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THE LIBERTY BELL of INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK: A SPECIAL HISTORY STUDY

by
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CHAPTER I: INAUSPICIOUS BEGINNINGS FOR AMERICA'S LIBERTY BELL

Each year hundreds of thousands of visitors pass through the small pavilion on the south side of Market Street in Philadelphia to gaze upon and, possibly, to touch a broken bell - The "Liberty Bell". Why do people travel across oceans and continents to stand before a bell? Why do people regard this bell in silent veneration? Why has this bell become an ubiquitous image in popular American culture? The answers to these questions are complex and encompass more than two hundred years of American history.

In fact, the origin of bells dates back to the beginning of mankind with bells being discovered in prehistoric archeological excavations. The ancient Jews, Greeks and Romans used bells to assemble people together for important pronouncements, to open markets or baths and to mark solemn moments of religious ceremonies. Bells, through these uses, became associated with potentious events. The Christian church, which succeeded the Roman Empire as the unifying factor in Europe, by the sixth century used bells to call people to prayer. Bells were rung to give alarms, to toll for the dead and to announce church holidays. Medieval civil authorities rang bells to announce the opening of markets and city gates, to raise alarms in times of crisis, and to denote times of jubilation or mourning.[1]

Bells became particularly popular in the British Isles during medieval times with bell foundries being established there as early as the seventh

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1. Thomas Dobson, Encyclopaedia; or a Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature; (18 vols.; Philadelphia: Thomas Obson, 1803), III, 154 (hereinafter cited as Encyclopaedia); "A Chat on Bells," Harper's New Monthly Magazine, XV, No. CCXXXVII (February, 1870), p. 50; and, Ernest Morris, Bells of All Nations (London: Robert Hale Limited, 1951), p. 16.

century.[2] The particular foundry which cast the Philadelphia State House Bell, later known as America's Liberty Bell, was established in 1570 by Robert Mot.[3]

By the early fourteenth century, bell emblems were depicted on inn and heraldry signs in England. As a heraldry sign, bells represented a family's ties to either ecclesiastical or royal authority depending on whether church or hawk bells (small bells used in falconry) were used on their coat of arms. Three bells clustered together came to symbolize a bell founder's shop.[4]

When Great Britain began to colonize North America, the traditional usage of bells continued in their colonies. William Penn, proprietor of Pennsylvania, purportedly brought to America a small bell which was hung in a tree outside the meeting place of the Pennsylvania colonial assembly in Philadelphia. This bell convened the assembly, announced the opening of the Courts of Justice, sounded fire alarms, signaled the issuances of proclamations and rang on occasions of celebration or sorrow. The small bell proved sufficient to serve the requirements of the embryonic city.[5]

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2. Justin Kramer, Cast in America: The Historically Accurate, Exciting Story of the Liberty Bell (Los Angeles, Ca.: Justin Kramer Incorporated, 1975), p. 5.

3. Whitechapel Bell Foundry, The Liberty Bell Limited Edition: In Commemoration of the Bicentenary of the American Revolution (London: n.p., 1968), frontispiece.

4. John Cussans, The Handbook of Heraldry: With Instructions for Tracing Pedigrees and Deciphering Ancient Mss. Also the Rules for the Appointment of Liveries (London: The Camden Hotten, 1869), p. 103; Samuel Kent, The Banner Displayed; an Abridgement of Guillim: Being a Compleat System of Heraldry in All its Parts (2 vols.; London: Thomas Cox, 1728), II, 633-634; and Kramer, Cast in America: The Historically Accurate, Exciting Story of the Liberty Bell, pp. 15-17.

5. Kramer, Cast in America: The Historically Accurate, Exciting Story of the Liberty Bell, p. 7; and Charles Michael Boland, Ring in the Jubilee: The Epic of America's Liberty Bell (Riverside, Conn.: The Chatham Press Inc., 1973), p. 11.

The growth of the Pennsylvania province necessitated the construction of an official building for the annual meeting of the colonial assembly. Funds were appropriated for such a structure in 1729 with a committee consisting of Andrew Hamilton, Dr. John Kearsley, and Thomas Lawrence appointed to supervise the work. Strong disagreement between Hamilton and Kearsley over the location of the State House delayed the beginning of construction until 1732 when the site on the south side of Chestnut Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets was selected. Hamilton directed the work of Edmund Woolley, who served as master carpenter and principal builder of what became Independence Hall. Actual erection and finishing of the State House continued until 1756. As part of the job, on November 27, 1749, the Pennsylvania Assembly ordered that the Superintendents of the State House construct a bell tower on the structure's south side and the assembly reaffirmed this order in January 1750.[6] This steeple work began and in February, 1751, a bell was placed in the tower.[7] The bell, which may have been the original provincial bell, could not be heard in all parts of Philadelphia and on October 15, 1751, the Pennsylvania Assembly ordered the Superintendents of the State House to obtain a bell from Great Britain of suitable weight and dimensions for the tower.[8]

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6. Votes and Proceedings of the House of Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania (5 vols.; Philadelphia: Henry Miller, 1774), IV, 135; Gertrude MacKinney ed., Votes and Proceedings of the House of Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania, 1682-1776, Pennsylvania Archives, Eighth Series (8 vols.; Harrisburg, Pa: Government of Pennsylvania, 1931), IV, 3316; and Frank M. Etting, An Historical Account of Pennsylvania State House now Known as the Hall of Independence (Philadelphia: Porter and Coates, 1891), p. 26.

7. Some Cursory Remarks Made by James Birket In his Voyages to North America, 1750-1751 (1916, Reprint New York: Books for Libraries Press, 1971), p. 65.

8. MacKinney ed., Votes and Proceedings of the House of Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania, 1782-1776, Pennsylvania Archives, Eighth Series, IV, 3470.

The Superintendents of the State House in carrying out this directive sent the following instructions to the assistant provincial agent for Pennsylvania in London.

Respect^{d} Fr^{d} Rob^{t} Charles Philad^{a} Nov^{r} 1st 1751

The Assembly having ordered us (the Superintendents of our statehouse) to procure a Bell from England to be purchased for their use we take the Liberty to apply ourselves to thee to get us a good Bell of about two thousand pounds weight the cost of which we presume may amount to ab^{t} One hundred pounds Sterl. or perhaps with the Charges something more and accordingly we have now inclosed a first Bill of Exch^{n} viz^{t} John Perrin and Son on Mess^{rs} Thomas Flowerdew & Comp^{a} for £100 Sterling. We would have chosen to remit a larger Bill at this time, but will take care to furnish more as soon as we can be informed how much may be wanted.

We hope and rely on thy care and assistance in this affair and that thou wilt procure and forward it by the first good opp^{o} as our Workmen inform us it will be much less trouble to hang the Bell before their Scaffolds are struck from the Building where we intend to place it which will not be done 'till the end of next Summer or beginning of the Fall. Let the Bell be cast by the best Workmen & examined carefully before it is Shipped with the following words well shaped in large letters round it viz^{t}

BY order of the Assembly of the Povince [sic] of Pensylvania for the State house in the City of Philad^{a} 1752

and Underneath

Proclaim Liberty thro' all the Land to all the Inhabitants thereof Levit. XXV.10.

As we have experienced thy readiness to Serve this province on all occasions We desire it may be our excuse for this additional trouble from

Thy Assured Fr^{ds}

Let the package for transportation be examined with particular care, and the full value Insured there.

Signed by Isaac Norris, Thomas Leech, Edward Warner[9]

9. Norris, Leech, Warner to Charles, November 1, 1751, Norris Letterbook, 1719-1756, Norris Papers, Historical Society of Pennsylvania,

The precise reason for the selection of this biblical phrase from Leviticus for the bell is uncertain. However, the year 1751 corresponded with the fiftieth anniversary of William Penn's issuance of a "Charter of Privileges" for his colony. The charter reduced his proprietary authority to a minimum and allowed the colonial assembly real legislative authority, while providing the appointed governor with veto power. Pennsylvania had prospered economically under this liberal charter.[10] The particular scriptural verse chosen for the bell reads as follows:

> And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto the inhabitants thereof: it shall be a jubilee unto you; and ye shall return every man unto his possession, and ye shall return every man unto his family.[11]

The verse could well have expressed the colonists appreciation to the Penn family for the privileges they enjoyed vis-a-vis other English colonies. Yet, this remains only conjecture as no written information has been discovered to document such a conclusion.

Despite the promise made by the Superintendents of the State House to include a 100 pound Bill of Exchange with the bell order, the bill was not sent until three days later. Isaac Norris wrote another letter with the bill of exchange and commented to Robert Charles that another 20 pounds would be paid in the spring to help defray the bell's costs.[12] He

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9. (cont.) p. 25. Hereinafter cited as HSP. Isaac Norris became spokesperson for the superintendents in regard to obtaining the statehouse bell. Born in Philadelphia in 1701 to Isaac and Mary Norris, he grew up to become a successful merchant and married Sarah Logan. He was active in the colonial community serving as trustee of the University of Pennsylvania and for thirty years as a member of the state assembly. Norris died at the family estate of Fair Hill on July 13, 1766.

10. Daniel Aaron, Richard Hofstadter and William Miller, The United States: The History of a Republic (2d ed.; Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1967), p. 66.

11. A.V. Lev. 25: 10

12. Norris to Charles, November 4, 1751, Norris Letterbook, 1710-1756, Norris Papers, HSP, p. 26; and Norris to Charles, November 20, 1751, Norris Letterbook, 1719-1756, Norris Papers, HSP, p. 26.

then withdrew 198 pounds from the provincial offices to cover expenditures in purchasing the bell and in other colonial costs.[13]

Charles selected the Whitechapel foundry, under the direction of the master founder Thomas Lester, to undertake the project. Eighteenth century bell casting began with bell designing according to mathematic formulas which had been developed over the centuries. Bell founders designed the bell in four distinct sections with the large thick bottom portion on which the clapper struck called the "sound-bow" followed by a long concave section known as the "waist" tapering into a rounded upper portion called the "shoulder" upon which the inscription was placed. The topmost portion called the "crown" had loops known as "cannons" on it to secure the bell to a yoke. A further subdivision of the "sound bow" was the "lip" which encircled the bell's mouth. The individual sections were designed using a mathematical relationship with the thickest section of the bell's lip being one-fifteenth of the diameter and the height from lip to shoulder being twelve times the thickness. The diameter at the shoulder was calculated to be one-half the diameter at the lip. The purpose of this design was to produce a pleasing tonal sound.[14]

Once the master founder completed the bell's design, a pit was dug large enough to encompass two bell molds with the top of the uppermost mold to be placed six inches below ground level. Work next began on constructing the two molds which would be used to form the bell. The first mold was known as the "core". Construction of this "core" began with the building of a hollow brick foundation over which a mixture of yellow London clay, horse manure and horse or cow hair was placed in layers. The top of this brick foundation remained opened for a round

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13. Charles T. Hoban ed., Votes and Proceedings of the House of Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania, 1682-1776, Pennsylvania Archives, Eighth Series, VII, 6202; and General Loan Office Account Books, 1750-1768, Norris Papers, HSP, p. 11.

14. Dobson, Encyclopaedia, VII, 387; and Boland, Ring in the Jubilee: The Epic of America's Liberty Bell, pp. 30-31.

wooden pole to be inserted. On to this pole was attached a wooden template known as a strickle board. The board was rotated around the bell while the clay, manure and hair mixture was being applied to the bricks in order to obtain the desired configuration of the bell's interior surface. This particular mixture left the mold porous enough for air and gases to escape through it when the hot bell metal was poured over it. Once constructed, a charcoal fire was started beneath the hollow core to dry and harden the mold. Then it was greased with pig fat and a straw rope wound around the cast. Over the rope, a clay bell replica was constructed. The dummy bell was covered with paper and an outer mold known as a "cope" constructed again with the aid of a wooden template. When the two molds and dummy bell were completely dried, the cope was carefully removed and the clay bell broken off the core. The inside of the cope was redressed and smoothed off with a coat of fine clay. At this time, a shallow band of clay on the inside of the cope was removed and replaced with soft clay where the inscription letters and symbols were impressed into this clay in reverse form and the whole cope dried. The cope would then be layered with a fine china clay and fitted together with the core.[15]

The next step concerned the preparation of the bell metal. Bell metal usually was composed of four parts copper to one part tin, which resulted in a brittle combination susceptible to cracking by a sudden shock or by improper bell ringing. This combination was heated in a furnace until molten. Here the bell's crown was cast separately from the

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15. Janice H. Carlson, Victor T. Hanson, Norman A. Nielson, and Karen M. Papouchado, "The Liberty Bell: Composition of the Famous Failure," American Scientist, 64, No. 6 (November-December, 1976), p. 614; Church Bell Founding During Four Centuries at the Whitechapel Bell Foundry (London: Whitechapel Bell Foundry, n.d.), pp. 6-8; Boland, Ring in the Jubilee: The Epic of America's Liberty Bell, pp. 30-34; "Bells and Bell-Foundry," The Illustrated Magazine of Art. Museum Collection, Liberty Bell pre-1914 File, Independence National Historical Park (hereinafter cited as INHP): Dobson, Encyclopaedia, pp. 7, 378-379; and Albert A. Hughes to Edward M. Riley, April 7, 1952, Office of History Collection, Box 24, Liberty Bell and Pavilion Correspondence, Whitechapel File, INHP.

rest and placed on top of the mold. Earth was shoveled into the pit and packed down tightly. This procedure prevented the mold from moving or bursting once the bell metal was poured. Two holes were left in the crown in which to pour the molten bell metal and provide an escape vent for gases and air. The molten metal was carefully poured into the mold. The bell was given several days to completely cool and harden. The precise duration of this period was left up to the experience of the master founder. At his command, the earth around the bell was removed, the cope taken off and the bell hoisted out of the pit. The new bell appeared almost black in color.[16]

The new bell was test rung and prepared for shipment to Pennsylvania. Bells have, at least, five clearly defined musical tones consisting of the strike note, the nominal (an octave above the strike note), the hum (an octave below), the tierce (third) and quint (fifth) which must be in tune with one another to produce a harmonious sound. Tests on an identical replica of the Liberty Bell indicate the bell tone was mostly likely E natural, but the harmonic relationship between the tones was slightly off. This resulted in the bell producing a slightly unpleasant ring. After the bell was tuned, it was polished and a clapper fashioned by the foundry's blacksmith was attached.[17]

In Philadelphia, the colonists eagerly awaited the arrival of their new bell, but it had not arrived by August 9, 1752.[18] Sometime before September 1, 1752, however, the ship carrying the State House bell finally docked and the bell was brought ashore.[19] Some historians

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16. Ibid.

17. Henry R. Darling, "Liberty Bell Probably Was Pitched in Key of E" Evening Bulletin, March 25, 1963, p. 11; Morris, Bell of All Nations, Boland, Ring in the Jubilee: The Epic of America's Liberty Bell, p. 34; and Dobson, Encyclopeadia, pp. 4, 532.

18. Norris to Charles, August 9, 1752, Norris Letterbook, 1719-1756, Norris Papers, HSP, p. 29.

19. Norris to Charles, September 1, 1752, Norris Letterbook, 1719-1756, Norris Papers, HSP, p. 30.

speculate that the vessel which carried the bell across the Atlantic was the Myrtilla captained by Richard Budden and owned by Nathan Levy and David Franks.[20] However, the Myrtilla did not land in Philadelphia during this period, but rather in late September. The only vessel arriving from London in August was the Snow Hibernia, captained by William Child.[21]

On first inspection, the bell appeared in good condition after an eleven week trip in rough seas.[22] After a few days, the bell was set up in Independence Square to be tested. Norris commented on the event "I had the mortification to hear that it (the bell) was cracked by a stroke of the clapper without any other violence as it was hung up to try the sound."[23] . The cause for the crack has been a matter of conjecture over the centuries. Representatives of the Whitechapel Bell Foundry argue that eighteenth century bell metal was extremely brittle and any heavy blow to the bell on the ocean voyage could have caused the crack. In addition, they contend that if the clapper was held for more than a moment on the lip or sound bow during the bell testing the resulting vibrations could have damaged the bell. Thus they stressed that the crack resulted either from a blow inflicted during transportation or from the inexperience of colonial bell testers and not from any manufacturer's defect.[24] In 1753

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20. William T. Parsons, "Isaac Norris, Provincial Affairs and the Liberty Bell," Bulletin of the Historical Society of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, XXI, No. 4 (Spring, 1979), p. 301; and Edwin Wolf and Maxwell Whiteman, The History of the Jews of Philadelphia from Colonial Times to the Age of Jackson (Philadelphia: The Jewish Publications Society of America, 1957), pp. 29, 388.

21. The Pennsylvania Gazette, September 28, 1752, p. 1; Ibid., August 27, 1752, p. 2; and Boland Ring in the Jubilee: The Epic of America's Liberty Bell, pp. 37, 39.

22. Norris to Charles, September 1, 1752, Norris Letterbook, 1719-1756, Norris Papers, HSP, p. 30.

23. Norris to Charles, March 10, 1753, Norris Letterbook, 1719-1756, Norris Papers, HSP, p. 33.

24. Hughes to Livingston, May 30, 1973, Historian's Card Files, INHP.

the colonists contended that the crack was a result of incorrect bell metal composition on the part of the foundry.[25]

After the damage occurred, the State House superintendents determined to send the bell back to England to be recast on Captain Richard Budden's ship, Myrtilla. But Captain Budden could not find room for the bell and left it in Philadelphia.[26] Meantime, Edmund Woolley purchased a large file on October 24, 1752 to attempt a repair of the bell.[27] The bell remained unusable. At this point, John Pass and John Stow offered to undertake the recasting of the bell. The State House Superintendent's judged them as "ingenious workmen" capable of the task and turned the bell over to them.[28]

Stow advertised himself in the Pennsylvania Gazette from 1748 as a brass founder. He offered for sale items ranging from bell-metal skillets to sugar mill brass works.[29] He was born in Philadelphia on February 2, 1727, the second son of Charles and Rebecca Stow.[30] Little is known of Stow's personal life except that he was a charter member of the Union Library Company.[31] He died in March, 1754.[32] Even less is known

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25. Norris to Charles, March 10, 1753, Norris Letterbook, 1719-1756, Norris Papers, HSP, p. 33.

26. Ibid.

27. "Notes and Querries," The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, XXXV, No. 2 (Spring, 1911), p. 254.

28. Norris to Charles, March 10, 1753, Norris Letterbook, 1719-1756, Norris Papers, HSP, p. 33.

29. The Pennsylvania Gazette, September 15, 1748, p. 4; The Pennsylvania Gazette, August 17, 1749, p. 4; and The Pennsylvania Gazette, March 17, 1752, p. 2.

30. John Carroll Stow, "Stow Family Geneology" (unpublished manuscript Independence National Historical Park, n.d.), n.p.

31. E. V. Lamberton, "Colonial Libraries of Pennsylvania", The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, XLII, No. 3 (Fall, 1918), p. 195.

32. Stow, "Stow Family Genealogy," n.p.

concerning John Pass. A native of the British possession of Malta in the Mediterranean, at one time, he may have served as an apprentice bell founder there.[33] Later Pass owned the Mt. Holly Iron Furnace before arriving in Philadelphia.[34] Apparently Pass could not write as he signed for his money with an "X".[35] Still, he probably had more bell making experience than Stow. This is evidenced by his name appearing first on the bell.

Pass and Stow moved the cracked bell to their foundry on second street at the sign of three bells where a mold was made of the Whitechapel bell.[36] Norris wrote that

> ". . . the mould was finished in a very Masterly manner & the Letters I am told are better than in our old ones when we broke up the metal our judges here generally aggreed it was too high & brittle & cast several little bells out of it to try the sound & strength & fixed upon a mixture of an ounce and a half of copper to a pound of the old Bell & in this proportion we now have it."[37]

Over the next few weeks, Pennsylvania Assembly members examined and test rung the bell. On March 29 workers began raising the bell into the tower. Norris wrote that Philadelphians were divided over the tonal

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33. Norris to Charles, April 14, 1753, Norris Letterbook, 1719-1756, Norris Papers, HSP, p. 39.

34. David H. Bishop, "Ascent to Significance: The Evolution of the Liberty Bell as a Cultural Symbol," (Unpublished Senior Thesis, American Studies, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 2, 1975), p. 11; and Kramer, Cast in America: The Historically Accurate, Exciting Story of the Liberty Bell, p. 19.

35. Loan Office Accounts, 1759-1766, July 11, 1753, Norris Papers, HSP, p. 106.

36. Kramer, Cast in America: The Historically Accurate, Exciting Story of the Liberty Bell, p. 18; and Norris to Charles, April 14, 1753, Norris Letterbook, 1719-1756, Norris Papers, HSP, p. 39.

37. Norris to Charles, March 10, 1753, Norris Letterbook, 1719-1756, Norris Papers, HSP, p. 33.

quality of the bell and noted that "every Body may hear & Judge, that is, Every Body who has any Vote whether it shall remain as it is, or be recast. . . ."[38]

The bell raising was completed by April 17 at which time a feast in celebration was served to the workmen. This consisted of

	£	s.	d.
A peck potatoes, 2s. 9d; 14 lb. Beef, at 4d. 4s. 8d.; 4 gammons, 38 lb. at 6d. - 190	1	6	5
Mustard, pepper, Salt, Butter,	0	2	0
A Cheese, 13 lb. at 6d. - 6s. 6d.; Beef, 30 lb. at 4d. - 10s.; a peck potatoes, 2s. 7d.	0	19	1
300 Limes, 14 s. 3 gallons Rum, of John Jones, 14s.	1	8	0
36 Loaves of Bread, of Lacey, ye Baker	0	9	0
Cooking and Wood, 8s. Earthenware and Candles, of Ducher, 3s. 4d.	0	11	4
A barrell of beer of Anthony Morris	0	18	0
Errors excepted, Ed Woolley,	5	13	10[39]

The Philadelphians did not care for the sound of the new bell and so teased Pass and Stow to the extent that they brought down the bell from the tower and recast it.[40] After the original casting and the two recasts, the inscription for the bell was altered to read as follows:

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38. J. C. Wyler com., "Four Gossipy Letters," The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, XXXIX, No. 4 (Winter, 1915), p. 464.

39. Samuel Hazard ed., The Register of Pennsylvania, II, No. 24 (December 27, 1828), p. 376.

40. Norris to Charles, April 14, 1753, Norris Letterbook, 1719-1756, Norris Papers, HSP, 39.

As Specified	As recast by Pass and Stow
By order of the Assembly of the Povince of Pensylvania for the State house in the City of Philad[a]. 1752	Proclaim LIBERTY throughout all the Land unto all the Inhabitants thereof Lev. XXX.✠X.
Proclaim Liberty thro' all the Land to all the Inhabitants thereof Levit. XXV.10	By order of the ASSEMBLY of the Province of PENSYLVANIA for the State House in Philad[a]. Pass and Stow Philad[a] MDCCLIII

On the final inscription, the Biblical quotation was placed on top and the authorizing information placed below it. The words "Liberty", "Assembly", and "Pensylvania" were completely capitalized unlike the instructions which had only "by" capitalized. The spelling of "povince" was corrected to province along with the abbreviation of Leviticus and a symbol for verse inserted. The word "thro'" was spelled out and "to" changed to "unto", but the mispelling of Pennsylvania in the instructions and on the bell remained. The year 1752 and the words "the City of" were removed. The bellfounders added their names and the year 1753 in roman numerals.

In the final bell recasting, Pass and Stow supposedly added silver to the bell metal to improve the sound. Metallurgical analysis on the bell shows the composition to be approximately 70% copper, 25% tin, 2% lead, 1% zinc, .25% arsenic, and .20% silver with trace amounts of gold, magnesium, nickel and antimony. These elements are found in differing ratios throughout the bell. This suggests that Pass and Stow had no large furnace for melted down bell fragments, but used small crucibles to fill the bell mold. Also the crudeness of the bell's surface would indicate that Pass and Stow did not have the sophisticated facilities of the Whitechapel Bell Foundry.[41] Further, this remelting of the bell at

41. Carlson, Hanson, Nielsen and Papouchado, "The Liberty Bell: Composition of the Famous Failure," American Scientist, 64, No. 6, pp. 617-618; Francis B. Foley, "Metallurgical Report on the Liberty Bell" (Unpublished manuscript, INHP, 1961), pp. 1, 4; and Janice H. Carlson, Victor T. Hanson and Karen M. Papouchado, "Analysis of the Liberty Bell" (Unpublished manuscript, INHP, 1975), p. 4.

various times probably rendered it less resilient and more susceptible to cracking.[42]

The 2,080 pound bell was again raised into the tower during the first week of June.[43] In preparation for the bell raising, Woolley purchased oil for the bell on May 29.[44] The yoke used to hang the bell was constructed from slippery elm (Ulmus rubra).[45] The actual method of hanging the bell for ringing is difficult to determine. The clapper was elongated as to suggest that the bell was clappered, yet the wooden yoke is designed in such a way as to allow the bell to be swung using a head-stock wheel. A recent owner of the Whitechapel Bell Foundry believes that the bell was originally sent with a headstock wheel in 1752. However, surviving financial records and correspondence do not support that conclusion.[46]

Feasting and drinking again accompanied the bell raising.[47] Pass and Stow presented the following bill for their work to the Pennsylvania provincial authorities:

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42. The Pennsylvania Gazette, June 7, 1753, p. 2.

43. Phyllis Rubin, "The Liberty Bell and How It Got Cracked," Destination: Philadelphia (July/August, 1974), p. 13.

44. Miscellaneous Accounts, Small Accounts Books, The Province of Pennsylvania in Account with Edmund Woolley, Norris Papers, HSP, p. 2.

45. A.D. Freas and B.T. Kukachka, "Examination of the Support of the Liberty Bell" (Unpublished Manuscript, INHP, ca. 1976), p. 5.

46. Riley to Loughlin, February 13, 1952, Office of History Collection, Box 24, Answer to Questions File, INHP; and Hughes to Green, June 27, 1963, Museum Collection, 1963 Correspondence File, INHP.

47. Joseph Jackson Birthplace of a Nation: Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell (typescript, INHP, n.d.), p. 62.

June the 21	For Recasting the State house bell W^{t} 2044 lbs @ 4^{d} Sterling p^{r} lb		£ s d 34..1..4
	For 37 lb additional W^{t} @ 14^{d} p^{r} lb		2..3..2
		Sterling	36..4..6
	To the Exchange @ 67/pr ct		24..8..11-1/4[48]
			60..13..5-1/4

The provincial assembly approved payment of 60 pounds, 13 shillings, and 5 pence for the work.[49]

After the order for the bell was first placed by the assembly, it was decided to order a clock to be constructed with a "suitable Dial-plate to show the Hours and Minutes" and a mechanism to strike upon the bell to be ordered from the Whitechapel Bell Foundry.[50] When the bell originally cracked, Norris wanted to contract with Thomas Lester to recast it at a cost of two pence per pound and still use it in conjunction with the clock.[51] After Pass and Stow came forward with their offer to recast the bell, the assembly decided to commission Lester to cast a second bell specifically for use as a clock bell.[52] In May 1754, the second bell arrived, but the assembly still had not determined whether or not to send back the first bell.[53] Finally, on July 31, the assembly resolved to keep

48. Loan Office Accounts, 1759-1766 book, Norris Papers, HSP, p. 106.

49. MacKinney, ed., Votes and Proceedings of the House of Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania, 1682-1776, Pennsylvania Archives, Eighth Series, IV, 3607.

50. Ibid., p. 3507.

51. Norris to Charles, November 8, 1753, Norris Letterbook, 1719-1756, Norris Papers, HSP, p. 43.

52. Account Book, 1750-1768, Norris Papers, HSP, np.; Loan Office Account Book, 1755-1768, Norris Papers, HSP, np; and Province of Pennsylvania, General Loan Office Accounts, Norris Papers, HSP, p. 4. The order for the clock bell was accompanied by 170 pound payment.

53. Norris to Charles, May 31, 1754, Norris Letterbook, 1719-1756. Norris Papers, HSP, p. 53.

both bells.[54] The Pass and Stow bell was placed in the tower while the second bell was placed in a small cupola belfry on the roof in the front of the building.[55] The second bell was connected to the clock built by Thomas Stretch in 1759.[56]

54. MacKinney ed., Votes and Proceedings of the House of Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania, 1682-1776, Pennsylvania Archives, Eighth Series, V, 3729.

55. Edward M. Riley, "The Independence Hall Group," Historic Philadelphia From the Founding Until the Early Nineteenth Century: Papers Dealing with Its People and Buildings with an Illustration Map, ed. Luther P. Eisenhart (Philadelphia: Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, 1953), p. 18.

56. Arthur H. Frazier, "The Stretch and Its Bell at the State House," The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography XLVIII, No. 3 (July, 1974), p. 296. This article contains additional details on the stretch clock.

CHAPTER II: THE BELL IN USE

By October of 1755, Benjamin Franklin wrote to Catherine Roy, "Adieu. The Bell rings and I must go among the Grave ones, and talk Politiks."[1] This represents one of the early documented uses of the Pass and Stow bell in covening sessions of the Pennsylvania Provincial Assembly. Most likely, the bell had been used for this purpose since 1753.

It was not until 1755 that absenteeism by the membership proved a difficult enough issue to necessitate legislative action. In that year a resolution was passed which stipulated:

> 1. That those Members who do not appear in the House within Half an Hour after the Assembly Bell ceases to ring, shall pay One Shilling.
>
> 2. That every Member who shall absent himself without Leave of the House, or sending a Letter containing the Reasons of his Absence, shall forfeit his whole Wages during that Sitting. And the Sufficiency of the Reasons contained in such Letters shall be determined by an immediate Vote of the House.
>
> All which Forfeitures shall be paid into the Charity Box, for the Use of the Provincial Hospital.[2]

During the next few years, the bell rang to convene assemblies and for ceremonial events such as the death of George II in 1760 and accession of George III in 1761.[3] Civil authorities granted permission, on rare occasions, for groups to ring the bell. In 1761 and 1762, the

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1. Franklin to Roy, October 16, 1775, Historians' Card File, INHP.

2. MacKinney ed., Votes and Proceedings of the House of Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania, 1682-1776, Pennsylvania Archives, Eighth Series, V, 4097-4098.

3. Charles C. Hoban, ed., Votes and Proceedings of the House of Representives of the Province of Pennsylvania, 1682-1776, Pennsylvania Archives, Eighth series, VI, 5090; and John Baer Stoudt, The Liberty Bells of Pennsylvania (Philadelpia: William J. Campbell, 1930), pp. 92-93.

Pennsylvania Provincial Assembly was approached with a request to allow the State House to be used by members of St. Paul's Church until construction was completed on that edifice. They further requested the State House bell be rung to summon members to services. Permission was granted for both these activities until St. Paul's Church was built.[4]

Despite these exeptions, the main service of the bell was to convene sessions of the colonial assembly. The problem of absenteeism continued to be of concern to the assembly and so a new series of fines were set in the following manner:

> Resolved, That such Members as do not appear in the House within Half an hour after the Bell ceases to ring in the Fore- and Afternoon, shall pay One Shilling; but if a Quorum be not present at the same Time, then each absent Member shall pay Two Shillings and Eight-pence for every Hour's absence after, unless he can shew Cause to the Satisfaction of the House, for the same, which shall be determined by an immediate Vote.
>
> Resolved, That Mr. Richardson be, and he is hereby appointed and empowered to collect and receive the Fines incurred as above, for the Use of the Pennsylvania Hospital.[5]

These fines were doubled in later years to assure the timely arrival of members.[6]

The reasons why the State House bell was rung reflected the relationship between the colony and Great Britain. The colonial assembly

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4. Ibid., p. 93; Newspaper clipping, Etting Collection, Independence Hall File, HSP, Box 19; and Hoban, ed., Votes and Proceedings of the House of Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania, 1682-1776, Pennsylvania Archives, Eighth Series, VI, 5304.

5. Ibid., VI, 5478.

6. Mary D. Alexander, Andrew McNair and the Liberty Bell, 1776 (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1929), p. 2; Henry Miller ed., Votes and Proceedings of the House of Representives of Pennsylvania 5 vols. (Philadelphia: Henry Miller, 1774) VI, 4; Hoban ed., Votes and Proceedings of the House of Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania, 1682-1776, Pennsylvania Archives, Eighth Series, VIII, 6900-6901; and Ibid., VIII, 7064.

debated the various taxation and other acts passed by the British Parliament or imposed on the colony by the king and his ministers. The bell pealed on February 3, 1757 when the Assembly met and directed Benjamin Franklin to go to England with a list of colonial grievances. Once the Treaty of Paris at Fontainebleau, which formally ended the so-called "French and Indian War", was signed in February 1763, the relationship between the colony and the home country began to deteriorate appreciably. Starting in 1764, the Chancellor of the British Exchequer, George Grenville presented a series of revenue raising acts in the British House of Commons to be imposed on the colonies. The first of these acts to be implemented in Pennsylvania was the "Sugar Act." The bell rang for a meeting of the Assembly on September 12, 1764 which debated the act and a few days later the Assembly sent a letter of protest to London. The Assembly decided again to send Franklin to England to act in provincial matters.[7]

The passage of the Stamp Act of 1765 brought new unrest in the colonies. This act imposed taxes on a number of items with the monies collected to be used for colonial defense. The bell, as was the custom, convened the Assembly in September 1765 to discuss what measures to take in response to this tax. It was decided to protest to Parliaments on the tax. On October 5, the English vessel "Royal Charlotte" reached Philadelphia, with the stamped papers on board for implementation of the Stamp Act. The Assembly chose that moment to make a dramatic gesture of protest. It ordered that,

> ". . . all the bells on the High Church as well as those on the State House were to be tolled in mourning, all the ships lying at anchor in the roadstead were to give signals of distress and mourning, drums covered with crape were to be sounded throughout the city. . . ."[8]

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7. Boland, Ring in the Jubilee: The Epic of America's Liberty Bell, pp. 56, 58.

8. Theodore G. Tappert and John W. Doberstein ed., The Notebook of a Colonial Clergyman Condensed from the Journals of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg (Philadelphia: Muchlenberg Press, 1959), p. 120.

This muffled tolling of bells and beating of drums began in the afternoon and continued into the evening.[8] The bell again was muffled and tolled when the Stamp Act was implemented by royal authorities on October 31, 1765.[9] The bells were pealed in joy on May 20, 1766 when Philadelphia received the news that the Stamp Act had been repealed by Parliament.[10]

In April and July 1768, and September 1770, the bell summoned the people of Philadelphia to a town meeting to protest the imposition of fines and penalties on the American colonies by the British Parliament.[11] The bell rang on February 4, 1771 to open a special session of the Pennsylvania Provincial Assembly for the purpose of discussing possible colonial reaction to the tea tax.[12]

The following year, the State House steeple was described by one observer as being in a state of decay.[13] The steeple's deteriorated condition did not prevent the ringing of the bell at ceremonial occasions and for private groups. This bell ringing proved so offensive to some Philadelphia citizens that the following petition was submitted to the Assembly for action on September 17, 1772:

Ordered to Lie on the Table for Further Consideration

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8. Ibid., p. 121; and Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser, Supplement, September 4, 1766, p. 2.

9. Alexander, Andrew McNair and the Liberty Bell, 1776, p. 2.

10. The Pennsylvania Gazette, May 22, 1766, p. 2.

11. Stoudt, The Liberty Bell of Pennsylvania, pp. 95, 96; Alexander, Andrew McNair and the Liberty Bell, 1776, p. 2; and Boland, Ring in the Jubilee: The Epic America's Liberty Bell, p. 68.

12. Boland, Ring in the Jubilee: The Epic of America's Liberty Bell, p. 61.

13. Jacob Duche ed., Observations on a Variety of Subjects, Literary, Moral and Religious, in a Series of Original Letters (Philadelphia: John Dunlop, 1774), p. 12.

> A Petition from divers Inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia, living near the State-House, was presented to the Chair and read, setting forth, that they are much incommoded and distressed by the too frequent Ringing of the great Bell in the Steeple of the State-House, the Inconvenience of which has been often felt severely when some of the Petitioners Families have been afflicted with Sickness, at which Times, from its uncommon Size and unusual Sound, it is extremely dangerous, and may prove fatal;--that the Petitioners conceive it was never designed to be rung on any other than public Occasions, such as the Times of Meeting of the Honorable Assembly of the Province, and of the Courts of Justice;--that the Petetioners therefore intreat the House, to interpose and relieve them from this great and dangerous Inconvenience so far as to prevent the Ringing of the said great Bell on any other than public Occasions.[14]

No action was taken on this petition by the assembly.

The bell was muffled and tolled on June 1, 1774 on the closing of the Port of Boston by the British.[15] The condition of the steeple was a matter of debate in the Assembly. This body in 1774 ordered the State House Superintendents to confer with an architect on how best to repair or rebuilt the steeple and present a plan to the Assembly when it next met.[16] Before this plan could be presented to the Assembly, they studied a proposal calling for the wooden portion of the steeple to be removed and the brick portion cheaply covered to prevent weather damage to the interior.[17] In early 1775, the State House Superintendents submitted the following proposal as follows;

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14. Hoban ed., Votes and Proceedings of the House of Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania, 1682-1776, Pennsylvania Archives, Eighth Series, VIII, 6856.

15. Boland, Ring in the Jubilee: The Epic of America's Liberty Bell, p. 62.

16. Hoban ed., Votes and Proceedings of the House of Representative of the Province of Pennsylvania, 1682-1776, Pennsylvania Archives, Eighth Series, VIII, 7084.

17. Ibid., VIII, 7154.

> to take down the Wooden and Brick Part of the State-House Steeple, as low as the Eves of the House, and to erect a Cupola on the Roof of the Front Building, with an Estimate of the Expence; which was read by Order, and after some Debate, referred to further Consideration of the next Sitting of the House.[18]

Before any action was taken on this proposal the American Revolution began and the Assembly had more urgent matters to consider. The dramatic events of 1775 resulted in the State House bells being rung on several occasions. On April 25, the bells summoned the Philadelphia populace to the State House yard where they heard the news of the April 19, 1775, battles of Lexington and Concord and pledged themselves to supporting the American cause.[19] That same year on May 10, the bell called members to the opening session of the Second Continental Congress and on June 16 announced George Washington's appointment as General of the Continental Army.[20]

On June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee of Virgina offered a resolution to the Second Continental Congress which would proclaim the colonies free and independent states. This resolution led to two days of debates and the appointing of a committee consisting of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston to draft a document stating the colonies grievances against Great Britain. Their draft resolution was submitted to and passed by the Continental Congress on July 2 resulting in two days of intense debate with, on July 4, 1776, the delegates formally adopting the Declaration of

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18. Ibid., VIII, 7220.

19. Stoudt, The Liberty Bells of Pennsylvania, p. 99; and Boland, Ring in the Jubilee: The Epic of America's Liberty Bell, p. 63.

20. Stoudt, The Liberty Bells of Pennsylvania, p. 99; and Boland, Ring in the Jubilee: The Epic of America's Liberty Bell, p. 70.

Independence.[21] The Declaration of Independence appeared in newspapers on July 6 and the Continental Congress designated the first public reading of the document for July 8 at noon.[22] The Pennsylvania Committee of Safety ordered the Sheriff of Philadelphia, William Dewees to have the Declaration of Independence read at noon on the eighth of July.[23] He was paid three pounds for this and seeing that the bells were rung. Dewes designated John Nixon to read the Declaration of Independence at the appointed time.[24]

The official doorkeeper for the Continental Congress was Andrew McNair, whose duties included the ringing of the bells. However, between April 30, 1776 and November 1, 1776, he was absent from his post for two days and perhaps, one of the days was July 8, 1776.[25] Nearly a century later, a claim was made for William Hurry as being the bellringer on that day.[26] He succeeded McNair as doorkeeper and so could have rung the bell if the official bellringer was absent.[27]

The role that the State House bell played in these events which created a new country is shrouded in myth and misunderstanding. By

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21. Edward M. Riley, Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia, Pa. (1954 rev. ed.; Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1956), p. 15.

22. Boland, Ring in the Jubilee: The Epic of America's Liberty Bell, p. 70-71; and Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania: From the Organization to the Termination of the Proprietary Government (Harrisburg: Theo. Fenn and Co., 1857), X, 635.

23. Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania From the Organization to the Termination of the Proprietary Government, X, 635.

24. "Liberty Bell," Historians' Card File, INHP.

25. Alexander, Andrew McNair and the Liberty Bell, 1776, p. 4-5.

26. Richard H. Allen, Leaves from a Century Plant: Report of the Continental Celebration of Old Pine Street Church (Third Presbyterian) Philadelphia, Pa. May 29, 1868 (Philadelphia: Henry B. Ashmead, 1870), p. 183-184.

27. Alexander, Andrew McNair and the Liberty Bell, 1776, p. 5.

1847, popular writers claimed that the bell was rung on the adoption of the Declaration of Independence on July the Fourth.[28] Diarists living at the time make no mention of any type of celebrations occurring on the Fourth of July. On July 8, 1776, Christopher Marshall described the events surrounding the proclamation of Declaration of Independence in the following manner; "there were bonfires, ringing bells, with other great demonstrations of joy upon the unanimity and agreement of the declaration."[29] John Adams added to this description in a letter commenting; "The bells rang all day and almost all night."[30] Neither of these people identify the State House bell as specifically being rung on this occasion. The 1775 condition of the steeple cast some doubt over whether the State House bell was rung; however, the Liberty Bell has come to symbolize all those bells that pealed for American Independence in Philadelphia. Also no documents have been discovered to prove that the State House bell was not one of those rung on July 8, 1776.

The tradition of celebrating the birthday of United States Independence on July 4 began in 1777 with cannons fired, bells rung, speeches made and, in the evening, fireworks set off. The patriots used this celebration to harass those suspected of having loyalist sentiment. In order to prevent rioting, the town guard was ordered to march from eight in the evening until eleven. All lights were ordered to be extinguished by eleven to further discourage civil disturbances.[31]

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28. George Lippard, "Legends of the Revolution - New Series Legend Twenty-Seventh, Fourth of July, 1776," Saturday, Courier, January 2, 1847, p. 1. A more detailed discussion of the "July 4" legend can be found in later chapters.

29. William Duane ed., Extracts from the Diary of Christopher Marshall: Kept in Philadelphia and Lancaster During the American Revolution, 1774-1781 (Albany, New York: Joel Munsell, 1877), p. 83.

30. Edmund C. Burnett ed., Letters of Members of the Continental Congress (8 vols.; Washington, D.C.: Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1923), II, 8.

31. The Pennsylvania Gazette, July 9, 1777, p. 3; Dunlap's Pennsylvania Packet or the General Advertiser, July 8, 1777, p. 3; Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, From Its Organization to the Termination of the Revolution, XI, 237.

Despite the gaiety of the moment, the city of Philadelphia was threatened by the advancing British Army. The Pennsylvania House of Representatives took the precaution of granting authority for all bells from public buildings and church along with copper and brass to be moved out of Philadelphia to a place of safety when deemed necessary.[32] The Second Continental Congress on September 4 sent representatives around the city to obtain freight wagons for removing ammunition and stores.[33] The necessity of removing war materials from Philadelphia became more imperative after the British victory at Brandywine Creek on September 11 left the city open to attack. On September 14, the commissary general of military stores requested that the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania remove all bells from the city to safety in either Trenton or Bethlehem on the approach of the British troops.[34] It was feared that if the British occupied the town that the bells would be melted down and made into cannon to be used again the colonial troops.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Executive Council complied to the request by ordering:

> That Colo. Flower employ Jas Worrell, Francis Allison and Mr. Evans, Carpenters, or such other workmen as he may think proper to employ, to take down the Bells of all the public Buildings in this City, and convey them to a place of safety.[35]

32. "Liberty Bell," Historians' Card File, INHP.

33. Betty Stedman, "The Liberty Bell Route," Bucks County Life Magazine Clipping, Historians' Card File, INHP.

34. Journals of the American Congress From 1774 to 1788 (4 vols.; Washington, D.C.: Way and Gideon, 1823), II, 265; and Worthington Chauncey Ford ed., Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789 (10 vols.; Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1907), VIII, 741.

35. Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania From Its Organization to the Termination of the Revolution, p. 306.

The next day the workers were in the various steeples determining on how best to remove the bells.[36] They spent the next several days in removing the seven bells from Christ Church, two bells from St. Peter's Church and two bells from the State House.[37] The work probably was carried out with stealth to avoid detection by the Philadelphia Tories. By September 23, the bells had been taken out of the city and on September 25, Evans and Allison were paid 92 pounds, 17 shillings, and 6 pence for their work.[38]

The British occupied Philadelphia one day later to find the patriots in the words of Robert Proud, a British sympathizer, had carried;

> off almost every Thing, which they thought might be of use to the English Army, besides what they apprehended might be wanted by themselves, which they chiefly took from the Quakers, and such as least favoured them; as Blankets, Carpets, Cloathing, etc. they likewise took away all the Lead and Leaden Pipes, and all the Bells, in the City, except one; and they drove off with them about 4000 Head of fat or feeding Cattle from the Island and Meadows round the City with most of the Horses they could get, leaving the City and remaining Inhabitants in much strait and destitute; they likewise cut the Banks of the Meadows, Island etc. and laid them under Water; having seemingly done all the Mischief in their Power before their Departure, except burning the City.[39]

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36. Benjamin Dorr, Historical Account of Christ Church, Philadelphia, From Foundation, A.D. 1695, to A.D. 1841, and of St. Peter's and St. James's Under the Separation of the Church (New York: Swords, Stanford, and Co., 1841), p. 183.

