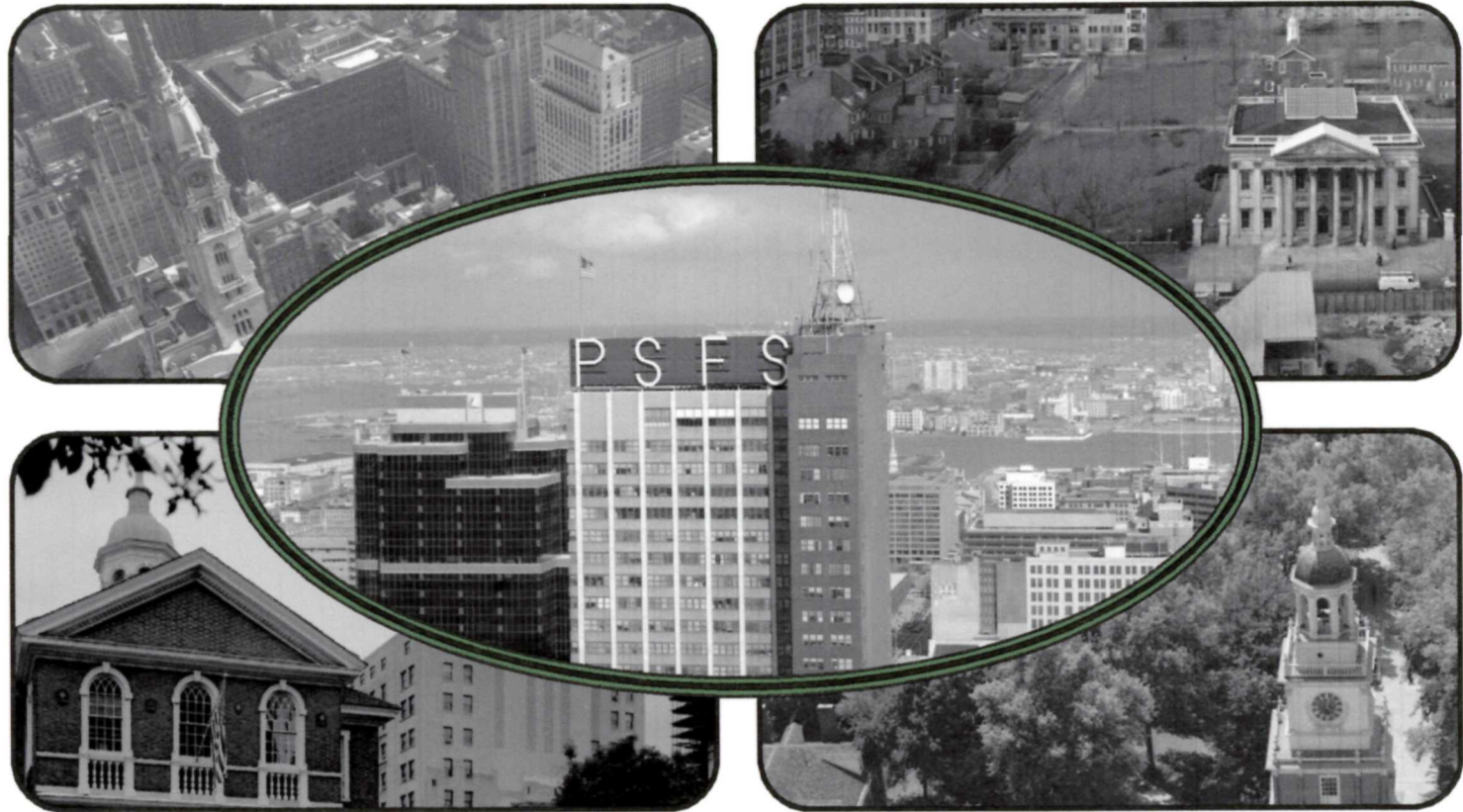




Landmarks in the Neighborhood



**Thirty-Four National Historic Landmarks:
Great Places Showcase Riveting Stories**

Landmarks in the Neighborhood

34 National Historic Landmarks: Great Places Showcase Riveting Stories



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March, 2005**

Surrounded by National Historic Landmarks

In the Loews Hotel Neighborhood

The George Wright Conference in the Loews Hotel sits within one of Philadelphia's most photographed National Historic Landmarks (NHL). It is the first and arguably best example of International Style architecture in the United States. The PSFS sign on the roof was the biggest neon display in the world when the building was finished in 1932 and is still a fixture of Philadelphia skyline photos. Preservationists love the building, but the folks at PubCrawler.com do, too. Their website captures what you have in store during your stay.

"Imagine a place that's as much a landmark as the landscape around it. A place that serves as a lesson in architecture, and hospitality; it's at a crossroads where cosmopolitan city meets down home graciousness. Welcome to the fabulous new Loews Philadelphia Hotel! Their location says it all in terms of proximity to all the shops, sights, restaurants, arts, culture, sports you name it. In fact, you're never more than a few steps from the countless national treasures and historical sites."

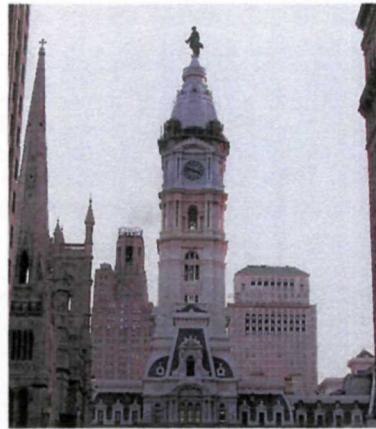
33 National Historic Landmarks

They have it right. As you step out of the Loews' door, you stand at the center of a treasure trove of NHLs. There are 10 within 8 City blocks and 5 more not a whole lot farther away. Just a little farther walk away another 18 National Historic Landmarks await you within a seven-block-by-seven-block-square area. Or you can get started on the second 18 with \$2.60 and a stop on the subway (10 minutes each way

tops). If you love house museums and breathtaking churches, Philadelphia can oblige. It is better though at doing what Philadelphia does best--being just a bit quirky. If you don't know Philadelphia, this is a place where folks get soft pretzels and mustard from street vendors to eat for breakfast. This is the place where our favorite founder, Benjamin Franklin, stood out in an thunderstorm, hoping lightning would strike. Our NHLs gravitate to the unexpected as well.

Outside Your Window

Immediately to your west you can hear the biggest pipe organ in the world play. If it were somewhere else, it would be in one of those breathtaking churches, but this is Philadelphia; it is in the Lord and Taylor's department Store and has been in a Department store on the site for almost 200 years. Go northwest two blocks and travel vicariously to 14th Century Spain, the Land of the Pharaohs and centuries of ancient Greece. Philadelphia's Masonic Temple has seven rooms that will sweep you through the golden years of ancient architectural style. Cross the street to the north and you can munch away and empty your wallet in Reading Market as folks have done for 312 years. As you munch and shop, picture the day when trains on 13 tracks loaded with people from 8 platforms under a 267-foot roof span roared in and out of this station. Two blocks to the west explore City Hall, the biggest municipal building in America. See that fellow on the top. That's William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania. He was a Quaker whose religious beliefs played a



From top left clockwise: Philadelphia City Hall topped by Calder's statue of William Penn, Philadelphia's Masonic Temple, Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, and the Reading Terminal and Trainshed.

critical role in our nation's development. You can learn a whole lot about the Society of the Friends, the Quakers, at the Race Street Meetinghouse 7 blocks to your northwest. Of course, this is Philadelphia, just because it is a church and a landmark doesn't make it breathtaking. Quakers don't do breathtaking; this is a National Historic Landmark, primarily because women activists took on abolition, women's rights, temperance, and civil rights from this site.

In Philadelphia, National Historic Landmark after National Historic Landmark will surprise you and may leave you a little humbled by what you didn't know about America's history. The Philadelphia NHLs do include many that you might expect from studying early American history. Philadelphia was our nation's largest City in the mid-1700s; it was the birthplace of our nation and the Capitol from 1789-1800. Of the NHLs in the neighborhood, there are plenty that tell this early history.

If you go NHL hopping, you will see America's oldest continuously occupied residential street, its oldest theater, the oldest opera house, the oldest hospital, the oldest art museum, the oldest national bank, the oldest insurance company, the oldest Episcopal church, the oldest African Methodist Episcopal Church, the oldest Naval Academy, and the oldest lending library.

You will meet some interesting characters. Edwin D. Cope spent the end of his professional life in what came to be known as the 'bone wars.' He and his archrival Othniel Charles Marsh used all manner of skulduggery to best one another finding dinosaur bones. Frances Ellin Watkins Harper joined John Brown's wife as she awaited his execution. She was just one of the women activists celebrated in Philadelphia landmarks. The Race Street Meetinghouse was home to some of the biggest women's rights stars. John Reed, doorman at the Walnut Street Theatre, is the character with the creepiest end.

Philadelphia Connections

The National Historic Landmarks in Philadelphia are very much interconnected. Benjamin Franklin founded the American Philosophical Society, the Athenaeum, the Philadelphia Contributionship, and the Pennsylvania Hospital; he worshiped at Christ Church and was a member of the Masons. John Wanamaker was the founder of the John Wanamaker Department Store and served as Chairman of the Masonic Grand Lodge. The store's signature brass plaque now hangs in the Lodge. John Wanamaker's son, Rodham, financed and oversaw construction of Lady's Chapel, that graces Saint Mark's Episcopal Church. Both the bells at Saint Mark's and at St. Peter's were cast in Whitechapel, England by the makers of the Liberty Bell. Benjamin Rush

was a doctor at Pennsylvania Hospital and helped Richard Allen found the Mother Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church. He is not to be confused with Benjamin West who painted a large painting for the Pennsylvania Hospital (twice) and befriended Philadelphia artist, Thomas Sully, when he came to study in Europe. Philadelphia architects also often do dual appearance. Frank Furness designed the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and rehabbed the interior of St. Peter's Church. John Notman was architect for Saint Mark's, Philadelphia's Masonic Temple, and the Athenaeum. He won the Athenaeum commission over William Strickland, architect for the U.S. Naval Asylum, the Second Bank of the United States, and the Merchants' Exchange Building.

Philadelphia connections helped to shape the nation. Philadelphia's Quaker past guided the City in its human rights activism. Benjamin Franklin's leadership in creating a whole number of educational and intellectual institutions served as a foundation for a new American culture. These characters shaped the future of art, medicine, science, religion, and, of course, governance in the nation.

Get Out Your Walking Shoes

In the following pages you will find one-page descriptions for each of the 34 National Historic Landmarks that surround the Loews Hotel and form the Historic Area to the east. The area included roughly approximates the City of Philadelphia until it incorporated the entire County of Philadelphia in 1854. You can get a little sense of the NHLs from your armchair. At best though it will be a whetting of your appetite. These 34 NHLs are gems. They are a wonderful reason to put on your walking shoes and explore what Philadelphia's NHLs and their neighborhoods have to offer.



EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA

Center City National Historic Landmarks

Center City

Cities all seem to have something they call Center City. Philadelphia today and always has had an undisputable center. William Penn laid out Philadelphia in four quadrants, each of which included a square. In the center, he placed Centre Square. That square is now home to City Hall, the giant of a building that serves as pedestal to the enormous bronze statue of William Penn by Alexander Calder. It was renamed Penn Square in William Penn's honor. Make no mistake though; it is now and has always been Philadelphia's center.

In City Hall's immediate neighborhood, she is joined by other large, impressive buildings that are National Historic Landmarks: The John Wanamaker Building, Philadelphia's Masonic Temple, the Insurance Company of North America, the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, the Reading Terminal and Trainshed and the PSFS Building. They were joined at the end of the 20th Century by new skyscrapers that are even taller.

Residential Philadelphia

Philadelphia, founded in 1681, predates the automobile by more than 200 years. Residential neighborhoods are within easy walking distance. Among Philadelphia's Center City area NHLs there are three private residences with no public interior access. Each though are backdrops to interesting characters and help bring Philadelphia's history to life. The J. Peter Lesley House on Clinton Street was built in a row of houses largely used by doctors working at America's first hospital, the Pennsylvania Hospital, a National Historic Landmark. The Frances Ellen Watkins Harper House gives a sense of where a very successful African-

American might live in Philadelphia at the end of the 19th Century. The Edwin D. Cope House was home to a wealthy man, although by the time he lived in the house on Pine Street he had lost much of his fortune to silver mine speculation. The New Century Guild joins the three private residences as an example of the uses of a 19th Century Philadelphia row; the New Century Guild was akin to a 'safe harbor' for working women in an era when 'respectable women' mostly didn't.

The Firsts Near Center City

The Philadelphia firsts are impressive. The Walnut Street Theatre building is the oldest building used continuously as a theater in the country. The Theatre was successful when Thomas Jefferson watched a performance of the Theatre's first theatrical offering; it is still a thriving operation today. The Academy of Music is the oldest opera-style theater in the country. Today, it is home to the Opera Company of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Ballet, and a rich assortment of other offerings. The largely forgotten first is the U.S. Naval Asylum. It is a beautiful building on equally beautiful grounds. Unfortunately, the fate of this first home to our seamen in distress is uncertain.

Philadelphians and their Churches

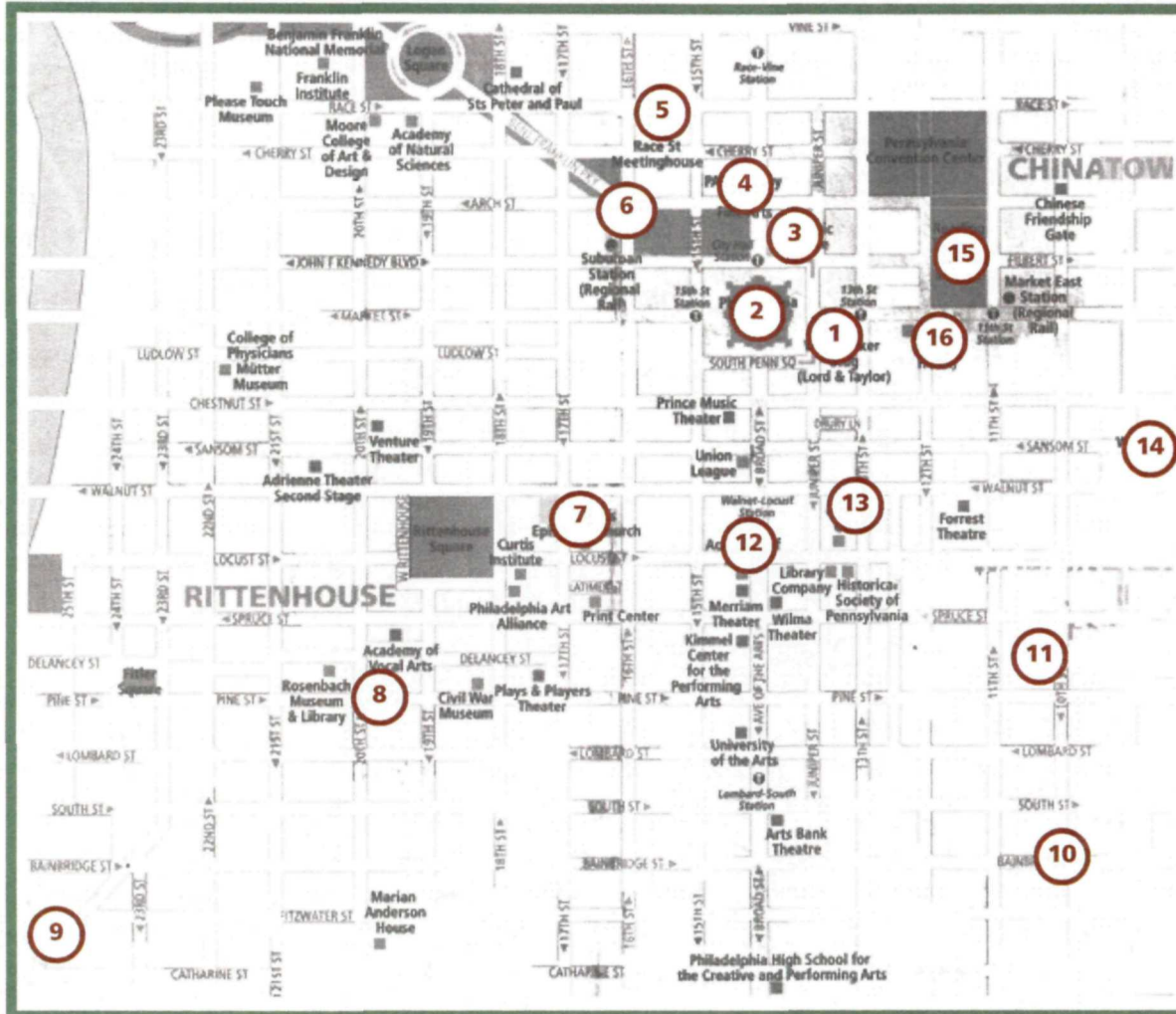
Philadelphia has a rich history of her citizens not just going to church but of creating churches. Saint Mark's Episcopal Church was founded by prospective congregants intent on returning to an older liturgy and greater social outreach. The Race Street Meetinghouse formed in a schism within the Quaker denomination which itself was relatively new when William Penn founded Philadelphia. Race Street has been a hotbed of activism for human rights from the days of the Underground Railroad through the years of women fighting for women's rights.



