

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM
FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES**

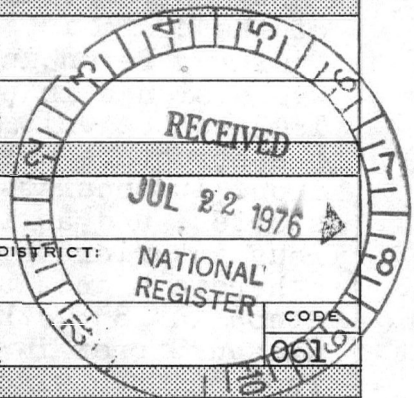
(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:
New York

COUNTY:
New York

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY DATE



1. NAME

COMMON:

Federal Hall National Memorial

AND/OR HISTORIC:

U. S. Customs Building; Subtreasury Building

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

26 Wall Street

CITY OR TOWN:

New York

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

STATE:

New York

CODE

36

COUNTY:

New York

CODE

0619

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. AGENCY

National Park Service

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

North Atlantic Region

CITY OR TOWN:

Boston

STREET AND NUMBER:

150 Causeway

STATE:

Mass.

CODE

036

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:

New York City Register's Office

STREET AND NUMBER:

31 Chambers St.

CITY OR TOWN:

New York

STATE:

New York

CODE

36

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

HABS

DATE OF SURVEY: **Jan. 1975** Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

Washington

STATE:

D. C.

CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: **New York**

COUNTY: **New York**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

A national memorial since 1955, Federal Hall stands on the site of the historic Federal Hall that disappeared in the early 19th Century. Begun in 1834, the building known as Federal Hall today was designed in part by Architect John Frazee and completed in 1842 as the United States Custom House. Built totally fireproof, the structure was made of marble, limestone, granite, brick, and iron. It consists of six levels: sub-basement, basement, three stories, and attic. Since 1842 the building has undergone numerous interior physical changes, but aside from the erection of a heroic bronze statue of George Washington on the Wall Street steps in 1833, the elimination of the sunken areaway along Nassau Street in 1954, and the addition of gun turrets on the roof and two windows on the Wall Street side, the exterior of the building has actually changed very little.

Boundary:

Commencing at the intersection of Wall and Nassau Sts. and
 Running north along Nassau St. for 197.6 ft. and
 Running east and parallel with Wall St. for 90.2 ft. and
 Running south and parallel with Nassau St. for 194.5 ft. and
 Running east along Wall St. for 90.3 ft to Nassau St.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

B. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	<u>Government</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	<u>Finance</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Federal Hall National Memorial stands on the site of original Federal Hall, our nation's first capitol under the Constitution. It was in that historic building that Washington was inaugurated our first President on April 30, 1789, our present Government established, and our basic institutions developed.

As our nation's first capitol, Federal Hall housed the Executive offices and the first Congress. Here the enabling acts creating the Departments of State, Treasury, War, and Justice, the Post Office (made a cabinet department in 1829), and the Judiciary Act establishing the Supreme Court and lower Federal courts were all passed in 1789. At this time the Congress also adopted the Bill of Rights (first 10 amendments to the Constitution) and submitted them to the States for ratification. It was also here that Washington established the Presidency on firm ground by initiating many precedents calculated to give dignity and authority to that office.

Federal Hall, itself, had originally served since its completion in 1699 as New York's second City Hall before being remodelled in 1788 by Pierre L'Enfant as the nation's capitol. New York's colonial, Revolutionary, and Confederation history took place in Federal Hall. Here John Peter Zenger was imprisoned and tried in 1735, whose vindication established the principle of Freedom of the Press. The Stamp Act Congress of 1765 deliberated here. After the Revolutionary War, the Confederation Congress held its sessions in the building, where it passed the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 and in the same year called for a Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. With the removal of the capital to Philadelphia in August 1790, Federal Hall reverted to its former use as the City Hall. When the present City Hall was finished in 1812, old Federal Hall was abandoned and razed.

The handsome U. S. Customs Building, which now occupies the old Federal Hall site, has its own architectural and historical significance. It is a fine example of the Greek Revival Period in American architecture. The eight Doric columns at each end of the building, and the low triangular pediment, recall the Parthenon,

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Torres, Louis, A Construction History of the Custom House-sub-Treasury Building, NPS, 1960; Historic Structures Report, Custom House-Sub-Treasury, NPS, 1960.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees	Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds
NW	° ' "	° ' "	40°	42' 26"	74° 00' 39"
NE	° ' "	° ' "	<i>zone 18</i>		
SE	° ' "	° ' "	4506-510-N		
SW	° ' "	° ' "	583-590		

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 0.45

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Ricardo Torres-Reyes, Historian DATE: 12/72

BUSINESS ADDRESS: North Atlantic Region

STREET AND NUMBER: 150 Causeway PHONE: 223-3778

CITY OR TOWN: Boston STATE: Mass. CODE: 025

12. CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

State Liaison Officer recommendation:

