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GRAFF HOUSE SITE

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HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

S. 605

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO ACQUIRE THE GRAFF HOUSE SITE FOR INCLUSION IN INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

MAY 29, 1964

Printed for the use of the
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs



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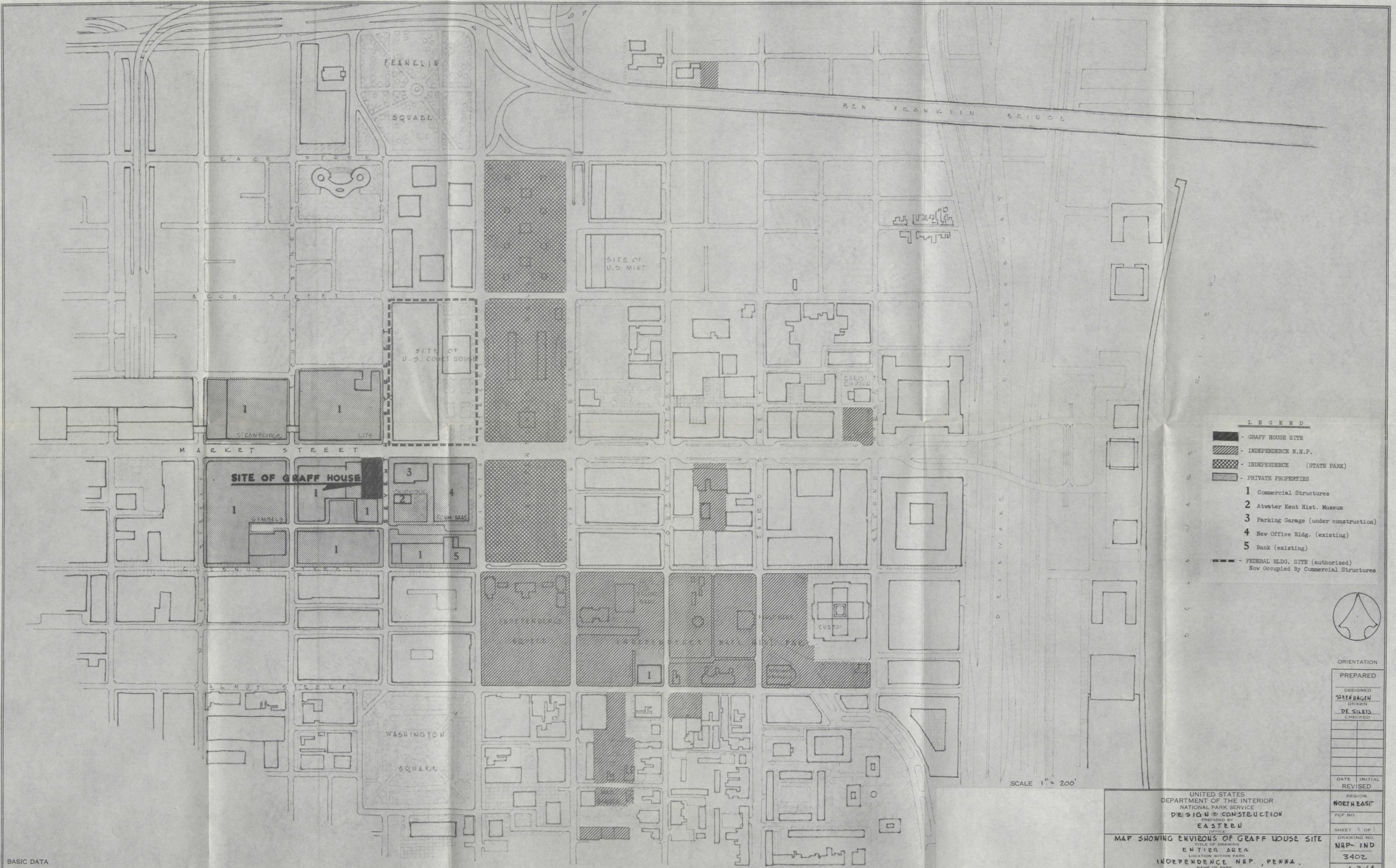
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- LEGEND**
- GRAFF HOUSE SITE
 - INDEPENDENCE N.H.P.
 - INDEPENDENCE (STATE PARK)
 - PRIVATE PROPERTIES
 - 1** Commercial Structures
 - 2** Atwater Kent Hist. Museum
 - 3** Parking Garage (under construction)
 - 4** New Office Bldg. (existing)
 - 5** Bank (existing)
 - FEDERAL BLDG. SITE (authorized)
Now Occupied By Commercial Structures



ORIENTATION

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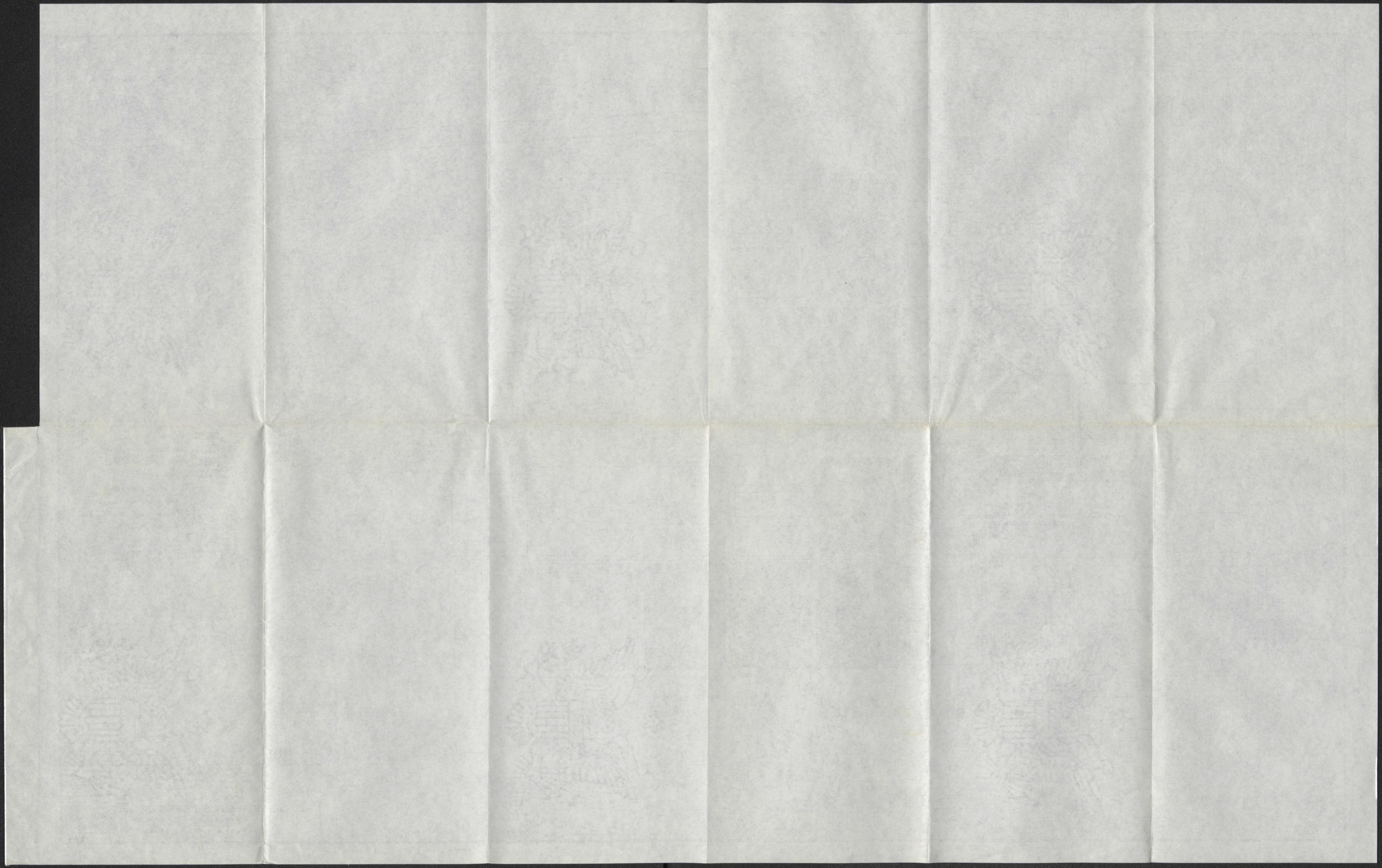
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION
PREPARED BY
EASTEDU
OFFICE

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DATE **6-3-64**

MAP SHOWING ENVIRONS OF GRAFF HOUSE SITE
TITLE OF DRAWING
ENTIRE AREA
LOCATION WITHIN PARK
INDEPENDENCE N.H.P., PENNA.
NAME OF PARK

BASIC DATA



GRAFF HOUSE SITE

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1964

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS
OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a.m. in room 3110, New Senate Office Building, Senator Alan Bible presiding.

Present: Senators Bible, Anderson, Hayden, Jordan, and Simpson.

Also present: Jerry T. Verkler, staff director; Stewart French, chief counsel; and Roy M. Whitacre, professional staff member.

Senator BIBLE. The subcommittee will come to order.

The Public Lands Subcommittee hearings this morning are called with the full knowledge that this is a holiday and that many of the committee members had commitments that would not permit their attendance at this time. However, the four bills we hope to take testimony on this morning are apparently noncontroversial, and I therefore trust that we will be able to complete the record on each during the day.

I know that the holding of this hearing today may well be an imposition on those in attendance since it has been designated as a holiday. Because of the floor situation and the additional announcement starting as of Tuesday we will go in session at 9 o'clock in the morning, I think it is very apparent that we must take every opportunity to clear up our hearings on pending measures.

It is for this reason that I have scheduled hearings at this time.

The bill for consideration is S. 605, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the Graff House site for inclusion in Independence National Historical Park, and for other purposes. This legislation was introduced by Senator Clark, for himself and Senator Scott, the two Senators from Pennsylvania.

We will print a copy of the bill and the reports of the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of the Budget at this point.

(The bill and reports follow:)

[S. 605, 88th Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the Graff House site for inclusion in Independence National Historical Park, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to include in Independence National Historical Park the site of the Graff House where Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire by purchase, donation, or with donated funds all or any interests in the land and improvements thereon located at the southwest corner of Market and South Seventh Streets, in the city of Philadelphia, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point located at the intersection of the southerly line of Market Street with the westerly line of South Seventh Street, thence southerly along the

west side of South Seventh Street, 124 feet, thence westerly 50 feet, thence northerly 124 feet, thence easterly 50 feet to the point of beginning.

SEC. 2. When acquired the land shall become a part of Independence National Historical Park and be administered by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the laws and regulations applicable to the park.

SEC. 3. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C. April 4, 1963.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Your committee has requested a report on S. 605, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the Graff House site for inclusion in Independence National Historical Park, and for other purposes.

We recommend the enactment of the bill.

The bill would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire an area of ground 50 by 124 feet in size and improvements thereon, situated at the southwest corner of Seventh and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., for inclusion in the Independence National Historical Park.

The Jacob Graff (Graaf) house was once situated on a portion of this property. This was the structure in which Thomas Jefferson authored (almost in its entirety) the prime political document of American history, the Declaration of Independence (one of the greatest statements of the principles of democracy ever penned). The document expressed the thoughts and feeling of the American Revolution; as Jefferson himself said, it was "the genuine effusion of the soul of our country at that time."

From information provided by Jefferson in one of his letters, historians have been able to substantiate that the Graff House site was the location of the drafting of the Declaration of Independence. In the same letter, Jefferson made comments on its historical importance to the American people. The letter which documents these facts reads in part as follows:

"MONTICELLO, Sep. 16, 1825.

DEAR SIR: It is not for me to estimate the importance of the circumstances [location of the house in which the Declaration was written] concerning which your letter of the 8th makes inquiry. They prove, even in their minuteness, the sacred attachments of our fellow citizens to the event of which the paper of July 4, 1776, was but the declaration, the genuine effusion of the soul of our country at that time. Small things may perhaps, like the relics of saints, help to nourish our devotion to this holy bond of our union, and keep it longer alive and warm in our affections. This effect may give importance to circumstances however small. At the time of writing that instrument I lodged in the house of a Mr. Graaf, a new brick house three stories high, of which I rented the second floor, consisting of a parlour and bed room ready furnished. In that parlour I wrote habitually, and in it wrote this paper particularly. * * *

"TH. JEFFERSON.

"Dr. JAMES MEASE,
Philadelphia."

The Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission which, under authority of the act of August 9, 1946 (60 Stat. 972), investigated the matter of establishing a Federal park area in Philadelphia reported that the Graff House site, only 2 blocks from Independence Hall, was "one of the most notable historic sites of the world." The commission recommended that it be included as project D of the park but the recommendation was not accepted by the Congress.

Enactment of this bill will rightfully preserve for the people of the United States the site where the greatest political document in the history of Western civilization was drafted. Its approval would add to the completeness of the park and further the historical interpretive program of the area.

