

50 East 69th Street, New York 21, N. Y.

**A**CROSS the street from Hunter College and a stone's throw from historic Central Park stands the Henry George School of Social Science, an educational institution unique among the many schools which have made New York a cultural center of the world.

Founded in the belief that the quality of the social order is a reflection of the intelligence of its members and that a wide dissemination of economic knowledge is essential to the good society, it opened its doors in 1929 to a group of eight students. Today it is the Alma Mater of more than thirty thousand. Branches have been established in Chicago at 236 North Clark Street, in Los Angeles at 112 West 9th Street, in St. Louis at 915 Olive Street, in Newark, New Jersey, at 1 Clinton Street, in Philadelphia at 2110 Green Street and at 90 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts. In Canada the headquarters of the School are located at 1502 St. Catherine Street, W., Montreal. There are also schools in England, Australia and New Zealand.

*All courses are free.* The books of Henry George are used as major texts and adults of all ages, from all walks of life are invited to attend or to take the free correspondence course, which has been prepared for those who are not near one of these schools.

**A**LSO located at 50 East 69th Street is the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation, publishers of *Progress and Poverty* and other books by Henry George, pamphlets and related literature. Established in 1925, the Foundation has distributed about one hundred thousand copies of George's books in one dollar editions. In addition, it has assisted in various ways to spread a knowledge of the principles enunciated by Henry George. A catalogue of its publications is available upon request.

The quotations used in this calendar, abridged to meet the requirements of space, are from *Progress and Poverty* by Henry George. The calendar is published by the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation.



The Purchase of Manhattan Island, 1626

Museum of the City of New York

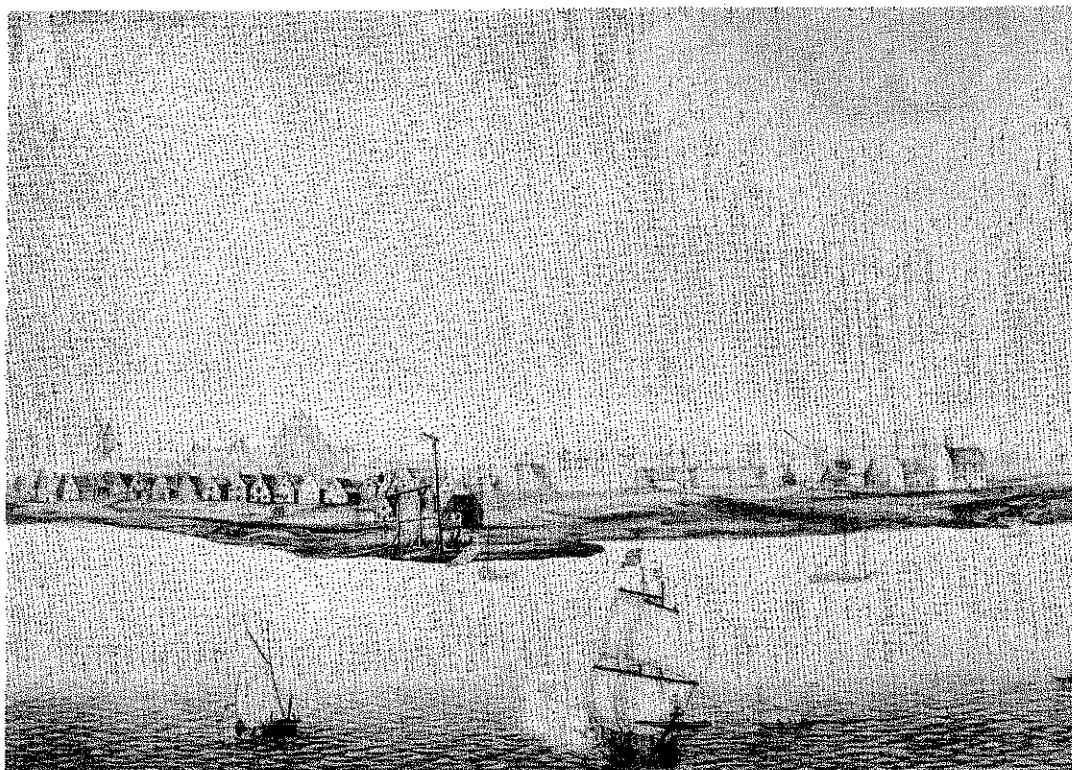
Population: A few Indians. Peter Minuit and his little band. Land Value: \$24.00