Yes
 No
 None

 State Liaison Officer Signature

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Liaison Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The recommended level of significance is National State Local

✓ Dennis J. Orabelli 7/16/76
 Federal Representative Signature Date

 Title

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

W. H. ...
 Keeper of The National Register

Date 10.20.74

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
COUNTY	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

Item No. 8:

the temple of the goddess Athena on the Acropolis in Athens. In 1862, the Custom House was converted into a branch of the Independent Treasury System. It was the most important of six sub-treasuries because it was the repository for 70 percent of the Federal Government's revenues. After 1920, when the Independent Treasury System was discarded, several governmental organizations used the building. The wide bank of steps on the Wall Street side has always been a favorite place for public rallies, political and religious oratory, war-bond sales, and patriotic observances. In 1939 the building was designated a national historic site and in 1955 it was established as a national memorial.



ROUTING AND REVIEW SLIP

THE ENCLOSED NOMINATIONS ARE ROUTED TO YOU FOR YOUR PROFESSIONAL REVIEW AND COMMENT ON THE CORRECTNESS AND ADEQUACY OF THE STATEMENTS AND EVALUATIONS CONTAINED THEREIN, SUPPLYING ADDITIONAL OR CORRECTIVE INFORMATION AS APPROPRIATE. REVIEWER WILL SIGN HIS NAME HEREON FOR LATER REFERENCE IF NECESSARY. USE ADDITIONAL SHEET FOR COMMENT IF NEEDED AND ATTACH HERETO.

NOMINATED PROPERTY: FEDERAL HALL NATIONAL MEMORIAL

FROM AREA OF: _____

1 PA

CHIEF ARCHEOLOGIST: *The site is of first order, the building is of second order of significance. I concur.*

SIGNED: *Jackson W. Moore, Jr.*

2 PD

CHIEF HISTORIAN:

OK
I suspect that the building also should be classified as 1st order of significance.

SIGNED: *Henry W. Henry*

3 PC

CHIEF HISTORICAL ARCHITECT:

I am inclined to agree with Smoley. This is a border line case

SIGNED: *H. J. Judd*

4 PC

REGISTRAR, LCS

PR KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER:

C. O. Meek
Registrar, LCS
Tel: 343-2532

- RECOMMENDED FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER
- ENTERED ON THE LCS *03-24 1975*

PLEASE RETURN TO REGISTRAR, LCS BY APR 7 - 1975 197

NAME OF PROPERTY Sub-Treasury Building STATE N.Y.

The attached National Register Inventory-Nomination form is being returned to your office for clarification of the information indicated below. PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM WHEN THE NOMINATION IS RESUBMITTED.

7 Description: _____

8 Statement of Significance: _____

9 Bibliography: _____

10 Geographical Data -- Acreage: _____

UTM Reference(s): Latitude appears incorrect.
We suggest UTM references
Verbal Boundary Description: How much is included
in the National Memorial? A sketch-map
would be helpful.

12 Certification: _____

Photographic Coverage: _____

Map Coverage: _____

Other: _____

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

on the National Register staff, telephone _____

Thank you for your attention to the above items.

Charles Ackerman
Chief, Branch of Registration

Date: 1.8.76

INT:2105-74

Property (Sub-Treasury Building)

State New York

Working Number 8.11.75

New York

TECHNICAL

Photos 7
Maps 1

Lat. appears incorrect
~~SH PO sign~~
~~#12 date missing~~

CONTROL

8.15.75

OK

HISTORIAN

Linsgood
10-4-76

Already in Register
gun turrets?

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

Leovich
8-26-75

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

HAER

Inventory _____
Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

ok
Cole
10.15.76

BRANCH CHIEF

Hump
10.18.76

KEEPER

W
10/21/76

National Register Write-up _____
Federal Register Entry _____

Send-back 1.9.76
Re-submit 7.23.76

Entered _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

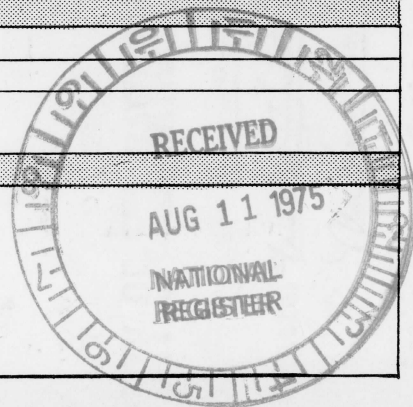
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE New York	
COUNTY New York	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Federal Hall National Memorial			
AND/OR HISTORIC: The Old-Sub-Treasury Building			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: 26 Wall Street			
CITY OR TOWN: New York			
STATE: New York	CODE 36	COUNTY: New York	CODE 061
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: National Park Service			
DATE OF PHOTO: Approx. 1970			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Unknown			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Front view of Federal Hall			



1 of 2



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
NPS Photo by Richard Frear
No. 73-538-24

Since 1703, buildings on the site of Federal Hall in New York's financial district have witnessed momentous events in American history, including the Stamp Act Congress, the John Peter Zenger trial and inauguration of George Washington as President.

