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GIRARD COLLEGE
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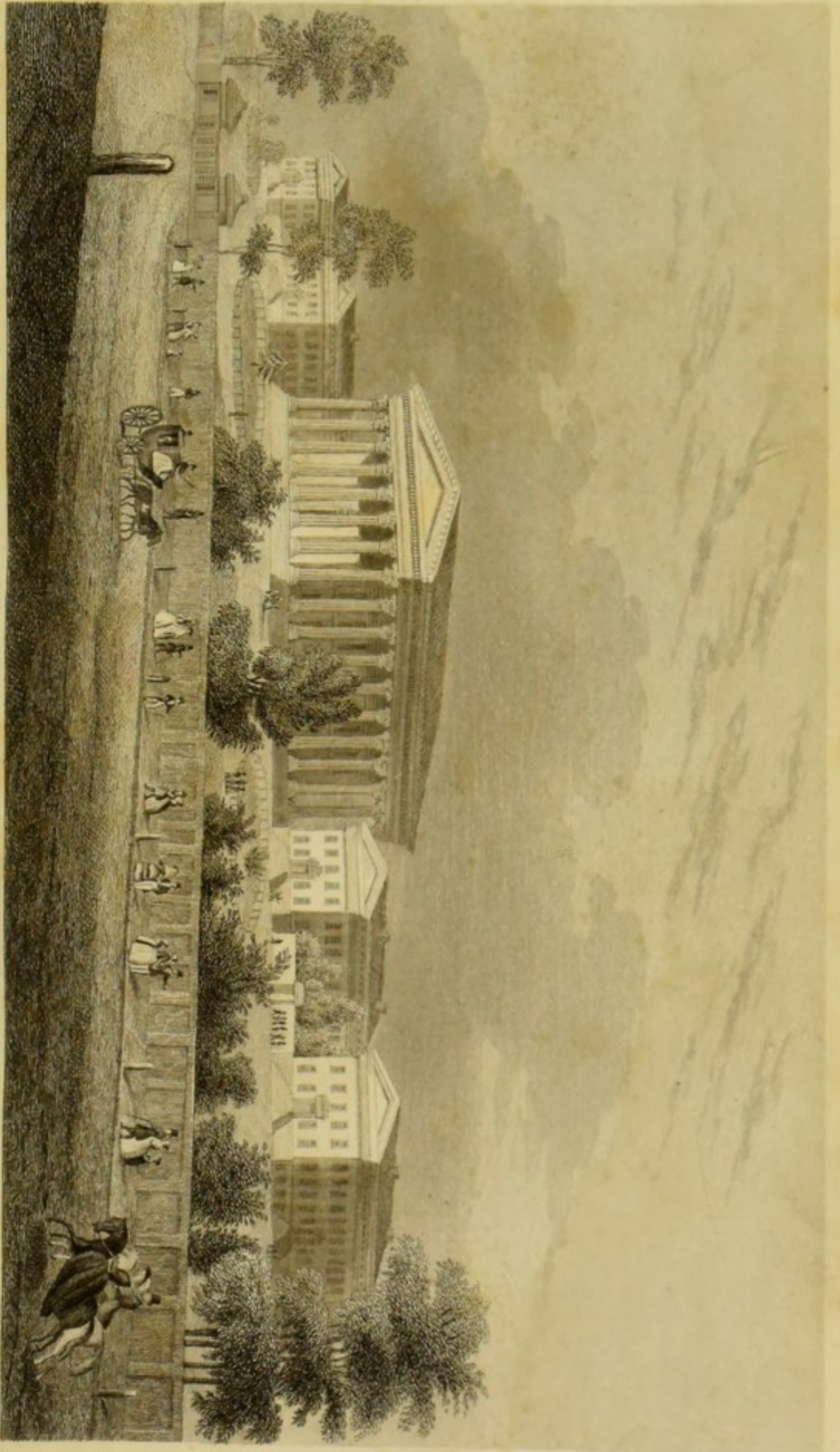
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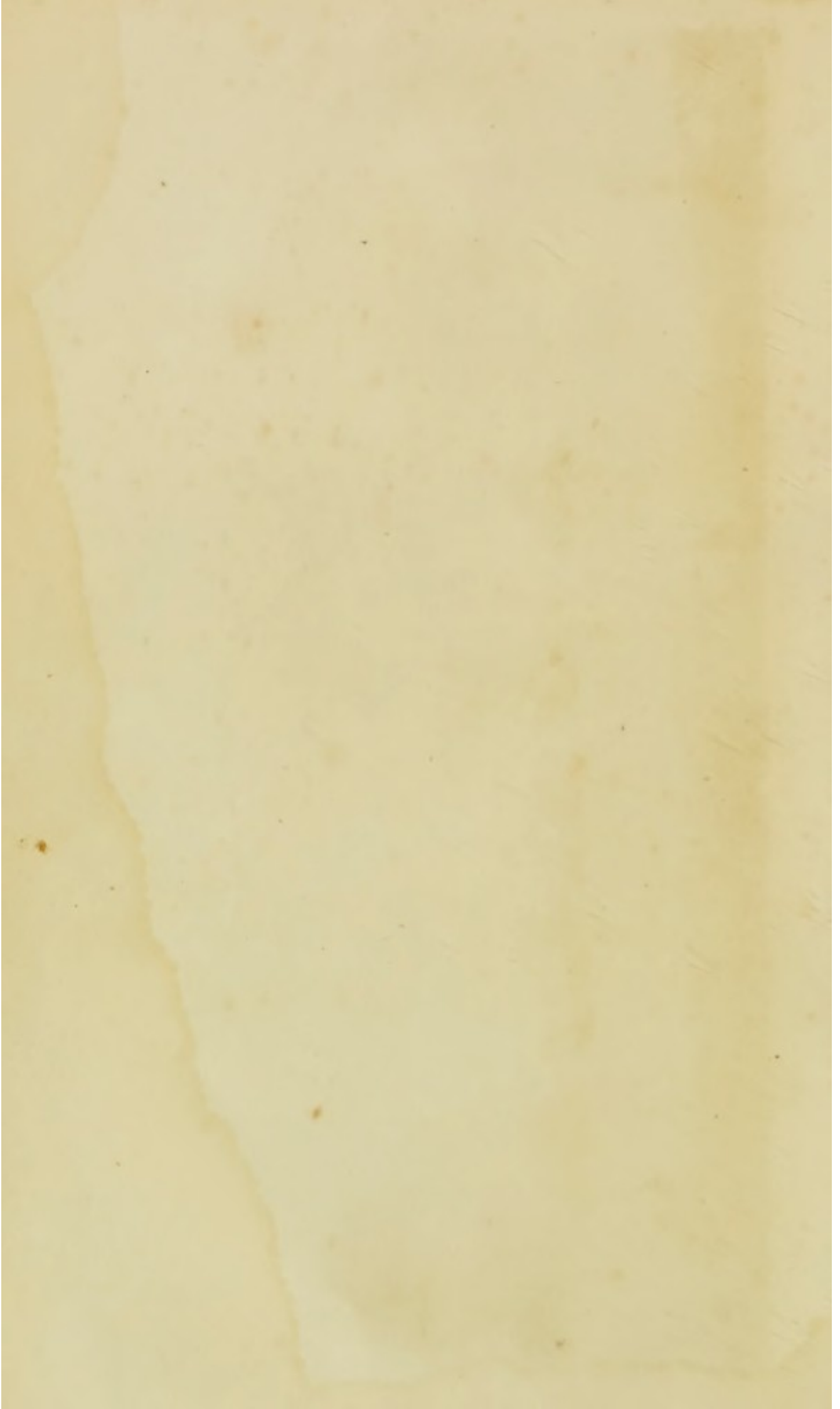


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UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA AT PHILADELPHIA.



THE
GIRARD COLLEGE

AND

ITS FOUNDER:

CONTAINING

THE BIOGRAPHY OF MR. GIRARD,

THE

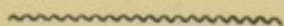
HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION, ITS ORGANIZATION AND PLAN OF
DISCIPLINE, WITH THE COURSE OF EDUCATION, FORMS OF
ADMISSION OF PUPILS, DESCRIPTION OF THE
BUILDINGS, &C. &C.. AND

The Will of Mr. Girard.

BY

HENRY W. AREY,

SECRETARY OF THE GIRARD COLLEGE.



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1866.



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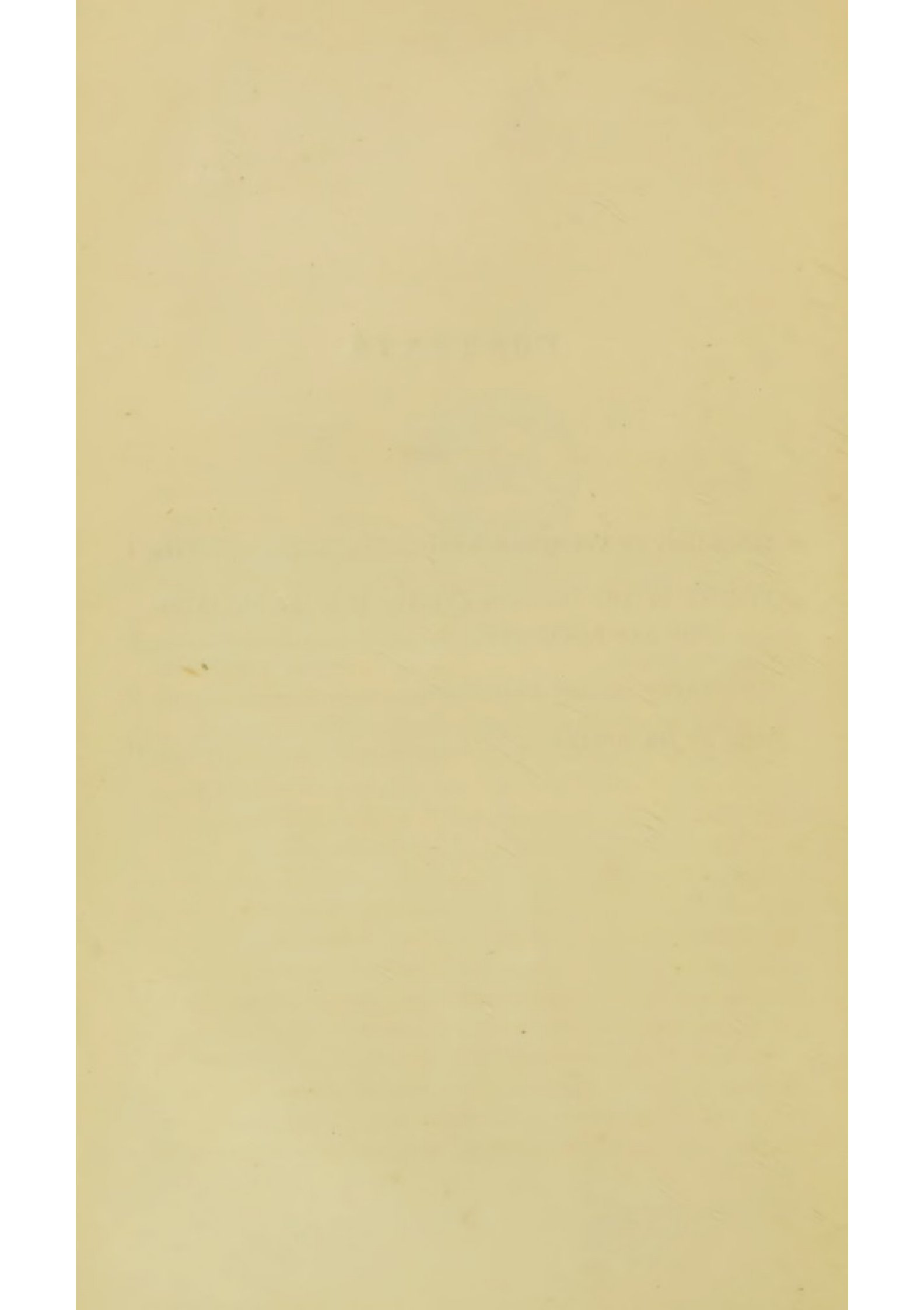
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BIOGRAPHY
OF
STEPHEN GIRARD.

No contribution hitherto made in this country to the great cause of human charity, has excited more general interest, or become more widely known, than the Bequest of Stephen Girard to establish and maintain a College for orphans. The character of the benevolence, the magnitude of the fund, and the splendor of the building, have all contributed to bring his institution prominently before the public eye, and to make it the object of pride to every citizen, and of attraction to every stranger.

The history of any man, whose kind heart could conceive, and whose vast means could accomplish a purpose fraught with so much good, would be interesting; but the life of Mr. Girard is more than this,—it is instructive. It teaches us what we can do in the face of obstacles, when we are patient, zealous, and self-reliant; it shows that there is at least a partial omnipotence about the human will, that can supply the want of wealth, of friends, and of education; but above all, it exemplifies how the hard toil of a life-time, and the thirst for gold, may be elevated and sanctified by being devoted to the claims of humanity.

Although comparatively humble in his origin, and without the advantages of wealth or education and the influences of friends, he has reared to his memory the proudest and most enduring of monuments. Yet splendid as is the marble structure which stands

above his remains, it yields in beauty to the moral monument. The benefactor sleeps among the orphan poor, whom his bounty is constantly rearing. Thus for ever present, unseen but felt, he daily stretches forth his "invisible hands" to lead some friendless child from ignorance and vice, to usefulness and perhaps distinction. And when, in the fullness of time, many homes have been made happy, many orphans have been fed and clothed and educated, and many men rendered useful to their country and themselves, each happy home, or rescued child, or useful citizen will be a living monument to perpetuate the name and embalm the memory of the dead "Mariner and Merchant."

The retiring disposition and unobtrusive character of Mr. Girard, refused to gratify the curiosity, which was not unfrequently expressed during his life-time, to learn something of his early history. It is not therefore remarkable that hitherto, in the absence of all means of knowledge, no reliable information, particularly of this portion of his life, has existed, and that many erroneous statements have been so frequently made, that Fiction has now almost grown to be Fact. Among the provisions of his will is the direction, that his books and papers shall be deposited in a room of his College, and be therein carefully preserved. Fortunately these musty records have afforded in a material degree the light which has hitherto been wanting, and to them the writer has been principally indebted for the materials of this brief Biography.

Stephen Girard was born in Bordeaux on the 21st day of May 1750. He was the eldest of five children who were descended from Pierre Girard, described in the registry of Baptism, now preserved in that city, as a sea-captain, and Mdlle. Lafargue his wife.

Without wishing to trespass upon the sacred privacy of domestic life, it is painfully evident even from the scanty light afforded by his letters, that the early life of Stephen was by no means a happy one. In every one of the few references which are found in this portion of his history — for it was a subject that he seldom referred to,—there is the same proof, that his childhood had no pleasant or sweet remembrances. Sixty-three years afterwards, he thus wrote of this portion of his history. "I have the proud sat-

isfaction to know that my conduct, my labor, and my economy have enabled me to do one hundred times more for my relatives, than they altogether have ever done for me since the day of my birth. While my brothers were taught at College, I was the only one whose education was neglected. But the love of labor, which has not left me yet, has placed me in the ranks of citizens useful to society." The correct cause of this unhappiness is now difficult to ascertain, but one reason is at least suggested in that not unfrequent source of similar difficulties,—a second marriage by his father. In a letter written in 1789, he thus again refers to this period of his life. "I was very young when my father married again, and since then, I can say with truth, I have made my way alone, with means gained from my nurse, the sea."

The early career of Stephen affords nothing of particular interest. Entering upon the active pursuits of life at a period when most children are yet at school, his education was necessarily limited, but he subsequently partially supplied this want, by careful study and observation, as is sufficiently attested by the neatness and accuracy of many early papers in his hand-writing yet in existence.

Thus impelled by feelings of early disappointment, but most likely influenced still more by that self-reliance and persevering ambition which were so characteristic of him, Stephen early decided to throw himself upon his own resources, and, guided no doubt by the occupation of his father, selected the sea as his future means of livelihood. In the year 1764, then not quite fourteen years of age, he left his home with the consent of his parents, and for the purpose of acquiring a practical knowledge of the profession he had chosen, sailed for St. Domingo in the capacity of a sailor on board a vessel called the "Pelerin," commanded by Captain John Courteau. Upon the termination of this voyage, which lasted some ten months, he returned to his home, but soon sailed again for the French West Indian possessions, between which islands and Bordeaux he continued to make frequent voyages in the course of the next nine years. During this time he labored assid-

ulously to supply the want of early education, and particularly to perfect himself in nautical information. And with such favorable results was this industry attended, that his last voyages were performed in the capacity of first officer, or, as the office was then termed in the French mercantile marine, Lieutenant of his vessel.

Stephen was no idler during these cruises. In addition to becoming proficient in practical navigation and astronomy, he was laying the foundation of his future fortune by careful study of general mercantile operations, and particularly of the products of these Islands, the habits of their people, and their mode of buying and selling.

Upon his return to his home at the termination of his sixth voyage, having now obtained the requisite theoretical and practical knowledge, he applied for authority to command a vessel. The existing laws of France required that in addition to a fixed period of sea service, the applicant should have made two cruises upon a national vessel, and should be at least twenty-five years of age. These two latter requisites were wanting in his case, but the influence of his family was sufficient to obtain a dispensation, and after undergoing the necessary examination, a license was duly granted on the 4th of October 1773, which is yet in existence, giving (for so it reads) "to Stephen Girard of Bordeaux full authority to act as Captain, Master, and Patron of a Merchant Vessel."

The early age at which he attained this rapid promotion in the face of limited education and other difficulties, sufficiently attests the zeal and energy with which he must have labored during these ten years, and gave earnest of that decision of character and perseverance which so distinguished his after life.

His attention appears now for the first time to have been turned to the prosecution of commercial affairs in connection with the pursuit of the sea; and at this period commences the first continuous record which is to be found among the large mass of books and papers, the accumulation of nearly sixty years of active business life, which he directs shall be preserved in one of the rooms of the College. This Record consists of a Journal kept by himself in a neat and careful style, and contains the invoices and the

accounts of sales of a quantity of goods suited to a West India market, which he at this time purchased from sundry merchants in Bordeaux, partly on his own credit and partly on that of his father; and from this period, beginning with this moderate investment, really dates the commencement of that magnificent fortune, which in after years, so abundantly rewarded his industry, perseverance, and economy.