37. Ibid., p. 185

38. Henry D. Biddle, Extracts from the Journal of Elizabeth Drinker from 1759-1807 A.D. (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippencott Co., 1889), p. 51; and Journal of House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, 1776-81, Historians' Card File, INHP.

39. Proud to John Proud, September 29, 1777, Proud Papers, HSP, Box 8, p. 32.

Legend credits John Jacob Mickley with being the teamster of the wagon carrying the State House bell away from Philadelphia.[40] This wagon became part of larger train of 700 wagons with a military escort of 200 men under the command of Colonel William Polk of North Carolina.[41] The precise route of the wagon train is unknown; however, the two most likely routes are first that it was taken directly to Bethlehem and then Allentown, or second, that it was taken along the Delaware River toward Trenton and then to Allentown.[42] A myth that originated in the mid-nineteeth century was that the State House bell was sunk in the Deleware River on this trek and raised when the British withdrew from Philadelphia.[43] The existing evidence indicates that the State House Bell was not placed in the river, but hidden in Allentown. The large wagon train carrying the bell stopped for the night on the south side of the Lehigh River near Bethlehem on September 23.[44] There the wagon

40. "Who Did Haul Liberty Bell to Allentown in 1777?," Sunday Call-Chronicle (Allentown, Pa.), April 1, 1962, p. E4; Summer Sipple, History of Zion Reformed Church Allentown, Pennsylvania 1762-1937 (Allentown, Pa.: Berkemyer - Keck Co., 1937), p. 53; Victor Rosewater, The Liberty Bell: Its History and Significance (New York: D. Appleton and Co., 1926), p. 78; and, William J. Dietrich, Thomas H. Krick, Charles Rhoads Roberts, and John Baer Stoudt, History of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania and a Genealogical and Biographical Record of Its Families (3 vols.; Allentown, Pa.: Lehigh Valley Publishing Co., Ltd., 1914) I, 137.

41. John W. Jordon ed., "Bethlehem During the Revolution: Extracts From Diaries in the Moravian Archives at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania," The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, XIII, No. 1 (Spring, 1889), p. 73.

42. Boland, Ring in the Jubilee: The Epic of America's Liberty Bell, p. 83.

43. Riley to Schultee, November 1, 1951, Office of History Collection, Box 24, Answer to Questions File, INHP; and Arthur H. Frazier, "The Stretch Clock and Its Bell," The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, XLVIII, No. 3 (July 1974), p. 301.

44. Dietrich, Krick, Roberts, and Stoudt, History of Lehigh County Pennsylvania and a Genealogical and Biographical Record of Its Families, I, 137.

carrying the bell broke down and, traditionally, the bell was transferred to the wagon of Frederick Leaser for the final miles to Allentown.[45] Once in Allentown the bells were sequestered beneath the 38 by 44 foot floor of the Zion High Reformed Church.[46] The British evacuated Philadelphia on June 18, 1778 and the city's bells were returned and rehung by August 22, 1778.[47]

In 1779, the city's bells were rung on July 4 for the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, on August 5 to celebrate the French taking of Grenada from the British, on August 16 in honor of the approaching birthday of the King of France and on November 16 for the election of the Governor of Pennsylvania.[48] In 1780 and 1781, the city's bells were pealed for July 4 and the birthday of the King of France in August.[49] In addition, the bells rang on October 24, 1781 for the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his army at Yorktown and on November 3, for the presentation of the captured British standards from Yorktown and official notification of surrender to Congress. George

45. Ibid. Descendents of Leaser maintain that he, not Mickley, carried the bell from Philadelphia and that when his wagon broke down, the bell was temporarily placed in Mickley's wagon.

46. Boland, Ring in the Jubilee: The Epic of America's Liberty Bell, p. 86; and "Shrine to Mark Cache of Bells," Philadelphia Newspaper Press Clippings 1948-1960 Collection, Box 1, Inquirer 1959 File, INHP.

47. Pennsylvania Packet or the General Advertiser, August 22, 1778, p. 3; and The Pennsylvania Evening Post, August 22, 1778, p. 3.

48. Stoudt, The Liberty Bell of Pennsylvania, p. 106; Samual Hazard ed., Pennsylvania Archives: Selected and Arranged From Original Documents in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, February 15, 1851 and March 1, 1852 (Philadelphia: Joseph Severns and Co., 1853), p. 648; and Scudder to Zec, November 16, 1779, Historians' Card File, INHP.

49. Duane ed., Extracts From the Diary of Christopher Marshall Kept in Philadelphia and Lancaster During the American Revolution, 1774-1781, p. 251; and Stoudt, The Liberty Bells of Pennsylvania, p. 106.

Washington and his wife were greeted with the ringing of bells on their November 27 entry into Philadelphia.[50]

It is difficult to determine if the State House bell was used in every single one of these celebrations as the bell's steeple was in a deteriorated condition. Thomas Nevell, prior to April 1781, submitted an estimate for the pulling down of the wooden portion of the State House steeple and making necessary repairs to the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania.[51]

On April 2, 1871 the following resolution was passed by the Pennsylvania House of the Assembly:

> One of the second instant, authorizing and directing the Supreme Executive Council to have such parts of the steeple of the State House as are constructed of wood and in a decayed and dangerous condition, taken down, and the remainder sufficiently and effectually covered, in such manner as may be necessary for the preservation of said building, and also to dispose of for the highest price, all or such parts of the material so taken down as they shall judge proper.[52]

The Pennsylvania Supreme Executive Council approved this resolution on April 4 concurring with the assembly and Thomas Nevell began

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50. Stoudt, The Liberty Bells of Pennsylvania, pp. 106-108; Harold V.B. Voorhis and Ronald E. Heaton, Loud and Clear: The Story of Our Liberty Bell (1976 rev., n.p., n.p., 1970), p. 21; Duane ed., Extracts From the Diary of Christopher Marshall Kepts in Philadelphia and Lancaster During the American Revolution, 1774-1781, p. 277; Boland, Ring in the Jubilee: The Epic of American's Liberty Bell, pp. 90-91; and The Pennsylvania Gazette and Weekly Advertiser, November 28, 1781, p. 3.

51. Samuel Hazard ed., Pennsylvania Archives: Selected and Arranged From Original Documents in the Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Conformably to Acts of the General Assembly, February 15, 1851, and March 1, 1852 (Philadelphia: Joseph Severns and Co., 1854), IX, 46-47.

52. Ibid., p. 52.

working on plans to dismantle the steeple and add a roof.[53] Nevell, on April 16, presented a formal estimate for the steeple work to the Assembly which called for the removal of the bell from the tower as quickly as possible to relieve pressure on the steeple.[54] On July 16, the bell was brought down from the steeple and placed in the tower's brick portion.[55]

July 4, 1782 again was celebrated with the firing of cannons and the ringing of bells. The Pennsylvania Supreme Executive Council on November 6, 1782 ordered that cannon in the State House yard be fired thirteen times and the State House bells rung after the election and proclamations of Council's President and Vice President.[56] In 1783, the city's bells were pealed on April 15 to announce the ratification of the Treaty of Paris, on the Fourth of July and on the arrival of George Washington in the city on July 13.[57] The next year in August the city ordered that bells be rung in honor of the French Marquis de La Fayette's arrival in Philadelphia.[58]

The next several years the city bells continued to be rung on the Fourth of July, on arrivals and departures of important persons and on

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53. Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania From Its Organization to the Termination of the Revolution, p. 632; and "State House Steeple," Historians' Card File, INHP.

54. Hazard, ed., Pennsylavania Archives: Selected and Arranged from Original Documents in the Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth Conformably to Acts of the General Assembly, February 15, 1851, and March 1, 1852, IX, 17.

55. Samuel Hazard ed., The Register of Pennsylvania, Vol II, No. 24 (December 27, 1828), p. 376.

56. Minutes of the Sugreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania From Its Organization to the Termination of the Revolution, XIII, 412.

57. Rosewater, The Liberty Bell: Its History and Significance, p. 86; Stoudt, The Liberty Bells of Pennsylvania, p. 108; and Boland, Ring in the Jubilee: The Epic of America's Liberty Bell, p. 92.

58. "Lafayette," Historians' Card File, INHP.

occasions of city celebrations.[59] The more important of these events were the adoption of the Constitution of the United States by the Federal Convention on September 17, 1787, the assembly of the United States Congress on December 6, 1790 in Philadelphia, the admission of states into the union, presidential inaugurations, the anniversary of Washington's birth and his death in December 1799, and the last day of the eighteenth century.[60]

A more unusual use of the State House bell occurred after June 1789 when the University of Pennsylvania facility petitioned the Pennsylvania Supreme Executive Council of the General Assembly for approval to ring the bell to convene classes. The reason for the petition was that the university met for sessions in Philosophical Hall, near the State House, and the building had no bell.[61] The Assembly granted this request on the condition that the bell would be used only after the adjourment of the Assembly.[62] The University of Pennsylvania petitioned for the continuation of this priviledge in September and was granted permission.[63] This practice continued until, at least, after the summer of 1791.[64]

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59. Boland, Ring in the Jubilee: The Epic of America's Liberty Bell, p. 92; "Ringing of Liberty Bell," Historians' Card File, INHP; and Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania From Its Organization to the Termination of the Revolution, XVI, 410.

60. Boland, Ring in the Jubilee: The Epic of America's Liberty Bell, p. 92; Stoudt, The Liberty Bells of Pennsylvania, pp. 108-109; Heaton and Voorhis, Loud and Clear: The Story of Our Liberty Bell, pp. 21-22; and Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania From Its Organization to the Termination of the Revolution, XV, 121.

61. Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania From Its Organization to the Termination of the Revolution, XVI, 93.

62. Ibid., p. 170.

63. Pennsylvania Archives: Selected and Arranged from the Original Documents in the Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth Conformably to Acts of the General Assembly, February 15, 1851, and March 1, 1852, XI, 613-614.

64. Dunlop's American Daily Advertiser, May 9, 1791, p. 2.

During the American Revolution, there arose the question of who owned the colonial property. The General Assembly of Pennsylvania claimed that in severing ties with Great Britain, they assumed ownership of the State House and its contents and formalized this in an Act passed on February 28, 1780. The Independence Square served as home for the new federal government from 1790 until 1800 though still owned by the State of Pennsylvania. With the relocation of the Pennsylvania State Government to Harrisburg, the state legislature passed an act on March 11, 1816 which allowed the City of Philadelphia to assume ownership of the State House and surrounding land upon payment of $70,000. The formal deed of sale was executed on June 29, 1818.[65]

During the years when the ownership of the State House was changing hands and the structure was occupied by various groups, the State House bells were used for ceremonial occasions such as at the death of Alexander Hamilton on July 16, 1804, the thirtieth anniversary of Independence on July 4, 1806 and for announcing the opening of the polls to voters.[66] Around 1817, one of the State House bells was used as a fire alarm for the city. Philadelphians were required by law to keep four fire buckets, each capable of holding more than half a gallon of water, in a convenient location in their homes. Then upon the sound of the bell

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65. Annual Report of the Department of Public Works of the City of Philadelphia For the Year Ending December 31, 1917 (Philadelphia: City of Philadelphia, 1918), p. 33; Acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Passed at a Session which was Begun and Held at the Borough of Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the Fifth Day of December, in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the Fortieth (Harrisburg: State of Pennsylvania, 1816), pp. 109-110; and Kramer, Cast in America: The Historically Accurate, Exciting Story of the Liberty Bell, p. 71.

66. Heaton and Voorhis, Loud and Clear: The Story of Our Liberty Bell, p. 22; Stoudt, The Liberty Bells of Pennsylvania, p. 110; Rosewater, The Liberty Bell: Its History and Significance, pp. 87-88; and Democratic Press, September 3, 1884, p. 2.

the households were to grab the buckets and go to the fire.[67] On April 12, 1824, the Common Council of Philadelphia resolved to have the State House bell (probably the clock bell) be placed in condition to be used as a fire alarm bell, then in October of 1827, the Common Council of Philadelphia ordered the clock bell (not the Liberty Bell) to be used as the fire alarm and night watch bell.[68]

It was during this period that later writers would report that the State House bell cracked. One of the earliest dates reported for the bell's cracking was during the visit of the Marquis de Lafeyette to Philadelphia in September of 1824 when he toured the United States. Contemporary Philadelphia newspapers described the visitation in elaborate detail, but no mention can be found of ringing the State House bell nor of the bell's cracking.[69] Later twentieth century authors claimed the bell cracked while sounding for a fire during the winter of 1824-1825.[70] Again this cannot be verified by contemporary newspapers accounts.

In the 1820's an event occurred which has led to much confusion over the true ownership of the "Liberty Bell" for centuries to come. The sequence of events began in 1820 when the Philadelphia Common Council passed a resolution calling for the examination of the clock bell and clock

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67. John Binns, Recollections of the Life of John Binns: Twenty-nine Years in Europe and Fifty-three in the United States (Philadelphia: Privately Printed; 1854), p. 267.

68. Philadelphia City Archives, Minutes of the Common Council, March 25, 1819 to October 3, 1823, V, 208; and Philadelphia City Archives, Minutes of the Select Council, June 16, 1821 to September 30, 1830, p. 449.

69. National Gazette and Literary Register, September 30, 1824, p. 1; and United States Gazette, September 30, 1824, p. 1.

70. Newspaper clipping, July 10, 1922, Mrs. F. Tennyson Nelly Scrapbooks, HSP, n.p.; and "Who Owns the Liberty Bell?," May 7, 1915, newspaper clipping, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell 1915 January - June file, INHP.

with a view toward their repair or replacement.[71] No action was taken on the matter until February 7, 1828 when two members of the Select Council, Manuel Eyre and John W. Thompson, and two members of the Common Council, Francis Gurney Smith and Benjamin Tilghman, were selected to form a joint committee to propose a plan for reconstructing the State House tower and installation of a clock and bell in that structure.[72] This committee solicited bids on the clock from Isaiah Lukens and on the bell from John Wilbank. On February 20, 1828, John Wilbank submitted the following proposal:

> having been cal'd upon by Mr. F. G. Smith the Chairman of your County for a proposal to make a bell for the City of Philadelphia.
>
> I now submit the following as my proposal for the same. I will cast a bell of any weight, or nearly so, that the Council's may agree upon at the rate of 45 cents per pound and I will give four hundred dollars for the Bell that the clock now strikes upon.[73]

The committee presented this proposal to the Philadelphia Councils on February 21 which concurred with this and other improvements to the tower; and allocated $8,000 for construction of the turret and cupola, $2,000 for the clock, and $1,400 for the bell. The councils wanted a 4,000 pound bell which would have cost $1,800, but they deduct $400 from this price and allowed Wilbank to have the clock bell.[74] Wilbank later refused to carry off this bell and was taken to court by the city for failing to remove the clock bell. The judge ruled that Wilbank pay the cost of the

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71. Philadelphia City Archives, Minutes of the Common Council, March 25, 1819 to October 3, 1823, VI, 128-129, 149.

72. Documents Relating to the Physical History of Independence Hall, Period 1827-1828 File, Excerpts from Notebook of Francis Gurney Smith, 1819-1852, INHP.

73. Wilbank to Smith, February 20, 1878, Society Collection, State House File, HSP.

74. Hazard, ed., The Register of Pennsylvania, March 8, 1878, p. 153.

law suit, but the city keep the bell as a gift.[75] Wilbank's descendents later claimed that they own the "Liberty Bell", but the family actually had claim only on the clock bell.[76]

The steeple work was completed by July 4, 1828 and Wilbank's bell installed on September 11. However, the first bell did not have the quality nor the tone which the council desired and so Wilbank was contracted to make a second bell.[77] The first bell was taken down on December 26 and the second Wilbank bell was raised on December 27 and sounded on the 30th.[78] The clock bell and clock were sold to Reverend Michael Hurley of St. Augustine Church.[79] When Reverend Hurley found that his congregation would not pay for the bell and clock, the Philadelphia Councils remitted the sale cost on the condition that in the event of the removal or demolition of the church that the bell and clock be returned to the city.[80] St. Augustine's Church was destroyed by fire on May 8, 1844 during a violent anti-Catholic riot and the clock destroyed. The badly damaged bell was recast in a smaller version by

75. Federal Writers Project Philadelphia: A Guide to the Nation's Birthplace (Harrisburg, Pa.; The Telegraph Press), pp. 324-325.

76. "Who Owns the Liberty Bell?," May 7, 1915, Unidentified Newspaper Clipping, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell 1915 January -June File, INHP.

77. Hazard, ed., The Register of Pennsylvania, 11, No. 9 (September 13, 1828), p. 144; Newspaper clipping, Etting Clipping, Independence Hall File, Box 19, HSP; and Wilbank Contract, November 4, 1828, Society Collection, State House File, HSP.

78. Notebook of Francis Gurney Smith, Historians Card File, INHP. The history of the clock bell is covered in more detail in Louis A. Rongione's The Liberty Bell's Sister (Villanova, Pennsylvania Villanova University, 1976).

79. Philadelphia City Archives, Minutes of the Select Council, June 16, 1821 to September 30, 1830, p. 598; and Hazard, ed., The Register of Pennsylvania, IV, No. 16 (October 17, 1879), p. 253.

80. Phildelphia City Archives, Minutes of Selected Council, June 16, 1821 to September 30, 1830, pp. 624, 627.

Joseph Bernhard and presently is located at the Falvey Memorial Library on the campus of Villanova University.[81]

The State House bell was pealed upon news of the passage of the Catholic Emancipation Act of 1828 in Great Britain. This is one of the times when the bell is supposed to have cracked. The origin of this claim can be found in the late nineteeth century reminiscences of John Sartain when he commented:

> The final passage of the Emancipation Act by the British Parliament is linked to a bit of Philadephia history. On receipt of the news in Philadelphia the Liberty Bell in the tower of the State House was rung, and cracked in the ringing. When I was up in the tower in 1830, two years after, viewing the cracked bell for the first time, Downing, who was then the custodian of Independence Hall, told me of it and remarked to me that the bell refused to ring for a British Act, even when the Act was a good one.[82]

The validity of this claim is questionable in light of the fact that three years later the Philadelphia Councils passed a resolution allowing all young men of the city and county to ring the State House bell on July 4 for "such time as they deem necessary."[83] On July 2, 1831, the local newspaper gave official notice to city firemen that the State House bell would be pealed from morning until noon and not to mistake this for a fire alarm.[84] City officials hoped to limit the ringing of the bell from eleven to eleven-thirty on the fourth; however, enough young men turned up to ring the bell from sunrise to nearly noon.[85]

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81. Rongione, The Liberty Bell's Sister, pp. 56, 60.

82. John Sartain, The Reminiscences of a Very Old Man, 1808-1897 (New York: D. Appleton and Co., 1899), p. 123.

83. Philadelphia City Archives, Minutes of the Select Council, October 15, 1830 to June 1832, p. 89.

84. The National Gazette and Literary Register, July 2, 1831, p. 2.

85. "Independence -Fourth of July 1831," The National Gazette and Literary Register, July 1, 1831, p. 2; and The National Gazette and Literary Register, July 8, 1831, p. 1.

February 22, 1832 is another date given for the original cracking of the Liberty Bell.[86] In this instant, the bell was to have broken while pealing for George Washington's Birthday. There is no supportive information found in contemporary sources for this date. After the November 14 death of Charles Carroll, the last living signer of the Declaration of Independence, the bell was tolled and on July 22, 1834 on news of the death of the Marquis de Lafeytte.[87]

Emmanuel Joseph Rauch contacted the New York Times in 1911, after reading a story on how the Liberty Bell was cracked, to explain how he was present at the breaking of the Liberty Bell. He claimed, as a boy, that he was passing by Independence Hall on February 22, 1835, when the steeplekeeper asked if he would like to ring the Liberty Bell in honor of George Washington's birthday. The steeplekeeper gathered up about a dozen other boys and went up into the steeple to attach a rope to the bell. He instructed the youngsters on how to ring the bell. The boys began pulling the rope when they noticed a change in the bell's tone. He ordered the boys' to stop and climbed back up into the tower where he discovered a crack a foot to fifteen inches long in the bell. The youngsters were dismissed and told to go home.[88]

Once again this story can not be substantiated and one contemporary Philadelphia newspaper commented that; "Yesterday was the Anniversary of the birthday of George Washington. It is a reproach to our city, that it was not celebrated in some public and appropriate manner."[89] This cast some doubt on Rauch's bell ringing story. In 1915, a Joseph S.

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86. Curator of Independence Hall to Fletcher, February 5, 1970, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell Relic File, INHP.

87. Rosewater, The Liberty Bell: Its History and Significance, pp. 95-96; United States Gazette, July 22, 1834, p. 2; and Poulson's American Daily Advertiser, July 22, 1834, p. 3.

88. "How I Broke Liberty Bell--By the Boy who Broke it," The New York Times, July 16, 1911, II, 12.

89. Pennsylvania Inquirer, February 23, 1835, p. 2.

Carels claimed to have rung the Liberty Bell on July 4, 1835 with a number of other young boys selected by the official bell ringer Thomas Downing.[90]

The most popular traditional date for the bell's cracking is July 8, 1835 while tolling during the funeral procession of Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, John Marshall. Philadelphia newspapers of the time give detailed accounts of the funeral, but no mention is made of the bell breaking. One of the earliest written versions of this story appeared in Thompson Westcott's The Official Guide Book to Philadelphia: A New Handbook for Strangers and Citizens published for the centennial exposition in 1876. Also Frank M. Etting, Custodian of Independence Hall, announced in March 1876 that he discovered that the bell was cracked in 1835 while tolling for the death of Chief Justice Marshall.[91] Neither Etting nor Westcott provide documentation to support their conclusions; however, the date continued to appear in popular publications to the present.

Whether or not the Bell was cracked at Chief Justice Marshall's funeral, it again was tolled while the body of President William Henry Harrison lay in state in Philadelphia on April 7, 1841.[92] The next account of the bell being used is to celebrate Washington's birthday on February 22, 1843. Two authors, Thompson Westcott and Willis P. Hazard, selected this date as when the crack so affected the bell's tone

90. Carels to Thurston, December 3, 1915, Historians' Card File, INHP.

91. Thompson Westcott, The Offical Guide Book to Philadelphia: A New Handbook for Strangers and Citizens (Philadelphia: Porter and Coates, 1875), p. 101; and Public Ledger, March 10, 1876, Historians' Card File, INHP.

92. National Gazette, April 8, 1841, p. 2; "Respect to the Memory of the Late President," Public Ledger, April 8, 1841, p. 2; and National Gazette, April 21, 1841, p. 2.

as to render it useless.[93] In closer examination of their narratives, it appears that they confuse the events of 1843 with those that occurred in 1846.

The Philadelphia Mayor at a meeting of the Common Council and Select Council, on February 12, 1846 requested that the "Independence Bell" be rung on George Washington's birthday. This request was made into a resolution and passed by the councils.[94] In order to carry out this resolution, William Eckel, Superintendent of of the State House, ordered that the fracture in the bell be drilled out which resulted in the present visible bell crack.[95] The purpose of this repair was to restore the tone of the bell by placing a small open distance between the two fractured sides of the bell and, possibly, to prevent the crack from spreading. The honor of drilling out the crack in the Liberty Bell has been claimed by three people: Joseph Bernhard, owner of a foundry on North 6th Street; L. Sterne, an employee of the Bernhard Foundry on Arch Street; and Henry Stone, owner of a shop at 79 South 5th Street.[96]

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93. Westcott, The Official Guide Book to Philadelphia: A New Handbook for Strangers and Citizens, p. 101; and Willis P. Hazard, Annals of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania in the Olden Time; or Memoirs, Anecdotes, and Incidents of Philadelphia and Its Inhabitants From the Days of the Founders (3 vols; Philadelphia: J. M. Stoddart and Co., 1879), III, 209.

94. Journal of the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia for 1845-46, Beginning October 17, 1845 and Ending October 8, 1846. With an Appendix (Philadelphia: R. Beresford, 1846), p. 71; and Journal of the Select Council of the City of Philadelphia for 1845-46. Beginning October 17, 1845 Ending October 8, 1846. With an Appendix (Philadelphia: Crissy and Markley, 1846), p. 59.

95. Eckel to Committee on City Property, March 9, 1846, Society Miscellaneous Collection, Box 7-B, State House Bell--Liberty Bell File, HSP.

96. Unidentified newspaper clipping, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell File, INHP; Memorandum of H. T. Carpenter, July 19, 1929, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell Relic File, INHP; Flick to Milley, January 28, 1976, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell File, INHP; Philadelphia Daily Telegraph, February 20, 1907, Historians' Card File, INHP; and Public Ledger, October 12, 1918, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell Pre-1914 File, INHP.

William Eckel supervised the bell drilling and had the metal fragments saved to be cast into small souvenir bells. Three small bells, if not several more, were cast from the drilling fragments with one of these bells presented to the City Council, while another was presented to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the other, may have been, presented to Henry Clay on his visit to Philadelphia.[97]

Once the bell was drilled, it was rehung and set to peal for Washington's birthday commemoration. A contemporary newspaper describes what happened:

> The old Independence Bell. This venerable relic of the Revolution rang its last clear note on Monday last, in honor of the birth day of Washington, and now hangs in the great city steeple irreparably cracked and forever dumb. It had been cracked long before, but was put in order for that day, by having the edges of the fracture filed so as not to vibrate against each other, as there was a propect that the church bells would not chime upon that occasion. It gave out clear notes and loud, and appeared to be in excellent condition until noon, when it received a sort of compound fracture in a zig-zag direction through one of its sides, which put it completely out of tune and left it a mere wreck of what it was. We were lucky to get a small fragment of it and shall keep it sacred, in memory of the good and glory achieved by the old herald of Independence in times long past, and ever to be remembered. It has been suggested that the bell should be recast; and, as it is now entirely useless, but composed of 'good stuff', the suggestion is entitled to consideration. It can never be replaced but by itself, and although it may not be improved yet, pure as it is, it can be re-formed to much advantage.[98]

The precise moment at which the bell first cracked is difficult to ascertain. From the time of the re-casting, the bell's tone had been slightly disonant to the ear and so this unpleasant sound could have caused people to believe the bell was cracked. Once the bell was

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97. Flick to Dennis Kurjack, May 12, 1958, Historians' Card File, INHP; and Curator Independence Hall to Stearns, August 14, 1918, Museum Collection, 1918 File, INHP.

98. Public Ledger, February 26, 1846, p. 2.

cracked, it could still have been rung and so some time could have elapsed before the fissure became large enough to render the bell noticiably defective. These factors are complicated further by the various, often contradictory, stories of when the crack occurred so that the exact time and circumstance of the first crack may be forever unknown. However, the crack existed sometime before February 22, 1846 and on that day the bell rang its "last clear note."

CHAPTER III: THE BELL'S TRAVELS

The city officials discussed in July of 1846 taking the now silent bell down from where it hung and placing it on a pedestal on the first floor of Independence where visitors could more closely inspect the sacred relic.[1] Several years were to elapse before this proposal was implemented. By 1848, the State House bell referred to as the "Old Bell" or "Bell of Independence" had become a local sightseeing stop. A newspaperman that wrote a series on Philadelphia commented:

> They keep a register in the State House of all who visit the Hall of Independence and ascend the steeple to see the Old Bell. Everybody who comes is requested to enter his name with his own hand, and thus the register is one of the most curious and interesting volumes in the country. A party was proposed, to which the Man with the Military Walk was invited, to visit the steeple. He at once consented, and they all mounted the weary stairs, and, after seeing the sights, admiring the fine prospect, &c. &c. the Register was brought and as a matter of course each man inscribed his name. . . .[2]

He wrote of the bell that:

> Having faithfully performed its mission, it now hangs broken and useless, yet a sacred memento of days that have shed a halo upon the world's history. A long fracture, extending from the base of the bell to its very lip, presents its ugly seam to the view, yet it appears not ugly.[3]

In April 1848, the Committee of Councils on City Property proposed that the bell be removed from the steeple and set:

> Upon an octagon base, are placed at the corners eight 'fasces' surmounted by the Liberty Cap; upon the fillers which bind the

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1. "Bell Taken Down From Steeple," Public Ledger, July 16, 1846, p. 2.

2. George G. Foster, "Philadelphia in Slices," The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, ed. by George Rogers Taylor, XLIII, No. 1 (January, 1969), p. 5.

3. Ibid., pp. 71-72.

reeds of the 'fasces' will be placed the names of the signers of the declaration. Upon the four faces of the octagon are to be placed shields, one containing the inscription and history of the bell, one the arms of the U.S., one the arms of Pennsylvania, and the fourth the Declaration of Independence.

The American flag to be festooned between the 'fasces' and the bell itself to be surmounted by the american eagle.[4]

The bell was not removed from the tower, at this time, and the city planned to ring the bell at a reception for Lajos (Louis) Kossuth, an exiled Hungarian patriot in December of 1851.[5] The reception was held in Independence Hall on December 24 accompanied by toasts and speeches concerning liberty, but no reference is made as to whether the State House bell was either tapped or rung on that occasion.[6]

At the end of June, 1852, workmen labored six days to take the bell down from the steeple and place it on an octagon pedestal covered with green baize.[7] Two years later in 1854, the bell's location was described in the following manner:

> The Old Independence Bell - The old bell which first proclaimed liberty to the United Colonies from the State House steeple, and which for years past has been an object of attraction in Independence Hall, now occupies a position in the hall immediately in front of the portrait of Layfayette, close by the statue of Washington, on a pedestal designed for the purpose by Frederick Graff, Esq. The pedestal is octagonal in shape with a double base. Upon the base are placed, at the corners, eight fasces surmounted by the Liberty cap and other emblems, and upon the fillets which bind the reeds of these fasces, are tastefully arranged the names of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, indicative of the effect of that not in binding

4. Public Ledger, April 28, 1848, p. 2.

5. "Reception of Governor Kossuth," Public Ledger, December 22, 1851, p. 2.

6. "The Kossuth Reception," Public Ledger, December 25, 1851, p. 2.

7. Public Ledger, July 2, 1852, p. 2; Inquirer, July 2, 1852, p. 1; and Journal of the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia for 1852-1853: Beginning October 15, 1852, and Ending September 29, 1853. With an Appendix (Philadelphia: Crissy and Markley, 1853), p. 140.

> the Union together. Upon the fasces are shields - one containing the coat of arms of the United States; a second, the arms of the State of Pennsylvania; a third, the arms of the city of Philadephia; and the following: The ringing of this bell first announced to the citizens who were anxiously waiting the result of the deliberations of Congress (which were at that time held with closed doors) that the Declaration of Independence had been decided upon; and then it was that the bell proclaimed liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof. The American flag is gracefully festooned between the fasces, and binds them by its ample folds. The carving was executed by a young man in this city named T. Daily. The bell is surmounted by a large gilt eagle. The pedestal is painted with white China glass, with the coats of arms, names of signers, and the inscription of the shields in gilt.[8]

In 1856, the gilt eagle over the bell had been replaced by a small stuffed eagle which had been on display at Charles Wilson Peale's museum in Independence Hall.[9] Charles Mackay in a visit to Philadelphia in 1857 commented:

> Either the eagle is too small for the bell, or the bell is too large for the eagle--a disparity which strikes all visitors. On mentioning my impression to the janitor, he admitted the fact, and stated that last year an American gentleman, who entertained the same idea, sent him a splendid eagle, nearly three times as large as the actual occupant of the place of honour. Unfortunately, however, the big eagle had but one wing; and, as a disabled eagle upon a cracked bell, would have afforded but too many opportunities to the jibers of jibes and the jokers of jokes, the gift was respectfully declined, and the little eagle, strong, compact, and without a flaw, holds his seat upon the relic, until some more ponderous and unexceptional bird shall be permitted to dethrone him."[10]

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8. "The Old Independence Bell," Public Ledger, February 21, 1855, p. 2.

9. L. N. Rosenthal "Interior View of Independence Hall" Museum Collection, INHP; Kent J. Taylor, "The Liberty Bell" ed. by Martin Yoelson (Unpublished manuscript, INHP), p. 6. That eagle now is displayed in the Independence National Historical Park visitor center.

10. Charles MacKay, Life and Liberty in America; or, Sketches of a Tour in the United States and Canada in 1857-58, (2 vols.; London: Smith Elder and Co., 1859), I, 119.

During the American Civil War, the bell was struck on July 7, 1863 to announce the capture of Vicksburg by the Union General Ulysses S. Grant and on April 3, 1865 when the confederate capital of Richmond fell to the advancing union forces.[11] During the next several years, the Liberty Bell attracted little interest until June of 1870 when a resolution was introduced in the Philadelphia Common Council to have the bell moved out into the State House yard to be tolled by the mayor of Philadelphia on the Fourth of July.[12] The Select Council voted against the resolution sending it back to the Common Council.[13]

Also in 1870, preparations began for the celebration of the nation's centennial in 1876. Joseph Leeds of the Office of the Librarian of Congress submitted a proposal to the city of Philadelphia which called for the restoration of the Liberty Bell, so that it might be rung on the Fourth of July and Washington's birthday. The method of repair suggested was to have metal fusing into the crack and blended to match the original bell metal. The council took no action on the proposal.[14]

In 1872 plans were formulated to have the old bell's framework in the steeple lowered to the main floor where the bell could be reattached to it.[15] The United States Secretary of Navy, George M. Robeson, approved the loan of a force of men to assist in lowering the framework and placing it along with the bell on a newly constructed pedestal on the

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11. Heaton and Voorhis, Loud and Clear: The Story of Our Liberty Bell, p. 23.

12. Journal of the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia for the Year 1870. With an Appendix (Philadelphia: King and Baird Printers, 1870), pp. 525, 562.

13. Ibid., p. 578; and Journal of the Select Council of the City of Philadelphia: From January 1 to July 1, 1870. With an Appendix (Philadelphia: E.C. Markley, 1870), pp. 437-442.

14. Independence Hall File, Etting Collection, HSP.

15. Mullaney to Pugh, December 19, 1872, Untitled Scrapbook, Etting Collection, HSP.

Tower Room floor.[16] The work was accomplished on January 13, 1873 and, "When suspended from the derrick the clapper was put in place and the old bell was struck thirteen times, and rung out loud and quite clear."[17]

The coming centennial celebration inspired people from Philadelphia, San Francisco and Oregon to submit proposals to the Philadelphia City Council for repairing the Liberty Bell in order that it might be rung for the centennial. The city council rejected these offers on the grounds that they did not wish the bell to be removed from the city and the crack was a significant part of the relic's history and should not be altered.[18]

In 1874, a resolution was placed before the Philadelphia Common Council to have a building constructed in Independence Square to permanently house the Liberty Bell.[19] Discussion on this proposal continued into 1875, but no action was taken. The bell remained in Independence Hall.[20]

Despite the decision of the Philadelphia City Council and the Committee on Restoration of Independence Hall not to have the bell repaired or moved, patriotic citizens in 1875 and into the centennial year

16. Bills File, Etting Collection, Box 19, HSP; Westcott, The Official Guide Book to Philadelphia: A New Handbook for Strangers and Citizens, p. 101; and Frank M. Etting, Morton McMichael, W.E. Littleton, John L. Shoemaker, A. Wilson Hensey and Job H. Pugh, Report of the Committee on Restoration of Independence Hall (Philadelphia: Committee on Restoration of Independence Hall, 1873), pp. 2-3.

17. Philadelphia Inquirer, January 14, 1873, p. 3.

18. Philadelphia Inquirer, March 7, 1873, p. 2; and Etting to Dufur, April 1784, Etting Collection, Box 21, Folder 97, HSP.

19. Journal of Common Council of the City of Philadelphia For the Year 1874. With an Appendix (2 vols.; Philadelphia: King and Baird, 1874), II, 67.

20. "About Bells," June 2, 1875, newspaper clipping, Etting Collection, Box 21, Folder 10, HSP.

continued to press the Philadelphia city council to repair the bell in such a manner as to have it rung on July 4, 1876.[21] The city council continued to resist all efforts to have the bell repaired.[22] An unsubstantiated tradition is that Thomas Durrin, superintendent of the Bernhard Foundry in Philadelphia, was called upon to examine the bell to determine if it could be rung as part of the centennial activities.[23] During this examination, he, purportedly, used a breast drill to score the edges along the crack.[24] When July Fourth came, the Philadelphia newspapers fully described the ringing of the Seybert "Centennial Liberty Bell," but no mention can be found of the ringing or tapping of the original bell.

On March 15, 1877, Henry Seybert submitted a resolution to the Command and Select Councils of Philadelphia asking for permission to suspend the Liberty Bell from the center of the room immediately below the clock in Independence Hall on a thirteen link chain.[25] The chain's links were to symbolize the original thirteen colonies. Seybert agreed to bear all expenses of the undertaking and the Select Council approved the

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21. Philadelphia Inquirer, April 17, 1875, p. 2; Philadelphia Inquirer, May 13, 1875, p. 2; Journal of the Select Council of the City of Philadelphia from January 1, 1875, to July 1, 1875. With an Appendix (Philadelphia: E.C. Markley and Sons, 1875), pp. 230, 279, 338; Journal of Common Council of the City of Philadelphia for the Year 1875. With an Appendix (2 vols.; Philadelphia: King and Baird, 1875), I, 463; Philadelphia Inquirer, April 7, 1876, p. 2; and Public Ledger, April 13, 1876, p. 1.

22. Philadelphia Inquirer, April 7, 1876, p. 2; and Public Ledger, April 13, 1876, p. 1.

23. Miller to Wallace, February 10, 1962, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell File, INHP.

24. Ibid.

25. Public Ledger, March 14, 1877, p. 1; Journal of the Select Council of the City of Philadelphia for the Year 1877 (2 vols.; Philadelphia: E.C. Markley and Sons, Printers, 1877), I, 152; and Journal of Common Council of the City of Philadelphia for the Year 1877. With an Appendix (2 vols.; Philadelphia, E.C. Markley and Sons, 1877), I, 182.

resolution on March 15 and Common Councils passed the resolution on March 20, 1877.[26] The bell was hoisted into place on April 2 and the bell's wooden supports were placed outside of Independence Hall.[27] Public outcry against desposing of the timbers was so great that the city officials attempted to have the framework placed with the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Richard L. Nicholson, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, declined the gift on the grounds that society did not have enough space and suggested that the frame be stored in Independence Hall.[28] The framework was placed in the tower storage room.[29]

The bell remained suspended in Independence Hall for the next few years. On November 20, 1884, S. Prentiss Nutt, Special Commissioner for the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, wrote to the Philadelphia Mayor William B. Smith requesting that the Liberty Bell be lowered from the Independence Hall steeple and sent to New Orleans for the opening of the exposition.[30] He argued that sending the Liberty Bell to New Orleans would:

> meet with the universal approbation and the heartiest greetings of all the people of the South. Our ancestors fought and bled for the time enduring principles which that bell rang out on July 4, 1776, and, although the bell is the property of the City

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26. Journal of the Select Council of the City of Philadelphia for the Year 1877. With an Appendix., 1:176; and Journal of Common Council of the City of Philadelphia for the Year 1877. With an Appendix. 1, 182, Appendix 565.

27. Curator's Record, 1877-98, Chew Collection, p. 1, INHP; and "The Framework of the Old Bell," Public Ledger, April 14, 1877, p. 1.

28. "The Timbers of the Independence Bell," Public Ledger, June 27, 1877, p. 1.

29. Victor Rosewater, The Liberty Bell: Its History and Significance (New York: D. Appleton and Co., 1926), p. 17.

30. Journal of the Select Council of the City of Philadelphia, From October 2, 1884, to April 2, 1885. With an Appendix (2 vols.; Philadelphia: Dunlap and Clarke Printers, 1885), II, 77.

> of Philadelphia, yet are we not co-inheritors of its glories? In the name of those mutually earned glories, we ask you to let it come to New Orleans.[31]

Mayor Smith in introducing the proposal to the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia commented:

> The consideration of the subject (sending the bell to New Orleans) demands the setting aside of any sectional or partisan views. If the presence of the Old Bell which rang out the birth of a great republic can be the means, by its presence at New Orleans, in restoring or cementing the same patriotic spirit in the entire nation at this time, it will bring credit and renown to this city, and make evident to the people of the South that the City of Brotherly Love, true to her history, is anxious to aid in the restoration of perfect harmony throughout the nation.[32]

He further explained the chance of accident or loss of the bell was minimal and that the city of New Orleans would bear all transport and exhibition costs; therefore, he urged the council to send the bell to New Orleans.[33] Prior to the next council meeting, Mayor Smith received a letter from the Mayor of New Orleans which commented:

> I am sure that its (the Liberty Bell's) care and safety will be the anxious thought of all our citizens, who, notwithstanding all the reports as to their seditious feelings against the Unity of Our Government are, without fear of contradiction, as affectionate to the traditions of Our Country, the real Republic of the World, and are as true believers in its laws and constitution, in fact, as patriotic Americans, as their more favored brothers of the North.[34]

The Committee on City Property reported on December 18, 1884 that they favored sending the bell to New Orleans with the provision that three

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31. Ibid. Appendix, p. 29.

32. Ibid.

33. Ibid. Appendix, p. 30.

34. Ibid. Appendix, p. 37-38.

policemen accompany and watch over it at all times. The expense of these policemen would be borne by the city of Philadelphia. In addition, various New Orleans groups signed petitions urging that the bell be sent and so the Philadelphia Common and Select Councils voted in favor of the New Orleans trip.[35]

Originally, city officials intended to have the bell removed from Independence Hall on January 24, but this date was changed to one day earlier.[36] The bell's removal was accompanied by an elaborate ceremony. It was placed on a wagon covered with bunting, flags and evergreens and drawn by a six horse team. A honor guard of forty-eight policemen accompanied the bell to the train station where it was placed upon a special flat car surrounded by a decorative wooden railing and secured to the railroad car by a metal and wood framework. A wooden travelling yoke, upon which the bell was attached, contained the words "1776 - Proclaim Liberty" and the car had signs reading "Philadelphia - New Orleans" on it.[37]

The bell began the journey south on January 23 and arrived in New Orleans on January 26, 1885. The bell train progressed through the country as crowds cheered, church bells rang and cannons fired as it passed. In places, bonfires and torches were lit to guide the train's way at night. When the train arrived in Biloxi, Mississippi, Jefferson Davis, ex-President of the Confederacy, came from his home, Beauvoir, to gaze upon the bell and make a few remarks. Davis commented that the bell's mission would help heal the nation's wounds and he saluted the bell as representing America's traditional freedoms believed in by Northerners

35. Ibid., pp. 76, 125, 131.

36. Public Ledger, January 6, 1885, p. 1.

37. Boland, Ring in the Jubilee: The Epic of America's Liberty Bell, pp. 107-108.

and Southerners.[38] This reinforced the bell's role on this trip as a symbol of national unity.

A special committee made up of members of the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia accompanied the bell to New Orleans where they turned it over to New Orleans authorities and returned to Philadelphia. The exhibition was a great success and on June 13, 1885, the bell began the trip home accompanied by the Mayor of New Orleans and city officials.[39] The New Orleans mayoral party met the mayor of Philadelphia and his official party in Baltimore and accompanied them back to Philadelphia where a reception was planned for the returning bell. The train arrived in Philadelphia on June 18, 1885 and the bell was escorted back to Independence Hall with much pageantry.[40] A New Orleans taxpayer sued the city for spending money to return the Liberty Bell to Philadelphia. The United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana ruled that the New Orleans municipal government could not expend public funds for transporting the bell.[41] Despite this setback, Philadelphia city officials considered the trip a great success.

On November 19, 1891, a resolution was introduced in Philadelphia's Common Council to have the city represented at the World's Columbian Exposition to be held in Chicago in 1893 and for the Liberty Bell to be taken there for exhibition. It was determined to form a joint special committee composed of members from the Select and Common Council to

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38. Charles S. Keyser, The Liberty Bell, Independence Hall, Philadelphia (Philadelphia: City of Philadelphia, 1901), pp. 27-28. For an itinerary of the trip to New Orleans, see appendix B.

39. Liberty Bell and New Orleans, March 5, 1885, Historians' Card File, INHP.

40. Journal of the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia From April 3, 1885 to September 30, 1886 with an Appendix (2 Vols; Philadelphia: Dunlap and Clarke Printers, 1885), I, 86, 122, 152, 153, Appendix 109; and Boland, Ring in the Jubilee: The Epic of America's Liberty Bell, pp. 107-110.