Federal Hall
National Memorial
New York, New York



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number

10.15.66

Title:

Federal Hall National Memorial
New York Co., N.Y.

Loc.

2/2



17-2

PHOTOGRAPH FOR
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
by JACK E. BOUCHER, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240
DATE 9/75

PERSPECTIVE CORRECTION
WITHIN ONE DEGREE

N.Y.: NEW YORK CITY FEDERAL HALL



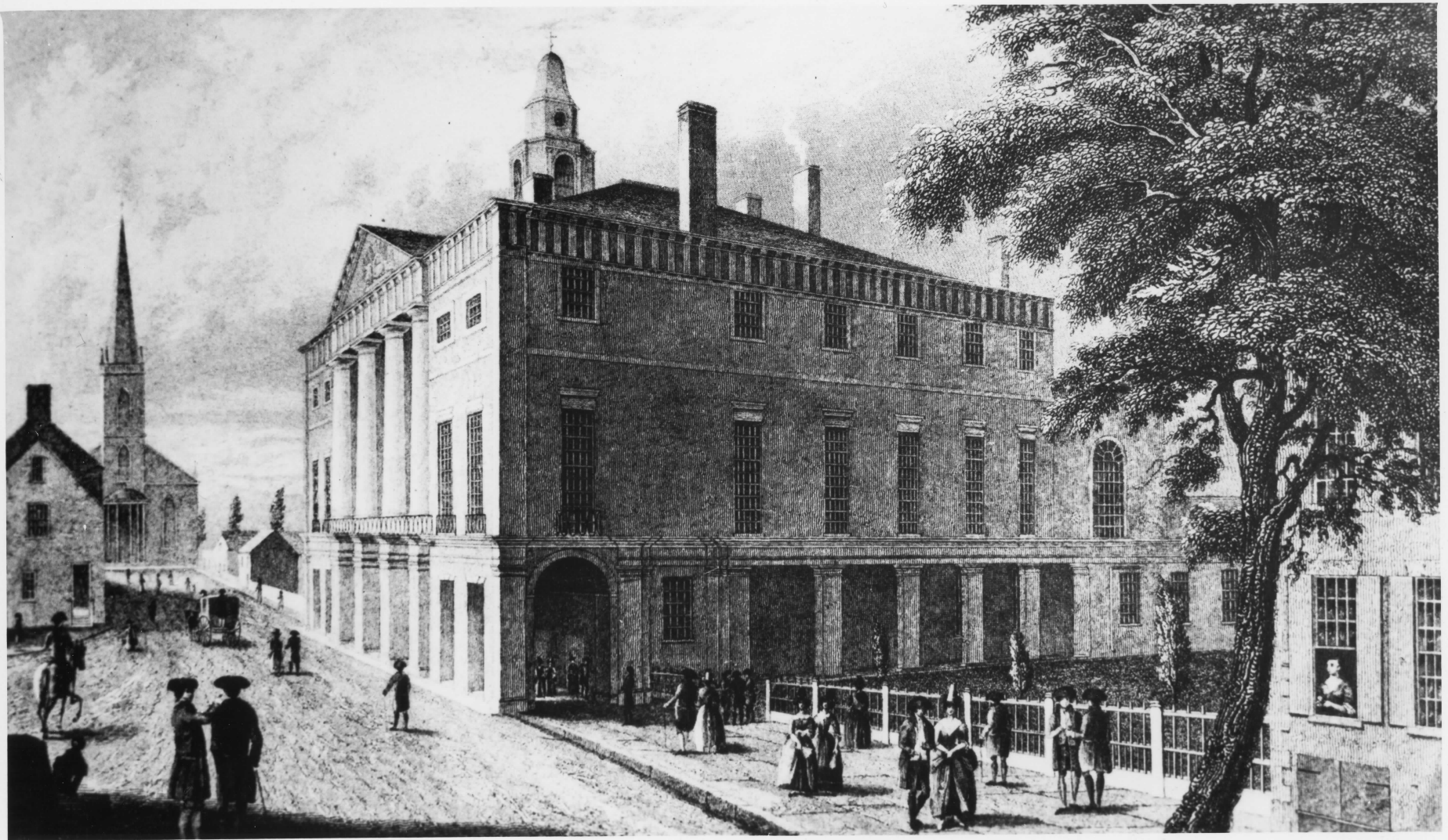
17-3

PHOTOGRAPH FOR
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
by JACK E. BOUCHER, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

DATE 10/15

PERSPECTIVE CORRECTION
WITHIN ONE DEGREE

N.Y.: NEW YORK CITY FEDERAL HALL A⁺



Federal Hall, Wall and Nassau Streets, N.Y. City, 1790
A view of the City Hall in New York taken from Wall Street

Originally built in 1700 as the City Hall, was remodelled in 1788-89 for the inauguration of George Washington as Pres. April 30, 1789 and the first Federal Congress of the U.S.