With these goods, amounting to nearly 16,000 livres, or about 3000 dollars in Federal money, Mr. Girard started on his first mercantile adventure, and sailed again from his home, (which he never afterwards revisited,) arriving at St. Marc's, in the island of St. Domingo, in the month of February 1774. He soon disposed of his venture there, and at Port au Prince; and, converting the proceeds into produce, he left the West Indies and arrived for the first time in the United States, at the port of New York, in the month of July of the same year. The business tact and shrewdness displayed in disposing of the articles which he brought with him to New York, attracted the notice of Mr. Thomas Randall, then a merchant of that place, whose countenance and assistance proved of material advantage to him in his subsequent mercantile arrangements. During the three following years he laboriously employed his time in trading between New York, New Orleans, and Port au Prince; in the first instance as mate on board a ship called *L'amiable Louise*, Captain Malahard, and subsequently as master and part owner, jointly with Mr. Randall, of a small vessel and cargo.

It was in this latter capacity, that in the month of May 1777, Mr. Girard entered the waters of the Delaware, and arrived for the first time at Philadelphia. The business facilities and practical information which he had by this time acquired through his intercourse with merchants in New York, New Orleans, and St. Domingo, joined to the control of a small capital gained by his thrift and steady labor since his departure from Bordeaux, determined him now to change the dangerous profession of a sailor, for the less hazardous and more profitable one of a merchant. With this view he commenced business, and rented a store in Water

street, within a short distance of the spot where he afterwards located himself permanently.

In the month of July of this year, Mr. Girard was married to Mary Lumm, a native of Philadelphia; and soon after the marriage, on the approach of the British troops to take possession of the city, he left with his wife for Mount Holly in the state of New Jersey, where he purchased a small property, and where he continued to reside until the evacuation of Philadelphia by the enemy on the 17th of June 1778, when he again returned and resumed his business. Although unwilling to dwell upon a subject of so much delicacy, it is proper to state, that this marriage did not result happily. There is sufficient evidence among the papers of Mr. Girard to show, that, as is not unusual in such matters, his reputation while living, and his memory after death, have both unjustly suffered from erroneous public impressions on this subject. In the beginning of the year 1785, his wife exhibited signs of derangement of mind, which increased until it became necessary to to make application for her admission into the Pennsylvania Hospital, were she was accordingly received in September of that year. Shortly afterwards however, anxious to try every means of restoration, he removed her from that institution, and placed her in the country, but without benefit. In consequence of this affliction, his domestic condition became so painful, that he finally determined to return to his old occupation of a mariner, and by absence seek the tranquillity denied him in his home. For this purpose he sailed for the Mediterranean, but upon his return finding that the disorder of his wife, instead of being lessened, had greatly augmented, he took measures to place her again in the Hospital. Mrs. Girard was admitted anew on the 31st of August 1790, into that institution, where she gave birth in May of the following year to a female child (the only issue of this unfortunate marriage) who died shortly afterwards, and where she remained until her death in September 1815. Her remains were deposited in the grounds on the north side of the Hospital.

Upon his return to Philadelphia, Mr. Girard directed his attention particularly to the West India trade, for which his previous

education peculiarly fitted him, and for which some advantages were furnished in the residence in St. Domingo of his brother John, who had now become a member of a commercial house at Cape Francois.

Prosecuting successfully this trade, Mr. Girard in the year 1780 entered into partnership with Joseph Baldesqui; for although the fact is not generally known, he was on two occasions engaged jointly in business;—first, in the instance just cited, and afterwards in 1786 with his brother John. Neither of these business arrangements continued long, or proved satisfactory; for his active mind, and intuitive perception in commercial matters, could ill brook the restraint and mistakes of others less favored.

The earnest labor, and the strict economy, with which he conducted his business at this period, joined to unusual skill as a merchant, now rendered his progress to fortune both sure and rapid. In 1784 he constructed his first vessel the "Two Brothers," and his brother having arrived in September 1786 to take his place in the management of the house here, Stephen sailed in command of this brig for Charleston, and thence to the Mediterranean, returning to Philadelphia in July 1788. This partnership was shortly afterwards dissolved, and he resumed the management of his business in person, continuing afterwards to reside uninterruptedly in the city of Philadelphia until his death.

At this period of the life of Mr. Girard, an incident occurred which deserves more than a passing notice;—an incident, which for its moral heroism and self-denying charity, gives to his name even a higher title than that of being the Founder of the College for Orphans.

In the latter part of the month of July 1793, a malignant disorder, which soon proved to be the Yellow Fever in its most fatal form, broke out in Water street between Arch and Race streets in the city of Philadelphia. Extending northwards to Vine street, it was soon communicated to Front, and thence extended to the parallel streets, and those running east and west. Every attempt to stay the disorder proved unavailing, and the pestilence swept on with resistless power, gathering fresh force with fresh victims,

until the fair city became one vast charnel-house. All whose means or circumstances permitted, fled in dismay, and the scenes of horror and death that were exhibited in the streets of Philadelphia, particularly from the 25th of August until late in the month of September, could not have been excelled, in proportion to the population, by the famous plague of Athens, or the pestilence of London. The ties of nature were for the moment forgotten, or ruptured. Authentic cases are recorded, where parent and child, and husband and wife, died deserted and alone, for want of a little care from the hands of absent kindred. The public buildings were closed, most of the churches were shut up, and the few remaining open were nearly deserted; grass literally grew in the streets, and nothing disturbed the silence of this desolation, except the occasional wail of some victim which stole out upon the air, or the rumbling of the cart which carried the sick man to the Hospital, or the dead man to the grave.

In the midst of this terrific pestilence, an anonymous call appeared on the 10th of September in the Federal Gazette, the only paper which continued to be published, stating that all but three of the Visitors of the Poor had either fled or succumbed to the disease, and begging for assistance from such benevolent citizens as would volunteer their aid. In consequence of this call, a meeting was held at the City Hall on the 12th and another on the 14th of that month, at which a committee was appointed of those who voluntarily offered their services in the dangerous undertaking. This committee, originally consisting of twenty-seven, but which ultimately dwindled to twelve members, immediately proceeded to take active measures for the relief of the distressed. Their first care was directed to the organization of the Hospital at Bush Hill, which was reported by the Physician in attendance as being without order or regulation, far from clean, and in immediate want of qualified persons to begin and establish the necessary arrangements. These qualified agents were not to be had. Money could not purchase such self-devotion, for the entrance to that pest-house was deemed but a passage to the grave. At this trying moment, two men magnanimously offered themselves as the forlorn hope of

the committee. On the minutes of that body under date of September 15, is found the following extract: "Stephen Girard, and Peter Helm, members of the committee, commiserating the calamitous state to which the sick may probably be reduced for want of suitable persons to superintend the Hospital, voluntarily offered their services for that benevolent employment." The late Matthew Carey, himself also a member of that body, describing this incident, writes as follows: "At the meeting on Sunday, September the 15th, a circumstance occurred to which the most glowing pencil can hardly do justice. Stephen Girard, a wealthy merchant, a native of France, and one of the members of the committee, sympathizing with the wretched situation of the sufferers at Bush Hill, voluntarily and unexpectedly offered himself as a manager to superintend that Hospital. The surprise and satisfaction excited by this extraordinary effort of humanity, can be better conceived than expressed."

To estimate properly the value of this act of self-devotion, we must call to mind that Mr. Girard was then in the zenith of his life, and already a man of wealth and influence, with a prospect before him of a long career of happiness, usefulness, and riches. A foreigner, and without immediate family, it could not be expected that any strong bonds of sympathy existed between him and the people of that pestilence-stricken city. Before him stood probable death in its most repulsive form; certain and heavy losses were to be entailed in the neglect of his private interests; the most loathsome and the most menial duties were to be performed in person; and the possible reward of all this was a nameless grave upon the heights of Bush Hill.

On the afternoon of the same day on which he offered his services, Mr. Girard entered upon his duties, and his persevering and decisive character was immediately felt in every thing. Order soon reigned where all before was confusion; cleanliness took the place of filth; attendants and medicines were at hand; supplies and accommodations were provided, and on the very next day he reported the Hospital as ready to afford every assistance. The following interesting extract from a letter written by him at this

time to his friend Samatan in Marseilles, describes vividly the condition of things in this unfortunate city. "The mortality is so great, and the fear so general, that it is no longer possible to find nurses for the sick, or men to bury the dead. In fine, we are in a most deplorable situation. Those of our people who have escaped the disease, have fled from their homes; almost all the houses are closed, and Philadelphians are not received into the neighboring villages, without undergoing quarantine. The few who have had the courage to remain, have established a Hospital at a little distance from the city, for the reception of the unfortunate. I am the active Director, which causes me much anxiety. I do not know when the disease will cease. I am about leaving this moment for the Hospital, where the great number of the sick, who are constantly arriving, requires my constant presence."

For sixty days he continued to discharge his duties at the Hospital, and up to the 9th of March following, when the committee concluded its labors, and ceased to exist, his name is found upon the records as a faithful attendant at its meetings. And these noble men did not confine themselves to mere efforts to stay the disease. They raised upon their individual credit the necessary funds, until public contributions could reimburse them; they supplied the poor with money, provisions, and firewood; they furnished burial for the dead; they received under their care 192 orphan children, (many of them infants,) whose natural protectors had perished of the fever; they cleansed and purified all infected places; and they ceased their labors only when they had taken precautions against a similar calamity in future, by procuring better sanitary regulations, and a permanent Hospital for such diseases.

The deadly nature of the sickness may be inferred from the fact, that during the period between the 1st of August and the 9th of November, 4031 interments took place in the burial grounds in and about the city, out of a population of not quite 25,000 persons who remained in Philadelphia and the Districts during the Plague.

The feelings which actuated Mr. Girard, and the modest estimate which he placed upon these services, may best be inferred

from the following extracts of the very few and brief letters which he appears to have written during the continuance of the disease. "The deplorable situation to which fright and sickness have reduced the inhabitants of our city, demands succor from those who do not fear death, or who at least do not see any risk in the epidemic which now prevails here. This will occupy me for some time, and if I have the misfortune to succumb, I will have at least the satisfaction to have performed a duty which we all owe to each other." (Letter to Les Fils de P. Changeraux and Co., Baltimore, September 16th, 1793.) "You will receive my thanks for your high opinion respecting my occupation in the calamity which has lately afflicted my fellow-citizens. On that occasion, I only regret that my strength and ability have not fully seconded my good will." (To John Ferris, New York, November 4th, 1793.) Among the proudest memorials of its founder which the College now possesses, is a worm-eaten and dust-covered chest, containing the records and papers connected with his administration of the Hospital, during that eventful period.

In 1797 and 1798, the fever again prevailed in Philadelphia with fearful violence, and again Mr. Girard exhibited the same enlarged philanthropy, and the same disregard of danger, by liberal contributions and personal services to the sick and dying.

It has been currently believed, that at the time of the insurrection and massacre which occurred in St. Domingo, in 1793, he received a large accession to his fortune, from valuables placed for safety on board of his vessels, then lying there, and which were never claimed, on account of the owners being destroyed by the blacks. It is almost needless to say, that no reliable evidence for this belief has ever been furnished. On the contrary, his books would seem to show that he must have sustained heavy losses by the destruction of large amounts of goods, in Cape François, when that town was burned by the insurgents, and by the massacre or bankruptcy of many of the merchants who were in his debt.

His advancement to great wealth was henceforth sure and rapid. During the period that intervened between 1793 and 1812, his

business had extended over a much larger field than hitherto. Not confining himself as before to the commerce of the West Indies, or an occasional voyage to the south of Europe, and departing from the usual custom of merchants in expecting quick returns, he adopted a system of mercantile operations which proved to him of incalculable advantage. This consisted in a series of long voyages, in which, by repeated exchanges at different ports, the venture was finally returned increased by these accumulated profits. The grain or cotton of this country, with which his staunch ships were freighted, was exchanged with the Lisbon trader, or the merchant of Bordeaux, for the fruits of the one, or the wines of the other, in order to pay the Russian for the iron or hemp which the same vessel brought back to him; or the sugar and coffee of the West Indies, furnished him at Hamburg or Amsterdam with the outward cargo or the Spanish dollars which were to procure him at the Spice islands, Calcutta or Canton, the product of those climes, and thus bring to his doors from each distant portion of the globe, the added riches of the world. It was during this period, that he built the splendid fleet of vessels which he principally named after distinguished French Philosophers, and which were then unexcelled in our marine for quality and size. The Rousseau, the Voltaire, the Helvetius, and the Montesquieu, were among the most favored and most successful of his vessels.

The skill and judgment required in conducting such complicated affairs, and the unusual ability exhibited in the letters of instruction to his captains, supercargoes, or consignees. in these voyages, displaying alike a thorough knowledge of his profession and an intimate acquaintance with human nature, evidence that Mr. Girard possessed a mind and powers that would have rendered him eminent in any department of life, and that with the advantages of extended education he would have been one of the most distinguished, as he certainly was one of the most remarkable men of his time.

In these letters of instruction, which are admirable models of their kind, he was most precise and particular in giving directions for every contingency, and he invariably required the strictest obe-

dience to his orders, let the result be what it might. He was also rigid in demanding from his officers and men, correct habits and conduct while in his employment. Having some suspicion of one of the officers of his ship *Voltaire*, about to sail in 1815 to Canton, he wrote to Captain Bowen, "I desire you not to permit a drunken or immoral man to remain on board of your ship. Whenever such a man makes disturbance, or is disagreeable to the rest of the crew, no matter who he is, discharge him whenever you have the opportunity. And if any of my apprentices should not conduct themselves properly, I authorize you to correct them as I would myself. My intention being, that they shall learn their business, so after they are free they may be useful to themselves and to their country."

In 1802 he was elected to represent his fellow-citizens in the councils of Philadelphia, and he continued for several terms to serve them in that capacity faithfully and usefully. For over twenty-two years he also discharged the duties of Warden of the Port, to which office he was annually appointed by the various state administrations. For although the absorbing character of his extensive business, as well as his retiring disposition, prevented him from seeking any distinction foreign to his occupation, yet he fully recognized the claims that the Public have to the services of every citizen. As a Director of many public institutions he also freely gave his time, which to him really was money: and in the discharge of all these duties he was faithful, prompt, and intelligent.

About the year 1810, the funds belonging to Mr. Girard in the hands of Messrs. Baring, Brothers and Co. of London had increased to nearly one million of dollars. To withdraw this large amount without danger of loss was a task of no ordinary difficulty, and his papers show that he experienced much alarm and anxiety on this account. Exchange in England had fallen below par; the solvency of the foreign house was for a time a matter of great doubt, and the difficulties between Great Britain and this country already threatened war. But by skilful management he succeeded safely and profitably in extricating his money, principally by purchasing in England United States government stock and shares of

the Bank of the United States. Having thus obtained so large an interest in this bank, upon the expiration of its charter in 1811 he determined to become a banker; and having in June 1812 purchased the banking house of that institution he commenced his operations. The business of the National Bank and the funds in its vaults remained with his institution, and he thus began his new career with unusual advantages and prospects of success, while at the same time the distress which would have resulted from the abstraction of so large an amount of capital from the community was prevented.

He did not however permit this new occupation to withdraw him from his former mercantile pursuits. His trade with China, the East Indies, and other places east of the Cape of Good Hope, as well as with the north of Europe, was continued as extensively and as profitably as hitherto. Although the skill with which he directed his business gave his operations general success, it must not be supposed that equal good fortune attended all his speculations. Occasionally he met with heavy losses, and his eminent genius for his profession was as strongly shown by the celerity with which he recovered from reverses, as by his usual success. "We are all the subjects, (he says in one of his letters,) of what you call 'reverses of fortune.' The great secret is to make good use of fortune, and when reverses come, receive them with 'sang froid,' and by redoubled activity and economy endeavor to repair them." A striking instance will best illustrate this trait in his character. On the 17th of December 1810, his fine ship the "Montesquieu" sailed from the port of Philadelphia for Valparaiso, and thence for Canton, where she arrived on the 19th of February 1812. In November of the same year, she sailed from this latter place for Philadelphia with a most valuable China cargo on board. Singular as it may seem, she passed through that immense extent of sea without meeting a British cruiser or speaking a vessel that could inform her of the war which then existed between Great Britain and this country. She arrived off the capes of the Delaware on the night of the 26th of March 1813, and commenced discharging guns for a pilot. This firing soon attracted the atten-

tion of a small schooner called "La Paz," (indignantly described by Mr. Girard as about the size of a wood-shallop,) then laying inside the cape off Lewistown, and which proved to be a tender to the British man-of-war "Poictiers." As soon as the light and the tide served in the morning, this small and ill-manned craft pushed out to sea, and sailing up to the unresisting though well-armed *Montesquieu*, captured her and her valuable cargo.

The loss of this fine vessel and cargo, neither of which was insured, at his very doors, after passing safely through all the perils of the sea, was of course a severe trial to Mr. Girard; but he immediately set about repairing the disaster, and after the necessary negotiations with Sir John Beresford, who then commanded the English squadron in our waters, he ransomed her for the very large sum of 180,000 dollars, which he paid in coin. The vessel was released and proceeded up to the city, and his calculations and foresight were most fully realized in the result; for it is shown by his books, that notwithstanding this heavy loss, the cargo brought him enormous profits, a large portion of the teas producing as high as \$2.14 per pound at auction, in consequence of the scarcity caused by the war.

Soon after his arrival at Philadelphia, Mr. Girard took the oath of allegiance to the Government, (the preliminary residence now required being then not necessary,) and became a citizen of the United States. His attachment to his adopted country was sincere and undoubted. In heart and on principle a republican, his sympathies were soon warmly enlisted for the land which had sheltered him, and under whose free institutions he had prospered. On several occasions during the war of 1812, he rendered valuable services to the government by placing at its disposal the resources of his bank, at times of difficulty and embarrassment. And when, in 1814, the public credit was prostrated, and the resources of the country were sorely taxed, he promptly stepped forward and subscribed to a very large loan which the administration had vainly before sought to obtain. The sinews of war were thus furnished, public confidence was restored, and a series of brilliant victories resulted in a peace, to which he thus referred in a letter written

in 1815 to his friend Morton of Bordeaux;—"The peace which has taken place between this country and England, will consolidate for ever our independence and insure our tranquillity." In 1814, the government was unable to pay the interest on the public debt. Mr. Girard, to whom the United States were indebted in a very large amount, promptly set an example to other creditors by writing to A. J. Dallas, then Secretary of the Treasury, as follows: "I am of opinion that those who have any claim for interest on public stock, &c., should patiently wait for a more favorable moment, or at least receive in payment treasury-notes. Should you be under the necessity of resorting to either of those plans, as one of the public creditors, I shall not murmur."

