

October 28, 1982

George L. Collins, Director
Henry George School of Social Science
413 South 10th Street
Philadelphia, PA 19147

Dear George:

About a month ago, the Pennsylvania Bureau for Historic Preservation sent back a review of our application for the National Register of Historic Places. They suggested several changes in the Description and Significance Sections of the text. The changes to the Description Section were minor--more or less a format change. The Significance Section, however, required rewriting. The reviewers felt that the most important aspect of the Birthplace is its significance as the only surviving building connected with Henry George and for the Birthplace to be eligible for the Register we must prove it is the only surviving structure connected with Henry George.

It became our responsibility to find the extinct homes and respective dates of occupancy for the constantly moving Henry George. I Called Pat Aller of the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation and she was most helpful in locating the extinct homes and the dates of occupancy. Using this information, I rewrote the Significance Section of the application and the revised form has been sent back to Harrisburg and will be reviewed one more time before its eligibility for the National Register is voted on by the Pennsylvania Bureau for Historic Preservation National Register Review Board. Our application is being reviewed now (I spoke with the National Register Coordinator on Thursday, Oct. 28) so I should know their comments by the end of the week.

I will keep you informed on the progress of the application.

Time Spent: 20 Hours

Sincerely yours,


James S. Collins

cc; Mr. C. Peterson

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCBS use only
received
date entered

1. Name

historic Henry George Birthplace

and/or common N/A

2. Location

street & number 413 South Tenth Street

N/A not for publication

city, town Philadelphia

N/A vicinity of

congressional district N/A

state Pennsylvania

code 42

county Philadelphia

code 101

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	N/A being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Henry George School of Social Science

street & number 50 East 69th Street

city, town New York

N/A vicinity of

state New York

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Records of Transfer, Registry Unit, Depart. of Records

street & number City Hall

city, town Philadelphia

state Pennsylvania

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Philadelphia Historical Commission has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no

date 31 January 1961

☐ federal ☐ state ☒ county ☒ local

depository for survey records 1313 City Hall Annex

city, town Philadelphia

state Pennsylvania

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date <u>N/A</u>

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

S U M M A R Y P A R A G R A P H

The Henry George Birthplace and Boyhood Home, 413 South Tenth Street, is a three story brick row house laid up in Flemish bond. The street front of the Birthplace fills the 18'9" lot, sharing party walls with the structures adjoining the north and south. The house is a miniature version of the typical Philadelphia house layout of "front building" and "back building" with a connecting closed-in stairhall generally referred to as the "piazza." The ground floor of the front elevation has a single window centrally located and a doorway on the north side. On the southern side of the front elevation is an archhead alley entrance. At the second level a bay window sheathed in sheet metal projects from the second floor with three windows. A mansard roof in the late Victorian style has a gable dormer with two windows on the third floor. In the cellar wall is a single window.

The rear of the "back building" has a single window on the first floor and similar windows above the second and third floors. The rear of the "front building" has a window on the first floor, a bathroom addition on the second and a single window in the mansard.

The building as originally erected had a somewhat different appearance having a two and one-half story "front building", "back building" and "piazza" all in the late Federal period. The "front building" has been altered but the "back building" and "piazza" appeared originally much as it does today.

D E S C R I P T I O N

The descriptive material below supplements the careful 9-sheet set of detailed measured drawings prepared for the Historic American Building Survey.

Front Elevation (Sheet No. 5)

As will be seen by consulting the new measured drawings which accompany and are a part of this description, most of the Flemish bond brickwork remains, though drastic changes have been made at most of the openings. The original opening of the first floor front entrance had an elliptical top with a three light transom and an eight panel door. This was changed in the early 20th century to the present modern six panel door with a rectangular transom. The original front window has also been replaced and enlarged but remains in the same location. After some plaster removal on the interior wall

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet DESCRIPTION

Item number No. 7

Page 1 of 2

of the front elevation we found the starter bricks of the elliptical arch and the ghostline of the original window opening and these are shown on the hypothetical rendering of the front elevation as of 1839. (HABS Set Sheet No.1) On the south side of the front facade is the original entrance to the side passageway. It has a wood lintel, the spandrel of which is infilled with brick. The present gate is of wrought iron.

At the second floor level a bay window sheathed with sheet metal projects from the second floor with three windows which are flanked by double pilasters. A decorative sheet metal cornice with a row of nailheads, brackets, rosettes, and large gutter head at either end crowns the bay window. To accomodate the bay window the two original twelve light windows had to be infilled and the original wood cornice removed. To gain space the original low gable attic roof and former windows were removed and replaced with a mansard roof in the late Victorian style. In the cellar wall is a single window superceding two earlier windows.

