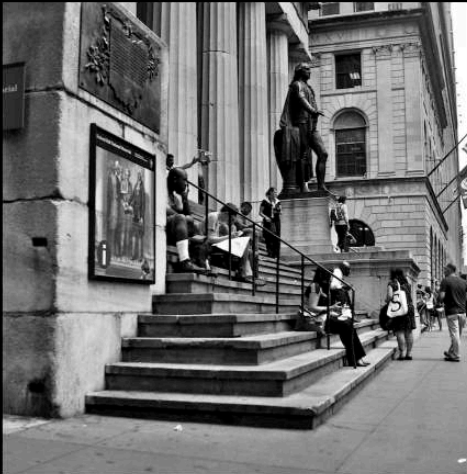


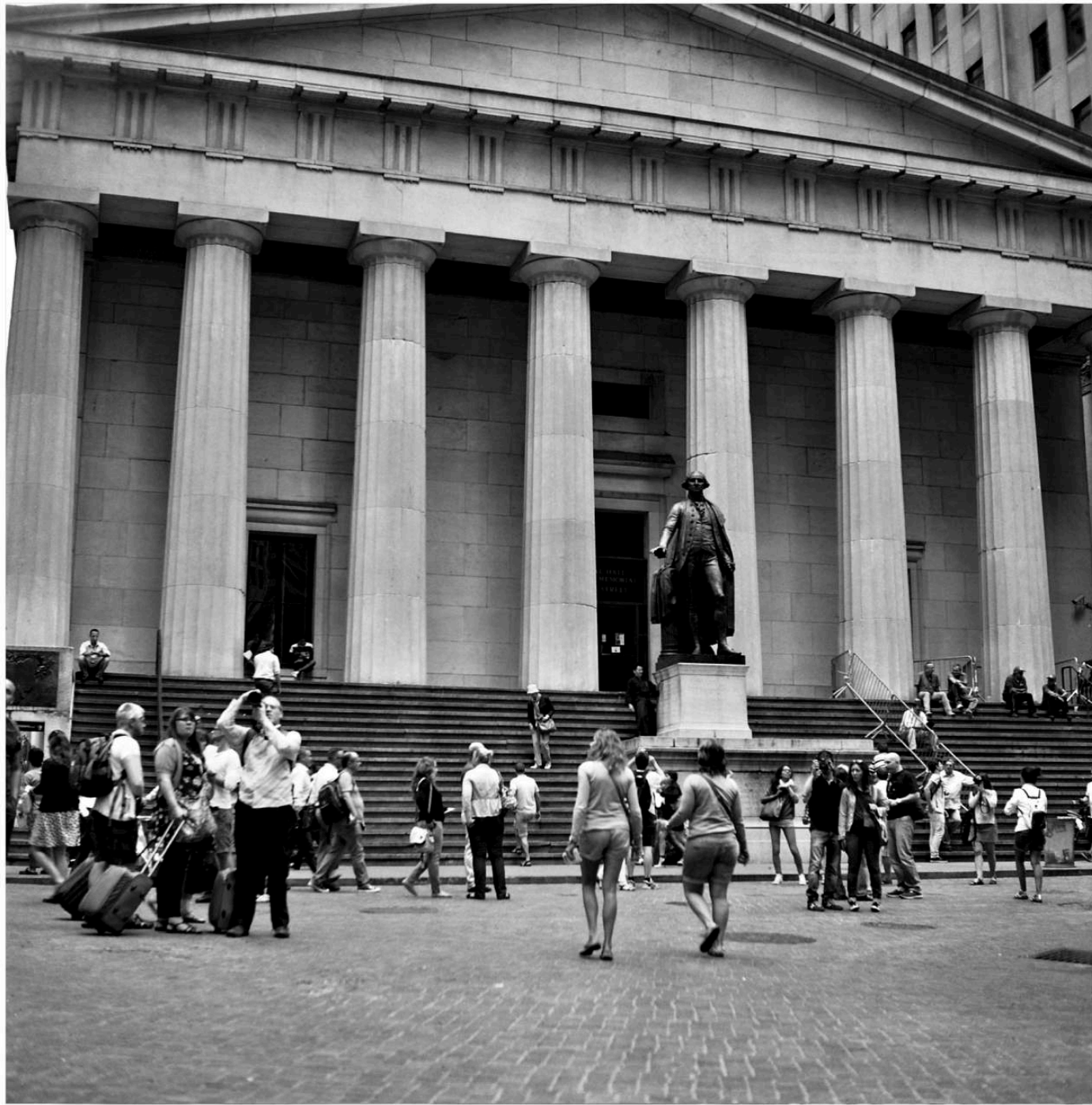
Federal Hall

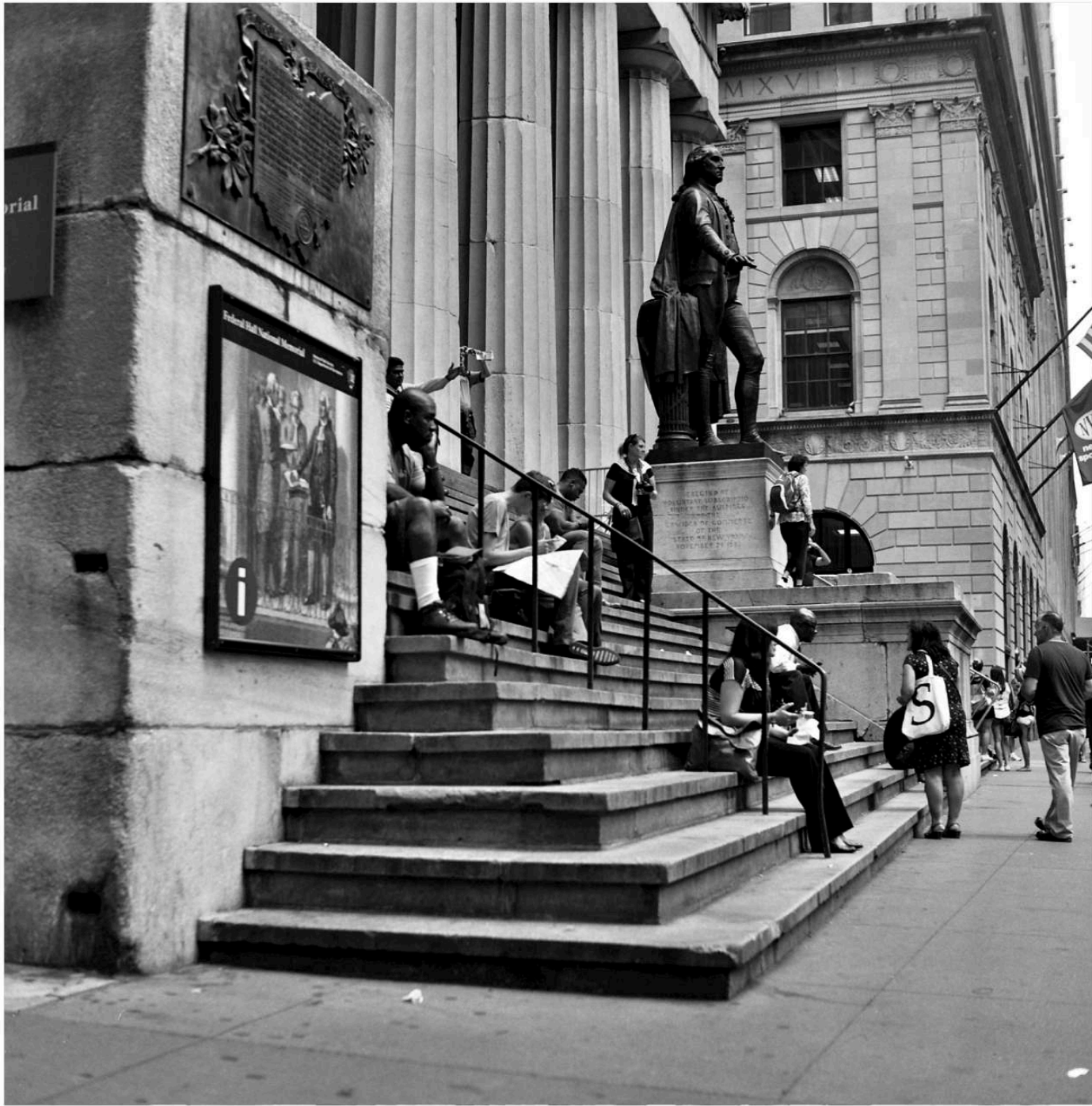


Federal Hall National Memorial is a historic site cared for by the National Park Service.

Federal Hall

Brian Reynolds









ON THIS SITE IN FEDERAL HALL
APRIL 30 1789
GEORGE WASHINGTON
TOOK THE OATH AS THE FIRST PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