During the period when the neutral position of this country gave its shipping superior advantages, and when he was rigidly cautious in forbidding his captains to receive on his vessels any passenger or cargo other than his own, his letters of instruction almost always contain the stereotype paragraph, "But if you meet with American seamen in distress, you are to follow my invariable rule—take them on board and bring them home free of expense." One of the most solemn injunctions in his will is the direction that "by every proper means a pure attachment to our republican institutions, and to the sacred rights of conscience, as guaranteed by our happy constitution, shall be formed and fostered in the minds of these scholars."

From the period of the establishment of his bank, until his death, Mr. Girard continued to prosecute uninterruptedly his commercial and banking business. Although the vast and complicated nature of these occupations would have been sufficient to occupy the entire attention of most men, he found sufficient leisure, by methodizing his time, to indulge a strong fondness for agricultural pursuits, by cultivating a farm in the neighbourhood of the city. To this place he paid almost daily visits, directing with skill its operations, and assisting personally in its labors, and few of his vessels ever sailed for distant places without taking out orders for choice plants, seeds, or fruit-trees, to adorn and improve it. These new varieties of fruits and flowers were gradually ex-

tended throughout the neighborhood, and much of the celebrity which the markets of Philadelphia have enjoyed is thus due to his enterprise and love of such pursuits.

To every judicious public improvement he was an early and constant friend, but so retiring was his disposition, that when the directors of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, wishing to testify their gratitude for his kindness in loaning large amounts of money, and taking large amounts of stock, by formal vote requested him to sit for his portrait, to be preserved in the archives of the company, he peremptorily refused compliance.

Although cautious not to be imposed upon in affording relief, the heart of Mr. Girard was not often closed to an authentic case of distress. There is ample evidence to show that his private charities were much more extensive than the world has given him credit for. Although differing from the great majority of denominations in his religious sentiments, he gave freely when his assistance was asked for the erection of churches and other Christian institutions. To his neighbors, especially when sick, he was attentive and humane, nursing them and administering to their ailments, in which he had considerable skill, and in which he always took pleasure. His belief in the many simple remedies with which he was in the habit of treating the sick, was accompanied, as is not unusual in such cases, with a rather disparaging opinion of the Medical Profession. In the annual recurrence of the fever which followed for many years the epidemic of 1793, and in which his services were always freely rendered to the sick and poor, he attributed much of the severity of the disease to the ignorance of the local physicians about the nature of the pestilence. The following humorous allusion to the doctors is found in a letter written in January 1799 to his friend Devize, then in France, but who had been associated with him as physician of the Bush Hill hospital in 1793. After describing the effects of the epidemic, he says:—"During all this frightful time, I have constantly remained in the city, and without neglecting my public duties I have played a part which will make you smile. Would you believe it, my friend, that I have visited as many as fifteen sick people in a day,

and what will surprise you still more, I have lost only one patient, an Irishman, who would drink a little. I do not flatter myself that I have cured one single person, but you will think with me, that in my quality of Philadelphia physician I have been very moderate, and that not one of my confreres have killed fewer than myself."

As has been already stated, his feelings were early alienated from his family, yet during his entire life he supported or assisted such of them as were in need. And it is due to his memory to record here, that his books furnish unmistakable evidence, that the public impression which has usually prevailed on the subject of his want of kindness to his relatives, has been incorrect and unjust.

The fame of his large fortune, exaggerated beyond the truth by popular rumor, joined to the absence of children on whom to bestow it, caused him to be almost constantly importuned for assistance or relief, from all parts of the country, and from known and unknown sources.

Although it is reasonable to suppose that most of these applications were destroyed when received, yet a sufficient number still exist to cause wonder at their frequency, and excite a smile at the transparent cupidity of their writers. It is not known at what period of his life his attention was first directed to the establishment of an Institution for Orphans, but there is reason to believe that the idea had been entertained for years, and that the details of its plan had been the subject of long and careful reflection.

It is at least a curious coincidence in connection with this subject, that among his papers are found two anonymous letters, in the French language, which were sent to Mr. Girard in 1810, accompanied by a copy of the Testament of Fortuné Ricard, to whose benevolent bequests the writer earnestly calls his attention. The main object of these communications, which are written with unusual ability, would seem to have been to induce him to transfer his great wealth to his native land. For this purpose they endeavor to appeal to the feeling which is supposed never to be extinguished, of attachment to the fatherland, and give a glowing

picture of France, her arts and arms. They refer to the distracted condition of this country, on the probable eve of a war with the most powerful nation of Europe, in which the United States "must" be subjugated, and assure him, that in the anarchy following conquest, his fortune will be scattered and lost. They remind him that in Europe wealth gives rank and distinction, while here the man of silver is not respected, but only valued. Appealing to his well-known love for agricultural pursuits, they draw a striking picture of this "guide and patron of all French merchants" located in the fertile and beautiful fields of Languedoc, the owner of thousands of broad acres, of beautiful vineyards and splendid herds; and finally describe him as dying, after founding a magnificent institution of benevolence in Paris—his name descending to posterity, blessed by the poor and homeless. And they conclude with this striking expression, that he must remember that "benevolence is the only treasure which the rich man can take with him to the grave."

In his personal habits, Mr. Girard was a model of regularity and abstemiousness, and to these qualities must be attributed his vigorous health, long life, and general freedom from disease. An early riser, he devoted the day most faithfully to industrious pursuits, and, as has been with justice remarked, his very relaxations were mere varieties of labor. His dwelling-house was under the same roof with his counting-room, in a narrow street near the river, and in a locality almost entirely occupied by stores. The furniture was substantial but plain, and his only equipage was a homely chaise drawn by a sober-looking farm-horse. In his dress and personal appearance, he was as plain as the humblest citizen, and so far was he from pride of purse, that no stranger could have distinguished this possessor of millions from any of the toiling thousands around him.

There is no evidence that he loved money. The disappointments of his early days, and more particularly the sadness of his married life, with the absence of those social claims and pleasures which give to man his usual aims and objects, would seem to have rendered business and the accumulation of wealth rather a neces-

sary occupation than a source of delight. No one who has had access to his private papers can fail to become impressed with the belief, that these early disappointments furnish the true key to his entire character. Originally of warm and generous impulses, the belief in childhood that he had not been given his share of the love and kindness which were extended to others, changed the natural current of his feelings, and acting on a warm and passionate temperament, alienated him from his home, his parents, and his friends. And when in after time there was superadded the years of bitter anguish resulting from his unfortunate and ill-adapted marriage, rendered even more poignant by the necessity of concealment, and the consequent injustice of public sentiment, and marring all his cherished expectations, it may be readily understood why constant occupation became a necessity, and labor a pleasure. The accumulation of money was then the result, and not the aim of his labors. In an action of law brought against his estate after his death, a letter to the plaintiff from Mr. Girard was produced and read. In it, occur these striking words;— “When I rise in the morning, my only effort is to labor so hard during the day, that when the night comes, I may be enabled to sleep soundly.” What a vista of disappointed hopes and broken ties, what misery in the midst of millions, is presented in this short sentence! Still from time to time, the genial affection with which nature had originally endowed him, beamed forth in spite of the clouds of affliction and trouble. This was evidenced in his general love for children, and particularly by the strong affection he displayed for his grand-niece Caroline Lallemand; in the care with which he nurtured in his own house, and educated, the orphan daughters of his brother John; in his support for many years, and until their deaths, of his aunt Lafargue, and his sister Victoire; in the assistance extended to his brother Etienne, and the kindness with which he brought to this country and educated his two sons; and in the interest he always displayed for those who had been reared in his service, and whose conduct and character pleased and satisfied him. And when in the midst of pestilence and death, the concealed but still living springs of love for his

race broke forth afresh, no danger was too great, and no service too severe, for this misunderstood but really kind-hearted man.

He thus compared his own condition with that of his friend Duplessis, in a letter written to the latter in New Orleans in 1804. "I observe with pleasure that you have a numerous family, that you are happy and in the possession of an honest fortune. This is all that a wise man has the right to wish for. As to myself, I live like a galley-slave, constantly occupied and often passing the night without sleeping. I am wrapped up in a labyrinth of affairs, and worn out with care. I do not value fortune. The love of labor is my highest ambition. You perceive that your situation is a thousand times preferable to mine." No one can become acquainted from his confidential papers with the scope and power of his mind, and the grandeur of his enterprises, without becoming also convinced that he was a most remarkable man, of penetrating sagacity and massive intellect, and possessing elements of greatness of which the busy world around him was little aware, when they regarded him merely as a merchant seeking his profit.

In the winter of 1830, Mr. Girard, while walking in the streets of Philadelphia, was thrown down by a passing vehicle, and received such injuries of the head, that, for the first time, a marked failing was observed in his physical powers. But he had apparently almost recovered from its effects, when in December 1831, he was attacked by the influenza, then prevailing epidemically. This soon prostrated him, and the disease resulting in pneumonia, it was before long evident that he could not survive the attack. The last few days of his life were spent in an unconscious state, and on the 26th day of December, at four o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Girard ceased to exist.

As soon as his death became known, the authorities of the city convened and decreed him a public funeral; the flags of the shipping and public buildings were displayed at half-mast, and various manifestations of regret for the loss of a distinguished and useful citizen, were exhibited by the people. His remains, attended by an immense concourse of citizens, and by all the public authorities, were interred, on the 30th of December, in the

graveyard attached to the Roman Catholic church, at the corner of Spruce and Sixth streets. These remains were subsequently removed, and deposited with fitting ceremonies in the vestibule of his College, on the 30th of September, 1851.

Upon an examination of his last will and testament, it was found that his benevolence had not been confined to the Institution which formed the principal object of his bounty, but that in addition to numerous legacies to his relatives and to persons employed in his service, the Hospital for the sick, the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the Orphan's Asylum, the Masonic Fraternity, the Public Schools, and the City of Philadelphia, were all to receive a share of the fortune which he thus solemnly devoted to charity and the benefit of his fellow-man.

The widely extended commercial affairs of Mr. Girard were continued until the hour of his death, and his executors, upon taking possession of his estate, found upon his books between thirty and forty outstanding mercantile adventures to different parts of the world, many of which were of considerable magnitude. The management and settlement of the largest estate which commercial enterprise, industry, and capacity, had ever accumulated in this community, required unusual skill and labor; but such were the intelligence and ability of the gentlemen to whom he had confided this duty, that his vast affairs were conducted to a successful issue, without material loss or delay.

Mr. Girard directed that the business of his bank should be settled apart from that of his individual estate, and for this purpose in February 1826 he had executed a deed of assignment, to take effect upon the day of his death, authorizing his Trustees to take immediate possession of all the assets of the bank, and proceed to close its affairs as speedily as possible, and transfer the effects which remained to his executors as a part of his estate. The unusual difficulty of this service may be inferred from the fact, that on entering upon their duties, his Trustees found a statement which had been made up to the Saturday preceding his death, from which it appeared, that his estate was liable on demand for 909,844 dollars, while to meet these claims only 17,350 dollars in specie

were found in the vaults of the bank. Their attention was next directed to the debts due to the institution, which were ascertained to amount to 3,479,961 dollars. At this period an unusual pressure existed in the money-market, and to abstract so large an amount by proceeding to collect it forthwith, would have resulted in the most ruinous consequences to the commercial community, while at the same time it was indispensable to guard against a refusal to pay any demand on the bank. They managed however this delicate duty with ability and fidelity, and the affairs of the institution were closed without producing distress or embarrassment to its debtors, or causing delay or injustice to its creditors.

In selecting his trustees and executors, Mr. Girard exhibited an additional proof of that discernment and knowledge of mankind which had marked his previous career, by choosing gentlemen whose integrity and position insured confidence in the discharge of their duties, and whose business capacity enabled them to conduct to a favorable termination the complicated affairs of his long and arduous life, without material dispute, and with promptitude and satisfaction to all concerned.

His fortune, which amounted to about 7,500,000 dollars, was disposed of in the following manner. For the erection and endowment of his College, he gave 2,000,000 dollars; to different Institutions of Charity in and about Philadelphia, 116,000 dollars; to his relatives and next of kin, 140,000 dollars; to the city of Philadelphia for the improvement of its eastern front, 500,000 dollars; to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for internal improvements, 300,000 dollars; to sundry friends or persons who had been in his employment, annuities representing a principal sum of 65,000 dollars; and he also bequeathed various legacies to apprentices and servants, and to those of his captains who would bring his vessels safely into port. He also devised to the cities of New Orleans and Philadelphia 280,000 acres of land, situated in the state of Louisiana; but this land was subsequently lost to the legatees by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. The residue of his wealth was devised to the City of Philadelphia for the following purposes; 1st, for the improvement and maintenance of

his College; 2d, for the establishment of a better system of police; and 3d, to improve the city and diminish taxation.

The estimate which his fellow-citizens placed upon his character, may be best learned by the following extract from the eloquent resolutions adopted by the councils of Philadelphia at the time of his death. "Contemplating the humility of his origin, and contrasting therewith the variety and extent of his works and wealth, the mind is filled with admiration of the man, and profoundly impressed with the value of his example. Numerous and solid as the edifices are, which he constructed in the city and vicinity of Philadelphia, they will contribute but a transitory record of what he was, when compared with the moral influence that must arise from a knowledge of the merits, and means, by which he acquired his immense estate. These merits and means, were probity of the strictest kind, diligence unsurpassed, perseverance in all pursuits, and a frugality as remote from parsimony as from extravagance. The goodness of his heart was not manifested by ostentatious subscription or loud profession; but when pestilence stalked abroad, he risked his life to preserve from its ravages the most humble of his fellow-citizens, and wherever sorrow, unaccompanied by immorality, appeared at his door, it was thrown wide open. His person, his home, and his habits evinced the love of what was simple, and he was a devoted friend to those principles of civil and religious liberty which are the basis of the political fabric of his adopted country."

Howitt, in his "Homes and Haunts of the Poets," describes in the following sentence the benevolence of such philanthropists as Stephen Girard, and although referring specially to the old merchant who founded, at Bristol, the school at which the "marvellous boy," Chatterton, received his education, the extract is a truthful and fitting conclusion to this brief Biography of the dead mariner and merchant, who also like Edward Colston, thus has "made his riches do his generous will for ever." "You cannot help feeling the grand benevolence of those wealthy merchants who make their riches do their generous will for ever; who become thereby the actual Fathers of their Cities to all generations; who roll in

every year of the world's progress some huge stone of anxiety from the hearts of poor widows; who clear the way before the unfriended but active and worthy lad; who put forth their invisible hands from the heaven of their rest, and become the genuine guardian angels of the orphan race, for ever and ever; raising from those who would otherwise have been outcasts and ignorant laborers, aspiring and useful men, tradesmen of substance, merchants the true enrichers of their country, and fathers of happy families. How glorious is such a lot! How noble is such an appropriation of wealth! How enviable is such a Fame!"

In the following pages will be found a detailed account of the erection and organization of that magnificent edifice and its dependent buildings, which now form perhaps the most interesting object in the vicinity of Philadelphia, if not in all the United States; and which seem destined, from the almost imperishable nature of their structure as well as their ample and well-secured endowment, to carry forward into an indefinite future the beneficent intentions of the wise and far-seeing "Mariner and Merchant."

HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE

AND

ITS PLAN OF ORGANIZATION AND DISCIPLINE.

MR. Girard died on the 26th of December, 1831. As soon as his executors had advanced sufficiently far in the settlement of his large estate to authorize the undertaking, the Councils of Philadelphia, who were selected by him as his trustees, took the necessary steps to carry out his intentions. Accordingly, on the 11th of February 1833, they elected a Board of Directors, to superintend the organization and management of the College in conformity with his will.

This board, which consisted of eighteen of the most prominent citizens of Philadelphia, organized on the 18th of the same month by the election of Nicholas Biddle as chairman, and immediately entered upon the discharge of their duties. As the ordinance creating a Board of Directors conferred no power with regard to the construction of an edifice for the College, the Councils on the 21st of March appointed a sub-committee of their body, to be called the "Building Committee," who with eight members of the Board of Directors, and the architect, were instructed to prepare a plan for the College Building.

The joint committee met on the 18th of April 1833, and after due examination, determined that the designs which had previously been received from all parts of the United States in competition for the premium offered, should be set aside, and Thomas U. Walter Esq., who had been elected the architect, was instructed to prepare a plan of the Main Building, with a portico extending around the entire structure, and conforming in the dimensions and

form of the *Cella*, or body of the building, to the directions laid down in the will of Mr. Girard.

The design prepared by this gentleman, substantially the present edifice, was approved by Councils on the 29th of April, and excavations for the foundations having been commenced on the 6th of May following, the corner-stone of the College was laid with fitting ceremonies on the 4th of July, 1833.

The main edifice, and out-buildings, were completed and transferred to the Directors on the 13th of November 1847, making fourteen years and six months as the entire period occupied in the execution of the work.

The total amount expended for this construction, not including the western out-building which has since been erected at a cost of 20,000 dollars, was 1,933,821.78 dollars. If no depreciation had taken place in the value of the stocks and loans, originally set apart by the Commissioners for the Girard Estate to constitute a Fund, a large surplus would have remained to support the Institution; and if the same rate of interest had continued which was accruing at the time of the transfer, the College-Fund would have amounted to 1,500,000 dollars, after deducting the whole cost of the work. But during the years 1841-2-3-4, the stocks depreciated immensely in value, and it became finally necessary, in order to complete the work, to draw on the residuary fund, thus causing also considerable delay in the progress of the work.

The following condensed statements exhibits the amounts appropriated and expended in the construction of the College.