The cost of acquiring the properties described in S. 605 is estimated to be \$200,000. Demolition and development of the site and adjoining property, including landscaping and installation of statuary and walks, are estimated to cost an additional \$190,000; administration of the site will cost an estimated \$10,500 annually.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN A. CARVER, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., March 28, 1963.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to the committee's request for the views of the Bureau of the Budget on S. 605, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the Graff House site for inclusion in Independence National Historical Park, and for other purposes.

The report which the Secretary of the Interior is submitting on this bill recounts the historical importance of the area proposed for addition to Independence National Historical Park and recommends its acquisition.

The Bureau of the Budget would have no objection to the enactment of S. 605.

Sincerely yours,

PHILLIP S. HUGHES,
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference.

Senator BIBLE. Our first witness will be Ralph Widner if he is here. I think he told me he would be called away this afternoon but somebody was going to speak for him. If we have the spokesman we will be very happy to have him here now.

Would you please come forward and be seated and introduce yourself for the record?

**STATEMENT OF JOHN J. O'SHEA, DEVELOPMENT COORDINATOR,
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

Mr. O'SHEA. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am John J. O'Shea, the developer and coordinator of the city of Philadelphia, representing the mayor of the city of Philadelphia, the Honorable James H. J. Tate, and his administration.

I have here, Senator—Mr. Widner had a prepared statement by Senator Clark which he left with me and asked if I may present it for the record.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, the statement of Senator Clark will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The statement of Senator Clark follows:)

**STATEMENT OF HON. JOSEPH S. CLARK, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF
PENNSYLVANIA**

Mr. Chairman, the bill before you would authorize the acquisition of one of the most important pieces of geography in all the nearly 200 years of our national history. It would permit the Federal Government to acquire the site of the Graff House in which—for a rental of 35 shillings a week—Thomas Jefferson boarded while writing the Declaration of Independence.

It is a sad commentary on American attitudes toward our national heritage that this site today is occupied by a hot dog stand. The time has come for us to rectify this degradation of our proud past.

This bill would permit the National Park Service to expend approximately \$200,000 to acquire the site.

Then, with donations, a group of public-spirited citizens will finance the authentic reconstruction of the Graff House as a national historic site to be ad-

ministered by the National Park Service as part of Independence National Historical Park.

The reconstructed building will be more than a historic monument. It will be developed as a living library, housing documents of freedom from all over the world; a center of learning to which scholars, teachers, and students may repair and utilize priceless source materials documenting man's slow, but steady struggle for freedom and independence.

The authenticity of the reconstruction will be assured through supervision by eminent historians, scholars, and archeologists.

We can envision Jefferson and his colleagues working on the great manifesto of liberty in that house. "In that parlor," he said in later years. "I wrote habitually and in it wrote this paper (the Declaration) particularly." He worked in two furnished rooms on the second floor from June 10 to June 28, 1776.

Jacob Graff, a German bricklayer, built the three-story house in that same year, just a block and a half from Independence Hall. In 1777, Councilman Jacob Hiltzheimer bought it and then sold it to Simon Gratz in 1801. By 1853 the original building had been converted into a printing house.

Then, in 1883, the house was torn down to make room for a bank, despite protests from all over the country and the citizens of Philadelphia. But down it came. A man named Thomas C. Donaldson had the wisdom to haul parts of the house to his own yard. Although we have lost much of what he obtained we have a few remnants of the original building and its contents, including a letter by Jefferson himself.

Banks as well as great historic sites have a tough time lasting in this fast-paced, shortsighted society, however, and in 1932 the bank too, was demolished to give way to that present-day landmark institution, the hot dog stand.

Slowly, Mr. Chairman, we are once again restoring those many great landmarks in my home city which played such a vital part in the birth of our Republic. Restoration of the Graff House is an essential part of that restoration.

This is not a matter of concern to Philadelphians alone. Nor for Pennsylvanians. This is a matter of national concern.

The Declaration of Independence is the most effective statement of human rights and freedom ever written. It ignited not only the American Revolution but a world revolution in self-determination and rising expectations.

The best statement of our present, past, and future national purpose is contained in its opening words:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

I hope that your committee will see its way clear to approve this bill to acquire the Graff House so that all who visit Independence National Historical Park may reflect on the meaning of those words and the history of which they are a unique part.

I can guarantee you the fullest cooperation from the people of my State and the city of Philadelphia, in particular.

Senator BIBLE. I would likewise at this point of the record make a letter from Senator Hugh Scott dated May 28, 1964, addressed to me and wholeheartedly endorsing this legislation, a part of the hearing record at this point.

(The letter of Senator Scott follows:)

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE,
May 28, 1964.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee, Senate Interior Committee, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I respectfully request that the Public Lands Subcommittee favorably consider S. 605, of which I am a cosponsor, and make this letter a part of the record of the hearing you will conduct tomorrow.

The legislation would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the Jacob Graff House site for inclusion in Independence National Historical Park. This is the site on which Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence.

As the great former President wrote in 1825, "At the time of writing that instrument I lodged in the house of a Mr. Graaf, a new brick house three stories high, of which I rented the second floor, consisting of a parlour and bedroom already furnished. In that parlour I wrote habitually, and in it wrote this paper particularly. * * *"

This is the site where one of the greatest documents of all time was penned and I believe it is our duty to preserve the site for posterity. Even though the house itself is no longer on the site, I am informed that portions of it were saved by a good citizen of Philadelphia and from those parts the whole structure may be reproduced.

Sincerely,

HUGH SCOTT.

Senator BIBLE. You may proceed, Mr. O'Shea.

Mr. O'SHEA. Thank you, sir.

I appreciate very much in behalf of the mayor the opportunity to appear before this distinguished committee and speak in support of Senator Clark's bill, S. 605. I will try to be as brief as I can because I know the members of the committee have had a long day.

The bill itself gives authorization to the Department of the Interior to acquire a property in the city of Philadelphia, located at the southwest corner of Seventh and Market Streets, which is identified as a site, once the site of the Graff House, a historic site in Philadelphia where Thomas Jefferson lived when he drafted the Declaration of Independence.

That building has since been demolished, and in its place today stands a hotdog and hamburger stand. I have pictures here of the current site. There is a historical marker on the corner of Seventh and Market Streets which says that on the second floor of a three-story brick house that stood here Thomas Jefferson prepared the draft of the Declaration of Independence in June 1776. And these photographs which the committee may wish to look at show a picture of a hamburger and hotdog stand that is there today.

Some years ago, in 1946, when the Congress approved the development of the Independence National Historical Park, included in the proposal was the inclusion of this particular site, the site where Thomas Jefferson drafted the Declaration of Independence. At that time, in the wisdom of Congress and its desire to move forward as promptly as possible and also I think as economically as possible in the development of the fine historical site that is there, this site was not included in the entire park complex.

I might suggest, sir, that we in Philadelphia are very much aware of the fact that this is a proud national historical site. Philadelphia's great good fortune by an act of God is simply to be in the location where it is situated. I think it can indicate to the committee that we are most mindful of that during the past year on the occasion of the observance of the 175th anniversary of the Constitution, the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

The flags of each one of the 50 States of our Union flew for 1 week each over Independence Hall as an indication of our recognition of the broad national impact and national interest in this site.

The Federal Government has already invested many millions of dollars in the development of this historical park and I know the members of the committee are well aware of it because you have reviewed this each year as this park program progressed, and we look forward, of course, to its completion, except for this site, in 1966.

Similarly so, the State of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia have invested upward of \$15 million in completion of their phase of this mall. The great impact and the great significance I think of this particular site lies in the fact that it completes the whole picture of the story of the founding of this country and the drafting of the Declaration of Independence at the outset and also the Constitution of the United States.

As you gentlemen so well know, it is the plan of the Department of the Interior to set up a historic tour wherein people from all over this country, we hope in family groups, may visit Philadelphia on a family pilgrimage program and walk again in the footsteps of Washington and Jefferson and others through the great historic sites where these gentlemen, who founded our country, walked during the days when they framed and proclaimed the Declaration of Independence and drafted our Constitution.

It seems to us entirely appropriate, gentlemen, that here where the Declaration itself was drafted, where Jefferson conferred with Franklin and with General Washington, and so forth, that here in these very rooms that this program would not be complete, this opportunity for schoolchildren and their parents, for scholars, for historians to visit and to march through this area and, as I say, walk in the footsteps of the Founding Fathers of our country, it would not be complete if this particular site, which now can be acquired at a very modest cost in comparison with what it contributes to the entire Independence Historical Park complex, were not included in the complex of the park.

The Department of the Interior, I believe, is in agreement with us on this program. The proposal before your committee is to authorize the acquisition of the site and its inclusion as part of a total park complex. It is the proposal of the city of Philadelphia and the other gentlemen who are here to testify that a foundation be organized. Incidentally the papers for incorporation for a nonprofit foundation have now been filed and are before the courts in Philadelphia, Pa., to organize a nonprofit foundation corporation through which a half million dollars will be raised from private resources to build a replica of the Graff House where Thomas Jefferson drafted and wrote the Declaration of Independence, and to place in this house—first of all it will be part of the park complex, and all those who come to visit Independence Hall, the Liberty Bell, Congress Hall, Carpenters Hall, Christ Church, the First National Bank, and so forth, will also be invited to visit this Graff House.

Also part of the Graff House or the Jefferson House will be a library, a living library wherein we hope to develop a collection of all of the books and all of the writings that pertain to the continental days, the drafting of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution. As we all know, the constitutions of so many other nations throughout the world, including the newly founded nations within the last 10 years around the world, also found their roots in our Declaration of Independence.

Our objective is to invite all of these nations from all over the world to send documents here to repose in this library. I used a bad word there, I didn't mean to "repose." I meant to say to live in this library. We hope that through private resources this house will be rebuilt,

that this library will be developed, that it will be something of a great national contribution to the documents of freedom, to the expressions of liberty, which are inherent in the Declaration of Independence.

The major part of this program will be developed from private funds, from private resources. However, the occasion or the opportunity to develop and to raise these funds in order to bring this to a culmination we feel must come from the acquisition by the Federal Government, by the Department of the Interior, of the site itself and its inclusion in the park project, in order to make all the rest possible and make it happen.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much. I think you have made a very fine presentation.

We have before us both the Senate introduced bill and the bill that has already passed the House on December 2, 1963. They are somewhat different in one very important respect.

Section 2 of the House passed bill says :

The Secretary is further authorized to erect on the site of the aforesaid with donated funds a replica of the Graff House and to furnish and maintain the same.

Section 3 says, and I will read it because it is very short :

The land hereinbefore described and the building to be erected thereon shall become a part of the Independence National Historic Park and shall be administered in accordance with the laws applicable thereto.

There is authorized to be appropriated such sums not more than \$200,000 or as may be necessary to acquire the lands in this act.

What this act does is authorize the acquisition of the land at an estimated cost of \$200,000.

Now what assurance do we have after acquiring the land that there will be sufficient donated funds to build a replica of the Graff House?

Mr. O'SHEA. I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for bringing up that point because it is something that I had meant to mention. There is a difference between the bill that passed the House and the bill pending before the Senate.

The difference is this: When they were originally introduced they were companion bills and substantially identical bills. The amendment to the House bill provided for the construction of the replica of this house and the development of this library of freedom, the Jefferson Library.

It was done at the request of the city of Philadelphia and at the request of this nonprofit corporation which, as I say, is now being organized, and I have here a copy of the application and the papers which are now before the court in the formation of this library.

Senator BIBLE. Mr. O'Shea, the point I am interested in finding out is what assurance do we have that there will be sufficient funds donated to construct Graff House with private funds?

Mr. O'SHEA. Yes, sir. The assurance I believe is this, sir: The agreements which this corporation is prepared to enter into with the Department of the Interior, No. 1. No. 2, the size, the stature, and the caliber of people who are associated in this corporation.

If I may have your permission, sir, just to mention a few of them to indicate precisely what I mean because I think several of them, maybe many of them, will be known to this committee itself.

They include Mr. Albert M. Greenfield, who is popularly known as Mr. Philadelphia, the honorary chairman of the board now of the

Bankers Security Corp. with whom I was once associated. They include Mr. Edward Hopkinson, Jr., senior partner of Drexel & Co., one of the Nation's largest banking organizations. It includes Judge Edwin Olewitz, a retired judge, and a very distinguished citizen in Philadelphia.

Senator SIMPSON. Mr. O'Shea, may I suggest would it be impossible that men of that caliber couldn't come up with the \$200,000 to acquire the property themselves and add this addition for the building? Why do they want the Government to do it? I have a place out in Wyoming where Buffalo Bill slept, and he means an awful lot to our country. So we have taken it over and built our own museum and gallery out there at the expense of millions of dollars. We didn't ask the Government to come in and help us.

Mr. O'SHEA. Senator, may I say I doubt that there is any question but that these men, as far as their financial capacity is concerned, could afford to raise the \$500,000 to build a replica of the building. I think, however, in the concept which we are trying to develop and put forward, originally when the park project was placed before the Members of the Congress in the original proposal and proposal adopted by the National Parks Shrines Commission, which at that time was appointed by President Truman, in their original proposal this site was included in the park concept and in the park project for acquisition by the Federal Government for this purpose, No. 1.