South Elevation (Sheet No. 8)

The south wall of the rear wing has retained most of the original openings. The Franklin Fire Insurance Survey of 1831 gives a detailed description of the interior and exterior and includes a plan showing the location of all openings on the ground floor. Checking the location of the openings on the Insurance Survey against the new measured floor plans assures us that the present openings are original. (APPENDIX IV).

The ground floor has a six panel door with a rectangular transom and one twelve light window. The second floor has a single twelve light window over the ground floor window. The third floor, which was added during the alteration to the front of the building, has one window similar in size and location to the window below. A plain brick eave and verge board crown the facade. In an areaway is one three light window to the cellar and the ghost line of a former window now infilled.

Rear Elevation (Sheet No. 5)

The east facade of the "back building" has a six panel door with a rectangular transom and one twelve light window on the ground floor. Similar windows in size and location

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet DESCRIPTION

Item number No. 7

Page 2 of 2

occur in the second and third floors. The cellar wall has a ghostline of the original cellar doorway with the show wood lintel intact.

Interior (Sheet No. 9)

The interior of the building has changed drastically over the years with little of the original trim remaining. The woodwork in the second floor rear is characteristic of the very early 19th century and may be the only original finishing intact. There is also the exposed framework in the cellar which may well be a part of the one story frame house built by Edward Harlin.

Original Setting

For more detailed information about the original configuration of the house and its site see APPENDIX I.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1801-1808

Builder/Architect Edward Harlin

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

S U M M A R Y P A R A G R A P H

The Henry George Birthplace and Boyhood Home possesses major significance as the only surviving building connected with the internationally famous Henry George, journalist, social reformer, political economist, and philosopher. George was born on the second floor, front chamber of this house in 1839 and lived there for ten years.

George moved so frequently that, he observed, he seldom had to clean house. This was true of every city in which George lived. The only other known house connected with George in Philadelphia, a boyhood residence of two years, has been demolished. The only residence in San Francisco where George lived for any length of time is the house in which he wrote his most famous work, Progress and Poverty. This house has been razed. After Progress and Poverty, the always active George embarked on many international lecture tours taking him as far as Australia leaving little time for setting up house. His last known residence, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. (now Brooklyn), is also extinct.

S I G N I F I C A N C E

The Henry George Birthplace and Boyhood Home possesses major significance as the only surviving building connected with the internationally famous Henry George, journalist, social reformer, political economist, and philosopher. George was born on the second floor, front chamber of this house in 1839 and lived there for ten years.

George moved so frequently that, he observed, he seldom had to clean house. This was true of every city in which George lived. The only other known house connected with George in Philadelphia is No. 814 South Third Street. George lived there from 1849 to 1851. This house has been demolished.

At the age of sixteen, George went to sea and jumped ship in San Francisco. The only residence where George lived for any length of time is the house in which he wrote his most famous work, Progress and Poverty. No. 417 First Street was George's home from 1877 to 1879. The

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NCRS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet SIGNIFICANCE

Item number No. 8

Page 1 of 1

house has been razed.

After Progress and Poverty, the always active George embarked on many international lecture tours taking him as far as Australia leaving little time for setting up house. His last known residence was on 99th and Shore Road, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. (now Brooklyn), from 1896 to 1897. Although George's last residence, George did not there; rather, he died in a New York hotel suffering a stroke after a speech. The Brooklyn residence is also extinct.

The Henry George Birthplace also possesses major significance as the only poor man's Philadelphia row house that has survived from this period and has been studied using careful graphic analysis and documentary research. Such humble structures are not generally studied because they have no pretensions to style. Although a significant percentage of the Early American population found shelter in simple buidligns they have mostly disappeared through the years. These studies are summed up in nine record drawings in accordance with the high standards of the Historic American Building Survey. These drawings represent a significant addition to the HABS collection and this significance is clearly stated by Mr. Robert Kapsch, Chief of the Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, in his letter accepting the donation of the measured drawings of the Henry George Birthplace and Boyhood Home. (SEE APPENDIX II).

Please read APPENDIX III for an explanation of Henry George's part in and contributions to American Politics, Economics and History.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet Titled Major Bibliographical References
Page No.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than 1 acre

Quadrangle name Philadelphia/New Jersey

Quadrangle scale 1"=2400'

UMT References

A

1	8	4	86	4	50	44	2	1	32	5
---	---	---	----	---	----	----	---	---	----	---

Zone Easting Northing

B

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

G

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

The nominated property occupies city lot 114 on Plan 3 S 12 and measures 18'-9" X 72'-6".

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Charles E. Peterson FAIA/James S. Collins

organization

date Oct. 15, 1982

street & number 8009 1/2 St. Martins Lane

telephone 215-242-3176

city or town Philadelphia

state PA 19118

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☐ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title

date

For HCRS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Bibliographical Ref.