41. Liberty Bell, Historians' Card File, INHP.

plan for the exposition. Councilman Constantine R. Hubert offered a resolution asking that the joint special committee have at least one black man on it. The common council rejected this resolution by a vote 65 to 26.[42] Formal approval for sending the bell to the World's Columbian Exposition under the care of the joint special committee and four policemen occurred in February of 1893.[43]

On the morning of April 25, the Liberty Bell was taken to the Broad Street train station escorted by the National Guard, police and city officials. The train's progress across the country was marked by patriotic ceremonies during which wreaths were laid on the bell, children kissed the venerated object and patriotic speeches were given.[44] The bell arrived in Chicago on April 29. The Chicago World's Columbian Exposition Committee on Arrangements wanted the bell's procession to the fair grounds to be a popular parade instead of a military or official affair. A spokesperson for the committee explained; "As the Independence Bell was and is the people's bell, so the procession should be a procession of the people in its honor."[45] The parade to the fair grounds began with a detachment of a mounted police and a platoon of policemen followed by a decorated float upon which the Liberty Bell was displayed. Next came the Chicago Hussar mounted horse guard and the mayors of Philadelphia and Chicago along with other dignitaries. The procession stretched out for nearly two miles and when the bell float reached the Lexington Hotel, there was a brief halt while President

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42. Journal of the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia From October 1, 1891, to March 31, 1892. With an Appendix (2 vols.; Philadelphia: George F. Lasher, Printer, 1892), II, 130-131, 160, 172.

43. Journal of Common Council of the City of Philadelphia From October 6, 1892, to March 30, 1893. With an Appendix (2 vols.; Philadelphia: Dunlap Printing Co., 1893), I, 399.

44. "Local News Summary," Public Ledger, April 25, 1893, p. 1; and Keyser, The Liberty Bell and Independence Hall, Philadelphia, pp. 28-29. For an itinerary of the trip to Chicago, see appendix B.

45. "Chicago's Royal Welcome," Public Ledger, May 1, 1893, p. 13.

Grover Cleveland addressed the crowd. The procession proceeded on to the fair grounds where the bell was removed and placed on a movable platform which was pushed by a dozen strong men into the rotunda of an Independence Hall replica.[46] Upon examination of the bell, it was discovered that:

> a new crack has appeared during the trip. It extends from the old crack nearly 14 inches up and around the crown, and part way back towards the rim of the bell, and has caused considerable apprehension on the part of the Philadelphians. The crack is supposed to have been caused by the vibrations of the car and the bracing, which only touched two sides of the rim of the bell.[47]

The next day the Philadelphia Public Ledger contained an editorial on the crack which read:

> Doubt is thrown upon the story from Chicago, that the crack in the Liberty Bell has been extended during its journey thither. Whether the story is true or not, it is quite likely that the bell has made its last trip from Independence Hall where it belongs, and from which it should not be taken for any less reason than the second centennial, which will in all probability be celebrated here by the descendants of those who read this paragraph.[48]

This editorial first expressed the feeling of concern by Philadelphians of allowing the bell out of the city. This attitude would become more pronounced with each new trip for the bell.

During that summer, John Philip Sousa composed "The Liberty Bell March" in bell's honor.[49] The Liberty Bell was a major attraction at the World's Columbian Exposition and was to be rung as part of the

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46. Ibid.

47. Ibid.

48. "Editorial," Public Ledger, May 2, 1893, p. 8.

49. John Philip Sousa, "The Liberty Bell March," (Chicago: The John Church Company, 1893), cover.

official closing ceremonies on October 30, but these activities were cancelled when Carter H. Harrison, the Mayor of Chicago, was assassinated on October 28.[50]

The bell left Chicago on October 31 travelling through Ohio on the "Pan Handle Road" which was the route of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad. Large crowds watched and cheered the bells progress through Ohio and when the trained stopped at Dayton and Cincinati, school children sang patriotic songs such as "Ringing the Bell", babies were hoisted from their mother's arms and held next to the bell, and politicians spoke of the bell as symbolic of America's freedom and patriotism.[51] The ceremonies in Cincinnati included the parading of some thirty thousand school children by the bell on "Liberty Bell Day." The bell train left Cincinnati in the evening of November 2 and passed through Columbus, Ohio around midnight and into Pittsburg, Pennsylvania the next morning.[52] From here the train went through the Pennsylvania communities of Harrisburg, Lebanon, Reading and finally, stopped for the night at Allentown. There, a night parade was planned for the bell during which the parade route was illuminated and fireworks shot off. The stop in Allentown was to commemorate the hiding of the bell there in 1777.[53]

On November 5, a drizzle began as the bell train left Allentown and a heavy rain was falling by the time it reached Philadelphia. The Joint Special Committee decided to have the bell's car placed on a siding and have the official reception for the bell on the next day. The arrival of

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50. Johnson Rossiter ed., A History of the World's Columbian Exposition Held in Chicago in 1893 (4 vols.; New York: D. Appleton and Co., 1897), I, 486-487.

51. "A Triumphal Progress," Public Ledger, November 2, 1893, p. 6.

52. "Liberty Bell Day," Public Ledger, November 3, 1843, p. 5.

53. "Pennsylvania's Ovation," Public Ledger, November 4, 1893, p. 8.

the bell train to Reading Station in Philadelphia on November 6 was cause for parades and speeches. Several speeches stress the facts that the trip helped to promote patriotism among the country's youth and the bell represented American liberty and independence. As a secondary benefit, the bell helped to promote the city of Philadelphia. After the speeches were finished, the bell was hoisted back up to the ceiling; however, a slight delay occurred when the crowds surged around to touch and kiss it.[54]

While the bell was in Chicago, the Select Council Committee on City Property on September 7 expressed concern over how the bell was protected and displayed in Philadelphia. To alleviate the situation, the following resolution was placed before the Select and Common Councils;

RESOLUTION

Relative to the locaton of the 'Liberty Bell' in Independence Hall.

WHEREAS, The position formerly occupied by the old 'Liberty Bell' in the ceiling of the rotunda of Independence Hall, is unsafe from the fact that in the event of fire it would be impossible to remove it, and

WHEREAS, It is important that every precaution possible should be taken to preserve this sacred relic; therefore,

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Director of the Department of Public Safety, through the Chief of the Bureau of City Property, be, and he is hereby authorized and directed on the return of the 'Liberty Bell' from Chicago, to have the same placed on a movable platform, properly surrounded with guard rails to protect the same from being interfered with by the public, and placed in the centre of the east room on the first floor of Independence Hall, with suitable arrangements so that the same can be quickly removed in case of a conflagration.[55]

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54. "Our Liberty's Return," Public Ledger, November 7, 1893, pp. 1, 13; "Liberty Bell's Return," Public Ledger, November 4, 1983, p. 20; and "The Liberty Bell," Public Ledger, November 6, 1893, p. 6.

55. Journal of the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia From April 3, 1893, to September 28, 1893. With an Appendix (2 vols.; Philadelphia: Dunlap Printing Co., 1893), I, 310.

During the discussion over the need to have the bell protected, it was remarked that the private watchmen assigned to protect it had instead been chipping away pieces of the bell as souvenirs for people.[56] The resolution was approved in December along with an appropriation of $1,500 to carry out the project.[57] On June 13, 1894, the bell was lowered from the ceiling and placed in a case constructed by Francis D. Kramer.[58] This oak case was described as being: .

> . . . 5 foot 10 inch square, ten feet high excepting the front which rises to 12 feet; the four sides panelled with American glass four inches wide and 7 feet high in center, at each corner a bronze pillar, over the front is a carved eagle, on each corner of the case is a polished bronze torch. Inside the case the bell is supported by the marred yoke which is suspended by bronze columns, all of which fit on a truck four feet square, supported on four rubber-tired wheels. The railing around the case is polished bronze and held by four columns surmounted by bronze torches.[59]

This wooden eagle over the case was given the name "Old Abe" after a live eagle which had served as the mascot for the 8th Wisconsin Regiment in the Civil War.[60]

In September 1894, Bernard McKenna, the Mayor of Pittsburgh, sent a resolution passed by that city's council requesting that the bell be sent for the Grand Army of the Republic's National Encampment to be held in Pittsburgh. The Philadelphia Select Council voted not to send the bell

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56. Public Ledger, October 24, 1893, Historians' Card File, INHP.

57. Journal of the Select Council of the City of Philadelphia, From October 5, 1893 to March 30, 1894. With an Appendix. (2 vols.; Philadelphia: George F. Lasher, 1894), II, 134, Appendix 39.

58. Public Ledger, June 14, 1894, Historians' Card File, INHP.

59. Ibid.

60. "Liberty Bell Eagle Returns to Philadelphia," July 10, 1978. Press Release, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell File, INHP.

out of the city.[61] In December, Edwin S. Stuart, the Mayor of Atlanta, and the Executive Committee of the Cotton States and International Exposition requested the bell be sent to Atlanta for that exposition.[62] This request was turned over to the Committee on City Property which recommended against sending the bell to Atlanta.[63] The Philadelphia City Council discharged the committee from their responsibility reversed the decision and established a special committee to plan for the bell's journey south.[64] This time groups organized to oppose the trip. The opposition to taking the bell from Philadelphia included the Philadelphia Society of the Sons of the Revolution and other local citizen groups who objected on the grounds that a railway accident could, possibly, destroy the bell forever.[65] The supporters of the trip argued that the bell belonged to the nation and should be placed on exhibition anywhere to illustrate the country's progress and heritage.[66] It was further argued that, as in the trip to Chicago, the bell's journey would spark a rebirth of patriotism and, like the trip to New Orleans, help form a new bond of unity between the North and the South. The question of safety was addressed by constructing a specially designed rubber cushion upon which the bell

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61. Journal of the Select Council of the City of Philadelphia from April 2, 1894 to September 20, 1894 (2 vols.; Philadelphia: George F. Lasher, 1894), II, 166-167, Appendix 119, 220.

62. Journal of the Select Council of the City of Philadelphia From October 4, 1894, to March 28, 1894 (2 vols.; Philadelphia: George F. Lasher, 1895), I, 142.

63. Ibid., II, 216, 243.

64. Journal of the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, From April 1, 1895, to September 26, 1895. With an Appendix (2 vols.; Philadelphia: Dunlap Printing Co., 1895), I, 328.

65. Philadelphia Press, July 7, 1895, p. 3; The Evening Telegraph, July 8, 1895, p. 1; "The Old Bell Goes to Atlanta," Philadelphia Times, July 11, 1895, p. 4; and "The Liberty Bell in Danger," Philadelphia Inquirer, July 22, 1895, p. 6.

66. "The Old Bell Goes to Atlanta," Philadelphia Times, July 11, 1895, p. 4.

rested during the train trip down to Atlanta.[67] Those opposed to the trip filed a lawsuit to the court of common pleas to stop it, but the court ruled that the city had the right to send the bell around the country and could use the taxpayer's money to pay for such a sojourn.[68]

On October 3, 1895, accompanied by a honor guard of four policemen, the bell was taken from Independence Hall with great ceremony and placed on a train for the journey south.[69] School children and war veterans paraded by the bell when the train made a stop. Also patriotic speeches and ceremonies occurred at these stops with flower wreaths being placed on the bell and people coming forward to kneel before the bell and kiss it.[70] The bell arrived in Atlanta on October 8 to cheering crowds. The next day it was placed on a float in a two mile procession which delivered the relic to Piedmont Park and put exhibit in the Pennsylvania Building.[71] The bell attracted large crowds during the exposition. On January 29, 1896, a special train with Philadelphia dignitaries arrived in Atlanta to escort the bell back North. The bell train left Atlanta on January 30 making short stops in Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania.[72] On February 2, the bell train arrived at

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67. "Liberty Bell's Southern Trip," Philadelphia Press, July 7, 1895, p. 3.

68. "Atlanta Will Get the Liberty Bell," Philadelphia Inquirer, August 31, 1895, p. 9.

69. "Good-Bye to the Bell," Public Ledger, October 4, 1895, pp. 1, 13. See appendix B for the itinerary of the trip.

70. "Triumphal Progress," Public Ledger, October 5, 1895, p. 14; "Tribute to the Bell," Public Ledger, October 7, 1895, p. 15; "The Bell in Dixieland," Philadelphia Record, October 5, 1895, pp. 1, 2; "All Revere the Bell," Philadelphia Record, October 7, 1895, p. 2; "The Bell Still Marching On," Philadelphia Press, October 8, 1895, p. 2; and "Tour of the Liberty Bell," Public Ledger, October 8, 1895, p. 16.

71. Keyser, The Liberty Bell and Independence Hall Philadelphia, pp. 29-31.

72. "The Liberty Bell to be Returned," Philadelphia Inquirer, January 29, 1896, p. 5.

the Broad Street Station in Philadelphia and was paraded through the city's streets before being reset in the glass display case located in the room where the Declaration of Independence was signed.[73]

By this time, the bell's mere presence signified that an exposition or world's fair was an important event. In 1897, supporters of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition in Nashville, Tennessee and the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition in Omaha, Nebraska requested that they be sent the bell for display.[74] In both of these cases the requests were denied by the Philadelphia Common Council.[75]

In 1898, restoration work was done on Independence Hall and by July 1:

> . . . the Liberty Bell has been placed in the tower hall, where it stood during the Centennial year. A new wooden foundation has been made for it, which stands on wheels, so that in case of fire the bell can be quickly removed from the building. The bronze supporting frame, which supported it on its trip to the Chicago Exposition, has been retained. The old original wooden yoke from which the bell is hung has been strengthened by some rivets. The large timber frame which originally supported it has been preserved, and will be placed somewhere in the building.[76]

A later comment to the above story was that since the Liberty Bell was no longer enclosed in a glass and iron case that a guard would be posted to watch the bell at all times.[77]

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73. "Liberty Bell's Return," Public Ledger, February 1, 1896, p. 16; and "Local News Summary," Public Ledger, February 3, 1896, p. 1.

74. Journal of the Common Council of Philadelphia From October 7, 1897 to March 31, 1898. With an Appendix (2 vols.; Philadelphia: Dunlap Printing Co., 1898), II, 299, 360; and "About the Liberty Bell," Philadelphia Times, May 11, 1897, p. 4.

75. Liberty Bell History after 1800, Historians' Card File, INHP.

76. "The Old State House and Relics Found in Its Wells," Public Ledger, July 1, 1898, p. 3.

77. Philadelphia Inquirer, July 2, 1898, Historians' Card File, INHP.

Again in 1899 a number of requests were submitted to the city council for the Liberty Bell to be sent to various celebrations. The Boston city council wanted the bell to be brought to Bunker Hill for the celebration of the 125th anniversary of the battle and promoters of the Paris Exposition wanted the bell shipped across the Atlantic.[78] Both of these requests were turned down. In August, workmen reattached the Liberty Bell to a wooden yoke in preparation for the Grand Army of the Republic encampment to be held in Philadelphia.[79]

In May 1901, J. Adger Smith, Mayor of Charleston, South Carolina, requested that the Mayor of Philadelphia permit the Liberty Bell to be sent to the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition. The arguments advanced for despatching it to the exposition were that first, it would inspire patriotism; and second, it would show the unity between the North and South.[80] These arguments proved persuasive in the past and still were compelling enough to have the Philadelphia City Council agree to allow the bell to be exhibited in Charleston, South Carolina.[81]

On January 6, 1902, the bell was removed from Independence Hall and in formal ceremony put aboard a train to Charleston.[82] The route

78. "Bostonians Ask for Liberty Bell," Philadelphia Inquirer, October 10, 1899, p. 9; and "Keep the Bell at Home," Philadelphia Inquirer, May 17, 1899, p. 8.

79. "The Old Liberty Bell," Philadelphia Inquirer, August 10, 1899, p. 8.

80. Journal of the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia From April 1, 1901, to September 14, 1901. With an Appendix (2 vols.; Philadelphia: Dunlap Printing Co., 1901), I, 153.

81. "Liberty Bell Will Go South," The Evening Bulletin, June 14, 1901, p. 1; Journal of the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia From October 3, 1901, to April 3, 1902. With an Appendix (2 vols.; Philadelphia: Dunlap Printing Co., 1902), II, 40, 50, 301, Appendix 18; and Journal of Select Council of the City of Philadelphia. From October 3rd, 1901 to April 3rd, 1902. With an Appendix (Philadelphia: George F. Lasher, 1902), II, 252, 266.

82. Rosewater, The Liberty Bell: Its History and Significance, p. 107.

selected for the trip included stops in Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina.[83] January 9 when the bell train arrived in Charleston was declared "Liberty Bell Day".[84] Schools and businesses were closed allowing thousands of people to greet the bell and escort it to the exposition grounds. The bell was brought back to Philadelphia in early June arriving in the city on June 10 to the usual fanfare and ceremonies.[85]

In November of 1902 the Daughters of the American Revolution sent a letter to the Mayor and Philadelphia councils asking that the Liberty Bell never again be removed from Independence Hall.[86] The next year in March, Samuel H. Ashbridge, Mayor of Boston asked that the Liberty Bell be dispatched to his city for the 128th anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.[87] The Philadelphia Common and Select Councils agreed to a resolution permitting this in May with the trip to Boston scheduled from June 15 through June 20.[88] The bell train left Philadelphia on June 15 escorted by Mayor John Weaver and his official party and was greeted by cheering crowds, artillery firing salutes, and bands playing along the route. The train arrived in Boston on the afternoon of June 16 where

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83. Anderson to Geesaman, October 13, 1959, Liberty Bell and Pavilion Correspondence, Box 24, Answer to Questions file, INHP. See appendix B for additional details.

84. Rosewater, The Liberty Bell: Its History and Significance, p. 170.

85. Journal of the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia From April 7, 1902, to July 8, 1902. With an Appendix (2 vols.; Philadelphia: Dunlap and Company, 1902), I, 94, 103, Appendix 78; and Philadelphia Inquirer, June 3, 1902, p. 3.

86. Journal of the Select Council of the City of Philadelphia From October 2, 1902 to April 2, 1903 (2 vols.; Philadelphia: George F. Lasher, 1903), II, 81.

87. Ibid., II, 274.

88. Journal of the Select Council of the City of Philadelphia From April 6, 1903, to September 30, 1903 (2 vols.; Philadelphia: George F. Lasher, 1903), I, 149, 158, 187; and The Liberty Bell, Philadelphia to Boston Itinerary (Philadelphia: n.p., 1903), pp. 6-7.

the bell was transferred to a decorated float drawn by thirteen horses with each horse representing one of the original colonies.[89] Surrounded by a military escort, the bell float formed part of a procession which went from Boston's south station to Charlestown where speeches were given to commemorate the battle of Bunker Hill. The bell was taken to Boston Common where a floral wreath of mountain laurel was placed over it. The next day the bell began the return trip to Philadelphia where a reception for the bell was held on June 20.[90]

In February 1904, Bromley Wharton, Secretary of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, requested the state of Pennsylvania to exhibit the Liberty Bell in St. Louis, Missouri during the world's fair there.[91] The request created considerable discussion within the Pennsylvania Commission for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and on a vote of thirteen to six, it was decided to pass the request on to the municipal authorities in Philadelphia. The request was buttressed by a petition from seventy-five thousand St. Louis school children asking to have the bell on exhibit.[92] The Philadelphia Merchant's and Travelers' Association transmitted a resolution to the Common Council protesting against any attempt to remove the Liberty Bell from Philadelphia.[93] The Philadelphia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution joined in this

89. Unidentified manuscript fragment, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell Pre-1914 File, INHP. For a more detailed itinerary of the trip, see appendix B.

90. Journal of the Select Council of the City of Philadelphia From April 6, 1903, to September 30, 1903, I, 187.

91. James H. Lambert, The Story of Pennsylvania at the World's Fair St. Louis, 1904 (2 vols.; Philadelphia: Pennsylvania Commission, 1905), I, 220.

92. Ibid., I, 133.

93. Journal of the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia From April 4, 1904 to June 16, 1904. With an Appendix. (2 vols.; Philadelphia: Dunlap Printing Company, 1904), I, 63.

protest, but to no avail as the city councils agreed to allow the bell to go to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.[94]

It was removed from Independence Hall with due ceremony on June 3 and placed on-board a special train for the trip to St. Louis, accompanied by Philadelphia Mayor John Weaver and his official party. The train crossed the states of New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri. Once again crowds gathered to watch the Liberty Bell pass, and the St. Louis Mayor declared June 8 "Liberty Bell Day" in honor of the bell's arrival. The bell was taken to the fairgrounds on a float drawn by thirteen horses representing the original colonies. Speeches were given when the bell reached the Pennsylvania State Building.[95] After this the building which housed the bell, officially was opened for visitors. Around the bell was wrapped an American flag with another flag displayed on the wall behind it. This display remained at St. Louis until November 16 when an official deputation from Philadelphia arrived to escort the bell home. As in past trips, four Philadelphia policemen were assigned to guard the bell. The bell train arrived back in Philadelphia on November 19 and the bell was escorted with the usual pageantry back to Independence Hall.[96]

The next several years found the Philadelphia City Council unwilling to allow the bell to leave the city. In 1907, a request was made by the Executive Committee of the Jamestown Exposition to have the Liberty Bell brought to Jamestown, Virginia. The request was accompanied by a petition signed by thousands of Tidewater Virginia school children.

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94. Journal of the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia From April 4, 1904 to June 16, 1940. With an Appendix, I, 75.

95. Lambert, The Story of Pennsylvania at the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904, I, 335-336. A detailed itinerary of the train can be found in appendix B. The chapter on the bell's symbolic important discusses the content of the speeches given here.

96. Ibid., I, 366. A detailed itinerary for the return trip can be found in appendix B.

However, because of the unfinished condition of the Exposition, the Philadelphia City Council refused to permit the bell to be sent.[97] In 1908, the Mystique Krewe of Ka-Noo-No asked for the Liberty Bell to be transported to Syracuse, New York for the annual carnival and commercial float parade held in connection with the New York State Fair.[98] The request was denied on the grounds that the Liberty Bell could not be loaned for purely "local affairs."[99]

Also during the year, the Mayor of Portland, Oregon and the President of the Portland Rose Festival requested permission for the bell to be sent to the Alaska-Yukon Exposition and the Rose Festival in 1909. The Oregon chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution wrote to the Philadelphia council to protest against sending the bell to Oregon. They believed that such a long journey would expose the bell to unnecessary hazards.[100] In Philadelphia, protest against removing the Liberty Bell came from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Society of the Sons of the Revolution the Daughters of the American Revolution and other historical and civic associations.[101] An article in opposition to the proposed trip to the West Coast in the Public Ledger even included a form letter for readers to send to the city councils which read; "I am unalterably opposed to the removal of the Liberty Bell from Independence

97. James H. Lambert, Pennsylvania at the Jamestown Exposition, Hampton Roads, Va. 1907 (Philadelphia: The Pennsylvania Commission, 1908), p. 73.

98. W. D. Hawley to A. S. Eisenhouser, June 23, 1908. Museum Collection, Liberty Bell Pre-1914 File, INHP.

99. Eisenhouser to Hawley, June 25, 1908, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell Pre-1914 File, INHP.

100. Journal of the Select Council of the City of Philadelphia From October 1, 1908 to April 1, 1909 (2 vols.; Philadelphia: George F. Lasher, 1909), II, 40, 260-261.

101. Journal of the Select Council of the City of Philadelphia From April 5, 1909 to September 30, 1909 (2 vols.; Philadelphia: George F. Lasher, 1909), I, 20-21, 38-39, 55, 114.

Hall."[102] Ex-Pennsylvania Governor Pennypacker summarized the view of the opposition when he commented:

> Possibility of accident is not the strongest argument against these pilgrimages - the bell is injured every time it leaves the State House. I mean by that statement that children have seen this sacred Metal at fairs associated with fat pigs and fancy furniture. They lose all the benefit of the associations that cling to Independence Hall, and the bell should therefore, never be separated from the State House.
>
> We send the bell away, theoretically, that people may see it the easier, but that is the poorest reason that can be urged for its removal. No other historic relics are carted around for that purpose. I think the idea of having a duplicate bell is most excellent. . . ."[103]

The protestors succeeded in preventing the bell being sent to the exposition and rose festival.

In September of 1908, a resolution was introduced in the Philadelphia Select Council asking for the Liberty Bell to be displayed in a parade on October 9 marking the 225th anniversary of Philadelphia's founding. The reason for the request was; "There is no more attractive or interesting historical subject than the bell in Independence Hall and the people should see the sacred relic."[104] Both Philadelphia councils concurred on the resolution and on Historical Day, during the week-long celebration, the Liberty Bell was taken out of Independence Hall and paraded around the town on a float.[105]

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102. "Many Unite in Plea to Save Bell," Public Ledger, April 16, 1909, p. 2.

103. Ibid.

104. Journal of the Select Council of the City of Philadelphia From October 1, 1908 to April 1, 1909. With an Appendix (2 vols.; Philadelphia: George F. Lasher, 1908), I, Appendix 85.

105. Chief, Bureau of City Property to Henry Clay, October 1, 1908, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell Pre-1914 File, INHP.

Prior to the Historical Day parade, Wilfred Jordan, curator of Independence Hall Museum, measured the bell's crack and when the bell returned to Independence Hall, he re-measured it. Jordan discovered that the crack had increased slightly in length.[106] The result of this observation was that Alexander E. Outerbridge Jr., Professor of Metallurgy at the Franklin Institute, was asked to make a full examination of the bell.[106] Outerbridge concluded from his examination that the Liberty Bell probably had a number of minute flaws resulting from cooling strains and that one of these flaws became visible when the bell cracked for the first time. He noted that since the bell was drilled out that a new, almost invisible, crack had developed "from the letter (P) in the work PHILAD., to a point directly above and beyond the letter (Y) in LIBERTY, a distance of at least a quarter of the circumference of the bell.[107] Outerbridge recommended that a small hole be drilled through the bell metal a short distance above the visible crack as a means of preventing farther cracking.[108] The New York Times observed that:

> According to report, the crack in the bell has extended by every journey it has made and a few more are likely to see it split in 2 pieces. That to be sure, would be most unfortunate, but even if it occurred no great harm would be done, since any skillful metalworker could soon repair the damage, so far as essential appearances went, and the bell, as a bell, would be no more useless than it is now and has been for many and many a year. There is, indeed, no reason why a hidden mending should not be done at once, so as to prevent any further progress of the ancient fracture.
>
> The Liberty Bell is undoubtedly of most interest - for those that can see it there at home in Philadelphia, where it made its never to be forgotten announcement that a new nation had been born. . . . But even in Philadelphia the bell is only near, not

106. "Bells," 1909, Historians' Card File, INHP.

106. Outerbridge to Jordan, April 15, 1909, Museum Collections, Liberty Bell, Pre-1914 File, INHP.

107. Jordan to John E. Reyburn, April 17, 1909, Museum Collection, Pre-1914 File, INHP.

108. Ibid.

> in, its original station, and it can go further afield to teach its lessons of history and patriotism without offending more than a rather exaggerated sentimentality. Wherever displayed it will set people, and especially young people, to thinking and studying in a way that cannot have other than good results. The chances that the bell may be lost on one of its journeys or actually destroyed in a railway accident are so few as to be negligible.[109]

The controversy over whether or not the Liberty Bell should be moved plus the notoriety brought about by the various excursions of the bell made it a popular tourist attraction in Philadelphia. Curator Wilfred Jordan recommended iron grilles faced with glass be constructed in front of the wooden doors at Independence Hall in order that after regular viewing hours the bell could be illuminated by a concealed light and people could look at the bell through the grillwork.[110] These suggestions were not acted on by the city of Philadelphia.

A new controversy over the Liberty Bell began in February 1912 when the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco requested the Philadelphia City Councils to dispatch the bell to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to be held in San Francisco in 1915. The opposition, galvanized by the recent victory of preventing the bell from being taken to the West Coast, moved quickly to rally support behind an effort to prevent it from going to California. The Philadelphia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution passed a resolution calling for the bell to remain in Philadelphia and circulated a petition for people to sign in support the resolution.[111] An organization known as the Committee of the Associated Patriotic Societies of Philadelphia was formed

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109. "Everybody Should See The Bell," New York Times, February 17, 1909, p. 8.

110. Jordan to Chief of Bureau of City Property, ca. 1909, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell Pre-1914 File, INHP.

111. Copy of 1912 petition, Museum Collection, Pre-1914 File, INHP. Three volumes of signed petitions can be found in the manuscript collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

to prevent the removal of the Liberty Bell from Philadelphia.[112] On the other side, petitions from school children of California, Arizona, and Nevada were sent to the Philadelphia City Council requesting that the bell be sent west so that they might see it and be inspired by it.[113]

The debate continued into 1913 when those opposed to moving the bell enlisted the aid of metallurgists and bell founders from around the country in sending letters supportive of the theory that the bell could crack into two pieces if taken to the Pacific Coast.[114] In literature used by these groups, it was hinted that sending the bell to California would place it in eminent danger of destruction by earthquake and that the bell did not belong to the nation, but only to Philadelphia and should remain there.[115]

The Philadelphia municipal authorities responded to these charges by funding studies of means of preserving the bell on the proposed trip to California. Consideration was given to welding the bell, but this alternative was discarded as being impractical and possibly harmful to its appearance.[116] Wilson Clary of the McShane Bell Foundry recommended

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112. Liberty Bell Petition Collection, HSP. The Committee of the Associated Patriotic Societies of Philadelphia was composed of representatives from the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames of America, the Pennsylvania Chapter of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots, the Pennsylvania Society of the Mayflower Descendants, the Colonial Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution, the Historical Society of Chester County, the Society of Colonial Governors, the John Bartram Association, the Civic Club, the Yorktown Historical Society of the United States, and the George G. Meade Post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

113. Journal of the Select Council of the City of Philadelphia From December 4th, 1911 to July 1st, 1912 (2 vols.; Philadelphia: George F. Lasher, 1912), II, 104, 108.

114. Chester Meneely to White, April 7, 1913, Liberty Bell Petition Collection, HSP.

115. Liberty Bell Petition Collection, HSP.

116. Clary to James Reed, June 17, 1914, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell 1914 File, INHP.

that a device be constructed to relieve the pressure caused by the bell carrying its own weight. As a means of doing this, Clary suggested that three or four bands of steel be riveted around the circumference of the bell.[117] The Director of the Philadelphia Department of Public Works still wanted to test welding methods, and so proposed that a duplicate bell be cast and a crack drilled in that bell in order to test various welding methods.[118]

The duplicate bell was not made and the city contracted with Frederick W. Taylor and J. Sellers Bancroft to devise some means of protecting the bell.[119] In the meantime, four jacks were placed under the Liberty Bell to prevent the existing cracks from extending any further.[120] The solution devised by Bancroft to prevent further deterioration was a mechanical contrivance called a "spider" which had six arms that could be attached to the bell's lip at equal distance and to where the clapper was attached to the crown. This device could be tightened by means of a spring. The purpose of it was to hold the bell's weight balanced so as to prevent any additional crack extension.[121] A bolt and two wedges were placed in the drilled crack so as to prevent the "spider" from damaging the bell by exerting too much pressure on the crack.[122] On Sunday May 2, 1915 the bell's clapper was removed and the

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117. Ibid.

118. Chief of Bureau of City Property to Director Department of Public Works, October 22, 1914, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell 1914 File, INHP.

119. Chief of Bureau of City Property to Director of Department of Public Works, December 2, 1914, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell Pre-1914 File, INHP.

120. Newspaper clipping, Mrs. F. Tennyson Neeley Collection, HSP.

121. Ball to Director Department of Public Works, December 2, 1914, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell 1914 File, INHP.

122. Ball to Department of Public Works, June 10, 1915, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell January-June 1915 File, INHP.

"spider" fitted into the bell.[123] The Philadelphia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution expressed indignation that the bell had been desecrated in such a matter and were concerned that this would result in the permanent removal of the bell's clapper.[124] The clapper inserted later, but hung at an angle due to the "spider" device.

Philadelphia officials had other concerns over the safety of the bell besides whether or not the crack was extending. In 1914, they were concerned over moving the bell out of the Independence Hall in case of fire. The bell once it was removed from the building had to be jumped down marble steps which could result in damage to it. The solution to this problem was to place collapsible skids on the movable truck holding the bell in order that it could be more safely removed from the structure and ropes were attached to the truck to aid in the evacuation procedure.[125] In January 1915, the Liberty Bell was removed from Independence Hall in 55 seconds in a test of the skids.[126] Also city officials wanted to improve the exhibiting of the Liberty Bell and in 1914, the bell's case was renovated with the top removed and replaced with plate glass. The interior of the case was painted an egg-shell white gloss and outside stained mahogany and rubbed down with wax to give an antique finish to it.[127]

The battle over sending the bell to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition continued into January of 1915 when Mayor Rudolph

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123. "Strengthen Liberty Bell," New York Times, May 5, 1915, p. 13; and "New Crack in Liberty Bell," Public Ledger, May 6, 1915, p. 1.

124. "Toungeless Liberty Bell Arouses Patriotic Women," Public Ledger, May 5, 1915, p. 4.

125. Jordan to Chief Bureau of City Property, October 10, 1914, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell 1914 File, INHP.

126. "Historic Liberty Bell is Saved From Imaginary Trip," Public Ledger, January 31, 1915, p. 2.

127. Jordan to Bureau of City Property, September 3, 1914, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell 1914 File, INHP.

Blankenburg announced his intention of permitting the bell to be taken on the transcontinental trip. As a prelude to this journey, plans were made for the bell to be tapped to signal the beginning of transcontinental telephone service.[128] On February, the bell was test struck with a wooden mallet which produced a dull, muffled sound.[129] This performance was repeated on February 11 when dignitaries were gathered in Philadelphia and San Francisco. The bell was struck three times and the sound transmitted across the country, and in response in San Francisco, a replica Liberty Bell was struck and the sound transmitted back to Philadelphia.[130]

As the time drew closer for the Liberty Bell to be taken across the country, a number of communities requested to be placed on the bell's itinerary.[131] There was an effort to have the bell taken across the country by motor vehicle on the Lincoln highway with those favoring this arguing that the route would convey the bell through areas containing 60% of the United States population.[132] However, it was decided to transport the bell by train with the B. F. Goodrich Company supplying a truck to carry the bell when it was taken from the train.[133]

On the morning of July 5, 1915 the bell was removed from Independence Hall and, after suitable patriotic exercises, placed aboard a

128. Rosewater, The Liberty Bell: Its History and Significance, p. 179.

129. "Liberty Bell Rings Again," Kansas City Star, February 8 1915, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell January-June 1915 File, INHP.

130. Rosewater, The Liberty Bell: Its History and Its Significance, p. 179.

131. "Add Eleven More Stops to Liberty Bell's List," North American, June 1, 1915, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell January-June 1915 File, INHP.

132. "May Take Big Bell Over Lincoln Way," New York Times, June 13, 1915, VII, 10.

133. Bell to Hall, June 21, 1915, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell January-June 1915 File, INHP.

train to begin the westward journey accompanied by four guards.[134] The railroad car which displayed the bell was equipped with special shock absorbers to prevent it from being jolted. Philadelphia officials sent instructions to the communities where the bell stopped to have a movable platform built level with the railroad car platform in order that adults and children could look at and touch the bell.[135] The train passed through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and California. Everywhere enthusiastic crowds greeted the bell train and orators made speeches describing the bell as being the symbol of American freedom while old soldiers saluted it and children kissed it. A revitalized spirit of patriotism moved across the country in the wake of the train's journey. The train arrived in San Francisco on July 16 and the next day was proclaimed "Liberty Bell Day" as it was paraded through the streets of San Francisco to the Pennsylvania Building at the exposition.[136] The bell was installed in the connecting loggia between the two wings of the building and, at night, moved to a fire-proof vault. The bell remained at the exposition until November 11 when it was placed aboard a train and sent to San Diego for the Panama-California Exposition.[137] Once again a "Liberty Bell Day" was declared and the bell escorted to the place of display with great pomp. The bell remained in San Diego until November 15 when it was placed back on the train and took a ten day journey through the states of Arizona, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi,

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134. "Bell's Longest Journey," New York Times, July 5, 1915, p. 12; and "Liberty Bell Starts West," New York Times, July 6, 1915, p. 18.

135. "Bell Ready for Journey," New York Times, July 4, 1915, II, 9. For a detailed itinerary of the bell train's trip, see appendix B.

136. Frank Morton Todd, The Story of the Exposition: Being the Official History of the International Celebration Held at San Francisco in 1915 to Commemorate the Construction of the Panama Canal (5 vols.; New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1921), III, 90, 91.

137. Mountain to Seger, October 13, 1915, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell October-December 1915 File, INHP.

Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania.[138] Crowds greeted the bell with particular enthusiasm in: Dallas, Texas; New Orleans, Louisiana; Memphis, Tennessee; and Syracuse, New York in the latter two cities near riots occurred. At one point a fire broke out in two large warehouses across from where the Liberty Bell railroad car was parked on a siding and, for a time, threatened to cross the railroad tracks igniting oil tanks near the bell.[139]

The bell returned to Philadelphia on November 25 to cheering crowds and taken back to Independence Hall where it was placed in the glass case. It had travelled over 10,000 miles through thirty states and was seen by millions of people.[140] Debate immediately began on whether or not the "spider" should be removed from the bell. Fears were expressed by patriotic groups and Franklin Institute metallurgist Outerbridge that if the "spider" was removed the bell would fall apart. City officials maintained that these concerns were unfounded, but decided not to remove the "spider" from the bell.[141]

With the entry of the United States into World War I, the bell took on a new role as a fund raiser and additional symbolic importance. To help finance the war effort a series of "Liberty" loans were raised by the

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138. Itinerary of the Liberty Bell From the Panama-Pacific International Exposition San Francisco, California November, 1915 (np: nd) np. For a more detailed itinerary, see appendix B.

139. "Liberty Bell Will be in Dallas Nov. 18," Dallas Texas Morning, September 14, 1915, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell July-September 1915 File, INHP; "Tumult and Joy Greeted the Bell," The Post Standard, April 17, 1974, p. 13; and "Liberty Bell Pulled from Danger at Fire," Unidentified newspaper clipping, Mrs. F. Tennyson Neely Collection, HSP.

140. "Liberty Bell Safe in Historic Shrine After National Tour," Philadelphia Inquirer, November 25, 1915, pp. 1, 7; and "Welcome Liberty Bell," New York Times, November 26, 1915, p. 7.

141. "Is Liberty Bell Injured?," Public Ledger, November 27, 1915, p. 5.

United States Treasury Department. These loans were actually bonds. The Loan Publicity Bureau of the Federal Government requested that the "Liberty Bell" be rung on June 14, 1917 to lead the nation on Flag Day in announcing the beginning of the first loan drive. The Philadelphia municipal authorities, as first, expressed reluctance in ringing the bell but, "Their love of Liberty, however, is strong, and to aid in the cause of War, Philadelphia will on Thursday (June 14) noon send the clapper of the old bell resounding against its cracked sides. Its peals will call America to defend her traditions."[142] In actuality, the bell was tapped to start the loan drive.[143]

The bell was taken out of Independence Hall on October 25 for a Liberty loan parade. The float carrying the bell was surrounded by men wearing uniforms from the various wars which America had fought. The parade stopped on reaching the Liberty Loan headquarters where speeches were made on the need to purchase more war bonds, and the bell was taken back to Independence Hall.[144] The bell was again taken out of Independence Hall on April 6, 1918 in support of the Third Liberty Loan.[145]

The bell in the role of a fund raising device came to symbolize the United States support of the Allied war cause. French military leader Marshall Joseph Joffre in a visit to Philadelphia in May of 1917, to

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142. "Old Liberty Bell to Peal for Bonds," New York Times, June 13, 1917, p. 4.

143. "Flag Day," New York Times, June 14, 1917, p. 10; and "Loan Oversubscribed by $500,000,000," New York Times, July 15, 1917, pp. 1, 2.

144. Rosewater, The Liberty Bell: Its History and Significance, pp. 189-90.

145. Journal of the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia From January 7, 1918 to June 20, 1918. With an Appendix (2 vols.; Philadelphia: Dunlop Printing Co., 1918), II, 129, appendix 98; and, Jordan to Davis, April 29, 1918, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell 1918 File, INHP.

promote French war aims, stood reverently before the Liberty Bell and touched it and kissed his hands in a sign of respect.[146] By this time, the Philadelphia municipal authorities had removed the glass case from around the bell enabling people to touch the relic. Following Marshall Joffries, example, a group of French soldiers on tour of the United States kissed the bell. Then American troops came in alone or with their units to touch the bell prior to leaving for Europe. These visitations by soldiers and sailors helped dramatically to increase the yearly attendance figures at Independence Hall. Newspaper stories depicted the German Kaiser as desiring to desecrate the Liberty Bell in his drive to conquer America and destroy democracy in Europe. The bell came to represent the United States war aims of restoring democracy and self-determination to the people of Europe.[147] Much of this sentiment was wartime propaganda, but it did help to reinforce the importance of the Liberty Bell as a national symbol. On May 15, 1919, the Liberty Bell was removed from Independence Hall to be placed on Chestnut Street as part of a celebration to welcome home American soldiers from France.[148]

146. Curator's Daily Record, May 9, 1917, Historians' Card File, INHP.

147. Charles W. Duke, "Yankees Plight Their Vows to Win by Liberty Bell," Public Ledger, September 8, 1918, Magazine Section, p. 2.

148. Kent J. Taylor, "The Liberty Bell," ed. by Martin L. Yoelson, unpublished manuscript, INHP.

CHAPTER IV: THE BELL IN PHILADELPHIA

The increased popularity of the Liberty Bell created concern to city officials as how best to display the bell. They decided that a new base was needed and began planning for one in 1918.[1] Designing the base and preparing specifications for bid lasted through most of 1919 culminating with the selection of the Frederick R. Gerry Company on November 19 for making and assembling the new base.[2] The bell was installed on the new base on June 23, 1920, and the old base was presented to the Valley Forge Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.[3] A cement base on which the wooden base would rest was finished in July and the Liberty Bell was placed on this base on February 2, 1921.[4]

In 1922, Philadelphia city officials again were approached on the possibility of having the Liberty Bell welded. Mayor Moore, in his Fourth of July oration, stressed that the bell was a sacred relic and should not be altered in any way.[5] Just prior to the Fourth of July, a resolution by the Chicago City Council supported by a petition of twenty thousand school children was sent to the Philadelphia City Councils asking for the

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1. Horace W. Sellers to Arthur, July 3, 1918, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell Correspondence 1918 File, INHP.

2. Arthur to Gerry, November 15, 1919, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell Correspondence 1919 File, INHP.

3. Chief, Bureau of City Property to Superintendent of Independence Hall, October 21, 1920, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell Correspondence 1920 File, INHP; and Curator's Daily Record, June 22-23, 1920, Historians' Card File, INHP.

4. Curator's Daily Record 1917-1946, July 9, 1920, Historians' Card File, INHP; and Curator's Daily Record 1917-1946, February 2, 1921, Historians' Card File, INHP.

5. "Hands Off Liberty Bell, Says Mayor; Crack Will Remain," Unidentified newspaper clipping, Mrs. F. Tennyson Neely Collection, HSP.

Liberty Bell to be sent to Chicago, Illinois for the Second Annual Pageant of Progress to be held from July 29 to August 14, 1922.[6]

Advocates of the proposed trip argued that patriotism was at a low ebb in the midwest and that bell would rekindle patriotic sentiment. Mayor Moore announced in his July Fourth speech that he intended to hold public hearings on the proposed trip.[7] At the hearings, those opposed to the trip argued that the journey could do irreparable damage to the bell, while those advocating the trip argued that the bell was educational and inspirational.[8] During these hearings, the question was raised over whether the city actually owned the bell or not. City officials pointed out that this was a specious argument and the bell had never been sold to the Wilbank family.[9] The City Council voted 18 to 2 in favor of sending the bell to Chicago.[10] However, the Mayor vetoed the resolution and the bell remained in Philadelphia.[11] Mayor Moore in his veto message commented:

> "that as custodian of the greatest national relics, Philadelphia had a greater duty than that of stirring up patriotism. If the trip to Chicago were approved, it would set a precedent for other trips which could not be refused. He felt that the time had come to determine definitely and finally as to all proposed

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6. Journal of the Proceedings of the City Council of the City of Chicago for the Council Year 1922-23 (Chicago: n.p., 1923), pp. 861-862; Journal of the City Council of Philadelphia From July 6, 1922 to December 28, 1922 (2 vols.; Philadelphia: Dunlap Printing Company, 1922), II, 14.

7. "Public Hearings on Liberty Bell Trip," Evening Bulletin, July 7, 1922, p. 1.

8. Ibid.; "Battle Impends Over Trip of Bell to Chicago Fair," Public Ledger, July 8, 1922, p. 1.

9. "Mayor and Clergy Clash Over Bell," Evening Bulletin, July 11, 1922, p. 1.

10. "Mayor Considers Bell Trip," Evening Bulletin, July 12, 1922, p. 2.

11. "Liberty Bell May Never Leave Again," Evening Bulletin, July 14, 1922, p. 3.

trips, and he would take it upon himself to do so in the negative."[12]

The next year the Philadelphia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution petitioned the Philadelphia City Councils to pass a resolution which would prohibit the removal of the Liberty Bell from Independence Hall.[13] The council took no action on the matter.