On the 20th of April 1833, the Commissioners of the Girard Estates set apart the following stocks and loans, to constitute the College Fund, viz.:—

6331 Shares of stock in the Bank of the United States	\$664,715.00
8 Certificates of loan—Pennsylvania.....	1,221,785.00
1 Certificate of City Corporation	113,500.00
Making.....	<u>\$2,000,000.00</u>

Total amount of interest which accrued from time to time, on the unexpended portions of the Fund.....	\$854,536.21
Cash received from sale of refused materials.....	1,587.20
Amount taken from residuary Fund, to complete the College.....	31,525.11
	\$2,887,648.52
Amount expended for building College.....	\$1,933,821.78
Loss on sale of stocks at Executors' valuation.....	900,813.30
Amount expended by the Trustees and Directors unconnected with the building of the College.....	51,835.22
Unexpended balance of appropriation.....	1,178.22
	\$2,887,648.52

During the progress of the Building, an unsuccessful effort was made by the next of kin to Mr. Girard, to defeat the intentions of the Testator, by alleging that the Institution was illegal and immoral, and by laying claim to the fund appropriated for its establishment. As a portion of the History of the College, a brief reference to this incident may be interesting. Among the private legatees in his will, the Testator named his brother Etienne and children, and the children of his sister Sophia, and brother John Girard. The several legacies so bequeathed were paid to the legatees, before the expiration of a year after the Testator's death. After these legacies had been paid, the same parties who claimed to be heirs and next of kin instituted an action of ejectment in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to recover from the city all real estate purchased by Mr. Girard after the date of the last republication of the will. Under the laws of Pennsylvania, which at that time did not pass under a general devise after-acquired property, they obtained judgment, and recovered from the city the real estate purchased between the dates of the republication and his death. Subsequently, they filed a bill on the equity side of the Circuit Court, which was afterwards removed

on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, in which they laid claim not only to the specific fund for the endowment of the College, but also to the whole residuary portion of the Testator's estate.

The main ground recited in the bill was that the trusts for the Orphan College were absolutely void; 1st, because as to the real estate, the city had no capacity to take by devise; 2d, that if they had such capacity generally, they could not take it in trust for other persons; and 3d, that they could not take either real or personal property upon the trusts which were declared for poor orphan children, &c., because the objects of the charity were altogether indefinite, vague, and uncertain; and therefore the trusts were incapable of execution, or of being cognizable at law or equity, or of vesting at law in any existing or possible cestui que trust. Although not specifically set forth in the bill, yet the following portion of the will was relied upon as a most important portion of the argument to invalidate the intentions of the Testator. "I enjoin and require that *no Ecclesiatic, Missionary, or minister of any sect whatsoever, shall ever hold or exercise any station or duty whatever in the said College; nor shall any such person ever be admitted for any purpose, or as a visitor, within the premises appropriated to the purposes of the said College.* In making this restriction, I do not mean to cast any reflection upon any sect or person whatsoever; but, as there is such a multitude of sects, and such a diversity of opinion amongst them, I desire to keep the tender minds of the orphans, who are to derive advantage from this bequest, free from the excitement which clashing doctrines and sectarian controversy are so apt to produce. My desire is, that all the instructors and teachers in the College shall take pains to instil into the minds of the scholars the *purest principles of morality*, so that on their entrance into active life, they may from *inclination and habit*, evince *benevolence towards their fellow-creatures, and a love of truth, sobriety, and industry*, adopting at the same time such religious tenets as their *matured reason* may enable them to prefer."

It was objected, that the foundation of the College upon these

principles and exclusions, was derogatory and hostile to the Christian religion, and was void, as being against the common law and public policy; first, because of the exclusion of all ecclesiastics, missionaries, and ministers of any sect, and secondly, because it limits the instruction to be given to the scholars to pure morality and general benevolence, and to a love of truth, sobriety, and industry, thereby excluding by implication all instruction in the Christian religion. The cause was first argued before the Supreme Court at January Term 1843 by Mr. Stump and Mr. Jones of Washington on behalf of the Girard heirs, and by Mr. Sergeant for the city; but the Judges thinking that it was proper to re-hear the cause before a fuller court, a re-argument was ordered and took place at January Term 1844, where Mr. Jones and Mr. Webster appeared for the complainants, and Mr. Binney and Mr. Sergeant for the City and Executors.

The unanimous decision of the Court was delivered by Mr. Justice Story, establishing in an elaborate opinion that the trust and charity were valid and legal, and that there was nothing in the devise creating the College, or in the regulations and restrictions contained therein, which is inconsistent with the Christian religion or opposed to any known policy of the State.

During the progress of the Building, the Board of Directors deemed it advisable to select a presiding officer of the Institution in advance of its organization, who would prepare a system of discipline and instruction for the College in anticipation of its speedy completion. Having obtained the necessary authority from Councils, they accordingly on the 19th of July 1836 elected Alexander Dallas Bache of the City of Philadelphia the first President of the College, with instructions to visit similar Institutions in Europe, and to procure such books and apparatus as should be needed in its organization. Upon the return of President Bache in 1838, efforts were made by the Board to establish schools preparatory to the completion of the College, which it was now found would require several years to finish; but in consequence of the opinion of competent legal authority, that the organization of the Institu-

tion before the completion of the buildings would be in violation of the will, the requisite permission was not granted.

Soon after this period, difficulties arose between Councils and the Directors, which resulted ultimately in the repeal both of the ordinance creating the Board, and that authorizing the election of a President.

From this period, until its completion, the building committee continued to have charge of the erection of the College, and in June 1847, the edifice being then nearly finished, a new Board of Directors was again appointed to organize and manage the Institution. The anomalous character of the College, and the absence of any light which entirely similar institutions would have afforded, rendered this duty one of great delicacy, as well as unusual difficulty. To the earnest labor and skill of the gentlemen composing this Board, is justly due the credit of devising a plan, under which the College was successfully put in operation, and has since been prosperously conducted.

The buildings were formally transferred to the Directors on the 13th of November 1847; on the 15th of December following, the necessary officers and agents were elected, the Hon. Joel Jones, then President Judge of the District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, being selected as the President, and on the 1st of January 1848, the College was opened with fitting ceremonies, with a class of one hundred orphans who had been previously admitted. On the 1st of October of the same year, one hundred additional boys were introduced, and on the 1st of April of the following year, a third class of one hundred pupils was admitted. Since then, from time to time, as vacancies have occurred, other orphans have been admitted to supply their places.

On the 1st of June 1849, Judge Jones resigned the office of President of the College, and on the 23d of November of the same year, William H. Allen, LL.D. then professor of Mental Philosophy and English Literature in Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, was duly elected to fill the vacancy. This gentleman having accepted the appointment, was duly installed on the 1st of January 1850, and has since continued at the head of the Institution.

While the Councils of the city of Philadelphia, as Trustees of Mr. Girard's will, still retain the general supervision of the Institution, the immediate government of the College is vested in a Board of Directors, composed of sixteen citizens of Philadelphia, four of whom are annually elected by the Select and Common Councils. This Board holds stated monthly meetings, and is subdivided into various standing committees, who have respectively charge of the principal departments of the Institution, such as Instruction, Household, Admission and Discharge, &c. It is also empowered to make Rules for the government of the Institution, to decide the course of Instruction, to elect the necessary officers and agents, to control the expenditures, and to determine the question of Admission and Discharge of Pupils. The will of Mr. Girard provides that the Institution shall be for the benefit of "poor white male orphan" children. In the absence of a more specific description of those for whom the Testator intended the advantages of his College, the first Board of Trustees decided, under legal advice, that the term "Orphan" should be defined "a Fatherless child." In eleemosynary Institutions in Great Britain and on the Continent, this definition is generally recognized as its meaning; and according to our laws, the Father is the Parent on whom the duties of education and nurture are devolved, and whose decease may therefore most naturally give rise to the state of orphanage. But a still stronger reason for this construction, was the belief that Mr. Girard had attached this sense to the word in the preparation of his will. This decision has, therefore, become the rule of the Institution, and the admissions to the College are thus not confined to those who in the general acceptance of the word are orphans, but includes also such children as have lost by death the male parent.

If at any time there are more applicants than vacancies, a preference is given by the will, 1st, to orphans born in the city of Philadelphia; 2dly, to those born in any other part of Pennsylvania; 3dly, to those born in the city of New York; and lastly, to those born in the city of New Orleans. The preference to those born in the *city of Philadelphia* is defined strictly to include the *city*

proper alone, and does not extend to the Districts, which in this respect have no rights over any other portion of the state. There is no reason to believe that there will be at any time admission for children born out of Pennsylvania, as the applications from that State have hitherto been many more than sufficient to fill all vacancies.

To be qualified for admission, orphans must be between the ages of six and ten years, and no application is received for admission of a child before he attains the first named age; nor can he be admitted into the College after becoming ten years of age, although the application has been made previously. Applications for admission are received on the first Monday of each month, at the office, No. 9 South Fifth street, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The mother, or next friend, appearing for such purpose, is required to produce the marriage certificate, (or in its absence some other satisfactory evidence,) and also the certificate of the physician setting forth the time and place of birth.

Answers to the questions contained in the following form, are also required to be made in writing, and these statements must likewise be vouched for by respectable citizens acquainted with the facts.

[FORM OF APPLICATION.]

To the Directors of the Girard College for Orphans.

The undersigned [mother, relative or friend, as the case may be] of _____ having duly considered the information given, by the Directors of the Girard College for Orphans, to those who may desire to place poor white male orphan children therein, hereby applies for the admission of the said _____ into the College, he being a poor, white, male orphan, between the ages of six and ten years. The undersigned, in _____ answers to the several questions, in the list hereto appended, gives an accurate statement of facts, and desires that those answers may be considered as if they were statements made herein.

[Name of Applicant.]

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. What is the name of the poor white male orphan, for whose admission into the Girard College the above application is made?	1. [State the name in full.]
2. When was he born?	2. [State the day, month, and year.]
3. Where was he born?	3.
4. What was his father's name, and when and where did he die?	4.
5. Is his mother living, and if she is, what is her name, and where does she reside?	5.
6. Is he sound in mind and body, and what diseases has he had?	6.
7. What has been his general moral conduct?	7.
8. Has he had any education?	8.
9. Are there any pecuniary means at the disposal of his mother, or other person, for his maintenance and education?	9.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS
10. By whom, or on what means has he been maintained since the death of his father?	10.
11. What was his father's occupation or trade?	11.
12.	12.
13.	13.
14.	14.
15.	15.
16.	16.

The undersigned believe that confidence may be placed in the foregoing representation, made by _____, who applies for the admission of _____ as a poor white male orphan child into the Girard College.

When vacancies occur, the cases of applicants are considered strictly according to priority of application, and if found to come within the provisions and intentions of the will, the orphan is admitted upon the execution by the mother or next friend of the following indenture:—

WHEREAS, _____ is a poor white male orphan between the ages of six and ten years, having been born on the _____ day of _____ in the year _____ at _____ in _____ : AND WHEREAS, _____ has applied for his admission into the

Girard College for Orphans, and the Directors thereof have assented thereto: NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH, that the Guardians for the Relief and Employment of the Poor of the City of Philadelphia, the District of Southwark, and the Townships of the Northern Liberties and Penn, by the authority of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed on the 27th day of February, 1847, entitled "An Act relative to the Girard College for Orphans," do hereby, with the consent of _____ which consent is signified by _____ signing and sealing these presents, bind the said _____ to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, and their successors, as trustees under the will of Stephen Girard, deceased, as an orphan to be admitted into the said College, to be there maintained and educated according to the provisions, and in the manner and under all the regulations and restrictions specified in the said will, and under such others as the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia may lawfully ordain under the said will; and the said orphan _____ shall abide by and submit to all such provisions, regulations and restrictions: and the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, hereby covenant, agree and declare to and with the Guardians aforesaid, that the said orphan _____ shall be entitled to have and receive all the benefits of the said College according to the will of the said Stephen Girard. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the said parties to this indenture have respectively caused their corporate seals to be hereunto affixed, and the said _____ hath hereunto set _____ hand and seal this _____ day of _____ in the year _____

SEALED AND DELIVERED IN)
 THE PRESENCE OF)

Orphans thus admitted, are fed, clothed, and educated entirely by the Institution. No uniform or distinctive dress is permitted to be worn. Although residing permanently in the College, they

are allowed at stated times to visit their friends at their homes, and to receive visits from their friends at the College.

If by malconduct a pupil becomes an unfit companion for the rest, the right to dismiss him summarily is vested in the Directors.

Those scholars who may merit it, remain in the College until they arrive at between fourteen and eighteen years of age, at the discretion of the Board, when they are indentured by the Institution on behalf of the "Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia," to learn some suitable occupation or trade, until they become twenty-one years of age, consulting as far as is judicious the inclination and preference of the scholar.

The immediate direction and government of the College is vested in the President, who is the chief executive officer of the Institution, and who is responsible for its proper administration. The subordinate officers are under his sole control, and are responsible to him for the performance of their duties and the condition of their departments.

The household is under the care of a Matron, Assistant-Matron, four Prefects and five governesses, who superintend the moral and social character and conduct of the orphans, and who administer the discipline of the Institution at all times when the pupils are not in the schools. These officers have charge of the Dormitories, Refectories, Lavatories, Section or Study-rooms, where the school lessons are prepared, and the Play-grounds. For the purpose of better discipline, the scholars are subdivided into sections, which have assigned to them distinct officers, buildings, and play-grounds.

The schools are conducted principally, but not entirely, in the main College Building. Five Professors and male instructors, and seven female teachers, are employed in the duties of instruction, and the course of education at present embraces three main divisions, termed Primary School No. 2, Primary School No. 1, and the Principal Department. As a large proportion of the orphans admitted into the College have had little or no preparatory education, the instruction in the first-named of these schools commences with the Alphabet, and includes Spelling, Reading,

Writing, Arithmetic, Notation and Tables, Grammar, and Geography, the two latter being taught orally.

In Primary School No. 1, the scholar who has been promoted from the lower department, or whose education at the time of his admission enabled him to enter it, is instructed in Orthography, Punctuation, Reading, Writing, Grammar and Composition, Geography, Mental and Written Arithmetic, commencing with Vulgar Fractions, Etymology, History (of the United States and England,) French, and Drawing. The Text Books, as well as the system of Instruction, are of a higher grade than those in use in Primary No. 2.

In the Principal Department, the Pupils receive instruction in Reading, Grammar and Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Mensuration and Astronomy, Ancient and Modern Geography, General History, French and Spanish, Penmanship, Drawing and Book-Keeping, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry.

In all the departments, for the purpose of better discipline and instruction, the schools are subdivided into distinct classes of different grades, under the charge of separate teachers.

The order of exercises on week-days, is as follows: The Pupils rise at 6 o'clock, take breakfast at $6\frac{1}{2}$, attend morning worship at 7, take recreation until 8, assemble in sections at that hour, meet in the School-rooms at 9, remain there, with 15 minutes recess, until 12, then take recreation for half an hour, dine at $12\frac{1}{2}$, take recreation from 1 until 2, remain in the School-rooms from 2 until 5, with recess of 15 minutes, attend evening worship at 5, take recreation an hour, supper at $6\frac{1}{2}$, assemble in the section rooms at 7, retire to the dormitories from 8 to 10, according to their age. On Saturday, the schools are not in session in the afternoon.

The hours of recreation are spent by the Pupils either in the section room, or on the play-ground, where materials for games and amusements are provided. A bathing pool is also located in the western portion of the grounds, which is used by the scholars at suitable seasons; and Libraries are also furnished for their instruction and entertainment. On proper occasions they are

taken to approved exhibitions, or to visit interesting places, manufactories, and work-shops in or about the city.

On Sundays, the Pupils assemble in their section rooms at 9 o'clock in the morning, and at 2 in the afternoon, for religious reading and instruction, and at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and 3½ in the afternoon, they attend worship in the College Building.

At the daily or Sunday religious exercises, the President, or some other layman selected by him, officiates, as by the will Clergymen are not privileged to be admitted into the College. On week-days, the chapel exercises consist of singing a hymn, reading a chapter from the Bible or New Testament, and prayer. On Sundays, in addition, an appropriate discourse, adapted to the comprehension and situation of the Pupils, is delivered.

The discipline of the Institution is almost entirely administered through admonition, deprivation of recreation, and seclusion; but in extreme cases, corporal punishment may be inflicted by order of the President, and in his presence.

In the case of the death of a Pupil, his friends have the privilege of removing his body for interment elsewhere; but should this not be preferred, his remains are placed in the Cemetery attached to the Institution, and located within its walls. A steward, two physicians, and a dentist, having charge of their respective departments, are also permanently connected with the Institution.

Citizens are permitted to visit the College on the afternoon of the first Tuesday in each month, with a permit signed by a Director. Strangers are admitted on any day of the week, except Sunday, between 9 o'clock A. M., and sunset, upon the presentation of a permit.

The annual cost per capita, for maintaining, clothing, and educating each Pupil, including the current repairs of the furniture, buildings, and ground, is about 200 dollars. The funds for the support of the Institution are not appropriated directly to the College, but are in the hands of a Committee of Councils, termed the Commissioners of the Girard Estate, who thus exercise a control and supervision over all expenditures, and who pay all bills contracted by the Institution.

The income for the support of the Institution is derived principally from the rental of the real estate left by Mr. Girard, as the cost of erecting the buildings, and the immense losses sustained by the depreciation of the stocks and loans, had completely absorbed the 2,000,000 dollars and the accruing interest devoted to its construction and maintenance.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS.*

THE MAIN BUILDING.

THE general design of this building is that of a Greek temple, having eight columns on each end, and eleven on each side, counting the corner columns both ways, making in all thirty-four columns. The order of architecture in which the exterior is composed, is the Grecian Corinthian. The columns are six feet in diameter, and fifty-five in height; the bases are nine feet three inches in diameter, and three feet two inches high, and the capitals are eight feet six inches high, and nine feet four inches wide on the face of the abacus. The corner columns have one and one-half inches more diameter than the intermediate ones, for the purpose of overcoming the apparent reduction in their size arising from their insulated position. Each frustrum composing the shafts, as well as the bases, consists of a single piece without vertical joints.

The shafts are composed of frustra, measuring from two feet six inches to six feet three inches in height, accurately jointed and set on milled lead; each shaft is channelled in twenty-four semi-circular flutes, with fillets terminating under the capital, in water-leaves.

The capitals are each constructed in four courses. The first course consists of a single piece of one foot seven inches in height, embracing an annular row of sixteen water-leaves; the second is

* Condensed from the Report of the Architect.

likewise composed of one piece, which measures two feet nine inches in height, and contains an annular row of eight acanthus leaves; the third course is comprised of two pieces with a vertical joint running through the middle (this course measures two feet eleven inches in height and embraces the volutes and the cauliculi); and the fourth course, composed of four pieces, the vertical joints of which are obscured by honeysuckles, constitutes the abacus, the height of which is one foot three inches.

Thus each capital consists of twelve separate pieces, all of which are securely dowelled and cramped together, and the joints so disposed between the cauliculi as not to be observed.