No. 2, sir, it is our suggestion that in so many things you start some place and that one step forward makes so many further steps possible.

We believe, sir, that the raising of the funds of the half million dollars to build this replica of the house, to install this library, which will be maintained thereafter on private funds, that the seed money to do this, and the inclusion—the key to this is the inclusion of the program within the park project itself as part of the Independence Hall Park complex. The property itself will become the property of the Federal Government. The title will remain in the Federal Government, reside in the Federal Government forever and a day.

The acquisition of the site by the Federal Government is entirely proper to embrace it within the park complex itself and the whole concept of Independence Park.

The contribution thereafter which these private individuals will make in this fund-raising effort, much similarly as we have with Independence Hall itself where the Daughters of the American Revolution furnished the hall—

Senator SIMPSON. May I interrupt? I understood your statement to be that it would be turned over to the National Park Service, which would operate so it wouldn't be paid for by private funds, there wouldn't be any endowment on it.

Mr. O'SHEA. The construction of the building, sir, will be with private funds. The equipment, the collection of the documents that will go in there, the microfilmed documents, historical papers, and so forth, and the foundation, but further than that, the maintenance and repair in that sense will be within the Park Service.

Senator SIMPSON. Is there any prospect that the house where Madison wrote or the house where John Hancock slept or others in Philadelphia where this great document was written, and it is just now about the 177th anniversary, it was on the 25th of this month, the convening

of the Constitutional Convention in your great city, is there any prospect that we will have applications now from other sites for these gentlemen, all of them very prominent in the early days of our country, where they also slept, wrote, ate, or something of that caliber? There is nothing to prevent it is there under the terms of such an enactment as this?

Mr. O'SHEA. May I suggest this, Senator. That while we are favored in Philadelphia by having so many of these sites, there is only one Declaration of Independence.

Senator SIMPSON. There were many signers.

Mr. O'SHEA. Yes, indeed, sir.

Senator SIMPSON. And, of course, one of the greatest movers in it was Jefferson as well as Madison.

Mr. O'SHEA. Yes, of course.

Senator BIBLE. It would be helpful to me and I think it might be to the committee if you would point out where the Independence complex is now, and where the proposed Graff House acquisition will be. Would you identify that?

Mr. O'SHEA. I haven't seen this map, sir. If I may take a moment to study it. This is the present Federal Park.

Senator BIBLE. We are not getting this for the record. The witness is pointing to a map that is identified as the National Park Service map.

Mr. O'SHEA. The Independence Hall itself is between Fifth and Sixth Streets on Chestnut Street. The mall runs eastward from Fifth Street down to Second Street, which is the area now under the Federal Park Service and under development in the project 66 completed in 1966.

The State project and the State mall runs from Independence Hall at Fifth and Chestnut northward to Race Street and the Benjamin Franklin Bridge, an area equal in size to that of the Federal mall and this area here, this development, underwritten by State and city funds.

The Graff House is on the corner of Seventh and Market Streets, two blocks from Independence Hall, one block east, one block north.

Senator BIBLE. What is there in the way of buildings between Independence Hall and Graff House?

Mr. O'SHEA. There will be a building at Seventh and Market, the New Federal Court Building, which is being developed there on land which has been donated to the Federal Government by the city of Philadelphia for the construction of a Federal courthouse and office building. The architects are now at work and it will be under construction within a year or so, a major contribution by the city of Philadelphia, to this whole complex.

Senator BIBLE. Are there intervening private homes or individual company store buildings that come in between Independence Hall and Graff House?

Mr. O'SHEA. On the Graff House site? Well, there will be the Federal building.

Senator BIBLE. But other than the Federal building?

Mr. O'SHEA. There is another building here that I don't recognize at the moment, sir. I don't recognize which one it is from the map.

Senator BIBLE. The problem that is concerning me, and I have been shown a picture which we will introduce and will be made a part of the

file which shows a Tom Thumb hamburger-hotdog stand and then immediately back of it what appears to be a rather high office building.

Mr. O'SHEA. Yes. The hotdog stand is the stand which is now the site which we wish to acquire.

Senator BIBLE. What is right next to it?

Mr. O'SHEA. The building next to it, this is on the other side, not on the mall side, going eastward on Market Street is a department store, Stern's Department Store.

Senator BIBLE. But it adjoins. I mean, it is almost a common—

Mr. O'SHEA. It is immediately contiguous to the site; yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. That is what I wanted to clarify.

Mr. O'SHEA. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. It seems to me that this is a little far removed from the Independence Hall complex.

Mr. O'SHEA. It is removed only by the fact of history, sir, I suppose. It is one block away as you say, sir. It would be one block east and one block north. There is no question about that.

But it is in point of fact and point of history the place where Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence.

Senator BIBLE. I think the record is clear on that.

Mr. O'SHEA. This area here on the block between Independence Hall and the Graff House is under the redevelopment program of the city and it is there that the new Federal courthouse would be in a very appropriate setting and a very appropriate connection between the two.

Senator BIBLE. As I understand it, the original proposal was that the Federal Government acquire the land, also spend something in the neighborhood of \$200,000 to build Graff House.

Mr. O'SHEA. No.

Senator BIBLE. The program has been changed by the House so that now the Congress is only being asked to put up \$200,000 for land acquisition and the friends of the Graff House movement are going to put up the \$200,000 rather than the Federal Government. Once this is all done, then the title goes to the Federal Government.

Mr. O'SHEA. That is right, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Is that roughly a statement of the bill that we have before us?

Mr. O'SHEA. Except that the private funds will be more than \$200,000. They will be a half million dollars, sir.

Senator BIBLE. They will be a half million dollars—\$500,000?

Mr. O'SHEA. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. This is the estimated cost of reproducing Graff House?

Mr. O'SHEA. The reproduction, the furnishing, and the equipping of the Graff House.

Senator SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, just to clarify this in my own mind, I understand that there is to be an appropriation of \$200,000 to acquire the site. I am right about that?

Senator BIBLE. This is correct.

Senator SIMPSON. Under both bills?

Senator BIBLE. Under both bills, that is correct.

The difference in the Senate bill and the House bill is that the House bill says that the cost of demolition and development is at the expense of this society which will raise approximately \$500,000.

Mr. O'SHEA. That is correct, sir, and I believe that it is also fair to say though I shall probably let these gentlemen speak for themselves, and that in the event wherein the cost of acquisition of the site would exceed the provision in the bill of \$200,000, that those funds would also then be met by the corporation.

Senator BIBLE. In other words, what started to be a completely Federal project costing something in the neighborhood of \$700,000 is now a combined Federal and private project, \$200,000 cost to the Federal Government, \$500,000 from private funds.

Mr. O'SHEA. Mr. Chairman, the conclusion is correct. Actually, the first proposal of the Park Service was to acquire the site and to place a memorial, not quite defined whether it would be a monument, a statue, a fountain, or whatever it may be.

The committee and the city of Philadelphia went to the Department of the Interior and suggested, not to reflect at all upon memorials, monuments, memorial fountains, or whatever they may be in that sense, that the significance of this was worthy of greater consideration and different consideration. That rather than just acquire this site and put a green plot with some landscaping and something in the center, that rather with the expenditure of this kind of money even on the part of the Federal Government of the \$200,000, we felt called upon to do something that would have a living value, a constant value, that would have a value in education in the whole cultural and social fabric of our country. This was worthy of something more than just one more monument and a plot of grass. The \$200,000 was based on that, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I think I understand now. What the Friends of Graff House Society are attempting to do is create a restoration similar to what we have at Williamsburg. The Federal Government will put up the land.

Mr. O'SHEA. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. The Friends of Graff House will put up the reproduction. The title will go to the Park Service. It will be operated and maintained by the Park Service.

Mr. O'SHEA. That is right.

Senator SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire, will the \$200,000 to be put up by the Federal Government be contingent upon this group raising the \$500,000? Otherwise, aren't we going to buy a pig in a poke here?

Senator BIBLE. I would certainly think that would have to be worked out so that it didn't go forward until you have the necessary funds to reproduce it.

Is that correct, Mr. O'Shea?

Mr. O'SHEA. I believe we can assume that, sir, and I am not in a position to speak officially for the corporation, I mean to commit them before you in quite that sense.

That is certainly what is on their mind, there is no question about it, the whole concept being that the assurance of the cooperation of the Federal Government to the degree of acquisition of the site and the inclusion of the Park Service will make possible the raising of

the money for the continuation of the project as happens in so many of these other things constantly.

Senator SIMPSON. Mr. O'Shea, I am not being facetious. I had this thing happen I know when I was Governor, and we got the legislature to appropriate a considerable amount of money to match funds with the private donor and the private donor was willing, but the private donor died before he put up the money with the result that we had a loose-end appropriation that we had to eventually revert. It was a bad situation and it can happen here.

Mr. O'SHEA. Yes; there is no question, Senator, about that type of thing and probably others of the committee have had similar experiences. Here there is a corporation not dependent upon one person but a corporation of I think about 15 or 18 of the most prominent and responsible people.

Senator SIMPSON. Have they raised any money yet?

Mr. O'SHEA. Have they money, sir? I know that they have commitments, sir, now.

Senator BIBLE. We will have the secretary of the historical society testifying and he probably will be the best witness.

I think the point that the Senator from Wyoming is making is a very important one because we don't want to start buying land and find we are not only committed for buying land but building Graff House as well. Having the land we would have to do something with it—put up a monument or a reproduction. I have confidence in the people of Philadelphia and their interest in this and I am sure it will work out.

Senator Jordan.

Senator JORDAN. Just one question. Do I understand now that the area between Graff House and the federally owned property indicated as green on the map is publicly owned by the city of Philadelphia or other public bodies?

Mr. O'SHEA. It is under redevelopment activity now, urban renewal, and it is being acquired by the redevelopment authority.

Senator JORDAN. For what purpose is it being acquired?

Mr. O'SHEA. This site here, sir, is Independence Hall. The streets going down here in both areas are under an urban renewal program now, sir. The Federal court building is going in here. The new U.S. mint is going in down at this corner here, sir.

Senator JORDAN. Not for commercial property?

Mr. O'SHEA. Now these are commercial properties. They are not wholly Federal properties, sir, Federal projects. This block and this block will be Federal projects. Here the Roman Haas Co., a major pharmaceutical house, has a major property. Over there there are existing commercial uses now of the mall, under the urban renewal program, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Mr. O'Shea, I suggest before you leave you get our court reporter and have your hand pointing to the map in the same direction as his transcript, or we are going to have difficulty figuring out where you are pointing.

I think we can number and present a map and make it a part of the record so we know exactly what you are saying on that map. This is always a hard thing to do is to have someone point to a map and then read it in cold print several days later and find out where you are pointing.

I think the Park Service will make the map available to us so that the hearing record will be clean in that respect.

Pardon my interruption.

Mr. O'SHEA. I might say to the Senator, to clarify, that this is a commercial area. This is some of the real estate in the city of Philadelphia, sir, and the highest ratables in the city of Philadelphia. It is the center of a large part of our insurance industry and our publishing industry, the Curtis Publishing Co., and N. W. Ayres, a tremendous building, is in this immediate area. There are high rise luxury apartments, and so forth.

Senator JORDAN. My question is this, if I may interrupt. Immediately across the street from the Graff property, is that going to be a high rise apartment?

Mr. O'SHEA. It will be a high rise Federal building, sir.

Senator JORDAN. Now that is what I wondered, whether it was going to be commercial, Federal, or what, that area directly across the street from the Graff House, right there.

Mr. O'SHEA. Yes; that is part of the Federal courthouse complex.

Senator JORDAN. The Federal courthouse?

Mr. O'SHEA. This whole block.

Senator JORDAN. Then the next half block.

Mr. O'SHEA. Going forward, sir.

Senator JORDAN. No, no.

Mr. O'SHEA. This is the mall here, sir. This is the State mall. This is all open park area, shrubs, landscaping, fountains, and so forth, all through this entire thing from Independence Square going northward to Race Street and the foot of the Benjamin Franklin Bridge. This is all park.

Senator BIBLE. I think it will clarify the record if we reproduce the map, if you put a legend in, put numbers in indicating what buildings are around Graff House. I am sure that is the only thing we are trying to find out. We are going up to Fire Island in a couple of weeks and we might stop at Philadelphia and make an on-foot inspection. I never get tired of going to Independence Hall. I have been there many, many times. I think we will have a better picture of it if we can see it on foot.

I think your testimony is very helpful, Mr. O'Shea. I have no further questions.

(The map referred to faces p. 1.)

Mr. O'SHEA. May I say, Senator, that if you are coming we will be deeply obliged to you, sir, if you can advise us so that we can guide you through the area.

Senator BIBLE. I am hoping to put it together. We have a little problem down here in the U.S. Senate at the present time. Depending upon what our hours are, we work from 9 a.m. until 3 they tell me, that is 3 a.m. again, but if we can work out the time we will get out there.

Mr. O'SHEA. Nothing would be more welcome, Senator.

Senator BIBLE. There is no substitute for actually seeing the area.