Interesting architectural details abound as part of Philadelphia NHLs. From top left counterclockwise: The Insurance Company of North America, the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, the Academy of Music, and the New Century Guild.



Center City National Historic Landmarks



1. John Wanaker Store (Lord and Taylor) Juniper and Market Streets
2. Philadelphia City Hall-Penn Square at Broad and Market Streets.
3. Philadelphia's Masonic Temple-1 North Broad St.
4. Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts-Broad and Cherry Streets
5. Race Street Meetinghouse-1515 Cherry St.
6. Insurance Company of North America-(INA) Building-1600 Arch St.
7. Saint Mark's Episcopal Church-1625 Locust St.
8. Edward D. Cope House-2102 Pine St.
9. United States Naval Asylum-Gray's Ferry Ave. at 24th St.
10. Frances Ellen Watkins Harper House-1006 Bainbridge St.
11. J. Peter Lesley House-1008 Clinton St.
12. Academy of Music-Broad and Locust Streets
13. New Century Guild-1307 Locust St.
14. Walnut Street Theatre-9th and Walnut Streets
15. Reading Street Terminal and Trained-1115-1141 Market St.
16. Philadelphia Savings Fund Society (PSFS) Building-12 South 12th St.

John Wanamaker Store

John Wanamaker Thinks Big

The John Wanamaker Store fills an entire City block and rises up twelve stories. It is not only a grandiose presence on the street; it includes a Grand Court that at 112 feet by 66 feet can seat 14,000 under its 150-foot ceiling. Inside the Grand Court Philadelphians have 'met at the Eagle' for 94 years. The Eagle, a 9 foot 10 inch bronze, was created for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition held in St. Louis in 1905. August Gaul cast and assembled the statue from individual pieces including five thousand individual bronze feathers to make this Philadelphia icon. Looking up, visitors can see parts of the biggest organ in the world. Wanamaker also bought the organ from the 1905 World Exposition and had it delivered in thirteen freight cars. Its 10,000 pipes made it the world's largest organ when built, but Wanamaker deemed it insufficient for the Grand Hall. They rectified that with 18,482 additional pipes. The pipes range in size from the smallest the size of a child's little finger, to the largest which a small child can scramble through. After one of the six-day-a-week free organ recitals, more than a 1,000 people could have lunch in the Crystal Tea Room. The 22,000 square foot room ran half the length of a City block.

Perhaps it was the enormity of the store, or its elegance, or John Wanamaker's four year service as our nation's Postmaster General that caused William Howard Taft, the sitting

President, to give the dedicatory address for the store before a crowd of 35,000 in 1911.

Wanamaker: A Man of Firsts

Wanamaker was first in advertising. He was the first to copyright an ad: "Full Guarantee,



One Price, Cash Payment, Cash Return." While not the only one to have a no-haggling and merchandise return policy, he is credited with making it the department store norm. He was also first to put incandescent lights in a department store and arc lights in show-room windows for night window shopping.

The Basics:

Significance: Home store of one of the most important and innovative merchandising enterprises in retailing history..

When: Built between 1902 and 1910; dedicated in 1911.

Who: Building designed by Daniel H. Burnham; Wanamaker Eagle by August Gaul.

Planning A Visit:

Lord and Taylor's Department Store that now occupies three stories of the John Wanamaker Store is generally open from 10:00-7:00 Mon.-Sat. and 12:00-6:00 Sun. There are still twice daily organ recitals Mon.-Sat. at noon and again at 5:00 on Mon.-Tues. and Thurs.-Sat. Wednesday the recital is at 7:00. The Crystal Tea Room is closed.

Working for Wanamaker

In 1905 Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* was published, arguably the most famous book describing the era's common horrific

By contrast John Wanamaker in 1905:

Provided Free Health Care

Business classes before and after work

Two weeks free paid vacation at Camp Wanamaker in Island Heights, NJ.

Profit Sharing

Philadelphia City Hall

The Basics:

Significance: The largest municipal building in America. World's tallest bearing wall construction laid up without a steel skeleton.

When: Built between 1872 and 1901.

Who: Building designed by John McArthur. Sculptures by Alexander Milne Calder and assistants.

Planning A Visit:

Philadelphia City Hall is open from 9:30 to 4:30 Mon.- Fri. Tours lasting 1 1/2 to 2 hours are available at 12:30 Mon.-Fri. Tower tours are scheduled Mon.-Fri. for the general public from 12:00 to 4:15. The City Hall information center is in Room 121 to get tower tour tickets, general information, and begin tours of City Hall. The City's website has an impressive virtual tour to complement your actual visitor experience, www.phila.gov. Check there also for the most current visitor information or call (215) 686-2840.

When in the World?

In 1872 when construction on City Hall began Alexander Bell had not invented the telephone, nor were there commercially viable electric lights, escalators, electric elevators, or vacuum cleaners. By the time the building was finally completed in 1901, all were available making City Hall much more practical. Construction started when Ulysses S. Grant of Civil War fame was President and was finally completed when Teddy Roosevelt, our first 20th Century President, was in the White House.

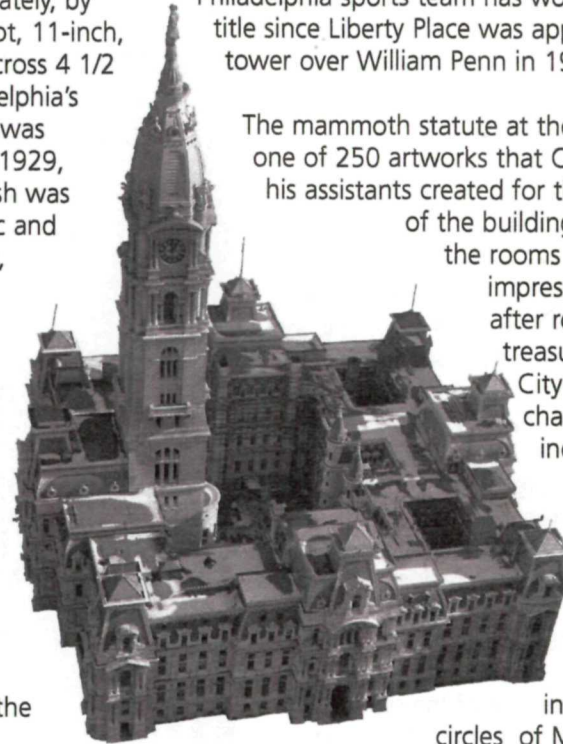
Biggest Second Empire Style Building

Philadelphia's City Hall is a behemoth testament to things French once being in great favor. The people of Philadelphia spent 29 years and \$25 million to build the most mammoth example of French Second Empire architecture in America. Unfortunately, by January 1, 1901 when the 548 foot, 11-inch, 700-room complex that sprawls across 4 1/2 acres was officially opened, Philadelphia's grand gesture to the new century was already out of vogue. As early as 1929, what had in 1872 seemed so stylish was viewed as an impediment to traffic and an eyesore. As luck would have it, preservationists had a bit of dubious fortune. The building remains in Philadelphia's center today largely because the Great Depression's fiscal brutality made it unaffordable to pay the enormous sums needed to tear it down and dispose of the materials used to construct the largest and most elaborate municipal building in America.

Visual Feast Inside and Out

"Billy Penn" is the most visible of the artist treats adorning City Hall. Alexander Milne Calder cast this "crown" out of bronze. The sculpture of William Penn, the Quaker founder of Pennsylvania, is 37 feet tall and weighs 27 tons. His hat is 23 feet around. It is the biggest statue to top a building in the world. A Philadelphia

icon, for ninety years there was an unwritten height restriction in the City that no structure could be higher than William Penn's hat. The prohibition was broken in 1986. Philadelphia sports fans talk of the curse of "Billy Penn." Once a winning sports town, no professional Philadelphia sports team has won a national title since Liberty Place was approved to tower over William Penn in 1984.



The mammoth statute at the top is just one of 250 artworks that Calder and his assistants created for the outside of the building. Inside

the rooms are as impressive. Room after room has treasures; the City Council chambers include specially made glass from the Tiffany Art Glass Company, incorporating

circles of Mother of Pearl. The domed ceiling of the Caucus Room features painted relief sculptured angels with trumpets surrounding a huge bronze chandelier on a beveled glass base. Wood, mosaic, stone, glass, and brass artwork cover walls, floors, and ceilings.

Philadelphia Masonic Temple

Fine Masonry Exemplified

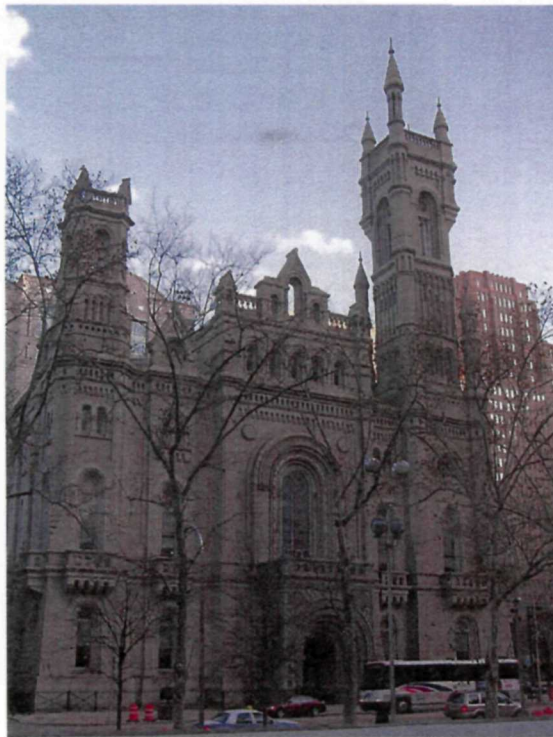
The Norman Romanesque architecture of Philadelphia's Masonic Temple is particularly appropriate to this fraternal organization that uses the compass and square as its organiza-



tional symbol. The Norman conquerors replaced Saxon architecture for churches and other public buildings in England shortly after their conquest in 1066. The new architecture was like that used for

public buildings in Normandy which were ironically styled after their own Roman conquerors' great public buildings.

The construction of the Masonic Temple highlights the skills of fine masonry. The ashlar stone, rectangular, and precisely sized with finished exterior faces, represents considerable masonry skill. The largest blocks weigh over six tons. Just as notable are the delicate stone arches and fine decorative detail at the roof line and in the entrance.



Education on the Cheap

Have you forgotten the difference between ionic and corinthian columns? Did you sleep through that class on Egyptian art? The Philadelphia Masonic Temple tour is bit of a cram course in architectural style. There are seven large fully decorated rooms spanning widely different periods and roots of architectural style. Greek architecture is represented by both the Ionic Room and the even more opulent Corinthian. Oriental Hall is a bit of a misnomer; it is styled after the 13th Century Moorish Alhambra in Spain. Transport yourself

to the Knights of the Round Table as you visit Norman Hall; picture dining with Cleopatra in the Egyptian room; continue on through the darkness of the Gothic into the Renaissance.

Two Masonic Aprons

The Temple has an intriguing museum and library. Among the many items in the collections are the Masonic aprons of George Washington and Tom Thumb. George Washington's was embroidered by Madame LaFayette, the wife of the Marquis de LaFayette, which the Marquis presented to the President in his first visit to

The Basics:

Significance: This Norman Romanesque style building contains some of the most beautifully detailed ornate interiors of any late victorian structure in the nation.

When: Dedicated in 1873.

Who: James Windrim a 27-year-old Mason and architect won, the design competition and served as architect. He would later be supervising architect for the U.S. Department of Treasury. George Herzog was the primary designer for the spectacular interior spaces.

Planning A Visit:

On site tours are given Tues.-Fri. at 11:00, 2:00, and 3:00 and Saturday at 10:00 and 11:00. A \$3.00 donation is requested. Closed Saturday during July and August. No tours are given on Sundays, major holidays, or when Masonic functions are taking place. Call (215) 988-1917 to verify hours.

Freemason Fact:

There have been 14 U.S. President Masons from George Washington to Harry Truman. Fourteen signers of the Constitution and the Philadelphia favorite son, Benjamin Franklin were Masons.

Freemason Fiction:

Some popular current fiction swirls around the stuff of conspiracy theorists. *National Treasure* with Nicholas Cage uses Philadelphia and Washington, DC locations in one such tale and Dan Brown's *Angels and Demons* and to a less extent the *Da Vinci Code* reference Masons in fast-paced plots.

Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts

The Basics:

Significance: Best preserved of Frank Furness' Victorian structures. Home of America's first art museum and art school.

When: Completed in 1876.

Who: Frank Furness and George W. Hewlitt.

Planning A Visit:

The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts is open Tues.-Sat. 10-5 and Sun. 11-5. Closed Mondays and Holidays. Admission is \$7.00 for adults and \$6.00 for seniors (62+). Guided tours are included in the admission price. Tours are Tues.-Fri. at 11:30-1:45 and Sat.-Sun. at 12-1:45. Check www.pafa.org for most current information or call (215) 972-2069.

When in the World?

In 1876, the country celebrated its centennial in Philadelphia with an exposition centered in Fairmont Park, but it used the brand new Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts space as well. In the same year America celebrated 100 years of freedom, all Indians were relegated to reservations and General George Custer lost the Battle of Little Big Horn. In 1976, the Academy celebrated its 1975 designation as a National Historic Landmark. In 2005, the Academy celebrated its bicentennial year as an institution.