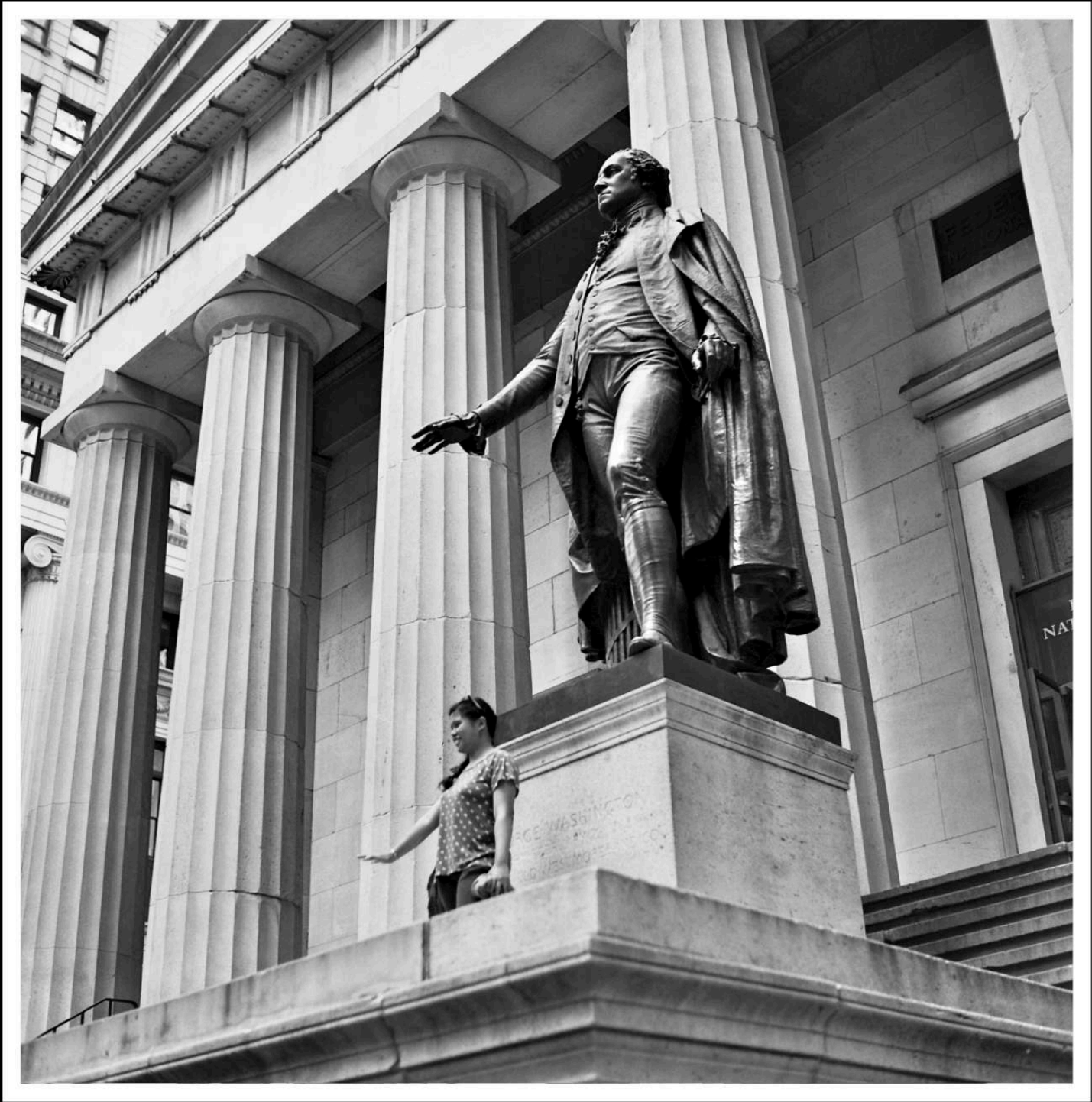




NO PARKING
24 HOUR
ACTIVE DRIVEWAY
CARS WILL BE TOWED
AT OWNERS EXPENSE

















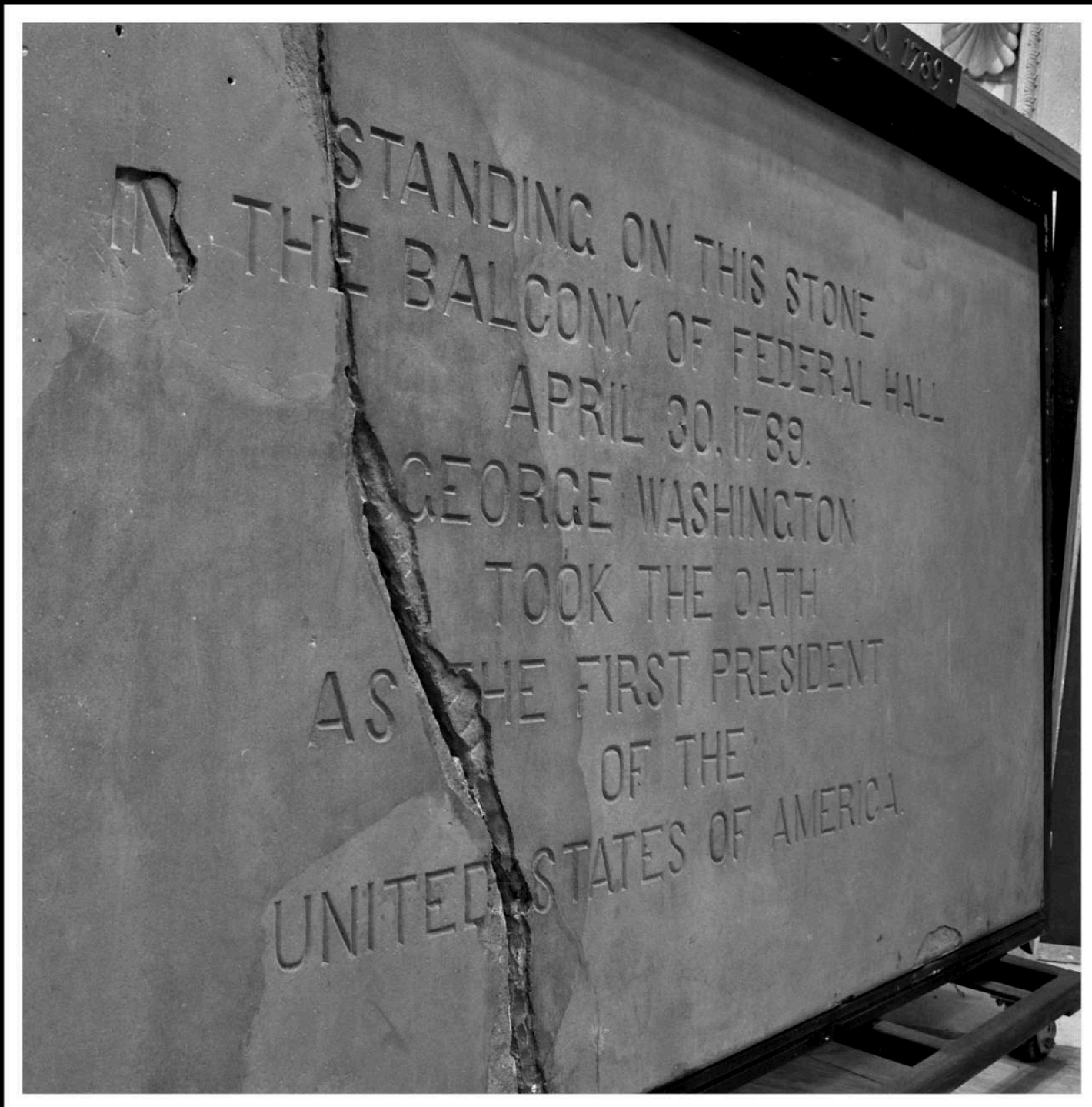
























American Independence

"No taxation without representation" was the battle cry for the crowds that gathered at the colonial New York City Hall, which stood on the site of FEDERAL HALL, while the Stamp Act Congress met in October of 1765. The failed attempts of the Royal Governors to suppress public expression eventually led to the Freedom of Assembly.

The colonies gained their independence after the Revolutionary War but five years passed before the ratification of the Constitution of the United States in 1788. Under the Articles of Confederation and then the Constitution, the new government used the New York City Hall as their new capital.

Architect Pierre L'Enfant remodeled the building for the Federal Government in 1798. The addition of the portico and balcony were the greatest changes to the facade of the building. Congress met in the building for just one year before moving to Philadelphia in 1790. The original Federal Hall was demolished in 1842 and the salvageable material was sold for a pittance.



A small photograph showing a person in a historical setting, likely related to the American Independence exhibit.



George Washington

The portrait depicts the independence of George Washington. The figure of the man in the center is George Washington, the first President of the United States. The portrait was painted by Gilbert Stuart in 1796. The portrait is a full-length portrait of Washington in military uniform, standing on a pedestal. The portrait is a reproduction of the original painting by Gilbert Stuart.

Financial Center

The current building, known as the Parthenon of New York because of its portico and rotunda, opened in 1862 as a United States Customs House. In 1864, Customs moved to 55 Wall Street and the building became the U.S. Sub-Treasury.

The banks of the young nation were shaky institutions at best. Before the Federal Government required banks to keep a certain amount of money on deposit, developed reciprocal borrowing and insured deposits, banks frequently failed.

With the creation of the Federal Reserve in 1913, FEDERAL HALL took on a new function. Millions of dollars' worth of gold and silver were kept in the basement vaults until 1920.



A small photograph showing a person in a historical setting, likely related to the Financial Center exhibit.























Federal Hall
National Memorial

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Federal Hall

This site was the location of City Hall, the first capital of the United States of America, George Washington's Inauguration, a Customs House, and the US Sub-Treasury before becoming the museum that is here today.

Technical Information

Camera: YASHICA Mat-124 G

Lens: Yashinon 80mm f/3.5

Film: KODAK PROFESSIONAL T-MAX 400

Computer: Apple 15-inch MacBook Pro

OS: Mac OS X version 10.6.8

Layout: Aperture 3.2.4

Website

<<http://www.panix.com/~reynolds/weblog/>>

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