## THE BUILDING OF A CITY

From *Progress and Poverty*, by HENRY GEORGE

HERE, let us imagine, is an unbounded savannah, stretching off in unbroken sameness of grass and flower, tree and rill. Along comes the first immigrant. Where to settle he cannot tell — every acre seems as good as every other acre. Tired out, he stops — somewhere, anywhere — and starts to make himself a home. The soil is rich, game is abundant — nature is at her very best. He is what, were he in a populous district, would make him rich; but he is very poor. To say nothing of the mental craving which would lead him to welcome the sorriest stranger, he labors under all the material disadvantages of solitude. He must be his own blacksmith, wagonmaker, carpenter and cobbler. Such things as he cannot produce himself, he must go without. Though nature is prolific, the man is poor. (*Continued*)

1946		JANUARY					1946	
<i>Sunday</i>	<i>Monday</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>Wednesday</i>	<i>Thursday</i>	<i>Friday</i>		<i>Saturday</i>	
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Manhattan Island, 1650.

Museum of the City of New York  
New Amsterdam (later New York).

## THE BUILDING OF A CITY

From *Progress and Poverty*, by HENRY GEORGE

SOON there comes another immigrant. Although every acre is as good as every other acre, he is not beset by any embarrassment as to where to settle. Though the land is the same, there is one place that is clearly better for him than any other place, and that is where there is already a settler and he may have a neighbor. He settles by the side of the first comer, whose condition is at once greatly improved, and to whom many things are now possible that were before impossible, for two men may help each other to do things that one man could never do.

Another immigrant comes, and, guided by the same attraction, settles where there are already two. Another, and another, until around our first comer there are a score of neighbors.

Labor has now an effectiveness which, in the solitary state it could not approach. (*Continued*)

1946		FEBRUARY					1946	
<i>Sunday</i>	<i>Monday</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>Wednesday</i>	<i>Thursday</i>	<i>Friday</i>		<i>Saturday</i>	
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Manhattan Island, 1659.

Museum of the City of New York  
Stone Street, first paved street in New Amsterdam

## THE BUILDING OF A CITY

From *Progress and Poverty*, by HENRY GEORGE

THE settlers, together, now accomplish in a day what, singly, would require years. If heavy work is to be done, they have a log-rolling. When one kills a bullock, the others take part of it and thus they have fresh meat all the time. Together they hire a schoolmaster and the children of each are taught for a fractional part of what similar teaching would have cost the first settler. A blacksmith and a wheelwright soon set up shops and our settler can have his tools repaired for a small part of the labor it formerly cost him. A store is opened and he can get what he wants as he wants it; a post-office, soon added, gives him regular communication with the rest of the world. Then come a cobbler, a carpenter, a harness-maker, a doctor; and a little church soon arises. Satisfaction becomes possible that in the solitary state were impossible. (*Continued*)

1946		MARCH					1946	
<i>Sunday</i>	<i>Monday</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>Wednesday</i>	<i>Thursday</i>	<i>Friday</i>		<i>Saturday</i>	
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Manhattan Island, 1775

