because of staff limitations.

New Facilities. The principal impact on regional visitor use in the next five years is expected to be the availability of the new Convention Center. It is expected that the park will have to develop new strategies for providing service to the influx of conventioneers (see pages 131-132, 162-164, 210-211, 213, and 335-339).

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF TOURISM

"According to the U.S. Department of Commerce, tourism is the fastest growing U.S. industry and is predicted to be No. 1 by the year 2,000. Currently, the tourism industry ranks third, following the food and auto sales industries. Interestingly, tourism ranks as the No. 2 employment industry in the country, following health services. Today, tourism supports over 5.52 million jobs nationally.

Travel ranks No.2 in Pennsylvania's employment picture says the PA Department of Labor and Industry; only health care services outrank the travel industry's employment. It should be noted that thousands of additional jobs are generated by the travel industry through secondary employment....

...on the average, every $53,000 spent in PA by U.S. travelers generated one job during 1987.

...another important economic benefit of travel and tourism is the tax revenue which it generated for federal, state, and local governments. It is estimated that travel spending in PA directly generated $746.2 million [1987] for the federal government. Travelers in PA directly generated $481.3 million [1987] in tax revenue for the state treasury through state income, sales, excise taxes, and taxes on corporate income. Of that total, 32 percent was generated by the Greater [Philadelphia, Chester, Bucks, Montgomery and Delaware Counties] Philadelphia counties." The preceding was quoted from a report by the Greater Philadelphia Hotel Association of June 12, 1989. It relies on information from a 1988 study prepared for the PA Bureau of Travel Marketing by the U.S. Travel Data Center. The following information is also from that report:

* U.S. Traveler Spending in PA, 1983-1987

  1983 - $ 7,300,000,000
  1984 - $ 8,500,000,000
  1985 - $ 9,500,000,000
  1986 - $10,200,000,000
  1987 - $11,600,000,000

* Total Travel Expenditures for PA	- $11.6 billion (1987)
* 34.3% Greater Philadelphia area	- $ 3,943,716,000
* 24.0% Philadelphia	- $ 2,784,000,000
* Travel Generated Payroll for State	- $2.5 billion
* 37% Greater Philadelphia area	- $925,000,000
* 27% Philadelphia	- $675,000,000
* Travel Generated Employment in PA	- 231,350 jobs
* 34% Greater Philadelphia area	- 78,659 jobs
* 23% Philadelphia	- 53,210 jobs
* State Tax Receipts in PA	- $481,263,000 (1987)
* 32% Greater Philadelphia Area	- $154,004,160
* 19% Philadelphia	- $ 91,439,970
* Local Tax Receipts in PA	- $ 80,070,000
* 37% Greater Philadelphia Area	- $ 29,625,000
* 28% Philadelphia	- $ 22,419,600

REGIONAL ATTRACTIONS. Other than INDE, the region's major attractions are shown (from the Coughlin Study, 1989) in the table below.

Table 3D1

MAJOR ATTRACTIONS

1989

Area Attractions	Metro Visits	Tourist Visits	Business Visits	Total Visits
Zoo	757,238	508,329	14,874	1,280,440
Art Museum	374,162	258,825	34,010	666,997
Franklin Institute	366,445	338,660	23,413	728,518
Phila. Convention & Visitors Bureau, Visitor Center, 15th & Market	43,720	86,584	18,441	148,745

REGIONAL MAJOR EVENTS. The region's major events are shown (from Coughlin Study, 1989) in the table below.

Table 3D2

MAJOR EVENTS

1989

	Metro Area Visits	Transit Visits	Business Visits	Total Visits
Flower Show	82,554	113,583	5,554	201,691
Phillies Home Games	1,186,945	598,062	77,019	1,862,026
Jambalaya	33,137	9,102	2,761	45,000
River Blues	9,917	6,802	280	17,000
All Festivals	43,055	15,904	3,041	62,000
Spectrum, All		251,615		2,480,829
Philadelphia Flyers		49,971		780,797
Philadelphia 76ers		50,459		420,492
Concerts		88,660		615,693
Civic Center		38,481		601,263
All Major Events	1,312,554	727,549	85,614	2,125,717

OTHER INFLUENCES

Crime. Crime, a national problem, has been surging in recent years. The United States leads the industrialized world in homicides. In killings per 100,000 men (*NY Times*, June 27, 1990; Source: *Journal of the American Medical Association*), the rate of killings is:

United States	21.9
Scotland	5.0
Israel	3.7
Sweden	2.3
France	1.4
England	1.2
West Germany	1.0
Japan	0.5

The largest police forces in the country are:

New York	25,465
Chicago	11,500
Los Angeles	8,450
Philadelphia	**6,800**
Washington	4,700
Detroit	4,700

Based upon the 1989 FBI Uniform Crime Report of major crimes reported (*U.S. News and World Report*, December 3, 1990), Philadelphia has one of the best rates when the crime is calculated per 1,000 citizens. For example:

Atlanta	206.9
Miami	183.8
Dallas	167.1
Fort Worth	156.9
Tampa	156.6
St. Louis	153.3
Philadelphia	**70.0**
Omaha	65.7
San Jose	51.4

Based upon 1988 data (*NY Times*, August 13, 1989), Philadelphia's rate of murders per 100,000 people was disproportionately low in relationship to cities of similar size. For example:

Washington, D.C.	369 killed	59.5 rate
Detroit	629 killed	57.9
Atlanta	217 killed	48.8
New York City	1,896 killed	25.8
Philadelphia	**371 killed**	**22.4**
Chicago	660 killed	22.0
Los Angeles	736 killed	21.6
Denver	69 killed	13.8

The rates of crime among cities vary from crime to crime. For example, car thefts per 100,000 population in 1989 (*Philadelphia Inquirer*, June 23, 1991; Source: National Automobile Theft Bureau) are:

1. Newark, NJ	4,994
2. Lawrence, MA	4,622
6. Camden, NJ	3,178
8. Boston, MA	2,829
71. Philadelphia	1,516

More and more crimes are committed which are dominated by youthful offenders. More than 80 percent of those arrested in Philadelphia for a crime test positive for drugs. More and more law enforcement contacts (*New York Times*, November 16, 1989) are with emotionally ill people.

Based upon FBI statistics which were released on April 28, 1991-(*Philadelphia Insurer*, April 29, 1991) the total number of violent crimes in Philadelphia increased in 1990 over 1989. However, the total number of major crimes decreased. Also, for 1990, Philadelphia reported fewer crimes per capita than other big cities as it has for the last 20 years. The ability of the judicial system to process those arrested for a crime is overtaxed by the volume of cases before the courts and the judicial process. Likewise, the federal court caseload is being overloaded (*NY Times*, December 29, 1989) due primarily to drug-related cases. In 1985, 17 percent of criminal cases were drug-related. In 1987 this had grown to 21 percent; in 1989, 26 percent. At the same time civil cases are being delayed. The percentage of civil cases backlogged in federal courts for three or more years went from 6.5% in 1985 to 9% in 1989.

The city is under a federal district court mandate to cap its prison population because of overcrowding. The city is trying to locate a site in Center City or elsewhere in the city for a new 1,000 bed prison. Likewise, the United States Justice Department is trying to locate a site in Center City Philadelphia for a new 750 bed prison.

The public perception of their safety in a large city can have an impact on tourism (Also, see page 241).

Homeless. Philadelphia, like most urban areas, has a homeless population. The following excerpt from *Business Philadelphia*, December, 1990, is a good chronology to the present:

> Public spaces and steam vents have rapidly gained popularity as homes to Philadelphia's burgeoning homeless population. Gone are the "flophouses" of the '70s near the Ben Franklin Bridge, Washington Square and Society Hill, which were displaced by redevelopment. Today, homeless people take advantage of the anonymity of Center City, it lavatories, fountains and the availability of goods and services.
>
> In the early '80s, homelessness became the focus of public attention as government and the communities recognized the rapid growth of chronically homeless people living in public areas downtown. The problem grew even more acute when in 1983 the state cut off welfare payments to more than 28,000 Philadelphians, and 12,000 citizens stopped receiving federal disability checks. Hundreds of mentally ill people were de-institutionalized, only to end up on the streets.
>
> Now, on any given night, more than 3,200 men, women and children sleep in 73 city shelters and 30,000 people will experience homelessness this year alone. One third of them will suffer from drug and alcohol problems, another third are mentally ill, and six out of 10 have life skills deficiencies or physical disabilities.

Philadelphia, more than most communities, attempted to provide extra services for the homeless. Most recently, because of severe budget problems, the city has had to cut back it services to the homeless.

Philadelphia Police Department. The Park relies heavily on the Philadelphia Police Department (PPD) for assistance in all areas of law enforcement and emergency services. Primarily, the park frequently receives assistance in the areas routine patrol and responding to emergencies, investigations, special events (protests and demonstrations, parades, festivals, concerts, VIP visits), transporting prisoners, etc.

In 1991, the Park signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with PPD. This MOU granted commissioned officer status to the patrol rangers while on duty and within designated areas that borders the Park. This commissioned officer status gives patrol rangers authority to handle emergency situations near the exterior boundaries of the Park.

The Philadelphia Police Department is the 5th largest in the United States and has approximately 6500 members. PPD headquarters is located at 7th and Race Streets which is five blocks from Independence Hall. The headquarters contains the department's administrative offices and the dispatch operations. The commissioner of the Department is appointed by the Mayor for an unlimited term. Geographically, the PPD is divided into two sections (north and south) with Poplar Street being the dividing line. Each section is commanded by a Chief Inspector. The PPD is further divided into 23 geographical districts. Each District is commanded by a Captain. INDE, THKO and EDAL are located in the 6th district. The 6th district is located at 11th and Winter Streets. The remote sites of INDE, Deshler-Morris House and the Bringhurst House, are located in the 14th District. The 14th District headquarters is located at Haines Street and Germantown Avenue in the Germantown section of the City. GLDE is located in the 3rd district. The 3rd district headquarters is located at 11th and Wharton Streets. (See the map on page 175).

The park receives an extraordinary amount of assistance from the Civil Affairs Unit and Dignitary Protection Unit of PPD. The civil affairs unit, which is commanded by an Inspector, is responsible for incidents such as demonstrations and protests. The dignitary protection unit, which is also commanded by an Inspector, is responsible for the protection of VIPs.

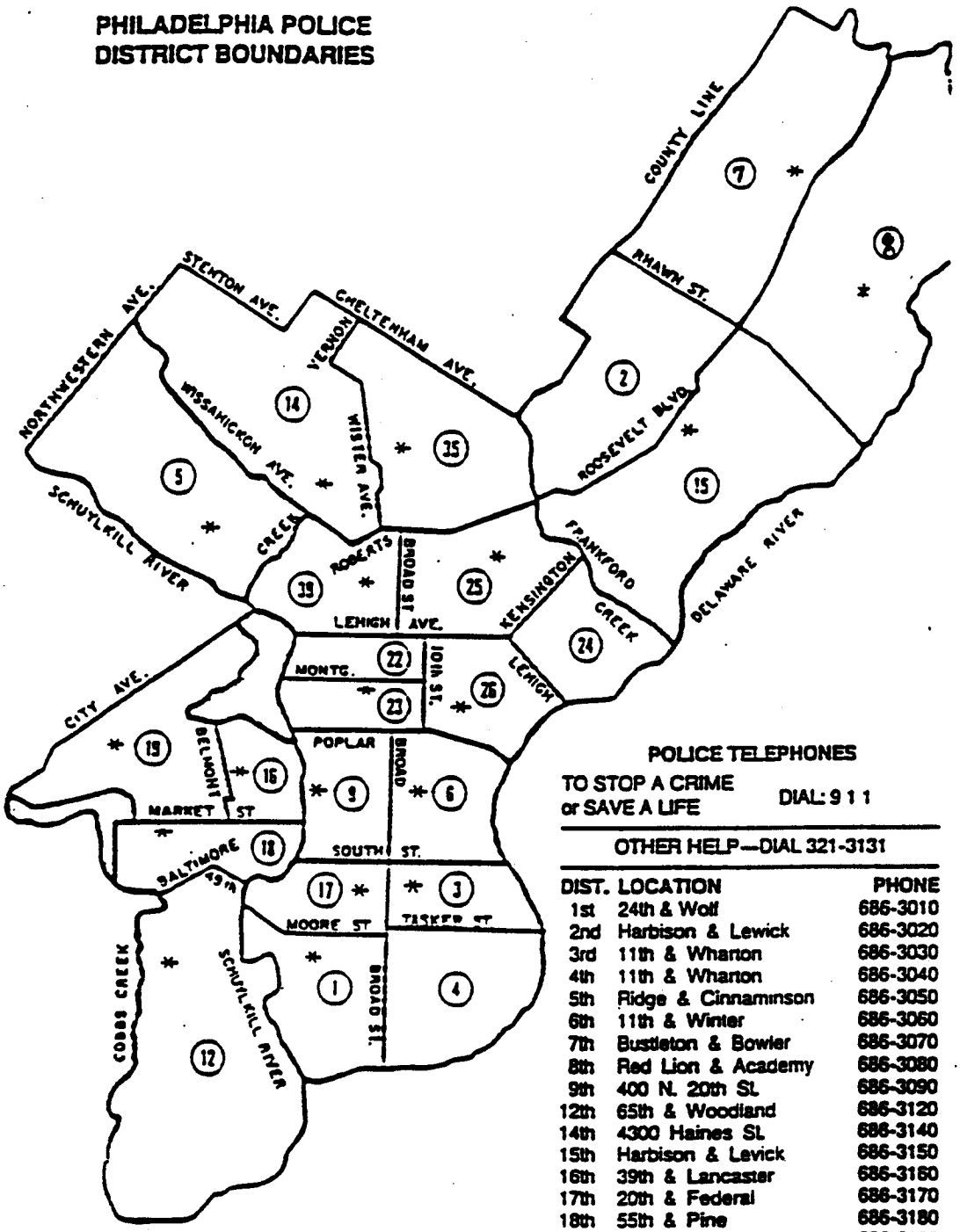
The Park maintains a cooperative working relationship with the PPD. PPD prioritizes the calls that they receive and they respond depending upon the seriousness of each incident and the availability of their personnel.

United States Attorney. INDE has an ongoing working relationship with the United States Attorney in Philadelphia. The U.S. Attorney Office in Philadelphia is divided into two divisions, civil and criminal. Each division is headed by an Assistant United States Attorney who provides the Park with assistance in prosecuting civil and criminal cases through the Federal Court Systems. In addition INDE consults with the U.S. Attorney's Office in both civil and criminal matters.

United States Secret Service. The United States Secret Service is responsible for the protection of: the President, the Vice President, President elect, Vice President elect and their spouses and children: former presidents and their spouses and children under the age of 16; visiting heads of foreign States or Governments; other distinguished foreign visitors to the United States and major presidential and vice presidential candidates. Therefore INDE works closely with the Secret Service by receiving and providing assistance when such dignitaries visit the park.

United States Marshals Service. The Park relies on the U.S. Marshals Service to provide assistance with processing suspects prior to arraignments before a U.S. Magistrate or a U.S. Judge. The Park also relies on the Marshals for jail facilities. The U.S. Marshals Service is located at 6th and Arch Streets which is approximately 3 blocks from Independence Hall.

PHILADELPHIA POLICE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES



*Indicates Location of District Headquarters

POLICE TELEPHONES

TO STOP A CRIME or SAVE A LIFE — DIAL: 9 1 1

OTHER HELP—DIAL 321-3131

DIST.	LOCATION	PHONE
1st	24th & Wolf	686-3010
2nd	Harbison & Lewick	686-3020
3rd	11th & Wharton	686-3030
4th	11th & Wharton	686-3040
5th	Ridge & Cinnaminson	686-3050
6th	11th & Winter	686-3060
7th	Bustleton & Bowler	686-3070
8th	Red Lion & Academy	686-3080
9th	400 N. 20th St.	686-3090
12th	65th & Woodland	686-3120
14th	4300 Haines St.	686-3140
15th	Harbison & Levick	686-3150
16th	39th & Lancaster	686-3160
17th	20th & Federal	686-3170
18th	55th & Pine	686-3180
19th	61st & Thompson	686-3190
22nd	17th & Montgomery	686-3220
23rd	17th & Montgomery	686-3230
24th	Front & Westmoreland	686-3240
25th	Front & Westmoreland	686-3250
26th	Girard & Montgomery	686-3260
35th	Broad & Champlost	686-3350
39th	Hunting Park & Schuyler	686-3390

Federal Bureau of Investigation. The FBI is the major investigative agency for crimes committed on park lands. The Park relies on the FBI for advice and technical assistance regarding crimes and related matters.

III. INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

D. VISITOR USE ANALYSIS

WITHIN PARK

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK (INDE)

PLANNING

The origin of the planning effort on INDE is discussed in section III. C. of the SFM (see pages 140-143). The Final Report to the United States Congress by the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission (see pages 12-15 and Appendix D) established the resources' bona fides. The enabling legislation (see pages 16-17 and Appendix A and its legislative history (pages 17, and 335, and Appendix B) stated the park purpose (see page 3). Subsequent legislation, legislative history, and agreements (see pages 17-31 and 35) established additional authorities and responsibilities for interpretation in the park.

The 1971 Master Plan, on page 35, saw the need to change the park's 20 year emphasis on research and restoration to visitor services with this statement:

> The time has arrived...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 Bicentennial of the Declaration of Independence was the impetus from 1972 to 1976 for the completion of the Franklin Court interpretive complex, the Second Bank Portrait Gallery, the Visitor Center, the Liberty Bell Pavilion, and so forth. By 1976, the interpretive infrastructure was in place.

The park's master plan and interpretive prospectus identified three interpretive themes: **the American Revolution, Franklin - Man of Ideas, and Philadelphia - the Capital City.** Also see pages 3-6, 26, and Appendix M. These themes are described as follows:

The American Revolution

To interpret the entire Revolution would be quite a challenge. So to provide focus to such a task, we examined the Park resources and asked which parts of the Revolutionary War Story they could tell the best. This approach led to the conclusion that of the crucial events which occurred within Park boundaries, the vast majority can be classified not as military but as political or constitutional in nature. Our interpretation of the American Revolution should concentrate on such issues as the growth and development of American national government, the evolution of American political thought, Congressional activities and their implications, civilian control of the military, Congressional direction of diplomatic affairs, etc. Since the actual fighting took place elsewhere, we should not deal with military statistics, military life and battles per se. Our interpretation of the military side of the American Revolution story should be primarily in the context of Congress' effect on the founding and evolution of the military branches, the impact of Congress' actions (or inactions) on our armed forces and the effect of the war on the decisions of Congress.

It is also important to recognize that we feel as Benjamin Rush felt when he said that the American Revolution was just the beginning. Winning independence also meant establishing a viable government. That did not occur until

the U.S. Constitution was written, ratified, and tested. As we go through the decade of the 90's implementation of the Constitution in Philadelphia the Capital City, interpretation of this crucial step in the nation building should be stressed wherever possible.

By means of the interpretive programs, publications, and facilities:

1. Explain what major Revolutionary political and constitutional events occurred in Philadelphia beginning with the First Continental Congress and culminating in the adoption of the Bill of Rights,

2. Explain the significance of the First Continental Congress,

3. Relate the background and significance of the Declaration of Independence,

4. Briefly explain where Americans got some of their ideas of government and, in greater detail, how events in Independence Hall contributed to the establishment of the American nation and growth of our constitutional government,

5. Identify some of the ways in which various classes of Americans participated in, and were affected by, the Revolution and the Constitution,

6. Explain the role the Second Continental Congress played in directing the war effort and providing national leadership during the Revolution, and

7. Explain that while the Liberty Bell, as the State House Bell, had a connection to the events of the Revolution, its symbolism transcends any one meaning or period of history.

The Capital City

Although Philadelphia was officially the nation's capital from only 1790 until 1800, it certainly served as the center of activity for the national government for most of the period beginning in 1774 with the convening of the First Continental Congress and ending in 1800 with the removal of the federal government to Washington, DC. Interpretively then, we are defining this capital city theme to include Philadelphia's years as host to the Continental Congresses, the Constitutional Convention and the various branches of the federal government.

By means of interpretive programs, publications, and facilities:

1. Generally describe daily life in Philadelphia and explain how life was affected by and affected the political events of the day,

2. Explain how U.S. constitutional government took shape in Philadelphia during the period 1774-1800,

3. Explain that, in the 18th century, Philadelphia was the largest and most cosmopolitan city in America and that part of its diversity was a unique toleration for religious beliefs of all kinds, and

4. Relate ways in which the lifestyles of the 18th century city were both similar to and different from the lifestyles of modern visitors.

Benjamin Franklin

Franklin's life spans such a large period of time and his accomplishments were significant in so many diverse fields that, again, interpretive focus becomes important. The Franklin story could be approached from hundreds of different directions. The place to begin is with an examination of the Park resources and an analysis of which segments of the Franklin story they tell best. In deciding how to interpret Franklin we will therefore begin with his life and accomplishments as a Philadelphian and as an actor on the stage of national politics in Independence Hall. Only after we have dealt satisfactorily with these roles of Franklin should we move on to interpret his life and accomplishments at other times and in other places.

By means of interpretive programs, publications, and facilities:

1. Explain the various roles that Franklin played in the Revolution and at the Constitutional Convention in the establishment of the new Republic,

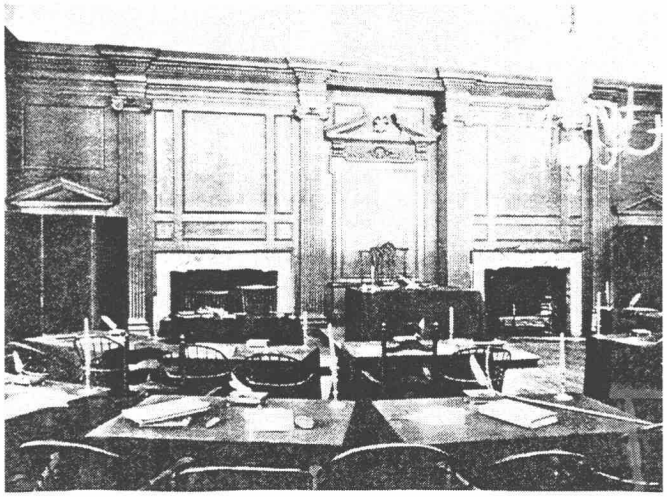
2. Describe what the various Park resources tell us about the Franklins and their family life,

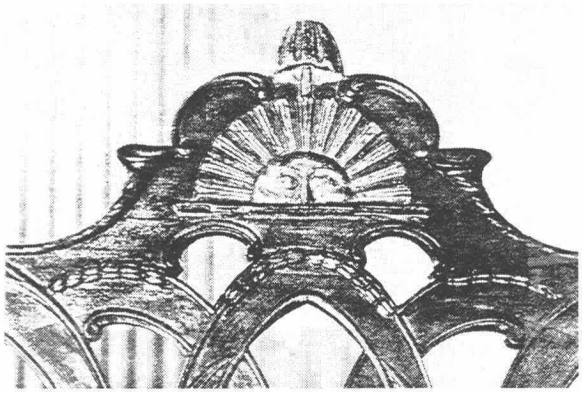
3. Explain the role that Franklin played in making Philadelphia a more liveable capital city, and

4. Explain how many of Franklin's contributions have positive implications for the world not just a single city or nation.

Public Use Buildings. Following is a listing of the park's public use buildings:

The Assembly Room as restored by the National Park Service. NPS photo by Thomas L. Davies.





Detail photo of rising sun on back of speaker's chair in Assembly room.

1. Independence Hall(0101).

History: Built as the Pennsylvania State House. Famous as the site of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence and the drafting of the United States Constitution. Also, see pages 3-6, 37-52, 53-58, and 83-99.

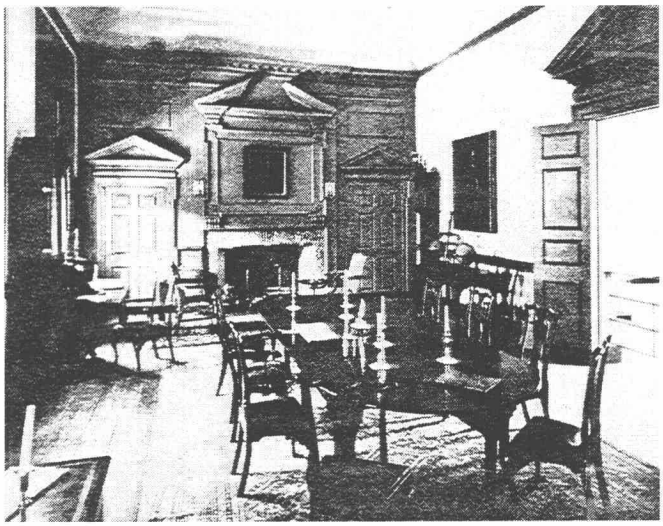
Type of Interpretation: Historically refurnished rooms on the first and second floors. Available by tour only. Tour size is limited to a maximum of 85 people. The number of tours are limited to a maximum of three in the building at the same time. Also, see pages 202-204.

Themes: From the Statement for Interpretation(SFI),

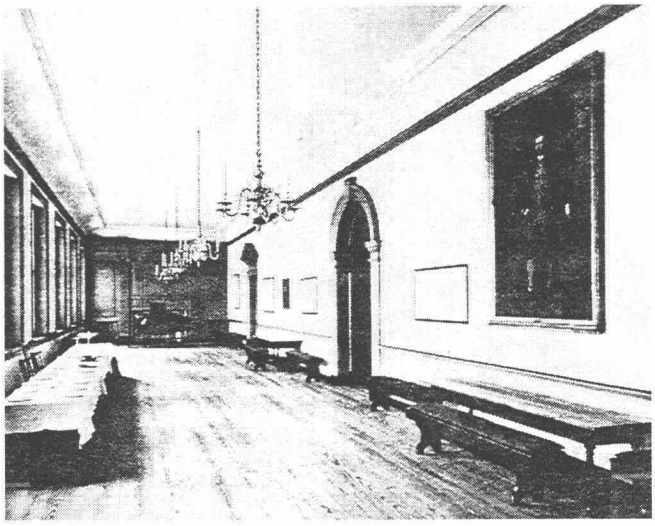
Principal

(a) Explain what major Revolutionary political and constitutional events occurred in Philadelphia, discussing the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, and Constitution. (Am. Rev. #1)

(b) Relate the background and significance of the Declaration of Independence. (Am. Rev. #3)



Governor's Council Chamber after restoration by the National Park Service.



The long gallery of Independence Hall after restoration by the National Park Service.

(c) Briefly explain where Americans got some of their ideas of government and, in greater detail, how events in Independence Hall contributed to the establishment of the American nation and growth of our constitutional government. (Am. Rev., #4)

(d) Explain the role that the Second Continental Congress played in directing the war effort and providing national leadership during the Revolution. (Am. Rev., #6)

(e) Explain how U.S. constitutional government took shape in Philadelphia during the period 1774-1800. (Capital City, #2)

(f) Explain the various roles that Franklin played in the Revolution and in the Constitutional Convention in the establishment of the new Republic. (B.F.,#1)

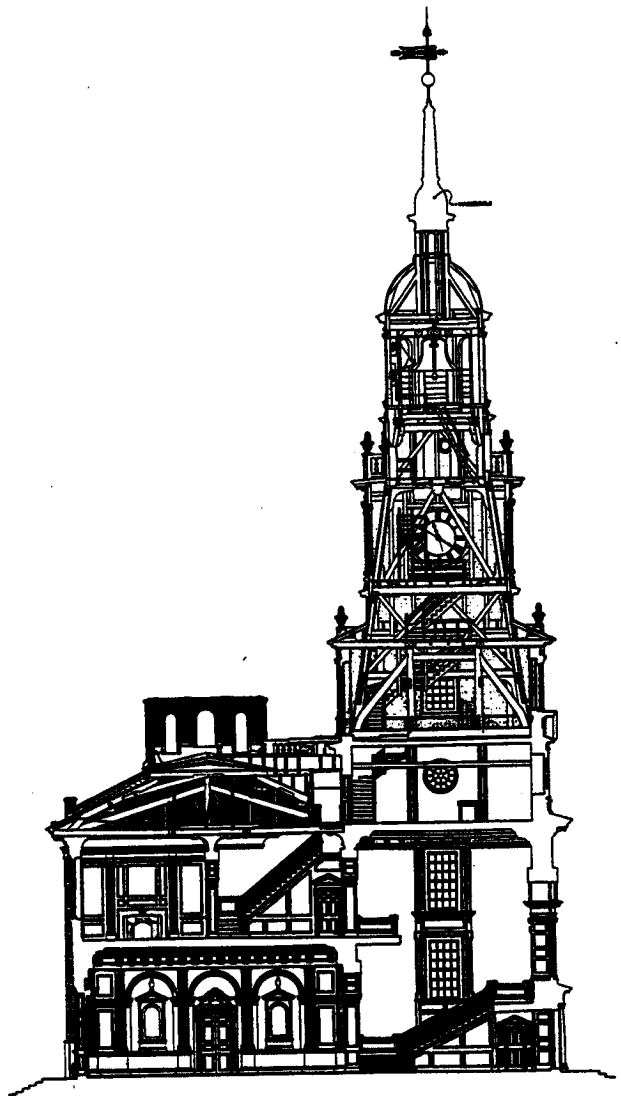
Occasional

(a) Briefly explain where Americans got some of their ideas of government. (Am. Rev. #4)

(b) Explain the significance of the First Continental Congress. (Am. Rev. #2)

(c) Explain the Liberty Bell's connection to Independence Hall and events of American Revolution. Point out why its symbolism now transcends any one meaning or period of history. (Am. Rev. #7)

(d) Relate the ways in which the lifestyles of this 18th century city were both similar to, and different from the lifestyles of modern visitors. (Cap. City #4)



Visitation: The average annual visitation for this building is 778,000 (4 yr: (1988-1991).

Duty Stations and Staffing: The number of duty stations and FTE of staffing increases and decreases with the rise of and fall of visitation through the seasons of the year.

To open and operate:
Dec. - Feb.: 2 duty stations
4 FTE
tours every 30 minutes
Nov. & Mar.: 3 duty stations
6 FTE
tours every 20 minutes
Apr. - Oct.: 4 duty stations
8 FTE
tours every 15 minutes
Apr.15 - June 15: 5 duty stations
10 FTE
tours every 10 minutes, weekdays 10-2

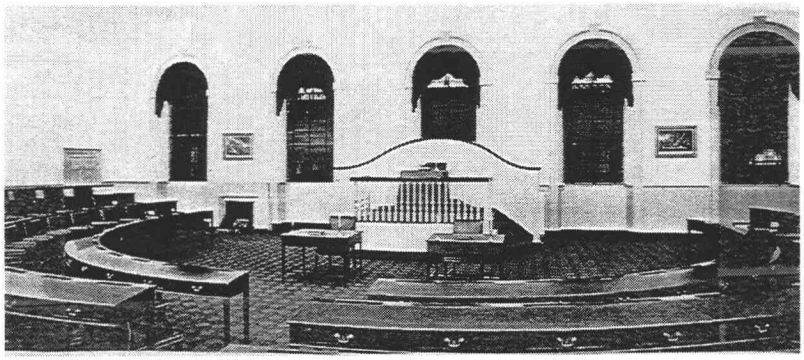
Authorities & Responsibilities: See pages 16, 18-20, 25-26, and 30-31.

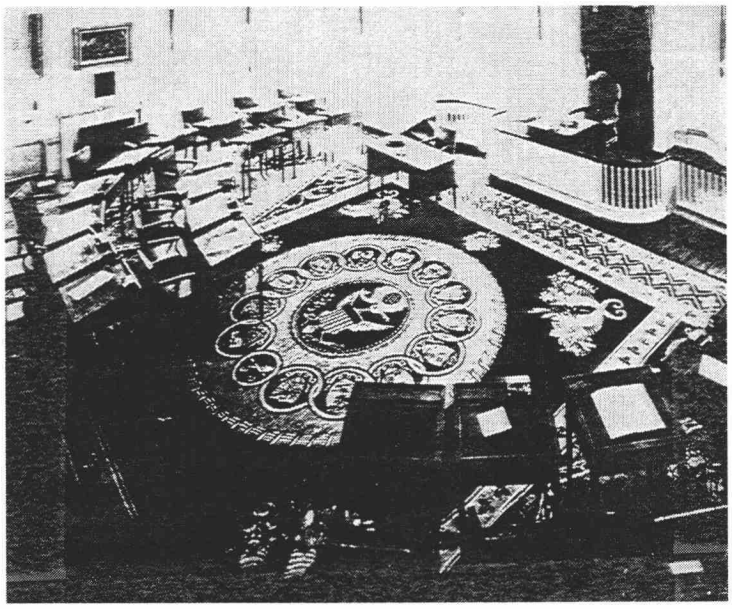
2. Congress Hall(0102).

History: Meeting place for the United States Congress from 1790-1800. Also, see pages 3-6, 41-52, 59, and 99.

Type of Interpretation: Historically refurnished rooms on the first and second floors. Available on a walk-in basis with talks by fixed duty station interpreters. Also, see pages 202-204.

Themes: From the SFI:





Principal

(a) Explain how U.S. constitutional government took shape in Philadelphia during the period 1790-1800, particularly as related to the House. (Capital City, #2)

(b) Explain the major events and legislation passed in the House chamber (first peaceful transfer of power, addition/ratification of the Bill of Rights to Constitution, establishment of U.S. Mint, etc.) (Capital City #2)

(c) Explain how U.S. Constitutional Government took shape in Philadelphia particularly as related to the Senate. (Capital City #2)

(d) Explain the major events (including legislation passed) that occurred in the Senate (Washington's second inauguration, Jay Treaty etc.) and their significance. (Capital City #2

Occasional

(a) Briefly explain where Americans got some of their ideas of government. (Am. Rev. #4)

(b) Assist Visitors in selecting the park sites and programs that are most relevant to their needs. (Orientation, #1)

(c) Explain the close association that many of the park's resources, and the park itself, have with the development of the historic preservation movement. (Historic Pres., #1)

Visitation: The average annual visitation for this building is 259,000 (4 yr. 1988-1991).

Duty Stations and Staffing: To open and operate:

Jan. - Dec.: 2 duty stations
(1 House/1 Senate)
4 FTE
Apr. 15 - June 15:
3 duty stations
(1 House/1 Senate)
6 FTE
Weekdays, 10-2

Authorities & Responsibilities: See pages 16, 18-20, 25-26, and 30-31

3. Old City Hall(0103).

History: Originally Philadelphia's City Hall. Home to the United States Supreme Court, 1791-1800. Also, see pages 3-6, 45, 60 and 99.

Type of Interpretation: Historically refurnished room and hall exhibits on the first floor. Second floor rooms, presently unused, have been used for long term (6 to 8 months) temporary exhibits in recent years (Original engrossed Copy of Magna Carta, 5-12/87; Original New Jersey engrossed copy of the Bill of Rights, 4-12/91). Available on a walk-in basis with talks by fixed duty station interpreters. Also see page 204.

Themes: From the SFI:

Principal

(a) Explain how the U.S. Constitution, written in Independence Hall, was put to work by the judicial branch of government, the U.S. Supreme Court, from 1791--1800. (Capital City, #4)

(b) Compare and contrast the Supreme Court of today with the Supreme Court of the 1790's. (Capital City #4)

Occasional

(a) Assist Visitors in selecting the park sites and programs that are most relevant to their needs. (Orientation #1)

Visitation: The average annual visitation for this building is 92,000 (4 yr.: 1988-1991).

Duty Stations and Staffing: To open and operate:

Jan. - Dec.: 1 duty station
(1st floor only)
2 FTE

Authorities & Responsibilities: See pages 3-6, 16, 18-20, 25-26, 30-31.

4. West Wing of Independence Hall(0104).

History: A wing of Independence Hall redesigned several times since originally constructed. See 3-6 and 53-54.

Type of Interpretation: The first floor is adaptively reused as a modern book store by ENP&MA for the sale of interpretive literature and other interpretive materials. The second floor is used as a distinguished visitor reception room created for the park by the Friends of Independence National Historical Park.

Themes: All; through sales items.

Visitation: Not applicable

Duty Stations and Staffing: Not applicable.

Authorities & Responsibilities: See page 30.

5. East Wing of Independence Hall(0105).

History: A wing of Independence Hall redesigned several times since originally constructed. See pages 3-6 and 53-54.

Type of Interpretation: The first floor is adaptively reused as a modern orientation center for the forming of tours for Independence Hall and for general orientation. Also, see pages 202-204.

Themes: From the SFI:

Principal

(a) Explain the chronology of events from the 1st Continental Congress through the Capital City era. The Louis Glanzman painting depicting the signing of the Constitution may be used as a tool to introduce what will be discussed in Independence Hall. (Am. Rev. #1)

(b) Appreciate the historic significance of Independence Hall sufficiently to observe the resource protection and safety message of the interpreter. (Historic Preservation #1)

Occasional

(a) Briefly explain where Americans got some of their ideas of government and how events in Independence Hall contributed to the establishment of the American nation and growth of our constitutional government. (Am. Rev. #4)

(b) Explain, that bell known today as the Liberty Bell, was once simply the State House Bell. Its symbolism now transcends any one meaning or period of history. (Am. Rev. #7)

(c) Explain the close association that many of the park's resources, and the park itself, have with the development of the historic preservation movement. (Historic Preservation #1)

(d) Explain the significance of the First Continental Congress. (Am. Rev. #2)

(e) Assist visitors in selecting the park sites and programs that are most relevant to their needs. (Orientation #1)

Visitation: Same as Independence Hall.

Duty Stations and Staffing: A part of the Independence Hall data.

Authorities and Responsibilities: 16, 18-20, 25-26, and 30-31.

6. Second Bank of the United States(0201).

John Adams



History: One of the finest examples of Greek Revival architecture in America, the Second Bank, incorporated in 1816, was one of the most influential financial institutions in the world until 1832 when it became the center of bitter controversy between the bank president Nicholas Biddle and President Andrew Jackson. The bank ceased to exist in 1836 after Jackson vetoed the

bill to renew its charter. Also, see pages 3-6, 37-52, 61, and 90-92.

Type of Interpretation: The first floor is adaptively reused as a portrait gallery with exhibits featuring more than 200 portraits, done from life, of the Colonial and Federal leaders of the country. Most of the portraits are by Charles Willson Peale. Interpretation is provided by roving interpretation and talks. In season, a living history demonstration is offered. Also see pages 202-204.

Themes: From the SFI:

Principal

(a) Explain what major revolutionary, political, and constitutional events occurred in Philadelphia beginning with the First Continental Congress and culminating in the Constitutional Convention by use of the portraits of individuals who participated in each event and identifying their major contributions. Am. Rev. #1)

(b) Explain the significance of the First Continental Congress by identifying where it met, some of its participants, its major decisions and how the British reacted to its demands. (Am. Rev. #2)

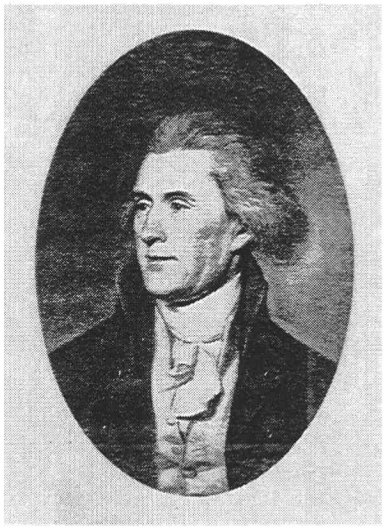
(c) Relate the background and significance of the Declaration of Independence by describing the events which provoked it, why the Continental Congress needed it, and how people throughout the centuries have reacted to it. (Am. Rev. #3)

(d) Briefly explain where Americans got some of their ideas of government and in



George Washington

Thomas Jefferson





James & Dolley Madison

greater detail, how events in Independence Hall contributed to the establishment of the American nation and the growth of our constitutional government by discussing our government institutions vis a vis their 18th century European counterparts and the Continental Congress and Constitutional Convention's activities in the Assembly Room. (Am. Rev. #4)

(e) Describe some of the ways in which various classes of Americans participated in and were affected by the Revolution by contrasting the roles of men, women, blacks, whites, wealthy, poor, businessmen, farmers, lawyers, etc. (Am. Rev. #5)

(f) Explain the role that the 2nd Continental Congress played in directing the war effort by funding it and effecting the campaigns and the role it played in providing national leadership through its decisions and its adoption of the Articles of Confederation during the Revolutionary period. (Am. Rev. #6)

(g) Explain how U.S. constitutional government took shape in Philadelphia during the period 1774-1800 by identifying the leading figures of the period and the problems with which they dealt. (Capital City #2)

(h) Explain the various roles Franklin played in the Revolution and the Constitutional Convention in the establishment of the new Republic by describing his activities in England, during the Second Continental Congress, during the Constitutional Convention and in France. (Franklin, #3)

(i) Generally describe daily life in Philadelphia and explain how life was affected by and affected the political events of the day. (Capitol City #1)

(j) Relate ways in which in the lifestyles of the 18th century city were both similar to and different from the lifestyles of modern visitors. (Capitol City #4)

Occasional

(a) Relate, in a very broad manner, the important financial stories symbolized by the First and Second Banks of the United States. (Banks #1)

(b) Discuss several effects that air pollution (see pages 117-118) has on historic structures and urban vegetation. (Air Quality #1)

(c) Point out how Second Bank of United States is representative of the rich architectural heritage of Philadelphia. (American Architecture #1)

Visitation: The average annual visitation for this building is 119,00 (4 yr., 1988-1991).

Duty Stations and Staffing: To open and operate:

Nov. - Mar.: 2 duty stations
4 FTE
Apr. - Oct.: 3 duty stations
6 FTE
with tour escort service

Authorities & Responsibilities: See pages 16-17, 20-21, 25-26, 30-31, 84-88, 148, and 306.

7. Army-Navy Museum (Pemberton House)(0302).

History: Home of a wealthy Quaker merchant, and it is typical of the Georgian style of architecture popular during the 18th century. See pages 3-6, 37-52, and 63.

Type of Interpretation: The first and second floors are adaptively used for modern exhibits on the 18th century history of the United States Army and Navy. A contact interpreter staffs the entrance area. The Museum classroom is located in the basement, see page 205.

Themes: From the SFI:

Principal

(a) Explain the role that the Second Continental Congress played in directing the war efforts by listing its relevant decisions and their efforts on the campaigns involving the Army and Navy. (Am. Rev. #6)

Visitation: The average annual visitation for this building is 85,000 (4 yr., 1988-1991).

Duty Stations and Staffing: To open and operate:

Jan. - Dec.: 1 duty station
2 FTE

Authorities and Responsibilities: See pages 16-17, 20-21, and 28.

8. Marine Corps Museum (New Hall)(0303)

History: New Hall was built by the Carpenters' Company for rental space. It was used to house the first Secretary of War, Knox, and his staff. See pages 3-6, 37-52, and 64.

Type of Interpretation: The first floor is adaptively reused for modern exhibits on the 18th century history of the United States Marine Corps. A contact interpreter staffs the entrance area.

Themes:

Principal

(a) Explain the role the the Second Continental Congress played in directing the war efforts by listing its relevant decisions and their effects on the campaigns involving the Marine Corps. (Am. Rev. #6)

Visitation: The average annual visitation for this building is 82,000 (4 yr., 1988-1991).

Duty Stations and Staffing: To open and operate:

Jan. - Dec.: 1 duty station
2 FTE

Authorities & Responsibilities: See pages 16-17, 20-21, and 28.

9. Todd House(0305)

History: The house reflects the life-style of 18th century Philadelphia's middle class. John Todd, a lawyer and a quaker and his wife Dolley Payne Todd (Madison) lived in the house. He died of Yellow Fever in 1793. Also, see pages 3-6, 65, and 99.

Type of Interpretation: Historically refurnished rooms (see page 89) on the first and second floors. Available by tour only. Free tickets secured at the Visitor Center. Tour size is limited to maximum of 10 people with only one tour in the building at a time.

Themes: From the SFI:

Principal

(a) Discuss the positive and negative aspects of having the Federal Capital in Philadelphia, as it directly related to the Todd, & White Families, or families of the same class. Also, how the working class was affected. (Capital City #1)

(b) Discuss the direct connection between the Todd and White families and the Federal government. (Capital City #2)

Occasional

(a) Generally describe daily life in Philadelphia and explain how life was effected by and affected the political events of the day. (Capital City #1)

(b) Explain that in the 18th century Philadelphia was the largest and most cosmopolitan city in America and that part of its diversity was a unique toleration for religious beliefs of all kinds. (Capital City #3)

(c) Relate ways in which the lifestyles of this 18th century city were both similar to, and different from the lifestyles of modern visitors. (Capital City #4)

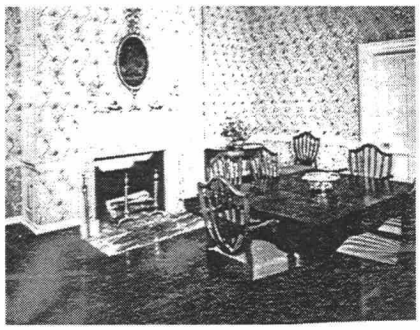
(d) Explain the close association that many of the park's resources, and the park itself, have with the development of the historic preservation movement. (Hist. Pres. #1)

Visitation: The average annual visitation for this building is 14,500 (4 yr., 1988-1991).

Duty Stations and Staffing: To open and operate:

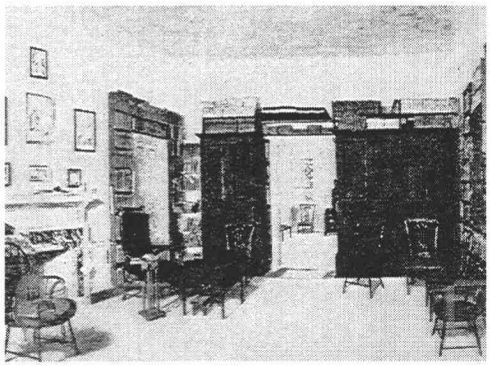
Jan. - Dec.: 1 duty station
2 FTE

Authorities & Responsibilities: See pages 16-17, 20-21, 25-26, and 30-31.

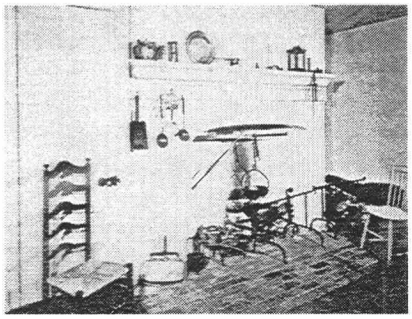


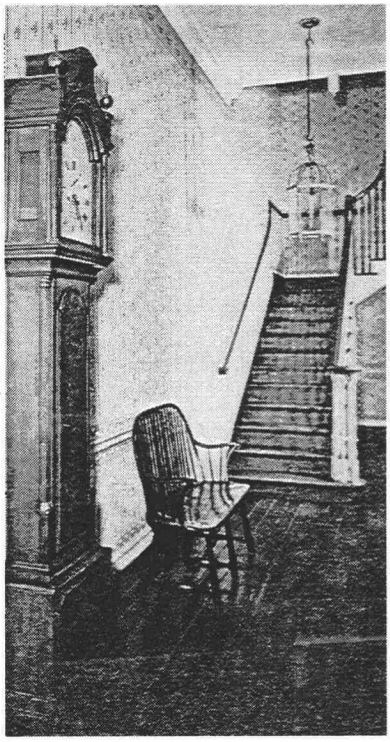
10. Bishop White House(0309)

History: The house reflects the life-style of upper class Philadelphians during the 18th century. The Rev. Dr. William White, rector of Christ Church and the first Episcopal Bishop



Bishop White's Study, oil on canvas by John Sartain, 1836. From 1787 until his death in 1836, Bishop William White occupied the house on Philadelphia's Walnut Street in which this room is located. The painting was commissioned by his immediate family. Where the Rosenthal lithograph of the Assembly Room (pl. II) records the appearance of a room that had been altered and adapted to a purpose other than that for which it was intended, Sartain's painting records the exact milieu in which a person lived. Many of the objects shown in the painting, like the Windsor armchair made by John Letchworth, in the left foreground, have been returned to the restored house. Even a portion of the Bishop's library has been returned, making the Bishop White House one of the best documented restorations in the country. Substantial documentation of either a pictorial or textual nature has served to guide the development of the collections at Independence National Historical Park.





of Pennsylvania, lived in this house from 1787 to 1836.

Many of the items in the house actually belonged to the Bishop. See pages 3-6, 69, 91, and 100.

Type of Interpretation: Historically refurnished rooms (see page 90) on the first and second floors. Available by tour only. Free tickets secured at the Visitor Center. Tour size is limited to a maximum of 10 people with only one tour in the building at a time.

Themes: They are the same as the Todd House, number 9 above.

Visitation: The average annual visitation for this building is 12,600 (4 yr., 1988 - 1991).

Duty Stations and Staffing: To open and operate:

Jan. - Dec.: 1 duty station
2 FTE

Authorities & Responsibilities: See pages 16-17, 20-21, 25-26, and 30-31.

11. Visitor Center(0601)

History: None-modern building opened in September, 1975, for the bicentennial of the nation. See page 276.

Type of Interpretation: Expotype exhibits, two motion picture theaters, a bookstore, and a special information desk on the city. (see page 28). Interpretive staffing is fixed site at an information desk, projection room, and theater control. Also, see pages 202-204.



American bald eagle. The eagle holds a premier position among the symbols of America. It was not the American bald eagle, but the German imperial eagle, however, that was incorporated into the U.S. Seal when it was adopted in 1782. The imperial eagle was heraldic and of ancient origin, signifying power and self-sufficiency. Artistic license taken with renditions of this eagle in all media of the visual arts soon effected the substitution of the bald eagle, but it was not until 1904 that the present U.S. Seal was made official. The eagle shown here was in the Philadelphia Museum of Charles Willson Peale, at first caged, and, following its death in 1805, mounted as a natural history specimen in the Long Gallery of Independence Hall, where Peale's Museum was located from 1802 to 1828. Peale's eagle has served as a model for renditions of the American eagle on coins and on regimental flags from as early as 1806.

Themes:

Principal

(a) Assist visitors to select the park sites and programs that are most relevant to their needs and fit into their personal timeframe. (Orientation #1)

(b) Assist visitors to select those park sites and programs that best communicate the park's major stories. (Orientation #2)

(c) Assist visitors to plan their visit so that they can easily reach the park and make effective and enjoyable use of their time on site. (Orientation #3)

(d) Assist visitors to coordinate their trip to the park with visits to other Philadelphia attractions. (Orientation #4)

(e) Explain how park resources directly affects the lives of people.

(f) Explain how park resources affected the lives of past generations.

Visitation: The average annual visitation for this building is 777,000 (4 yr., 1988-1991).

Duty Stations and Staffing: To open and operate:

Dec. - Feb. 2 duty stations (includes 1 projectionist) 4 FTE

Mar. - Apr. 14: 3 duty stations (includes 1 projectionist) 6 FTE

Apr. 15 - Oct. 15: 4 duty stations (includes 1 projectionist) 8 FTE

Oct. 16 - Nov.: 3 duty stations (includes 1 projectionist) 6 FTE

Authorities & Responsibilities: See pages 13, 16-17, 25-26, 28, 30 and 35.

12. City Tavern(0603, 0604)

Concession-operated. see pages 31, 71, and 100.

13. Franklin Courtyard(0700)

History: The site of Benjamin Franklin's Home. See pages 3-6, 38-41 and 83.

Type of Interpretation: Self-guided interpretive exhibits and wayside exhibits including the "ghost-frame" of Franklin's home and the display of the foundations of the home.

Themes:

Principal

(a) Describe what the various resources in Franklin Court tell of the Franklins and their family life. (Franklin #2)

Occasional

(a) Generally describe daily life in Philadelphia and explain how life was effected by and affected the political events of the day. (Capital City #1)

(b) Relate ways in which the lifestyles of the 18th century city were both similar to, and different from the lifestyle of modern visitors. (Capital City #4)

(c) Explain the role that Franklin played in making Philadelphia a more liveable capital city. (Franklin #3)

(d) Explain the close association that many of the park's resources, and the park itself, have with the development of the historic preservation movement. (Historic Preservation #1)

Visitation: Not applicable.

Duty Stations and Staffing: Not applicable.

Authorities & Responsibilities: See pages 14, 16, 25-26, 28, 29-31, and 35.

14. Franklin Court Underground Museum(0701)

History: None-modern structure opened in April, 1976, see pages 3-6, 37-52, 92-93, and 277.

Type of Interpretation: Modern exhibits, a gallery, and a motion picture theater. Interpretive staffing is fixed site, roving, projection room, and theater control.

Themes:

Principal

(a) Explain the various roles that Franklin played in the Revolution and at the Constitutional Convention in the establishment of a new Republic. (Franklin 3)

(b) Explain the role that Franklin played in making Philadelphia a more liveable capital city. (Franklin #3)

Occasional

(a) Explain how many of Franklin's contributions have positive implications for the world not just a single city or nation. (Franklin #4)

(b) Describe what the various resources in Franklin Court tell us about the Franklins and their family life. (Franklin #2)

(c) Identifying some of the ways in which various classes of Americans participated in, and were effected by, the Revolution and the Constitution. (Am. Rev. #5)

(d) Assist visitors in selecting the park sites and programs that are most relevant to their needs and fit into their personal timeframe. (Orientation #1)

Visitation: The average annual visitation for this structure is 295,000 (4 yr., 1988-1991).

Duty Stations and Staffing: To open and operate:

Nov. - Mar.: 3 duty stations
(includes 1 projectionist)
6 FTE

Apr. - Oct.: 4 duty stations
(includes 1 projectionist)
8 FTE

Authorities & Responsibilities: See pages 14, 16, 25-26, 28, 29-31, and 35.

15. 314 Market Street(0702)

History: See pages 37-44, and 72.

Type of Interpretation: The first floor is adaptively reused as a modern bookstore by ENP&MA for the sale of interpretive literature and other interpretive items featuring Franklin.

Themes: Franklin; through sales items.

Visitation: No applicable.

Duty Stations and Staffing: Not applicable.

Authorities & Responsibilities: See page 30.

16. 316 Market Street(0703)

History: see pages 37-44, and 72.

Type of Interpretation: The first floor is adaptively reused as a working United States Post Office by the United States Postal Service in honor of Benjamin Franklin. The second floor is adaptively reused as a postal museum.

Themes: Franklin, postal service, and philatelic history.

Visitation: The average annual visitation is 338,000 (4 yr., 1988-1991).

Duty Stations and Staffing: Not applicable.

Authorities & Responsibilities: See page 30.

17. 318 Market Street(0704)

History: see pages 37-44, and 72.

Type of Interpretation: A modern exhibit of 18th century building design and development from basement to attic. This is an architectural/archeological exhibit which can be used by the average visitor and the graduate school of architecture.

Themes: From the SFI:

Principal

(a) Explain the role that Franklin played in making Philadelphia a more liveable capital city. (Franklin#3 &#4)

(b) Convey daily life in Philadelphia as a backdrop to the important political events of the day, the setting in which a new nation was being created. (Capital City #1)

(c) Relate ways in which the lifestyles of this 18th century city were both similar to, and different from the lifestyles of modern visitors. (Capital City #4)

(d) Explain the close association that many of the park's resources, and the park itself, have with the development of the historic preservation movement. (Historic. Preservation #1)

Visitation; The average annual visitation for this building is 98,000 (4 yr., 1988-1991).

Duty Stations and Staffing: To open and operate:

Jan. - Dec.: 1 duty station
2 FTE

Authorities & Responsibilities: See pages 14, 16, 25-26, 29-31, 84-88, 148, and 306.

18. 320-322 Market Street (0705, 0706)

History: see pages 37-44, and 72.

Type of interpretation: There is at the location a combination of living history demonstrations and exhibits on 18th century printing and binding featuring Benjamin Franklin's grandson Benjamin Franklin Bach and his newspaper the *Aurora*. This area is staffed with one or more costumed interpreters demonstrating printing and/or binding.

Themes: From the SFI:

Principal

(a) Relate the background and significance of the Declaration of Independence. (Am. Rev. #3)

(b) Convey daily life in Philadelphia as a backdrop to the important political events of the day, the setting in which a new nation was being created. (Capital City #1)

(c) Explain that in the 18th century Philadelphia was the largest and most cosmopolitan city in America. (Capital City #3)

(d) Relate way in which the lifestyles of this 18th century city were both similar to, and different from the lifestyles of modern visitors. (Capital City #4)

(e) Describe what the various resources in Franklin Court tell us about the Franklins and their family life. (Franklin #2)

Visitation: The average annual visitation for this building is 121,000 (4 yr., 1988-1991).

Duty Stations and Staffing: To open and operate:

Jan.- Dec.: 2 duty stations
4 FTE

Authorities & Responsibilities: See pages 14, 16, 25-26, 29-31, 84-88, 148, and 306.

19. Declaration (Graff) House(0801)

History: The site at which Thomas Jefferson rented rooms and at which he drafted the Declaration of Independence. Also, see pages 3-5, 37-52, 73, and 101.

Type of Interpretation: On the first floor are exhibits and motion picture program, 50 seat theater and an ENP&MA sales area; on the second floor are exhibits and audio program, and two historically refurnished rooms. This site is staffed with a contact interpreter at the entrance area.

Themes: From the SFI:

Principal

(1) Relate the background and significance of the Declaration of Independence. (Am. Rev. #4)

(b) Briefly explain where Americans got some of their ideas of government and in greater detail how events in INDE Hall contributed to the establishment of American nation and growth of our Constitutional government. (Am. Rev. #4)

(c) Explain Thomas Jefferson's use of the Declaration (Graff) House, and how the house fits into the story of the Declaration. (Am. Rev. #3) (the Declaration seen as one of several steps in that process - put it in context).

Occasional

(a) Explain what major revolutionary, political, and constitutional events occurred in Philadelphia beginning with the First Continental Congress and culminating in the Constitutional Convention. (Am. Rev. #1)

(b) Describe some of the ways in which various classes of Americans participated in, and were affected by, the Revolution and the Constitution. (Am. Rev. #5)

(c) Generally describe daily life in Philadelphia and explain how life was affected by the political events of the day. (Capital City #1).

(d) Relate ways in which the lifestyles of the 18th-century city were both similar to and different from the lifestyles of modern visitor. (Capital City #4)

(e) Assist visitors in selecting the park sites and programs that are most relevant to their needs. (Orientation #1)

(f) Assist visitors in selecting those park Sites and programs that best communicate the park's major stories. (Orientation #2)

(g) Assist visitors in coordinating their trip to the park with visits to other Philadelphia attractions. (Orientation #4)

Visitation: The average annual visitation for this building is 36,000 (4 yr., 1988-1991).

Duty Stations and Staffing: To open and operate:

Jan. - Dec.: 1 duty station
2 FTE

Authorities & Responsibilities: See pages (Note: the Graff House is Project D) 16-17, 24, 27, and 30.

I have a dream today.
I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plain, and the crooked places will be made straight, and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together.

This is our hope. This is the faith with which I return to the South. With this faith we will be able to hew out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope. With this faith we will be able to transform the jangling discords of our nation into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood.

With this faith we will be able to work together, to pray together, to struggle together, to go to jail together, to stand up for freedom together, knowing that we will be free one day.

20. Deshler-Morris House(1001)

History: The summer White House of President George Washington 1793. Also, see pages 3, 5-6, 44-45, 74, and 101.

Type of Interpretation: Historically refurnished rooms on the first and second floor. By guided tour only.

Visitation: The average annual visitation of this building is 1,300 (4 yr., 1988-1991).

Duty Stations and Staffing: Not applicable. The house is managed for INDE by the Deshler-Morris House Committee.

Authorities & Responsibilities: See pages 17, 22, and 27.

21. Liberty Bell Pavilion(1501)

History: None-modern building opened at 12:01 a.m., January 1, 1976. Built to house and display the Liberty Bell. See pages 133 and 279.

Type of Interpretation: Exhibit in place with a five minute talk. Taped foreign language talks are played upon request. Also see pages 202-204.

Themes: From the SFI:

Principal

(a) Explain that while the Liberty Bell, as the State House Bell, had a connection to the events of the American Revolution, its meaning and its use transcends any one

This will be the day when all of God's children will be able to sing with new meaning, "My country 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty, of thee I sing. Land where my fathers died, land of the Pilgrims' pride, from every mountainside, let freedom ring."

And if America is to be a great nation, this must become true. So let freedom ring from the prodigious hilltops of New Hampshire. Let freedom ring from the mighty mountains of New York. Let freedom ring from the heightening Alleghenies of Pennsylvania!

Let freedom ring from the snowcapped Rockies of Colorado! Let freedom ring from the curvaceous peaks of California! But not only that; let freedom ring from Stone Mountain of Georgia! Let freedom ring from Lookout Mountain of Tennessee!

Let freedom ring from every hill and molehill of Mississippi. From every mountainside, let freedom ring.

When we let freedom ring, when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual, "Free at last! Free at last! Thank God Almighty, we are free at last!"

Martin Luther King, Jr.
excerpt from the
I Have a Dream speech;
August 28, 1963

thought or period of history, and explain how its meaning to people has evolved over time.

Occasional

(a) Explain what major Revolutionary political and constitutional events occurred in Philadelphia beginning with the First Continental Congress and culminating in the Constitutional Convention. (Am. Rev.#1)

(b) Relate the background and significance of the Declaration of Independence. (Am. Rev. #3)

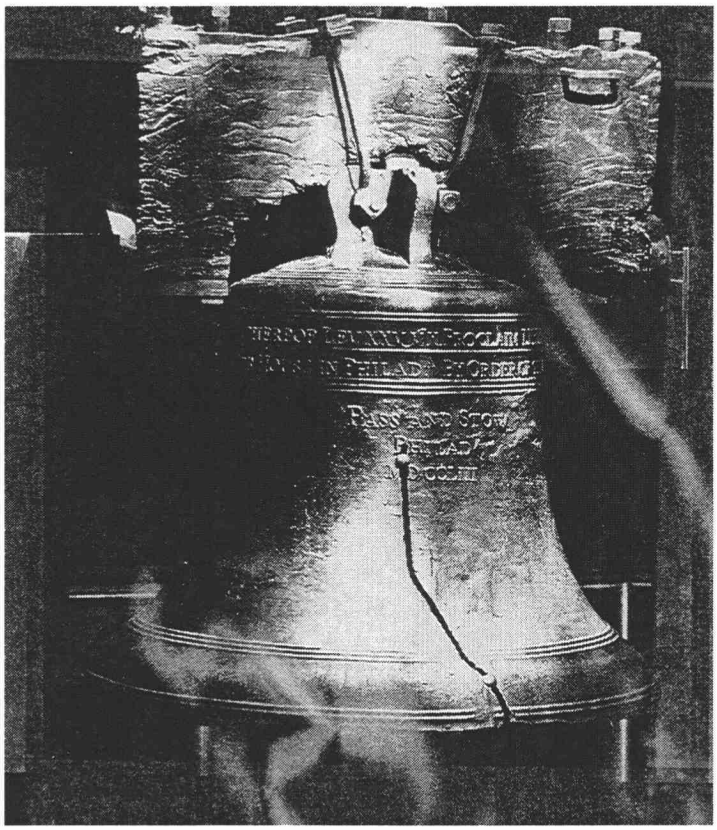
(c) Briefly explain where Americans got some of their ideas of government and, in greater detail, how events in Independence Hall contributed to the establishment of the American nation and growth of our constitutional government. (Am. Rev. #4)

(d) Explain that, in the 18th century, Philadelphia was the largest and most cosmopolitan city in America and that part of its diversity was a unique toleration for religious beliefs of all kinds. (Capital City #3)

(e) Relate ways in which the lifestyles of the 18th century city were both similar to and different from the lifestyles of modern visitors. (Capital City #4)

(f) Point out those churches, public buildings, and homes within the park boundaries which are particularly representative of the rich architectural heritage of Philadelphia. (Am. Arch. #1)

(g) Explain the close association that many of the parks's resources, and the



park itself, have with the development of the historic preservation movement. (Historic Preservation #1)

Visitation: The average annual visitation for this building is 1,453,000 (4 yr., 1988-1991).

Duty Stations and Staffing: To open and operate:

Nov. - Mar.: 2 duty stations
4 FTE

Apr., Sept., Oct.: 3 duty stations
6 FTE

May - Aug.: 4 duty stations
8 FTE

Authorities & Responsibilities: See pages 16-20, and 24, and 118-120.

22. Free Quaker Meeting House(1601)

History: The oldest meeting house in Philadelphia. The Free Quakers, unlike the main body of Quakers which remained pacifist, supported and fought for the American cause during the Revolution. See page 6.

Type of Interpretation: Historically refurnished rooms on the first floor. Fixed site interpretation.

Visitation: The average annual visitation of this building is 3,400 (4 yr., 1988-1991).

Duty Stations and Staffing: Not applicable. The house is managed by the Junior League of Philadelphia under a MOA.

Authorities & Responsibilities: See page 24.

VISITOR USE AND ENJOYMENT

PARK EFFORTS FOR VISITORS

Pre-arrival. From the Machlis Survey (Visitor Services Project, Report 16, INDE, by Gary E. Machlis and Dana E. Dolsen), we learned that many park visitors find out about the park in advance of their visit from various commercial tour books. INDE has made and will continue to make an effort to insure accurate and extensive coverage of the park in the full range of commercially published regional, national, and international tour books (guides). While this is principally from the Machlis Study we learned the following about visitor information sources:

TABLE 3D3

Proportion of Visitors Using Each Information Source

INDE, 1986-87

Guidebook	34%
Newspaper	14%
Brochures	13%
Friend/Relative	29%
No Information	22%
Other Information	19%

The park responds to visitor inquiries for tourist information but it relies on others - principally the Philadelphia Convention and Visitors Bureau - to market the park to tourists in advance of their visit.

Onsite Information and Orientation. The park provides oral and written information to visitors upon their arrival in the park. While the principal written means of providing information and orientation to the visitor is the park free folder, other written means are also used, such as a summer program flier, site bulletins and so forth. These are principally distributed at the park Visitor Center and the East Wing of Independence Hall, but they can also be secured at most park public use buildings.

Post Visit Services. The historical content of the INDE story is extraordinarily complex. To help the visitor who wishes more information than can be provided in talks, tours, exhibits and audiovisual programs, the park has developed publications and related items and sought out a wide variety of commercial sales publications and related items. These items permit visitors to take the INDE message with them for later study and enjoyment.

SPECIAL POPULATION SERVICES

Foreign. The park has a substantial foreign visitation (20%) for whom the park provides special services. (Also see pages 236-241). These foreign language services include the following:

Maps/Brochures. Printed foreign language guides to quickly plan a visit are available at the Visitor Center, Independence Hall East Wing and the Bell Pavilion in **Chinese (simplified and traditional), Russian, and Italian; French, German, Japanese and Spanish.** A third foreign language folder - **Korean, Polish, Arabic** and **Hebrew** - is ready to be printed when funds become available.

Visitor Center Film. This 28-minute film is available in **French and Spanish.** The projectionist requires notification at least one hour before scheduled showing. Best times for a showing are early morning and late afternoon. Call or stop by Visitor Center desk to arrange (215-597-8974).

Independence Hall. One page summaries of the tour of Independence Hall are available in **Chinese, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Russian** and **Spanish** at the East Wing. Translated tours are available but must be arranged with the ranger before the tour of Independence Hall begins.

Liberty Bell Audio Tapes. Audio tapes of less than 5 minutes in length are available in **Arabic, Chinese, Dutch, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish and Swedish.** These are also available in the form of transcribed handouts.

Congress Hall Audio Tapes. Audio tapes of 5-7 minutes in length are available in **Chinese, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Russian and Spanish.**

Franklin Court Film. An 18-minute film on Benjamin Franklin is available in **French, German and Spanish.** The projectionist requires at least 30 minutes notice. (groups of 20 or more only)

Kosciuszko House. An **English/Polish** bilingual brochure is available at the Kosciuszko House and at the Visitor Center. A 4-minute tape is available in **English** and **Polish.** A 9-minute slide program is available in English and Polish.

Carpenters' Company. Information on the Hall is available in **German, Italian** and **Spanish** at the building site.

Disabled. The park has a free accessibility folder which describes a broad range of services available in the park for the disabled. A separate self-serve "accessibility" desk has been created in the Visitor Center. Information is, also, available via TDD (215-597-1785)

In summary:

Mobility impairment. For those with mobility impairments, a wheelchair is available for loan. There are curb cuts between blocks; some buildings and exhibits are fully accessible others are not; building accessibility assistance is available; wheel chair ramps are available upon request at many historic buildings; a Stairtrac unit is available at the Second Bank; photo albums which interpret second floor areas not easily accessible are available at key locations; standard telephones have been replaced with push button telephones, and so forth.

Hearing Impairment. For those with hearing impairments, there are printed scripts of audio and audiovisual programs available upon request and the Visitor Center film *Independence* has been captioned and is available for viewing upon request. It is also available for loan.

Further, TDD for park information and visit planning is available, as are audio tapes, transcripts, phonic earphone devices (listening enhancement), interpretive photo albums and exhibit text,

phones in Franklin Court Phone Exchange which are equipped with volume controls, and an amplifier which has been added to the public telephones in the Visitor Center.

Sight Impairment. For those with sight impairment, a relief map of the park is available at the Visitor Center, all park elevators are equipped with braille lettering, the Park handbook is available for sale in large print. Also, available are ranger talks, braille maps of the park, a large print tour of the park, Park maps on tape, some tactile exhibits such as a reproduction of the Liberty Bell's inscription, desks and chairs in Congress Hall, and Franklin's sedan chair and armonica.

Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased.

Daniel XII, 4, c. 165 B.C.

The use of traveling is to regulate imagination by reality, and, instead of thinking how things may be, to see them as they are.

Samuel Johnson
Mrs. Piozzi's Anecdotes, 1786

Traveling makes men wiser, but less happy. When men of sober age travel, they gather knowledge which they may apply usefully for their country; but they are subject ever after to recollections mixed with regret; their affections are weakened by being extended over more objects, and they learn new habits which cannot be gratified when they return home.

Thomas Jefferson
Letter to Peter Carr, 1787

Travel teaches toleration.

Benjamin Disraeli
Contarini Fleming, v, 1832

Fish and Visitors stink in 3 days.

Benjamin Franklin
Poor Richard's Almanac, 1736

TABLE 3D4
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
SERVICES FOR THE DISABLED

	MOBILITY IMPAIRMENT	VISUAL IMPAIRMENT	HEARING IMPAIRMENT	ACCESSIBLE REST ROOMS
Independence Hall	Portable Ramp, Photo Album	Ranger Talk	Large Print Tour, Phonic Earphone (EW), Photo Album	No Restrooms
Congress Hall	Portable Ramp, Photo Album	H of R tactile exhibit-repro chairs, desks Ranger Talk	Script of Audio Tape in H of R, Phonic Earphone (EW)	No Restrooms
Old City Hall	Portable Ramp	Ranger Talk	Phonic Earphone (EW)	Not Accessible
East & West Wings	Accessible, Wheelchair Available (in EW)	Braille Map of Park, Ranger Talk	Phonic Earphones (2)	No Restrooms
Second Bank	1st Floor Accessible by use of StairTrack	Ranger Talk, Discovery Basket	Exhibit Text	Not Accessible
Tea Garden	Accessible	I c e C r e a m !	I c e C r e a m !	No Restrooms
First Bank	No		Site Bulletin	No Public Restrooms
Army/Navy Museum	1st Floor Accessible w/ Portable Ramp	Ranger Talk, Film	Exhibit Text	No Restrooms
Marine Corps Museum	1st Floor Accessible w/ Portable Ramp	Ranger Talk	Exhibit Text	Not Accessible
Carpenters' Hall	No, but Exhibits are wheelchair height	Large Print Brochure	Exhibit Text, Special Events Signed	No Restrooms
Todd House	Photo Album (in VC & House), 1st Fl Accs w/diffclty	Ranger Talk	Phonic Earphone (VC), Photo Album	No Restrooms
Declaration House	1st Floor Accessible from Exit	Ranger Talk, Movie	Exhibit Text	No Public Restrooms
Bishop White House	1st Floor Accessible w/ Portable Ramp thru Back Door, Photo Album (in VC & House)	Ranger Talk	Phonic Earphone (VC) Photo Album	No Restrooms
Visitor Center	Accessible, Movie Accessible	Braille Model of Park, Braille Maps of Park, Maps on Tape (in Sup-v.'s Office), Large Print Park Tours	TDD: 597-1785, Phonic Earphones (10) for movie/house tours, Captioned Movie, Scripts of Movie	Yes
City Tavern	No	F o o d ! D r i n k !	Brochure	Not Accessible
Franklin Courtyard	Portable Ramp (in 318) for accs to ghost struct	Ranger Talk (seasonal)	Exhibit Text	Not Accessible
Post Office	Elevator to Postal Muse-um	No	Exhibit Text	No Restrooms
318 Market Street	Portable Ramp for 1st Floor Access, Photo Album	Ranger Talk, Discovery Basket	Exhibit Text, Photo Album	No Restrooms
Printing Office	Portable Ramp for 1st Floor Access	Tactile Exhibits (type, etc.)	Exhibit Text	No Restrooms
Underground Museum	Elevator Access, Periscope for World Stage	Ranger Talks, Discovery Basket, Armonica Demo	Phonic Earphones, Script for Movie/ World Stage/Exchange	Yes
Liberty Bell	Accessible	Can be tactile exhibit, Repro inscription	Audio Tape Transcript	Yes

Publications. The division of Interpretation and Visitor Services develops (in-house and through the HFC Publication Office) a variety of publications and other print material as sales items and free handouts. It also seeks out and has the ENP&MA bookstores carry a wide variety of commercial literature and related print material. Such material includes park and theme handbooks, free folders, posters, maps, charts, fliers, site bulletins, and the like. The purpose of these materials for the most part is to permit visitors to learn more about the history that the park represents before but more likely after a visit. As a practical matter, the park story is so complicated that only an overview can be given in talks, tours, exhibits and audiovisual presentations. The details, nuances, and subthemes must be conveyed by means of publications - both commercial and NPS produced. See the Bibliography, pages 374-377, for a listing of park publications.

Exhibits. The park communicates interpretive themes by means of museum exhibits. The scope of this mode of interpretation is identified on pages 177-200, 287, 294-295, 310, 313, and 362.

Signs and Wayside exhibits. The park by means of a Sign and Wayside Exhibit Plan has placed a number of signs and wayside exhibits throughout the park to aid in visitor understanding. These interpretive devices have an additional advantage of being available to the public even when the buildings have closed for the day or have not yet opened. See pages 177-200, 297, 308, 310, and 314.

School Program. Through a partnership between INDE and the School District of Philadelphia, a museum classroom has been developed and has been operational since 1962. It is a comprehensive educational program for students in grades K-12 and special education classes. The program is conducted from mid-September through mid-June. The classroom contains 18th century furnishings and reproduction objects designed, developed, and supplied by the park. The School District teacher's schedule normally includes four classes (30 students) per day. The number of students in the 1991-92 school year totaled 15,720, 1990-91 14,231, 1989-90 13,750. In-class sessions are followed by visits to the park's historic buildings. Some groups participate in special programs which entail multiple park visits.

The teacher assigned to the classroom uses the park's three major themes and its resources. She tailors each lesson plan to the educational needs of the students and their grade curriculum while focusing on one of the themes and/or special anniversaries. Examples of programs currently given are: The Bill of Rights, using both Congress Hall and the "Promise of Permanency" exhibit; Everyday Life in Colonial Days, using the artifacts in the classroom and the historic houses; "Philadelphia, the Capital City", using the Second Bank; "Franklin's Philadelphia", using Franklin Court Underground Museum and the Print Shop; and the "American Revolution", using Independence Hall. Also, see pages 63 and 189.

Volunteer-in-parks (VIP) program. The division has an active volunteer-in-parks (VIP) program. Volunteers donated the following time:

	HOURS	FTE	VALUE
FY 88	7,737.6	3.72	$67,340.80
FY 89	7,862.4	3.78	$67,178.14
FY 90	6,614.4	3.18	$56,440.42
FY 91	8,028.8	3.86	$74,025.50
FY 92	9,546	4.59	$91,927.98

The average (or typical) volunteer has 8 years of service at the park and contributes 90 hours per year.

Friends Summer Guide Program. The Friends of Independence National Historical Park provide the public a summer walking tour program on the park's behalf. From July 1 through Labor Day, except July 4, a guided tour (two guides available) is offered each evening for approximately one hour at 7:00 p.m. It begins at Independence Square and highlights the park's major buildings with exterior interpretation. The walk includes the buildings of Independence Square and the park buildings along a route of Library, Harmony, Third, Walnut, Fourth, and Orianna Streets (through Franklin Court) to Market Street. The number of visitors served is as follows:

1990	1,151
1991	1,392
1992	1,190

Future Impacts on Interpretation. The impact of new park visitors generated by the new Convention Center is discussed elsewhere in the document (see pages 132-133, 161-164, 210-211, 213, and 336). There are several other areas where future development could impact on interpretation.

The Second Block of Independence Mall(1600) (see pages 144-146) is an area which may become the site of a Constitutional Memorial (see page 25). If it does , it will mean that it has the potential to attract 75% of the Liberty Bell Pavilion visitation (1,000,000 visitors) on the basis of proximity. If the memorial is not located in this block some other appropriate location must be found in order to comply with the legislative mandate for it. As public use of the Second Block is reexamined, several other elements need to be considered. First, should the east-west archways be used for expanded wayside interpretation and second should the flagpoles be moved from their present east-west location and orientation to a new north-south location and orientation on the exterior of the archways along Fifth and Sixth Streets? The suggestion has been made to the park in the past that the east-west flagpole orientation breaks the effectiveness of the north-south axis of the three blocks of Independence Mall.

The Third Block of Independence Mall(1700) (see pages 147-148) is an area which may become the site for a building and for a garage for underground bus parking. If it does, it will potentially effect how a significant number of visitors enter the park, receive orientation, visit buildings and grounds, and depart the park!

SPECIAL USES

Permits. INDE receives hundreds of requests to hold special activities in the park every year. In 1987, during the bicentennial year of the U.S. Constitution, over 1,300 permits were granted and processed by the park. In the more "average" year of 1988, 720 permits were granted.

An overwhelming number of permits are granted to non-commercial groups. Non-profit, governmental, and educational institutions accounted for 80% of the permits approved in 1988.

Table 3D5

PERMITS

	No.	Percent (%)
Non-Profit	**320**	**44%**
Wedding Photos	109	15
Neighbors, Museums, Patriotic Assns. (Maritime Mus., DAR, Sons of American Rev.)	67	09
Political Groups (1st Amendment assemblies)	43	06
Co-operating Associations (FINHP, Carpenters Co., INDE Hall Assn).	36	05
Community Service (Rotary, Red Cross, United Way , Scouts)	32	04
Other	33	05
Governmental	**181**	**25%**
NPS (INDE, MARO)	49	07
Military (mostly reenlistments at LB)	46	06
Foreign Governments (usually VIP visits)	44	06
US Govt Agencies (HUD, VA, IRS)	17	02
City of Philadelphia	05	01
Other	20	03
Educational (School Dist. of Phila., Universities, Schools: meetings, filming)	**77**	**11%**

Commercial	**142**	**20%**
Film, Video & Photography	43	6
News Organizations	39	6
Other	60	8
(Corporations: Bell of PA, Subaru, Seagrams, Banks, DuPont. Activities: receptions, tours for grant officers, photos of donations to park, US Olympic Team support, filming.)		

Permits are profiled in the following paragraphs. The numbers in parentheses denote the number of permits granted for that type of activity in CY 1988 unless otherwise noted.

Annual commemorative events (14) celebrate the personalities and events consistent with park themes. Government and private organizations conduct ceremonies to observe Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Birthday, the 13th Amendment, George Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day (including a group which has sponsored the oldest Memorial Day ceremony in the U.S.), Flag Day and, of course, the Fourth of July.

The park serves the community by making its facilities available for naturalization ceremonies (an average of 4 per year), community group meetings (77), public exhibitions and lectures (45), military reenlistments (27), and press conferences (10).

Philadelphia's ethnic communities demonstrate their pride and solidarity during annual ethnic parades and festivals. The St. Patrick, Greek and Israeli Independence Days, and the von Steuben, Puerto Rican and Pulaski parades draw thousands of people to the park.

Independence is a popular shooting location for film crews (85) from Philadelphia, around the country and around the world. NBC, ABC and CBS News all made at least one trip to Independence in 1988. Other crews came from Japan, Denmark, Great Britain, Taipei and Shanghai.

Still photographs (36) were taken for book illustrations, the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, U.S. Navy Nurse Corps and commercial enterprises such as Bell of Pennsylvania, Disneyland, Holiday Inn, Jackson Cross Realty, Meridian Bank, Wyeth Laboratories and DuPont.

The park's gardens and grounds have become fashionable spots for Philadelphia brides to pose for wedding photographs. 109 permits were granted for this purpose in 1988. Some Saturdays, as many as 12 wedding parties jockey for position as they record on film The Most Important Day of Their Lives for posterity. Only one wedding ceremony, however, was permitted in the park in 1988.

Dignitaries. Like all tourists, a dignitary's visit to Philadelphia is not complete without a trip to Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell. During 1988, INDE hosted visits by the Prime Minister of Finland; the Prime Minister of Malta, the former Prime Minister of South Korea, Finland's Minister of Education, the U.S. Secretary of the Navy, United Nations delegates, a member of the Hong Kong Cabinet, Argentina's Ambassador to the U.S., a Chief Justice of the European Court System, a Federal Judge from Argentina, the top Bishop of the Russian Orthodox Church, six delegations of officials from the People's Republic of China, the Polish Consulate General, the Consul General of Jamaica, three delegations of officials from the Italian Consulate (the Consulate is a park neighbor), a member of British Parliament, officials of the Governments of Poland and Spain, 10 delegations from the Soviet Union including members of the Soviet Academy of Fine Arts, the diplomatic corps, performers, mayors, teachers, and students, Mayors from Bermuda and Guyana, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the National Museum of Warsaw, Lord Elgin, officials from the Port of Shanghai, Tokyo Health Bureau representatives, the US-USSR Emerging Leaders Summit, the Smithsonian Institution, Senators Nunn and Biden, Congressmen Gray and Kostmayer and Generals in the U.S. Army and Air Force, to name a few. We document each such visit with our permits because they

impact on our daily operation, constitute the use of space in a given time and may prevent another permit from being issued for the same place at the same time.

During the period 1971 to 1992 the park hosted five Presidents of the United States, three First Ladies, five Vice Presidents, the Queens of Great Britain and the Netherlands, the Kings of Sweden and Norway, the future Emperor of Japan, the Presidents of France, West Germany, Liberia, Poland, Costa Rica, and Argentina, the Prime Ministers of Israel, Ireland, Finland and Malta, two Chief Justices of the United States, justices of the United States Supreme court, two hundred and twenty-five members of the United States Congress in a single visit, numerous governors, mayors, cabinet officers including six Secretaries of the Interior, numerous foreign ambassadors stationed in Washington, DC and at the United Nations, religious leaders and many others - famous and not so famous. Also see Appendix N.

The application/permit system used by INDE allows the park to control and account for the many varied activities which take place in the park daily. The single page application form records all the information necessary to have an event. The application is accompanied by a page of conditions for the permit. The system provides for a minimum of paperwork and easy communication between park divisions in order to coordinate the myriad tasks necessary to accommodate permittees. All applications and permits are handled through the Special Events Office. The coordinator is responsible for screening requests, processing permits and coordinating events.