Mr. O'SHEA. That is right.

Senator BIBLE. And I have been there many times, but I just don't have this particular problem too clearly in my mind.

Mr. O'SHEA. Fine, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mr. Samuel J. Cohen.

Thank you very much, Mr. O'Shea.

Mr. Cohen is secretary of the Colonial Philadelphia Historical Society. I understand you are accompanied by Mr. Smith; am I correct?

STATEMENT OF SAMUEL COHEN, COLONIAL PHILADELPHIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.; ACCOMPANIED BY KENNETH G. SMITH, SR., DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE HOUSE & LIBRARY, INC., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mr. COHEN. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. We are very happy to have you up here, too, Mr. Smith.

I think you understand our problems, Mr. Cohen. We will incorporate your statement in full in the record and why don't you proceed in your own manner.

Mr. COHEN. Thank you very much, gentlemen, for giving us the opportunity to appear before you.

We first started this project back in 1957 because we thought, as Judge Edward Lewis said, that this hotdog stand was a reflection upon our patriotic sensitivity and this is the area which I would like to cover.

I am concerned with the Declaration and the meaning of the Declaration. On this reclamation of the site, which is quite important, first we want the site, I think all of us agree, the Department of the Interior, Secretary Udall, and all of us agree in Philadelphia, the State, and elsewhere, that we want the site first of all.

The building of the house was a suggestion which we made as a committee, the Citizens Committee, because we felt that the meaning of the Declaration of Independence has been lost, that this was a good opportunity to explain its meaning in local and national and international terms, and we thought this was the way to do it—to incorporate in it a library which would indicate where the material was on the Declaration.

I have been doing quite a bit of research on the Declaration itself and it has been quite interesting and fascinating. I have found too that quite a few people have missed certain points of it.

But in any case, what we feel important is the acquisition of the site first. We agree on that.

Senator BIBLE. It has to be done by the U.S. Government.

Mr. COHEN. By the U.S. Government.

Senator BIBLE. At a cost of \$200,000.

Mr. COHEN. Exactly. Then what we want to do is to pay whatever is required after that. If the \$200,000 doesn't allow us to tear the present building down, which obviously it won't, we will pay that cost. That was agreed on at the House hearing.

Second, we want to build a house on it. Our committee, which I think my colleague here will tell you more about, is certainly equipped to do that.

I might also add that we certainly won't be able to operate and have been inhibited from raising any money to date, not only legally but also psychologically because everyone wants to be assured that this

site is important enough to be acquired and not to be lost, and my colleague, Mr. O'Shea, made that statement before the House, that the important thing to do now is to acquire the site before it is lost because it is in a good and important commercial district.

And so we don't want to lose that opportunity and I know that the Independence National Historical Park is concerned with that.

Now as far as the history of the house is concerned, it may interest you to know that there were several attempts to save the house, going back as far as 1938, but at that particular time American history wasn't too important it seems, and it seemed as if we lost quite a few valuable houses and we are trying to make up some lost time for it now and certainly we lost this site.

This house was built in 1776 by Jacob Graff, who was a German bricklayer who built a three-story house here just a block and a half away from Independence Hall.

Jefferson came to it in May of 1776 and rented it for 33 shillings, about \$8, and in this parlor he wrote the Declaration, and there he consulted with John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert Livingston. In 1777 Councilman Hillsheimer bought the historic house and sold it to Simon Gratz in 1781. I have a photograph here from 1853 showing what the house looked like in 1853 when it was a printing establishment.

Senator BIBLE. I am sorry, I didn't quite hear you, Mr. Cohen.

Mr. COHEN. In 1853 it was a printing establishment, and I have this photograph here.

Senator BIBLE. Yes; we have a reproduction of those pictures.

Mr. COHEN. In 1883 Tom Donaldson, who was a distinguished historian and author spent many weeks in this house and took up measurements and drew plans and even bought parts of the building for \$75 but he failed to get a committee to work on the house.

In 1932 they tore the house down and in 1943 a committee was formed to rebuild it but in 1948 it was recommended that it become a part of the historical park.

Then in 1961 the bills were introduced in the House and in the Senate and this is the action that we have had since.

Now our feeling about this is that we believe it is a great opportunity to restore to a great extent the meaning of the Declaration, to try to get people to at least understand how the Declaration was written, what its background is and what the story is, and we think we can do that with the library.

We have, incidentally, on our committee, Mr. Casimir A. Sienkiewicz, chairman of the board of Central Penn National Bank of Philadelphia, and one of the Nation's leading banks; Benjamin Strauss of Strauss Realty, one of the Nation's leading real estate firms. All of us feel that by developing this house on this site we have a great opportunity to tell the story of the Declaration to the world. We haven't had that opportunity since.

I don't think I want to burden you any more but I can only say we have our hearts and souls in this matter and we are going to work hard to do it.

Senator BIBLE. I am sure you do and I commend you for this very worthwhile effort.

Great historic homes and sites of this kind should certainly be preserved and I hope we are not starting too late to do it.

One thing that bothers me just a little in repetition of what I have earlier said is that I keep looking at this Tom Thumb hamburger stand and I see the department store right next to it that apparently looms up seven or eight stories high.

Now how will Graff House look side by side with this department store? Is that what it is, a department store?

Mr. COHEN. It is a department store; yes. All I can say to you is that I have been across the street from that for about 7 years and watched it, and I can only say that we pictured it in a model and have had a model of the house and all I can say is that it would certainly fit in the picture even though it might be overshadowed just as Independence Hall is by the way which it is surrounded by some pretty big buildings even though there is a mall which is really a firebreak more than anything else.

But as far as its appearance is concerned I think it will fit in the picture because of its historic importance.

Senator BIBLE. I understand that and I don't know whether you have visited Williamsburg or not.

Mr. COHEN. I have.

Senator BIBLE. This is one of the great restoration areas of the entire world. But I wouldn't think they would put some affair next to a modern department store. I don't know where you draw the line.

Mr. COHEN. Senator, when the mall was being developed there was an article written in I think the New Yorker magazine at the time by one of our important architects who said it was a good idea, he felt it was a good idea, to have these historical buildings shown against a modern background as a reminder of what we were. He felt that it was not incongruous at all at the time because there was some question raised then as to how would Independence Hall look against the modern office buildings that are being built nearby.

I think the spirit of the thing is really it. We have a Betsy Ross house there nearby which is comparatively small, and we think that the spiritual phase of it will perhaps overcome some of what might seem to be architectural incongruousness.

Senator BIBLE. I realize you have to draw the line somewhere, otherwise you would reconstruct all of Philadelphia.

Mr. COHEN. As a matter of fact, Philadelphia isn't taking that approach. I am not speaking officially. All of us feel perhaps a little more strongly about it because there are only two places concerned with the declaration really, one is the place where it was written, which incidentally was written by a citizen in a house which was owned and run by a citizen which we thought was important as citizen action and representative of the period, and the other is Independence Hall where it was done officially.

Now we think the two go together, and I know from what has been said to me by the people in Independence National Historical Park that they are concerned about losing the site forever.

The important thing, therefore, is to acquire the site and then to go ahead with this replica of the house which we believe will be very, very important to the country in years to come.

Senator BIBLE. I appreciate the fine work you have done.

Mr. Smith, did you have anything to add to that?

Mr. SMITH. Yes. I have a brochure which I will turn over to the committee.

Senator BIBLE. Would you identify yourself, Mr. Smith?

Mr. SMITH. My name is Kenneth G. Smith, Sr., and I am the secretary of this foundation entitled the "Declaration of Independence House & Library, Inc."

Today a common pleas court in Philadelphia has appointed a master to process this charter.

I would like to make a part of the record the articles of incorporation which explain why we are incorporating and what we plan to do.

Senator BIBLE. The articles of incorporation will be received and made a part of the record.

Mr. SMITH. It contains the list of the incorporators which are not all the people who are interested in it.

I have a statement to the effect that we are making plans and have approached a number of responsible people for funds.

Our answer has been, "Yes, we will give the funds," and we have some commitments subject to this bill clearing the Senate because we can't do anything with the money unless the site is acquired.

Senator BIBLE. I understand your position there, and that makes good commonsense to me.

You are not going to raise a lot of money to build Graff House if there is uncertainty as to whether or not the Federal Government is going to acquire the land?

Mr. SMITH. There is a newspaper article from the Philadelphia Inquirer which gives a little street map here which will be part of the record, when the House passed the bill.

In this brochure there is a picture of the house as it appeared when the Declaration of Independence was written.

Senator BIBLE. The article will be made part of the record and the photograph placed in the files.

Mr. SMITH. Yes; this whole report, and there is that famous Tom Thumb hotdog stand. There is a letter in here from Mr. Greenfield where he asked us to submit his statement which is in this folder.

Senator BIBLE. That will be incorporated and made a part of the record too, Mr. Smith.

Mr. SMITH. And it contains a brief history of the foundation.

And I have one other statement to submit at this time, and that is from the National Society Sons of the American Revolution.

Senator BIBLE. That will be incorporated and made a part of the record.

Mr. SMITH. That is in here and it is over my signature as the registrar general.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Smith.

Mr. SMITH. Due to the lateness of the hour I didn't want to read all these statements.

Senator BIBLE. I don't think it is necessary to read them all. I think we have a pretty fair picture of this. They will all be printed at this point.

(The documents referred to are as follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF SAMUEL COHEN, COLONIAL PHILADELPHIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The bill, H.R. 988, has been passed by the House and now awaits passage by the Senate. It provides that the site on which stood the house in which Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence be included in the Independence National Historical Park.

Through a quirk of history, "one of the most historic sites in the world" is now occupied by a hotdog stand luncheonette and a parking lot.

It was on this lot, in 1776, that Jacob Graff, a German bricklayer, chose to build a three-story house, just 1½ blocks away from Independence Hall.

As a young Congressman, Jefferson was living there when he received his assignment to write the Declaration of Independence from the Committee of Five appointed by the Continental Congress on June 11, 1776. The committee consisted of John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Robert R. Livingston, Roger Sherman, and Thomas Jefferson.

"In that parlor I wrote habitually," said Jefferson, "and in it I wrote this paper particularly." Members of the committee, including John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and other Members of the Congress, joined him there in conference and made several changes in the Declaration.

In 1777, Councilman Jacob Hiltzheimer bought the historic house. It was sold to Simon Gratz in 1801. An 1853 photograph shows a printing shop on the site, one of many commercial enterprises which occupied it through the years.

In 1883, the house was torn down to make room for a bank despite the protest of many citizens, led by Col. Thomas C. Donaldson, a distinguished historian and author. Donaldson spent many weeks in the house, taking measurements, drawing up floor plans, and even buying important parts of the building for \$75, in hopes he could have the house rebuilt. Although he failed, he did force the owners of the site to erect a bronze plaque on the bank building to identify the site.

In 1932 the bank was torn down to make way for a hotdog stand and parking lot.

Since Donaldson's campaign, many patriotic citizens have made efforts to save the site for posterity, fearful that it might be lost forever. In the 1930's, Donaldson's son took up his father's campaign. In 1943, a committee of distinguished Philadelphians was formed for the same purpose. In 1948 the site was originally recommended to become a part of Independence National Historical Park. In 1960 our committee was formed.

In 1961, the Honorable James A. Byrne introduced in the House a bill to acquire the site. Senators Scott and Clark, of Pennsylvania, introduced a joint bill in the Senate.

In June 1962, the Department of the Interior recommended to the Congress that the site be added to the Independence National Historical Park.

This site, where the Declaration was written by Thomas Jefferson, is truly a national shrine. As such it belongs to all of the people of the United States, as does Independence Hall where the Declaration was adopted by the Continental Congress.

Obviously it is too early to outline in full detail the suggestions that have been made for the creation of a suitable memorial to the authors of the Declaration on this site.

We believe that we ought to rededicate this site to the cause of democracies everywhere and use it to help our country in its struggle for survival against communism. For not only has the house been lost, we have also lost much of the meaning of the Declaration. Visitors from home and abroad would find personal inspiration in the same setting in which the Declaration was written.

Judge Lewis has expressed himself on the subject many times and we quote from some of his statements:

"The Nation and Philadelphia allowed the house to be torn down in 1883, only 7 years after the centennial exposition. A Congressman in 1948, vetoed our mall committee's recommendation to build a suitable memorial on this site 'because it's a hot dog stand.' Let us not perpetuate this reflection upon the patriotic sensitivity of Philadelphia, of Pennsylvania, and the United States.

"But it isn't the rebuilding of a house which attracts me. I have been working on the mall project since 1939. At my ripe old age, I do not wish to take on more projects. But I give this one my wholehearted support because it can be vital to the security of our Nation and the free world. I am stirred by Mr. Cohen's strong feeling that by dedicating the house to the cause of democracies everywhere, we can help our country in its struggle for survival against communism.

"Our Declaration and Revolution inspired new democracies. We led the world in supporting nations in their efforts to achieve freedom for the individual. That was and always should be the essential American role in the world.

"With so much discussion of our national purpose and mission in history, now is the time to give new expression to the eternal principles to which Jefferson gives voice in the Declaration."