RG 148

- Minor Congressional Committee

CREDIT LINE

photo no. 148-CCD-32
in the National Archives

also Archie 66-B-1F-20

Federal Hall, ca. 1789.

Photocopy of engraving by Hatch & Smillie after drawing by ^{Jr., after} Diederick Knickerbocker,
Engraving by Cornelius Tiebout.

National Archives.

R-198

Desaut

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE New York	
COUNTY New York	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Federal Hall National Memorial
AND/OR HISTORIC: The Old -Sub-Treasury Building

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
26 Wall Street

CITY OR TOWN:
New York

STATE: New York	CODE 36	COUNTY: New York	CODE 061
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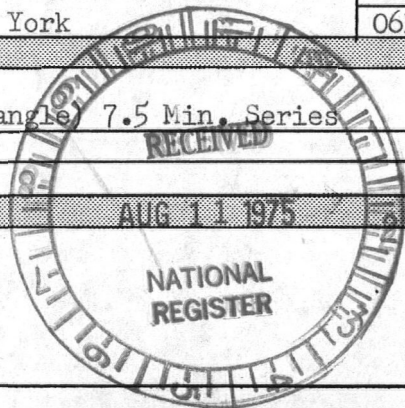
3. MAP REFERENCE

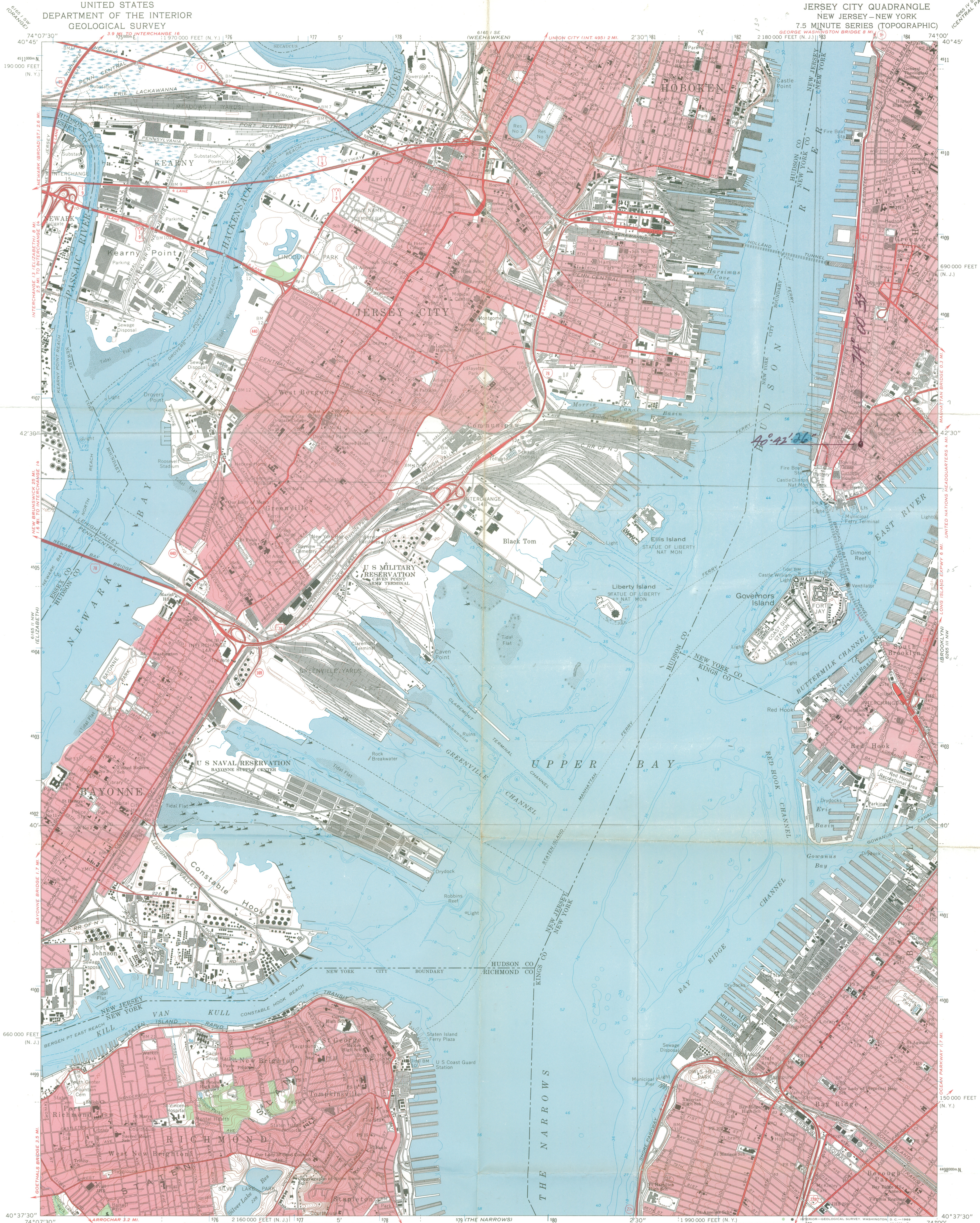
SOURCE:
U.S. Geological Survey (Jersey City Quadrangle) 7.5 Min. Series
SCALE: 1:24000
DATE: 1955-67