Special Uses in the park are managed in accordance with:

> The Superintendent's Compendium (4-17-91, et seq) of designations, closures, permit requirements and other restrictions imposed under discretionary authority as required in 36CFR 1.7(6).
>
> The Management Policies of the NPS (12/88, et seq.), in particular, Chapter 8 - Use of the Parks pages 10-16.
>
> The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), title 36, in particular, 36CFR 1.5 and 1.6 and 36 CFR 2.50, 2.51, and 2.52.

Most special uses are routine and noncontroversial. Periodically, the park has requests for the use of park space for public assemblies based upon first amendment issues. These requests for the most part do not generate controversy; in a few cases these requests may generate a fire storm of interest.

All public assembly requests are handled in accordance with the Superintendent's Compendium, NPS Management Policies and the CFR. Consideration given to first amendment requests for special use of the park is perhaps most simply explained in *NPS Management Policies,* Ch 8, page 11:

> The National Park Service will allow public assemblies, meetings, demonstrations, religious activities, and other public expressions of views conducted under the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution in parks, in accordance with NPS general regulations and provided that a permit has been obtained from the park superintendent. To ensure public safety and the protection of park resources and values and to avoid assigning the same location and time to two or more activities, the Park Service may manage these activities by regulating the time, location, number of participants, use of facilities, and number and types of equipment used, but not the content or message.
>
> Locations within a park that are available for public assemblies and other First Amendment activities, including the sale and distribution of printed matter, will be designated on a map by the superintendent in accordance with criteria found in the NPS general regulations (36 CFR 2.51 and 2.52) unless the sites are otherwise protected from public disclosure, such as sites sacred to native Americans or sites with vulnerable natural and cultural resources. When the National Park Service allows one group to use an area or facility for expressing views, it must allow all other groups a similar opportunity, if requested. No group wishing to assemble lawfully may be

discriminated against or denied the right of assembly, provided that all applicable permit criteria and requirements are met. Whenever religious activities are conducted in parks, any NPS actions pertaining to them must reflect a clearly secular purpose, must have a primary effect that neither advances nor inhibits religion, and must avoid excessive governmental entanglement with religion.

NPS staff on duty at an area in which a First Amendment activity is being conducted will be neutral toward the activity but will remain responsible for the protection of participants, spectators, private property, public property, and park resources. On duty staff may not participate in a First Amendment activity. NPS employees exercising their First Amendment rights when off duty will not imply any official NPS endorsement of the activity.

In a few instances, a permit issued for a First Amendment activity can and has generated strong community opposition to the activity. This occurred in February, 1979 (a potential Nazi demonstration) and again in October, 1988 (a potential KKK demonstration). Notwithstanding community opposition to a First Amendment activity, INDE will issue such a permit if the required terms are met.

The average annual (4 yr., 1988-1991) visitation associated with special events is 155,000. This may be itemized as follows (Also see pages 198-199):

0100 **Independence Square**.....9%.....13,950
patriotic ceremonies, such as 6/14, 7/4; parades; memorial ceremonies, Washington's birthday, Kennedy's assassination; and an interpretive program 7/8.

0301 **First Bank of the U.S**.....1%.....1,500
exhibits, Junior Flower Show School District, Science Fair, and so forth.

0601 **Visitor Center**.....1%.....1,550
lectures, seminars.

0701 **Franklin Court Underground Museum**
lectures.....1%..... 1,500

1500 **Liberty Bell Pavilion**
Block...8%.....12,400
ceremonies at Liberty Bell Pavilion; reviewing stands and parades on Chestnut Street.

1600 **Judge Lewis Quadrangle** (JLQ) block.....80%.....124,000
festivals (Israeli, African Americans, Ice Cream); concerts; rallies; demonstrations; assemblies; literature distribution.

When the Pennsylvania Convention Center opens in the summer of 1993, the dynamics of tourist use will be radically altered for both the city and the park. Philadelphia is the fifth largest city in the United States by population after New York, Los Angles, Chicago and Houston. Yet in surveys of convention use, it ranks 23rd as a convention site and 30th as a trade show site (Metropoll III from the Philadelphia Convention and Visitor Bureau).

From a Business Travel News article of July 23, 1990, the Philadelphia metro area is ranked 45 in both 1988 and 1989 of the top convention cities. Convention attendance in 1989 is given as 178,566. The St. Louis metro area was listed in 11th place with a 1989 Convention attendance of 928,976. The Houston metro area was listed in 20th place with a 1989 convention attendance of 542,042. The Seattle metro area was listed in 30th place with a 1989 convention attendance of 336,000. If convention attendance in Philadelphia equalled the 30th place figure the additional attendance would be 157,434; if it equaled the 20th place figure the additional attendance would be 363,476; if it equaled the 10th place figure the additional attendance would be 750,410.

Since it is assumed that convention business will be daytime oriented with most conventioneers finding it most convenient to visit the park after hours, INDE could spread visitor use of the park if it could expand its hours of visitor services. This would have a derivative benefit to the Philadelphia hospitality industry because off-hour tours of INDE should cause a large number of conventioneers to spend an extra night in the city.

It is expected that the new Pennsylvania Convention Center will increase park visitation by 250,000 in its first year of full operation and by 750,000 when bookings have stabilized. With the Convention Center only six blocks from the park, conventioneers will have a particular interest in visiting key park features. Increasing visitor use during regular operating hours is not desirable because the park's features are already heavily used. Therefore, it would be desirable to expand the park's hours of operation at key locations to service these additional visitors. It is assumed that most conventions will function during daytime hours with all or some evenings free. Consequently, there is a mutual benefit to expanded hours.

Hours of Operation. The park's public use buildings are available to the visitor from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. most of the year. From approximately July 1 to Labor Day each year the park expands the hours of public use building availability. Following is a typical schedule of expanded hours:

Army-Navy Museum	10:00 a.m.- 6:00 p.m.
Bishop White House (by guided tour only)	09:30 a.m.- 5:00 p.m.
The City Tavern	11:00 a.m.- 11:00 p.m.
Congress Hall	**09:00 a.m.- 6:00 p.m.**
Franklin Court	
Underground Museum	10:00 a.m.- 6:00 p.m.
Franklin Post Office (open 7 days)	09:00 a.m.- 5:00 p.m.
Fragments of Franklin Court	10:00 a.m.- 6:00 p.m.
Printing Office	10:00 a.m.- 6:00 p.m.
Graff House (Declaration House)	10:00 a.m.- 5:00 p.m.
Independence Hall (by guided tour only)	**09:00 a.m.- 8:00 p.m.**
Liberty Bell Pavilion	**09:00 a.m.- 8:00 p.m.**
Marine Corps Museum	10:00 a.m.- 6:00 p.m.
Old City Hall	09:00 a.m.- 5:00 p.m.
2nd Bank. *Portraits of the Capital City*	10:00 a.m.- 6:00 p.m.
Todd House (by guided tour only)	09:30 a.m.- 5:00 p.m.
Visitor Center	**09:00 a.m.- 6:00 p.m.**

The need to expand visitor services is greater than the park's ability to pay for the staff to implement expanded services. INDE should expand both the length of the day and the length of the season to meet visitor needs. Since approximately FY 1985, the park's operating budget has deteriorated causing a reduction rather than an expansion of available hours of visitor services.

Staffing and Operating Visitor Use Buildings. In evaluating the interpretive services provided to park visitors, the constants are the public use buildings and the staff required to open and operate them.

Through the planning process and operating experience - the Master Plan, Interpretive Prospectus, Statement for Interpretation - the standard operating procedures for visitor use buildings have evolved. Several buildings can be seen by tour only because of the need to limit the number of people in these buildings at any time and to protect historic objects. In other buildings, a fixed site interpreter gives interpretative information. In some buildings, interpreters move with the visitor. Some buildings lend themselves to self-guided interpretation; others require personal service.

The level of staffing in the park's public use buildings is not constant throughout the year, but rather it is variable to the seasonal changes in visitor use. Each building has unique staffing requirements which is identified as duty station units whether fixed or mobile. In January a building might require one duty station, in March two duty stations, in April four duty stations, in May five duty stations, in June-August six duty stations, in September three duty stations and so forth. Law Enforcement rangers are not regularly stationed inside public use buildings because of the need to maintain a fully mobile response capable, protection force. Duty station interpreters, therefore, have assigned to them a guard function. They must provide ongoing security to historic objects and historic buildings by their presence and observation of events, and they must control visitor flow and activities.

Following is a summary of line interpreter staffing needed to operate duty stations identified on pages 181-200 by all pay periods in a fiscal year:

PP/ Month	Staffing Needed
21/OCT	48
22/OCT	48
23/OCT	48
24/NOV	46
25/NOV	46
26/DEC	41
1/DEC	41
2/JAN	31
3/JAN	31
4/FEB	31
5/FEB	31
6/MAR	50
7/MAR	50
8/APR	50
9/APR	57
10/MAY	57
11/MAY	57
12/MAY	57
13/JUNE	57
14/JUNE	57
15/JULY	70
16/JULY	70
17/AUG	70
18/AUG	70
19/AUG	70
20/SEPT	49
21A/SEPT	49

In recent years, there has been a continuous shortfall in annual operating funds. This has resulted in visitor services being underfunded with the inability to hire all needed line interpreters. Usually, but not always, this shortfall has been contained to reduced services in January, February, and March. Typically, the loss of service has been contained to the Bishop White House, Todd House, Marine Corps Museum, Army-Navy Museum, Declaration House, Architectural Exhibit and Old City Hall. Sometimes it has been necessary to begin cutbacks earlier and continue them later. Sometimes it has been necessary to reduce or eliminate service in more public use facilities.

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE PARK ON THE COMMUNITY (Also see pages 169-171)

Tourism generated by INDE has an economic impact on the community. It contributes to a broad spectrum of industries (Listed by S.I.C. - Standard Industrial Classification - as established by the Office of Management and Budget in their S.I.C. Manual) such as:

INDUSTRY

Eating & drinking places (5812, 5813)
Air transportation (4512, 4522, 4581)
Hotels, motels and other lodging places (7011)
General merchandise & miscellaneous retail stores (53, 59)
Amusement and recreation services
including motion picture theaters (783, 79)
Gasoline service stations (554)
Intercity highway passenger transportation (413)
Travel arrangement (472)

INDE is generally recognized as one of the principal tourist magnets (in particular, the Liberty Bell and Independence Hall) that attracts tourists to Philadelphia, to the Philadelphia region, and to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

INDE does not yet have an economic impact analysis study. Therefore, it is unable to document its real economic impact on the community. In order to present some idea of the possible impact, we have chosen to make merely some simple conservative calculations. We used the following assumptions:

Visitation = 1,100,000
Annual average (4 yr., 1988-1991) visitation at the
Liberty Bell Pavilion - 1,453,000 plus 7% (101,710) = 1,554,710
rounded to 1,555,000. Reduced by 455,000 to eliminate children.

Other factors
= times $100 as a standard benefits factor.

Therefore, the probable minimum economic impact is $110,000,000. INDE had a net operating budget in FY 92 of $8,526,200. At $110.0 million of positive economic impact, INDE returned $13 to the economy for every dollar spent on annual operations.

OTHER INFLUENCES

Protection of Public. The park has an ongoing program of protection for the public in such functions as health, safety, and law enforcement and security. INDE provides protection to park users, dignitaries, and employees by means of staff patrols, site control, and coordination with other agencies so that

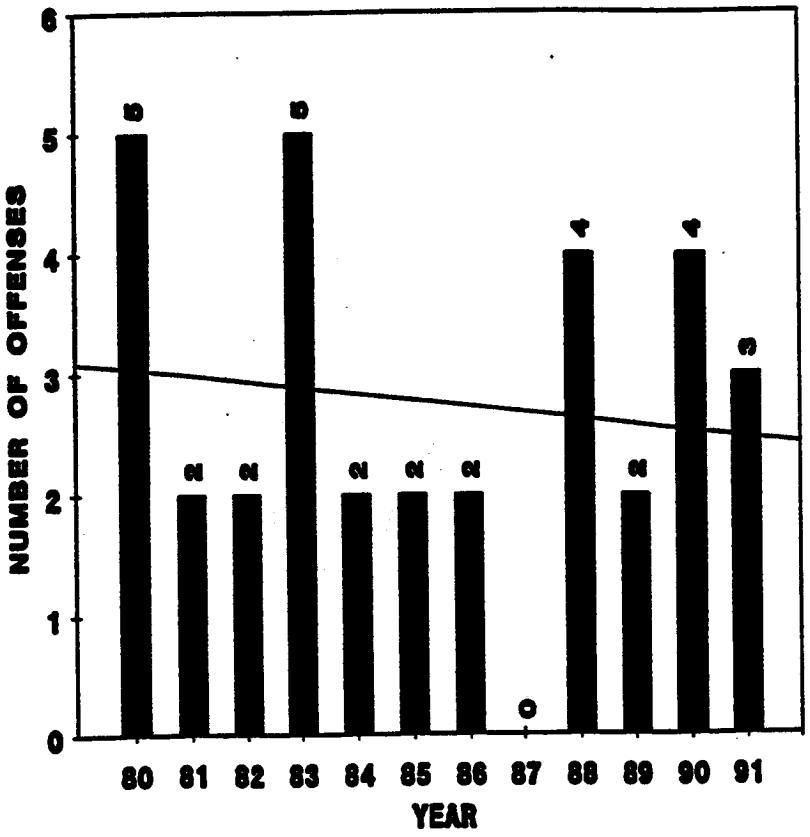
> Park users, visiting dignitaries, and park employees are provided reasonable protection from criminal acts at any time, from acts of violence during demonstrations, during periods of terrorism threats, and during or after natural and man-made catastrophes,
>
> A timely response and appropriate action is taken on calls for health (injuries and sickness) and safety [accidents or potential accidents] problems, and the protection functions of special events, public assemblies and the like are managed to insure compliance with permits and agreements.

Criminal Incidents. Park users have been the victims of a pickpockets, muggers, robbers and car clouting among other things. These incidents have occurred both on and off park property. The park is traversed by city streets. An incident may begin in the park and end in a street. It may be entirely contained in a street but be observed by a law enforcement ranger; for example, a car clouting. Because of these jurisdictional issues, an agreement with the Philadelphia Police Department deputizes park law enforcement rangers (see page 29). The park works with the Police on means of containing such incidents. Both agencies are more successful in making arrests than securing convictions because of a number of factors, not the least of which is a overloaded criminal justice system.

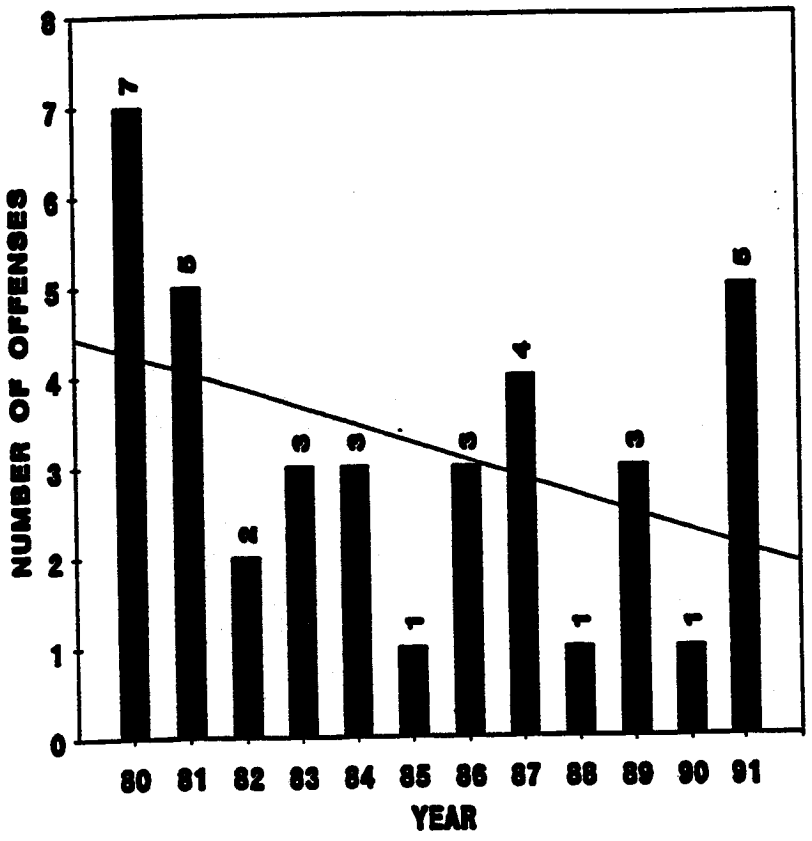
The park has no history of murder or rape. Four deaths have occurred in the park. One was a suicide; two were by natural causes; and the last was from a fall while intoxicated.

The charts on the following pages 215-221 show a history of reported criminal incidents on park lands over the past twelve years. While theses charts show the actual numbers of reported criminal incidents, they do not project any obvious patterns or trends in criminals activities. The number of reported incidents may be related more to the availability of patrol staff or the lack thereof. The Protection Division historically turns over approximately 40% of its patrol staff in any given year. The only discernable pattern of note may be the increase in the number of reported incidents during the last three years (1989-1991) compared to the previous three years (1986-1988). The contributing factors for this increase may be the influx of controlled substances on and around park lands.

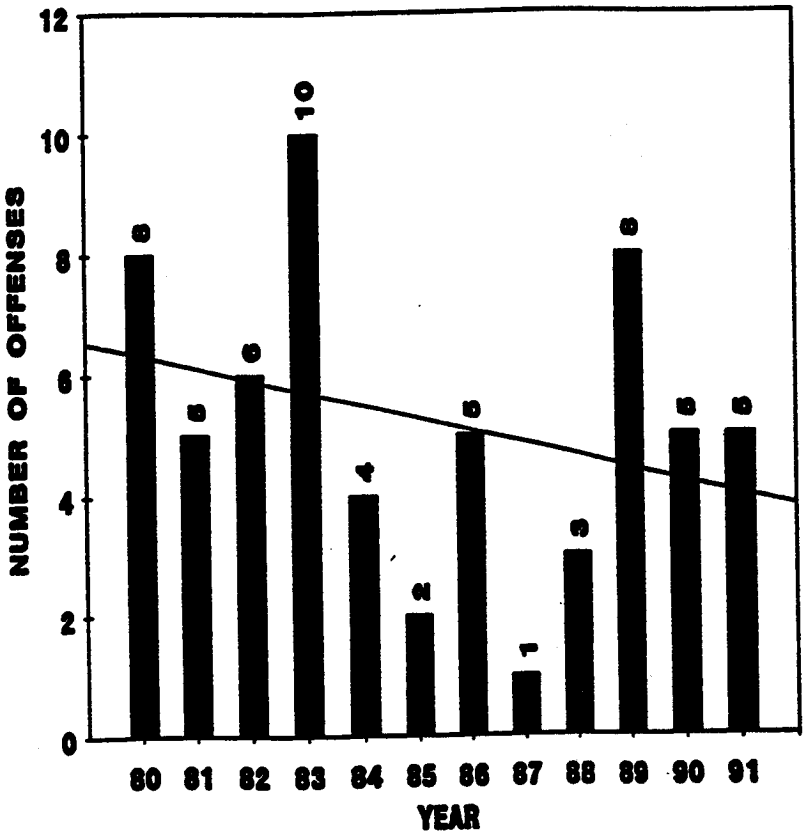
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PROTECTION DIVISION
ANNUAL LAW ENFORCEMENT STATISTICS
SELECTED PART 1 OFFENSES - ROBBERY



INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PROTECTION DIVISION
ANNUAL LAW ENFORCEMENT STATISTICS
SELECTED PART 1 OFFENSES - ASSAULT

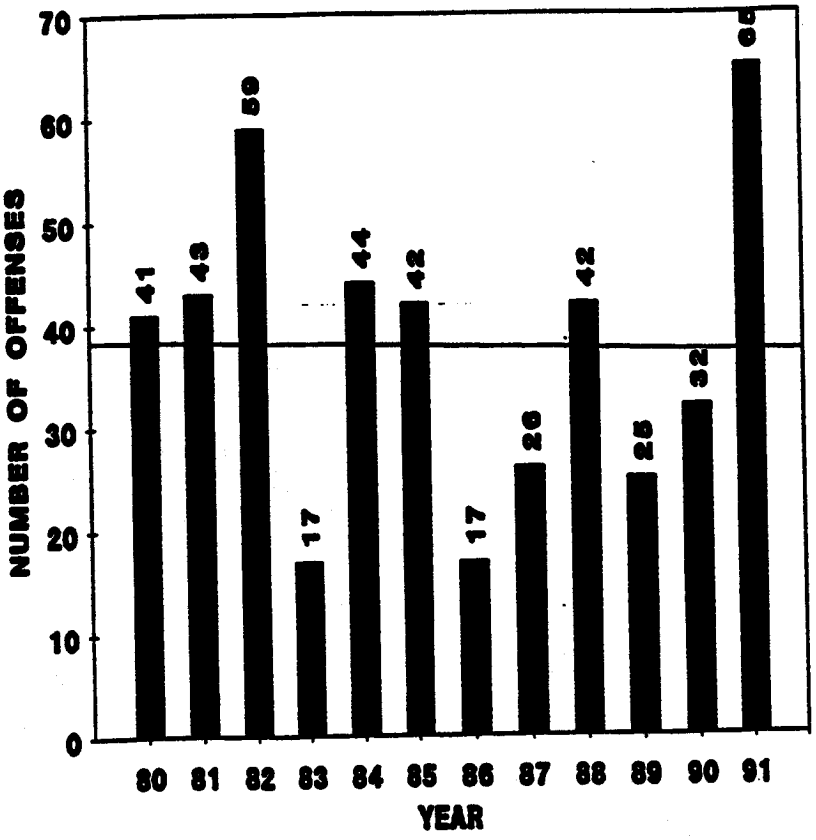


INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PROTECTION DIVISION
ANNUAL LAW ENFORCEMENT STATISTICS
SELECTED PART 1 OFFENSES - BURGLARY



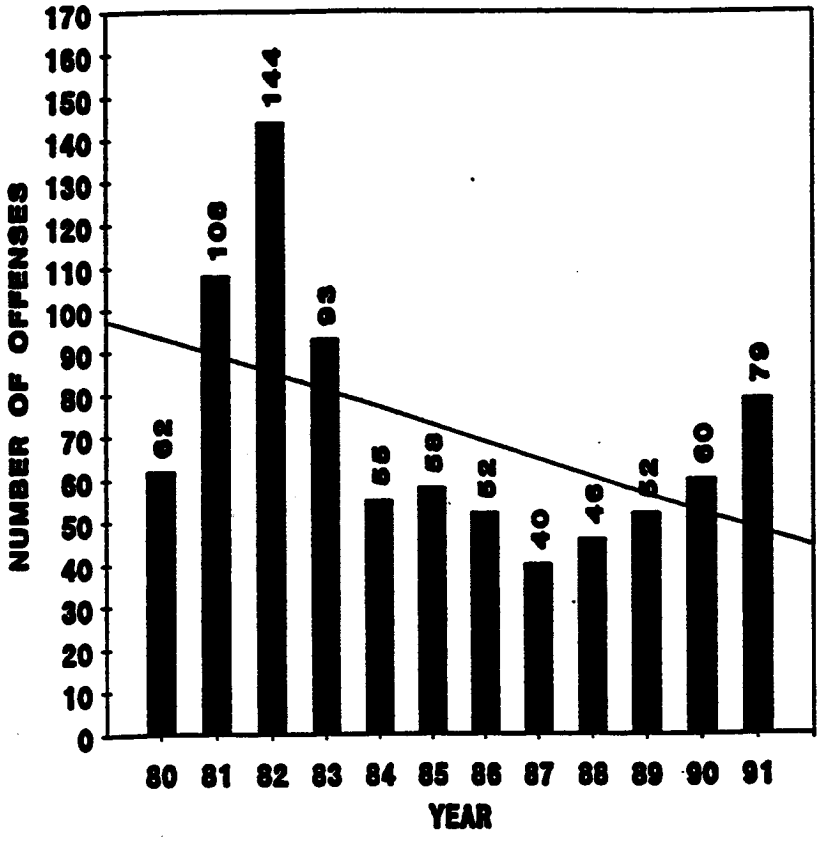
INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PROTECTION DIVISION
ANNUAL LAW ENFORCEMENT STATISTICS

SELECTED PART 1 OFFENSES - LARCENY/THEFT

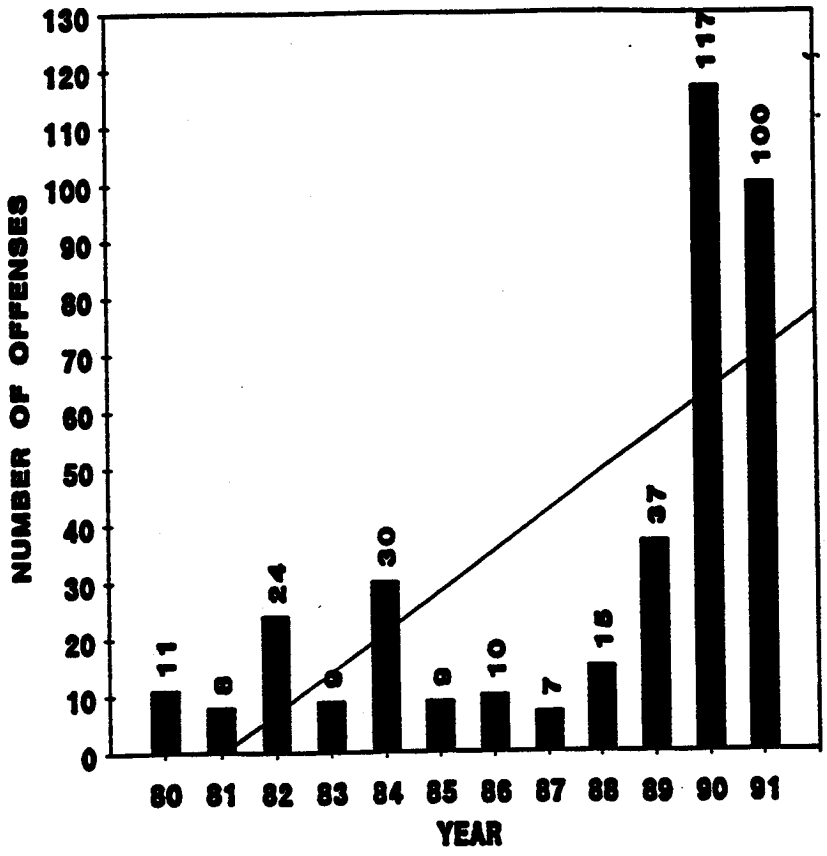


INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PROTECTION DIVISION
ANNUAL LAW ENFORCEMENT STATISTICS

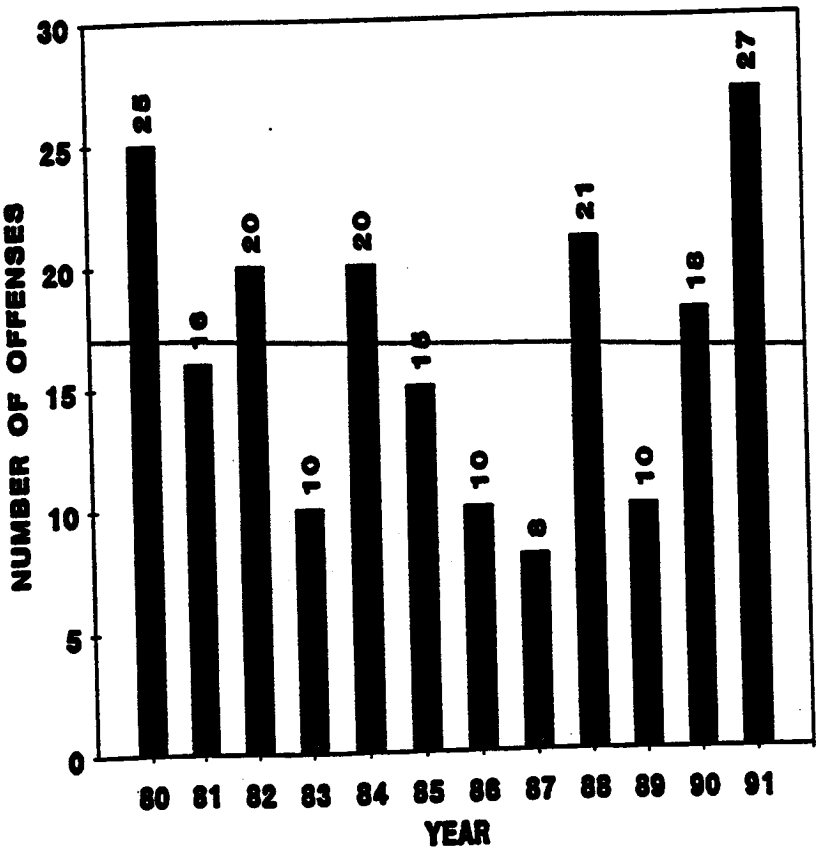
SELECTED PART 2 OFFENSES - VANDALISM



INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PROTECTION DIVISION
ANNUAL LAW ENFORCEMENT STATISTICS
SELECTED PART 2 OFFENSES - CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES



INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
PROTECTION DIVISION
ANNUAL LAW ENFORCEMENT STATISTICS
SELECTED PART 2 OFFENSES - DISORDERLY



VISITATION ANALYSIS

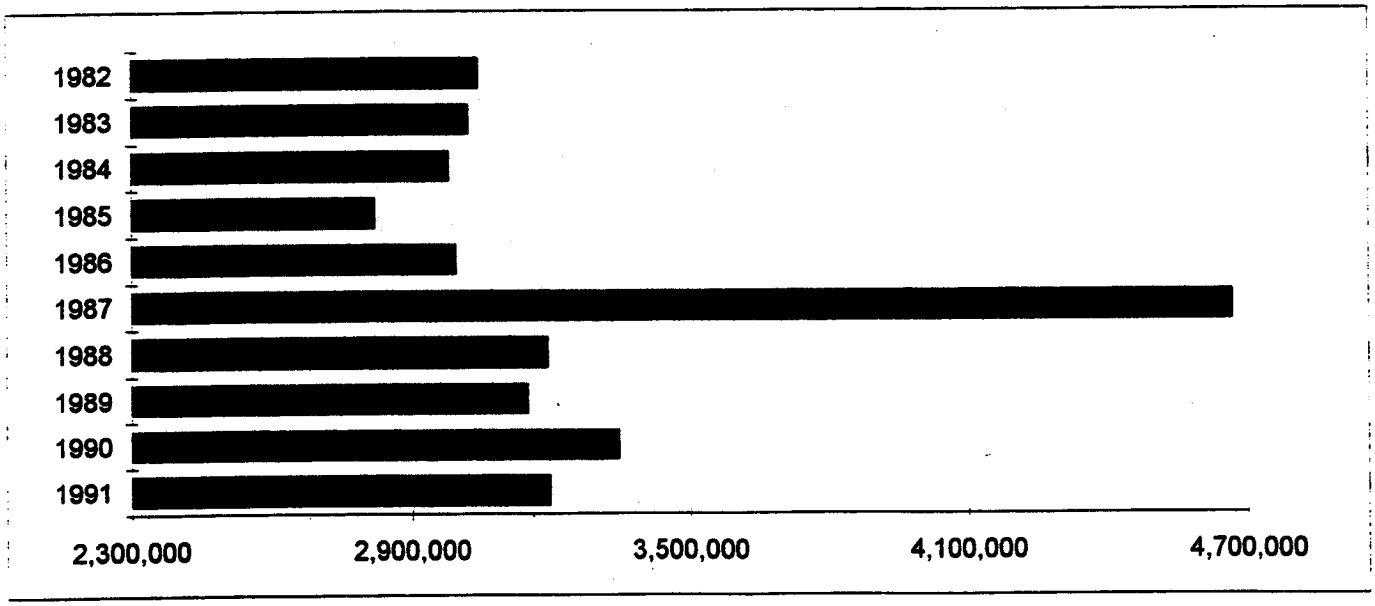
TEN YEAR DATA BAR CHART OF TOTAL VISITATION (Recreation Only)

TEN YEAR CHART
OF TOTAL VISITATION

INDE

TABLE 3D6

1982	3,045,840
1983	3,024,324
1984	2,981,946
1985	2,821,835
1986	2,996,395
1987	4,669,193
1988	3,195,607
1989	3,154,139
1990	3,347,163
1991	3,200,377



The surge in 1987 was due to the national observance of the bicentennial of the United States Constitution in which the park was featured as the document's birthplace. The decline in 1991 was caused by budget constraints which caused the park to close seven public use buildings for approximately seven months and one public use building for approximately five months and by the national economic recession. The major factor is believed to have been the recession.

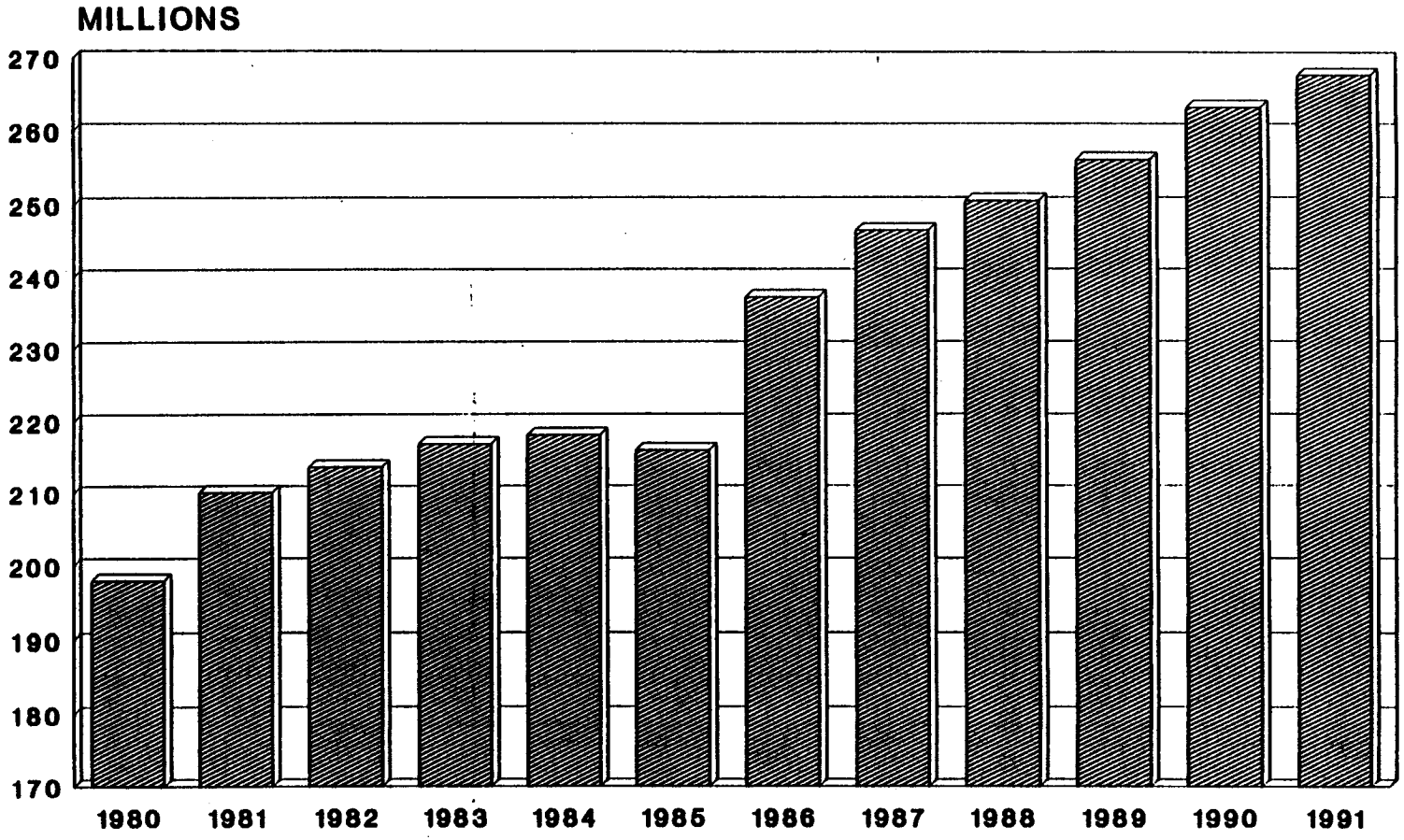
The NPS manages Public Use Reporting by means of a specifically approved methodology in the form of a document known as a Supplement 1. Also see NPS Guideline, NPS-82, Public Use Reporting.

INDE has had four Supplement 1s since November, 1959 which is the first extant version of the document available. The Supplement 1s were issued November, 1959, February, 1968, January, 1982, and February, 1990. We do not have public use records before 1976. The park's visitation counting history has been to combine building counts for total visitation. This distorted total visitation by counting visitors each time they visited a different building. The 1990 Supplement 1 attempts to factor out multiple counting. However, the park still does not have confidence that multiple counting has been eliminated. Therefore, the park avoids using the official total visitation figures whenever possible. The Liberty Bell Pavilion visitor count is a bellwether figure. Internally we rely on the Liberty Bell count as a visitor use gauge or the Liberty Bell count plus seven percent as a good approximation of total visitation. To comply with the instructions for the preparation of Statements for Management, we have provided a total visitation chart adjusted for the 1990 Supplement 1 factoring. All remaining visitation figures use data bases other than total visitation.

Travel is fatal to prejudice, bigotry, and narrow-mindedness, and many of our people need it sorely on these accounts. Broad, wholesome, charitable views of men and things cannot be acquired by vegetating in one little corner of the earth all one's lifetime.

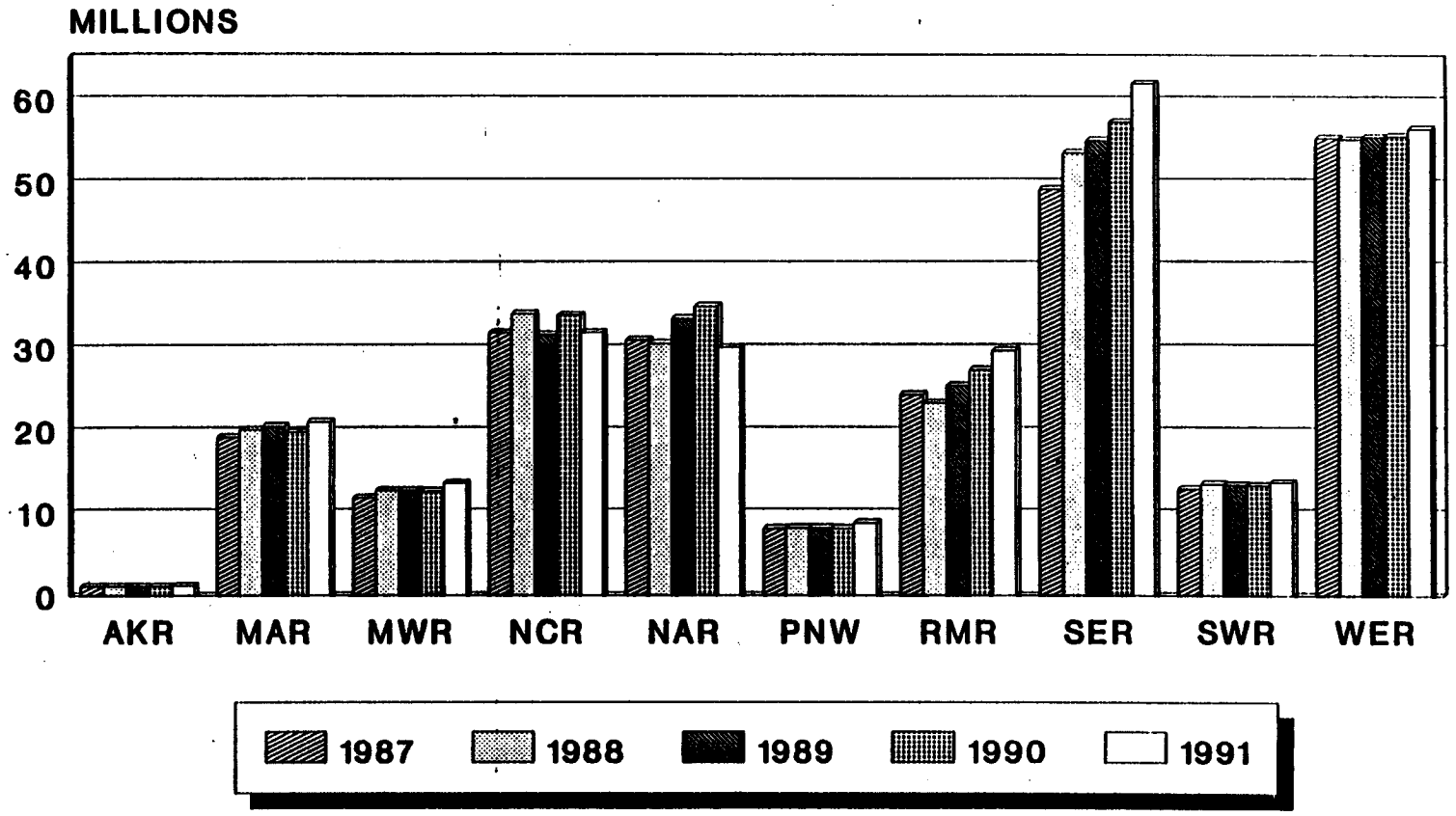
Mark Twain
The Innocents Abroad, 1869

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
RECREATION VISITS *



* ADJUSTED FOR CHANGES IN COUNTING PROCEDURES

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
RECREATION VISITS *
BY NPS REGION 1987-91

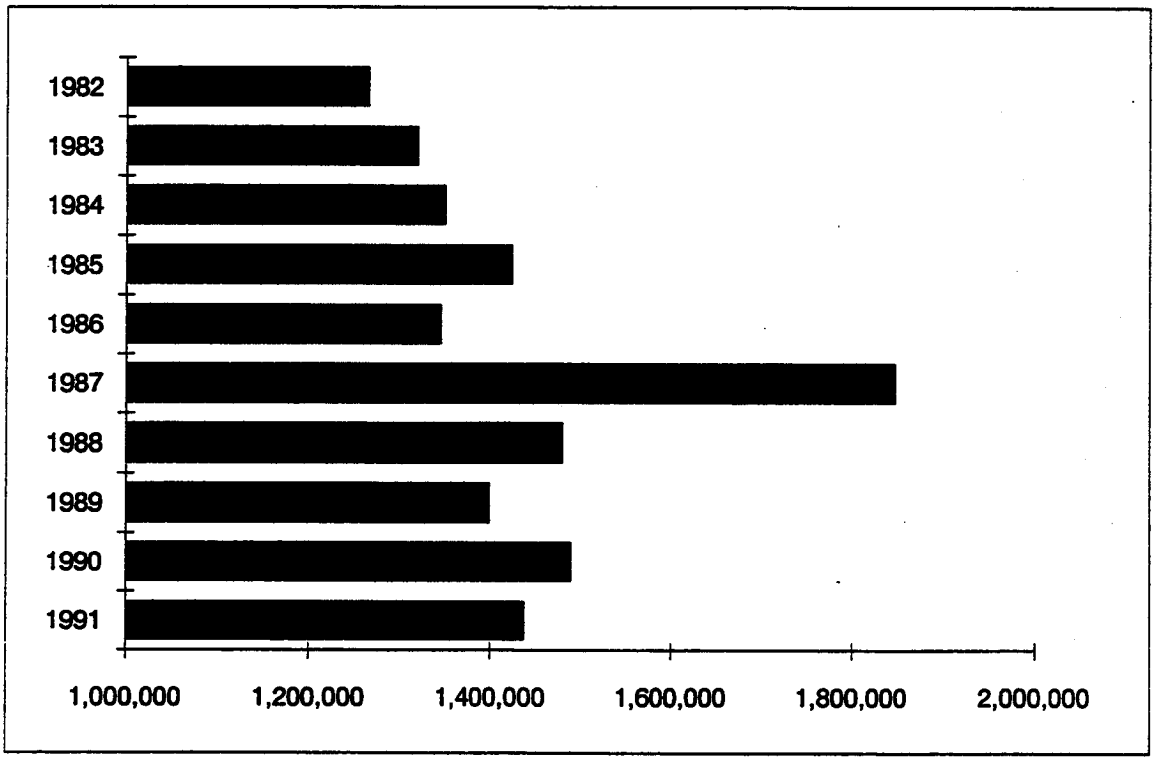


* ADJUSTED FOR CHANGES IN COUNTING PROCEDURES

Ten Year Chart of Liberty Bell Visitation

INDE

1982	1,266,437
1983	1,320,416
1984	1,350,600
1985	1,425,202
1986	1,345,204
1987	1,848,195
1988	1,481,349
1989	1,400,149
1990	1,490,280
1991	1,438,761



The surge in 1987 is due to the celebration of the bicentennial of the United States Constitution. The decline in 1991 is due to the national recession. No impact could be discerned from the fear of terrorism prior to and during the Persian Gulf War.

INDE receives 87% of its visitation from beyond the Philadelphia metropolitan region. Visitation is influenced more by national/international factors than local/regional factors. The national recession of 1990-1991 effected major trips shifting tourism to local or regional institutions.

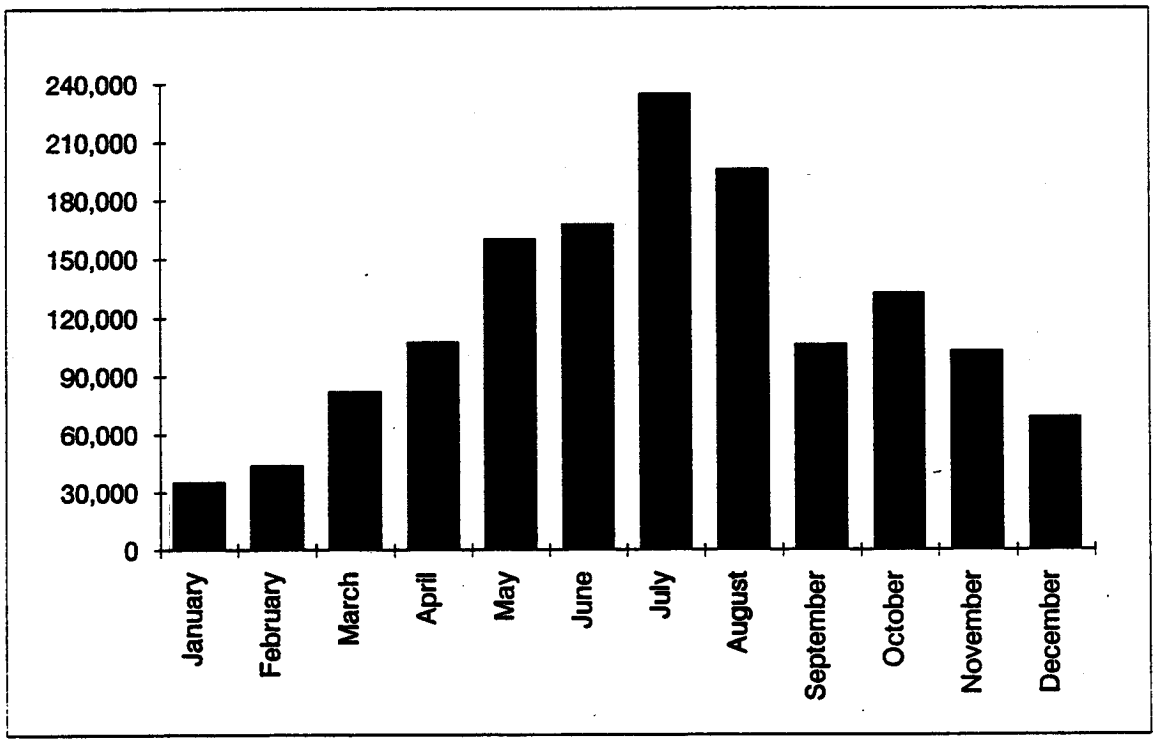
MONTH BY MONTH DATA BAR CHART OF LIBERTY BELL PAVILION VISITATION - 1991- RECREATION ONLY.

TABLE 3D8

MONTH BY MONTH DATA (1991)
LIBERTY BELL VISITATION

INDE

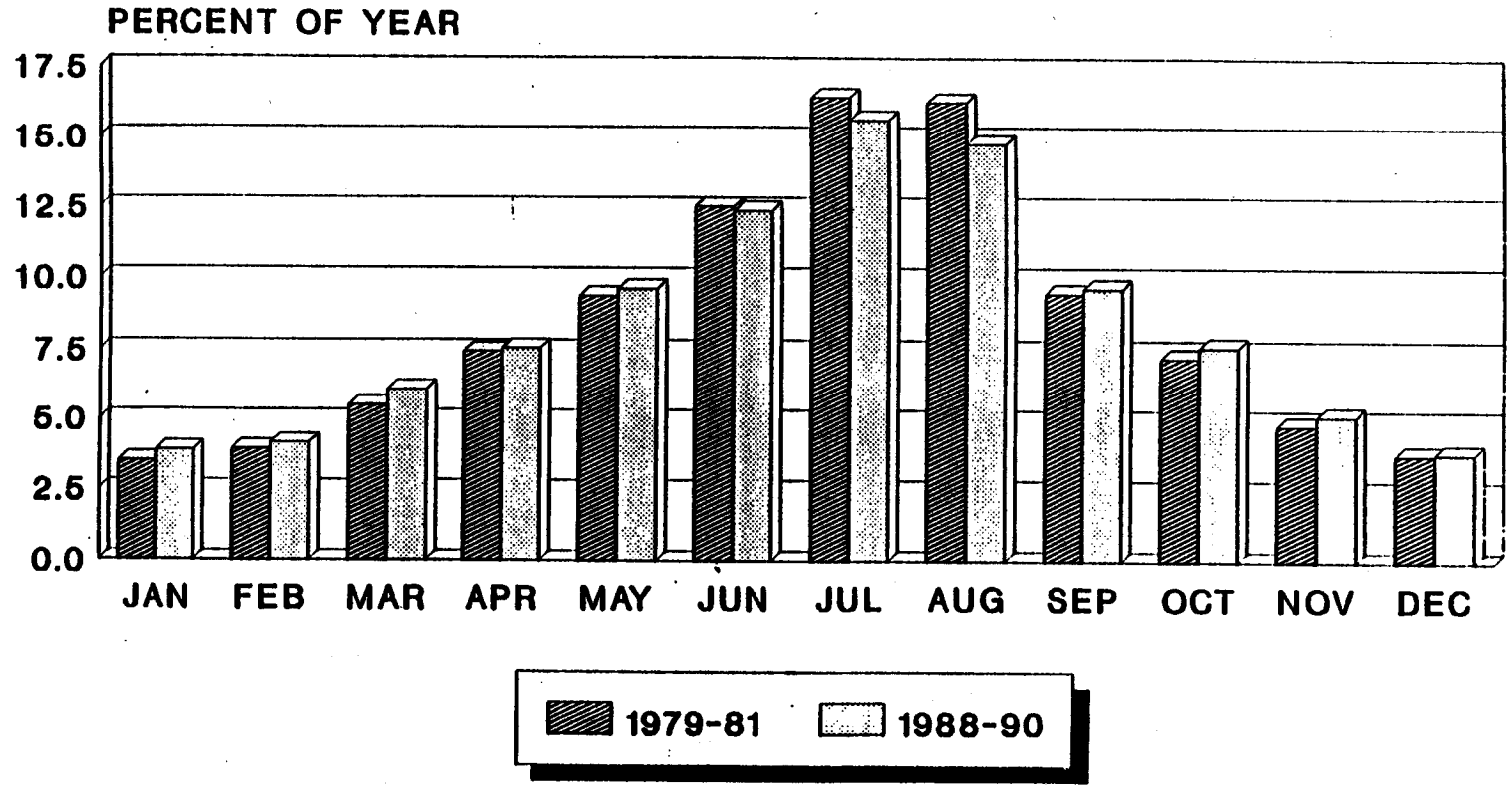
January	35,117
February	43,837
March	82,202
April	107,745
May	160,111
June	167,863
July	234,832
August	196,080
September	106,422
October	132,412
November	103,097
December	69,043



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

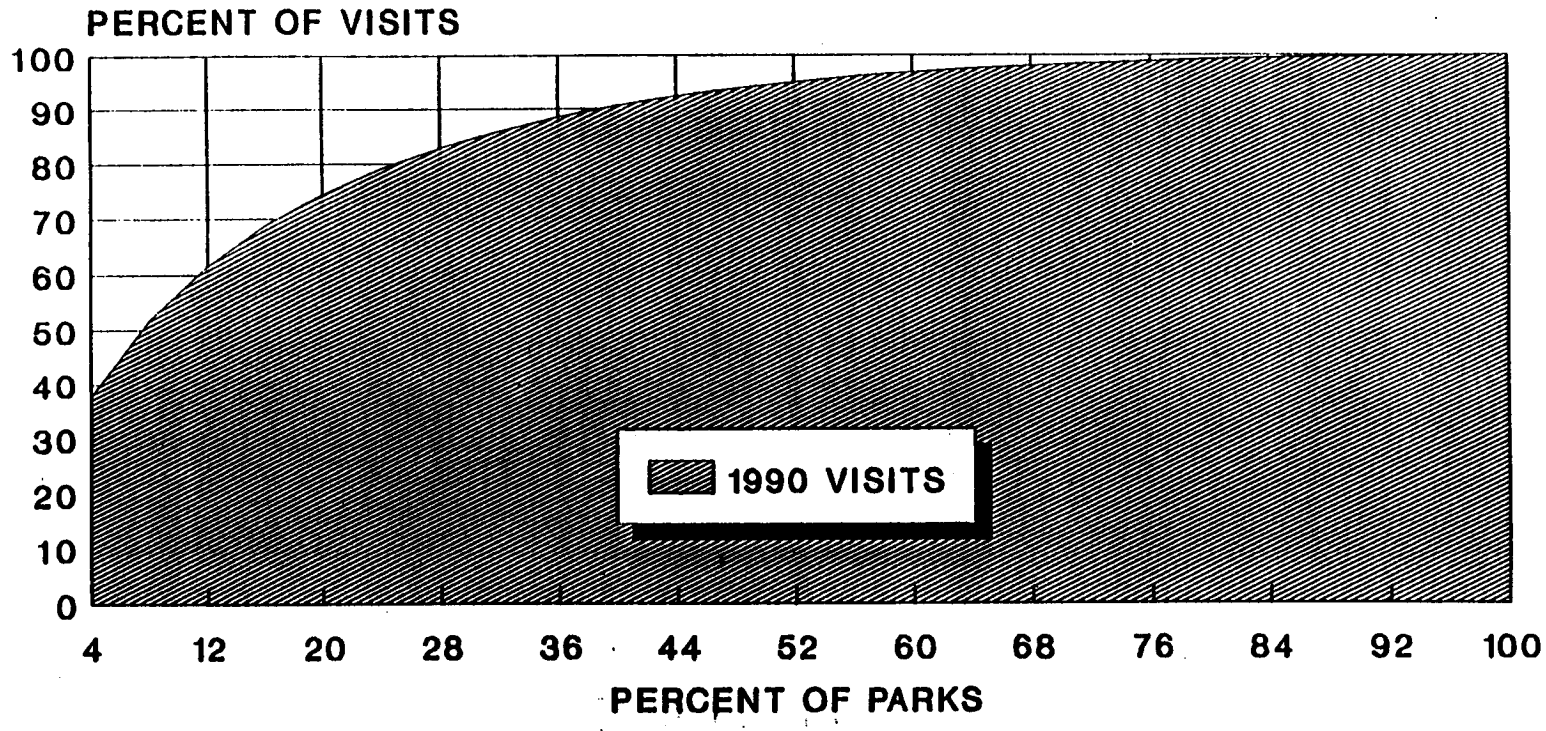
RECREATION VISITS *

SEASONALITY CHANGES



* ADJUSTED FOR CHANGES IN COUNTING PROCEDURES

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
PERCENTAGE OF VISITS BY PERCENTAGE OF PARKS



The following narrative describes a typical INDE visitation year. January and February are the slowest months of the year. The park is closed New Year's day except for the Liberty Bell Pavilion and Independence Hall. The Pavilion and Hall open on a reduced schedule usually from 11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Visitation is adversely affected by the cold weather, snow, building closures because of budget constraints, and holidays. If there is a period of good weather in either month particularly on weekends there can be a burst of visitation for a short period. While the park speaks of January and February as its slow period, these two months exceed the full year visitation of many parks in the system.

March is a transitional upswing month. The season is beginning for bus tours of senior citizens and school groups. The second half of the month is busier than the first half. The degree of the upswing is dependent on the weather and the date on which Easter falls any given year. The better the weather or the earlier the date of Easter, or both, the greater the upswing.

April, May, and the first half of June are dominated by bus tours of school groups. Visitation is rising daily and rapidly. Duty stations at key locations must be added to handle the increased public demand for services. Long lines develop for the Independence Hall tour, the access to Franklin Court Underground Museum can back up, the Visitor Center information desk is at overflow, the two Visitor Center theaters are operating at near capacity and so forth. Tour buses line the curbs of Fifth and Sixth Streets from Market to Race Streets and line the curbs of Arch Street from Fifth to Sixth Streets. New tour bus arrivals, one after another, are discharging their passengers in front of Independence hall on Chestnut Street. In May, it is not unusual to have 100 to 200 tour buses a day come to the park. School group visitation can be from anywhere in the eastern United States and it is frequently associated with a visit to either or both New York City and Washington DC. Visitation can be as great on weekdays as on weekends. Memorial Day, the only Federal holiday during this period, has never generated unusual visitor use. We compete with the Jersey shore for local visitors on this extended weekend. Flag Day - the U.S. flag was created in the Assembly Room of Independence Hall on June 14, 1777 - has never generated unusual visitor use. Interspersed with the dominant school group visitation are lesser numbers of senior citizen groups, groups from foreign countries, nuclear families and individuals (local, national and international), visitors who come to center city as shoppers and so forth.

Sometime during the third of fourth week of June there is a dramatic shift in the makeup of the visitation. Beginning in the middle or end of June, there may or may not be a short lull in visitation, thereafter the dominant visitor is the nuclear family.

From the end of June to Labor Day, the hectic, hustling, noisy pace of the previous three months, shifts to a more sedate, orderly pace of nuclear family dominated visitation. Intermixed with nuclear family visitation but to a lesser extent are senior citizen groups, summer camp groups, groups from foreign countries, visitors who came to center city as shoppers, and so forth. Although this period is more orderly, July and August have the greatest visitation of the year. There are people everywhere in the park, lines for the Independence Hall tour, the Visitor Center's two theaters operating at capacity at peak times. Hot, muggy, oppressive days do not cut into the visitation. Neither does rain or thunderstorms for any length of time. Hot days may dehydrate people causing first aid cases from heat prostration. Muggy (high ozone) days may effect some people's respiratory system and cause fainting spells. Access to the park is no longer predominantly by bus but rather by car. The City of Philadelphia each year plans and executes events and programs celebrating the Fourth of July - Independence Day (July 4 is the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence which was debated and adopted in the Assembly Room of Independence Hall on July 4, 1776). The City effort known as Freedom Week is citywide over a period of three to seven days. One of its programs is at Independence Hall on July 4. This program will dominate visitation in the park for a period of hours. The second half of August will develop a precipitous drop in visitation as nuclear families return home from vacations so that the children can start school which is beginning ever earlier. Throughout July and August the park has expanded the hour's of availability (see page 235) of public use buildings to serve more people. It would extend hours even more than is presently done but for budget constraints. We extended hours Memorial Day to July 1 on weekends, from 5:00 to 6:00 p.m. at Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell. There is a more than adequate visitor base for more extended hours of public use building availability. Plus, it would better distribute use and provide better service. After hour services to visitors are now limited to wayside exhibits located throughout the park and to an audio message at the Liberty Bell Pavilion.

September brings another dramatic shift of visitors downward. Nevertheless, September will have more than 100,000 visitors in the park. School groups are not yet making class trips. Visitation is a mixture of all other types of visitors. Seniors and college students begin to come in large numbers. Weekend use is high.

October and November brings an upturn in visitation which is driven by school groups and senior citizen groups. Weekend visitation is very high. This is a miniversion of April and May with somewhat smaller numbers. It is often particularly heavy in foreign visitors. Federal holidays in this period do not materially affect visitation. Ethnic parades and programs during this period have a minor impact on visitation. The park is closed Thanksgiving Day except for the Liberty Bell Pavilion and Independence Hall which are open from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.. The Friday after Thanksgiving Day is one of the busiest days of the year in the park. This is caused by shoppers coming to center city shopping areas for the beginning of the Christmas season and also, spending sometime visiting the park, particularly with visiting relations. Weather can affect the visitation throughout this period. Good weather will improve visitation; poor weather will diminish visitation.

December visitation turns down from November, but the characteristics of the first 24 days of the month are similar to November. The period between Christmas Day and New Year's Day sees an upturn in local visitor use caused by shoppers and local citizens showing the park to holiday visitors. Visitation is greatly affected - even more so than November - by the weather. The park is closed, except for the Liberty Bell Pavilion and Independence Hall, on Christmas Day. The Pavilion and Hall open on a reduced schedule usually from 11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Location of Visitors in the park by Block per annum (Also, see page 210 and 304-306):

0100 Independence Square		
0100	Special Events	13,950
0101	Independence Hall	778,000
0102	Congress Hall	259,000
0103	Old City Hall	92,000

There are multiple counts in these figures. Factoring out multiple use might leave visitor use in this block at 960,000 instead of 1,142,950 (total of above)

0200 Second Bank Block		
0201	Second Bank of the U.S.	119,000

0300 First Bank Block		
0301	Special Events	1,550
0302	Pemberton House	85,000
0303	New Hall	82,000
0305	Todd House	14,500
0309	Bishop White House	12,600

There are multiple counts in these figures. Factoring out multiple use might leave visitor use in this block at 120,000 instead of 195,650 (total of above).

0600 Visitor Center Block

0601 Special Events	1,550
0601 Visitors Center	777,000
0603 City Tavern	146,000

There are multiple counts in these figures. Factoring out multiple use might leave visitor use in this block at 923,000 instead of 924,550 (total of above).

0700 Franklin Court Block

0701 Special Events	1,550
0701 Underground Museum	295,000
0703 316 Market Street	338,000
0704 318 Market Street	98,000
0705 320 Market Street	121,000

There are multiple counts in these figures. Factoring out multiple use might leave visitor use in this block at 575,000 instead of 853,550 (total of above)

0800 Graff House Block

0801 Graff House	36,000

1000 Deshler-Morris House Block

1001 Deshler-Morris House	1,300

1500 Liberty Bell Pavilion Block

1500 Special Events	12,400
1501 Liberty Bell Pavilion	1,453,000

There are multiple counts in these figures. Factoring out multiple use might leave visitor use in this block at 1,460,000 instead of 1,465,400 (total of above).

1600 JLQ Block

1600 Special Events	124,000
1601 Free Quaker Meeting House	3,400

Visitor use in this block is estimated to be 127,400.

Table 3D9

Peaks and Valleys of Visitation
Liberty Bell Pavilion

The three busiest and three slowest days per month, 1991

Month	Busiest				Slowest			
	Date	Day	Count		Date	Day	Count	Slowest
January	1	Tu	2627		9	W	384	
	13	Su	2184		11	F	294	
	19	Sa	4004		16	W	419	
February								
	2	Sa	3796		6	W	328	
	9	Sa	3506		7	Th	573	
	23	Sa	3526		13	W	578	
March	16	Sa	5729		4	M	640	
	29	F	4550		5	Tu	1210	
	30	Sa	5885		7	Th	1170	
April	6	Sa	7300		8	M	1610	
	19	F	7450		17	W	1802	
	27	Sa	6205		24	W	2024	
May	17	Sa	10436		1	W	3095	
	24	F	7450		6	M	2415	
	27	Sa	6205		7	Tu	3090	
June	7	F	7228		3	M	4018	
	15	Sa	6844		18	Tu	2441	
	22	Sa	7455		20	Th	4065	
				Busiest				
July	4	Th	12026		23	Tu	4975	
	17	W	12874		26	F	5180	
	20	Sa	11000		29	M	5289	
August	10	Sa	9075		28	W	4308	
	11	Su	9212		29	Th	4250	
	17	Sa	8760		30	F	2949	
September	1	Su	7875		3	Tu	1820	
	21	Sa	6780		5	Th	2030	
	28	Sa	7000		10	Tu	1967	
October	5	Sa	9385		28	M	2018	
	12	Sa	8000		29	Tu	2365	
	26	Sa	7000		31	Th	1868	
November	9	Sa	6160		5	Tu	1689	
	29	F	9232		12	Tu	1250	
	30	Sa	6650		19	Tu	1492	
December	22	Su	6094		3	Tu	663	
	27	F	5100		17	Tu	492	
	28	Sa	7583		18	W	865	
Summary:								
	Day	# days			Day	# days		
Busiest:	Saturday	23		Slowest:	Tuesday	12		
	Friday	6			Wednesday	8		
	Sunday	4			Monday	6		
	Tuesday	1			Thursday	6		
	Wednesday	1			Friday	3		
	Thursday	1						
Monday was never busiest.				Saturday and Sunday were never slowest.				

VISITOR CHARACTERISTICS

Visits. Below is a chart on the distribution of park visitation at the Liberty Bell extracted from data in the Coughlin Study (1989). The park's record for Liberty Bell visitation in 1989 is 1,400,149 so this chart is a particularly useful information tool.

TABLE 3D10

VISITS
LIBERTY BELL-1989

	Visits from Metro Area	Tourist Visits	Business Visits	Total Visits
SPRING				
Adults	22,881	181,271	13,859	218,011
Children	7,973	224,776	3,927	236,675
Total	30,853	406,047	17,786	454,686
SUMMER				
Adults	44,351	252.482	21,336	318,169
Children	15,102	62,467	2,935	80,504
Total	59,453	314,949	24,271	398,673
FALL				
Adults	29,331	200,474	38,496	268,301
Children	13,358	41,427	1,437	56,222
Total	42,689	241,901	39,933	324,523
WINTER				
Adults	29,151	111,339	20,903	161,393
Children	20,949	28,593	11,326	60,869
Total	50,100	139,932	32,229	222,262
YEAR				
Adults	125,714	745,566	94,594	965,874
Children	57,382	357,264	19,625	434,270
Total	**183,095**	**1,102,830**	**114,219**	**1,400,144**

Origin of visitors. The data provided below is from a 1989 study by Couglin, Keene and Associates done for the Philadelphia Convention and Visitors Bureau.

Visitation (as a percentage of total adult attendance) to the Liberty Bell in 1989 came from the following locations:

Philadelphia Metro Area	-	13%
From beyond the Philadelphia Region	-	87%

When Philadelphia's major attractions (Zoo, Art Museum, Franklin Institute, PC&VB Visitor Center, and Liberty Bell) are averaged together the profile of where people came from is as follows:

Philadelphia Metro Area	-	37.7%
From beyond the Philadelphia Region	-	62.3%

These percentages clearly demonstrate that the Liberty Bell and the park are the city's principal magnet for out-of-town tourists. Of the 87% of Liberty Bell visitors from beyond Philadelphia (the study defines the Philadelphia metro area as the eight county area), 77.2% are tourists and 9.8% are business visitors to Philadelphia.

The location of visitor origin is further defined in the following summary list:

LOCATION OF ORIGIN-SUMMARY

Liberty Bell Visitors -1989

Philadelphia Region	13.00%	13.00%
Beyond Metro Area		
Pennsylvania	5.12%	
N.J. - North	7.96%	
N.J. South	2.20%	
Subtotal	15.28%	
New York City	5.47%	
New York - L.I.	2.95%	
New York - Upstate	4.08%	
Subtotal	12.50%	
New England	4.28%	
Del-DC-Md	3.18%	
S. Atlantic	5.62%	
E. North Central	8.06%	
W. North Central	4.91%	
E. South Central	0.93%	
W. South Central	2.83%	
Mountain	1.66%	
Pacific	7.53%	
Subtotal	39.00%	

U.S. beyond PA, NJ	66.78%	66.78%
U.S. Total	(79.78%)	
Western Europe	12.50%	
Eastern Europe	0.33%	
Mid East	0.52%	
Asia	2.40%	
So. Pacific	1.67%	
Canada, Bermuda	1.10%	
Central America	0.18%	
South America	1.40%	
Africa	0.12%	
Foreign Subtotal	20.22%	20.22%
Grand Total	100.00%	100.00%

Foreign visitation which represents 20% of total park visitation (Liberty Bell) in the Coughlin Study, (see the lists both above and below) can also be expressed as follows:

FOREIGN VISITATION

Liberty Bell, 1989

Western Europe	61.80%
Eastern Europe	1.72%
Mid East	2.65%
Asia	11.97%
So. Pacific	8.38%
Canada, Bermuda	5.49%
Central America	0.99%
South America	6.00%
Africa	1.05%
	100.00%

The Machlis Study (1986-87) confirms only the largest number. Machlis found Europe provided 67% of INDE foreign visitors.

The location of visitor origin is itemized in detail in the following list:

LOCATION OF ORIGIN - ITEMIZATION

Liberty Bell Visitors - 1989

Philadelphia Region	13.00%
Other Pennsylvania	5.12
Other N.J. - North	7.96
Other N.J. South	2.20
Pa.-N.J. beyond Metro	15.28%
New York City	5.47
New York - L.I.	2.95
New York - Upstate	4.08
N.Y. Total	12.50%
Maine	0.67
New Hampshire	0.19
Vermont	0.01
Massachusetts	1.74
Rhode Island	0.28
Connecticut	1.39
New England Total	4.28%
Delaware	0.49
Maryland	1.34
District of Columbia	1.35
Del-DC-Md Total	3.18%
Virginia	1.49
West Virginia	0.10
N. Carolina	1.37
S. Carolina	0.48
Georgia	0.53
Florida	1.65
S. Atlantic Total	5.62%
Ohio	2.59
Indiana	0.32
Illinois	1.73
Michigan	2.54
Wisconsin	0.88
E. North Central Total	8.06%
Minnesota	1.36
Iowa	0.48
Missouri	0.53
North Dakota	0.00

South Dakota	0.56
Nebraska	0.43
Kansas	1.55
W. North Central Total	4.91%
Kentucky	0.24
Tennessee	0.36
Alabama	0.27
Mississippi	0.06
E. South Central Total	0.93%
Arkansas	0.11
Louisiana	0.26
Oklahoma	0.17
Texas	2.29
W. South Central Total	2.83%
Montana	0.09
Idaho	0.14
Wyoming	0.06
Colorado	0.40
New Mexico	0.14
Arizona	0.39
Utah	0.20
Nevada	0.24
Mountain Total	1.66%
Washington	0.30
Oregon	0.44
California	6.40
Alaska	0.00
Hawaii	0.39
Pacific Total	7.53%
U.S. Total	79.78%
Great Britain	2.69
Eire	0.13
France	1.40
Spain	0.26
Italy	2.87
W. Germany	3.58
Holland	0.71
Sweden	0.17
Belgium	0.00
Switzerland	0.44
Austria	0.18
Denmark	0.06
Norway	0.00
Finland	0.01
Western Europe Total	12.50%
Hungary	0.08
Poland	0.04
USSR [Sic]	0.10
Czechoslovakia	0.00

Romania	0.06
Latvia	0.05
Yugoslavia [Sic]	0.00
Eastern Europe Total	0.33%
Iran	0.00
Turkey	0.00
Cyprus	0.02
Israel	0.46
Saudi Arabia	0.04
Mid East Total	0.52%
Bangledesh	0.00
India	0.36
Pakistan	0.03
Burma	0.00
Indonesia	0.13
Thailand	0.00
Malaysia	0.00
People's Rep.of China	0.13
Taiwan	0.61
Japan	0.42
Korea	0.24
Vietnam	0.03
Phillipines	0.05
Hong Kong	0.40
Asia Total	2.40%
Australia	1.46
New Zealand	0.16
Am Somoa	0.05
So Pacific Total	1.67%
Canada	1.09
Bermuda	0.01
Non-U.S. N. Amer.	1.10%
Mexico	0.06
Belize	0.00
Panama	0.05
Puerto Rico	0.02
Jamaica	0.01
Haiti	0.04
Trinidad	0.00
Costa Rica	0.00
Central America	0.18%
Columbia	0.00
Brazil	0.99
Argentina	0.00
Chile	0.08
Uruguay	0.33
South America Total	1.40%

South Africa	0.05
Zimbabwe	0.07
Africa Total	0.12%
Foreign Total	20.22%
Grand Total	100.00%

Impacts on Origin of Visitors

Foreign. The park staff believes that visitation from all foreign origins moves in a high-low range and that the high or low movement is inverse to the value of the United States dollar vis-a-vis foreign currencies. If the value of the dollar is low, for example, against a foreign currency, visitation from that country to the United States will increase. Study data is not available to verify this assumption.

Economy. A national recession will adversely impact park visitation because major travel plans will be curtailed and the park draws primarily from a national audience. A regional recession will not significantly affect visitation for the same reasons. Study data is not available to verify this assumption.

Perceptions. The park's and community image can have a positive, negative or neutral impact on visitation. Adverse publicity has a very short life or as a rule impacts travel and use not at all. There is a hesitancy for people to go to the downtown areas of large urban communities. Reports of crime or other threats to people can impact visitation. Legionnaire's Disease in 1976 affected park visitation for a short period of time. There was no discernable impact on park visitation because of the threat of terrorism associated with the Persian Gulf War.

Uncertainty of Service. In recent years, it has been necessary for INDE to close some park public use buildings for various periods of time because of budget constraints. As this information is publicized, there is a risk of creating uncertainty in the minds of potential visitors about the range of available services at the park. Study data is not available to verify that visitation has been adversely affected.

Length of Stay. From the Coughlin Study, we learn that the average length of time adult tourists stayed in Philadelphia (1989) because of the Liberty Bell or INDE was 2.0 days. Those seeing the park and staying overnight in a hotel averaged 3 days in Philadelphia. Those seeing the park and staying overnight with friends averaged 4.9 days in Philadelphia.

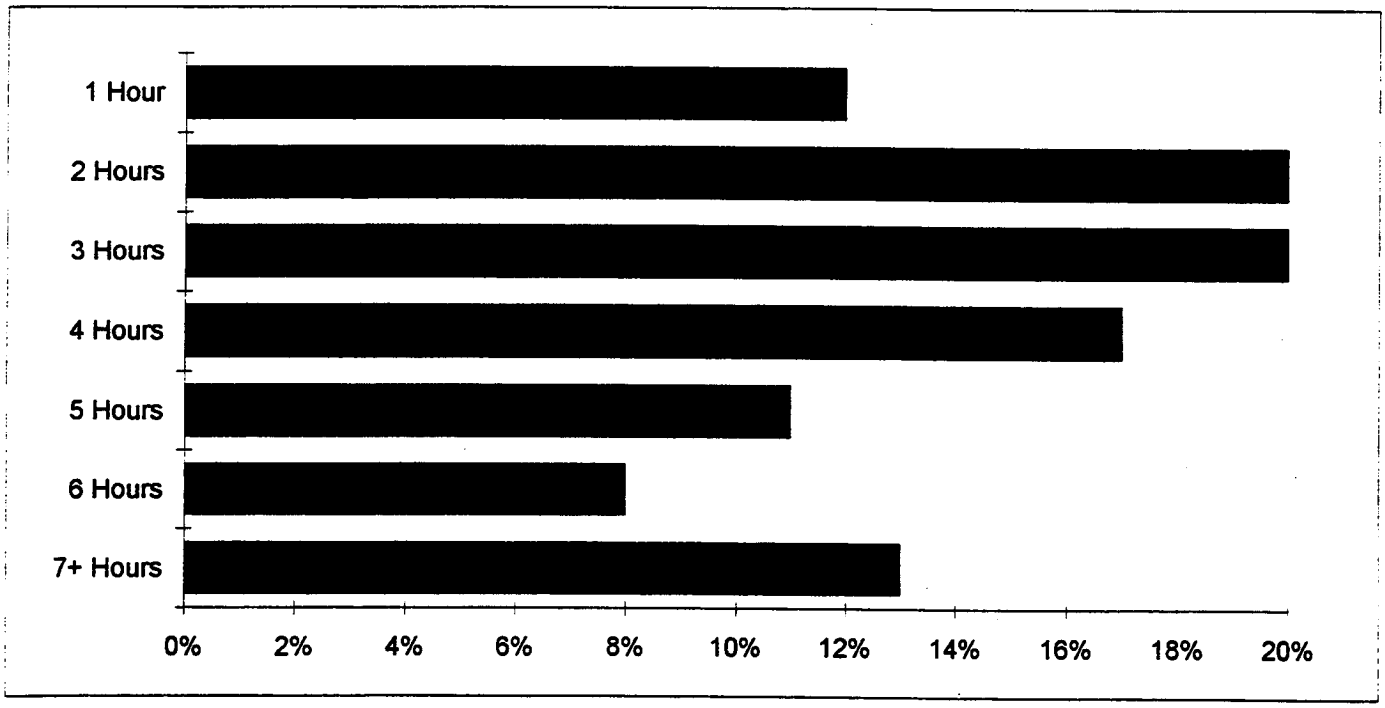
VISITOR USE OF TIME. Most visitors stayed in the park (from the Machlis Study) for two to four hours (57%). Thirteen percent of visitors stayed for at least seven hours.

TABLE 3D11

VISITOR USE OF TIME

INDE, 1986-87

1 Hour	12%
2 Hours	20%
3 Hours	20%
4 Hours	17%
5 Hours	11%
6 Hours	8%
7+ Hours	13%



FREQUENCY OF VISITS. We learn from the Coughlin Study that 57.2% of adult tourists to the Liberty Bell are first time visitors (1989). The average for Philadelphia's major attractions is 40.7%. This is consistent with the Machlis Study (1986-87) which found the following trends for individuals:

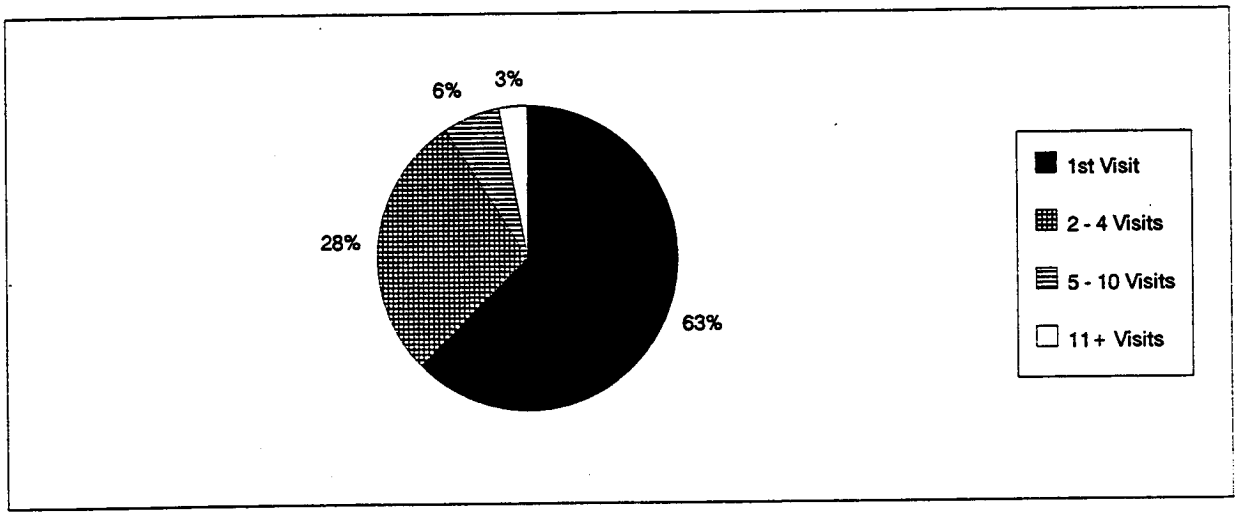
TABLE 3D12

NUMBER OF VISITS

Individuals

INDE - 1986-87

1st Visit	63%
2 - 4 Visits	28%
5 - 10 Visits	6%
11 + Visits	3%



TYPE OF PARTY. From the Coughlin Study, we learn that 37.1% of adult tourists to the Liberty Bell came in an organized tour. 14.8% of those visitors stayed overnight in commercial accommodations. The following table, extracted from data in the Coughlin Study (1989), shows adult visitors to the Liberty Bell as a percentage of total visitation:

TABLE 3D13

VISITORS IN TOUR GROUPS

Liberty Bell - 1989

	SPRING	SUMMER	FALL	WINTER	SUMMARY
Weekdays	30.7%	37.7%	62.8%	53.5%	44.1%
Weekends	30.2%	30.1%	34.7%	18.1%	29.1%
Summary	30.4%	34.9%	48.7%	32.3%	37.1%

From the NPS Machlis Visitor Services Project, Report 16, May, 1988, we find more about group types from 1986-1987 surveys as is illustrated in the table below.