JEFFERSON IN PHILADELPHIA

(By Roy F. Nichols, Pulitzer Prize winning historian, dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, University of Pennsylvania)

Thomas Jefferson was a gentleman from Virginia and the second President to occupy the White House. But his finest hour was spent in Philadelphia in 1776 when he wrote the Declaration of Independence in a second-floor room at Seventh and Market Streets.

He made many other visits here, of course. The first was in May 1776, a few weeks after his 23d birthday on April 13. He was on his first journey outside his native Virginia. He bore a letter to Dr. John Morgan, the first professor of medicine at what was to become the University of Pennsylvania, and one of the few medical men in the country at that time who knew how to give smallpox vaccinations. The vaccination took, and then Jefferson went on to New York.

It was 9 years before he was to see Philadelphia again, during a time of discontent in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the other Atlantic seaboard colonies. One of its chief centers of expression had been Williamsburg, Va., where Jefferson attended the College of William and Mary, studied law, and occasionally attended sessions of the House of Burgesses. He had heard Patrick Henry's fiery oratory, watched George Washington's calm interest in liberty, and voted for various resolutions of protest to the Crown. He joined in the calls that produced the Continental Congresses, and shortly was made one of Virginia's representatives to the sessions. This brought him to Philadelphia in June 1775, 3 days after the Battle of Bunker Hill. He was, at 32, the youngest man in Congress.

Jefferson lodged with a man of familiar name, Benjamin Randolph, a cabinet-maker, down near the Delaware where he could easily take his meals with fellow Virginians and attend the sessions of the Congress at the colony house, some day to be called Independence Hall. When so minded, he would get his horses from Hiltzheimer's and exercise them on the noisy cobbles.

The bloodshed in Massachusetts, the rallying of the militia, and the appointment of George Washington as their commander were pointing in just one direction: War. The Congress, therefore, busied itself with writing justifying documents, and Jefferson soon displayed his skill. First he took over some unsatisfactory attempts to compose a justification for taking up arms. Then, with Franklin and John Adams, with whom he would be closely associated over many years, both fair and foul, he joined in drafting a response to the British Ministry's effort at conciliation. His was to be a writing role. Invincible with the pen, he had little stomach for debate and oratory.

His great talent made him one of the immortals when he returned to Philadelphia in the spring of 1776. This session, though, he was determined to live more comfortably in the hot and humid city. He found a bricklayer, Jacob Graff, who had a relatively cool three-story brick house on Market Street (then called High Street) at the southwest corner of Seventh. Graff rented him a sitting room and bedroom for 35 shillings a week. There Jefferson could set up his writing desk and, on occasion, play his violin.

Jefferson had been settled hardly a fortnight when the Congress adopted Richard Henry Lee's famous resolution that "these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States." The Virginia delegate had been making good use of his writing desk.

The word that Virginia was instructing her representatives to vote for independence made his hand itch for his quill. First he drafted a constitution for Virginia. This well-written document attracted some attention. So, when Lee's resolution was adopted and in true 18th century fashion a rational exposition was indicated, a committee was set up to draft it with Jefferson at its head. However, his distinguished fellow members—Franklin, John Adams, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston—decided that it was a time for individual creation rather than team effort, and left the job entirely in the hands of the chairman.

Back to Seventh and Market Streets went Jefferson, and made it forever after a shrine. For there he drafted the Declaration of Independence so expertly that even his great associates could find but little to add or subtract. A republic had been born, dedicated to liberty and equality of opportunity, and its birthdate was July 4, 1776.

Fourteen years were to pass, in which time a war was fought and won, before Jefferson was to see much more of Philadelphia. In the meantime another convention was held here by the new Nation, shaky under the Articles of Confederation, in 1787, during the heat of another summer. In this Jefferson had no part: he was representing the new Republic at the court of the French ally. So other craftsmen had to apply their skill. Their work approved, a somewhat nervous and uncertain nation called Washington back to leadership. He immediately sent for Jefferson to come home and direct the Republic's foreign affairs.

After a few months in New York, where the new Government first was set up, it returned to Philadelphia. Jefferson, Washington, and Hamilton then put their heads together to organize a permanent and efficient republic in a world largely monarchical.

Upon Jefferson's return to Philadelphia in November 1790, he set himself up in style at Joseph Leiper's mansion on Market Street, a few doors west of Jacob Graff's. He practically rebuilt the house and filled it with a boatload of furniture he had brought over from France.

But he wasn't entirely at ease. His experience in New York had made him aware of some very uncomfortable conclusions which in a very literal sense were producing headaches, perhaps psychosomatic. He was finding it more and more difficult to work with the more conservative Hamilton and at the same time he was becoming apprehensive that all was not well with the State. There were influences at work planning to make it either a monarchy or a government dominated by aristocrats and speculators.

Today this seems hard to believe, but the United States was a unique and weak republic then. It was difficult, even in America, not to think in terms of older governmental patterns.

Jefferson's apprehension about the Nation grew in his mind as he served as Washington's Secretary of State (1790-93) and as John Adams' Vice President (1797-1801). It was during this last service in Philadelphia, when he lived in various lodgings during the several sessions of Congress, that he was disturbed by defense measures taken by the administration. He thought that the alien and sedition laws were designed to give the Federal Government powers of thought control.

Convinced that liberty was threatened and the Republic endangered by a species of fascism, Jefferson took what was for him an unusual step: he became a leader in organizing a new party, the Republicans, designed to take the Government out of the hands of the Federalists and protect the rights and liberties of the citizens.

It was apparent that Jefferson would win even before the Government moved from old, settled Philadelphia to new, raw Washington for the last months of the Adams administration. His ultimate victory was proof that Americans had come up with a real political achievement. The United States, it was evident, was a real republic in which political opposition could be tolerated to the point where an incumbent administration would consent to lose.

Jefferson played a leading role in creating the Republic of the United States, and then in proving that it could work. And much of what he accomplished was accomplished here in Philadelphia.

[From the Philadelphia Sunday Bulletin, May 10, 1964]

GROUP FORMED TO REBUILD HOUSE RENTED BY JEFFERSON

A group filed papers here Friday for a new corporation seeking to reproduce the house where Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence.

They want to obtain the site at the southwest corner of Seventh and Market Streets now occupied by a luncheonette, and build there a replica of the place, the old Jacob Graff House.

In May of 1776, Jefferson rented the second floor, two rooms, of the Graff House for 35 shillings a week. He drafted the Declaration in the sitting room fronting on Market Street.

TORN DOWN

The house was torn down in 1883 and the property is now owned by private interests.

Papers for an organization to be known as Declaration of Independence House & Library, Inc., were filed in common pleas court No. 3 yesterday by Attorney Francis Hopkinson.

The proposed corporation seeks to help the U.S. Department of the Interior and the National Park Service to acquire the Market Street site.

The group wants the site to be included in the Independence National Historical Park.

THE \$200,000 LOT

A bill to this effect has already been passed by the U.S. House of Representatives. Its fate in the Senate awaits the end of the civil rights battle.

The Interior Department has estimated it would cost \$200,000 to buy the 50-by-24-foot plot.

The local group said it plans, after erection of the replica, to establish and maintain a Declaration of Independence Library there.

INCORPORATORS LISTED

Papers were filed listing these incorporators who will serve also as directors pending elections:

Edward Hopkinson, Jr., retired Judge Edwin O. Lewis, Orphans Court Judge Harold D. Saylor, Gen. Thomas R. White, Jr., Casimir A. Sienkiewicz, Bernard A. Litvak, Charles E. Ingersoll, Thomas Graham, Samuel J. Cohen, Kenneth G. Smith, Sr., Albert M. Greenfield, and Samuel B. Sturgis.

The address of the corporation was listed as room 2001, 1428 South Penn Square.

[From the Philadelphia Sunday Bulletin, May 17, 1964]

THE DECLARATION HOUSE

Application has been made to the courts for approval of a corporation whose purpose would be reproduction, on the southwest corner of Market and Seventh Streets, of the house in which Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. This is a step long urged.

The idea was advanced 40 or 50 years ago but until now there had been little but talk. Now there is the prospect of action. The incorporators include many identified for years with the city's rebirth. Retired Judge Edwin O. Lewis, whose unflagging efforts finally culminated in Independence National Historical Park, is one of the group, and this in itself offers hope.

A luncheonette now occupies the site of the old Jacob Graff house, where Jefferson rented two rooms and, in a sitting room facing Market Street, drafted the famous document. The house was torn down 80 years ago, and the property is privately owned.

The group hopes to work with the National Park Service and U.S. Department of the Interior to acquire the site and to get it included in the Independence National Historical Park. In addition to construction of the replica, the plan is to create a Declaration of Independence Library there.

Accomplishment of these aims would provide a valuable addition to the Independence Hall group of historical monuments, and fill an important niche in the recreated colonial Philadelphia.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 5, 1961]

TO RESTORE DECLARATION HOUSE

For a brief period in June 1776, Thomas Jefferson lived and worked in two furnished rooms on the second floor of a colonial structure situated at the southwest corner of Seventh and Market Streets.

This was the Jacob Graff House, where Jefferson drew up the first draft of the Declaration of Independence. Only an empty corner lot is there now, embellished with a hotdog stand, and a little-regarded historical sign stating that it was here that the Sage of Monticello prepared the most famous document in America's annals.

The Graff House was torn down 78 years ago to make way for a bank, which has also disappeared. We wonder that the people living there at the time of that demolition didn't bestir themselves to preserve that building.

But today a number of public-spirited Philadelphians and both Senators Clark and Scott are moving to buy that site and restore a replica of the Graff House as a "Library of Documents of Freedom."

The two Senators are sponsoring a bill aimed at making the site part of Independence National Historical Park. Interest of all Philadelphians is needed to further this plan.

STATEMENT OF KENNETH G. SMITH, SR., SECRETARY AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE HOUSE & LIBRARY, INC.

We are very happy to advise this committee that, in accordance with our statement to a similar committee hearing before the House of Representatives, a group of dedicated citizens has filed with the common pleas court in Philadelphia for granting of a nonprofit foundation charter to raise funds to rebuild the house in its original form and to establish a library on the Declaration of Independence.

We refer you to our brochure which contains the articles of incorporation and the objectives of the nonprofit foundation, together with the list of incorporators. The folder also contains a picture of the original house and the site as it appears today.

Plans are underway to secure the funds required to carry out the objectives of the foundation. Affiliation with the foundation by Americans on a national basis will be announced shortly after the granting of the charter and will be a part of the fundraising program.

We believe that this private effort for funds is in accordance with the free enterprise system designed for this great country by the Founding Fathers. We urge that this committee recommend the passage of S. 605.

STATEMENT OF ALBERT M. GREENFIELD, HONORARY CHAIRMAN, BANKERS SECURITIES CORP.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I value deeply this opportunity to advise your distinguished committee of my support for H.R. 2083, introduced by the head of the Philadelphia delegation to the Congress of the United States, Congressman William J. Green, Jr., and H.R. 988, introduced by Congressman James A. Byrne, who so ably represents the Third District of Pennsylvania.

Both of these bills seek to achieve the same worthy purpose—to provide for the acquisition of the site where Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence and to have this site made part of the Independence National Historical Park.

Your committee, Mr. Chairman, is undoubtedly aware that this is not a new proposal. It has been urged and encouraged by a number of patriotic and historical societies for several decades. It was proposed in legislative form to the 87th Congress by both of the distinguished Members of the Congress who are sponsors of these bills before you today.

And my interest in this program is not new or recently cultivated. It was my privilege to serve as Vice Chairman of the National Shrines Park Commission, appointed by President Truman, which was charged with the development of the plan for the Independence National Historical Park project. The proposal before you today was encouraged by that Commission in 1946.

During the past year, I have been privileged to serve as a member of the Federal Commission for the Observance of the 175th Anniversary of the Adoption of the Constitution, appointed by President Kennedy, and I am chairman of the Pennsylvania commission for this observance, as I similarly served a quarter of a century ago as chairman of the Observance of the 150th Anniversary of the Constitution. I has been clear in the minds of our commission, as it is in the minds of the Members of Congress and the citizens of our country, that the Declaration of Independence cannot be separated from the Constitution, for the spirit of the former gave birth to the latter, and together they form the foundation of the Government of these United States.

Your committee does not require my words to lead you in a lesson of the early history of our country here this morning. But I may be able to help you reflect upon the fact that all of what we are and all of what we hope to be found its expression close to two centuries ago in these documents. Now the fact of the Declaration is a finished product and will remain so as long as men will read and speak of the history of early America. But whether the spirit and its mean-

ing survive to inspire men to renew their belief and dedication to freedom and independence—this is left to each generation and their knowledge and understanding of the Declaration.

What is before you today is not a project for just another monument or just another historical site. It is for the provision of a facility which will live in the same terms as that Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell lives in the minds and hearts of very freeman.

Here, on this site, we propose to rebuild the house where the Declaration was written. Here we propose to develop a resource to which all manner of men from all over this country may come to seek knowledge of the growth of freedom here and throughout the world. With this house incorporated into the Independence Park project, the student, the teacher, the author, the statesman, the child holding the hand of his father and mother may walk from the site where the Declaration was drafted to the point where it was proclaimed to the world.