4. REQUIREMENTS

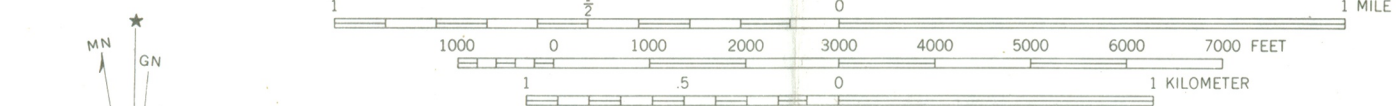
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.





Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Revised in cooperation with New York Department of Transportation
Control by USGS, USCGS, USCE, New Jersey Geodetic Survey,
and City of New York Board of Estimate and Apportionment
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods and from USC&GS
Charts T-5111, T-5277, T-5332, T-5450, T-5453, T-5454,
T-5460, T-5461, T-5466, T-5468, T-5469, and T-5470
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1954 and planimetric surveys 1955
Revised from aerial photographs taken 1966. Field checked 1967
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Charts 285, 287, 541,
and 745 (1966). This information is not intended for navigational purposes
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum. 10,000-foot grids based on
New Jersey coordinate system, and New York coordinate system, Long Island zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 4.4 FEET IN
UPPER BAY AND 4.8 FEET IN NEWARK BAY

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Unimproved dirt ———
Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route



JERSEY CITY, N. J.—N. Y.
N4037.5—W7400.7.5
1967
AMS 6165 II NE—SERIES V822

June 18
4506-510
583-590



IN REPLY REFER TO:
H30 NAR(PH)

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NORTH ATLANTIC REGION

150 CAUSEWAY STREET

BOSTON, MA. 02114

May 6, 1976



Memorandum

To: Assistant Director, Park Historic Preservation, WASO

From: Associate Regional Director, Planning and Resource
Preservation, North Atlantic Region

Subject: National Register Forms

We enclose the following National Register Inventory-Nomination forms with the additional information requested by the National Register Office. In some cases it was necessary to prepare a new form, but using the same 1972 forms, as previously arranged with the National Register Staff.

1. Grant's Tomb NM
2. Sub-Treasury Building NM
3. Hamilton Grange NM
4. Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace NHS
5. John F. Kennedy NHS
6. Atwood-Higgins House, Cape Cod NS
7. Highland Golf Course, Cape Cod NHS
8. Statue of Liberty NM
9. Sagamore Hill NHS

F. Ross Holland, Jr.

F. Ross Holland, Jr.



Enclosures

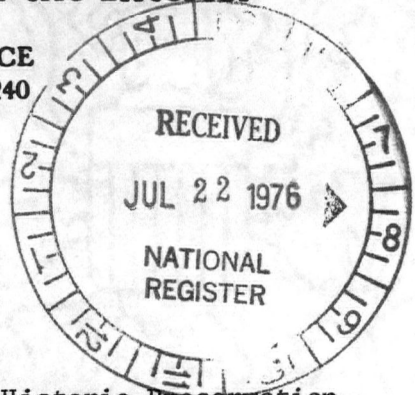


United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H34PC

JUL 15 1976



Memorandum

To: Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Through: Federal Representative to the National Register, Department of the Interior *DDJ for FW*

From: Federal Representative, National Park Service

Subject: Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places

Enclosed is a revised nomination of "Federal Hall National Memorial," in the North Atlantic Region of the National Park Service, submitted in confirmation of its inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Robert M. Utley
Robert M. Utley

Enclosure





must be guarantees of liberty. The question of such guarantees had been debated during the Constitutional Convention, but since the members were unable to reach an agreement, they left it to the new Government to work out a bill of rights. James Madison, Representative from Virginia, was the leading spirit in the creation and adoption of such a bill. Not all members of Congress thought it necessary, arguing that since no repressive powers were granted to the Government, it would be impossible for it to infringe upon individual liberty. Alexander Hamilton was one of these. However, popular pressure in the form of demands from State legislatures for a guarantee of rights during the process of ratifying the Constitution, as well as the theoretical arguments of men like Jefferson who felt strongly the necessity of such an explicit guarantee, combined to make the Bill of Rights a reality. Adopted by the Congress on September 25, 1789, the bill was sent out from Federal Hall to the States for ratification.