A party in a New York home

Culver Service

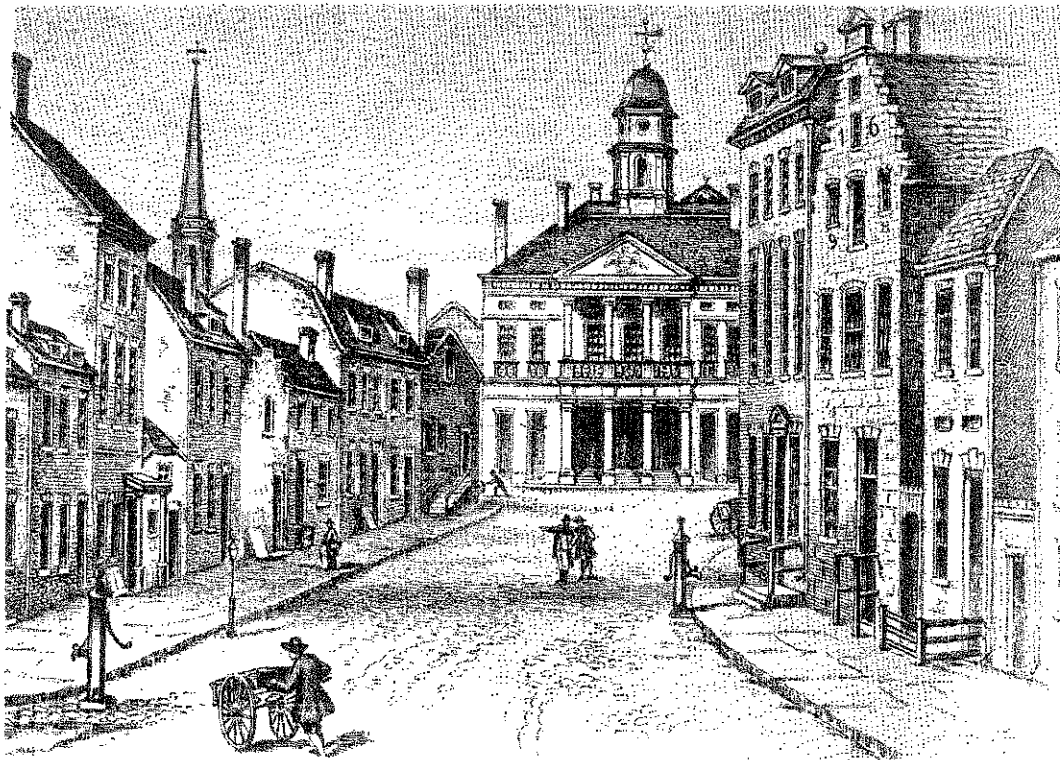
## THE BUILDING OF A CITY

From *Progress and Poverty*, by HENRY GEORGE

WITH the increase of population there are gratifications for the social and the intellectual nature — for that part of the man that rises above the animal. The power of sympathy, the sense of companionship, the emulation of comparison and contrast, open a wider, and fuller, and more varied life. In rejoicing, there are others to rejoice; in sorrow, the mourners do not mourn alone. There are husking bees, apple parings, and quilting parties. Though the ballroom be unplastered and the orchestra but a fiddle, the notes of the magician are yet in the strain. At the wedding, there are others to admire and enjoy; in the house of death, stands human sympathy. Occasionally, comes a straggling lecturer; in election times, come stump speakers, and the citizen rises to a sense of dignity and power, as the cause of empires is tried before him in the struggle of John Doe and Richard Roe for his support and vote. (*Continued*)

1946		APRIL					1946	
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Manhattan Island, 1789

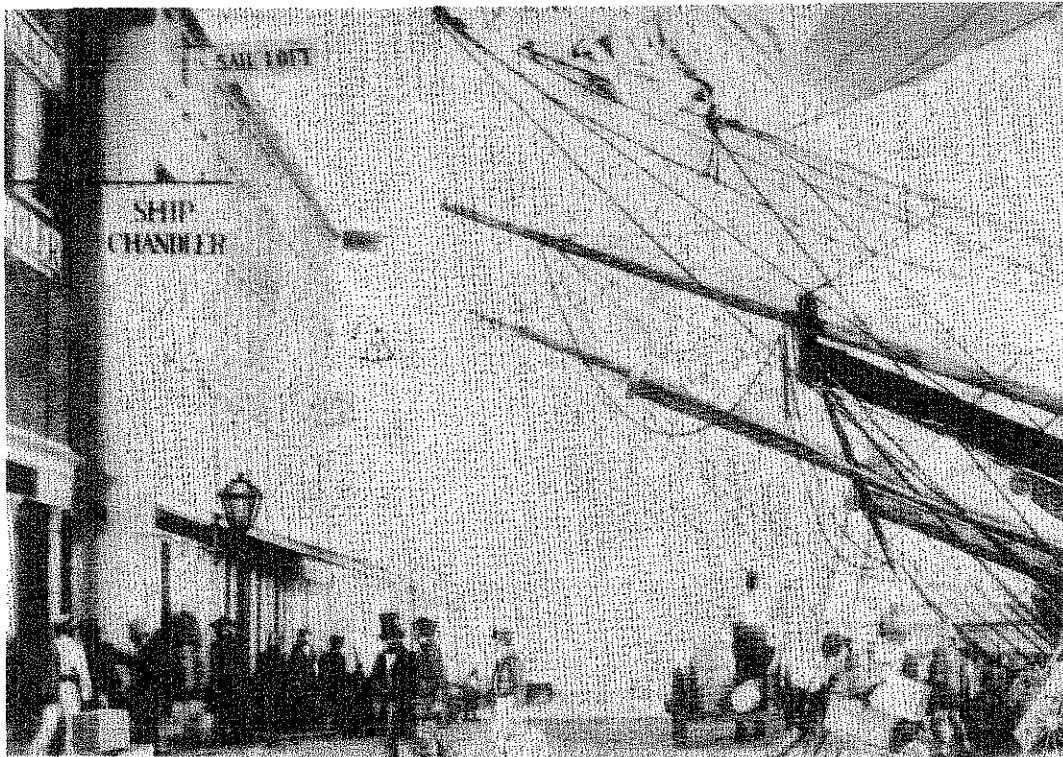
Museum of the City of New York  
Broad and Wall Streets, New York, showing Federal Hall