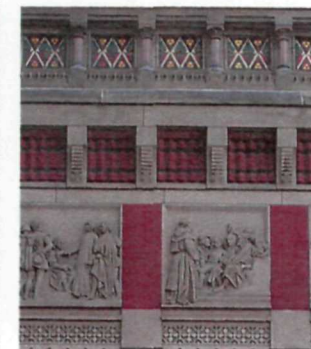
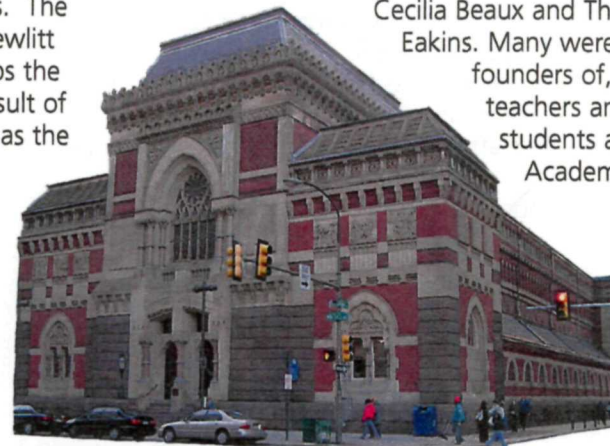
Frank Furness: Young and Idiosyncratic

The John Wanamaker Building, City Hall and the Masonic Lodge are enormous in scale and grandeur and built in stylistic reflection of the great public buildings across the Atlantic. The Academy of the Fine Arts is sizable as well. Sitting on a 80' by 170' footprint with a 52' by 38' entryway; it is physically imposing. However, as you can see in the photos, it was built with a bit of whimsy not found in its more staid neighbors. The Academy was Fraser, Furness, and Hewlitt firm's first major commission. Perhaps the playfulness of the architecture is a result of Furness and Hewlitt's youth. Possibly as the materials gathered for the National Historic Landmark nomination suggest, it was Furness' considerable family connections that allowed him to build in a personal style that was highly controversial during his lifetime while still continuing to be awarded commissions. Wherever the truth lays, most of his work has been lost, but for 130 years this gem remains lovingly preserved and in continuous use as an art school and museum

Where is the Great American Art?

If you have been to the great museums of the world and been a bit disappointed by the holdings of American artists, the Academy is part of the reason. The 'missing' art is here. The Academy has amassed a collection of American art since its

founding in 1805 that is arguably the world's finest. Works by Gilbert Stuart, Thomas Scully, John Singleton Copley, Benjamin West, and Robert Feke among our earliest artists join work by later notables. They include paintings by William Merritt Chase, James McNeill Whistler, Winslow Homer, John Singer Sargent, Mary Cassatt, John Twachtman, Theodore Robinson, Childe Hassam, Henry O. Tanner, Cecilia Beaux and Thomas Eakins. Many were founders of, or teachers and students at the Academy.



Race Street Meetinghouse

A Bit of Society of Friends History

To understand the Race Street Meetinghouse from its architecture to its famous daughters, it is useful to understand something of the Society of Friends (Quakers). If you visit Race Street or the Quaker Information Center online associated with it, you can learn the Quaker story in depth with considerable nuance. At its most simplistic: The Society of Friends was founded in 1650 by George Fox in England. At 23 he reports hearing a voice, saying, "there is one, even Christ Jesus, who can speak to thy condition." He described himself compelled to be an itinerant preacher promoting the concept of the Inner Light or Inner Voice and to promulgate his belief that everyone has an innate inner capacity to comprehend the Word of God and express opinions on spiritual matters. From this arises two core Quaker principles important to the Race Street story.

No 'Steeple Houses'

One principle is that every man and woman has direct access to God; no priestly class or 'steeple houses' are needed. The Race Street Meetinghouse architecture reflects this principle - no steeple, or stained glass windows, or gilded altar. It is a simple layout of two large meeting rooms on the first floor.

People are Equal

A second belief is that every person, male or female, slave or free, is of equal potential. From this principle,

Quaker women assumed leadership roles in an era when women's voices were unheard. These women were leaders of the abolitionist, peace, and women's rights movements. Three are noted as particularly significant: Lucretia Mott, who inaugurated the women's suffrage movement described in an autobiographical sketch, "that I early resolved to claim for my sex all that an impartial Creator had bestowed." While fighting for her own rights, she opened her home as an underground railroad stop. Alice Paul, equally influential, instigated a gigantic women's suffrage parade that stole the limelight from Woodrow Wilson at his inauguration. Jailed repeatedly, she endured; she picketed the White House while often threatened by hostile crowds. Hannah Clothier Hull is most noted for her leadership in the Peace movement; she was a founder of the Women's Peace Party.



The Basics:

Significance: Served as the site of the Hicksite Yearly Meeting and was at the forefront of women's involvement both in the Quaker religion and in American political activism.
When: Built in 1856. Site of the Hicksite Yearly meeting from 1857-1955.
Who: Lucretia Mott, Alice Paul, and Hannah Clothier Hull were all affiliated with the site.

Planning A Visit:

A Quaker Information Center built in 1975 abuts the historic Race Street Meetinghouse. It is generally staffed four days a week. A visit to the meetinghouse accompanied by an informed spiel can usually be arranged *ad hoc* as a part of your visit. The Center is open and has literature available when it is not staffed (to 9:30 weekday and Saturday evenings; Sundays from 9:00-4:30.). Even when the visitor's center is unstaffed you can often see the interior of the meetinghouse. Call (215) 241-7024 to confirm hours. You may also want to visit the Quaker Information Center web site at www.quakerinfo.org.

Why Quaker?

There are two reputed origins of the term. The first refers to people 'quaking' or trembling when feeling moved by the Holy Spirit to speak at a Meeting. The second is that George Fox, Quaker founder, was arrested in 1650 for blasphemy. During his 8-hour trial he told the magistrates, "Tremble at the word of the Lord." The magistrate, Justice Bennett, coined the name 'Quakers' for Fox's followers.

Insurance Company of North America

The Basics:

Significance: This Classical Revival structure was headquarters for the oldest capital stock insurance company in America.

When: 1925

Who: Designed by Emlyn Stewardson and George Page, who were awarded a medal from the American Institute of Architects in 1926 for the design.

Planning A Visit:

There is access to the interior via the restaurants, street level shops, and lobby. The rest of the building contains luxury apartments and their amenities.

When in the World?

During the 1920s when the building was constructed, Prohibition was the broken law of the land. The 1920s was a decade known as the 'Jazz Age' or the 'Roaring Twenties.' The decade saw the invention of the first working television, Charles Lindbergh fly solo across the Atlantic, and radio and 'Talking Pictures' entertain the masses. During the 1920s surrealism, and art deco design began. It all ended though with a thud. The stock market crashed in 1929 as the harbinger of the Great Depression.



Many Firsts

Founded in Independence Hall in 1792, the Insurance Company of North America (INA) is the oldest capital stock insurance company in the United States. In 1794, it became the first incorporated company authorized to issue fire, marine and life insurance.

Not only did INA insure structures and ships but also contents and cargos. They are also credited as the first to insure on a national scale, opening offices across the country as the nation expanded. Throughout the 1700s, marine insurance was its main source of business which became a difficult risk management problem. In the 1800s, these difficulties led them to create a modern systematic classification of risks. Throughout its existence, the company has been at the forefront of the insurance industry.



A New Home

In 1925, the Insurance Company of North America at 16th and Arch became the ninth headquarters. This 16-story, steel frame, brick and stone building remains virtually unaltered on the exterior. The Classical Revival

style building was designed by Stewardson and Page, who won an American Institute of Architects medal for the design. In 1989, CIGNA which included INA as part of a 1982 merger moved to Liberty Place, leaving the building vacant. Today, the building is home to the residents of The Phoenix living in renovated luxury apartments and townhouses. The elevator and main lobbies have been restored as well as many exterior details.

Interesting INA Facts

1871- The INA pays \$650,000 in claims after the Chicago fire burns 2000 acres.

1906- After the San Francisco earthquake caused fire damage, the INA and subsidiaries promise to pay losses of \$4,772,000.

1942- INA insures 20 scientists working on the Manhattan Project, without knowing what they are working on.

Saint Mark's Episcopal Church

Saint Mark's and the Oxford Movement

Saint Mark's was founded in 1847 by members of other Philadelphia Anglican parishes who were intent on forming a different style church. They patterned it after the Oxford movement in Britain which advocated a return to historical customs in liturgy coupled with actively caring for the less fortunate especially the working poor.

The Oxford movement also advocated a church architecture emulating that of the zenith of the Gothic period (ca. 1350-1450). Saint Mark's design is fashioned from medieval plans furnished to John Notman, the church's architect, by the British Ecclesiological Society.

Tragic Roots to Greater Magnificence

Originally the interior was austere. Today it is more opulent due in large part to tragedy. Henry Reed, a professor of literature at the University of Pennsylvania led the group of Saint Mark's founders. In 1854, as the Saint Mark's congregation was just coalescing, Henry Reed was killed along with 200 other passengers when his ship returning from England collided with another. The double-paneled stained glass image of Jesus and Saint Peter on the Sea of Galilee was installed in 1873 as a memorial to this founder.

In 1900, Fernanda Wanamaker, wife to Rodham Wanamaker, John Wanamaker's only son, died suddenly. Fernanda had attended the church her entire life as an active member. In memorial, Rodham donated the funds for the Lady Chapel built in Decorated Gothic

style. The altar was designed by C.E. Kempe and made of green and white English alabaster. It is joined by a stunning triptych gilded and decorated in the style of 15th Century German church interiors.

The Saint Mark's Bells and Organ

If you can visit Saint Mark's on a Sunday, you can enjoy the spine tingling experience of the Saint Mark's changing bells ringing. The bells from Mears and Stainbank in Whitecastle, England which also cast the Liberty Bell first rang in 1876. Saint Mark's was sued by the neighbors for disturbing the neighborhood quiet. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court ruled in Saint Mark's favor with some time restrictions. In addition to the bells, St. Mark's has a world class organ, a Harrison design built in 1936.



The Basics:

Significance: One of the finest examples of the archeological phase of the Gothic Revival style in America reflecting the influence of the Anglican Reform movement's emphasis on correct medieval design.

When: Commissioned in 1847; first services in 1849; installation of bells in the belfry in 1876.

Who: John Notman, architect.

Planning A Visit:

Saint Mark's has several services or other activities daily. The church is not continuously open, but visits can be arranged by calling (215) 735-1416. 12:00-12:30 Mon.-Fri. before daily mass is generally a good time to visit. More information about the history of the church and activities scheduled can be found at:

www.saintmarksphiladelphia.org

When in the World?

In 1847 when Saint Mark's was commissioned Samuel Colt sold his first revolver to the U.S. government; John C. Fremont was appointed Governor of the California Territory; Yerba Buena was renamed San Francisco. In Philadelphia, the American Medical Association was founded; the U.S. issued its first postage stamps; the first communist congress was held in London; and Thoreau left Walden Pond.

Edward D. Cope House

The Basics:

Significance: The home of Edward D. Cope, one of America's most prolific and creative 19th Century geologists and paleontologists.

When: The house was built in 1880.

Cope lived in it from 1880 to his death in 1897.

Planning A Visit:

There is no interior public access.



Edwin D. Cope: Born Rich and Smart

Edwin Cope was born in 1840 to a wealthy Philadelphia family. He took full advantage of the opportunities offered. By age 10 he was making drawings of botanical and zoological specimens. He spent a year at the University of Pennsylvania followed by a stint at the Smithsonian; he returned to the University of Pennsylvania to study under Joseph Leidy, generally recognized as the father of American paleontology. By age 21 he had studied with the greats, had works published, and was initiated into the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.

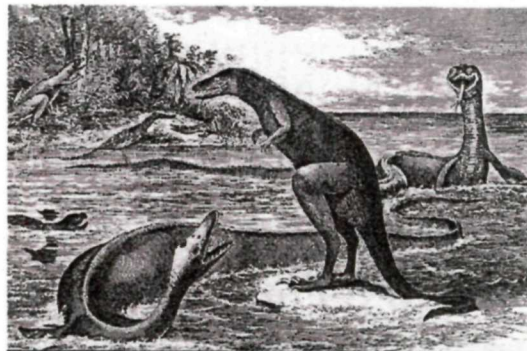
Prolific Output

Edwin Cope spent a year in Europe when he was 23 studying and returned to teach for three years at Haverford College. Citing ill health he gave up his teaching post after three years and devoted himself to research and writing. Research and write, he did. By his death he had published more than 1300 works. He studied geology, stratigraphy, herpetology, ichthyology, mammology, and paleontology. Translating for those of us who have forgotten our science (science of the physical history of the earth, rock strata, amphibians and reptiles, fish, and life in past geological time.) He is credited with integrating them all to create the first holistic tale of the natural resources of the western plains.

The Bone Wars Tarnish His Reputation

Joseph Leidy, Edwin D. Cope and his contemporary Othniel Marsh are generally regarded as the three leading paleontologists of the

19th Century. Unfortunately, unseemly behavior both personally and professionally tarnished the reputations of Cope and Marsh. While friends when University students in Germany, they fast became enemies. Perhaps it started with an enormous find by Cope. In 1867, he received the excavated remains of a *Elasmosaurus* from Theophilus Turner who discovered them in western Kansas. This water dwelling species, not technically a dinosaur since it didn't live on land, was a huge new discovery. Cope though, much to his embarrassment, placed the head on the wrong end and sent pre-prints out before



Elasmosaurus in forefront depicted in forefront in the pre-print with head on the wrong end.

Marsh pointed out his error. For two decades afterward, the two men would race to dinosaur discoveries in the western plains sometimes bribing workmen from one another who brought fossils with them. Their speed led to sloppy science and the field feuding spilled over to vicious charges and exchanges in journals and then newspapers.

United States Naval Asylum

A Home, Hospital, and Training School

The United States Naval Asylum was the first of its kind in the United States. It was built in a rural location along the Schuylkill River on "The Plantation," a country residence. It was designed by the prominent architect William Strickland in the Greek Revival style.

Using the latest concepts in hospital design, each of the 400 rooms had a window for light and ventilation. It was constructed to be fireproof building using masonry walls and cast iron.

Though designed as a hospital and asylum for retired sailors, the building, Biddle Hall, was used also as a naval academy for midshipmen. The building was renovated to accommodate the many uses and reverted back in 1845 when the naval academy moved to Annapolis, Maryland. In 1844, Strickland was retained to design two residences, the Governor's and the Surgeon's, which were built to the north and south of the main building.

Many changes were made in the 1800s due to growing needs. In the 1840s the attic roof was raised and dormers were added to create additional rooms. As a consequence of the Civil War, the building was out-grown and another building, Laning Hall, was built in the Second Empire style by John McArthur Jr. on the grounds. After the War the building was used to house the pensioners. The U.S. Naval Asylum became the U.S. Naval Home in 1889. In 1971, it became a National Historic



Landmark. After almost 150 years, the Naval Home was closed in 1976.

A Landmark on the Edge

Since the closing of the Naval Home, the 21-acre site has been virtually abandoned. Sold in 1988 to Toll Brothers by the GSA with no easements, the property has been a source of contention for preservationists in the Philadelphia area. The plans for the site include the renovation of Biddle Hall as luxurious condos and the construction of townhomes.

Though much has been planned, little has been done. The building has been left virtually empty and uncared for since 1988, prompting the City to cite the company for practicing "demolition by neglect." Just a few months later an arsonist set fire to the building, causing major damage to the roof. The building itself is still structurally sound and able to be restored.

The neighborhood, City, and State are keeping a close eye on the goings on at the Home in hopes that the Home will be restored to its glory.

The Basics:

Significance: First home and hospital for disabled and elderly naval personnel. Biddle Hall and two flanking residences are architecturally significant for their Classical Revival style by noted architect, William Strickland.

When: 1833

Who: William Strickland designed the main building and Seamens Quarters, with an addition by John McArthur, Jr. John Struthers served as Master Mason.

Planning A Visit:

The U.S. Naval Home is located on Grays Ferry Avenue at 24th Street. It is not open to the public, but you are able walk or drive by it and stop to take pictures from the road.

When in the World?

In the 1830s railroads became the way to travel across country. United States President Andrew Jackson became the first president to ride a train in June of 1833. In this same year the US Force Bill was signed by President Jackson, authorizing his use of power to execute laws. It was intended to be used to nullify bills, one of the many events that led to the Civil War.



Frances Ellen Watkins Harper House

The Basics:

Significance: Home of Frances Ellen Watkins Harper, black writer and social activist who participated in the abolitionist, black rights, women's suffrage, and temperance movements.

When: Frances Ellen Watkins Harper who was born in 1825 lived in the house from 1870 to her death in 1911.