But Federal Hall as the seat of American Government was short-lived. After much discussion and debate over a site that would be more politically and geographically advantageous, Congress agreed to a location along the Potomac River for the permanent Capital. On August 31, 1790, the Government moved to Philadelphia, where it was to remain for 10 years while Washington, D.C., was being built. Federal Hall was used alternately for State and city offices during the next two decades. In 1812, the crumbling building was sold for salvage.

CUSTOMS HOUSE-SUBTREASURY PERIOD (1842-1920):
The present building, completed in 1842 on the site of Federal Hall, served as a U.S. Customs House during a period of rapidly expanding economic activity in which New York was the leading commercial center. In 1862 the building became a branch of the U.S. Independent Treasury System, established during the administration of President Martin Van Buren. This system was essentially a compromise between the advocates of a National Bank and those favoring State banks as repositories of Federal revenue. Of the six subtreasuries, New York's was the most important, handling 70 percent of the Government money. Functioning much like the present Federal Reserve System, the subtreasuries had a stabilizing effect on the national economy by releasing or withdrawing funds whenever it was necessary.

Because this building had become identified with the financial establishment, Federal troops were posted here during the commercial and financial panic of 1857

Left: Statue of Washington by John Quincy Adams Ward on the steps of the Memorial.

to protect the then Customs House from mobs. Troops were again called in during the Civil War draft riots.

Traditionally a popular public and political meeting-place, the steps of Federal Hall were the scene of the dedication by President Chester A. Arthur of the statue of George Washington in 1883. During World War I, screen stars like Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks, Sr., and Charlie Chaplin sold war bonds at the subtreasury. After the Independent Treasury System was abolished in 1920, several governmental organizations used the building. On May 26, 1939, through the efforts of patriotic and civic groups, the building was designated a national historic site. On August 11, 1955, it was established as a national memorial. Today it also serves as a museum where a motion picture, displays, and audio-visual exhibits depict the part it played in the history of our Nation.

HOW TO REACH THE SITE: Federal Hall is at the corner of Wall and Nassau Streets, just off Broadway. It is within convenient walking distance of South Ferry, the landing place for ferries from Staten Island, Governor's Island, and the Statue of Liberty. The site is easily reached by Broadway bus, IRT subway (Wall Street station), IND subway (Broadway-Nassau Street station), or BMT subway (Fulton Street station).

Five other areas of the National Park System are also in New York City:

Castle Clinton National Monument, in Battery Park at the lower end of Broadway.

Statue of Liberty National Monument, on Liberty Island in New York Harbor.

General Grant National Memorial, in Riverside Park at West 122d Street.

Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site, at 28 East 20th Street.

Hamilton Grange National Memorial, on Convent Avenue between 141st and 142d Streets.

ADMINISTRATION: Federal Hall National Memorial is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. A superintendent, whose address is 26 Wall Street, New York, NY 10005, is in charge.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities for water, fish, wildlife, mineral, land, park and recreational resources. Indian and Territorial affairs are other major concerns of America's "Department of Natural Resources." The Department works to assure the wisest choice in managing all our resources so each will make its full contribution to a better United States—now and in the future.

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

XPO. 1975-545-501/3 MEMPHIS 1973 For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20540 - Price 10 cents

ps new york

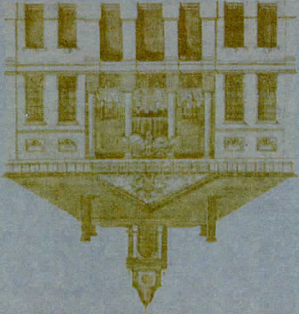
Federal Hall

National Memorial

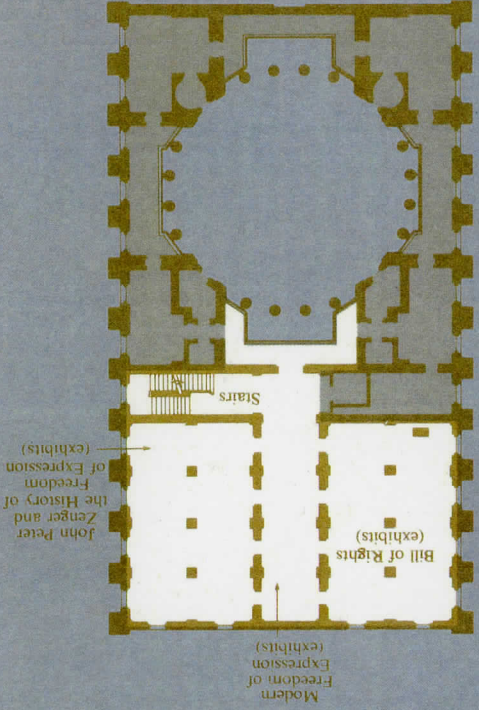
"I was summoned by my country, whose voice I can never hear but with veneration and love."