Item number No. 9

Page 1 of 1

Information obtained from Records of transfer, Registry
Unit, Department of Records, Plan 3 S 12, lots 114 & 84.

Baker, Charles A., Henry George. Oxford University Press,
N.Y., 1955.

Dictionary of American Biography. Vol. VII, Scribners,
N.Y., 1937, pp. 211-215.

Franklin Fire Insurance Survey, October 8, 1831. Policy
No. 371.

George, Henry, Jr., The Works of Henry George. Doubleday
and McClure Co., N.Y. 1900.

Watson, John Fanning, Annals of Philadelphia, E. L.
Carey & A. Hart, Philadelphia. 1830.

Will of Edward Harlin dec'd. No. 105 Recorded in the
Will Book No. 7 folio-184. 1820.

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

1. Name

historic Henry George Birthplace

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 413 South Tenth Street not for publication

city, town Philadelphia vicinity of congressional district

state Pennsylvania code 42 county Philadelphia code 101

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Henry George School of Social Science

street & number 50 East 69th Street

city, town New York vicinity of state New York

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Records of Transfer, Registry Unit, Depart. of Records

street & number City Hall

city, town Philadelphia state Pennsylvania

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Philadelphia Historical Commission has this property been determined eligible? ☒ yes ☐ no

date 31 January 1961 federal state ☒ county ☒ local

depository for survey records 1313 City Hall Annex

city, town Philadelphia state Pennsylvania

7. Description

Condition☐ excellent☒ good☐ fair☐ deteriorated☐ ruins☐ unexposed**Check one**☐ unaltered☒ altered**Check one**☒ original site☐ moved date Sept. 1, 1982

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

See attached sheets titled 7. Description

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1801-1808 Builder/Architect Edward Harlin

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

See attached sheets titled 8. Significance

9. Major Bibliographical References

See attached sheet titled 9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than 1 acre

Quadrangle name Philadelphia/New Jersey

Quadrangle scale 1"=2400'

UMT References

A

1	8
---	---

4	8	6	4	5	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	4	2	1	3	2	5
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

B

--	--

--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

C

--	--

--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--

D

--	--

--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--

E

--	--

--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--

F

--	--

--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--

G

--	--

--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--

H

--	--

--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

The nominated property occupies city lot 114 on Plan 3 S 12 and measures 18'-9" X 72'-6".

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Charles E. Peterson FAIA / James S. Collins

organization _____ date September 1, 1982

street & number 8009 1/2 St. Martins Lane telephone 215-242-3176

city or town Philadelphia state PA 19118

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☐ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title _____ date _____

For HCRS use only

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

date _____

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

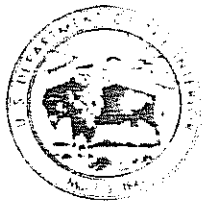
Continuation sheet A P P E N D I X I Item number No. 7

Page

O R I G I N A L S E T T I N G

Using records of title transfer, it can be established that between 1801 and 1808 a house was built on the site by Edward Harlin, one of a consortium of small builders developing a corner of the city recently subdivided. (See APPENDIX V). The site lay in the confluence of two small streams about midway between a potter's field at 10th and Lombard, the poor house at 10th and Spruce, and the Pennsylvania Hospital, then largely devoted to lunatics. (See APPENDIX VI). Harlin died bankrupt in 1820. His will and inventory describe the dwelling as one story frame house with a front room, two back rooms, a second floor garret, and a cellar kitchen and back cellar. (See APPENDIX VII). After two sheriff's sales the property fell into the hands of George Smith who was the landlord to the George family when Henry George was born in 1839. The Franklin Fire Insurance Survey of 1831 gives a detailed description of the birthplace at this time. (See APPENDIX V). It describes a two story brick dwelling with garret and a 2½ story brick backbuilding with a carpenter's shed attached to the rear.

After the property exchanged hands several times it was bought by Thomas S. K. Morton. Between 1898 and 1926, when the house was owned by Morton, the front house and back building were raised to the present three stories and the changes to the front, side and rear elevations were added. Since then the Henry George Foundation of America and the Henry George School of Social Science have owned the house and used it. During their ownership, a bathroom was added to the second floor and sheathing applied to various walls of the interior which are noted on the new measured drawings.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

725-HABS/HAER

September 22, 1982

Mr. James S. Collins
8009-1/2 St. Martins Lane
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19118

Dear Mr. Collins:

On behalf of the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) of the National Park Service, I would like to gratefully acknowledge and accept the generous donation of nine (9) sheets of measured drawings prepared by you on The Henry George Birthplace, 413 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia. These sheets, executed in ink on mylar, are very well done and certainly meet the standards established by the Historic American Buildings Survey.