TABLE 3D14

Visitor Group Types
INDE 1986-1987

Alone	14%
Family	52%
Friends	16%
Family/friends	6%
Guided Group	3%
Other	8%

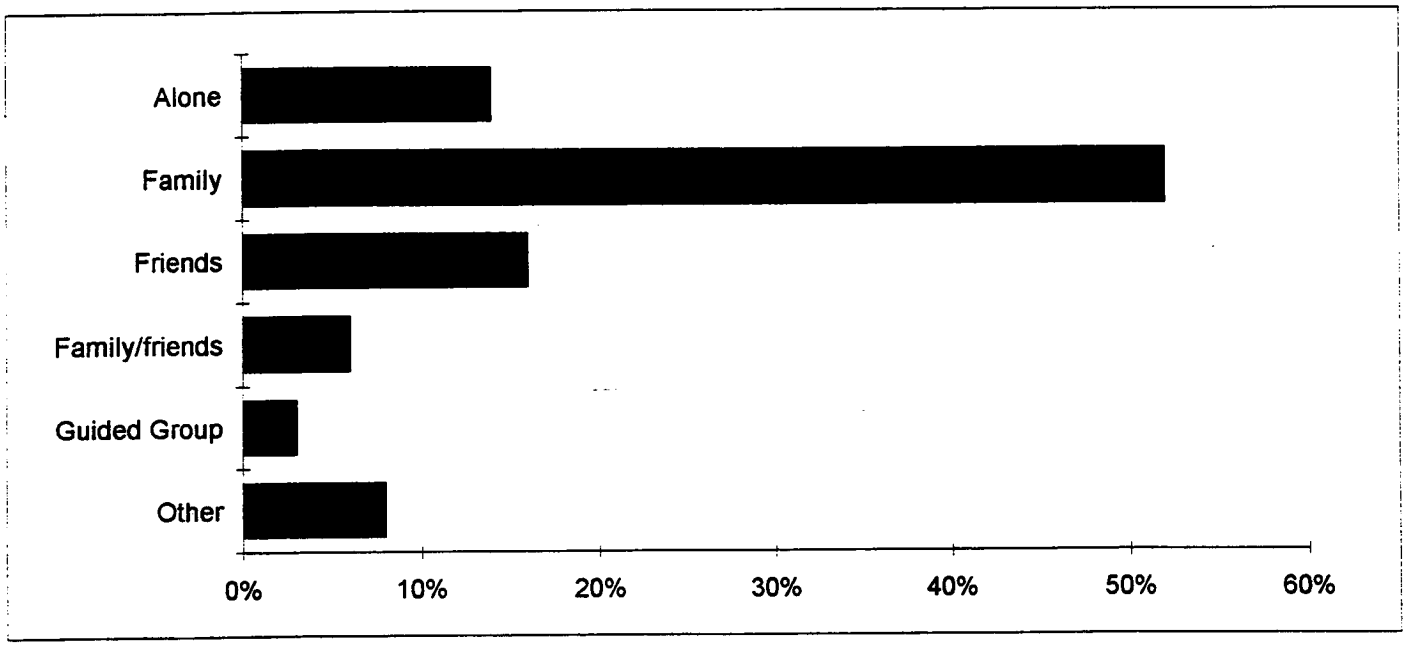
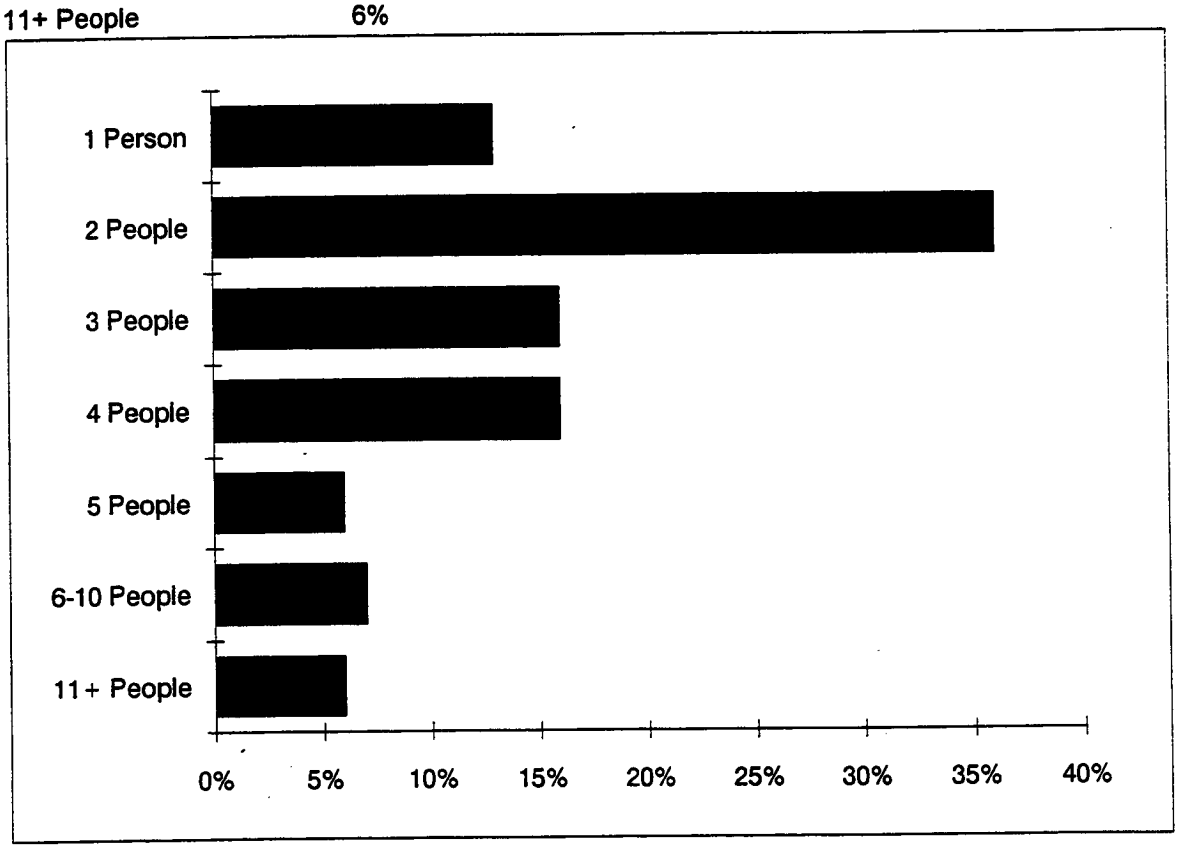


Table 3D15

Visitor Group Sizes
INDE 1986 - 1987

1 Person	13%
2 People	36%
3 People	16%
4 People	16%
5 People	6%
6-10 People	7%
11+ People	6%



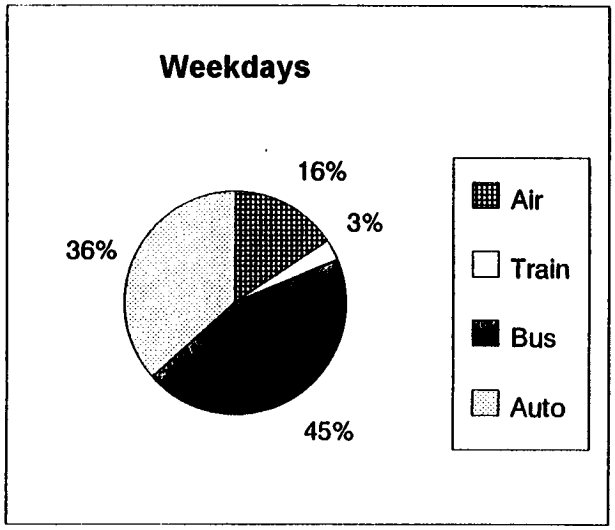
The number and size of groups reported in the Machlis Study seem less than what the park would have expected. The figures given in Table 3D20 above from the Coughlin Study are closer to park expectations but perhaps on the high side.

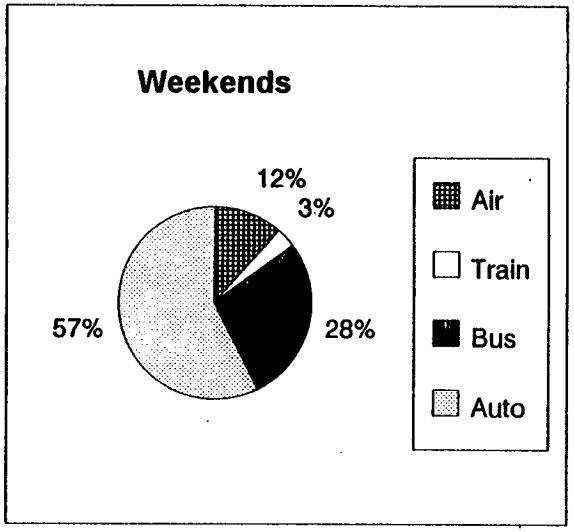
Mode of travel to Philadelphia. The following table, extracted from data in the Coughlin Study (1989), shows the modes of travel to the Liberty Bell over a year by percentage.

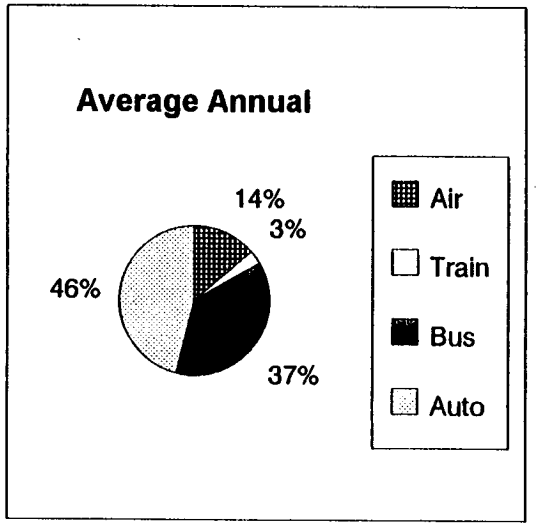
Table 3D16

Mode of Travel
Liberty Bell - 1989

	Weekday	Weekend	Average
Air	15.6%	11.6%	13.7%
Train	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%
Bus	44.9%	28.0%	37.1%
Auto	36.3%	57.2%	46.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%







CHILDREN. From Table 3D10 above, we find that 31% of park's visitation are children. In 1989 absolute numbers, this represented 434,270 children. For children attendance by season see Table 3D10.

AGE OF VISITORS. From the Machlis Study, we learn that INDE's visitation by age is more or less evenly distributed as shown in the table below:

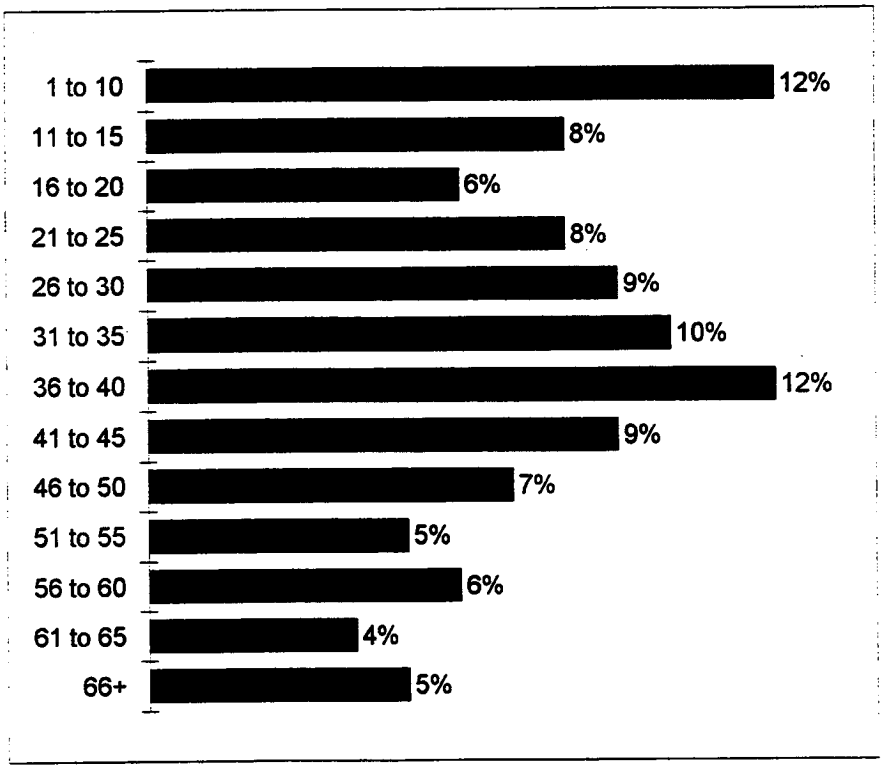
TABLE 3D17

VISITOR AGES

INDE, 1986-87

Visitor Ages
INDE 1986 - 1987

1 to 10	12%
11 to 15	8%
16 to 20	6%
21 to 25	8%
26 to 30	9%
31 to 35	10%
36 to 40	12%
41 to 45	9%
46 to 50	7%
51 to 55	5%
56 to 60	6%
61 to 65	4%
66+	5%



ARRIVIAL TIMES. From the Machlis Study, we find that visitor groups most commonly arrive at INDE between 10:00 and 12:00 in the morning (38%), but also, frequently arrive from 9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. - 2:00 p.m. One of the park's needs is to seek a better distribution of visitor arrival times.

TABLE 3D18

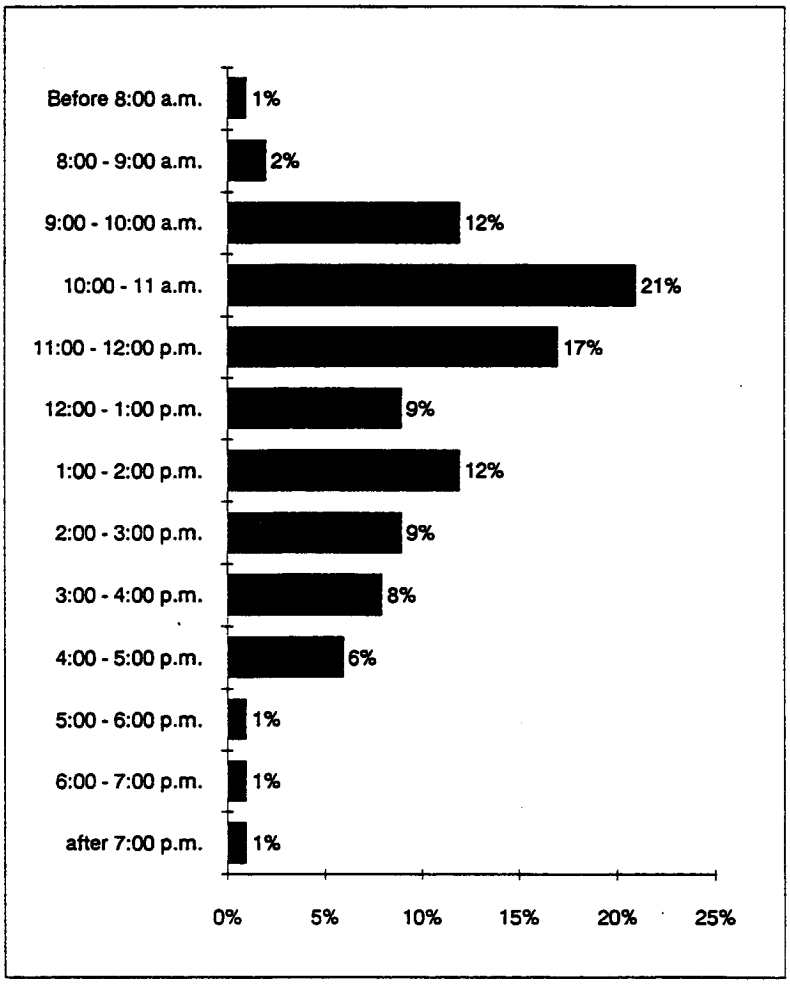
VISITORS ENTERING INDEPENDENCE

EACH HOUR OF THE DAY

INDE, 1986-87

Visitors Entering Independence Each Hour of the Day INDE, 1986 - 1987

Before 8:00 a.m.	1%
8:00 - 9:00 a.m.	2%
9:00 - 10:00 a.m.	12%
10:00 - 11 a.m.	21%
11:00 - 12:00 p.m	17%
12:00 - 1:00 p.m.	9%
1:00 - 2:00 p.m.	12%
2:00 - 3:00 p.m.	9%
3:00 - 4:00 p.m.	8%
4:00 - 5:00 p.m.	6%
5:00 - 6:00 p.m.	1%
6:00 - 7:00 p.m.	1%
after 7:00 p.m.	1%



REASONS FOR VISIT. The reason given for visiting Philadelphia by adult tourists to the Liberty Bell (Coughlin Study, 1989) was to see INDE, 40.2% and to see Historic Sites, 18.8. The Study states: "As previous studies have shown, Independence National Historical Park is by far the most important tourist attraction in Philadelphia." It is the community's principal tourism magnet.

SATISFACTION WITH VISIT TO INDE. In the Machlis Study (1986-87), the visitor was given an opportunity to offer comments about their visit. Following are several of the questions asked and a summary of the comments made:

Visitors' answers to question 7A: "What did you like most about this visit to Independence National Historical Park?" (N=1882. Many visitors made more than one comment)

Comment	Number
GENERAL IMPRESSIONS	[819]
Historic information	124
Well maintained or well managed	114
Historic atmosphere or sense of history	107
Cleanliness of park	81
Seeing historic areas, features or artifacts	57
Attractiveness of park area	45
Quiet or relaxing	35
Informative or educational nature of visit	30
Variety and proximity of attractions	25
Lack of crowds or lines	24
Everything	20
Beauty	13
Weather	11
Friendly people	11
Architecture of old buildings	8
Sense of patriotism or pride evoked by visit	7
Openness of park or displays	5
Lack of fees	7
Other	90
SPECIFIC FEATURES OR ACTIVITIES	[779]
Independence Hall tour	151
Liberty Bell or Liberty Bell Pavilion	110
Independence Hall	81
Interpretive programs (especially guided tours)	78
Films or movies	25
Carriage ride	12
Quality of exhibits	12
Congress Hall	11
Magna Carta (a temporary exhibit from 5/1/86-12/31/86)	10
Well preserved historic presentations	8
Visitor Center	8
Miracle at Philadelphia display (a temporary exhibit in Second Bank)	6
Underground Museum	6
Betsy Ross House	6

Constitution Hall (erroneous name probably Independence Hall)	5
Ben Franklin places or movie	5
Todd House	5
Bishop White House	5
Other	180
PERSONNEL	[277]
Park personnel friendly or helpful	133
Park personnel knowledgeable or informative	71
Quality of tour guides	65
Park rangers	6
Other	3
MISCELLANEOUS	[3]

Visitors' answers to question 7B" "What did you like least about this visit to Independence National Historical Park?" (N=1014. Many visitors made more than one comment.)

Comment	Number
GENERAL IMPRESSIONS	[628]
Long Lines (especially at Independence Hall)	111
Lack of time	58
Weather	58
Certain features of interest closed/early closing time	57
Cost or lack of parking	56
Crowds	33
School groups interfered with visit	31
Traffic	29
Condition of street/park (littered, poorly maintained)	22
Street people	14
Smell of horses	7
Other	147
SPECIFIC FEATURES OR ACTIVITIES	[353]
Liberty Bell Pavilion	34
Lack of directional signing in park	20
Historic presentations	13
Long lecture/tour of Independence Hall	12
Quality of Visitor Center	6
Other	263
PERSONNEL	[30]
Quality of tour guides	7

Attitude of tour guides	5
Other	18
MISCELLANEOUS	[3]

Visitors' answers to question 10: "Is there anything else you would like to tell us about your visit to Independence National Historical Park?" (N= 1182. Many visitors made more than one comment).

Comment	Number
GENERAL IMPRESSIONS	[479]
Interesting, enjoyable	153
Would like or plan to re-visit	8
Keep up the good work	31
Needed or wanted more time	30
Educational/informative	17
Use park on a regular basis	16
Very important not to charge fees [Note:was in the news]	11
Well presented	9
Too crowded	7
Need extended evening hours	5
Inspiring	5
Park is an important resource to city residents	5
Appreciated lack of fees	5
Other	142
SPECIFIC FEATURES OR ACTIVITIES	[459]
Well maintained/managed	66
Interpretive programs high quality	40
Enjoy viewing interpretive programs/exhibits	11
Litter-free	10
Need better historical information	6
Disappointed by condition of area around park	6
Get rid of the City Tavern	5
Other	295
PERSONNEL	[238]
Helpful/friendly park staff	135
"Tour guides" excellent/high quality	49
Park staff informative/knowledgeable	46
Other	8

GLORIA DEI (OLD SWEDES') CHURCH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE (GLDE)

PLANNING

The GLDE Development Concept Plan (DCP) - the only NPS planning document existing on this park - speaks to the issue of public use as follows:

> **Visitor Facilities**
>
> The new guild house, designed to harmonize with the church's architecture, will serve as the visitor facility. Although its primary function will be to serve the parishioners of Gloria Dei, it will also provide basic visitor services: orientation, interpretation, comfort facilities, and a sales shop.
>
> After leaving the guild house, the visitor will be free to leisurely tour the site. The existing brick walks will lead him to the historic church and various other significant features of the site.
>
> **Interpretation**
>
> The most exciting thing, interpretively, about Gloria Dei is that it is a "living church" - not a relic of times past, but a vital active entity that already sums up 300 years of history, with more yet to come. The most vibrant historic sites are those that have a past, a present, and a future. With that in mind, formal interpretation should, of course, be more low-key in approach. In addition to the regular church services held throughout the year, the site features the Lucia Fest in mid-December, and the Colonial Fair in early June. Visitors, many from Sweden, are urged to dance around a folk pole. These events add life to the scene and tie the past to the present.
>
> The key feature is the church itself. The interior tends to evoke a sense of history, and a number of floor and wall plaques help visitors learn something about its story. A small, charming museum adds flavor. While some well-written, nicely designed labels might better inform visitors about the many photographs, documents, and artifacts that grace the room, the labor-of-love atmosphere now so apparent should in no way be lost.
>
> A free leaflet and a few sales publications (honor system) are available at the entrance. A give-away folder, similar to the National Park Service minifolder, which would offer a more complete story of the site and a map of the grounds, should be considered. an audio message that would combine organ music - perhaps Swedish hymns - and a short talk by the ... rector ... might also be in order.
>
> Several historic spots on the grounds are marked, such as the site of the 1677 blockhouse church and gravestones of Revolutionary War officers. The markers could be redesigned, and more informative interpretive messages provided. The old cemetery adds to visitor interest, and labels are provided to tell something of the stories of hundreds now departed, who worshipped here for centuries.
>
> The guild house offers space for information, sales, and interpretation, and also class and meeting rooms. Guided tours of the site by costumed ladies will begin on the terrace outside the guild house. The volunteers should be properly trained and a logical tour plan developed. The church should be urged to sell only quality items with a Swedish folklore or religious theme. With the Bicentennial approaching, the church should be asked to develop exhibits in the guild house that center on "Swedes in the Revolutionary Era," such as John Hanson.

A modest interpretive "plaza," should be developed on NPS land near the old cemetery for placement of a wayside exhibit. Should the Swedish Museum of Philadelphia locate on land across the street from the historic site, the entire complex would offer a remarkable unity of theme that would heighten visitor interest in the story of Swedes in America.

Gloria Dei will be one of several religious sites on the church tour that will start at the visitor center of the Independence National Historical Park. As such, it will be mentioned in the tour leaflet and will be included on the tour map. A sign and wayside plan should be prepared for all churches on this tour. Markers may not be needed for all churches. Some are now adequately marked, for example, Mother Bethel A.M. E. Church. However, a look should be taken at all the others before firm recommendations are made for an interpretive marker or markers for Gloria Dei. Also, in this connection, the Birch print of the building of the frigate Philadelphia, with Gloria Dei in the background (ca. 1800), should be considered as a feature of any proposed marker. (See lithograph, page 3) The church should be requested to collect research data for a comprehensive report, and to develop, perhaps with National Park Service help, a historic base map.

VISITOR USE AND ENJOYMENT

Park Efforts for Visitors. See pages 166 and 201, whenever INDE is promoted, GLDE is, also, if appropriate to the situation.

TABLE 3D19

Ten Year Chart of Total Visitation
GLDE

1982	6,480
1983	8,577
1984	9,600
1985	7,792
1986	12,789
1987	6,183
1988	7,515
1989	6,068
1990	7,818
1991	6,601

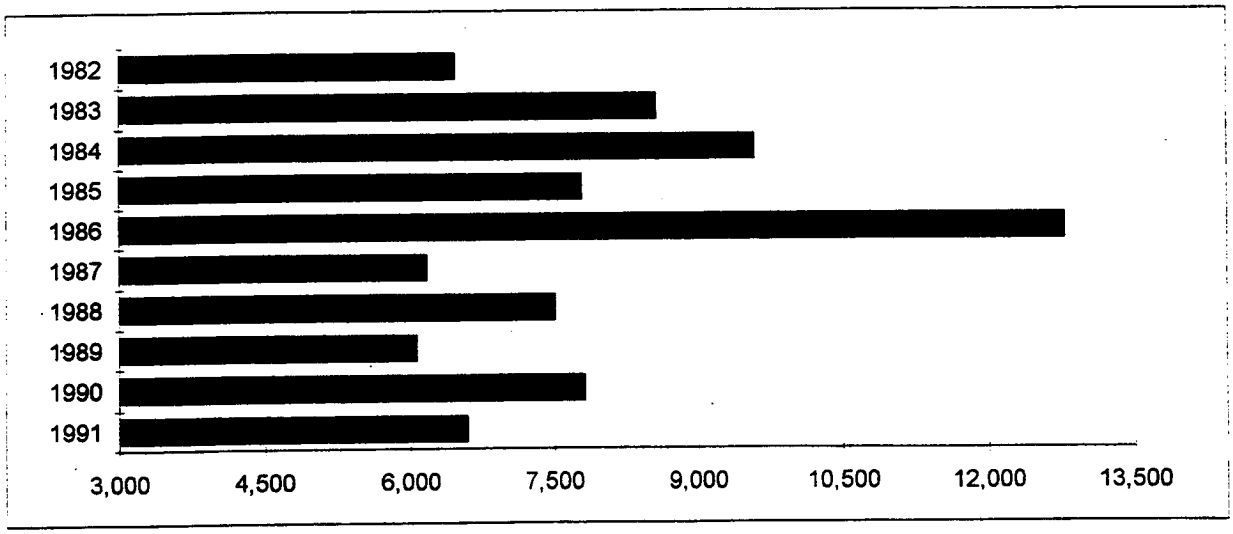
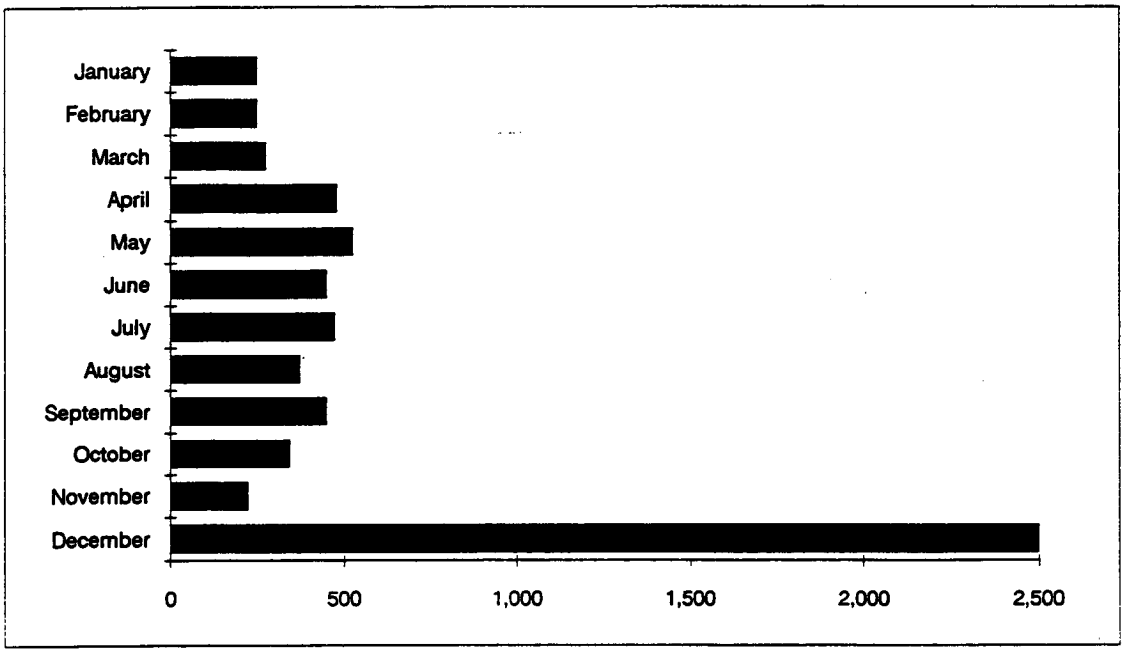


TABLE 3D20

Month by Month Data (1991)
GLDE Visitation

January	250
February	250
March	276
April	480
May	525
June	450
July	475
August	375
September	450
October	345
November	225
December	2,500



THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO NATIONAL MEMORIAL (THKO)

VISITOR USE AND EQUIPMENT

PLANNING

It is the objective of interpretive programs at THKO for visitors to understand:

1. Some of the ways in which all kinds of people participated in and were effected by the Revolution and the Constitution. (American Revolution #5)

2. Some ways in which Kosciuszko helped the U.S. in the American Revolution. (Am. Rev. #5)

3. Why Kosciuszko returned to Philadelphia in 1797, and to be aware who came to see him at this location.

4. Daily life in Philadelphia and how life was effected by and affected the political events of the day. (Capital City #1)

5. In the 18th century, Philadelphia was the largest and most cosmopolitan city in America. (Capital City #3)

6. The ways in which the lifestyles of the 18th century city were both similar to and different from the lifestyles of modern visitors. (Capital City #4)

Park Efforts for Visitors. See pages 166 and 201 whenever INDE is promoted, THKO is also, if appropriate to the situation. A free folder has been produced for THKO in both English and Polish. A four minute tape is available in English and Polish. A nine minute slide program is available in English and Polish.

Volunteer-in-parks (VIP) program. Volunteers at THKO donated the following time:

	HOURS	FTE	VALUE
FY 88	853	0.41	$7,232.40
FY 89	832	0.40	$8,310.20
FY 90	458	0.22	$7,584.16
FY 91	936	0.45	$8,629.92
FY 92	694	0.33	$6,683.22

The average (or typical) volunteer has 5 years of service and contributes 65 hours per year.

Services for the Disabled

MOBILITY IMPAIRMENT	VISUAL IMPAIRMENT	HEARING IMPAIRMENT	ACCESSIBLE REST ROOMS
Portable Ramp for 1st Floor Accessibility Photo Album	Ranger Talk Audio Tape of Furnished Room Slide Show	Brochure Exhibit Text	Not Accessible

TABLE 3D21

Ten Year Chart of Total Visitation
THKO

1982	NA
1983	7,037
1984	7,052
1985	7,433
1986	7,208
1987	7,855
1988	7,243
1989	7,489
1990	6,422
1991	5,788

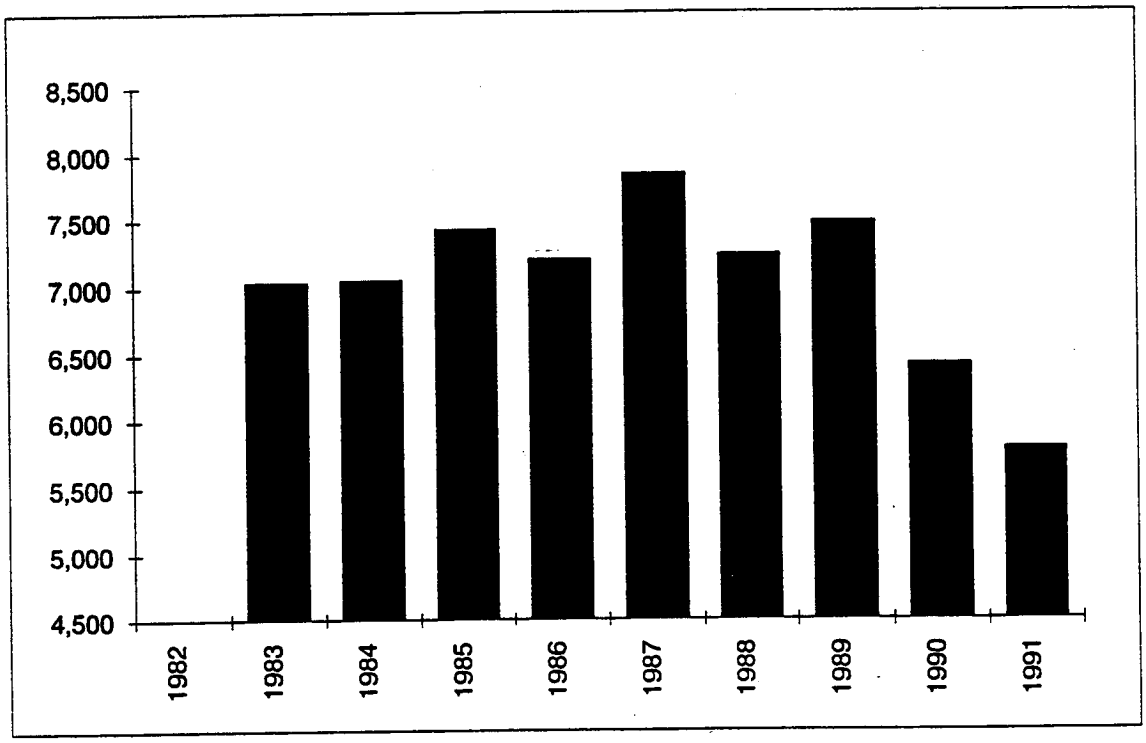
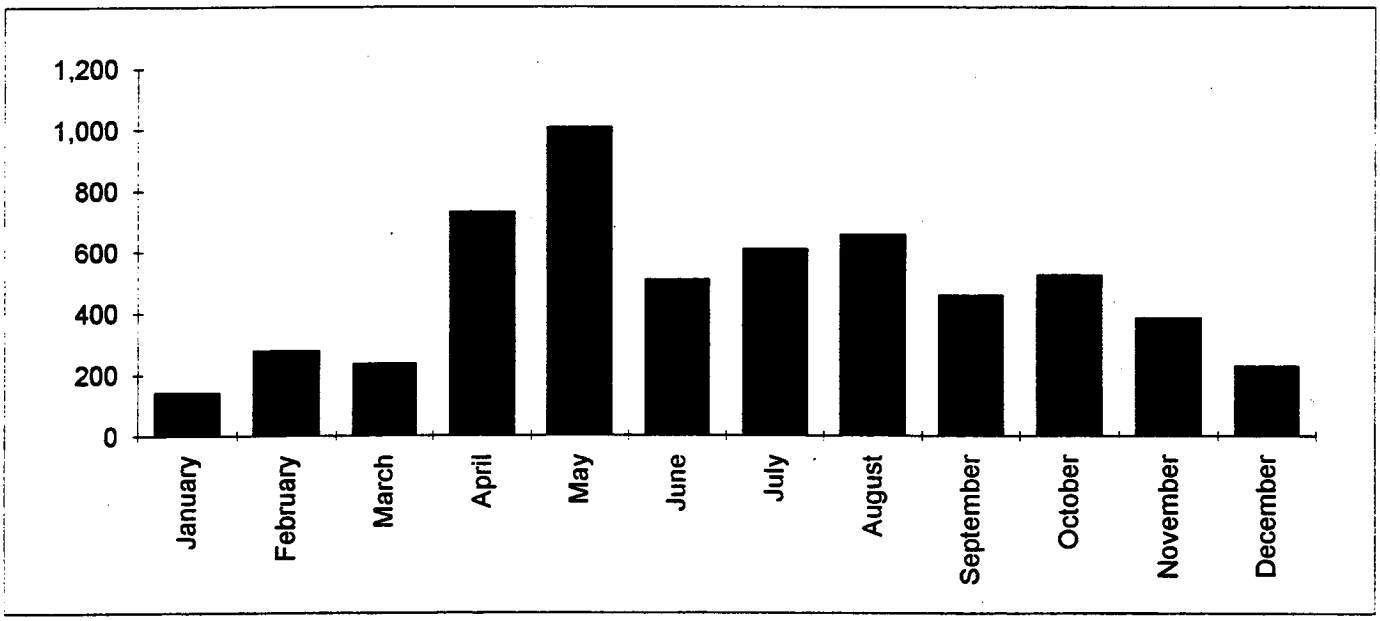


TABLE 3D22

Month by Month Visitation (1991)
THKO

January	144
February	280
March	237
April	732
May	1,009
June	511
July	611
August	659
September	460
October	526
November	387
December	232



CLOSURES

Because of budgetary constraints THKO was closed 3 days in 1991, 48 days in 1990, 52 days in 1989, and 39 days in 1988.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN NATIONAL MEMORIAL (BEFR)

Not applicable. However, visitation figures can be found on page 170 where BEFR is a part of the Franklin Institute.

EDGAR ALLAN POE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE (EDAL)

PLANNING

The EDAL Interim Interpretive Plan - the only NPS planning document existing on this park - speaks to the issue of public use as follows:

> The founding legislation for the Edgar Allan Poe National Historic Site states that the site was established "in recognition of the literary importance attained by Edgar Allan Poe." Therefore, in a very real sense, the site is the nation's memorial to Edgar Allan Poe. Toward this end, the planning team had to determine which parts the primary resource and various interpretive media and methods would play in fostering an appreciation and understanding of the literary significance of Edgar Allan Poe.
>
> It was decided that visitors would first encounter exhibits presenting, very broadly, the major themes and sub-themes of Poe's life and works. These exhibits would be designed primarily to stimulate curiosity. Visitors would then view an audio-visual program which would present an interpretive chronology of Poe's life. Visitors might also have the opportunity to read some of Poe's works in a room set aside for that purpose.
>
> The climax of the visit would be the tour of Poe's home with an interpreter. The objective of the tour would be to present the "whole man" - drawing on the information already introduced through the exhibits and audio-visual program and providing additional information and insights to round out an accurate picture of Poe's life and works, hopefully dispelling many myths and replacing them with historically documented fact.
>
> Sales publications will be chosen with post-site use in mind. They will support and further develop the themes presented on-site.
>
> The proposals contained in this plan are intended to allow management the flexibility to alter the program based on what will be learned through research and through observation of visitor response to the resource.

VISITOR USE AND ENJOYMENT

Park Efforts for Visitors. See pages 166 and 201, whenever INDE is promoted, EDAL is also, if appropriate to the situation. A free folder has been produced for EDAL as has a poster. ENP&MA operates a sales outlet at the site.

Volunteer-in-parks (VIP) program. Volunteers at EDAL donated the following time:

	HOURS	FTE	VALUE
FY 88	832.0	0.400	$1,568.11
FY 89	31.2	0.015	$259.70
FY 90	10.4	0.005	$88.40
FY 91	41.6	0.200	$383.50
FY 92	135.0	0.070	$1,300.05

The average (or typical) volunteer has 2 years of service at the park and contributes 12 hours per year.

Children's Programs

Children of all ages make up a large percentage of our visitors. Alone, with family members, or in organized groups, they visit from the neighborhood, the city, the region and the world. Daily tours and special programs have been made relevant and accessible to children. Children's programs include:

1. "The Four Faces of Poe" - four distinct 90-minute presentations for high school students, which make use of an activity to reinforce interpretive information. Schools must make advance reservations. A pre-visit Teacher's Guide and post-visit evaluation sheet are used.

2. "Did Poe Just Say No?"- an educational program for elementary age children. A Monopoly style game (emphasizing creativity and the perils of drug abuse) is the focus of the program. Reservations are required.

3. "Summer Magazine Club" - a weekly series of writing workshops aimed at neighborhood children aged 7-12. A new literary topic is introduced each week.

4. "After School Program"- given weekly in the Spring, it interprets our subject matter to elementary school age children who visit alone or in playmate peer groups.

5. Special occasions and dates are marked in a monthly Children's Corner. These coincide with special programs for adults (such as the Birthday programs).

6. Junior Ranger Program - a community outreach program designed to educate children and to have them imitate ranger activities at a juvenile level. Junior Rangers progress through several levels of accomplishment, and they deal with a wide variety of projects. Continuous exposure instills NPS values to this future generation.

7. Interpreters use techniques to involve kids touring in family groups or organized groups.

8. Children's versions of Poe's work are available in the site's reading room.

9. Several children's items are available at the ENP&MA sales outlet.

Services for the Disabled

MOBILITY IMPAIRMENT	VISUAL IMPAIRMENT	HEARING IMPAIRMENT	ACCESSIBLE REST ROOMS
Portable Ramp for 1st Floor Accessibility	Ranger talk Large Print Tour Brochure Braille Information Audio Tapes of Poe Stories: *The Gold Bug, The Imp of the Perverse, Poems and Tales of Edgar Allan Poe* vols. I-IV, Audio tapes for sale through ENP&MA	Exhibit Text Printed Tour Slide Show Script Reading Room for Poe Stories	Not Accessible

TABLE 3D23

Ten Year Chart of Total Visitation
EDAL

1982	NA
1983	13,857
1984	18,178
1985	15,254
1986	12,365
1987	11,684
1988	14,160
1989	12,239
1990	11,638
1991	13,034

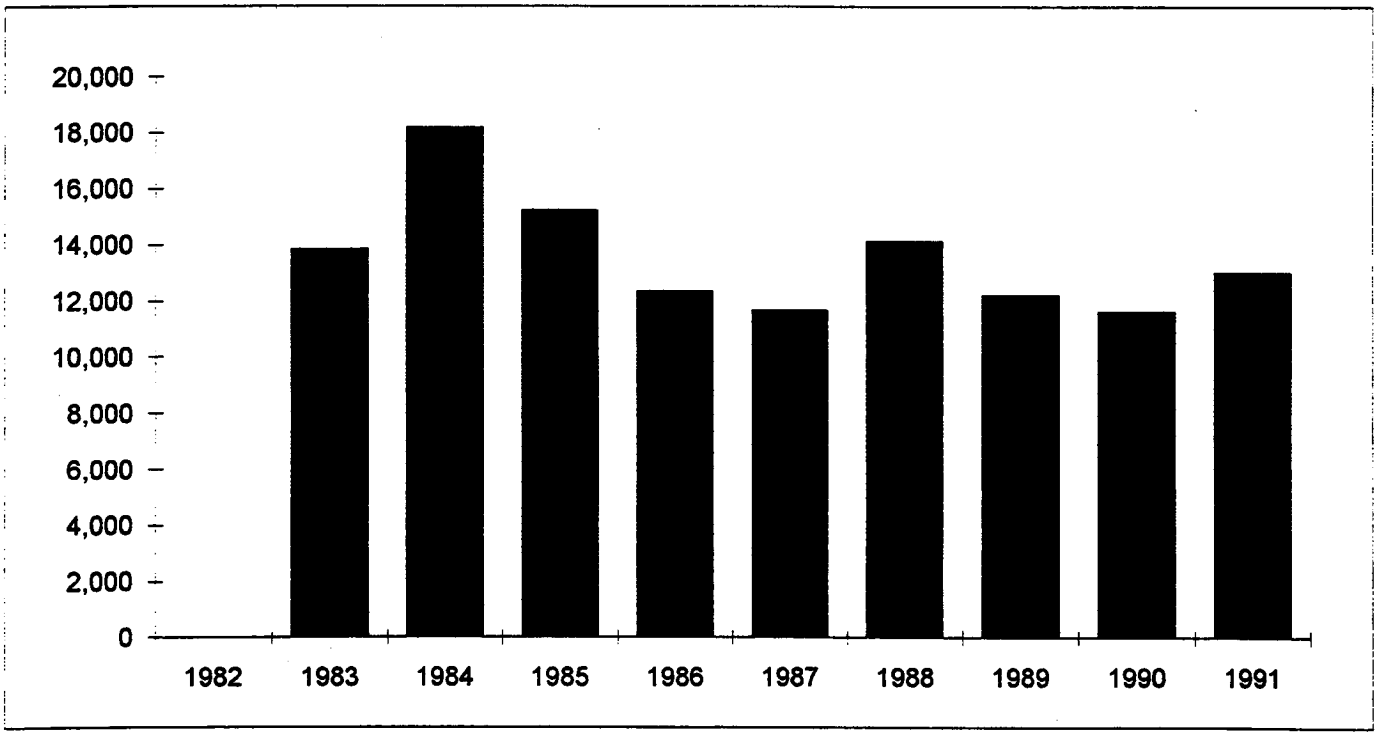
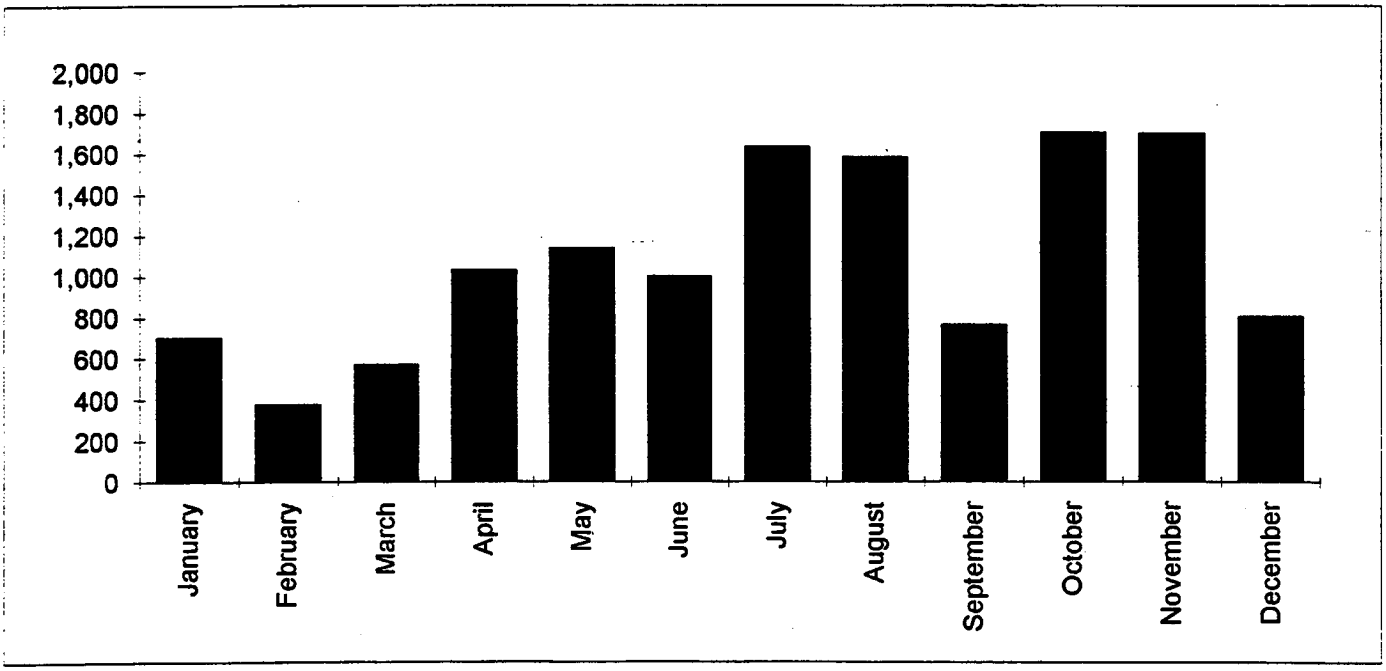


TABLE 3D24

Month by Month Visitation (1991)
EDAL

January	704
February	380
March	575
April	1,032
May	1,141
June	1,003
July	1,633
August	1,584
September	766
October	1,705
November	1,703
December	808



III. INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

E. FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT ANALYSIS

REGIONAL

Building and Other Codes. The Philadelphia Code, 1989 edition, in Title 4, identifies those building codes required by the city for buildings in Philadelphia. These codes are the BOCA (as published by the Building Officials and Code Administrators International, Inc.) Basic Building and Mechanical codes. The city's Electrical Code (Phila Code 4.1-100) is the National Electrical Code - the 1984 Edition of the National Electrical Code (NFPA No. 70) adopted by the National Fire Protection Association, May 19, 1983. The city's health code is defined in Philadelphia Code, Title 6. The city's housing code is defined in Philadelphia Code, Title 7. The city's plumbing code is defined in Philadelphia Code, Title 8. The city's property maintenance code is defined in Philadelphia Code, Title 4.2. The city's air management code is defined in Philadelphia Code, Title 3.

National Codes. In an effort to provide a safe and healthful workplace to all employees, NPS should adhere to all applicable safety and trade standards. It should be remembered that these codes and standards represent the minimum acceptable level of safety for NPS. Nothing precludes the design, construction and/or operation of NPS units at a higher level of safety than that provided for in these standards (quoted from NPS Guideline 50, Chapter 3).

The following federal and national consensus standards have special significance to NPS and should be used unless otherwise noted in a region's or park's Documented Safety Plan:

-	29 CFR 1910	General Industry Standards
-	29 CFR 1926	Construction Safety Standards
-	40 CFR 1-999	EPA Regulations
-	41 CFR 1-999	GSA Regulations
-	49 CFR 1-999	Transportation Regulations
-	NFPA 101	Life Safety Code
-	NFPA 70	National Electric Code
-	NFPA 30	Flammable Liquids Code
-	NFPA 54	National Fuel Gas Code
-	NFPA 58	Liquid Petroleum Code
-	ANSI 6.1e	Uniform Traffic Control Devices
-		Uniform Building Code
-		National Fire Codes
-	ANSI A17.1	Elevators, Escalators and Moving Walks

The National Fire Protection Association's Life Safety Code (NFPA No. 101), should be used as the primary basis for evaluating structures for safe use by employees and visitors. The FSES (Fire Safety Evaluation System) should be used as a management tool to assist in establishing priorities and alternative fire safety corrections to historic overnight accommodations that have been found to be deficient under NFPA 101 (Quoted from NPS Guideline 50, Chapter 3; also, see NPS Guideline 58, Chapter 2).

Building Code Issues. Many park buildings do not meet Life Safety Code (NFPA No. 101) requirements because of the historical nature of the structures. When such is the case, the NPS will apply equivalency concepts as stated in NFPA No. 101-1.6:

> 1-6.1 Nothing in this Code is intended to prevent the use of systems, methods, or devices of equivalent or superior quality, strength, fire resistance, effectiveness, durability, and safety as alternatives to those prescribed by this Code, provided technical documentation is submitted to the authority having jurisdiction to demonstrate equivalency, and the system, method, or device is approved for the intended purpose.

1-6.2 The specific requirements of this Code may be modified by the authority having jurisdiction to allow alternative arrangements that will secure as nearly equivalent safety to life from fire as practical, but in no case shall the modification afford less safety to life than that which, in the judgment of the authority having jurisdiction, would be provided by compliance with the corresponding provisions contained in this Code.

1-6.3 Buildings with alternative fire protection features accepted by the authority having jurisdiction shall be considered as conforming with the Code.

PHILADELPHIA FIRE DEPARTMENT

The park relies on the Philadelphia Fire Department (PFD) for the provision of services which in many parks is provided by the National Park Service. In the case of INDE and associated areas, the provision of these services by the PFD is provided for in the in the Memorandum of Agreement between the City of Philadelphia and the Department of the Interior in which the City agreed to provide fire and police services without charge. These services in the case of the PFD include structural fire protection, and emergency medical services.

The PFD is one of the largest paid, full-time professional fire departments in the United States. The PFD has a history of promoting from within ensuring that all positions from fire fighter to Commissioner are filled by professionals. PFD headquarters is located at Third and Spring Garden Streets some seven blocks from the park. The headquarters contains the department's administrative offices and dispatch center. The park maintains a direct ring-down line from the park dispatch console to the PFD dispatch console to allow for instant communication and reporting of alarms.

STRUCTURAL FIRE PROTECTION

The PFD is organized in Battalions and Companies, each Battalion being made up of two or more Companies. Each Company is usually comprised of an engine (pumper), or a ladder, or snorkel truck. Companies are housed in stations, a station may contain one or two Companies and may also contain other equipment such as a medical unit. Both the Battalions and Companies are assigned geographical areas for which they have initial response (first-in) responsibility. Depending on the alarm, certain equipment is automatically sent out, for instance, a report of an automatic fire alarm normally is assigned to a Company, a report of fire, depending on the building type, is assigned to one, or more Battalions.

Each Company is commanded by a Lieutenant, each Battalion by a Battalion Chief. Fires requiring two or more Battalions are assigned a Deputy Chief as Incident Commander. Major fires or multi alarm fires involving several battalions are assigned two or more Deputy Chiefs with the Fire Commissioner/Deputy Fire Commissioner in command.

Battalion 4, engine 8 and ladder 2 have first responsibility for the geographical portion in INDE from Race Street south to Walnut Street and from 6th Street east to Front Street. Battalion 4, engine 20 and ladder 23 have first responsibility for the geographical portion of INDE west of 6th Street (the 0800 area). Battalion 1, engine 11 and ladder 11 have first responsibility for the geographical portion of INDE from Walnut Street south to Pine Street and from 6th Street east to 3rd Street and THKO. Battalion 1, engine 3 and ladder 11 have first responsibility for GLDE. Battalion 9, engine 19 and ladder 8 have first responsibility for the Deshler-Morris House and the Bringhurst House which are remote sites located in the Germantown section of Philadelphia. Battalion 5, engine 8 and ladder 2 have first responsibility for EDAL.

There are four fire stations located within close proximity of INDE, GLDE, EDAL and THKO. The first is located at 4th and Arch Streets, which is approximately three blocks from Independence Hall and approximately 10 blocks from EDAL. This station houses battalion 4, engine 8 and ladder 2. The second station is located at 6th and South Streets, which is approximately five blocks south of Independence Hall. This station houses engine 11.

The third station is located at 10th and Cherry Streets, which is approximately eight blocks from Independence Hall. This station houses engine 20 and ladder 23. The fourth station is located at Chelten Avenue and Baynton Street, and is approximately eight blocks from the Deshler-Morris and Bringhurst Houses which are in the Germantown section of Philadelphia and houses battalion 9, engine 19 and ladder 8. These stations will be the first in on any type of fire call, unless they are involved in other emergencies. Normal response time is usually five minutes or less from the time the fire department is notified. PFD has never failed to respond quickly.

Water supplies for fire protection are more than adequate in the park area. The city maintains two separate water supply systems for fire fighting, the first is the regular domestic water system and the second is a dedicated high pressure water system. Each system is tapped by means of hydrants. The location and quantity of hydrants throughout the park is more than adequate.

A (100,000 gallon) cistern installed on the north side of Chestnut Street across from Independence Hall has been abandoned because it is inadequate and redundant to the two city cross looped water systems.

Emergency Medical Services

Park personnel respond to all reports of injury and illness in the park. If the injury or illness is serious an EMS call is placed to the PFD.

Standard response to an EMS call is for an Engine to respond staffed by one or more Emergency Medical Technicians, followed by a Medic Unit. The closest Medic Units to the park are stationed at 6th and South Streets some five blocks south of Independence Hall and at 4th and Arch Streets some four blocks north of Independence Hall. The Emergency Medical capability of the PFD extends to the advance life support level.

There are numerous hospitals in close proximity to the park, six being located within two miles, including two accredited trauma centers, one four blocks west and one ten blocks west of Independence Hall.

UTILITY SOURCES

Electricity. The park purchases all electricity used from Philadelphia Electric Company (see page 297). It is used for indoor and outdoor lighting, and it is used to power other systems from air conditioning systems to heating systems to alarm and suppression systems, as well as tools and equipment. Electricity is also the heating fuel for the Franklin Court complex. Electricity is used in some 50 park buildings and 20 park-managed city blocks. The park's historic objects are dependent upon electric power to maintain museum-quality environments for temperature and relative humidity. The park's security system for intrusion and fire is dependent on electric power to maintain operational intrusion alarm systems, fire alarm and suppression systems, the radio system and the like. The interruption or failure of the power supply places buildings and historic objects at risk. Some systems have auxiliary power, others do not.

Philadelphia Electric Company (PECO) is one of eleven electric utilities in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland which make up the PJM power pool. PJM is one of two power pools in Pennsylvania. It covers the same territory as the Mid-Atlantic Area Council. PJM regularly imports power from the East Central Area Reliability Council (ECAR). ECAR is the second, smaller power pool in Pennsylvania serving portions of western and central Pennsylvania. Other neighboring systems in New York and New England also provide assistance to PJM during high load periods. PJM has a forced outage average of 13 percent. It has a systematic plan for carrying out emergency load curtailment procedures. These include: initiating load management programs and interrupting the load of those customers who have interruptible rates; operating a five percent voltage reduction; voluntarily curtailing non-essential load in the utilities own buildings; making appeals for voluntary customer load curtailment among pre-selected industrial and commercial customers; making appeals to the public through radio and TV; and shedding load. The above information was extracted from "Pennsylvania Energy", October, 1990.

The *Philadelphia Inquirer* of July 5, 1991 identifies the costliest utilities ranked by charges per kilowatt hour to large businesses as:

1.	Long Island Lighting	$11.09
2.	Con Edison (NY)	10.63
3.	Mid South (La Power)	9.79
4.	Philadelphia Electric	8.82
5.	Jersey Central Power	8.56

Steam. The principal heating fuel used in the park is steam. Steam is purchased from the Philadelphia Thermal Energy Corporation (see page 297). Such park buildings as Independence Hall, Congress Hall, Old City Hall, the Second Bank of the United States, the First Bank of the United States, the Walnut Street Buildings, New Hall, Pemberton House, and the Visitor Center are on the Center City Steam Loop which is more a grid then a loop. PECO owned and operated the system from the beginning of the twentieth century to January, 1987 when they sold the business for $30 million to United Thermal. This parent company of Philadelphia Thermal Energy also owns steam-heating systems in St. Louis, Baltimore, and Youngstown, Ohio. In 1988, the steam loop (the popular local term for the service) had 450 customers purchasing 4 billion pounds of steam a year. At one time, there were 770 steam customers and the peak load was 8.3 billion pounds of steam. The above material is based upon two *Philadelphia Inquirer* articles; one from April 1 (or 3), 1988 and another from October 22, 1990.

Natural Gas. The park purchases natural gas from the Philadelphia Gas Works, a city-owned utility (see page 297). Nationally in 1990, the average price of natural gas was $1.35 to $1.45 per 100 cubic feet. Conversion to natural gas has suffered from a shortage of wells to get the gas out of the ground and not enough pipelines to transport the gas. The park uses natural gas at the Liberty Bell Pavilion and the Maintenance Facility. The park hopes to move from fuel oil to natural gas whenever practical.

Fuel Oil. The park purchases fuel oil from commercial vendors (see page 297) for such buildings as the Deshler-Morris House, and the Locust Street Houses (when Quarters are not occupied). The park has never experienced a problem in securing fuel oil during periods of oil shortages although the price has risen during these periods. The Philadelphia area in the largest petroleum-refining area on the East Coast. Pennsylvania limits the sulfur content of heating oil to 0.5 percent. Most of the oil refined in the Philadelphia area is low sulfur oil imported from the North Sea, West Africa and South America (Venezuela, principally). Much of the information given above is based upon *Philadelphia Inquirer* articles of August 8, 1990 and August 19, 1990.

Nuclear. Electricity described above is generated in part by nuclear power plants. Philadelphia Electric (PECO) generated about 73 percent of its electricity in the first six months of 1990 by nuclear power. PECO wanted the yearly total to be 67%. PECO's nuclear plants are Limerick and Peach Bottom to the west of Philadelphia.

Water. The park purchases water from the Water Department of the City of Philadelphia (see page 297). The City provides water to the Independence Square Buildings and the Second Bank of the United States without cost. For more information on City water see pages 115-116.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

The park is required to conserve energy. The measure of success or failure is that all sources of energy uses are itemized into two primary categories which are then combined. This structure is further described as follows:

Buildings and Facilities

Electricity
Fuel Oil

Natural Gas
Purchased Steam
Subtotal

Vehicles and Equipment

Automobile Gasoline
Diesel-Distillate
Subtotal

TOTAL

All park energy used is converted into BTUs of energy used and the park is required to conserve not less than twenty percent of the energy used as measured in to BTUs against the base year of Fiscal Year 1985. The park is accomplishing this objective. In FY 91, it used 25.347% less energy than in FY 85. This is illustrated in the following table:

TABLE 3E1

ENERGY CONSERVATION

		1985 BASE CUMULATIVE	FY 91 CUMULATIVE
BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES			
Electricity	KWH Billion BTU's Cost	6,828,360 23.298 $558,463	4,881,192 16.655 $425,638
Fuel Oil, Diesel and Kerosene	Gallons Billion BTU's Cost	12,842 1.781 $10,023	4,224 0.586 $4,478
Natural Gas	Cubic Feet Billion BTU's Cost	607,686 0.627 $11,473	3,206,700 3.306 $18,052
Steam	Lbs. Billion BTU's Cost	18,524,300 18.524 $300,363	12,472,000 12.472 217,380
Buildings Totals	Billion BTU's Cost Gross Sq. Ft.	44.230 880,322 282,107	33.019 $665,548 282,107
BTU/GSF	Achieved % Change	156,784 0	177,044 - 25.347
VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT			
Process Energy	Billion BTU's Cost	0.000 $0	3.149 $22,671
Gasoline and Alcohol	Gallons Billion BTU's Cost	5,568 0.696 $6,348	4,189 0.524 $6,148
Diesel and Petrol/Kerosene	Gallons Billion BTU's Cost	0 0.000 $0	1,262 0.175 $1,679
Vehicles Totals	Billion BTU's Cost Goal	0.695 $6,348 0	0.698 $7,827 0
GRAND TOTAL	Billion BTU's Cost	44.925 $886,670	36.866 $696,046

It is noted that the park does not separately report on GLDE, THKO, and EDAL. They are included in the report on INDE.

WASTE

Solid Waste. Standard solid waste generated by park operations and visitor and public use is collected by the park and delivered to a City of Philadelphia transfer station. In a typical year, (FY 91), the park will process 196,800 pounds of regular solid waste at a cost of $7,800. The City of Philadelphia disposed of 2,687,200 tons of solid waste in 1990. Of this, 84.7% was placed in landfills, 9.7% was recycled, and 5.6% was composted. The City's draft municipal waste management plan projects for the year 2000 that some 2,840,900 tons of solid waste will be managed; 43.5% will be landfilled/burned, 25.1% recycled, 18.4% composted, and 13% through waste reduction. The long term means of disposal still remains an unsettled issue in the City.

Hazardous Waste. The park generates a small amount of hazardous waste which is disposed of through commercial vendors under regulations set by a responsible agency.

III. INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

E. FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT ANALYSIS

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK (INDE)

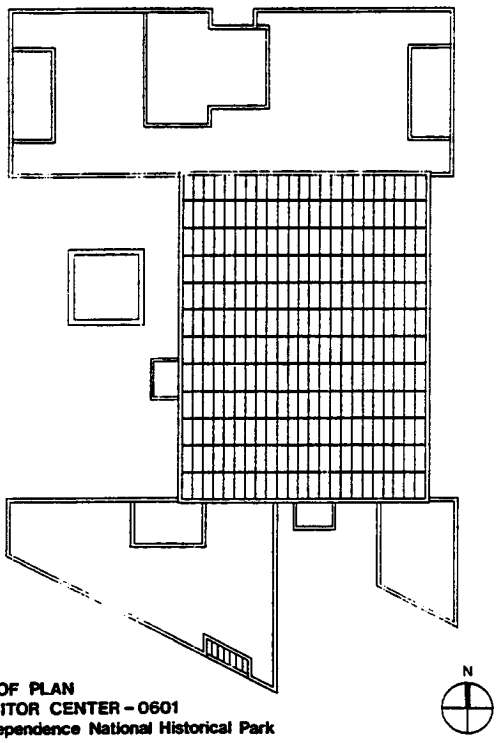
Buildings Inventory. There are 41 historic buildings in INDE (Also, see pages 52-82). The park maintains these 31 historic buildings:

0101	Independence Hall
0102	Congress Hall
0103	Old City Hall
0104	East Wing of Independence Hall
0105	West Wing of Independence Hall
0201	Second Bank of the United States
0301	First Bank of the United States
0302	Pemberton House
0303	New Hall
0305	Todd House
0306	339-341 Walnut Street
0308	313 Walnut Street
0309	Bishop White House
0602	Merchants Exchange
0702	314 Market Street
0703	316 Market Street
0704	318 Market Street
0705	320 Market Street
0706	322 Market Street
0801	Graff House
1001	Deshler-Morris House
1002(1002Q)	Bringhurst House
1301(Q)	230 Leithgow Street
1302(Q)	232 Leithgow Street
1303(Q)	413 Locust Street
1304(Q)	415 Locust Street
1305(Q)	421 Locust Street
1306(Q)	423 Locust Street
1321	Pump Station
1401(Q)	408 Locust Street
1402(Q)	410 Locust Street

The above list of historic buildings include all such buildings for which the park has total maintenance responsibility. The following 5 historic buildings are located in the park but are in private ownership and the park has no maintenance responsibility for them: APS - American Philosophical Hall (0106), Carpenters' Hall (0304), St. Joseph's Church (0401), St. George's Church (0501), and Christ Church (1201). The park owns the following 5 historic buildings but has assigned primary maintenance for them to others by agreement or lease: 325 Walnut Street (0307) to the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, City Tavern (0603) and City Tavern Necessary (0604) to Nilon, Inc. - Concession Contract, Free Quaker Meeting House (1601) to the Junior League of Philadelphia, and the Bond House (1901) to the Bond House Associates, Inc. - a 50 year historic lease which expires on or about March 7, 2037.

There are 11 non-historic buildings in INDE. The park maintains these 8 non-historic buildings: the Visitor Center (0601), the Franklin Court Underground Museum (0701), the Maintenance Facility (1403), the Liberty Bell Pavilion (1501), the West Restroom (1502), the East Restroom (1503), the Pump Station (1621), and the Pump Station (1721).

A fuller description of these non-historic buildings follows:



ROOF PLAN
VISITOR CENTER – 0601
Independence National Historical Park

Scale: 0 10 20 30 40 50 feet

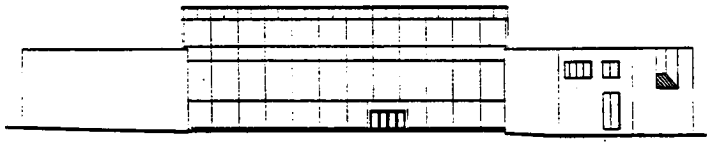
NON-HISTORIC BUILDINGS INVENTORY

1. Visitor Center (0601)

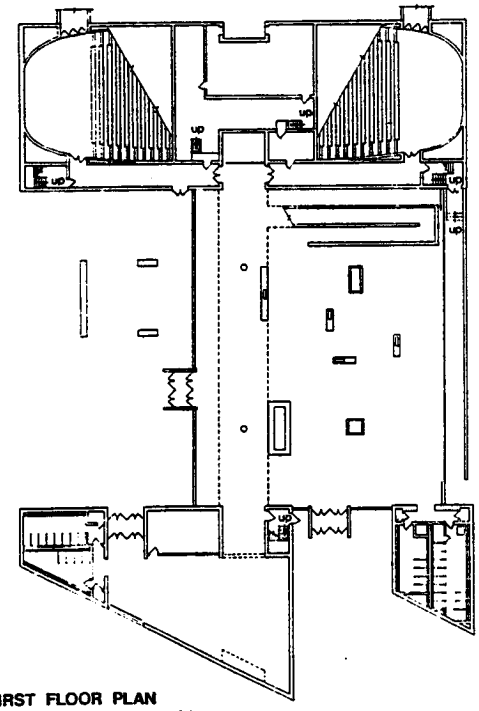
Physical Description: The building is two stories with a separate bell tower of 108 feet; it was constructed under the supervision of DSC; the architect was Peter Chermayeff of Cambridge Seven in Massachusetts, it was opened to the public September, 1975; the principal construction material is brick and glass; the principal roofing material is plexiglass for the center portion and slag (asphalt with stone cover) for the flat roofs of the two wings; the square footage in 19,647.

Use: public use building for visitor orientation; two motion picture theaters with 250-300 seats each; a NPS information desk; a city information desk; an exhibit area; a bookstore; employee lounge and work space, and; the dispatch operation for the park.

References: See Greiff's *Independence: The Creation of a National Park*, pages 208-218. Also see pages 16, 96-98, and 191-193.

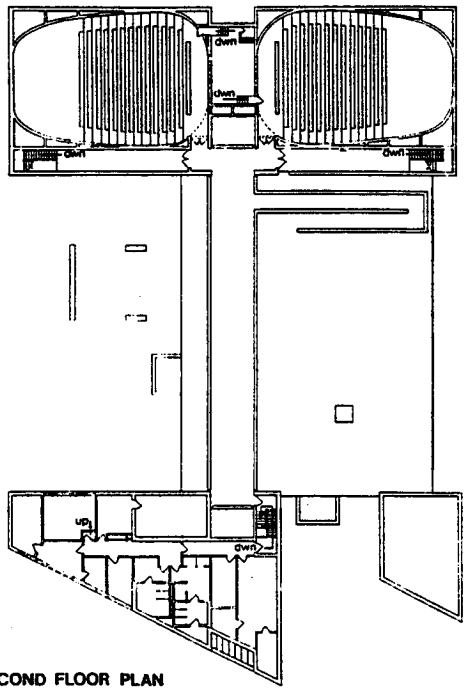


WEST ELEVATION



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
VISITOR CENTER – 0601
Independence National Historical Park

Scale: 0 10 20 30 40 50 feet



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
VISITOR CENTER – 0601
Independence National Historical Park

Scale: 0 10 20 30 40 50 feet

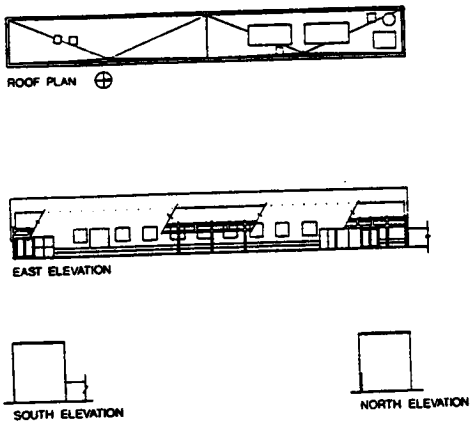
2. Franklin Court Underground Museum (0701)

Physical Description: The building is one story above ground and one level below ground; it was constructed under the supervision of the DSC; the architect was Robert Venturi of Venturi and Rauch in Philadelphia; it was opened to the public April, 1976; the principal construction material is brick and concrete; the principal roofing material is slag; the square footage is 21,825.

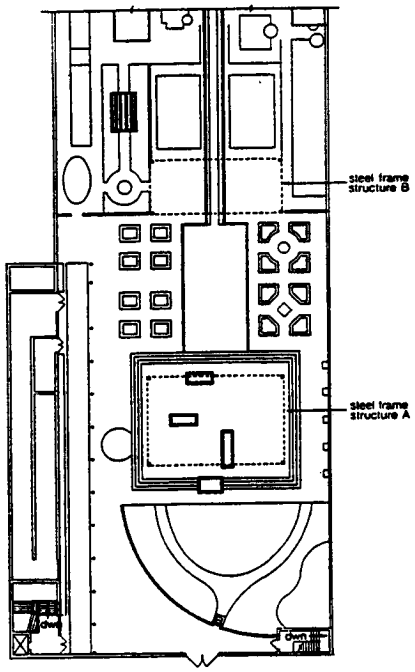
Use: public use building on the many dimensions of Benjamin Franklin; one motion picture theater with 250 seats; a gallery of portraits and historic objects associated with Franklin, and an extensive exhibit area with two and three dimensional interpretation and audio interpretation.

Recognition: The architect and the NPS received the Presidential design award for this work. The architect received the prestigious Pritzker Architecture Prize for 1991 for the body of his work. Venturi's wife and partner in architectural design is Denise Scott Brown. Brown said in a *Philadelphia Inquirer* article of December 10, 1992: "It was my idea to put the Museum underground. It was his idea for the ghost structure."

References: See Greiff's *Independence: The Creation of a National Park*, pages 218-228. Also see pages 16, 38-41, 92-93, and 194 in this SFM.



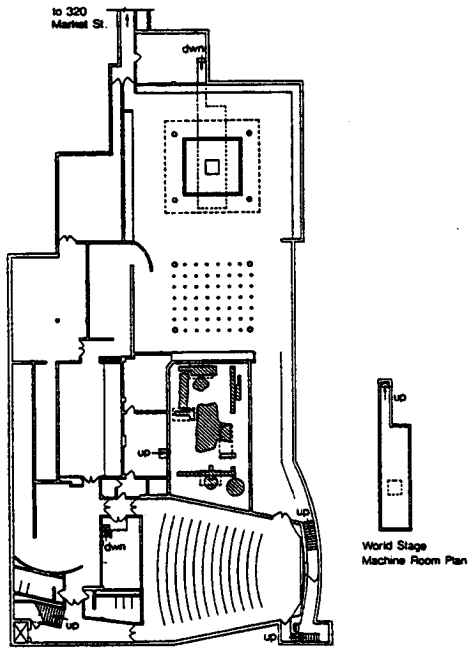
EAST ELEVATION
UNDERGROUND MUSEUM - 0701
Independence National Historical Park
Scale 0 10 20 30 40 50 feet



GARDEN LEVEL PLAN
UNDERGROUND MUSEUM - 0701
Independence National Historical Park
Scale 0 10 20 30 40 50 feet

N

1986



MUSEUM LEVEL PLAN
UNDERGROUND MUSEUM - 0701
Independence National Historical Park
Scale 0 10 20 30 40 50 feet

N

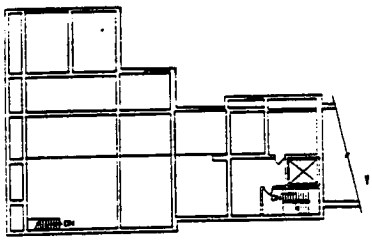
1986

3. Maintenance Facility (1403)

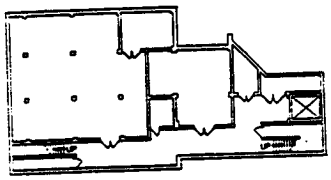
Physical Description: The building is two and a half stories with a basement; it was constructed under the supervision of DSC; the architects were John Lawson and George Hu of Mitchell/Giurgola in Philadelphia; it was opened for use in May, 1982; the principal construction material is concrete with a brick veneer; the principal roofing material is asphalt shingle; the square footage is 24,346.

Use: Maintenance facility with shops (carpentry, paint, electrical), offices, tool crib, and storage.

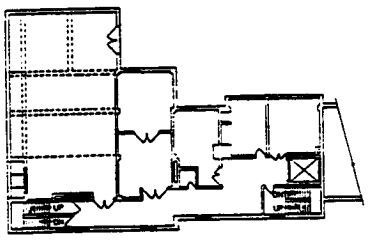
Recognition: The architects received two awards for this building; the Architectural Merit Award from the Philadelphia Chapter of the AIA in 1983 and the Merit Award from the Pennsylvania Society of Architects in 1983.



ATTIC PLAN
MAINTENANCE FACILITY - 1403
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 10 20 30 40 50 feet



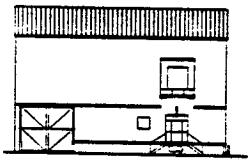
CELLAR PLAN
MAINTENANCE FACILITY - 1403
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 10 20 30 40 50 feet



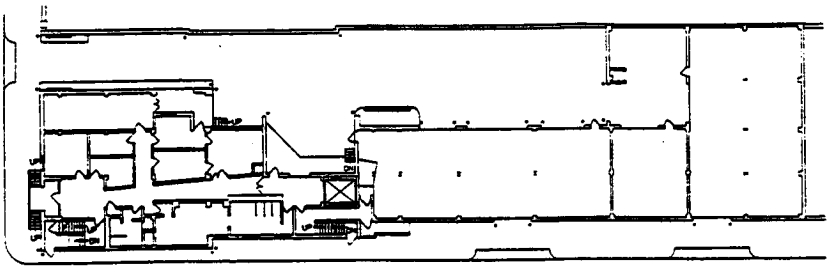
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
MAINTENANCE FACILITY - 1403
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 10 20 30 40 50 feet



NORTH ELEVATION
MAINTENANCE FACILITY - 1403
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 10 20 30 40 50 feet



WEST ELEVATION
MAINTENANCE FACILITY - 1403
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 10 20 30 40 50 feet



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
MAINTENANCE FACILITY - 1403
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 10 20 30 40 50 feet

N

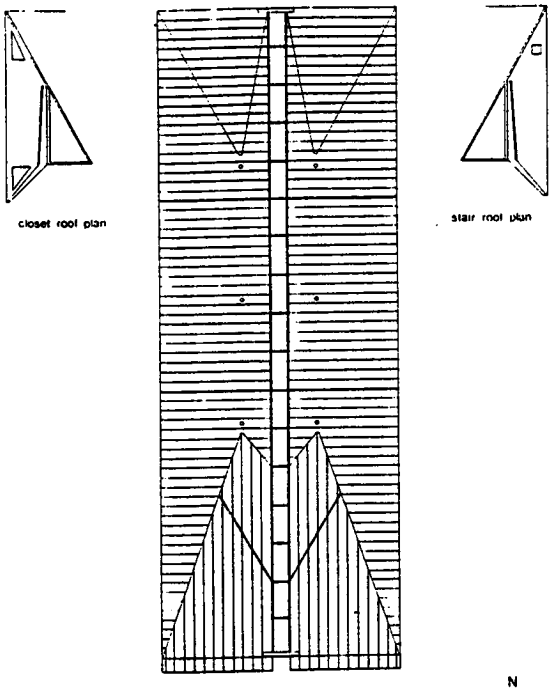
4. Liberty Bell Pavilion (1501)

Physical Description: The building is one story with a basement; it was constructed under the supervision of DSC; the architect was Romaldo Giurgola of Mitchell/Giurgola of Philadelphia; it was opened January, 1976; the principal construction material is marble and glass; the principal roofing material is lead coated copper; the square footage is 3,576.

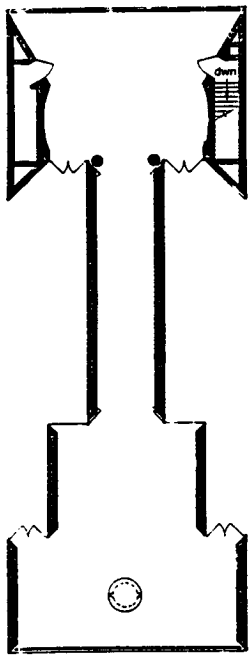
Use: Its sole purpose is to display the Liberty Bell.

Recognition: It has received none, see page 144.

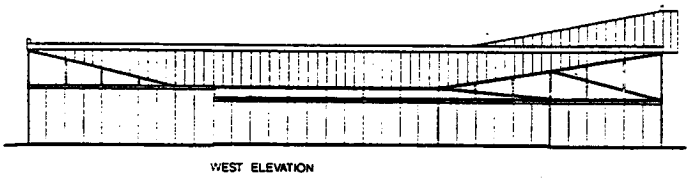
References: See pages 20, 24, 83, 88, 93-95, 144, 198-200, and 226-248 and see Greiff's *Independence: The Creation of a National Park*, pages 228-232.



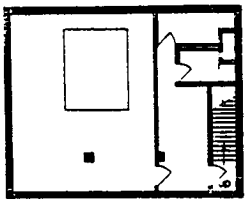
ROOF PLAN
LIBERTY BELL PAVILION – 1501
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 feet



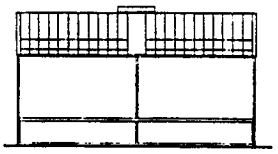
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
LIBERTY BELL PAVILION – 1501
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 feet



WEST ELEVATION
LIBERTY BELL PAVILION – 1501
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 feet



CELLAR PLAN
LIBERTY BELL PAVILION – 1501
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 feet

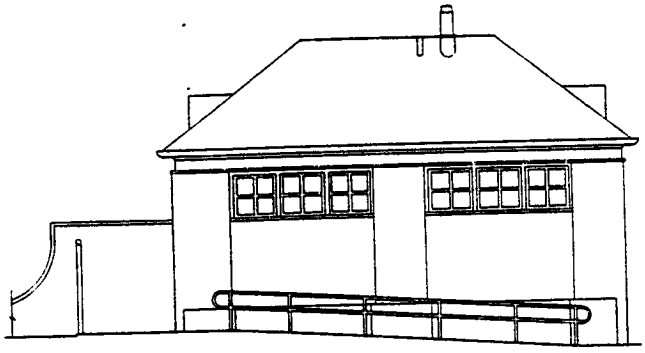


SOUTH ELEVATION
LIBERTY BELL PAVILION – 1501
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 feet

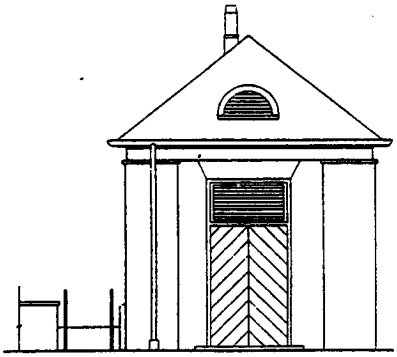
5. West Restroom (1502)

Physical Description: The building is one story with a basement; it was restored under the supervision of the park; the architect was H2L2; the expansion (double size) was completed in 1986; the principle construction material is brick; the principal roofing material is asphalt shingle; the square footage is 904.

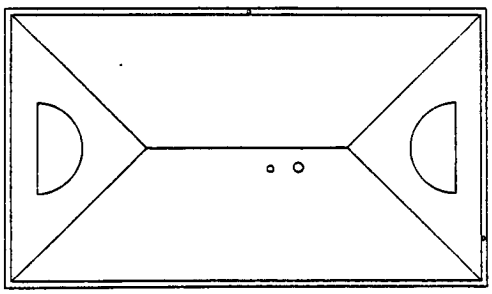
Use: Its sole purpose is to serve as a public restroom for women in the Liberty Bell Pavilion area.



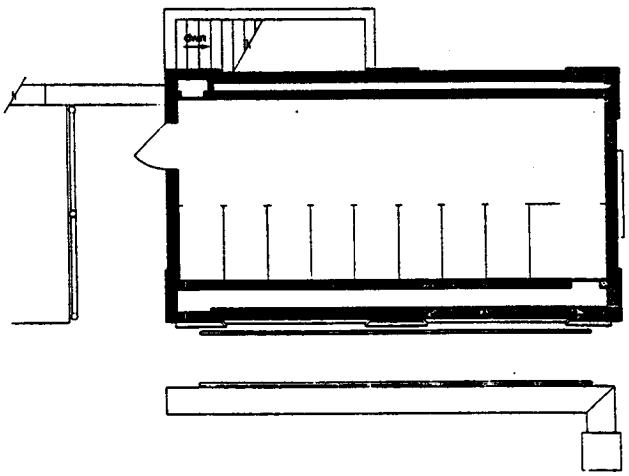
SOUTH ELEVATION
WEST RESTROOM - 1502
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 feet



EAST ELEVATION
WEST RESTROOM - 1502
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 feet



ROOF PLAN
WEST RESTROOM - 1502
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 feet



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
WEST RESTROOM - 1502
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 0 5 10 15 20 feet

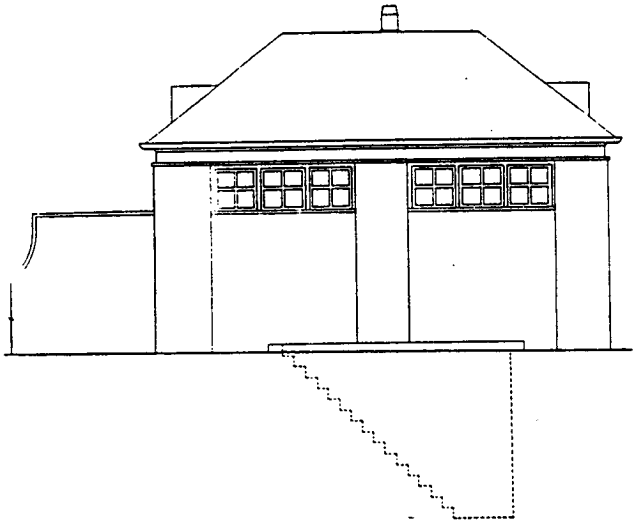
N

1986

6. East Restroom (1503)

Physical Description: The same as #5 above, that is the West Restroom (1502).

Use: Its sole purpose is to serve as a public restroom for men in the Liberty Bell Pavilion area.