These capitals were all carved on the grounds of the College, of marble from Chester County in the state of Pennsylvania, and most of the work was executed by American artists. As a specimen of architectural sculpture, they will not suffer in comparison with the most admired structures of ancient or modern times.

The net amount of marble in each column, including the base and capital, is 1346 cubic feet; the weight 103 tons, and the cost 12,994 dollars, as follows:—

Marble for the base.....	\$1,304	
Workmanship of do.....	130	
Hoisting and setting of do.....	20	
	—	\$1,454
Marble for the shaft.....	6,044	
Workmanship of do.....	572	
Hoisting and setting do.....	104	
Fluting do.....	480	
	—	7,200
Marble for the Capital.....	2,680	
Workmanship of do.....	1,580	
Hoisting and setting do.....	45	
	—	4,305
Rigging, scaffolding, cramping, and lead.....	35	
		<u>\$12,994</u>

The architrave over each intercolumniation consists of four

blocks of marble twenty-one feet five inches in length, four feet two inches in height, and one foot four and one-half inches in thickness, extending from column to column. These architraves are relieved of all superincumbent weight, by resolving it directly on the columns. This is accomplished by placing a block of granite of two feet by two feet ten inches, and six feet four inches in height on the top of each column, extending through the architraves. From the top of these blocks a brick arch is turned over each intercolumniation behind the frieze, to receive the weight of the cornice, and the frieze is likewise constructed on the principles of an arch and is kept entirely clear of the architrave, the springers being supported by the granite blocks on the head of the columns, so that every architrave in the peristyle might be taken out without interfering with the stability of the structure.

The cornice consists of a congeries of mouldings, enriched with a dentil band, and crowned with a sculptured cymatium of two feet four inches in height. The extreme projection of the cornice from the face of the architrave, is four feet, and its height seven feet six inches. The whole height of the entablature is sixteen feet four inches, and of the pediment from the top of the cymatium seventeen feet eight inches; making the height from the top of the columns to the apex of the pediment thirty-four feet, and the elevation of the pediment one-ninth of the span.

The exterior of the cella or body of the building measures one hundred and eleven feet wide, one-hundred and sixty-nine feet long, and fifty-nine feet eight inches high, including the architrave, which corresponds with that of the peristyle. The corners of the cella are finished with projecting antæ of five feet six inches in width, having bases to correspond with those of the columns. The doors of entrance are in the north and south fronts. Each door measures sixteen feet in width, and thirty-two feet in height, in the clear, and is trimmed on the outside with moulded antepagmenta of two feet seven inches in width, and crowned with a projecting cornice supported by richly carved consoles, of one foot four inches in width by six feet six inches in height.

Each flank is pierced with twenty windows, four of which open

into each room, and one on each flight of stairs. Those which open into the rooms are grouped and divided by Greek antæ, surmounted by architraves and cornices.

The superstructure rests on a stylobate or basement, consisting of eleven steps, which extend around the entire edifice, thus imparting a pyramidal appearance to the substructure, which conveys an idea of great solidity, and at the same time affords an approach to the peristyle from all sides. The steps are constructed of blocks of marble of ten feet in length, rebated each into the other, and secured to the foundations by means of heavy cramp irons. They are also supported by cross walls built five feet from centre to centre, in which openings are left, so as to allow a free passage around the whole building.

The floor of the peristyle is composed of slabs of marble, four inches in thickness, accurately jointed, and laid with hollow spaces under them, which communicate with the area under the steps, and with the cellars in which are the furnaces. Thus a continual circulation of air, at a temperature much above the freezing point, is kept up under all the steps, as well as under the floor of the peristyle.

The marble used in the east and west flanks, and the north front of the cella, as also the steps, the floor of the peristyle, the roof, the interior floors, and the inside stairways, was obtained from Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. The material for the capitals of the columns, with a considerable portion of the bases and shafts, the south front of the cella, and part of the interior columns, came from Chester County, Pennsylvania. And the remainder, consisting of portions of the shafts and bases of the columns, and the entablature of the peristyle, with the rest of the interior columns, was procured from Egremont, Massachusetts.

Every block of marble in the building is set on pieces of milled lead, in order to prevent fracture at the joints; and every stone is dowelled into the stones above and below, and at each end, and also securely cramped to the brick work, and to the adjacent stones by means of heavy cramp irons.

The ceiling of the peristyle is composed entirely of cast iron, enriched with deep sunken panels, and painted and sanded in imitation of marble. The weight of this cast iron is $142\frac{1}{2}$ tons, or $4\frac{3}{4}$ tons for each intercolumniation, and the entire cost of the ceiling was 14,162 dollars.

The roof is composed of marble tiles, four and a half feet long, four feet wide, and two and three-fourth inches thick in the middle; the sides being elevated an inch and a half above the general surface, to prevent the water from running into the joints at their junction. Each of these joints is covered with a marble saddle, four and a half feet in length, ten inches in width, and six and a half inches in thickness, and hollowed out on the under side so as to embrace the ridges on two adjacent tiles. Every upper tile overlaps the one below six inches; and the under side is grooved and fitted to corresponding ridges and projections on the surface, thus preventing admission of water from beating rains or capillary attraction. At the same time their construction is such as to admit of being laid without coming actually in contact with each other, thus rendering them free to expand and contract with the various changes of temperature without producing leaks.

These tiles rest on nine inch brick walls, built four feet apart from centre to centre, across the whole building, on the upper surface of the third story arches. This plan of support affords access at all times to the under side of every tile, and facilitates examination in case of leakage.

The weight of each roofing tile is 776 lbs., and of each saddle 214 lbs. The whole number of tiles in the roof being 2046, and of saddles 2061, the aggregate weight of the tiles and saddles is 906 tons; in addition to which the marble chimney tops and the cast-iron skylights weigh 20 tons, and the lead and masonry of the gutters $43\frac{1}{2}$ tons, making the entire weight of the roof $969\frac{1}{2}$ tons, exclusive of the brick-work which supports it.

The gutters are composed of bricks and flag-stones laid in hydraulic cement, and covered with heavy milled lead, painted and sanded. The water is conveyed from the roof by means of

four conductors, composed of heavy cast-iron pipes of ten inches caliber, securely put together and embedded in the walls.

The skylights are composed of cast-iron tiles and saddles, so formed as to present an exterior appearance corresponding with the rest of the roof. In the centre of each tile two lights of glass are inserted, measuring nineteen inches in width, forty-two inches in length, and half an inch in thickness; and nine of these tiles, containing eighteen lights of the above dimensions, are placed over each of the rooms in the upper story, and six tiles, having twelve lights, over each stairway. The weight of the cast-iron composing these skylights is fifteen and a half tons; and the cost, including glass and workmanship, was 2800 dollars.

The building is three stories in height; the first and second stories being twenty-five feet from floor to floor, and the third story being thirty feet in the clear to the eye of the dome. Each story is divided, as directed by the will, into four rooms, each fifty feet square in the clear. All the outside foundation walls of the cella, and the walls separating the cellars under the rooms, from those under the vestibules, are six feet four inches thick; and the rest of the interior foundation walls are three feet four inches thick. The thickness of the wall for supporting the columns is nine feet nine inches; and the intercolumniations, as well as all other openings, are counter-arched with bricks.

The outside walls of the superstructure, and the interior vestibule walls, are four feet in thickness, and the rest of the interior walls three feet.

All the rooms and vestibules in the building are vaulted with bricks; those of the basement, first and second stories, with groin arches, and those of the third story with pendentive domes springing from the floors. The reverberation of sound in these rooms, caused by their arch-formed ceilings, although anticipated by the architect, is the result of the express directions of the will in their formation. This reverberation is now entirely obviated by the introduction of false ceilings made of canvass stretched over a light wooden frame.

The piers from which the groin arches spring are four feet

square, with projections of one foot by two feet in the angles, to support the bands. These piers are composed of bricks and dressed granite, laid in alternate sections.

The arches are composed of hard burnt paving bricks, and mortar made of lime, hydraulic cement, and sharp sand.

The chord of these arches on the diagonal, is sixty feet, and their versed sine, or rise, but eight feet. Each arch, including its abutments, contains 117,000 bricks, which, together with the marble floor on top, makes the weight suspended over each room about 350 tons.

The third story arches spring out of the corners of the rooms; the horizontal section at the floor, or springing line being four feet square, with bands of one foot six inches, by four feet. These bands form semicircular arches on the four walls of each room, of thirty-two feet two inches in diameter, and from their angles at the floor, spring the pendentives. The horizontal section of each room is thus resolved into a circle at the top of the bands, and crowned with a dome. The dome, as well as the bands and pendentives, are enriched with deep cofferings, and the eye of the dome is finished with an ornamental fret, and covered with an inner skylight of sixteen feet in diameter. The domes over the four stair-ways are similar to those of the rooms, and have inner skylights of ten feet in diameter. The lateral thrust of the arches is resisted by iron bands of one inch by five inches, extending around all the rooms and vestibules. One of these bands is placed one foot below and another one foot above the spring of the first and second story arches, and one immediately at the spring of those of the third story, making five complete bands around the building, and through all the interior walls. Three bands of similar dimensions, one being embedded in each regula or architrave moulding, and one through the frieze, extend around the portico. Cross bars are also introduced between the building and the entablature, extending from the upper bar which belts the building, to the frieze over each column, where they are secured to the top of the granite posts before described.

All the bars are put together with rivets, and tightened by means

of draw-wedges, and all the corners are turned around granite posts of six feet in height, built in the centre of the groin piers. In order to give additional strength to the banding, diagonal bars are introduced across each groin pier, and securely riveted to the principal bands.

The aggregate length of all the bars of this description used throughout the building is 12,744 feet, and their weight one hundred and fourteen tons. The whole cost of this iron banding was 14,000 dollars.

The vestibules in the first story, and the lobbies over them in the second and third stories, occupy the northern and southern ends of the building as directed by the will; they are each twenty-five, by fifty feet exclusive of the space occupied by the stairways. The vaulting of each vestibule and of each lobby, springs from marble entablatures supported by eight columns and as many antæ, making in all forty-eight columns and forty-eight antæ. The shafts of these columns are each composed of a single stone. The order of those in the first story is Ionic, in the second story a modified Corinthian, from the tower of the winds at Athens, and the third, a similar modification of the Corinthian, somewhat lighter and more ornate.

The stairways are situated in the four corners of the building, the spaces allotted to them being each twenty-two feet six inches wide, and twenty-six feet six inches long. They are all composed of white marble, and are five feet three inches in width with two landings on "quarter paces" in each story. The plan on which they are constructed, is that of "geometrical stairs," having one end of each secured in the wall, and one edge resting on the step below.

All the stairways, as well as the landings, in the upper stories, are finished with rich balustrades of cast-iron, and mahogany rails, springing from massive marble newels. The cost of these stairways, including the balustrade, was 18,500 dollars.

The flooring of the interior of the building amounts in the aggregate to 38,130 superficial feet; all of which is done with marble

tiles prepared expressly, of uniform thickness, and having their edges worked square so as to prevent them from becoming loose.

The building is warmed by means of furnaces placed under the vestibules, with flues to convey the warm air to the several rooms, and ventilated by registers opening from each room into the main flues.

The following materials were used in the construction of the main building.

	Tons.
177,168 Cubic feet of marble, weighing	13,537
21,366 Cubic feet of granite, weighing	1,717
25,139 Flooring tiles, weighing	409
12,134,980 Bricks, weighing.....	27,087
12,495 perches of building stone, weighing	19,635
Wrought iron for bands, cramps, &c., weighing.....	134
Cast iron in ceiling of Portico, weighing	142½
Cast iron in water-pipes, weighing	18
Cast iron in sky-lights and inner rims, weighing	18½
Milled lead for gutters and setting marble, and lead for cramping, weighing.....	48½
53,720 Bushels of lime, weighing.....	1,431
50,224 Bushels of river sand, weighing	3,292
133,646 Bushels of pit sand, weighing.....	8,759
4,200 Bushels of hydraulic cement, weighing	250
Locks, fastenings, glass, lumber in doors and windows, &c. weighing about.....	116
Making the aggregate weight of the building.....	76,594½

The area on which the building stands, exclusive of the steps, measures 34,344 superficial feet, of which 12,862 feet are occupied by the walls, making the proportion of the points of support to the voids, more than as *one* to *two*. The average weight resolved on each superficial foot of foundation, is about *six* tons.

OUT-BUILDINGS.

Mr. Girard directed that at least four out-buildings, detached from the main edifice and from each other should be erected; which buildings he ordered should be sufficiently spacious for the residence and accommodation of at least three hundred scholars, and the requisite teachers and other persons necessary in such an institution.

In compliance with this provision of the will, four out-buildings, two on the eastern and two on the western side of the College, have been constructed. They stand on the same general range, fronting north and south, the first being at the distance of one hundred and forty feet from the main building, and the two buildings having an interval between them of eighty-seven feet.

Each of these buildings measures fifty-two feet wide by one hundred and twenty-five feet long. They are three stories in height, with a basement of seven feet above the surface of the ground, and are all faced with marble, and roofed with copper, or tin. The easternmost building, known as No. 1, embraces four separate and complete dwelling-houses for the officers of the Institution.

The eastern building No. 2, nearest the College, is occupied as a residence by one hundred of the pupils. This house contains four dormitories, each measuring nineteen by fifty-four feet, and two section rooms of the same size, with a lavatory, and the necessary rooms for the accommodation of the officers and servants. An entry or hall, of eight feet in width, extends the whole length of the building, on every floor or story. The stairways are situated at each end of the halls, and are composed of marble with wrought iron balustrades.

In the basement of the western building nearest the College, known as No. 3, is the general Refectory for the pupils, measuring eighteen feet six inches in width by one hundred and twenty feet in length, together with the principal kitchen and scullery, containing improved ranges and steam apparatus for the preparation of the food. In this building are also the parlors for the officers, section rooms for a portion of the students, four dormitories, each

nineteen by thirty-nine feet in size, and rooms for the subordinate officers and servants.

A covered passage of eleven feet six inches in width, is constructed between this building, and No. 4, which is fitted up as a lavatory.

The western building, No. 4, is divided into sixty-two small dormitories, and also contains the Infirmary of the Institution.

Both of these western buildings have cellars under the basements, and marble stairways throughout, opening into halls of eight feet in width, which extend from end to end of the buildings on every floor or story.

The spaces between the buildings, both on the east and west of the College, are inclosed by marble walls, which include gardens and the necessary offices for the pupils.

In the original plan of the College and grounds, it was proposed to furnish the supplies of water from springs which rise on the western end of the estate, the contents of which were forced by an hydraulic ram into reservoirs in the out-buildings, and thence distributed to all parts of the Institution. This plan was rendered necessary, in consequence of the elevation of the College grounds being above the level of the water basins which supply the inhabitants of the city and districts. But soon after the Institution was put into operation, it was found that this mode was not only defective from the liability of the apparatus to get out of order, but also that the supply of water was altogether insufficient. To remedy this difficulty, an additional building was erected during the year 1850, which affords now, by means of steam apparatus, a plentiful supply of this indispensable element, and of most excellent quality. This building, known as No. 5, is located at the distance of one hundred feet from the western out-building, and is constructed of pointed rubble stone, with marble sills, steps, and belt courses. It is three stories in height above the basement, and measures fifty feet in width, by one hundred feet in length. At the north-west angle of this building a well of sixteen feet diameter has been made, the water from which is thrown by means of a five-horse engine and force-pump into four iron tanks, or reservoirs, located in the

third story, and thence distributed through a four inch iron main, and with a head of about thirty-five feet, to the kitchens, lavatories, bath rooms, yards, &c. Each of these tanks is of the capacity of 2500 gallons, and the water of one of them is heated by means of coils of steam pipes connected with the boilers in the basement. On the first floor, are located the rooms for washing, drying, and ironing the clothes, containing the latest and most approved steam apparatus for such purposes; and in the south basement is situated the bakery of the establishment. The other rooms in the first and second stories of this building are occupied by the classes in French and Spanish, Drawing, Writing and Book-keeping, and also by the Chemical Laboratory.

The out-buildings are heated by furnaces, and the entire grounds and buildings are lighted with gas procured from the works of the district of Spring Garden.

The whole Estate is surrounded by a wall of ten feet in height, by sixteen inches in thickness, with spur piers on the inside, and buttresses of three feet in width, at intervals of fourteen feet. The wall is composed of rubble-stone, and covered with a heavy marble capping; and its entire length is 6843 feet, or something more than one and a quarter miles.

There are two gates of entrance, one being opposite each front of the main building; and at the southern entrance are two octagonal lodges, faced with white marble, each twenty feet in diameter, and sixteen feet high. At each entrance are double gates, the inner one being of iron, and the outer one of wood, folding into a recess in the marble work. The eastern portion of the grounds, on which the buildings are located, and which contains twenty-one acres, has been graded to suit the elevation of the surrounding streets, and is laid out with gravel walks and ornamented with shrubbery. On the western portion, containing about twenty acres, are erected a farm-house, barn, and out-houses. At the extreme western end has been constructed an artificial pool for the bathing and amusement of the pupils. The grounds around the College, as well as the buildings, are drained by means of a three

feet culvert, with branch barrel drainers of two feet in diameter, leading from the several yards, kitchens, lavatories, &c.

An avenue of sixty feet in width, one half of which has been taken from the College grounds, has been opened on the northern, western, and southern boundaries; and by an Act of the Legislature no street can, at any future time, be opened through the College premises, without the consent of the Councils of the City of Philadelphia first had and obtained.

It had been the original intention of Mr. Girard, that the College Buildings should occupy his square of ground comprehended within the limits of Market and Chestnut, and Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, in the City proper. But becoming afterwards by purchase the possessor of the farm of Peel Hall, on the Ridge Road, he chose the latter as the more desirable site, and it is here that the College has finally been established. The square at first allotted for the purpose has been built up with fine dwellings and stores, the rental of which forms a considerable portion of the fund devoted to the maintenance of the College.

The site upon which the Girard College is erected, corresponds well with its splendor and importance. It is elevated considerably above the general level of the surrounding buildings, and forms a conspicuous object, not only from the higher windows and roofs in every part of Philadelphia, but from the Delaware river many miles below the city, and from eminences far out in the country.

From the lofty marble roof of the main edifice itself, (to which access is so easy, that almost every visitor ascends,) the view is also exceedingly beautiful, embracing the City and its environs for many miles around, and the course, to their confluence eight miles below, of both those noble rivers which enclose the City.