Planning A Visit:

There is no interior public access.



Overcoming Hardship

Francis Ellen Watkins was born in 1825. Female, black and orphaned as a three year old, her aunt and uncle, an abolitionist who taught at the Academy for Negro Youth, raised her in Maryland, then a free state. Most importantly he oversaw a rigorous education for her that allowed her to overcome her hardships. Her first book of poems, *Forest Leaves* was published before she turned 20; she left Baltimore to be the first woman to teach at Union Seminary in Ohio in 1850 at age 26. In 1854 she was teaching in Pennsylvania when Maryland enacted new slavery laws that made it a crime for free blacks to immigrate into Maryland punishable by imprisonment and sale into slavery. Homesick but motivated, Francis Ellen joined her cousin as a representative of Maine's State Anti-Slavery Society giving lectures all over the

country. She was so moved by the courage of John Brown that she stayed with his wife for two weeks awaiting his execution.

Prolific Writer and Activist

She was an activist in the feminism and temperance movements as well as an activist for racial justice. She did it as a single mother to her daughter Mary, born during her marriage to Fenton Harper in 1860 and his death in 1864. She somehow also found time to write her popular novel *Iola Leroy* and *Sketches of Southern Life*, as well as a half-a-dozen volumes of poetry. A sample poem appears below. As she wished in the poem, she was buried in a land that had abolished slavery, but her grave was to become lowly. Harper was forgotten and her tombstone toppled. Only recently has both her reputation and her tombstone been resurrected.

Bury Me in a Free Land - Published in The 1864 Liberator

Make me a grave where'er you will,
In a lowly plain, or a lofty hill;
Make it among earth's humblest graves,
But not in a land where men are slaves.

I could not rest if around my grave
I heard the steps of a trembling slave;
His shadow above my silent tomb
Would make it a place of fearful gloom.

I could not rest if I heard the tread
Of a coffle gang to the shambles led,
And the mother's shriek of wild despair
Rise like a curse on the trembling air.

I could not sleep if I saw the lash
Drinking her blood at each fearful gash,
And I saw her babes torn from her breast,
Like trembling doves from their parent nest.

I'd shudder and start if I heard the bay
Of bloodhounds seizing their human prey,
And I heard the captive plead in vain
As they bound afresh his galling chain.

If I saw young girls from their mother's arms
Bartered and sold for their youthful charms,
My eye would flash with a mournful flame,
My death-paled cheek grow red with shame.

I would sleep, dear friends, where bloated might
Can rob no man of his dearest right;
My rest shall be calm in any grave
Where none can call his brother a slave.

I ask no monument, proud and high,
To arrest the gaze of the passers-by;
All that my yearning spirit craves,
Is-- *Bury me not in a land of slaves!*

J. Peter Lesley House

Peter Lesley: Workaholic

J. Peter Lesley was a foremost geologist and University of Pennsylvania professor who first clearly showed how topography often indicates the geological structure beneath it. While serving at the University he also served as Geologist for the State of Pennsylvania, Director of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, and used his work to identify coal veins and petroleum fields. Overworked he spent 1866-1868 in Europe recuperating from a nervous breakdown. It was upon his return that he lived in the house on Clinton Street. He resumed his old work habits; Lesley worked seven day weeks including all Christmas Day in 1874 as he prepped to meet Monday with the governor.



J P. Lesley: Mapping Pioneer

Lesley pioneered the use of large scale structure contours to do topographic base maps. As you can see in his map on right of the City of Philadelphia (see arrow) and its environs, all the substrata layers are indicated. The map is part of the Second Geological Survey and is accompanied by an overview of the Philadelphia geological substrata and ends with bits of interest to Philadelphia architectural historians. As you walk through the oldest residential sections of Philadelphia, Lesley's observations and mapping of the area's geological substrata do help explain what you see.

Philadelphia. - Area, 130 square miles; population in 1880, 847,170. A special map of the Philadelphia belt of the older and younger gneiss formations, first appearing at the surface at Morrisville, opposite to Trenton, N.J., and widening westward so as to cover most of Delaware county, will be found in this Hand Atlas, in the

place of a map of Philadelphia alone. ...The special feature of the geology of the city is its brick-clay and gravel beds, deposited at various levels; the oldest (Bryn Mawr gravel) at 400' A.T. a patch of which remains about Chestnut Hill; the less ancient sands and brick-clay of Nicetown and the terrace west of the Schuylkill on which the railroad to Media and West Chester is built at 200' A.T.; the more recent gravel, sand, and brick-clay encountered in laying the foundations of the city houses, from 80 to 100' A.T. to below the river mud of the Neck. The abundance and excellence of the Delaware valley clay has conduced to the celebrity of the Philadelphia house-brick, and its almost universal use in the construction of its houses, a comparatively small number of public and private edifices being built of marble, New Red brownstone, or Delaware county serpentine. The red color of the brick, due to a constant particular percentage of iron in the clay, contrasts strongly with the yellow bricks manufactured from the Drift clay in other parts of America. As a curiosity it may deserve mention that the Assayers of the U.S. Mint found by calculation that there was enough disseminated gold in the bricks of the houses of the city to pay off the National debt; and they calculated that it would cost \$10 to extract one dollar's worth of the metal from the clay at the brick-yard.

The Basics:

Significance: The residence and office of J. Peter Lesley, Geologist of the State of Pennsylvania and Director of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania. When: J.P. Lesley rented the house from 1869-1896.

Planning A Visit: There is no interior public access.



Academy of Music

The Basics:

Significance: The oldest American opera house style building retaining its original form and serving its original purpose.

When: Opened in 1857.

Who: Architect Napoleon Le Brun designed the auditorium; Karl Hermann Schmolze painted the murals.

Planning A Visit: The Academy of Music continues to be an elegant venue for live entertainment. In 2004-2005, The Opera Company of Philadelphia is presenting *Faust*, *Don Pasquale*, *Aida* and *Die Fledermaus*, the Pennsylvania Ballet is doing the *Nutcracker*, *La Fille mal grande* (complete with dancing chickens), and *Romeo and Juliet*. The Broadway at the Academy series is a whole trove of crowd pleasers: *The Ten Tenors*, *Sound All Around*, *Peter Pan*, *Together Again*, *Smokey Joe's Cafe*, *Riverdance* and *Evita*. Check www.kimmel-center.org for current information.

When in the World?

The Academy of Music is among the oldest surviving Opera houses in the world. Fire has destroyed some of the great ones. Remaining houses include:

San Carlo in Naples, 1737
La Scala in Milan, 1778
Royal Opera House (Covent Garden), 1858
Vienna Opera House, 1869
Paris Opera House, 1875
Prague, Budapest, Stockholm, 1884-1898

Everyone Who was Anyone

Artists that seem today more legends than red-blooded stars performed at the Academy. Marian Anderson, Maria Callas, Enrico Caruso, Sergei Rachmaninoff, Richard Strauss and Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky filled the hall with music. Luciano Pavarotti, Aaron Copeland, Vladimir Horowitz, Itzhak Perlman, and Issac Stern have followed.

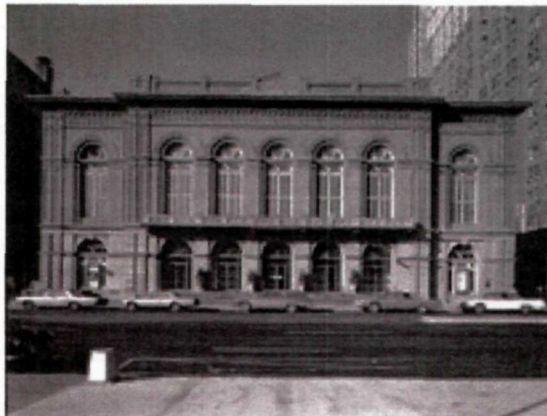
Not all the music history has been classical. John Phillip Sousa introduced *Stars and Stripes Forever* here. During the Second World War the basement was turned into the Stage Door Canteen. From 1942 through 1945, 2.5 million service men and women were entertained here by big name stars of the era including Abbott and Costello, Duke Ellington, Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontaine, and Frank Sinatra.

President Ulysses S. Grant was nominated for his second term of office here. The convention was much like today's conventions. The outcome was already known; the convention would renominate the sitting president. The Academy

was as near perfect acoustically as technical knowledge allowed at the time. An excellent venue for the crowds that spent three days listening to long-winded speeches and singing old Civil War tunes. More memorably, Grover Cleveland came with his new bride to a gala for our Constitution's centennial here.

A Grand Opera House Except ...

The Academy of Music, the Grand Old Lady of Locust Street, was envisioned to be reminiscent of the great opera houses of Europe. It was styled largely on Milan's La Scala. In fact, as the photo below illustrates it is indeed one of the great opera venues. Considerable attention was paid to both the acoustics and the interior decoration. The chandelier is a 5000-pound crystal fixture, 16 feet in diameter. Originally, it glowed with 240 gas burners and took 12 people four hours to lower or raise. The wood carvings and murals are palace quality. The exterior on the other hand was done in marketplace style for lack of sufficient funding. It was envisioned to be finished with marble. Now 151 years later, that still hasn't happened.



New Century Guild

A Haven for Self-Supporting Women

The New Century Guild was founded in 1877 to address the needs of self-supporting women. In an era when many Americans believed that no self-respecting married woman would work for pay outside of the home, the guild provided women considerable support. Its wide range of services included: night classes for women; a nationally circulating working women's newspaper still published today; a research and data collection arm that was used to help shape the political climate and labor legislation; a large library; and a health insurance plan.

The guild sponsored social activities for its members that in 1906 numbered 1000. For 99 years now the building has also been used as venue for lectures and discussions on a wide ranging variety of often controversial topics.

The Ordinary Preserved

Notable for its role in the women's labor movement, the building transports its visitors back to a 1882 upper-class Philadelphia past. Typical of the period, four stories sat on a raised basement, three window bays wide. It is brick with marble used for the windows lintels and sills. The entrance is capped by a cornice with egg and dart molding.(see example below) in the era's typical use of Greek Revival elements.



The Basics:

Significance: One of the earliest, largest, and most successful of the many organizations across the country in the 19th Century to deal with the serious problems as more and more women entered the labor force.

When: Built in 1882, home to the New Century Guild since 1906.

Planning a Visit:

Not open to the general public.

Women at Work:

In 1900 only 6% of all married women worked outside the home. Of those, approximately 3% of white married women worked and 27% of black married women did. 44% of single women worked.

There has been a marked shift in attitudes towards women particularly married women working. PBS reports in *The First Measured Century* that in 1936 a Gallup poll asked a national sample, "Should a married woman earn money if she has a husband capable of supporting her?" Only 18% of those surveyed said "yes." In 1972 the General Social Survey asked: "Do you approve or disapprove of a married woman earning money in business or industry if she has a husband capable of supporting her?" 17% thought it was a bad idea and a whopping 83% thought it was a fine idea for wives to get out of the kitchen and into the workforce.

Walnut Street Theatre

The Basics:

Significance: The oldest continuously operating theater in the country.

When: Opened in 1809 as a circus venue; used for plays and other legitimate theater since 1809.

Who: John Haviland, English architect, remodeled the theater in 1828. The great notables of American and European stage appeared here: From Lily Langtry, Sarah Bernhardt, and Richard Mansfield through 20th Century stars such as Jack Lemmon, Jane Fonda, Jessica Tandy, and Helen Hayes.

Planning A Visit: The Walnut Street Theatre continues to stage first-class performances. During the 2004-2005 season, *Annie Warbucks*, *Cats*, *Broadway Bound*, *The Constant Wife* and *West Side Story* are all scheduled.

When in the World?

When the Walnut Street Theatre opened in 1809 James Madison was succeeding Thomas Jefferson as President. In Europe Napoleon Bonaparte captured Vienna and imprisoned Pope Pius the VII. Robert Fulton patented the steamboat. Philadelphia was the second largest city in the nation with a population of approximately 53,000.

A Continuously Interesting History

The Walnut Street Theatre is the oldest continuously operating theater in America. It also certainly has the longest, continuously interesting history of any theater in America. Thomas Jefferson sat with the Marquis de Lafayette to see *The Rivals* in 1812; its first live theater performance. Its longest management was under John Clarke and Edwin Booth, brother of John Wilkes Booth who bought it just two months after John Wilkes killed President Lincoln. Groucho Marx stopped mid-performance in 1923 to tell his audience that Warren Harding was dead. Its association with Presidents continued through to living memories. The first Presidential debate between President Gerald Ford and not-yet President Jimmy Carter was held here.

Firsts and Lasts

It was the first theatre to install gas footlights, and to have air conditioning. It was the first venue for *A Streetcar Named Desire*, *Porgy and Bess*, and *A Raisin in the Sun*. It was at the last of Helen Hayes' performances in the theater that Walnut Street Theatre was presented its National Historic

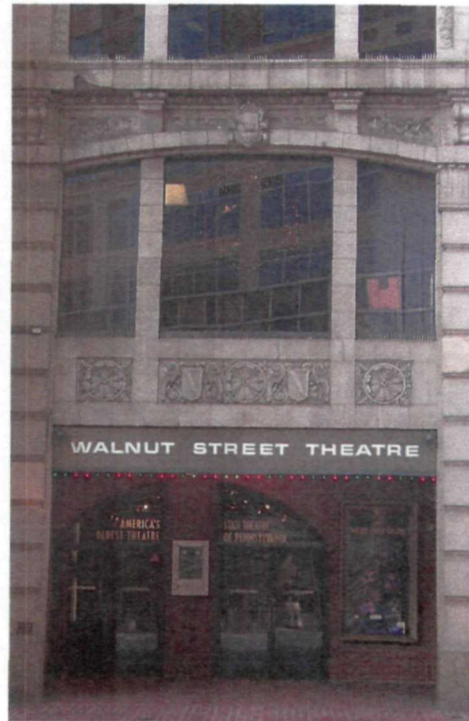
Landmark plaque. The Grand Dame of American Theater accepted the honor on its behalf.

The Most Poignant and Gruesome Story

John Reed was a Walnut Street Theatre institution for 44 years. Called 'Pop' by the theater stars; he always dreamed of being an actor but worked instead taking care of the long line of gas lights and later as the doorman. From the time he saw his first Shakespeare performance as a teen, he was stagestruck. However, Reed would not be under the lights until after his death. In his will, he stipulated that his body was to be buried and that his skull was to be made a part of the props used as the skull of Yorick when Hamlet was performed. And, so it was.

Building History

The building was originally intended to house a circus. It already functioned as a theater by 1812, but was not elegant. In 1828, the building was renovated by English architect, John Haviland. While changes to Haviland's vision have since occurred, recent renovations have largely restored the theater's exterior to its 1828 appearance.



Reading Terminal and Trainshed

A Pink Station

During the Industrial Revolution, Philadelphia grew into a center for industry and commerce. With its rapid growth came many new railroads with large grandiose terminal and train sheds. The railroads during this period were in competition with each other and built buildings to impress.

One of these great railroad company stations still in existence is the Reading Railroad Terminal. Built 1891-1893, the train station and office building were built at 12th and Market, demolishing two existing market buildings.

The Reading Terminal consists of two major building elements- a head house and a train shed. The head house is eight stories and contains the passenger facilities and offices. It was built of pink bricks with elaborate cornices and belt courses of cream colored terracotta. The train shed, constructed of wrought iron arches spanning 267 feet, covered 13 tracks and 8 platforms. Below the shed and tracks is a large open market hall.

A 312 Year Old Market

Since William Penn founded Philadelphia, there have been organized markets for vendors. The first was located along the Delaware River on High Street. This expanded onto the main east west avenue in Philadelphia now aptly called Market Street. Since 1693, there has been a market at



this location in Philadelphia. When Reading Terminal was built the existing Market was incorporated into the use for the building. In 1892, the Reading Terminal Market opened its doors. With space for nearly 800 merchants, it was in a prime location for transporting goods.

