In the space of about 4 years, from the first opening, it was found that many youths, having gone through their course of Grammar-Learning, would be desirous of proceeding to Philosophy and the Sciences, and must depart to other Seminaries unless provision was made for completing their studies here. ...

In consideration of this, the Trustees determined to complete the remainder of their plan, and applied for an Addition to their charter, by which a power of conferring degrees and appointing Professors in the various branches of the arts and sciences, was granted to them. By this means, a COLLEGE was added to and ingrafted upon the former Academy [and] a joint government agreed upon for both. ... This charter was obtained May 14th 1755. What further relates to the government of this institution shall be mentioned, after giving a view of the plans of education pursued in it, which I am to do under two heads. The first shall be the plan of education in the college or higher part of the institution, including the Latin and Greek schools, which shows the course gone through by those intended for the learned professions. The second shall be what is properly called the Academy, showing the course of learning intended for those who are bred for the mechanic arts and other professions.

A VIEW of the LATIN and GREEK SCHOOLS

1st STAGE. Grammar. Vocabulary. Sententiae Pueriles. Cordery. Aesop. Erasmus. N.B. To be exact in declining and conjugating. To begin to write Exercises for the better understanding of Syntax. Writing and Reading of English to be continued if necessary.


4th STAGE. Horace. Terence. Virgil reviewed. Livy. Lucian. Xenophon or Homer begun. N.B. This Year to make Themes; write Letters; give Descriptions and Characters. To turn Latin into English, with great regard to Punctuation and Choice of Words. Some English and Latin Orations to be delivered, with proper Grace both of Elocution and Gesture. Arithmetic begun.

Probably some youths will go through these stages in three years, many will require four years, and many more may require five years, especially if they begin under nine or ten years of age. The masters must exercise their best discretion in this respect.

Those who can acquit themselves to satisfaction in the books laid down for the fourth stage, after public examination, are to proceed to the study of the sciences, and to be admitted into the College as Freshmen, with the privilege of being distinguished with an under graduate’s gown. The method of study to be prosecuted in the college for the term of three years, follows in one general view.
I go on to the next branch of this institution, which is properly an English Academy, and consists of two parts: an English and Writing School and a school for the Practical branches of the Mathematics. In the former, besides Writing, the children are taught the Mother-tongue Grammatically, together with a correct and just pronunciation. And for attaining this, a small rostrum or oratory is erected in one end of the school, and the children are frequently exercised in reading aloud from it, or delivering short orations; while the Professor of English and Oratory stands by to correct whatever may be amiss, either in their Speech or Gesture. This part of the institution is of singular benefit. It corrects unbecoming bashfulness, &c., gives the youth presence of mind, habituates them to appearing in public, and has been the means of producing many excellent young Orators, that have occasionally charmed vast audiences, and it is hoped will soon become an honour and ornament to their country, in the various stations to which they may be called. ...

The last branch of this institution consists of two charity schools; in one of which 40 Girls are taught Reading, Writing, and Sewing, and in the other 60 Boys are taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic. This is a very noble and generous part of the design, and the benefit done by it to a vast number of poor children, who have received

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<td>Philosophy School.</td>
<td>Under two Professors.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grammar School.</td>
<td>First. Under one Professor and two Assistants.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Students and Scholars in both about</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mathematical School.</td>
<td>Second. Under one Professor.</td>
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<tr>
<td>English School.</td>
<td>Scholars in both about 58</td>
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<td>Charity School for Boys.</td>
<td>Third. Under one Mistress.</td>
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<td>Charity School for Girls.</td>
<td>Children in both about 113</td>
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<td>In all</td>
<td>266</td>
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Thus, besides 5 Professors that constitute the Faculty, and have the immediate inspection of the whole, 6 other persons are continually employed in this institution, making 11 in all, by whom 266 students and scholars, often more, are instructed, and all the branches of education carried on that are necessary, either for the learned professions, or merchandise, or the mechanic arts and inferior callings. A seminary, on so extensive a plan, is no where else to be found in this new world, nor in many parts of the old; ...