THE WILL

OF THE LATE

STEPHEN GIRARD, Esq.

I, STEPHEN GIRARD, of the City of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Mariner and Merchant, being of sound mind, memory, and understanding, do make and publish this my last Will and Testament, in manner following: that is to say—

I. I give and bequeath unto “The Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital,” of which Corporation I am a member, the sum of *Thirty Thousand Dollars*, upon the following conditions, namely, that the said sum shall be added to their Capital, and shall remain a part thereof forever, to be placed at interest, and the interest thereof to be applied *in the first place*, to pay to my black woman Hannah (to whom I hereby give her freedom,) the sum of two hundred dollars per year, in quarterly payments of fifty dollars each, in advance, during all the term of her life; and, *in the second place*, the said interest to be applied to the use and accommodation of the sick in the said Hospital, and for providing, and at all times having, competent matrons, and a sufficient number of nurses and assistant nurses, in order not only to promote the purposes of the said Hospital, but to increase this last class of useful persons, much wanted in our city.

II. I give and bequeath to “The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,” the sum of *Twenty Thousand Dollars*, for the use of that Institution.

III. I give and bequeath to "The Orphan Asylum of Philadelphia," the sum of *Ten Thousand Dollars*, for the use of that Institution.

IV. I give and bequeath to "The Comptrollers of the Public Schools for the City and County of Philadelphia," the sum of *Ten Thousand Dollars*, for the use of the Schools upon the Lancaster system, in the first section of the first school district of Pennsylvania.

V. I give and bequeath to "The Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Philadelphia," the sum of *Ten Thousand Dollars*, in trust safely to invest the same in some productive fund, and with the interest and dividends arising therefrom to purchase fuel, between the months of March and August in every year forever, and in the month of January in every year forever, distribute the same amongst poor white house-keepers and room-keepers, of good character, residing in the City of Philadelphia.

VI. I give and bequeath to the Society for the relief of poor and distressed Masters of Ships, their Widows and Children, (of which Society I am a member) the sum of *Ten Thousand Dollars*, to be added to their Capital stock, for the uses and purposes of said Society.

VII. I give and bequeath to the gentlemen who shall be Trustees of the Masonic Loan, at the time of my decease, the sum of *Twenty Thousand Dollars*, including therein ten thousand and nine hundred dollars due to me, part of the Masonic Loan, and any interest that may be due thereon at the time of my decease, in trust for the use and benefit of "The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and Masonic Jurisdiction thereto belonging," and to be paid over by the said Trustee to the said Grand Lodge, for the purpose of being invested in some safe stock or funds, or other good security, and the dividends and interest arising therefrom to be again so invested and added to the Capital, without applying any part thereof to any other purpose, until the whole capital shall amount to thirty thousand dollars, when the same shall forever after remain a permanent fund or Capital, of the said amount

of thirty thousand dollars, the interest whereof shall be applied from time to time to the relief of poor and respectable brethren ; and in order that the real and benevolent purposes of masonic institutions may be attained, I recommend to the several lodges not to admit to membership, or to receive members from other lodges, unless the applicants shall absolutely be men of sound and good morals.

VIII. I give and bequeath unto Philip Peltz, John Lentz, Francis Hesley, Jacob Baker, and Adam Young, of Passyunk township, in the County of Philadelphia, the sum of *Six Thousand Dollars*, in trust, that they or the survivors or survivor of them shall purchase a suitable piece of ground, as near as may be in the centre of said township, and thereon erect a substantial brick building, sufficiently large for a school-house, and the residence of a school-master, one part thereof for poor male white children, and the other part for poor female white children, of said township ; and as soon as the said school-house shall have been built, that the said trustees or survivors or survivor of them, shall convey the said piece of ground and house thereon erected, and shall pay over such balance of said sum as may remain unexpended to any board of directors and their successors, in trust, which may at the time exist or be by law constituted, consisting of at least twelve discreet inhabitants of the said township, and to be annually chosen by the inhabitants thereof ; the said piece of ground and house to be carefully maintained by said directors and their successors solely for the purposes of a school as aforesaid, forever, and the said balance to be securely invested as a permanent fund, the interest thereof to be applied from time to time towards the education in the said school of any number of such poor white children of said township ; and I do hereby recommend to the citizens of said township to make additions to the fund whereof I have laid the foundation.

IX. I give and devise my house, and lot of ground thereto belonging, situate in rue Ramouet aux Chartrons, near the city of Bordeaux, in France, and the rents, issues, and profits thereof, to **my** brother, Etienne Girard, and my niece Victoire Fenellon,

(daughter of my late sister Sophia Girard Capayron,) both residing in France, in equal moieties for the life of my said brother, and, on his decease, one moiety of the said house and lot to my said niece Victoire, and her heirs forever, and the other moiety to the six children of my said brother, namely, John Fabricius, Marguerite, Ann Henriette, Jean August, Marie, and Madelaine Henriette, share and share alike, (the issue of any deceased child, if more than one, to take amongst them the parent's share) and their heirs forever.

X. I give and bequeath to my said brother, Etienne Girard, the sum of *Five Thousand Dollars*, and the like sum of *Five Thousand Dollars* to each of his six children above named: if any of the said children shall die prior to the receipt of his or her legacy of five thousand dollars, the said sum shall be paid, and I give and bequeath the same to any issue of such deceased child, if more than one, share and share alike.

XI. I give and bequeath to my said niece, Victoire Fenellon the sum of *Five Thousand Dollars*.

XII. I give and bequeath absolutely to my niece, Antoinetta, now married to Mr. Hemphill, the sum of *Ten Thousand Dollars*, and I also give and bequeath to her the sum of *Fifty Thousand Dollars*, to be paid over to a trustee or trustees to be appointed by my executors, which trustee or trustees shall place and continue the said sum of fifty thousand dollars upon good security, and pay the interest and dividends thereof as they shall from time to time accrue, to my said niece for her separate use, during the term of her life, and from and immediately after her decease, to pay and distribute the capital to and among such of her children and the issue of deceased children, and in such parts and shares as she the said Antoinetta, by an instrument under her hand and seal, executed in the presence of at least two credible witnesses, shall direct and appoint, and for default of such appointment, then to and among the said children and issue of deceased children in equal shares, such issue of deceased children, if more than one, to take only the share which their deceased parent would have taken if living.

XIII. I give and bequeath unto my niece Carolina, now married to Mr. Haslam, the sum of *Ten Thousand Dollars* ; to be paid over to a trustee or trustees to be appointed by my executors, which trustee or trustees shall place and continue the said money upon good security, and pay the interest and dividends thereof from time to time as they shall accrue, to my said niece for her separate use, during the term of her life : and from and immediately after her decease, to pay and distribute the capital to and among such of her children, and issue of deceased children, and in such parts and shares, as she the said Carolina, by any instrument under her hand and seal, executed in the presence of at least two credible witnesses, shall direct and appoint, and for default of such appointment, then to and among the said children, and issue of deceased children, in equal shares, such issue of deceased children, if more than one, to take only the share which the deceased parent would have taken if living ; but if my said niece Carolina, shall leave no issue, then the said trustee or trustees, on her decease, shall pay the said capital, and any interest accrued thereon, to and among Caroline Lallemand, (niece of the said Carolina) and the children of the aforesaid Antoinetta Hemphill, share and share alike.

XIV. I give and bequeath to my niece Henrietta, now married to Dr. Clark, the sum of *Ten Thousand Dollars* ; and I give and bequeath to her daughter Caroline, (in the last clause above named), the sum of *Twenty Thousand Dollars*—the interest of said sum of twenty thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be applied to the maintenance and education of the said Caroline during her minority, and the principal, with any accumulated interest, to be paid to the said Caroline, on her arrival at the age of twenty-one years.

XV. Unto each of the captains who shall be in my employment at the time of my decease, either in port, or at sea, having charge of one of my ships or vessels, and having performed at least two voyages in my service, I give and bequeath the sum of *Fifteen Hundred Dollars*—provided he shall have brought safely into the port of Philadelphia, or if at sea at the time of my decease, shall bring safely into that port, my ship or vessel last intrusted to

him, and also that his conduct during the last voyage shall have been in every respect conformable to my instructions to him.

XVI. All persons, who, at the time of my decease, shall be bound to me by indenture, as apprentices or servants, and who shall then be under age, I direct my executors to assign to suitable masters immediately after my decease, for the remainder of their respective terms, on conditions as favorable as they can in regard to education, clothing, and freedom dues : to each of the said persons in my service, and under age at the time of my decease, I give and bequeath the sum of *Five Hundred Dollars*, which sums respectively I direct my executors safely to invest in public stock, to apply the interest and dividends thereof, towards the education of the several apprentices or servants, for whom the capital is given respectively, and at the termination of the apprenticeship or service of each, to pay to him or her the said sum of five hundred dollars, and any interest accrued thereon, if any such interest shall remain unexpended ; in assigning any indenture, preference shall be given to the mother, father, or next relation, as assignee, should such mother, father, or relative desire it, and be at the same time respectable and competent.

XVII. I give and bequeath to Francis Hesley (son of Mrs. S. Hesley, who is mother of Marianne Hesley,) the sum of *One Thousand Dollars*, over and above such sum as may be due to him at my decease.

XVIII. I charge my real estate in the State of Pennsylvania with the payment of the several annuities or sums following, (the said annuities to be paid by the Treasurer or other proper officers of the City of Philadelphia, appointed by the Corporation thereof for the purpose, out of the rents and profits of said real estate hereinafter directed to be kept constantly rented,) namely : —

1st. I give and bequeath to Mrs. Elizabeth Ingersoll, widow of Jared Ingersoll, Esq., late of the city of Philadelphia, Counsellor at law, an annuity, or yearly sum of *One Thousand Dollars*, to be paid in half-yearly payment, in advance, of five hundred dollars each, during her life.

2d. I give and bequeath to Mrs. Catherine Girard, now widow of Mr. J. B. Hoskins, who died in the Isle of France, an annuity, or yearly sum of *Four Hundred Dollars*, to be paid in half-yearly payments, in advance, of two hundred dollars each, during her life.

3d. I give and bequeath to Mrs. Jane Taylor, my present house-keeper, (the widow of the late Captain Alexander Taylor, who was master of my ship Helvetius, and died in my employment,) an annuity, or yearly sum of *Five Hundred Dollars*, to be paid in half-yearly payments, in advance, of two hundred and fifty dollars each, during her life.

4th. I give and bequeath to Mrs. S. Hesley, my house-keeper at my place in Passyunk Township, an annuity, or yearly sum of *Five Hundred Dollars*, to be paid in half-yearly payments, in advance, of two hundred and fifty dollars each, during her life.

5th. I give and bequeath to Marianne Hesley, daughter to Mrs. S. Hesley, an annuity, or yearly sum of *Three Hundred Dollars*, to be paid to her mother, for her use, in half-yearly payments, in advance, of one hundred and fifty dollars each, until the said Marianne shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, when the said annuity shall cease, and the said Marianne will receive the five hundred dollars given to her and other indented persons, according to the clause XVI. of this Will.

6th. I give and bequeath to my late house-keeper, Mary Kenton, an annuity, or yearly sum of *Three Hundred Dollars*, to be paid in half-yearly payments, in advance, of one hundred and fifty dollars each, during her life.

7th. I give and bequeath to Mrs. Deborah Scott, sister of Mary Kenton, and wife of Mr. Edwin T. Scott, an annuity, or yearly sum of *Three Hundred Dollars*, to be paid in half-yearly payments, in advance, of one hundred and fifty dollars each, during her life.

8th. I give and bequeath to Mrs. Catherine M'Laren, sister of Mary Kenton, and wife of Mr. M'Laren, an annuity, or yearly sum of *Three Hundred Dollars*, to be paid in half-yearly pay-

ments, in advance, of one hundred and fifty dollars each, during her life.

9th. I give and bequeath to Mrs. Amelia G. Taylor, wife of Mr. Richard M. Taylor, an annuity or yearly sum of *Three Hundred Dollars*, to be paid in half-yearly payments, in advance, of one hundred and fifty dollars each, during her life.

XIX. All that part of my real and personal estate, near Washita, in the State of Louisiana, the said real estate consisting of upwards of two hundred and eighty thousand arpens, or acres of land, and including therein the settlement hereinafter mentioned, I give, devise, and bequeath, as follows, namely: 1. I give, devise, and bequeath to the Corporation of the City of New Orleans, their successors and assigns, all that part of my real estate, constituting the settlement formed on my behalf by my particular friend, Judge Henry Bree, of Washita, consisting of upwards of one thousand arpens, or acres of land, with the appurtenances and improvements thereon, and also all the personal estate thereto belonging, and thereon remaining, including upwards of thirty slaves now on said settlement, and their increase, in trust, however, and subject to the following reservations:

I desire, that no part of the said estate or property, or the slaves thereon, or their increase, shall be disposed of or sold for the term of twenty years from and after my decease, should the said Judge Henry Bree survive me and live so long, but that the said settlement shall be kept up by the said Judge Henry Bree, for and during said term of twenty years, as if it was his own; that is, it shall remain under his sole care and control; he shall improve the same by raising such produce as he may deem most advisable, and after paying taxes, and all expenses in keeping up the settlement, by clothing the slaves and otherwise, he shall have and enjoy for his own use, all the nett profits of said settlement. Provided, however, and I desire that the said Judge Henry Bree, shall render, annually, to the Corporation of the City of New Orleans, a report of the state of the settlement, the income and expenditure thereof, the number and increase of the slaves, and the net result of the whole. I desire that, at the expiration

of the said term of twenty years, or on the decease of the said Judge Henry Bree, should he not live so long, the land and improvements forming said settlement, the slaves thereon, or thereto belonging, and all other appurtenant personal property, shall be sold, as soon as the said Corporation shall deem it advisable to do so, and the proceeds of the said sale or sales shall be applied by the said Corporation to such uses and purposes as they shall consider most likely to promote the health and general prosperity of the inhabitants of the City of New Orleans. But, until the said sale shall be made, the said Corporation shall pay all taxes, prevent waste or intrusion, and so manage the said settlement and the slaves, and their increase thereon, as to derive an income, and the said income shall be applied, from time to time, to the same uses and purposes for the health and general prosperity of the said inhabitants.

2. I give, devise, and bequeath to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Philadelphia, their successors and assigns, two undivided third parts of all the rest and residue of my said real estate, being the lands unimproved near Washita, in the said State of Louisiana, in trust, that, in common with the Corporation of the City of New Orleans, they shall pay the taxes on the said lands, and preserve them from waste or intrusion, for the term of ten years from and after my decease, and at the end of the said term, when they shall deem it advisable to do so, shall sell and dispose of their interest in said lands gradually from time to time, and apply the proceeds of such sales to the same uses and purposes hereinafter declared and directed, of and concerning the residue of my personal estate.

3. And I give, devise, and bequeath to the Corporation of the City of New Orleans, their successors and assigns, the remaining one undivided third part of the said lands, in trust, in common with the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Philadelphia, to pay the taxes on the said lands, and preserve them from waste and intrusion, for the term of ten years from and after my decease, and, at the end of the said term, when they shall deem it advisable to do so, to sell and dispose of their interest in said lands gradually

from time to time, and to apply the proceeds of such sale to such uses and purposes as the said Corporation may consider most likely to promote the health and general prosperity of the inhabitants of the City of New Orleans.

XX. And, whereas, I have been for a long time impressed with the importance of educating the poor, and of placing them, by the early cultivation of their minds, and the development of their moral principles, above the many temptations to which, through poverty and ignorance, they are exposed; and I am particularly desirous to provide for such a number of poor male white orphan children, as can be trained in one institution, a better education, as well as a more comfortable maintenance, than they usually receive from the application of the public funds: and, whereas, together with the object just adverted to, I have sincerely at heart the welfare of the City of Philadelphia, and, as a part of it, am desirous to improve the neighbourhood of the river Delaware, so that the health of the citizens may be promoted and preserved, and that the eastern part of the city may be made to correspond better with the interior. Now, I do give, devise, and bequeath *all the residue and remainder of my real and personal estate* of every sort and kind wheresoever situate, (the real estate in Pennsylvania charged as foresaid) unto "the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Philadelphia," their successors and assigns, in trust, to and for the several uses, intents and purposes, hereinafter mentioned and declared of and concerning the same, that is to say: so far as regards my real estate in Pennsylvania, in trust, that no part thereof shall ever be sold or alienated by the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Philadelphia, or their successors, but the same shall forever thereafter be let from time to time, to good tenants, at yearly or other rents, and upon leases in possession not exceeding five years from the commencement thereof, and that the rents, issues, and profits arising therefrom, shall be applied towards keeping that part of the said real estate situate in the city and liberties of Philadelphia constantly in good repair, (parts elsewhere situate to be kept in repair by the tenants thereof respectively) and towards improving the same, whenever necessary, by

erecting new buildings; and that the net residue (after paying the several annuities herein before provided for,) be applied to the same uses and purposes as are herein declared of and concerning the residue of my personal estate; and so far as regards my real estate in Kentucky, now under the care of Messrs. Triplett and Brumley, in trust, to sell and dispose of the same, ~~whenever~~ it may be expedient to do so, and to apply the proceeds of such sale to the same uses and purposes as are herein declared of and concerning the residue of my personal estate.

XXI. And so far as regards the residue of my personal estate, in trust, as to *two millions of dollars*, part thereof, to apply and expend so much of that sum as may be necessary, in erecting, as soon as practicably may be, in the centre of my square of ground between High and Chestnut streets, and Eleventh and Twelfth streets, in the City of Philadelphia, (which square of ground I hereby devote for the purposes hereinafter stated, and for no other, forever,) a permanent college, with suitable out-buildings, sufficiently spacious for the residence and accommodation of at least three hundred scholars, and the requisite teachers and other persons necessary in such an institution as I direct to be established, and in supplying the said college and out-buildings with decent and suitable furniture, as well as books and all things needful to carry into effect my general design.