George Washington's first inaugural address
April 30, 1789

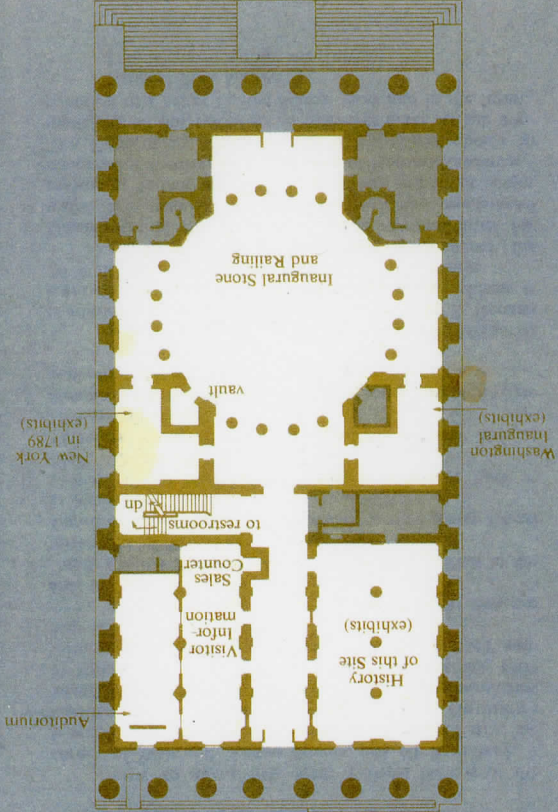
Washington's Inauguration at Federal Hall
Engraving by Amos Doolittle.



Second Floor



First Floor



The present structure was built in 1842. It was first used as a U.S. Customs House. Later, in 1862, it became the U.S. Subtreasury building, demonstrating the central importance of New York in the financial life of the Nation. An example of Greek Revival architecture, this building contains exhibits and displays about the people and events which made history on this site.

In 1788, when the Confederation Congress designated New York City as the Capital of the United States, City Hall was renovated and renamed Federal Hall. Here the first Congress under the Constitution convened, and on its balcony George Washington was inaugurated as the country's first President. Here the Departments of State, War, and the Treasury were created, the Supreme Court was established by law, and the Congress wrote and adopted the Bill of Rights.

For 165 years, the buildings associated with this site have witnessed some of the most momentous events in American history. City Hall, the original building constructed here, was the scene of the first victory in the struggle for freedom of the press, of the first united colonial protest against taxation, and of the first government of the independent Nation. Here, also, the decision was made to call the convention which created our present form of government.

CITY HALL PERIOD (1703-88): City Hall was the first public building to occupy this site. It was built in 1703 to accommodate the city and provincial governmental institutions. Here in 1735 John Peter Zenger, editor of the New York *Weekly Journal*, was tried for "seditious libels" against the royal government. His acquittal was one of the first legal victories in the struggle for freedom of the press in the Colonies.

The Stamp Act Congress which met in City Hall on October 7, 1765, continued the tradition of New York as one of the centers of opposition to what was considered British tyranny. This Congress was the first inter-colonial protest against a governmental act. Nineteen days of reasoned discussion produced a Declaration of Rights and Grievances which re-asserted the right of colonists to participate fully in English liberties. It was the first concerted enunciation of the principle of "no taxation without representation." This Declaration, coupled with the more direct tactic of boycotting stamps in the Colonies, prompted the British Government to abandon the tax.

During the Revolution, New York was a Tory stronghold, occupied by British troops with headquarters in City Hall. After the war, the government under the Articles of Confederation met here. The most outstanding accomplishment of that government was the passage of the Northwest Ordinance. Adopted on July 13, 1787, the Ordinance provided for the governing of the territory northwest of the Ohio River and established the machinery for achieving statehood. It guaranteed to the inhabitants of the Northwest Territory the same civil rights

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As built in 1842. It was first used as a court. Later, in 1862, it became a museum, demonstrating the central role of the building in the financial life of the Nation. The building's architecture, this building about the people and events that took place here.