The national committee which will support this project proposes to create a "living library of the documents of freedom"—with an exchange of historical papers, books, and documents among all the nations of the world—to serve researchers, writers, students, and scholars in their work of keeping the spirit of freedom alive through the generations which follow us.

Other libraries, indeed, have material on this subject along with a dozen or a hundred other subjects. Nowhere else is there a facility dedicated solely and exclusively to this purpose. And nowhere else could one be organized within so enriching and exalted an atmosphere as in the Independence National Historical Park.

Mr. Chairman, I ask your committee's favorable consideration of these measures to the end that our national committee can get on with its work—to the end that in our day and time we may see this splendid project completed.

Thank you very much.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL,
Philadelphia, Pa.

The National Society, Pennsylvania State Society, and the Philadelphia-Continental Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, strongly urge the passage of bill S. 605 to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the Graff House site for inclusion in the Independence National Historical Park.

The aims of the Sons of the American Revolution include the preservation of sites used in the founding of our country. We believe that one of the most important sites is that where the Declaration of Independence was conceived and written in the city of Philadelphia. This hallowed location should be preserved as a monument where freedom-loving people the world over can visit and appreciate what freedom means.

The most important document ever written, dedicated to the rights of men, setting forth the freedom on which this great country has grown and prospered, would be an inspiration to all freedom-loving people.

KENNETH G. SMITH, Sr.,
Registrar General.

MAY 29, 1964.

KENNETH G. SMITH & ASSOCIATES, INC.,
Philadelphia, Pa., December 5, 1963.

Subject: Declaration of Independence House & Library, Inc., A Pennsylvania nonprofit foundation

Mr. FRANCIS HOPKINSON,
Drinker, Biddle & Reath,
Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR MR. HOPKINSON: The formation by a committee of a Pennsylvania nonprofit foundation to rebuild the house where the Declaration of Independence was written might be termed "citizens' action" of the 20th century.

The purposes of this foundation are fourfold:

1. To aid the Secretary of the Interior and the National Park Service to acquire the Graff House site for inclusion in the Independence National Historical Park.

2. To further aid the Secretary of the Interior to erect, after careful research, with donated funds, a replica of the Graff House and to furnish same in the style of the Revolutionary War period.

3. To establish a Declaration of Independence Library for use of students and others researching on the subject.

4. To furnish information in the form of copies of the Declaration of Independence, papers, booklets, films, etc., for use by schools, civic groups, and individuals seeking information on this famous document.

The following are proposed as incorporators and five or more of them will make themselves available for a master's hearing when said meeting is scheduled. We may find it desirable later on to include several additional names:

Edward Hopkinson, Jr., care of Drexel Co., 15th and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Judge Edwin O. Lewis, 2 Penn Center Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Judge Harold D. Daylor, City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gen. Thomas R. White, Jr., Liberty Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Casimir A. Sienkiewicz, care of Central Penn National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bernard Litvak, care of Lit Bros., Eighth and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Charles E. Ingersoll, Girard Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Thomas Graham, Lafayette Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Samuel J. Cohen, 2601 Parkway, Philadelphia, Pa.

Kenneth G. Smith, Sr., room 2001, 1428 South Penn Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

Albert M. Greenfield, Bankers Securities Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Samuel Sturgis, M.D., 349 Wister Road, Wynnewood, Pa.

ORGANIZATION

Kenneth G. Smith, Sr., is to serve as executive secretary and his office will serve as the headquarters until the building has been rebuilt.

The Central Penn National Bank is to function as the custodian of funds due to the historic connection with the location at Seventh and Market Streets.

Bill H.R. 998, sponsored by Congressman James A. Byrne, has been passed by the House and is now before the Senate for action. We have been assured that they will approve the measure.

FUNDRAISING

Funds received prior to the certification by the Treasury Department can be placed in a special account thereby eliminating any delay in seeking donations.

SIGNING OF FOUNDATION PAPERS

The incorporators will be notified when the papers are ready for signature and suitable publicity will be arranged.

It will be assumed that, if I do not receive any word from any of the proposed incorporators to the contrary and the above meets with your general, broad approval, you are to prepare the papers for signature. I will secure the necessary signatures when the documents are ready.

A copy of this letter is being mailed to all of the proposed incorporators.

Very truly yours,

KENNETH G. SMITH, Sr.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA
C. P. No. — ; Term, 1964

*In the Matter of Application for a Charter for Declaration of Independence
House & Library, Inc., a Proposed Nonprofit Corporation*

No. —

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE HOUSE & LIBRARY, INC.

To the Honorable the Judges of Said Court:

In compliance with the requirements of the Nonprofit Corporation Law of Pennsylvania (Act of May 5, 1933, P.L. 289, as amended), and of the Rules of the Courts of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, the undersigned, being natural persons of full age, at least three of whom are residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and citizens of the United States of America, desiring a charter of incorporation for the above-named proposed nonprofit corporation, under the provisions of said law, do hereby respectfully certify :

1. The name of the proposed corporation is

Declaration of Independence House & Library, Inc.

which name has been registered with the Department of State of the Commonwealth within six months of the date of this application for a charter.

2. The location and post office address of the initial registered office of the corporation in this Commonwealth is c/o Kenneth G. Smith, Sr., Room 2001, 1428 South Penn Square, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19102.

3. The purposes for which the corporation is to be formed are :

(a) To aid the United States Department of the Interior and the National Park Service to acquire the site of the Jacob Graff House, located at the southwest corner of Seventh and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in which the Declaration of Independence was written, for inclusion in the Independence National Historical Park.

(b) To aid the United States Department of the Interior in the construction, after careful research, of a replica of the Jacob Graff House and to furnish it in the style of the Revolutionary War period, said Jacob Graff House to be open to the public as a part of Independence National Historical Park.

(c) To establish and maintain a "Declaration of Independence Library," to be located in the Jacob Graff House, for use by students and others conducting research on the Declaration of Independence.

(d) To furnish information in the form of copies of the Declaration of Independence, papers, booklets, films, and other material of a similar nature for use by schools, civic groups, and individuals seeking education concerning the Declaration of Independence.

(e) To solicit and to receive charitable contributions for use in carrying out any or all of the aforesaid purposes.

(f) The means by which the corporation shall implement each of its purposes shall not be inconsistent with any of them, and the corporation is limited to such activities as are in the furtherance of its charitable and educational purposes within the meaning of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, or future similar legislation.

4. No part of the income of the corporation shall inure to the benefit of persons having a personal and private interest in its activities. The corporation shall not attempt to influence legislation by propaganda or otherwise, and shall not contact or urge the public to contact members of any legislative body for the purpose of proposing, supporting, or opposing specific legislation or any particular legislative program; nor shall the corporation advocate the adoption or rejection of specific legislation or of a particular legislative program. The corporation shall not intervene, directly or indirectly, in any political campaign on behalf of or in opposition to any candidate for public office, and shall not publish or distribute written or printed statements on behalf of or in opposition to any such candidate.

5. The corporation does not contemplate pecuniary gain or profit, incidental or otherwise, to its members.

6. The term for which the corporation is to exist is perpetual.

7. The name, place of residence, and post office address of each of the incorporators is as follows :

<i>Incorporators</i>	<i>Residence and post office address</i>
Edward Hopkinson, Jr.....	Care of Drexel & Co., 15th and Walnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Judge Edwin O. Lewis.....	2 Penn Center Bldg., Philadelphia Pa.
Judge Harold D. Saylor.....	City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
Gen. Thomas R. White, Jr.....	Liberty Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Casimir A. Sienkiewicz.....	Care of Central Penn National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bernard Litvak.....	Care of Lit Bros., 8th and Market Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles E. Ingersoll.....	Girard Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Thomas Graham.....	Lafayette Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Samuel J. Cohen.....	2601 Parkway, Philadelphia, Pa.
Kenneth G. Smith, Sr.....	Room 2001, 1428 South Penn Sq., Philadelphia, Pa.
Samuel B. Sturgis.....	349 Wister Rd., Wynnewood, Pa.
Albert M. Greenfield.....	Bankers Securities Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
<i>Director</i>	<i>Address</i>
Edward Hopkinson, Jr.....	Care of Drexel & Co., 15th and Walnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Judge Edwin O. Lewis.....	2 Penn Center Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Jdge Harold D. Saylor.....	City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
Gen. Thomas R. White, Jr.....	Liberty Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Casimir A. Sienkiewicz.....	Care of Central Penn National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bernard A. Litvak.....	Care of Lit Bros., 8th and Market Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles E. Ingersoll.....	Girard Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Thomas Graham.....	Lafayette Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Samuel J. Cohen.....	2601 Parkway, Philadelphia, Pa.
Kenneth G. Smith, Sr.....	Room 2001, 1428 South Penn Sq., Philadelphia, Pa.
Albert M. Greenfield.....	Bankers Securities Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Samuel B. Sturgis.....	349 Wister Rd., Wynnewood, Pa.

The number of persons so named shall constitute the number of directors of the corporation until changed by the bylaws.

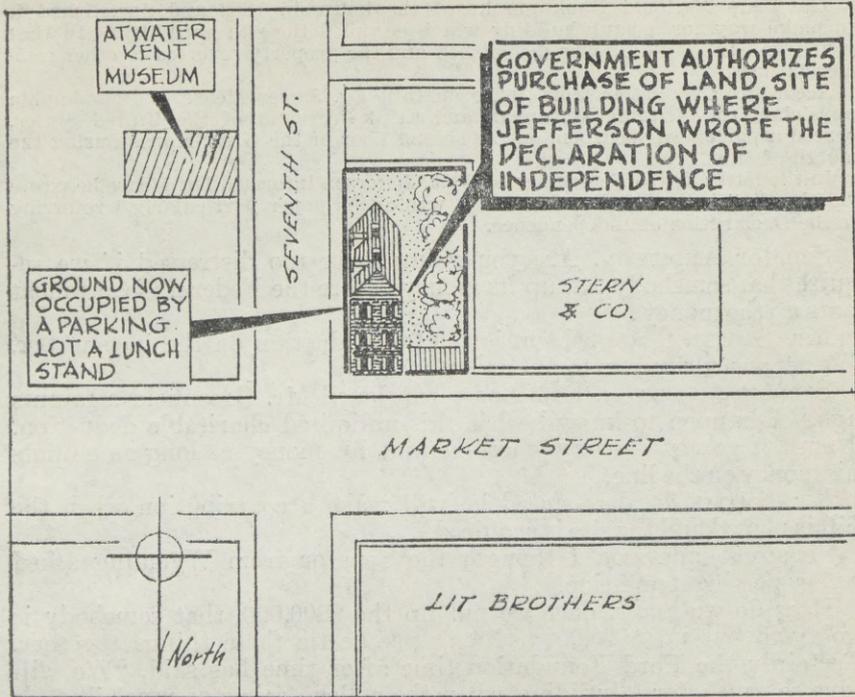
9. The corporation is to be organized upon a nonstock basis. The persons constituting the Board of Directors of the corporation shall be the members of the corporation and may exercise all the rights and powers of members.

10. Upon dissolution of the corporation, all property of the corporation or its proceeds shall be distributed, exclusively, to an organization or organizations qualified at the time of distribution for exemption from Federal Income Taxes as a charitable, educational or scientific organization under the provisions of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, or future similar legislation; and no individual member shall be entitled to the distribution or division of such property or proceeds.

Wherefore, the undersigned pray that these Articles of Incorporation may be approved by your Honorable Court.

And the undersigned will ever pray, etc.

Edwin O. Lewis. [SEAL]
 Edwin Hopkinson, Jr. [SEAL]
 Casimir A. Sienkiewicz. [SEAL]
 Thomas Graham. [SEAL]
 Thomas B. White, Jr. [SEAL]
 Samuel J. Cohen. [SEAL]
 Charles E. Ingersoll. [SEAL]
 Albert M. Greenfield. [SEAL]
 Bernard Litvak. [SEAL]
 Harold D. Saylor. [SEAL]
 Samuel B. Sturgis. [SEAL]
 Kenneth G. Smith, Sr. [SEAL]



This is the site the Federal Government proposes to buy for \$200,000 as part of Independence National Historic Park. Senate now has the bill.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Dec. 3, 1963]

UNITED STATES OK'S \$2,000,000 TO BUY GRAFF HOUSE SITE FOR PARK

The House passed and sent to the Senate on Monday a bill authorizing the Federal Government to spend \$200,000 to acquire the site in center city Philadelphia where Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

The tract, on the southwest corner of Seventh and Market Streets, had been occupied by a hotdog stand and parking lot since 1937.

Under the bill, unanimously adopted Monday, the land would become part of the Independence National Historical Park and the Interior Department would be authorized to erect a replica—using donated funds—of the Jacob Graff House where Jefferson lived while drafting the Declaration.

The Department said in a letter to the House Interior Committee that a group of Philadelphia community leaders has organized the Committee for the Graff House and already has begun a campaign to raise \$200,000 to begin the project.