## THE BUILDING OF A CITY

From *Progress and Poverty*, by HENRY GEORGE

GO TO our settler now, and say to him: "You have so many fruit trees which you planted; so much fencing, a well, a barn, a house — in short, you have by your labor, added so much value to this farm. Your land itself is not quite so good. You have been cropping it and by and by it will need manure. I will give you the value of all your improvements if you will give it to me and go again beyond the verge of settlement." He would laugh at you. His land yields no more wheat or potatoes than before, but it does yield far more of all the necessities and comforts of life. The presence of other settlers — the increase of population — has added to the productiveness, in these things, of labor bestowed upon it, and this added productiveness gives it a superiority over land of equal natural quality where there are as yet no settlers. The value or rent of this land will be measured by the whole of this added capability. (*Continued*)

1946		MAY					1946
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Manhattan Island, 1850

South Street, New York

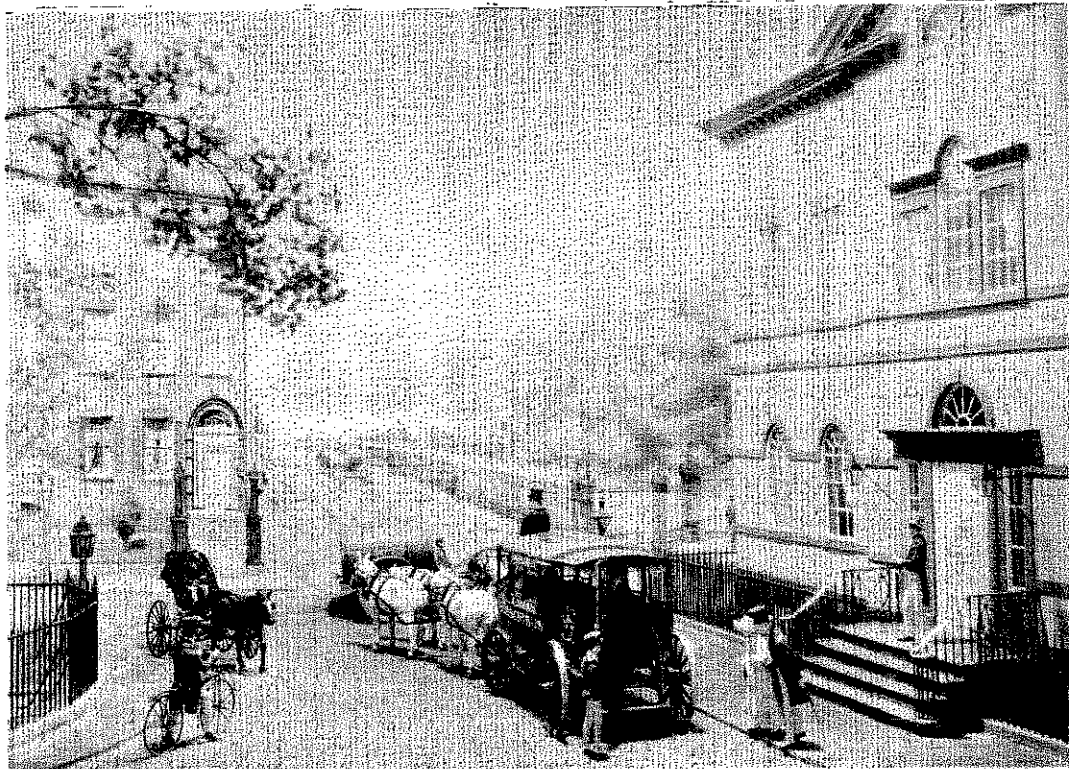
Museum of the City of New York

## THE BUILDING OF A CITY

From *Progress and Poverty*, by HENRY GEORGE

POPULATION still continues to increase, and as it increases so do the economies which its increase permits, and which in effect add to the productiveness of the land. Our first settler's land, being the center of population, the store, the blacksmith's forge, the wheelwright's shop, are set up on it, and soon arises a village, which rapidly grows into a town, the center of exchanges for the people of the whole district. This land now begins to develop a productiveness of a higher kind. To labor expended in raising corn, or wheat, or potatoes, it will yield no more; but to labor expended in the subdivided branches of production, it will yield much larger returns. The artisan, the manufacturer, the store-keeper, the professional man, find that their labor expended here, at the center of exchanges, will yield them much more than if expended even at a little distance away from it; and this excess of productiveness the land owner can claim just as he could an excess in its wheat-producing power. (*Continued*)