William Smith was Provost of the colonial College for 25 years, the longest tenure of any Provost in Penn's history. His plan of preparatory school and college curricula remained fully in place until the 1850s, when the Trustees closed the Academy and altered the collegiate curriculum to provide for the degree of Bachelor of Science. It remained partly in place until the second decade of the 20th century, when the College faculty finally agreed to drop Greek as one of the required courses for the Bachelor of Arts degree. Smith's influence on the College at Penn was therefore felt for more than 150 years, a record unmatched in University history. His 1758 "Account" — now published online — should be read in its entirety by those with a contemplative interest in Penn and in the history of higher education in America.
HISTORICAL NOTES (CONTINUED)

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY YEARS AGO:

Penn in 1858

An idealized view of the mid 19th century campus, which was located on the west side of 9th Street, between Chestnut and Market Streets. The School of Medicine building stands on the left and the College on the right. In addition to the undergraduates, the College building also accommodated the Law School and the School of Engineering. Water color on paper by W.G. Caldeclough, December 1850.

Collections of the University Archives and Records Center.

In 1858, a little more than a century after its founding, the College continued at the center of University life, but Penn was rapidly becoming an institution for educating the professions. The Trustees had established a School of Medicine in 1765—the first school of medicine in the American colonies—and it became, in the early 19th century, the national leader in American medical education. In the academic year 1857-1858 there were 111 students enrolled in the College and 435 in the School of Medicine. While the great majority of the students in the College were from Philadelphia, the students in the School of Medicine represented 27 U.S. states and eight foreign countries. In the same year, there were 60 students enrolled in Penn’s two new professional schools: 53 in the Law School (founded in 1850) and seven in the predecessor to the School of Engineering and Applied Science (founded in 1852). In subsequent decades, the Trustees established the School of Dental Medicine (1878), the Wharton School (1881), the School of Veterinary Medicine (1884), the Graduate School of Education (1914), the School of Design (1920), the School of Social Policy & Practice (1948), and the School of Nursing (1950), all of which trained candidates for the professions. Penn’s professional schools, led by the School of Medicine, very much overshadowed the College throughout the 19th century and the first half of the 20th. Perhaps the most telling indication of this era in Penn’s history is to note that the Bachelor of Arts degree was Penn’s most popular degree only until 1797, when it was surpassed by the M.D. The Bachelor of Arts degree did not re-emerge as Penn’s most popular until 1959. In that year it overtook the Wharton School’s undergraduate degree, the Bachelor of Science in Economics, which had been the leading degree since 1920. In one of the major changes of the late 20th century at Penn, the College, since 1959, has been restored to the center of University life.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment to attend the Commencement and having adjourned for the purpose proceeded to the Musical Fund Hall where the degrees were with appropriate ceremonies conferred by the Provost after prayer by the Rev. Dr. Morton and Orations from Members of the graduating Class. ... The Exercises were concluded by a Valedictory Oration by a Member of the Graduating Class.

Minutes of the Trustees
Adjourned Meeting
2 July 1858

18th and 19th century commencements in Anglo-American colleges and universities were primarily exhibitions of learning on the part of the graduating students. 1858 was no exception. In that year there were eight student orations at Penn’s commencement, on subjects ranging from “Carthage” to “The Poetry of Wordsworth” to “Self Government” and including the Salutatory and Valedictory addresses. In contrast, there were no addresses by the Provost, Trustees, or honorary degree recipients. The Trustees granted 16 degrees of Bachelor of Arts; 17 semi-honorary degrees of Master of Arts; 10 degrees of Bachelor of Laws; and 147 degrees of Doctor of Medicine. With little fanfare, the Trustees granted two honorary degrees, one to an alumnus of the School of Medicine who had become a medical missionary in China and the other to a young Episcopal clergyman who was becoming distinguished for “his writing on ecclesiastical and literary subjects.” Commencement was the day for the graduating students, a tradition which did not end until the final decade of the 19th century.

150 YEARS AGO:

Commencement program for 1858, with the “Order of Exercises” and names of the graduating students. The Commencement procession of Trustees, faculty, and students paraded four blocks through the city streets, beginning at the College building on 9th Street, near Market Street, and continuing to Musical Fund Hall, at 8th and Locust Streets. Handbill.

Collections of the University Archives and Records Center.

150 YEARS AGO:

Henry Vethake (1790-1866), eighth Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. Vethake was Professor of Mathematics at Penn from 1836 to 1854 and the University’s Provost from 1854 to 1859. He was only the second Provost in Penn’s history to that point who was not an ordained clergyman. An undated photograph by an unknown photographer.

Collections of the University Archives and Records Center.
HISTORICAL NOTES (CONTINUED)

FIFTY YEARS AGO:
Penn in 1958

Expansion Unlimited
Alumni who went home from Alumni Day rubbing their eyes in disbelief over the recent physical changes on the Pennsylvania campus will think Aladdin himself has come to West Philadelphia when they return twenty years hence. Even a cursory glance at the $78 million expansion program planned for the years 1960 to 1975 will reveal some kind of genie at work. But there's nothing the least bit supernatural about him. Planning, hard work, the cooperation of governmental authorities and — above all — an unbounded faith in Pennsylvania's destiny, are the sources of his strength.