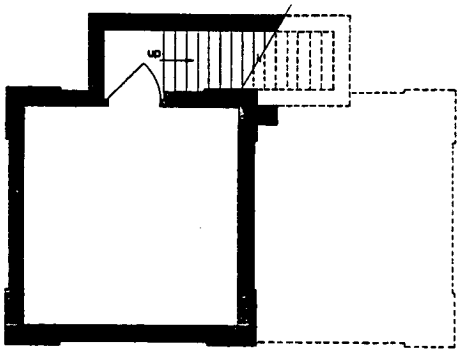


NORTH ELEVATION
EAST RESTROOM - 1503
Independence National Historical Park

Scale 0 5 10 15 20 feet

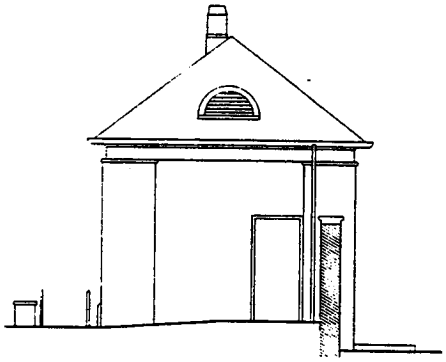
N

1986



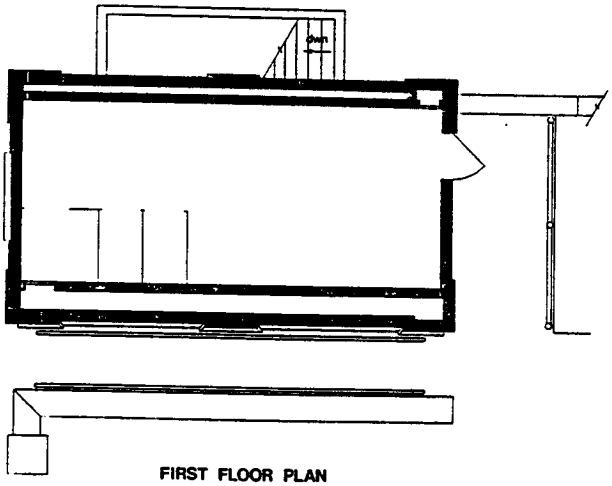
CELLAR PLAN
EAST RESTROOM - 1503
Independence National Historical Park

Scale 0 5 10 15 20 feet



EAST ELEVATION
EAST RESTROOM - 1503
Independence National Historical Park

Scale 0 5 10 15 20 feet



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
EAST RESTROOM - 1503
Independence National Historical Park

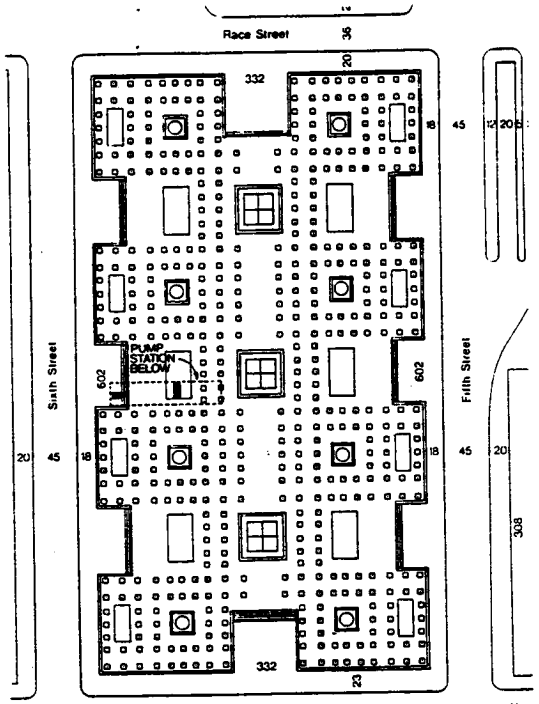
Scale 0 5 10 15 20 feet

7. **Pump Station (1621)**

Physical Description: It is a part of the Second Block construction in which it is a room in the southeast portion. It was built in the 1950-60s as part of the State Mall construction based upon plans developed by H2L2.

Use: It is the area in which the utilities for the JLQ fountain are located.

References: See pages 24 and 144-146.



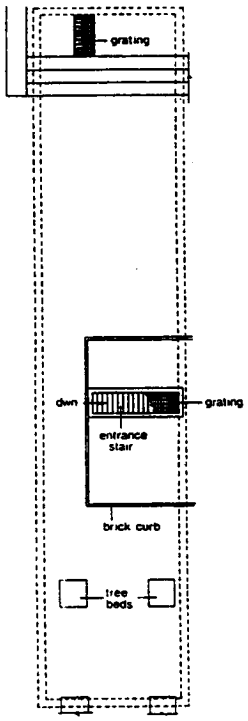
LOCATION PLAN
PUMP STATION – 1721
Independence National Historical Park

Scale: 0 20 40 60 80 100 ft.

8. Pump Station (1721)

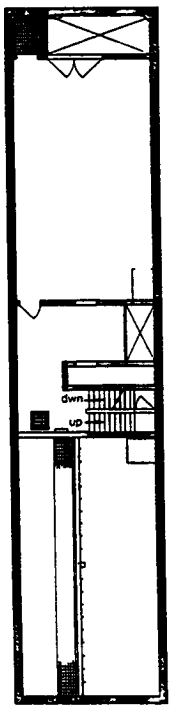
Physical Description: It is a structure built below ground in two levels; it was constructed as part of the State park design in the 1950-60s; the square footage is 2,288.

References: see pages 24 and 147-148.



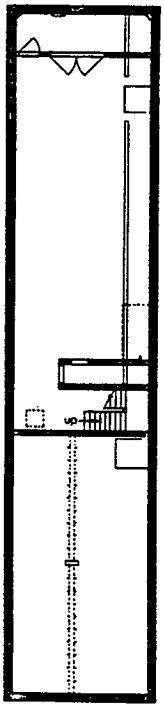
PLAN ABOVE GRADE
PUMP STATION – 1721
Independence National Historical Park

Scale: 0 10 20 30 40 50 feet



UPPER LEVEL PLAN
PUMP STATION – 1721
Independence National Historical Park

Scale: 0 10 20 30 40 50 feet



LOWER LEVEL PLAN
PUMP STATION – 1721
Independence National Historical Park

Scale: 0 10 20 30 40 50 feet

The above references list those non-historic buildings for which the park has full maintenance responsibility. The following non-historic building is located in the park but is in private ownership and for which the park has no maintenance responsibility: APS - Library Hall (0202). The park owns the following 2 non-historic buildings but has assigned primary maintenance for them to others by agreement or lease: the Tea Garden Kiosk (0203) to the Friends of Independence National Historical Park - Concession Permit and the Sansom Street Parking Garage (1902) to the Philadelphia Parking Authority who have a lease hold interest in the structure until March 1, 2009 more or less when a thirty year lease will expire (see pages 21, 25, 31, and 148-151).

The following historic and non-historic buildings are represented in the statistics given below: 0101, 0102, 0103, 0104, 0105, 0201, 0301, 0302, 0303, 0305, 0306, 0307, 0308, 0309,0601, 0602, 0603, 0604, 0701, 0702, 0703, 0704, 0705, 0706, 0801, 1001, 1002, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1321, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1601, 1621, and 1721.

Within these buildings are collectively:

*4,695 walls (4,014 is historic buildings) measuring 781,938 GSF (639,942 historic),

*1,191 floors (988 in historic buildings) measuring 400,776 GSF (258,268 historic),

*1,191 ceilings (988 in historic buildings) measuring 400,776 GSF (258,268 historic),

*1,244 doors (1,046 in historic buildings),

*2,603 windows (2,200 in historic buildings),

*238 stairways (214 in historic buildings), with 3,791 steps (3,480 in historic buildings),

*225 handrails (201) in historic buildings),

*4,113 balusters/spindles (3,992 in historic buildings),

*363 roofs (297 on historic buildings) measuring 152,504 GSF (102,248 GSF in historic buildings),

- *132 cedar shingle roofs (historic) measuring 28,163 GSF,
- *61 cedar shake roofs (historic) measuring 19,725 GSF,
- *61 copper roofs (43 on historic buildings) measuring 45,502 GSF (40,649 GSF on historic buildings),
- *53 tin roofs (historic) measuring 9,351,GSF
- *17 slag roofs (2 on historic buildings) measuring 18,373 GSF (1,689 GSF on historic buildings),
- *19 other roofs (asphalt, clay tile, glass/plexiglass skylights, steel, and corrugated metal) (6 on historic buildings) measuring 16,101 GSF (2,376 on historic buildings),
- *20 asphalt shingle roofs measuring 14,993 GSF,

*149 gutters (128 on historic buildings) measuring 4,529 lin. ft (3,754 lin. ft. on historic buildings),

*124 downspouts (120 on historic buildings) measuring 4,485 lin. ft. (4,435 lin. ft. on historic buildings),

*511,800 sq. ft. of exterior paintable surfaces (508,807 sq. ft. on historic buildings),

*214,447 sq. ft. of exterior paintable trim (213,699 sq. ft. on historic buildings),

*103,091 sq. ft. of interior paintable trim (95,991 sq. ft. on historic buildings),

*92 fireplaces (in only historic buildings),

*100 chimneys measuring 13,523 GSF (in only historic buildings),

*73 restrooms (54 in historic buildings) made up of 32 for men (24 in historic buildings), 31 for women (23 in historic buildings) and 10 unisex (7 in historic buildings). These restrooms have:

- *207 sinks
- * 57 utility sinks
- *154 toilets (62 men, 70 women, and 22 unisex)
- * 7 handicapped toilets
- * 69 urinals (men only)
- * 21 water coolers
- * 21 showers (4 men, 4 women, 13 unisex)
- *109 toilet stalls (50 men, 53 women, 6 unisex)

*electrical components include:

- * 27 main transformer substations 50 KVA-1500 KVA (17 in historic buildings),
- * 2 main transformer substations 198 KW to 600 KW, (one in a historic building),
- *287 electric motors from 1/6 HP - 50 HP (200 in historic buildings),
- * 2 electric motors from 50 HP - 150 HP
- *132 direct current emergency lighting devices (116 in historic buildings),

*HVAC and mechanical systems include:

*heating oil systems:

- * 2 hot water boilers
- * 7 oil fired hot air furnaces
- * 2 domestic hot water heaters
- * 10 heating oil tanks

*natural gas systems:

  * 4 gas fired hot water boilers (1 in a historic building),
  * 30 domestic electric hot water heaters (17 in historic buildings),
  * 1 gas fired hot air furnace
  * 3 electric hot water boilers

* 7 elevators (5 in historic buildings),

* 29 interior drinking fountains (18 in historic buildings),

* 2 exterior drinking fountains,

* 19 expansion water tanks (17 in historic buildings), and

*117 HVAC pumps (92 in historic buildings).

Buildings Condition. The park has not been able to maintain, repair, and rehabilitate park buildings at the level needed. Inspections and preventive maintenance are not carried out or not carried out completely and in a timely manner. The result is reactive responses to breakdowns, failures, and emergencies. Cyclical maintenance and fixed equipment replacement is not carried out or is not carried out in a timely manner. The park has not sustained appropriate painting cycles and roof replacement cycles in a timely manner. The result is peeling paint and roofs that leak with damage and the loss of building fabric. Building envelopes are receiving inadequate attention to repointing. Air conditioning, heating, (HVAC), electrical, plumbing and related systems and controls are reaching, have reached, or are beyond their useful lives. Downtime is becoming a growing problem; system failures are creating emergencies which are becoming more and more difficult to manage. Building environments needed for the preservation of historic objects are more and more unreliable because of equipment failure, poor temperature controls, and the lack of auxiliary power. In some buildings, the electrical service is inadequate for the demand. The presence of hazardous materials such as asbestos, PCB transformers and conductors, and lead in paint complicates the maintenance, rehabilitation, and repair task because in every instance the hazardous material must be dealt with before work can take place.

Except as otherwise noted in this section, condition assessments are based on the NPS Maintenance Management System (MMS) ratings and definitions where:

> A rating of "1" indicates that the feature is in "satisfactory" condition and meets the desired condition guideline. The rating "1" also indicates that (a) routine maintenance should be sufficient to maintain the current condition; (b) cyclic maintenance is not required; and (c) a repair and rehabilitation project is not required to correct feature deficiencies.
>
> A rating of "2" indicates that the feature is in "fair" condition and, although the condition generally meets the condition guideline and provides an adequate level of service to park visitors, the feature needs more than routine maintenance attention. The rating of "2" also indicates that cyclic maintenance or repair/rehabilitation work may be necessary within the next three to five years.
>
> A rating of "3" indicates that the feature is in "poor" condition, does not meet the condition guideline and is in need of immediate maintenance attention. The rating of "3" also indicates that (a) routine maintenance is needed, perhaps at a higher level of effort, to meet significant safety and legal requirements; (b) cyclic maintenance should be scheduled for the current year; and/or (c) a repair and rehabilitation project should be scheduled, consistent with park priorities and long-term management objectives.

Park buildings collectively have utility systems which are reaching the end of their useful life, have reached the end of their useful life, are beyond the end of their useful life.

In recent years, we thought the first utility crisis we would face would be the complete failure of a major air conditioning system. The following history of the spring and summer of 1991 illustrates the reason for the concern:

* In May, 1991 it took three days to activate the air conditioning system in the Liberty Bell Pavilion because of a system failure. It took two weeks to activate the air conditioning system at park Headquarters, a month at the park Visitor Center, and more than a month at the Marine Corps Museum in New Hall.

* In July, 1991 the air conditioning system of the Second Bank of the United states developed a leak of a refrigerant. The Second Bank is used as a portrait gallery of more than 250 paintings of the country's founders done from life. The value of the historic objects on display in the Second Bank is incalculable. The environment of the exhibit area must be maintained at museum quality for temperature and relative humidity. The leak could not be diagnosed and corrected without shutting down the air conditioning system. This was at the height of the visitor season during a record heat wave. The only way to protect the historic objects for a short period of time, several days, was to close the building to public and employee use to retain a stable environment. The building was closed, the problem found and corrected in a day and a half and the building was reopened. If this problem had been somewhat different, it could have closed the building for two weeks, or two months. If that had been the result, all the historic objects in the building would have had to be moved out for their protection. This could have been the long expected first utility crisis in an air conditioning system. It didn't happen.

* One month later, at the end of August, 1991 the fire sprinkler system failed in the Independence Square buildings. Now we had our first utility system crisis. First a one inch line failed, then a three inch failed, then a second three inch failed, one of two fire pumps failed, three control valves failed. After some eight weeks of work, the system was brought back on line. The Area Congressman secured $1.0 million in emergency funds in October, 1991 to replace the fire sprinkler system.

During the 1980's, we sought to secure funding for each individual utility project. No progress was made with this approach. Toward the end of the 1980's, we contracted with an A/E to do a Utility Master Plan so that we could coordinate all the small projects into a comprehensive whole. In 1991, we decided that the only way we could ever fund the utility needs in a timely manner was to seek a single line item Construction package phased over some years. A 10-238 was submitted in August, 1991 phased over eight years.

Over the years, it has been difficult to get support for utility system replacement - if its working it must be OK. How well it is working or should work has not adequately been addressed. Poor air quality, too much heat in the summer, too cool in the winter, a lack of temperature control, a lack of humidity control, asbestos on plumbing blocking or delaying work, asbestos in ceilings and floors blocking or delaying work, inadequate electrical service to support building uses, and so forth are typical of the problems faced. Temperature and humidity controls are critical to areas requiring a museum quality temperature and humidity environment for the preservation of historic objects.

The current status of the Utility Improvement Project and the fire sprinkler system of the Independence Hall group of buildings (as of this writing, 01/93) is that the fire sprinkler system has been repaired and tested. The Utility Improvement Project is underway. Congress provided $1.0 million in emergency funds in FY 1992 and $2.0 million in FY 1993. This money is being used for planning and hazardous materials abatement. The National Park Service FY 1994 construction budget (beginning October 1, 1993) is expected to have in it $6.0 million with $8.0 million to follow in FY 1995. While we are in a ten year race to take action before a catastrophic system failure occurs, all work on the utility systems are complicated by the presence of hazardous materials as follows:

LEAD IN WATER. The park is a purchaser of water from the City of Philadelphia. It relies on other agencies with primary regulatory responsibility to insure the quality of the water received. While the regulations apply only to public water supply systems, a major source of lead in drinking water is the piping used to connect the water main to a building, and drinking fountains. The park has conducted tests at 65 different locations in 28 buildings. The criteria for selecting test locations was to pick locations where staff would get water for drinking or cooking and all water fountains. Most locations were below the existing standards. However, four water fountains were removed from service due to high lead levels.

LEAD IN PAINT. Representative samples of walls, baseboards, window sills, and window sashes have been taken in all housing units. The results indicate that all quarters have some lead based paint, primarily the paint on the wood work. Testing in other buildings, both historic and non-historic, is being done on an as needed basis prior to any painting. Initial testing indicates that all park buildings have some lead based paint present.

RADON. In 1986 the NPS initiated a program to measure NPS housing units for radon concentrations. This was in response to the Public Health Service (PHS), the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) voicing their concerns about the increased health risk of developing lung cancer by persons exposed to above average concentrations of radon in their homes.

EPA has established 4 picocurie (pCi/l) as the maximum acceptable concentration limit. Seven housing units with basements were tested and all were found to have radon levels well below the standard of 4 pCi/l.

ASBESTOS. The majority of the buildings throughout the park were restored, renovated and/or reconstructed prior to the revelation that asbestos was a carcinogen. Construction materials containing asbestos were used throughout the park in various types and forms.

All buildings were surveyed for the presence of asbestos containing materials (ACM). Of the 34 buildings in which representative samples were taken 16 tested positive for some type of asbestos. The ACM in most cases is being maintained in place as it was in good condition and therefore not posing a health threat to employees or visitors. Some ACM has been removed to enable routine maintenance to be performed on air handling units, piping, and the like. ACM will be a major activity of the Utility Improvement Project in the first few years of this effort.

POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL (PCB) IN TRANSFORMERS. Seven transformers in the park contain PCB. Six of these transformers were replaced (12/92). The remaining PCB transformer (1600 area) will be replaced in the spring of 1993. There are also capacitors and switch gears located throughout the park which are PCB containing. These have also been slated for replacement.

POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL (PCB) IN LIGHT BALLASTS. Fluorescent light ballasts can contain PCB oil. While the park has a small number of fluorescent light fixtures those that are in the park are slated for replacement. It is more cost effective to replace the light fixtures than to test as the testing is destructive and the fixture has to be replaced anyway.

ALARM SYSTEM INVENTORY

FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS. (Includes equipment located at EDAL and THKO. There is no equipment located at GLDE).

Inventory

*24 fire alarm control panels controlling fire detection and alarm systems in 46 park buildings. Collectively these panels control:

- *1,023 smoke detectors
- * 404 heat detectors
- * 202 pull stations
- * 178 bells/horns
- * 49 duct detectors

Condition

The condition of the fire alarm systems in the different buildings throughout the park range from satisfactory to poor (see page 286). Condition assessments are subjective based on a number of factors such as coverage, code compliance, mix of detectors, parts availability, reliability, ease of maintenance, etc.

Historic Buildings:

0101, 0102, 0104, 0105	-	2-Fair
0103	-	2-Fair
0201	-	1-Satisfactory
0301, 0302, 0303	-	3-Poor
0305, 0306, 0307, 0308, 0309	-	2-Fair
0602	-	2-Fair
0603, 0604 (no equipment in 0604)	-	3-Poor
0702, 0703, 0704, 0705, 0706	-	3-Poor
0801	-	3-Poor
0901	-	3-Poor
1001, 1002, 1002(Q)	-	2-Fair
1301(Q), 1302(Q), 1303(Q), 1304(Q), 1305(Q), 1306(Q)	-	3-Poor (no equipment)
1401(Q), 1402(Q)	-	3-Poor (no equipment)
1601	-	3-Poor
1801, 1802(Q)	-	2-Fair
1901	-	1-Satisfactory

Non-Historic Buildings:

0601	-	3-Poor
0701	-	3-Poor
1321	-	3-Poor (no equipment)
1403	-	3-Poor
1501	-	2-Fair
1502, 1503	-	3-Poor (no equipment)
1621	-	3-Poor (no equipment)
1721	-	3-Poor (no equipment)
1902	-	NA (no equipment)

INTRUSION ALARM SYSTEMS (Includes equipment located at EDAL and THKO. There is no equipment located at GLDE).

Inventory

*401 Magnetic Contacts
*372 Infrared Detectors
* 86 Miscellaneous Security Devices
* 24 Ultrasonic Detectors

Condition

The condition of the intrusion alarm systems in the different buildings throughout the park range from satisfactory for those systems installed in the mid 1980's to poor for older systems. Condition assessments are subjective based on a number of factors such as coverage, contents of the building, mix of detectors, parts availability, reliability, ease of maintenance, etc.

Historic Buildings:

0101, 0102, 0104, 0105	- 2-Fair
0103	- 2-Fair
0201	- 1-Satisfactory
0301	- 3-Poor
0302, 0303	- 3-Poor
0305, 0306, 0307, 0308, 0309	- 2-Fair
0602	- 2-Fair
0603, 0604	- 3-Poor
0702, 0703, 0704, 0705, 0706	- 3-Poor
0801	- 3-Poor
0901	- 3-Poor
1001, 1002, 1002(Q)	- 2-Fair
1301(Q), 1302(Q), 1303(Q), 1304(Q), 1305(Q), 1306(Q)	- 3-Poor (no equipment)
1321	- 3-Poor (no equipment)
1401(Q), 1402(Q)	- 3-Poor (no equipment)
1601	- 3-Poor
1801, 1802(Q)	- 2-Fair
1901	- NA

Non-Historic Buildings:

0601	- 3-Poor
0701	- 3-Poor
1403	- 3-Poor
1501	- 2-Fair
1502, 1503	- 3-Poor (no equipment)
1621	- 3-Poor (no equipment)
1721	- 3-Poor (no equipment)
1902	- NA (no equipment)

ALARM TRANSMISSION SYSTEM (Includes equipment located at EDAL and THKO. There is no equipment located at GLDE).

The Alarm Transmission system is a radio based system which relays all the alarms both fire and intrusion from the different buildings back to the central alarm control computer in the Dispatch Center.

Inventory

* 25	Intrac Remote Base Stations
* 2	Intrac Base Stations
* 2	Intrac Repeaters
* 27	Collection Panels
* 26	Battery Packs
* 27	Digital Displays
*107	Input Cards
* 39	Output Cards
* 29	Status and Control Cards
* 28	Power Supplies
* 87	8 Point Expander Cards
* 18	24 Point Expander Cards
* 6	48 Point Expander Cards
* 14	14 Relay Racks
* 2	Alarm Control Computers

Condition

The system for most part is in fair (2) condition with the exception of the alarm control computers. Parts availability is fast becoming a serious issue since most of the equipment is no longer being manufactured and we are experiencing compatibility problems trying to integrate newer equipment.

The alarm control computers are in poor (3) condition. This is due not so much to the condition of the equipment itself but rather to the size and speed of the computers. The primary computer is equivalent to an IBM-XT and the back up computer is equivalent to an IBM-PC. Based on the system size and activity, the system needs to be replaced with either a mini-computer or a computer in the 486 class to provide the necessary speed and processing power.

The computer software is also in poor (3) condition. There is no further room for system expansion with the present software and it does not allow for the prioritizing of alarms.

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SYSTEM (Includes equipment located at EDAL and THKO. There is no equipment located at GLDE).

Emergency telephones are located in all public contact buildings and sometimes at multiple locations within a building. These direct ring down lines serve a valuable function in that they allow for emergency communication from buildings for personnel without radios, (almost all of the Interpretive Staff while working in buildings).

Inventory

*47	Emergency telephones

Condition

The Emergency Telephone System is in poor (3) condition. The phone panel in the dispatch center is outdated and in poor (3) condition. Most of the phone sets are in fair (2) to satisfactory (1) condition but we continue to have many problems with the lines themselves which are provided by the phone company. Cost of the line rental for the system is rising. The system needs to be updated and new technology needs to be used that would allow for the use of regular lines, which are much cheaper, than the ring down lines.

FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEMS (Includes equipment located at EDAL and THKO. There is no equipment located at GLDE).

Inventory

* 4 Partial fire sprinkler systems provide partial protection for 8 park buildings. These buildings are 0101-Independence Hall, 0102-Congress Hall, 0103- Old City Hall, 0104-East Wing, 0105-West Wing, 0603-City Tavern, 0701-0706-Franklin Court, and 1403-Maintenance Facility.

* 2 Partial halon systems provide partial protection for 2 park buildings. These buildings are 0301-First Bank (third floor library) and 0307-Horticultural Society (the 0307 system was installed by the occupant who is responsible for it).

*378 Fire extinguishers are located throughout the park to provide for manual fire suppression.

Condition

Three of the four fire sprinkler systems are in poor (3) condition (0101, 0102, 0103, 0104, 0105, 0603, and 0701-0706) and provide extremely limited protection due to the partial nature of the systems. The fourth system is in fair (2) condition (1403) and provides adequate protection in those sections of the building in which it is installed.

One halon system was installed and is maintained by the building occupant, it is in fair condition and provides adequate protection of the library area in which it was installed.

The second halon system is installed in the park library on the third floor of the First Bank of the United States (0301). It provides adequate protection of the library area. Overall the system is in fair condition except for the control panel which is in poor condition and needs to be replaced.

The fire extinguishers are in satisfactory (1) condition. They are covered by a annual inspection/maintenance contract. Fire extinguishers are located as required by code. There are an adequate number of fire extinguishers to accomplish this task.

RADIO SYSTEMS (Includes equipment located at EDAL and THKO. There is no equipment at GLDE).

Frequencies

Park Operations:

PK1	T(1)	164.1250 MHz	R(1)	164.7250 MHZ	PL3A
PK2	T(2)	164.7250 MHz	R(2)	164.7250 MHz	PL3A

Law Enforcement Operations:

LE1	T(1)	164.5750 MHz	R(1)	171.6500 MHz	PL3A
LE2	T(2)	171.6500 MHz	R(2)	171.6500 MHz	PL3A

Command:

CMD	T(1)	168.3500 MHz	R(1)	168.3500 MHz	PL7A

Inventory

*121	Portable Radios
* 14	Pagers
* 9	Desktop Stations
* 8	Mobile Radios
* 4	Base Stations
* 4	Repeaters

Condition

The park radio system is in fair (2) to satisfactory (1) condition with the vast majority of the equipment being less than ten years old.

The major issue concerning the radio system facing the park at this time is the upcoming mandatory conversion of all radio equipment to narrow banding. This conversion will mean that the entire park Radio System will have to be replaced by the year 2005. At the present time the information we have available to us indicates that if we fail to meet the new narrow band requirements by the deadline, we stand the possibility of losing our operating licenses.

With the upcoming conversation to narrow band, the park's radio system will have to be completely replaced at one time. In terms of our older equipment, it will probably mean using it longer then we would normally want to and this will result in additional down time and maintenance costs. For our newer equipment, this will mean replacing it sooner then we normally would.

The main disadvantage of a complete system replacement is that it will mean that in the future all the equipment will wear out and be due for replacement at roughly the same time. The cost of a system replacement will be beyond the means of the park's base operating budget.

If it becomes possible for the park to phase in the conversion over three to five years, it would make future replacements more manageable and the cost would also be spread over a three to five year period.

DISPATCH CENTER (In addition also serves EDAL and THKO and personnel on temporary duty at GLDE).

The park operates a twenty-four hour per day, 365 day per year dispatch center. This center is currently located on the second floor of the Visitor Center (0601).

DISPATCH CENTER CONDITION

The condition of the dispatch center is poor (3) and not adequate to the needs of the operation. The operation has outgrown the space assigned to it leaving no further room for expansion and creating a crowded, poorly laid out working environment. Temperature control in the area has been a continuing problem especially during the spring and fall when temperature extremes ranging from the 50s to the high 90s have occurred. This not only creates extremely poor working conditions but is probably shortening the life of much of the equipment.

The Dispatch Console is outdated and needs to be replaced so that it will be compatible with newer and more modern equipment. The console is, also, overloaded with no further room for expansion.

EXHIBITS

Inventory and Condition.

Location	Name	Sq. Ft.	Year Installed	Condition
0103	Old City Hall	567	1975,86	1
0104	**East Wing**	812	1975	**4**
0201	Second Bank	8,750	1988	1
0302	**Army/Navy Museum**	3,150	1968	**4**
0303	Marine Corps Museum	1,548	1980	1
0601	**Visitor Center**	10,800	1975,87	**4**
0701	**Franklin Court Museum**	11,250	1975	**4**
0703	316 Market Street (Mus)	731	1976	4
0704	318 Market Street	2,721	1976	2
0705	320 Market Street	900	1976	2
0801	**Declaration (Graff) House**	3,075	1975	**4**

Condition Code Key

1. Good as is
2. Fair minor work needed
3. Poor needs design and/or replacement
4. Outdated new planning and design
5. Obsolete remove without replacing
6. Condition not reported

In July 1989, the National Park Service, through the Harpers Ferry Center, produced a Servicewide needs assessment for interpretative media entitled The Interpretive Challenge: Inventory of Interpretive Media and Assessment of Maintenance Needs. Among the findings of this assessment were:

* the total servicewide backlog of interpretive media rehabilitation is estimated at $186 million, of which $116.2 million is for 659 Exhibit Areas,

* 47% of all exhibits within visitor-contact facilities are 13 or more years old,

* the media rehabilitation program would need to be tripled to reduce the backlog in a 15 year period, the servicewide Major Rehabilitation Program is funded at about $4.0 million annually, the INDE backlog is estimated at $4.6 million in FY 1989 dollars,

* on an annualized basis, the investment represents an expenditure of less than a nickel per visitor (based on a 1987 attendance of 287.2 million).

* the exhibits backlog in the Mid-Atlantic Region is $17.06 million with 63 exhibit units, and

* Servicewide, 165 units - 25% - predate 1967; 144 units - 22% - date from 1967-1976; and 348 units - 53% - postdate 1977. By comparison, the INDE units are: 7 units 70% - date from 1967-1976; and 3 units - 30% - postdate 1977.

The INDE exhibits of particular concern are referenced in bold in the chart above.

AUDIOVISUAL DEVICES

Inventory and Condition

* 9 motion picture projectors used in 5 theaters with 1,050 seats, in 4 sites, (the 35 mm projectors in the Visitor Center are code 1 and in Franklin Court code 2; the 16 mm projectors elsewhere are supplied by HFC depot as needed),

* 7 slide projectors used in 3 theaters with 1,000 seats, in 2 sites, and in Franklin Court Quote Machines, (supplied by HFC depot as needed),

* 135 audio tape players for 6 sites, (supplied by HFC depot as needed),

* 52 telephones (Interpretive - Franklin Court), (condition code 3),

* 5 public address systems (fixed) at 4 sites, (Second Bank condition 3, Visitor Center condition 4, Liberty Bell Pavilion condition 3, and headquarters condition 1) and,

* 2 countdown clocks (Visitor Center condition 3 and Franklin Court Museum condition 2).

Condition Code Key

1. Good as is
2. Fair minor work needed
3. Poor needs design and/or replacement
4. Outdated new planning and design
5. Obsolete remove without replacing
6. Condition not reported

IMPROVED GROUNDS AND WALKS

Improved Grounds and Walks Inventory. There are 44.85 acres of land in INDE. On these grounds are the following aggregated, managed improvements:

*557,300 sq. ft of brick walks

*281,342 sq. ft. of flagstone walks

*107,619 sq. ft. of cobblestone walks

*194,751 sq. ft. of concrete, stone, or asphalt walks

*1,002 exterior lights

*383 bollards

*15 flagpoles

*benches:

496 wooden
164 other

* walls and fences:

18,195 sq. ft. metal
9,591 sq. ft. stone
13,684 sq. ft. wood
91,240 sq. ft. brick
669 sq ft. concrete
133,379 total sq. ft.

*240 litter containers (fixed)

*10.34 acres of formal grass lawns

*1,659 trees

*4,673 shrubs

*4,123 sq. yds. of flower beds

*9,036 sq. yds. of ground cover beds

*8 irrigation systems covering 14.93 acres of grounds

*340 grounds drainage structures

Improved Grounds and Walks Condition. The park's walking surfaces have some deficiencies. These deficiencies include walking surfaces which are uneven. The park immediately addresses safety hazards but is not always able to present an aesthetically pleasing environment. The maintenance of walkways is complicated by the variety of construction material used as well as multiple sizes and colors of such material as brick. There is a need to reduce the variety for maintenance efficiency.

SIGNS

Inventory and Condition

With Harpers Ferry Center, the park developed a Sign and Wayside Exhibit Plan which was approved in 1986. The Signs and Wayside exhibits were installed in 1987. Replacement (identical) panels were installed in September, 1991. The condition of these signs and wayside exhibits is generally good. They must be replaced every three years to maintain their freshness but they have been vandal resistant. The signs and wayside exhibits are further summarized below and itemized in the SFI:

TYPE	TOTAL
Interpretive Wayside Exhibits	23
Bronze Plaques (NPS)	15
Bronze Plaques (Cooperators)	6
Informational & Interpretive Signs	72
Exterior Enameled Signs	102
Engraved Slate	118
Engraved Marble Blocks	121
Engraved Granite	16
Metal & Wooden	3
Glass	4
Hanging	1
TOTAL	481

RELATED CONSEQUENTIAL SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

*1,192 filters (air conditioning) are used in a typical year at an annual cost of $13,306.95 in FY 90 dollars.

*4,433 light bulbs are used in a typical year at an annual cost of $13,787.25 in FY 90 dollars.

*11,585 rolls of toilet paper are used in a typical year at an annual cost of $12,162.05 in FY 90 dollars. (Note: rolls are not standard domestic sizes)

*2,040 packs of paper hand towels are used in a typical year at an annual cost of $4,886.31 in FY 90 dollars.

Utilities Purchased. In a typical year (FY 1991), INDE purchases the following utility services:

Type	Amount	Cost
Electricity	7,181,700 KWH	667,300
Water	24,500 CCF	105,200
Heating Oil	6,400 Gal	7,000
Natural Gas	38,200 CCF	201,000
Steam	9,000 MLBS	130,100
Telephone	164 Devices	93,800
Total		$1,023,400

Telephone:

Purchased from vendor, GSA, Philadelphia, PA. The period used for the typical year is 1991.

Division Sets	Voice Lines	Data Cost	Total
Supt's Office	24	4	$ 7,245 **
Administration	16	9	9,024
Historic Arch.	2	0	2,297
Museum Op.	13	0	6,246
History	3	1	2,297
Interp. & VS	42	1	16,318
Maintenance	20	6	10,742
Protection	16	7	39,599
Total	136	28	$93,768

*There is no breakdown for regular and long distance costs.

**Includes elevators, ENP&MA and Friends of INDE

Equipment Rented. In a typical year (FY 1991), INDE rents the following equipment:

Type	Cost
Vehicles (9)	$24,100
Copy Machines (8)	$28,000
Total	$52,100

Motorized Equipment. INDE has three GSA-leased automobiles using 15,049 miles per average year and five trucks using 29,904 miles per average year. One truck is owned by the park.

GSA Leased Vehicles

Year	Make/Model	Mileage/Year*
1991	Ford Crown Victoria	3,618
1990	Dodge Ram 250	4,934
1989	Chevrolet Celebrity	9,034
1988	GMC Stakebody	7,566
1988	Plymouth Reliant	2,397
1987	Chevrolet S/10 (White)	4,509
1987	Chevrolet S/10 (Blue)	10,075
1987	Chevrolet 4x4	2,820
1985	Dodge Pick-Up	2,256
1985	Dodge Van	1,239
		48,448

* Mileage based on F.Y. 1991 figures.

EQUIPMENT OWNED

Inventory.

Park-Owned Vehicles

1985	GMC Trash Truck	4,651

Other park-Owned Motorized Equipment

Year Purchased	Item	Quantity
1990	Cushman 4-wheel turf truckster	4
1989	Groundsmaster	1
1989	Bobcat loader	1
1988	Personnel lift	1
1987	Cushman 4-wheel turf truckster	2
1987	Mobile welding shop	1
1987	Tractor with snow blade	1
1987	Taylor Dunn burden carrier	4
1987	John Derre loader	1
1986	Forklift	1
1984	Forklift	1
1984	Snorkel lift	1
1981	Cushman 4-wheel turf truckster	1
	power movers (riding)	5
	hand movers	16

Condition

The equipment is generally in satisfactory condition.

Maintenance Management. The federal government owns many buildings throughout the country. While the Department of Defense, General Services Administration, and the United States Postal Service are all larger real property owners than is the National Park Service; nevertheless, the National Park Service is a major federal owner of real property.

Most facility managers are responsible for non-historic buildings. When there is a plumbing leak, a plumber can tear into a wall, ceiling, or floor, find the leak, fix it, and restore the work site. When there is an electrical problem, an electrician can tear into a wall, ceiling, or floor, find the problem, fix it, and restore the work site. When a room needs to be repainted, the facility manager can determine an aesthetically pleasing color, secure the paint and have the room painted. The facility manager may or may not have to deal with hazardous materials in carrying out these tasks.

Unlike most facility managers, here the facility manager must comply with laws and regulations on historic preservation. In carrying out work such as plumbing and electrical repair, he must consult on and mitigate any potential damage to historic fabric (building material). Painting of historic surfaces must use original colors and leave brush strokes. Where wood trim is decorative, the detail of decorative feature cannot be obscured with paint layer build up.

Most facility managers probably deal with some degree of hazardous materials. In park buildings, everything is present: asbestos, lead in paint, lead in water, PCB transformers, aluminum electric wire, and so forth.

Most facility managers do not have to maintain building environments for historic objects. Here the facility manager must maintain building environments for a significant number of historic objects, many of which are of transcendent importance. Objects such as the Syng Inkstand, the Rising Sun Chair, the Rush Statue of George Washington, 250 eighteenth century paintings of the founders of the country, original broadsides of the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution of the United States, original chairs from the United States Senate Chamber in Congress Hall, original Penn Chairs, and so forth, all require a high performing constant and steady environment as relates to temperature and relative humidity.

Because of the requirements of historic preservation, efficiencies available to most facility managers are frequently not available here. For example, stock paint cannot be used but rather paint must be custom mixed to exact color specifications, brushes must be used rather than rollers or spraying in order to leave brush strokes, spot painting or touch-up painting is sometimes required to avoid paint layer build-up on decorative features.

Greater effort, more time, and planning is frequently required and more costly materials and techniques are almost always needed to deal with maintenance, repair, and rehabilitation of historic buildings, rooms, and fabric. For example, the process of repairing or replacing a historic door, window, staircase, floor, roof and so forth are substantially different than repairing or replacing their modern equivalents. The facility manager repairing or replacing a modern roof is concerned with aesthetics and performance and has flexibility on material type and life cyclical. Here the facility manager is concerned with aesthetics and performance but has very little flexibility with material type and life cycle. He must repair or replace a wood shake roof of 24" shingles shaped a specific way with a wood shake roof of 24" shingles shaped a specific way without regard to it having only a 22 year life cycle. Likewise, if architectural features made of Honduran Mahogany must be repaired, the more costly Honduran Mahogany must be used rather than Philippine Mahogany because experience has demonstrated that the cheaper material is an unsatisfactory match.

Most facility managers operate buildings with dramatically less public use than that present here. More than 3,000,000 visitors a year use the park's buildings and grounds. Further, the annual average visitation at selected sites are:

*	Independence Hall	- 778,000
*	Congress Hall	- 259,000
*	Second Bank	- 119,000
*	Visitor Center	- 777,000
*	Franklin Court Underground	- 295,000
*	320 Market St/Print Office	- 121,000
*	Liberty Bell Pavilion	- 1,453,000
*	Grounds of Independence Square	- 1,525,000
*	Grounds of First Block of Mall	- 2,495,000
*	Grounds of Second Block of Mall	- 369,000
*	Grounds of Visitor Center Block	- 1,050,000

On the three peak days in July, the Liberty Bell Pavilion (a single park building) will average 12,875, 12,000, and 11,000 users. By contrast, even on the three peak days in December, the Liberty Bell Pavilion will still average 7,600, 6,100 and 5,100 users.

Most facility managers do not operate buildings and grounds which in and of themselves generate a great deal of public interest; this facility manager does. If most facility managers do generate public interest because of the condition of their buildings and grounds, it is invariably a local interest. By contrast this facility manager operates buildings and grounds with a national constituency. If a homeless person throws a stone through the glass wall of the Liberty Bell Pavilion, a wireservice photograph of the scene will be transmitted around the world within hours. News media will film repairs in progress and interview those making the repairs. Likewise, the condition of the park's buildings and grounds, when unsatisfactory, are the subject of stories in the *New York Times, Wall Street Journal, Christian Science Monitor*, and so forth.

Protection of Facilities and Resources. The park seeks to protect park buildings and their contents by security means from unauthorized intrusion such as access control systems including key-cores, intrusion alarms, signs, CCTV, and staff patrols. The park seeks to protect park buildings, their contents, and park grounds against damage or loss during or after natural and man-made catastrophes, from vandalism, from theft, by means of staff patrol, (including the enforcement of Federal and State laws and regulations when necessary), alarm systems, CCTV, with assistance from other agencies when necessary.

The park seeks to protect park buildings and occupants from structural fires by

- ***pre-suppression** means, such as,
  - *fire alarms (including their design and maintenance),
  - *staff patrols,
  - *physical features such as escape signs, escape route plans, building alarm bells, fire doors, CCTV,
  - *inspections for hazards including combustibles and wiring,
  - *identification of carrying capacities,
  - *staff education and training (including drills)
- ***suppression** means, such as,
  - *through Philadelphia Fire Department response,
  - *through patrol response,
  - *fire extinguishers (including their strategic placement and regular maintenance),
  - *sprinkler systems (including their strategic placement and regular maintenance),
  - *the effective operation of automatic alarm bells, alarm alerts, fire doors, and
  - *the effective implementation of SOPs on structural fire including notifications, building evacuations, radio alerts, and so forth.

Protection of Facilities and Resources Situation. The park has a history of being able to satisfactorily protect building interiors. The number of items lost because of theft has been very low. The park has had more difficulty in protecting exteriors. Over the years, there have been instances of theft and vandalism. The most serious thefts have been copper downspouts and brass plaques and the most serious vandalism has been graffiti, damage to fences, and window glass breakage.

Staff Protection of People, Facilities, and Resources. In evaluating the protection of people, facilities, and resources, the constants are facilities and resources. They are always present and there is always a potential threat to them. There are some 50 park buildings and park land is located in some 20 city blocks of Philadelphia.

INDE has security management responsibility for the buildings in the following blocks which have public use (also, see pages 210 and 232-233) as follows:

Blocks	Buildings	Location	Average Annual Public Use
0100		**Independence Square**	**1,525,000**
	0101	Independence Hall	(778,000)
	0102	Congress Hall	(259,000)
	0103	Old City Hall	(92,000)
	0104	East Wing	(778,000)
	0105	West Wing	(300,000)
0200		**Second Bank Block**	**870,000**
	0201	Second Bank of the United States	(119,000)
	0203	Tea Garden	(10,000)
0300		**First Bank Block**	**875,000**
	0301	First Bank of the United States	(3,900)
	0302	Pemberton House	(85,000)
	0303	New Hall	(82,000)
	0304	Carpenters' Hall	(122,000)
	0305	Todd House	(14,500)
	0306	339-341 Walnut Street	(3,100)
	0307	315-325 Walnut Street	(5,200)
	0308	313 Walnut Street	(15,600)
	0309	Bishop White House	(12,600)
0400		**St. Joseph's Block**	
0500		**St. George's Block**	
0600		**Visitor Center Block**	**1,050,000**
	0601	Visitor Center	(777,000)
	0602	Merchants Exchange	(28,600)
	0603	City Tavern	(146,000)
	0604	City Tavern Necessary	
0700		**Franklin Court Block**	**542,000**
	0701	Underground Museum	(295,500)
	0702	314 Market Street	
	0703	316 Market Street	(338,000)
	0704	318 Market Street	(98,000)
	0705	320 Market Street	(121,000)
	0706	322 Market Street	
0800		**Graff House Block**	**55,000**
	0801	Graff House	(36,000)

0900		**THKO Block**	**7,500**
		Kosciuszko House	(6,800)
1000		**Germantown Area**	**3,600**
	1001	Deshler-Morris House	(1,300)
	1002	Bringhurst House	(2,600)
1100		**GLDE Block**	**7,300**
1200		**Christ Church Block**	**123,000**
	1201	Christ Church	(115,200)
1300		**Rose Garden Block**	**46,300**
1400		**Magnolia Garden Block**	**14,900**
1500		**Liberty Bell Block**	**2,495,100**
	1501	Liberty Bell Pavilion	(1,453,000)
	1502	West Service Building	(175,000)
	1503	East Service Building	(175,000)
1600		**Second Block of the Mall**	**368,000**
	1601	Free Quaker Meeting House	(3,400)
1700		**Third Block of the Mall**	36,500
1800		**EDAL Block**	**15,000**
	1801	Poe House	(12,800)
	1802	Quarters	(700)
1900		**Bond House Block**	**332,200**
	1901	Bond House	(2,800)

The park historic buildings and the historic objects they contain are among the most valuable in the United States. We protect these resources with automated fire alarm systems, automated intrusion alarm systems, emergency telephones, and portable radios. These are all tied to a central alarm control center where dispatchers receive alarms or notification of potential fires, intrusions, or other emergencies. They dispatch a patrol ranger to the scene and in the case of a fire alarm, the dispatcher also calls the Philadelphia Fire Department using a direct line to the City Fire Dispatcher.

The issue is will the ranger response be timely? If there is a building intrusion, will the ranger arrive quickly enough to forestall a burglary, an act of vandalism, or an act of terrorism? If there is a building fire will the ranger arrive quickly enough to take action before damage or loss is incurred or to give the fire department access? If there is a call for emergency aid for a sick or injured person, will the ranger arrive quickly enough to provide meaningful, timely assistance or call for PFD Rescue Service assistance in a timely manner? Will there be sufficient patrol rangers available to provide single or multiple backup if the first responding ranger feels the need for backup? Will the ranger staff on duty be of sufficient size to respond to multiple, simultaneous incidents?

Park interpreters staffing public use buildings are expected in addition to their interpretive duties, to provide a guard function for buildings and historic objects. They are expected to be observant of buildings and historic objects and to be observant of visitors, for people with problems and problem people. If they observe a problem, their responsibility is to call for ranger assistance and in some cases to then make a first response to an incident if appropriate. They may render first aid or vacate a building, but they cannot take a law enforcement action (16 USC 1a-6a; NPS-9 Law Enforcement Guideline, Section I, Chapter 3, pages 1-3, parts III. A, B, C, and D). Park buildings are staffed generally only nine hours of each twenty-four hour period most of the year so that park buildings are without occupants 62% of the time. This accentuates the need for reliable automated alarm, monitoring, and suppression systems.

All park buildings are not of equal merit; all park historic objects are not of equal merit; and the severity of park incidents are unknown until assessed by a patrol ranger. It is not feasible or practical to provide equal protection to all points in the park simultaneously. Management believes that a mobile patrol force on foot for the core park area (using a vehicle to reach the outlying areas) is the most effective means of providing protection. This mobile patrol needs to be augmented with closed circuit television (CCTV) located at strategic points in important, high risk buildings and on the grounds of blocks with substantial visitor use or key resources. Dispatchers, when alarms or calls come in, could then check by means of CCTV to gauge the potential seriousness of an incident and provide more reliable information to the responding ranger(s).

Nevertheless, some risk management must be applied and accepted. The park has, therefore, established a hierarchy of value to park resources.

Protection must be able to

* respond simultaneously with one ranger to each of three alarms or calls for assistance to 0101-Independence Hall, 1501-the Liberty Bell Pavilion, and any Category Two resource. Protection must have one ranger in reserve to backup these three rangers. Protection must be able to patrol the rest of the park to meet the category levels cited above, and it must be able to staff special events, public assembly activities separate and aside from the above requirements except where the location and function overlap without diversion from the resource protection responsibility.

* On each shift, patrol all blocks - except 0400, 0500, 1000, 1100, 1800, and 2000 - at least twice.

* Patrol through all buildings and as necessary prepare them for opening or secure them at closing at least twice on each shift except for 1001-1003, 1105, 1301-1306, 1401-1402, and 1801-1803. Special schedules for the excepted blocks and buildings will govern the patrols of these locations.

* In addition to the above described tasks, is also required to perform the following type tasks:

  * special event planning and protection services,

  * public assembly planning and protection services,

  * dignitary protection services,

  * resource management projects,

* other projects, including inspections, investigations, inventorying, system tests, monitoring and so forth,

* training taken and given, and

* special assignments, including wildland firefighting and law enforcement team.

The Protection Division is not currently staffed to meet these standards. A few shifts may have four patrol rangers assigned, some shifts are staffed with three patrol rangers and a number of shifts have only two patrol rangers available for an eight hour period.

There are currently 20.5 FTEs assigned to the Protection Division as field rangers (supervisory and non-supervisory). Due to budget constraints, the Division has not been able to pay for its full compliment of authorized field rangers leaving some positions vacant. In FY 90 the park could pay for only 18 FTEs of field rangers, and in FY 91 and FY 92 the park could pay for only 16 FTEs. This permitted an average of 4.2 FTEs available per shift in FY 90 and 3.8 FTEs available per shift in FY 91 and FY 92. This average does not include sick leave, annual leave, required training, etc., which significantly reduce the average of FTEs available per shift.

It is estimated that a minimum of five patrol rangers is required on every shift and that twelve additional patrol rangers are required to meet the needed staffing level. In the meantime, park resources and users are inadequately protected.

SPACE FACTORS

The park has run out of both office and storage space. Recent reallocation of space has relieved the office space issue temporarily. Storage space issues currently unresolved are as follows (also see page 148):

Museum Work and Storage. The park needs to consolidate its museum storage. Currently storage is spread over eight different sites in four different buildings. Half of the park's archeology collection, materials dug at the Area F site, is stored, on a temporary basis at Temple University. There is not adequate space to receive the objects. The present Museum Lab in the basement of the Second Bank of the United States cannot be properly ventilated and needs to be relocated but satisfactory space has not yet been found for it. Without proper laboratory space, our technical staff cannot perform their duties at their maximum level of expertise and efficiency. We are spending more to contract out work that could be done in-house if we had the space.

General Storage. There is a need in some buildings to reduce, control or mitigate basement storage. Some building basements have storage in the form of combustibles which exceed the capacity of the fire suppression system. In some basements if the combustible storage items caught fire, the volume of fuels is so great, not even the early warning of our sophisticated fire alarm system would overcome the intensity of the fire from the fuel and the relatively weak suppression systems present, if in fact there is a suppression system.

Maintenance Storage. The current maintenance facility has insufficient space to meet our bulk storage needs. Among the items in need of storage are brick, wood shingles, wood planking, flagstone pieces, belgian block, salt, sand, mulch, barricades, bollards, and lamp posts. We need to provide an adequate bulk storage facility for maintenance.

GLORIA DEI (OLD SWEDES') CHURCH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE (GLDE)

BUILDINGS

Buildings Inventory. There is 1 park owned building at GLDE. It is non-historic. This non-historic building is made up of:

*4 walls, measuring 605 GSF

*1 floor, measuring 200 GSF

*1 ceiling, measuring 200 GSF

*2 doors

*1 roof, measuring 240 GSF

*125 sq. ft. of exterior paintable surfaces

*electrical

*1 main transformer substation 198 KW to 600 KW

*1 electric motor from 1/6 HP - 50 HP

*HVAC and Mechanical Systems: None

Buildings Condition. The condition of this building is satisfactory.

Protection of Facilities and Resources. The situation described for INDE (see page 302) is also applicable to GLDE. The Inventory and Conditions assessment of various alarm and related protection system are consolidated under INDE for ease of reference (see pages 289-293).

IMPROVED GROUNDS AND WALKS

Improved Grounds and Walks Inventory. There are 2.08 acres of park maintained land at GLDE. On these grounds are the following aggregated, managed improvements:

*40,340 sq. ft. of walks

*Brick	-	24,142
*Stone	-	1,831
*Cement	-	6,343
*Macadam	-	7,677
*Cobble	-	242
*Gravel	-	105

*14 exterior lights

*12 benches (wooden)

*walls and fences

211 sq. ft. metal
11,045 sq. ft. brick
11,256 total sq. ft.

*6 litter containers

*2.58 acres of mowable grounds

*125 trees

*100 shrubs

*2,275 sq. yds. of ground cover beds

*1 irrigation system covering 0.91 acres of ground

Improved Grounds and Walks Condition. The description of the condition stated for INDE (page 296) is applicable here.

SIGNS

Inventory

* 1 wayside exhibit

* 1 park entrance sign

Condition

Good.

Utilities Purchased. In a typical year (FY 1991), GLDE purchases the following utility services:

	AMOUNT	COST
Electricity	200 KWH	$ 200
Water	300 CCF	3,300
Total		$3,500

RELATED CONSEQUENTIAL SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

*6 light bulbs are used in a typical year at an annual cost of $42.00 in FY 90 dollars

THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO NATIONAL MEMORIAL (THKO)

BUILDINGS.

Building Inventory. There is 1 park building in THKO which is historic. Within this historic building are collectively:

- *84 walls, measuring 8,464 GSF
- *19 floors, measuring 3,111 GSF
- *19 ceilings, measuring 3,111 GSF
- *26 doors, measuring 378 GSF
- *37 windows, measuring 304 GSF
- *4 stairways with 63 steps, measuring 288 GSF
- *1 fireplace
- *5 handrails of 155 lin. ft.
- *3 cedar shingle roofs, measuring 1,161 GSF
- *2 chimneys
- *3 gutters
- *3 downspouts, measuring 83 lin. ft.
- *1,211 sq. ft. exterior paintable surfaces
- *509 sq. ft. exterior paintable trim
- *1,270 sq. ft. interior paintable trim
- *restrooms: 2 men, 2 women
- *electrical
    - *8 electric motors from 1/6 HP - 50 HP
    - *5 direct current emergency lighting devices
- *HVAC and mechanical systems
    - *heating oil systems
        - *1 hotwater boiler
        - *1 heating oil tank
    - *1 domestic hot water heater (electric)
    - *1 water tank (expansion)
    - *1 pump

Building Condition. The condition stated for INDE buildings (see pages 286-288) is also applicable here.

Protection of Facilities and Resources. The situation described for INDE (see page 302) is also applicable to THKO. The Inventory and Condition Assessment of various alarm and related protection systems are consolidated under INDE for ease of reference (see pages 289-293).

EXHIBITS

INVENTORY AND CONDITION

Location	Name	Sq. Ft.	Year Installed	Condition
0901	THKO	1,138	1976	2

Condition Code Key

1. Good as is
2. Fair minor work needed
3-6. See page 294.

AUDIOVISUAL DEVICES

Inventory. There is one theater of 30 seats using 2 slide projectors, 3 LaBelle Plamatics and 1 lapse dissolve unit.

Condition. The equipment is supplied from the HFC depot as needed.

IMPROVED GROUNDS AND WALKS.

Improved Grounds and Walks Inventory. There are 0.02 acres of land in THKO. On these grounds are the following aggregated, managed improvements:

*960 sq. ft. of brick walks

*96 sq. ft. of metal fences

*2 grounds drainage structures

Improved Grounds and Walks Condition. Satisfactory.

SIGNS

Inventory and Condition. The signs for this building are a part of the sign and Wayside Exhibit Plan which was approved for INDE in 1986. Thus the signs were installed in 1987 with replacement panels installed in 1991. The signs are in good condition and are summarized below and itemized in the SFI:

Type	Total
Informational and Interpretive signs	3

RELATED CONSEQUENTIAL SUPPLIES AND SERVICES.

*24 filters (air conditioning) are used in a typical year at an annual cost of $240 in FY 90 dollars.

*40 light bulbs are used in a typical year at an annual cost of $120 in FY 90 dollars.

*208 rolls of toilet paper are used in a typical year an at annual cost of $123 in FY 90 dollars.

*210 packs of paper hand towels are used in a typical year at an annual cost of $630 in FY 90 dollars.

*1.2 tons of solid waste are disposed of in a typical year. The costs are consolidated in the INDE data (see page 274).

Utilities Purchased. In a typical year (FY 1991), THKO purchased the following utility services:

Type	Amount	Cost
Electricity	31,700 KWH	$4,600
Water	200 CCF	1,200
Telephone	1 device	-
Total		$5,800

(Note: There is no breakdown for regular and long distance telephone service).

Equipment Rented. THKO rented no equipment in FY 1991.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN NATIONAL MEMORIAL (BEFR) - Not applicable.

EDGAR ALLAN POE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE (EDAL)

BUILDINGS

Buildings Inventory. There are 3 buildings in EDAL, all historic. Within these historic buildings are collectively:

- *188 walls, measuring 69,447 GSF
- *60 floors, measuring 7,388 GSF
- *60 ceilings, measuring 2,607 GSF
- *73 doors
- *70 windows
- *12 stairways with 127 steps
- *9 fireplaces
- *10 handrails of 212 lin. ft.
- *103 balusters/spindles of 271 lin. ft.
- *17 roofs, measuring 3,278 GSF
    - *17 asphalt shingle roofs, measuring 3,278 GSF
- *7 chimneys, measuring 480 GSF
- *8 gutters, measuring 139 lin. ft.
- *8 downspouts, measuring 225 lin. ft.
- *4,845 sq. ft. exterior paintable surfaces
- *2,035 sq. ft. exterior paintable trim
- *6,945 sq. ft. interior paintable trim
- *restrooms: 1 men, 1 women, 3 unisex
- *electrical
    - *1 electric motor from 1/6 HP - 50 HP
- *HVAC and mechanical systems
    - *heating oil systems
        - *1 oil fired hot air furnace
        - *1 heating oil tank

*natural gas systems

*1 domestic hot water heater

*1 drinking fountain - interior

*1 pump

Buildings Condition. The condition stated for INDE buildings (see pages 286-288) is, also, applicable here.

Protection of Facilities and Resources. The situation described for INDE (see page 302) is, also, applicable to EDAL. The Inventory and Condition assessment of various alarm and related protection systems are consolidated under INDE for ease of reference (see pages 289-293).

EXHIBITS

Inventory and Condition.

Location	Name	Sq. Ft.	Year Installed	Condition
1801	EDAL	1,356	1980	2

Condition Code Key

1. Good as is
2. Fair minor work needed
3-6. See page 294.

AUDIOVISUAL DEVICES

Inventory. There is one theater of 30 seats using 2 slide projectors, 1 audio tape player and 1 lapse dissolve unit.

Condition. The equipment is supplied from the HFC depot as needed.

IMPROVED GROUNDS AND WALKS

Improved Grounds and Walks Inventory. There are 0.52 acres of land in EDAL. On these grounds are the following aggregated, managed improvements:

*1,946 sq. ft. of brick walks

*? lin. ft. of wood chipped historic street

*6,096 lin. ft. of concrete walks

*2 exterior lights

*1 bollard

*2,582 sq. ft. of metal fences

*0.37 acres of mowable grounds

*16 trees

*20 shrubs

*1 irrigation system covering 0.37 acres of grounds

*1 grounds drainage structure

Improved Grounds and Walks Condition. The condition of the EDAL grounds and walks is satisfactory.

SIGNS

Inventory and Condition. These signs were installed in 1980 when the Site was opened. They are worn and require replacement. We also must consider the need for Waysides and proceed accordingly.

Type	Total
Identification and directional	2

RELATED CONSEQUENTIAL SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

*18 filters (air conditioning) are used in a typical year at an annual cost of $180 in FY 90 dollars.

*62 light bulbs are used in a typical year at an annual cost of $187 in FY 90 dollars.

*315 rolls of toilet paper are used in a typical year at an annual cost of $185 in FY 90 dollars.

*310 packs of paper hand towels are used in a typical year at an annual cost of $930 in FY 90 dollars.

Utilities Purchased. In a typical year (FY 1991), EDAL purchases the following utility services:

Type	Amount	Cost
Electricity	67,900 KWH	$6,500
Heating Oil	3,900 Gal	2,300
Natural gas	300 CCF	300
Total		$9,100

Equipment Rented. In a typical year (FY 1991), EDAL rents the following equipment:

	Cost
Copy Machine (1)	$1,900

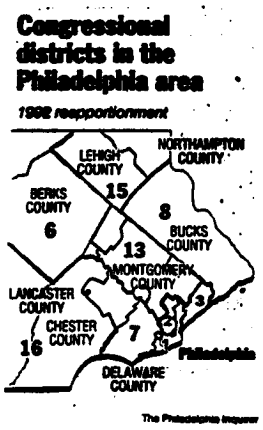
III. INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

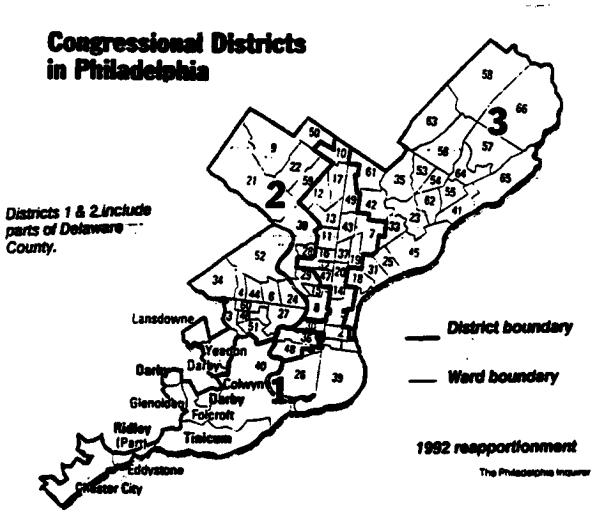
F. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

REGIONAL - All Parks

POLITICAL FACTORS

Federal. Pennsylvania is represented in the United States Congress by two United States Senators and twenty-one United States Representatives (for elections of the 1992 primary through the 2000 primary and for representation from January 1993 through December 2001: based upon the 1990 U.S. Census). Philadelphia has three of these United States Representatives: Districts 1, 2, and 3. Districts 1 and 2 spill over into the suburban counties.

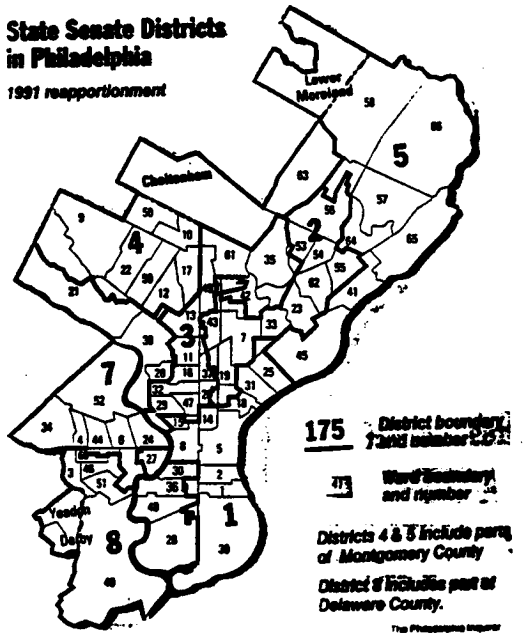


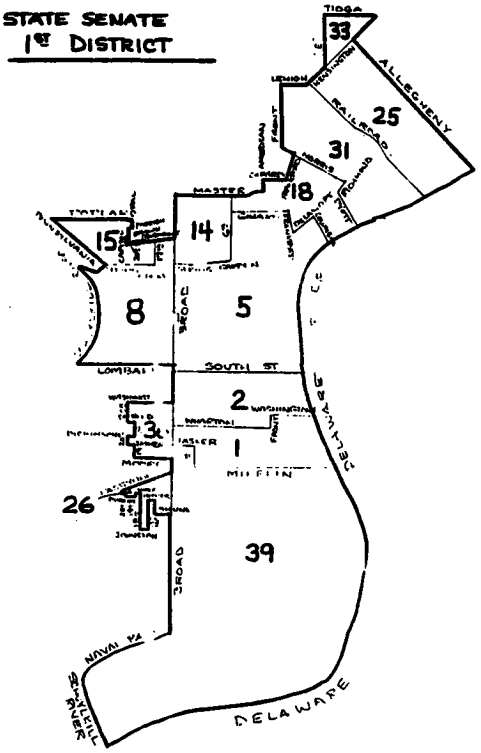


In the 1980s, the parks were located in the First Congressional District. With the redrawn boundaries for the decade of the 1990s, **INDE is in both Congressional Districts 1** (54%, 24.07 acres, see Table 3F3 and page 141) **and 3** (46%, 20.78 acres, see Table 3F3 and page 141). GLDE, THKO, and EDAL are all within Congressional District 1. BEFR is located in Congressional District 2.

The Philadelphia region congressional delegation has worked as a team on nonpartisan issues with the home congressman being the lead congressman. It is expected that this will continue in the future. Now INDE has two lead congressmen. In the recent past all three Philadelphia districts have had a Democratic party majority and the suburban districts a Republican party majority. It is believed that the redistricting has not altered this basic political distribution. The principal change in the Philadelphia Congressional Districts is not party affiliation but rather a shift of racial demographics. District 1 moves from 34% African Americans to 52% plus 10% of the voters are believed to be Latino. District 2 retains its minority dominance but is reduced from 85% African Americans to 63%. The principal change in District 3 is believed to be a smaller democratic party plurality of 25,000. The above information is based upon a *Philadelphia Inquirer* article of February 25, 1992.

State. Pennsylvania is one of the fifty states of the United States. William Penn's colonial government was centered in Philadelphia. Independence Hall was built by the colonial government as its state house or capitol building. When Pennsylvania became a state, Independence Hall - the State House - remained Pennsylvania's capitol building until the seat of government - the state capital -moved from Philadelphia in 1799.

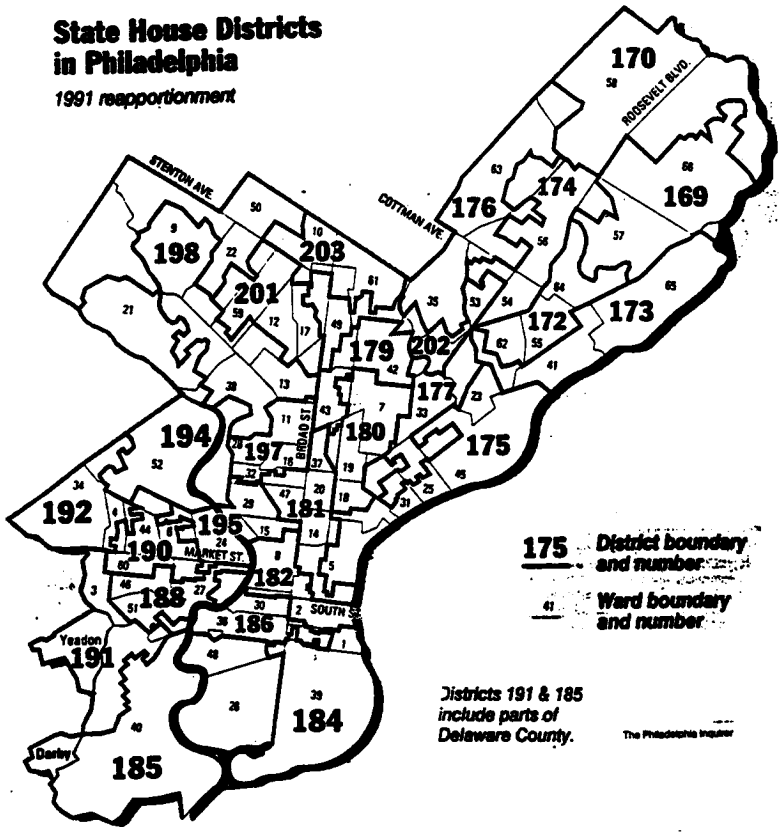




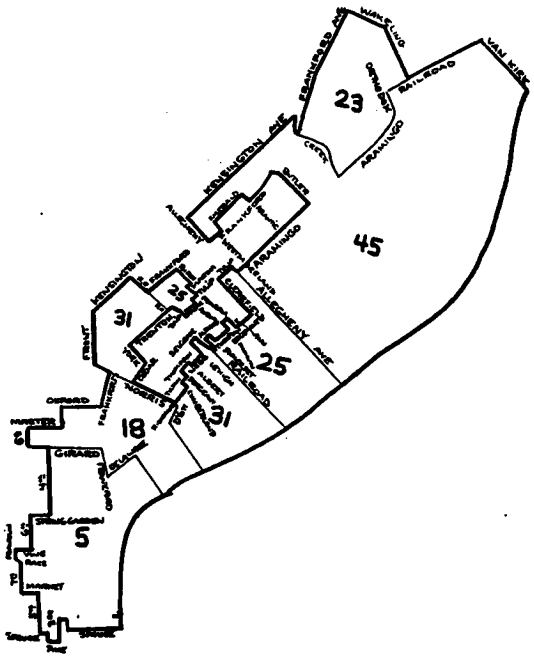
Today, Pennsylvania functions under its 1968 Constitution - the successor to William Penn's first and second "frames of government", a later Charter of Privileges, and state constitutions of 1776, 1790, 1838, and 1874. The Commonwealth (a term of art meaning state) of Pennsylvania has three branches of government - like the national government - an executive, legislature, and judiciary. The executive is led by a governor with traditional subordinate departments. INDE works closely with the Department of Environmental Resources, the Department of Education, the Department of Commerce, the State Police, and the Department of Transportation, for example. The governor also appoints independent state agencies. INDE has a particular interest in the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, the Delaware River Basin Commission, and the Public Utility Commission. The Pennsylvania Legislature is called the General Assembly and is made up of two houses - the Senate of 50 members (senatorial districts, 4 yr. terms) and the House of Representatives of 203 members (house districts, 2 yr. terms). The Pennsylvania appellate judiciary is made up of three levels of state wide courts. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court, the Superior Court, and the Commonwealth Court. Judges in all three courts are elected for ten year terms. The Supreme Court is an appellate court of seven justices. The Superior Court relieves the Supreme Court of some of its work. It has fifteen judges who hear cases appealed from Common Pleas courts which are not assigned to the Supreme Court or the Commonwealth Court. The Commonwealth Court hears cases involving the State being sued, arbitration appeals of state employees and appeals from Common Pleas courts involving state entities, home rule charters, local ordinances and legislative acts governing local political subdivisions.

Headquartered in Harrisburg, the statewide courts also sit in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The Supreme Court has supervisory and administrative jurisdiction over the Superior, Commonwealth, and Common Pleas Courts and the district justices of the peace.

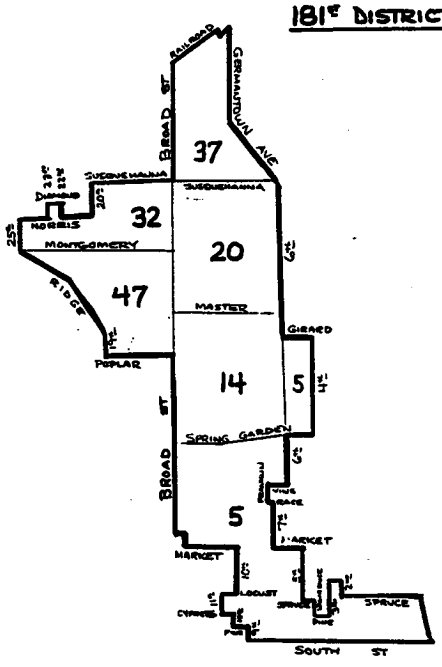
INDE is in Pennsylvania's First Senatorial District except for the Germantown portion of INDE which is in Pennsylvania's Fourth Senatorial District. GLDE, THKO, BEFR, and EDAL are all in Pennsylvania's First Senatorial District.



175th DISTRICT



181st DISTRICT



The parks are located in four different Pennsylvania House Districts. INDE is located in the following three Pennsylvania House Districts:

TABLE 3F1

INDE in Pennsylvania House Districts

Block	District
0100	181
0200	175
0300	175
0400	175
0500	175
0600	175
0700	175
0800	181
1000	198
1200	175
1300	175
1400	175
1500	181
1600	175
1700	175
1900	175
2000	181

GLDE is located in Pennsylvania House District 182, THKO in 175, BEFR in 182, and EDAL in 181.

"Of 5,659,189 voters in the state, Democrats now account for about 51.4 percent (2,907,156), Republicans account for close to 43.7 percent (2,476,222), and the remaining 275,811 belong to all other parties." (Source: *Philadelphia Inquirer*, November 2, 1990). Pennsylvania cities tend to have a Democrat majority. Pennsylvania suburbs and rural areas tend to have a Republican majority. In 1990, the Pennsylvania Senate was split 27 Republicans and 23 Democrats. The House was split 103 Democrats and 99 Republicans.

Voter registration in southeastern Pennsylvania is illustrated for 1985 and 1989 in the table below (Source: *Philadelphia Inquirer,* October 31, 1989):

TABLE 3F2

VOTER REGISTRATION
SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA

	1985		1989	
County	Democratic	Republican	Democratic	Republican
Berks	76,835	53,882	72,110	57,844
Bucks	109,610	127,954	104,871	137,398
Chester	43,899	100,278	44,579	109,508
Delaware	87,308	227,817	73,903	209,587
Lancaster	40,242	102,555	40,730	111,853
Lehigh	61,699	53,468	59,287	55,909
Montgomery	101,664	208,701	97,783	213,830
Northampton	59,442	33,461	59,477	37,271
Philadelphia	814,480	191,590	694,714	243,924
State Total	3,271,365	2,453,667	3,015,997	2,496,015

County/City. Pennsylvania is divided in 67 counties. Each county, except Philadelphia, is divided in townships. A county may, also, have boroughs and cities as separate political entities from townships. The Pennsylvania Constitution classifies the level of government within counties on population size and classifies the degree of delegation of authority accordingly. There are, for example, first class townships and second class townships. A first class township may choose to be categorized as a city. The Pennsylvania Constitution authorizes Home Rule Charters which permit local entities to adopt their own form of government.

Philadelphia. Philadelphia is the only Pennsylvania political entity which is both a city and a county. The Pennsylvania Constitution defines first, second, and third class cities. Philadelphia is the state's only first class city. Legislation is passed for Philadelphia by designating such legislation for all first class cities. Philadelphia operates on the Home Rule Charter of April 17, 1951. In this charter Philadelphia City incorporated Philadelphia County offices in the city government.

Philadelphia's government has its executive branch led by a mayor who is elected for four years and may be re-elected for one successive term. The mayor has two principal assistants - the managing director and the director of finance. The three constitute the administrative board. The administrative board determines the policies to govern the city. The Managing Director manages ten departments: Fire, Health, Licenses and Inspections, Police, Public Property, Records, Recreation, Streets, Water and Welfare. The park has an ongoing relationship with most of these departments. Situational need will influence the frequency and depth of the relationships. The contacts are particularly strong with the first five departments.

The mayor, additionally, has a cabinet to provide advice. The cabinet includes his managing director and director of finance as well as the city representative and the city solicitor. The incumbent of each of these cabinet positions is appointed by the mayor.

The City Representative (also, the director of commerce), represents the city at public functions and is, also, responsible for economic development, public information, cultural affairs, and ceremonial and special events. Because of these duties the park has an ongoing close working relationship with the incumbent and the subordinate staff.

The City Solicitor is the city's law office. The park has periodic contact with this office on various matters.

Unlike other Pennsylvania communities the Mayor of Philadelphia appoints the members of the Philadelphia school board. The board otherwise functions as other school boards in the state. The park has an ongoing relationship with many elements of the Philadelphia School System and periodic contact with the school board. (See page 205).

City Council functions as the legislative branch of city government. It passes city ordinances as in other Pennsylvania communities. It is made up of 17 members, 10 of whom are elected from councilmanic districts, 7 of whom are elected at large. The term of office is four years. Two councilpersons must be representatives of the minority party. The park has an ongoing relationship with city council which is situationally oriented.

Other city/county offices include the city commissioners, district attorney, sheriff, clerk of Quarter Sessions, the Prothonotary, the register of wills, the director of records and so forth. The park has infrequent contact with these offices.

Philadelphia's judicial system is a part of the state system and includes the Common Pleas Court, the Municipal Court, and the Traffic Court. Judges are elected city-wide. Common Pleas judges are elected for 10 years, the other judges for six years.

The Court of Common Pleas constitutes Pennsylvania's First Judicial District. Over 80 judges hear cases of all sorts occurring in Philadelphia.

Traffic Court hears cases on the state motor vehicle code and the city's traffic ordinances. There are six judges to hear cases on parking, speeding, stop signals, unsafe vehicles, minor traffic accidents and so forth. These judges need not be lawyers.

Philadelphia's Municipal Court is the state's only special court of record. It deals with civil and criminal cases. The court has 22 judges who must be lawyers.

Philadelphia government has a number of commissions, committees, corporations, councils, institutions, and municipal authorities. A partial list of these is given below:

Commissions

The city has many commissions that recommend policies in their respective areas:

Art Commission
City Planning Commission
Fairmount Park Commission
Philadelphia Historical Commission

Committees

International City Coordinating Committee to establish Philadelphia as an international city.
Philadelphia More Beautiful Committee

Corporations

Old Philadelphia Development Corporation
Penns Landing Corporation

Councils

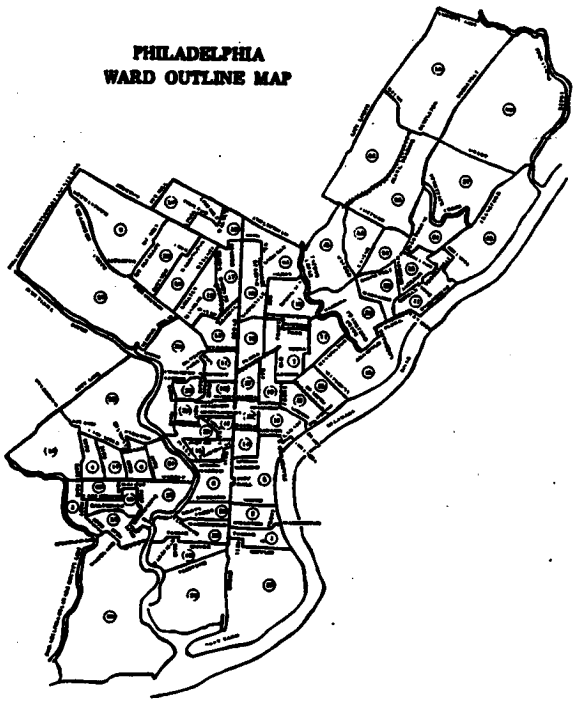
Council for International Visitors
Council for Progress

Institutions

Afro-American Historical and Cultural Museum
Atwater Kent Museum
Betsy Ross House
Convention and Visitors Bureau
Free Library
Franklin Institute
Mummers Museum
Museum of Art

Municipal Authorities

Parking Authority
Redevelopment Authority



The park has particularly close working relationships with the Philadelphia Historical Commission because it is the city entity with whom the park maintains contact on the terms of the Cooperative Agreement with the city (see pages 16, 18, 20-21, 24-25, 30, 122, 124-151, and 157-158), and the Philadelphia Parking Authority because of the lease for the Sansom Street Parking Garage (see pages 24-25, 138-139, 144-145, 148-149 and 158).

Philadelphia is divided into 66 wards for political and administrative reasons, and it is further divided into divisions. **Most of INDE is located in the Fifth Ward except the Germantown portion of INDE which is located in the Twelfth Ward.** GLDE is located in the Second Ward, THKO in the Fifth Ward, BEFR in the Eighth Ward, and EDAL in the Fourteenth Ward. The wards and divisions are further identified as follows:

TABLE 3F3

PARKS LOCATED IN CITY WARDS AND DIVISIONS

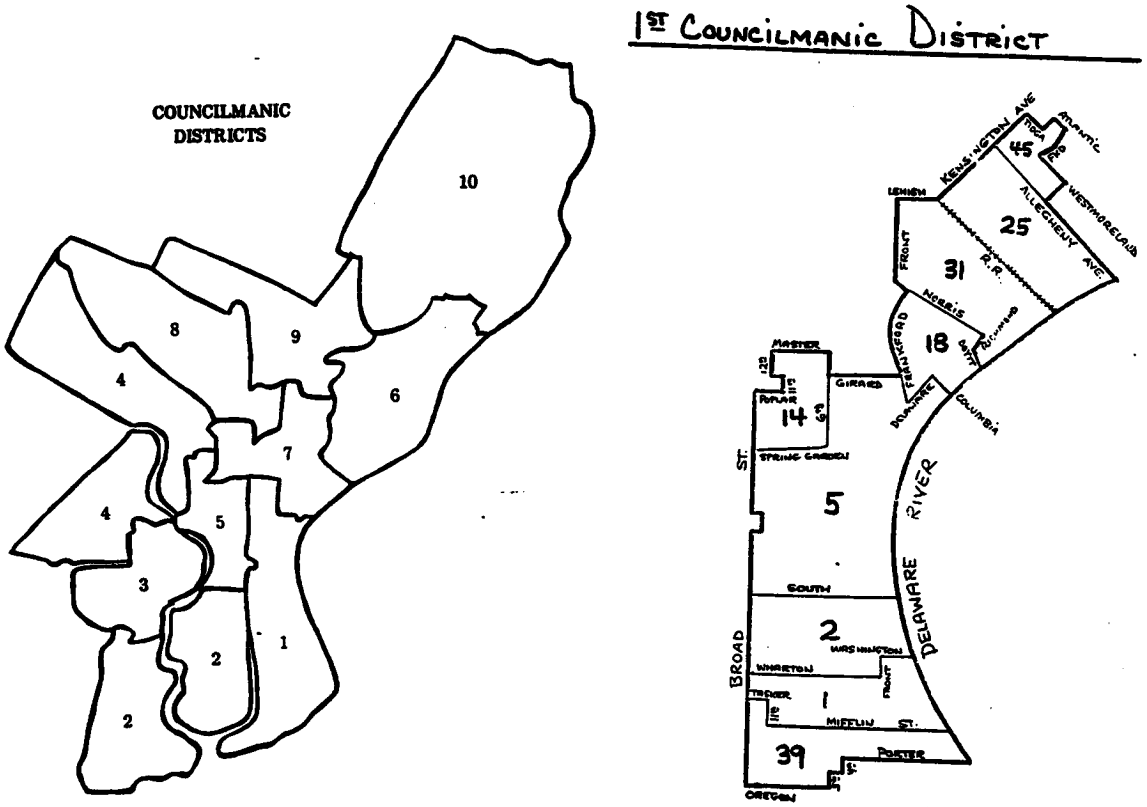
Park	Block	Ward	Division	Cong. District	Acres Total
INDE	0100	5	5-3	1	4.63
	0200	5	5-2	1	4.62
	0300	5	5-2	1	4.57
	0400	5	5-2	1	2.36
	0500	5	5-16	3	0.30
	0600	5	5-1	3	3.24
	0700	5	5-2	1	0.87
	0800	5	5-12	1	0.14
	1000	12	12-15	1	0.73
	1200	5	5-16	3	0.96
	1300	5	5-2	1	1.24
	1400	5	5-2	1	0.70
	1500	5	5-3	1	4.21
	1600	5	5-16	3	5.91
	1700	5	5-16	3	5.52
	1900	5	5-1	3	4.66
	2000	5	5-5	3	0.19
					44.85
GLDE	1100	2	2-1	1	3.71
THKO	0900	5	5-2	1	0.02
BEFR	—	8	8-19	2	—
EDAL	1800	14	14-10	1	0.52

Most of INDE is located in the city's first councilmanic district except for the Germantown portion of INDE which is located in the eighth councilmanic district. GLDE is also located in the first councilmanic district as in THKO, BEFR, and EDAL.

In 1990 (source: *Philadelphia Inquirer*, November 2, 1990), there were 627,683 registered democrat voters and 230,426 registered republican voters in Philadelphia. Also, see Table 3F2 above on this subject. Philadelphia was a Republican stronghold the first fifty years of this century. It has been a Democrat stronghold since approximately 1950.

Interstate Commissions. Several interstate commissions can effect the city and the park. The Delaware River Basin Commission - a compact between the federal government, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Delaware - plans policies and projects involving flood control, water supply and so forth for the Delaware River (See pages 114-116). The Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission - created by Pennsylvania and New Jersey - does comprehensive regional planning for Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties in Pennsylvania and Burlington, Camden, Gloucester and Mercer counties in New Jersey.

Interstate and Intra-State Authorities. The Delaware River Port Authority of the State manages three interstate bridges connecting Philadelphia and New Jersey: the Benjamin Franklin, the Betsy Ross and Walt Whitman bridges. The Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority (SEPTA) manages the area's regional public transportation system (See pages 134-135).



AUTHORITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The American people (We The People), through the Constitution of the United States, has delegated to Congress the authority to pass laws on a variety of subjects including the administration of the federal government and the creation of parks. Congress by law created the National Park Service (16 USCI), INDE (16 USC 407m) and the other parks. In these laws and related laws, Congress has specified what responsibilities and authorities are delegated to the specified federal entities and officers. For examples of this type of delegation see pages 12 through 36.

Congress has, also, enacted many laws which are generic in nature. These generic laws usually deal with specific responsibilities and authorities for all federal entities but assign one executive branch organization to manage the responsibilities and authorities. Examples of this are laws on personnel assigned for administration to the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), laws on procurement assigned for administration to the General Services Administration (GSA), and so forth. In most instances, Congress has authorized such lead agencies to redelegate their authority or a portion of their authority to the various federal departments who in turn may redelegate such authority or a portion of such authority down the chain of commend. The lead agency or the higher authority monitors the use of delegated authority and may withdraw it or otherwise restrict it if procedures and process are not adequately managed.