1946		JUNE					1946
<i>Sunday</i>	<i>Monday</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>Wednesday</i>	<i>Thursday</i>	<i>Friday</i>	<i>Saturday</i>	
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Manhattan Island, 1860

Museum of the City of New York

Bowling Green, New York, showing the first omnibus.

## THE BUILDING OF A CITY

From *Progress and Poverty*, by HENRY GEORGE

AND so our settler is able to sell in building lots a few of his acres for prices which it would not bring for wheat-growing if its fertility had been multiplied many times. With the proceeds, he builds himself a fine house, and furnishes it handsomely. That is to say, to reduce the transaction to its lowest terms, the people who wish to use the land build and furnish the house for him, on condition that he will let them avail themselves of the superior productiveness which the increase of population has given the land.

Population keeps on increasing, giving greater and greater utility to the land, and more and more wealth to its owner. The town has grown into a city. Production is carried on upon a great scale, with the best machinery and the most favorable facilities; the division of labor becomes minute, multiplying efficiency; exchanges are of such volume and rapidity that they are made with the minimum of friction and loss. (Continued)

1946		JULY					1946
<i>Sunday</i>	<i>Monday</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>Wednesday</i>	<i>Thursday</i>	<i>Friday</i>	<i>Saturday</i>	
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Manhattan Island, 1865

Museum of the City of New York

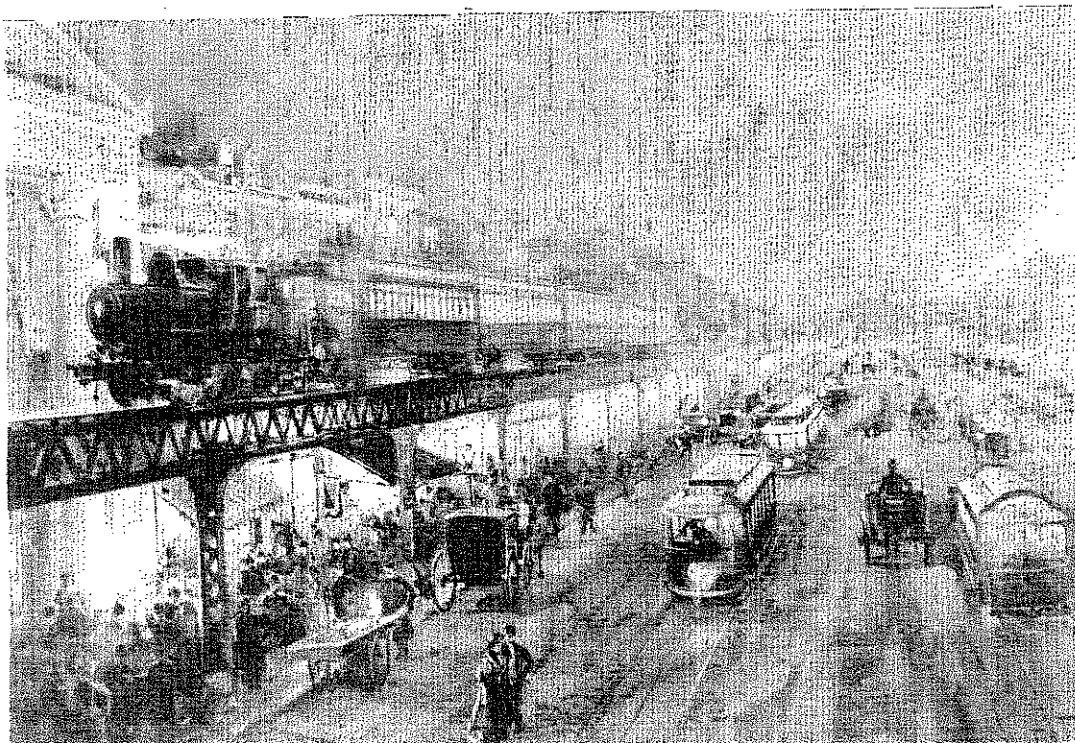
Broadway, from Anthony to Franklin Street, New York