In a move to tighten security for the bell, Custodian Harry Baxter prohibited all photographs of the bell without his permission.[14] His justification for this action was that he believed the Liberty Bell was being commercially exploited and he was: ". . . getting tired of seeing pictures of chorus girls, chewing-gum promoters and the like standing beside the bell."[15] This rule was sporatically enforced over the years. Philadelphia Record reporter Joseph Shallit in 1942 brought the President of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange and a United States Commissioner to Independence Hall and there Shallit took pictures of the bell despite warnings of the guards.[16] He was arrested, jailed and charged with disorderly conduct. Shallit argued that commercial photographers were permitted to take photographs of the bell and this should be the right of every visitor to Independence Hall.[17] Shallit's cause received widespread

12. "Mayor Moore Vetoes Liberty Bell Trip," New York Times, July 14, 1922, p. 7.

13. Journal of the City Council of the City of Philadelphia From January 4, 1923 to June 28, 1923. With an Appendix (2 vols.; Philadelphia: Dunlap Printing Co., 1923), I, 184.

14. Unidentified newspaper clipping, Press Clippings Philadelphia Newspapers 1976-1977 Collection, Box 4, Bulletin July-September 1976 File, INHP.

15. Ibid.

16. "Reporter Taking Snapshot of Liberty Bell; You Can Buy One for 5¢," Philadelphia Record, July 4, 1942, p. 1.

17. "Reporter on Trial Today," Philadelphia Record, July 6, 1942, p. 6.

public support promoted by newspaper editorials which argued that forbidding the taking of photographs of the Liberty Bell was anathema to the American concept of liberty which the bell represented.[18] He was found innocent of all charges; however, the Philadelphia Mayor Bernard Samuel refused to repeal the ban on picture taking within Independence Hall and photograhic permits were required into the late 1940s.[19]

The early 1920s saw increased visitation to Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell. Visitors would knock on the doors of the building during evening hours and sometimes the night watchman would allow them in to see the bell. This proved to be an unsatisfactory situation and so permission was obtained in 1924 for a wooden panel to be taken out of the door in the steeple room and replaced with glass. This would permit one person at a time to view the Liberty Bell from outside.[20]

City officials in 1924 began planning for the sesquicentennial celebration of the Declaration of Independence. The city council requested French architect Jacques Greber to submit a plan for development of the Independence Square area. His proposal envisioned having the Liberty Bell placed in a glass pavilion to be located in the middle of Independence Square.[21] The proposal was extremely controversial, with local patriotic organization expressing disapproval over the plan. These concerns were expressed by Ms. Louise Hortense Snowden, vice president of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots, who

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18. "Time to Restore Liberty to the Liberty Bell," Philadelphia Record, July 6, 1942.

19. Cooper to Samuel, September 20, 1948, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell Correspondence 1926-1959 File, INHP.

20. Neeld to Director of Public Works, March 29, 1924, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell Correspondence 1921-1925 File, INHP.

21. "Greber Plans for Sesqui, Adornment Widely Opposed," Public Ledger, May 25, 1924, p. 1.

commented; "The removal of the bell (from Independence Hall) must not be allowed. It now lies beneath the tower from which it was rung, and it must stay there, to be enjoyed by the generations which are to come. Moving it in the past has damaged it, and moving it again would damage it still more."[22] The Superintendent of Independence Hall commented:

> In my judgment a relic of the sacred importance of The Liberty Bell, under no possible circumstances should ever be allowed to leave the building, where its symbolic significance can only properly be appreciated; one might as well take the Declaration Table or any other cherished relic of that incomparable Shrine and cart it around for exhibition purposes.
>
> The Liberty Bell is an integral part of Independence Hall and pilgrimages there should be and are sacred privileges that no matter how symbolic in intent could hope to better.[23]

The city council took note of these arguments and did not take action on the proposal.

On New Year's eve of 1925, 1926, and 1927 the Liberty Bell was tapped to welcome in the New Year with the sound of the bell carried by radio to the entire nation. The bell was tapped to celebrate the sesquicentennial of the start of the American Revolution, and a year later for the birth of a new nation and for the end of the sequiscentennial celebration.[24]

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22. "Liberty Bell Shrine Plan Hers, Says Mrs. Statesbury," Public Ledger, May 27, 1924, p. 1.

23. Superintendent, Independence Hall to Chief Bureau of City Property, September 12, 1925. Museum Collection, Liberty Bell Correspondence 1921-1925 File, INHP.

24. "Liberty Bell to Proclaim New Year by Radio," New York Times, December 21, 1924, p. 16; "Liberty Bell Will Ring Out Again," The New York Times Magazine, December 27, 1925, pp. 10, 20; "Liberty Bell Rings in 1926 in Philadelphia While Historic 1776 Scenes are Re-enacted," New York Times, January 1, 1926, p. 1; and Berliner to McClenahan, December 31, 1926, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell Correspondence 1926-1959 File, INHP.

In 1925 renovation work at Independence Hall required the Liberty Bell to be moved to the corridor at the entrance of the Supreme Court Room for a few months.[25] This was part of the preparation for the Sesquicentennial International Exposition to be held in Philadelphia from June 1 to December 1, 1926. Philadelphia Mayor W. Freeland Hendrick requested a United States Marine Corps honor guard for the Liberty Bell during the exposition.[26] This request was granted and a detail of nine marines under the command of Major John Quincy Adams dispatched from Quantico, Virginia to Philadelphia for the duration of the exposition.[27] The Marine guards were on duty each day from 9:00 A.M. until 8:00 P.M. with a changing of the guard occurring every two hours accompanied by a brief ceremony.[28] The Marine guards would request that visitors remove their hats in the presence of the bell and made sure no one took a photograph of the bell without official permission.[29] The Marine guards were removed in December.[30]

25. Sheeham to City of Philadelphia, July 19, 1925, Historians' Card File, INHP.

26. McDermott to Chief Bureau of City Property, May 29, 1926, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell Correspondence 1926-1959 File, INHP.

27. Williams to Major General Commandant, May 25, 1926, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell Correspondence 1926-1959 File, INHP; and Porter to Adams, May 26, 1926, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell Correspondence 1926-1959 File, INHP.

28. Carpenter to Bureau of City Property, November 30, 1926, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell Correspondence 1926-1959 File, INHP.

29. Chief Bureau of City Property to Superintendent of Independence Hall, August 11, 1926, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell Correspondence 1926-1959 File, INHP.

30. Adams to Chief Clerk, Bureau of City Property, November 23, 1926, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell Correspondence 1926-1959 File, INHP.

A number of special activities at the exposition involved the Liberty Bell. Ambassadors from Chile and Poland lay wreaths at the bell's base.[31] One exhibit at the exposition was of bells which had rung the announcement of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. This display of bells was brpught to Independence Hall and photographed with the Liberty Bell after the end of the exposition.[32]

In 1928, a committee from the Franklin Institute examined the bell and made recommendations for reinforcement of the bell yoke.[33] After studying a number of alternatives, it was decided to insert a steel plate into the yoke to prevent further deterioration. The repair work was begun on April 19, 1929 by William A. Heine with the bell removed from the yoke and the steel plate set carefully into the wood. This task was completed on April 20.[34]

Also in 1929, the bell served as a focal point for ceremonial activity. A representative of Poland lay a wreath by the Liberty Bell to show the love and respect for freedom shared by the people of the United States

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31. Matos to Neeld, September 10, 1926. Museum Collection, Liberty Bell Correspondence 1926-1959 File, INHP; Matos to Neeld, September 3, 1926, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell 1926-1959 File, INHP.

32. King to Kendrick, November 15, 1926, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell Correspondence 1926-1959 File, INHP; and Gifford Pinchott, "Pennsylvania's Buildings and Exhibits," The Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition (Philadelphia: Current Publications, Inc., 1929), p. 138.

33. Independence Hall, Curator's Daily Record 1917-1976, July 26, 1928, Historians' Card File, INHP.

34. "Memorandum of Actual Work and Materials Added to the Yoke of the Liberty Bell Without Destroying any of the Original Parts or taking from the Yoke any of the Original Bolts or Plates" by Charles W. Neeld, n.d. Museum Collection, Liberty Bell, Correspondence 1926-1959 File, INHP.

and Poland.[35] A request was granted for use of a photograph of the Liberty Bell to be an illustration for a school book text.[36] A similar request was made the next year by the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania to use a photograph of the bell for the cover of their company magazine.[37] Both requests were granted.

On January 25, 1931, Philadelphia celebrated the 225th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin in a program which included the tapping of the Liberty Bell by Mayor Mackey.[38] Following this event, the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundred Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington requested the Philadelphia Mayor to allow the Liberty Bell to be tapped thirteen times in a nationwide radio broadcast.[39] Charles W. Neeld, Chief of Bureau of City Property, expressed concern that the great number of times which the Liberty Bell had been tapped would result in permanent damage to it.[40] Despite these fears, city officials decided to tap the bell in observance of Washington's birthday on a nationwide broadcast. But, at the same time, an announcement was made that because of the bell's continuing deterioration that it would not be tapped again for another hundred years.[41] This ban

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35. Elliott to Gottlieb, October 10, 1929, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell Correspondence 1926-1959 File, INHP.

36. Neeld to d'Emery, October 22, 1929, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell Correspondence 1926-1959 File, INHP.

37. Young to Chief of Bureau of City Property, January 2, 1930. Museum Collection, Liberty Bell Correspondence 1926-1959 File, INHP.

38. "Liberty Bell Rings Again," Philadelphia Inquirer, p. 4.

39. Bloom to Mackey, January 26, 1931, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell Correspondence 1926-1959 File, INHP.

40. Neeld to McClenahan, February 4, 1931, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell Correspondence 1926-1959 File, INHP.

41. "Liberty Bell on Air Today," Philadelphia Inquirer, February 22, 1931, p. 8b; and "Liberty Bell Tone Resounds to Nation," New York Times, February 23, 1931, p. 13.

proved to be of short duration, as on July 4, 1934, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd tapped the bell by electronic impulse from Antarctica. A mechanical device was rigged which allowed Admiral Byrd to transmit a radio signal which when received would cause a hammer to strike the bell. This was done eight times producing dull, metallic sounding notes.[42]

The Liberty Bell was tapped with a wooden mallet four times on July 4, 1935 in a national broadcast. Four days later a ceremony was held outside of Independence Hall marking the purported cracking of the Liberty Bell one hundred years before.[43] Here Mayor Moore stated:

> . . . its (the Liberty Bell) rich tones were only hushed, for the bell itself, minus its tonal qualities, became immediately the outstanding champion of constitutional liberty and independence under the Constitution and has been so regarded down to this present day.[44]

The next year the bell was used as a symbol for two opposing viewpoints. The American Friends' Service Committee and other peace organizations had the Bell tapped to open an Emergency Peace Campaign on April 22, 1936. The date 1-9-3-6 was tapped out and broadcast by radio to homes in the United States and Europe to symbolize America's concern for peace in Europe.[45] A few months later on June 23, the bell

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42. "Byrd to Ring Liberty Bell," New York Times, July 2, 1934, p. 6; and "Byrd Rings Liberty Bell From Camp in Antarctica," Philadelphia Inquirer, July 5, 1934, pp. 1, 15.

43. "Liberty Bell Hailed," Philadelphia Inquirer, July 9, 1935, p. 4; and "Speakers Hit President at July 4 Ceremony," Philadelphia Inquirer, July 5, 1935, p. 4.

44. "Crack in Old Liberty Bell Passes 100-Year Mark," New York Times, July 9, 1935, p. 1.

45. "Mayor Sounds Liberty Bell to Convey Peace Message," Philadelphia Inquirer, April 22, 1936, p. 2.

was tapped at the Democratic National Convention by Philadelphia Mayor S. Davis Wilson, who commented:

> In the tapping of this bell its voice and its ancient message must echo into the home of every citizen of this country and imbue him and inspire him with a consciousness of his public duty, of the necessity for realizing the part he must play in the future of our nation.
>
> Let us then breathe in again, tonight the spirit of this historic bell; let us rededicate ourselves to eternal warfare against all enemies of our government; let us reaffirm our determination to carry out the duty which falls upon every American citizen, to guard this unique government of ours and its basic principles.[46]

The tapping of the Liberty Bell by 1937 was an integral part of many city ceremonies. On May 14, the bell was tapped thirteen times to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the opening of the Constitutional Convention.[47] The gavel used to strike the bell was made from a dogwood tree at Valley Forge and brought to Philadelphia, in relays, by Boy Scouts.[48] The bell was struck thirteen times, in honor of each of the original colonies, on July 4.[49] On October 15, 1937, the bell was tapped thirteen times at the opening of the Second Annual National Negro Congress to symbolically represent the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution.[50] The Liberty Bell was tapped thirteen times, again

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46. "American Ideals Are Urged at Independence Hall," New York Times, June 23, 1936, p. 15.

47. "Liberty Bell Will Open Sesqui," Philadelphia Inquirer, April 23, 1937, p. 21.

48. "Liberty Bell to Toll Again Today as Philadelphia Hails the Constitution," Philadelphia Inquirer, May 14, 1937, p. 25, and "Liberty Bell Opens Constitutional Fete," Philadelphia Inquirer, May 15, 1937, pp. 1, 3.

49. "Congress of 1776 Lives Again on 4th," Philadelphia Inquirer, July 5, 1937, pp. 1, 3.

50. "Liberty Bell Rung for Negro Session," Philadelphia Inquirer, October 16, 1937, p. 2.

representing the thirteen colonies, on June 21, 1938 to mark the 150th anniversary of the ratification of the Constitution by New Hampshire.[51]

Representatives of the New York World's Fair in 1936 suggested that the Liberty Bell be brought to New York for the 1939 World's Fair.[52] Throughout the remainder of 1936 and into 1937 opposition to the removal of the Liberty Bell from Philadelphia mounted with those opposing the trip arguing that previous trips had caused the bell's crack to lengthen and that the bell should not be removed from Independence Hall.[53] Finally, in March 1938, Mayor Wilson announced that transporting the bell to the World's Fair could destroy it and so he intended not to allow the bell to leave the city.[54]

On June 24, 1940, the Liberty Bell was tapped thirteen times in a continent-wide radio broadcast to mark the opening of the Republican National Convention.[55] Republican speakers depicted the bell as calling the people back to the principles of American democracy and national preparedness in the light of the European war.[56] These sentiments were

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51. "Liberty Bell Rings in Constitution Fete," Philadelphia Inquirer, June 22, 1938, pp. 1, 6; and "Constitution Held Peace Task Guide," New York Times, June 22, 1938, p. 5.

52. "Liberty Bell Proposed For Exhibition at Fair," New York Times, July 17, 1936, p. 19.

53. "Moving the Bell," Evening Public Ledger, April 9, 1937, p. 16.

54. "Lo, Spirit of '76 Stirs City Anew," Philadelphia Inquirer, March 4, 1938, p. 21; "Protests Grow Over Bell Trip," The Evening Public Ledger, March 4, 1938, p. 20; and "Lend Liberty Bell to New York? No, Never! City Choruses," Evening Public Ledger, March 3, 1938, p. 1.

55. "Liberty Bell to Ring Again as G.O.P. Convention Opens," Philadelphia Inquirer, June 8, 1940, p. 6; and "Liberty Bell Ringing to be Broadcast," Philadelphia Inquirer, June 22, 1940, p. 7.

56. "Liberty Bell Rings Over All America," New York Times, June 25, 1940, p. 16; and Fred G. Hyde, "Pleas for Freedom Sound Echo as Liberty Bell Rings," Philadelphia Inquirer, June 25, 1940, pp. 1, 3.

refined in an article in the Philadelphia Inquirer a few days later which emphasized the need for America to become a living Liberty Bell to combat the growing destruction of liberty in Europe.[57] The bell's role as a symbol of America's determination to preserve world democracy further was enhanced when a wreath was placed in front of the Liberty Bell to commemorate Czeckoslovakian independence then occupied by Hitler's troops.[58] Prior to the national draft lottery, the draft bowl was placed on display before the Liberty Bell with a compliment of Army, Navy and Marine Corps guards, and when the first Philadelphians were inducted into the service, the oath of enlistment was given before the Liberty Bell.[59]

In 1941, the bell served as a focal point of patriotic activity being tapped three times in a radio broadcast on July 2 to announce the beginning of a new program by the Treasury Department to help sell defense bonds.[60] In December the Supreme Council of the Order of the Sons of Italy pledged their loyalty to the United States before the Liberty Bell.[61]

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 catapulted the United States into the Second World War. In Philadelphia, six additional guards were assigned to the Liberty Bell with the day guard and the night watch armed to protect the bell from saboteurs. City

57. Herman G. James, "Calling to Moral Arms the Youth of America," Philadelphia Inquirer, Magazine section, pp. 1, 4.

58. "Checks Celebrate Independence," Philadelphia Inquirer, October 27, 1940, p. 3A.

59. "The Three Services Guard the Draft Bowl," Philadelphia Inquirer, October 24, 1940, p. 27; and "Ceremony to Mark 1st Philadelphia Induction," Philadelphia Inquirer, November 24, 1940, p. 6.

60. Murphy to Carpenter, June 30, 1941, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell Correspondence 1926-1959 File, INHP.

61. "Italian-Americans Pledge Their Loyalty," Philadelphia Inquirer, December 21, 1941, p. 23.

officials discussed moving the bell to Fort Knox, Kentucky to store it with the nation's gold reserves.[62] This proposal received immediate and adverse reaction throughout the nation with letters of protest sent to city officials and editorials written opposing the removal of the bell. A typical newspaper editorial commented:

> But, while American morale is of the best, while American patriotism burns bright, it (the Liberty Bell) still is good to have within view this evidence of the struggle of America for liberty. It will be an inspirational shrine. It will comfort those who may weaken during the struggle. It will be a constant reminder of the great American heritage of one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.[63]

On December 14, the acting Philadelphia Mayor Bernard Samuel issued an official announcement that the bell would remain in Independence Hall to serve as a source of inspiration and comfort to all Americans in this time of crisis.[64]

The Insurance Company of North America on January 27, 1942 presented Philadelphia Mayor Samuel an offer to construct a $20,000 fire and bomb proof shelter for the Liberty Bell. The preliminary shelter plans by architect George Wharton Pepper, Jr. called for an underground fire and bomb proof vault to be constructed beneath where the Liberty Bell stood in Independence Hall. The bell and its display would rest on a platform elevator which would be lowered into a crypt in times of danger and a concrete floor would slide over the opening. The top of the vault

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62. "Liberty Bell Shift to Refuge Hinted," Philadelphia Inquirer, December 13, 1941, p. 11; and "Liberty Bell May be Removed to Gold Catacombs of Fort Knox," Philadelphia Record, December 13, 1941, Independence Hall Association Newspaper Scrapbook, Vol. II, n.p. INHP.

63. "The Grand Old Bell," Natchez, Mississippi, Democrat, December 28, 1941, Meneely Bell Company Collection, Folder 28, Hudson-Mohawk Industrial Gateway.

64. "City Won't Move the Liberty Bell," Philadelphia Inquirer, December 14, 1941, p. 37.

would be constructed of sixteen inches of steel and concrete to protect the bell against bomb hits. The city council gladly accepted the insurance company's offer.[65]

The allocation of steel for the vault construction had to be approved by the War Production Board (WPB). The project came to a temporary halt late in 1942 when the WPB refused to designate the project a high enough priority number for steel allocation and in April 1943, the WPB turned down the application of the Insurance Company of North America for a steel allocation as not being essential to the national defense.[66] The decision evoked strong protests from civic and patriotic groups.[67] Under intense public pressure, the WPB on May 8, 1943 reversed its position and allocated 1.6 tons of steel for the bell vault project.[68]

Test borings to obtain soil samples prior to vault construction were begun by the J. S. Cornell and Son firm on March 8, 1944. The firm began drilling test borings to a depth of thirty feet to determine if the

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65. "Liberty Bell to Have Bomb Shelter; Insurance Firm Offers to Build It," Philadelphia Record, January 28, 1942, p. 6.

66. "W.P.B. Denies Priorities for Liberty Bell Vault," Philadelphia Inquirer, September 24, 1942, p. 5; "Liberty Bell Vault up to W.P.B.," Philadelphia Inquirer, August 21, 1942, p. 12; and "No Bombproofing for Liberty Bell," Philadelphia Inquirer, April 9, 1943, p. 29.

67. "Protests Grow Over Lack of Bell Shelter," Philadelphia Inquirer, April 28, 1943, p. 27; "Patriotic Groups Demand Shelter for Libery Bell," Philadelphia Inquirer, April 29, 1943, p. 23; "Demand by Public Grows for Libery Bell Vault," Philadelphia Inquirer, April 30, 1943, p. 27; "Women for Vault" Philadelphia Inquirer, May 3, 1943, p. 21; "Head of Legion Women Joins Liberty Bell Fight," Philadelphia Inquirer, May 4, 1943, p. 25; and "Merchants for Shelter," Philadelphia Inquirer, May 5, 1943, p. 31.

68. "W.P.B. Allocates Steel to Shield Bell," New York Times, May 8, 1943, p. 8.

vault construction would endanger the foundation of Independence Hall.[69] Mayor Samuel halted the project at this point and appointed a committee of three engineers to make a final determination on whether or not the vault construction would undermine the foundation of Independence Hall.[70] The committee reported back to the mayor that the proposed vault construction could possibly weaken the understructure of Independence Hall and recommended that the vault not be built.[71] The city took heed of the committee's warning and all further work on the vault ceased.

Despite the controversy over the Liberty Bell vault, the bell provided a focal point for wartime ceremonies. President Franklin D. Roosevelt suggested that the bell might be rung and taped for radio broadcasts to inspire the public. The suggestion was acted on when radio station KYW test taped the sound of the bell on June 17, 1942.[72] As part of the Fourth of July events, 204 young men were sworn into the armed services and later they massed around the Liberty Bell and pledged allegiance to the flag.[73] A group of men and women preparing for naturalization were taken to Independence Hall on August 28 where they voted the Liberty Bell to be the most impressive symbol of America.[74]

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69. "Vault Tests Made for Liberty Bell," Bulletin, March 8, 1944, Office of History Collection, Box 24, Newspaper Clipping General File, INHP.

70. "Safety Vault For Bell Hits Snag," Philadelphia Inquirer, June 6, 1944, Office of History Collection, Box 24, Newspaper Clipping General File, INHP; and "Liberty Bell Shelter Problem Considered," Bulletin, June 12, 1944, Independence Hall Association Newspaper Scrapbook, Vol. II, n.p., INHP.

71. "Phila. Group Vetoes Liberty Bell Shelter," Unidentified newspaper clipping, Office of History Collection, Box 24, INHP.

72. Sifton to Inskeep, January 19, 1962, Office of History, Box 24, Liberty Bell and Pavilion General Correspondence File, INHP.

73. "204 Join Armed Forces at Independence Hall," Philadelphia Record, July 5, 1942, p. 1.

74. "Lesson in Americanism" Philadelphia Inquirer, August 28, 1942, p. 22.

The bell was tapped on October 10, three short strikes and one long strike, the victory signal, to mark the thirty-first anniversary of the Chinese Republic and to indicate the United States support of China in the conflict with Japan.[75] The Chinese Foreign Minister, Dr. T.V. Soong, commented:

> Furthermore, the ringing of the Liberty Bell in Independence Hall to commemorate China's Liberty Day finds resounding echoes in every Chinese heart of good will and friendship for America.
>
> These tributes will do more to uphold the morale of our people in continuing resistance than anything else could possibly do. I personally am so deeply moved by this beautiful and touching gesture that I cannot find words adequate to express my feelings. As a boy the very words 'Liberty Bell' and 'Independence Hall' fired my imagination and made a profound and lasting impression in my mind.[76]

The tapping of the Liberty Bell using the victory code signal again was done on Thanksgiving Day in a nation-wide broadcast to remind the American people that; "The Liberty Bell voices a nation's gratitude for freedom, and a people's pledge to remember this freedom is theirs to cherish, theirs to protect, and theirs to preserve for generations yet to come, as it was preserved for us today."[77]

The Liberty Bell was tapped for "I am an American Day" on May 16, the Fourth of July and to open a war bond drive on September 24,

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75. Liberty Bell 1941 notes. Office of History Collection, Box 24, Liberty Bell Pavilion Historical Research and Reports General File, INHP; and "'V' Tapped on Liberty Bell," New York Times, October 10, 1942, p. 7.

76. "Soong, Going Home Sees Roosevelt," New York Times, October 14, 1942, p. 3.

77. "Philadelphia Sounds 'V' on Liberty Bell Amid Patriotic and Religious Observance," New York Times, November 27, 1942, p. 10; and "Liberty Bell Sounds Symbol of War Holiday," Philadelphia Inquirer, November 27, 1942, p. 27.

1943.[78] Also that year, the Philadelphia Committee for the freedom of India placed a flower wreath by the Liberty Bell on January 27.[79] Again the bell was the site for a military induction ceremony and a frequently visited sight by military personnel on leave.[80] In 1944, the bell was tapped on January 18 to open the fourth War Bond drive.[81] Mayor Samuel was awaked early on the morning of June 6 and hurriedly brought by police escort to Independence Hall where he tapped the bell twelve times and then tapped seven times with each stroke representing a letter in the word "Liberty". This was recorded to be played before the official government announcement that the invasion of France by allied forces had begun. The bell's sound was to symbolize the coming liberation of Europe by the allied armies.[82]

Again the bell was tapped on June 9 to commence Flag Week festivities. The sound of the tapping was transmitted by radio throughout the country and overseas.[83] The Radio Corporation of

78. "Program Arranged for 'American Day'," Philadelphia Inquirer, April 7, 1943, p. 14; "10,000 Honor New Citizens at Rites Here," Philadelphia Inquirer, May 17, 1943, pp. 1, 8, 20; "Liberty Bell to Again Proclaim Freedom Today," Philadelphia Inquirer, July 4, 1943, p. 6A; "Liberty Bell Tolls Again," New York Times, July 5, 1943, p. 17; and Historian's notes for Liberty Bell 1943, Office of History Collection, Box 24, Liberty Bell and Pavilion General Correspondence File, INHP.

79. "Marking Indian Independence Day," Philadelphia Inquirer, January 27, 1943, p. 14.

80. Unidentified newspaper photograph, Office of History Collection, Box 24, Liberty Bell and Pavilion Newspaper Clipping General File, INHP; and "The Yanks are Coming to a Philadelphia Party," ca. 1943. Unidentified newspaper clipping, Office of History Collection, Box 24, Liberty Bell and Pavilion Newspaper Clipping General File, INHP.

81. Liberty Bell Historians' Notes, Office of History Collection, Box 24, Liberty Bell and Pavilion Historical Research and Reports General File, INHP.

82. "Liberty Bell Tapped, D-Day News Spread," Philadelphia Inquirer, June 7, 1944, p. 9; and "Liberty Bell Sounds Tocsin of Invasion," New York Times, June 7, 1944, p. 10.

83. "Flag Week Opened By Liberty Bell," Philadelphia Inquirer, June 9, 1944, p. 19.

America received permission from Philadelphia authorities to record the sound of the Liberty Bell on August 23, 1944. The recording was distributed to all radio stations in America for use on the day when victory was achieved over the Axis powers and on other suitable occasions.[84] An unauthorized tapping of the Liberty Bell occurred on August 3 when Charles A. White hurled a baseball-size rock at the Liberty Bell as a protest gesture against a transportation strike. Guards quickly subdued White and he was taken to Philadelphia General Hospital for mental observation.[85]

In December of 1944, the owner of the Whitechapel Bell Foundry, which had originally cast the Liberty Bell, offered to recast the bell free as a gesture of Anglo-American friendship.[86] Mayor Samuel responded that the offer was thoughtful, but that the cracked bell was a symbol of America and should not be changed.[87]

The bell was tapped in 1945 on March 9 for the liberation of the Philippines, on April 9 for the launching of the seventh War bond campaign, on May 8 as part of the victory in Europe celebration, on May 20 for the "I am an American Day" festivities, and on August 14 and 15 to celebrate the end of World War II.[88] Suggestions were submitted to

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84. Ryan to Rambo, October 2, 1944, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell Correspondence 1926-1959 Files, INHP.

85. "Rings Liberty Bell As a Strike Protest," New York Times, August 4, 1944, p. 1.

86. "Repair of Liberty Bell Offered by Britons," New York Times, December 17, 1944, p. 8.

87. "Philadelphia Rejects Offer to Recast Bell," New York Times, December 18, 1944, p. 5.

88. Liberty Bell Notes, Office of History Collection, Box 24, Liberty Bell and Pavilion Historical Research and Reports General File, INHP; "Liberty Bell Rings Again," New York Times, April 10, 1945, p. 21; "Liberty Bell Starts Bond Sale," Philadelphia Inquirer, April 10, 1945, p. 1; "Liberty Bell to Open 'I Am an American Day,'" Philadelphia Inquirer, May 13, 1945, p. 43; and "Philadelphia Salutes American Day," Philadelphia Inquirer, May 21, 1945, p. 13.

Philadelphia newspapers that the bell be welded in time for the victory celebration. Congressman Samuel Rayburn approached Chester Meneely of the Meneely Bell Company on the feasibility of welding the Liberty Bell. Meneely replied that the only repair to the bell which could be guaranteed would be to recast it.[89] Since this was not acceptable the proposal was dropped.

The end of the war resulted in fewer ceremonial activities taking place around the bell. A wreath was laid in front of the Liberty Bell as part of the National Freedom Day activities on February 2, 1946. This day was to commemorate the passage of the 13th Amendment to the United States Constitution which abolished slavery.[90] Then on "I am an American Day," the bell was tapped thirteen times in honor of the original English colonies.[91] Mayor Samuel in 1947 suggested that the Liberty Bell be taken on a nation-wide tour to allow all Americans to view the venerable relic.[92] Once again opposition prevented the bell from being removed from Independence Hall. The bell remained a place to bring visiting dignitaries for a photographic session. In September of 1947, three women representing the United States International Womens Conference tapped the bell.[93] The next year in January of 1948, the Italian ambassador lay a wreath before the Liberty Bell.[94] In February

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89. Edgar S. Van Olinda, "Around the Town," July 26, 1945, Unidentified newspaper clipping, Meneely Bell Company Collection, Folder 5, Hudson-Mohawk Industrial Gateway.

90. "Liberty Bell Ceremony Marks Freedom Day," Philadelphia Inquirer, February 2, 1946, p. 13.

91. Liberty Bell notes, Office of History Collection, Box 24, Liberty Bell and Pavilion Historical Research and Reports General File, INHP.

92. "Liberty Bell Tour is Urged," Philadelphia Inquirer, May 5, 1947, p. 19.

93. Liberty Bell Notes, Office of History Collection, Box 24, Liberty Bell and Pavilion Historical Research and Reports General File, INHP.

94. "Sees Democratic Italy," New York Times, January 5, 1948, p. 10.

of 1949, the President of the National Freedom Day Association placed a wreath at the Liberty Bell at the end of the Freedom Week activities.[95]

Two major events occurred in 1950 which would have a lasting impact on the bell's future. First, the city of Philadelphia entered into an agreement with the National Park Service by which the city retained ownership of the bell, but the National Park Service was responsible for maintaining and displaying the relic.[96] The second was the bell's transformation into a cold war symbol. This began when the Liberty Bell was chosen by the United States Treasury Department as the symbol for a savings bond campaign officially known as the "Independence Drive." The opening ceremonies of the drive included tapping the Liberty Bell and a number of speeches in which President Harry S Truman and others depicted the bell as representing the struggle for true democratic ideals threatened by communistic totalitarianism.[97] Secretary of the Treasury, John W. Snyder, described the bond campaign as a visable demonstration of the United States commitment to preserving individual liberties. He further remarked:

> "We have chosen as the symbol of the drive the Liberty Bell because it has symbolized individual freedom to the people of our country ever since it rang out to proclaim the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.[98]

95. "Emanuel C. Wright," Philadelphia Inquirer, February 2, 1944, p. 22.

96. "Liberty Bell to Get a New Home," Evening Bulletin, February 4, 1972, Philadelphia Newspapers 1967-1975 Collection, Box 3, Philadelphia Bulletin 1972 File, INHP.

97. "Truman Opens Savings Bond Sale as Liberty Bell Sounds Keynote," New York Times, May 16, 1950, p. 1.

98. "Philadelphia Opens the Drive," New York Times, May 16, 1950, p. 6.

In case the point was missed, Vice-president of the United States Allen W. Barkley remarked that the purpose of the bond drive would make the country; "so strong no one can impose ruthless, godless ideologies on us."[99] President Truman at the end of the bond campaign emphasized that the bell represents the fundamental freedoms of mankind standing firm against communistic dictatorships.[100]

Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion of Israel, Premier Mohammed Mossedegh of Iran and West Berlin Mayor Ernst Reuter were among the dignitaries who visited Independence Hall to see the Liberty Bell in 1951. They all remarked that the ideals represented by the Liberty Bell provided a common bond between the United States and their countries.[101]

On November 1, 1951, a special ceremony was held to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the Liberty Bell's casting in England. The highlight of the program was the tapping of the bell by a direct descendant of Andrew McNair, the official bell ringer in 1776. The tapping of the bell was broadcast by radio.[102]

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99. "Barkley Appeals for Bond Savings," New York Times, March 30, 1950, p. 22.

100. "Text of Trumans Address at Liberty Bell Ceremony," New York Times, November 7, 1950, p. 18.

101. "Ben-Gurion Gives Flag to City at Independence Hall Rites," Evening Bulletin, May 14, 1951, Philadelphia Newspapers 1948-1960 Press Clippings Collection, Box 1, Inquirer 1950-52 File INHP; "Iranian Premier Visits Shrine of American Freedom," Evening Bulletin, October 22, 1951, Philadelphia Newspapers 1948-1960 Press Clippings Collection, Box 1, Inquirer 1950-52 File, INHP; and "Liberty Bell Inspires Berlin Mayor," Evening Bulletin, March 6, 1951, Philadelphia Newspapers 1948-1960 Press Clippings Collection, Box 1, Inquirer 1950-52 File, INHP.

102. "Birth of the 'Liberty Bell'" Program, November 1, 1951, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell File, INHP; and "Liberty Bell 200 Years Old" Evening Bulletin, November 1, 1951, Philadelphia Newspapers 1948-1960 Press Clippings Collection, Box 1, Inquirer 1950-52 File, INHP.

Republican presidential candidate Dwight D. Eisenhower visited Philadelphia in 1952 and toured Independence Hall. Touching the crack in the Liberty Bell, Eisenhower, speaking of American soldiers held in Axis prisoners of war camps during World War II, remarked; "This means more to men in prison camps; I know, I've talked with lots of them."[103] Again that year, the bell was tapped. This time to begin a patriotic television broadcast entitled "We the People."[104]

City officials in 1952 were approached on sending the Liberty Bell to the Philippines for exhibition at an international exposition. This immediately set off a controversy with those supporting the proposal pointing out that the Filipinos had suffered greatly during the war fighting for freedom and should be honored with a trip of the Liberty Bell.[105] Those opposed feared that the bell would be damaged during transport or at the exhibition either by accident or sabotage.[106] The bell was not sent to the Philippines.

Independence National Historical Park Superintendent Melford O. Anderson became concerned in 1953 the yoke was not strong enough to continue supporting the bell. Dr. B. Francis Kukachka and Alan D. Freas of the United States Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin were brought to Philadelphia to make an examination of the bell's wooden yoke. They determined that the wood was not deteriorating and could support five times the weight of the bell indefinitely.[107]

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103. Early Selby, "In Our Town," Evening Bulletin, September 5, 1952, Philadelphia Newspaper 1948-1960 Press Clippings Collection, Box 1, Inquirer 1950-52 File, INHP.

104. Liberty Bell Tapped, February 8, 1952, Historians' Card File, INHP.

105. "A Voyage for the Bell," New York Times, September 2, 1952, p. 22.

106. "Fears for Safety of Liberty Bell," New York Times, September 9, 1952, p. 14.

107. "Liberty Bell Support Inspected," New York Times, January 22, 1953, p. 16.

During National Freedom Day, February 2, 1954, and Americanization week, the last week in April, flower wreaths were placed by the Liberty Bell in a display of patriotism.[108] The bell was tapped on Lincoln's Birthday by a wounded war veteran seven times as part of a nation-wide "Crusade For Freedom" with each bell stroke representing the Iron Curtain countries of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Albania, and the Baltic States. The tapping was a call for freedom for these countries.[109]

In 1955, the bell was tapped on January 17 to commemorate Benjamin Franklin's birthday.[110] On George Washington's Birthday, six Iron Curtain country nationals from Poland, Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and the Ukraine each struck the Bell as a signal of hope and encouragement to their compatriots living under Soviet domination. The ceremony was broadcast to the Eastern European countries via Radio Free Europe.[111] Then on April 28 the Bell was struck seven times by Abba Eban, the Israeli Ambassador to United States, on the 7th anniversary of the state of Israel to show the strong

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108. "Observance," Philadelphia Inquirer, February 2, 1954, Philadelphia Newspaper Press Clippings 1948-1960 Collection, Box 1, Inquirer 1954 File, INHP; and "Flag Rites Hail Americanization," Philadelphia Inquirer, n.d., Philadelphia Newspaper Press Clippings 1948-1960 Collections, Box 1, Inquirer 1954 File, INHP.

109. "Liberty Bell Will Ring For Crusade," New York Times, February 11, 1954, p. 13.

110. Liberty Bell Notes, Office of History Collection, Box 24, Liberty Bell and Pavilion Historical Research and Reports General File, INHP.

111. "Liberty Bell Sounds Again," Philadelphia Inquirer, February 23, 1955, Philadelphia Newspapers Press Clippings 1948-1960 Collection, Box 1, Inquirer 1955 File, INHP.

bond between Israel and the United States.[112] Similar ceremonies by the Israeli Ambassador was done for the next two years.[113]

The usual compliment of foreign and domestic dignitaries visited the Liberty Bell in 1956. The most dramatic incident during the year occurred when Christian Russian clerics were shown Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell while about 75 demonstrators marched outside demanding the Russian clergymen be sent home.[114] The usual photographing of celebrities with the Liberty Bell was disrupted temporarily in December when the bell was moved into the hallway while the tower was being repainted.[115]

Independence National Park Superintendent Anderson in 1958 in an effort to better protect, preserve, and interpret the Liberty Bell evaluated a number of proposals including one which called for constructing a pavilion in Independence Square for the bell with an underground vault into which it could be lowered.[116] These proposals

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112. Liberty Bell Notes, Office of History Collection, Box 24, Liberty Bell and Pavilion Historical Research and Reports General File, INHP.

113. "Liberty Bell Ceremony Marks 8th Birthday of Israel as Free State," Philadelphia Inquirer, April 17, 1956, Philadelphia Newspapers Press Clippings 1948-1960 Collection, Box 1, Inquirer 1955 File, INHP; and "Israel's Arms Mark 9th Independence Day," Philadelphia Inquirer, May 7, 1957, Philadelphia Newspaper Press Clippings 1948-1960 Collection, Inquirer 1957 File, INHP.

114. "Russian Clerics Booed by Pickets At Liberty Shrine," Philadelphia Inquirer, June 9, 1956, Philadelphia Newspapers Press Clippings 1948-1960 Collection Box 1, Inquirer 1956 File, INHP.

115. "Something's Out of Place," Philadelphia Daily News, December 15, 1956, Philadelphia Newspapers Press Clippings 1948-1960 Collection, Box 1, Daily News 1956 File, INHP; and "Liberty Bell Gets 'Pushed Around'--But Easy, Men," Philadelphia Inquirer, December 15, 1956, Philadelphia Newspapers Press Clippings 1948-1960 Collection, Box 1, Inquirer 1955 File, INHP.

116. Anderson to Regional Director, Region Five, August 2, 1958, Office of History Collection, Box 24, Liberty Bell and Pavilion Correspondence General File, INHP.

this time, because of local opposition to moving the bell.[117] Interpretation was improved by installation of audio equipment in the tower room. When a button was pushed by a guard, the tape recorded voice of CBS news commentator Edward R. Murrow gave a four minute talk on the history and symbolism of the bell.[118]

The master founder, Albert A. Hughes, of the Mears and Stainbank Foundry, formerly the Whitechapel Bell Foundry, offered to recast the Liberty Bell as a gesture of gratitude for America's assistance to Great Britain during World War II.[119] Superintendent Anderson thanked Hughes for his offer, but declined saying: "I'm sure we wouldn't be interested and I'm sure the American people wouldn't be interested in having the crack removed."[120]

The Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King visited Philadelphia on February 2, 1959 for the 18th observance of Freedom Day and participated in a wreath laying ceremony at the Liberty Bell.[121] Another wreath was placed before the bell on March 26, 1959 by Aristide N. Pilavakis, General Counsel of the Royal Greek Embassy, to mark the 138th

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117. Earl and Anne Selby "In Our Town," Evening Bulletin, March 7, 1958, Philadelphia Newspapers Press Clippings 1948-1960 Collection, Bulletin 1958 File, INHP.

118. "CBS, Murrow to Hail Liberty Bell's Role in History at WCAU File," Philadelphia Inquirer, September 16, 1958, Philadelphia Newspapers Press Clipings 1948-1960 Collection, Box 1 Inquirer 1958 File, and Mute Liberty Bell speaks and the Voice is Murrow's," Evening Bulletin, January 6, 1959, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell File, INHP.

119. "British Offer to Repair Bell is Rejected," New York Times, January 8, 1959, p. 2.

120. "Liberty Bell to Stay 'As Is' Despite Offer," Philadelphia Inquirer, January 8, 1959, Philadelphia Newspapers Press Clippings 1948-1960 Collection, Box 1, Inquirer 1959 File, INHP.

121. Photograph, Philadelphia Inquirer, February 2, 1959, Philadelphia Newspapers 1948-1960 Collection, Box 1 Inquirer 195 File, INHP.

anniversary of Greece's Independence from Turkey.[122] On November 9, the Columbia Record Company and the Philadelphia Orchestra made a recording of the sound of the Liberty Bell. Charles Ownes, percussionist with the Philadelphia Orchestra, struck the Bell with several types of instruments before selecting a leather-covered instrument further cushioned with a piece of felt to use. This resulted in producing a mellow bell tone which was satisfactorily recorded. On the last attempt to tap the bell, a rattling noise was detected which was traced to the metal "spider."[123]

This incident and other concerns over the condition of the bell by Independence National Historical Park officials led them to send a letter to the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia which posed a series of questions on the preservation and use of the Liberty Bell.[124] The Franklin Institute responded by forming a "Committee for the Preservation of the Liberty Bell" to seek answers to the parks' questions.[125]

The committee's approach to the problem was to begin two projects--one to make metallurgical analysis of the bell and the other to

122. "Greeks Mark Independence Day," Evening Bulletin, March 26, 1959, Philadelphia Newspapers Press Clippings 1948-1960 Collection, Box 1, Bulletin 1959 File, INHP.

123. David H. Wallace to Chief, Division of Interpretation, November 10, 1959. Museum Collection, Liberty Bell Preservation File, INHP.

124. "The Franklin Institute Committee for the Preservation of the Liberty Bell," Press Release, December 10, 1961, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell Preservation File, INHP.

125. The Committee for the Preservation of the Liberty Bell, Report of the Committee for the Preservation of the Liberty Bell (Philadelphia: The Franklin Institute, 1962), p. 1. The members of the committee were Wynn Laurence LePage, John W. Cornell, Francis B. Foley, Harry G. Stewart and Lewis P. Tabor. Tabor later resigned to be replaced by William F. Jackson. Dave H. Wallace, Curator of Independence National Historical Park, served as an advisor to the committee.

examine the suspension system of the bell and take the appropriate corrective measures necessary. Zenon Zudans and Geogs Novickis, two structural engineers from the Franklin Institute, were assigned the task of analyzing the bell's structures. Their inspection revealed that the lateral support in the bell's side columns was not stable and could be rocked slightly from side to side and the yoke could no longer support its load. The metallurgical analysis of the bell revealed that the "spider" framework may have helped to slow down the continued deterioration of the Bell, but had not stopped it.[126] It was decided to begin work on developing a new support system for the bell. United States Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall on December 9, 1961 announced that the Liberty Bell yoke and supports would be repaired. The work entailed the replacing of the 1929 steel plate in the yoke with a hidden T-shaped steel beam. Also a new steel platform and side frames would be constructed.[127]

The actual work began on January 15, 1962 with the bell hoisted from its side supports and one of these supports removed. Then a circular trough was placed under the bell and the side supports replaced. The bell was lowered partially into the trough wrapped in a polyethylene sheet then concrete was poured and left to partially harden. The bell was removed while the concrete cured and on January 19, the bell was raised from its supports and placed on this cushion and secured there by

126. Ibid., pp. 2, 3, 18.

127. "Liberty Bell to be Safeguarded," Press Release, December 10, 1961, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell Preservation File INHP; "Liberty Bell to Yield Yoke," Philadelphia Inquirer, December 10, 1961, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell Preservation File, INHP; "Swaying 'Liberty Bell' to Get More Support," Philadelphia Daily News, December 9, 1961, Philadelphia Newspapers Press Clippings 1961-1966 Collection, Box 2, Daily News 1961 File, INHP; and "Liberty Bell Yoke to be Reinforced," New York Times, December 10, 1961, p. 55.

means of straps.[128] The bell remained yokeless for nearly two months while the steel reinforcement beam was imbedded in the yoke and the new steel-reinforced base was constructed. The yoke was fitted onto the bell on March 15 and remounted on its base.[129]

Refugees from the Iron, Bamboo, and Sugar Cane Curtain countries assembled in Philadelphia during the first week of July in 1962 for Freedom Week ceremonies.[130] The highlight of the week's events was the Fourth of July activities which included the tapping of the Liberty Bell as a symbol of hope for those living in communist-dominated countries.[131] Also the bell was tapped on August 13 to sound a note of protest on the first anniversary of the construction of the Berlin Wall.[132] Television and radio covered this event, so that the bell tapping could be shown and heard nationally and internationally. While the Liberty Bell was being tapped for two minutes, other bells throughout the country were to be rung in a display of national concern over the Berlin Wall.[133]

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128. "Liberty Bell Rings," New York Times, January 16, 1962, p. 25; "The Liberty Bell at Ease," New York Times, January 28, 1962, X, 17; and "Liberty Bell Disassembly Set For January 15 and 19," Press Release, January 12, 1962, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell Preservation File, INHP.