These drawings represent a significant addition to the HABS collection. First, the historical associative values of this building are significant as the birthplace of Henry George. As you are probably aware, HABS encourages the documentation of historically significant buildings, so as to provide a type of insurance should the building need to be restored at some future date as a result of fire, storm or other sources of damage. Second, we welcome this donation to the HABS collection because it represents a very significant historical building type in the architectural history of Philadelphia. As such, we would expect these drawings will be extensively used by scholars, preservationists and others interested in America's architectural history.

Again, I would like to thank you for this very welcomed donation of measured drawings to the Historic American Buildings Survey collection. Your work on these drawings will also be greatly appreciated by the thousands of professionals who use this collection for quality information concerning historic architecture.

Please keep up the excellent work that is demonstrated so well in these drawings.

Sincerely,

Robert J. Kapsch
Chief, Historic American Buildings Survey/
Historic American Engineering Record

EXP. 10/31/84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet A P P E N D I X I I I Item number No. 8

Page

A self-made man having little formal education, George began working at fourteen and went to sea at age sixteen. In 1857 he sailed to San Francisco just ten years after the great Gold Rush had begun. Out of money and a job, he married Annie Fox, an Australian orphan. The first years of married life were hard as George kept losing or leaving jobs. His many ventures in the printing business were all wrecked in the recurring economic storms that afflicted California. He took a job as a printer on the San Francisco Times in 1866, becoming managing editor in 1868. After becoming editor he went to New York City and was shocked at the contrast between "monstrous wealth and debasing poverty." He returned to California as editor of the Oakland Transcript and addressed himself to the problem of the distribution of wealth in Our Land and Land Policy and later expanded in his best known and most influential work Progress and Poverty (1877).

The subject of Progress and Poverty is summarized in the subtitle: "An inquiry into the cause of industrial depressions and increase of want with the cause of wealth. . . the remedy." According to George, the "cause" lies with the landowner. Man is entitled only to the fruits of his own labor, but the holder of land, unlike the worker and the capitalist, makes no contribution to wealth. He simply charges others for the use of what was made by nature and which he happens to possess either by theft or conquest. Land has value only when it is scarce. When land is abundant, as in Early America and early California, no one has to pay for it, there are no landlords and each person is rewarded according to his effort and his ability. The value of land rises, not through any contribution by its owner, but because more people need more space; because the growth of a community enhances the value of strategically located property; and because of speculation.

The parasitic landowner's share, his economic part—not for any building he may put up, but for the base, natural land itself—can only increase at the expense of the true producers, labor and capital. And when the owner holds his land out of production, waiting for a better price, land use is distorted because people have to move further out to find space to work and live. Poverty comes with progress.

Henry George's great originality lay in his remedy. The remedy was to allow private ownership of land, but for society

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received _____
date entered _____

Continuation sheet A P P E N D I X I I I Item number No. 8

Page

to collect the unearned rent on that land through taxation: "It is not necessary to confiscate land; it is necessary to confiscate rent." The rent to be "confiscated" was the amount the owner could collect by renting out unimproved land, not what he had improved or build on it, because those were products of his own efforts. Thus society would recapture the land value society itself had created, and the owner would be forced to put his land to its best use or give it up. Hoarding land would no longer pay. Furthermore, the rent or tax would be enough to pay all the expenses of government so that neither labor nor capitol need be taxed. This was the single tax that became associated with Henry George's name.

Within a year Progress and Poverty was widely noticed and began to sell as no book on political economy had ever sold before. It was published in England and eventually it was translated into more than a dozen languages, including Chinese. With the support of labor, he ran for mayor of New York in 1886 only to have the election stolen from him by Tammany Hall. Defeated he organized Land Labor clubs and began a weekly publication, Standard. In 1881 George went to England and Ireland on the first of many international lecture tours. The Irish and English radicals opposed to the exploitation of the Irish by English landowners were particularly receptive to his views. George Bernard Shaw, who dropped in on one of George's lectures by accident, credited the event with making him a socialist. He also paid a long visit to Australia lecturing and laying the foundation for later applications of the single-tax doctrine there. He ran for mayor again in 1897, but died before election day. Over 100,000 people paid their last respects as his body lay in state in the Grand Central Palace Hotel in New York City.

George's teachings had a great impact in the United States with many of the utopian colonies in the United States following the economic and taxation policies of George. The most notable being in Arden, Delaware, and the largest colony was the model town of LeClare, Illinois. Leo Tolstoy was a champion of Georgist thought and so great was his belief in George's single tax that he wept upon hearing of George's death. Karl Marx dismissed George as "the capitolist last ditch" but conceded that "he is otherwise a writer of talent."

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet A P P E N D I X I I I

Item number

Page

The single tax movement survived George as a significant political force for about twenty years. In the first two decades of this century, single taxers fought and lost referendum battles in several states and cities. The issue as fought four times in the state of Oregon alone.