## THE BUILDING OF A CITY

From *Progress and Poverty*, by HENRY GEORGE

FROM the germ of the first settlement a vast social organism has grown up. Hither run all roads. Here, if you have anything to sell, is the market; here, if you have anything to buy, is the largest and the choicest stock. Here intellectual activity is gathered into a focus and here springs that stimulus which is born of the collision of mind with mind. Here, in short, is a center of human life in all its varied manifestations. So enormous are the advantages which this land now offers for the application of labor, that instead of one man with a span of horses scratching over acres, you may count in places thousands of workers to the acre, working tier on tier, on floors raised one above the other, while underneath the surface of the earth engines are throbbing with pulsations that exert the force of thousands of horses. (*Continued*)

1946		AUGUST					1946	
<i>Sunday</i>	<i>Monday</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>Wednesday</i>	<i>Thursday</i>	<i>Friday</i>	<i>Saturday</i>		
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Manhattan Island, 1900

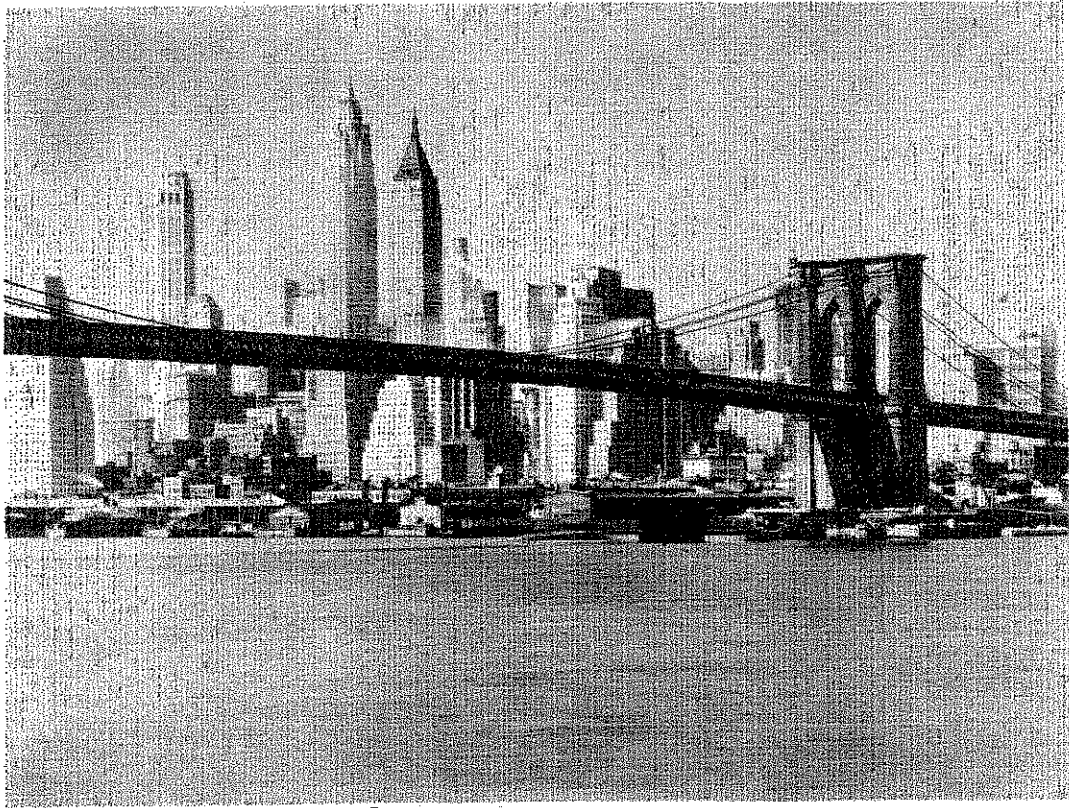
Museum of the City of New York  
The Bowery, New York, at night.