129. "New Yoke Fitted to Liberty Bell with Tender Care," Philadelphia Inquirer, March 16, 1962, Philadelphia Newspapers Press Clippings 1961-1966 Collection, Box 2, Bulletin 1962 File, INHP; and "Liberty Bell Yoke Repaired," New York Times, March 13, 1962, p. 21.

130. "Red Regime Refugees Welcomed to Liberty in Freedom Week Rite," Philadelphia Inquirer, July 3, 1962, Philadelphia Newspapers Press Clippings 1961-1966 Collection, Box 2, Bulletin 1962 File, INHP.

131. Dennis C. Kurjack to Young, September 24, 1962. Museum Collection, Liberty Bell General Correspondence File, INHP.

132. "Liberty Bell 'Tolls' for Wall in East Berlin," Evening Bulletin, August 13, 1962. Newspaper Press Clippings 1961-1966 Collection, Box 2, Bulletin 1962 File, INHP.

133. "Bells Ring For Liberty," Philadelphia Inquirer, August 14, 1962. Philadelphia Newspapers Press Clippings 1961-1966 Collection, Box 2, Bulletin 1962 File, INHP.

The last time that the bell was tapped in 1962 was for the opening of the new home office of the Independence Life and Accident Company, whose insignia was the Liberty Bell, in Louisville, Kentucky on October 30. The ceremony was carried by telephone circuit from Philadelphia to Louisville.[134]

The bell was temporarily placed in the corridor of Independence Hall in March of 1963 while rehabilitation work was done in the bell tower.[135] This did not prevent the bell from fulfilling several symbolic functions. In June, the 74th annual convention of the Central Conference of American Rabbis was opened with a wreath laying ceremony at the Liberty Bell.[136]

Editors of a nation-wide Sunday newspaper supplement magazine in 1963 proposed a "Let Freedom Ring" Day on July 4 to renew citizen awareness of America's heritage and freedom, and to revitalize the traditional activity of bell ringing for days of national celebration. The Liberty Bell was tapped on July 4 to begin the ringing of bells throughout the nation.[137] This proved popular enough to be repeated the next year with a recording of the Liberty Bell played in a nation-wide radio broadcast instead of a live tapping of the bell.[138]

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134. "Bell at Independence Hall is Heard in Louisville, Ky," Philadelphia Inquirer, September 29, 1962, Philadelphia Newspapers Press Clippings 1961-1966 Collection, Box 2, Bulletin 1962 File, INHP.

135. "Liberty Bell Takes a Trip," The Washington Post, March 10, 1963, Miscellaneous Newspaper 1922-1974 Clipping Collection, Box 5, Miscellaneous newspaper 1960 File, INHP.

136. "Reform Rabbis Open Annual Conference," Evening Bulletin, June 17, 1963, Philadelphia Newspapers Press Clippings 1961-1966 Collection, Box 2, 1963 Bulletin File, INHP.

137. "Make Freedom Really Ring!," Unidentified Newspaper Clipping, Philadelphia Newspapers Press Clipping 1961-1966 Collection, Box 21, 1963 Bulletin File, INHP.

138. "Elgin Salutes Freedom," Daily-Courier News, July 6, 1964, Miscellaneous Newspaper Press Clippings, Box 5, Miscellaneous File, INHP.

On Saturday September 22, 1963, eight members of the Congress of Racial Equality entered Independence Hall and sat down around the Liberty Bell. They announced plans to remain there until President John Kennedy sent Federal troops and voter registrars to Alabama in response to the killing of four black girls in a Birmingham church bombing. The protestors refused to leave the building at 5:15 P.M. and Superintendent Anderson received orders from Conrad L. Wirth, Director of the National Park Service, to allow them to remain by the bell overnight. The next day they left when the mayor of Philadelphia declared a special day of mourning and churches in the city held special services.[139] Newspaper columnists and editorials came out against the actions taken by the National Park Service and warned that other groups would seek redress of grievances by demonstrating at the Liberty Bell.[140]

An old controversy was revived in 1964 when Pennsylvania Governor William W. Scranton requested Philadelphia Mayor James H.J. Tate to send the Liberty Bell to the New York World's Fair for Pennsylvania Day. The mayor after consultation with National Park Service officials announced that the 1962 study by the Franklin Institute found that the bell was too

139. "CORE Holds Service at Independence Hall," Evening Bulletin, September 23, 1963, Philadelphia Newspaper Press Clippings 1961-1966 Collection, Box 2, Bulletin 1964 File, INHP; George J. Murray, "CORE Sit-Ins Sleep By the Liberty Bell," Philadelphia Inquirer, September 22, 1963, Philadelphia Newspapers Press Clippings 1961-1966 Collection, Box 2, Inquirer 1963 File, INHP; and Robert A. Thomas "8 Give Up Liberty Bell Sit-In, Join Rites," Philadelphia Inquirer, September 23, 1963, Philadelphia Newspapers Press Clippings 1961-1966 Collection, Box 2, Inquirer 1963 File, INHP.

140. "All-Night Sit-In at Liberty Bell," Philadelphia Inquirer, September 23, 1963, Box 2, Philadelphia Newspaper Press Clippings, 1961-1966 Collection, Inquirer 1963 File, INHP; and "John M. Cummings, "Snooze Under Liberty Bell," Philadelphia Inquirer, September 29, 1963, Philadelphia Newspapers Press Clippings 1961-1966 Collection, Box 2, Inquirer 1963 File, INHP.

brittle to be shipped to the fair without brazing. For this reason, he rejected the governor's proposal.[141]

On February 16, 1965, New York City police arrested three men and a woman on charges of plotting to blow up the Statue of Liberty, the Washington Monument and the Liberty Bell. The arresting officers confiscated a large quantity of dynamite to be used by the extremists known as the Black Liberation Front. The dynamiting was to protest the United States treatment of blacks.[142] Once the plot was uncovered, Independence National Historical Park officials placed additional guards around the Liberty Bell. The public was shocked and, for a brief time, the idea of constructing a security vault was discussed.[143] The conspirators were tried and sentenced in June with the three male defendents given a reduced sentence of eighteen months to three years in prison and the woman deported to France.[144]

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141. City of Philadelphia News Release, August 23, 1964, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell File, INHP; "Liberty Bell 'Too Brittle,' Won't Go to Fair," Philadelphia Inquirer, August 23, 1964, Philadelphia Newspapers Press Clippings 1961-1966 Collection, Box 2, Inquirer 1964 File, INHP; and "Liberty Bell Won't Go to World's Fair," Sunday Bulletin, August 23, 1964, Philadelphia Newspapers Press Clippings 1961-1966 Collection, Box 2, Bulletin 1964 File, INHP.

142. "4 Held in Plot to Blast Statue of Liberty, Liberty Bell and Washington Monument," New York Times, February 17, 1965, p. 1; and "Four Arrested in Plot to Dynamite Statue of Liberty and Liberty Bell," Evening Bulletin, February 16, 1965, Philadelphia Newspapers Press Clippings 1961-1966 Collection, Box 2, Bulletin 1961-1966 File, INHP.

143. "Liberty Bell Plot Revives Old Talk of Safety Vault," Philadelphia Newspaper Press Clippings, 1961-1966 Collection, Box 2, Bulletin 1965 File, INHP.

144. "Detectives Tells of Shrine Plot," New York Times, May 19, 1965, p. 53; "Vietnamese Tied to Bombing Plot," New York Times, May 20, 1965, p. 46; "Detective Admits Rights Activities," May 21, 1965, p. 14; "3 in Bomb Trial Got Army Manual," New York Times, May 22, 1965, p. 20; "Smuggled Dynamite Unstable - in Bell Plot," New York Times, p. 33; "3 Men, 1 Woman, Sentenced in Plot," New York Times, June 18, 1965, p. 16; and "Sentences Reduced for 3 Men in Plot," New York Times, November 5, 1965, p. 76.

The bell became the focus for other protests during the year. On March 12, 1965, twenty-five civil rights demonstrators entered Independence Hall and began a sit-in around the Liberty Bell. The demonstration was to dramatize the need to send Federal authorities to Selma, Alabama to protect the rights of blacks.[145] The reason the protestors chose the Liberty Bell as their focal point was because of the bell's symbolic association with American freedoms and the struggle for black equality. The protest ended on March 15 when the demonstrators left Independence Hall to attend a memorial service for the Reverend James J. Reel, who was killed while engaged in Civil Rights activities in Alabama.[146]

In April, 1965, students protestors converged on Independence Hall to demonstrate against the United States involvement in the Vietnam war. In a counter-demonstration the Young Americans for Freedom formed a living ring around the Liberty Bell to keep it from being "abused."[147] The United Veterans Council of Philadelphia, a council composed of representatives from 39 war veterans' organization, requested that government officials take steps to prevent the Liberty Bell from being "desecrated" by protestors by taking legal action against sit-in demonstrations at Independence Hall.[148] No action was taken by park officials on this proposal.

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145. University of Pennsylvania's National Association for the Advancement of Colored People handout, March 12, 1965, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell File, INHP; "Liberty Bell Protests," New York Times, March 13, 1965, p. 11; and "Liberty Bell Sit-in Continues," New York Times, March 14, 1965, p. 61.

146. "7000 Circle City Hall in Selma Protest," Philadelphia Daily News, March 15, 1965, Philadelphia Newspapers Press Clippings 1961-1966 Collection, Box 2, Daily News 1965 File, INHP.

147. "Students Protest U.S. Viet Policy in Shrine Rally," Philadelphia Inquirer, April 4, 1965, Philadelphia Newspapers Press Clippings 1961-1966 Collection, Inquirer 1965 File, INHP.

148. "Veterans Council Asks Order Barring Sit-Ins at Independence Hall," Philadelphia Inquirer, April 13, 1965, Philadelphia Newspapers Press Clippings 1961-1966 Collection, Inquirer 1965 File, INHP.

The next several years the bell served as gathering spot for those supporting and opposing the United States involvement in Vietnam. In one incident in September of 1969 a group of antiwar demonstrators celebrated the North Vietnam independence day at the bell and placed an offering of a bowl of rice under the Liberty Bell. During the next few days, a group supporting American policy in southeast Asia came and symbolically cleansed the Liberty Bell.[149] Also civil rights supporters continued to used the bell and Independence Hall as a focal point for protests.[150] Various wreath laying ceremonies by countries allied with the United States and by patriotic organizations continue to take place at the Liberty Bell to symbolizing loyalty and shared ideals with the United States.

In 1969 the proposal was made by members of the Independence National Park Advisory Committee that the Liberty Bell be moved out of Independence Hall. The reason for this proposal was that the existing location of the Liberty Bell would not provide adequate access to the expected millions of visitors coming to Philadelphia during the celebration of the American bicentennial in 1976.[151] Immediately various groups announced their opposition to any attempt to remove the bell from Independence Hall. In 1972, park officials released information that the bell's new location would be in a campanile located at the park's visitor

149. "Hecklers Howl as Antiwar Group Honors Ho," Philadelphia Inquirer, September 11, 1969, Philadelphia Newspapers Press Clippings 1967-1975 Collection, Box 3, Inquirer 1969 File, INHP; "Honoring Ho at the Liberty Bell," Philadelphia Inquirer, September 12, 1969, Philadelphia Newspaper Press Clippings 1967-1975 Collection, Box 3, Inquirer 1969 File, INHP; "Ho Protesters Will 'Cleanse' Liberty Bell," Philadelphia Inquirer, September 15, 1969, Philadelphia Newspapers Press Clippings 1967-1975 Collection, Box 3, Inquirer 1969 File, INHP.

150. "'Oppression' Virgil Honors King at Liberty Bell," Evening Bulletin, January 16, 1970, Philadelphia Newspapers Press Clippings, 1967-1975 Collection, Box 3, Bulletin 1970 File, INHP.

151. "I Want Liberty Bell Moved for Bicentennial," Philadelphia Inquirer, November 18, 1969, Philadelphia Newspapers Press Clippings 1967-1975 Collection, Box 3, Inquirer 1969 File, INHP.

center.[152] State and city officials along with citizen groups opposed placing the bell in this location.[153] The Park Service then began to search for other possible locations for the bell. Finally, the present site across from Independence Hall was selected. The date for the removal of the Liberty Bell to a specially constructed bell pavilion was scheduled for New Year's Eve of 1976 to officially begin the country's bicentennial celebration.[154]

In preparation for the move, a radiography, a process similar to an X-ray, was conducted to determine the condition of the bell. The examination was accomplished on two successive nights in October and again in November and revealed a number of small cracks in the bell. However, it was judged in good enough condition to be moved.[155]

While the finishing touches were completed on the bell pavilion, plans were made for elaborate ceremonies to accompany the move of the bell at 12:01 a.m. on January 1, 1976. The bell move was scheduled to be the first event of the nation's bicentennial celebration; however, this distinction went to a flag-raising ceremony on Guam in the Pacific Ocean. A successful installation of the bell was carried out with great pageantry before a large crowd.[156]

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152. Dorothy S. Byrd, "Liberty Bell to Get a New Home," Philadelphia Inquirer, February 25, 1972, Philadelphia Newspapers Press Clippings 1967-1975 Collection, Box 3, Inquirer 1972 File, INHP; "Independence Hall Losing Liberty Bell," New York Times, February 5, 1972, p. 1.

153. "New Home Sought for Liberty Bell," New York Times, September 4, 1973, p. 15.

154. "Liberty's Symbol to Roll Out as New Year Rolls In," Philadelphia Bulletin, December 14, 1975, Philadelphia Newspapers Press Clippings 1967-1975 Collection, Bulletin 1975 File, INHP.

155. Eric T. Clarke and Ralph E. Turner, "Radiography of the Liberty Bell," Technology and Conservation Magazine, (Spring, 1976), p. 8.

156. "Moving of Liberty Bell Opens Bicentennial," New York Times, January 1, 1976, p. 20.

Visitation to the bell's pavilion continues to grow every year. Thousands of people each year come to Philadelphia to see and touch the bell. Park interpreters are on duty every day giving talks and answering questions. After regular visiting hours the bell is illuminated and visitors can hear an audio message on the history and meaning of the Liberty Bell.

CHAPTER V: THE BELL AS REPLICA, SYMBOL AND MEMENTO

The Liberty Bell began to take on the role of a national symbol by the 1820s. The fame of the bell was sufficiently widespread by 1828 to have a Philadelphia newspaper publish the following poem:

> Long here within the Pilgrim's bell, Had lingered tho' it often pealed those treasured tones that soon should tell When freedom's proudest scroll was sealed. Until the self-created free Their starry banner had unfurled, And bode the notes of Liberty Re echo o'er the Western World.[1]

At least, Philadelphians recognized the bell as significant and representing American liberty. Visitors to the city in the 1820s and 1830s were taken to see the bell and by 1837 a guidebook to the city of Philadelphia referred to the bell as; "used on that memorable occasion (the proclaiming of the Declaration of Independence) for calling the people together, although not in use at present, is still preserved in the steeple of the building, as a relic of the heroic age of American history."[2]

In 1837, the bell took on additional symbolic importance when a New York City abolition publication entitled Liberty contained a frontispiece with an engraving of the State House bell and the words "Proclaim Freedom" underneath.[3] Then in 1839, the Friends of Freedom, a Bostonian abolitionist organization, first used the now famous appellation - "Liberty Bell" in a publication. The Liberty Bell tract

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1. Poulson's American Daily Advertiser, March 5, 1828, p. 2.

2. A Guide to the Lions of Philadelphia; Comprising a Description of the Places of Amusement, Exhibitions, Public Buildings, Public Squares, and in the City and of the Places of Public Resort and Objects of Interest and Curiosity in the Environs (Philadelphia: Thomas T. Asha and Co., 1837), p. 20.

3. Julius Ruben Ames, Liberty (New York: New York Anti-Slavery Society, 1837), frontispiece. The engraving of the bell is identical to the engraving used later in the 1839 Friends of Freedom publication entitled The Liberty Bell.

contained a poem "suggested by the Inscription on the Philadelphia Liberty Bell" which espoused the abolition of slavery and ended with the phrase; "Liberty through the land, to all its sons proclaiming." On the same page as the poem was a cartoon of the Philadelphia bell which had the caption; "Proclaim Liberty to All the Inhabitants."[4] The publication was sold at the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair in November and "The Liberty Bell" poem was reprinted in the nationally known abolitionist paper, The Liberator, on November 22, 1839.[5] Prior to this another poem entitled The Liberty Bell by a George Kent was printed in that newspaper. In Kent's poem the bell was identified as ringing for American freedom and he rhetorically requested that the bell peal in 1839 for emancipation of American blacks.[6]

The biblical verse on the Liberty Bell appealed to abolitionist groups as a splendid anti-slavery statement. Another fact that may have proven compelling to the abolitionists was the connection between the Liberty Bell and the Declaration of Independence. Abolitionist groups would base their opposition to slavery on moral grounds and the principles found in the Declaration of Independence. In fact, the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society, founded in 1833, partially based their opposition to slavery on the ideals found in the Declaration of Independence.[7]

In issues after 1839, The Liberty Bell tract fused the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the image of the bell. In 1841, the

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4. Maria Weston Chapman, "Sonnet" The Liberty Bell (Boston: Cambridge Press, 1839), p. v, vi.

5. The Liberator, November 1, 1839, p. 174; and Maria Weston Chapman, "Sonnet," The Liberator, November 22, 1839, p. 200.

6. George Kent, "The Liberty Bell," The Liberator, November 8, 1839, p. 180.

7. Third Annual Report of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society, January 1, 1837 (Philadelphia: Merrihew and Gunn, 1837), p. 10.

bell's biblical verse again inspired a poem in The Liberty Bell entitled "The Trump of Jubilee," which condemns slavery in the land of liberty.[8] The 1842 edition of The Liberty Bell opens with a poem entitled "The Liberty Bell" in which the bell is referred to as "The tocsin of freedom and slavery's knell" and goes on to call for Black emancipation.[9] Later in the same issue, an Irish writer comments:

> The Liberty Bell is fixed on the world's watch tower - devoted watchmen have hold of its cord; and on the sacred fire in the temple was ever kept alive, so will its cheering tones ever ring out amid Freedom's passes, until every chain shall be broken, and one loud shout shall proclaim the glorious Jubilee of universal emancipation.
>
> Is it to be Tyrants amid Slaves that Americans, with Liberty glowing on every page of their history, and the glorious Declaration of Independence upon their lips have been found willing to degrade themselves? Shame on you!"[10]

The next year The Liberty Bell opened with a poem of the same title. The poem's message was that the liberty, symbolized by the pealing of the Liberty Bell, existed only for whites in the United States and that blacks must be given their freedom.[11] Contributors to the annual often used bell related metaphors such as ". . . I should be out of place among the regular ringers of the Liberty Bell" and "If a foreign chime should be detected in the peal of the Liberty Bell. . . ."[12] Philadelphia abolitionists were aware of the use of their city's bell in this

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8. "The Trump of Jubilee," The Liberty Bell (Boston: Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair), pp. 45-47.

9. John Pierpont, "The Liberty Bell," The Liberty Bell (Boston: Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair, 1842), p. 1.

10. James Haughton, "A Voice from Erin," The Liberty Bell (Boston: Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair, 1842), pp. 60-61.

11. John Bowering, "The Liberty Bell," The Liberty Bell (Boston: Anti-Slavery Fair, 1843), p. 1.

12. Viscount Morpeth, "Letter," The Liberty Bell, (Boston: Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair, 1843), pp. 40, 44.

new role as contributers, such as Lucretia Mott, to The Liberty Bell were activists in the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society.[13]

For the next twenty years The Liberty Bell tract continued to use the Philadelphia Liberty Bell as an anti-slavery symbol. The most provocative use of the Bell can be found in the poem "St. Denis" published in 1849 which in part reads:

> Beyond the wild Atlantic wave,
> In Penn's fair city, calm and grave,
> Hangs the old bell which rings no more,*
> For Freedom sleeps on Freedom's shore.
>
> *The Liberty Bell of the Revolution hangs voiceless in its tower at Philadelphia. For some reason or other it is now never rung. The bell, like the freedom which consecrated it, cannot perhaps be safely used.[14]

The graphic representation of the bell in this publication changed over the years with a dramatic illustration in 1847, showing the Liberty Bell suspended from a tree bearing the sign of the cross and below the bell on the ground lay the shattered swords, keys, chains and other implements of slavery.[15]

Then in 1859, when an anti-slavery convention was held in Philadelphia, a banner was hung across Chestnut Street which contained a large bell with the same biblical inscription as that on the State House bell. The mayor of Philadelphia requested that the banner be removed as it was in violation of a city ordinance.[16]

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13. Friends of Freedom, The Liberty Bell (Boston: Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair, 1845), p. viii.

14. Caroline Weston, "St. Denis," The Liberty Bell (Boston: National Anti-Slavery Bazaar, 1849), p. 167.

15. Friends of Freedom, The Liberty Bell (Boston: National Anti-Slavery Bazaar, 1847), p. Frontispiece.

16. N. Orwin Rush, "Lucretia Mott and the Philadelphia Antislavery Fairs," Bulletin of Friends Historical Association, Vol. 35, No. 1 (Autumn, 1946), p. 73.

It is very easy to overemphasize the importance of the publication, The Liberty Bell, in popularizing the Philadelphia State House bell as a national and international symbol. The publication did give the bell an appellation which has endured through the years. Also it was circulated to a small, but articulate and influencial group of people in the United States and Great Britain that were made aware of the Philadelphia State House bell as a symbol. It further appears that the symbol of the Liberty Bell was found throughout abolitionist literature to represent emancipation.

By the early 1840's, the bell had gained a reputation as a significant relic of the American Revolution. James Buckingham, a visitor to Philadelphia around 1840, commented:

> This bell, (Liberty Bell) though no longer used for general purposes, still occupied the place in which it was originally hung, and, like the great bell of St. Paul's, in London used on special occasions such as the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence and visits of distinguished visitors such as Lafayette[17] . . . it will no doubt be preserved as a national treasure.

By 1846, when the bell was drilled, it was a popular enough symbol to have, at least, three small bells fashioned from these drilling fragments. Also metal fragments from this drilling may have been made into rings and kept as relics by various people.[18] People were beginning to identify the bell in historical terms, but the next major step in mythologizing the bell was accomplished by a popular writer of the day - George Lippard. On January 2, 1847 in the Saturday Courier a story entitled "Fourth of July, 1776" was published as part of George Lippard's legends of the American Revolution. This fictional tale tells of

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17. James Silk Buckingham, America, Historical, Statistic and Descriptive (3 vols.; London: Fisher, Sons, and Co., 1841), II, 223.

18. Unidentified newspaper clippings, Philadelphia Newspaper Press Clippings 1976-1977 Collection, Box 4, Inquirer January-March 1976 File, INHP.

an aged bellman waiting in the State House steeple for a signal to ring the bell upon the acceptance by delegates of the Continental Congress of the Declaration of Independence. The bellman first doubts then despairs that Congress will have the courage to break away from Great Britain. At the most dramatic moment, the flaxen hair, blue-eyed boy, which the bellkeeper sent to listen at the door of Congress, appears in the courtyard and shouts "Ring."[19] The author meant this only as light entertainment and not serious history, but the story would become one of the most persistent legends surrounding the bell. Lippard had this and other tales published in book form and repeated the tale of the bellringing in abbreviated form in his work, The Rose of Wissahikon, or the Fourth of July, 1776; a Romance Embracing the Secret History of the Declaration of Independence.[20]

In 1848, Benson J. Lossing visited Philadelphia in gathering material for his forthcoming work Pictorial Field Book of the American Revolution. There he sketched the Liberty Bell for his book and heard of the July, Fourth story. In his book published in 1850, he reported the Lippard story as being a factual account of the events of July 4, 1776.[21] Prior to this book, historians of the American Revolution, including Lossing, did not attach any importance to the State House bell though the

19. George Lippard, "Fourth of July, 1776," Saturday Courier, January 2, 1847, p. 1.

20. George Lippard, The Legends of the American Revolution '1776' or Washington and His Generals (Philadelphia: T.B. Peterson and Brothers, 1876), p. 3; and Henry J. Ford, "The Liberty Bell," The American Mercury, III, No. 1 (November, 1924), p. 283.

21. David H. Bishop, "Ascent to Significance: The Evolution of the Liberty Bell As a Cultural Symbol," (unpublished American Studies Senior Thesis, Temple University, 1975), pp. 17-18.

Declaration of Independence was recognized as a pivotal document of the war.[22]

A 1852 guidebook to Philadelphia referred to the bell as a "hallowed relic of the past" and contained a poem which equated the bell with the American freedom.[23] President Franklin Pierce in a 1853 visit to Philadelphia and the mayor of the city spoke of the Bell as representing the American Revolution and American liberty.[24]

Two major events occurred in 1854 which helped to assure the bell's future as an American symbol. The first of these events was the retelling and embellishing of Lippard's July Fourth tale in the June edition Graham's Magazine by Joel Tyler Headley.[25] In Headley's version after the news was relayed to the bellringer:

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22. Paul Allen, A History of the American Revolution Comprehending All the Principal Events Both in the Field and in the Cabinet (2 vols.; Baltimore, John Hopkins, 1819), I, 353; Charles Botta, History of the War of the Independence of the United States of America, trans. George Alexander Otis (2nd ed., 2 vols.; Boston: Harrison Gray, 1826), I, 332; Salma Hale, History of the United States From Their First Settlement as Colonies to the Close of the Administration of Mr. Madison in 1817 (2 vols.; New York: Harper and Brothers, 1841), II, 10-11; and Benson J. Lossing, Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-Six, or the War of Independence; A History of the Anglo-Americans, From the Period of the Union of the Colonies Against the French, to the Inauguration of Washington, the First President of the United States of America (New York: Edward Walker, 1847), p. 196.

23. R.A. Smith, Philadelphia As It Is in 1852: Being a Correct Guide to all Public Buildings; Literary, Scientific, and Benevolent Institutions; and Places of Amusement: Remarkable Objects; Manufacturers; Commercial Warehouses; and Wholesale and Retail Stores in Philadelphia and Its Vicinity (Philadelphia: Lindsay and Blaketon, 1852), p. 30.

24. "Proceedings at Independence Hall and President's Quarters," Public Ledger, July 13, 1853, p. 2.

25. Joel Tyler Headley, "George Washington," Graham's Magazine, XLIV, No. 6 (June, 1854), pp. 561-562.

> The desponding bell-man, electrified into life by the joyful news, seized the iron tongue and hurled it backward and forward, with a clang that startled every heart in Philadelphia like a bugle blast. Clang--clang it resounded on, ever higher and clearer and more joyous, blending in its deep and thrilling vibrations, and proclaiming in long and loud accents over all the glorious motto that encircled it. Glad messengers caught the tidings as it floated out on the air and sped off in every direction, to bear it onward.[26]

The events described did not occur on July Fourth, but sprung from Headley's fertile imagination. The story confirmed in the popular mind that the bell was rung on the Fourth of July. In a work describing the sights of Philadelphia, published in 1854, the Liberty Bell is described as being pealed on July 4, 1776 at around two o'clock.[27] The fictional account of Lippard was well on its way in becoming accepted as fact.

The bell had become enough of an American icon by 1855 that on a visit to Philadelphia, Daniel Conover, President of the New York City Council, was presented a cane purportedly made from the old timbers of Independence Hall with a small fragment of the Liberty Bell mounted in the top.[28] That same year a Philadelphia newspaper carried the story of a musket decorated with a piece of the Liberty Bell and with the bell's motto inscribed on it.[29] By the 1860's, an earthenware plate was being sold in Philadelphia which contained depictions of various patriotic objects including the Liberty Bell.[30] Despite the growing popularity of the bell,

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26. Ibid, p. 562.

27. William Chambers, Things As They are in America (Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo and Co., 1854), p. 308.

28. "A Beautiful Cane," Public Ledger, March 23, 1855, p. 2.

29. Public Ledger, May 9, 1855, p. 1.

30. Plate, Museum Catalogue Record, Number 7580, INHP.

it was not used extensively as a symbol during the Civil War, but when used it symbolized American freedom and the cause of the Union.[31]

Interest in using the Liberty Bell as a design motif increased dramatically as the nation's centennial approached in 1876. The bell was reproduced in the form of engravings, photographs, lamps, inkstamps, buttons, toy banks, pull toys, medals, goblets, cups, dishes, tea bell, postcards, paperweights, and small wooden bell repicas.[32] For the centennial celebration, Susan Margaret Miller created a 76 piece table service with filing fragments of the Liberty Bell incorporated into some of the serving pieces.[33]

The coming centennial increased interest in the Liberty Bell. John Shoemaker in 1873 Chairman of the Philadelphia Centennial Committee, explained the significance of the bell and crack in the following manner:

> This is true, there appears to have been no first jubilee to all the inhabitants on our fiftieth anniversary - too many millions of our inhabitants were then in slavery - we then could not fully carry out the text and proclaim liberty to all. But now upon the second fiftieth year we are able to do so. Cracked and shattered as the bell may be the base upon which that motto is cast remains firms and solid, and shaken as has our country been with the din of battle and bloody strife, that principle remains pure and perfect for all time to come and the whole text, Liberty Jubilee, will be literally carried out in 1876. 'Liberty can now be proclaimed throu all the land to all inhabitants thereof'.[34]

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31. William Ross Wallace, The Liberty Bell (New York: James G. Gregory, 1862), n.p.

32. Kramer, Cast in America: The Historically Accurate Exciting Story of the Liberty Bell, p. 92; and Lillian Smith Albert and Jane Ford Adams, "Button Collectors Look to Philadelphia," The Antiques Journal, Magazine clipping at Independence National Historical Park, Miscellaneous Newspapers Press Clippings 1922-74 Collection, Box 5, INHP.

33. Susan Margaret Miller, "The Old 76' Table Service," unpublished manuscript, ca. 1876, HSP.

34. "The Centennial" newspaper clipping, Etting Collection, HSP, p. 29.

The centennial increased literary accounts of the bell's origin and in one guidebook written in 1875, it was explained that the first cracking of the bell occurred in the following manner; ". . . the tones learned in Britain could not be repeated in the land prepared for Democracy. The bell on its first trial in this country, was found to have lost its voice."[35]

The Philadelphia Centennial Exposition was, in essence, a world's fair with exhibits showing the technological and scientific progress of the United States. A number of exhibitors at the Philadelphia exposition displayed replicas of the Liberty Bell such as; a stone bell from Michigan, an inlaid wood bell from Iowa, a tobacco bell from North Carolina, and a sugar bell from Pennsylvania. The bell helped to draw visitors to Philadelphia and began to symbolize American pride and progress.[36] The committee on Restoration of Independence Hall could find no better symbol of America's past and bright future and so they used an engraving of the bell on the cover of their reports.[37]

During the centennial year in 1876 the original bell inspired much poetry and praise. The "National Centennial Ode" written by Joseph Merrefielde told how the bell rang out the news of America's Independence.[38] Another poem written for the centennial celebration and

35. Edward Straham, ed., A Century After: Picturesque Glimpses of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania including Fairmont, the Wissohicken, and Other Romantic Localities (Philadelphia: Allen, Lane and Scott and J.W. Launderback, 1875), p. 14.

36. Bishop, "Ascent to Significance: The Evolution of the Liberty Bell As a Cultural Symbol," p. 26.

37. Third Report of the Committee on Restoration of Independence Hall to Hon. William S. Stokley, Mayor (Philadelphia: n.p., 1875), cover.

38. Joseph Merrefielde, "National Centennial Ode" handwritten poem from Etting Collection, Box 22, Miscellaneous File, HSP.

sung in Philadelphia on July 1, 1876 was "The Voice of the Old Bell" which had a patriotic message about American freedom.[39]

The longest lasting centennial tribute to the Liberty Bell came in the form of a replica bell. Henry Seybert, a wealthy Philadelphia, in the 1860's launched a fund raising drive to cast a replica of the bell to be known as the Centennial Liberty Bell. This project collapsed due to lack of public support.[40] In 1873, Seybert approached the Select Council of Philadelphia with a proposal to provide Independence Hall with a new clock and bell at his own expense.[41] He planned to have cast a bell to weight 13,000 pounds (1,000 pounds for each of the original 13 states) with the following inscription:

JULY THE FOURTH, 1876.

> And the arms of the United States of North America, with their motto E Pluribus Unum, together with the two Scriptural verses: Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace, good will toward men, Luke ii., 14.
>
> Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof, Leviticus xxv., 10.
>
> And the following:
>
> Presented to the City of Philadelphia, for the
> Belfry of Independence Hall in the
> names of
> Adam and Mariah Sarah Seybert, and Caroline,
> their daughter,
> By their son and brother.

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39. James D. McCabe, The Illustrated History of the Centennial Exhibition held in Commemoration of the One Hundred Anniversary of American Independence (Philadelphia: The National Publishing Co., 1876), p. 744. This work in the section on the bell's history retells the myth of the blue eyed youth and aged bellman waiting for the signal to ring the bell.

40. Arthur H. Frazier, "Henry Seybert and the Centennial Clock and Bell at Independence Hall," The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, CII, No. 1 (January, 1978), p. 48.

41. Journal of the Select Council of the City of Philadelphia: From January 1, 1873, to July 1, 1873. With an Appendix (Philadelphia: E.C. Markley, 1873), pp. 277, Appendix 165.

Seybert promised to have the new bell installed in the steeple by July 4, 1876. The city council accepted Seybert's proposal, but the final inscription was modified to read: "Presented to the City of Philadelphia July 4, 1876, for the belfry of Independence Hall, by a citizen."[42] The Meneely and Kimberly Bell Foundry was commissioned to cast the bell by Seybert. On April 23, 1876, the bell was cast using a mixture of 80 percent copper and 20 percent tin. This composition was symbolically enhanced by the addition of a British and an American cannon from the battle of Saratoga, and a Confederate and a Union cannon from the battle of Gettysburg.[43] The bell was shipped to Philadelphia in late May and installed in the tower, in June, along with a Seth Thomas clock.[44] The bell welcomed in the centennial fourth of July with thirteen strokes for the original English colonies followed by 38 peals for the number of states in the union.[45]

Seybert was not pleased with the tone of the bell and conducted a test ringing of the bell on July 26 with the founder Meneely present.[46] After the test, it was decided to have the bell recast. The recast bell

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42. Frazier, "Henry Seybert and the Centennial Clock and Bell at Independence Hall," The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, p. 50; and Journal of the Select Council of the City of Philadelphia. From January 1, 1875, to July 1, 1875. With an Appendix, p. 395.

43. Benjamin L. Knowles and Joseph S. Longshore, The Centennial Liberty Bell, Independence Hall Its Traditions and Associations (Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen and Haffelfinger, 1876), p. 22.

44. Ibid; and "The New Bell for the State House," Public Ledger, May 25, 1876, p. 1.

45. 5. Egdar Trout, The Story of the Centennial of 1876, Golden Anniversary (Philadelphia: privately printed, 1929), p. 140; and "Ring in the New," Philadelphia Press, July 5, 1876, p. 1.

46. "The State House Bell," Public Ledger, July 26, 1876, p. 1.

arrived back in Philadelphia in March 1877 and was found to have an improved tonal quality.[47] This bell continues to be rung up to the present. Over the years, the bell has been used on special occasions with the most common of these being to welcome in the New Year and on the Fourth of July. In the Fourth of July ceremony, the bell is rung for each state and territory in the union and for every year of United States independence.[48]

The next several years souvenirs of the Liberty Bell continued to be sold with an upsurge of Liberty Bell memorabalia coming with the sending of the bell to the 1885 World Industrial and Cotton Exposition. By the opening of the Chicago's World's Columbian Exposition, calendars were printed with a picture of the Liberty Bell along with the usual assortment of bell souvenirs.[49]

William O. McDowell, inspired by the symbolism of the Liberty Bell and the poem "Liberty's Bell" by Madge Morris Wagner, convinced the Daughters of the American Revolution to launch a fund raising campaign to cast a new bell to be named the "Columbian Liberty Bell." The purpose of the bell was to promote world wide liberty and peace. This bell was to be displayed at Chicago's World's Columbian Exposition in 1893.[50]

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47. "Philadelphia's New Liberty Bell," The Daily Graphic, March 21, 1877, Historians' Card File, INHP; and "Testing the New State House Bell," Public Ledger, March 20, 1877, p. 1.

48. Journal of Select Council of the City of Philadelphia From January 1 to July 1, 1879. With an Appendix (Philadelphia: E.C. Markley and Son, 1879), p. 572.

49. Museum Catalogue Record Number 906, INHP.

50. William O. McDowell com. Liberty Primer: Giving Dates of the Anniversaries Commemorated by the Ringing of the Columbian Liberty Bell (n.p.; privately printed, 1894), p. 5; and McDowell to Union League Club, April 10, 1894, Meneely Bell Company Collection, Folder 20, Hudson-Mohawk Industrial Gateway.

The Daughters of the American Revolution requested that the American people send in metal objects of historical interest to be melted down to become bell metal.[51] Over 900 hundred donations of metal and money came in from around the country with the metal items given to the Meneely Bell Company for casting.[52] The following inscriptions were cast on the bell:

I.

'Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof,' (Lev. xxv. 10,) as appears upon the Independence or 'Old Liberty Bell.'

II.

'Glory to God in the Highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men,' (Luke ii. 14,) as appears on the Centennial Bell of 1876, Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

III.

'A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another,' (John xiii. 34,) adopted as the special text of the Columbian Liberty Bell.[53]

The bell weighed 13,000 pounds with 1,000 pounds for each of the original states of the union. After the casting was completed, the excess bell metal was used to cast a number of minature souvenir bells which were given to schools.[54] The bell was placed on display and rang during the Chicago's World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. At the end of the fair, it was sent on a tour of the United States for the next several years and was exhibited at Atlanta's International and Cotton States

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51. Desha to Daughters of the American Revolution, n.d. Meneely Bell Company Collection, Folder 20, Hudson-Mohawk Industrial Gateway.

52. Columbian Liberty Bell Donation List, Meneely Bell Company Collection, Folder 18, Hudson-Mohawk Industrial Gateway.

53. McDowell, Liberty Primer: Giving Dates of the Anniversaries Commemorated by the Ringing of the Columbian Liberty Bell, p. 6.

54. Ibid.

Exposition in 1895.[55] The Columbian Liberty Bell disappeared after the exposition. The Columbian Liberty Bell was not the only replica of the Liberty Bell at the Columbian Exposition. The state of California created a full-sized model of the bell out of oranges complete with crack in their pavilion at the exposition.[56]

The Philadelphia City Council decided to have the Liberty Bell sent to Atlanta's International and Cotton States in 1895. The Committee in charge of making arrangements for the trip ordered 600 badges to be distributed during the journey. This practice proved so popular that it was continued in future trips.[57]

The travels of the bell help to popularize it and inspire literary efforts. Li Hung Chang, a Chinese statesman, visiting Philadelphia in 1896 wrote a poem concerning the Liberty Bell which described it in terms of the eternal struggle of freedom against oppression and injustice.[58] A poem entitled "Ode to Liberty Bell," written in 1897 contained the idea that the freedom represented by the Liberty Bell allowed the great material gains which were represented by the displays at the various expositions.[59]

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55. Illinois Central Railroad Company, The First Stage of a Tour Around the World of the Columbian Liberty Bell Via the Illinois Central Railroad on its Mission of Creating and Stimulating a Love of Peace and Liberty, and of Arbitration Instead of War (Chicago: Illinois Central Railroad Co., 1895), n.p.

56. Halsey C. Ives, The Dream City: A Portfolia of Photographic Views of the World's Columbian Exposition (St. Louis: N.D. Thompson Publishing Co., 1893), n.p.

57. "Liberty Bell Badges Galore," Public Ledger, October 1, 1895, p. 2.

58. The Liberty Bell (New Orleans, La.: n.p., 1915), p. 21.

59. Cora Merriam Howes, "Ode to Liberty Bell," Museum Collection, Independence National Historical Park, Box 26.

The popularity of the Liberty Bell was enhanced in 1898 when on July 3, a romantic, patriotic opera was premiered in Philadelphia entitled "The Liberty Bell" gave a fictious account of the events of 1776.[60] The Liberty Bell was fast becoming an ubiquitous symbol in American popular culture. It was beginning to be used as a device to show a businessman's patriotism as in a printing advertisement displaying the Liberty Bell by S.W. Ayer and Son in 1898.[61] Also historical publications such as "Liberty Bell Leaflets" published by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, which contains monographs on colonial history, chose the bell to represent their pride in America's heritage.

The bell's journey continued to encourage poetic endeavors and orations. Speeches given at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904 emphasized the bell as a symbol of American freedom, and the fair as symbolic of the material progress which could be accomplished in a free country. Here the bell was depicted as a relic sacred to all true patriots. Illustrative of these sentiments was a bell poem that was read at the end of the ceremonies in St. Louis in 1904. The poem went:

> Bell of the Wilderness, once wast thou:
> Bell of the State and of History now,
> Bell of the battle when war must be,
> Bell of the Church, School, and Industry.
> And men shall say as thou hangst alone,
> God's voice hath breathed in thine awful tone.
> Bell in whose ringing, all is well,
> Ring to us ever, Old bell; God's bell.[63]

60. "Grand Opera House presents 'The Liberty Bell'," Philadelphia Inquirer, July 3, 1898, p. 22.

61. This Bell Did Tell of Liberty (Philadelphia: S.W. Ayer and Son, 1898), cover.

62. "Notes and Queries," The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, XXIII, No. 1 (January, 1899), p. 34.

63. Lambert, The Story of Pennsylvania at the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904, I, 343.

In 1905, Ivan Swift wrote a poem entitled "Liberty Bell" which continued the tradition of describing the bell as a relic in the shrine of American democracy.[64] A year later a poem appeared by I.N. Haley which not only depicted the bell as representing American democracy, but perpetuated the myths that the bell rang on July 4, was hidden in the Lehigh River and cracked during the funeral of Chief Justice John Marshall. In 1907, Robert L. Fletcher wrote a song called "The Old Liberty Bell" which emphasized the bell as a symbol of American democracy obtained at the cost of the patriots blood.[66]

The controversy evoked by the proposal of sending the Liberty Bell to the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in 1915 brought forward a number of people claiming to have fragments of the bell. Independence Hall Curator Wilfred Jordan found that:

> . . . at least 25 pounds of it (the Liberty Bell) from time to time has been maliciously cold-chiseled off the lip of the bell, which was sold by former custodians of the Hall to persons offering the best price. To what use these pieces of bell have been put is, of course, a question.
>
> On the average of three times a year, people call here with what they claim to be a piece of the Liberty Bell metal; being in the shape of a small bell, ring or cross. One man had a paper weight which he claimed to be made of the Liberty Bell which weighed at least one pound. It would be impossible to prove the authenticity of any of this metal without first making an analysis of the bell and an analysis of the fragment in question.[67]

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64. Ivan Swift, "Liberty Bell," The Independent, LIX, No. 2953 (July 6, 1905), p. 22.

66. Robert L. Fletcher, "The Old Liberty Bell," Museum Collection, INHP.

67. Jordan to Chief, Bureau of City Property, November 16, 1914, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell Relic File, INHP.

On the 1915 cross country tour of the bell, orators and poets speculated on the significance of it to Americans. Rexford J. Lincoln, Poet Laureate of the Louisiana Historical Society, depicted the bell as the expression of American's freedom and progress in phases as:

> Behold the treasure of this nation great;
> The sacred link that binds us to the past;
> No story could its glory emulate,
> Whose mem'ry shall the tongue of time outlast.
> Here see the bell, that told of Freedom's birth,
> Which made America's brightest destiny;
> Which sent its echoes pealing round the earth,
> Proclaiming to the world sweet Liberty![68]

Later speakers told of how the bell's message of liberty helped the United States grow from coast to coast. Other poets as Frances Creo Steele believed the bell to represent a country blest with liberty and peace.[69] Mayor Blankenburg of Philadelphia believed the bell to be a tangible sign of American patriotism.[70]

The same year that the bell made the trip to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, Mrs. Katherine Ruschenberger commissioned the Meneely Bell Company to make a replica of the Liberty Bell for the women's suffrage movement.[71] The inscription on the bell was to read on the first line, "Establish JUSTICE, secure the BLESSINGS of LIBERTY," and on the second line, "Proclaim LIBERTY throughout all the land unto all the

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68. Rexford J. Lincoln, "To the Liberty Bell," The Liberty Bell, New Orleans, Louisiana, November 19, 1915 (n.p.: n.d.), p. 8.