The recent decision of the University to ask the Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority to take title to two more West Philadelphia blocks brought with it an announcement of tremendous importance by the Authority's chairman, Michael von Moschzisker, '47 L. The University's plans, he said, tie in with the City's long range proposal for a new "University City," stretching from 32nd Street to 40th and from Baltimore Avenue on the south to Mantua Avenue on the north. Drexel Institute of Technology and other educational, civic and church groups will help develop a great new cultural community in the University area.

The Pennsylvania Gazette
for June 1958

The closing of Woodland Avenue — made possible by placing the surface trolley-car lines underground — was a brilliant example of urban re-design. It created a great campus square, bounded by 34th, Spruce, 36th, and Walnut Streets, the first in Penn's history. College Green became the model for subsequent development, beginning with Hill Square (created in 1959), continuing with the Annenberg School (1960), the Social Sciences quadrangle (1962), and Sansom Place (1966), and culminating in Super Block (1968). By 1970, Penn's share of "University City" did indeed extend from 32nd Street on the east to 40th Street on the west to Baltimore Avenue on the south and to Chestnut Street on the north. It was an era of expansion unmatched in Penn's history.

The rapid growth of Penn's campus and the construction of dozens of new buildings were only two aspects of the University's advancement in the 1950s and 1960s. Gaylord P. Harnwell, President of the University from 1953 through 1970, was extraordinarily successful as Penn's first modern president. A distinguished physicist, Harnwell came to Penn in 1938 from the faculty of Princeton University. He performed government service in World War II which earned him military honors and national recognition. As a faculty leader, he championed the construction of a new Physical Sciences building (now the David Rittenhouse Laboratory) and as President, he dedicated the completed facility in 1954. He also won major funding from the Ford Foundation to conduct a comprehensive self-study of the University, which came to be known as the Educational Survey. The Educational Survey laid the academic foundation for the decade that followed. In 1959 Harnwell established the University's Office of Planning and through it he built Penn's case for academic and physical plant expansion. An early result was the Integrated Development Plan of 1962, one of the milestones of 20th century planning at Penn. Finally, he capitalized on the national economic expansion of the 1960s, mounting a successful, five-year, capi-
50 YEARS AGO: University ceremony to mark the beginning of demolition for Hill House Square, 5 February 1958. Less than a month after the closing of Woodland Avenue, Penn embarked on its first major urban renewal project. Under the direction of the City of Philadelphia and its Redevelopment Authority and with funding from the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency, the University acquired the two city blocks bounded by Chestnut Street on the north, 32nd Street on the east, Walnut Street on the south, and 34th Street on the west. Hill House, the first building on this land, was completed and occupied in November 1960. Photograph by Lillian Burns, 1958.

Collections of the University Archives and Records Center.

TODAY:
Penn in 2008

Discovering New Territory
Nowhere are signs of our progress more visible than in the changes to our campus. We are already beginning to implement the first phase of our Penn Connects campus development plan by building and renovating facilities that will inspire the creation of knowledge and encourage the exchange of ideas. You may have noticed the new green roof on English House, external and internal improvements to Civic House, and upgrades in Harnwell College House. Construction of our new Annenberg Public Policy Center is underway. In 2008 expect to see the opening of our Perelman Center for Advanced Medicine, and the completion of renovations to Harnwell and Penn Nursing’s Fagin Hall. We also will begin renovations to Rodin College House, the Music Building, and facilities at Franklin Field.

Penn Connects calls for the creation of a strong commercial, residential, and recreational neighborhood along the Schuylkill River that will strengthen connections between University City and Center City. Later this year, we will begin converting parking lots along the river into our new 24-acre Penn Park, whose athletic fields, recreational green spaces, and river views will transform the landscape. In November, Penn’s development partner Brandywine Realty Trust began demolition of the Post Office Truck Terminal Annex on 30th Street between Chestnut and Walnut streets. Brandywine will redevelop the site as Cira Centre South, a new office and retail complex that will spark economic growth and will house some of Penn’s administrative services, thereby allowing us to continue strengthening our academic core.