Tentatively included in the development plans, in addition to construction of an exact replica of the Graff House, are the erection of the statute of Jefferson, development of a Declaration Library, and engraving the text of the Declaration on stone.

John A. Carver, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Interior, estimated that as many as 300,000 persons may visit the house each year when the project is completed.

"The Graff House site in reproduction," added the Interior Committee "will be a worthy addition, to the historical shrine at Independence Hall 2 blocks away," which attracts hundreds of thousands of visitors annually.

A three-story brick structure, the original building was completed in 1775 by Jacob Graff, Jr., a bricklayer. In 1800, a fourth story was added and for the next 80 years the structure housed a number of commercial businesses.

The Penn National Bank purchased the house in 1882 and demolished it to make way for a bank building which occupied the site until 1932. In that year, the bank building was demolished and the property reverted to other commercial uses.

According to a letter from Jefferson to a Dr. James Mease, a Philadelphia physician, the Virginia statesman and third President of the United States, rented a parlor and bedroom on the second floor of the Graff House during the month of June 1776.

In the letter, dated September 16, 1825, Jefferson informed Dr. Mease he wrote "habitually" in the parlor, "and in it wrote this paper particularly," referring to the Declaration of Independence.

Senator ANDERSON. Are you going to be too distressed if we require that somebody put up its money before the Federal Government puts up the money?

Mr. SMITH. The problem is the tax deduction on the income tax. We get a wealthy man to put up \$25,000.

Senator ANDERSON. Somebody mentioned Mr. Greenfield a minute ago. I happen to know he has this unlimited charitable deduction. I am not going to worry where he puts his money as long as he puts his money on the line.

Mr. SMITH. He has stated he will make a contribution when the bill is passed and the site is acquired.

Senator ANDERSON. I thought the Senator from Wyoming asked a very pertinent question.

How do we know, once we put up the \$200,000, that somebody is going to put up \$500,000? Many people tie these things together. Certainly the Ford Foundation time after time has said, "We will give so much for a building when the college raises so much."

What would be wrong with our saying we will buy this piece of ground when you can show us signatures from people who are going to put up their money for the construction of this? It doesn't bother his tax situation in the slightest.

Mr. SMITH. We have approached a number of people and professional advisers on fund raising. We are assured there is no problem involved in this. It will take a little time, but the funds will be made available.

Now that is as far as I can go, because——

Senator ANDERSON. Then you don't mind if the committee doesn't go very far either?

Mr. SMITH. Well, we feel the acquisition of the site is very important.

Senator ANDERSON. Isn't it important to the decision as to what you are going to do with the site after you acquire it?

Mr. SMITH. Yes; and we are committed to raise the funds.

Senator ANDERSON. Who is committed?

Mr. SMITH. The committee of those who are listed as the incorporators are.

Senator ANDERSON. You are committed to raise money. Now why can't it be raised? A substantial portion of it?

Mr. SMITH. Each person we have talked to says, "What is the use of giving the money if you haven't got the site to put the building on?" And that is where we are stymied.

Senator ANDERSON. Nobody asked you to do that. I contributed money one time to a college on the understanding that they would raise so much money, and various other people made the same sort of a transaction.

MR. SMITH. I haven't made that request of them. I asked for funds and was promised funds on the basis that it will be approved to acquire the site.

Senator ANDERSON. Did the Federal Government put up its money for the building of the Kennedy Center here without any money being raised on the outside? That contribution is tied directly to what is raised, the Federal Government's contribution. What is wrong with that?

MR. SMITH. If the committee puts that as a condition in passing the bill, approving the bill, then we have to comply with it.

Senator ANDERSON. It is the best way in the world to get the money. Here is \$200,000 waiting in the Federal Treasury just as soon as you lay your money on the line.

MR. COHEN. I think one thing involved, Senator—and I think Mr. O'Shea had covered that once before—is that these prices do go up in that area, and all of us felt at the time that the important thing was the acquisition of the site, not to lose it, regardless of what we are going to do. We are going to do it, but the important thing is a race against time and we have been at it now for 4 years, stymied for 4 years, 7 since we started talking about it, but 4 years just trying to get people to understand that the Federal Government is serious and considers the site important enough to include in the park. The site itself shouldn't be lost.

Then we are told, and this is John Diamond, the head of the Insurance Co. of North America, and all the others, who say, "The minute the Federal Government OK's it, fine, we are ready to go," and this is all we are waiting for.

Senator ANDERSON. I remind the committee I had a friend in the newspaper business. He was a charitable drinker. He couldn't quit drinking until the girl would marry him and she wouldn't marry him until he quite drinking.

Here we are going around and around and around. What is to stop you from going out and getting an option on the site? That ties it up, doesn't it? Get something in writing so when we put our money down we know we don't have to come back and—

MR. SMITH. We started working on this to get the incorporators to act. It took time until the House had approved the bill. Then we got the men together and set up the foundation.

Senator ANDERSON. That is fine. That is the first good step but until then this is going to be Tom Thumb hamburgers.

MR. SMITH. We have interviewed enough people to know names we cannot disclose at this time for a pledging of funds. We are confident there is no problem involved in this amount of money.

Senator ANDERSON. If there is no problem then certainly the raising of the money shouldn't bother you at all.

MR. SMITH. No; we just want the bill approved so that we can go back to them and say, "Now we have it. We want your money."

Senator BIBLE. The Federal Government wants to be sure after they have bought the site it doesn't have to go forward with another half million dollars to build Graff House.

MR. SMITH. We recognize that.

Senator BIBLE. I think it can be recognized somewhere along in this way. I would like to ask one further question. That is, as I under-

stand it, this is a lot 50 by 124 feet situated on the southwest corner of Seventh and Market Streets in Philadelphia; it is a \$200,000 acquisition. Is a \$200,000 acquisition cost a realistic figure in the summer of 1964?

Mr. COHEN. Yes. It was estimated at about \$175,000 at the time by Mr. Greenfield and by Mr. Strauss, who are the two top realtors, two of the top certainly in the country, and in that area.

Senator BIBLE. It would be very nice to own a few lots in that area, wouldn't it?

Senator JORDAN. Mr. Chairman, I commend these gentlemen for their interest in the project, which is very close to my heart, but I share the concern of my colleagues here that we act in good faith here in the Congress of the United States. We want more than conversation from you gentlemen with respect to the fulfillment of your part of it. After all, by our standards, this is a fairly high priced property of \$1 million an acre, and we shouldn't like to commit 200,000 Federal dollars there to have it lie sterile.

Mr. SMITH. Senator, I am certain that the property could be resold so that there would be no loss so far as the Federal Government is concerned. There are people who want the property.

Senator ANDERSON. That is exactly why I said it wouldn't hurt you to go and take an option on it. If you are certain it can be resold, then the option doesn't hurt you.

Mr. O'SHEA. I wonder, Mr. Chairman, if I might be permitted to comment on it?

Senator BIBLE. If you will do it very briefly, Mr. O'Shea.

Mr. O'SHEA. Within 30 seconds or less, sir.

The articles of incorporation which have been placed before your committee lists those who are committing themselves to this program. They are not men who commit themselves to a corporation of this kind for the purposes of this kind in a legal document without being willing to see it through, and I think, sir, if you will review the list you will agree with me, because many of the names will be familiar to each and every one of you. They are not committing themselves to this legal document to see this project through on a whisp of air. They mean to see it through, sir.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. COHEN. Senator, I have been at this for about 7 years. I know that these men feel that the tribute to their program is in the interest of the Federal Government, and I think that is really the spark and the starter, and that is what we have been working for. We have been on that trail all the way through and that seems to spark everyone that we have talked to, and I think you will find that your fears will vanish.

Senator BIBLE. I am sure there are ways that this can be worked out. I haven't practiced law for a number of years but we always have escrows. I am sure that the escrows evidencing the good intentions on both sides—we do run into these problems at governmental level. We have great responsibility to insure that the tax money is expended in accordance with the enabling legislation and that is all we are trying to do and I am sure that the Park Service people, and I commend Jack Price and Frank Harrison and his group who have had plenty of background in this area and am sure they can work out some language

that we can pass that will make it abundantly clear what we are saying here today. I commend you men for your civic-mindedness. I think we are all pulling in the same direction and we are not very far apart.

Thank you very much, gentlemen.

Jack Price is our next witness, from the Park Service.

I will incorporate in full your statement on behalf of this legislation, and I would suggest to you, Mr. Price, and to you, Mr. Harrison, that you communicate with Mr. Hartzog, and I am certain that the language can be worked out to accomplish what we have said in the last few minutes.

STATEMENT OF JACKSON PRICE, ACTING DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Senator BIBLE. You are going to testify as to the desirability of accomplishing Graff House?

Mr. PRICE. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

I think most of the things that I have covered in my prepared statement have been discussed here.

Senator BIBLE. I have read your prepared statement. It did seem that we have covered most of the points, and we are directing our attention primarily to the House bill rather than to the Senate bill because of the requirement in the House bill that the Graff House be constructed with private funds. I am sure you can work out some language that will carry out our intentions as we have expressed them.

Mr. PRICE. I might point out I can assure the committee I am positive that so far as the Service is concerned we would not come to the committee for an appropriation of funds for the reconstruction of the Graff House. This was not planned by us, and we would not do that.

At most, in the event the property were acquired and there was a failure on the part of the group to get the necessary funds to reconstruct the Graff House, we would demolish the existing property on the lot and landscape the property and, of course, to do this we would have to get the appropriated funds.

Senator BIBLE. I don't think it would be such a great project if you are going to appropriate \$200,000 to acquire this and then you are going to acquire \$50,000 to take off the Tom Thumb hamburger stand and then come back to the Appropriations Committee for \$5,000 to plant a lawn and then you want another \$10,000 to put up a monument, and I don't think your end product will be very good. I think if you are going to do it you do it first cabin and go for a restoration. Otherwise, I think you should eliminate it or come up with a different thought, because I think the effort of the people in Philadelphia in at least reconstructing of Graff House in the form that it existed back in the Revolutionary Days is the concept that you ought to capture.

If we are going to spend \$200,000 for just acquiring a lot and then another \$100,000 to take off a hamburger stand and plant a little green lawn and put up a marker, I would think we would have great need than for a quarter of a million dollars.

So, anyway, examine it, and I am sure you can draft some language that says what we are saying here.

If necessary, I will draft it myself.

Mr. PRICE. We will be most happy to do it, Senator, and be in touch with you.

(The draft appears on p. 36.)

(The prepared statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, S. 605 would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the site of the Graff House in Philadelphia for addition to the Independence National Historical Park. The Department's report of April 4, 1963, recommends enactment of this measure. In view of an agreement reached with local groups which appeared before the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in support of this proposal, we favor the provisions of H.R. 988, as passed by the House, which authorizes the erection of a replica of the Graff House, said construction to be accomplished entirely with donated funds.

The Graff House site is recommended for addition to the Independence National Historical Park because it was there that Thomas Jefferson drafted the Declaration of Independence. Historians have been able to substantiate this from information provided in a letter written by Jefferson himself. In response to a question from Dr. James Mease, of Philadelphia, Thomas Jefferson, then 82 years old, wrote from Monticello on September 16, 1825:

"DEAR SIR: It is not for me to estimate the importance of the circumstances concerning which your letter of the 8th makes inquiry. They prove, even in their minuteness, the sacred attachments of our fellow citizens to the event of which the paper of July 4, 1776, was but the declaration, the genuine effusion of the soul of our country at that time. Small things may perhaps, like the relics of saints, help to nourish our devotion to this holy bond of our union, and keep it longer alive and warm in our affections. This effect may give importance to circumstances however small. At the time of writing that instrument I lodged in the house of a Mr. Graaf, a new brick house three stories high, of which I rented the second floor, consisting of a parlour and bed room ready furnished. In that parlour I wrote habitually, and in it wrote this paper particularly. So far I state from written proofs in my possession. The proprietor Graaf was a young man, son of a German, and then newly married. I think he was a bricklayer, and that his house was on the south side of Market Street, probably between 7th and 8th Streets, and if not the only house on that part of the street, I am sure there were few others near it. I have some idea that it was a corner house, but no other recollections throwing any light on the question or worth communication. I am ill, therefore only add assurance of my great respect and esteem.

"(Signed) TH. JEFFERSON.

Jefferson died at his Monticello home 7 months after writing that letter. The Philadelphia National Shrine Park Commission, which under authority of the act of August 9, 1946, investigated the matter of establishing a Federal park area in Philadelphia, reported that the Graff House site, only two blocks from Independence Hall was "one of the most notable historic sites of the world."

The Graff House site is located at the southwest corner of Seventh and Market Streets in Philadelphia and its dimensions are approximately 50 by 124 feet. The house was demolished in 1883 to make way for a bank building which in turn was demolished in 1932. A parking lot and "hot dog" stand now occupy the site.

Following acquisition of the site, the Commission for the Graff House, the Independence National Historical Park Advisory Commission, the city of Philadelphia, and the Department would undertake, in accordance with the agreement reached as a result of the hearings on H.R. 988, the development of plans for the reconstruction and furnishing of the Graff House in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary. The site and house would be operated by the National Park Service as a part of Independence National Historical Park.