The NPS manages its contracting and procurement authority and responsibilities received from higher authority by means of a Contracting Officer Warrant System (COWS) which is described in Chapter 12 of NPS Guideline 62. This centralized system is managed from the Washington Office and from which one of four levels of authority is delegated to named employees in each NPS unit. The delegated authority is in the form of a warrant granting the named individual the authority to execute an acquisition (procurement) document up to a designated dollar level from specific types of acquisition actions. The level of authority assigned to NPS units is based upon its perceived needs and the qualifications of the individual to be warranted.

The park's Contracting Specialist has a Level II Warrant which has a dollar limitation of $25,000 for supplies and services in accordance with FAR Part 13.

When greater procurement authority is required such action is taken for INDE by its regional office or the Denver Service Center. The park has a need for Level III warrant authority - the dollar limitation of which is $200,000 for supplies and services in accordance with FAR Part 13 -- so that acquisition needs can be met in a timely manner.

The Regional Director has delegated the following personnel authorities to the park:

1. Classification: The park Personnel Officer (by name) has delegated classification authority from the Regional Director through the Superintendent for all positions authorized to the park through the GS-11 level for General Schedule (GS) positions and for all positions authorized to the park through WG-10 for Wage Grade positions but including Wage Leader and Wage Supervisor positions responsible for that level of work (by Memorandum, P32, January 29, 1992).

2. Disciplinary Actions. The Administrative Officer, INDE, has delegated authority from the Regional Personnel Officer through the Superintendent, to approve letters of warning, letters of Reprimand, Proposed Suspensions of 14 days or less and Decisions on Suspensions of 14 days or less originating in INDE, except for several technical limitations (by Memorandum, P4021, November 20, 1991).

3. Staffing and Recruiting. INDE has delegated staffing and recruiting authority (by Memorandum, P72, September 17, 1987.)

4. Taper Appointments. INDE has delegated authority to make Taper Appointments (Temporary Appointment Rending Establishment of Register) (by Memorandum, P72, February 19, 1980).

Further, the Regional Director, by Memorandum, A96, July 5, 1991, stated the intention to delegate addition authority to INDE during calendar year 1992 when the park personnel staff is trained and ready. This additional

personnel authority is generically termed the Personnel Records functions and increased park authorities/responsibilities incident to it.

When greater personnel authority is required such action is taken for INDE by its regional office or some other office with the needed authority.

Agencies such as the Office of Personnel Management and General Services Administration who have broad generic authority prescribe their delegation in the form of written regulations and directives such as the Federal Personnel Manual (FPM) and the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR).

Other federal entities, also, usually have specific delegations from Congress, and they likewise prescribe for their subordinate officers and other interested parties how their authorities and responsibilities and delegations shall be managed. The Department of the Interior, for example, maintains a Departmental Manual and promulgates regulations in the Code of Federal Regulations. Likewise, the National Park Service issues management policies, maintains a directive management system of Guidelines, Special Directives, and Staff Directives, supplements the Federal Personnel Management with personnel issuances, and so forth. In short, the federal manager, supervisor, and employee has a full plate of material explaining authorities and responsibilities.

A good example of this is the Historic Sites Act of 1935. This law gives the National Park Service, acting in behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, the following powers and allows it to perform the following duties and functions:

*research and archives - secure, collate and preserve drawings, plans, photographs, and other data of historic and archaeologic sites, buildings and objects, make necessary investigations and researches in the United States relating to particular sites, buildings, or objects to obtain true and accurate historical and archaeological facts and information concerning the same,

*preservation and maintenance - restore, reconstruct, rehabilitate, preserve, and maintain historic ... sites, buildings, objects ...,

*management - operate and manage historic ... sites ...

*interpretation - ... where deemed desirable establish and maintain museums in connection (with historic ... sites (and) objects, develop an educational program and service for the purpose of making available to the public facts and information pertaining to American historic ... sites, buildings, and properties of national significance,

*protection - Perform any and all acts, and make such rules and regulations not inconsistent with this Act as may be necessary and proper ... Any person violating any of the rules and regulations authorized by this Act shall be punished by a fine....

The 1948 legislation creating INDE specifically stated "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 ... Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935 ...," (see Appendix J).

Another example of generic authorizations narrowly focused is the legislation of 1916 creating the National Park Service. This act, as amended, states

*The Service thus established shall **promote and regulate the use of** the Federal areas known as national parks ... **by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of the said parks,** ... (emphasis added),

*The Secretary of the Interior is authorized ... to designate ... officers ... who shall maintain law and order ... (1) carry firearms and make arrests without warrant for any offense against the United States committed in his presence ... (2) execute any warrant ... (3) conduct investigations ....

*The Secretary of the Interior shall make and publish such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary or proper for the use and management of the parks....

*In order to facilitate the administration of the National Park System, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to carry out the following activities ... (1) rendering of emergency rescue, fire fighting and cooperative assistance to nearby law enforcement and five prevention agencies and for related purposes outside of the National Park Service,

The 1948 legislation creating INDE specifically stated "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 (16 USE 1-4) ....

Regional Directors of the NPS regions and Superintendents of parks in the National Parks System have redelegated authority and responsibility from the Director of the National Park Service and from the Secretary of the Interior through the Director of the NPS.

By order 77, as amended, the Director of the NPS, delegated to Regional Directors - in the administration, operation, and development of all areas and offices under their supervision - authority to exercise all the authority now or hereafter vested in the Director except for some 18 specific items. It further authorized Regional Directors to redelegate authority to others in writing except for some 6 specific items. Order 77 was approved by the Director on February 27, 1973 and published in the Federal Register of March 22, 1973 (38 FR 7478). It has been amended nine times.

By Order No. 1, as amended, the Regional Director, Mid-Atlantic Region, in section 1 of Order No. 1 states: "Superintendents of the Mid-Atlantic Region, in the administration, operation and development of the areas under their supervision, are authorized to excercise all the authority now or hereafter delegated to the Regional Director, Mid-Atlantic Region, by the Director, National Park Service, except with respect to the following...." Some 14 specific items are not delegated. Section 3 of Order No. 1 speaks to redelegation by Superintendents. Order No. 1 was approved by the Regional Director on January 6, 1974 and published in the Federal Register of January 29, 1974 (39 FR 3694). It has been amended three times.

Lobbying with appropriated funds. Executive Department employees acting in an official capacity may not lobby a member of Congress for or against any matter. This does not preclude such an employee responding to requests for information by members of Congress (62 Stat. 792 as codified in 18 U.S.C. § 1913 (1988).

SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS

Land Areas. The land area of

United States	is	3,539,289 square miles
Pennsylvania	is	44,888 square miles
Philadelphia PMSA	is	3,532 square miles
Philadelphia	is	136 square miles

Total Persons. The total number of persons in

		1980	1986	1990
United States	is	226,546,000	241,078,000	248,710,000
Pennsylvania	is	11,864,000	11,888,000	11,882,000
Philadelphia PMSA	is	4,716,559	4,768,388(84)	4,856,881
Philadelphia	is	1,688,210	1,642,900	1,585,577

Population Rank. The population rank of

	1960	1970	1980	1986	1990
Pennsylvania among states is	3rd	3rd	4th	4th	5th
Philadelphia among counties is				12th	
Philadelphia among cities is				5th	

Population Density. The population per square mile of land area is

	1970	1980	1986	1990
United States	57.5	64.1	68.1	70.3
Middle Atlantic	374.1	369.9	373.8	378.1
Pennsylvania	263.3	264.7	264.8	265.1
Philadelphia PMSA	1,371.2	1,340.7	1,350.0(84)	1,380.5
Philadelphia	14,430.5	12,493.2	12,080.1	11,733.7

Male/Female Mix. The number of males per 100 females

	1984	1989
United States	94.7	95.1
Pennsylvania	91.8	92.1
Philadelphia PMSA	91.4(80)	
Philadelphia	85.8	

White Population. The percentage of whites in the population

	1980	1984	1990
United States	83.1%		80.3%
Middle Atlantic	83.6%		79.9%
Pennsylvania	89.8%		88.5%
Philadelphia PMSA		78.51%	
Philadelphia		58.79%	

African American Population. The percentage of African Americans in the population

	1980	1984	1990
United States	11.7%		12.1%
Middle Atlantic	11.9%		13.3%
Pennsylvania	8.8%		9.2%
Philadelphia PMSA	18.75%		
Philadelphia		41.21%	

Latino Population. The percentage of Latinos in the population

	1980	1990
United States	6.45%	8.99%
Middle Atlantic	6.27%	8.47%
Pennsylvania	1.30%	1.95%
Philadelphia PMSA		
Philadelphia	3.77%	

Asian American Population. The percentage of Asian Americans in the population

	1980	1990
United States	1.55%	2.92%
Middle Atlantic	1.30%	2.94%
Pennsylvania	0.54%	1.16%
Philadelphia PMSA		
Philadelphia	1.05%	

Native American Population. The percentage of Native Americans in the population

	1980	1990
United States	0.63%	0.79%
Middle Atlantic	0.16%	0.25%
Pennsylvania	0.08%	0.12%
Philadelphia PMSA		
Philadelphia	0.14%	

Serious Crimes. The rate for total offenses of serious crimes known to police per 100,000 resident population

	1980	1985	1989
United States	5,950	5,207	5,741
Middle Atlantic	5,786	4,675	5,147
Pennsylvania	3,736	3,037	3,360
Philadelphia PMSA		4,538(83)	
Philadelphia		5,105	

Education Attainment. The percentage of persons 25 years old or over who have attained an education of 12 years or more

	1970	1980	1990
United States	52.3%	66.5%	
Middle Atlantic	51.9%	66.0%	
Pennsylvania	50.2%	64.7%	
Philadelphia PMSA		66.0%	
Philadelphia		54.3%	

Education Attainment. The percentage of persons 25 years old or over who have attained an education of 16 years or more

	1970	1980	1990
United States	10.7%	16.3%	
Middle Atlantic	10.9%	17.1%	
Pennsylvania	8.7%	13.8%	
Philadelphia PMSA		16.8%	
Philadelphia		11.1%	

Money Income. The rank for money income and the median household income

	Rank 1985	$ 1979	Rank 1990	$ 1990
United States	--	$16,841	--	
Middle Atlantic	--	17,267		
Pennsylvania	26	16,880		
Philadelphia PMSA	--	17,984		
Philadelphia	--	13,169		

Poverty. The percentage of persons and families below the poverty level

	1979		1990	
	persons	families	persons	families
United States	12.4%	9.6%		
Middle Atlantic	11.7%	9.2%		
Pennsylvania	10.5%	7.8%		
Philadelphia PMSA	12.0%	9.3%		
Philadelphia	20.6%	16.6%		

Civilian Labor Force. The total civilian labor force as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics

	1986	1989
United States	117,834,000	123,869,000
Middle Atlantic	17,934,000	18,527,000
Pennsylvania	5,634,000	5,857,000
Philadelphia PMSA	2,243,000	2,428,300
Philadelphia	728,614	731,400

Capital Expenditures. New capital expenditures in millions of dollars in manufacturing

	1982	1987
United States	$74,561.5	$78,648.0
Middle Atlantic	9,722.9	10,050.0
Pennsylvania	3,391.3	3,441.0
Philadelphia PMSA	1,040.2	
Philadelphia	239.9	

Eating and drinking places (SIC 58). The number of such establishments and sales by such establishments in millions of dollars

	1982		1987	
United States	319,873	$101,723.0	391,303	$148,776.0
Middle Atlantic	52,878	14,746.0	62,079	21,383.0
Pennsylvania	16,228	4,319.0	19,327	6,234.0
Philadelphia PMSA				
Philadelphia				

Gasoline Service Stations (SIC 554). The number of such establishments and sales by such establishments in millions of dollars

	1982		1987	
United States	116,188	$ 94,719.0	114,748	$101,997.0
Middle Atlantic	16,275	11,845.0	14,965	12,460.0
Pennsylvania	5,781	4,272.0	5,192	4,403.0
Philadelphia PMSA				
Philadelphia				

Highway Mileage. Total miles of highways

	1983	1988
United States	3,879,638	3,871,143
Middle Atlantic	259,309	260,894
Pennsylvania	115,601	116,084
Philadelphia PMSA		
Philadelphia		

Vehicle-miles of travel. Total vehicle-miles of travel in millions of miles

	1975	1980	1988
United States	1,330,074.0	1,520,857.0	2,025,586.0
Middle Atlantic	177,271.0	199,410.0	243,601.0
Pennsylvania	63,702.0	71,524.0	81,238.0
Philadelphia PMSA			
Philadelphia			

Vehicle-miles of travel. The percentage of total vehicle-miles of travel on the interstate system and on urban roads (also see entry immediately above)

	1983		1988	
	Interstate	Urban	Interstate	Urban
United States	20.4%	57.5%	21.7%	59.6%
Middle Atlantic	16.3%	66.9%	17.5%	68.1%
Pennsylvania	16.1%	52.9%	16.8%	54.8%
Philadelphia PMSA				
Philadelphia				

Passengers-Air Carriers. Passengers using air carriers

	1980	1988
United States	278,958,000	426,938,000
Middle Atlantic	36,230,000	55,079,000
Pennsylvania	10,280,000	15,990,000

Domestic Travel Expenditures. This data is presented in millions of dollars (Also, see pages 169-171, and 213)

	1982	1985	1987
United States	$185,872.0	$242,443.0	$275,158.0
Middle Atlantic	27,429.0	38,792.0	42,155.0
Pennsylvania	7,008.0	9,321.0	11,673.0

Census source note: Sources: Items E629-632: U.S. Travel Data Center, *Impact of Travel on Economics,* annual (copyright); Travel expenditures (items E629-632) can be identified as any expenditure assumed to take place on travel away from home. The expenditure category includes public transportation, auto transportation, lodging, food service, entertainment and recreation, and general retail trade.

National Park System Recreation Visits. Also see pages

	1985	1989
United States	260,316,200	266,050,800
Middle Atlantic	24,702,400	30,482,600
Pennsylvania	11,664,700	13,035,000
INDE	2,821,835	3,154,139
GLDE	7,792	7,515
THKO	7,433	7,489
EDAL	15,254	12,239

Census Source Note: The National Park Service (NPS) identifies recreation visits (items E633-635) as entries of persons onto lands or waters administered by the NPS for recreation purposes. Same day reentries, negligible transits, and entries to detached portions of the same parks on the same day are not counted as additional visits.

INDE, GLDE, THKO, and EDAL added for purposes of comparison.

National Forest System Recreation Visitor Days.

	1985	1988
United States	224,938,800	241,916,000
Middle Atlantic	1,971,800	2,647,000
Pennsylvania	1,948,900	2,621,000

Census Source Note: The National Forest System (items E636-638) is a "Nationally" significant system of federally owned units of forest, range, and related land consisting of National Forests, Purchased Units, National Grasslands, Land Utilization Project Areas, Experimental Forest Areas, Experimental Range Areas, designated Experimental Areas, other land area, Water Area, and interest in Lands that are Administrated by the Forest Service or designated for administration through the Forest Service. One recreation visitor-day is the recreational use of National Forest land or water that aggregates 12 visitor-hours. Data are for year ending September 30.

State Park Recreation Areas.

1988

	Visitors	Revenue Total $	Percent of Operating Budget
United States	710,342,000	$346,012,000	38.3%
Middle Atlantic	89,964,000	36,921,000	N/A
Pennsylvania	38,426,000	6,275,000	15.8%

Census Source Note: The data in State park recreation areas (items E639-642) are shown as reported by State park directors for year June 30. In some states, the park agency has under its control forests, fish, and wildlife areas and/or other areas. In other States, the park agency is responsible for State parks only. Total revenue includes entrance fees, camping fees, cabins or cottage fees, other accommodations (lodge, rooms, etc.), concession operations, beaches/pools fees, golf course fees, and all other operations.

Hotel, Motel Industry Payroll. The payroll in millions of dollars of the hotel, motel, and other lodgings industry

	1982	1990
United States	$33,214.8	
Middle Atlantic	5,682.9	
Pennsylvania	1,096.3	
Philadelphia PMSA	385.3	
Philadelphia	158.0	

Taxes. Per capital total taxes for general revenues for local governments

	1982	1990
United States	$447	
Middle Atlantic	689 (81-82)	
Pennsylvania	424	
Philadelphia PMSA	--	
Philadelphia	686 (81-82)	

Debt. Outstanding debt by local governments per capital

	1982	1990
United States	$1,108	
Middle Atlantic	1,231	
Pennsylvania	1,226 (81-82)	
Philadelphia PMSA	1,300 (81-82)	
Philadelphia	1,888 (81-82)	

Pennsylvania Metropolitan/Non-Metropolitan Areas.

	1980		1990	
	M/NM		M/NM	
Land Area Sq. Mi.	21,321	23,567	21,273.4	23,546.2
Total Persons (84)	10,054,888	1,846,112	10,077,002	1,804,641
Persons Per Sq. Mi.	471.9	77.6	473.7	76.6
Persons Within (84)	84.5%	15.5%	84.8%	15.2%
White (T-89.79%)	88.13%	98.88% (T-89.8%)	88.1%	98.8%
Black (T-8.82%)	10.30%	0.73% (T-9.2%)	10.8%	0.8%
Latino (T-1.30%)	1.47%	0.36%		
Males p/100 females (T-91.9%)	91.5%	94.2%		

Pennsylvania Population.

	1980	1990
Veterans, percentage of	18.5%	
Born outside of state	18.4%	
Foreign born	3.4%	

Philadelphia - among counties in the nation - ranks

	198(X)	199(X)
Largest population (86)	12th	(1,642,900)
Largest population decline (80-86)	5th	(-45,000)
Most people per sq. mile (86)	6th	(12,080.1)
Most households (85)	13th	(632,500)
Most social security beneficiaries (85)	5th	(313,956)
Highest public school enrollment (86-87)	17th	(190,119)
Most manufacturing employees (85)	22nd	(108,696)
Highest amt. of transfer payments (84)	6th	($4,319.6)*
Highest Manufacturing earnings (84)	25th	($2,870.2)*
Highest retail trade sales (82)	24th	($5,391.0)*
Most service employees (85)	8th	(234,895)
Most federal funds and grants (86)	6th	($7,752.8)*
Most local government employees (82)	8th	(72,346)
Most federal civilian employees (84)	4th	(54,146)

*equals in millions of dollars

Philadelphia - among the nation's 75 largest cities - ranks

	198(X)	199(X)
Land area in square miles (85)	28th	(136.0)
Birth rate per 1000 pop. (84)	66th	(15.2)
% of births to mothers under 20 yr. old (84)	20th	(17.9%)
Death rate per 1000 pop. (84)	12th	(12.2)
Hospital bed rate per 100,000 pop. (85)	38th	(807)
Crime rate per 100,000 pop. (85)	74th	(5,101)
Educational attainment 16 yrs or more (80)	70th	(11.1%)
Money income per capita (85)	67th	($8,807)
Civilian workforce (86)	5th	(728,614)
Prof/tech employees per 100,000 pop (80)	47th	(155.4)
Typical residential electric bill - 750KWH (86)	6th	($72.99)
Building permits issued (86)	33rd	(2,056)
Manufacturing employment 1000 rate (82)	5th	(125.0)
Wholesale trade sales (82)	12th	($12,300.5)*
Retail trade sales per capita (82)	71st	($3,237)
Federal procurement contract awards (86)	15th	($1,230.8)*
City government employees per 10,000 pop (85)	20th	(200.0)
City government property taxes per capita (85)	35th	($139)

*equals in millions of dollars

All socioeconomic data provided in this section is drawn from census bureau sources. Where figures are not given, it is because the information was not available or had not been found at the time of preparation of this section.

III. INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

F. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

WITHIN PARK

PATRIOTISM, COST CENTERS, PROFIT CENTERS

Some view national parks through patriotic eyes. People bring myriad perspectives to the worth of parks. The citizens who created INDE and the other parks did so for reasons of patriotism, great love of the tangible resources of the parks and the intangible ideas that the parks represent. This is also a reason people visit the parks. Congress said the following in House Report 1819 on the INDE establishment legislation (Also see Appendix B):

> The true patriot will be profoundly impressed with the deep significance of Independence Hall and its surroundings as a focal point for the democratic traditions of the American people, and the committee recognizes the opportunity presented by the proposed national historical park project to perpetuate and enhance those values. It is a memorable experience to view the white-paneled room in Independence Hall, with its original desk and chairs, where the best minds of America framed and signed the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution; to view Congress Hall, a wing of the main building, where our congressional predecessors met for the decade from 1790 to 1800, 10 of the most crucial years in the history of the United States; to visit the nearby American Philosophical Society Building, in Independence Square, home of the oldest scientific society in America, founded in 1743 by Benjamin Franklin, whose treasures include the original copy of the Declaration of Independence in Jefferson's own handwriting, with corrections by Franklin; the equipment with which Benjamin Franklin conducted some of his famous electrical experiments; the original notebooks of Lewis and Clark, and many other priceless objects; to visit Carpenters' Hall where the first Continental Congress met in 1774. These historic sites and buildings constitute an indispensable and irreplaceable part of our national heritage.
>
> ...
>
> America is a nation of travelers. The committee has been informed that last year [1947] over 25,000,000 people visited the national parks and historic monuments throughout the country. Each year, as a part of their education, thousands of school children in classes from all 48 States are sent on bus and rail tours to visit the leading places associated with the growth and development of the Nation. The proposed Independence National Historical Park, conveniently located for the traveling public in the heart of the metropolitan area can play a major role as an objective for national travel and for thousands upon thousands who come from foreign nations--a source of inspiration for all who cherish the principles of self-government.
>
> These are times when the American people are endeavoring to understand more fully the meaning of democratic representative government and its relation to the crisis of our times. We are a visual-minded people. No impressions drawn from books are as vivid as those that come from the direct experience of viewing in person the site of great events. And there are no sites of great events in which the American people have more permanent interest than those in Philadelphia. The depth of this public interest in our national ideals is clearly reflected in the crowded attendance at the Freedom Train. Independence National Historical Park, dramatically presenting the very places where the Nation was formed, also catches the imagination of the American people in regard to their own history. It will provide a permanent memorial to the principles on which our country is founded--not for the present year, but for the unborn generations to come.

In a national policy statement, Congress spoke more generically (Historic Sites Act of 1935, 16 U.S.C. § 461 (1988), also, see Appendix J, Sec. 1) of the inspiration to be provided by protecting historic resources as follows:

> ...it is a national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States.

Some view national parks as cost centers. They see $9,000,000 in annual operating costs. The cost of salaries of rangers to protect the park, of interpreters to staff historic buildings and give talks and tours, of gardeners to cut the grass and trim the trees, of custodians to clean the restrooms, dust the buildings, of masons to repoint joints, of laborers to clean gutters and downspouts, and of cultural resource specialists (Historians, Curators, Historic Architects) to conduct research and control impacts on fabric. They see $1,000,000 in the cost of purchasing utilities to heat, cool and light buildings and provide power for motors and equipment. They note that money must be spent on air filters, toilet paper, and many other things. Parks require a steady stream of capital investment for their perpetuation. All valid observations. Parks cost money and require staff if they are to be preserved, managed, maintained, protected, researched, and interpreted. (See pages 339-350).

Some view national parks as profit centers. National parks are strategic assets, a part of the nation's infrastructure which provides the foundation upon which economic growth is built. They see the national parks attracting people, creating a need for lodging, eating places, transportation infrastructure, equipment and services, retail and wholesale services for tourists and the tourism industry, and taxes to the local, state and national governments from workers and businesses in the tourism industry and industries servicing the tourism industry. (see pages 166-213 and in particular page 213).

National parks are all of these things. They are the source of patriotic inspiration; they do, in fact, cost money to preserve, protect, maintain and interpret; and they are engines which help drive the nation's economy.

What's the Constitution among friends?

Ascribed to Congressman Timothy Campbell, of New York, c. 1885

I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country.

Nathan Hale
Speech from the gallows,
Sept. 22, 1776

Our country: in her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong!

Stephen Decatur
Toast at a dinner at Norfolk, VA
April, 1816

Sovereignty lies in me alone. The legislative power is mine unconditionally and indivisibly. The public order emanates from me, and I am its supreme guardian. My people is one with me.

Louis XV of France
To the Paris Parliament
March 3, 1766

Mankind is tired of liberty.

Benito Mussolini
In the Gerarchia, April 1923

Liberty means responsibility. That is why most men dread it.

George Bernard Shaw
Maxims for Revolutionists, 1903

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK (INDE)

BUDGET FACTORS

General. All federal agencies are funded on a fiscal year basis (October 1 to September 30) by Appropriation Acts of the United States Congress. There are thirteen major Appropriation Acts each year, one of which is the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. The budget for the National Park Service (NPS) and consequently INDE is a part of this Appropriations Act. Such an Act is required before October 1 of each year to authorize the NPS to spend funds in the new fiscal year. Absent such an Appropriations Act, some other Congressional authorization is required for federal agencies to continue to spend funds or make obligations such as a "continuing resolution" of Congress wherein a temporary authorization may be given for a prescribed term with prescribed conditions. If there is neither an Appropriation Act nor a continuing resolution, "non-essential" functions of the effected agencies must be shut down.

Park budgets are formatted over a year and a half period. For example in March/April 1991 the NPS sent a budget call to parks for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1992. The park submitted its needs to its regional office which prioritized and processed the budget request for all parks in the region to the NPS Washington Office. The NPS prepared a servicewide budget for the system and processed it to the Department of the Interior. The Department of the Interior prioritized and processed the budgets of all Interior agencies to the Office of Management and Budget which prepared the National budget for the President. Usually, within a week after the President's State of the Union speech in January, the President's budget is sent to Congress so in February, 1992 the budget proposed for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1992 was submitted to Congress. Budget hearings are held in Congress on the administration's budget requests usually between February and May for the new budget in October. At the same time in March/April a NPS budget call is being made for parks to identify their needs for the budget to begin October 1, 1993.

Once a budget is authorized, the funding levels are transmitted, top down, through channels. INDE can receive funding authorization in three principal categories which are:

- Operation of the National Park System, Park Management (the park's annual operating budget) which identifies funds and staff assigned to park;
- Operation of the National Park System, Regional and Servicewide Programs and other activities, which includes programs where funds are managed at a level higher than the park but provided to the park; of principal interest are the Regionwide Repair and Rehabilitation Programs, the Regionwide Cyclic Maintenance Programs, and the Regionwide Cyclic Maintenance Program for Historic Properties;
- Construction which contains park specific line item projects of major cost (usually $1.0 million or more per project). The Regional Cyclic Maintenance Programs and the Regional Repair/Rehab Program is intended to cover "minor" needs (usually less than $200,000 per project). Responsibility for the identification of Construction needs rests with park management. Responsibility for the accomplishment of projects funded in the construction program are usually assigned to the Denver Service Center of the NPS because they are staffed to manage major construction projects.

In the management of appropriated funds from Congress, federal executive agencies must stay within appropriated limits. This is codified in law - 31 U.S.C. § 1341(a)(1988), and 31 U.S.C. § 1350(1988) - and states:

> 1341. Limitations on expending and obligating amounts
> (a)(1) An officer or employee of the United States Government... may not-
> (A) make or authorize an expenditure of obligation exceeding an amount available in an appropriation or fund for the expenditure or obligation; or

(B) involve [the] government in a contract or obligation for the payment of money before an appropriation is made unless authorized by law.

1350. Criminal penalty
An officer or employee of the United Government... knowingly and willfully violating section 1341(a) ... of this title shall be fined not more than $5,000, imprisoned for not more than 2 years, or both.

ANNUAL OPERATING BUDGET

The Annual Operating Budget provides the funds, on a fiscal year basis, to pay for the salaries of the authorized staff and to pay for the cost of operating the park such as the cost of utilities (electricity, steam, natural gas, etc.), supplies and materials (paint, lumber, air filters, toilet paper, etc.), equipment (computers), contractual services, and so forth.

Operating Ratio Needed. To operate in a fully satisfactory manner, the park needs a ratio of personnel costs to operating costs as follows:

TABLE 3F4
NEEDED OPERATING RATIOS

PWE	OFFICE	PERSONNEL SERVICES	ALL OTHER
105	Superintendent	70%	30%
110	Administration	70	30%
0001-110	Admin.-Fixed	0	100%
140	I&VS	85	15%
144	Museums	70	30%
160	Protection	70	30%
165	Safety	65	35%
232	Walks Branch	70	30%
261	Utility Bills	0	100%
262	Utility Branch	65	35%
263	Custodial Branch	70	30%
281	Grounds Branch	70	30%
299	Maint. Div.-Mgmnt.	70	30%
300	Buildings Branch	65	35%
0007-309	History	80	20%
0008-309	Historic Arch.	70	30%
	PARKWIDE	68%	32%

Budget History Gross/Net. The following is a summary of the park's recent annual operating budget history:

	FY88	FY89	FY90	FY91	FY92
Funds Authorized by					
Congress (Base Funding)	$6,947,500	$7,016,100	$7,552,800	$8,210,000	$8,928,000
Assessments	-132,200	-140,400	-359,600	-247,500	-401,800
Net Funds in current $	$6,815,300	$6,875,700	$7,193,200	$7,962,500	$8,526,200
CPI	118.3	124.0	130.7	136.2	140.2
Dollar Value	100	95.4	90.5	86.9	84.4
in constant $(1988=100)	$6,815,300	$6,559,600	$6,510,800	$6,916,000	$7,194,400

The presentation of data in 1988 constant dollars given above uses the average annual index of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for all urban consumers from the Department of Labor. The FY92 figure is based upon June instead of a yearly average. FY89-92 totals are rounded to the nearest hundred dollar.

Funds needed to operate full staff with adequate operating ratios (68%/32% Parkwide)	$8,011,600	$8,484,700	$9,201,900	$9,692,200	$10,371,700
Funds Available	-6,815,300	-6,875,700	-7,193,200	-7,962,500	-8,526,200
Shortfall	$1,196,300	$1,609,000	$2,008,700	$1,729,700	$1,845,500

Funds Available. In fiscal year 1992, INDE had a congressional funding authorization or base budget of $8,928,000 and a congressional staffing authorization of 218 FTE (Full Time Equivalency). This was a gross budget figure which was reduced to a net budget as follows:

Gross budget authorized by Congress.....	$8,928,000
Assessment of 3.7% (Regional Across the Board Assessment).....	-330,000
Assessment for Uniform Allowance.....	-40,800
Assessment by WASO for Servicewide programs/shortfalls.....	-31,000
Net budget available to operate INDE in FY 92.....	$8,526,200

Typical Annual Plan-Operating Program. Following is an annotated, typical annual financial plan based upon FY 92 figures:

11-13 **Personnel Compensation and Benefits** **$6,801,348** **(80%)**

		FTE	
Office of the Superintendent	$213,931	5.0	2.8%
Division of Administration	428,547	12.0	5.5%
Office of Historic Architecture	130,310	3.0	1.4%
Division of Museum Operations	337,624	8.1	3.7%
Office of History	151,077	3.8	1.7%
Division of Interp. & Visitor Services	1,951,646	70.2	32.2%
Division of Maintenance	2,634,855	86.3	39.6%
Division of Protection	917,638	28.6	13.1%
Office of Safety	35,720	1.0	-------
	$6,801,348	218.0	100.0%

21 **Travel and Transportation of Persons** **$13,310**

The typical expenses are per diem, lodging, common carrier/mileage expenses. These costs at INDE are usually associated with training.

211R **Vehicle Rental** **$8,735**

The typical expenses are rental of GSA passenger motor vehicles Class 39 and below.

22 **Transportation of Things** **$1,124**

Typical expenses are freight/postage paid on procurement acquisitions.

222E **GSA Trucks** **$20,100**

The typical expenses are rental of maintenance vehicles over and above GSA Class 40 vehicles.

23 **Rent, Communications, Utilities** **$1,065,035** **(12.5%)**

The typical expenses are

Electric	$602,735
Gas	18,900
Steam	231,600
Water	74,000
Copier Rental	30,800

Telephone Expenses	97,500
City Dump Fee	9,500

24 **Printing and Reproduction** **$1,400**

The typical expenses are Printing/Reproduction such as ordered through GSA for brochures for I&VS, documents for Historic Architecture.

25 **Other Services** **$318,234** (3.7%)

The typical expenses - divided into fixed and discretionary - are contracts or other procurement such as

Fixed

Dumpster Removal	$12,000	
Chiller Service	55,000	
Elevator Service	8,000	
Clock Service	2,000	
Janitorial Service	25,000	
Window Cleaning	9,000	
Deshler/Morris	3,000	
Employee Counseling Service	4,000	
Health & Human Services	16,000	
Heating Services	15,000	
High Voltage Service	30,000	
Electrical Service	18,000	
Asbestos Consulting	4,000	
Computer Equipment Rep.	7,000	
HVAC	32,000	
Plumbing	2,000	
	$242,000	(2.8%)
Discretionary/Emergency	**$76,234**	(0.9%)

26 **Supplies and Materials** **$349,959** (4.1%)

The typical expenses divided into fixed and discretionary - are

Fixed

Laborers Supplies	$10,000
Elec Parts & Supplies	4,000
Plumbing supplies	26,000
Hardware supplies	8,000
Lumber/Bldg material	3,000
Safety Shoes & Glasses	7,000
Fuel	8,000
Locks, Supplies	7,000
Sanitation Supplies	30,000
Gardening Supplies	23,000

Admin Suppt-Maint Supplies	22,000	
Painting Supplies	50,000	
Office Supplies	70,000	
Printing/Developing	4,000	
Subscriptions	1,000	
Copy Equipment Supplies	5,000	
	$278,000	(3.3%)
Discretionary/Emergency	**$71,959**	(0.8%)

31 **Equipment** **$14,406**

The typical expenses are Computer hardware and software; file cabinets, answering machines, phones/radios, and so forth. Office equipment and other non-maintenance equipment is not amortized. Therefore, if a computer fails, it must be replaced out of annual operating funds with the sacrifice of some other expenses.

Other	**-98,451**	
Cost of maintenance salaries specific to work performed at the Merchant's Exchange Building as per agreement with the Regional Director.	(-67,451)	
Additional Assessment 2/92 (deducted from Personnel Services)	(-31,000)	
Total Annual Operating Budget	**$8,526,200**	**(100%)**

The park's typical annual operating budget has **discretionary funds of less than 2%** as is illustrated in this budget. If unplanned, unanticipated actions, events, or emergencies should occur of some financial consequence, the park has limited options. If a 35mm projector failed in a park theater, a seasonal position might have to be given up to pay for its repair or replacement. If an airconditioning system failed, multiple positions might need to be vacated to pay for its repair or replacement.

Budget Adequacy. The park's budget has been inadequate for some years. This has been caused by a number of factors among them: unfunded pay raises, the unfunded cost of FERS (Federal Employees Retirement System), the unfunded cost of special pay rates for Park Rangers, GS-4 through GS-9, the high cost of utilities, inflation, and so forth.

The park must stay within budget. Therefore, whenever there is a projected shortfall in available dollars, the park first squeezes its operating ratio and second leaves positions vacant. When enough positions are left vacant, there is not enough staff to operate public use buildings and buildings are closed for whatever period is required to save the money to eliminate the dollar shortfall. The least used public use buildings are closed first but the least used buildings are, also, the buildings requiring the fewest staff. Since it is staff which must be eliminated to save money, popular buildings can be impacted (closed).

Pay Raises. In most years, administrations have proposed cost of living increases for federal employees. The percentage of increase and the effective date vary from year to year. Such proposals may cover the actual cost of living in whole or in part. Congress makes the final decision with legislation. When a cost of living adjustment (COLA) is passed, federal agencies must pay the increase. Sometimes Congress provides agencies with a budget increase to cover the cost and sometimes it does not. Following is a summary of the park's recent history with this activity:

	FY89	FY90	FY91	FY92
COLA %	4.1	3.6	4.1	4.2
COLA $ (full year)	$221,000	$196,200	$232,400	$226,000
INDE Reimbursed	-113,800	-0-	-69,600	-200,977
INDE Absorbed	**$107,200**	**$196,200**	**$162,800**	**$65,023**

The FERS Factor. The federal government has two primary retirement plans in place for its permanent employees. The older of these plans is the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) which is no longer available to new employees. The newer of these plans is the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) which all new permanent employees must join effective January 1, 1984. The federal government pays for a portion of the benefits in each plan. The government's cost is more or less at a fixed rate of about 12.3% for CSRS employees. The government cost is at a variable and more costly rate for FERS averaging about 30% per each employees salary. The FERS system is intended to replace CSRS entirely through attrition. Because INDE has a high rate of staff turnover, it is losing CSRS employees and accruing FERS employees at a disproportionately high rate relative to other federal government units. Congress is compensating park budgets for higher FERS costs but not in an amount sufficient to cover these costs. The situation is aggravated at INDE because of the higher than normal movement to FERS employees. This is illustrated as follows:

	FY88	FY89	FY90	FY91	FY92
INDE CSRS employees	NA	NA	91.3 FTE	87.5 FTE	82 FTE
INDE FERS employees	NA	NA	89 FTE	93.7 FTE	108 FTE
Cost/FERS employees	$225,199	$358,274	$510,780	$577,706	$706,830
Cost/FERS employees (if they were CSRS)	-98,771	-157,137	-200,911	-250,106	-303,030
Extra Cost of FERS	$126,428	$201,137	$309,869	$327,600	$403,800
Reimbursement to annual operating budget because of FERS	-81,200	-81,200	-0-	-70,100	-65,606
INDE Absorption	**$45,228**	**$119,937**	**$309,869**	**$257,500**	**$338,194**

Special Pay Rates. Because of severe staff turnover the NPS, in FY90, initiated a special pay rate at INDE for Park Rangers, GS-4 through GS-9. The unreimbursed cost of this effort has been:

FY88	-0-
FY89	-0-
FY90	$213,478
FY91	$236,177
FY92	$217,842

Cost of Utilities. INDE has a high cost of utilities. The dollar amount and percentage of utility costs to the total INDE budget has been:

FY88	$1,105,000	16%*
FY89	994,000	14%*
FY90	1,043,479	15%*
FY91	985,430	12%
FY92	1,065,035	12%

*Includes Utility costs for Merchant's Exchange now being paid by MARO.

Inflation. The park's budget is eroded by inflation. See page 340; Budget History Gross/Net.

Operating Ratio History. The following are typical constrictions of operating ratios in recent years:

PWE	OFFICE	FY88	FY89	FY90	FY91	FY92
105	Superintendent	87-13	91-9	90-10	71-29	82-18
110	Administration	85-15	85-15	86-14	83-17	92-8
0001-110	Admin.-Fixed					0-100
140	I&VS	97-3	97-3	96-4	96-4	98-2
144	Museums	97-3	96-4	98-2	96-4	97-3
160	Protection	93-7	89-11	91-9	88-12	96-4
232	Walks Branch	90-10	88-12	87-13	85-15	90-10
261	Utility Bills		0-100	0-100	0-100	0-100
262	Utility Branch	29-71	97-3	67-33	80-20	70-30
263	Custodial Branch	84-16	83-17	72-28	89-11	88-12
281	Grounds Branch	93-7	85-15	84-16	89-11	90-10
299	Maint. Div.-Mgmnt.	89-11	90-10	97-3	91-9	86-14
300	Buildings Branch	90-10	92-8	72-28	87-13	92-8
0007-309	History	89-11	94-6	94-6	95-5	96-4
0008-309	Historic Arch.	(PART OF 0007-309)		91-9	92-8	98-2
	TOTAL	**78-22**	**82-18**	**75-25**	**77-23**	**80-20**

The following shows the park's inability to fill authorized FTE because of budget shortfalls:

	FTE Authorized	FTE Used	FTE Left Vacant	Percent Vacant
FY90	216.60	171.62	**44.98**	20.8%
FY91	213.60	182.25	**31.35**	14.7%
FY92	218.00	192.00	**26.00**	12.0%
FY93	221.00			

Building Closures. The following building closure impacts have been caused by budget shortfalls in recent years:

	Number of Bldgs. Closed	Days of Closure	Visitors Not Served Based Upon the Same Period of Last Full Use
FY89	5	319	23,649
FY90	8	1,008	152,764
FY91	8	711	50,224
FY92	7	735	64,970
FY93	9	1,609(est.)	367,600(est.)

A national debt, if it is not excessive, will be to us a national blessing.

Alexander Hamilton
In a letter to Robert Morris
April 30, 1781

What is to hinder them (government officials) from creating a perpetual debt? The laws of nature, I answer. The earth belongs to the living, not to the dead. The will and the power of man expire with his life, by nature's law .... We may consider each generation as a distinct nation, with a right, by the will of its majority, to bind themselves, but none to bind the succeeding generation, more than the inhabitants of another country.

Thomas Jefferson
In a letter to John W. Eppes
June 24, 1813

I sincerely believe ... that banking establishments are more dangerous than standing armies, and that the principle of spending money to be paid by posterity, under the name of funding, is but swindling futurity on a large scale.

Thomas Jefferson
In a letter of John Taylor
May 28, 1816

CYCLIC MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

General. As a companion to the annual operating program, the NPS has the Regional Cyclic Maintenance Program. The funds are managed at the regional office level of the NPS. Many maintenance needs do not recur on an annual basis. This program provides a means of dealing with such needs as the replacement of roofs, painting buildings, and so forth. This program has three subsets which are defined as:

Regular Cyclic Maintenance (Project Type 28). Specific maintenance activities performed on a fixed periodic basis when the work is predictable and the cycle is longer than once a year. Programs for cyclic maintenance are based on an inventory of facilities requiring such upkeep and on a specific park-by-park schedule of work developed by the regional office. Typical examples of cyclic maintenance projects include road resealing, repainting and reroofing of buildings, and sign replacement and repair. The work performed may require design and specifications prepared by engineers, architects, or landscape architects. The cyclic maintenance program is managed by the regional offices. The work is usually performed by day labor or contract under the supervision of park staff.

Cyclic Maintenance of Historic Properties (Project Type 38). This is more frequently referred to as cultural cyclic maintenance. Specific preservation activities performed on a fixed periodic basis when the work is predictable and the cycle is longer than once a year. Cultural cyclic maintenance will be performed only on structures, sites, and objects included in the Service's inventory of cultural resources (List of Classified Structure, the Museum Catalogue, and the Classified Sites Inventory). Program levels will be based on a specific park-by-park schedule of preservation maintenance. Typical work performed under this category includes repainting, repointing, and reroofing of historical buildings, treatment of collections, and the preservation of historic landscapes and sites. such work may often require designs and specifications prepared by professional historians, architects, conservators, curators, or anthropologists. The cultural cyclic maintenance program is managed by cultural resources professionals in the regional office. The work is generally accomplished by contract or park staff.

Repair and Rehabilitation (Project Type 40). Projects designed to restore damaged or deteriorated facilities to good condition. The projects programmed under this category are based on known maintenance needs that are not routine and that are non-recurring in nature. Typical projects include campground and trail rehabilitation, road overlay and/or reconditioning, bridge repair, and rewiring of buildings. Each region establishes a preliminary program which can be adjusted as new project needs arise. Some projects may require advance design and specifications. The program is administered in the regional office by maintenance professionals. Actual work is usually performed by contract under the supervision of park staff.

NPS Level of Funding. Following is a summary of servicewide funding available in these categories excerpted from the NPS "Green Book" of Budget Justifications, FY 1993:

Regionwide **Regular Cyclic Maintenance:**	FY1991	FY 1992	FY1993 Proposed
Rocky Mountain	3,699,000	4,294,000	4,659,000
North Atlantic	863,000	1,050,000	1,149,000
National Capital	2,578,000	2,990,000	3,254,000
Mid-Atlantic	**713,000**	**975,000**	**1,072,000**
Southeast	3,736,000	4,084,000	4,430,000
Midwest	1,514,000	1,865,000	2,031,000
Southwest	1,693,000	1,760,000	1,965,000
Western	4,631,000	5,264,000	5,723,000
Pacific Northwest	1,418,000	1,598,000	1,744,000
Alaska	336,000	455,000	504,000
TOTAL	**21,181,000**	**24,335,000**	**26,531,000**

Regionwide Cyclic Maintenance for Historic Properties:			
Rocky Mountain	572,000	672,000	672,000
North Atlantic	623,000	748,000	888,000
National Capital	341,000	416,000	416,000
Mid-Atlantic	**1,087,000**	**1,288,000**	**1,468,000**
Southeast	822,000	997,000	1,107,000
Midwest	659,000	784,000	884,000
Southwest	702,000	758,000	758,000
Western	1,913,000	2,017,000	2,017,000
Pacific Northwest	168,000	267,000	267,000
Alaska	74,000	123,000	123,000
TOTAL	**6,961,000**	**8,070,000**	**8,600,000**

Regionwide Repair Rehabilitation Program:			
Rocky Mountain	5,599,000	6,760,000	7,211,000
North Atlantic	2,880,000	3,409,000	3,630,000
National Capital	4,644,000	5,792,000	6,180,000
Mid-Atlantic	**1,876,000**	**2,826,000**	**3,022,000**
Southeast	5,375,000	6,533,000	6,969,000
Midwest	2,373,000	3,046,000	3,257,000
Southwest	2,102,000	2,445,000	2,660,000
Western	5,105,000	6,308,000	6,729,000
Pacific Northwest	2,311,000	2,786,000	2,972,000
Alaska	747,000	1,104,000	1,177,000
Washington Office	1,492,000	148,000	150,000
Trail Maintenance	995,000	0	0
TOTAL	35,499,000	41,157,000	43,957,000

The combined totals for the Mid-Atlantic Region is in FY91 - $3,676,000, in FY92 - $5,089,000, and in FY93 - $5,562,000.

On page 89 of the "FY 93, Green Book," referenced above, is the following passage:

1. **Increase Funding for Cyclic Maintenance for Historic Properties Program.....+530 --FTE**

As part of the "America the Beautiful"/"Legacy 99" initiative, the Service has proposed an increase of $530,000 for cultural cyclic maintenance for fiscal year 1993. Consistent with the findings of previous NPS studies, **the General Accounting Office identified a serious maintenance shortfall in the National Park Service.** In addition, a National Park Service Internal Control Review found that historic and prehistoric structures and cultural landscapes are damaged by neglect or deferred work because of insufficient funds or staffing.

The National Park Service is proposing to concentrate this increase in four Regions where historic structures are prevalent: the Mid-Atlantic Region, the North Atlantic Region, the Southeast Region and the Midwest Region. **The proposed increase would allow the NPS to focus on several parks in need of project funds. These parks and projects include... preventive maintenance and upkeep of historic structures and cultural landscapes at Independence National Historical Park.....**

Similar to operational maintenance, every dollar spent on cultural cyclic maintenance represents an investment which protects our inventory of resources. **Lack of adequate maintenance leads to accelerated deterioration and eventually results in higher costs for reconstruction or major repair or results in the total loss of cultural resources or facilities.**

INDE Level of Funding. Following is a summary history of the level of funding in recent years from the Regional Cyclic Maintenance Program:

FISCAL Year	Project Type 28	Project Type 38	Project Type 40	Total Current$	In '88(100) Constant$
1988	79,000	48,000	320,000	**447,000**	
1989	88,100	93,800	395,800	**577,700**	551,100
1990	45,000	60,000	363,000	**468,000**	423,600
1991	45,000	142,000	400,400	**587,400**	510,200
1992	68,000	176,000	495,000	**739,000**	623,600

INDE developed a five year plan of needed projects for the period FY92 through FY96. The annual cost to accomplish these projects is:

FISCAL Year	Project Type 28	Project Type 38	Project Type 40	Total
1992	660,500	350,000	1,860,000	2,870,500
1993	613,500	272,000	1,174,000	2,059,500
1994	580,500	272,000	619,000	1,471,500
1995	580,500	272,000	561,000	1,413,500
1996	580,500	272,000	554,000	1,406,500

The average annual cost is $1,860,000. In FY 1992, the regional office was able to fund only $739,000 of $2,870,500 worth of projects. At the current level of servicewide funding and regionwide funding, the regional office will never be able to meet the park needs in this category. INDE had a need for 56% of all the money available to the Regional Office in this category.

CONSTRUCTION

General. Construction is a separate appropriation category. In the budget process, the NPS identifies major cost projects as specific line items. INDE has received no construction funds since FY 1981.

Utility Improvement Project. The park's most pressing need is for a line item construction project - the Utility Improvement Project - Project number 412. This project is a multi-year (probably twelve years) effort to replace or upgrade utilities in some 50 buildings 40 of which are historic.

Walks and Walls. The park has two projects (project numbers 159 and 168) which deal with the correction of walkway and wall problems on Independence Square and Independence Mall. It is the park's intention to replace these packages with a single like project for the entire park. At the time of this writing (July 1992) there is no estimate of the possible cost of this revised package.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK (INDE)

STAFFING FACTORS

Recruitment and Retention. Three park divisions - Protection, Interpretation and Visitor Services, and Administration - have a history of high turnover. For some years, the average annual turnover has been 47% in Protection, 44% in Interpretation, and 36% in Administration. The causes of this high turnover are pay, cost of living, career paths and opportunities, and so forth. To mitigate the retention problems special pay rates for rangers have been instituted.

Position Types. Following is a summary of position types in the park by category, title, and occupational series. As a snap shot of the park's encumbered permanent full time, permanent less than full time - subject to furlough, and permanent less than full time - part time on September 9, 1991:

Professional Category. The park's positions by occupational series included in this category are: 1015, Supervisory Museum Curator; 1015, Museum Curator; 170, Historian; 808, Architect; and 437, Horticulturist;

Administrative Category. The park's positions by occupational series included in this category are: 025, Superintendent; Assistant Superintendent; 025, Supervisory Park Ranger; 025, Park Ranger (GS-5 and above); 341, Administrative Officer; 560, Budget Analyst; 342, Support Services Supervisor; 212, Personnel Staffing Assistant; 334, Computer Systems Analyst; 1102, Contracting Specialist; 018, Safety Officer; 1071, Audio-Visual Production Specialist; and 1640, Facility Manager.

Technical Category. The park's positions by occupational series included in this category are: 025, Park Ranger (grade GS-4 and below); 865, Electronics Technician; 1016, Supervisory Museum Technician; 1016, Museum Technician; and 1411, Library Technician.

Clerical Category. The park's positions by occupational series included in this category are: 318, Secretary; 590,Time/Leave Clerk; 530, Cash Clerk; 304, Information Receptionist; 203, Personnel Clerk; 2005, Supply Clerk; and 503, Maintenance Management Assistant.

Blue Collar Category. The park's positions by occupational series included in this category are: 2604, Electronics Mechanic; 3910, Motion Picture Projectionist; 4749, Maint. Mech. General Foreman; 4749, Maint. Mech. Foreman Buildings; 4749, Maint. Mech. Foreman Utility; 4749, Maintenance Mechanic Utility Leader; 4749, Maintenance Mechanic; 4749, Maintenance Worker; 4749, Maintenance Mechanic Helper; 6904, Tool & Parts Attendant; 4605, Woodcrafter Leader; 4605, Woodcrafter; 4607, Carpenter's Helper; 3603, Mason; 3603, Masonry Worker; 4102, Painter Leader; 4102, Painter; 5306, A/C Equipment Mechanic; 2805, Electrician; 5823, Automotive Mechanic; 5003, Gardener Foreman; 5003, Gardener Leader; 5003, Gardener; 5703, Motor Vehicle Operator Foreman; 5703, Motor Vehicle Operator; 5703, Motor Vehicle Op./Tool Crib Helper; 3502, Laborer Leader; 3502, Laborer; 3566, Custodial Worker Foreman; 3566, Custodial Worker Leader; 3566, Custodial Worker Inspector; and 3566, Custodial Worker.

Other Category. The park's position by occupational series included in this category is: 0099, Co-op (Student Trainee).

Demographics. The demographic mix of the park staff is itemized below based upon a snapshot of the INDE staff as of September 9, 1991:

CATEGORY	WM	WF	BM	BF	HM	HF	TOTAL
Professional	5	4	--	1	--	--	10
Administrative	39	29	7	5	--	1	81
Technical	8	--	3	4	--	--	15
Clerical	--	9	--	3	--	--	12
Blue Collar	41	1	20	3	1	--	66
Other	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
Total	93	43	30	17	1	1	185
INDE %	50.3	23.2	16.2	9.2	0.5	0.5	100

The park's male/female mix is:

Male	124	67%
Female	61	33%
Total	185	100%

GLORIA DEI (OLD SWEDES') CHURCH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE (GLDE)

In general, the budget factor comments made for INDE are, also, applicable to GLDE. The same level of, in depth, data given in INDE will not be given for GLDE. The following budget data on GLDE is provided:

GLDE 4469

FY92

Personal Services	
Division of Maintenance (Only)	$14,131
Rent, Communications and Utilities	5,800
Supplies and Materials	6,869
Total	$26,800

FTE = 0.9

THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO NATIONAL MEMORIAL (THKO)

In general, the budget factor comments made for INDE are, also, applicable to THKO. The same level of, in depth, data given in INDE will not be given for THKO. The following budget data on THKO is provided:

THKO 4460

FY92

Personal Services			
Division of Interpretation	(2FTE)	$54,524	
Division of Maintenance	(1FTE)	18,051	
	(3FTE)		
Total Personal Services			$72,575
Travel and Transportation of Persons			300
Rent, Communications and Utilities			8,300
Other Services			5,700
Supplies and Materials			22,525
Total			**$109,400**

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN NATIONAL MEMORIAL (BEFR)

Not applicable.

EDGAR ALLAN POE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE (EDAL)

In general, the budget factor comments made for INDE are, also, applicable to EDAL. The same level of, in depth, data given in INDE will not be given for EDAL. The following budget data on EDAL is provided:

EDAL 4330

FY92

Personal Services			
Division of Interpretation	(3.7 FTE)	$123,668	
Division of Maintenance	(1.3 FTE)	24,764	
Division of Protection	(1.0 FTE)	35,754	
	(6.0 FTE)		
Total Personal Services			$184,186
Travel and Transportation of Persons			800
Rent, Communications and Utilities			16,048
Printing and Reproduction			1,600
Other Services			19,202
Supplies and Materials			24,264
Total			**$246,100**

III. INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

G. STATUS OF PLANNING

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK (INDE)

General Management Plan. The park's Master Plan of 1971 remains the park's approved General Management Plan (see pages 140-151). The 1971 Master Plan guided the NPS through the capital improvements for the bicentennial of 1976 and the bicentennial observances of 1976 and 1987. The plan was completed before the transfer of Independence Mall State Park to INDE although the plan does discuss the State Park. A new General Management Plan is needed to guide the park into the twenty-first century. It is noted that the 1971 Master Plan was prepared by a NPS planning team that was guided by a high level steering committee representing the NPS, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the City of Philadelphia.

Interpretive Prospectus. The current Interpretive Prospectus, approved in 1970, guided INDE through its building program and the major bicentennial anniversaries of 1976 and 1987. Planning has begun in 1992 on a new Interpretive Prospectus to guide the park into the 21st century.

Other. The Denver Service Center Technical Information Printout for INDE has 85 pages of subject index entries and 41 pages of location index entries.

Needs. The principal planning void is the lack of a Development Concept Plan for Independence Mall. The three blocks of Independence Mall need to be reevaluated with regard to how they should function and serve in relationship to Independence Square. A new GMP/DCP is scheduled to be developed in the next 12 to 24 months.

GLORIA DEI (OLD SWEDES') CHURCH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE (GLDE)

General. GLDE has neither a General Management Plan nor an Interpretive Prospectus. The planning necessary for GLDE is contained in a 1973 approved Development Concept plan. There are no major management or planning issues at GLDE requiring major planning documents. At such time as a new General Management Plan and a new Interpretive Prospectus are developed for INDE, a section of each document should be devoted to GLDE.

THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO NATIONAL MEMORIAL (THKO)

General. THKO has neither a General Management Plan nor an Interpretive Prospectus. The planning necessary for THKO was contained in a museum plan when the building was furnished and exhibits were installed. There are no major management or planning issues at THKO requiring major planning documents. At such time as a new General Management Plan and a new Interpretive Prospectus are developed for INDE, a section of each document should be devoted to THKO.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN NATIONAL MEMORIAL (BEFR) - Not applicable.

EDGAR ALLAN POE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE (EDAL)

General. EDAL has neither a General Management Plan nor an Interpretive Prospectus. The planning necessary to establish the operation of EDAL is contained in an Interim Interpretive Plan approved January 2, 1981. While this document has served EDAL well, it would be desirable to have a General Management Plan and an Interpretive Prospectus for it. If the timing is right, EDAL would be adequately served with a section of each document prepared for INDE.

Make no little plans; they have no magic to stir men's blood.

Attributed to Daniel Hudson Burnham

III. INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

H. EXISTING MANAGEMENT ZONING MAP

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK (INDE)

The 1971 Master Plan for INDE identified management zoning on a map between pages 4 and 5. This zoning did not include Independence Mall, and it used a now obsolete land classification scheme. Below is a table itemizing and annotating the existing Management Zoning established by this Statement for Management; all maps associated with these zoning designations are contained in Appendix L.

TABLE 3H1

MANAGEMENT ZONING - INDE

Block	Existing Zoning	Map
0100 - Independence Square	Historic	None
The entire block is a single zone.		
0200 - Second Bank Block	Historic Park Development	See Appendix L Map 3HI
The southeast quadrant includes an amphitheater and is zoned Park Development using sidewalks as the boundary. The remainder of the block is zoned Historic including the Morris Statue and all buildings. All potential archeological sites are believed to be in the historic zone.		
0300 - First Bank Block	Historic	None
The entire block is a single zone.		
0400 - St. Joseph Church Block	Park Development Historic	See Appendix L Map 3H2
The privately held church property is zoned historic; the NPS landscaped area is zoned park development. The grounds are intensively managed landscape areas designed to enhance aesthetic values and are best described as a landscape management area under park management.		
0500 - St. George Church Block	Park Development Historic	No Map Available
The privately held church property is zoned historic; the NPS landscaped area is zoned park development. The grounds are intensively managed landscape areas designed to enhance aesthetic values and are best described as a landscape management area under park management.		

0600 - Visitor Center Block	Historic Park Development	See Appendix L Map 3H4

The park portion of this block north of Dock Street and Moravian Street is zoned park development; the park portion of this block south of Dock Street and Moravian Street but including both streets is zoned historic. The historic zone includes the Merchants Exchange Building and City Tavern.

0700 - Franklin Court Block	Historic	None

The entire park portion of the block is a single zone.

0800 - Graff House Block	Historic	None

The entire park portion of the block is a single zone.

1000 - Deshler-Morris Block	Historic	None

The entire park portion of the block is a single zone.

1200 - Christ Church Block	Park Development Historic	No Map Available

The park and church land south of Church Street is zoned park development. The church's private property within the park boundary north of Church Street and including Church Street is zoned historic. This includes land bounded by Church, Second, American and Filbert Streets. It also includes the church cemetery at the corner of Fifth and Arch Streets (not represented on a map).

1300 - Rose Garden Block	Park Development Historic	See Appendix L Map 3H6

The park portion of this block which is landscaped is zoned park development; the historic buildings and the only original cobblestone street remaining in the park is zoned historic. The grounds are intensively managed landscape areas designed to enhance aesthetic values and are best described as a landscape management area under park development.

1400 - Magnolia Garden Block	Park Development Historic	See Appendix L Map 3H7

The park portion of this block which is landscaped is zoned park development; the historic buildings area is zoned historic. The grounds are intensively managed landscaped areas designed to enhance aesthetic values and are best described as a landscape management area under park development. The Maintenance Facility area of the block is zoned park development.

1500 - Liberty Bell Block	Park Development	None

The entire block is a single zone.

1600 - Judge Lewis Quadrangle Block	Park Development Historic	See Appendix L Map 3H8

The Free Quaker Meeting House area is zoned historic; the remaining portion of the block is zoned park development.

1700 - Third Block of Independence Mall	Park Development	None

The entire block is a single zone.

1900 - Welcome Park Block	Park Development Historic	Appendix L Map 3H9

This entire block is a part of the park. One third of the block in the center is in park ownership. The remainder of the block is in private ownership. The City of Philadelphia has special zoning controls on the private property. See pages . The Bond House and William Penn's Slate Roof site; in park ownership, are zoned historic; the remainder of park owned land is zoned park development.

2000 - Mikveh Israel Cemetery Block	Historic	None

The entire park portion of the block is a single zone.

GLORIA DEI (OLD SWEDES') CHURCH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE (GLDE)

This park has not previously had a management zone designation. By this document, GLDE is zoned as park development and historic. The church property in the center of the block is zoned historic. The NPS property abutting the church property is zoned park development. The grounds maintained by the park are intensively managed landscaped areas designed to enhance aesthetic values and are best described as a landscape management area under park development. See Appendix L, Map 3H10.

THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO NATIONAL MEMORIAL (THKO)

This park has not previously had a management zone designation. By this document, THKO is zoned as historic. No map.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN NATIONAL MEMORIAL (BEFR) - Not applicable.

EDGAR ALLAN POE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE (EDAL)

This park has not previously had a management zone designation. By this document, EDAL is zoned historic and park development. The Poe House structures and Bradywine Street are zoned historic; the remaining land is zoned park development. See Appendix L, Map 3H11.

IV. MAJOR ISSUES

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK (INDE)

A. LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

1. Relationships. INDE was created by Congress because of the successful efforts of a private, non-profit organization - the Independence Hall Association - to convince three levels of government, local, state, and national, to work together to create and develop the national park.

The legislation creating the park also created special relationships with the City of Philadelphia, Carpenters' Company, and Christ Church. Subsequent legislation created special relationships with the owners of Mikveh Israel Cemetery, St. George's Church, and St. Joseph's Church, and with the Balch Institute regarding the Graff House grounds, the American Philosophical Society regarding Library Hall, the Deshler-Morris House Committee regarding the Deshler-Morris House, various city agencies regarding Area F, the Philadelphia Parking Authority regarding the Samson Street Parking Garage, and the National Constitution Center regarding Constitutional Heritage. In addition many other relationships have developed over the park's 40 year history. There are relationships with those leasing the use of historic properties, with those who are partners in exhibitry, with those who permit INDE to use their property to aid in the preservation and use of the park, with those who help to market the park, and with those who collaborate in protecting and enhancing park values and park visitors.

These relationships - working with others for the accomplishment of programs, projects, and conditions - benefit park values, preserve resources, enhance ambience, improve visitor use and services, and so forth.

B. RESOURCES

1. Studies and Management. The park has a continuing need for resource information to be used in its interpretive program - both personal and non-personal services, to be used in its curatorial program of collection management and historic room refurnishings, and to be used in the maintenance, rehabilitation and preservation of historic buildings and grounds.

There is a need to further document the park resources and make NPS information systems more useful to the park. Likewise, there is a need to automate park information systems for greater useability. There is a need to further develop, document, and maintain information on buildings and objects, their elements, and elements affecting them. There is a need to secure an environment which perpetuates park resources and values.

C. LAND USES AND TRENDS

1. Park Boundaries. The boundaries of the park generally meet the needs of management to interpret and protect park values. The Area F portion of the park requires monitoring to insure that city zoning is protecting park values, a land exchange is required between the park and GSA to deal with severed land between the Customs House and Moravian Street, and Washington Square will be added to the park when the terms of an agreement are met.

2. Independence Mall. A number of issues associated with Independence Mall require planning so that decisions can be made about the future of these three blocks. Among the issues are what are the best long term public uses of these blocks and what facilities are required to support these uses.

3. Adjacent Land Issues. The park has a vital interest in activities on lands adjacent to the park. The City of Philadelphia, likewise, has an interest in protecting the park and its surroundings. City Council stated this as a matter of policy in a statement of legislative findings - Philadelphia Code 14-2005 - as follows:

Legislative Findings. The purpose of this Section is to promote the public welfare, to preserve the historical character of the Independence Hall structures, Independence Mall, and Independence National Historical Park, to prevent the impairment of, or injury to their architectural and cultural value to the community and to the nation, and to provide that a reasonable degree of control may be exercised over the architectural design, construction, alteration, and repair of buildings, signs, or other advertising structures erected in areas abutting thereon in order that they may be in harmony with the style and spirit of this national shrine.

Additionally, in other areas of the Philadelphia Code, the City has placed regulations on billboards, vendors, and the like to enhance park and community values. State law, also, provides some protection to park values.

There is continuing need to work with a number of city agencies, park neighbors, and others in order to monitor adjacent land activities and to discuss and comment on ideas, proposals, situations, and so forth. These contacts and communications are needed to understand current and planned activities in or near the park and to explain park views on such activities. These activities may include architectural design, construction, alteration, repair of buildings and streets, the presence or absence of signs and advertising structures, vending, ceremonies, parades, liquor sales, transportation systems, utility systems, and rights-of-way, services for tourists, and so forth.

4. Transportation Issues. Interstate highways I-76, I-95, and I-676 have all recently been completed and opened. This marvelous transportation system has revolutionized ingress and egress to the park. Several points on this system are poorly marked for access to the park. If this is not corrected it has the potential to cause tens of thousands of tourists a year to fail to come to the park or stop in the city with the concomitant economic impact on the region.

The ambience of the park would be enhanced and the park area would be more inviting to tourists if the blacktop street treatment were replaced with a street surface of greater aesthetic value on Chestnut and Walnut Streets between Second and Sixth Streets and on Second through Sixth Streets between Walnut and Market Streets. The ambience of Independence Square would be enhanced if automobile traffic were removed from Chestnut Street between Sixth and Fifth Streets by extension of the Chestnut Street Transitway to Fifth Street. The visiting public, the park, and the community would benefit by off-street bus parking in the vicinity of Independence Mall.

D. VISITOR USE ANALYSIS

1. Staffing and Operating Visitor Use Buildings. In evaluating the interpretive services provided to park visitors, there are two constants: the public use buildings themselves and the staff needed to open and operate them. The level of staffing in these buildings is not fixed throughout the year but rather is variable to the changes in visitor use. Each building has a unique staffing requirement which is identified in duty station units whether fixed or mobile. When budget constraints force a curtailment in the interpretive staff, duty stations are left vacant and buildings must be closed. The park closes lesser-used buildings before closing buildings receiving greater use. As could be expected, lesser used buildings have many fewer duty stations than buildings of greater use. Therefore, if a large number of duty stations must be sacrificed to a budget shortfall, it will in all likelihood require the closing of one or more of the park's more popular attractions.

The Maintenance budget and the Visitor Use budget are the two largest budgets in the park, using 71.8% of the park's annual operating funds. In practical management terms, consequential savings to meet budget shortfalls can only be found in these two large operations because they are large but also because specific functions can be eliminated. In the 1980's, we cut back on maintenance during budget shortfalls, the poor condition of the park is a reflection of these cutbacks. We cannot eliminate building security needs or law enforcement incidents; we cannot eliminate the need to pay the staff by eliminating the payroll clerk; we cannot eliminate the need to take personnel actions by eliminating a personnel clerk. Further, in the case of the Visitor Use staff, there is a regular turnover creating vacancies. Therefore, each time there is a budget shortfall the needs of maintenance and visitor use are pitted against each other. In recent years, budget shortfalls and building closures have become an annual occurrence; only the severity is unpredictable.

2. Pennsylvania Convention Center. The new Pennsylvania Convention Center located six blocks to the west of the park is scheduled to open in October 1993. It is estimated the Convention Center will increase park visitation from 250,000 to 400,000 in its first years of operation and when its bookings stabilize, it will increase park visitation by some 750,000 people a year.

There is a need to devise strategies and procedures so that these new users can be served, without adversely impacting existing use, and without overtaxing the resources.

3. Special Park Uses. There is a continuing demand to hold special events and public assemblies in the park.

4. Exhibitry. The exhibitry in the park is aged and worn out. It needs to be replaced. Likewise, the audio/audiovisual systems which are usually components of the exhibitry in the park are aged and worn out. They need to be replaced.

5. Crime. Crime associated with gatherings of people and crime against property are a continuing concern. Pickpockets, car burglars, property thefts, robbers, and vandals are a continuing concern. With the prospect of additional visitation, the potential for crime will grow. Even when caught, the justice system does not handle perpetrators effectively.

6. Interpretation. Interpretive services are being adversely affected by staff turnover, lack of subject matter expertise, inexperience of personnel, lack of education program, lack of ability to interpret cooperative sites (Carpenters Hall), lack of training time, and so forth.

E. FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT ANALYSIS

1. Staffing and Operating the Maintenance Program. For many years, the Maintenance Division has had insufficient funds to pay for the staff allocated to the division. It has been the norm for the division to function with more than ten percent of its authorized positions vacant. Likewise, the division's operating funds have been so limited there are no consequential discretionary funds to maintain a viable repair/rehabilitation program, a preventive maintenance program, or even a fully satisfactory operations maintenance program. Further, the regional cyclic maintenance program is meeting only one-third of the park's annual needs because the regional program is underfunded. The impact on this underfunded maintenance program is a deteriorating infrastructure and crisis maintenance management.

2. Utility Improvements. The park's heating systems, air conditioning systems, HVAC systems, electrical systems, plumbing systems, fire suppression systems, fire and intrusion alarm systems, auxiliary power systems, environmental control systems, access control systems, and security monitoring and communications systems are reaching the end of, have reached the end of, or are beyond their useful life. Further, in some cases, needed systems are only partially in place or do not exist at all. Utility improvement is complicated by the need to remove or abate hazardous materials before new construction can take place. Asbestos, PCB transformers, lead in paint and lead in water are all present and require treatment before utility system improvements can take place. Making the necessary improvements is further complicated by the fact that forty of the fifty buildings in which work must take place are historic and as such require that exceptional care be taken to minimize the impact on historic fabric. Additionally, many of these buildings are public use buildings and every effort must be made to avoid undue disruption of visitor use.

3. Building Code Issues. As part of the Utility Improvement Project, the NPS needs to have each park building evaluated so that the Life Safety Code is met or equivalency concepts are developed and implemented. It is presumed that additional fire sprinkler coverage will be a principal means of mitigation. Until such time as the Utility Improvement Project deals with this issue in a systematic manner, the park must seek alternate means of mitigation.

4. Walks and Walls. Many park walkways and perimeter walls are in poor condition. The walks need to be replaced. The walls need to be repaired.

5. Staff Protection of People, Facilities, and Resources. In evaluating the protection of people, facilities and resources, the constants are facilities and resources. The buildings and other resources are always present, and there is always a potential threat to them. There are some fifty park buildings, forty-one of which are historic, and park land is in twenty Philadelphia city blocks.

These buildings and the historic objects they contain are among the most valuable in the United States. We protect these resources with automated fire alarm systems, automated intrusion alarm systems, manual emergency telephones, and with protection rangers on foot patrol. These are all tied to a central alarm control center where dispatchers receive alarms or calls of potential emergencies and dispatch a ranger to the scene and in the case of a fire alarm, the dispatcher also calls the fire department.

The issue is will the ranger response be timely? If there is a building intrusion will the ranger arrive quickly enough to forestall a burglary, an act of vandalism, or an act of terrorism? If there is a building fire, will the ranger arrive quickly enough to take action before damage or loss is incurred or to give the fire department access? If there is a call for emergency aid for a sick or injured person, will the ranger arrive quickly enough to provide meaningful, timely assistance or to call for Rescue Service assistance in a timely manner? Will there be a sufficient number of rangers available to provide single or multiple backup if the first responding ranger feels the need for backup? Will the ranger staff on duty be of sufficient size to respond to multiple, simultaneous incidents?

All park buildings are not of equal merit; all park historic objects are not of equal merit; and the severity of park incidents are unknown until assessed by a ranger. It is not feasible or practical to provide for equal protection to all points in the park simultaneously. Some risk management must be applied. The park has, therefore, established a hierarchy of value to park resources with accompanying mandatory response times for the patrol staff.

In order for the patrol staff to meet the park's standards for public and resource protection, it would require five FTE of staff on every shift throughout the year. If the Protection Division could fully fund all authorized personnel assigned to it, the division could not meet this standard. Because of budget shortfall the division has rarely had a full compliment of patrol rangers on duty. Therefore, it is averaging significantly less FTE per shift than is needed. It would take an additional authorization of twelve FTE of patrol rangers fully funded to meet the needed standard.

6. Space. The park has inadequate storage space for its museum collection and its maintenance needs. The space used by the Museum laboratory cannot vent hazardous fumes therefore limiting the work which can be performed in the lab. General storage capabilities are inadequate in a number of park locations. Office space has now absorbed all unused space in the park.

F. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

1. Budget. The park's annual operating budget is unable to permit funding of all approved FTE and needed contracts and supplies for required work. Every year the park is faced with reducing services, such as closing public use buildings, providing inadequate protection patrols, and providing inadequate maintenance.

The park's cyclic maintenance program is receiving, on an annual basis, funds that deal with only one-third of its needs. Required work is not being accomplished. There is a resulting gradual, but ongoing, deterioration of park buildings and grounds.

The park has two principal construction project needs. There is a need to replace utility systems (and exhibits) throughout the park with a single, multi-year project so that all considerations are included with minimum damage to historic fabric. There is a need to replace or rehabilitate many walks and walls on park grounds so that cracked, broken, and heaved walks are removed and replaced and so that cracked, broken or shifted walls are rehabilitated.

G. STATUS OF PLANNING

1. **Development Concept Plan.** The major planning issues remaining in the park are associated with public use and facilities on the three blocks of Independence Mall. A development concept plan (created with public involvement) is needed to define the future direction of Independence Mall.

GLORIA DEI (OLD SWEDES') CHURCH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE (GLDE)

C. LAND USES AND TRENDS

1. **Park Boundaries.** When Delaware Avenue was improved in the 1980's, land was severed between Delaware Avenue and GLDE. Arrangements need to be worked out with PENNDOT to have the severed land donated to GLDE either in fee or easement.

D. VISITOR USE ANALYSIS

1. **Tercentenary.** The year 2000 is the Church's tercentenary (300th) anniversary. INDE needs to help the Church plan and carry out appropriate observances.

E. FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT ANALYSIS

1. **Grounds Care.** The GLDE annual appropriations are insufficient to permit satisfactory care of the GLDE grounds.

2. **Walkways.** The GLDE sidewalks need selective rehabilitation.

F. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

1. **Budget.** GLDE's annual operating budget has received no major adjustment for more than a decade. Over this period it has significantly eroded because of such factors as inflation, absorption of pay increase costs, FERS costs, and the like. The GLDE budget no longer pays for the cost of operating this park. The INDE budget absorbs a portion of the GLDE costs as best it can.

G. STATUS OF PLANNING

1. **Needs.** GLDE is an operating park with a simple clear-cut mission. Management can conceive of no changes in operational responsibilities. Neither does management envision the need to change the design of the physical layout of the park. If is, therefore, not efficient to create separate planning documents for GLDE. As new planning documents are created for INDE, GLDE should be included in them as appropriate.

THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO NATIONAL MEMORIAL (THKO)

E. FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT ANALYSIS

1. **Infrastructure.** Elements of the THKO infrastructure need to be improved.

F. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

1. **Budget.** THKO's annual operating budget has received no major adjustment for more than a decade. Over this period, it has significantly eroded because of such factors as inflation, absorption of pay increase costs, FERS costs, and the like. The THKO budget no longer pays for the cost of operating it. The INDE budget absorbs a portion of the THKO costs as best it can.

G. STATUS OF PLANNING

1. **Needs.** THKO is an operating park with a clear-cut mission. Management can conceive of no changes in operational responsibilities. Neither does management envision the need to change the design of the physical layout of the park. It is, therefore, not efficient to create separate planning documents for THKO. As new planning documents are created for INDE, THKO should be included in them as appropriate.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN NATIONAL MEMORIAL (BEFR) - Not applicable.

EDGAR ALLAN POE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE (EDAL)

E. FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT ANALYSIS

1. **Infrastructure.** Elements of the EDAL infrastructure need to be improved.

F. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

1. **Budget.** EDAL'S annual operating budget has received no major adjustment since its creation. Over this period of more than a decade, the budget has significantly eroded because of such factors as inflation, absorption of pay increase costs, FERS costs, and the like. The EDAL budget no longer pays for the cost of operating the park. The INDE budget absorbs a portion of the EDAL costs as best it can.

G. STATUS OF PLANNING

1. **Needs.** EDAL is an operating park with a clear-cut mission. Management can conceive of no change in operational responsibilities. Management believes that Brandywine Street should be restored to the historic scene next to the Poe House. It cannot envision any other substantive change in the design of the physical layout of the park. A Development Concept Plan (DCP) (either for EDAL alone or as part of the DCP for Independence Mall) should address EDAL. Other planning documents on EDAL, for reasons of efficiency, should be developed as a part of new INDE planning documents as they are created and as appropriate.

V. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

BIBLIOGRAPHY

INDE

This is a selected, annotated bibliography of works used with some regularity by the park staff for information about the parks and their resources or for information and direction in park management.

Laws, Legal

City of Philadelphia. 1989. *The Philadelphia Code.* Philadelphia: Office of Procurement.

_____. 1981. *Philadelphia Home Rule Charter* (Annotated - Adopted by the Electors April 17, 1951). Philadelphia: Charter Commission.

The Philadelphia Code is the codification of extant city ordinances. Of particular interest to INDE is Title 14 which deals with zoning and planning and which specifically references INDE et al in 14-2005. Also of import to the park is 14-2007 and other sections and titles referred to in the body of the SFM.

The Philadelphia Home Rule Charter is a role and function statement for the administration of the city by city government. It is an invaluable source for understanding the responsibilities of various city entities.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania 1989. Volume 109. *The Pennsylvania Manual.* Harrisburg, Pennsylvania: Department of General Services.

This is a particularly useful manual for Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania Government subjects because in it is Pennsylvania history, the Pennsylvania Constitution, the Pennsylvania governmental process and so forth.

General Services Administration. National Archives and Records Service. Office of Federal Register. *Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).* 1991 Edition? Volumes. 1991. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

The regulations on the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, INDE, GLDE, THKO, BEFR, and EDAL are principally codified in Title 36, Parts 1 to 199.

National Fire Protection Association. *Fire Protection Handbook.* Seventeenth Edition. 1991. Quincy, Mass. NFPA.

_____. *The National Electrical Code 1993 Handbook.* Sixth Edition. 1992. Quincy, Mass: NFPA.

_____. *National Electrical Code 1993.* NFPA 70. 1993 Edition. 1992. Quincy, Mass: NFPA.

_____. *Life Safety Code Handbook.* Fifth Edition. 1991. Quincy, Mass: NFPA.

_____. *Life Safety Code.* NFPA 101. 1991. Quincy, Mass: NFPA.

United States. Congress. House. Office of the Law Revision Counsel. *United States Code (USC).* 1988 Edition. 28 volumes. 1989. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

The laws on the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, INDE, GLDE, THKO, BEFR and EDAL are principally codified in *Title 16* of the *United States Code.*

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. 1933. *Laws Relating to the National Park Service The National Parks and Monuments.* Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

_____. 1944. *Laws Relating to the National Park Service: Supplement I July 1933 through April 1944.* Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

_____. 1947. *Proclamations and Orders Relating To The National Park Service Up To January 1, 1945.* Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

_____. 1963. *Laws Relating to the National Park Service: Supplement II May 1944 to January 1963.* Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

_____. 1974. *Laws Relating to the National Park Service: Supplement III February 1963 to December 1972.* Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

_____. 1980. *Laws Relating to the National Park Service: Supplement IV January 1973 to December 1978.* Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

These six volumes contain the full text of laws of importance to the National Park Service and the individual parks up to 1979. This is a principal source for a legislative history data base.

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Independence National Historical Park. Manuscript. *Land Status Index of Acquisition and Deed Records.* 1979. Philadelphia: INDE.

This manuscript is in a loose leaf binder, and it contains a summary record of all park land acquisitions through 1978. It is the handiest source of quick information on land ownership status. It cross-references all data to the park's collection of deed records. If the deed records are needed they are in the care of the Chief Park Ranger.

_____. *Superintendent's Compendium.* 1991. Philadelphia: INDE.

This document is called for in 36 CFR Parts 1-7 and most particularly in 36 CFR 1.7(b). It is a compilation of designations, closures, permit requirements and other restrictions imposed under discretionary authority by the Superintendent. The document includes INDE, GLDE, THKO, and EDAL.

Office of Personnel Management. *Federal Personnel Manual (FPM).* 199X. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

This manual is the principal federal directive on personnel management issues. Subject-matter is classified in nine major areas of interest as follows:

100 Series	-	Office of Personnel Management
200 Series	-	General Personnel Provisions
300 Series	-	Employment and Retention
400 Series	-	Employee Performance and Utilization
500 Series	-	Position Classification, Pay, and Allowances
600 Series	-	Attendance and Leave
700 Series	-	Personnel Relations and Services (General)
800 Series	-	Insurance and Annuities
900 Series	-	General and Miscellaneous

Each 3 digit number is based upon the 2 digit Chapter number concerning the same subject in *Title 5* of the *United States Code.* It is used consistently for identification o the same subject matter area where it is treated, whether in a chapter of the basic manual, a regulation, an *FPM* Supplement, or an issuance such as an *FPM* Bulletin or an *FPM* Letter.

U.S. Department of the Interior. *Departmental Manual.* 199X. ? Volumes. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

This manual is the principal source of information available to the field units of the Department on Departmental policy, procedures, delegations, and so forth. An abbreviated table of contents illustrates sections of particular interest to the NPS and parks:

Departmental Directives (Parts 011-014)
Organization Series (Parts 100-199)
    National Park Service (Part 145)
Delegation Series (Parts 200-299)
    National Park Service (Part 245)
Departmental Management (Parts 300-309)
Administrative Services (Parts 310-315)
Administrative Procedures (Parts 316-319)
Budget (Parts 320-329)
Financial Management (Parts 330-349)
Aviation Management (Parts 350-354)
Investigations (Parts 355-359)
Audit (Parts 360-364)
Management Systems and Procedures (Parts 365-369)
Personnel Management (Parts 370-374)
Information Resources Management (Parts 375-399)
Property Management (Part 400)
Property and Services (Parts 401-419)
Real Property (Parts 420-429)
Paperwork Management (Parts 433-439)
Security (Parts 440-449)
Legal (Parts 450-459)
Legislative (Parts 460-469)
Information (Parts 470-479)
Library and Information Services (Parts 480-484)

Safety Management (Parts 485-489)
Program Series (Parts 500-899)
Emergency Program (Parts 900-999)

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. *Management Policies.* 1988. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

This document contains the principal policy positions of the NPS on the management of parks.

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. 1992. *NPS Guidelines.* 47 Volumes. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

_____. *Special Directives.* 61 Memoranda. Washington, DC: NPS.

_____. *Staff Directives.* 29 Memoranda. Washington, DC: NPS.

Of particular note to INDE are the following *NPS Guidelines:*

**NPS-2*	*Planning Process*
**NPS-9*	*Law Enforcement*
**NPS-28*	*Cultural Resources Management*
**NPS-50*	*Loss Control Management Program*
**NPS-53*	*Special Park Uses*

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. *Museum Handbook, Part II.* Museum Records. 1984. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

This loose leaf bound manual is the principal NPS guide on the management of NPS Museum Collections.

Planning

Bureau of the Census. *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book:* 1986. A Statistical Abstract Supplement. Washington, DC: Census, 1986.

Bureau of the Census. *County and City Data Book:* 1988. A Statistic Abstract Supplement. Washington, DC: Census, 1988.

Bureau of the Census. *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Population and Housing Characteristics,* Pennsylvania. 1990 CPH-1-40. Washington, DC: Census, 1991.

Bureau of the Census. *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book:* 1991. A Statistical Abstract Supplement. Washington, DC: Census, 1991.

Bureau of the Census. *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1991.* The National Data Book. Washington, DC: Census, 1991.