By the 1960s, the vitality of the market and the Railroad had dwindled considerably. The railroad went bankrupt in 1976 but continued as a real estate company, renting space in its building. The trains stopped coming to the station in 1985 when the commuter rail was rerouted and the use of the building and train shed was converted into the Pennsylvania Convention Center. Part of the revitalization of the terminal building included the revitalization of the market which began in the early 1990s, one hundred years after opening its doors.

Today, Reading Terminal Market is not only a tourist destination, but a bustling center where an eclectic mix of products can be purchased or eaten. There are over 80 merchants, three of whom are descendants of the original standholders. You can find Amish goods, fresh produce, baked goods, meats, ethnic foods, miscellaneous products, and a variety of restaurants.

The Basics:

Significance: It is the longest single-span (259'-8"), arched roof trainshed still in existence in the world.

When: 1891-1893

Who: Wilson Brothers and Company engineers and architects, facade design by Francis Kimball

Planning A Visit:

The Reading Terminal Market, located at 12th and Arch Streets below the train shed, is open 8:00-6:00 Mon-Sun. The terminal train shed is used by the Pennsylvania Convention Center as a Ballroom. It is not open to the general public, but the entry to the terminal building on Market St is open during regular business hours.

When in the World?

In 1893 many new technologies were exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, Illinois. Electricity, both AC and DC, as well as the first Ferris Wheel could be seen at the fair. Other firsts that are still well known today are Shredded Wheat, Aunt Jemima's Syrup, Cracker Jacks, and Juicy Fruit Gum. Also in 1893, the third transcontinental railroad was completed from St. Paul to Seattle.



PSFS Building

The Basics:

Significance: One of the best examples of International Style Buildings in the United States. Once home to the oldest mutual savings bank in the country.

When: 1932

Who: George Howe and William Lescaze, Architects; Walter Behrman, Interior Designer.

Planning A Visit:

The PSFS building is the Loews Hotel. Access for non-guests is limited to public spaces and the restaurant and bar on the first floor.

When in the World?

1932 was the height of the International Style. In that year, Philip Johnson and Henry-Russell Hitchcock published the book *International Style*. Also in that year the International Exhibition of Modern Architecture at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City opened. The book and exhibition spread the ideas of the modern style of architecture. These simple, unornamented buildings became popular for skyscrapers. Made from glass, steel and concrete, the floor plans were functional and a change from the Art Deco movement that had been so fashionable. The International Style was rooted in the Bauhaus School architecture of Germany in the 1920s. The Bauhaus School and its practitioners were to be vilified by the Nazis often sufficiently to cause them to emigrate. As a consequence the architectural style spread more quickly and widely than it might have otherwise.

Philadelphia Savings Fund Society

Founded in 1816, the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society is America's oldest mutual savings bank. PSFS was known for its investment opportunities for common laborers and immigrants. In 1929, James Wilcox, President of PSFS, commissioned George Howe to build a new headquarters for the bank. Howe had previously designed bank branches in the Beaux Arts style with the firm of Mellor, Meigs, and Howe before leaving to collaborate with Swiss architect, William Lescaze. Together they designed the PSFS building seen today from the street.



PSFS Building

Built in 1932, this building is recognized as the first "modern" skyscraper. It has an open floor plan with a steel and concrete structure clad in glass. All 36 stories contained rentable space. The street level was available for commercial space; the second floor was the banking facility; and the remaining floors were open for office space. The first five floors are a cantilevered office tower with a continuous curved glass façade. It was the second skyscraper in the US to have air conditioning. The interiors were also designed to the smallest detail by Walter Behrman in rare woods, marble and metals. The 33rd floor of the PSFS building once contained the elaborate Board Room and Solarium for the members of the Trustees. This area still contains a great view of the entire city. The total cost of the building was \$8 million. In the late 1992, the PSFS was closed. After being used as a high class office space, the building reopened after a multimillion dollar renovation as the Loews Hotel.

A New Use for an Old Building

After the renovation was completed in 2000, the state of the art Loews Hotel opened. Today the first floor is used for the lobby as well as SoleFood, a fusion seafood restaurant and bar, also used for the set of the NBC 10! show at 10am weekdays. The next three floors are used for meeting space and the fifth floor contains the spa and fitness center. The remaining stories contain 583 guest rooms that have wonderful views of the City of Philadelphia.

Historic Area National Historic Landmarks

Benjamin Franklin, Historic Area Patron

Never has a city owed a greater debt to one man than Philadelphia does Benjamin Franklin. Benjamin Franklin, who is shown in the photo below immortalized in a niche at the Philadelphia Contributionship, founded it as the nation's first fire insurance company. In photos from top left, clockwise: he established the first 'learned society,' the American Philosophical Society; he organized the lotteries to fund the steeple at Christ Church; he helped Benjamin Rush, 'father of American psychiatry' raise the funds to establish America's first hospital, Pennsylvania Hospital. He would certainly have visited his good friends in Elfreth's Alley which still displays at second floor windows, one of his inventions, the 'busy body'. Not pictured but notably, he established the nation's first lending library housed initially in space rented from the Carpenter's Company at Carpenter's Hall and was indirectly responsible for the Athenaeum, founded in 1814 to collect materials "connected with the history and antiquities of America," an outgrowth of the American Philosophical Society.

Washington Slept Here

If our Philadelphia local hero isn't enough to pique your interest, our nation's 'first in the hearts of his countryman' hero, George Washington, walked the streets of the historic area. He often attended church at St. Peter's Church and is said to have frequented New Market. He mediated between the faction favoring the creation of a Bank of the United States led by Alexander Hamilton and those that were opposed including James Madison and Thomas Jefferson.

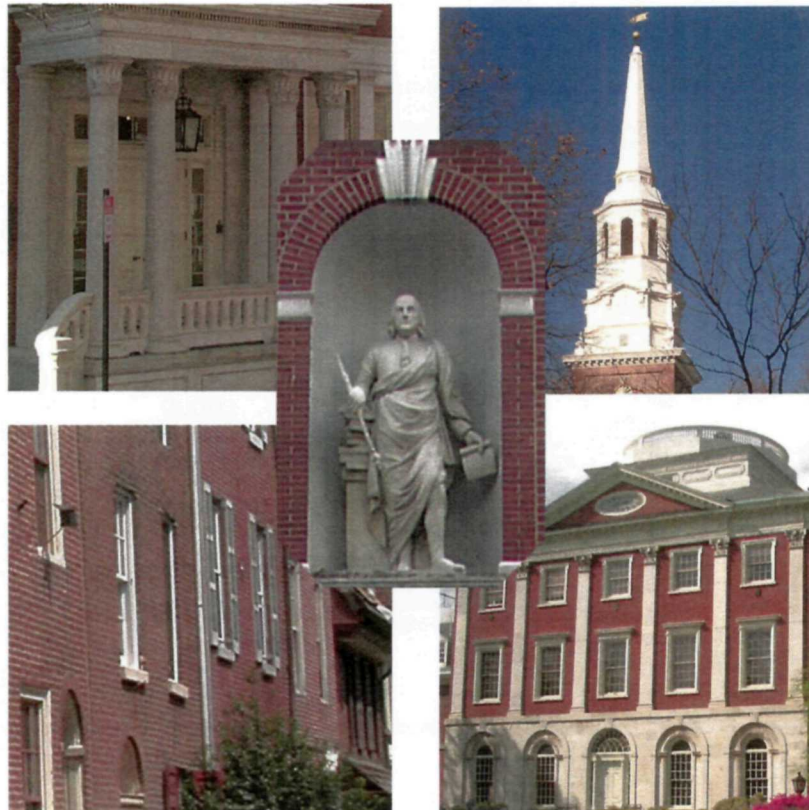
The Engines of Commerce

Much of Philadelphia's history is of extraordinary men doing noble deeds. As an example, Dr. Philip Seng Physick known as the 'father of American surgery' stayed in Philadelphia through the Yellow Fever epidemics of both 1793 and 1798 when most everyone who could fled. He was joined Mother Bethel A.M.E. Church members in tending the sick and burying the dead. The great institutions of Philadelphia were not all created from sheer altruism. The Merchants' Exchange Building was constructed as a meeting place for merchants who recognized that Philadelphia would be more commercially viable if their business deals were sealed somewhere more credible than at a waterfront coffee house or tavern. Both the First and Second Banks of the United States

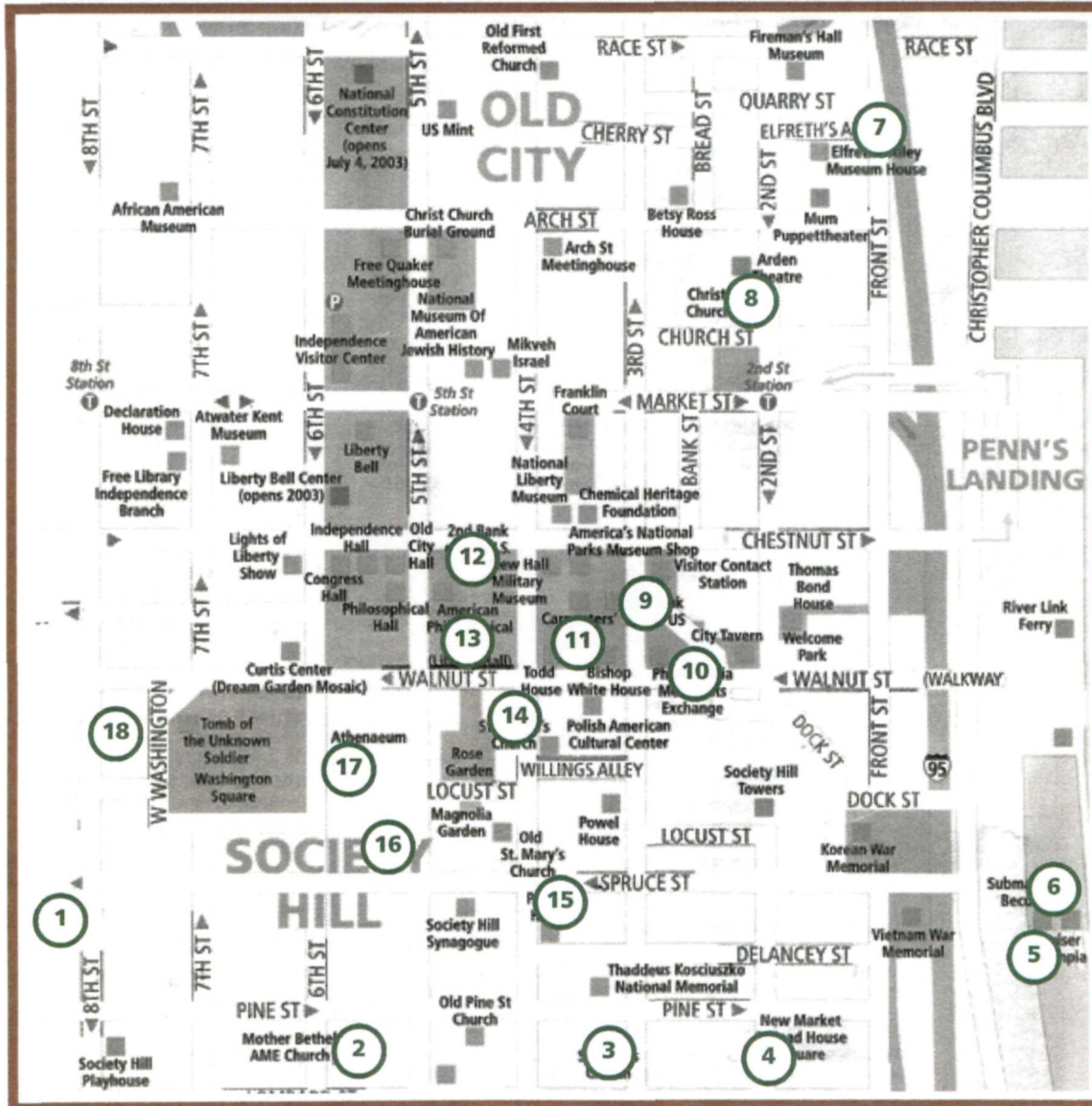
were monuments to commerce. Thomas Sully was an individual entrepreneurial institution. He completed an unimaginable 2600 paintings. Carpenter's Hall was built as the meeting place of its professional building designers and developer members. The Company once made money renting their space, the most square footage in the city, but furthered Philadelphia's tradition of altruism and reclaimed the space as National Historic Shrine open to the public at no charge.

Visit These and More

If you have seeped yourself in our country's early history, the *USS Olympia* and the *USS Becuna* tell more recent stories. The *Olympia*, Admiral Dewey's flagship in the Spanish-American War and the *Becuna*, submarine from the Second World War await your boarding. Finally, dream of crossing paths with the Founders' ghosts at the Reynolds Morris House Bed and Breakfast.



Historic Area National Historic Landmarks



1. Pennsylvania Hospital- 8th and Spruce St.
2. Mother Bethel A.M.E. Church-419 6th St.
3. St. Peter's Church-3rd and Pine St.
4. New Market-2nd St. between Pine and Lombard
5. *USS OLYMPIA*-Penn's Landing
6. *USS BECUNA*-Penn's Landing
7. Elfreth's Alley Historic District-Elfreth's Alley
8. Christ Church-2nd St. between Market and Filbert
9. First Bank of the United States-116 South 3rd St.
10. Merchant's Exchange Bldg.-3rd and Walnut St.
11. Carpenter's Hall-320 Chestnut St.
12. Second Bank of the United States-420 Chestnut St.
13. American Philosophical Society Hall-Independence Square
14. Philadelphia Contributionship-212 South 4th St.
15. Hill-Keith-Physick House-321 South 4th St.
16. Thomas Sully Residence-530 Spruce St.
17. Athenaeum-219 South 6th St.
18. Reynolds-Morris House-225 South 8th St.

Pennsylvania Hospital

Better Now Than Then

The Pennsylvania Hospital was named one of the top 10 hospitals in the nation in AARP's *Modern Maturity* magazine, May/June 2004. Today and throughout its history it has been in the forefront of medicine. Much better though to be there today than 200 years ago.

When the first surgical amphitheatre in the nation was completed in 1804, Dr. Philip Syng Physick, father of American surgery, and his fellow practitioners operated under the sunlight coming through the dome on the third floor. Surgeries were scheduled from 11:00 am to 2:00 pm on sunny days. Until 1846, anesthesia was not used. The choices were getting the patient blind drunk, drugging with opium, or a hit on the head with a mallet.

Treatment of the mentally ill was progressive for its time. Dr. Benjamin Rush, father of American psychiatry, did not believe that mental disorders were due to possession by demons. Patients were placed on a regime of exercise and early versions of occupational therapies. Unfortunately, they were accompanied by 18th Century's medical favorites, bloodletting and purging.

If you tour the hospital, you'll hear stories of strange mental patients and practices from the days before drug therapy and of other medical practices mercifully relegated to the past. You'll hear the stories within physical spaces they occurred which have been carefully to their original state.

The Hospital and its Neighborhood

The Pennsylvania Hospital was conceived out of kindness. Dr. Thomas Bond, a Quaker, envisioned a hospital to care for Philadelphia's poor who were sick and for the mentally ill. When he was unable to realize his vision, Ben Franklin worked the politics to make it a reality. Even so, it was the generosity of three



doctors who promised to work for three years for free that seemed to finally seal the deal with the legislature. Throughout the 19th Century, the hospital continued to serve the City's poorest. It was located at the dividing line between rich and the poor neighborhoods. Doctors and other wealthy Philadelphians lived to the north and east; the urban blacks that W.E.B. DuBois describes in his famous study, *The Philadelphia Negro*, lived in the city's slums to the south and west. Today the housing in the 'slums' Zip Code sells for an average of \$180,000.