Erection of a replica of the Graff House with donated funds in accordance with the House amendment would result in a reduction of the total estimated cost supplied to you by our report of April 4, 1963. The development cost of \$190,000 previously anticipated for a memorial type of treatment would no longer apply. Instead of a yearly operating cost of \$10,500, annual operating cost would include approximately 3.5 man-years of personal services at a cost of \$19,000.

The estimated cost of land acquisition—\$200,000—is not altered by the amendment.

Gentlemen, I hope this committee will see fit to report S. 605—amended so as to conform with its House-passed counterpart, H.R. 988—favorably to the Senate. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. This has been a very full and fruitful day, and I hope this culminates in some worthwhile projects.

Mr. PRICE. Just one other thing, Mr. Chairman. If I might file for the record a copy of our supplemental report to Chairman Aspinall of the House committee, which explains the way the change in the House bill took place.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, that will be the order, and it will be incorporated in full in the record.

(The document referred to follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., June 11, 1963,

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ASPINALL: In our letter to you dated April 4, in reporting on H.R. 988 and H.R. 2083, we recommended the enactment of one of these bills. Subsequently H.R. 4963, a similar bill, came to our attention. Each of these bills provides for the acquisition of the Graff House in Philadelphia, Pa., for inclusion within Independence National Historical Park.

Hearings on these three bills were held on April 9 before the Subcommittee on National Parks of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. In those hearings our witnesses, in accordance with our report of April 4, advocated the acquisition of the property at an estimated cost of \$200,000, to be followed by the clearing of the site and a memorial type of treatment at an estimated cost of \$190,000 with an operating cost of \$10,500 per year. In this same hearing various public witnesses advocated the reconstruction of the Graff House through donations by interested parties and the development of a library relating to the subject of independence. Your committee at that hearing strongly advised all groups to unite on a common program which they could support. We wish to advise you that such an agreement has now been reached.

The Committee for the Graff House, the Independence National Historical Park Commission, the city of Philadelphia and the Department have now agreed to advocate an approach under which the United States would acquire the site, as set forth in the pending bills, at an estimated cost of \$200,000. Following acquisition, the above groups, or by agreement certain of these groups, would undertake the development of complete plans for the reconstruction of the Graff House and for its furnishing and intended use. It is recognized and agreed by these groups that the final decision on the form of development is the sole responsibility of the Secretary and that the site will be operated by the National Park Service as a part of Independence National Historical Park. The Committee for the Graff House has already inaugurated a fundraising campaign to secure donated funds with which to meet the costs of developing the Graff House site. As the public witnesses testified before your committee on April 9, they appear to have no doubt as to their ability to raise these funds. The cost of reconstruction is therefore expected to be met entirely from donated funds.

Under the approach now agreed upon the annual operating costs will include approximately 3.5 man-years of personal services at a total annual cost of \$19,000. This will include operation and maintenance of the reconstructed Graff House, as well as custodial and interpretive services. Being an addition to an existing operation at Independence National Historical Park it can be operated much more economically than if it were a separate park.

In order to implement the above proposals we recommend that H.R. 988 be amended as follows:

On page 2, line 12, amend section 2 by striking out the period and inserting a colon and the following phraseology "Provided, That the reconstruction of the Graff House shall be financed only with donated funds."

During the hearing of April 9 certain additional information was requested. We are pleased to submit it.

1. There follows a breakdown of the \$190,000 development cost estimated in our report of April 4, 1963:

General construction (including demolition, stonework, walls, etc)---	\$75,000
Special wrought-iron gate entrance-----	10,000
Electrical-----	5,000
Plumbing-----	3,000
Text of Declaration of Independence:	
Special design of lettering-----	7,500
Carving in stone of lettering-----	25,000
Statue of Thomas Jefferson-----	25,000
Landscaping-----	15,000
Plans, survey, and supervision-----	24,500
 Total-----	 190,000

2. There follows a breakdown of the annual cost of administration:

Operation and maintenance-----	\$4,500
Protection and interpretation-----	5,000
 Total-----	 9,500

3. We estimate that annual visitation to the Graff House site may reach 300,000.

4. The matter of including the Graff House site in the Independence National Historical Park has not been submitted to the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments created pursuant to the act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666). We have regarded this as a matter for consideration by the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission established in accordance with the act of August 9, 1946 (60 Stat. 972). The report of the Commission to the Congress recommended that the Graff House site be included in the park.

5. Enclosed are statements relative to (a) the history of the Graff House and local efforts to save the structure, and (b) the role of Thomas Jefferson in drafting the Declaration of Independence.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this supplemental report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN A. CARVER, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

HISTORY OF GRAFF HOUSE AND EFFORTS TO SAVE IT

On June 1, 1775, Jacob Graff, Jr., a bricklayer, purchased from Edmund Physick a plot of ground measuring 32 feet on Market Street and 124 feet on Seventh Street. On part of this southwest corner lot he soon built a three-story brick house, 16 feet on Market Street and 50 feet on Seventh. In 1777 Graff sold the ground and house to Jacob Biltzheimer who retained ownership until about 1800 when Simon Gratz purchased the property. Gratz and his Brother Hyman added a fourth story to the building and used it, and the building adjoining, for their commercial enterprises. For the next 80 years the building bore hard use as a succession of businesses occupied it.

As early as 1825 there was interest in the building because of its identification as the place of the writing of the Declaration of Independence through Jefferson's own testimony and through work of local historians. Hazard's Register in 1834 and the Public Ledger in 1854 printed copies of the Jefferson letter and identified for the general public the building at the southwest corner of Seventh and Market as the house where Jefferson had drafted the Declaration. By 1855 a sign reading "Birth Place of Liberty" had been placed on the building. Other buildings in the neighborhood, including that at 702 Market and an oyster house on Seventh Street, south of Market, laid claim to the distinction of being the house where Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration. These claims proved unsupportable. In 1855 Hyman Gratz supplied John McAllister with a "sketch of the original plan of the house" at the southwest corner of

Seventh and Market and the reminiscence of Frederick Graff that he had often, as an infant, sat upon Jefferson's knee.

In 1882 the property was sold to the Penn National Bank. In spite of interest in the site by a Philadelphian, Thomas Donaldson, and his attempt to save the building, at least by acquiring the materials, with a view to reconstructing it in Washington, D.C., the house was demolished and in its place was erected a large bank building by the Penn National Bank.

Interest in the historic importance of the site, even after the demolition of the Graff house, it is evidenced by the placement of a bronze tablet on the bank building which read:

On This Site
Originally Stood the Dwelling
in Which Thomas Jefferson
Drafted the Declaration of Independence
Which Was Adopted by the
Continental Congress
in This City, July 4, 1776

Erected, 1775

Removed, 1883

in Washington, D.C., the house was demolished and in its place was erected by a parking lot and "hotdog" stand since about 1937. With the Shrines' Commission Report in 1947 strongly stating the importance of the site, interest revived and its inclusion in the national park area to commemorate the writing of the Declaration of Independence was urged. The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission has officially recognized its historical importance and has erected a marker at the site.

AUTHORSHIP OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

There is no disagreement among authorities as to the authorship of the draft Declaration. Adams and Jefferson themselves put this question to rest in their lifetimes. Adams wrote: "The Committee had several meetings, in which were proposed the articles of which the Declaration was to consist * * *. The Committee then appointed Mr. Jefferson and me, to draw them up in form * * *. The Sub committee met, (considered the proposed articles and) Mr. Jefferson desired me * * * to make the Draught. This I declined and gave several reasons * * * I had a great opinion of the Elegance of his pen * * *. I therefore insisted no hesitation should be made on his part. He accordingly took the Minutes and in a day or two produced to me his Draught." The story of the alterations will never be complete, but the recent scholarship of Becker and Boyd credits Adams with a few brief changes inserted in his hand and oral suggestions which were incorporated in to the draft in Jefferson's hand. Jefferson disagreeing with Adams on the exact procedure nevertheless admitted: "The Committee of 5 met, no such thing as a sub-committee was proposed, they unanimously pressed on my self alone to understate the draught. I consented, I drew it * * *." Less than a year before his death, Thomas Jefferson wrote to Dr. James Mease, a Philadelphian, on the subject of where he wrote the Declaration of Independence:

"DEAR SIR: It is not for me to estimate the importance of the circumstances concerning which your letter of the 8th makes inquiry. They prove, even in their minuteness, the sacred attachments of our fellow citizens to the event of which the paper of July 4, 1776 was but the declaration, the genuine effusion of the soul of our country at that time. Small things may perhaps, like the relics of saints, help to nourish our devotion to this holy bond of our union, and keep it longer alive and warm in our affections. This effect may give importance to circumstances however small. At the time of writing that instrument I lodged in the house of a Mr. Graaf, a new brick house three stories high, of which I rented the second floor, consisting of a parlour and bed room ready furnished. In that parlour I wrote habitually, and in it wrote this paper particularly. So far I state from written proofs in my possession. The proprietor Graaf was a young man, son of a German, and then newly married. I think he was a bricklayer, and that his house was on the south side of Market Street, probably between 7th and 8th streets, and if not the only house on that part of the street, I am sure there were few others near it. I have some idea that

it was a corner house, but no other recollections throwing any light on the question or worth communication. I am ill, therefore only add assurance of my great respect and esteem.

"Dr. JAMES MEASE,
"Philadelphia."

"TH. JEFFERSON.

MONTICELLO, Oct. 30, 1825.

"DEAR SIR: Your letter of Sept. 8, inquiring after the house in which the Declaration of Independence was written, has excited my curiosity to know whether my recollections were such as to enable you to find out the house. A line on the subject would oblige,

"Dear Sir, Yours,

"TH. JEFFERSON.

"Dr. MEASE."

Jefferson's account book in the University of Virginia library establishes May 23, 1776, as the date when he "took lodgings at Graff's." It lists payments on June 3 and June 9 for "one week's lodging," a payment on June 23 for "2 weeks lodging," and a payment on July 10 for "3 weeks lodging," all to Graff or his wife. As the Declaration was drafted between June 11 and June 28, these listings prove conclusively that Jefferson's 1825 recollection was correct.

Senator BIBLE. The meeting stands adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 5:20 p.m., the subcommittee recessed, subject to the call of the Chair.)

(Subsequent to the hearing Mr. Jackson Price submitted the following letter in answer to questions asked during the hearing:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., June 9, 1964.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: You will recall that during the hearing on May 29 with regard to H.R. 988, as passed by the House, and S. 605, bills to authorize acquisition of the Graff House site for addition to Independence National Historical Park, your committee requested that we supply a more informative map of the site and draft language respecting the donation of funds to build a replica of the house.

Accompanying this letter is a map showing the Graff House site proposed for acquisition, its relationship to the surrounding buildings and to Independence National Historical Park. The map has been mounted for the committee's use in its consideration of the legislation.

We have also prepared draft language which would assure that no Federal funds would be spent to acquire the site until there was a assurance that sufficient donated funds were available to erect a replica of the house thereon. Attachment No. 1 would make the authorization of an appropriation contingent upon a commitment of the donated funds. Attachment No. 2 would authorize the appropriation but would prohibit the Secretary from obligating or spending the money until he was satisfied that sufficient donated funds were committed. Both are in the form of amendments to H.R. 988, the House-passed bill.

We believe the language in either draft would provide the assurance that before the Government bought the land an amount sufficient to erect a replica of the Graff House must have been donated or commitments to that effect received. This is our understanding of the committee's request for draft language. However, we favor the language in attachment No. 2, because it would enable this Department to have the money in hand to proceed with acquisition as soon as the requisite donated funds or commitments were received. Under the language in attachment No. 1, we would have to wait until the next appropriation bill, after commitments are obtained, were enacted before we could acquire the land.

If we can provide any further information we will be glad to do so.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) JACKSON E. PRICE,
Acting Director.

Enclosures.

ATTACHMENT No. 1

On page 2 of H.R. 988 as passed by the House, delete lines 17, 18, 19 and 20. In lieu thereof insert:

"When commitments are obtained in an amount which in the judgment of the Secretary will provide a replica of the Graff House in accordance with section 2, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums, but not more than \$200,000, as may be necessary for acquisition of the land described in the first section of this Act."

ATTACHMENT No. 2

On page 2, line 20 of H.R. 988 as passed by the House, change the period to a colon and add the following:

"*Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall not obligate or expend any moneys herein authorized to be appropriated for acquisition of the land unless and until commitments are obtained for donations in an amount which in the judgment of the Secretary is sufficient to provide a replica of the Graff House in accordance with section 2."



The first part of the document is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the field of atomic energy. It is pointed out that the development of atomic energy is a matter of great importance to the world as a whole and that the United States is in a position to lead the world in this field. It is also noted that the United States has a responsibility to the world to share its knowledge of atomic energy.

The second part of the document is devoted to a discussion of the various aspects of atomic energy. It is pointed out that atomic energy has a wide range of applications, including the production of electricity, the treatment of cancer, and the production of atomic bombs. It is also noted that the development of atomic energy is a matter of great importance to the world as a whole and that the United States is in a position to lead the world in this field.