George's view of the world as a trust to be preserved rather than a conquest is in harmony with our growing awareness of the limits of nature. In this most profound sense, we are all tenants on this earth and owe rent for how we use it, Henry George speaks to the present and the future quite as eloquently as he did to the past.

SURVEY.

NO. 27/1

DATE.

October 27th 1831

PERPETUAL.

G. F. Smith

On Building \$ 900 ————— \$ 18
Policy and Incidental Expenses 3

Dolls. 21

I acknowledge the within Survey to be correct.

Philadelphia,

27th

day of

October

1831

George F. Smith.

Survey made October 8th 1831 and reported to the
Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

For George F. Smith

A Two Story Brick Dwelling House & Two & a half story brick building situate on the east side of South Tenth Street no 297 between Pine & Lombard Streets in the City of Philadelphia.

Dimensions 18 feet 4 inches front including a 3 feet wide alley on the south side built over in the 2nd story, 16 feet deep, back building 21 feet long by 12 feet wide, kitchen in the cellar of it.

The 1st story of the front house is in one room has a box entry around the front door panel door, the front door frame has an elliptical top & 3 lights of glass in it, plank jambs marble sill, platform & 3 steps, a 12 light 12 by 16 window front & an 8 light 10 by 15 back, plain pilasters & washboard seat wood mantel marble slip jambs, 2 deep closets; door into back building, double worked panel door, Stucco Cornice, heart pine floor & story 9 feet 9 inches high in the clear.

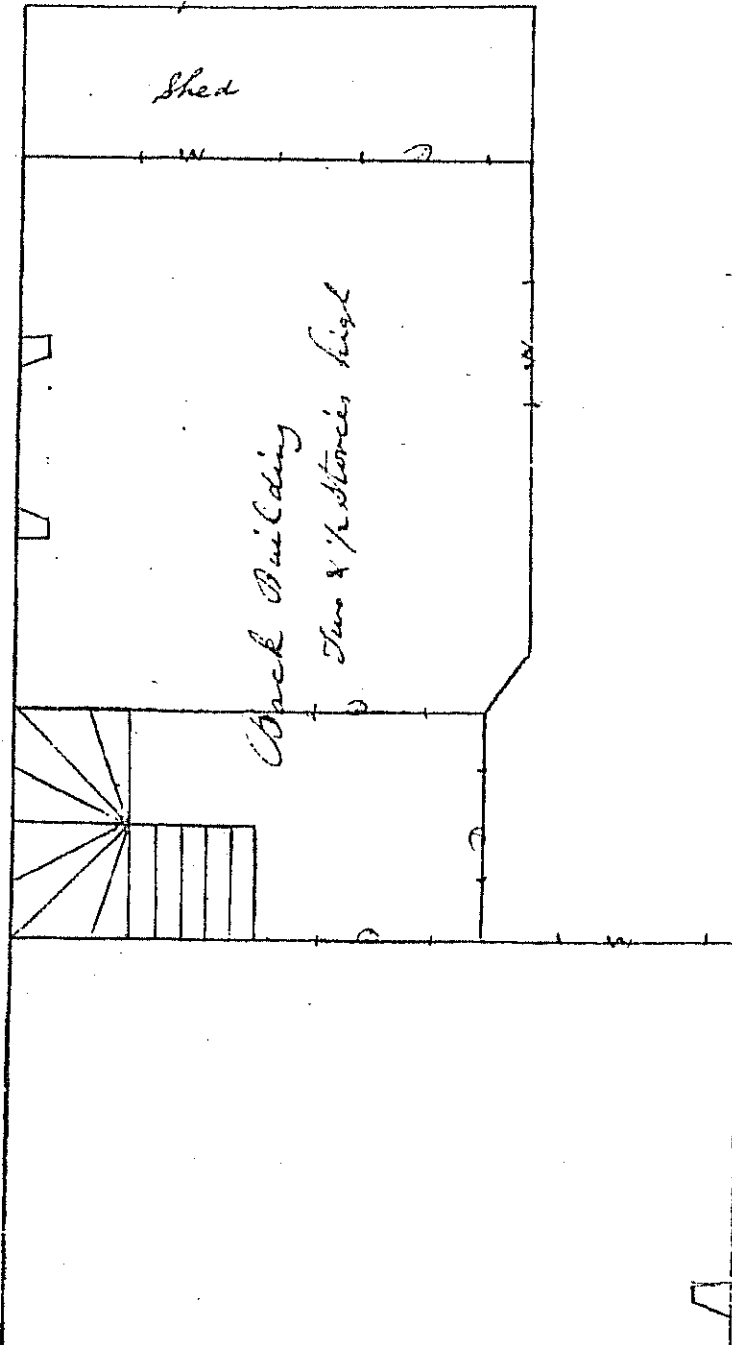
The 2nd story has 2-12 light 10 by 15 windows front & 1 back, plain pilasters, wood mantel, side closet, washboard, double worked panel door heart pine floor & story 8 feet 6 inches high in the clear.