The Basics:

Significance: Oldest hospital in the United States. First hospital for both the physically and mentally ill. Site of the nation's first surgical amphitheatre.

When: The hospital was approved in 1751 and served its first patients in 1756 in the east wing, on the right in the foliage. The second wing dedicated primarily to the mentally ill was completed in 1796. The center of the Pine Building which housed the surgical amphitheatre was completed in 1804. Who: Architect, Samuel Rhoads of the Carpenter's Company. Hospital enabled by Dr. Thomas Bond and Benjamin Franklin. Home to Dr. Benjamin Rush 'father of American psychiatry' and Dr. Philip Syng Physick, 'father of American surgery'. In 1767 Thomas and Richard Penn, sons of William Penn, donated the property behind the Pine Building making the Pennsylvania Hospital a full City block.

Planning A Visit:

Self-guided and guided tours of the Pine Building are offered Monday through Friday 8:30-4:30. You need to make an appointment for a guided tour by calling (215) 829-3270. You might also want to explore the virtual tour on the Pennsylvania Hospital website at: www.uphs.upenn.edu/paharc/tour. In addition to the tour the website is a rich source of information on the hospital's history and the famous people associated with it.

Mother Bethel A. M. E. Church

The Basics:

Significance: Oldest African Methodist Episcopal Church located on the earliest property continuously owned by African Americans. Once part of the Underground Railroad and the site of African Americans meeting their own political, social, and economic needs in addition to religious ones.

When: Founded in 1793. The current church was completed in 1890.

Who: Richard Allen was founder of the church and is buried in a crypt in the church's cellar. Hazelhurst and Huckel, Philadelphia architects, designed the current church in Romanesque Revival style.

Planning A Visit:

The church can be visited for an hour after Sunday services and Tues.-Sat. from 10-3 by appointment. Call (215) 925-0616 to arrange a tour of the church and Richard Allen Museum. The church's stories are of Christianity, race, and political activism in our nation's infancy.

Slavery in Philadelphia

In the 1760s there were 1500 slaves in Philadelphia owned by Philadelphia notables including Benjamin Franklin, Edmund Physick, Robert Morris and Benjamin Chew. One quarter of all households in Philadelphia were slaveholders. By the first census in 1790, slaveholding was viewed with repugnance by large numbers of Philadelphians. The number of slaves had fallen to 385, among them were George Washington's as he served as President.

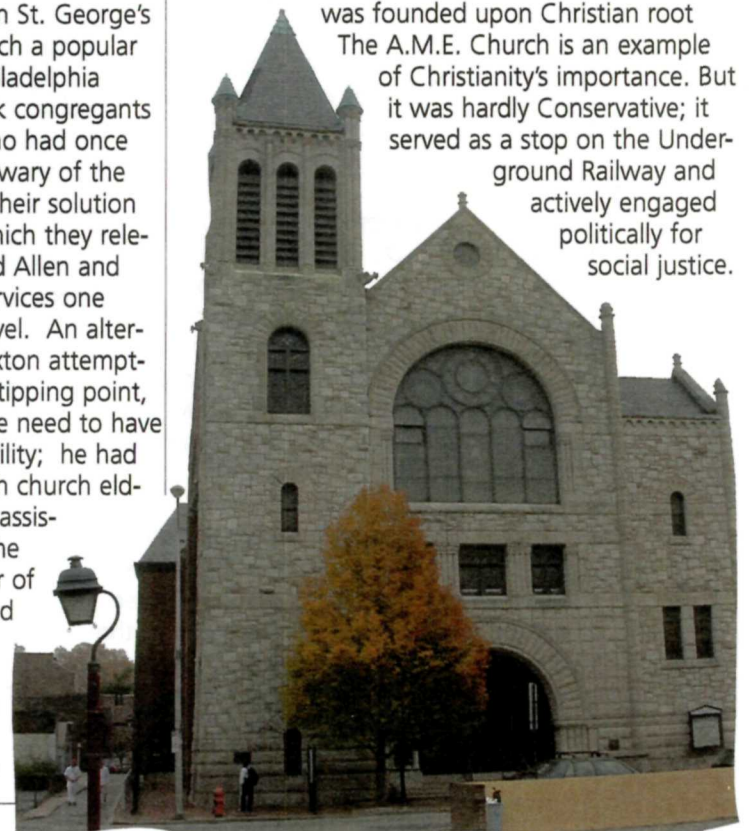
Early Philadelphia Race Relations

Mother Bethel A.M.E. Church's story is the story of racial relations in Philadelphia. Richard Allen, church founder, was born in 1760 a slave of Benjamin Chew who would be Pennsylvania's Attorney General. Sold to Stokley Sturgis, a Delaware Quaker, Allen was allowed to buy his freedom when Sturgis recognized the sinfulness of slavery. Allen became both a Methodist and successful preacher. By 1786 he was invited to return to Philadelphia and hold services for African Americans at 5:00 am services in St. George's Episcopal Church. Allen was such a popular preacher, particularly among Philadelphia blacks, that the number of black congregants swelled. White congregants who had once invited Allen to preach became wary of the church's tilting racial balance. Their solution was to built a new gallery to which they relegated the blacks. When Richard Allen and two others were a bit late to services one Sunday, they sat in the lower level. An altercation followed as the white sexton attempted to eject them. This was the tipping point, Allen had already recognized the need to have a separate African American facility; he had earlier broached the subject with church elders and been denied. With the assistance of Dr. Benjamin Rush of the Pennsylvania Hospital and signer of the Declaration, Allen established the first Methodist African American church and the second African American church in America. In 1793 members of the A.M.E. Church and the Free

African Society (FAS), also founded by Allen to aid the widowed, sick, and jobless, worked tirelessly at Dr. Rush's request to assist the sick and bury the dead during the Yellow Fever epidemic. Blacks, while not immune, were less susceptible to the epidemic than whites. Ingrate whites accused the FAS of plundering, looting and overcharging but evidence vindicated the FAS.

Religion in America

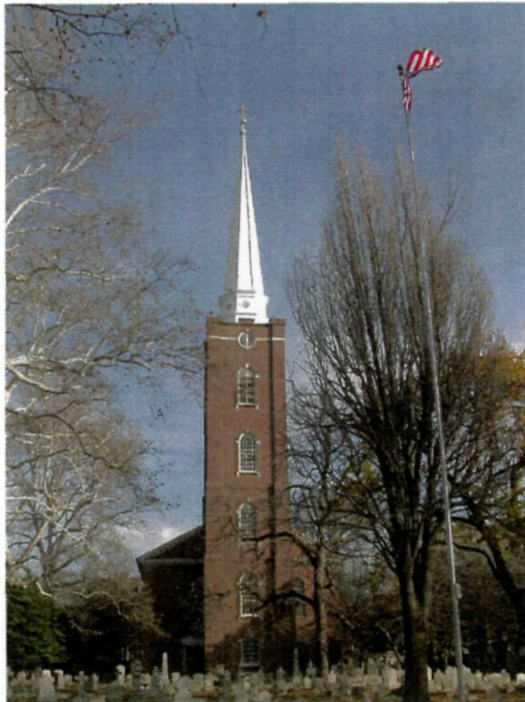
Today's Conservatives contend that America was founded upon Christian root
The A.M.E. Church is an example of Christianity's importance. But it was hardly Conservative; it served as a stop on the Underground Railway and actively engaged politically for social justice.



St. Peter's Church

Step Back into the 18th Century

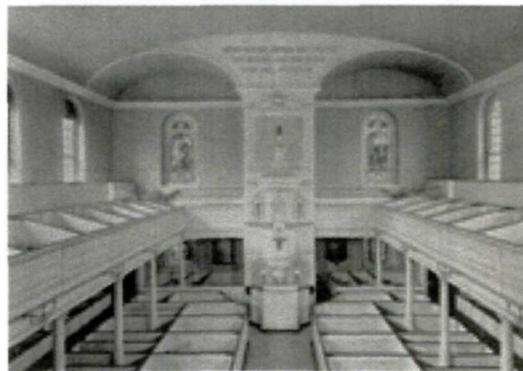
The interior of St. Peter's today would be recognized by its first parishioners of 1761. While in its dimensions and coloration it is typical of its time; the placement of its altar on the east end (photo top right) and the elevated wine-glass pulpit on the west end (photo bottom right.) is atypical of Anglican church architecture of the period. The only other example that exists is Pompion Hill Chapel, a National Historic Landmark, in Cooper River, South Carolina. The explanation for the design may be the liturgy of the period. There were two co-equal elements: the altar for taking Communion and the pul-



pit and reading desk for the sermon and Bible readings. While the two elements were deemed co-equal visually in typical Anglican churches, the pulpit overpowered the altar.

George Washington's Legacy

George Washington attended St. Peter's fairly frequently when Philadelphia was our nation's Capitol (1789-1800). He was not a member but sat in the Mayor of Philadelphia's box #41 as his guest. Eight dead Indian Chiefs buried in the church's graveyard are also a George Washington legacy. The President invited them to meet with him, they contracted Yellow Fever in the epidemic of 1793 and died.



The Basics:

Significance: An exceptionally well-preserved example of Georgian architecture.

When: The church was built between 1758 and 1761. The bell tower was added in 1842. The interior, originally bright with whitewashed walls and cream trim, was 'gothicized' until restored to its original lightness in 1876 as Philadelphia prepared itself to host the nation's Centennial.

Who: Robert Smith, master builder and member of the Carpenter's Company designed the church. William Strickland designed the Bell Tower to house the bells made by Thomas Means of Whitecastle, which also made the Liberty Bell. Frank Furness oversaw the refurbishing of the interior. The land was donated with some reluctance by William Penn's sons.

Planning A Visit:

Grounds are open daily. Guides are available Saturday 11-3 and Sunday 1-3. For the most current information call (215) 925-5968.

Fact or Parish Legend?

While not entirely verifiable, parish legend says that the orange trees that line the south edge of the property were grown from seeds that Lewis and Clark brought back to Philadelphia in 1807.

The grounds also are the final resting place for people of note. One of those is John Nixon. While his name is largely lost to history, he was the man who first read the Declaration of Independence publicly and you've seen him in innumerable reenactments.

New Market

The Basics:

Significance: Oldest extant outdoor market in Philadelphia and one of the only colonial-era markets extant.

When: Market opened in 1745. Firehouse opened in 1804.

Planning A Visit:

You can see the market at anytime.

However, it only operates as a working market during the warm weather months.

There are, though, many shops and restaurants on Second Street (New Market is in the middle of the street) and on nearby South Street that are open all year round.

Once At Risk

In the early 1990s New Market was very much at risk of what preservationists sometimes refer to as 'demolition by neglect.' Owned by the City of Philadelphia there was no funding forthcoming to maintain this National Historic Landmark. The City of Philadelphia suffered the fate of older cities throughout the Northeast and industrial Midwest. There was urban flight, collapse of the tax base, and general pessimism about the City's future. Against the tide, New Market neighbors and preservationists worked together to raise funds to restore the marketplace structure. Today during the late Spring and Summer the marketplace bustles as it did in colonial times.

Meanwhile, house prices in the neighborhood Zip Code have risen by 189% in the past decade. An example, perhaps of 'doing well by doing good?'

Shopping Convenience in Colonial Times

Philadelphia was founded in 1682; by 1709 it had established its first Market on a Philadelphia major East-West thoroughfare, High Street. High Street soon came to be called Market Street as it is named today. By the 1740s the people living to the south clamored for their own 'New Market.' This open-air marketplace designed in the spirit of outdoor markets in England and the Lowland

Countries, began with 16 vendor stalls called shambles. It was open every Tuesday and Friday from daylight until mid-afternoon. It filled the length of a City block in the structure you see below. Most of the pillars that delineate spaces are original. The Georgian structure with its typical cupola is a firehouse built in 1804. A second firehouse anchored the other end of New Market, but it has since been demolished.



USS OLYMPIA

From Manila Bay to New York Harbor

The *USS Olympia* was the largest, most heavily armored, and fastest of the new cruisers in America's 'New Navy.' In 1888, the U.S. Navy could be ignored. Congress voted to build four ships of a new class, protected cruisers. These steel-clad, steam-powered vessels led the change in America's ranking in sea power from feeble to just a notch below Britain and Germany. The *Olympia's* first service was as Admiral George Dewey's flagship of the Asiatic fleet. Her first foray into war was the Battle of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898. At 5:41 am, Admiral Dewey said to his Captain, "You may fire when ready, Gridley." The fourteen guns of the *Olympia* were joined by similar numbers on her four sister protected cruisers, two gunboats, and a revenue cutter. The Spanish fleet of seven cruisers and a gunboat was no match for either the technology of the new American cruisers or for the skill and discipline of the American Navy. At 12:30 pm, the Spanish fleet surrendered. The United States would take the Philippines as its territory and continue as a quasi-colonial power in the Far East until the Philippines was granted independence in 1946. The *Olympia* would serve as a training ship at the Naval Academy at Annapolis and patrol New York Harbor during the First World War.



From Archangel to Arlington Cemetery

Here final service during the First World War was in an all but forgotten episode of the War. While the War ended with Armistice Day on November 11, 1918, for most of the world's soldiers, a small contingent of American servicemen joined with the British,

French, and Canadians in the American North Russian Expeditionary Force to invade Russia at Archangel in an attempt to stop the Russian revolution. Fifty sailors from the *USS Olympia* were the first American troops ashore in this futile undertaking. The last significant mission of this great ship was noble; she sailed to Le Havre and back to bring the remains of the World War I unknown soldier to be interred in Arlington Cemetery.

The Basics:

Significance: The *USS Olympia* is the oldest steel-hulled American warship afloat, and the last combatant ship of the Spanish-American War.

When: Commissioned on February 5, 1895.

Who: Admiral George Dewey's flagship.

Planning A Visit:

The *USS Olympia* is part of the Independence Seaport Museum. The museum is open from 10-5 daily except for major holidays.

Admission to the museum, *USS Olympia* and the *USS Becuna* is \$9.00 for adults, \$6.00 for children ages 3-12, \$8.00 for Seniors (65+) and students with a valid school ID.

Admission is free Sunday mornings 10-12 (not applicable for groups). Check www.phillyseaport.org for the most current information on hours and prices.

The *USS Olympia* by the Numbers:

Length: 344 feet

Beam: 53 feet

Draft: 21 feet, 6 inches

Displacement: 5870 tons

Armament: Four 8-inch guns; ten 5-inch guns; fourteen 6-pounder guns.

Horsepower: 17,300

Top Speed: 21.7 knots

Range: 6000 miles

Force: 33 officers and 395 men

Power: Steam-powered with two masts as auxiliary power source.

USS BECUNA

The Basics:

Significance: Example of a standard Fleet type BALAO submarine. She is credited with sinking 3888 tons of Japanese shipping and received four battle stars.

When: Commissioned in 1944.

Who: Flagship submarine of the Pacific Fleet under General Douglas MacArthur's command.

Planning A Visit:

The *USS Becuna* is part of the Independence Seaport Museum. The museum is open from 10-5 daily except for major holidays. Admission to the museum, the *USS Olympia*, and the *USS Becuna* is \$9.00 for adults, \$6.00 for children ages 3-12, \$8.00 for Seniors (65+) and students with a valid school ID. Admission is free Sunday mornings 10-12 (not applicable for groups.) Check www.phillyseaport.org for the most current information on hours and prices.

The *USS Becuna* by the Numbers:

Length: 307 feet, 7 inches

Beam: 27 feet

Displacement: 1800 ton surfaced; 2400 tons submerged

Crew: 8 commissioned officers, 5 chief petty officers, 67 enlisted men

Top Speed: Post-1951, 15 knots submerged; 18 knots surfaced. Before 1951, 9 knots submerged; 20 knots surfaced.