69. Francis Creo Steel, "The Liberty Bell," The Liberty Bell, New Orleans, Louisiana, November 19, 1915, p. 25.

70. Blakenburg to Charles Seger, n.d., Rudolph Blankenburg Papers, Correspondence 1915, Box 1, Folder 5, HSP.

71. "Suffrage Bell Will Ring for 'Cause'," Evening Ledger, March 25, 1915, p. 6.

inhabitants thereof."[72] The spaces in the two inscription lines would contain thirteen stars representing the original states. This bell became popularly known as "Women's Liberty Bell" or the "Justice Bell."[73] Women suffragettes from throughout New England traveled to Troy, New York to participate in bell casting ceremonies on March 31, 1915. Mrs. Ruschenberger remarked that; "The original Liberty Bell announced the creation of democracy, the Women's Liberty Bell will announce the completion of democracy."[74] During the summer, the bell was displayed to every county in Pennsylvania and once a crowd had formed to look at the bell, a suffragette would encourage the men to vote for suffrage in Pennsylvania in the November election. The bell's clapper was chained in such a manner that the bell could not be rung and was to be unchained only when women received the right to vote.[75] In October, the bell was taken to Philadelphia and placed outside of Independence Hall until after the November election. It remained in Independence Square for several years and was rung for the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1919. The presence of the Justice Bell became a matter of concern for the curator of Independence Hall, who wrote to Chief of the Bureau of City Property that

> it (Women's Suffrage Bell) was left here with the personal approval of the Mayor, to remain for a few days only. My chief reason for recommending its removal is that it creates a false impression upon strangers who visit here, many of them believing it to be the Liberty Bell itself and expressing regret at the apparent neglect of the relic on the part of the City.[76]

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72. Drawings for Women's Liberty Bell, Meneely Bell Company, Folder 25, Hudson-Mohawk Industrial Gateway.

73. "Justice Bell Cast in Tray (sic)," Evening Ledger, March 30, 1915, p. 3.

74. "Suffrage Liberty Bell," New York Times, March 31, 1915, p. 6.

75. "Bell in Chester County," Philadelphia Record, October 31, 1915, p. 12.

76. Curator, Independence Hall to Chief Bureau of City Property, January 4, 1921. Museum Collection, Liberty Bell 1921-1925 Correspondence File, INHP.

The bell was removed shortly after this letter was written in 1921 and the present location of the bell is unknown.

While the Women's Suffrage Bell remained outside of Independence Hall exposed to the elements, the Liberty Bell was returned to its place in the tower room. The entry of the United States into World War I increased the use of the Liberty Bell as a patriotic device. The bell was used as a symbol of America's determination to win the war in the first three war bond drives from 1917 to 1919. A political cartoon pictured the Liberty Bell's clapper as striking the German Kaiser in the throat to represent the effect of the money placed in war bonds in helping the war effort.[77] As part of the promotion for the Third Liberty Loan Drive, the Western Fireworks Company made papier-mache emblems of the Liberty Bell and full size metal replicas of the Liberty Bell were made for use in Liberty Loan Parades.[78] Small triangular stickers were presented to contributers to the Third Liberty Loan to be placed in the window of their home or office. The sticker had a portion of the American flag behind the Liberty Bell. The words "We Have Rung It Again" were overlaid on the Liberty Bell.[79] Small badges painted red, white and blue with a drawing of the Liberty Bell and the words "Third Liberty Loan" were used to promote the bond drive.[80] Even songs were written like Goodwin's "Liberty Bell (It's Time to Ring Again)" which used the bell to symbolize the fighting spirit of America.[81]

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77. "Curfew Must Ring," Public Ledger, September 8, 1918. Mrs. F. Tennyson Neely Collection, HSP, II, n.p.

78. Raridice to Custodian Independence Hall, April 5, 1918, Museum Collection, 1918 File, INHP; and Glass to Curator Independence Hall, July 6, 1922, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell 1921-1925 Correspondence File, INHP.

79. Liberty Loan Sticker, Museum Collection, Box 24, INHP.

80. Liberty Loan Badge, Museum Catalogue Record Number 1161, INHP.

81. Joseph Goodwin Liberty Bell (Its Time to Ring Again) (New York: Shapiro, Bernstein and Co., Inc., 1917), pp. 1-4.

Also during World War I, the mid-European Union consisting, mainly, of countries under Habsburg rule met in Philadelphia to prepare for setting up free governments after the war. This union authorized the Meneely Bell Company to cast a replica of the Liberty Bell to demonstrate their commitment to liberty. The bell was taken to Prague, Czechslovakia after the war, but disappeared during the Second World War.[82]

After World War I, the Liberty Bell was used in memorials to the soldier's that fought in the war. One such replica was made for the Soldier's Memorial Monument in Norfolk, Connecticut.[83] Another memorial was a replica bell sent to Louvain University in Belgium in 1928 by American professional engineering societies to commemorate the American dead of World War I.[84]

The Liberty Bell by the 1920s was widely accepted as a symbol of American freedom. Thus it was adapted by a variety of organizations. The Pennsylvania League of Women Voters had a bronze replica made for a state-wide tour in a "Get-Out-the-Vote" Campaign.[85] The bell continued to be used over the years in efforts to get people to exercise their right to vote. In the 1952 election, the Boy Scouts of America had individual troops make paper replicas of the Liberty Bell to hang on house doorknobs with a message that people should vote for the candidate

82. "Fate of Troy-Made Czech 'Liberty Bell' in Doubt," The Troy Record, September 7, 1948, Meneely Bell Company Collection, Folder 4, Hudson-Mohawk Industrial Gateway.

83. Meneely to Custodian of Liberty Bell, July 28, 1921, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell 1921-1925 Correspondence File, INHP.

84. Boland, Ring in the Jubilee: The Epic of America's Liberty Bell, p. 117.

85. Hubbs to Jordan, September 20, 1924, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell 1921-1925 Correspondence File, INHP.

of their choice.[86] This practice by the Boy Scouts of using the Liberty Bell to symbolize American participatory democracy continued in the 1960s with one poster showing the Liberty Bell and reminding people to "Heed Scoutings' Call/ring the Bell for Liberty/Vote/as you think/but/Vote!"[87]

Over the years, the Liberty Bell has been popular for partisan as well as non-partisan political activity. In 1924, the Loyal Fraternity of Liberty Bell was formed to combat the growing power of a revitalized Ku Klux Klan. The organization was to be established on a nation-wide basis.[88] A large political association to use the Liberty Bell as a symbol was the Progressive party. This party used the emblem of the bell at party rallies and attempted to have it placed on the ballot to identify their party. A group of progressive speakers and party organizers known as "Liberty Bell Ringers of 1924" traveled around the country campaigning for the party's presidential ticket years later. In 1951, Vivien Kellums announced the formation of a political organization known as the "Liberty Belles." This group's sole objective was to work toward the repeal of the sixteenth amendment to the United States Constitution which permitted income tax.[89]

The term Liberty Bell was not always given just to political groups as in 1925, when the Order of the Liberty Bell was formed in Philadelphia

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86. Denver Service Center, Denver, Colorado, Personal interview with Dr. Ronald W. Johnson, former Boy Scout, September 27, 1984.

87. Election Poster, Museum Collection, Catalogue Number 606, INHP.

88. "Veteran's Bureau Faces Klan Fight," New York Times, October 12, 1924, p. 1.

89. "Liberty Bell Ringers Organized," New York Times, September 19, 1924, p. 5; "Drops 3rd Party Emblem," New York Times, October 19, 1924, p. 7; "Barred From La Follette Ticket," New York Times, October 19, 1924, p. 24; "Hastings Petition Denied," New York Times, October 16, 1924, p. 4; "Miss Kellems Crusading," New York Times, September 29, 1951, p. 19; and "Kellems' Group Files Articles," New York Times, October 5, 1951, p. 18.

"to foster the spirit of patriotism, to collect for preservation records and documents relating to American history."[90] That same year a replica of the Liberty Bell was placed on exhibit in the New York City headquarters of the Philadelphia Sesquicentennial International Exposition to encourage visitors to come to Philadelphia. The Union of Jewish Orthodox Congregations voted to commemorate the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence during 1926 by erecting a model of the Liberty Bell in New York City with the Hebrew inscription: "U grathem Dror Ba aretz Lihal Yoshveah" meaning "Proclaim Liberty Throughout the Land to All inhabitants thereof."[91]

Since the Liberty Bell was not to be taken out of Independence Hall for the sesquicentennial celebration of the opening of the constitutional convention, but a mammoth replica of the bell was constructed out of sheet metal and placed at the entrance to the exposition. The bell was illuminated at night by 26,000 light bulbs.[92] The sesquicentennial even inspired a song entitled, "My Own Liberty Bell," which lauded the virtues of American democracy.[93]

Henry Ford in his depiction of American life and material progress at Greenfield Village in Dearborn, Michigan commissioned the Meneely Bell Company to provide a 2,000 pound replica of the Liberty Bell.[94] The bell

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90. "City Observes Nation's Birth in Reverence," Philadelphia Inquirer, July 5, 1925, p. 6.

91. "Want Modest Garb for Jewish Women," New York Times, October 27, 1925, p. 15.

92. "Answer to Queries," Evening Bulletin, July 1, 1952, Philadelphia Newspaper Press Clippings 1948-1960 Collection Inquirer 1950-1952 File, INHP.

93. Fred W. Hager, "My Own Liberty Bell," (New York: F. Wallace Rega, 1926), pp. 3-5.

94. Ernest Morris, Bells of All Nations, (London: Robert Hale Limited, 1951), p. 174.

was cast in 1929 and placed in a tower of the Institute of Technology which was a faithful copy of Independence Hall.[95] Another replica of the Liberty Bell was made by the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce in 1930 to be presented to the Vienna, Austria, Rotary Club at the international convention held in Chicago.[96]

The Pennsylvania Railroad in 1930 commissioned artist Newell Convers Wyeth to do a series of poster depicting outstanding events in United States history. The first poster appeared on May 22, 1930 entitled Ringing Out Liberty. The poster had five people in the steeple of Independence Hall with one ringing the bell and the other four watching the crowd below on the proclamation of the Declaration of Independence.[97]

Pupils of the Sellersville-Perkasie High School in 1938 constructed a replica Liberty Bell in 1938 for a reenactment of the removal of the bell from Philadelphia in 1777. This reenactment opened a ten day celebration of Sellersville's 200th anniversary.[98]

The city of Philadelphia decided not to send the Liberty Bell to the New York World's Fair of 1939; however, a copy of the bell was at the fair. A Japanese pearl company had created a small replica of the bell out of 11,600 pearls, 366 diamonds, and 26.5 pounds of silver.[99]

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95. Unidentified newspaper clipping, Meneely Bell Company Collection, Folder 6, Hudson-Mohawk Industrial Gateway.

96. "Present Reproduction of Liberty Bell," Philadelphia Inquirer, June 21, 1930, p. 13.

97. Douglas Allen and Douglas Allen Jr., N.C. Wyeth: The Collected Paintings, Illustrations and Murals (New York: Bonanza books, 1972), pp. 147-149.

98. "Liberty Bell to Flee Anew," Philadelphia Inquirer, June 16, 1938, p. 19; "Liberty Bell Off on Historic Flight," Philadelphia Inquirer, June 17, 1938, p. 19; and "Liberty Bell at Sellersville," Philadelphia Inquirer, June 18, 1938, p. 2.

99. Photograph, New York Times, March 1, 1939, p. 16.

Prior to the United States entry into World War II, a fantasy newspaper column described an invasion of America by Germany and the subsequent capture of Hitler and his signing the terms of surrender before the Liberty Bell.[100] With the entry of this country into the war, the Liberty Bell symbol again was pressed into service to sell war bonds and for this purpose a number of replicas were constructed. In addition, a replica of the Liberty Bell with a "V" for victory sign superimposed over it was used at the end of military training films which discussed the reasons why the United States was fighting the war. This symbol appeared in various "support-the-war" programs.[101]

After the end of the war, the Liberty Bell became a cold war symbol. Full sized replicas of the bell were sent to Japan and Israel to demonstrate the United States support of these two countries and opposition to communism.[102] In 1951, another replica of the Liberty Bell was sent to Japan and in 1955 and 1975, two other replica bells were transmitted to Israel.[103] A ten ton "Freedom" bell was brought to Independence Hall in 1950 where it was dedicated to the ideals of liberty.

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100. "A Fantasy! How America Upset a Nazi Invasion and Forces Hitler to Surrender in Independence Hall," Philadelphia Inquirer, November 3, 1940, pp. 4, 5.

101. Skaer to Custodian, Independence Hall, February 7, 1944, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell 1926-1959 Correspondence File, INHP; and "Bronx Jumps Gun in Bond Drive," New York Times, May 14, 1945, p. 11.

102. "Liberty Bell at Hiroshima," Unidentified Newspaper clipping, Independence Hall Association Newspaper Scrapbook, Vol. II, INHP; and "Liberty Bell for Israel," New York Times, October 30, 1950, p. 22.

103. "Liberty Bell for Japan," New York Times, July 9, 1951, p. 41; "Symbol of America in Tokyo," New York Times, November 2, 1952, p. 3; and "Phila. Gift Honors Israel's Freedom," Philadelphia Inquirer, April 27, 1955, Philadelphia Newspapers Press Clippings 1948-1960 Collection, Box 1, Inquirer 1955 File, INHP; and "Liberty Bell in Israel," New York Times, October 26, 1975, sec. 10:25.

It was shipped to Europe and installed in a 200 foot tower in West Berlin to ring out against the oppression of East Berlin.[104]

The United States Department of the Treasury assisted by several private companies in 1950 selected a foundry in Annecy-le-Vieux, France to cast fifty-four full size replicas of the Liberty Bell.[105] The bells were shipped as gifts to states and territories of the United States and the District of Columbia to be displayed and rung on patriotic occasions. This was all part of a savings bond drive conducted from May 15 to July 4, 1950 with the slogan "Save for Your Independence."[106] The first 13 bells, representing the original 13 states, arrived in the country in April with the others following shortly thereafter.[107] At the conclusion of the bond drive, the bells were dispatched to each state and territory. A number of states receiving the replicas either removed the clappers or in other ways disabled the bells so they would more closely resemble the Liberty Bell. Two examples can illustrate the various fates of the replica bells. In Colorado, the bell was disabled and placed in a shelter dedicated

104. "Huge Freedom Bell Arrives Here for Exercises Today," Philadelphia Inquirer, October 5, 1950, p. 29; "Freedom Bell Dedicated Here," Philadelphia Inquirer, October 6, 1950, p. 15; and "Freedom Bell Rings in Berlin," Unidentified Newspaper Clipping, Independence Hall Association Newspaper Scrapbook, Vol. II, INHP.

105. Henry Darung, "Liberty Bell Probably was Pitched in Key of E," Evening Bulletin, Sec. B, p. 11; Joseph D. Burnett, "Our Twentieth Century Liberty Bells: 'Let them Ring'," typewritten, ca. 1962, INHP. The exact number of replica bells cast is difficult to ascertain as compiled lists differ on the exact number produced. It seems that either 54 or 55 bells were cast. The first bell cast was found to have an unpleasant tone and so the mold was modified. This bell was sold to the Saddle and Sirloin Ranch in Arizona. Two lists of the bells can be found in appendix C.

106. "Liberty Bells Set to Peal for Bonds," New York Times, March 29, 1950, p. 31.

107. "13 Liberty Bells Here From France," New York Times, April 22, 1950, p. 21.

to the memory of those people that died in concentration camps during the Second World War, and in Oregon, the replica bell was destroyed by a terrorist bombing in 1970.[108]

The bell designated for Pennsylvania eventually was placed in the Liberty Bell Shrine in the Zion's Reformed Church - United Church of Christ basement. This is where the original bell was hidden in 1777, in Allentown. Following the discovery of the original church foundation in 1959, a shrine was constructed and dedicated in 1962. The shrine has a display of Revolutionary War memorabilia and flags of the original thirteen English colonies. A mural on the wall depicts the route of the bell to Allentown.[109]

In 1952, the 200th anniversary of the Liberty Bell casting was marked by the publication of two songs--"Liberty Bell" and "Proclaim Liberty." Both of these songs express the sentiment that the bell symbolized American freedom. Also they illustrate popular sentiment toward the bell.[110]

Two popular myths began to circulate about the bell in 1955. The first was that the names of the first three American soldiers to enlist on the entry of the United States into World War I were inscribed on the Liberty Bell. This was not true as the city had maintained a policy of not altering the original character of the bell.[111] The second myth

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108. "Liberty Bell Copy Blown Up," New York Times, November 22, 1970, p. 57.

109. "Home of Pennsylvania's Other Liberty Bell," New York Times, January 8, 1967, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell Relic File, INHP.

110. Louis Maur, "Liberty Bell" (Philadelphia: Grimes Music Publishers, 1952), pp. 1-3; and Ted Dihengo, "Proclaim Liberty" (Philadelphia: Ted Di Renzo, 1952), pp. 1-2.

111. Anderson to Dufresne, February 14, 1955, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell File, INHP.

related to a popular song on the exploits of Davy Crockett. One verse of the song referred to Crockett as going back to Washington D.C. to patch up a crack in the Liberty Bell. This verse meant to convey the work of Crockett in the United States Congress in promoting democracy. Some people assumed that the frontiersman was in some way associated with the repairing the Liberty Bell which was not true.[112]

The alumni of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces during the first alumni dinner in 1956 presented a quarter-size replica of the Liberty Bell to their college.[113] In the following year a California man constructed a full size replica of the bell in concrete for his bomb shelter in order that all Americans could appreciate the country's heritage of freedom and to protect his emergency public address system from a thermonuclear explosion.[114]

Since the city of Philadelphia did not allow the Liberty Bell to be sent to the 1958 Brussels World's Fair, the Old Hickory Distilling Corporation had a one-third size replica made and flown over to Belgium for the fair. The company's purpose in doing this was that the bell could; "be used as an unbeatable weapon in United States propaganda against the Russians. As a symbol of freedom and the rights of man--it's a symbol no Communist can hope to beat."[115] That year a full size replica of the bell was taken across the country by a group called the

112. Anderson to Blumenthal, February 18, 1955, Office of History, Liberty Bell and Pavilion Correspondence Collection, Box 24, In Answer to Questions File, INHP.

113. Meyer Berger, "About New York," New York Times, July, 1956, Philadelphia Newspapers Press Clippings 1976-1977 Collection, Box 4, New York Times 1952-1972 File, INHP.

114. MaCaslin to Philadelphia Mayor, February 18, 1957, Museum Collection, Liberty Bell File, INHP.

115. "Old Hickory Liberty Bell at Brussels World's Fair," The Observer, July 14, 1958, p. 13.

Liberty Bell Brigade. The purpose of the group was to promote statehood efforts for Hawaii.[116] In the next several years, replicas of the Liberty Bell were made for the 1961 Chicago International Trade Fair, the 1965 New York World's Fair and a 1966 replica of Independence Hall at Knott's Berry Farm in California.[117]

The approaching bicentennial of the United States was the impetus for a number of replicas. The Whitechapel Bell Foundry in England cast 2,400 one-fifth scale bell without cracks for sale in the United States.[118] This same foundry received a commission for a bicentennial bell to be given by the British people to the American people. This new bell weighs over 12,000 pounds and was placed in the tower at Independence National Historical Park Visitor Center.[119] The inscription on the bell reads: "For the people of the United States from the people of Britain, 4 July 1976, Let Freedom Ring."[120] Queen Elizabeth II on July 16, 1976 officially presented the bell to the people of the United States in Philadelphia.[121]

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116. "Bell to Ring Here in Hawaii's Cause," New York Times, August 3, 1958, p. 67.

117. "Fair Exhibitor Pledges Bell Will Ring," New York Times, August 6, 1961, p. 49; "Liberty Bell Replica," Evening Bulletin, May 28, 1965, Philadelphia Newspaper Press Clippings 1961-1966 Collection, Box 2, Bulletin 1965 File, INHP; and Walter A. Wilson, "Independence Hall Replica," Sunday Bulletin, February 13, 1966, Philadelphia Newspapers Press Clippings 1961-1966 Collection, Box 2, Bulletin 1966 File, INHP.

118. Whitechapel Bell Foundry, The Liberty Bell Limited Edition: In Commemoration of the Bicentenary of the American Revolution (London: n.p., 1968), p. 1.

119. "The Bicentennial Bell," July 6, 1976, Office of History Collection, Box 4, Queen's Speech File, INHP.

120. Ibid.

121. "Queen Gets Rousing Welcome in Philadelphia," New York Times, July 7, 1976, p. 10.

Also during the bicentennial, the President of Mrs. Paul's Kitchen, Edward Piszek, had a replica of the Liberty Bell cast at the Whitechapel foundry and sent to Philadelphia.[122] Two other metal and one plaster replicas of the Liberty Bell were present in Philadelphia for the bicentennial festivities. One Philadelphia newspaper during the bicentennial asked readers to write in with responses to the question; "What does the Liberty Bell mean to you?" The responses to this question were varied with most writers seeing the bell as representing America's heritage and ideals.[123]

Even beyond the wide number of Liberty Bell replicas are the images of the bell found in the twentieth century. The bell has been used on six different United States postage stamps, on two coins, on food stamp coupons, and on stock certificates to name a few examples.[124] The name Liberty Bell seems to connotate stability and Americanism to business persons and has been used in the name or company logo of service companies (Liberty Bell Insurance Company), oil companies (Pennzoil), distilleries (Liberty Bell Brewing Company), and doorbell manufacturers (Liberty Bell Manufacturing Company) to name a few.[125]

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122. "City Being Ringed with Liberty Bells," Philadelphia Inquirer, 1976, Philadelphia Newspapers Press Clippings, 1976-1977 Collection, Box 4, January-March 1976 File, INHP. Edward Piszek's removed his replica Liberty Bell after the bicentennial celebrations.

123. "Liberty Bell," Bulletin, June 12, 1976, p. 1.

124. "Liberty Bell Airmail Stamps," New York Times, December 6, 1959, 2:23; and Kramer, Cast in America: The Historically Accurate, Existing Story of the Liberty Bell, p. 95.

125. "Destroy 25,000 Gallons of Beer," New York Times, January 23, 1925, p. 21; "New Stock Issues," New York Times, June 30, 1928, p. 25; Bennett to Superintendent of Independence, January 8, 1927, Liberty Bell 1926-1959 Correspondence Files, INHP; and "Liberty Bell Manufacturers Company," New York Times, March 1, 1960, p. 51.

The Liberty Bell emblem has been used by both major political parties as well as left and right leaning political organizations. The term Liberty Belles has been used by women's political organizations, beauty contests, and pornographic movies. The city of Philadelphia is rightfully proud of the Liberty Bell and there the visitor can find the bell's image on innumerable commercial signs, information brochures, butter pats in restaurants, soap bars in hotel rooms, and, of course, on souvenirs. Though less unbiquitious in other parts of the nation, the Liberty Bell image is still seemingly omnipresent in American popular culture today appearing in the mass media on the average of once a month. The bell remains a constantly evolving symbol of the American people and nation.

APPENDICES

Appendix A:

Liberty Bell's Vital Statistics. Source: Kent J. Taylor, "The Liberty Bell" (unpublished typescript Independence National Historical Park), ed. by Martin J. Yoelson, p. 9.

Circumference around the lip	12 feet
Circumference around the crown	7 feet 6 inches
Lip to the crown	3 feet
Height over the crown	2 feet 3 inches
Thickness at lip	3 inches
Thickness at crown	1¼ inches
Weight	2080 pounds
Length of Clapper	3 feet 2 inches
Weight of Clapper	44½ pounds
Cost	60£. 14s.5d.
Weight of yoke	200 pounds
Yoke's wood	Slippery elm

(June 1, 1979)

Appendix B:

Itineraries for the various trips of the Liberty Bell from 1885 to 1915. Source: Charles S. Keyser, The Liberty Bell and Independence Hall, Philadlephia (Philadelphia: Dunlap Printing Co., 1902), p. 27.

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW ORLEANS, 1885

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, PA., Friday, January 23, at 10 A.M., arrive Lancaster, Friday, January 23d, 12 M.; arrive Harrisburg, Friday, January 23d, at 1:20 P.M.; arrive at Altoona, Friday, January 23d, at 5 P.M.; arrive at Pittsburg, Friday, January 23d, at 9:50 P.M.; arrive at Columbus, Ohio, Saturday, January 24th, at 5:30 A.M.; arrive at Cincinnati, Saturday, January 24th, at 10:30 A.M.; arrive at Louisville, Ky., January 24th, at 6 P.M.; arrive Nashville, Tenn., Sunday, January 25th, at 8 A.M.; arrive at Birmingham, Ala., Sunday, January 25th, at 3 P.M.; arrive at Montgomery, Sunday, January 25th, at 6 P.M.; arrive at Mobile, Monday, January 26th, at 8 A.M.; arrive at New Orleans, La., Monday, January 26th, at 12 M.

Source: Philadelphia Inquirer, June 13, 1885, p. 1; Philadelphia Inquirer, June 15, 1885, pp. 4, 5; and Philadelphia Inquirer, June 18, 1885, p. 8.

NEW ORLEANS TO PHILADELPHIA, 1885

The bell train left New Orleans on June 14, 1885 on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The newspaper referred to the train making stops at Montgomery, Alabama; Richmond, Virginia and Baltimore, Maryland before reaching Philadelphia on June 18, 1885. No other towns are identified by name.

Source: Keyser, The Liberty Bell and Independence Hall, Philadelphia, p. 28.

PHILADELPHIA TO CHICAGO, 1893

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, PA., Tuesday, April 25th, at 10 A.M. arrive Harrisburg, Tuesday, April 25th, at 1:15 P.M.; arrive Erie, Wednesday, April 26th, 4 A.M.; arrive Corry, 1:30 P.M.; arrive Oil City, Wednesday, April 26th, 3:25 P.M.; arrive Pittsburg, Wednesday, April 26th, 7:30 P.M.; arrive Cleveland, Thursday, April 27th, 12 M.; arrive Columbus, Thursday, April 27th, 8 P.M.; arrive Indianapolis, Friday, April 28th, 5 A.M.; arrive Chicago, Friday, April 28th, 9 P.M.

Source: Philadelphia Inquirer, November 1, 1893, p. 1; Philadelphia Inquirer, November 2, 1893, p. 1; Philadelphia Inquirer, November 3, 1893, p. 5; Philadelphia Inquirer, November 4, 1893, pp. 1, 2; and Philadelphia Inquirer, November 5, 1893, p. 1.

CHICAGO TO PHILADELPHIA, 1893

Left Chicago, Illinois, October 31 travelled through Richmond, Indiana; Eldorado, West Manchester, Dodson, Brookville, Stillwater Junction, Miami City, Dayton, Xenia, Waynesville, Morrow, Loveland, Cincinnati, Cedarville, London and Columbus, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Irwin, Greensburg, Johnstown, Latrobe, Derry, Altoona, Tyrone, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Duncannon, Perryville, Lewistown Junction, Harrisburg, Reading, Allentown, Bethlehem, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The train arrived in Reading Terminal on November 5.

Source: Keyser, The Liberty Bell and Independence Hall, Philadelphia, pp. 29, 30.

PHILADELPHIA TO ATLANTA, 1895

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, PA., Friday, October 4th, 1895, 8:00 A.M., pass Chester, Pa., 8:31 A.M.; arrive Wilmington, Del., 8:53 A.M.; arrive Elkton, Md., 9:22 A.M.; arrive Baltimore, Md., 10:44 A.M.; arrive Washington, D.C., 12:17 P.M.; arrive Alexandria, Va., 2:15 P.M.; arrive Quantico, Va., 3:10 P.M.; arrive Fredericksburg, Va., 3:53 P.M.; arrive Milford, Va., 5:15 P.M., arrive Doswell, Va., 5:52 P.M.; arrive Ashland, Va., 6:07 P.M.; arrive Richmond, Va., 7:13 P.M. Saturday, October 5th, 1895, leave Richmond, Va., 8:00 A.M.; arrive Petersburg, Va., 9:00 A.M.; arrive Nottoway Court House, Va., 11:20 A.M.; arrive Crewe, Va., 11:40 A.M.; arrive Farmville, Va., 12:35 P.M.; arrive Lynchburg, Va., 2:30 P.M.; arrive Bedford, Va., 4:25 P.M.; arrive Roanoke, Va., 5:40 P.M.; arrive Christiansburg, Va., 9:10 A.M.; arrive Wytheville, Va., 11:00 A.M.; a Glade Spring, Va., 12:30 P.M.; East Radford, Va., 9:40 A.M.; arrive Wytheville, Va., 11:00 A.M.; arrive Glade Spring, Va., 12:30 P.M.; arrive Bristol, Tenn, eastern time, 1:30 P.M.; central time, 2:30 P.M.; arrive Johnson City, Tenn., 3:40 P.M.; arrive Greenville, Tenn., 4:47 P.M.; arrive Morristown, Tenn., 5:50 P.M.; arrive Knoxville, Tenn., 7:00 P.M. Monday, October 7th, arrive London, Tenn., 8:50 A.M.; arrive Athens, Tenn., 9:35 A.M.; arrive Cleveland, Tenn., 10:25 A.M.; arrive Chattanooga, Tenn., 11:30 A.M.; arrive Dalton, Ga., 8:50 A.M.; arrive Rome, Ga., 10:45 A.M.; arrive Atlanta, Ga (central time), 2:00 P.M., October 8th.

Source: Philadelphia Inquirer, january 29, 1896, p. 5 and Philadelphia Inquirer, February 1, 1896, p. 5.

The bell train left Atlanta on January 30 travelling through Gainesville, Georgia; Greenville, Spartanburg, Blacksburg, South Carolina; Charlotte, Salisbury, High Point and Greensboro, North Carolina; Danville, Lynchburg, Charlottesville, Virginia; Washington, D.C. and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The train arrived in Philadelphia on February 1, 1896.

Source: "Pilgrims Foundway to Shrine of Liberty Bell," Philadelphia Inquirer, January 6, 1902, p. 1.

PHILADELPHIA TO CHARLESTON, 1902
(January 6)

Leave Harrisburg, Pa., 11 A.M.; arrive Mechanicsburg, Pa., 11:25 A.M.; leave Mechanicsburg, Pa., 11:40 A.M., arrive Carlisle, Pa., 12 noon; leave Carlisle, Pa., 12:25 P.M.; arrive Newville, Pa., 12:50 P.M.; leave Newsville, Pa., 1:05 P.M.; arrive Shippensburg, Pa., 1:35 P.M.; leave Shippensburg, Pa., 1:40 P.M.; arrive Chambersburg, Pa., 2:05 P.M. (eastern time); leave Chambersburg, Pa., 2:30 P.M.; arrive Greencastle, Pa., 2:50 P.M.; leave Greencastle, Pa., 3:05 P.M.; arrive Hagerstown, Md., 3:25 P.M. (via Norfolk and Western Railway). Leave Hagerstown, Md., 3:50 P.M.; arrive Shepherdstown, W. Va., 4:18 P.M.; leave Shepherdstown, W. Va., 4:33 P.M.; arrives Charlestown, W. Va., 4:53 P.M.; leave Charlestown, W. Va., 5:08 P.M.; arrive Berryville, Va., 3:28 P.M.; leave Berryville, Va., 5:43 P.M.; arrive Luray, Va., 7:00 P.M.; leave Luray, Va., 10:30 P.M.

Tomorrow - Arrive Roanoke, Va., 3:30 A.M.; leave Roanoke, Va., 3:40 A.M.; arrive Bristol, Tenn., 8:40; arrive Bristol, Tenn., 7:40 A.M. (central time), (via Southern Railway); leave Bristol, Tenn., 8:40 A.M.; arrive Johnson City, Tenn., 9:30 A.M.; leave Johnson City, Tenn., 9:45 A.M.; arrive Greeneville, Tenn., 10:30 A.M.; leave Greeneville, Tenn., 10:45 A.M.; arrive Morristown, Tenn., 11:40 A.M.; leave Morristown, Tenn., 12 noon; arrive Asheville, N.C., 2:40 P.M.

Wednesday - Leave Asheville, N.C.; 1:00 A.M.; arrive Columbia, S.C., 7:00 A.M.; leave Columbia, S.C. 11:00 A.M. (eastern time); arrive Savannah, 2:45 P.M. (central time).

Thursday - Leave Savannah, Ga., 6:00; arrive Charleston, S.C., 10:00.

Source: The Liberty Bell, Philadelphia to Boston Itinerary (n.p.: n.p., 1903), pp. 11-14.

ITINERARY.

LIBERTY BELL SPECIAL TRAIN.

Philadelphia to Boston and return, with
Committee of Philadelphia City Councils,
Celebration of the 128th Anniversary of the
Battle of Bunker Hill Day, June 17, 1903.

MONDAY, JUNE 15.

Miles Between Stations.			
0	Lv.	WEST PHILADELPHIA	10:00 A.M.
34	Ar.	TRENTON, N.J.	11:00 A.M.
		Stop ten minutes.	
0	Lv.	TRENTON, N.J.	11:10 A.M.
10	Lv.	PRINCETON JUNCTION, N.J.	11:27 A.M.
3	Ar.	PRINCETON, N.J.	11:40 A.M.
		Stop twenty minutes.	
0	Lv.	PRINCETON, N.J.	12:00 Noon
3	Lv.	PRINCETON JUNCTION, N.J.	12:10 P.M.
16	Ar.	NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.	12:40 P.M.
		Stop ten minutes.	
0	Lv.	NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.	12:50 P.M.
17	Ar.	ELIZABETH	1:20 P.M.
		Stop ten minutes.	
0	Lv.	ELIZABETH	1:30 P.M.
23	Ar.	NEWARK, N.J.	1:45 P.M.
		Stop fifteen minutes.	
0	Lv.	NEWARK, N.J.	2:00 P.M.
0	Ar.	JERSEY CITY, N.J.	2:17 P.M.

Stop twenty five minutes

Via New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Special Transfer Steamer.

0	Lv. JERSEY CITY, N.J.	3:20 P.M.
12	Ar. HARLEM RIVER, NEW YORK	4:20 P.M.
0	Lv. HARLEM RIVER, NEW YORK	5:10 P.M.
20	Ar. STAMFORD, CONN	6:10 P.M.

Stop ten minutes.

0	Lv. STAMFORD, CONN.	6:20 P.M.
22	Ar. BRIDGEPORT, CONN.	6:55 P.M.

Stop ten minutes.

0	Lv. BRIDGEPORT, CONN.	7:05 P.M.
17	Ar. NEW HAVEN, CONN.	7:35 P.M.

The special train will be side-tracked for occupancy over night.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16.

0	Lv. NEW HAVEN, CONN.	8:20 P.M.
37	Ar. HARTFORD, CONN.	9:25 A.M.

Stop one hour.

0	Lv. HARTFORD, CONN.	10:25 A.M.
32	Ar. WILLIMANTIC, CONN.	11:25 A.M.

Stop fifteen minutes.

0	Lv. WILLIMANTIC, CONN.	11:40 A.M.
50	Ar. PROVIDENCE, R.I.	1:35 P.M.

Stop one hour.

0	Lv. PROVIDENCE, R.I.	2:35 P.M.
45	Ar. BOSTON, MASS.	3:50 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.

In Boston.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18.

Via New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

0	Lv. BOSTON, MASS.	6:10 P.M.
38	Ar. PLYMOUTH, MASS.	7:30 P.M.

The special train will be side-tracked for occupancy over night.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19.

0	Lv. PLYMOUTH, MASS.	12:50 P.M.
16	Ar. MIDDLEBORO, MASS.	1:15 P.M.

Stop five minutes.

0	Lv. MIDDLEBORO, MASS.	1:20 P.M.
11	Ar. TAUNTON, MASS.	1:45 P.M.

Stop ten minutes.

0	Lv. TAUNTON, MASS.	2:05 P.M.
11	Ar. ATTLEBORO, MASS.	2:25 P.M.
12	Ar. PROVIDENCE, R.I.	2:50 P.M.

Stop ten minutes.

0	Lv. PROVIDENCE, R.I.	3:00 P.M.
50	Ar. STONINGTON, CONN.	4:30 P.M.

Stop ten minutes.

0	Lv. STONINGTON, CONN.	4:40 P.M.
14	Ar. NEW LONDON, CONN.	5:10 P.M.

The special train will be side-tracked over night.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20.

0	Lv. NEW LONDON, CONN.	6:35 A.M.
126	Ar. HARLEM RIVER, NEW YORK	10:00 A.M.
	Via Special Transfer Steamer.	
0	Lv. HARLEM RIVER, NEW YORK	10:30 A.M.
12	Ar. JERSEY CITY, N.J.	11:45 A.M.
0	Lv. JERSEY CITY, N.J.	12:15 P.M.
90	Ar. PHILADELPHIA (Broad and Washington Avenue)	2:45 P.M.

Source: Liberty Bell Special to St. Louis From Philadelphia to Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, June, 1904. Museum Collection, Box 26, INHP.

ITINERARY

LIBERTY BELL SPECIAL TO ST. LOUIS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Miles Between Stations		
	FRIDAY, JUNE 3d.	
	Lv. PHILADELPHIA, PA. (Eastern Time)	9:00 P.M.
	SATURDAY, JUNE 4th.	
276	Ar. ELMIRA, N.Y. (Eastern Time)	7:00 A.M.
	Stop twenty minutes.	
	Lv. ELMIRA, N.Y. (Eastern Time)	7:20 A.M.
22	Ar. WATKINS, N.Y. (Eastern Time)	8:00 A.M.
	Stop five minutes.	
	Lv. WATKINS, N.Y. (Eastern Time)	8:05 A.M.
23	Ar. PENN YAN, N.Y. (Eastern Time)	8:45 A.M.

Stop five minutes.

Via New York Central & Hudson River R.R.

	Lv. CANANDAIGUA, N.Y. (Eastern Time)	9:35 A.M.
29	Ar. ROCHESTER, N.Y. (Eastern Time)	10:15 A.M.

Stop thirty minutes.

	Lv. ROCHESTER, N.Y. (Eastern Time)	10:45 A.M.
32	Ar. BATAVIA, N.Y. (Eastern Time)	11:35 A.M.

Stop five minutes.

	Lv. BATAVIA, N.Y. (Eastern Time)	11:40 A.M.
36	Ar. BUFFALO, N.Y. (Eastern Time)	12:30 P.M.

Stop thirty minutes.

Via Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry.

	Lv. BUFFALO, N.Y. (Central Time)	12:00 Noon
40	Ar. DUNKIRK, N.Y. (Central Time)	1:05 P.M.

Stop five minutes.

	Lv. DUNKIRK, N.Y. (Central Time)	1:10 P.M.
44	Ar. ERIE, PA. (Central Time)	2:20 P.M.

Stop five minutes.

	Lv. ERIE, PA. (Central Time)	2:25 P.M.
41	Ar. ASHTABULA, O. (Central Time)	3:30 P.M.

Stop ten minutes.

	Lv. ASHTABULA, O. (Central Time)	3:40 P.M.
54	Ar. CLEVELAND, O. (Central Time)	5:15 P.M.

Stop five minutes.

	Lv. CLEVELAND, O. (Central Time)	5:20 P.M.
60	Ar. SANDUSKY, O. (Central Time)	6:55 P.M.

Stop ten minutes.

	Lv. SANDUSKY, O. (Central Time)	7:05 P.M.
53	Ar. TOLEDO, O. (Central Time)	8:15 P.M.

Stop one hour and forty-five minutes.

	Lv. TOLEDO, O. (Central Time)	10:00 P.M.

SUNDAY, JUNE 5th.

244	Ar. CHICAGO, ILL. (Central Time)	4:45 A.M.

Via Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul Ry.

	Lv. CHICAGO, ILL. (Central Time)	5:45 A.M.
85	Ar. MILWAUKEE, WIS. (Central Time)	8:00 A.M.

Stop three hours.

	Lv. MILWAUKEE, WIS. (Central Time)	11:00 A.M.
45	Ar. WATERTOWN, WIS. (Central Time)	12:25 P.M.

Stop five minutes.

	Lv. WATERTOWN, WIS. (Central Time)	12:30 P.M.
48	Ar. PORTAGE, WIS. (Central Time)	1:45 P.M.

Stop five minutes.

	Lv. PORTAGE, WIS. (Central Time)	1:50 P.M.
79	Ar. SPARTA, WIS. (Central Time)	3:50 P.M.

Stop five minutes.

	Lv. SPARTA, WIS. (Central Time)	3:55 P.M.
26	Ar. LA CROSSE, WIS. (Central Time)	4:40 P.M.

Stop thirty minutes.

	Lv. LA CROSSE, WIS. (Central Time)	5:10 P.M.
28	Ar. WINONA, MINN. (Central Time)	6:10 P.M.

Stop thirty minutes.

	Lv. WINONA, MINN. (Central Time)	6:40 P.M.
33	Ar. WABASHA, MINN. (Central Time)	7:35 P.M.

Stop five minutes.

	Lv. WABASHA, MINN. (Central Time)	7:40 P.M.
29	Ar. RED WING, MINN. (Central Time)	8:25 P.M.

Stop five minutes.

	Lv. RED WING, MINN. (Central Time)	8:30 P.M.
41	Ar. ST. PAUL., MINN. (Central Time)	9:35 P.M.

Train to be side tracked during night.

MONDAY, JUNE 6th.

	Lv. ST. PAUL., MINN. (Central Time)	12:30 P.M.
10	Ar. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. (Central Time)	1:00 P.M.

Stop ten hours.

	Lv. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. (Central Time)	11:00 P.M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7th.

256	Ar. DUBUQUE, IOWA (Central Time)	8:00 A.M.

Stop one hour.

	Lv. DUBUQUE, IOWA (Central Time)	9:00 A.M.
106	Ar. ROCK ISLAND, ILL. (Central Time)	12:00 M.

Stop thirty minutes.

Via Burlington Route.

	Lv. ROCK ISLAND, ILL (Central Time)	12:30 P.M.
56	Ar. GALESBURG, ILL. (Central Time)	2:15 P.M.

Stop twenty minutes.

	Lv. GALESBURG, ILL. (Central Time)	2:35 P.M.
53	Ar. PEORIA, ILL. (Central Time)	3:55 P.M.

Stop one hour.

Via Chicago & Alton R.R.

	Lv. PEORIA, ILL. (Central Time)	4:55 P.M.
63	Ar. SPRINGFIELD, ILL. (Central Time)	6:25 P.M.

Train to be side-tracked during night.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8th.

	Lv. SPRINGFIELD, ILL. (Central Time)	5:00 A.M.
99	Ar. ST. LOUIS, MO. (Central Time)	8:00 A.M.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
JUNE 8th, 9th, and 10th.

In ST. LOUIS

SATURDAY, JUNE 11th.

Via Vandalia Line.

Lv. ST. LOUIS, MO. (Central Time) 12:30 P.M.

SUNDAY, JUNE 12th.

Via Pennsylvania R.R.

975	Ar. PHILADELPHIA, PA (Eastern Time)	3:44 P.M.

Source: The Liberty Bell St. Louis to Philadelphia, November 12 to 19, 1904, Museum Collection, Box 26, INHP.

ITINERARY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1904.

Miles between stations.		
	Via Pennsylvania Railroad.	
	Lv. PHILADELPHIA, PA.	12:20 P.M.
354	Ar. PITTSBURG, PA. (Eastern time)	8:55 P.M.
	(Central time)	7:55 P.M.
	Via Pennsylvania Lines.	
	Lv. PITTSBURG, PA. (Central Time)	8:10 P.M.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13.

193	Lv. COLUMBUS, OHIO	1:35 A.M.
181	Ar. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.	6:45 A.M.
	Via Vandalia Line.	
	Lv. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.	6:50 A.M.
242	Ar. ST. LOUIS, MO.	1:30 P.M.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

In ST. LOUIS.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

Via Chicago & Alton Railway.

	Lv. ST. LOUIS, MO.	12:02 Noon
99	Ar. SPRINGFIELD, ILL.	3:15 P.M.

Spend night in Springfield.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

Via Wabash Railroad.

	Lv. SPRINGFIELD, ILL.	5:00 A.M.
39	Ar. DECATUR, ILL.	7:00 A.M.

Stop twenty minutes.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

Via Vandalia Line.

	Lv. DECATUR, ILL.	7:20 A.M.
40	Ar. ARCOLA, ILL.	8:25 A.M.

Stop five minutes.

	Lv. ARCOLA, ILL.	8:30 A.M.
16	Ar. OAKLAND, ILL.	9:00 A.M.

Stop five minutes.

	Lv. OAKLAND, ILL.	9:05 A.M.
17	Ar. PARIS, ILL.	9:35 A.M.

Stop five minutes.

	Lv. PARIS, ILL.	9:40 A.M.
22	Ar. TERRE HAUTE, IND.	10:20 A.M.