The Garret is in one room, sap pine floor & washboard; double pitch roof 8 feet high, Cedar shingles, tin gutters & conductor, plain brick eave back & wood eave & cornice front, trap door, 12 light 8 by 10 ridge corner window front.

The Back building has a part adjoining front house, about 7 feet long partitioned off for a stairway, a door in 1st story with square transom & 4 lights of glass, a 12 light over it in 2nd story & a 3 light in Garret on 3rd story all 8 by 10 glass; a window in the south side in 1st story & a door similar to the other in the back end & a 12 light 8 by 10 win-

valley on front house, barge & back boards, Cedar shingles, plain
brick eave, tin gutter & conductor; The stairs are winders, starting
with square steps, winders & finishing with square steps, 3 feet going
& skirted; the cellar kitchen has a side closet & under the stairs,
dresser, panel doors square framed, sash door, heart floor, a 6
light window on south side, Cellar door & steps, heart pine floor;
scantling window frames sash single hung, Panel & Shutter to 1st
Story & Venetian to 2nd Story front & back, house & back building
both lathed & plastered.

D. H. Thickwin Surveyor



A two story brick dwelling house and a two and a half story back building situate on the east side of South Tenth Street and No. 297 between Pine and Lombard Streets in the city of Philadelphia.

Dimensions 18 feet 4 inches front including a 3 feet wide alley on the south side built over in the 2nd story, 16 feet deep, back building 21 feet long by 12 feet wide, kitchen in the cellar of it.

1st story of the front of the house is one room has a box entry around the front door, the front door frame has an elliptical top and 3 lights of glass in it, plank jambs, marble sill, platform and 3 steps, a 12 light 12 x 16 window front and an 8 light 10 x 15 back plain pilasters and washboard _____ ? _____ wood mantel marble slip jambs, 2 _____ ? _____ closets, door into back building, double worked panel doors, stucco cornice, heart pine floor and story 9 feet and 9 inches high in clear.

The second story has 2 - 12 light 10 x 15 windows front plain pilasters wood mantel, side closet, washboard, double worked panel doors, heart pine floor and story 8 feet 6 inches high in the clear.

The garrett is one room, sap pine floor and washboard; double pitch roof 8 feet high cedar shingles, tin gutters and conductor, plain brick eave back and wood eave and cornice front trap door 12 light 8 x 10 ridge dormer window front.

The back building has a part adjoining front house, about 7 feet long partitioned off for a stairway a door with square transom sash and 4 lights of glass, a 12 light over it in 2nd story and a 3 light in garrett on 3rd story all 8 x 10 glass; a window in south side in 1st story and a door similiar to the other in the back end and a 12 light 8 x 10 window 2 side closets plain mantel, moulding and washboard, single worked panel doors, heart floor. Story 7 feet 6 inches high in the clear.

The 2nd story has the same number of windows and size sap floor 7 feet story, side closet, plain mantel, square framed panel doors.

The 3rd story has 6 lights 8 by 10 windows over these in 2nd story, sap floor, washboard, story 5 feet high in front and 7 feet back ceiling part level and part on rafters; single pitch roof 4 feet high.

Alley on front house, barge and back boards, cedar shingles, plain brick cave, tin gutter and conductor.

The stairs are winders starting with square steps, winders, and finishing with square steps. 3 feet going skirted; the cellar kitchen has a side closet and under the stairs dresser. Panel doors square framed, sash door, heart floor a 6 light window south side cellar door 8 steps, heart pine floor; scanthing window frames sash single hung, panel shutters to 1st story and venetian to 2nd floor and back, house and back building both lathed and plastered.

AUG 7 1880

413 S. 10th St.

Plan 3 & 12, lots 114 and 84

w. erected between 1801 and 1808

Fuller

Grantor

Grantee

1/12/1801

John Hunter,
house carpenter
Ann h/w

Edward Harlan,
house carpenter

for \$222.00 lawful
silver money

(EF 5 429)

a lot sit E s 10th St.
between Lombard and Pine Sts.
containing in breadth N and S
37'6" and in length E and W 94'
Bounded N & E by ground now or
late of Joseph Ogden
S partly by ground granted
to Charles Johnson and partly
by other ground of Joseph Ogden
W by 10th St.

NOTE: above premises includes
415 and 417 S. 10th St.
(see 10/19/1821 transaction.)