As a matter of note, information was available in the following hierarchy:

United States
- Metropolitan areas
- Nonmetropolitan areas

Northeast
- New England
- Middle Atlantic
  - New York
  - New Jersey
  - Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania	code:	42
Metropolitan areas		
Nonmetropolitan area		
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton PA-NJ-DE-MD-CMSA	code:	6162
Philadelphia PA-NJ PMSA	code:	6160
Bucks County, PA		42 017
Chester County, PA		42 029
Delaware County, PA		42 045
Montgomery County, PA		42 091
Philadelphia County, PA		42 101
Burlington County, NJ		34 005
Camden County, NJ		34 007
Gloucester County, NJ		34 015
Philadelphia County		101
Philadelphia City		7180

CMSA stands for Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area. PMSA stands for Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area.

City of Philadelphia. *The Plan for Center City.* 1988. Philadelphia: Philadelphia City Planning Commission.

The City's master plan for center city is described in this document. This is an excellent presentation of the City's hopes for the direction of center city Philadelphia over the next several decades.

Coughlin, Robert E. *Tourists in Philadelphia, 1989: A Report to the Philadelphia Convention and Visitors Bureau.* Philadelphia: Coughlin, Keene, and Associates, 1990.

This is the most complete survey of tourism on Philadelphia and the park about which we know. All surveying was done at the Liberty Bell. 1,729 interviews were conducted representing 5,688 persons, both tourists and non-tourists. Two weekend and two weekday surveys were conducted in the summer and fall of 1989. One weekend survey was conducted during the winter tourist season.

Machlis, Gary E. and Dana E. Dolsen. *Visitor Services Project, Report 16, Independence National Historical Park.* 2 Volumes. Moscow, Idaho: NPS cooperative Park Studies Unit, College of Forestry, Wildlife, and Range Sciences, University of Idaho 1988.

This report describes the results of a visitor study at INDE conducted in 1986-1987. Questionnaires were given to 4,142 visitor groups and 1,365 were returned, a 33% response rate. The report is in two volumes. Volume I provides a statistical profile of the people who visited INDE, first for the year, and then by season. Volume 2 has their general comments about the park.

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Independence National Historical Park. *Master Plan.* 1971. Washington, DC: Eastern Service Center, Government Printing Office.

_____. *Interpretive Prospectus.* 1970. Washington, DC: Harpers Ferry Center, Government Printing Office.

These are the principal planning documents on this park.

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Independence National Historical Park. *Resource Management Plan.* 1984. Philadelphia: INDE.

This RMP is now aged but much of the material in the document is still valid. The preparation of a new RMP is now underway.

_____. *Land Protection Plan.* 1987. Philadelphia: INDE.

This plan needs to be updated to bring it into balance with the more timely SFM.

_____. *Statement for Interpretation.* 1992. Philadelphia, INDE.

This is a basic statement of direction for interpretation at the park.

Resource Information - General

American Association for State and Local History. *National Register of Historic Places 1966 - 1988.* Nashville, Tennessee: 1989.

The published listings of the National Register.

American Philosophical Society. *A Rising People: The Founding of the United States 1765 to 1789.* Philadelphia: 1976.

This is a profusely illustrated publication surveying the most important documents in the collection of the American Philosophical Society, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the Library Company of Philadelphia bearing on the Founding of the United States from 1765 to 1789. The document collections of these institutions are among the finest in the world.

American Philosophical Society. *Historic Philadelphia: From the Founding Until the Early Nineteenth Century.* Philadelphia: 1980.

This publication is a series of papers dealing with early Philadelphia's people and buildings. It was issued as Volume 43, Part 1, of the Transactions of the Society. Among the Chapters in the book are the following titles: The Independence Hall Group, The Oldest Bank Building in the United State, The Philadelphia Exchange, Franklin's Home, Peale's Museum, Houses and Early Life in Philadelphia, Two Centuries of Philadelphia Architecture, Market Houses, and The Taverns of Colonial Philadelphia.

Bailyn, Bernard, D.B. Davis, D.H. Donald, J.L. Thomas, R.H. Wiebe, and Gordon S. Wood. *The Great Republic: A History of the American People.* Second Edition. Lexington, Mass.: D.C. Heath and Co., 1981.

A good text book for a historical overview.

Boldt, David R. ed. *The Philadelphia Inquirer Bicentennial Journals: The Founding City.* Philadelphia: Philadelphia Inquirer, Chilton Book Company, 1976.

An excellent series of essays on the social, cultural, and political life of early Philadelphia built on the following headings: Philadelphia Life, 1776, Franklin and His Friends, The Rights of Americans, The American Mind-1776, Patriot Capital or Tory Stronghold?; and The War.

Cuff, David J. ed. *The Atlas of Pennsylvania.* Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1989,.

This is an outstanding resource on Pennsylvania.

Ferris, Robert G. ed. *Signers of the Declaration: Historic Places Commemorating the Signing of the Declaration of Independence.* Washington, DC: GPO, 1975.

This is Volume 18 of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings published as a part of the NPS observance of our nation's bicentennial.

Ferris, Robert G. and James H. Charleton. *The Signers of the Constitution.* Arlington, Virginia: Interpretive Publications, Inc., 1986.

This is a revision of a volume published in 1976 by the NPS, DI as part of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings series.

National Park Service. *Catalog of National Historic Landmarks 1987.* Washington, DC: GPO, 1987.

This is the most recent complete published listing of National Historic Landmarks.

National Park Service. *History and Prehistory in the National Park System and the National Historic Landmarks Program 1987.* Washington: GPO, 1987.

This is the most recent complete published listing of the codified history and prehistory themes represented in the NPS. This publication presently serves as PARTS ONE AND TWO OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM PLAN. With respect to thematic representation, INDE is identified with 9 themes, GLDE 2 themes, THKO 2 themes, BEFR 8 themes, and EDAL 2 themes. In 1990, the park recommended that in the next revision of this publication, the number of themes increased by 39 for INDE, 2 for THKO, 9 for BEFR and 1 for EDAL.

Sarles, Frank B. and Charles E. Shedd, ed. by J. P. Bloom and R. M. Utley. *Colonials and Patriots: Historic Places Commemorating Our Forebears 1700 - 1783.* Washington, DC: GPO, 1964.

This is Volume 6 of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings published by the NPS, DI.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Office of Air and Radiation. Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards. Technical Support Division. *National Air Quality and Emissions Trends Report, 1988.* 1990. EPA-450/4-90-002. Research Triangle Park, NC: EPA.

This publication is used as the principal source of information on regional air quality for the Statement for Management.

Wolf, Edwin. *Philadelphia: Portrait of an American City.* Philadelphia: the Library Company of Philadelphia, Camino Books, 1990.

A survey history of Philadelphia from 1609-1990, by one of Philadelphia's best known historians.

Resource Information - Specific

Bartle, Beth and Mary C. Carroll. *A Walking Tour of Independence National Historical Park.* Philadelphia: Friends of Independence National Historical Park, 1988.

A revised edition of the popular A Walking Tour guidebook first produced by the Friends in 1976 and reprinted in 1983.

Greiff, Constance M. *Independence: The Creation of a National Park.* Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1987.

Eastern National Park and Monument Association on behalf of INDE commissioned the research and publication of a park administrative history through 1976 by Constance Greiff. This publication is based on five years of research and a manuscript twice the size of the printed history.

Greiff, Constance M. Manuscript. *Independence: The Creation of a National Park.* Heritage Studies, Inc., 1985. Independence National Historical Park Library, Philadelphia.

This manuscript contains the full text of the research done on the park's administrative history through 1976. From this manuscript the University of Pennsylvania Press produced a printed version. In the park library with the manuscript are associated research materials developed and collected in the preparation process.

Kimball, David. *Venerable Relic: The Story of the Liberty Bell.* Philadelphia: Eastern National Park and Monument Association, 1989.

This is a reliable popular history of the Liberty Bell which is based upon a NPS History Study: *The Liberty Bell, A Special History Study* by Historian John C. Paige of the DSC. The Paige study is considered to be definitive on the subject.

Milgrim, Shirley. *Pathways to Independence: Discovering Independence National Historical Park.* Riverside, Connecticut: The Chatham Press, Inc. 1974.

This book, now out of print, is a building oriented social, cultural history of INDE's lesser known resources.

Milley, John C., ed. *Treasures of Independence: Independence National Historical Park and Its Collections.* New York: A Main Street Press Book, Mayflower Books, 1980.

Five essays written by the park's curators on the park's collections of paper documents, ceramics and glass, metal, furniture, and portraiture. This is a definitive description of the park's exceptional collection of decorative and fine arts and other items of historical import.

Riley, Edward, M. *Starting America: The Story of Independence Hall.* Gettysburg, Pennsylvania: Thomas Publications, 1990.

This publication is an updated commercial reprint of the first NPS Handbook for INDE: Historical Handbook 17, 1954 (Revised 1956).

Snyder, Martin P. *City of Independence: Views of Philadelphia Before 1800.* New York: Praeger Publishers, 1975.

This is a compilation of more than 200 illustrations including maps, watercolor views, documents, and woodcuts that describe early Philadelphia.

Teitelman, S. Robert. *Birch's Views of Philadelphia: A Reduced Facsimile of the City of Philadelphia ... as it Appeared in the Year 1800 with Photographs of the Sites in 1960 and 1982.* Philadelphia: The Free Library of Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1983.

William Russell Birch (1755-1834) produced a series of twenty-seven color plate engravings on THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA ... AS IT APPEARED IN THE YEAR 1800 which is a treasure throve of information on the City's historic landscape, streetscape, and buildings.

Thomson, R. B. *Independence National Historical Park: The Story Behind the Scenery.* Las Vegas, Nevada: KC Publications, 1990.

This is a reliable popular, well illustrated survey of the INDE themes written by a knowledgeable author.

Thomson, R. B. *Independence: The Park in Pictures.* Philadelphia: ENP&MA, 1984.

This is a popular picture book on INDE with excellent text and visuals of park resources.

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. *Independence.* Free folder. 1989. Washington, DC: HFC, U.S. Government Printing Office.

_____. *Independence.* Free folder translated into French, German, Spanish, and Japanese. 1988. Philadelphia: INDE.

_____. *Independence.* Free folder translated into Italian, Russian, Traditional Chinese, and Simplified Chinese. 1988. Philadelphia: INDE.

_____. *Accessibility.* Free folder. 1989. Philadelphia: INDE.

_____. *Deshler-Morris House.* Free folder. 1981. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

_____. *Carpenters' Hall.* Free folder. 1967. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

_____. *Gardens of Independence.* Folder. 1989. Philadelphia: INDE.

These folders are free folders with the exception of *Gardens of Independence* which is sold to the public through the park's ENP&MA bookstores. The Deshler-Morris House folder and the Carpenter's Hall folder are out of print. Where the publishing citation is given as Philadelphia: INDE, it means that the park Division of Interpretation and Visitor Services produced the folder and had it printed with private donated funds.

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. *National Register of Historic Place Inventory - Nomination Form for Independence National Historical Park.* Documentation prepared by Anna Coxe Toogood. 1987. Entry date January 21, 1988. Also see page 6.

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. *The Framing of the Federal Constitution.* Handbook 103. 1986. Text by Richard B. Morris. Drawings by Leonard Baskin. Washington, DC: HFC, U.S. Government Printing Office.

_____. *Benjamin Franklin's Good House: The Story of Franklin Court.* Handbook 114. 1981. Text by Claude-Anne Lopez. Washington, DC: HFC, U.S. Government Printing Office.

_____. *Independence: A Guide to Independence National Historical Park.* Handbook 115. 1982. Essay by Richard B. Morris. Washington, DC: HFC, U.S. Government Printing Office.

_____. *Congress Hall: Capitol of the United States, 1790-1800.* Handbook 147. 1900. Washington, DC: HFC, U.S. Government Printing Office.

The four publications cited above are official National Park Service Handbooks produced by the Division of Publications, NPS. They are offered to the public as sales items at Eastern National Park and Monument Association bookstores and by GPO through its bookstores and mail order service.

Wilson, Robert H. *Freedom of Worship: Meeting Houses, Churches and Synagogues of early Philadelphia.* Philadelphia: Old Philadelphia Churches Historical Association, Inc., 1976.

This a popular, well illustrated commercial publication of particular import to the parks church history theme. It is made available as a sales item through ENP&MA bookstores.

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church National Historic Site. *Development Concept Plan.* 1973. Denver, Colorado: Denver Service Center, Government Printing Office.

Niemcewicz, Julian Ursign. *Under Their Vine and Fig Tree: Travels through America in 1797 - 1799, 1805 with some further account of life in New Jersey.* Translated and edited by Metchie J.E. Budka. Elizabeth, New Jersey: The Grassmann Publishing Company, 1965.

A source of original material on Kosciuszko in Philadelphia.

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. *Thaddeus Kosciuszko.* Free Folder. English and Polish. 1989. Philadelphia: INDE.

Wilson, Robert H. *Thaddeus Kosciuszko and His Home in Philadelphia.* Philadelphia: Copernicus Society of America. 1976.

This is a popular, well illustrated commercial publication of particular import to THKO which is made available as a sales item through ENP&MA bookstores.

Buranelli, Vincent. *Edgar Allan Poe.* Boston, MA: Twayne Publishers, G.K. Hall and Co., 1977.

Harrison, James A. (ed.). *The Complete Works of Edgar Allan Poe.* Virginia Edition, 17 vols. New York, 1902. rpt. New York: AMS Press, 1965

Hoffman, Daniel. *Poe, Poe, Poe, Poe, Poe, Poe, Poe.* New York: The Hearst Corporation, 1978.

John Lloyd and Associates, Architects. *Architectural Report on the Restoration of the Edgar Allan Poe House.* Philadelphia, PA, October 1973.

Ostram, John (ed.). *The Letters of Edgar Allan Poe.* New York: Gordian Press, 1966.

Quinn, Arthur Hobson. *Edgar Allan Poe, A Critical Biography.* New York: D. Appleton - Century, 1941.

Thomas, Dwight Rembert. *Poe in Philadelphia, 1838-1844, A Documentary Record.* University of Pennsylvania, PH.D., 1978. Ann Arbor Michigan: University Microfilms International, 1978.

U. S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. *Edgar Allan Poe.* Free folder. 1981. Philadelphia: INDE.

_____. Edgar Allan Poe National Historic Site. *Interim Interpretive Plan.* 1981. Philadelphia, INDE.

_____. *National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form for Edgar Allan Poe National Historic Site.* Documentation prepared by Clifford Tobias. July 8, 1986. Entry date September 5, 1986. Also see page 11.

APPENDIX

A

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

ENABLING LEGISLATION

ACT OF JUNE 28, 1948

APPENDIX B

[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.

APPENDIX

B

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

HOUSE REPORT NO. 1819 OF APRIL 26, 1948
FOR THE ACT OF JUNE 28, 1948

80TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
2d Session } { No. 1819

PROVIDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

APRIL 26, 1948.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. WELCH, from the Committee on Public Lands, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5053]

The Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5053) to provide for the establishment of the Philadelphia National Historical Park, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

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 Pine Street, identified as "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.

Amend the title so as to read:

A bill to provide for the establishment of the Independence National Historical Park, and for other purposes.

EXPLANATION OF THE BILL

The purpose of this bill, as amended, is to provide for Federal participation in the preservation and commemoration of Independence Hall, Carpenters' Hall, and surrounding historic sites and buildings in Philadelphia, Pa., forever associated with the establishment of American independence and the adoption of the American form of government and democratic way of life.

The amended bill provides for two types of Federal participation. First, it authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to enter into cooperative agreements with the city of Philadelphia and the Carpenters' Co. of Philadelphia to assist in the preservation and interpretation of Independence Hall and Carpenters' Hall. This authority is intended to provide aid to those agencies in caring for these irreplaceable shrines of unquestioned national importance and to provide a basis for a coordinated program of public use and education for these shrines and the historic sites and buildings proposed for inclusion in the Independence National Historical Park.

Second, the amended bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire four tracts of land, or projects, in the immediate vicinity of Independence Hall in order to preserve them as the Independence National Historical Park. On these lands are situated historic sites and structures so closely related to events that occurred at Independence Hall as to constitute essential parts of the historical fabric of American independence and government.

Among them are the following:

1. Project A: The land surrounding Carpenters' Hall, where the First Continental Congress met, and on which are situated the First Bank of the United States, the Second Bank of the United States, the site of the old City Tavern where Revolutionary patriots gathered, and other important sites and structures;

2. Project B: Dolly Madison House and adjoining lands from which a landscaped mall will be created bordered by St. Mary's Church where Commodore John Barry, Revolutionary naval hero and other patriots, some of whom were signers of the Declaration of Independence, are buried; Old Pine Presbyterian Church where John Adams and Benjamin Rush worshiped; the Mikveh Israel Congregation burial ground where Haym Salomon, patriot-financier of the Revolution is buried; and other significant sites and buildings;

3. Project C: Site of Franklin Court, where Benjamin Franklin had his home and print shop and where he lived when he signed the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States; and,

4. Project E: Lands adjoining Christ Church, where George Washington and many other members of the Continental Congress and the Constitutional Convention worshiped during their monumental labors, to which they repaired for meditation and inspiration, and in the churchyard of which are buried many of the founding fathers who signed the Declaration of Independence.

Through these four projects, the bill provides for the preservation and public use of landmarks intimately associated with the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. While the landscaped approaches to Christ Church will be enhanced by the consummation of project E, no church property or consecrated

ground is to be acquired for park purposes. In keeping with the policy laid down by Congress when the Historic Sites Act was adopted in 1935, the present bill leaves the church and religious properties involved completely in control of its own congregation with the requirement that the Secretary of the Interior shall enter into an agreement with the church providing for the protection and maintenance of the physical edifice as a national shrine.

The amended bill also provides for the establishment of a suitable Advisory Commission representing the Federal Government, the State of Pennsylvania, the city of Philadelphia, and interested historical and patriotic societies, to coordinate the preservation and exhibition of these various areas for the benefit and inspiration of the people of the United States.

The Committee on Public Lands has given this legislation most careful thought and study. The bill is based upon the unanimous recommendations of the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission which was created by the Congress 2 years ago to investigate the establishment of a national historical park in old Philadelphia. The Commission, appointed in the fall of 1946, included the following persons:

Judge Edwin O. Lewis, Philadelphia, chairman
Mr. Albert M. Greenfield, Philadelphia, vice chairman
Mr. George McAneny, New York City
Representative Robert M. McGarvey, Philadelphia
Judge Hugh Martin Morris, Wilmington, Del.
Senator Francis J. Myers, Philadelphia
Dr. Carl Van Doren, New York City

After more than a year of intensive study this distinguished Commission transmitted to the Congress the Final Report of the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission on January 2, 1948.

The true patriot will be profoundly impressed with the deep significance of Independence Hall and its surroundings as a focal point for the democratic traditions of the American people, and the committee recognizes the opportunity presented by the proposed national historical park project to perpetuate and enhance those values. It is a memorable experience to view the white-paneled room in Independence Hall, with its original desk and chairs, where the best minds of America framed and signed the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution; to view Congress Hall, a wing of the main building, where our congressional predecessors met for the decade from 1790 to 1800, 10 of the most crucial years in the history of the United States; to visit the nearby American Philosophical Society Building, in Independence Square, home of the oldest scientific society in America, founded in 1743 by Benjamin Franklin, whose treasures include the original copy of the Declaration of Independence in Jefferson's own handwriting, with corrections by Franklin; the equipment with which Benjamin Franklin conducted some of his famous electrical experiments; the original notebooks of Lewis and Clark, and many other priceless objects; to visit Carpenters' Hall where the first Continental Congress met in 1774. These historic sites and buildings constitute an indispensable and irreplaceable part of our national heritage.

Today's visitor to Philadelphia, however, faces many obstacles to a clear understanding of these historic scenes which commemorate most fully and intimately the basic political ideals of the American

people. The citizens of Philadelphia have done much to preserve their heritage for the Nation, but even so, Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission has pointed out, the crowded surroundings of Independence Hall lack much in dignity and character. There must be tens of thousands of visitors to Philadelphia who never find Carpenters' Hall, situated scarcely a block from Independence Hall, but hidden behind towering and unattractive buildings. The site of Benjamin Franklin's home and print shop, only a few hundred feet away, is usually passed by unnoticed. It is certain that most visitors have no idea of the site where once stood the old City Tavern in which the Revolutionary patriots frequently gathered. The blanket of urbanization which covers this part of the old city of Philadelphia and the expansion of the city have so crowded the area with unsightly or large buildings that they have obscured the early history surrounding the writing of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution and have diluted the richest historical associations it is possible for an American citizen to experience.

The Independence National Historical Park and related projects of the State of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia are designed to provide a landscaped setting having the full dignity and character appropriate to the most important historic buildings in America; to rescue related historic sites now largely forgotten; and to make the whole area readily accessible to all America and the entire world in a coordinated program of public use and education. It should be possible for the future visitor to approach Independence Hall through harmonious surroundings which would provide a fresh appreciation for its central place in American history. Convenient tree-shaded walks should link to this central feature the sites of the nearby houses in which the leaders of the Revolutionary generation lived and labored while meeting together at Independence Hall and Carpenters' Hall. Lesser sites should likewise be marked or otherwise displayed. A modern reception center and museum should be provided together with new booklets, visual exhibits, and expert guide and lecture service. The visitor's total experience should provide a clear and living impression of the roots of American life and history.

The proposed Independence National Historical Park is one part of an integrated three-part program of improvement to be shared alike by the city of Philadelphia, the State of Pennsylvania, and the Federal Government, for the preservation and exhibition of these sites and buildings. H. R. 5053 calls for a Federal appropriation of $4,435,000 to be expended as follows:

Project A	$3,650,000
Project B	300,000
Project C	175,000
Project E	110,000
Total	4,235,000

An additional amount of $200,000 has been added to this total to cover the costs incidental to acquisition.

An amount approximately equal to the proposed Federal expenditure is to be expended by the State of Pennsylvania in the acquisition of land for the further development of a great mall facing Independence Hall and coordinated in plan with the national historical park proposed by this legislation. Funds for this purpose in the amount of $4,000,000 have been appropriated by the State Legislature of

Pennsylvania. It is understood that the State contemplates further expenditures of an almost equal amount beyond the funds already appropriated. Substantial related improvements bordering the general area are to be financed by the city of Philadelphia.

America is a nation of travelers. The committee has been informed that last year over 25,000,000 people visited the national parks and historic monuments throughout the country. Each year, as a part of their education, thousands of school children in classes from all 48 States are sent on bus and rail tours to visit the leading places associated with the growth and development of the Nation. The proposed Independence National Historical Park, conveniently located for the traveling public in the heart of the metropolitan area can play a major role as an objective for national travel and for thousands upon thousands who come from foreign nations—a source of inspiration for all who cherish the principles of self-government.

These are times when the American people are endeavoring to understand more fully the meaning of democratic representative government and its relation to the crisis of our times. We are a visual-minded people. No impressions drawn from books are as vivid as those that come from the direct experience of viewing in person the site of great events. And there are no sites of great events in which the American people have more permanent interest than those in Philadelphia. The depth of this public interest in our national ideals is clearly reflected in the crowded attendance at the Freedom Train. Independence National Historical Park, dramatically presenting the very places where the Nation was formed, also catches the imagination of the American people in regard to their own history. It will provide a permanent memorial to the principles on which our country is founded—not only for the present year, but for the unborn generations to come.

Creation of the proposed Independence National Historical Park will also substantially reduce fire hazards in the vicinity of Independence Hall and related historic buildings. Within the past year, two fires have occurred in dilapidated structures in this general area. One of these fires was in the block opposite Independence Hall in a warehouse in which were stored hundreds of boxes of inflammable clothing. Philadelphians believe that if a wind had been blowing the fire in the direction of Independence Hall, the result might have been a national catastrophe. The proposed Independence National Historical Park, and the related mall which is to be created by the State of Pennsylvania, will eliminate the warehouses and other buildings in the immediate vicinity of Independence Hall which are potential fire hazards of the first magnitude.

The Department of the Interior strongly recommends the enactment of H. R. 5053, with amendments, in a communication to Hon. Richard J. Welch, chairman, Committee on Public Lands, dated February 27, 1948, which is as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington 25, D. C., February 27, 1948.

Hon. RICHARD J. WELCH,
Chairman, Committee on Public Lands,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. WELCH: Your committee has requested a report on H. R. 5053 and H. R. 5054, entitled "A bill to provide for the establishment of the Philadelphia National Historical Park and for other purposes."

If amended in accordance with the enclosed draft of bill, I recommend that this proposed legislation be enacted.

The proposed Philadelphia National Historical Park, which these bills would authorize, is designed to preserve and commemorate, for the benefit and inspiration of the people of the United States, historic sites and buildings intimately associated with the establishment of American independence and the founding and growth of a democratic national government. These bills would authorize the acquisition of important historic properties in the vicinity of Independence Hall in Philadelphia, Pa., as described in section 1 of these bills.

The bills embody the recommendations of the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission, established pursuant to the act of August 9, 1946 (Public Law 711, 79th Cong.). The proposed national historical park is one phase of a coordinated program of public improvement of the surroundings of Independence Hall in Philadelphia proposed to be executed jointly by the Federal Government, the State of Pennsylvania, and the city of Philadelphia. The Federal land acquisition program projected by these bills would be approximately equal in expense to the program planned by the State. The city of Philadelphia plans to undertake related improvements as outlined in the section of the Commission's report submitted by the mayor of Philadelphia and the City Planning Commission. In its entirety, the coordinated program represents a long-deferred and major effort to provide an adequate setting for the principal surviving historic structures, and particularly for Independence Hall itself, which commemorates most fully and intimately the basic political ideals of the American people.

At present, as in many of our older cities, a large part of modern business enterprise has moved away from the historic original quarter of Philadelphia, leaving behind it with notable exceptions deteriorating real estate and run-down buildings, completely unbefitting the major national importance of the surviving eighteenth century structures related to American independence and constitutional government. Signboards, parking lots, and other entirely inappropriate developments have been growing in number in the vicinity of Independence Hall for the past generation. The dilapidated structures in this vicinity present serious fire hazards, which on a number of occasions in recent years have resulted in the beginning of threatening conflagrations. Meanwhile, many buildings associated with stirring events of Revolutionary times have been torn down or otherwise destroyed. For many years, efforts have been made to formulate a sound plan for a coordinated improvement program that would provide an appropriate setting for the area, eliminate ugly intrusions, facilitate public access to important historic sites, and reduce fire hazards. The program recommended by the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission is the most advanced effort in this direction that has been made during the present generation.

It would appear particularly appropriate for the Nation to undertake this development at the present time when the ideals of our democratic government and way of life are being tested in a world theater. It is anticipated, as a result of the proposed development, that millions of American citizens will find new opportunities to gain a fresh and fundamental understanding of the principles upon which our Government is founded. There have been many observations in recent years of the need for a greater public understanding of American history and development. A dramatic visual presentation of the original sites and scenes associated with the formulation of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution and with the personalities who contributed leadership which made us an independent nation should do much to inspire the imagination of the American people in connection with their own history. To emphasize this national character of the project, it is proposed in the draft of bill submitted with this report that the name be changed from Philadelphia National Historical Park to Independence National Historical Park.

H. R. 5053 and H. R. 5054 describe five areas or projects which are proposed for inclusion within the park. This Department desires that the proposed park contain the minimum area necessary to preserve it adequately and to administer it effectively for the benefit of the Nation. It is the belief of this Department that three of the five areas will be sufficient to accomplish the objectives of this legislation. These areas are described in the Commission's report as projects A, C, and D, and are included in the enclosed draft of bill.

Project A includes approximately three square blocks of land lying east of Independence Square on which are situated Carpenters' Hall, the First Bank of the United States, the Second Bank of the United States, the Merchants' Exchange the Bishop White House, and the Dilworth-Todd-Moylan House. Project C includes the site of the Benjamin Franklin House, which he built and in

which he lived when he signed the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. Project D includes the site of the house in which Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence.

It is the view of this Department that two of the five projects authorized by H. R. 5053 and H. R. 5054, namely, B and E, are not sufficiently related to the essential national historical properties desired for the park to justify their inclusion in the area. It is believed that these two projects could more appropriately be developed by the city of Philadelphia. Accordingly, the suggested draft of bill enclosed with this report has eliminated from its provisions the above-mentioned projects and has reduced the authorization for an appropriation to conform with the estimate for the acquisition of projects A, C, and D as presented in the report of the Commission. The cost of acquisition of these projects, as prepared by the Commission, is as follows:

Project A	$3,650,000
Project C	175,000
Project D	250,000
Total	4,075,000

An additional amount of $200,000 has been added to this total to cover the costs incidental to acquisition.

In addition, the draft of bill contains a new section (sec. 2), which relates to Carpenters' Hall and to Independence Square and the Independence Hall group of buildings, which last are the property of the city of Philadelphia, and which were designated as a national historic site on May 14, 1943, in accordance with the provisions of the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666). The Independence Square area contains superlative historic structures which constitute the core and center of the entire development, probably the most important single historic shrine in the United States. In its report the Commission recommended that advantage be taken "of the agreement existing between the Government of the United States and the city of Philadelphia for the protection of the Independence Hall group of buildings."

It is the view of this Department that in order to relate the preservation and exhibition of Independence Hall and Carpenters' Hall properly to the other properties that would be included within the park, authority should be granted to the Secretary of the Interior to enter into agreements with the city of Philadelphia and the Carpenters' Co. of Philadelphia to provide for a coordinated program of public use for the areas proposed for Federal ownership and for those in non-Federal ownership, which, under the provisions of this bill, may remain in the ownership of the city of Philadelphia and the Carpenters' Co. The new section 2 of the revised draft of bill would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into agreements containing the minimum essentials of effective cooperation in this regard. It is anticipated that cooperative arrangements with the city and the Carpenters' Co. thus authorized, supplemented by other cooperative arrangements which it is anticipated can be worked out with the State of Pennsylvania, will provide the basis for an integrated program shared equally by the city, State, and Nation in a manner appropriate to the broad national and patriotic objectives implicit in the entire project.

Within the area to be acquired by the Federal Government is the Old Philadelphia Customs House National Historic Site, which is already owned by the United States but administered by a cooperating agency under the authority of the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666). It will be desirable for the sake of economy to continue to operate this building through a cooperative agency, but in the interest of a unified program of interpretation for the whole park area, this building will become a part of the Independence National Historical Park, when established.

To integrate and give effectiveness to the best thought of the city, State, and Federal Government in carrying into execution a program for exhibiting and interpreting the various historic sites and buildings to the public, it is recommended, and provided in section 4 of the revised draft of bill, that an Advisory Commission may be constituted representing the city of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, the Federal Government, and important associations participating in the Independence National Historical Park program and in the preservation and use of important historic properties in the immediate vicinity. This Commission will provide representation to interested government bodies and groups and will contribute to the development of a unified program of interpretation and presentation of American history and of American contributions to free popular government.

As I am advised that your committee desires to hold an immediate hearing with respect to these bills, this report has not been submitted to the Bureau of the Budget. Consequently, I am unable to advise you concerning the relation of this proposed legislation to the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,
Acting Secretary of the Interior

The committee has included in the bill projects B and E not recommended by the Department of the Interior, but unanimously recommended by the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission appointed by the President in accord with congressional authorization for the reasons stated above in discussing this project. Likewise, the committee has excluded project D which is not adjacent to the areas involved in the remaining projects recommended, but is on the corner of a downtown business street now occupied by a parking lot and mediocre sandwich stand. The historical significance of this site, upon which stood the house in which Thomas Jefferson is said to have drafted the Declaration of Independence, has been completely lost. The architectural plans of this house were apparently unknown to the Philadelphia National Park Shrines Commission. It is felt that if this site is ever to be designated, it can be appropriately done by a bronze marker at some future time when a permanent building is erected on it.

CONCLUSIONS

It is the considered view of the committee that the great patriotic project contemplated by this legislation should have been undertaken many years ago. Already some shrines which should be included in such an undertaking have been lost for all time. Immediate steps should be taken so that these American historical and architectural monuments will not be irretrievably lost by fire, neglect, or thoughtless demolition.

If we are properly to preserve our historical heritage indelibly associated with the founding of the Nation, and to pass that heritage on to future generations unimpaired, it is essential that we strongly support such a great national patriotic project as is represented by the proposed Independence National Historical Park.

The Committee on Public Lands unanimously recommends passage of H. R. 5053, as amended.

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APPENDIX

C

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
WITH CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, JULY 14, 1950

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THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this 14th day of July, 1950, by and between the United States of America, acting in this behalf by Oscar L. Chapman, Secretary of the Interior, hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary," party of the first part, and the City of Philadelphia, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, hereinafter referred to as the "City," party of the second part.

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the Independence Hall group of historic structures comprising Independence Hall, Congress Hall, Old City Hall, and associated historic objects, located in Independence Square in the City of Philadelphia, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, are recognized as possessing national significance as associated with, or the scene of, the adoption of the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress, the meeting place of that Congress, and seat of Government of the United States during the Revolution and during the period 1790-1800, as well as the meeting place of the Constitutional Convention of 1787: and

WHEREAS, the act of Congress approved June 28, 1948 (62 Stat. 1061) has provided for the establishment of the Independence National Historical Park for the purpose of preserving for the benefit of the American people the above-named and other nationally important historic lands and structures in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, associated with the American Revolution and the founding and growth of the United States; and

WHEREAS, the Council of the City of Philadelphia by ordinance approved the 24th day of May 1950, has authorized the Mayor to execute and deliver this agreement on behalf of the City; and

WHEREAS, the Secretary in all matters hereinafter referred to will act through the National Park Service or such other body as may be legally substituted therefor: and

WHEREAS, it is the desire of the City to bring about the preservation of the said historic structures, objects, and grounds in Independence Square as a national historical park that they may be devoted to public use and to the perpetuation of the greatest traditions of the United States of America: and

WHEREAS, it is the desire of the Secretary to cooperate with the City in preserving the integrity of the above-mentioned historic structures, objects, and area, and to interpret them to the American people as a great national heritage:

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing and pursuant to the authority contained in the act of Congress approved August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), entitled "An Act to Provide for the Preservation of Historic American Buildings, Objects, and Antiquities of National Significance, and for Other Purposes," and the act of Congress approved June 28, 1948 (62 Stat. 1061), entitled "An Act to Provide for the Establishment of the Independence National Historical Park, and for Other Purposes," the said parties have convenanted and agreed, and by these presents do covenant and agree to and with each other and in consideration of the mutual promises herein expressed, as follows:

ARTICLE I. The City will retain ownership of the Independence Hall group of structures and of the land whereon they are erected, and the park area adjacent thereto known as Independence Sqaure, but hereby agrees:

(a) To permit the Secretary to occupy them exclusively, except as otherwise provided herein, during the term of this agreement for the purpose of preserving, exhibiting, and interpreting them to the American people and otherwise utilizing them and their adjacent grounds for national historical park purposes.

(b) To permit the Secretary to have curatorial responsibility for the care and display of such museum objects, furnishings, or exhibits of historic interest as may be available in the Independence Hall group of buildings for exhibit and interpretive purposes, including the right to rearrange furniture and exhibits and to determine accession policy for items to be utilized in the museum or interpretive program.

(c) To supply customary municipal services, including police and fire protection, and water and sewer facilities without charge therefor.

ARTICLE II. The Secretary hereby agrees, on behalf of the United States:

(a) That he will occupy the grounds and buildings for the purposes set forth in Article I of this agreement, and for no other purposes, and that he will not sublet or assign to another person or organization any part of the grounds or buildings without prior approval in writing by the City; that he will (as funds become available through appropriations by the Congress) operate and maintain the grounds and buildings and make all repairs thereto; remedy all defects in the buildings or their equipment which may arise from any cause whatsoever,

including ordinary wear and tear; and undertake such work of restoration or major alteration as may be mutually agreed upon under the provisions of Article III (c).

The Secretary may apply such reasonable rules and regulations therein as may be necessary properly to perform his functions.

(b) That he will exercise reasonable care to prevent damage to, or destruction of, any part of the grounds and buildings or their appurtenances.

(c) That he will provide public access to the museum room of the buildings at all reasonable times, and will provide the services of a competent person, or persons, to furnish information to the visiting public.

ARTICLE III. It is mutually understood and agreed:

(a) That nothing herein contained shall be construed as binding the Secretary to expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year, or to involve the United States in any contract or other obligation for the future expenditure of money in excess of such appropriations.

(b) That it is desirable to maintain, insofar as practicable, the existing personnel of the City of Philadelphia which has for many years exhibited and interpreted the Independence Hall group of structures and has acquired an intimate knowledge of the history of the buildings as well as visitor reactions to them: that toward this and the Secretary and the City will seek such legislation, ordinances, or other authority necessary to facilitate the continued employment of this experienced staff without serious loss of retirement benefits to the individuals concerned.

In order to effectuate this objective when the necessary authority shall have been obtained:

(1) The Secretary will employ such members of the present staff as are then below the age provided for automatic separation under the Federal Civil Service Retirement Act, and who have paid into the Municipal Pension Fund less than ten years or more than fifteen years.

(2) Those members of the present staff who are then above the age provided for automatic separation under the Federal Civil Service Retirement Act and who have paid into the Municipal Pension Fund less than ten years or more than fifteen years shall be retired.

(3) Those members of the present staff who have paid into the Municipal Pension Fund not less than ten years and not more than fifteen years shall continue to be employed by the City until they shall have severally completed fifteen years employment. As each arrives at such point, he shall be retired if beyond the age provided for automatic separation under the Federal Civil Service Act, but otherwise he shall be employed by the Secretary: Provided that during the period of employment by the City, the City will place these employees at the disposal of the Secretary, who will reimburse the City for their salaries: Provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall obligate the City or the Secretary to retain the services of an incompetent or unfaithful employee. Any future replacements of, or additions to, the existing personnel will be made by the employment of persons directly by the Secretary and at his option.

(c) Any work of restoration or any major alterations or repairs to any of the buildings shall not be undertaken until the plans for such work shall have been mutually agreed upon.

(d) That neither of the parties to this agreement will erect or place, or permit the erection or emplacement of any monument, marker, tablet or other memorial in or upon the buildings or grounds without the written consent of the other. This section shall not be construed as prohibiting the placing of signs within the buildings for the information and direction of the public. The design and location of any signs upon the exterior of the buildings to indicate that they are occupied and operated by the National Park Service acting in cooperation with the City, shall be subject to the approval of the City.

(e) That it is the purpose of both parties to this agreement to develop a unified, long-range program of preservation, development, protection, and interpretation for the whole Independence National Historical Park for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States, and to secure this result a high degree of cooperation is necessary with each other and with other bodies participating in the project, to wit, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Christ Church, Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia, and Independence Hall Association, and the parties hereto pledge themselves to consult on all matters of importance to the program.

(f) That nothing herein contained shall be held to deprive the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or the City of Philadelphia of its civil and criminal jurisdiction in and over the said grounds and buildings.

(g) That wherever in this agreement the Secretary is referred to, the term shall include his duly authorized representative or representatives.

sioner shall be admitted to any share or part of this agreement or to any benefit that may arise therefrom, but this restriction shall not be construed to extend to this agreement if made with a corporation or company for its general benefit.

(i) Upon the execution of this agreement, the present agreement between the parties hereto, dated March 25, 1943, providing for the designation of the Independence Hall Group as a national historic site, shall be terminated: Provided that the designation shall remain in effect until the establishment of the Independence National Historical Park.

(j) This agreement shall become effective upon its execution, but occupation, operation, and maintenance by the Secretary in accordance with Article II shall begin on July 1, 1950, or as soon thereafter as practicable. It shall continue in effect until such time as Congress enacts legislation inconsistent with its continuance or expressly providing for its termination.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have subscribed their names and affixed their seals (in quintuple) the day, month, and year aforesaid.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

By /s/ Oscar L. Chapman
Secretary of the Interior

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

By /s/ Bernard Samuel
Mayor

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA)
: ss:
CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA)

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this day of A.D. 1950, before me, the subscriber, a notary public in and for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, residing in the City of Philadelphia, personally appeared Bernard Samuel, personally known to me and to me known to be the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, who being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he resides in the City of Philadelphia and is the Mayor of the said City; that he affixed the seal of the said City of Philadelphia hereto; that the seal so affixed hereto is the common or corporate seal of the said City of Philadelphia; that the said agreement was duly sealed and delivered by him as and for the act and deed of the City of Philadelphia for the uses and purposes therein set forth; that the said agreement was executed by him and the seal of the City of Philadelphia affixed thereto under and by the authority of the ordinance of Council approved on the 6th day of July A.D. 1949; that he signed his name thereto by the same authority, and that the name of this deponent subscribed to the said agreement as Mayor of the said City of Philadelphia in attestation of the due execution thereof is in deponent's own proper handwriting.

/s/ Bernard Samuel
BERNARD SAMUEL

Sworn and subscribed before me the day and year aforesaid. Witness my hand and notarial seal.

/s/ John W. Summers
Notary Public

Notary Public
My Commission Expires April 23rd, 1953

CITY OF WASHINGTON)
) ss
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA)

I hereby certify that on this 14th day of July, 1950, before me, the subscriber, a Notary Public in and for the District of Columbia, personally appeared Oscar L. Chapman, to me known and who by me duly sworn, did depose and say that he is the Secretary of the Interior of the United States of America, named as the party of the first part in the attached agreement; that he knows the seal of the Department of the Interior of the United States of America and that the seal affixed to said instrument is the official seal of the Department of the Interior and was affixed thereto by his order; that said instrument was signed and sealed on behalf of the United States of America by virtue of the authority contained in the act of June 28, 1948 (62 Stat. 1061), and that he acknowledged the said instrument to be the act and deed of the United States of America for the purpose therein expressed.

/s/ Lorin A. Davis
Notary Public

SEAL

My Commission expires:

Nov. 14, 1951.

APPENDIX

D

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

FINAL REPORT
TO THE
UNITED STATES CONGRESS

BY

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL SHRINES
PARK COMMISSION

(excluding 316 pages of historical background, draft legislation, and supplemental maps and plans)

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
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FINAL REPORT

TO THE

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

BY

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL SHRINES PARK COMMISSION

LIBRARY COPY

REPORT

OF

PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL SHRINES PARK COMMISSION

TO THE

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

1947

TO THE CONGRESS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

uality of which is the best testimonial of his ability.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

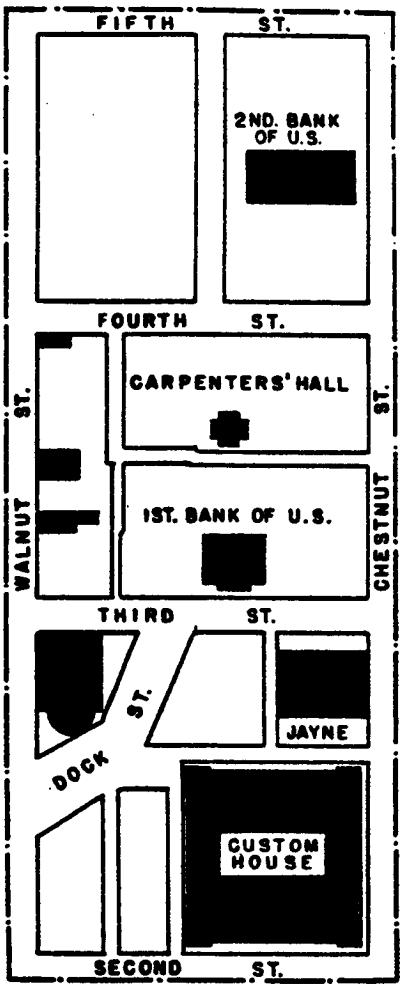
The buildings listed are the core of our spiritual heritage, representing now the hope of the entire world because of their significance in history and in ideology. The Government of the United States should act to preserve these shrines before they are destroyed by fire or other casualty, and to embellish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

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION

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

PROJECT A

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



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

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

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

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

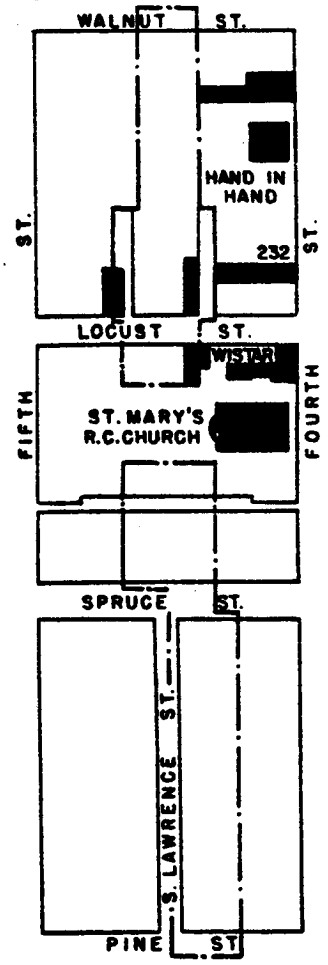
The two bank buildings and the Merchants' Exchange are constructed of marble, although the First Bank has its minor facades of brick. William Strickland was the architect of the Second Bank and of the Merchants' Exchange, while Blodgett is credited with the design of the First Bank, which is in the Georgian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

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

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

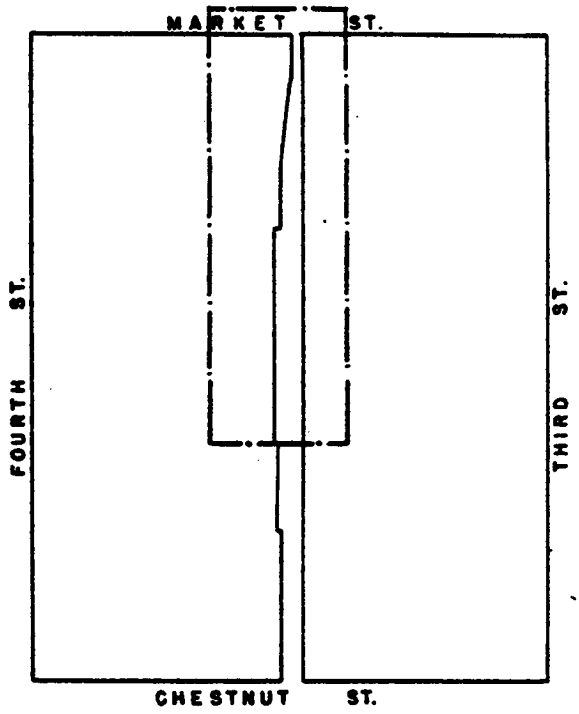
PROJECT B

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



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

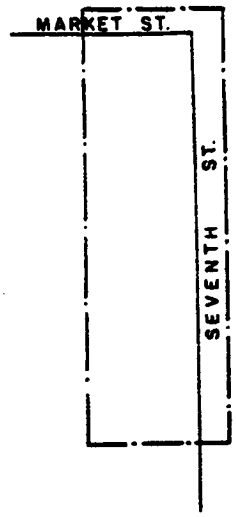
ROJECT C



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

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

PROJECT D



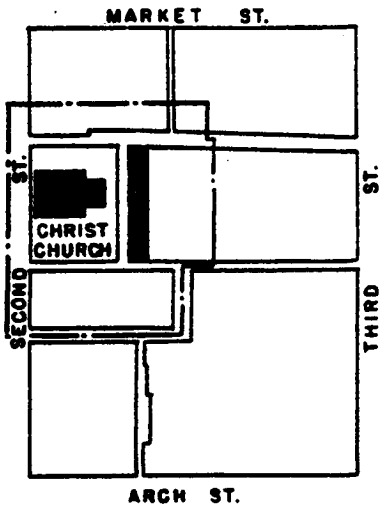
This Project comprises the lot, now used for parking automobiles, situated at the southwest corner of Seventh and Market Streets, which is the site of the house in which Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. The property is fully described and the site authenticated in the Appendix.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

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

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

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

PROJECT E



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All of which is respectfully submitted by the Commission.

MR. GEORGE McANENY

HONORABLE ROBERT N. McGARVEY

HONORABLE HUGH MARTIN MORRIS

HONORABLE FRANCIS J. MYERS

DR. CARL VAN DOREN

MR. ALBERT M. GREENFIELD
Vice-Chairman

HONORABLE EDWIN O. LEWIS
Chairman

Philadelphia, December 29, 1947

THE MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION WILL COOPERATE WITH THE RECOMMENDED PROGRAM OF THE COMMISSION

by

Bernard Samuel,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia is proud of its historic sites and shrines.

More than a century and a half has passed since the Declaration of Independence and the Consitution of the United States were born at Independence Hall. In this long period, the City of Philadelphia has faithfully fulfilled its stewardship of the old State House by preserving this incomparable shrine for posterity. Every year, several hundred thousands of Americans enter the doors of Independence Hall and stand in silent reverence before the Liberty Bell. It is a great and memorable experience for every patriotic American. Our city extends a warm welcome to these visitors, who come from every state in the Union in order to see the patriotic shrines that mark the nation's very birth.

Philadelphians are glad to share these historic treasures with their fellow-citizens throughout America.

The popular interest in Independence Hall mounts with each succeeding year. During the war, for example, the City of Philadelphia took steps to provide hospitality and recreation for the large number of visiting men and women in uniform. It was found that these men and women in the services - representing a wide cross-section of America - expressed a prime interest in visiting historic shrines during their stay in Philadelphia. The reason for this widespread interest in Philadelphia's patriotic shrines, I think, is evident. These historic places are vitalized symbols of those principles which every American cherishes as guide-posts in the national way of life. The American who stands in the chamber where the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution were adopted cannot but feel inspired by his contact with this room, the very spot from which the greatest nation in the history of the world has grown.

The sites of historic interest adjacent to Independence Hall are also a source of inspirational patriotism to every American. Carpenters' Hall, the Second Bank of the United States, the Shippen-Wistar House, and many other structures of eminent historic interest are visited by thousands of Americans annually. In addition to the Colonial and Federal period structures still in existence, many pre-Revolutionary War churches stand within a short walking distance of Independence Hall. Moreover, a good many sites of bygone days recall to mind all the

stirring memories connected with the illustrious events and personalities in America's early growth.

By and large, the historic structures and sites near Independence Hall, as well as the Shrine of Liberty itself, have been encompassed by the tidal flow of mercantile progress during the last century. By good fortune, however, many priceless shrines have survived in the midst of the business and mercantile growth which had taken place in this area during the last century.

Philadelphia is naturally gratified that the State and Federal governments have taken cognizance of the vital necessity of preserving these shrines for future generations. The urgency of a conservation program for these shrines has won support from every quarter. The need of providing a suitable and dignified setting for the most cherished historical possessions in national life has been stated repeatedly by many organizations which have studied the matter. It is reasonable to state that the priceless historic sites adjacent to Independence Hall are spiritual resources of lasting value to the city, state, and nation and that, as such, they should be conserved for future generations in a proper environment.

The commonwealth of Pennsylvania is now committed to the development of a State Park, stretching northward from Independence Hall. This program, which meets with the approval of the Philadelphia City Planning Commission, has the complete cooperation of my administration.

I have been apprised of the recommendations made by the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission in their report to the Congress of the United States. These recommendations, I note, have been approved and endorsed by the Philadelphia City Planning Commission. This Commission was created on December 21st, 1942 under Ordinance of City Council. Its function is to present the Mayor of Philadelphia periodically with recommendations for public improvements. It is also to be noted that the recommendations of the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission are related completely with the comprehensive program of improvement in this general area which has been proposed by the City Planning Commission. Since the municipal administration is guided in its post-war development operations by studies made by the City Planning Commission, it is gratifying to find that complete accord exists between the specific recommendations of the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission with the over-all studies and recommendations made by the City Planning Commission.

My Administration will lend every assistance and full support to the recommendations made by the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission. A splendid opportunity exists for the Federal, State, and City Governments to cooperate in a far-reaching program of protection and beautification of America's priceless heirlooms in the Independence Hall area. The Municipal Administration of the City of Philadelphia will act promptly in a spirit of full cooperation with the Federal Government in its

action upon bringing to realization those recommendations made by the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission.

CITY DEVELOPMENT IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROJECT

by

Philadelphia City Planning Commission

Edward Hopkinson, Jr., Chairman

The report of the National Shrines Park Commission has been submitted to the Philadelphia City Planning Commission, containing the five major recommendations for Federal action as follows:

A. East Mall
B. South Walk
C. Franklin House Site
D. Jefferson House Site
E. Christ Church and Surroundings

The Planning Commission is happy to state that all the recommended projects are in accord with the Commission's plans for the area and fit in harmoniously with the improvements recommended in the surrounding areas.

The full benefit of the proposed East Mall project will be more fully achieved if the atmosphere of 18th Century Philadelphia in the area surrounding the historic shrines is to some degree retained and enhanced. The visitor will have a more complete experience if he may wander through streets and gardens which will give him a background of the kind of city in which the great events took place.

The neighborhood around Independence Hall, particularly to the south of the East Mall, is rich in 18th Century buildings. Within the ten-block area, from Walnut to Lombard Street between Second and Fifth Streets, the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, in a survey made in 1934, designated 73 structures built during the 18th and early 19th centuries as buildings of architectural interest. Five of these were churches, one a market building and the remainder residences.

That the 18th Century quality of this area is fast disappearing is shown by the fact that eight of the 73 structures have been demolished since the 1934 survey, including exceptional examples of Georgian architecture formerly at 318-322 Delancey Street, where now a vacant lot is all that remains. Some of the former homes are now used for basket storage, warehousing, and one is vacant and open. In addition, doorways and other examples of Georgian woodwork have been removed from structures still standing.

A most important activity that should be carried on in connection with the East Mall Project is the preservation of

this historic area, its rehabilitation to provide desirable living; keeping and maintaining irreplaceable 18th Century houses and removing objectionable later structures that are out of character to the neighborhood. This the City of Philadelphia intends to do through its newly-appointed Redevelopment Authority.

The City Planning Commission, charged by the Redevelopment Law with the responsibility of certifying areas in need of rehabilitation, has included the entire area between Delaware Avenue and Seventh Street from Vine to Lombard Streets in its list of redevelopment areas to be presented to City Council for approval for detailed study.

The Redevelopment Authority is prepared to negotiate with private developers on the possibility of redeveloping this area under its supervision, the land to be acquired by the Authority under its power of eminent domain recently confirmed by a decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Plans for the Historic Residence Section of the "Old City Redevelopment Area"

The Planning Commission, in accordance with the Act, has prepared a preliminary site plan for the Old City Redevelopment Area. The plan for the historic residence section, bounded by Second Street, Fifth Street, Lombard Street and the rear of properties on Walnut Street, calls for repair and renovation of all architecturally significant houses for modern living, preserving their 18th Century character, the elimination of later alley structures, and the opening up of back yards and

gardens. (See illustration #9.) On the present taxicab garage and parking lot at Fourth Street and Willing's Alley, (A), and on the area now primarily industrial between Chancellor and Spruce Streets and Second and Third Streets, (B), this plan proposes the clearing of existing structures and the erection of new apartment houses designed in harmony with the older buildings. This will remove inappropriate neighborhood factors and strengthen the residential quality of the area.

Most important, this plan includes the development of a series of walkways, past gardens, along old streets, tying the various points of historic interest together. It is proposed that these walkways be worked out as an integral part of the redevelopment project.

Description of Proposed Historic Walkways

Starting on Walnut Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets, opposite the Second Bank of the United States, (C), a simple garden path is suggested, passing alongside the existing garden of the Philadelphia Contributionship, (D), (the oldest Fire Insurance Company in the United States, founded in 1752), across Locust Street and through Saint Mary's Churchyard, (E), to the old Pine Street Presbyterian Church, (F). This will afford a view from Locust Street of the Doric facade of the bank, and will provide pleasant access to the Locust Street area from the Insurance center on Walnut Street.

Locust Street at this point, with its several old

houses and the superb Cadwalader and Shippen-Wistar mansions and gardens, (G), presents one of the best 18th Century street pictures in Philadelphia. It is proposed by us that the street be closed to traffic, and that, as various significant old houses in other parts of town may be torn down, they be rebuilt here, eventually to recreate an entire street. Restaurant facilities, already successfully functioning in the old atmosphere, should be further developed, both for tourists, and to provide a relaxing noon-hour to those employed in the Insurance center close by.

A connecting tree-lined walk east to the Powel House garden,(H), is proposed with spurs leading north to Saint Joseph's Church on Willing's Alley, (I), and south to Saint Peter's, (J), affording a view of its notable tower from this point. This walkway would pass between restored gardens of the mansions facing Third and Fourth Streets, replacing the present ugly alley.

The visitor may walk through the Powel House garden, passing the 18th Century facades on Third Street to Saint Paul's Church, (K). He may visit the proposed shrines on Second Street, (L), marking the sites of the City Tavern and the Bank of Pennsylvania and return to Independence Hall by the East Mall.

This system of walks and gardens, passing through the center of quiet blocks, would provide a unique supplement to the Federal development that would be unprecedented in American cities.

General Plan for the Old City Area

The effectiveness of the various proposed improvements of Federal Project and Historic Residence Section redevelopment will depend in some measure on the changes which take place in the surrounding area of the Old City. A comprehensive plan for the development of this part of the city has been prepared and approved by the Planning Commission. It was worked out in consultation with leading retailers, wholesalers, and manufacturers in the area, and has been reviewed by the Department of Public Works, but at the present time there is no official commitment on the part of the city to carry out features of this plan. Nevertheless, it serves as a guide to the general outlines of what might be done to extend the effectiveness of the Federal Project and to revitalize the river-front area from which the city developed.

Highways and Transportation

Demolition has been started on the project for widening Vine Street from the Delaware River Bridge plaza, at the end of the North Mall at Sixth Street, to Logan Circle at Eighteenth Street, to serve as an outlet for bridge traffic to the west and also as an east-west bypass of the business district to relieve central city traffic. The Planning Commission is recommending that an expressway extension of Vine Street be constructed east to Delaware Avenue, (M).

The Planning Commission proposes the widening of Lombard

Street,(N), into a 120-foot boulevard with a 30-foot center planting strip to serve as a similar bypass on the south side of the business district. This will serve also as the south boundary of a strip between the two rivers to be developed for high-grade residential occupancy.

Second Street, (O), is proposed to be widened into a boulevard of similar design to serve as a collector for central city traffic - distributing it to the Vine and Lombard Street entrances to the proposed Delaware Avenue Expressway.

The Delaware Expressway has been proposed by the State of Pennsylvania as one link in a major industrial highway, and preliminary engineering plans for an elevated roadway on Delaware Avenue have been drawn. The project is scheduled for construction in 1952, in the Planning Commission's Six-Year Recommended Program of Public Improvements.

Completion of these projects should largely reverse the trend of deterioration in this area, partly resulting from the replacement of the ferries by the Delaware River Bridge, which has deposited the traffic streams well west of this section. The water-front section will again become a center of communication.

Extensive projects and plans in the western parts of the city center, notably the removal of the Pennsylvania Railroad elevated tracks, and redevelopment of the adjacent areas, has reinforced the decision of the city to press for redevelopment in the water-front area so as to achieve a balanced development of central

city and to check the damaging effects of the trend toward western movement of business.

Land Use Plans

To the north of Independence Hall, the development of the North Mall, (P), by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will serve to open up a congested commercial area and to stimulate redevelopment of adjacent land. Much of the area to the south and east of the East Mall project is occupied by the Dock Street wholesale produce market. This activity suffers in efficiency because of narrow streets and trucking congestion, and because there are inadequate rail facilities at this point.

A 1936 report of the United States Department of Agriculture recommends that the entire wholesale market function be moved to the vicinity of the existing Oregon Avenue rail terminal produce markets in South Philadelphia, to avoid the present "split market" condition. Planning Commission studies indicate concurrence with this recommendation, and conclude that the removal of this produce market activity is a necessary precedent to the re-creation of residential values west of Second Street.

A number of other wholesale activities are carried on in the area, among which are wool, clothing, furniture, leather, and floor covering. These have retained their vitality, but are seriously hampered by obsolete structures, congested streets, lack of adequate rail access and trucking delays.

The Planning Commission has proposed a new wholesale center and plaza, (Q), at the foot of Market Street between Delaware Avenue and the Second Street Boulevard from Arch to Walnut Streets. This would consist of a series of connected buildings with offices, showrooms, and warehousing space, with underground rail access and truck loading platforms reached directly from Delaware Avenue Expressway, and extensive parking facilities. Such a unified development would increase greatly the efficiency of wholesale operation, and should serve as a stimulus to the development of Philadelphia as a wholesale center.

A plaza with trees, (R), gardens and walks overlooking the river is proposed as a recreation center and as a means of expressing and emphasizing the importance of the Delaware River in the life of Philadelphia and the significance of Philadelphia's port. The completion of the sewage collection and treatment systems of Philadelphia and other communities on the Delaware River is now assured, and these will make the waters of the Delaware again attractive for recreation.

Covered passageways, (S), would overpass the Delaware Avenue Expressway, which is lowered to street grade at this point, providing safe and pleasant access from the Second Street subway station to the Ferries and Municipal Pier.

A strip of redeveloped wholesaling and light industry, (T), is extended north and south from this point. Elfreths Alley, (U), would be preserved, enlarged and screened from the commercial buildings by trees and shrubs.

Extension of Historic Walks

Completion of these projects would greatly enhance the experience of the visitor to Philadelphia.

Removal of the Dock Street markets would permit the development of a park south of Second Street and Dock Street boulevard, leading to a William Penn Landing Memorial, (V), and small boat harbor on the Delaware. The progress of the Commonwealth and nation in the early days could be traced, by appropriate markers, from the Penn Landing place to the Blue Anchor Tavern, the City Tavern, Carpenters' Hall and finally Independence Hall.

North of Market Street, the widening of Second Street and development of a park opposite Christ Church, (W), would greatly enhance the setting of the Church, and remove fire hazards around it. The plan suggests the rebuilding of the commercial structures between the Churchyard and Market Street to give a harmonious frame for the church and to enlarge the church close.

Another link of connecting walks and gardens is proposed cutting through the center of the blocks leading from Christ Church to the Betsy Ross House, (X), Arch Street Friends Meeting-House, (Y), and Christ Church Burial ground and Franklin's Grave, (Z).

This would provide the visitor with a circular route of exceptional interest along landscaped walkways. Starting at

Independence Hall, he would proceed east along the East Mall, with detours to the old areas to the south, along the Second Street Boulevard to Christ Church, west to Franklin's Grave returning by the North Mall. Or, more extensively, he could proceed from the East Mall down the park and Dock Street boulevard to the Penn Landing Memorial, past the yacht harbor to Municipal Pier, over the Delaware Avenue Expressway on the covered bridge to the esplanade overlooking the Delaware, approaching Christ Church through the park, and proceeding as outlined above.

The vitality of this plan lies in the blending of the old and new, achieving a richness that cannot be secured by either alone.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS

7 January 1948

Honorable Edwin O. Lewis
Chairman, Philadelphia National Shrines Park Com.
Court of Common Pleas No. 2
City Hall
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Dear Judge Lewis:

Since becoming Governor I have repeatedly stated and now reiterate that I will be bound by the proposition presented by Governor Edward Martin when he was Governor, at which time I was Attorney General, and am agreed that the Commonwealth shall proceed with its part of this undertaking, and hope that a joint plan can be worked out with the city and with the nation so that the work may be proceeded with the greatest expedition.

Sincerely

James H. Duff
Governor

M. F. Draemel, Secretary
Department of Forests and Waters

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS AND WATERS
HARRISBURG

THE SECRETARY

25 November 1947

Honorable Edwin O. Lewis
344 City Hall
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Dear Judge Lewis:

I am sorry to be so tardy in replying to your letter of October 17 in regard to the Mall.

While I appreciate your desire to begin the condemnation proceedings, the problem is not as simple as you apparently think it to be. Conferences are being held with the Highway Department on the inter-department agreement so that the project is not being neglected, but these various preliminary arrangements must be completed.

There are a number of projects of high priority that create an extremely heavy work load. Until some of these projects crystalize further, it is impossible to add to that load.

I can assure you that I will be delighted to undertake the Mall project just as soon as circumstances permit.

Best wishes.

Sincerely

M. P. DRAEGER

A B I L L

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

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of preserving for the benefit of the American people, as a national historical part, certain historical structures and properties of national significance located adjacent to or near Independence Hall and Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and associated with the American Revolution and the founding and growth of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept by donation, or to acquire by purchase or condemnation, any property, real or personal, within the following described areas, such park to be fully established as the "Philadelphia National Historical Park" when title to all of the lands and interests in lands within the described areas, subject only to such exceptions as the Secretary of the Interior may determine to be not inconsistent with the purposes of this Act, shall be vested in the United States:

Project A: An area of three city blocks bounded generally by Walnut Street, Fifth Street, Chestnut Street, and Second Street, but excluding the new United States Customs House at the southeast corner of Second and Chestnut Streets, as described in the report of the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission, dated December 29, 1947.

Project B: A memorial thoroughfare, or mall, extending generally from the south side of Walnut Street to the north side of Pine Street, as described in the report of the Commission.

Project C: The site of the residence of Benjamin Franklin, and related grounds, comprising a one hundred foot wide strip, extending southward from Market Street three hundred feet between Third and Fourth Streets, and encompassing Orianna Street, as described in the report of the Commission.

Project D: The site of the house in which Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, situated at the southwest corner of Seventh and Market Streets, as described in the report of the Commission.

Project E: Certain land and buildings immediately adjacent to Christ Church, situated on the west side of Second Street, and north of Market Street, as described in the report of the Commission.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to construct upon a portion of the land described in section 1 of this Act, or upon other land that may be donated for such purposes, which property he is hereby authorized to accept, such offices and administration buildings as he may deem advisable, together with a suitable auditorium for the interpretation of the historical features of the national historical park. Any property donated for the purposes of this section shall become a part of the park, following its establishment, upon acceptance by the

United States of title to such donated property.

SEC. 3. The park shall be developed in accordance with the report of the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission to the Congress of the United States, dated December 29, 1947.

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

SEC. 4. For the purpose of acquiring the property described in section 1 of this Act, including expenses incidental to acquisition, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed the sum of $5,500,000.

APPENDIX

E

GLORIA DEI (OLD SWEDES') CHURCH
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

ENABLING LEGISLATION

ACT OF AUGUST 21, 1958

Public Law 85-709
85th Congress, H. R. 5104
August 21, 1958

AN ACT

72 Stat. 706.

To preserve Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church national historic site by authorizing the acquisition of abutting properties, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to assure the preservation of Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church, designated a national historic site pursuant to the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire by purchase, donation, or with donated funds, lands, improvements thereon, and interests in lands within the city block of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, bounded by Washington Avenue, Christian, Swanson, and Water Streets, exclusive of Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church national historic site located within said block; and the Secretary is further authorized to develop, as a part of the national historic site, federally owned lands within said block by landscaping in such manner as to provide a dignified open setting for Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church.

Gloria Dei Church, Philadelphia. Preservation. 16 USC 461-467.

Sec. 2. Nothing herein shall affect the continuing ownership, administration, and maintenance of the church property by The Corporation of Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church.

Approved August 21, 1958.

GPO 20139

APPENDIX

F

THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO NATIONAL MEMORIAL

ENABLING LEGISLATION

ACT OF OCTOBER 21, 1972

Public Law 92-524
92nd Congress, S. 1973
October 21, 1972

An Act

To provide for the establishment of the Thaddeus Kosciuszko Home National Historic Site in the State of Pennsylvania, and for other purposes.

Thaddeus Kosciusz Home N.t Historic Pa. Establis Land acquisit

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to provide for the development of a suitable memorial to General Thaddeus Kosciuszko, great Polish patriot and hero of the American Revolution, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire by donation or purchase with donated funds the property at the northwest corner of Third and Pine Streets specifically designated as 301 Pine Street and/or 342 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, including improvements thereon, together with such adjacent land and interests therein as the Secretary may deem necessary for the establishment and administration of the property as a national memorial.

Administ

SEC. 2. The property acquired pursuant to the first section of this Act shall be known as the Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial and it shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented (16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4); and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-467).

Appropri

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated not more than $592,000 for the development of the national memorial.

Approved October 21, 1972.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 92-1538 accompanying H.R. 256 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).
SENATE REPORT No. 92-710 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 118 (1972):
Mar. 28, considered and passed Senate.
Oct. 10, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 256.
Oct. 12, Senate concurred in House amendment.
WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 8, No. 44:
Oct. 28, Presidential statement.

GPO 83-139

APPENDIX

G

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN NATIONAL MEMORIAL

ENABLING LEGISLATION

JOINT RESOLUTION OF OCTOBER 25, 1972

Public Law 92-551
92nd Congress, S. J. Res. 221
October 25, 1972

Joint Resolution

To designate Benjamin Franklin Memorial Hall at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as the Benjamin Franklin National Memorial.

Whereas the American people feel a deep debt of gratitude to Benjamin Franklin for his outstanding services to this Nation as a statesman and for his achievements as a scientist and inventor;

Whereas the Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has played a leading role in promoting the development of science and technology in the United States;

Whereas the said Franklin Institute named the Benjamin Franklin Memorial Hall in honor of Benjamin Franklin over thirty years ago;

Whereas the year 1974 is the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the said Franklin Institute;

Whereas the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is a most appropriate location for a national memorial to Benjamin Franklin since Philadelphia was his home for many years;

Whereas Benjamin Franklin Memorial Hall is a fitting memorial to this great American: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Benjamin Franklin Memorial Hall located in the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is hereby designated as Benjamin Franklin National Memorial.

Benjamin Franklin National Memorial. Designation.

SEC. 2. The designation made by the first section of this resolution shall become effective upon conclusion of a cooperative agreement satisfactory to the governing body of the Franklin Institute and the Secretary of the Interior.

Effective date.

Approved October 25, 1972.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 92-1592 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).
SENATE REPORT No. 92-916 (Comm. on Rules and Administration).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 118 (1972):
June 23, considered and passed Senate.
Oct. 13, considered and passed House.

APPENDIX

H

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN NATIONAL MEMORIAL

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
WITH THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, NOVEMBER 6, 1973

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE
RELATING TO THE DESIGNATION OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MEMORIAL HALL
FRANKLIN HALL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
AS THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN NATIONAL MEMORIAL

THIS AGREEMENT, Made and entered into this November 6, 1973, by and between the United States of America, acting in this behalf by the Secretary of the Interior, hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary", party of the first part, and The Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, party of the second part.

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the Benjamin Franklin Memorial, containing the heroic size statue of Benjamin Franklin, located in the Franklin Institute in the City of Philadelphia, constitutes an appropriate memorial to Benjamin Franklin, distinguished scientist, inventor, statesman, and leader in the struggle for American Independence; and

WHEREAS, it is the purpose of the Joint Resolution of the Congress, approved October 25, 1972, "To designate Benjamin Franklin Memorial Hall at The Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as the Benjamin Franklin National Memorial", that the Benjamin Franklin Memorial Hall be designated a national memorial and preserved for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States:

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing and pursuant to said Joint Resolution, the said parties by these presents do covenant and agree to and with each other and in consideration of the mutal promises herein expressed, as follows:

ARTICLE I. The Franklin Institute does hereby agree, for itself, its sucessors, and assigns, that

a. The Franklin Institute will preserve the Benjamin Franklin Memorial Hall in perpetuity.

b. No alterations or repairs substantially changing the character or appearance of the Benjamin Franklin Memorial Hall shall be undertaken by The Franklin Institute until the plans thereof have been approved by the Secretary.

c. The public shall be admitted without charge to the Benjamin Franklin Memorial Hall at all reasonable times insofar as consistent with preservation of the Hall.

d. The nondiscrimination clauses contained in Presidential Executive Order 11246, as amended by Executive Order 11375, relative to equal employment opportunity for all persons without regard to race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, and the implementing rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Labor are incorporated herein and made a part of this Agreement.

ARTICLE II. The Secretary agrees, on behalf of the United States of America,

a. To include the Benjamin Franklin National Memorial in publications of the National Park Service--listing units of the National Park System.

b. To make appropriate references to the Benjamin Franklin National Memorial in the interpretive and ~~information programs of~~ Independence National Historical Park.

c. To cooperate with The Franklin Institute in all appropriate and mutually agreeable ways in the preservation and presentation of the Benjamin Franklin Memorial Hall as a national memorial.

ARTICLE III. It is further understood and agreed,

a. That the said Benjamin Franklin Memorial Hall, subject to the covenants above set forth, shall remain the property of The Franklin Institute, to be used by it for it for the purpose above specified.

b. Wherever in this contract the Secretary is referred to, the term shall include his duly authorized representative.

c. No Member of or Delegate to, Congress, or Resident Commissioner shall be admitted to any share or part of this contract or to any benefit that may arise therefrom but this restriction shall not be construed to extend to this contract if made with a corporation or company for its general benefit.

d. This agreement may be terminated by either party upon the expiration of one year's notice in writing to the other.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said parties have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals (in quintuple) the day, month, and year aforesaid.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

By Harold A. Bolter
Director, National Park Service

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE:

By Bowen C. Dees
President

APPENDIX

I

EDGAR ALLAN POE
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

ENABLING LEGISLATION

ACT OF NOVEMBER 10, 1978

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tenance of environmental values within the Pinelands National Reserve or the Federal Project Review Area.

Appropriation authorization.

(k) There is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed $26 million to carry out the provisions of this section. Not to exceed $3 million shall be available for planning: *Provided*, That any funds not used for planning shall be available for land acquisition; *Provided further*, That $23,000,000 shall be made available for land acquisition, as authorized by this section. Such appropriations may be made from the general fund of the Treasury or from revenues due and payable to the United States under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, as amended, which would otherwise be credited to miscellaneous receipts.

43 USC 331 note.

EDGAR ALLAN POE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Establishment. 16 USC 461 note.

SEC. 503. (a) In recognition of the literary importance attained by Edgar Allan Poe, there is hereby authorized to be established the Edgar Allan Poe National Historic Site.

Lands and buildings, acquisition.

(b) The Secretary is authorized to acquire by donation, purchase or exchange the lands and buildings within the area described in subsection (c). The lands and buildings acquired by the Secretary under this section shall comprise the Edgar Allan Poe National Historic Site and shall be administered by the Secretary through the National Park Service. The Secretary shall administer, maintain, protect, and develop the site subject to the provisions of law generally applicable to national historic sites.

Description.

(c) The lands and buildings specified in subsection (b) comprise that area of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, known as the Poe House complex and includes the house at the rear of 530 North Seventh Street, the adjoining three-story brick residence on the front of the land backing up to and including the building at 532 North Seventh Street, and the North Garden of approximately seven thousand and eighty square feet and the South Garden of approximately nine thousand three hundred and fifty square feet.

Notice, publication in Federal Register.

(d) As soon as the Secretary finds that a substantial portion of the acquisition authorized under subsection (b) has been completed, he shall establish the Edgar Allan Poe National Historic Site by publication of notice thereof in the Federal Register.

Appropriation authorization.

(e) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

SAINT PAUL'S CHURCH, EASTCHESTER

Property acquisition. 16 USC 461 note.

SEC. 504. (a) In order to preserve and protect Saint Paul's Church, Eastchester, in Mount Vernon, New York, for the benefit of present and future generations, the Secretary may accept any gift or bequest of any property or structure which comprises such church and any other real or personal property located within the square bounded by South Columbus Avenue, South Third Avenue, Edison Avenue, and South Fulton Avenue, in Mount Vernon, New York, including the cemetery located within such square and any real property located within such square which was at any time a part of the old village green, now in Mount Vernon, New York.

Administration.

(b) Any property acquired under subsection (a) shall be administered by the Secretary acting through the National Park Service, in accordance with this section and provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act approved August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1 and following) and the Act approved

APPENDIX

J

ALL PARKS

THE HISTORIC SITES ACT OF AUGUST 21, 1935

An Act To provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes, approved August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Preservation of historic American sites, buildings, and objects.

That it is hereby declared that it is a national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States. (16 U.S.C. sec. 461.)

Powers and duties of Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the Secretary), through the National Park Service, for the purpose of effectuating the policy expressed in section 1 hereof, shall have the following powers and perform the following duties and functions:

Collating data, etc.

(a) Secure, collate, and preserve drawings, plans, photographs, and other data of historic and archaeologic sites, buildings, and objects.

Surveys, etc., illustrating United States history.

(b) Make a survey of historic and archaeologic sites, buildings, and objects for the purpose of determining which possess exceptional value as commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States.

Investigations and researches.

(c) Make necessary investigations and researches in the United States relating to particular sites, buildings, or objects to obtain true and accurate historical and archaeological facts and information concerning the same.

Acquisition of property, etc.

(d) For the purpose of this Act, acquire in the name of the United States by gift, purchase, or otherwise any property, personal or real, or any interest or estate therein; title to any real property to be satisfactory to the Secretary:

Provisos.

Provided, That no such property which is owned by any religious or educational institution, or which is owned or administered for the benefit of the public shall be so acquired without the consent of the owner: *Provided further,* That no such property shall be acquired or contract or agreement for the acquisition thereof made which will obligate the general fund of the Treasury for the payment of such property, unless or until Congress has appropriated money which is available for that purpose.

Property owned by religious, etc., institutions.

No Federal expense unless appropriation available.

Cooperative protection, etc., agreements.

(e) Contract and make cooperative agreements with States, municipal subdivisions, corporations, associations, or individuals, with proper bond where deemed advisable, to protect, preserve, maintain, or operate any historic or archaeologic building, site, object, or property used in connection therewith for public use, regardless as to whether the title thereto is in the United States: *Provided,* That no contract or cooperative agreement shall be made or entered into which will obligate the general fund of the Treasury unless or until Congress has appropriated money for such purpose.

Proviso.

Federal obligation restriction.

Preserving antiquities and establishing museums.

(f) Restore, reconstruct, rehabilitate, preserve, and maintain historic or prehistoric sites, buildings, objects, and properties of national historical or archaeological significance and where deemed desirable establish and maintain museums in connection therewith.

Tablets marking historic places.

(g) Erect and maintain tablets to mark or commemorate historic or prehistoric places and events of national historical or archaeological significance.

(h) Operate and manage historic and archaeologic sites, buildings, and properties acquired under the provisions of this Act together with lands and subordinate buildings for the benefit of the public, such authority to include the power to charge reasonable visitation fees and grant concessions, leases, or permits for the use of land, building space, roads, or trails when necessary or desirable either to accommodate the public or to facilitate administration: *Provided,* That such concessions, leases, or permits, shall be let at competitive bidding, to the person making the highest and best bid.

Operating buildings, etc.

Proviso.
Concessions, etc.

(i) When the Secretary determines that it would be administratively burdensome to restore, reconstruct, operate, or maintain any particular historic or archaeologic site, building, or property donated to the United States through the National Park Service, he may cause the same to be done by organizing a corporation for that purpose under the laws of the District of Columbia or any State.

Corporations to assist, may be organized.

(j) Develop an educational program and service for the purpose of making available to the public facts and information pertaining to American historic and archaeologic sites, buildings, and properties of national significance. Reasonable charges may be made for the dissemination of any such facts or information.

Educational program and service.

(k) Perform any and all acts, and make such rules and regulations not inconsistent with this Act as may be necessary and proper to carry out the provisions thereof. Any person violating any of the rules and regulations authorized by this Act shall be punished by a fine of not more than $500 and be adjudged to pay all cost of the proceedings. (16 U.S.C. sec. 462.)

Rules to be prescribed.

Penalty for violation.

SEC. 3. A general advisory board to be known as the "Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments" is hereby established, to be composed of not to exceed eleven persons, citizens of the United States, to include representatives competent in the fields of history, archaeology, architecture, and human geography, who shall be appointed by the Secretary and serve at his pleasure. The members of such board shall receive no salary but may be paid expenses incidental to travel when engaged in discharging their duties as such members.

General advisory board established.
Composition.

Expenses.

It shall be the duty of such board to advise on any matters relating to national parks and to the administration of this Act submitted to it for consideration by the Secretary. It may also recommend policies to the Secretary from time to time pertaining to national parks and to the restoration, reconstruction, conservation, and general administration of historic and archaeologic sites, buildings, and properties. (16 U.S.C. sec. 463.)

Duties.

SEC. 4. The Secretary, in administering this Act, is authorized to cooperate with and may seek and accept the assistance of any Federal, State, or municipal department or agency, or any educational or scientific institution, or any patriotic association, or any individual.

Cooperation of Government agencies.

Technical advisory committees.

(b) When deemed necessary, technical advisory committees may be established to act in an advisory capacity in connection with the restoration or reconstruction of any historic or prehistoric building or structure.

Professional, etc., services.

(c) Such professional and technical assistance may be employed without regard to the civil-service laws, and such service may be established as may be required to accomplish the purposes of this Act and for which money may be appropriated by Congress or made available by gifts for such purpose. (16 U.S.C. sec. 464.)

Jurisdiction.

SEC. 5. Nothing in this Act shall be held to deprive any State, or political subdivision thereof, of its civil and criminal jurisdiction in and over lands acquired by the United States under this Act. (16 U.S.C. sec. 465.)

Appropriation authorized.

SEC. 6. There is authorized to be appropriated for carrying out the purposes of this Act such sums as the Congress may from time to time determine. (16 U.S.C. sec. 466.)

Conflicting laws repealed.

SEC. 7. The provisions of this Act shall control if any of them are in conflict with any other Act or Acts relating to the same subject matter. (16 U.S.C. sec. 467.)