Stop thirty minutes.

Via Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad.

	Lv. TERRE HAUTE, IND.	10:50 A.M.
26	Ar. SULLIVAN, IND.	11:40 A.M.

Stop five minutes.

	Lv. SULLIVAN, IND.	11:45 A.M.
31	Ar. VINCENNES, IND.	1:00 P.M.

Stop one hour and ten minutes.

Via Pennsylvania Lines.

117	Lv. VINCENNES, IND.	2:10 P.M.
	Ar. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.	5:40 P.M.

Spend night in Indianapolis.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

68	Lv. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.	12:00 Noon
	Ar. RICHMOND, IND.	1:50 P.M.

Stop ten minutes.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

Via Pennsylvania Lines.

42	Lv. RICHMOND, IND.	2:00 P.M.
	Ar. DAYTON, OHIO	3:10 P.M.

Stop fifteen minutes.

16	Lv. DAYTON, OHIO	3:25 P.M.
	Ar. XENIA, OHIO	3:55 P.M.

Stop ten minutes.

19	Lv. XENIA, OHIO	4:05 P.M.
	Ar. SOUTH CHARLESTON, OHIO	4:35 P.M.

Stop five minutes.

25	Lv. SOUTH CHARLESTON, OHIO	4:40 P.M.
	Ar. LONDON, OHIO	5:05 P.M.

Stop five minutes.

25	Lv. LONDON, OHIO	5:10 P.M.
	Ar. COLUMBUS, OHIO	6:00 P.M.

Stop thirty minutes.

	Lv. COLUMBUS, OHIO	6:30 P.M.
100	Lv. DENNISON, OHIO	10:15 P.M.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

50	Lv. STEUBENVILLE, OHIO	12:05 A.M.
43	Ar. PITTSBURG, PA. (Central time)	1:35 A.M.
	(Eastern time)	2:35 A.M.

Via Pennsylvania Railroad:

	Lv. PITTSBURG, PA. (Eastern time)	2:50 A.M.
117	Ar. ALTOONA, PA.	6:35 A.M.
	Lv. ALTOONA, PA.	6:40 A.M.
132	Ar. HARRISBURG, PA.	10:50 A.M.
	Lv. HARRISBURG, PA.	10:55 A.M.
105	Ar. PHILADELPHIA, PA.	2:00 P.M.

Source: Itinerary of the Liberty Bell Enroute to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, California, July, 1915 (n.p.: n.p., 1915), n.p.

PHILADELPHIA TO SAN FRANCISCO, 1915

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1915.

Via Penna. Railroad.

Lv. PHILADELPHIA, PA. (Eastern Time)	3:00 P.M.
Ar. LANCASTER, PA.	5:00 P.M.

Stop thirty minutes.

Lv. LANCASTER, PA.	5:30 P.M.
Ar. HARRISBURG, PA. (Capitol)	6:30 P.M.

Stop one hour.

Lv. HARRISBURG, PA.	7:30 P.M.
Ar. ALTOONA, PA.	11:20 P.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv. ALTOONA, PA.	11:25 P.M.

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1915.

Ar. PITTSBURGH, PA.	3:00 A.M.

Via Pennsylvania Lines.

Lv. PITTSBURGH, PA. (Central time)	2:15 A.M.
Ar. MANSFIELD, OHIO	7:15 A.M.

Stop fifteen minutes.

Lv. MANSFIELD, OHIO	7:30 A.M.
Ar. CRESTLINE, OHIO	7:53 A.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv. CRESTLINE, OHIO	7:58 A.M.
Ar. BUCYRUS, OHIO	8:19 A.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv. BUCYRUS, OHIO	8:24 A.M.
Ar. UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO	8:53 A.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv. UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO	8:58 A.M.
Ar. LIMA, OHIO	10:12 A.M.

Stop twenty minutes.

Lv. LIMA, OHIO	10:32 A.M.
Ar. VAN WERT, OHIO	11:18 A.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv. VAN WERT, OHIO	11:23 A.M.
Ar. FORT WAYNE, IND.	12:18 P.M.

Stop forty-five minutes.

Lv.	FORT WAYNE, IND.	1:03 P.M.
Ar.	PLYMOUTH, IND.	2:53 P.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv.	PLYMOUTH, IND.	2:58 P.M.
Ar.	GARY, IND.	4:34 P.M.

Stop fifteen minutes.

Lv.	GARY, IND.	4:49 P.M.
Ar.	CHICAGO, ILL.	5:40 P.M.

Stop six hours and twenty-five minutes.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1915.

Via Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway.

Lv.	CHICAGO, ILL.	12:05 A.M.
Ar.	PEORIA, ILL.	7:00 A.M.

Stop one hour and ten minutes.

Lv.	PEORIA, ILL.	8:10 A.M.
Ar.	GENESEO, ILL.	10:48 A.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv.	GENESEO, ILL.	10:53 A.M.
Ar.	MOLINE, ILL.	11:38 A.M.

Stop ten minutes.

Lv.	MOLINE, ILL.	11:48 A.M.
Ar.	ROCK ISLAND, ILL.	11:55 A.M.

Stop fifteen minutes.

Lv.	ROCK ISLAND, ILL.	12:10 P.M.
Ar.	DAVENPORT, IA.	12:20 P.M.

Stop thirty minutes.

Lv.	DAVENPORT, IA.	12:50 P.M.
Ar.	IOWA CITY, IA.	2:20 P.M.

Stop fifteen minutes.

Lv.	IOWA CITY, IA.	2:44 P.M.
Ar.	MARENGO, IA.	3:39 P.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv.	MARENGO, IA.	3:44 P.M.
Ar.	GRINNELL, IA.	4:47 P.M.

Stop ten minutes.

Lv.	GRINNELL, IA.	4:57 P.M.
Ar.	DES MOINES, IA. (Capitol)	6:35 P.M.

Stop three hours and twenty-five minutes.

Lv.	DES MOINES, IA.	10:00 P.M.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1915.

Ar.	TOPEKA, KAN. (Capitol)	8:30 A.M.

Stop one and one-half hours.

Lv.	TOPEKA, KAN.	10:00 A.M.
Ar.	KANSAS CITY, MO.	12:00 Noon

Stop three hours.

Via Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R.R.

Lv.	KANSAS CITY, MO.	3:00 P.M.
Ar.	LEAVENWORTH, KAN.	4:00 P.M.

Stop ten minutes.

Lv.	LEAVENWORTH, KAN.	4:10 P.M.
Ar.	ATCHISON, KAN.	5:05 P.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv.	ATCHISON, KAN.	5:10 P.M.
Ar.	ST. JOSEPH, MO.	6:25 P.M.

Stop five and one-half hours.

Lv.	ST. JOSEPH, MO.	11:55 P.M.

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1915.

Ar.	OMAHA, NEB.	5:00 A.M.

Stop six hours.

Lv.	OMAHA, NEB.	11:00 A.M.
Ar.	LINCOLN, NEB. (Capitol)	12:45 P.M.

Stop two hours and fifteen minutes.

Lv.	LINCOLN, NEB.	3:00 P.M.
Ar.	HASTINGS, NEB.	6:00 P.M.

Stop thirty minutes.

Lv.	HASTINGS, NEB.	6:30 P.M.
Ar.	MCCOOK, NEB. (Central time)	10:30 P.M.
Lv.	MCCOOK, NEB. (Mountain time)	9:39 P.M.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1915.

Ar. DENVER, COL. (Capitol)	6:00 A.M.
Stop six hours.	
Via Union Pacific Railway.	
Lv. DENVER, COL.	12:00 Noon
Ar. LA SALLE, COL	1:30 P.M.
Stop five minutes.	
Lv. LA SALLE, COL.	1:35 P.M.
Ar. GREELEY, COL.	1:50 P.M.
Stop ten minutes.	
Lv. GREELEY, COL.	2:00 P.M.
Ar. CHEYENNE, WYO. (Capitol)	4:30 P.M.
Stop forty-five minutes.	
Lv. CHEYENNE, WYO.	4:30 P.M.
Ar. LARAMIE, WYO.	6:15 P.M.
Stop thirty minutes.	
Lv. LARAMIE, WYO.	6:45 P.M.

SUNDAY, JULY 11, 1915.

Ar. OGDEN, UTAH	7:55 A.M.
Via Oregon Short Line Railroad.	
Lv. OGDEN, UTAH	8:00 A.M.
Ar. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH (Capitol)	9:00 A.M.

Stop six hours.

Lv. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	3:00 P.M.
Ar. OGDEN, UTAH	4:10 P.M.

Stop one hour.

Lv. OGDEN, UTAH	5:10 P.M.
Ar. POCATELLO, IDAHO	9:00 P.M.

Stop ten minutes.

Lv. POCATELLO, IDAHO	9:10 P.M.

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1915.

Ar. BOISE, IDAHO (Capitol)	7:00 A.M.

Stop one hour.

Lv. BOISE, IDAHO	8:00 A.M.
Ar. CALDWELL, IDAHO	9:00 A.M.

Stop twenty minutes.

Lv. CALDWELL, IDAHO	9:20 A.M.
Ar. WELSER, IDAHO	10:45 A.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv. WELSER, IDAHO	10:50 A.M.
Ar. HUNTINGDON, ORE. (Mountain time)	11:20 A.M.

Via Oregon, Washington R.R. and Navigation Co.

Lv. HUNTINGDON, ORE. (Pacific time)	10:20 A.M.
Ar. BAKER, ORE.	12:10 P.M.

Stop thirty minutes.

Lv. BAKER, ORE.	12:40 P.M.
Ar. LA GRANDE, ORE.	2:30 P.M.

Stop fifteen minutes.

Lv.	LA GRANDE, ORE.	2:45 P.M.
Ar.	PENDLETON, ORE.	5:25 P.M.

Stop fifteen minutes.

Lv.	PENDLETON, ORE.	5:40 P.M.
Ar.	WALLA WALLA, WASH.	7:30 P.M.

Stop two and one-half hours.

Lv.	WALLA WALLA, WASH.	10:00 P.M.

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1915.

Ar.	SPOKANE, WASH.	8:00 A.M.

Stop four hours.

Via Great Northern Railway.

Lv.	SPOKANE, WASH.	12:00 Noon
Ar.	WENATCHEE, WASH.	5:30 P.M.

Stop thirty minutes.

Lv.	WENATCHEE, WASH.	6:00 P.M.
Ar.	EVERETT, WASH.	11:55 P.M.

Stop eight hours and five minutes.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1915.

Lv.	EVERETT, WASH.	8:00 A.M.
Ar.	SEATTLE, WASH.	9:15 A.M.

Stop five hours and fifteen minutes.

Via Northern Pacific Railway.

Lv.	SEATTLE, WASH.	2:30 P.M.
Ar.	TACOMA, WASH.	4:00 P.M.

Stop one hour.

Lv.	TACOMA, WASH.	5:00 P.M.
Ar.	OLYMPIA, WASH. (Capitol)	6:30 P.M.

Stop three and one-half hours)

Lv.	OLYMPIA, WASH.	10:00 P.M.

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1915.

Ar.	PORTLAND, ORE.	6:00 A.M.

Via Southern Pacific Railway.

Lv.	PORTLAND, ORE.	12:00 Noon
Ar.	SALEM, ORE. (Capitol)	2:00 P.M.

Stop thirty minutes.

Lv.	SALEM, ORE.	2:30 P.M.
Ar.	EUGENE, ORE.	5:00 P.M.

Stop fifteen minutes.

Lv.	EUGENE, ORE.	5:15 P.M.
Ar.	COTTAGE GROVE, ORE.	5:55 P.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv.	COTTAGE GROVE, ORE.	6:00 P.M.
Ar.	ROSEBURG, ORE.	8:15 P.M.

Stop fifteen minutes.

Lv.	ROSEBURG, ORE.	8:30 P.M.

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1915.

Ar. RED BLUFF, CAL.	10:25 A.M.
Stop five minutes.	
Lv. RED BLUFF, CAL.	10:30 A.M.
Ar. CHICO, CAL.	11:55 A.M.
Stop five minutes	
Lv. CHICO, CAL.	12:00 Noon
Ar. MARYSVILLE, CAL.	1:30 P.M.
Stop fifteen minutes	
Lv. MARYSVILLE, CAL.	1:45 P.M.
Ar. SACRAMENTO, CAL. (Capitol)	3:30 P.M.
Stop one hour.	
Lv. SACRAMENTO, CAL.	4:30 P.M.
Ar. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. (Third and Townsend Streets)	9:30 P.M.

Source: Itinerary of the Liberty Bell From Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, California, November, 1915 (n.p.: n.p., 1915), n.p.

SAN FRANCISCO TO PHILADELPHIA, 1915

EASTWARD TRIP OF BELL
Based on Approximate Running Time

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1915

Via Southern Pacific Co.

Lv.	SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. (Third and Townsend Streets) (Pacific time)	12:01 P.M.
Ar.	FRESNO, CAL.	5:50 P.M.

Stop twenty minutes.

Lv.	FRESNO, CAL.	6:10 P.M.
Ar.	DINUBA, CAL.	6:55 P.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv.	DINUBA, CAL.	7:00 P.M.
Ar.	PORTERVILLE, CAL.	8:30 P.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv.	PORTERVILLE, CAL.	8:35 P.M.
Ar.	BAKERSFIELD, CAL.	10:15 P.M.

Stop fifteen minutes.

Lv.	BAKERSFIELD, CAL.	10:30 P.M.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1915.

Via A.T. & S.F. Ry.

Ar.	SAN DIEGO, CAL.	7:30 A.M.

In San Diego, Cal., November 12, 13 and 14.

AT PANAMA-CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION HEADQUARTERS:
U.S. GRANT HOTEL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1915.

Lv. SAN DIEGO, CAL.	12:01 A.M.
Ar. LOS ANGELES, CAL.	6:00 A.M.

Stop seven hours.

Via Southern Pacific Co.

Lv. LOS ANGELES, CAL.	1:00 P.M.
Ar. COLTON, CAL.	2:50 P.M.

Stop ten minutes.

Lv. COLTON, CAL.	3:00 P.M.
Ar. YUMA, ARIZ. (Pacific time)	8:30 P.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv. YUMA, ARIZ. (Mountain time)	9:35 P.M.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1915.

Ar. MARICOPA, ARIZ.	2:00 A.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv. MARICOPA, ARIZ.	2:05 A.M.
AR. TUCSON, ARIZ.	4:30 A.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv. TUCSON, ARIZ.	4:35 A.M.
Ar. WILLCOX, ARIZ.	7:35 A.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv. WILLCOX, ARIZ.	7:40 A.M.
Ar. BOWIE, ARIZ.	8:25 A.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv. BOWIE, ARIZ.	8:30 A.M.
Ar. SAN SIMON, ARIZ.	8:55 A.M.

Stop two minutes.

Lv. SAN SIMON, ARIZ.	8:57 A.M.
Ar. LORDSBURG, N.M.	9:55 A.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv. LORDSBURG, N.M.	10:00 A.M.
Ar. DEMING, N.M.	11:40 A.M.

Stop twenty minutes.

Lv. DEMING, N.M.	12:00 Noon
Ar. EL PASO, TEX. (Mountain time)	2:30 P.M.

Stop one hour and twenty-five minutes.

Via G.H. & S.A.R.R.

Lv. EL PASO, TEX. (Central time)	4:55 P.M.
Ar. MARFA, TEX.	10:40 P.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv. MARFA, TEX.	10:45 P.M.
Ar. ALPINE, TEX.	11:20 P.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv. ALPINE, TEX.	11:25 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1915.

Ar. SANDERSON, TEX.	2:15 A.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv. SANDERSON, TEX	2:20 A.M.
Ar. DEL RIO, TEX.	3:20 A.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv. DEL RIO, TEX.	3:25 A.M.
Ar. SAN ANTONIO, TEX.	11:00 A.M.

Stop two hours.

Via M., K. & T. Ry.

Lv. SAN ANTONIO, TEX.	1:00 P.M.
Ar. NEW BRAUNFELS, TEX.	1:50 P.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv. NEW BRAUNFELS, TEX.	1:55 P.M.
Ar. SAN MARCOS, TEX.	2:20 P.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv. SAN MARCOS, TEX.	2:25 P.M.
Ar. AUSTIN, TEX.	4:30 P.M.

Stop one hour and thirty minutes.

Lv. AUSTIN, TEX.	6:00 P.M.
Ar. GEORGETOWN, TEX.	7:00 P.M.

Lv. GEORGETOWN, TEX.	7:10 P.M.
Ar. GRANGER, TEX.	7:30 P.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv. GRANGER, TEX.	7:35 P.M.
Ar. BARTLETT, TEX.	7:45 P.M.

Stop three minutes.

Lv. BARTLETT, TEX.	7:48 P.M.
Ar. TEMPLE, TEX.	8:30 P.M.

Stop ten minutes.

Lv.	TEMPLE, TEX.	8:40 P.M.
Ar.	WACO, TEX.	9:45 P.M.

Stop one hour and twenty minutes.

Lv.	WACO, TEX.	11:05 P.M.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1915.

Ar.	HILLSBORO, TEX.	12:01 A.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv.	HILLSBORO, TEX.	12:06 A.M.
Ar.	DENISON, TEX.	6:00 A.M.

Stop one hour.

Lv.	DENISON, TEX.	7:00 A.M.
Ar.	WHITESBORO, TEX.	7:45 A.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv.	WHITESBORO, TEX.	7:50 A.M.
Ar.	FORT WORTH, TEX.	10:00 A.M.

Stop one hour.

Via Texas & Pacific R.R.

Lv.	FORT WORTH, TEX.	11:00 A.M.
Ar.	ARLINGTON, TEX.	11:25 A.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv.	ARLINGTON, TEX.	11:30 A.M.
Ar.	DALLAS, TEX.	12:00 Noon

Stop two hours.

Via H. & T.C.R.R.

Lv. DALLAS, TEX.	2:00 P.M.
Ar. CORSICANA, TEX.	3:35 P.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv. CORSICANA, TEX.	3:40 P.M.
Ar. BREMOND, TEX.	5:35 P.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv. BREMOND, TEX.	5:40 P.M.
Ar. CALVERT, TEX.	6:05 P.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv. CALVERT, TEX.	6:10 P.M.
Ar. HEARNE, TEX.	6:22 P.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv. HEARNE, TEX.	6:27 P.M.
Ar. BRYAN, TEX.	7:00 P.M.

Stop two minutes.

Lv. BRYAN, TEX.	7:02 P.M.
Ar. COLLEGE, TEX.	7:12 P.M.

Stop three minutes.

Lv. COLLEGE, TEX.	7:15 P.M.
Ar. NAVASOTA, TEX.	7:35 P.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv. NAVASOTA, TEX.	7:40 P.M.
Ar. HOUSTON, TEX.	9:45 P.M.

Stop one hour and fifteen minutes.

Via Sunset Central Lines.

Lv.	HOUSTON, TEX.	11:00 P.M.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1915.

Ar.	BEAUMONT, TEX.	1:30 A.M.

Stop ten minutes.

Lv.	BEAUMONT, TEX.	1:40 A.M.
Ar.	LAKE CHARLES, LA.	3:20 A.M.

Stop ten minutes.

Lv.	LAKE CHARLES, LA.	3:30 A.M.
Ar.	JENNINGS, LA.	4:25 A.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv.	JENNINGS, LA.	4:30 A.M.
Ar.	CROWLEY, LA.	5:05 A.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv.	CROWLEY, LA.	5:10 A.M.
Ar.	LAFAYETTE, LA.	5:45 A.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv.	LAFAYETTE, LA.	5:50 A.M.
Ar.	NEW IBERIA, LA.	6:25 A.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv.	NEW IBERIA, LA.	6:30 A.M.
Ar.	FRANKLIN, LA.	7:10 A.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv. FRANKLIN, LA.	7:15 A.M.
Ar. MORGAN CITY, LA.	7:45 A.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv. MORGAN CITY, LA.	7:50 A.M.
Ar. SCHRIEVER, LA.	8:35 A.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv. SCHRIEVER, LA.	8:40 A.M.
Ar. NEW ORLEANS, LA.	10:10 A.M.

Stop four hours and fifty minutes.

Via Illinois Central R.R.

Lv. NEW ORLEANS, LA.	3:00 P.M.
Ar. BROOKHAVEN, MISS.	6:25 P.M.

Stop ten minutes.

Lv. BROOKHAVEN, MISS.	6:35 P.M.
Ar. HAZLEHURST, MISS.	7:10 P.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv. HAZELHURST, MISS.	7:15 P.M.
Ar. JACKSON, MISS.	8:30 P.M.

Stop one hour and thirty minutes.

Lv. JACKSON, MISS.	10:00 P.M.
Ar. DURANT, MISS.	11:30 P.M.

Stop ten minutes.

Lv. DURANT, MISS.	11:40 P.M.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1915.

Ar.	MEMPHIS, TENN.	6:00 A.M.
	Stop five hours.	
Lv.	MEMPHIS, TENN.	11:00 A.M.
Ar.	DYERSBURG, TENN.	1:30 P.M.
	Stop five minutes.	
Lv.	DYERSBURG, TENN.	1:35 P.M.
Ar.	FULTON, KY.	2:40 P.M.
	Stop twenty minutes.	
Lv.	FULTON, KY.	3:00 P.M.
Ar.	PADUCAH, KY.	4:50 P.M.
	Stop thirty minutes.	
Lv.	PADUCAH, KY.	5:20 P.M.
Ar.	CAIRO, ILL.	7:00 P.M.
	Stop twenty minutes.	
Lv.	CAIRO, ILL.	7:20 P.M.
Ar.	ANNA, ILL.	8:20 P.M.
	Stop five minutes.	
Lv.	ANNA, ILL.	8:25 P.M.
Ar.	CARBONDALE, ILL.	9:00 P.M.
	Stop ten minutes.	
Lv.	CARBONDALE, ILL.	9.10 P.M.
Ar.	MURPHYSBORO, ILL.	10:00 P.M.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1915.

Ar. ST. LOUIS, MO.	1:00 A.M.
Ar. EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.	11:20 A.M.

Stop twenty minutes.

Lv. EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.	11:40 A.M.
Ar. GREENVILLE, ILL.	12:40 P.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv. GREENVILLE, ILL.	12:45 P.M.
Ar. VANDALLA, ILL.	1:30 P.M.

Stop ten minutes.

Lv. VANDALLA, ILL.	1:40 P.M.
Ar. TERRE HAUTE, IND.	4:40 P.M.

Stop thirty minutes.

Lv. TERRE HAUTE, IND.	5:10 P.M.
Ar. BRAZIL, IND.	5:35 P.M.

Stop ten minutes.

Lv. BRAZIL, IND.	5:45 P.M.
Ar. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.	7:30 P.M.

Stop five hours.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1915.

Via Pennsylvania Lines.

Lv. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.	12:30 A.M.
Ar. COLUMBUS, IND.	2:30 A.M.

Stop ten minutes.

Lv. COLUMBUS, IND.	2:40 A.M.
Ar. SCOTTSBURG, IND.	4:00 A.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv.	SCOTTSBURG, IND.	4:05 A.M.
Ar.	LOUISVILLE, KY.	6:00 A.M.

Stop four hours.

Via Louisville & Nashville R.R.

Lv.	LOUISVILLE, KY.	10:00 A.M.
Ar.	ANCHORAGE, KY.	10:30 A.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv.	ANCHORAGE, KY.	10:35 A.M.
Ar.	LAGRANGE, KY.	10:50 A.M.

Stop three minutes.

Lv.	LAGRANGE, KY.	10:55 A.M.
Ar.	CINCINNATI, OHIO	1:30 P.M.

Stop three hours.

Via C.H. & D.

Lv.	CINCINNATI, OHIO	4:30 P.M.
Ar.	HAMILTON, OHIO	5:15 P.M.

Stop fifteen minutes.

Lv.	HAMILTON, OHIO	5:30 P.M.
Ar.	MIDDLETOWN, OHIO	5:56 P.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv.	MIDDLETOWN, OHIO	6:01 P.M.
Ar.	DAYTON, OHIO	6:30 P.M.

Stop thirty minutes.

Via Pennsylvania Lines.

Lv.	DAYTON, OHIO	7:00 P.M.
Ar.	XENIA, OHIO	7:27 P.M.

Stop ten minutes.

Lv. XENIA, OHIO	7:37 P.M.
Ar. COLUMBUS, OHIO	9:11 P.M.

Stop two hours and ten minutes.

Lv. COLUMBUS, OHIO	11:21 P.M.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1915.

Ar. CLEVELAND, OHIO	6:00 A.M.

Stop four hours.

Lv. CLEVELAND, OHIO	10:00 A.M.
Ar. RAVENNA, OHIO	11:15 A.M.

Stop ten minutes.

Lv. RAVENNA, OHIO	11:25 A.M.
Ar. NILES, OHIO	12:11 P.M.

Stop ten minutes.

Lv. NILES, OHIO	12:21 P.M.
Ar. YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO	12:35 P.M.

Stop two hours.

Lv. YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO	2:35 P.M.
Ar. PITTSBURGH, PA. (Central time)	4:40 P.M.

Stop five hours.

Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Lv. PITTSBURGH, PA. (Eastern time)	10:40 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1915.

Ar.	BUFFALO, N.Y.	7:00 A.M.

Stop two hours.

Via New York Central R.R.

Lv.	BUFFALO, N.Y.	9:00 A.M.
Ar.	BATAVIA, N.Y.	10:00 A.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv.	BATAVIA, N.Y.	10:05 A.M.
Ar.	ROCHESTER, N.Y.	10:55 A.M.

Stop forty-five minutes.

Lv.	ROCHESTER, N.Y.	11:40 A.M.
Ar.	CANANDAIGUA, N.Y.	12:20 P.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv.	CANANDAIGUA, N.Y.	12:25 P.M.
Ar.	GENEVA, N.Y.	1:00 P.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv.	GENEVA, N.Y.	1:05 P.M.
Ar.	SENECA FALLS, N.Y.	1:30 P.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv.	SENECA FALLS, N.Y.	1:35 P.M.
Ar.	AUBURN, N.Y.	2:00 P.M.

Stop ten minutes.

Lv.	AUBURN, N.Y.	2:10 P.M.
Ar.	SYRACUSE, N.Y.	2:50 P.M.

Stop forty-five minutes.

Lv.	SYRACUSE, N.Y.	3:35 P.M.
Ar.	ONEIDA, N.Y.	4:15 P.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv.	ONEIDA, N.Y.	4:20 P.M.
Ar.	ROME, N.Y.	4:40 P.M.

Stop ten minutes.

Lv.	ROME, N.Y.	4:50 P.M.
Ar.	UTICA, N.Y.	5:15 P.M.

Stop twenty minutes.

Lv.	UTICA, N.Y.	5:35 P.M.
Ar.	HERKIMER, N.Y.	5:35 P.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv.	HERKIMER, N.Y.	6:00 P.M.
Ar.	AMSTERDAM, N.Y.	7:10 P.M.

Stop ten minutes.

Lv.	AMSTERDAM, N.Y.	7:20 P.M.
AR.	SCHENECTADY, N.Y.	7:40 P.M.

Stop twenty minutes.

Lv.	SCHENECTADY, N.Y.	8:00 P.M.
Ar.	ALBANY, N.Y.	8:30 P.M.

Stop three hours.

Via Delaware & Hudson R.R.

Lv.	ALBANY, N.Y.	11:30 P.M.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1915.

Ar.	SCRANTON, PA. (via Delanson)	11:30 P.M.

Stop three hours.

Via Del., Lack. & Western R.R.

Lv.	SCRANTON, PA.	9:00 A.M.
Ar.	POCONO SUMMIT, PA.	9:50 A.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv.	POCONO SUMMIT, PA.	9:55 A.M.
Ar.	STROUDSBURG, PA.	10:25 A.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv.	STROUDSBURG, PA.	10:30 A.M.
Ar.	MAUNCH CHUNK, PA.	10:55 A.M.

Stop five minutes.

Via Pennsylvania R.R.

Lv.	MAUNCH CHUNK, PA.	11:00 A.M.
Ar.	PHILLIPSBURG, N.J.	11:35 A.M.

Stop ten minutes.

Lv.	PHILLIPSBURG, N.J.	11:45 A.M.
Ar.	LAMBERTVILLE, N.J.	12:45 P.M.

Stop five minutes.

Lv.	LAMBERTVILLE, N.J.	12:50 P.M.
Ar.	TRENTON, N.J. (Warren St.)	1:15 P.m.

Stop twenty minutes.

Lv.	TRENTON, N.J. (Warren St.)	1:35 P.M.
Ar.	PHILADELPHIA, PA.	2:15 P.M.

Appendix C:

Source: The Old State House Bell. Museum Collection, Liberty Bell File, INHP.

1950 Liberty Bell Replicas

Location of the 53 replicas of the Bell as of Nov., 1957, sent by Flora Ranney compiled by Elizabeth Stevens.

1. ALABAMA - Montgomery. Inside Archives & Historical Bldg.
2. ALASKA - Juneau. On lawn in front of Federal and Territorial Bldg.
3. ARIZONA - Phoenix. Rotunda inside Capitol Bldg.
4. CALIFORNIA - Sacramento. Memorial Grove on grounds of Capitol Bldg.
5. ARKANSAS - Little Rock. Rotunda inside Capitol Bldg.
6. COLORADO - Denver. Inside State Museum.
7. CONNECTICUT - Hartford. Rotunda in Capitol Bldg.
8. DELAWARE - In the park area of the DuPont Highway, north of Dover.
9. FLORIDA - Tallahassee. Waller Park adjoining Capitol Bldg.
10. GEORGIA - Atlanta. In front of Capitol Bldg.
11. HAWAII - Honolulu. Rotunda inside Judiciary Bldg.
12. IDAHO - Boise. In front of Capitol Bldg. steps.
13. ILLINOIS - Springfield. In front of the Illinois Bldg., State Fair Grounds.
14. INDIANA - Indianapolis. Rotunda of Capitol Bldg.
15. IOWA - Des Moines. East side of Capitol Bldg. grounds.
16. KANSAS - Topeka. East side of Capitol Bldg. grounds.
17. KENTUCKY - Frankfort. Entrance hall inside Capitol Bldg.
18. LOUISIANA - New Orleans. Inside Arsenal Bldg., La. State Museum.
19. MAINE - Augusta. On walk in front of Capitol Bldg.
20. MARYLAND - Annapolis. On grounds of St. John's College (the campus).
21. MASSACHUSETTS - Boston. On front porch of Bullfinch State House.
22. MICHIGAN - Lansing. First floor rotunda inside Capitol Bldg.
23. MINNESOTA - St. Paul. North wing inside Capitol Bldg.
24. MISSISSIPPI - Jackson. Lawn in front of Capitol Bldg.
25. MISSOURI - Independence. East lawn of Memorial Bldg.
26. MONTANA - Helena. On lawn of Veteran's & Pioneer Memorial Bldg.
27. NEBRASKA - Lincoln. Rotunda inside Capitol Bldg.
28. NEVADA - Carson City. In front of State House.
29. NEW HAMPSHIRE - Concord. In front of the City Hall.
30. NEW JERSEY - Perth Amboy. In front of the City Hall.
31. NEW MEXICO - Santa Fe. S.W. Patio of New Capitol Bldg.

32. NEW YORK - Albany. On landing of stairway in State Educational Bldg.
33. NORTH CAROLINA - Raleigh. At State Fair Grounds shown during State Fair yearly.
34. NORTH DAKOTA - Bismarck. Memorial hall inside Capitol Bldg.
35. OHIO - Columbus. Stored in bldg. at State Fair Grounds; used for patriotic gatherings.
36. OKLAHOMA - Oklahoma City. In front of the Historical Bldg.
37. OREGON - Salem. In part at the side of Capitol Bldg.
38. PENNSYLVANIA - Since 1959 at Zion's Reformed Church, Allentown.
39. RHODE ISLAND - Providence. In one entrance of Capitol Bldg.
40. SOUTH CAROLINA - Columbia. On grounds of Capitol Bldg.
41. NORTH DAKOTA - Pierre. On lawn by Soldiers' Memorial Bldg.
42. TENNESSEE - Nashville. On grounds of Capitol Bldg.
43. TEXAS - Austin. College Station rotunda Academic bldg., Tex. Agricul. & Mechanical College
44. UTAH - Salt Lake City. 3d floor in front of House of Rep., inside Capitol Bldg.
45. VERMONT - Montpelier. In lobby of State Library Bldg.
46. VIRGINIA - Near Charlottsville. Monticello, Home of Thomas Jefferson.
47. WASHINGTON - Tacoma. Liberty Bell Alcove in state Historical Society Museum.
48. WEST VIRGINIA - Charleston. On steps of north entrance of Capitol Museum.
49. WISCONSIN - Madison. First Floor Corridor, State Historical Society.
50. WYOMING - Cheyenne. Front lawn of Capitol Bldg.
51. PUERTO RICO - San Juan. In Munoz River Park Museum.
52. VIRGIN ISLANDS - Charlotte Amalie. St. Thomas - in Emancipation Park
53. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. In a small park created for the bell in front of the District Bldg. (City Hall) at 14th & Pennsylvania Avenue, North West.

Source: Liberty Bell Unit, INHP.

OUR LIBERTY BELLS

This list has been prepared from information provided by the U.S. Treasury Department and the Liberty Bell Shrine at Allentown, Pa. Locations and bell numbers have been verified for nearly all the bells. Most are in excellent condition.

Joseph D. Burnett

LIST BY STATES, ALPHABETICALLY
10-13-62

STATE	NO.	LOCATION
Alabama	38	Montgomery: Department of Archives
Alaska	1	Juneau: Front entrance, Capitol Building
Arizona	14	Phoenix: Rotunda of State Capitol
Arkansas	27	Little Rock: rotunda of the State Capitol
California	2	Sacramento: Capitol grounds
Colorado	47	Denver: Capitol grounds
Connecticut	26	Hartford: State Capitol Building
Delaware	5	Dover: Capitol Building
District of Col.	28	Washington, D.C.: West entrance, Treasury Building
Florida	12	Tallahassee: New Capitol Grounds
Georgia	49	Atlanta: State Capitol Grounds
Hawaii	6	No fixed location (Bell mounted on track)
Idaho	22	Boise: Front entrance of State House
Illinois	25	Springfield: State fair Grounds
Indiana	10	Indianapolis: War Memorial Building
Iowa	18	Des Moines: At the Capitol
Kansas	7	Topeka: East Lawn of Capitol grounds
Kentucky	36	Frankfort: Old Kentucky Capitol building
Louisiana	39	Baton Rouge: In front of Old Arsenal Museum
Maine	40	Augusta: North lawn of Capitol
Maryland	31	Annapolis: St. John's College grounds

Massachusetts	8	Boston: Front of State House
Michigan	19	Lansing: Ground floor, Capitol Building
Minnesota	9	St. Paul: capitol
Mississippi	11	Jackson: Capitol Building
Missouri	20	Jefferson City: Capitol Building
Montana	52	Helena: Capitol complex, C.M. Russell Gallery
Nebraska	48	Lincoln: Capitol
Nevada	15	Carson City: In front of Old Carson City Mint
New Hampshire	42	Concord: Capitol Grounds
New Jersey	24	Perth Amboy: Town Square
New Mexico	13	Albuquerque: Center of New Mexico State Fair
New York	17	Albany: New York Education Building
North Carolina	35	Raleigh: N.C. State Fair Grounds, Dorton Arena
North Dakota	29	Bismarck: State House
Ohio	23	Columbus: Capitol Building Rotunda
Oklahoma	30	Oklahoma City: Front of State Historical Society Bldg.
Oregon	16	Salem: Capitol Mall, Willson Park
Pennsylvania	4	Allentown: Liberty Bell Shrine in Zion Reformed Church
Rhode Island	37	Providence: Foyer of Capitol Building
South Carolina	46	Columbia: State Capitol Grounds
South Dakota	44	Pierre: Front lawn of State Historical Society
Tennessee	43	Nashville: Not on display; state of disrepair
Texas	21	College Station: Texas A & M University
Utah	33	Salt Lake City: State Capitol Building
Vermont	45	Montpelier: Capitol
Virginia	32	Charlottesville: Central Fire Station
Washington	3	Tacoma: State Historical Society Building
West Virginia	34	Charleston: Steps of Capitol
Wisconsin	41	Sheboygan: In public park
Wyoming	50	Cheyenne: Front Southeast section, Capitol grounds

BELLS ALSO PRESENTED TO

Puerto Rico	53	San Juan: Munaz Rivera Park
Truman Library	54	Independence, Mo.: Given to city by Annecy-LeVieux
France	51	Annecy: City where replicas were cast, 1950.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Illustration 1.

An early representation of the Liberty Bell. From the anti-slavery booklet, The Liberty Bell, published by the Massachusetts Anti-slavery Fair, Boston, 1839.

Courtesy of Historical Society of Pennsylvania. September 1952, INHP.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

SONNET

SUGGESTED BY THE INSCRIPTION ON THE PHILADELPHIA LIBERTY BELL.

It is no tocsin of affright we sound,
Summoning nations to the conflict dire ; —
No fearful peal from cities wrapped in fire
Echoes, at our behest, the land around : —
Yet would we rouse our country's utmost bound

Illustration 2.

An early use of the Liberty Bell as a symbolic device. From R.A. Smith's Philadelphia As It Is in 1852 (Philadelphia: Lindsay and Blakeston, 1852).

Courtesy of Independence National Historical Park.

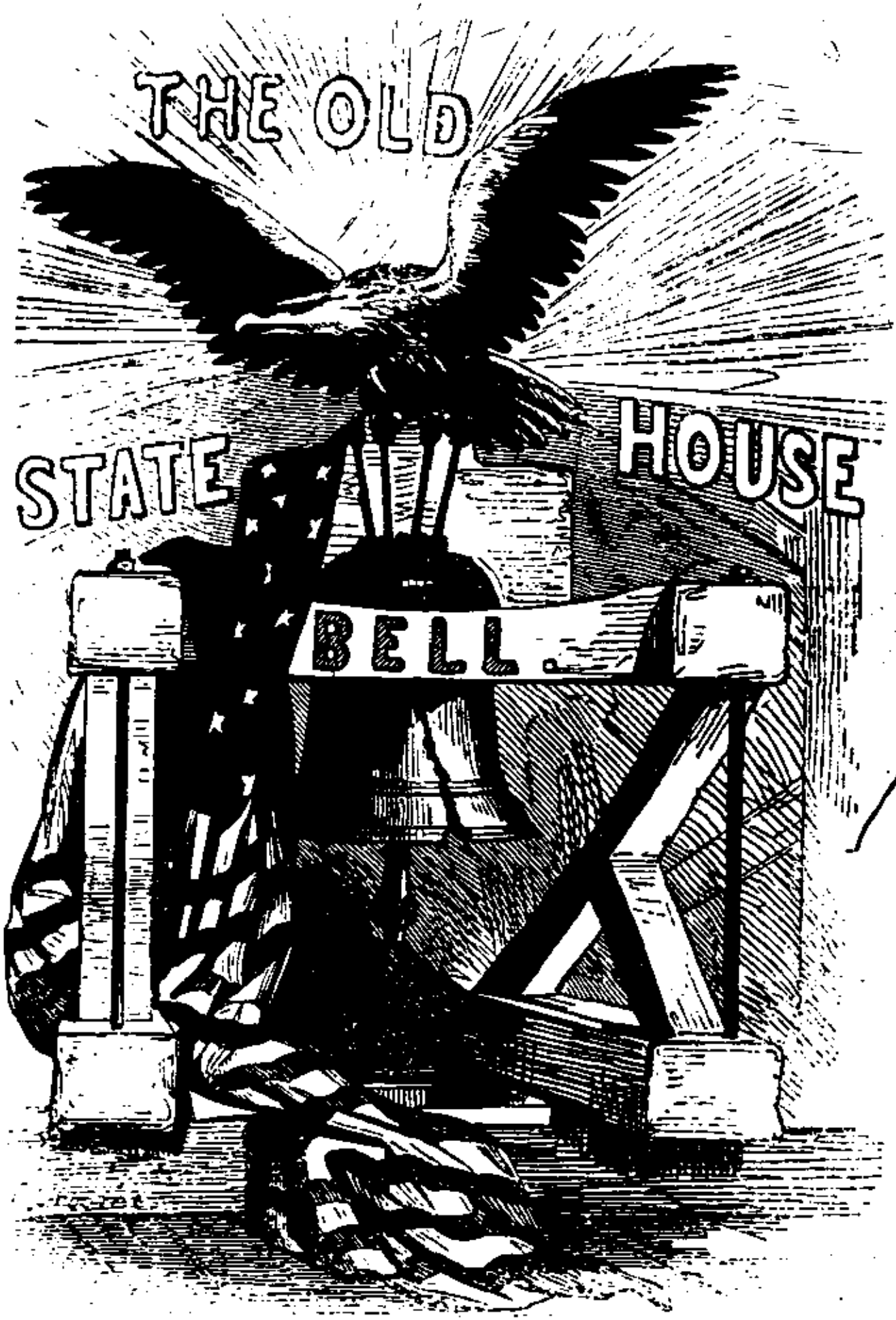

THE OLD
STATE HOUSE
BELL

Illustration 3.

"The Bellman informed of the passage of the Declaration of Independence." Lippard's legend of the Liberty Bell was incorporated by Joel Tyler Headley in his life of George Washington, which ran serially in Graham's Magazine in 1854. This illustration appeared in the June issue.

Courtesy of Independence National Historical Park.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.

VOL. XLIV. PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1854. No. 6.

The Bellman informed of the passage of the Declaration of Independence. (See page 562.)

Illustration 4.

"Independence Hall," bell room copy from Edward Straham ed., A Century After: Picturesque Glimpses of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania Including Fairmont, the Wissahickon, and other Romantic Localities with the Cities and Landscapes of the State: a Pictorial Representation of Scenery, Architecture, Life, Manners, and Character (Philadelphia: Allen, Lane and Scott, 1985).

Photography by W.A. McCullough, December 9, 1959.

Courtesy of Independence National Historical Park.

A CENTURY AFTER.

VESTIBULE, INDEPENDENCE HALL.

INDEPENDENCE HALL.

A PICTURESQUE bluff covered with pine-trees, on the Delaware, was chosen in 1682 as the site of Philadelphia. The first inhabitants lived, not uncomfortably, in caves hollowed out in this bank. Rapidly advancing from east to west, Philadelphia is a page that has been written, like a Hebrew manuscript,

Illustration 5.

Liberty Bell on chain - 1876-1885.

Photographer unknown.

Courtesy of Independence National Historical Park.

Illustration 6.

Liberty Bell on railroad car for trip to World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago Illinois in 1893.

Courtesy of Independence National Historical Park.

Illustration 7.

The Liberty Bell in a glass case, 1895-1915. From Victor Rosewater, The Liberty Bell Its History and Significance (D. Appleton and Co. New York, 1926), facing p. 68.

Courtesy of Appleton Century - Croft Inc., INHP.

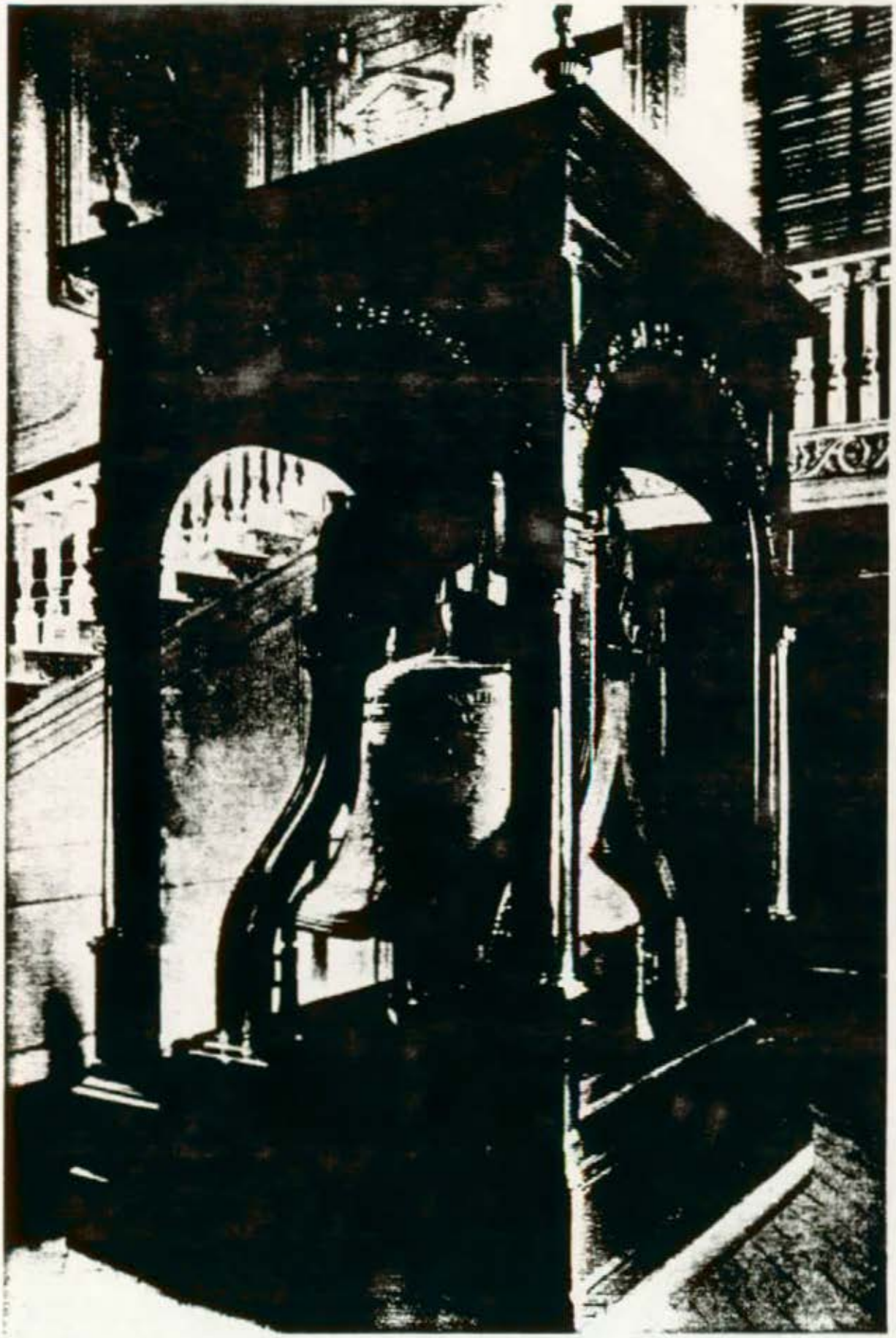


Illustration 8.