Design Depth: 400 feet

Debilitated Japanese Navy at High Cost

The *USS Becuna* was manned by some of the valiant submariners who ended Japan's command of the seas during World War II. While submariners comprised less than 2% of the U.S. Navy, they were responsible for 55% of all the Japanese military and commercial tonnage sunk, including an estimated 1/3 of the Japanese Navy. Their successes came at a great cost. The submariners suffered the highest casualty rates of the service branches. 23% of the force was lost for a total loss of 3406 men on 52 boats. If you visit the cramped quarters of the *USS Becuna*, picture being on the crew knowing that the odds are approximately 1 out of 4 that you won't be going home.



Glory in Japan

The *USS Becuna* was named after the great barracuda, a species of fish that can grow to eight feet and weigh over 100 lbs. The *becuna* has a reputation among fishermen for ferocity and tenacity. This fearsome fighting machine designed to mimic the fish for which it was named was affectionately called 'Becky' by her crew. It is a fine example of a BALOA class submarine. When she was launched in 1944, it was a pre-snorkel boat. While powered by diesel engines on the surface, when it submerged it operated by battery. Diesel engines cannot operate without an oxygen source and, therefore, could not dive in the pre-snorkel days. The *Becuna* conducted five patrols in Japanese sea lanes. She is credited with sinking the 1945-ton *Nichiyoku Maru*, two coastal freighters, and 1/2 the credit for sinking the 1943-ton *Tokuaw Maru*. In addition to watching the ships above sink, her ten 21-inch torpedo tubes inflicted considerable damage to other Japanese vessels.

Post World War II

In 1951, the *Becuna* was refitted as a Guppy (Greater Underwater Propulsion Project) IA vessel with a snorkel. The *Becuna* continued to ply the seas in the Mediterranean and North Sea waters throughout the Korean and Vietnam War eras. She spent her final years in service as a training vessel in New London, Connecticut until she was finally decommissioned in 1969.

Elfreth's Alley Historic District

Elfreth's Alley's Earliest Residents

Elfreth's Alley started as a literal alley. Two neighbors Gilbert and Wells gave five and ten feet of adjoining properties respectively to create an alleyway between Front and Market Streets to accommodate moving goods from the Delaware River docks at Front to the bustling commercial enterprises on Second Street. The first residents moved into adjoining townhouses between 1725 and 1727. They were mostly Philadelphia's middle class of artisans and tradesmen who owned the houses and sometimes rented them to fellow skilled workers. The street has throughout its history been inhabited by the sort of folks the politicians refer to as ordinary Americans.



There was one exception, Abraham Carlile, keeper of the city gates at the north end of town lived on Elfreth's Alley and was one of only two Quakers hanged as a Loyalist.

Typical Philadelphia Townhouses

A common style house in Elfreth's Alley is the typical Philadelphia Trinity. One room wide on each of three stories-the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Some of the houses have 'busy bodies', mirrored devices hung by second floor windows which let the resident see who is at the front door without going down the stairs. In the last century the original cobblestone street was replaced. It has since been restored.



The Basics:

Significance: The 33 townhouses are on the oldest continuously occupied residential street in America.

When: Alley was created in 1702.. The first house were built between 1725 and 1727.

Who: Home to artisans and tradesmen: spinners, chairmakers, dressmakers, carpenters, bricklayers and those similarly skilled lived here.

Planning A Visit:

Museum is open Mar.- Oct. on Mon.-Sat. from 10-5 and Sun. from 12-5. It is open Nov.- Feb. on Thurs.-Sat. from 10-5 and on Sun. from 10-5. The Chairmaker's House at #124 is free; a guided tour of the Museum House and Garden is \$2.00 for adults and \$1.00 for children 6-18. The other houses are private residences and not open to the public except one summer day when most residents open their homes in one of the most interesting open house events anywhere. Elfreth Alley proactively seeks to educate Philadelphia school children. It similarly engages young visitors to Philadelphia.

Christ Church

The Basics:

Significance: The building is one of the finest large Georgian colonial churches in the United States.

When: The church dates from 1695; the current building was constructed between 1727 and 1754.

Who: Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, and Robert Morris were regular attendees. The baptismal font was used for William Penn's baptism; it was sent from the All-Hallow's Church Barking-by-the-Tower in 1697.

Planning A Visit:

The church is open daily from 9-5 for visitation and tours. There are musical programs at 8 pm on the first Friday of each month. It is still an active Episcopal church.

How Old are They?

When you visit Christ Church you will see some very early examples of art in America:

1744 The branched chandelier that fills much of the vertical space in front of the palladian windows.

1766 The frontal portion of the organ. (The mechanicals of the organ have changed over time. Its 'public face' is unchanged from colonial times.)

1770 The reading desk, font, and wineglass pulpit.

1788 The altar table.

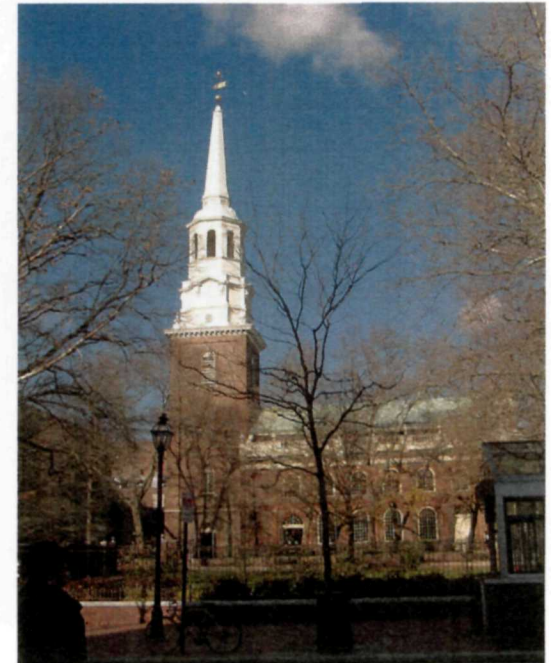
Wouldn't You Know? Ben Franklin Again

Christ Church was established in 1695 and was the only Church of England in Philadelphia for 66 years. The current building was begun in 1727 and completed without steeple in 1744. As was becoming his habit, Benjamin Franklin came to the rescue. He managed the lotteries that provided a good part of the funding to raise the steeple that made the church the highest building in Philadelphia. With some strange twist of fate, the royal crown that topped the steeple financed by funds that Ben Franklin helped raise was destroyed by lightning in 1777, the force Franklin's inventive genius is probably most associated with.



Prayers and Bells for Independence

Many founding fathers attended services at Christ Church. Perhaps most poignantly the Continental Congress prayed as a body at Christ Church before declaring independence from the crown. The founders prayed and the bells rang. In Colonial times the tower had changing bells similar to those now at Saint Mark's Episcopal Church. They certainly would have rang out as the Declaration of Independence was first publicly read to the nation on July 8, 1776. The bells along with the Liberty Bell, forged in the same White-castle foundry, were spirited to Allentown and hid for safekeeping during the Revolutionary War era occupation of Philadelphia



First Bank of the United States

How Many Founders to Charter a Bank?

The chartering of the First Bank of the United States set James Madison and Thomas Jefferson at odds with Alexander Hamilton. George Washington functioned as a mediator. Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, proposed the creation of a national bank and Congress passed the bill to create it in 1791. He convinced Congress of the need for the bank to:

- be a repository for Federal revenues
- issue a national currency
- be a source of lending for investors.

Hamilton's proposal to have a federal presence in the nation's financial undertakings epitomized his determination to forge a strong central government. James Madison and other like-minded Congressmen favored somewhat less federal presence. In part, the issue was philosophical; in part, the issue was legal. Madison argued that under the Constitution, Congress did not have the explicit authority to charter a bank and, therefore, it was not Constitutional to do so. Powers not given Congress were reserved to the states. When, despite Madison and others like him, the bill passed, George Washington asked Thomas Jefferson for his opinion whether it was Constitutional. Jefferson argued 'no'. The Constitution gave Congress the directive to make "all law necessary and proper for carrying into execution the enumerated powers." He concluded a national bank was not necessary. Hamilton argued that the Constitution authorized the government

to levy and collect taxes, pay debts, and borrow money. Congress, therefore, was entitled under its implied powers to create the Bank. Ultimately, Alexander Hamilton's argument prevailed. It was used as the underpinning for the *McCullough v. Maryland* (1819) Supreme Court decision that would forever shape the nation. The court determined that the U.S. Congress had broad powers to make laws for the welfare of the nation as a whole.

Sunset Provision Effected

The 1791 Bill included 20-year sunset provision. Congress, by one vote, ended the First Bank's charter by not voting under the required sunset provision to renew it. Congress is accused of never killing a program. Well, these fellows did.

The Basics:

Significance: The First Bank of the United States provoked the first great debate over using a strict versus expansive interpretation of the Constitution. The building itself is probably the earliest important building with a classical marble facade to be built in America.
When: Built in 1797.

Who: Alexander Hamilton proposed the Bank to establish a centralized monetary system. Samuel Blodgett designed the building. Joseph P. LeGrand was the marble mason.

Planning A Visit:

Currently, the building is not open to the public. It is though located in Independence National Park on lovely grounds. A walk by the exterior will provide a good sense of the size and scale of public buildings of the era, and of the neo-Classical architecture that was so popular during our nation's earliest years.



Merchants' Exchange Building

The Basics:

Significance: An exceptional example of Greek Revival style architecture.

When: Built between 1832 and 1834.

Who: Designed by William Strickland.

Planning A Visit:

The alcove off the Merchants' Exchange Building lobby has an exhibit telling the building's story. The exhibit is open from 8-4:30 on Mon.-Fri. It is closed on Federal holidays. It is part of Independence National Park and is used as office space.

William Strickland's Best

The Merchants' Exchange Building, originally the Philadelphia Exchange, was designed by William Strickland, architect and engineer. He had come to prominence in 1815, when his design for the Second Bank of the United States won him the commission. The Second Bank, modeled on the Greek Parthenon, was one of the first Greek Revival buildings in the United States. Eighteen years later, his Merchants' Exchange Building design was built. Unlike, his earlier work that was a rela-

tively straightforward adaptation of the most famous ancient Greek architecture, the Merchants' Exchange Building showed Strickland at his most innovative. He used the Monument of Lysicrates built in 333 BC in ancient Athens as inspiration. The physical building site for the Merchants' Exchange Building is triangular; Strickland responded with a wide rectangular building footprint fronted by a narrower half-cylindrical area as shown below right. Elements of the Monument of Lysicrates are incorporated into the building proper with a 360-degree rendering of the Monument of Lysicrates topping off this architectural masterpiece.

Merchants' Exchange Occupants

By the early part of the 19th Century, Philadelphia was an active commercial center. The 'wheelings and dealings' among merchants and other businessmen took place in small coffee houses near the Delaware River. Philadelphia merchants understood the importance of creating a central location for handling business transactions to Philadelphia's future commercial success. The Merchants' Exchange Building amply met their need. Upon its completion, it became the center of Philadelphia's commercial activity. The United States Post Office, the first in the country to sell stamps, occupied a large room on the first floor of the building. The Philadelphia Board of Trade maintained its first permanent office there and the Philadelphia Stock Exchange conducted business in the Exchange room located in the semicircular extension on the second floor.



The photo on the left is the Monument of Lysicrates in Athens which was William Strickland's inspiration for the Merchants' Exchange Building on right.

Carpenter's Hall

When is a Carpenter, not a Carpenter?

Carpenter's Hall has been home to the Carpenter's Company since 1771. Both the building and the Company have a long and illustrious history; the titles sound as if this has to do with carpentry. In fact, this is the equivalent of an ancient English guild of master-builders. As a modern parallel it is most akin to a professional association of architects. The 'carpenters' were master-builders that functioned as both architects and developers. There was no formal teaching of architecture until about 1800. These master-builders worked primarily by adapting examples from classical pattern books. They would adapt the examples of fine classical and European architecture to the materials and topographical situations of the colonies.

Important Tenants

Carpenter's Hall has been landlord to some of the most important tenants in history. The Carpenter's Company apparently believed 'if you build it, they will come' and were proven right. They wanted a regular place of their own to meet, but while they were at it, they built the largest rentable space in Philadelphia. The space has been rented as the first lending library in the nation, the Franklin Library Company. It was the early home to the American Philosophical

Company. Both the First Bank and the Second Bank of the United States used the building temporarily until their permanent buildings were completed. From 1802-1817 it was the Philadelphia Customs House. Most notably, it was the site of the First Continental Congress.

Secret Meetings with the French

In December of 1775, eight months before America declared herself a nation, Benjamin Franklin and John Jay met in secret with three Frenchmen sent by the French king. While the French king was not enthusiastic about rebellious colonists, he was willing to work with the American rebels to weaken his rival, England. The meetings resulted in supplies arriving shortly from the French West Indies.



The Basics:

Significance: The building was built for the Carpenter's Company, the oldest guild in America.

When: Built in 1770-1771.

Who: There have been 800 Carpenter's Company members. Robert Smith, member of the Carpenter's Company, was probably Philadelphia's most prominent master-builder of the colonial era. He was master-builder for Carpenter's Hall, St. Peter's Church and the steeple at Christ Church.

Planning A Visit:

Open Tues.-Sun. 10-4, Mar.-Dec. and Wed.-Sun. 10-4, Jan.-Feb. Call (215) 925-0167 for the most current information.

Carpenter's Hall: National Historic Shrine

Carpenter's Hall's earliest tenants were the Philadelphia and the nation's worthiest. There was less to applaud about the auctioneers that were resident from 1828 to 1857, the longest of the tenancies. There was a hue and cry among the Philadelphia notables and historians. Benson Lossings observed that "it is with indignant shame" that he would be in a space echoing of Henry, Lee, and the Adamses and have to hear the "clatter of auctioneer's voice and hammer." In 1856, the Carpenter's Company reclaimed the building as their own. They refurbished it and opened it to the public free as a historic monument. This was the first private building opened this way and it was the second site to be designated a historic shrine. There was more restoration completed before the 1876 Centennial. It was very popular with the crowds. The Company distributed 70,000 booklets to them between May and November.

Second Bank of the United States

The Basics:

Significance: One of the finest examples of Greek Revival architecture in the United States.

When: Constructed between 1819-1824

Who: Designed by William Strickland.

Planning A Visit:

The Second Bank is currently exhibiting "People of Independence," 185 paintings of Colonial and Federal leaders, military officers, explorers and scientists, including many by Charles Willson Peale. Hours are 11- 4, Wed.-Sun. Admission is free.

When in the World?

During the period of construction, three new states were admitted to the United States, along with the Florida territory.

In 1824, the presidential election started a period of change. The election caused a realignment of the party system. The Democratic-Republican party became separated into the Democratic and Whig parties. Andrew Jackson, who won the majority of the popular votes was a Democrat, while the opposition candidate, John Quincy Adams, was a Whig. Neither party received a majority of the electoral votes so the United States House of Representatives determined the winner to be John Quincy Adams. Four years later Andrew Jackson won the election and would later fight against the idea of a national banking institution.

The Second Bank of the United States

The Second Bank was incorporated in 1816 and established itself in Carpenters' Hall. Congress created this federal bank to keep the United States out of a financial crisis similar to the one it just experienced after the War of 1812. In 1819, a new building was designed by William Strickland. In 1824, the building was completed and the Bank moved in. It remained one of the most influential financial institutions in the world until 1832, when it became the center of bitter controversy between bank president Nicholas Biddle and President Andrew Jackson. The bank ceased to exist in 1836 after Jackson vetoed the bill to renew its charter, on the basis of it being an unconstitutional monopoly.

A Useful Building

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania granted a charter to Nicholas Biddle to use the building as a state bank. After the bank failed in 1841, the Port of Philadelphia used the building as the Customs House until 1935 when the Customs House at Second and Chestnut Streets was completed. In 1939, in an effort

to preserve the building, it was designated as a National Historic Site. In 1948, the building was included in the Independence National Historical Park.