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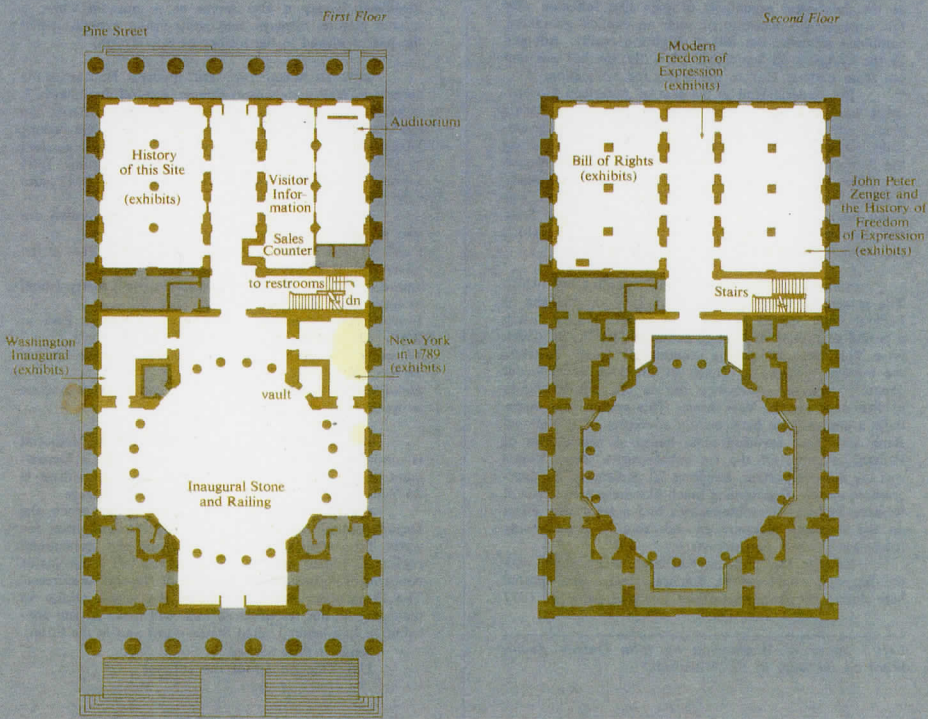
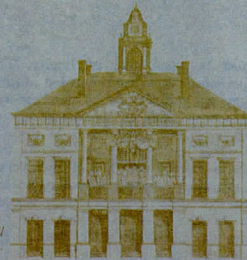
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"I was summoned by my country, whose voice I can never hear but with veneration and love."

George Washington's first inaugural address, April 30, 1789.

Washington's Inauguration at Federal Hall. Engraving by Amos Doolittle.



States under the Confederation government were hardly united, each jealously guarding its political and economic prerogatives. A stronger and more viable system of government would be necessary lest the Nation become, as George Washington feared, "ridiculous and contemptible in the eyes of Europe," and in February 1787 Congress called for a convention to meet in Philadelphia to revise the Articles. Out of this convention came the Constitution and a new government. New York would still serve as Capital until a permanent location could be selected.

FEDERAL HALL PERIOD (1789-1812): Renovation of City Hall (soon to be renamed Federal Hall), the Capitol of the United States under the Constitution, was begun in September 1788 under the supervision of Maj. Charles Pierre L'Enfant, the future planner of Washington, D.C. On March 4, 1789, the Congress met here for the first time. The men of the first Congress had, by and large, a wide experience in government. A few had been members of the Stamp Act Congress and most had served in the First or Second Continental Congress. These men provided a continuity, and therefore a stability, during these years of great change.

The first action of this Congress was to count the electoral votes for President. George Washington was unanimously elected, and John Adams was elected Vice-President by a majority. On April 30, 1789, Washington was inaugurated at Federal Hall. The solemnity of the occasion was accentuated by the simplicity of the ceremony and the plainness of Washington's costume as he swore to uphold the Constitution and to execute faithfully the duties of the office. American government under its first President officially began.

The task of the first Congress was to make workable the principles outlined in the Constitution. The next few months saw the enactment of the executive departments. Thomas Jefferson was appointed first Secretary of State. Gen. Henry Knox was carried over from the Confederation period as Secretary of War. Alexander Hamilton was Secretary of the Treasury, and Edmund Randolph the first Attorney General. In these early years the role of personality in establishing the limits of departmental powers was vital. Hamilton encroached often upon the affairs of the Department of State, and a sharp ideological battle developed between the pro-British Hamilton who advocated a strong central government and the pro-French Jefferson who favored decentralized governmental powers.

The Judiciary Act of September 24, 1789, established the Supreme Court and a system of lower courts; it also gave the Attorney General official Cabinet status. The Supreme Court, with John Jay as Chief Justice, held its first two sessions in the Old Royal Exchange building at the foot of Broad Street, but adjourned quickly because of the lack of business.

It was not enough, however, to build the govern-

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The present structure was built in 1842. It was first used as a U.S. Customs House. Later, in 1862, it became the U.S. Subtreasury building, demonstrating the central importance of New York in the financial life of the Nation. An example of Greek Revival architecture, this building contains exhibits and displays about the people and events which made history on this site.

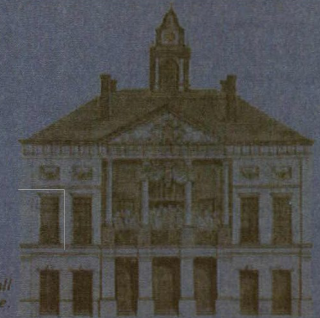
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