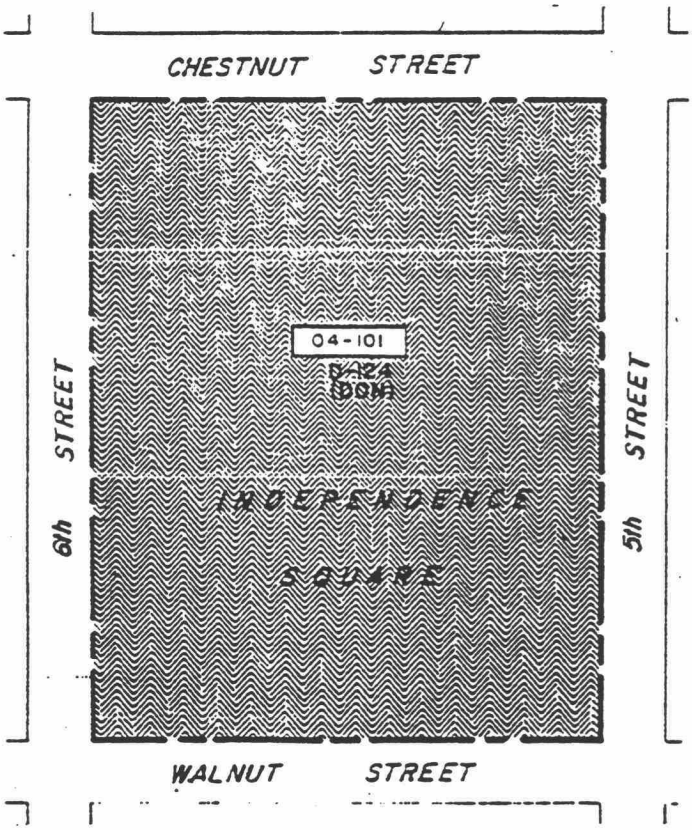
APPENDIX

K

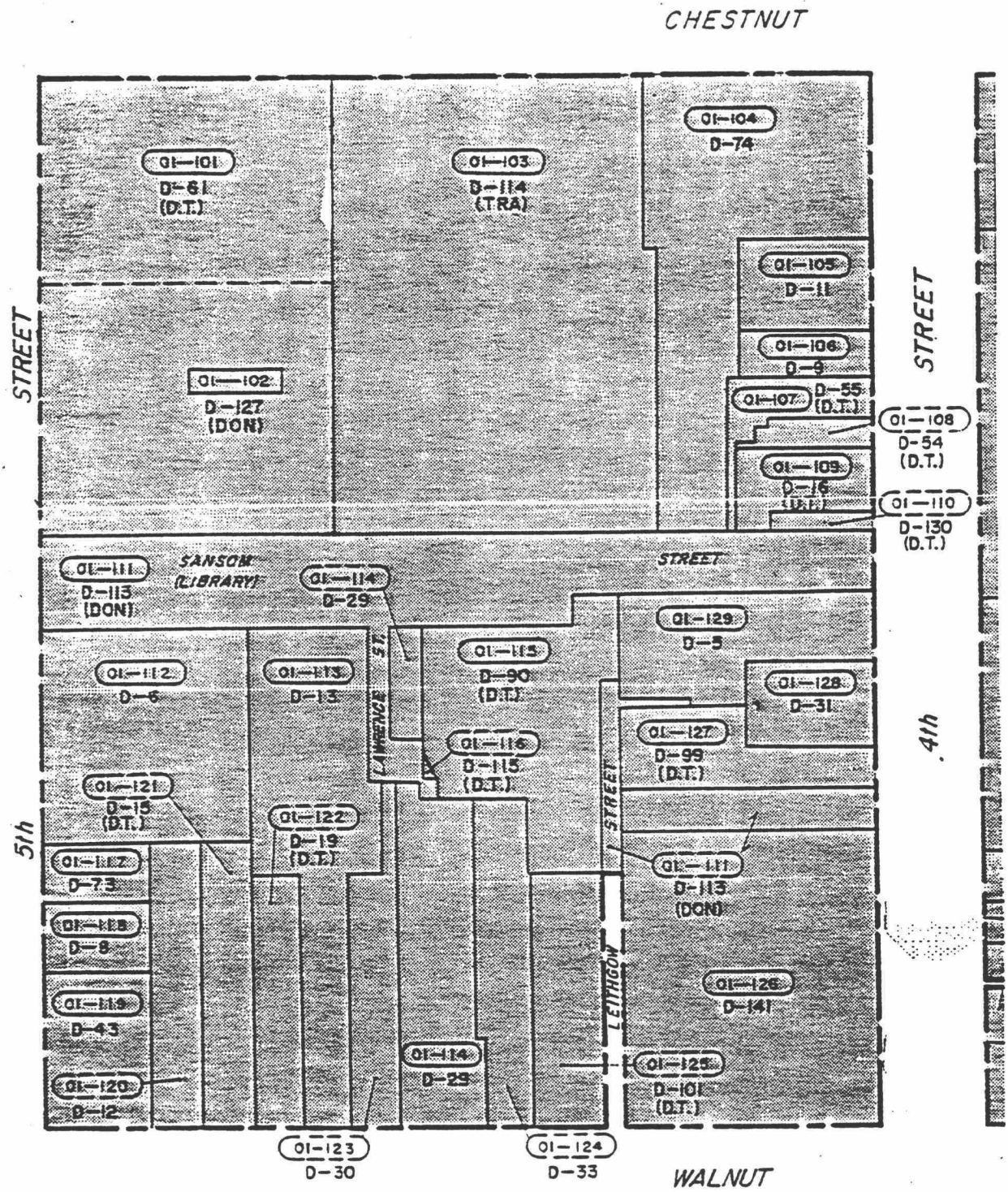
LAND STATUS MAPS

INDE
GLDE
THKO
EDAL

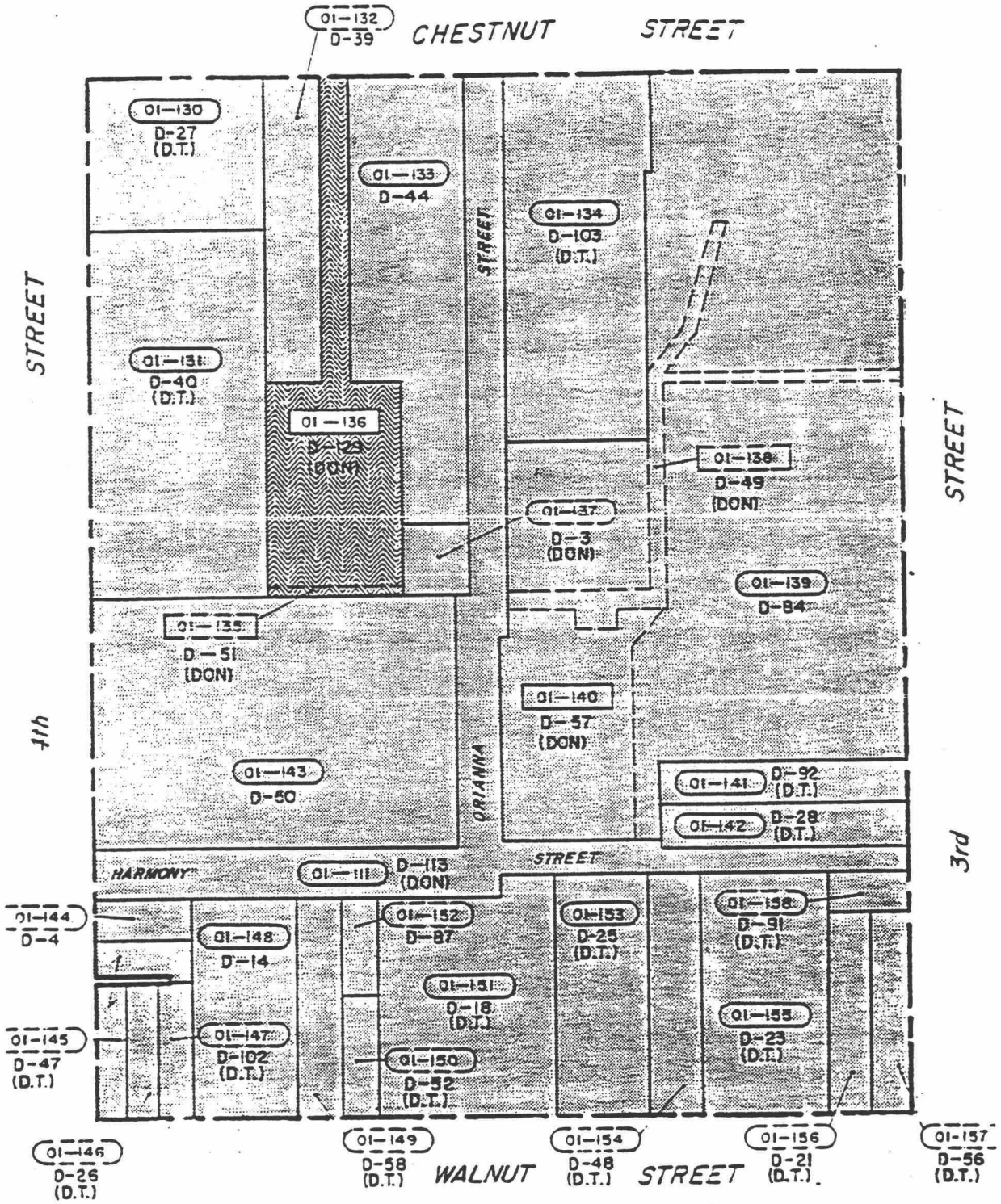
Official Boundary Map. INDE has no official boundary map. In lieu of an official boundary map, a series of maps has been excerpted from the park's Land Status Map package which shows the park boundary.



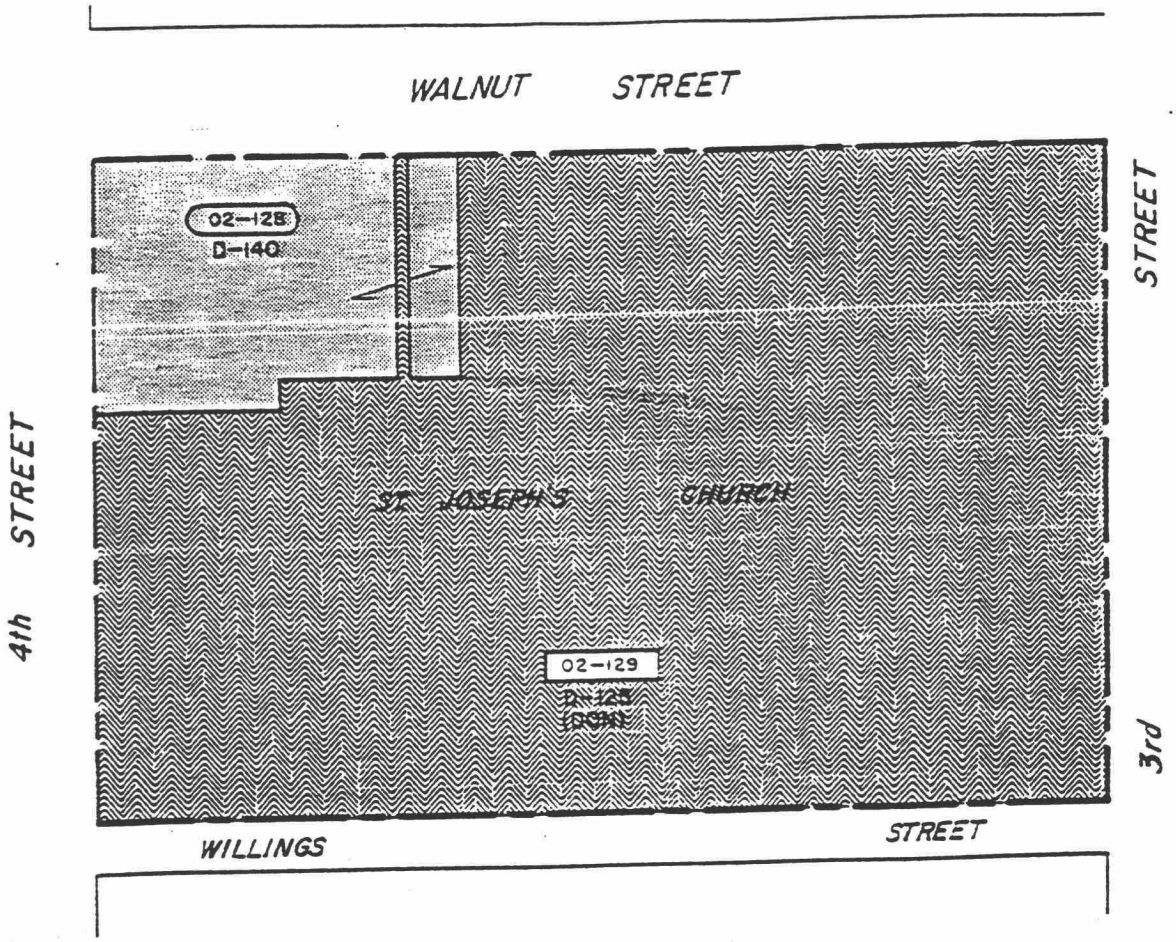
MAP 1A2
Boundary Map
Block 0100



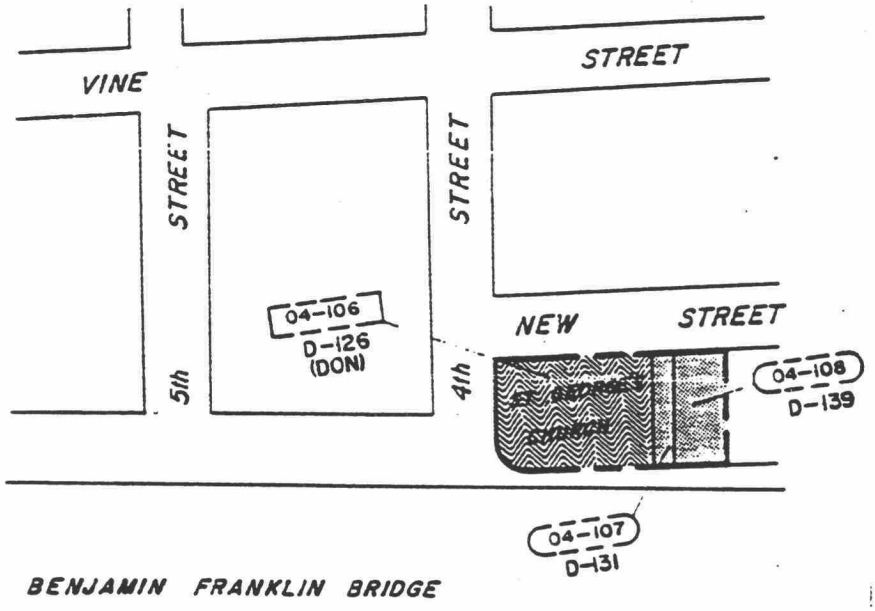
MAP 1A3
Boundary Map
Block 0200



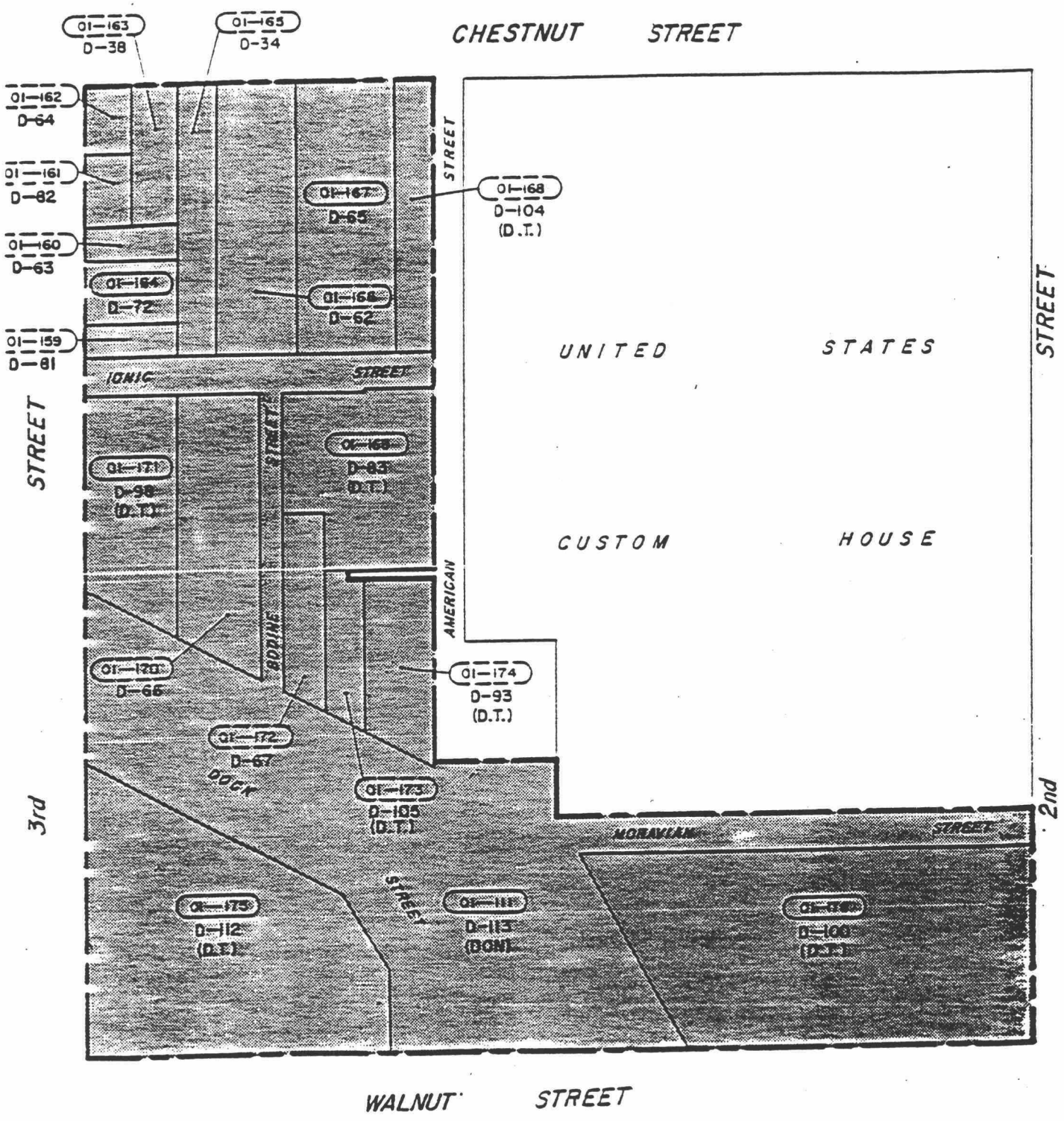
MAP 1A4
Boundary Map
Block 0300



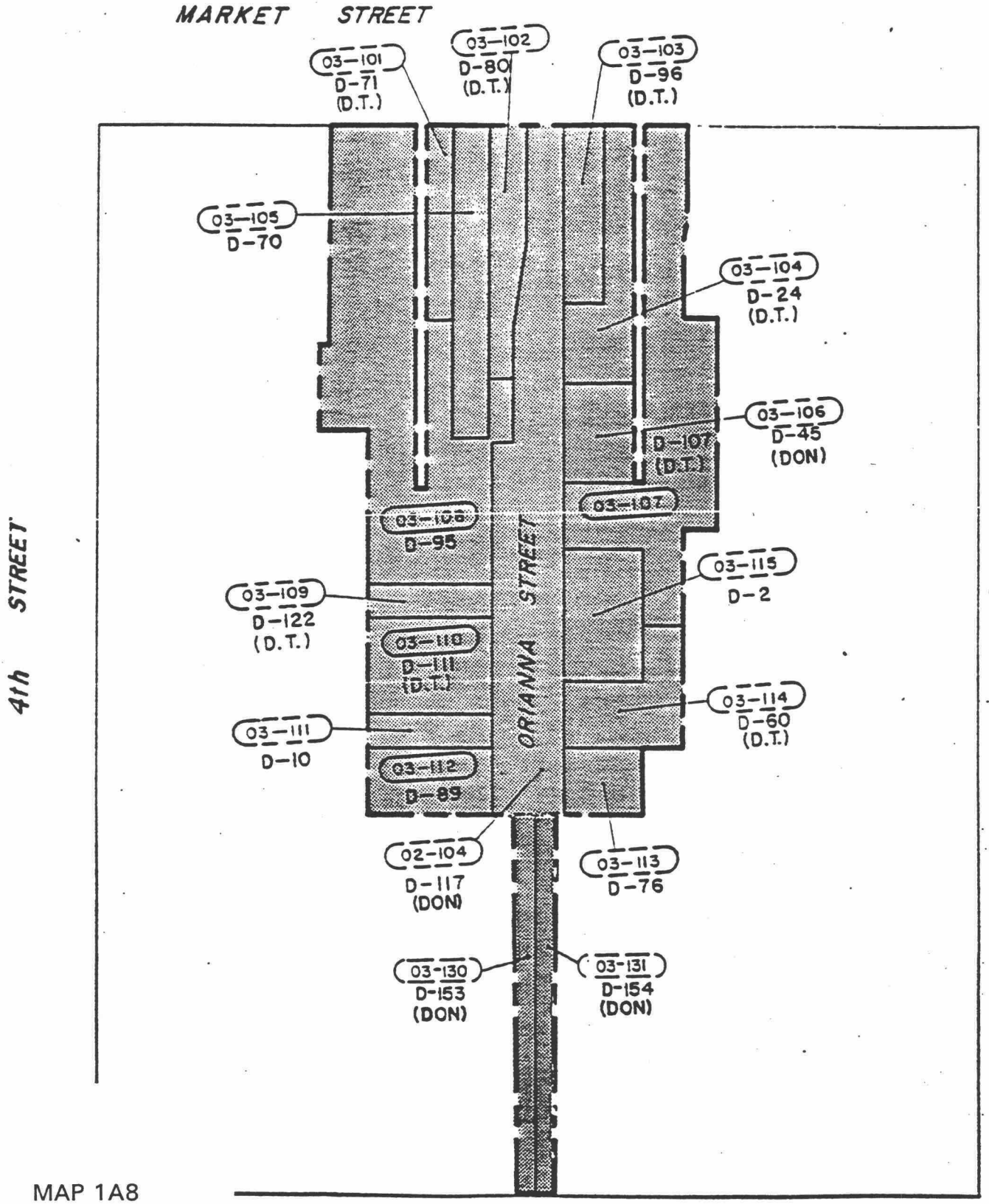
MAP 1A5
Boundary Map
Block 0400



MAP 1A6
Boundary Map
Block 0500

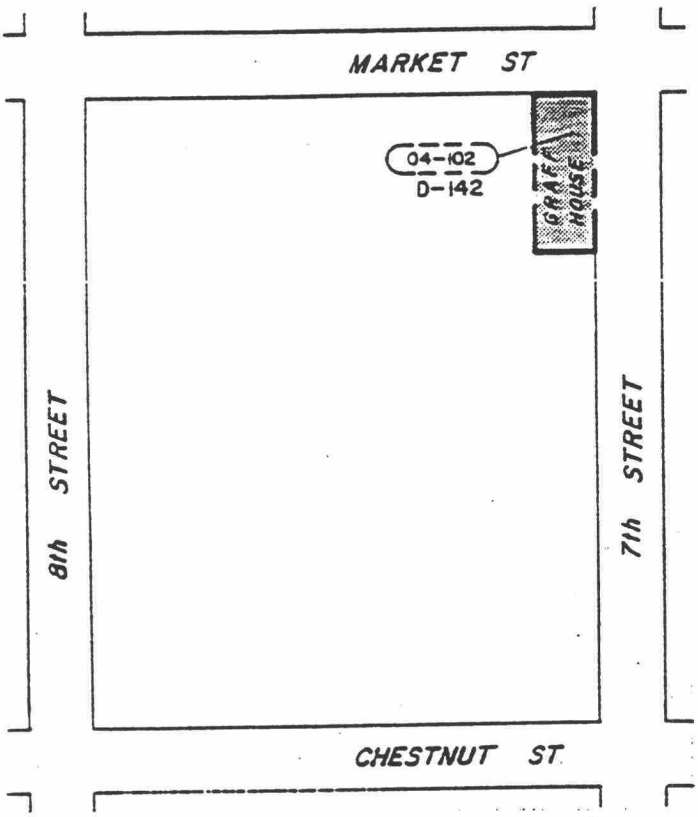


MAP 1A7
Boundary Map
Block 0600

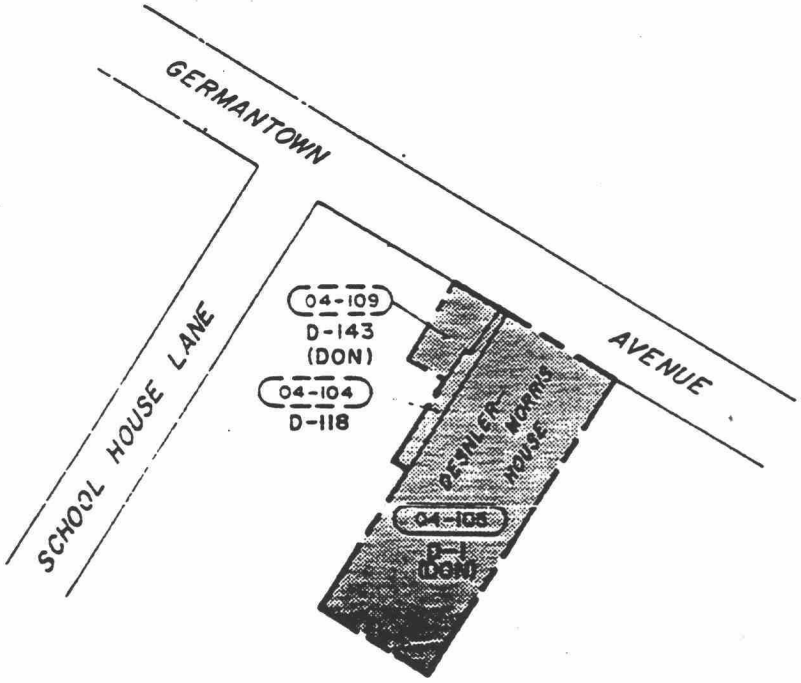


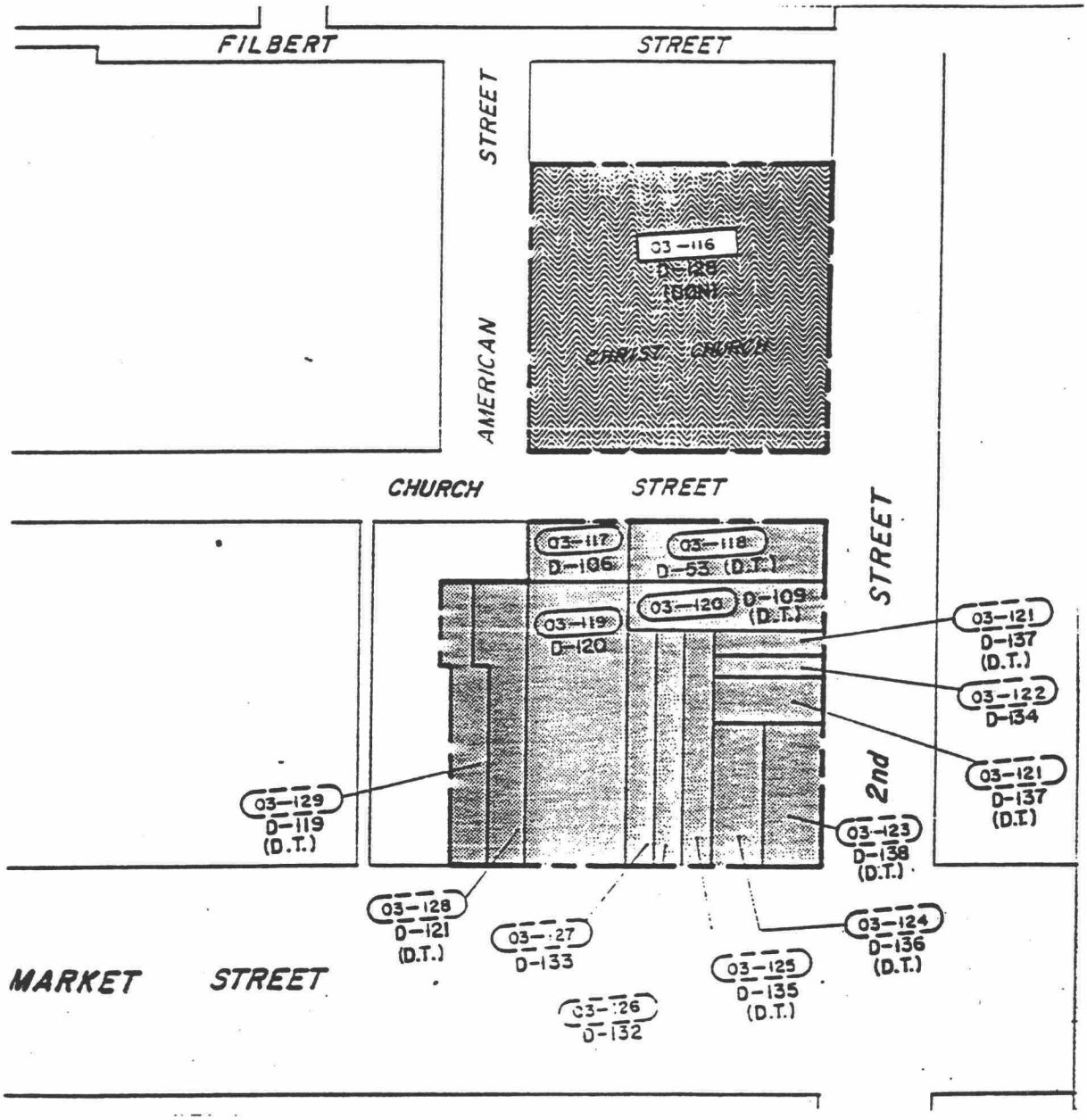
MAP 1A8
Boundary Map
Block 0700

MAP 1A9
Boundary Map
Block 0800

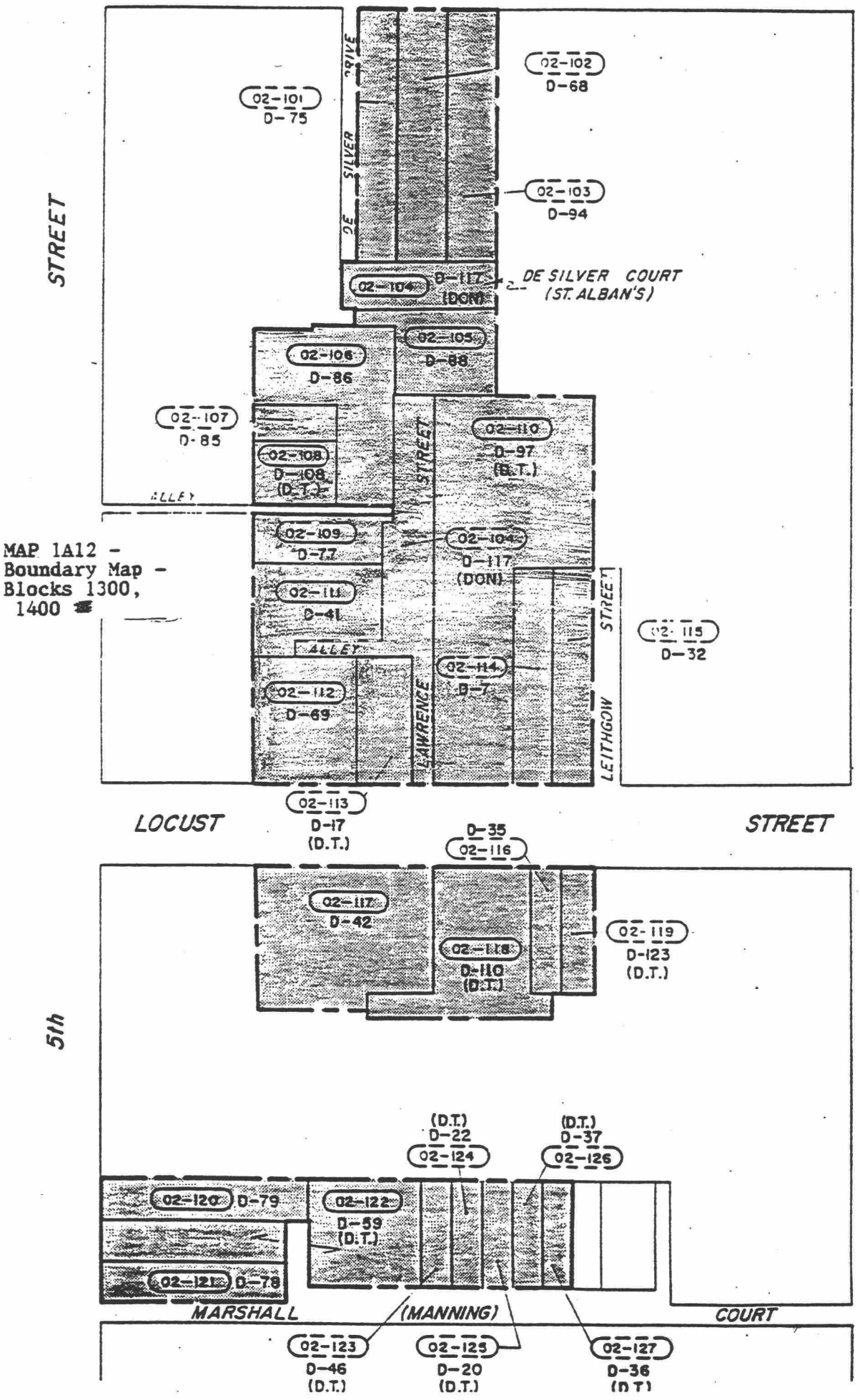


MAP 1A10
Boundary Map
Block 1000



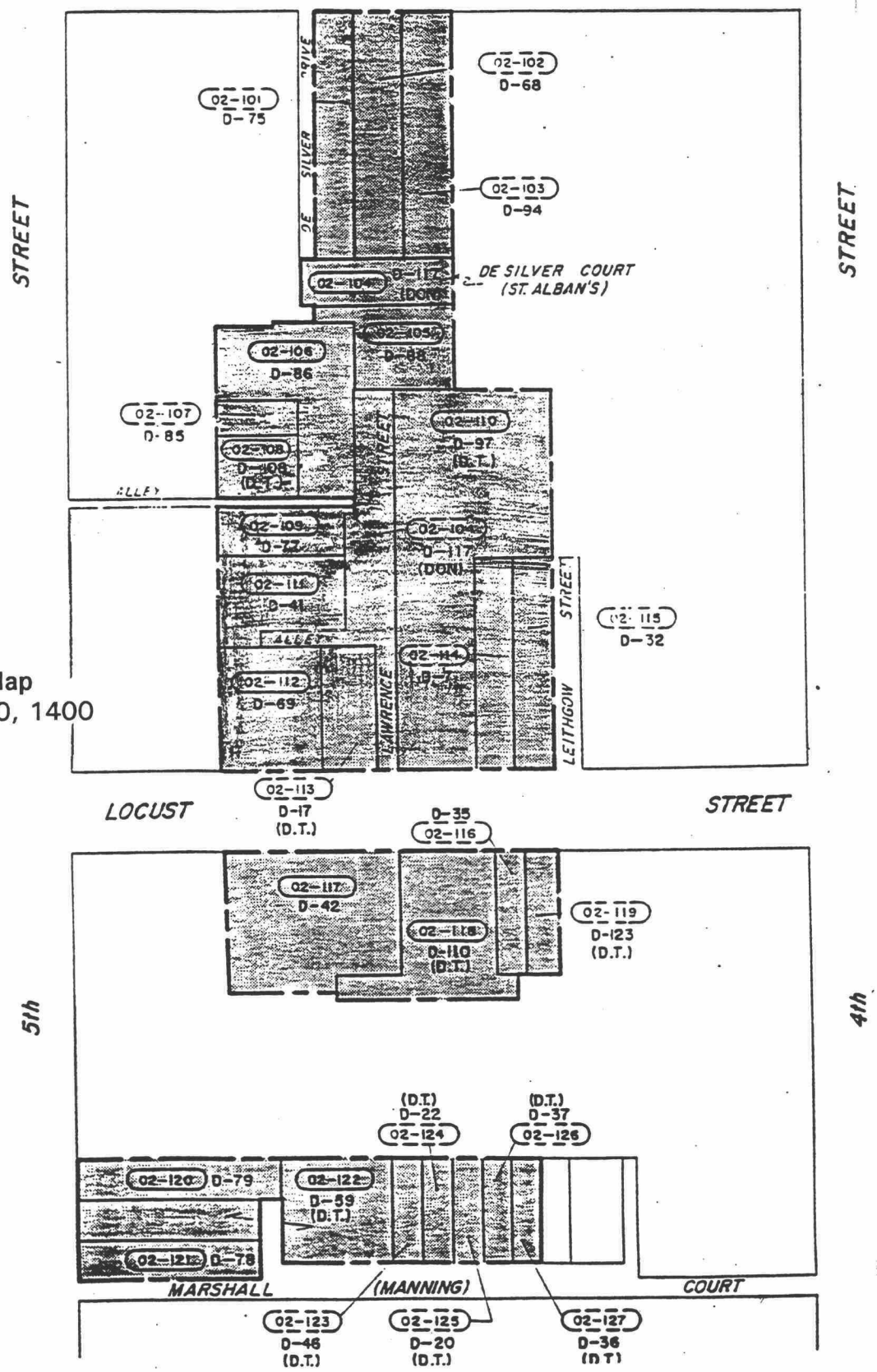


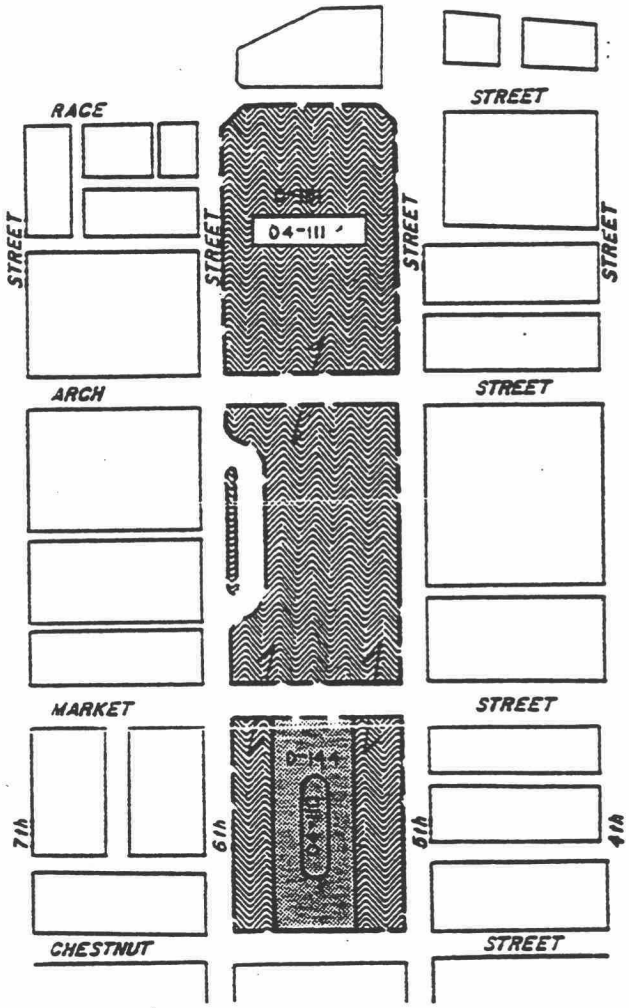
MAP 1A11
Boundary Map
Block 1200



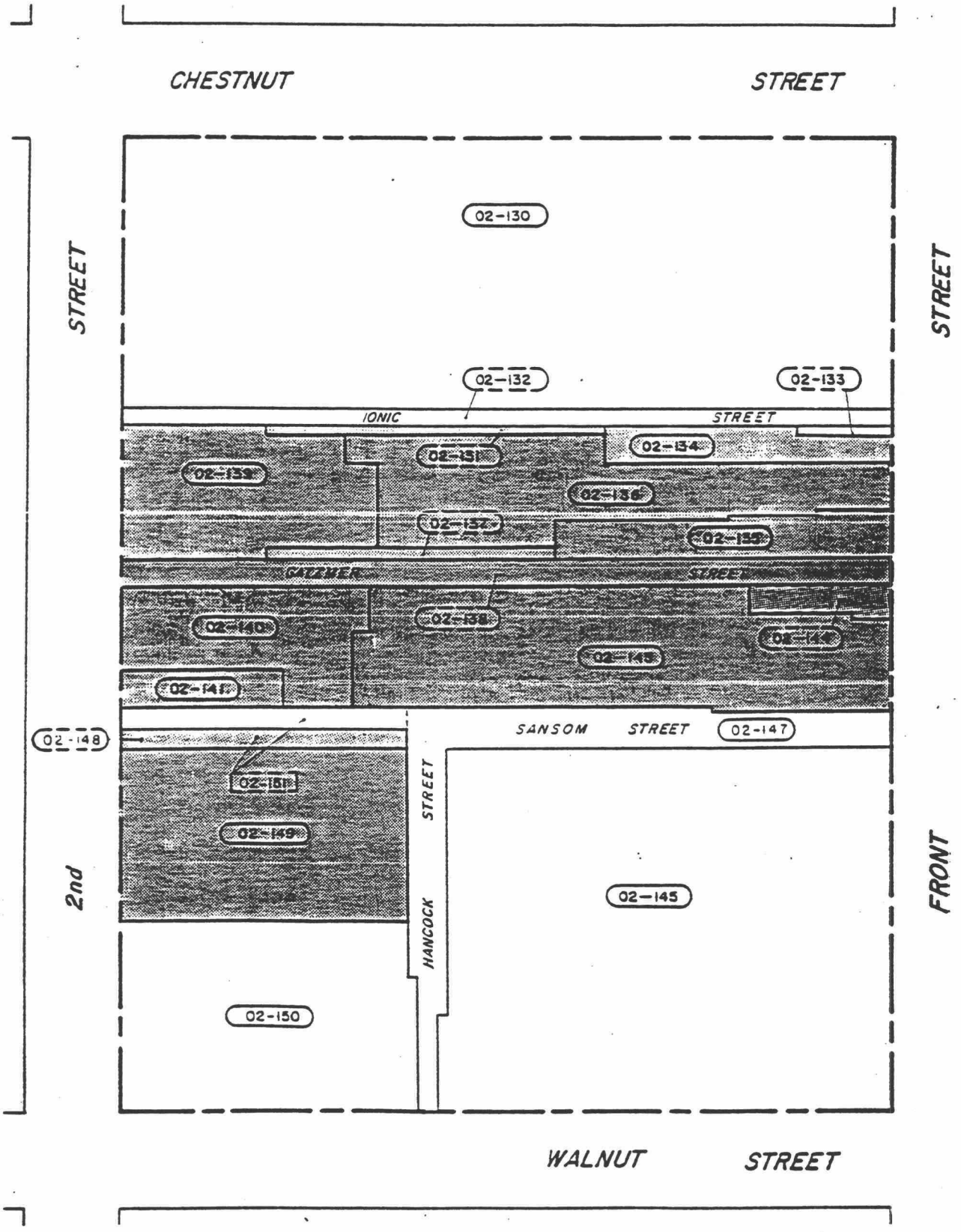
MAP 1A12 - Boundary Map - Blocks 1300, 1400

MAP 1A12
Boundary Map
Blocks 1300, 1400

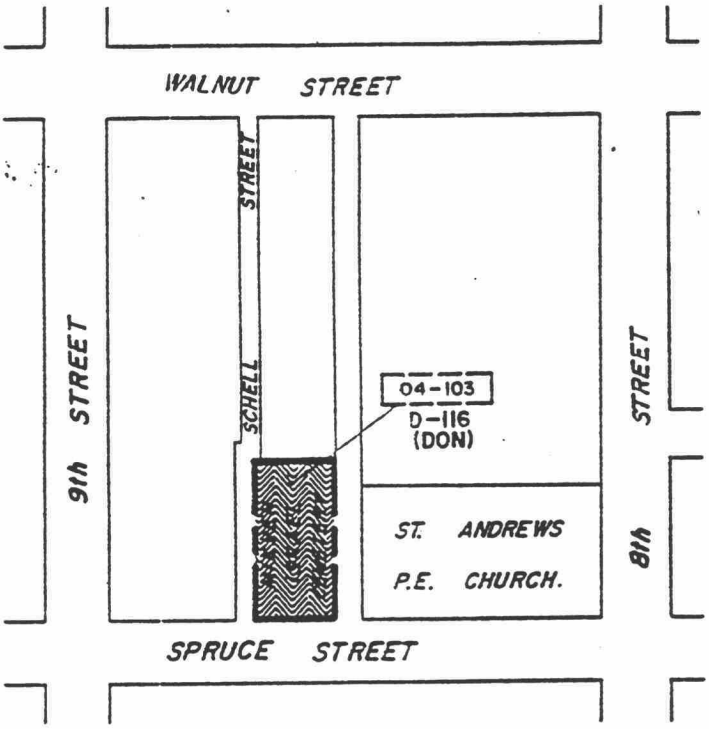




MAP 1A13
Boundary Map
Blocks 1500, 1600, 1700



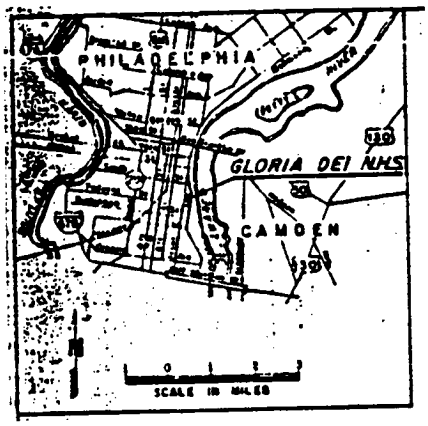
MAP 1A14
Boundary Map
Block 1900



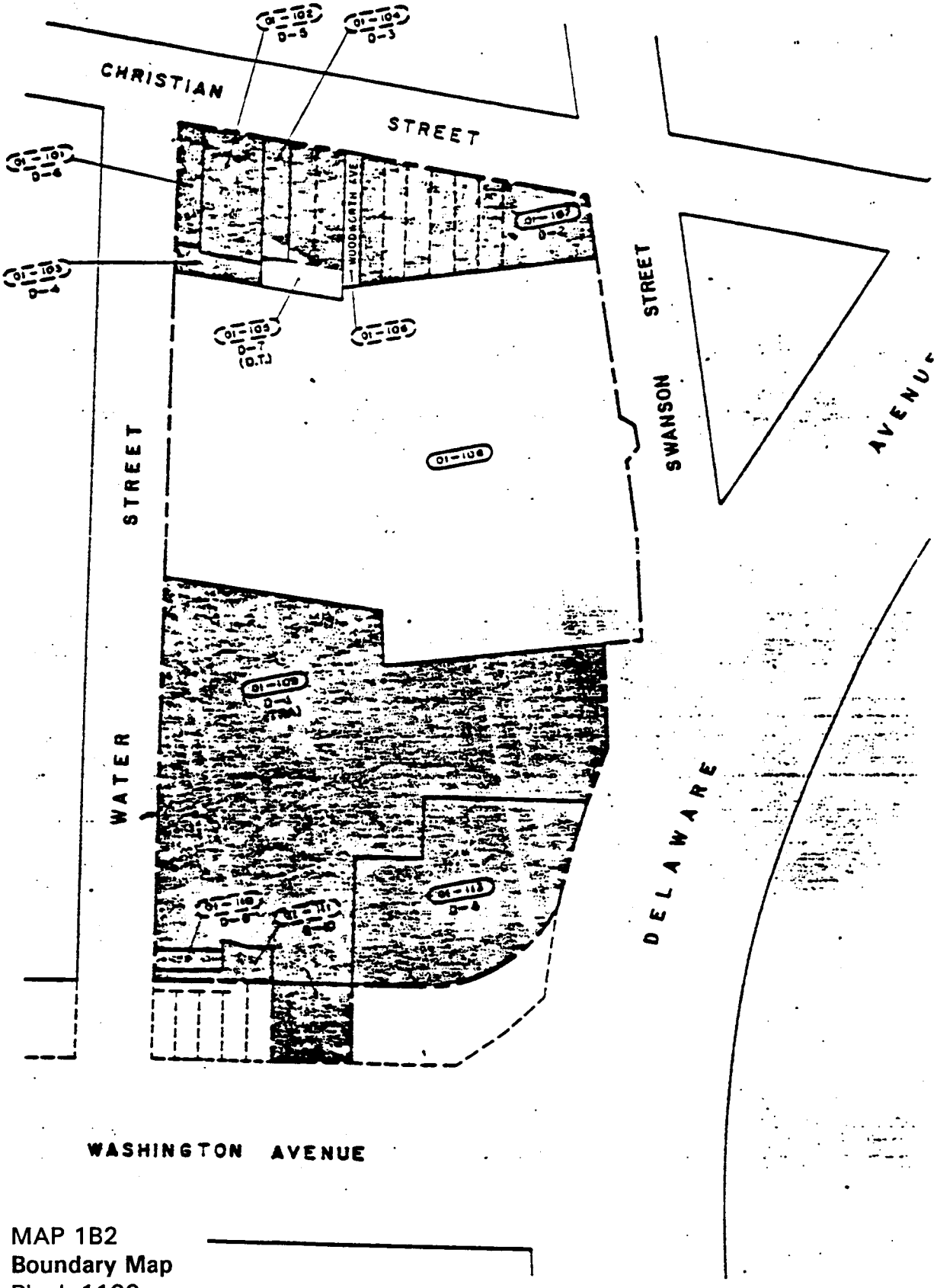
MAP 1A15
Boundary Map
Block 2000

B. GLDE

GLDE is located in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the City and County of Philadelphia - the boundaries of which are the same. The park is located in the First Congressional District.



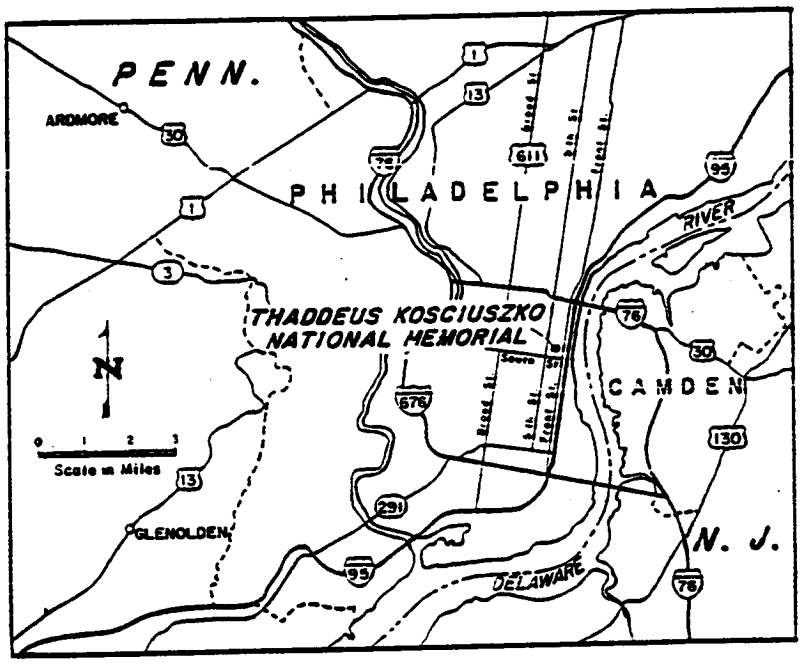
MAP 1B1
Vicinity Map
GLDE



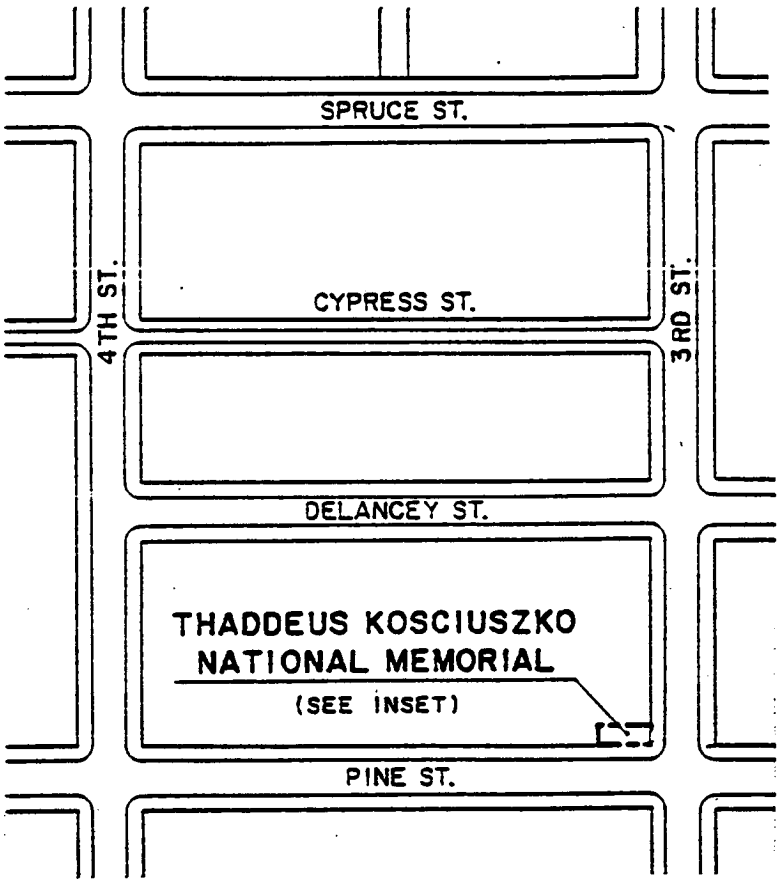
MAP 1B2
Boundary Map
Block 1100

C. THKO

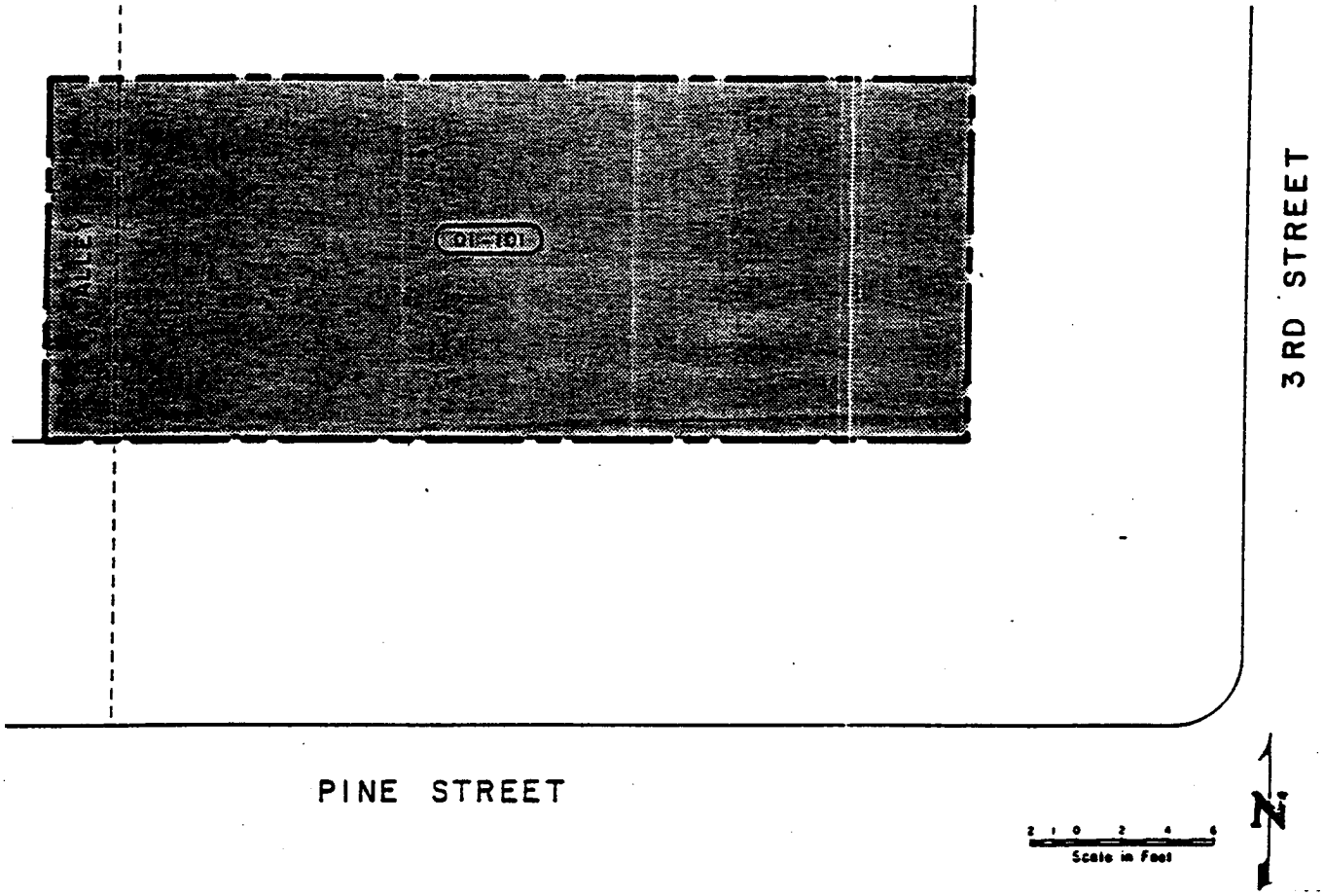
THKO is located in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the City and County of Philadelphia - the boundaries of which are the same. The park is located in the First Congressional District.



MAP 1C1
Vicinity Map
THKO



MAP 1C2
Vicinity Map
THKO

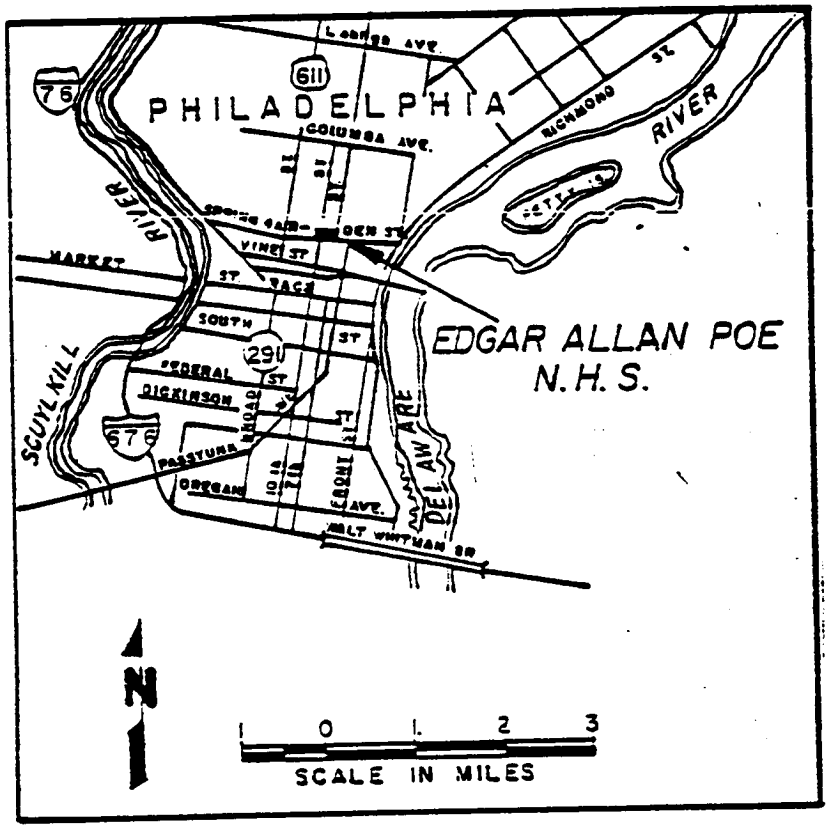


MAP 1C3
Boundary Map
Block 0900

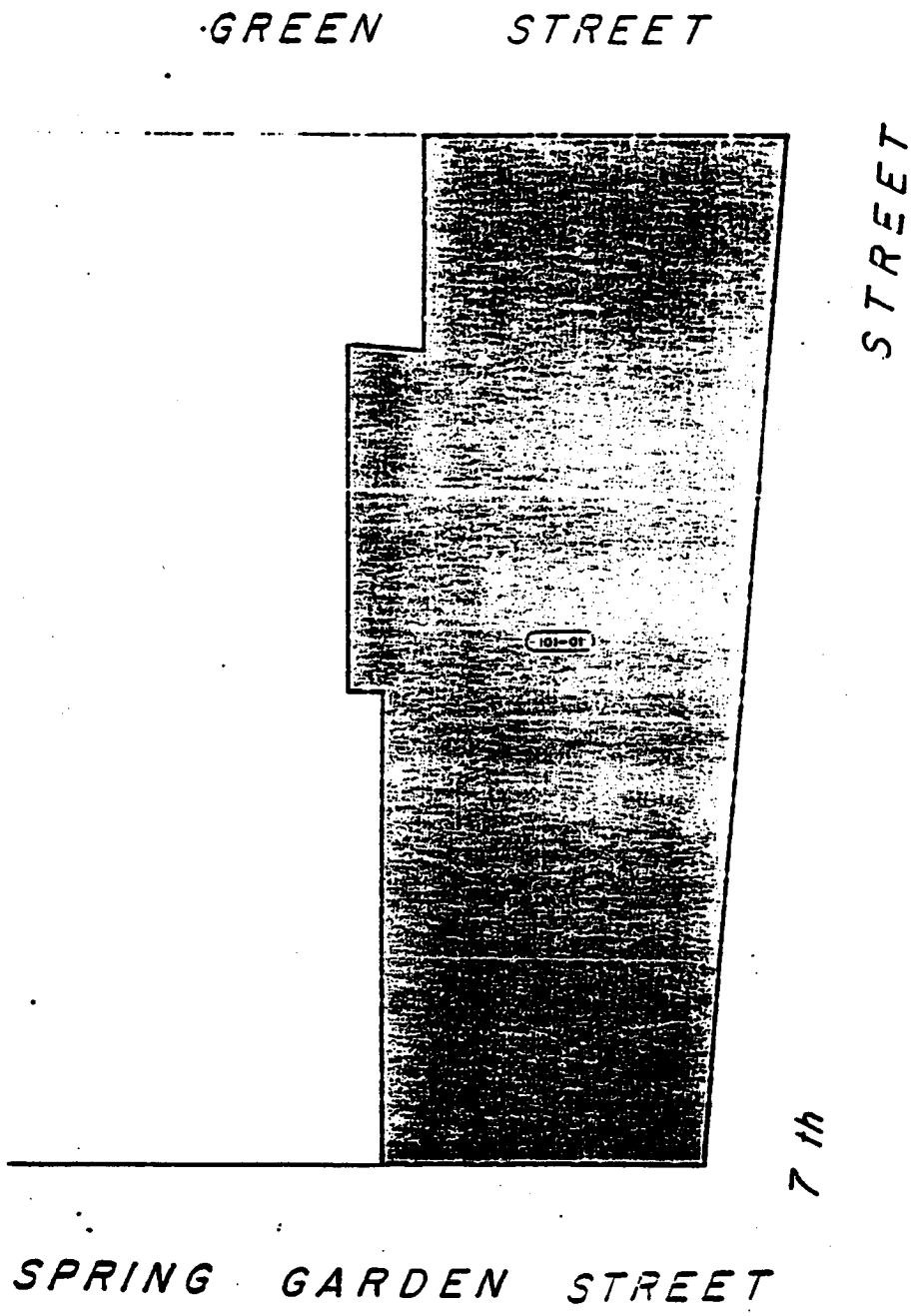
D. BEFR - not applicable

E. EDAL

EDAL is located in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the City and County of Philadelphia - the boundaries of which are the same. The park is located in the Third Congressional District.



MAP 1E1
Vicinity Map
EDAL



MAP 1E2
Boundary Map
Block 1800

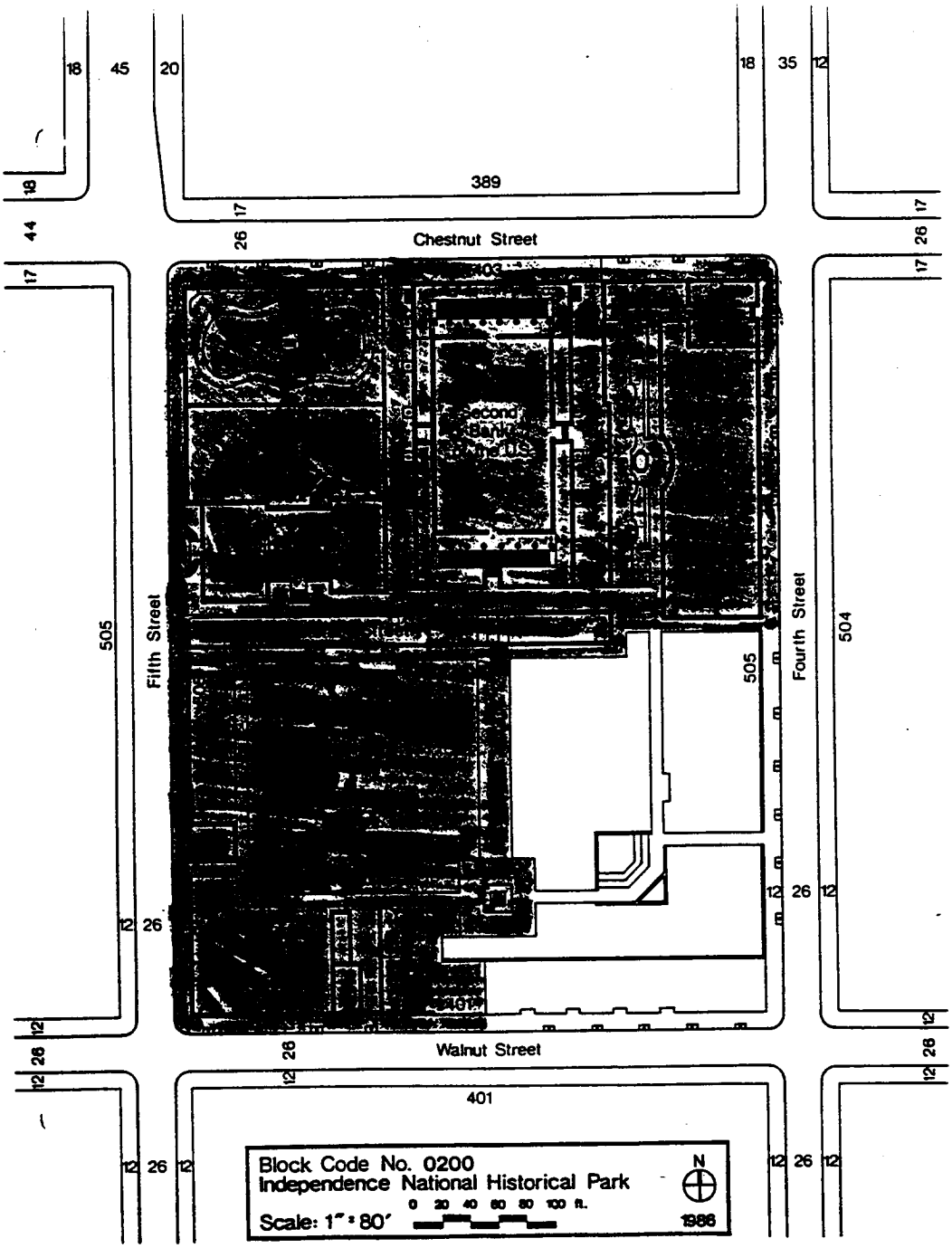
APPENDIX

L

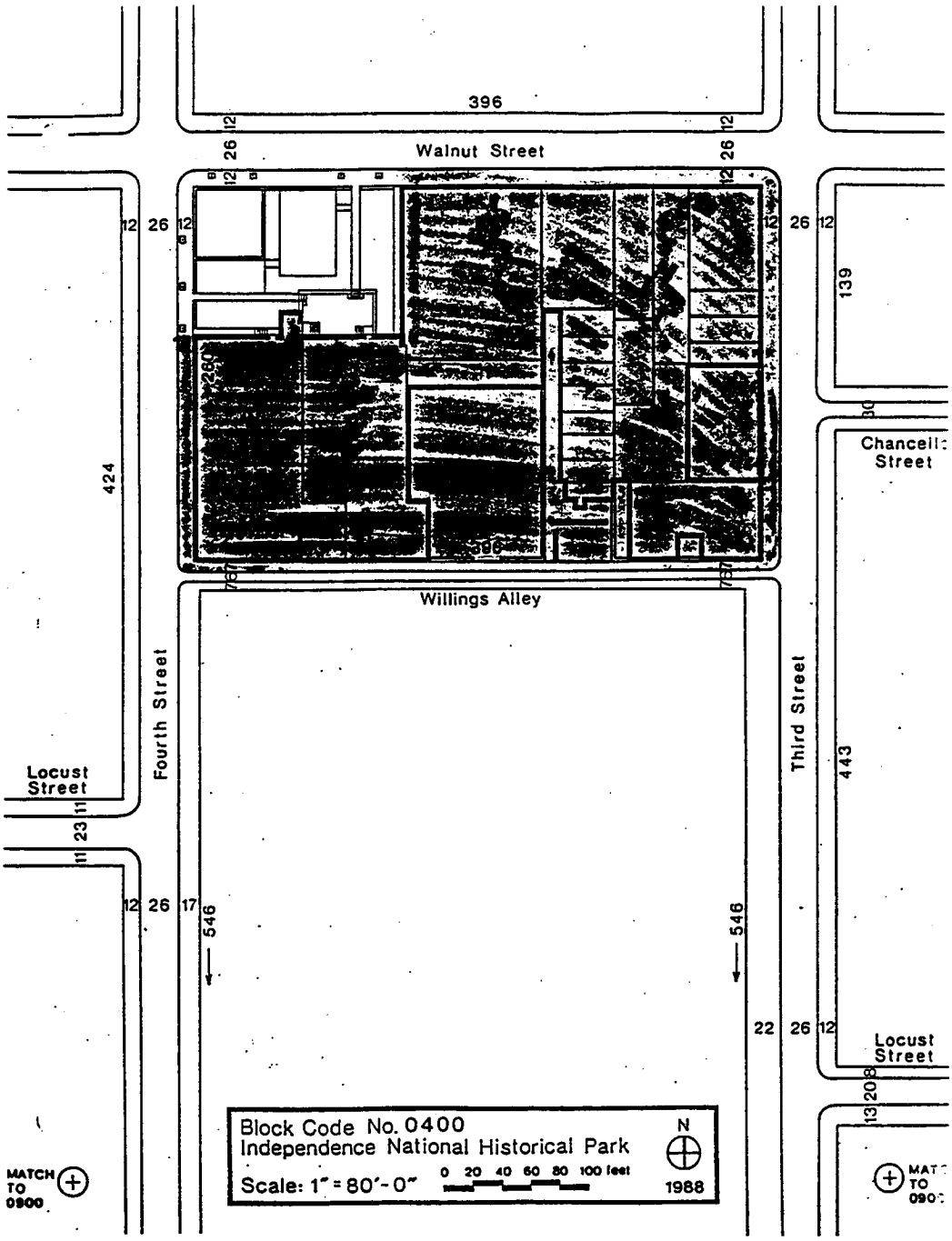
MANAGEMENT ZONING MAPS

INDE
GLDE
EDAL

NOTE: Maps are provided for blocks which have more than one zoning designation. For maps of blocks not included in this Appendix, see Appendix K for any map not included in this Appendix if a map reference is needed.



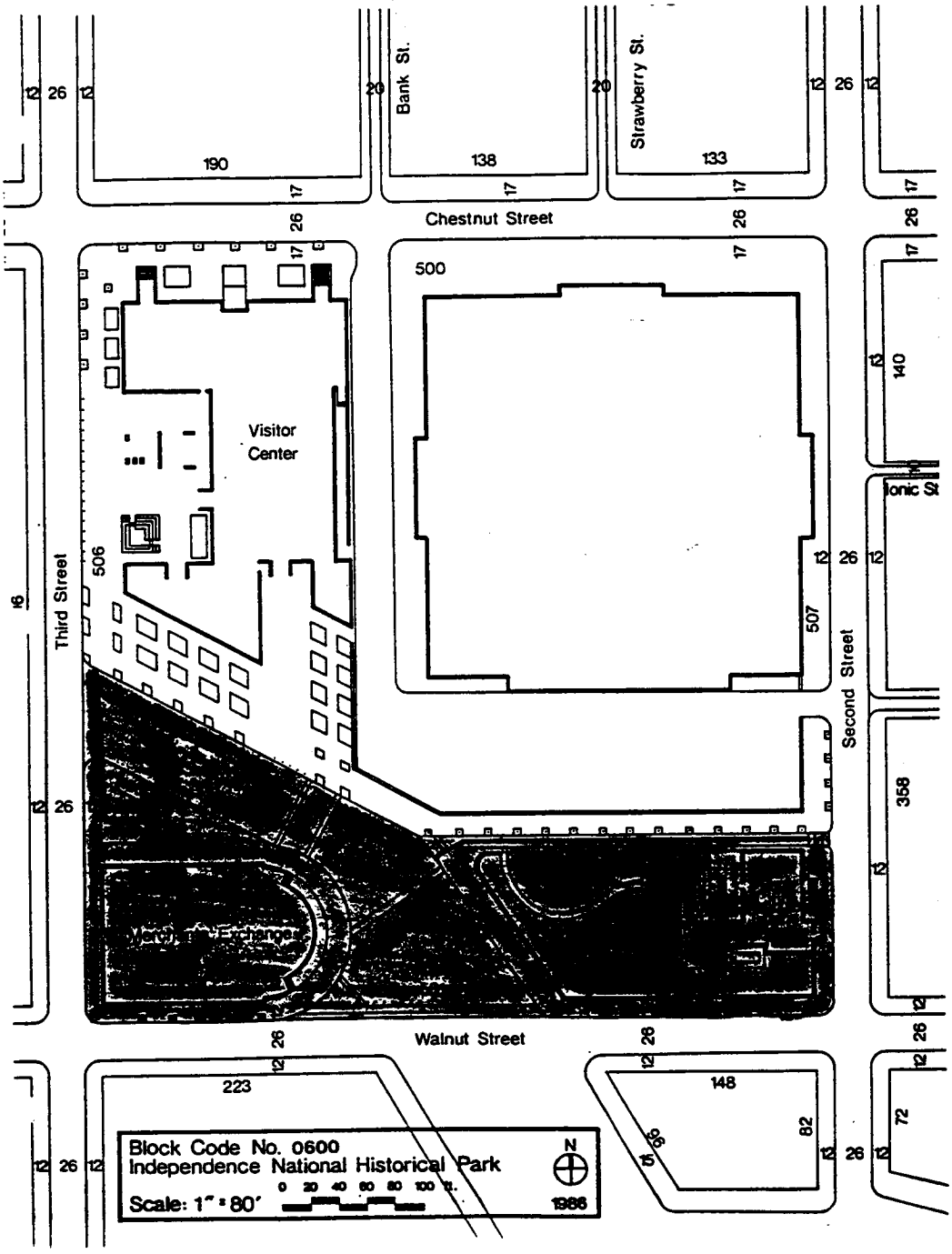
MAP 3H1
Management Zoning
Block 0200



MAP 3H2
Management Zoning
Block 0400

MAP 3H3
Management Zoning
Block 0500

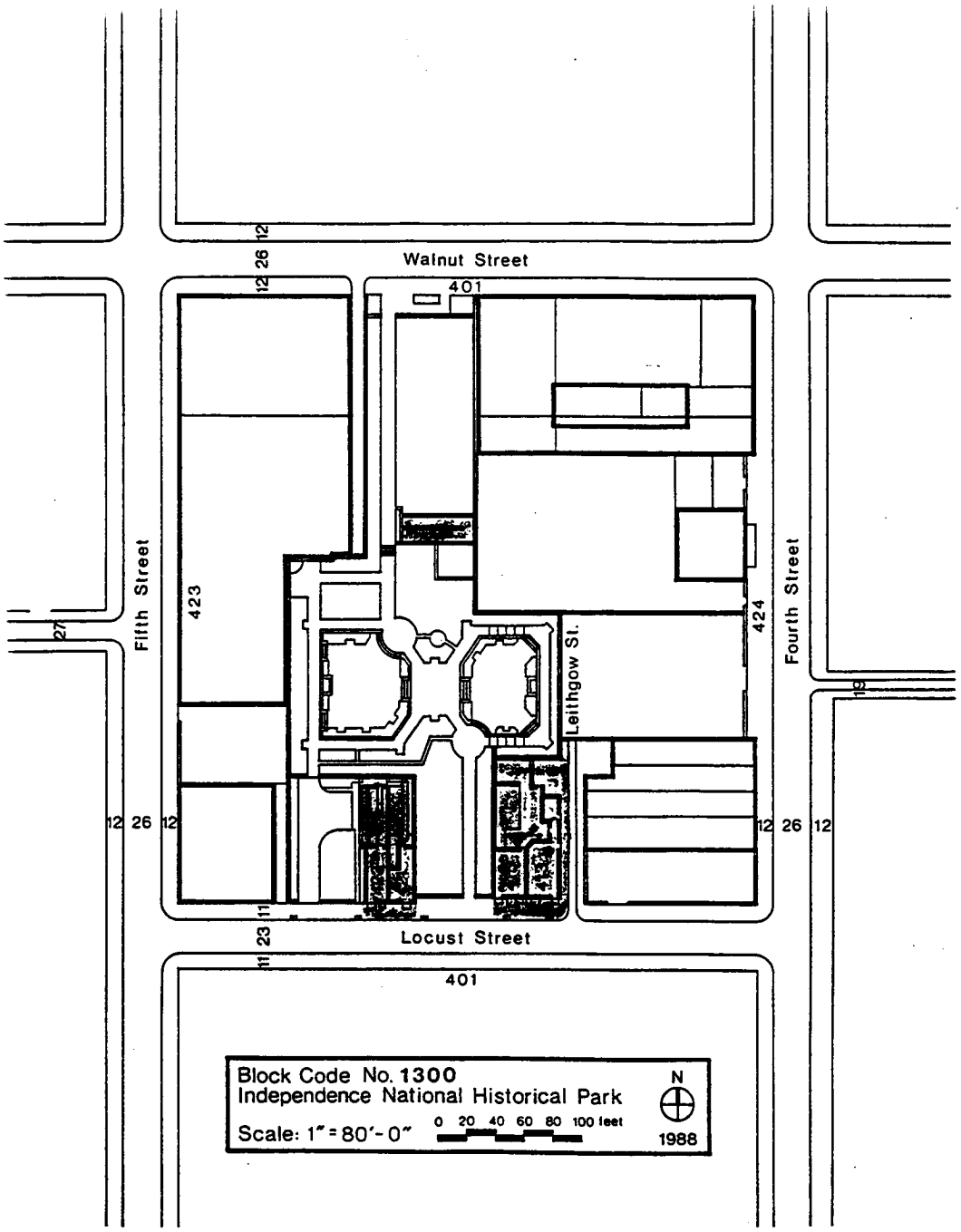
No map is available for this block at this time.



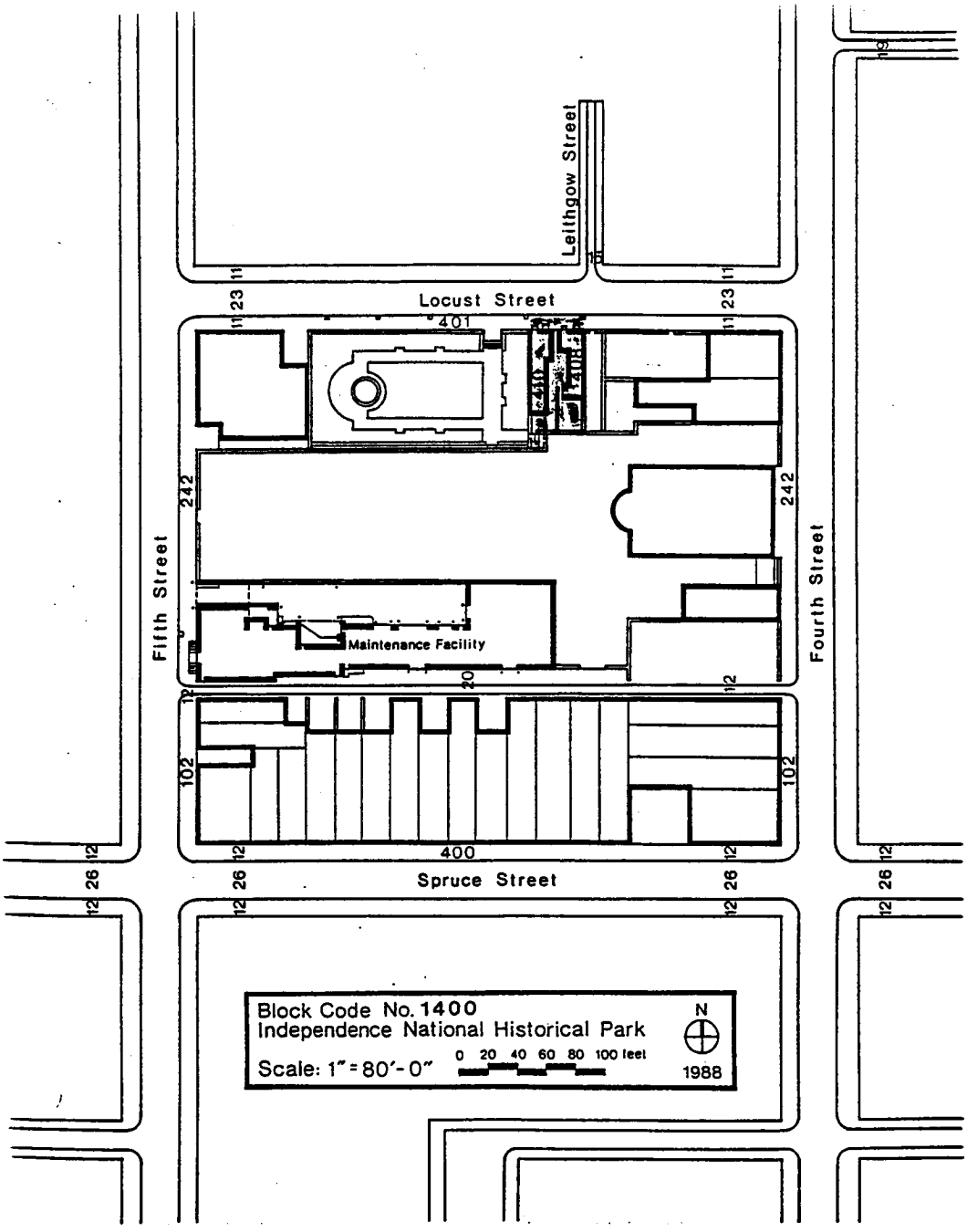
MAP 3H4
Management Zoning
Block 0600

MAP 3H5
Management Zoning
Block 1200

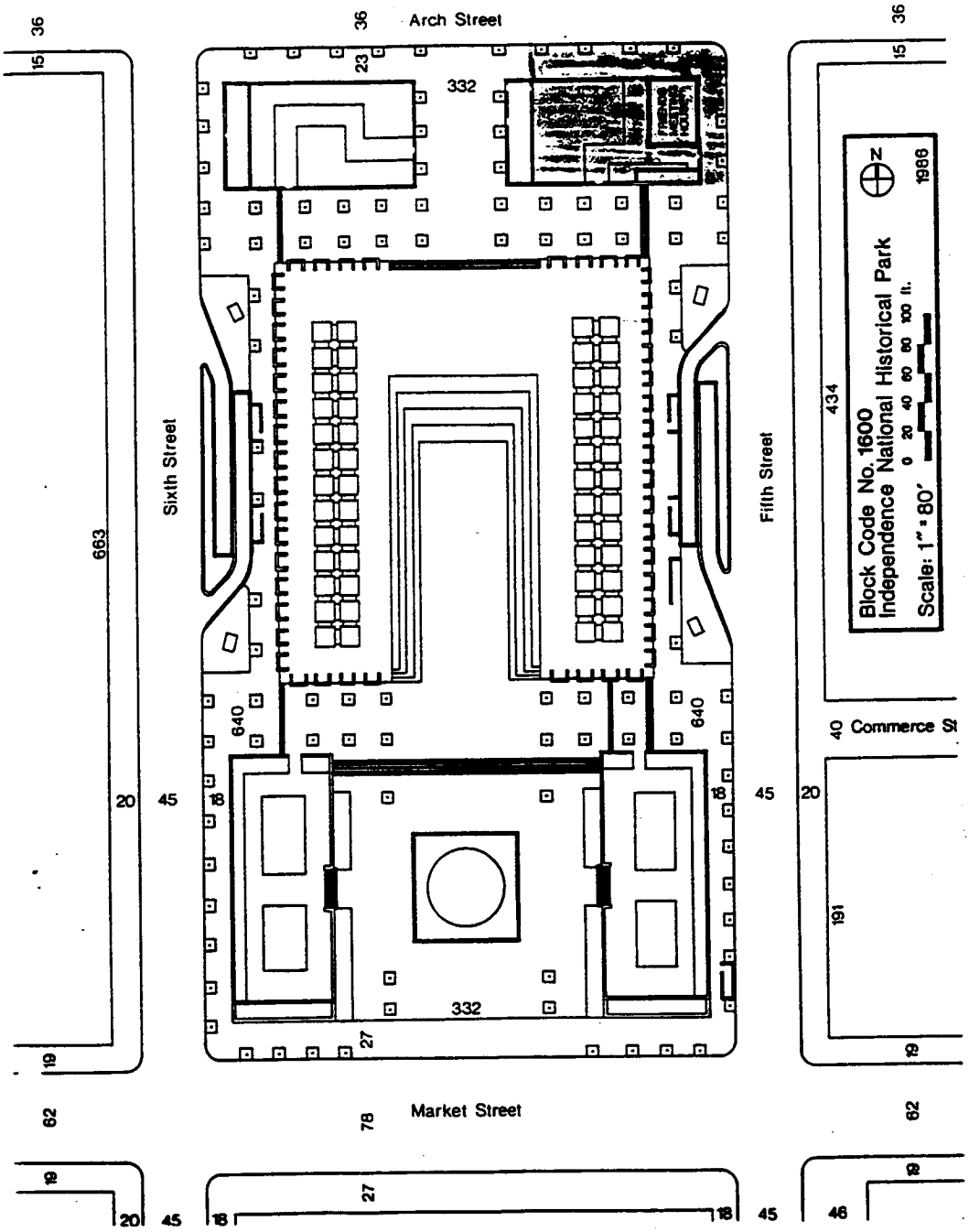
No map is available for this block at this time.