The said college shall be constructed with the most durable materials, and in the most permanent manner, avoiding needless ornament, and attending chiefly to the strength, convenience, and neatness of the whole: It shall be at least one hundred and ten feet east and west, and one hundred and sixty feet north and south, and shall be built on lines parallel with High and Chestnut streets, and Eleventh and Twelfth streets, provided those lines shall constitute at their junction right angles: It shall be three stories in height, each story at least fifteen feet high in the clear from the floor to the cornice: It shall be fire-proof inside and outside. The floors and the roof to be formed of solid materials, on arches turned on proper centres, so that no wood may be used, except for doors, windows, and shutters: Cellars shall be made under the building,

solely for the purposes of the institution ; the doors to them from the outside shall be on the east and west of the building, and access to them from the inside shall be had by steps, descending to the cellar floor from each of the entries or halls hereinafter mentioned, and the inside cellar doors to open under the stairs on the north-east and north-west corners of the northern entry, and under the stairs on the south-east and south-west corners of the southern entry ; there shall be a cellar window under and in line with each window in the first story — they shall be built one half below, the other half above the surface of the ground, and the ground outside each window shall be supported by stout walls ; the sashes should open inside, on hinges, like doors, and there should be strong iron bars outside each window ; the windows inside and outside should not be less than four feet wide in the clear : There shall be in each story four rooms, each room not less than fifty feet square in the clear ; the four rooms on each floor to occupy the whole space east and west on such floor or story, and the middle of the building north and south ; so that in the north of the building, and in the south thereof, there may remain a space of equal dimensions, for an entry or hall in each, for stairs and landings : In the north-east, and in the north-west corners of the northern entry or hall on the first floor, stairs shall be made so as to form a double stair-case, which shall be carried up through the several stories ; and, in like manner, in the south-east and south-west corners of the southern entry or hall, stairs shall be made, on the first floor, so as to form a double stair-case, to be carried up through the several stories ; the steps of the stairs to be made of smooth white marble, with plain square edges, each step not to exceed nine inches in the rise, nor to be less than ten inches in the tread ; the outside and inside foundation walls shall be at least ten feet high in the clear from the ground to the ceiling ; the first floor shall be at least three feet above the level of the ground around the building, after that ground shall have been so regulated as that there shall be a gradual descent from the centre to the side of the square formed by High and Chestnut and Eleventh and Twelfth streets ; all the outside foundation walls, forming the cellars, shall be three feet

six inches thick up to the first floor, or as high as may be necessary to fix the centres for the first floor; and the inside foundation wall, running north and south, and the three inside foundation walls running east and west (intended to receive the interior walls for the four rooms, each not less than fifty feet square in the clear, above mentioned,) shall be three feet thick up to the first floor, or as high as may be necessary to fix the centres for the first floor; when carried so far up, the outside walls shall be reduced to two feet in thickness, leaving a recess outside of one foot, and inside of six inches—and when carried so far up, the inside foundation walls shall also be reduced, six inches on each side, to the thickness of two feet; centres shall then be fixed on the various recesses of six inches throughout, left for the purpose, the proper arches shall be turned, and the first floor laid; the outside and the inside wall shall then be carried up to the thickness of two feet throughout, as high as may be necessary to begin the recess intended to fix the centres of the second floor, that is, the floor of the four rooms, each not less than fifty feet square in the clear, and for the landing in the north, and the landing in the south of the building, where the stairs are to go up—at this stage of the work, a chain, composed of bars of inch square iron, each bar about ten feet long, and linked together by hooks formed of the ends of the bars, shall be laid straightly and horizontally along the several walls, and shall be as tightly as possibly worked into the centre of them throughout, and shall be secured wherever necessary, especially at all the angles, by iron clamps solidly fastened, so as to prevent cracking or swerving in any part; centres shall then be laid, the proper arches turned for the second floor and landings, and the second floor and landings shall be laid; the outside and the inside walls shall then be carried up of the same thickness of two feet throughout as high as may be necessary to begin in the recess intended to fix the centres for the third floor and landings, and, when so far carried up, another chain similar in all respects to that used at the second story, shall be in like manner worked into the walls throughout, as tightly as possible, and clamped in the same way with equal care; centres shall be formed, the proper arches turned, and the third

floor and landings shall be laid; the outside and the inside walls shall then be carried up, of the same thickness of two feet throughout, as high as may be necessary to begin the recess intended to fix the centres for the roof; and, when so carried up, a third chain, in all respects like those used at the second and third stories, shall, in the manner before described, be worked as tightly as possible into the walls throughout, and shall be clamped with equal care; centres shall now be fixed in the manner best adapted for the roof, which is to form the ceiling for the third story, the proper arches shall be turned, and the roof shall be laid as nearly horizontally as may be, consistently with the easy passage of water to the eaves: the outside walls, still of the thickness of two feet throughout, shall then be carried up about two feet above the level of the platform, and shall have marble capping, with a strong and neat iron railing thereon: The outside walls shall be faced with slabs or blocks of marble or granite, not less than two feet thick, and fastened together with clamps securely sunk therein, — they shall be carried up flush from the recess formed at the first floor where the foundation outside wall is reduced to two feet: The floors and landings, as well as the roof, shall be covered with marble slabs, securely laid in mortar; the slabs on the roof to be twice as thick as those on the floors. In constructing the walls, as well as in turning the arches, and laying the floors, landings, and roof, good and strong mortar and grout shall be used, so that no cavity whatever may any where remain. A furnace or furnaces for the generation of heated air shall be placed in the cellar, and the heated air shall be introduced in adequate quantity, wherever wanted, by means of pipes and flues inserted and made for the purpose in the walls, and as those walls shall be constructed. In case it shall be found expedient for the purposes of a library, or otherwise, to increase the number of rooms, by dividing any of those directed to be not less than fifty feet square in the clear, into parts, the partition walls to be of solid materials. A room most suitable for the purpose, shall be set apart for the reception and preservation of my books and papers, and I direct that they shall be placed there by my executors, and carefully preserved therein. There shall be

two principal doors of entrance into the college, one into the entry or hall on the first floor, in the north of the building, and in the centre between the east and west walls, the other in the entry or hall in the south of the building, and in the centre between the east and west walls; the dimensions to be determined by a due regard to the size of the entire building, to that of the entry, and to the purpose of the doors. The necessity for, as well as the position and size of other doors, internal or external, and also the position and size of the windows, to be, in like manner, decided on by a consideration of the uses to which the building is to be applied, the size of the building itself, and of the several rooms, and of the advantages of light and air: there should in each instance be double doors, those opening into the rooms to be what are termed glass doors, so as to increase the quantity of light for each room, and those opening outward to be of substantial wood work well lined and secured; the windows of the second and third stories I recommend to be made in the style of those in the first and second stories of my present dwelling house, North Water Street, on the eastern front thereof; and outside each window I recommend that a substantial and neat iron balcony be placed, sufficiently wide to admit the opening of the shutters against the walls; the windows of the lower story to be in the same style, except that they are not to descend to the floor, but so far as the surbase, up to which the wall is to be carried, as is the case in the lower story of my house at my place in Passyunk Township. In minute particulars not here noticed, utility and good taste should determine. There should be at least four out-buildings, detached from the main edifice, and from each other, and in such positions as shall at once answer the purposes of the institution, and be consistent with the symmetry of the whole establishment: each building should be, as far as practicable, devoted to a distinct purpose: in that one or more of those buildings, in which they may be most useful, I direct my executors to place my plate and furniture of every sort.

The entire square, formed by High and Chestnut streets, and Eleventh and Twelfth streets, shall be enclosed with a solid wall,

at least fourteen inches thick, and ten feet high, capped with marble and guarded with irons on the top, so as to prevent persons from getting over; there shall be two places of entrance into the square, one in the centre of the wall facing High street, and the other in the centre of the wall facing Chestnut street: at each place of entrance there shall be two gates, one opening inward, and the other outward, those opening inward to be of iron, and in the style of the gates north and south of my Banking House; and those opening outward to be of substantial wood work, well lined and secured on the faces thereof with sheet-iron. The messuages now erected on the south-east corner of High and Twelfth streets, and on Twelfth street, to be taken down and removed as soon as the College and out-buildings shall have been erected, so that the establishment may be rendered secure and private.

When the College and appurtenances shall have been constructed and supplied with plain and suitable furniture and books, philosophical and experimental instruments and apparatus, and all other matters needful to carry my general design into execution; the income, issues, and profits of so much of the said sum of two million of dollars as shall remain unexpended, shall be applied to maintain the said college according to my directions.

1. The Institution shall be organized as soon as practicable, and to accomplish the purpose more effectually, due public notice of the intended opening of the college shall be given — so that there may be an opportunity to make selections of competent instructors, and other agents, and those who may have the charge of orphans may be aware of the provision intended for them.

2. A competent number of instructors, teachers, assistants, and other necessary agents shall be selected, and when needful, their places, from time to time, supplied: they shall receive adequate compensation for their services; but no person shall be employed, who shall not be of tried skill in his or her proper department, of established moral character, and in all cases persons shall be chosen on account of their merit, and not through favor or intrigue.

3. As many poor white male orphans, between the age of six and ten years, as the said income shall be adequate to maintain, shall be introduced into the college as soon as possible; and from time to time, as there may be vacancies, or as increased ability from income may warrant, others shall be introduced.

4. On the application for admission, an accurate statement should be taken in a book, prepared for the purpose, of the name, birth-place, age, health, condition as to relatives, and other particulars useful to be known of each orphan.

5. No orphan should be admitted until the guardians or directors of the poor, or a proper guardian or other competent authority, shall have given, by indenture, relinquishment, or otherwise, adequate power to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, or to directors, or others by them appointed, to enforce, in relation to each orphan, every proper restraint, and to prevent relatives or others from interfering with, or withdrawing such orphan from the institution.

6. Those orphans, for whose admission application shall first be made shall be first introduced, all other things concurring — and at all future times, priority of application shall entitle the applicant to preference in admission, all other things concurring; but if there shall be, at any time, more applicants than vacancies, and the applying orphans shall have been born in different places, a preference shall be given — *first*, to orphans born in the city of Philadelphia; *secondly*, to those born in any other part of Pennsylvania; *thirdly*, to those born in the city of New York (that being the first port on the continent of North America at which I arrived :) and *lastly*, to those born in the City of New Orleans, being the first port on the said continent at which I first traded, in the first instance as first officer, and subsequently as master and part owner of a vessel and cargo.

7. The orphans admitted into the College, shall be there fed with plain but wholesome food, clothed with plain but decent apparel, (no distinctive dress ever to be worn) and lodged in a plain

but safe manner ; Due regard shall be paid to their health, and to this end their persons and clothes shall be kept clean, and they shall have suitable and rational exercise and recreation : They shall be instructed in the various branches of a sound education, comprehending reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, navigation, surveying, practical mathematics, astronomy ; natural, chemical and experimental philosophy, the French and Spanish languages, (I do not forbid, but I do not recommend the Greek and Latin languages) — and such other learning and science as the capacities of the several scholars may merit or warrant : I would have them taught facts and things, rather than words or signs ; and especially, I desire, that by every proper means a pure attachment to our Republican Institutions, and to the sacred rights of conscience, as guaranteed by our happy constitutions, shall be formed and fostered in the minds of the scholars.

8. Should it unfortunately happen, that any of the orphans admitted into the College, shall, from malconduct, have become unfit companions for the rest, and mild means of reformation prove abortive, they shall no longer remain therein.

9. Those scholars, who shall merit it, shall remain in the College until they shall respectively arrive at between fourteen and eighteen years of age ; they shall then be bound out by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, or under their direction, to suitable occupations, as those of agriculture, navigation, arts, mechanical trades, and manufactures, according to the capacities and acquirements of the scholars respectively, consulting, as far as prudence shall justify it, the inclinations of the several scholars, as to the occupation, art or trade, to be learned.

In relation to the organization of the College and its appendages, I leave, necessarily, many details to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, and their successors ; and I do so, with the more confidence, as, from the nature of my bequests, and the benefits to result from them, I trust that my fellow-citizens of Philadelphia will observe and evince especial care and anxiety in selecting members for their City Councils, and other agents.

There are, however, some restrictions, which I consider it my duty to prescribe, and to be, amongst others, conditions on which my bequest for said College is made, and to be enjoyed, namely; *first*, I enjoin and require, that if at the close of any year, the income of the fund devoted to the purposes of the said College shall be more than sufficient for the maintenance of the Institution during that year, then the balance of the said income, after defraying such maintenance, shall be forthwith invested in good securities, thereafter to be and remain a part of the capital; but in no event, shall any part of the said capital be sold, disposed of, or pledged, to meet the current expenses of the said Institution, to which I devote the interest, income and dividends thereof, exclusively: *Secondly*, I enjoin and require that *no ecclesiastic, missionary, or minister of any sect whatsoever, shall ever hold or exercise any station or duty whatever in the said College; nor shall any such person ever be admitted for any purpose, or as a visitor, within the premises appropriated to the purposes of the said college*: — In making this restriction, I do not mean to cast any reflection upon any sect or person whatsoever; but as there is such a multitude of sects, and such a diversity of opinion amongst them, I desire to keep the tender minds of the orphans, who are to derive advantage from this bequest, free from the excitement which clashing doctrines and sectarian controversy are so apt to produce; my desire is, that all the instructors and teachers in the College, shall take pains to instil into the minds of the scholars, *the purest principles of morality*, so that, on their entrance into active life, they may *from inclination and habit*, evince *benevolence toward their fellow creatures*, and *a love of truth, sobriety, and industry*, adopting at the same time, such religious tenets as their *matured reason* may enable them to prefer. If the income, arising from that part of the said sum of two millions of dollars, remaining after the construction and furnishing of the College and out-buildings, shall, owing to the increase of the number of orphans applying for admission, or other cause, be inadequate to the construction of new buildings, or the maintenance and education of as many orphans as may apply for admission, then such further

sum as may be necessary for the construction of new buildings and the maintenance and education of such further number of orphans, as can be maintained and instructed within such buildings as the said square of ground shall be adequate to, shall be taken from the final residuary fund hereinafter expressly referred to for the purpose, comprehending the income of my real estate in the city and county of Philadelphia, and the dividends of my stock in the Schuylkill Navigation Company—my design and desire being, that the benefits of said institution shall be extended to as great a number of orphans, as the limits of the said square and buildings therein can accommodate.

XXII. And as to the further sum of *Five Hundred Thousand Dollars*, part of the residue of my personal estate, in trust, to invest the same securely, and to keep the same so invested, and to apply the income thereof exclusively to the following purposes : that is to say—

1. To lay out, regulate, curb, light, and pave a passage or street on the east part of the City of Philadelphia, fronting the river Delaware, not less than twenty-one feet wide, and to be called *Delaware Avenue*, extending from Vine to Cedar street, all along the east part of Water street squares, and the west side of the logs, which form the heads of the docks, or thereabouts; and to this intent to obtain such Acts of Assembly, and to make such purchases or agreements, as will enable the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Philadelphia, to remove or pull down all the buildings, fences, and obstructions which may be in the way, and to prohibit all buildings, fences, or erections of any kind to the eastward of said Avenue; to fill up the heads of such of the docks as may not afford sufficient room for the said street; to compel the owners of wharves to keep them clean, and covered completely with gravel or other hard materials, and to be so levelled that water will not remain thereon after a shower of rain; to completely clean and keep clean all the docks within the limits of the city, fronting on the Delaware; and to pull down all platforms carried out, from the east part of the city over the river Delaware, on piles or pillars.

2. To pull down and remove all wooden buildings, as well those made of wood and other combustible materials, as those called brick-paned, or frame buildings filled in with bricks, that are erected within the limits of the City of Philadelphia, and also to prohibit the erection of any such building, within the said city's limits at any future time.

3. To regulate, widen, pave, and curb Water street, and to distribute the Schuylkill water therein, upon the following plan, that is to say—that Water street be widened east and west from Vine street, all the way to South street, in like manner as it is from the front of my dwelling to the front of my stores on the west side of Water street, and the regulation of the curb-stones continued at the same distance from one another as they are at present opposite to the said dwelling and stores, so that the regulation of the said street be not less than thirty-nine feet wide, and afford a large and convenient footway, clear of obstructions and incumbrances of every nature, and the cellar doors on which, if any shall be permitted, not to extend from the buildings on to the footway more than four feet; the said width to be increased gradually, as the fund shall permit, and as the capacity to remove impediments shall increase, until there shall be a correct and permanent regulation of Water street, on the principles above stated, so that it may run north and south as straight as possible. That the ten feet middle alley, belonging to the public, and running from the centre of the east squares to Front street, all the way down across Water street to the river Delaware, be kept open and cleansed as city property, all the way from Vine to South street; that such part of each centre or middle alley as runs from Front to Water street, be arched over with bricks or stone, in so strong a manner as to facilitate the building of plain and permanent stone steps and platforms, so that they may be washed and kept constantly clean; and that the continuance of the said alleys, from the east side of Water street, be curbed all the way to the river Delaware, and kept open forever. (I understand that those middle or centre alleys were left open in the first plan of the lots, on the east front of the city, which were granted from the east side

of Front street to the river Delaware, and that each lot on said east front has contributed to make those alleys, by giving a part of their ground in proportion to the size of each lot; those alleys were in the first instance, and still are, considered public property, intended for the convenience of the inhabitants residing in Front street, to go down to the river for water and other purposes; but, owing to neglect or to some other cause, on the part of those who have had the care of the city property, several encroachments have been made on them by individuals, by wholly occupying, or building over them, or otherwise, and in that way the inhabitants, more particularly those who reside in the neighborhood, are deprived of the benefit of that wholesome air, which their opening and cleansing throughout would afford.) That the iron pipes, in Water street, which, by being of smaller size than those in the other streets, and too near the surface of the ground, cause constant leaks, particularly in the winter season, which in many places render the street impassable, be taken up and replaced by pipes of the same size, quality, and dimensions in every respect, and laid down as deeply from the surface of the ground, as the iron pipes which are laid in the main streets of the city; and as it respects pumps for Schuylkill water and fire-plugs in Water street, that one of each be fixed at the south-west corner of Vine and Water streets, and so running southward, one of each near the steps of the centre alley, going up to Front street; one of each at the south-west corner of Sassafras and Water Street; one of each near the steps of the centre alley going up to Front street, and so on at every south-west corner of all the main streets and Water street, and of the centre alleys of every square, as far as South or Cedar street; and when the same shall have been completed, that all Water street shall be repaved by the best workmen, in the most complete manner, with the best paving water-stones, after the height of the curbstones shall have been regulated throughout, as well as the ascent and descent of the street, in such manner as to conduct the water through the main streets and the centre alleys to the river Delaware, as far as practicable; and whenever any part of the street shall want to be raised, to use no-

thing but good paving gravel for that purpose, so as to make the paving as permanent as possible. By all which improvements, it is my intention to place and maintain the section of the city above referred to, in a condition which will correspond better with the general cleanliness and appearance of the whole city, and be more consistent with the safety, health, and comfort of the citizens. And my mind and will are, that all the income, interest, and dividends of the said capital sum of five hundred thousand dollars shall be yearly, and every year, expended upon the said objects, in the order in which I have stated them, as closely as possible, and upon no other objects until those enumerated shall have been attained: and when those objects shall have been accomplished, I authorize and direct the said, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens, to apply such part of the income of the said capital sum of five hundred thousand dollars, as they may think proper, to the further improvement, from time to time, of the eastern or Delaware front of the city.