## THE BUILDING OF A CITY

From *Progress and Poverty*, by HENRY GEORGE

THIS is the center of population, the market place and workshop of industry. All these advantages attach to the land; on this land and on no other can they be utilized. The productive powers which density of population has attached to this land are equivalent to the multiplication of its original fertility by the thousand fold. And rent, which measures the difference between this added productiveness and that of the least productive land in use, has increased accordingly. Like Rip van Winkle, our settler may have slept; still he is rich — not from anything he has done, but from the increase of population. There are lots from which for every foot of frontage the owner may draw more than an average mechanic can earn; others that will sell for more than would suffice to pave them with gold. In the principal streets are towering buildings. Yet they are not worth as much as the land upon which they rest — the land which, when our first settler came had no value. (Continued)

1946		SEPTEMBER					1946	
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Manhattan Island, 1925

New York, seen from Brooklyn

Gottsch-Schleisner Photo

## THE BUILDING OF A CITY

From *Progress and Poverty*, by HENRY GEORGE

THAT this is the way in which the increase of population powerfully acts in increasing rent, whoever, in a progressive country, will look around him, may see for himself. The process is going on under his eyes. The increasing difference in the productiveness of the land in use, which causes an increasing rise in rent, results not so much from the necessities of increased population compelling the resort to inferior land, as from the increased productiveness which increased population gives to the lands already in use. The most valuable lands on the globe, the lands which yield the highest rent, are not lands of surpassing natural fertility, but lands to which a surpassing utility has been given by the increase of population. (*Continued*)

1946		OCTOBER					1946	
<i>Sunday</i>	<i>Monday</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>Wednesday</i>	<i>Thursday</i>	<i>Friday</i>		<i>Saturday</i>	
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Manhattan Island, 1930

Times Square, New York

New York Public Library

## THE BUILDING OF A CITY

From *Progress and Poverty*, by HENRY GEORGE

WHERE value seems to arise from superior natural qualities, such as deep water and good anchorage, rich deposits of coal and iron or heavy timber, observation also shows that these superior qualities are brought out, rendered tangible, by population. The effect of increasing population upon the distribution of wealth is to increase rent and consequently to diminish the proportion of the produce which goes to capital and labor, in two ways: First, By lowering the margin of cultivation. Second, By bringing out in land special capabilities otherwise latent and by attaching special capabilities to particular lands. It is a well provisioned ship, this on which we sail through space. If bread and beef above decks seem to grow scarce, we but open a hatch and there is a new supply. And very great command over the services of others comes to those who as the hatches are opened are permitted to say, "This is mine!"

1946		NOVEMBER					1946	
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Manhattan Island, 1945  
Taxable Land Value (Without Improvements) \$3,566,678,250

Gotscho-Schleisner Photo  
Pop. (Manhattan only) 1,897,000

## THE BUILDING OF A CITY

From *Progress and Poverty*, by HENRY GEORGE

GIVEN a progressive community, and land must constantly increase in value. We would simply take for the community what belongs to the community; leave sacredly to the individual all that belongs to the individual; and, treating necessary monopolies as functions of the State, abolish all restrictions and prohibitions, save those required for public health, safety, morals and convenience. The tax upon land values is the most just and equal of all taxes. It falls only upon those who receive from society a peculiar and valuable benefit, and upon them in proportion to the benefit they receive. The mode of taxation is quite as important as the amount. As a small burden badly placed may distress a horse that could carry with ease a much larger one properly adjusted, so a people may be impoverished and their power of producing wealth destroyed by taxation, which, if levied in another way could be borne with ease.

1946		DECEMBER					1946
<i>Sunday</i>	<i>Monday</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>Wednesday</i>	<i>Thursday</i>	<i>Friday</i>	<i>Saturday</i>	
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