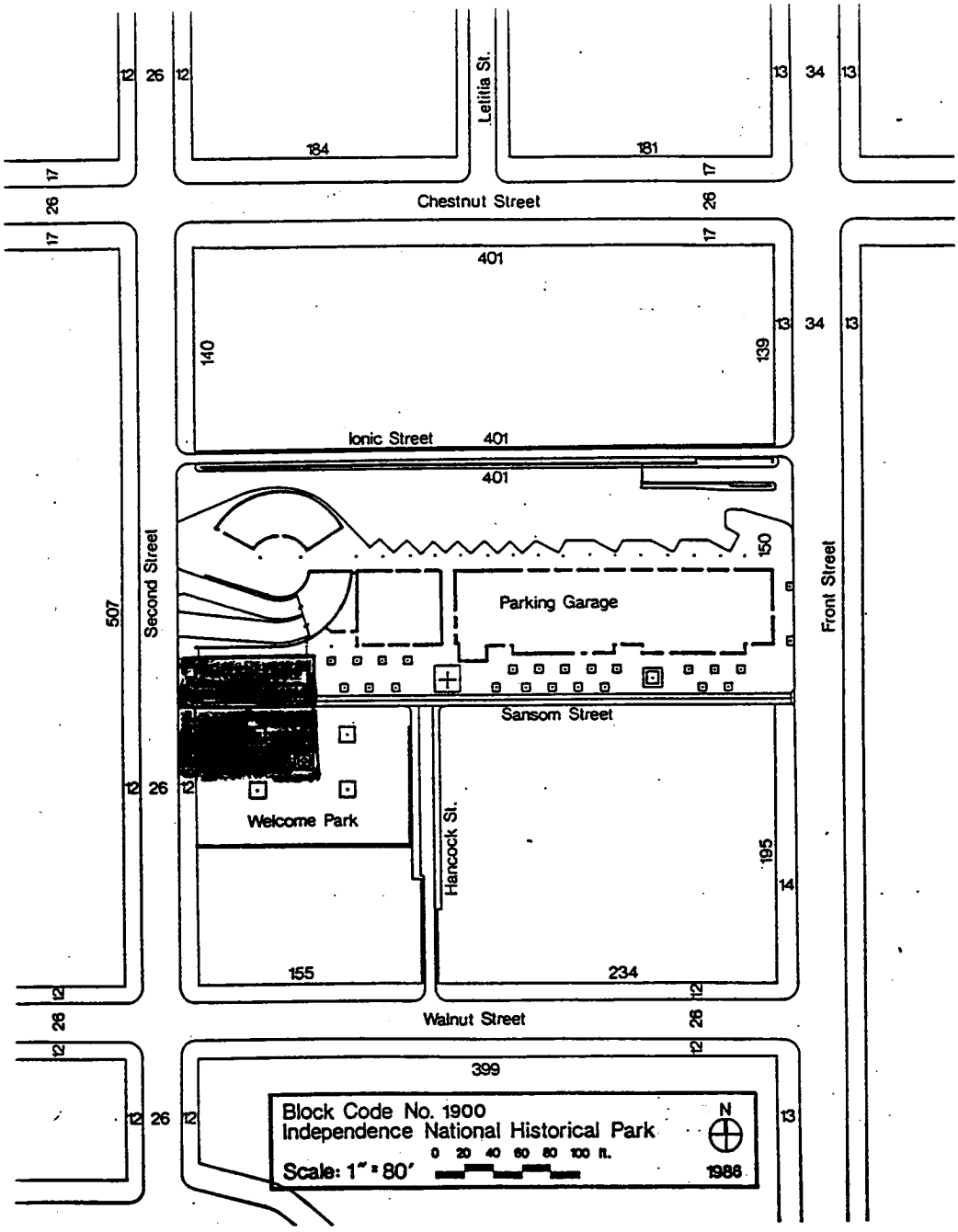
MAP 3H6
Management Zoning
Block 1300



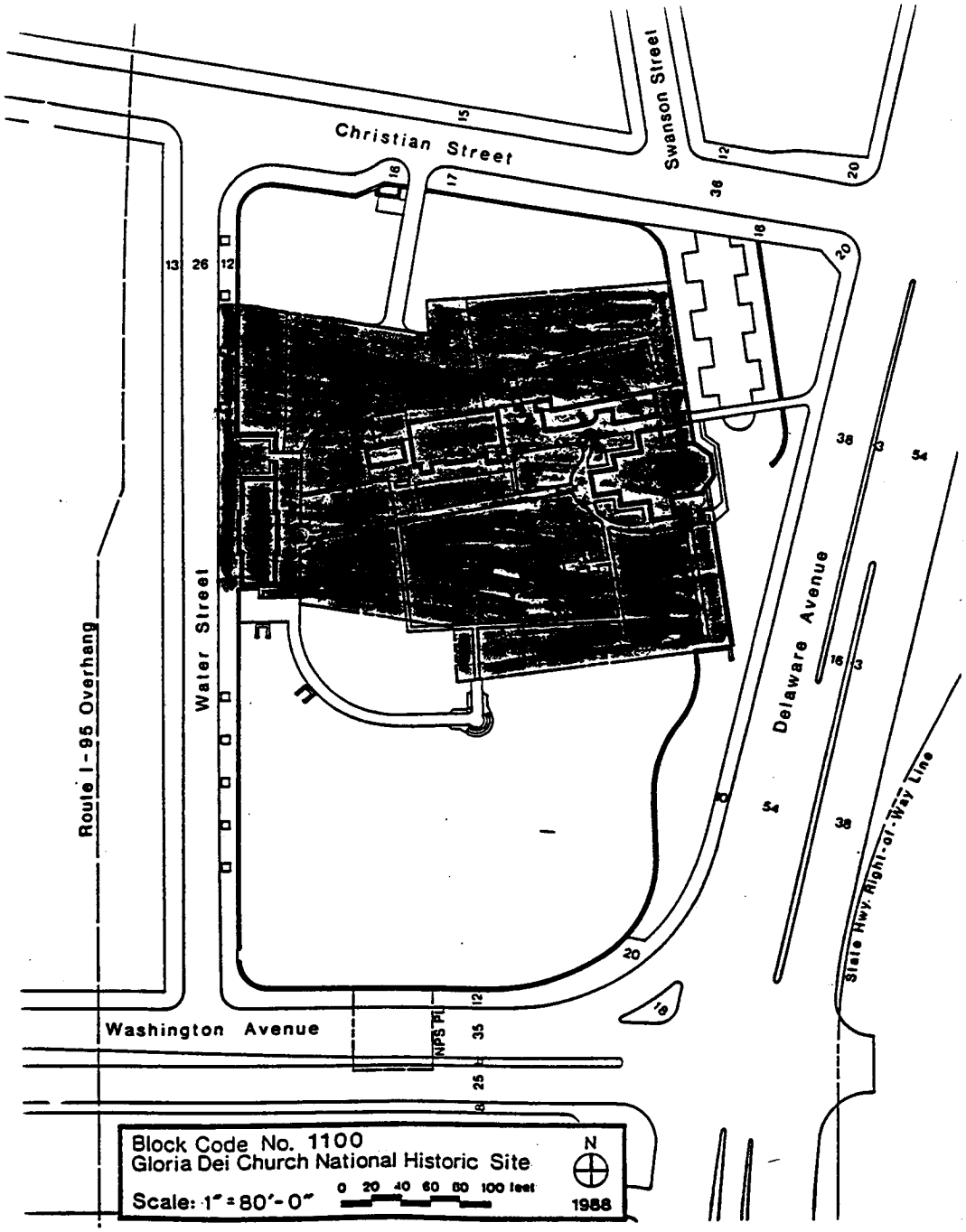
MAP 3H7
Management Zoning
Block 1400



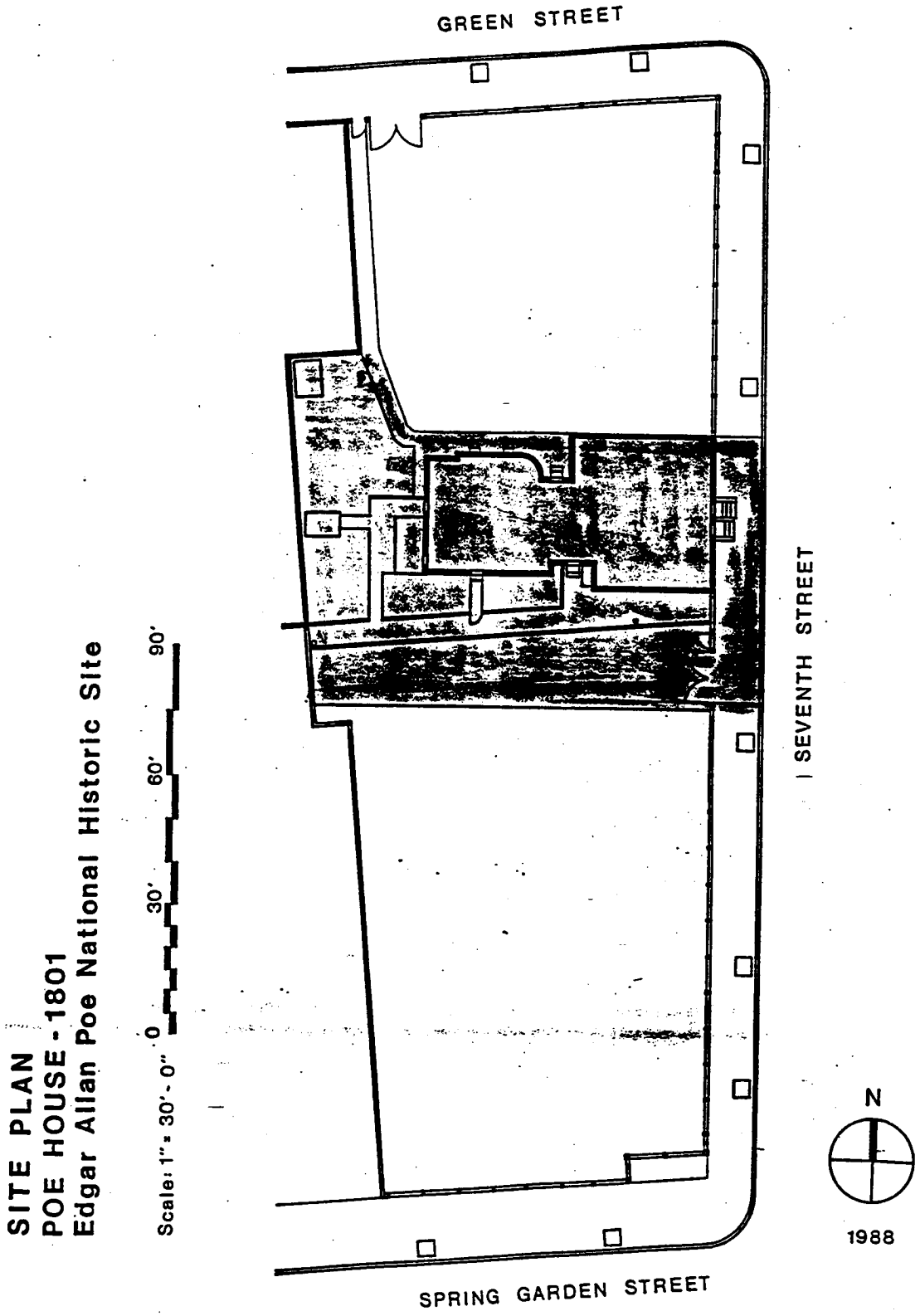
MAP 3H8
Management Zoning
Block 1600



MAP 3H9
Management Zoning
Block 1900



MAP 3H10
Management Zoning
GLDE



SITE PLAN
POE HOUSE - 1801
Edgar Allan Poe National Historic Site

MAP 3H11
Management Zoning
EDAL

APPENDIX

M

ANNIVERSARIES

12/24/92

A work in progress.

INDE

EVENT	DATE	NEXT MAJOR
Thomas Jefferson's Birth	04/13/1743	250yrs(1993)
First Presidential Transfer of Power	03/03/1797	200yrs(1997)
Creation of the U.S. Navy	04/30/1798	200yrs(1998)
Federal Government Moves	1800	200yrs(2000)
Charter of Privileges	1701	300yrs(2001)
NPS Management of INDE	01/02/1951	50yrs(2001)
James Madison's Birth	03/16/1751	250yrs(2001)
Syng Inkstand	1752	250yrs(2002)
Liberty Bell	1753	250yrs(2003)
Benjamin Franklin's Birth	01/17/1706	300yrs(2006)
Declaration of Independence adopted	07/04/1776	250yrs(2026)
Independence Hall's Birth	1732	300yrs(2032)
George Washington's Birth	02/22/1732	300yrs(2032)
Constitution of the U.S. adopted	09/17/1787	250yrs(2037)

GLDE

EVENT	DATE	NEXT MAJOR
Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church dedicated	1700	300yrs(2000)
Santa Luchia Day - first celebration at Gloria Dei	12/13/1938	100yrs(2038)

THKO

EVENT	DATE	NEXT MAJOR
Thaddeus Kosciuszko's Birth	02/04/1746	250yrs(1996)
Kosciuszko's Return to Philadelphia	08/18/1797	200yrs(1997)

EDAL

EVENT	DATE	NEXT MAJOR
Edgar Allan Poe's Birth	01/19/1809	200yrs(2009)
Edgar Allan Poe's Death	10/07/1849	150yrs(1999)
Publishes *The Gold Bug* and *The Tale-Tale Heart*	1843	150yrs(1993)

APPENDIX

N

CALENDAR

ALL PARKS

12/31/92

A work in progress.

JANUARY 1

1976. Immediately after midnight the Liberty Bell is moved from Independence Hall to the Liberty Bell Pavilion in a blinding rain and ice storm on national television.

JANUARY 2

1788. Georgia ratifies Constitution.
1951. At eleven o'clock in the morning - a Tuesday - a simple ceremony marks the transfer of custody of Independence Hall from the city of Philadelphia to the National Park Service.

JANUARY 7

1790. Dolley Payne and John Todd wed.

JANUARY 8

1798. President notifies Congress that Kentucky ratified the 11th Amendment putting it into effect.

JANUARY 9

1788. Connecticut ratifies Constitution.

JANUARY 10

1757. Alexander Hamilton is born.
1791. Vermont ratifies Constitution.

JANUARY 13

1794. Congress adopts fifteen star, fifteen stripe flag.

JANUARY 14

1722. Robert Smith is born in Dalkeith, Scotland. Smith is the architect/builder of the Christ Church steeple (1753) and Carpenter's Hall (1768).
1986. Bishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa, shortly after receiving the Nobel Prize for Peace, visits the park and gives an address in Congress Hall.

JANUARY 15

1974. The British Broadcasting Company (BBC) tapes a program on the United States Presidency in Independence Hall. In attendance are Senator Edmund S. Muskie, of Maine Republican National Committee Chairman George Bush, and historian Arthur Schlesinger.

JANUARY 17

1706. Benjamin Franklin is born in Boston.

JANUARY 18

1777. Names on the Declaration of Independence are made public and sent to the colonies on a broadside.

JANUARY 19

1790. South Carolina ratifies Bill of Rights (fourth).
1809. Poe is born in Boston.

JANUARY 21

1771. Carpenter's Company moves into Carpenters Hall.
1793. Louis XVI of France is beheaded.

JANUARY 23

1990. President Turgut Ozal of Turkey visits the park and sees the Liberty Bell and Independence Hall.

JANUARY 25

1790. New Hampshire ratifies Bill of Rights (fifth).

JANUARY 26

1976. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel visits.

JANUARY 27

1792. Chief Justice notifies President that he will miss February term of Supreme Court to attend Mrs. Jay in the last weeks of her pregnancy.

JANUARY 29

1991. The Deputy Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia visits.

FEBRUARY 4

1746. Thaddeus Kosciuszko is born of impoverished landed gentry in the eastern Polish province of Polesie.
1787. The Rev. William White is consecrated Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania.
1791. Statehood for Kentucky is approved effective June 1, 1792.
1795. U.S. Supreme Court informs bar that it will hereafter expect to be furnished with briefs.
1976. The house at 301 Pine Street is dedicated as the THKO to honor the man who in Jefferson's words was, "... as pure a son of Liberty as I have ever known, and of that Liberty which is to go to all, and not to the few or the rich alone."

FEBRUARY 6

1778. Franco - American Treaty of Alliance signed in Paris.
1788. Massachusetts ratifies Constitution.

FEBRUARY 9

1984. Vice President Walter Mondale visits.

FEBRUARY 12

1752. Syng Inkstand is delivered to the State House.
1794. Congress appropriates $15,000 for relief of Santo Domingo refugees.

FEBRUARY 14

1943. Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, WWII hero, visits Independence Hall.

FEBRUARY 15

1798. Representative Griswold assaults Representative Lyon with a cane in the House chamber.

FEBRUARY 16

1943. Jean Colbert, actress, visits Independence Hall.

FEBRUARY 18

1791. Statehood for Vermont approved effective March 4, 1791.
1793. Supreme Court decided Chisholm v. Georgia.

FEBRUARY 21

1787. A resolution passes Congress calling for a new Federal Convention.

FEBRUARY 22

1732. George Washington is born at Popes Creek, Va.
1846. The Liberty Bell rings for the last time.
1861. "Abraham Lincoln stood here when he raised the flag on Independence Hall." From plaque, also see page .

FEBRUARY 24

1790. New York ratifies Bill of Rights (seventh).

MARCH 1

1781. Articles of Confederation is ratified by the states and the new government begins operations at the State House.
1790. Census begins.
1792. An Act passes regulating the election of the President and providing succession to the office.

MARCH 2

1936. Eugene Cardinal Pacelli, Secretary of State to His Holiness Pope Pius XI visits Independence Hall. Pacelli becomes Pope Pius XII on March 2, 1939.

MARCH 3

1811. The First Bank of the United States closes.
1849. Congress creates the Department of the Interior (see NPS badge).

MARCH 4

1791. Vermont is admitted into the Union in Congress Hall.
1793. Washington is inaugurated for second term, in the Senate Chamber of Congress Hall.
1797. John Adams is inaugurated the second President in the House Chamber of Congress Hall.

MARCH 7

1792. House appoints a committee of inquiry "into the causes of the failure of the late expedition under ... St. Clair." First such committee.
1848. Ex-President John Quincy Adams lies in state in Independence Hall after having died in Washington, DC.

MARCH 8

1796. In Hylton v. the United States, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of an Act of Congress.

MARCH 10

1790. Pennsylvania ratifies the Bill of Rights (eight).

MARCH 12

1802. Charles Willson Peale is granted the use of all upper floors in the State House for his museum.

MARCH 15

1986. On the 15th and 16th of March the original torch from the Statue of Liberty is on display in the fountain area of the Second Block of Independence Mall.

MARCH 16

1751. James Madison is born in King George Country, Va.

MARCH 19

1976. Prime Minister Liam Cosgrave of Ireland visits.

MARCH 22

1794. Congress prohibits slave trade with foreign countries.

MARCH 23

1818. The City of Philadelphia takes title to the State House and Square for $70,000, effectively preserving them.

MARCH 27

1794. Congress authorizes the construction of six frigates.

APRIL 1

1987. President Ronald Reagan gives an address in Congress Hall to an audience of We The People 200 (WTP 200) sponsors.

APRIL 2

1792. Mint Act provides for the decimal system of coinage based on the dollar, establishes gold/silver ratio at 15/1, and provides for the United States Mint.

APRIL 3

1800. The Capitol of Pennsylvania moves from Philadelphia to Lancaster.
1941. Charlotte, Grand Duchess of Luxembourg, visits Independence Hall.
1967. The President of Turkey visits.

APRIL 4

1800. Federal Bankruptcy Act.

APRIL 5

1792. Washington vetoes a bill reapportioning the House of Representatives - the first veto.
1952. Queen Juliana & Prince Claus of the Netherlands visit.

APRIL 7

1798. Act authorizing a government in the Mississippi territory.
1976. King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden visits.

APRIL 8

1987. The Deputy Prime Minister of Australia visits.

APRIL 9

1981. Fergus O'Brien, Lord Mayor of Dublin and John Carsen, Lord Mayor of Belfest visit.
1992. Dr. Marian Calfa, the Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, visits.

APRIL 11

1762. Charles Willson and Rachel Peale marry.

APRIL 12

1976. Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller dedicates the BEFR at the Franklin Institute.

APRIL 13

1743. Thomas Jefferson is born at Shadwell in Albemarle County, Va.
1792. David Rittenhouse is appointed director of U.S. Mint.
1894. The Liberty Bell is displayed in glass in the Assembly Room.
1963. King Hussein I of Jordan visits.

APRIL 14

1792. Washington signs bill reapportioning House of Representatives - a significant first.
1919. Syngman Rhee, Premier of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea, visits Independence Hall.
1920. Sgt. Alvin C. York, WWI hero, visits Independence Hall.
1944. Cyril F. Garbett, Archbishop of York, of Great Britain, visits Independence Hall.

APRIL 15

1741. Charles Willson Peale is born in Queen Ann's County, Md.

APRIL 16

1970. Secretary of the Interior Walter Hickel visits.

APRIL 17

1790. Benjamin Franklin dies.

APRIL 20

1789. Washington arrives in Philadelphia - entertained at a public banquet at City Tavern.
1983. Secretary of the Interior James Watt addresses National Park Service employees (MARO & INDE) in the First Bank of the United States and examines the work site of the roof of Congress Hall where a new roof is being installed with PRIP money.

APRIL 21

1985. A Holocaust Survivors Observance takes place in the park.

APRIL 22

1865. President Abraham Lincoln, assassinated in Washington April 14, lay in state in Independence Hall.

APRIL 24

1775. A rider arrives at the City Tavern with news of Lexington-Concord.
1800. Library of Congress founded by an Act of Congress.

APRIL 26

1976. First Lady Betty Ford visits. Mrs. Ford attends a ceremony in Franklin Court where she transferred the Stone copper engraving of the Declaration of Independence to the park from the National Archives for a temporary exhibit.

APRIL 28

1788. Maryland ratifies the Constitution.

APRIL 30

1798. Navy Department is authorized.

MAY 1

1795. Fifteen star, fifteen stripe flag becomes official.
1958. Loyalty Day. 36 U.S.C. § 162.
1961. Law Day. 36 U.S.C. § 164.

1987. A ceremony takes place for the opening of an exhibit on the second floor of Old City Hall which features an original copy of the Magna Carta owned by H. Ross Perot. The principal dignitaries participating are H.R.H. Princess Alexandra and Angus Oglivy of Great Britain, U. S. Attorney General Edwin A. Meese III, and H. Ross Perot. Other guests include Governor Robert P. Casey of Pa., Sir Antony Acland, British Ambassador to the United States, Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Hauers, Attorney General of the United Kingdom, Chief Justice Robert N.C. Nix, Jr., of the Pa. Supreme Court, W. Wilson Goode, Mayor of Philadelphia, and Eugene Thomas, Esq., President of the American Bar Association. The principal speaker is Princess Alexandra. The local sponsors-coordinators are the Hon. Edward R. Becker, Judge, Federal Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit and Stephen J. Hamelin Chairman of the Philadelphia Constitution Foundation. The Magna Carta is on public exhibit from May 1 - December 31, 1987.

MAY 3

1798. Navy Department is created.

MAY 6

1988. Prime Minister Hari Halker of Finland visits.

MAY 7

1800. Indiana territory is established.

MAY 8

1794. Congress permanently organizes the Post Office Department.

MAY 9

1794. Congress authorizes Corps of Artillerists and Engineers.

MAY 10

1775. The Second Continental Congress meets at the State House.
1783. The Society of Cincinnati is established.
1800. The Harrison Land Act eases individual purchase of public lands.

MAY 12

1950. Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder participates in a pageant on Independence Square to kickoff the U.S. Savings Bond drive. Involved are 125 men and women in costume, horses, a donkey and a pony.

MAY 13

1951. Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion of Israel visits.

MAY 14

1787. The Constitutional Convention is to meet in the Assembly Room of the State House, but it lacks a quorum - only Pa. and Va. are present (see May 25).
1800. Congress adjourns in Congress Hall to meet next in Washington.

MAY 19

1976. President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France visits and dedicates portraits of Marie Antoinette and Louis XVI on the second floor of Congress Hall as the bicentennial gift of the people of France to the people of the United States. The portraits were made from originals in Paris, Secretary of the Interior Thomas Kleppe was the senior host official present.
1984. Smokey Bear visits.

MAY 20

1960. The King and Queen of Nepal visit.

MAY 21

1991. Armenian Catholicos Patriarch John-Peter XVIII (Lebanon) visits.

MAY 22

1962. President Felix Houphonet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast visits.

MAY 23

1788. South Carolina ratifies the Constitution.

MAY 24

1987. A Governor's Conference is held in conjunction with WTP200. Participants include Governors John H. Sununu (N.H.), William A. O'Neill (Conn), Edward D. DeFrete (R.I.), Michael N. Castle (Del), Harry Hughes (MD), and Brendon Byrne(N.J.). Also attending is former Chief Justice Warren Burger.

MAY 25

1787. A quorum present - seven states - the Constitutional Convention begins in the Assembly Room of the Pennsylvania State House.

1987. Vice President George H. W. Bush is the principal speaker at the bicentennial ceremony observing the beginning of the Constitutional Convention. The ceremony takes place in front of (north) Independence Hall.

MAY 28

1987. Premier John L. Swan of Bermuda visits.

MAY 29

1790. Rhode Island ratifies the Constitution.

1791. Charles Willson Peale marries Elizabeth DePeyster.

May 30

1979. Archbishop Chrysosdom of Cyprus visits.

MAY 31

1790. First copyright law is enacted.

JUNE 1

1792. Kentucky is admitted into the Union in Congress Hall.

1796. Tennessee is admitted into the Union in Congress.

1928. Henry Ford visits Independence Hall.

JUNE 3

1943. President Edwin L. Barclay of Liberia visits Independence Hall.

1991. Ambassador Friedrich Hoess of Austria visits.

JUNE 5

1794. Neutrality Act is approved.

JUNE 7

1776. Richard Henry Lee's resolution submitted to Congress, see page .

1790. Rhode Island ratifies Bill of Rights (ninth).

1800. Last working day in Philadelphia for offices of the Executive Department.

1958. President Theo Heuss of the Federal Republic of Germany visits.

JUNE 10

1966. Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, wife of the President, dedicates the 18th century garden.

JUNE 11

1776. Congress appoints committee to prepare declaration of independence.
1958. Ambassador Mikhail A. Menshikov of the U.S.S.R. visits.

JUNE 14

1777. Design of the American Flag adopted by Congress in the Assembly Room of the State House.
1949. Flag Day, 36 U.S.C. § 157.
1966. National Flag Week, 36 U.S.C. § 157a.
1975. Honor America Days, 36 U.S.C. § 157b.

JUNE 15

1775. George Washington is appointed General and Commander-in-Chief of the Army by the Continental Congress in the Assembly Room of the State House.

JUNE 18

1778. British Forces evacuate the occupied City of Philadelphia.

JUNE 19

1778. George Washington leads the Continental Army out of the winter encampment at Valley Forge.
1987. President Raul Alfonsin of Argentina visits.

JUNE 20

1782. Congress adopts *The Great Seal of the United States.*

JUNE 21

1783. The Second Continental Congress abandons Philadelphia following mutiny of unpaid soldiers.
1788. New Hampshire, the ninth state, ratifies the Constitution; it becomes operative.

JUNE 22

1987. Governor Michael N. Castle of Delaware visits.

JUNE 24

1795. Senate ratifies Jay Treaty except Article XII.

JUNE 25

1798. Alien Act authorizes President to deport aliens deemed dangerous to the public peace.

JUNE 26

1788. Virginia ratifies the Constitution.
1978. H.I.H. Crown Prince Akihito and Crown Princess Michiko of Japan visit.

JUNE 27

1941. King George II of Greece visits Independence Hall
1961. Former President Herbert Hoover visits.
1962. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy visits.

JUNE 28

1836. James Madison dies at Montpelier in Orange County, Va.
1948. Congress creates Independence National Historical Park.

1965. Judge Edwin O. Lewis speaks at the dedication of the restored Assembly Room of Independence Hall. In attendance is NPS Director George B. Hartzog, Jr.

JUNE 29

1964. Mrs. Rose F. Kennedy dedicates a memorial plaque to her son President John F. Kennedy which is set in the sidewalk in front of Independence Hall.

JULY 1

1976. Crown Prince Harold and Crown Princess Sonja of Norway visit.

JULY 2

1776. The Second Continental Congress, in the Assembly Room of the State House, adopts Lee's Resolution; thereby, voting independence from Great Britain.

JULY 4

1776. The Second Continental Congress approves the Declaration of Independence (a Thursday).
1788. Grand Federal Procession.
1826. Thomas Jefferson dies at Monticello, Albemarle County, Va.
1826. John Adams dies at Quincy, Mass.
1953. Vice President Richard M. Nixon visits.
1956. The Secretary of the Interior establishes INDE.
1962. President John F. Kennedy stands in front of Independence Hall where he delivers an address on the interdependence of nations. An audience of 125,000 are estimated to be present as are 48 of 50 governors.
1963. Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson visits.
1968. Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey visits.
1972. The restored second floor of Independence Hall opens to the public. The second floor is refurnished with money donated by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.
1976. President Gerald Ford stands in front of Independence Hall where he delivers an address on the bicentennial observance of the birth of the Nation.
1989. Lech Walesa, at the time the leader of Poland's Solidarity movement, is the first recipient of the Philadelphia Liberty Medal. The Medal is given as a part of the City of Philadelphia's 4th of July program 11:00 AM to 12:00 noon in front of (north) Independence Hall. $100,000 in cash is also a part of the award. Lech Walesa is unable to attend; his wife Danuta accepts for him. Also see November 19, 1989.
1990. Former President Jimmy Carter visits. He is the second recipient of the Philadelphia Liberty Medal and a $100,000 cash award from WIP-2000. The medal is given as a part of the City of Philadelphia's 4th of July program 11:00 AM-12:00 noon in front of (north) Independence Hall. After the program the former President is given a tour of the tower of Independence Hall to its top because of his interest in carpentry. He is no doubt the only President to ever walk to the top of the tower of Independence Hall.
1991. Oscar Arias Sanchez, former president of Costa Rica, and Medecins Sans Frontieres (Doctors Without Borders), a French humanitarian group are co-recipients of the Philadelphia Liberty Medal. The medals are given as a part of the City of Philadelphia's 4th of July program 11:00 AM-12:00 noon in front of (north) Independence Hall. The $100,000 award is split between the two.
1992. Former Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall is the fourth recipient of the Philadelphia Liberty Medal and the $100,000 cash award. The medal is given as part of the City of Philadelphia's 4th of July program 5:00 PM-6:00 PM in front of (north) Independence Hall.

JULY 5

1926. President Calvin Coolidge visits Independence Hall.

JULY 6

1976. Elizabeth II, Queen of England, gives an address at the INDE visitor center on the observance of the bicentennial of the birth of the United States. She, also, gives a gift of a bell from the people of Britain to the people of the United States.

JULY 8

1776. First public reading of the Declaration of Independence by Colonel John Nixon in the State House Yard at noon.

JULY 9

1778. The Articles of Confederation is adopted by the Second Continental in the Assembly Room of the State House.
1790. Congress votes to move capital from New York to Philadelphia.
1976. Prince Rainier and Princess Grace of Monaco and their children Caroline, Stephanie, and Albert visit.

JULY 14

1798. The Sedition Act is approved.
1988. Prime Minister Dr. Eddie Fenech Adami of Malta visits.

JULY 16

1787. The Constitutional Convention sitting in the Assembly Room of the State House reach the Great (Connecticut) Compromise settling the dispute between small and large states over the issue of proportional representation versus State equality.
1798. The United State Marine Corps is authorized.
1804. The State House bell tolls Alexander Hamilton's death.

1987. To observe the 200th anniversary of the Great Compromise creating the bicameral federal legislature, the United States Congress - some 225 members - come to INDE. They are led by Speaker of the House James Wright, President Pro Tempore of the Senate John Stennis, Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, House Majority Leader Thomas Foley, Senate Minority Leader Robert Dole, and House Minority Leader Robert Michel. There is an outdoor ceremony (2:00PM) in front of (north) Independence Hall, a special ceremony (3:00PM) of 55 Congressional delegates in the Assembly Room of Independence Hall led by Congresswoman Lindy Boggs, joint and separate ceremonies (4:30PM) in Congress Hall, and a dinner with entertainment (7:30PM) under the temporary pavilion in the Second Block of Independence Mall. The Philadelphia hosts for all of these observances and activities are Willard Rouse, Chairman of WTP-200, Hobart G. Cawood, Superintendent of Independence NHP, Mayor W. Wilson Goode, Governor Robert P. Casey, Philadelphia Congressmen Thomas M. Foglietta (PA.-1) and William Gray (PA.-2) and Pennsylvania Senators John Heinz and Arlen Specter.

JULY 17

1836. Bishop William White dies at noon in his 88th year.
1976. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of the Federal Republic of Germany visits.

JULY 18

1776. Congress declares that the Declaration of Independence be engrossed on parchment.

JULY 21

1926. Admiral Richard E. Byrd, Jr. visits Independence Hall

JULY 22

1788. New York ratifies the Constitution.

JULY 26

1776. The Declaration of Independence is read to the public in Williamsburg, Va.

JULY 27

1964. President Philbert Trisanana of Malagasy visits.

JULY 30

1956. Congress declares the National motto of the United States to be *In GOD We Trust*, 36 U.S.C. § 186.

AUGUST 1

1791. The Supreme Court sessions begin.

AUGUST 2

1776. Engrossed copy of the Declaration of Independence is signed in the Assembly Room of the State House by all members present.

AUGUST 4

1793. The first case of yellow fever is diagnosed on Water Street.

AUGUST 6

1778. French minister Conrad Alexandre Gerard received by the Second Continental Congress in the Assembly Room of the State House - the first envoy of a foreign government to present credentials to the government of the United States of America.

1978. Gerard de la Villesbrunne the Consul General of France in New York visits to participate in a ceremony recognizing the 200th anniversary of the French minister being received by Congress. A costumed reenactment takes place in the Assembly Room of Independence Hall. The ceremony is scripted and produced by Franklin S. Roberts Associates. It was narrated by the Actor Barnard Hughes. Parts were played by prominent citizens.

AUGUST 8

1793. Chief Justice Jay on behalf of the Supreme Court refuses to answer the Cabinet's request for an opinion on provisions of the Treaty with France. "... the lines of Separation drawn by the Constitution between the three Departments of government -- their being in certain Respects checks on each other -- and our being Judges of a court in the last Resort -- are Considerations which afford strong arguments against the propriety of our extrajudicially deciding..."

AUGUST 12

1805. Charles Willson Peale marries Hannah Moore.

AUGUST 14

1795. Washington signs Jay Treaty.

AUGUST 18

1797. Thaddeus Kosciuszko, after a sixty-one day journey, arrives to a hero's welcome in Philadelphia.

AUGUST 21

1958. Congress creates GLDE (Church already a NHS by an Order of 11/17/42).

AUGUST 22

1793. Benjamin Rush, declares yellow fever epidemic; over 200 already dead.

1980. The Secretary of the Interior establishes EDAL.

AUGUST 23

1775. Proclamation of rebellion - George III declares colonies to be in open rebellion.

AUGUST 24

1955. A ceremony for the 200th anniversary of John Marshall's birth takes place under a tent on Independence Square. In attendance are President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chief Justice Earl Warren and Associate Justices Tom C. Clark, John M. Harlan, and Stanley F. Reed. The event sponsor is the American Bar Association.

AUGUST 25

1916. Congress creates the NPS.

AUGUST 30

1930. Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts of the U. S. Supreme Court visits Independence Hall

SEPTEMBER 3

1783. Treaty of Peace with Great Britain signed in Paris (peace effective with preliminary treaty, January 20, 1783).

1983. The Charge' d'Affairs of the Netherlands, the Consul General of France to New York, the Deputy British Consul General to New York, and the Ambassador of Spain visit to celebrate the bicentennial of the Treaty of Paris ending the American Revolutionary War.

SEPTEMBER 4

1952. General Dwight D. Eisenhower visits.

SEPTEMBER 5

1774. First Continental Congress assembles in Philadelphia.

1974. Governor Jimmy Carter visits to participate in the meeting of Governors from the original 13 States in the park.

SEPTEMBER 6

1974. President Gerald Ford visits.

SEPTEMBER 7

1990. Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan, Jr. visits. He meets Congressman Thomas M. Foglietta (PA-1) at Washington Square to discuss its future addition to INDE. He also addresses NPS employees (MARO & INDE) in Congress Hall. The Secretary arrives on 9/6, visited Washington Square, Independence Hall, and the Liberty Bell and spent the night at the Bond House Bed and Breakfast.

SEPTEMBER 9

1976. The President of Liberia visits.

SEPTEMBER 15

1794. James Madison, a Congressman from Virginia marries Dolley Payne Todd, a widow.

SEPTEMBER 16

1772. A petition is read to the Pa. Assembly from citizens to curtail the ringing of the State House bell.

1986. The first showing of the bicentennial exhibit - *Miracle at Philadelphia* - in the Second Bank of United States is given to invited guests. The exhibit opens to public September 17 and remains open until December 31, 1987. Notables in attendance include former Chief Justice Warren Burger, Lynne V. Cheney, Chair, National Endowment for the Humanities, Carol Channing, the actress, etc.

SEPTEMBER 17

1787. The Constitution of the United States is adopted and signed by the Constitutional Convention, meeting since May 25 in the Assembly Room of the State House. After this last session the delegates, according to George Washington, "adjourned to the City Tavern, dined together, and took a cordial leave of each other."

1796. Washington's *Farewell Address* - set precedent against third term and permanent alliances with foreign nations (later basis for isolationism). Published in the September 19, 1796 Philadelphia *Daily American Advertiser.*

1952. Citizenship Day, 36 U.S.C. § 153.

1956. Constitution Week, 36 U.S.C. § 159.

1972. The Friends of Independence National Historical Park are created.

1985. Director of the NPS William Penn Mott visits and is the speaker at the Friends of INHP's annual meeting.

1987. President Ronald Reagan (11:30 AM) stood in front of Independence Hall where he delivered an address on the bicentennial observance of the U.S. Constitution.

1987. Former Chief Justice Warren Burger, Chairman of the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution leads (4:00 PM) a celebration in front of (north) Independence Hall featuring a national bell ringing using a replica (Piszak) Liberty Bell.

SEPTEMBER 18

1777. Final meeting of the Continental Congress in Philadelphia before British troops enter city (British troops occupied the city from September 26, 1777 to June 18, 1778).

1985. Jozef Cardinal Glemp of Poland visits.

1987. The Pennsylvania legislature visits as its bicentennial observance. They have a program on the southside of Independence Hall on Independence Square, they have a walk through the first floor of Independence Hall past the Assembly Room, and go to the Second Block of Independence Mall. There, under the temporary pavilion, they have a second program.

SEPTEMBER 20

1980. Joan Mondale, wife of the Vice President of the United States visits.

1980. The Consul General of the Federal Republic of Germany visits.

SEPTEMBER 22

1990. The Dalai Lama visits.

SEPTEMBER 23

1777. Elizabeth Drinker, in her diary, writes "all ye bells in ye city are certainly taken away."

1991. The Secretary of the Interior, Manuel Lujan, Jr., visits after the failure of the fire sprinkler system on Independence Square. He sees the utility tunnel beneath the buildings and Congress Hall. He also sees the museum storage area in the basement of the Second Bank of the United States, and the Architectural exhibit in the First Bank of the United States.

SEPTEMBER 24

1980. Sukru Elekdag, the Ambassador of Turkey to the United States visits.

SEPTEMBER 25

1777. Liberty Bell removed to Allentown, Pa.
1969. Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel, visits.

SEPTEMBER 26

1777. British troops occupy Philadelphia, Pa.
1777. The Second Continental Congress meets for one day in Lancaster, Pa.

SEPTEMBER 28

1824. The Marquis de Lafayette visits the *Hall of Independence* kindling interest in preserving the building.
1976. President William R. Tolbert of Liberia visits.

SEPTEMBER 29

1792. Washington issues proclamation on Whiskey Rebellion.
1938. Mary Pickford, actress, visits Independence Hall

SEPTEMBER 30

1736. Franklin's *Gazette* describes a feast in the Long Gallery of the State House.
1777. The Second Continental Congress meets in York, Pa.
1963. Emperor Haile Selaisse of Ethiopia visits.

OCTOBER 2

1936. Howard Chandler Christy, American artist, visits Independence Hall.
1987. Members of the United States Supreme Court, as part of their bicentennial observance of the United States Constitution, participate in a ceremony in the first court room of the Supreme Court on the first floor of Old City Hall. Justices present are: Chief Justice William H. Reinguest, William J. Brennan, Jr., Byron R. White, and Sandra Day O'Connor. Each Justice speaks. The audience is the Philadelphia bar and judiciary.

OCTOBER 6

1983. President Karl Carstens of the Federal Republic of Germany visits.

OCTOBER 7

1849. Edgar Allan Poe dies in Baltimore, Md.
1986. Congress declares the rose as the national floral emblem of the USA, 36 U.S.C. § 187.

OCTOBER 11

1790. State Department arrives in Philadelphia from New York, rents a house at 8th and Market Street as its office.
1963. Prime Minister Lemas of Ireland visits.

OCTOBER 13

1974. Secretary of the Interior Rogers C.B. Morton and Director of the NPS Ronald H. Walker visit.

OCTOBER 14

1774. The First Continental Congress meeting in Carpenters Hall, adopts Declaration of Rights.

OCTOBER 15

1817. Thaddeus Kosciuszko dies in Soleure, Switzerland.
1967. The Bishop White House opens to the public.

OCTOBER 16

1793. Marie Antoinette is beheaded.

OCTOBER 17

1985. Prince Hironomiya of Japan (at that time the grandson of the Emperor, now the crown prince) visits.

OCTOBER 18

1776. Congress passes a resolution that Thaddeus Kosciuszko, Esq., be appointed in the service of the United States, with the pay of sixty dollars a month, and the rank of colonel.

OCTOBER 19

1781. State House bell rings for Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown.

OCTOBER 20

1774. Congress dines at the City Tavern before adjourning.

1972. A ceremony is held in the park marking the signing into law of a federal revenue sharing bill - $30.2 billion over 5 years. Taking part are President Richard M. Nixon, Vice President Spiro Agnew, and four governors - Milton Shapp (PA), Nelson Rockefeller (NY), William T. Cahill (NJ), and Francis W. Sargent (Mass).

OCTOBER 21

1972. Congress creates THKO.

OCTOBER 22

1927. Charles Lindbergh, aviator, visits Independence Hall

1951. Prime Minister Mossadegh of Iran visits.

OCTOBER 23

1918. Professor T.G. Masaryk, president of the Federation of Mid-European States meets with fourteen other delegates who unofficially represent 65,000,000 persons of twelve nationalities in Independence Hall. Masaryk serves as Prime Minister of the newly organized Czecho-Slovak Republic in exile. Masaryk says: "There can be no actual federation of the Czecho-Slovaks for some time to come mainly because of this difficulty [the greatest difficulty in the way of federating the Czecho-Slovak peoples lies in the number and divergency of the dialects spoken by the individual units of this new nation....Of course, there are many differences of opinion among these peoples along political and religious lines]. This session this week here...[in Independence Hall has as its objective to create] a Czecho-Slovak Declaration of Independence...the first great step in bringing [my] people closer together. It will be the Magna Charta of the Czecho-Slovaks."

1983. Former President Gerald Ford visits.

OCTOBER 24

1781. The Second Continental Congress meeting in the Assembly Room of the State House receives news of the British surrender at Yorktown (October 19, 1781).

1793. John Todd dies of yellow fever at the age of 30.

1975. Marian Anderson reads the Declaration of Independence to a gathering in the Visitor Center.

OCTOBER 25

1791. Washington delivers his State of the Union message before a joint session of Congress held in the Senate Chamber of Congress Hall.

1972. Congress creates BEFR.

OCTOBER 26

1701. William Penn gives the Charter of Privileges.
1774. The First Continental Congress adjourns, in Carpenters Hall.
1936. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, Republican candidate for President, visits Independence Hall.

OCTOBER 27

1760. England crowns George III king.
1795. Pinckney's Treaty is signed in Madrid.

OCTOBER 30

1735. John Adams is born at Braintree (now Quincy), Mass.

NOVEMBER 3

1781. The Second Continental Congress sitting in the Assembly Room of the State House, is presented with 24 stands of captured colors from Yorktown.
1791. Vermont ratifies the Bill of Rights (tenth).
1986. Secretary of State George P. Shultz visits after hours and is given a tour of Independence Hall.

NOVEMBER 4

1791. St. Clair is defeated by Native-Americans on the frontier.
1791. Hamilton submits 1792 Federal Budget, calling for an expenditure of $1,058,222.81.

NOVEMBER 10

1789. First session of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania is held in the State House.
1978. Congress creates EDAL.

NOVEMBER 12

1796. An elephant is on exhibit at the south side of Market Street between 3rd and 4th Streets.

NOVEMBER 13

1792. The House of Representatives, sitting in Congress Hall, decides not to have Hamilton and Knox appear before it in person to discuss St. Clair's defeat. Such an appearance has never since been considered.

NOVEMBER 14

1794. Jay's Treaty is ratified by the Senate sitting in Congress Hall.
1992. Prime Minister Aleksandras Abisala of Lithuania visits.

NOVEMBER 15

1921. Marshall Foch of France visits Independence Hall.

NOVEMBER 16

1991. Ambassador Johan Meesman of the Netherlands visits.

NOVEMBER 17

1797. Rickett's Circus, the City Hotel and five new houses diagonally across from Congress Hall burn.
1975. Vice President Nelson Rockefeller attends a private luncheon in the Governor's Council Chamber of Independence Hall.

NOVEMBER 19

1794. Jay Treaty is signed. (There is a test by the House of executive prerogative in 1795 over ratification).

1798. George Washington dines with Bishop White at his home.

1983. Former Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart visits.

1989. Lech Walesa, at the time the leader of Poland's Solidarity movement, visits THKO and gives an address in front of (south) the building. He receives the Philadelphia Freedom (not the same as the Philadelphia Liberty Medal) medal which had been awarded to him in 1981 but which he had been unable to receive in person at that time. The medal had been kept on display at THKO until he could be presented it. Walesa later in the afternoon visits the Liberty Bell and Independence Hall. Also, see July 4, 1989.

NOVEMBER 20

1789. New Jersey ratifies the Bill of Rights (first).

NOVEMBER 21

1789. North Carolina ratifies the Constitution.

NOVEMBER 23

1791. The Todds, John and Dolley, move into the House at 4th and Walnut Streets.

NOVEMBER 25

1991. Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan, Jr. visits Washington Square for the ceremonial signing of a Memorandum of Understanding on Washington Square with a luncheon after at Bookbinders.

DECEMBER 5

1791. Hamilton submits his report to Congress on Manufactures. It proposes a protection tariff, bounties for agriculture, and internal improvement.

DECEMBER 6

1796. Washington's last formal address is read to Congress, in the House Chamber of Congress Hall.

DECEMBER 11

1987. Congress designates *The Stars and Stripes Forever* as the national march of the USA, 36 U.S.C. § 188.

DECEMBER 12

1791. The First Bank of the United States opens for business in Carpenters Hall.

DECEMBER 13

1954. A dedicatory ceremony takes place in INDE where former President Harry S Truman transfers the Duplesis Portrait of Benjamin Franklin which he had received as a gift to INDE. Also, in attendance are Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay and NPS Director Conrad Wirth.

DECEMBER 14

1790. Hamilton's second report on public credit, recommending a national bank, was presented to Congress.

1796. Budget sent to the House - $2,312,543.94 current expenses; $11,257,424.37 interest and principal on debt.

1799. George Washington dies at Mount Vernon, Va.

DECEMBER 15

1791. Virginia ratifies the Bill of Rights making it a part of the Constitution.

DECEMBER 19

1777. George Washington's troops arrive at Valley Forge for a winter encampment.
1789. Maryland ratifies Bill of Rights (second).

DECEMBER 21

1795. The House of Representatives, sitting in Congress Hall, appoints the Ways and Means Committee. This committee grew out of the struggle between Congress and the Executive and between Republicans and Federalists to control expenditures. That struggle lies at the heart of American democratic government.

DECEMBER 22

1789. North Carolina ratifies the Bill of Rights (third) and cedes western lands (Tennessee) to the Union.

DECEMBER 23

1783. Washington resigns his commission as commander-in-chief.

DECEMBER 25

1799. John Marshall gives a Memorial to George Washington in the House Chamber: *First in War, First in Peace, First in the Hearts of his Countrymen.*

APPENDIX

O

DONATIONS

12/31/92

A work in progress and incomplete.

DONATION	HOW ACQUIRED PURPOSE	LOCATION	VALUE
1. **Congress Hall Armchair** made by Thomas Affleck Philadelphia, 1790-1793. Cat. # 8597	Given **anonymously** August 20, 1971 for Senate Chamber of Congress Hall through the Friends of INHP.	0102 205	
2. **Wedgwood Montieth**, ca. 1785 made at Josiah Wedgwood's Etruria Works. Cat. # 8843	Gift of **Catherine G. Oster and Eugenia G. Kaledin**, in memory of Samuel B. Oster for the Second Bank of the United States, Portraits of the Capital City Gallery through the Friends of INHP. September 29, 1972		
3. **Ivory-headed walking stick**, with Ben Franklin inscription. Cat.# 9781	Given **anonymously** for the Herring, Whelan and Babcock families, November 27, 1972 for Franklin Court through the Friends of INHP.		
4. ***The Snow Flake: a Gift for Innocence and Beauty***. Book edited by T.S. Arthur, 1846. Cat. # 9782	Given **anonymously** for the Herring, Whelan and Babcock families, November 27, 1972 for Special Exhibits through the Friends of INHP.		
5. **Songbook from *First Angel's Story in the Loves of the Angel***, written by Thomas Moore, Esq. Music by Henry R. Bishop, 1823. Cat. # 9783	Given **anonymously** for the Herring, Whelan and Babcock families, November 27, 1972 for Special Exhibits through the Friends of INHP.		
6. **Chippendale style tall case clock**, with works by Frederick Maus, Philadelphia, 1785-1793. Cat. # 9784	Given by **Miss Anne Saÿen**, on behalf of Miss Louise Cany Herring, December 5, 1972 for the Second Bank of the United States through the Friends of INHP.		

7.	Pair of Silhouette **portraits of Mr. and Mrs. John Thomas**, cat. # 9789-90	**Given by Miss Anne Sayen**, on behalf of Miss Louise Cany Herring, December 21, 1972 for the Second Bank of the United States through the Friends of INHP.		
8.	Pair of Pastel **portraits of James and Dolley Madison** by James Sharples, Sr., 1796-1797. Cat.# 10051-52	Partial Contribution by **Friends of INHP** toward purchase, April 10, 1973 for the Second Bank of the United States, Portraits of the Capital City Gallery.		$20,000(72)
9.	***It Happened Here In John Dunlap's Philadelphia*** - A Play. 1973.	The first of the original one act historical plays and musicals conceived and produced by **Franklin S. Roberts.** Roberts obtained funding of $25,000 from **Bell of Pennsylvania.** The play is presented from July 1 through Labor Day; five days a week, three times a day in Carpenters Court in 1973.	0300	$25,000(73)
10.	**Glass Compote** ca. 1840. Cat. # 10221	Gift of **Mrs. E. M. Buckey**, October 17, 1973 for the Bishop White House, Dining Room through the Friends of INHP.		
11.	**Walnut tall case clock** with works by David Rittenhouse, ca. 1755. Cat. # 10231	Gift of **Mr. Oliver W. Robbins**, December 10, 1973 for City Tavern, Private Dining Room through the Friends of INHP.		
12.	**Sterling Silver Teapot**, by R. & W. Wilson, Philadelphia, ca. 1825. Cat. # 10243.	Gift of **Mr. Oliver W. Robbins**, January 21, 1974 for the Bishop White House, Parlour through the Friends of INHP.		

13.	**Franklin armchair,** Mahogany and Beechwood, French, Louis XV style, ca. 1760. Franklin brought these chairs to Philadelphia from Passy in 1785. Cat. # 10278	Purchased by INHP through the **Friends of INHP,** from Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Hoffman, III, February 5, 1974 for the Franklin Gallery in Franklin Court.		
14.	Cherry wood **pocket watchstand,** 1769-1790. Cat. # 10322	Gift of **Mr. and Mrs. Leon F. S. Stark,** June 10, 1974 for Thomas Jefferson's bedroom in Graff House through the Friends of INHP.		
15.	***The Daytime Ride of Paul Revere.*** - A Play. 1974.	Same as number 9 above. $25,000 donated by **Bell of Pennsylvania;** created and produced by **Franklin S. Roberts** in 1974.	0300	$25,000(74)
16.	Re-strike from original **copper plate engraving** by Saint Memin of Samuel Morris, early 20th Century. Cat. # 10350	Gift of **Mr. Joseph Paul Morris, Jr.,** September 9, 1974 for Special Exhibits through the Friends of INHP.		
17.	***The Liberty Bell,*** by Charles S. Keyser, Philadelphia, 1893, **book** listing events announced by the ringing of the Bell from 1753-1835. Cat. # 10358	Gift of the **Friends of INHP,** September 13, 1974 for Special Exhibits.		
18.	**Bow-back Windsor armchair,** made and signed by William Cox, Philadelphia, ca. 1790. Cat. # 10413	Given **anonymously** through the Friends of INHP Committee for Furnishings, December 19, 1974 for Newspaper Office in Franklin Court.	0706 101	

19.	**Map:** ***A Plan of the City of New York and its Environs...,*** by John Montresor, London, 1775. Cat. # 10603	Gift of the **Friends of INHP**, February 27, 1975 for City Tavern.	
20.	**Map:** ***A Plan of the City of Philadelphia..., from an actual survey by Benjamin Eastburn, Surveyor General,*** London, 1776. Cat. # 10604	Gift of the **Friends of INHP**, February 27, 1975 for City Tavern.	
21.	**Engraved Portrait of John Wilkes,** "printed for Robert Sayer," framed. Cat. # 10732	Gift of **Mr. and Mrs. Leon F. S. Stark**, May 27, 1975 for the Graff House through the Friends of INHP.	
22.	Miscellaneous **iron artifacts** excavated at Delaware Avenue (between Walnut and Bainbridge Streets). Cat. # 10733-49	Gift of **Mr. and Mrs. Leon F. S. Stark**, May 27, 1975 for Special Exhibits through the Friends of INHP.	
23.	**Franklin letter** to Mr. Daniel Wister, regarding the Stamp Act, from London, 1766. Cat. # 10762	Gift of **Suzanne Wister Eastwick and Joseph Lees Eastwick**, June 4, 1975 for Franklin Court through the Friends of INHP.	
24.	**Franklin Document,** 1787. Cat. # 10763	Gift of **Suzanne Wister Eastwick and Joseph Lees Eastwick**, June 4, 1975 for Independence Hall, Governor's Council Chamber through the Friends of INHP.	0101 207

25.	**Thomas Penn's Deed**, 1740. Cat. # 10764	Gift of **Suzanne Wister Eastwick and Joseph Lees Eastwick**, June 4, 1975 for Independence Hall, Governor's Council Chamber through the Friends of INHP.	0101 207
26.	**Glass Liberty Bell Bottle**, ca. 1874-1876. Cat. # 10765	Gift of **Suzanne Wister Eastwick and Joseph Lees Eastwick**, June 4, 1975 for Special Exhibits through the Friends of INHP.	
27.	**Glass Inkwell**, early 19th century. Cat. # 10766	Gift of **Suzanne Wister Eastwick and Joseph Lees Eastwick**, June 4, 1975 for Special Exhibits through the Friends of INHP.	
28.	Four blown **glass bottles** late 18th early 19th centuries. Cat. # 10767-70	Gift of **Suzanne Wister Eastwick and Joseph Lees Eastwick**, June 4, 1975 for Special Exhibits through the Friends of INHP.	
29.	German Land **Book, *The Landman's Advocate***, printed by Henry Miller, Philadelphia, 1761. Cat. # 10772	Gift of **Suzanne Wister Eastwick and Joseph Lees Eastwick**, June 4, 1975 for Independence Hall, Committee of Assembly's Chamber through the Friends of INHP.	0101 203
30.	***Sails of Freedom.*** - A Play. 1975	A play written and produced by **Franklin S. Roberts** on the history of the United States Navy. Presented from July 1 through early August. The funding was obtained by Roberts from the **Prudential Insurance Company of America.**	
31.	**Mirror**, English, ca. 1785. Cat. # 10781	Gift of **Mrs. Craig Muckle (nee Catherine Jones)**, July 1, 1975 for Visitor Reception Center, 2nd floor, West Wing, Independence Hall through the Friends of INHP.	0105 202

32.	**Lithograph** with Gold Leaf frame: ***Interior View of Independence Hall.*** Stone by Max Rosenthal, Philadelphia, 1856. Cat. # 10787	Gift of **Mrs. Clifton Lisle** for Mrs. Nathan Hayward, July 1, 1975 for Visitor Reception Center, 2nd floor, West Wing, Independence Hall through the Friends of INHP.	0105 202
33.	**Wrought Iron Soot Hoe,** 18th century. Cat. # 10817	Gift of **Mr. and Mrs. Leon F. S. Stark,** July 21, 1975 for City Tavern through the Friends of INHP.	
34.	**5 pieces of Silver** (Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Sugar Bowl, Pitcher, Tray). Cat.#10832-36	Gift of **Mrs. Lessing J. Rosenwald,** August 4, 1975 for Visitor Reception Center, 2nd floor, West Wing, Independence Hall through the Friends of INHP.	0105 202
35.	**Portrait of George Washington** on glass, after Gilbert Stuart, ca. 1810. Cat.# 10839	Gift of **Friends of INHP,** August 4, 1975 for Visitor Reception Center, 2nd floor, West Wing, Independence Hall.	0105 202
36.	Map: ***"A Topographical Chart of the Bay of Narraganset...,*** London, 1777. Cat. # 10840.	Gift of **W. Graham Arader, III,** August 4, 1975 for City Tavern through the Friends of INHP.	
37.	**Map of the British Colonies,** 1776, **Printed Broadside** to Citizens of Pennsylvania, 1785, 19th Century **Engraving** of *The Great Treaty Elm.* Cat.#10890-92	Gift of **Mrs. F. Otto Haas,** August 20, 1975 for Visitor Reception Center, 2nd floor, West Wing, Independence Hall through the Friends of INHP.	0105 202

38.	**White porcelain diner service,** 22 pieces. Probably French, ca. 1830. Cat. # 10895-10961	Gift of **Mrs. John P. Bracken,** October 7, 1975 for Visitor Reception Center, 2nd floor, West Wing, Independence Hall through the Friends of INHP.	0105 202
39.	**Penna. Tall Case Clock.** Cat. # 10917	Gift of **Mrs. Ralph Earle,** October 10, 1975 for Visitor Reception Center, 2nd floor, West Wing, Independence Hall through the Friends of INHP.	0105 202
40.	Pr. 19th Century **Chinese Porcelain Vases.** Cat. # 10920-21	Gift of **Friends of INHP,** October 14, 1975 for Visitor Reception Center, 2nd floor, West Wing, Independence Hall.	0105 202
41.	Pair. Late **Chippendale side Chairs.** Cat. # 10981-82	Gift of **Friends of INHP,** October 16, 1975 for Visitor Reception Center, 2nd floor, West Wing, Independence Hall.	0105 202
42.	**Two Pembroke Tables.** Cat. # 10948-49	Gift of **Mrs. Henry Breyer, Jr.,** October 21, 1975 for Visitor Reception Center, 2nd floor, West Wing, Independence Hall through the Friends of INHP.	0105 202
43.	**Mahogany Connelly Card Table.** Cat. # 10950	Gift of **Israel Sack, Inc.** October 21, 1975 for Visitor Reception Center, 2nd floor, West Wing, Independence Hall through the Friends of INHP.	0105 202
44.	9" Oriental **Bowl,** Oriental Porcelain **Cream Pitcher** and Oriental **Tea Bowl.** Cat. #10951-53	Gift of **Mrs. Charles Hand Carpenter,** October 21, 1975 for Visitor Reception Center, 2nd floor, West Wing, Independence Hall through the Friends of INHP.	0105 202

45.	American Mahogany **Secretary Desk.** Cat. # 10959	Gift of **Mr. & Mrs. James Biddle,** October 24, 1975 for Visitor Reception Center, 2nd floor, West Wing, Independence Hall through the Friends of INHP.	0105 202
46.	Pair. Brass Chippendale **Peddlebase Candlesticks.** Cat.#11006-07	Gift of **Mr. & Mrs. John W. Batdorf,** November 14, 1975 for Visitor Reception Center, 2nd floor, West Wing, Independence Hall through the Friends of INHP.	0105 202
47.	**Three Prints:** *Franklin at Court of France, Franklin at House of Lords, & Washington Family*. Cat. # 11008-10	Gift of **Mrs. Crawford Madeira,** November 13, 1975 for Visitor Reception Center, 2nd floor, West Wing, Independence Hall through the Friends of INHP.	0105 202
48.	Chippendale **Mirror,** English, 1765. Cat. # 11014	Gift of **Mrs. Percival E. Foederer,** November 24, 1975 for Visitor Reception Center, 2nd floor, West Wing, Independence Hall through the Friends of INHP.	0105 202
49.	**Phila. Chippendale Chair.** Cat. # 11126	Gift of **Mrs. Thomas D. Thacher,** February 12, 1976 for Visitor Reception Center, 2nd floor, West Wing, Independence Hall through the Friends of INHP.	0105 202
50.	Two Drawer Stand Pembroke **Table.** Cat. # 11129-30	Gift of **Miss Catherine Bohlen,** February 26, 1976 for Visitor Reception Center, 2nd floor, West Wing, Independence Hall through the Friends of INHP.	0105 202
51.	**Repro. of Philip Syng Silver Inkstand,** American, ca. 1975. Cat. # 11228	**Mr. & Mrs. James P. Hopkinson,** May 6, 1976 for Visitor Reception Center, 2nd floor, West Wing, Independence Hall through the Friends of INHP.	0105 202

52.	**Silver Ladle.** Cat. # 11229	Gift of **Mr. & Mrs. William B. Murphy,** May 6, 1976 for Visitor Reception Center, 2nd floor, West Wing, Independence Hall through the Friends of INHP.	0105 202	
53.	***Spirits of '76*** - A Play. 1976.	A play presented from May 15 through Labor Day; six days a week, three times a day in the First Bank of the United States. It was created and produced by **Franklin S. Roberts** who obtained $50,000 in funding from **Girard Bank (now Mellon Bank-East).** It was televised on July 4, 1976 by CBS - TV as part of Walter Cronkite's all day bicentennial special.	0301	$50,000(76)
54.	***The Case and Tryall of John Peter Zenger*** - A Play. 1976.	A play presented from Mid-June to July 1 (prior to summer long performances in Federal Hall, New York); presented on the exterior east side of the Second Bank of the United States. It was created and produced by **Franklin S. Roberts** who obtained funding for it from **Philadelphia Newspapers, Inc.** ($15,000) and the **Federal Republic of Germany** ($5,000).	0200	$20,000(76)
55.	**Sheration Sofa,** Massachusetts, possibly Boston, 1800-1810. Cat.# 11381	Gift of **Miss Ann Rowland,** June 28, 1976 for Visitor Reception Center, 2nd floor, West Wing, Independence Hall through the Friends of INHP.	0105 202	
56.	**Print:** *A view of the Bombardment of Ft. McHenry,* by John Bower, Philadelphia, ca. 1814-1819. Cat. # 11385	Gift of **Friends of INHP,** June 16, 1976 for the Second Bank of the United States, Portrait Gallery.		
57.	***Benjamin Rush*** - A Play. 1976.	A play presented from July 1 through Labor Day on the east side of the Second Bank of the United States. It was created and produced by **Franklin S. Roberts** who also obtained funding of $35,000 from **Merck, Sharp & Dohme.**	0200	$35,000(76)

58.	***We've Come Back For A Little Look Around*** - A Play. 1976.	A play presented summer long on the east side of the Second Bank of the United States. This was the Philadelphia Company of the national bicentennial historical comedy - drama created for the National Park Service by **Franklin S. Roberts**. Roberts obtained $35,000 in financing from the **Colonial Penn Group.**	0200	$35,000(76)
59.	***The Carlisle Commission*** - A Play. 1976.	A play presented from July through Labor Day from the front steps of the First Bank of the United States. Written by **Franklin S. Roberts and Laine Robertson,** it was financed and produced by **Philadelphia '76 Corporation** for $25,000.	0300	$25,000(76)
60.	**Easy Chair,** English, ca. 1770. Cat. # 11422	Gift of **Friends of INHP**, September 24, 1976 for Visitor Reception Center, 2nd floor, West Wing, Independence Hall.	0105 202	
61.	**Repros. ca. 1976 of Plans of Philadelphia,** maps by Scull 1762, and Hill 1796. Cat. # 11453-54	Gift of **Mr. Jared Ingersoll**, December 17, 1976 for Visitor Reception Center, 2nd floor, West Wing, Independence Hall through the Friends of INHP.	0105 202	
62.	Pair of Gov. John **Penn armchairs,** Thomas Affleck, Philadelphia, ca. 1763-66. Cat.#11591-92	Gift of **Friends of INHP**, May 18, 1977 for Independence Hall, Governor's Council Chamber.	0101 207	
63.	***The Case and Tryall of John Peter Zenger*** - A Play. 1977	See 1976 above. This was a summer long production on the east side of the Second Bank of the United States sponsored by **Philadelphia Newspapers, Inc** and **the Colonial Penn Group** with $30,000.	0200	$30,000(77)
64.	**Silver Coffee Pot** by William Hollingshead, Philadelphia, ca. 1785. Cat. # 11659	Gift of **Mr. & Mrs. Newcomb Montgomery**, September 26, 1977 for Bishop White House, Dining Room sideboard through the Friends of INHP.		

65.	**Print:** *The Water Works in Centre Square,* by William Birch. Philadelphia (Bristol), 1800. Cat. # 11681	Gift of **Mrs. F. Otto Haas,** December 21, 1977 for Second Bank of the United States, Portrait Gallery, Special Exhibits through the Friends of INHP.		
66.	Oriental runner **rug,** probably Persia. Early 20th century. Cat. # 11685	Gift of **Mrs. Fairfax Leary,** February 2, 1978 for Visitor Reception Center, 2nd floor, West Wing, Independence Hall through the Friends of INHP.	0105 202	
67.	Repro. Chinese export porcelain **deep dish.** England or China, ca. 1925. Cat. # 11733	Gift of **Friends of INHP,** June 26, 1978 for Visitor Reception Center, 2nd floor, West Wing, Independence Hall.	0105 202	
68.	***We've Come Back for a Little Look Around*** - A Play. 1978.	See 1976 above. This was a summer long production on the east side of the Second Bank of the United States sponsored by the **Colonial Penn Group** with $35,000. Created by **Franklin S. Roberts.**	0200	$35,000(78)
69.	Large White export porcelain **punch bowl,** *famille rose,* China, 1790-1810. Cat. # 11961-65	Gift of **Friends of INHP,** November 17, 1978 for Visitor Reception Center, 2nd floor, West Wing, Independence Hall.	0105 202	
70.	**A map of New Hampshire,** London, 1761. Cat. # 11966	Gift of **Friends of INHP,** December 8, 1978 for Independence Hall, Long Gallery.	0101 202	

71.	***The Song of the Old Bell*** - A Play. 1979.	A musical history of Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell. Presented summer long on the east side of the Second Bank of the United States. Created and produced by **Franklin S. Roberts**. Funded by **Sun Company** with $35,000. It was, also, performed in the Interior Building in Washington D. C. at the invitation of the Secretary of the Interior.	0200	$35,000(79)
72.	***Self Portrait*** **by C. W. Peale,** Philadelphia, ca. 1795. Cat. # 12142	Gift of **Friends of INHP**, November 1, 1979 for the Second Bank of the United States, Portrait Gallery. Portrait of the Capital City Gallery.	0201	$67,500(79)
73.	**Senate Carpet.** Barcelona (area) Spain, 1978. Cat. # 12203	Gift of **Friends of INHP**, June 24, 1980 for Congress Hall, Senate Chamber. Also see item #104 below. -	0102 205	
74.	**Steel Engraving:** ***The Slate Roof House.*** Philadelphia, 1885. Cat. # 12237	Gift of **Mr. & Mrs. George C. Shafer, Jr.,** February 10, 1980 for Friends of INHP Office. 313 Walnut St., Phila., PA. through the Friends of INHP.	0308 203	
75.	***The Manumission Act of 1780*** - Presentation. 1980.	An original dramatic presentation written and produced by **Franklin S. Roberts** as a contribution to the event. Done in the Long Gallery of Independence Hall.	0101 202	$5,000(80)
76.	***The 250th Anniversary of Independence Hall*** - Presentation. 1982.	An original dramatic presentation written and produced by **Franklin S. Roberts** as a contribution to the event. In Independence Hall.	0101	$5,000(82)

77.	**Print:** *Fight of the Serapis and the Bon Homme Richard.* London, 1781. Cat. # 13366	Gift of **Friends of INHP**, March 30, 1984 for City Tavern, Subscription Office.	
78.	**159 Antiques and Artifacts** plus proceeds from auction sale of antiques to purchase other objects. English and American, late 18th - early 20th centuries. Cat. # 13480-13638	Gift of **Mrs. Charlotte Dyer**, March 6, 1985 for Park Museum Classroom and Special Exhibits through the Friends of INHP.	
79.	**Pewter Inkstand,** rectangular. English - American, ca. 1770 - 1800. Cat. # 13643	Gift of **Friends of INHP**, May 7, 1985 for Special Exhibits.	
80.	Staffordshire pottery **figurine**, John Milton, English (Burslem), ca. 1800. Cat. # 13669	Gift of **Friends of INHP**, May 20, 1985 for Bishop White House, First Floor Parlor.	
81.	**Congress Hall armchair** marked "SENATE." Philadelphia, ca. 1790 - 1793. Cat. # 13708	Gift of **Friends of INHP**, February 19, 1986 for Congress Hall, Senate Chamber.	0102 205

82.	***Four Little Pages*** - A Play. 1986-87.	A musical history of the United States Constitution. **CIGNA Corporation** contributed $250,000 (matched by the NPS) to the Friends of INHP toward the creation and sponsorship of two national tours (in 1986 and in 1987) of NPS sites by the **Franklin S. Roberts** production. In 1986, the national company of *Four Little Pages* performed two weeks at INDE on the east side of the Second Bank of the United States prior to that year's national tour. In 1987, a Philadelphia Company performed at INDE from late May to Labor Day in the First Bank of the United States. The 1987. Philadelphia company was sponsored by **Philadelphia Newspapers, Inc.** through Philadelphia '76 with funding of $40,000.	0200('86) 0301('87)	$50,000(86-87)
83.	**Collection of Anson Liberty Bell memorabilia.** American, ca. 1854 - 1976. Cat. # 12531-33, 13829-13912, 13995	Gift of **Friends of INHP**, July 21, 1986 for Second Bank of the United States, 2nd floor NW, study collection, for Special Exhibits.		
84.	**Creamware water bottle,** English, ca. 1780. Cat. # 13734	Gift of **Friends of INHP**, September 30, 1986 for Todd House Parlor.		
85.	**Silver: Cake Basket** (1775-76), **Tongs** (1792-93), English. Cat. # 13742-43	Gift of **Friends of INHP**, April 10, 1987 for Deshler-Morris House, Dining Room.		
86.	***1937 - 1987*** - An Event. 1988.	An Intergenerational oral history project which brought together winners of the 1937 Pennsylvania Essay competition on the 150th anniversary of the U.S. Constitution and the 1987 U.S. Bicentennial Commission's National essay competition for the 200th anniversary of the U.S. Constitution. The exchange of views and experiences was presented at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. and the 1937 Pa. winners returned to Independence Hall where they received their awards in 1937 for a second program. The project was conceived and executed by **Franklin S. Roberts** who also obtained underwriting of $12,000 from **The Prudential Insurance Company of America** and participant air transportation from USAir.	0101	$15,000(88)

87.	**Paint Box** with water colors, London, 1781. Cat. # 15034	Gift of **Friends of INHP**, March 24, 1989 for Kosciuszko House, Bedchamber.	
88.	**Pewter:** 2 dishes, charger, 2 ladles, mug, can, salt. American & English, last half 18th century. Cat. # 15427-31	Gift of **Friends of INHP**, June 5, 1990 for Bishop White House, kitchen mantle, Independence Hall Governors Council Chamber and Todd House kitchen mantle.	
89.	**Corner Chair**, Philadelphia, 1740 - 1750. Cat. # 15472	Gift of **Friends of INHP**, November 30, 1989 for Deshler-Morris House, S.E. Bedroom.	
90.	***Ben Franklin's Greatest Hits*** - A Play. 1990.	A grant of $10,000 from **CIGNA Corporation** to the **Friends of INHP** was made to commission **Franklin S. Roberts** to research and script an original one act musical **Ben Franklin's Greatest Hits** for eventual presentation at INDE.	$10,000(90)
91.	**Silverware:** candlestick, tray, cruet set, salver, porcelain baskets, dining table. Cat. # 15500-15507.	Gift of **Mrs. James Alan Montgomery**, December 5, 1990 for the Bishop White House, Independence Hall & Todd House through the Friends of INHP.	
92.	**Print:** *Arch Ferry* by Wm. Birch, Philadelphia, ca. 1800. Cat. #15519	Gift of **Friends of INHP**, February 21, 1991 for the Second Bank Portrait Gallery.	

93.	***The Bicentennial Constitution*** - An Event. 1991.	This was a project to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the ratification of the Bill of Rights, the final event of the 1973 to 1991 bicentennial observances. Conceived and executed by **Franklin S. Roberts** for INDE for presentation to the National Archives for future exhibition and study. It was sponsored by **Bell of Pennsylvania** ($5,000), the **Commission on the Bicentennial on the United States Constitution** ($10,000) and the **National Constitution Center** ($10,000).		$25,000(91)
94.	**The Girard Garden.**	**Mellon Bank(East),** 1983 - 1984, donated $30,000 to create an 18th century style garden in back of City Tavern honoring Stephen Girard who said, "If I were to die tomorrow, I would plant a tree today." Designed by Evelyn Swimmer, MARO. Through the Friends of INHP.	0600	$30,000(84)
95.	**Liberty Bell Pavilion, North glass wall.**	**Du Pont,** in 1988, donated $50,000 in material and services to replace a plate glass wall at the Liberty Bell Pavilion which had been vandalized.	1501	$50,000(88)
96.	**Liberty Bell Pavilion Sunscreen.**	**Roadway Express** in 1985 donated $14,000 of use at the Liberty Bell Pavilion through the National Park Foundation. Much of the money was used to install a sunscreen for the Liberty Bell.	1501	$14,000(85)
97.	**Deshler-Morris House and Garden.**	**Mildred Montgomery,** a longtime park volunteer at the Deshler-Morris House, bequeathed the park a portion of her estate in 1991. The park receives approximately $6,400 a year from the bequest which is equally divided between the House and Garden.	1000 1001	
98.	**United States Flags.**	**The Patriotic Order Sons of America** annually makes a gift of U.S. Flags to be used to fly at Independence Hall. The value of the gift annually is approximately $500.	0100	

99.	**The Restoration and Refurnishing of the first floor on Independence Hall.**	The General Federation of Women's Clubs in the period 1952 - 1954 donated $209,541.83 to pay for the restoring and refurnishing of the first floor of Independence Hall.	0101	$209,541.83(54)
100.	**The Baskin Poster** of Edgar Allan Poe.	The **Mellon Bank(East)**, during the period 1985-86, donated $5,000 to pay for the art work by Leonard Baskin for a poster of Edgar Allan Poe.	1801	$5,000(85)
101.	***Promise of Permanency* Exhibit.**	**Bell of Pennsylvania**, in 1986, donated $1,293,000 for this exhibit on the Constitution in the park Visitor Center, through the Fund For Philadelphia. The balance of funds existing for operations and maintenance has been given to the Friends of INHP for management. The exhibit opened to the public on _____.	601 101	$1,293,000(86)
102.	***Promise of Permanency* Exhibit.**	**IBM**, in 1986, made a loan of $250,000 worth of computer equipment to be used as a part of the Visitor Center bicentennial exhibit.	0601 101	$250,000(86)
103.	**Reproduction of Peale's physiog-notrace** 1978.			
104.	***The Most Splendid Carpet*** 1978.	A grant of $35,000 from **The Glenmede Trust** partially supported the publication *The Most Splendid Carpet*. This monograph detailed the 1791 Senate carpet in Congress Hall which was made by Peter Sprague. The remainder of the grant supported the reproduction of the carpet now in use in the Senate Chamber of Congress Hall. The carpet design is conjectural based upon scholarly research. See item #73. This publication is now out of print.		$35,000(78)

105.	***Treasures of Independence*** 1980.	Through the **Friends of INHP**, the park was able to publish this, limited edition book featuring the park's collections. It is now out of print.		
106.	Reproduction of Franklin's glass **armonica** 1988.			
107.	Park police **dog *Ajax (Friend)*** 1982.	The **Friends of INHP** donated a German Shepherd dog to the Division of Protection to do building protection patrols.		$1,500(82)
108.	***Portrait Catalogue*** 199?.	Through the support of the **Friends of INHP** and the **National Endowment of the Arts** a portrait catalogue is in the final draft stages.		
109.	**Distinguished Visitor Reception Room** 1975.	The **Friends of INHP** redesigned and furnished the second floor of the West Wing of Independence Hall as a Distinguished Visitor Reception Room.	0105 202	
110.	**Lighting of Franklin Court** 1990.	**The Friends of INHP** (a POH initiative) sponsored improvements in the outdoor lighting of Franklin Court. This initiative occurred on the 200th anniversary of Franklin's death, during a community initiative for outdoor building lighting and to honor Robert Venturi and Denise Scott Brown the architects of Franklin Court (see SFM page 277).	0700	$15,000(90)
111.	**Saul Bass poster** 1986.	The **Friends of INHP** sponsored a poster by Saul Bass as part of their efforts for the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution.		
112.	**Ray Metzker poster** 1987.	The **Friends of INHP** sponsored a poster by Ray Metzker as part of their efforts for the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution.		

113.	**Larry Rivers print and poster** 1987.	The **Friends of INHP** sponsored a poster by Larry Rivers as part of their efforts for the bicentennial of the U. S. Constitution.		
114.	Bill of Rights bicentennial **brochure** 1991.			
115.	**Museums Intern Program** since 1981.	The **Friends of INHP** annually sponsor a museum intern in the Division of Museum Operations.		
116.	Park **walking tours** since 1979.	The **Friends of INHP** sponsor a summer walking tour each year as a service to the public and park. See page 206 of the SFM.		
117.	**Philadelphia Open House** since 1979.	The **Friends of INHP** sponsor annually with other cultural organizations tours of unique and unusual cultural resources as a service to the public.		
118.	**Tea Garden** since 1975.	The **Friends of INHP** sponsor a light refreshment stand each summer as a service to the public.	0200	
119.	***A Walking Guide to INHP*** 1976, 83, 88.	A publication sponsored and produced by the **Friends of INHP** as a service to the public.		
120.	***Gardens of Independence*** brochure 1978.			
121.	**Archaeological Exhibit** Franklin Court.	The **Friends of INHP** in 1975 contributed funds for this exhibit at 318 Market Street.	0704	$35,000(75)

122.	Kentucky coffee tree, Indepen-dence Square 1988.			
123.	***Miracle at Philadelphia* exhibit and educational materials.**	The **Friends of INHP** took responsibility for funding and developing the *Miracle at Philadelphia* exhibit and educational materials in 1986. The Friends coordinator was Peggy Duckett. It cost in excess of $900,000. The Friends received $ in funding from NEH, $ in funding from the J. Howard Pew Freedom Trust and themselves contributed $. The exhibit was on display on the first floor of the Second Bank of the United States from September 16, 1986 to December 31, 1987.	0201	$900,000(86)
124.	**Welcome Park.**	The **Friends of INHP** on October 28, 1982 donated (transferred) Welcome Park to INDE in a public ceremony. When William Penn's Slate Roof House site was threatened with development in 1979, the Friends moved to protect the site. With a $650,000 grant from the **Pew Memorial Trust** the land was purchased in June, 1981. An additional sum of $550,000 was raised from various sources for the development of Welcome Park. The architect for the park was Venturi, Rauch and Scott Brown.	1900	$1,200,000(82)
125.	**Restoration and Renovation of the Second Bank of the United States - 1940.**	The **Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation** (see I, 41) contributed $15,000 to the preservation of this building with a cooperative agreement from the Interior Department to use and occupy it.	0201	$15,000(40)
126.	**Furnishing the second floor of Indepen-dence Hall.**	The **National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution**, in June, 1972, donated $190,000 for the refurnishing of the second floor of Independence Hall (see I, 221).	0101	$190,000(72)

127.	*The Signer* **Statue.**	The **Independence Hall Association (Arthur Kaufmann)** in 1977 commissioned a Statue from Er Angelos Frudakis. It was dedicated in the Norris Row garden on January, 1982.	0200	$175,000(82)
128.	**The floor,** Liberty Bell Pavilion.			
129.	**The Rose Garden.**	An area of park between Walnut, Locust, Fourth, and Fifth Streets landscaped with 18th century roses sponsored by the **Pennsylvania State Society** of the **Daughters of the American Revolution** as a service to the public.	1300	
130.	**The Magnolia Garden.** 1959	An area on the south side of Locust Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets landscaped as a garden with a contribution by the **Garden Clubs of America** in honor of the founders of our nation.	1400	
131.	**Liberty Bell** Pavilion.	The **Independence Hall Association (Arthur Kaufmann)** in 1975 donated $500,000 to finish the building on time for 1976 (see I, 231).	1501	$500,000(75)
132.	Bill of Rights **Lecture series** 1991.			
133.	**Armonica Concerts.**			
134.	**The Bill of Rights Exhibit.**			

135.	**The Glanzman Painting of the Signing of the United States Constitution.**	In 1987, **the Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania Chapters of Daughters of the American Revolution** purchased from Louis Glanzman (Artist) and donated to the park a painting of the Signing of the U.S. Constitution. The Artist retains a copyright on the art.	0104	$15,000(87)
136.		**Telephone Pioneers of America.**		
137.	**Preservation Funds.**	**CIGNA** donated $50,000 on September 25, 1992 to the Independence Hall Preservation Fund for the preservation of Independence Hall, Congress Hall, Old City Hall and the Liberty Bell.		$50,000(92)
138.	**Preservation Funds.**	The **Independence Hall Association (Mark Biddle)** donated $2,800 which combined with $7,200 of unsolicited contributions held by **The Friends of INHP** was matched by a $10,000 grant from the **National Constitution Center.** September, 1991.		$20,000(91)
139.	**Constitutional Memorial.**	**The Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution and the Knight Foundation** each donated $250,000 toward a Constitutional Memorial in INDE. The funds first went to the Fund for Philadelphia then to the Friends of INHP where they have been used for planning through the DSC.		$500,000(87)