An Architectural Wonder

Modeled after the Parthenon in Athens, Greece, this building represents one of the finest examples of Greek Revival architecture in the United States. This large marble building contains almost 12,000 of interior square feet and cost nearly a half a million dollars to build. The design of the Second Bank with the large two-story porticos became a style used for many other bank buildings throughout the country. The bank was rehabilitated in 1844, but the banking room retains much of its original fabric.



American Philosophical Society Hall

A Meeting Place for the Best and Brightest
American Philosophical Society Hall was built between 1785 and 1789 as the meeting space for the American Philosophical Society. Its members included doctors, lawyers, clergymen, merchants, and artisans and many of our nation's founders including George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton.

National Repository

It is a private organization but has been populated by many public figures. Because its mission was 'promoting useful knowledge,' as Ben Franklin described it, when he was raising the monies to found the Society, it naturally became a collection point for scientific instruments, patent models, national history specimens, and some amazing holdings such as Thomas Jefferson's hand written Declaration of Independence. The Society sponsored scientific expeditions, surveying projects, and contests to improve technology.

The 2005 Exhibits

If you visit American Philosophical Society Hall before December 11, 2005, you can see:

John Dunlap's print of the Declaration of Independence on vellum, the only vellum print known to exist.

Patent models including John Fitch's 1785 paddle-driven boat which in full-scale was the first successful steamboat. Fitch demonstrated a version of his invention on August 22, 1787,

on the Delaware River before members of the Constitutional Convention who were meeting in Philadelphia.

Gilbert Stuart's portrait of President George Washington.

'Spirit' photographs including one purporting to show a man visited by a ghost.



The Permanent Collection

You won't want to miss the permanent collection either. It includes scientific devices such as surveying equipment, early weather devices, and rare papers including Lewis and Clark's diaries and the almanacs of 8th Century African-American astronomer Benjamin Banneker. This is all in a building that once was used as classroom space for University of Pennsylvania students who were called to class by the nearby Liberty Bell.

The Basics:

Significance: The Hall is the site of the fortnightly meetings of one of America's oldest learned societies.

When: Beginning in 1789, the American Philosophical Society met at its current site.

Who: Ben Franklin publicly urged the creation of the Society to stimulate interest in learning. The Society has counted leading American intellectuals among its member. Thomas Jefferson is a particularly prominent example. He served as President of the Society concurrently with serving as U.S. President throughout his entire two-term Presidency.

Planning A Visit:

Museum is open Thurs.-Sun. (Feb. 18-Labor Day) and Fri.-Sun. (Labor Day -Dec. 11.) Evening Hours 5-8 on Wed. (Apr.-Labor Day). Closed Holidays.

Exhibit Feb. 18-Dec. 11., 2005, *Treasures Revealed: 200 Years of Collecting at the American Philosophical Society.*

Aspire to Become a Member?

The American Philosophical Society is an honorary society which includes those of extraordinary accomplishment in all fields. There are currently 912 members of whom 146 are non-American. New members must be nominated by an American member. The 48 new members elected in 2004 included David McCullough, Justice Stephen Breyer, Noam Chomsky, Timothy J. Berners-Lee, and John Bogle. 200 Nobel Prize winners have been Society members.

Philadelphia Contributionship

he Basics:

Significance: First property insurance company to be established in the United States.

When: The Contributionship was formed in 1752. The building built in 1836.

Who: Benjamin Franklin organized the Philadelphia contributionship. Thomas U. Walter designed the building.

Planning A Visit:

The ground-floor museum is open Mon.-Fri. 9-4. Tours of the upper rooms are available if arrangements are made in advance. For the most current information call: (215) 627-1752.

Fire Facts:

-In the 1840s rival fire companies would literally fight each other at the scene of a blaze to determine who would have the opportunity to extinguish the fire.

-The Contributionship's hand-in-hand fire mark was cast by John Stow, who helped recast the Liberty Bell.



"An Ounce of Prevention is Worth a Pound of Cure"

The Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire was the first property insurance company in the United States. It was formed in 1752 with the assistance of Benjamin Franklin who had formed the first volunteer fire company, Union Fire Company. The Contributionship established

guidelines that influenced the future of the insurance industry. The guidelines included risk assessment, and the practice of physically inspecting properties before insuring them. The Board of Directors conducted their meetings in various public buildings and taverns, until 1835, when they commissioned Thomas Walter to design a permanent office and dwelling for the Treasurer. The building

remained unaltered until 1866 when the mansard roof was added for additional space. The building is still the headquarters for the Philadelphia Contributionship as well as a Museum. They are still selling property insurance policies as they have been for 253 years.

The Museum

The small museum within the headquarters building presents a collection of firefighting memorabilia. Along with the firemen attire and tools there are fire surveys that were completed in its early days. Some of these include the surveys of Benjamin Franklin's and John Penn's (William Penn's son) houses. The second floor contains the elegant board room and dining room with their antique furnishings. Tours are by appointment.

Hand-in-Hand

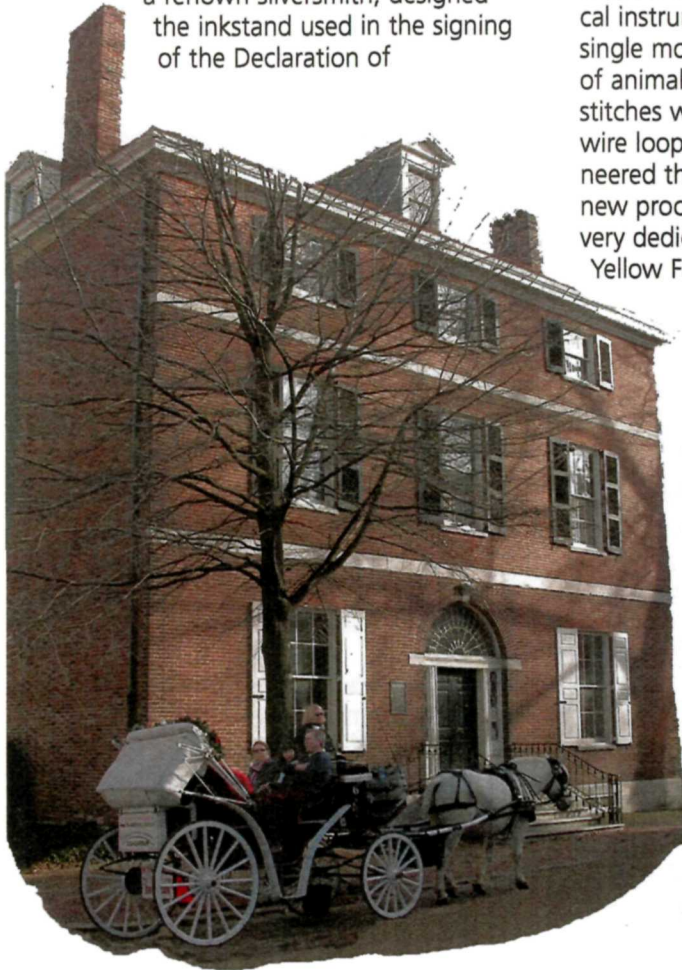
The symbol used to denote the buildings that were insured was the hand-in-hand mark that contained four hands holding each other's wrists. Volunteer fire fighters had incentives to save as much as possible of insured buildings. They would sometimes receive a reward containing a fire quickly before there was much damage. They also had reduced monthly premiums, if they were members of the Contributionship. The owners of uninsured properties would be billed.



Hill-Keith-Physick House

Dr. Physick: Father of American Surgery

The Hill-Keith-Physick House was home to Dr. Philip Syng Physick. Dr. Physick was born to a prominent Pennsylvania family, his father was 'Keeper of the Great Seal' for the Penn family, which required him to manage the Penn estates. His maternal grandfather, a renowned silversmith, designed the inkstand used in the signing of the Declaration of



Independence and the Constitution. It is on display at Independence Hall. Philip's father wanted him to become a doctor; Philip was inclined to the arts like his grandfather. Reluctantly, after some exploring of other options, Philip acceded to his father's wishes.

What a doctor he became. He invented surgical instruments and procedures. Perhaps his single most important innovation was the use of animal ligature for surgical stitches. These stitches were self-dissolving. He invented a wire loop device for taking out tonsils, pioneered the use of the stomach pump, and new procedures for kidney stones. He was a very dedicated doctor as well. During the Yellow Fever epidemics of 1793 and 1798,

he stayed in Philadelphia to care for the sick as most of his social class fled Philadelphia. Ironically, it was the original owner of the Hill-Keith-Physick House that succumbed to Yellow Fever in 1798, making the house available.

The House and Gardens

The Hill-Keith-Physick House is a four-story free-standing townhouse built in 1786. Fully restored to its circa 1810 state by George A. Robins, AIA in 1966-1968, it is an exceptional house museum and garden, whisking visitors back to the lives of the rich and famous of the early 19th Century. In addition, you get a medical museum. Contemplating the primitive tools of the era is not for the squeamish.

The Basics:

Significance: Home of Philip Syng Physick called the 'father of American Surgery.'
When: Built in 1786 and home to Dr. Physick from 1815 to 1837.

Who: In addition to Dr. Physick, Henry Hill, who became very rich importing Madeira, a fortified grape and brandy beverage, built the house and lived in it when in town from 1786 to his death in 1798.

Planning A Visit:

The Hill-Keith-Physick House is open from Thurs.-Sat. 12-5 and on Sun. from 1-5. Admission for adults is \$5.00; \$3.00 for Students and Seniors. Tours are given every hour on the hour. Call (215) 925-7866 for the most current information.

Treating the Rich and Famous:

Dr. Physick treated Dolley Madison and Benjamin Rush. He performed a kidney stone operation on Chief Justice John Marshall. President Andrew Jackson came to him for lung hemorrhages and was told what the Surgeon General tells us today, "Stop smoking." Lots of us that aren't so rich and famous are using one of Dr. Physick's innovations today. He created the first carbonated soft drink in the United States, using the method developed by Schweppes in England. He used the carbonated water to treat gastric disorders. So, when your great-aunt advised you to take ginger ale to settle your unhappy stomach, it was advice that came down from a great American doctor.

Thomas Sully Residence

The Basics:

Significance: Home of Thomas Sully, one of the best known American portrait painters.

Planning A Visit:

There is no interior public access.

Thomas Sully's Work:



Probably Thomas Sully's single most important subject was Queen Victoria shown above. He also painted people associated with Philadelphia National Historic Landmarks. His portrait of Benjamin Rush hangs at Pennsylvania Hospital. His portraits of Andrew Jackson and Thomas Jefferson are often found in textbooks.



America's 19th Century Portraitist

Thomas Sully was born to English actors in England, but emigrated to America in 1792 as a nine-year-old. He worked with his brother in his early years who was a miniature and device painter. At twenty-three he married his brother's widow who had six daughters and three sons with him. That might help to explain why he turned his artistic talents to portraiture.

Overwhelmingly, his astonishing body of work is comprised of portraits. With nine children, working on commission rather than speculation seem prudent. Whatever his motivation, after the deaths of Gilbert Stuart (1828) and Charles Peale (1827), Thomas Sully reigned as America's preeminent portrait painter until his own death in 1872.

He was helped in his career by Benjamin West, renown artist who among other impressive works painted a masterpiece for the Pennsylvania Hospital. Thomas Sully, in turn, supported the training of young American artists as director of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.

Thomas Sully's Spruce Street House

The house Thomas Sully occupied in 1828, dates from 1796-1797. He lived here as well as in many other houses that he called home in the sixty-four years that he was a Philadelphian.

Athenaeum

Not Just Any Library

The Athenaeum of Philadelphia was founded in 1814 to collect materials "connected with the history and antiquities of America, and the useful arts, and generally to disseminate useful knowledge" for public benefit. This member-based organization, named for the Greek goddess of wisdom, was developed out of the American Philosophical Society. From this group the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Franklin Institute were created as the collection expanded.



In 1968 the Athenaeum joined with the Victorian Society in America. Today this non-profit institution offers public education programs dedicated to 19th Century American history. These programs include lectures, exhibitions, and research opportunities; the Athenaeum also publishes books, is a partner in the Philadelphia Architects and Buildings Project which provides a free informational website, and awards research grants.

Scholars from all over the United States utilize the collections that the Athenaeum has developed since its creation. These collections include 180,000 architectural drawings, 350,000+ photographs, and manuscripts representing the work of approximately 1,000 American architects. Reservations must first be made to view any of these artifacts.

A Building to Note

The design of the Athenaeum was an entry by John Notman for the design competition. This building is the first major building in the Italianate Revival style and one of the first buildings built of brownstone in Philadelphia. Its plain exterior conceals the beautiful woodwork and art collection inside. On the first floor are the exhibition rooms which change yearly. Towards the back are the registration desk and the large main staircase which leads to the restored main reading room. This room contains a 24-foot ceiling with wood book stacks where you are able to view your materials. The many assistants bring you your research materials and inform you on how to appropriately touch the materials to maintain them in perpetuity.

Interesting Fact

William Strickland was the first architect to become a member of the Athenaeum in 1820. He also provided the first architectural drawing for the collection. It was his competition entry for the present Athenaeum building which he lost to John Notman.



The Basics:

Significance: One of the first brownstone buildings and an example of the Italianate Revival style.

When: Built in 1847.

Who: John Notman was architect.

Planning A Visit:

The Athenaeum is open Mon.-Fri. 9-5. Admission to exhibitions in the Dorothy W. and F. Otto Haas Gallery is free and no prior reservation is required. Call (215) 925-2688 to schedule an appointment to do research or for tours of the building. You will need to bring valid photo identification.

The Architect:

John Notman was born in Edinburgh, Scotland in 1810. He immigrated to Philadelphia in 1831. He became a premier architect in Philadelphia after winning the design for the Athenaeum. He would later be the architect on many important buildings still existing today including: The Academy of Natural Sciences, Calvary Church, and Holy Trinity Church. He also designed Laurel Hill Cemetery, a National Historic Landmark. It is the nation's first architect-designed, parklike rural cemetery. He would become

one of only two Philadelphian Architects invited to be among the founders of the American Institute of Architects.

Reynolds-Morris House

The Basics:

Significance: One of the finest surviving original examples of a Georgian Philadelphia townhouse.

When: Built in 1786-1787.

Who: Built by John Reynolds.

Planning A Visit:

The Reynolds-Morris House is now the home to the Morris Hotel. The owners describe the Hotel as follows on their website. "It has become a landmark to be visited, and appreciated, like the many other historical gems that are tucked away in the many neighborhoods of Philadelphia. The graceful old colonial house that has seen the making of so much history has itself become a part of history." It is not an interpreted site, but you can take a peek at the public spaces and marvel at the lifestyles of the 18th Century rich and famous.

When in the World?

In 1787 delegates from each state convened in Philadelphia for the Constitutional Convention to write a new Constitution for the United States. In September of the same year the constitution is adopted and Pennsylvania is the second state to ratify it. Also in this year, the US Congress enacted the Northwest Ordinance that established the governing rules for the Northwest Territory and procedures for admitting new states and limiting the expansion of slavery.

A Survivor

The Reynolds-Morris House is one of the few surviving houses from its period. It maintains most of its original character as an example of a double-wide townhouse. Built in 1787 by the Reynolds family, this large townhouse was built on the Philadelphia's edge at the time. Most townhouses of this size were built along 2nd and 3rd Streets. Only 10 years after the completion of the house, John Reynolds lost his house in a sheriff's sale. In 1817, the

house was sold to the Morris family who lived in the house for seven generations. During their residency the house was altered and additions made. During the early 1900s, the remaining rowhouses were demolished which takes away from its original identity as a rowhouse. A particular loss was Amos Alcott's school that once occupied the site next door. Amos was the father of Louisa May Alcott, author of well-known novels such as *Little Women*, *Little Men*, and *Joe's Boys*.