Photograph taken during trip of the Liberty Bell from Philadelphia to Charleston, South Carolina in January, 1902 to be exhibited at Interstate and West Indian Exposition. All three gentlemen in the photograph are wearing Liberty Bell badges.

Courtesy of Independence National Historical Park.

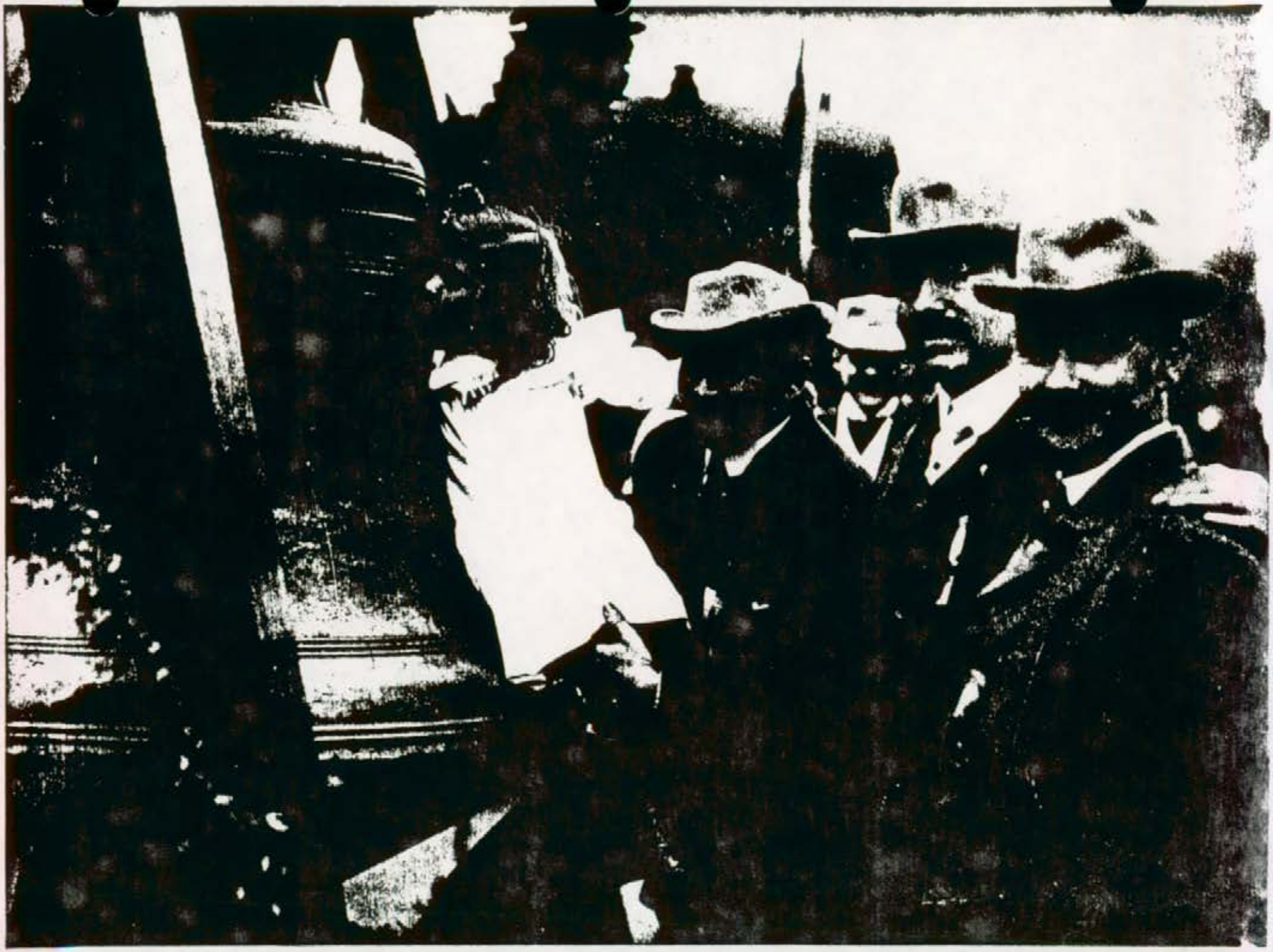


Illustration 9.

Photograph enhanced to show crack extension on December 23, 1912. Courtesy of Independence National Historical Park.

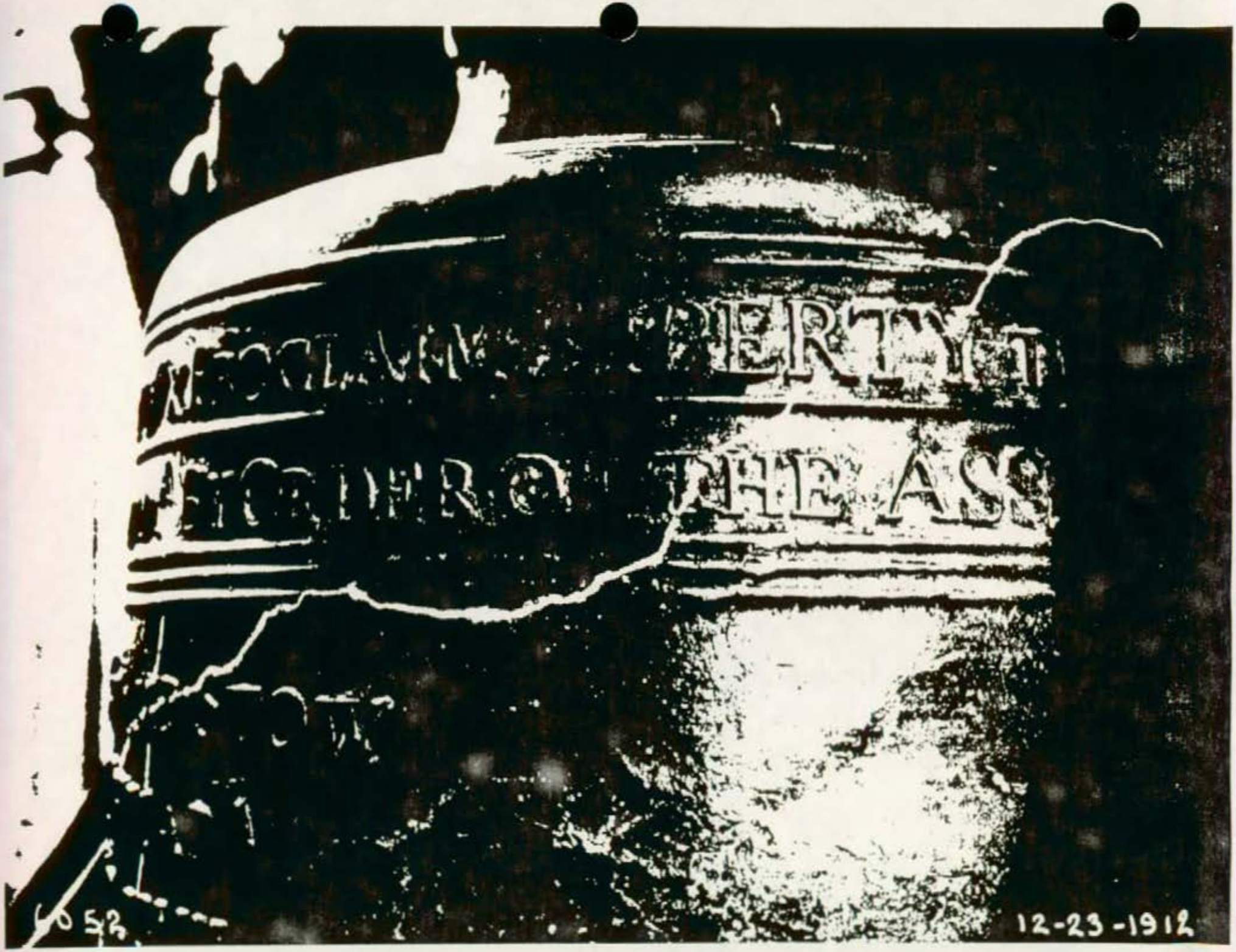

PROCLAIM LIBERTY
THROUGHOUT THE LAS
052
12-23-1912

Illustration 10.

The Liberty Bell as it was about to be tapped for the opening of the transcontinental telephone service to San Francisco, California on February 11, 1915.

Courtesy of Independence National Historical Park.

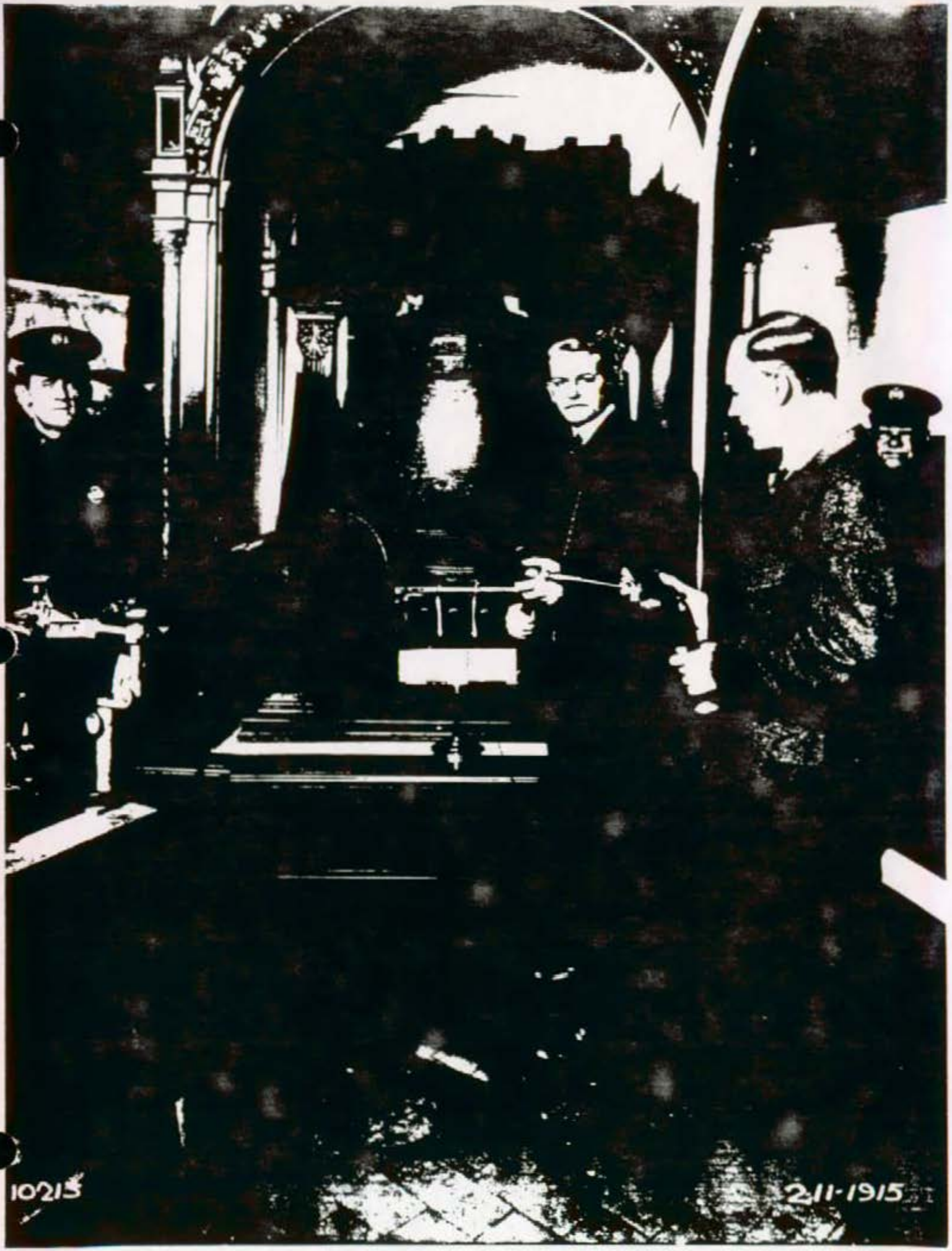

10215
2-11-1915

Illustration 11.

Liberty Bell at Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, 1915.

Courtesy of Independence National Historical Park.

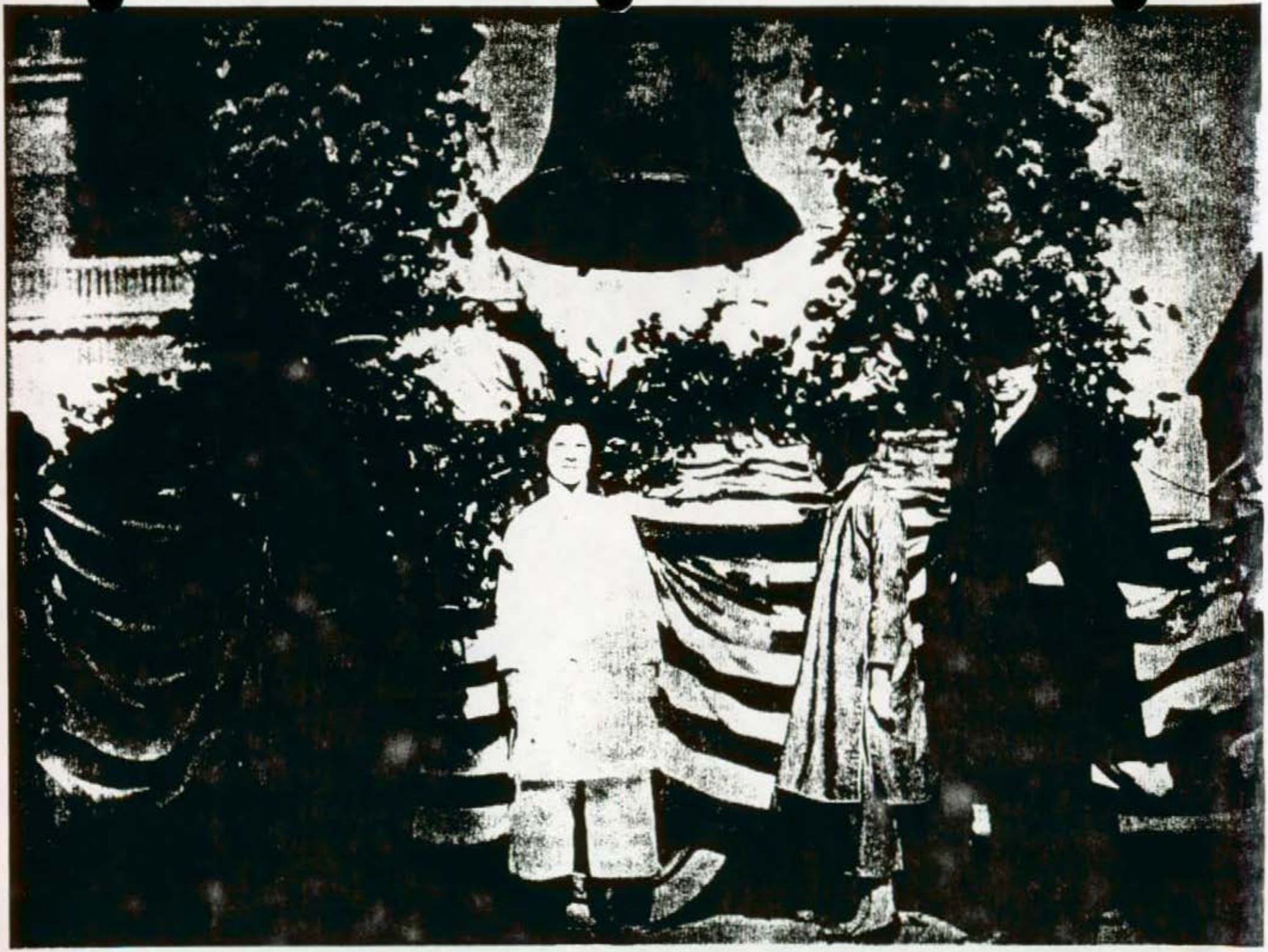
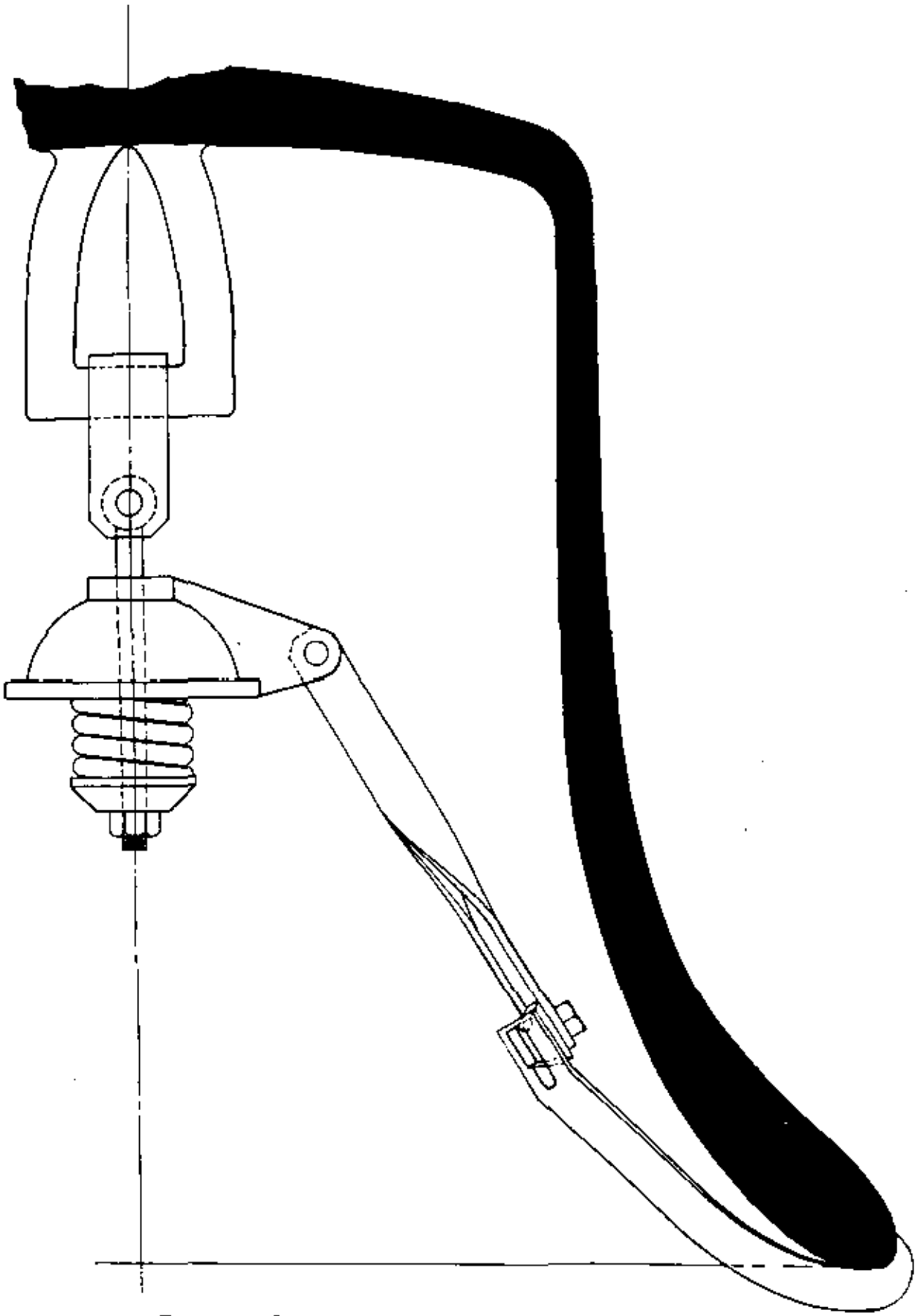


Illustration 12.

Photograph of Plan of Liberty Bell showing spider device in March 13, 1916.

Courtesy of Independence National Historical Park.

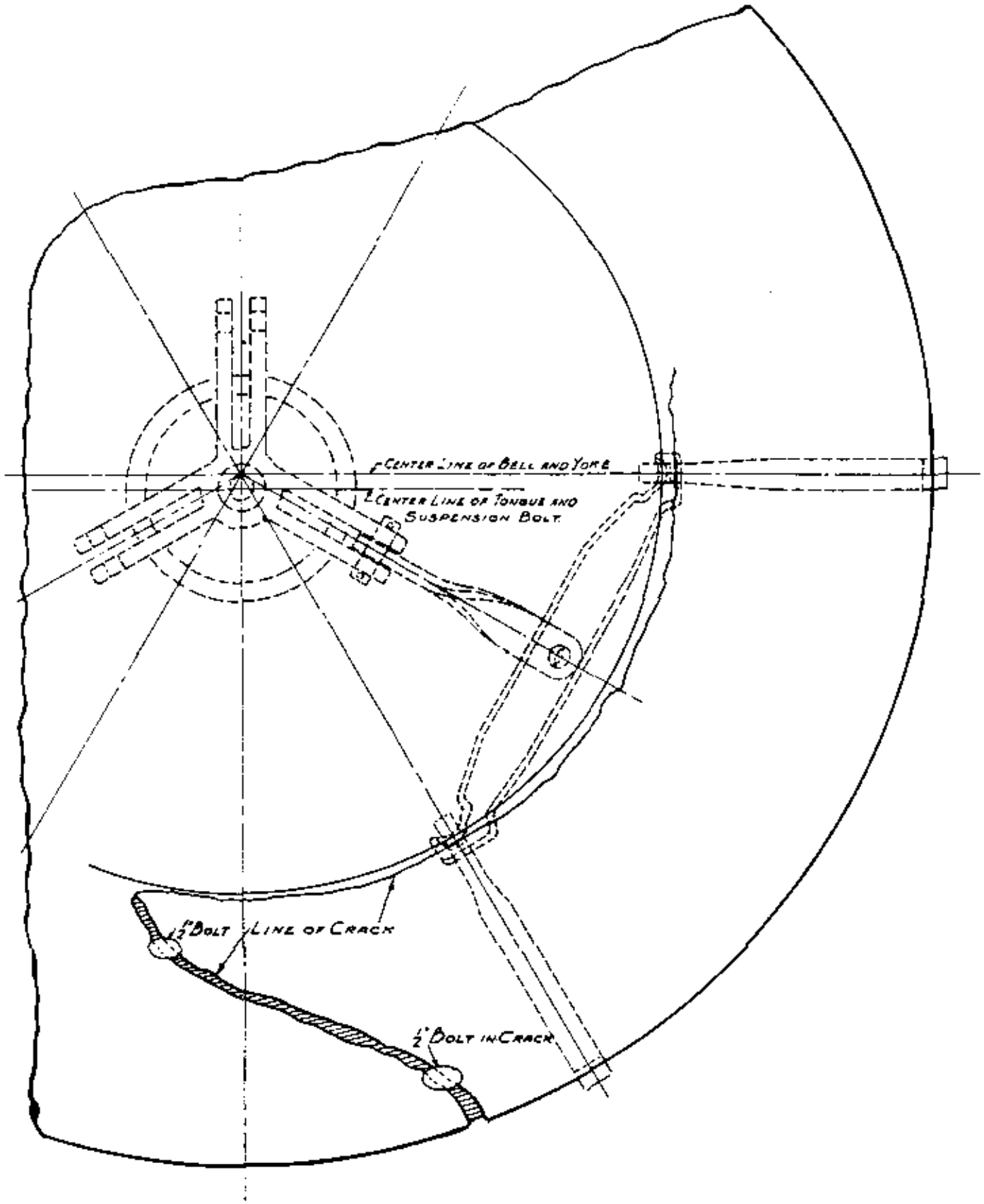


SECTION OF BELL SHOWING ARRANGEMENT OF SPIDER

Illustration 13.

Photograph of section of Liberty Bell showing spider device in March 13, 1916.

Courtesy of Independence National Historical Park.



·PART·PLAN·OF·BELL·SHOWING·SPIDER·

Illustration 14.

The Liberty Bell being hoisted on to float for Liberty Loan parade, October 25, 1917.

Courtesy of Independence National Historical Park.

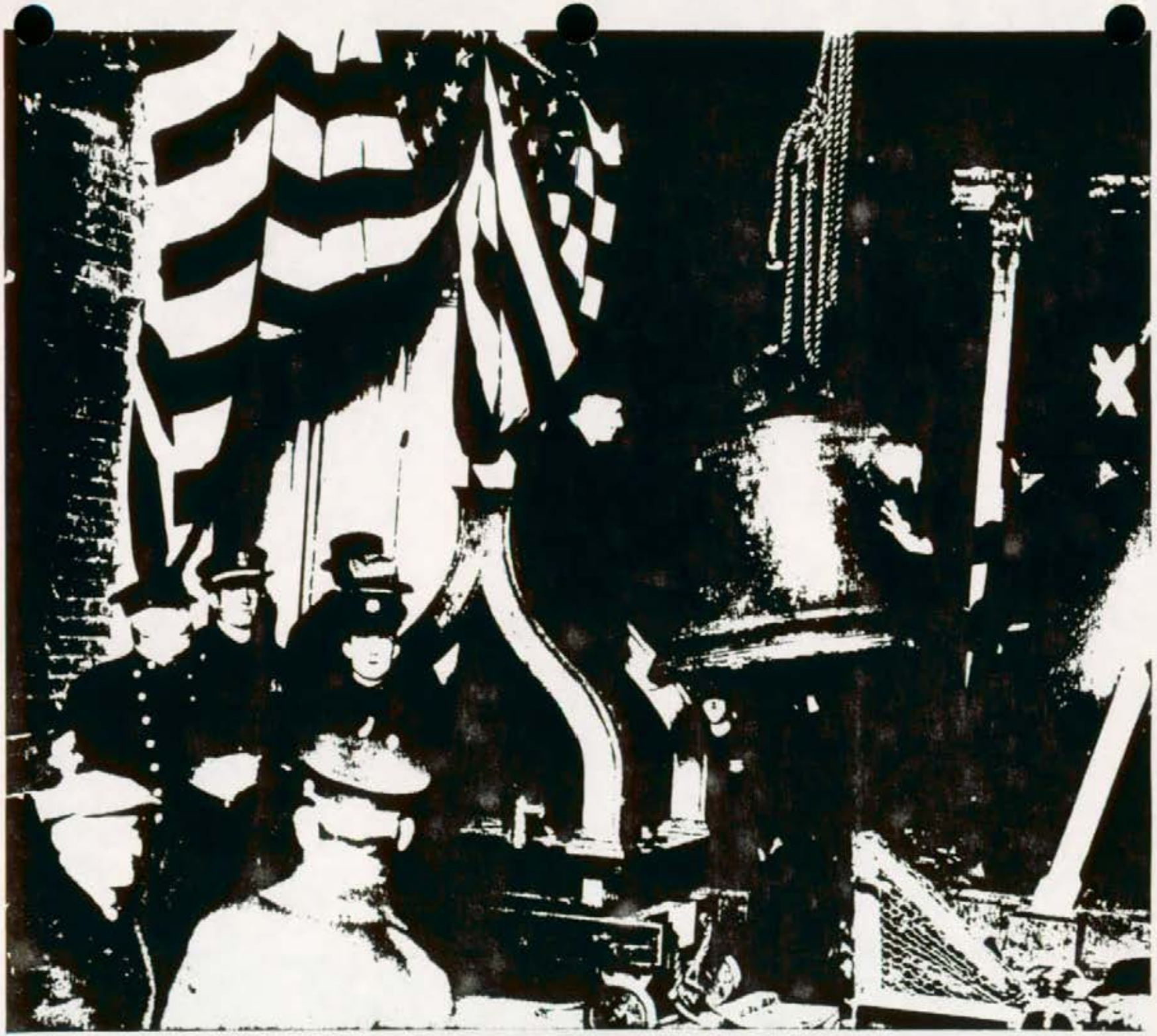


Illustration 15.

General John J. Pershing saluting the Liberty Bell in a ceremony on September 12, 1919. This was typical of other ceremonies held at the Liberty Bell.

Courtesy of Independence National Historical Park.

Illustration 16.

Liberty Bell on display in Independence Hall. March 1, 1921.

Courtesy of Independence National Historical Park.

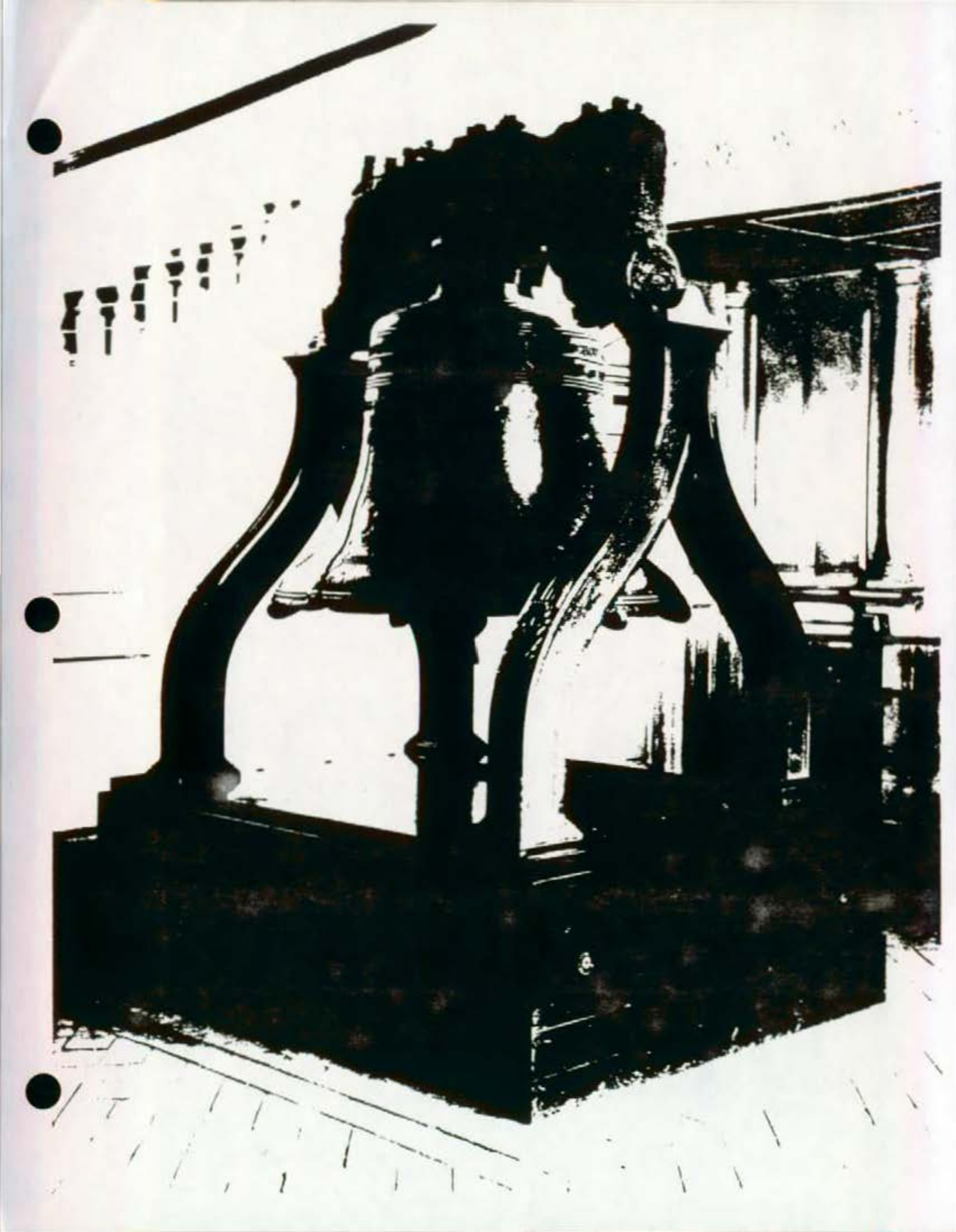


Illustration 17.

United States Marine Honor Guard at Liberty Bell during Sesquicentennial Exposition in Philadelphia ca. 1926.

Courtesy of United States Marine Corps. INHP.

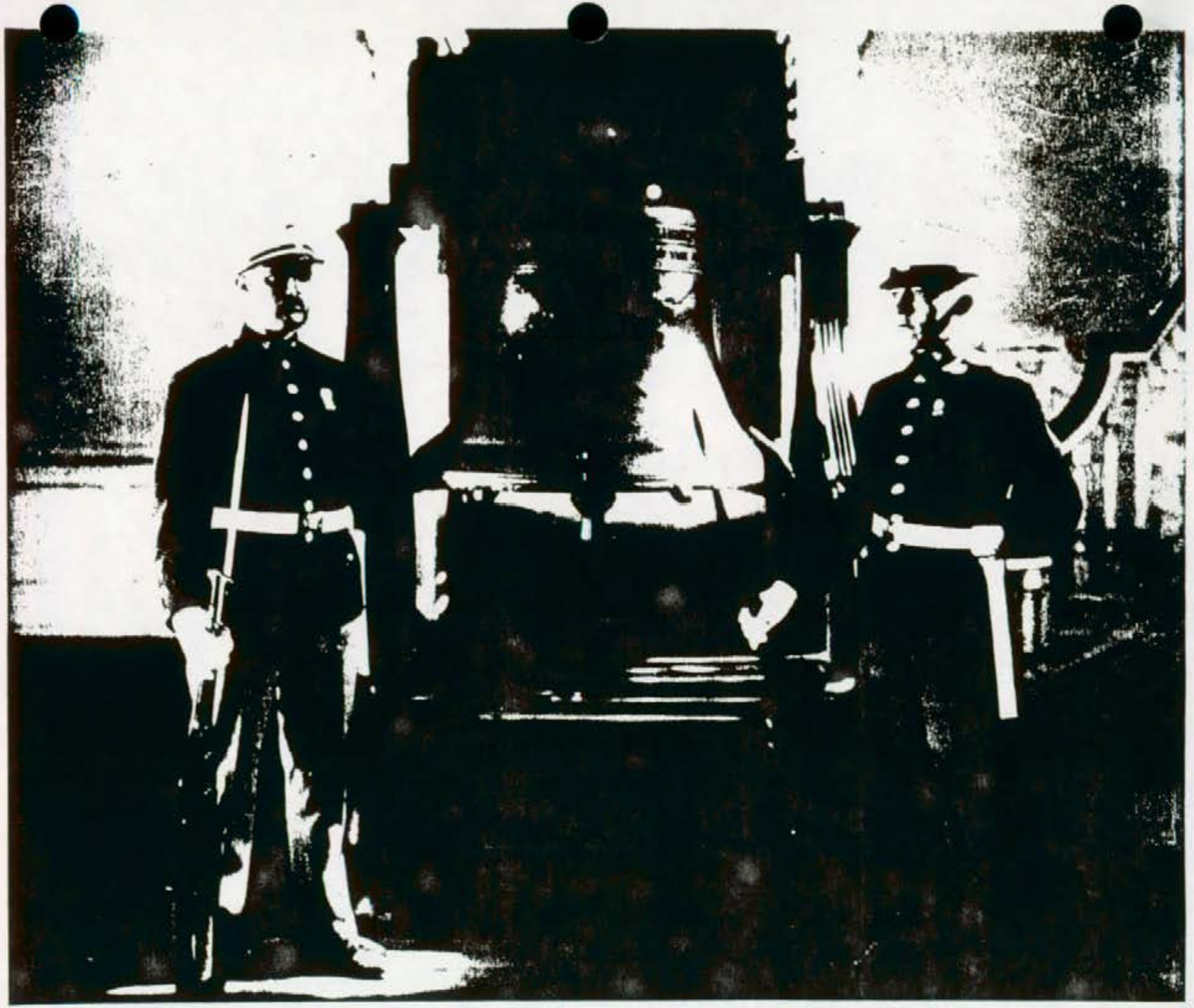


Illustration 18.

Liberty Bell after rock-throwing incident on August 3, 1944.

Courtesy of Independence National Historical Park.

Illustration 19.

X-ray of the Liberty Bell taken prior to moving the Liberty Bell on January 1, 1976.

Courtesy of Eastman Kodak Company.

Illustration 20.

Moving the Liberty Bell on January 1, 1976.

Courtesy of Independence National Historical Park.

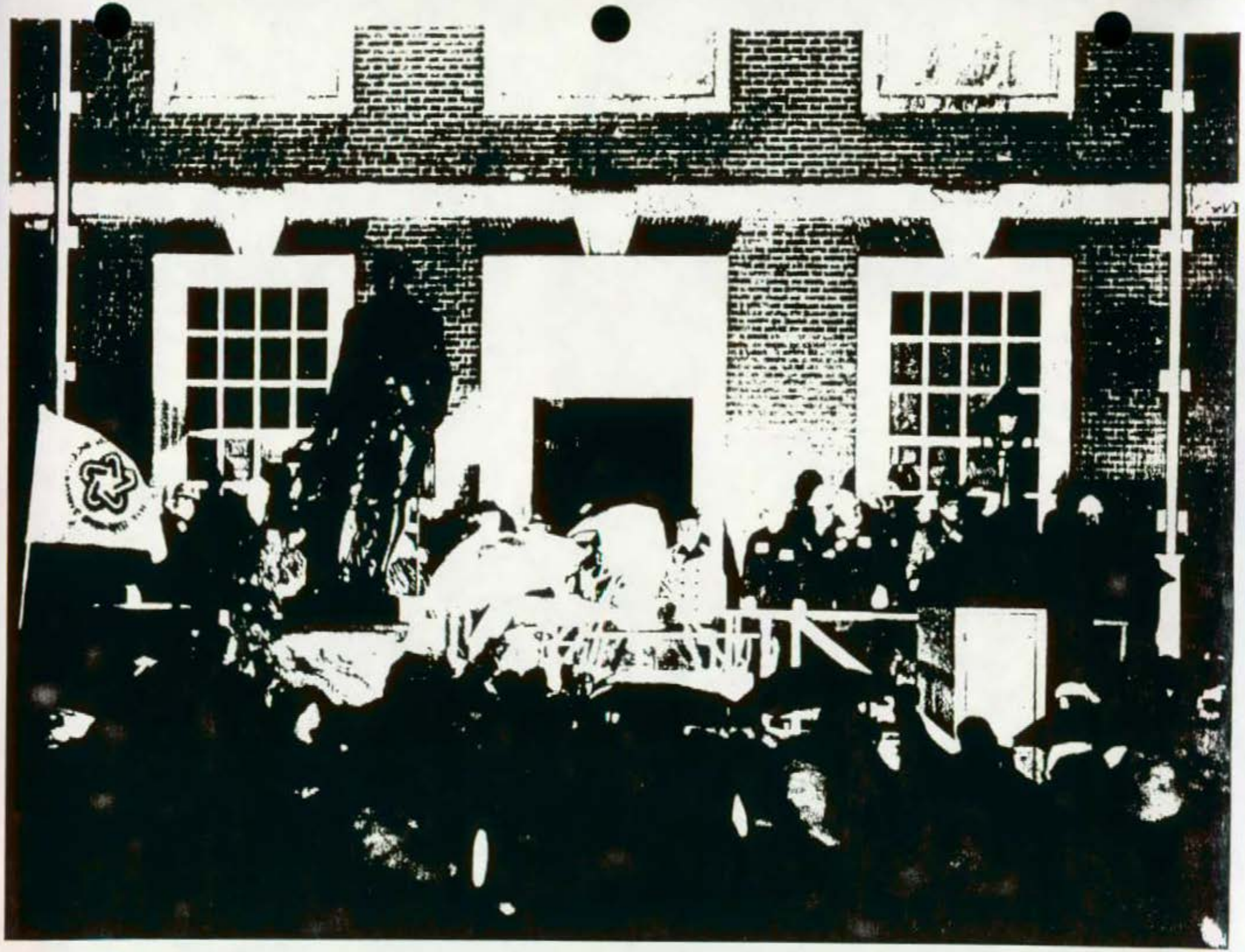
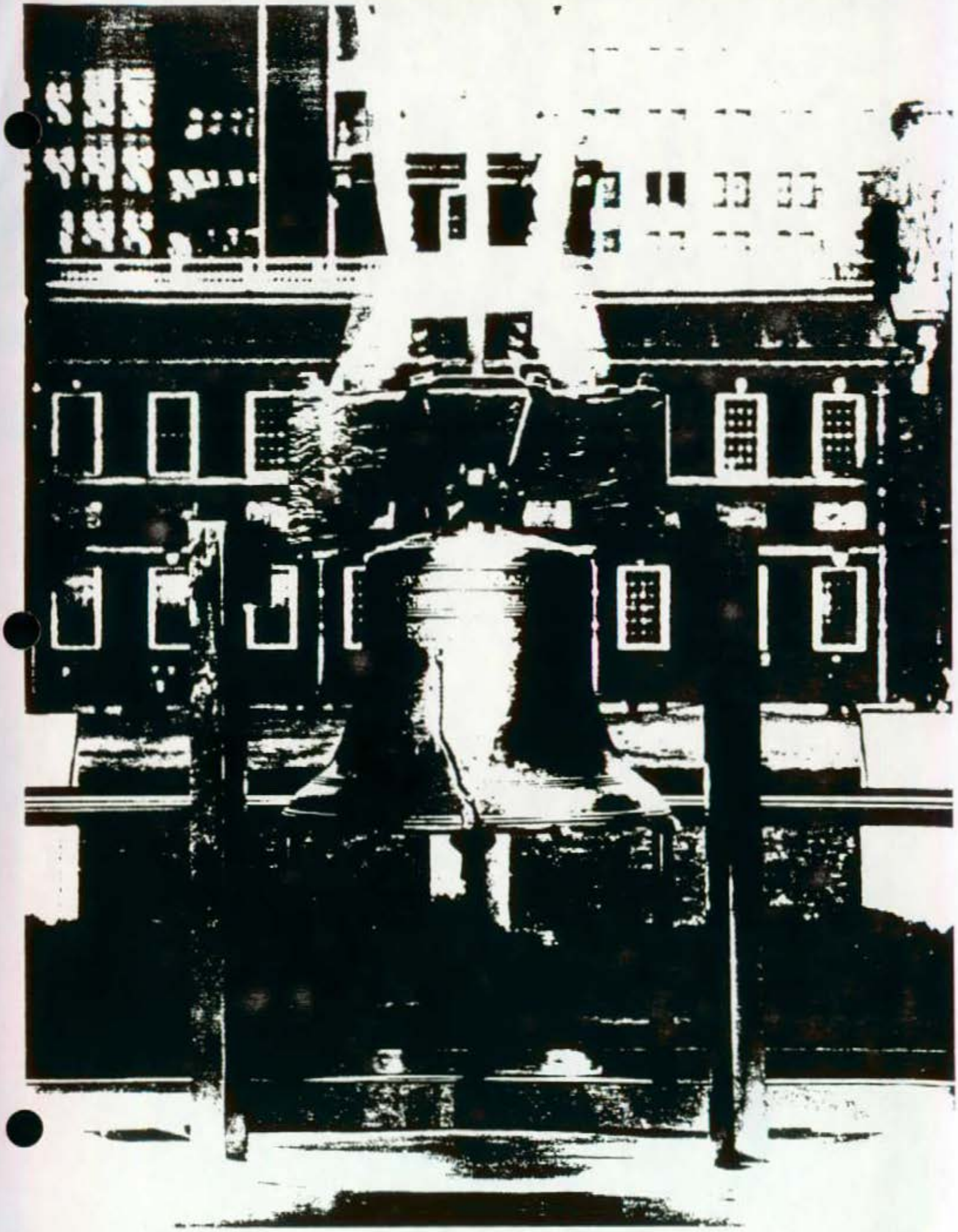


Illustration 21.

Liberty Bell in Bell Pavilion ca. 1976.

Courtesy of Independence National Historical Park.



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