8/12/1808

William T. Donaldson, Esq.
High Sheriff

Edward Harlan,
carpenter

a 1 story frame house,
kitchen and lot 18'9" in
front on E s 10th St.
between Pine and Lombard Sts.
and in depth 188' to
Cordwainer's Alley
Bounded N by ground of
Alexander Napier
S by ground of Abr. Harlan
W by 10th St.

for \$105.00 and
subject to a
ground rent of
\$37.00 per year to
A. Napier

(IC 1 133)

E by Cordwainer's Alley

NOTE: this property is
413 S. 10th St.

Edward Harlan died owning the above premises
"and Buildings thereon erected," having first
made his LW&T 8/25/1820 and appointed Charles
Johnson and John Gartland as his executors.
John Gartland, by writing dated 10/8/1820,
renounced the executorship.

(IH 1 190)

413 S. 10th St.

10/19/1821

Charles Johnson,
acting ex. of LW&T of
Edward Harlan, house
carpenter, dec'd.

George Smith,
type founder

for \$2,720.00

(IH 1 190)

a) a lot and 2 story
brick house, frame
kitchen, small frame
dwelling, and large
frame Carpenter's Shop
thereon erected containing
in breadth N & S 37'6"
and in length E & W 94'

(b) a lot and 2 story brick
house and a 2½ story brick
kitchen "nearly new thereon
erected containing in front
on 10th St. 18'9" and in
length 188' to Cordwainers
Alley

NOTE: premises b is 413 S. 10th St.
(see JOD 159 107 for a
mention & description of
the property and a
reference to the property
by number - i.e. 413 S. 10th St.)

Premises a includes, according
to the Registry Unit transfer
(plan 3 S 12, lot 84), 415 and
417 S. 10th St.

11/22/1883

George F. Smith
et al

Mary Maker*

sit E s 10th St. 131'10" N from N s Lombard St.
18'9" x 72'6"

12/9/1892

Michael Maker
Mary h/w

Sarah L. Colvin*
wife of Edward J.

Sarah L. Colvin by descent to
Harriet L. Daffin.*

9/7/1895

Harriet L. Daffin

Edward J. Colvin*
surviving husband of
Sara L. Colvin, dec'd.

1/3/1898

Edward J. Colvin

Thomas S.K. Morton*

12/31/1926

Thomas S.K. Morton

Henry George Foundation
of America Inc.*

413 S. 10th St.

4/12/1957

Henry George Foundation
of America

Henry George School
of Social Science*

* Information obtained from records of transfer, Registry Unit, Department of Records.
Plan 3 S 12, lots 114 and 84.

Richard S. Fuller
Research Assistant
September 8, 1961

FIFTY YEARS AGO

IN THE SOUTH-WESTERN PART OF THE CITY.

A contributor to the *Sunday Dispatch* wrote as follows about Moyamensing:

How well I remember the long, dusty walk, fifty years ago—about the year 1830—over the unpaved streets, past the old Almshouse, which occupied the whole square between Tenth and Eleventh and Spruce and Pine streets! How often have I peeped through a knot-hole in the old whitewashed fence to see the living curiosity of those days—an “idiot with a horse’s head”! Then down Eleventh, by the “Black Lodge”—a building below Pine street celebrated for holding grand balls and parties for ladies and gentlemen not considered by any means respectable—to Lombard street, where I looked at the city carpenter-shops. They were upon the south side of that street, on a lot running from Tenth to Eleventh street, and they occupied in depth at least one-third of the square to South street. The remainder of the square was enclosed with a low, dilapidated board fence. Adjoining the carpenter-shop there was an old whitewashed frame stable, which was opposite; Johnson’s ink-factory. There was an old graveyard on the south side of Lombard street, which extended from Ninth to Tenth street. Here the skulls and bones of the dead were kicked about the street during the process of digging cellars for a row of houses afterward built upon the lot. I remember that an old man happened to be passing at the time, and he said to the laborers, “Some years ago an aged Revolutionary hero died in the poor-house and was buried with the honors of war. His grave was just about where you are digging; I shall wait and see you remove it.” In a few moments a coffin was exposed. “That’s it! that’s it!” said the old gentleman; and the lid was removed, but no soldier was to be seen. The coffin contained two logs of wood. “Well! well!” said the old man, “this is the way we are taxed to bury wood. What wickedness! what wickedness!” And he passed on.

On the south-east corner of Tenth street and the first little street below Lombard there stood an old whitewashed two-story frame house. This was the schoolhouse of Billy O’Morris. On the north-east corner of South and Tenth streets, there was a double yellow frame tavern. On the opposite (south-east) corner of South street, running through to Shippen, and occupying one-third of the square toward Ninth, was “Lebanon.” The South street front, and Tenth street for about one hundred feet to a

way. It had attached to a limb, reaching out to the street, portions of an old—and no doubt the original—sign.