XXIII. I give and bequeath to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the sum of *Three Hundred Thousand Dollars*, for the purpose of internal improvements by canal navigation, to be paid into the State treasury by my executors, as soon as such laws shall have been enacted by the constituted authorities of the said Commonwealth as shall be necessary, and amply sufficient to carry into effect, or to enable the constituted authorities of the city of Philadelphia to carry into effect, the several improvements above specified; namely, 1. *Laws*, to cause Delaware Avenue, as above described, to be made, paved, curbed, and lighted; to cause the buildings, fences, and other obstructions now existing, to be abated and removed; and to prohibit the creation of any such obstructions to the eastward of said Delaware Avenue; 2. *Laws*, to cause all wooden buildings, as above described, to be removed, and to prohibit their future erection within the limits of the city of Philadelphia; 3. *Laws*, providing for the gradual widening, regulating paving, and curbing Water street, as hereinbefore described, and also for the repairing the middle alleys, and introducing the Schuylkill water, and pumps, as before specified — all which

objects may, I persuade myself, be accomplished on principles at once just in relation to individuals, and highly beneficial to the public: the said sum, however, not to be paid, unless said laws be passed within one year after my decease.

XXIV. And as it regards *the remainder of said residue* of my personal estate, in trust, to invest the same in good securities, and in like manner to invest the interest and income thereof, from time to time, so that the whole shall form a permanent fund; and to apply the income of the said fund,

1st. To the further improvement and maintenance of the aforesaid College, as directed in the last paragraph of the XXIst clause of this Will.

2d. To enable the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia to provide more effectually than they now do, for the security of the persons and property of the inhabitants of the said city by a competent police, including a sufficient number of watchmen, really suited to the purpose: and to this end, I recommend a division of the city into watch districts, or four parts, each under a proper head, and that at least two watchmen shall, in each round or station, patrol together.

3d. To enable the said Corporation to improve the city property, and the general appearance of the city itself, and, in effect, to diminish the burden of taxation, now most oppressive, especially on those who are the least able to bear it:—

To all which objects, the prosperity of the city, and the health and comfort of its inhabitants, I devote the said fund as aforesaid, and direct the income thereof to be applied yearly, and every year forever, after providing for the College as hereinbefore directed, as my primary object. But, if the said City shall knowingly and wilfully violate any of the conditions hereinbefore and hereinafter mentioned, then I give and bequeath the said remainder, and accumulations, to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of internal navigation; excepting, however, the rents, issues, and profits of my real estate in the city and county of

Philadelphia, which shall forever be reserved and applied to maintain the aforesaid College, in the manner specified in the last paragraph of the XXIst clause of this Will: And if the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall fail to apply this or the preceding bequest to the purposes before mentioned, or shall apply any part thereof to any other use, or shall, for the term of one year from the time of my decease, fail or omit to pass the laws hereinbefore specified for promoting the improvement of the City of Philadelphia, then I give, devise, and bequeath the said remainder and accumulations (the rents aforesaid always excepted and reserved for the College as aforesaid) to the United States of America, for the purpose of internal navigation, and no other.

Provided, nevertheless, and I do hereby declare, that all the preceding bequests and devises of the residue of my estate to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, are made upon the following express conditions, that is to say:—*First*, That none of the moneys, principal, interest, dividends, or rents arising from the said residuary devise or bequest, shall at any time be applied to any other purpose or purposes whatever, than those herein mentioned and appointed; *Second*, That separate accounts, distinct from the other accounts of the Corporation, shall be kept by the said Corporation, concerning the said devise, bequest, College and funds, and of the investment and application thereof; and that a separate account or accounts of the same shall be kept in blank, not blended with any other account, so that it may at all times appear, on examination by a committee of the Legislature, as hereinafter mentioned, that my intentions had been fully complied with: *Third*, That the said Corporation render a detailed account annually, in duplicate, to the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at the commencement of the session, one copy for the Senate, and the other for the House of Representative, concerning the said devised and bequeathed estate, and the investment and application of the same, and also a report in like manner of the state of the said College, and shall submit all their books, papers, and accounts touching the same, to a committee or committees of the Legislature for examination, when the same shall be required.

4th. The said Corporation shall also cause to be published in the month of January, annually, in two or more newspapers, printed in the city of Philadelphia, a concise but plain account of the state of the trusts, devises and bequests herein declared and made, comprehending the condition of the said College, the number of scholars, and other particulars needful to be publicly known, for the year next preceding the said month of January, annually.

XXV. And whereas, I have executed an assignment, in trust, of my banking establishment, to take effect the day before my decease, to the intent that all the concerns thereof may be closed by themselves, without being blended with the concerns of my general estate, and the balance remaining to be paid over to my executors: Now, I do hereby direct my executors, hereinafter mentioned, not to interfere with the said trust in any way except to see that the same is faithfully executed, and to aid the execution thereof by all such acts and deeds as may be necessary and expedient to effectuate the same, so that it may be speedily closed, and the balance paid over to my executors, to go, as in my Will, into the residue of my estate: And I do hereby authorize, direct and empower the said trustees, from time to time, as the capital of the said bank shall be received, and shall not be wanted for the discharge of the debts due thereat, to invest the same in good securities, in the names of my executors, and to hand over the same to them, to be disposed of according to this my Will.

XXVI. *Lastly*, I do hereby nominate and appoint Timothy Paxson, Thomas P. Cope, Joseph Roberts, William J. Duane and John A. Barclay, executors of this my last Will and Testament: I recommend to them to close the concerns of my estate as expeditiously as possible, and to see that my intentions in respect to the residue of my estate are and shall be strictly complied with: and I do hereby revoke all other Wills by me hitherto made.

In witness, I, the said Stephen Girard, have to this my last Will and Testament, contained in thirty-five pages, set my hand at the bottom of each page, and my hand and seal at the bottom of

this page; the said Will executed, from motives of prudence, in duplicate, this sixteenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

STEPHEN GIRARD, [SEAL].

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the }
 said Stephen Girard, as and for his last }
 Will and Testament, in the presence of us, }
 who have at his request hereunto subscribed }
 our names as witnesses thereto, in the pre- }
 sence of the said Testator, and of each }
 other, Feb. 16, 1830. }

JOHN H. IRWIN,
 SAMUEL ARTHUR,
 S. H. CARPENTER.

WHEREAS, I, Stephen Girard, the Testator named in the foregoing Will, and Testament, dated the sixteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty, have, since the execution thereof, purchased several parcels and pieces of real estate, and have built sundry Messuages, all of which, as well as any real estate that I may hereafter purchase, it is my wish and intention to pass by the said Will: Now, I do hereby republish the foregoing last Will and Testament, dated February 16, 1830, and do confirm the same in all particulars. In witness, I, the said Stephen Girard, set my hand and seal hereunto, the twenty-fifth day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty.

STEPHEN GIRARD, [SEAL].

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the }
 said Stephen Girard, as and for a republica- }
 tion of his last Will and Testament, in the }
 presence of us, who, at his request, have }
 hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses }
 thereto, in the presence of the said Testa- }
 tor and of each other, December 25th, 1830. }

JOHN H. IRWIN,
 SAMUEL ARTHUR,
 JNO. THOMSON.

WHEREAS, I, Stephen Girard, the Testator named in the foregoing Will and Testament, dated February 16, 1830, have, since the execution thereof, purchased several parcels and pieces

of land and real estate, and have built sundry Messuages, all which, as well as any real estate that I may hereafter purchase, it is my intention to pass by said Will; And whereas, in particular, I have recently purchased from Mr. William Parker, the Mansion House, out-buildings, and forty-five acres and some perches of land, called Peel Hall, on the Ridge Road, in Penn Township; Now, I declare it to be my intention, and I direct, that the Orphan establishment, provided for in my said Will, instead of being built as therein directed upon my square of ground between High and Chestnut and Eleventh and Twelfth streets in the city of Philadelphia, shall be built upon the estate so purchased from Mr. William Parker, and I hereby devote the said estate to that purpose, exclusively, in the same manner as I had devoted the said square, hereby directing that all the improvements and arrangements for the said Orphan establishment prescribed by my said Will as to said square, shall be made and executed upon the said estate, just as if I had in my Will devoted the said estate to said purpose — consequently, the said square of ground is to constitute, and I declare it to be a part of the residue and remainder of my real and personal estate, and given and devised for the same uses and purposes as are declared in section twenty of my Will, it being my intention that the said square of ground shall be built upon and improved in such a manner as to secure a safe and permanent income for the purposes stated in said twentieth section. In witness thereof, I, the said Stephen Girard, set my hand and seal hereunto the twentieth day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

STEPHEN GIRARD, [SEAL].

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by
 the said Stephen Girard, as and for a re-
 publication of his last Will and Testament,
 and a further direction in relation to the
 real estate therein mentioned, in the pre-
 sence of us, who, at his request, have here-
 unto subscribed our names as witnesses
 thereto, in the presence of the said Testator,
 and of each other, June 20, 1831.

S. H. CARPENTER,
 L. BARDIN,
 SAMUEL ARTHUR

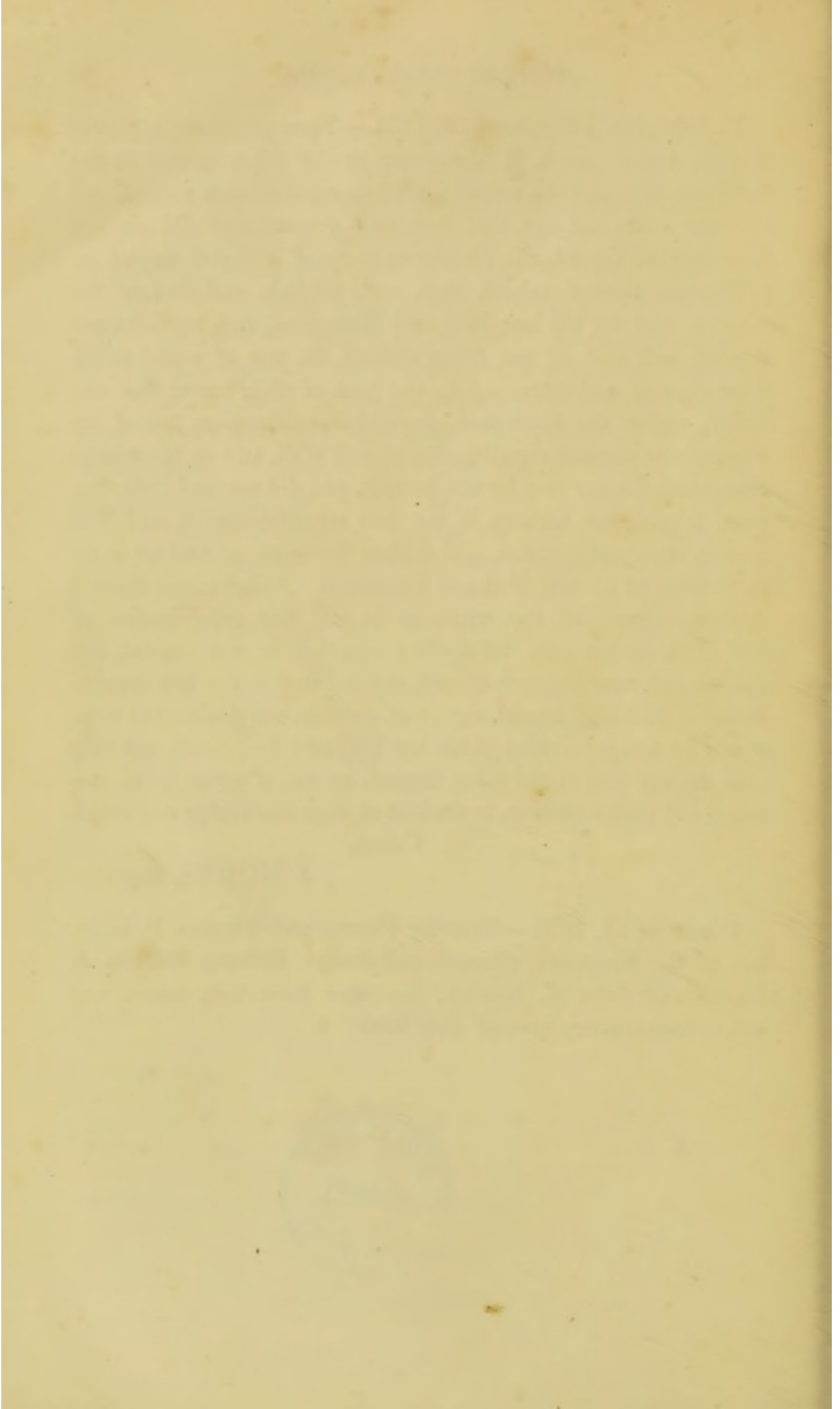
Philadelphia, December 31st, 1831.—Then personally appeared Samuel Arthur and S. H. Carpenter, two of the witnesses to the foregoing Will and the second Codicil or republication thereof, and on their oaths did say, that they were present, and did see and hear Stephen Girard, the testator in the said Will and second republication thereof named, sign, seal, publish, and declare the same as and for his last Will and Testament, and republication thereof, and that at the doing thereof, he was of sound mind, memory, and understanding, to the best of their knowledge and belief; and at the same time appeared Jno. Thomson, one of the witnesses to the first republication of said Will, and on his solemn affirmation did say that he was present, and did see and hear Stephen Girard, the testator in the first republication of said Will named, sign, seal, publish, and declare the same as and for a republication of his last Will and Testament. And the said Samuel Arthur, another of the witnesses to said first republication of said Will, on his oath did further say, that he was present, and did see and hear Stephen Girard, the testator in the first republication of said Will named, sign, seal, publish, and declare the same as and for a republication of his last Will and Testament, and they both did say that at the doing thereof, he was of sound mind, memory, and understanding, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

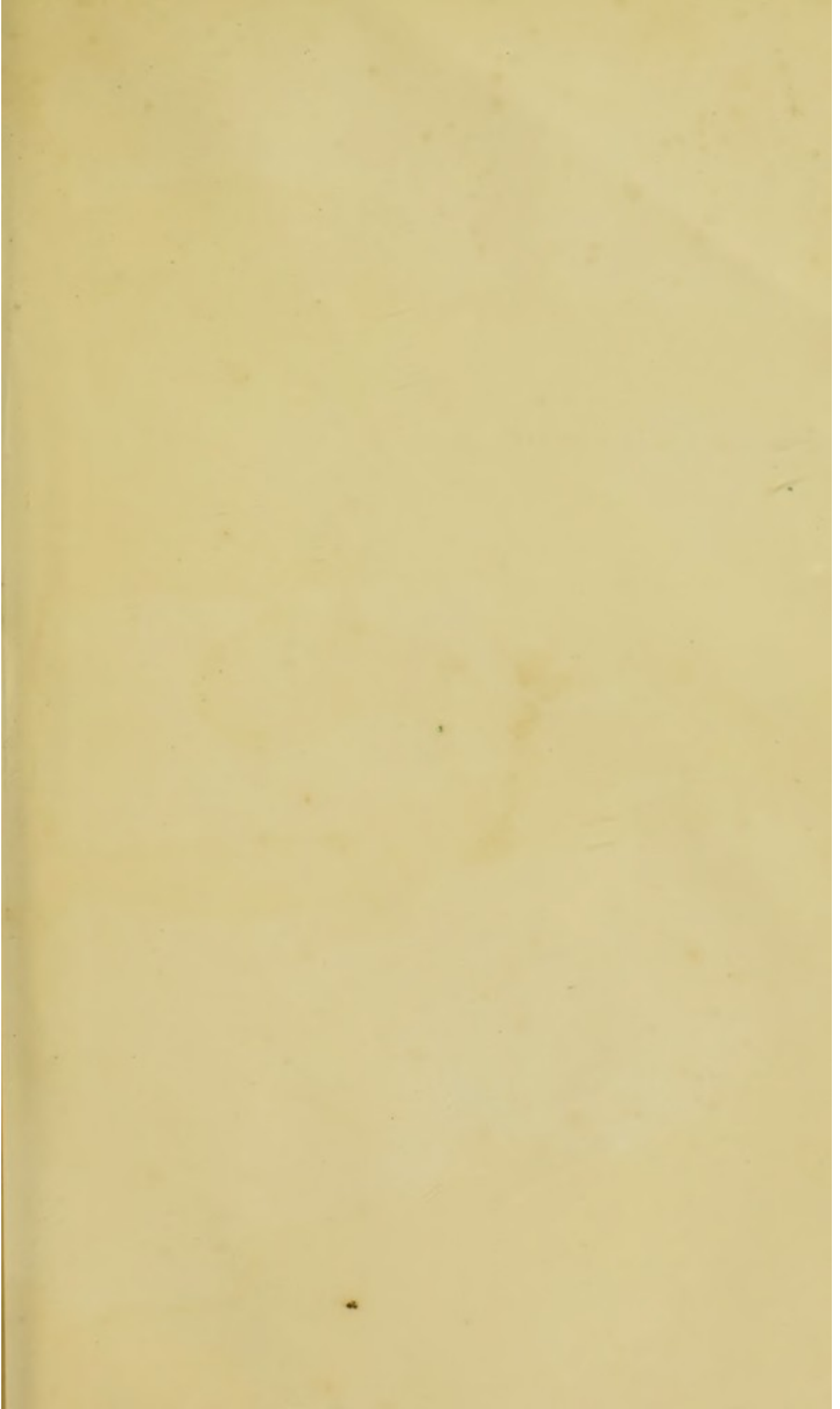
Coram,

J. HUMES, *Register.*

December 31, 1831.—Timothy Paxson and Thomas P. Cope, two of the Executors, affirmed, and Joseph Roberts, William J. Duane, and John A. Barclay, the other Executors, sworn, and letters testamentary granted unto them.







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