Leaving Lebanon and passing out the gate on Shippen street, we noticed several blue frames on the opposite side of that street, and a little row of blue frames fronting on Ninth street near Fitzwater. The other part of this square was enclosed with a post-and-rail fence, where cattle were grazing. With the exception of a row of houses on Tenth street, this lot is now surrounded by the brick wall and iron railing which enclose Ronaldson's Cemetery. On South street, between Tenth and Eleventh, south side, about halfway between the two streets, there was also a little row of frame houses, stabling, etc. One of these frames was the "Wren's Nest." Over the doorway a square sign was nailed to the house, upon which was a tolerably well-executed picture of a wren perched on the top of a little house-like box, holding in its bill a worm, while a brood of young birds were stretching their open mouths out of the doorway of the bird-house. This tavern or shop was noted for selling cordials, sweetened wines, and beer at one cent per glass. The other portion of this square, except Jacob Sherman's carpenter-shop on Eleventh street, was partly enclosed, and had upon it, near to Shippen street, a large, deep pond of water, where the idle boys of the neighborhood floated about on rafts in summer-time and skated in winter.

Beyond Shippen street, extending from Tenth street west to Thirteenth and south to Christian, was a small farm. A board fence surrounded it. In the centre there stood a yellow frame house, with outbuildings, cow-sheds, stables, a pump, and water-troughs for cattle.

A crowd of fifty or one hundred persons once assembled near a little one-story stone house surrounded by decayed apple trees to the east of Tenth street, where Catharine street now crosses, to witness two dirty negro wenches fight out an old quarrel. They "stripped to the buff," having nothing on them but skirts tied around their waists. They took their positions by the side of their seconds (two negro men) inside of a ring composed of negroes and Irish, and began the battle. Such thumping, scratching, and pulling were never surpassed. Several times they separated, took long drinks of gin, and then returned to their brutal work, until they cut and bit each other most frightfully, and until the blood was flowing from their many wounds. Finally, they clenched and fell to the earth, tearing each other like savages. One of them then, in an agonizing voice cried, "Enough! enough!" They were then lifted up and assisted by their friends to clothe themselves, after which they moved off toward their miserable dens in Small street. After witnessing this horrid sight I crossed over the common to Tidmarsh (now Carpenter) street. A whitewashed fence ran along the south side from Eleventh street to beyond the line of Tenth. On the line

Inventory
 of the Good & Chattles
 belonging to the estate
 of the Late Edward
 Harlin Deceased

Valued -
 t
 by Rob. Dennin

and Wm. Govett

th
 Sept 7. 1820

1820

Nº 7 folio - 184

Recorded in Will Book

Will of Edward
 Harlin dec.

Nº 105

A Statement. and, Account, of the Goods and
 Chattles, belonging, to the estate of the Late
 Edward Harlin, of the City of Philadelphia
 House Carpenter Deceased -----

Household furniture	Dlls Cents
Front Room first floor	
one Dining and one Breakfast table	5.00
one old Bureau and one old Cloths press	5.00
one half Dozen winsor Chairs	3.00
two old waiters, andirons Shovel & Tongues & Sundrys	5.00
one Square Mahogany Looking Glass	3.00
one Lot of Duanter's Tumbler &c	2.00
one Lot of Queensware	1.50
st	
1 Back room first floor	
one half Dozen of winsor Chairs	3.00
Dressing table Small Looking Glass & Sundrys	2.00
d	
2. Back room first floor	
one old Case of Drawers	2.00
two Chairs	1.00
one small Dressing table & Sundrys	1.00
one feild Bedstead [?]	4.00
Bed & Bedding	7.00
Carpetting on first floor	3.00
	<u>3.00</u>
carried over	<u>\$47.50</u>

amount brought over	\$ 47.50
2. floor or Garret ---- one old Feather Bed	5.00
one Bedstead	4.00
two old Bedsteads	2.00
a Lot of old Books	0.50
a Lot of Sundrys	1.00
C Cellar Kitchen ---- Six old winsor Chairs	1.20
two old pine tables	1.00
one old tin plate Stove	5.00
a Lot of Kitchen Crockery ware & Sundrys	1.50
Sundry at Kitchen fireplace	1.00
a Tin Kitchen	1.00
Back Cellar ---- a Lot of wooden ware	2.00
pots panns. &c	1.50
one Brass Kettle	2.00
a Nest of Drawers	0.75
Chattles	
Three Small Swine	4.00
Carpenters Tools -----Viz. planes, Saws, Chisels,	
ausers, &c ---	13.00
one Grindstone	2.00
two work Benches, a Lot of Sundry	
a Screw Clamp and two Chists	6.00
Philadelphia Sep. 7. 1820	\$106.95

We the Subscribers do Certify the above to be a
true inventory, as on this Day Valued by us ----

Signed

William Govett Jr.

Rob. [?] Dinning [?]