Along the western edge of the park lands we are building what may be the first truly translational biomedical research facility in the country. Designed to foster interactivity, this complex will integrate the Perelman Center for Advanced Medicine’s state-of-the-art outpatient cancer and cardiac care with the Roberts Proton Therapy Center (opening in 2009) and a clinical research tower (opening in 2010). While our building and renovation plans to enhance academic and residential life at Penn span the next 30 years, the changes now taking shape give us much to anticipate in coming months.

Our momentum in all of these areas is matched by the progress of our Making History campaign. More than 7,500 alumni parents, faculty, staff, students and friends joined together in October for twin launch celebrations on campus. We have raised $1.72 billion toward our $3.5 billion goal. Enthusiastic participants have turned out for regional events in Boston and Washington, DC, and this month we will carry our message to Asia before returning home for trips to the West Coast, South, and Midwest. ... I look forward to discovering new territory with you in 2008 as we continue on our journey toward even greater eminence.

President Amy Gutmann
“Discovering New Territory”
Almanac
for 15 January 2008

President Gutmann formally announced Penn Connects: A Vision for the Future in January 2007 and she followed in October with the opening of the public phase of Making History, the five-year capital campaign which will support, in part, the Penn Connects campus plan. She and the Trustees are advancing on excellent precedent. Penn’s historic campus expansion of the 1950s and 1960s was rooted in the Educational Survey of 1954 – 1959, conceptualized in the Integrated Development Plan of 1962 and funded, in part, by the $93 million Development Program of 1964 – 1969. The Educational Survey established Penn’s academic priorities. The Integrated Development Plan established land use and physical plant expansion priorities. The Development Program, which went over the top at more than $100 million, underwrote much of what was projected in the campus plan. Not until 1969, when the national economy stalled, did the fifteen-year boom at Penn come to a close. At the present time, the Penn Compact, Penn Connects, and Making History together promise a similar, long-term expansion of historic proportions.

A new eastern extension of campus is at the heart of Penn Connects. Like the University’s expansion in the 1950s and 1960s, the planning, acquisition of real estate, and re-development of Penn’s eastern extension are the work of more than a decade of steady progress. It began in earnest in 1996, with the purchase of a six-acre city block, bounded by Chestnut Street on the north, 31st Street on the east, Walnut...
TODAY: An idealized view of the new eastern extension of campus, with the Schuylkill River in the foreground, the twenty-four acre Penn Park at the center and the new Health System facilities along Civic Center Boulevard above the Park. Illustration taken from the “Penn Connects” planning study by Sasaki Associates, Inc. / Michael McCann, of Watertown, Massachusetts, 2006.

Street on the south, and 32nd Street on the west. Here the University re-developed the award-winning “Left Bank” building, converting it into a mixed-use facility of office, retail, and residential spaces. It gathered momentum with the Trustees’ adoption of the “Campus Development Plan 2001,” which called for the construction of a “gateway to the east.” The University took a hugely important step in this direction in 2003 and 2004, when it re-developed the building and property at 3025 Walnut Street (on the northeast corner of 31st and Walnut Streets) to house the University-owned radio station, WXPN, and the celebrated World Café Live. President Gutmann presided at the opening of this facility, which took place in October 2004. Pushing farther east, the University next bought more than an acre of ground at 126 South 30th Street and re-developed it as the “Translational Research Laboratory,” serving Penn’s School of Medicine. The President and Trustees opened the Translational Research Laboratory in November 2005. By this time, Penn was deeply committed to realizing its dream of a new eastern extension of campus, a gateway to Philadelphia’s center city.

Penn’s planners and senior management saw that the key-stone to the eastern extension was the property of the U.S. Postal Service. It extended from 30th and Market Streets on the north to Penn’s athletic fields on the south and from 31st Street on the west to the rails of Amtrak’s Boston-Washington corridor on the east. In an urban setting, it represented a once-in-a-century opportunity. In June 2003, shortly after the property became available, Penn’s Trustees authorized a purchase agreement for the entire tract of land. Four years intervened (while the USPS constructed a new mail processing facility in southwest Philadelphia), but finally, in July 2007, Penn acquired nearly 16 acres of space in which to expand. It is a dream come true. Penn immediately leased the northernmost parcel to Brandywine Realty Trust, which will develop the site as Cira Centre South, with mixed-use office towers, a parking garage, and street-level retail. Brandywine has already cleared the site of its USPS buildings and construction will begin soon. Penn will incorporate the remainder of this massive acquisition, along with existing athletic fields, into “Penn Park,” a twenty-four acre tract of land stretching from Walnut Street on the north to the South Street bridge. Phase One of Penn Park will feature accommodations for both recreational sports activities and formal athletic facilities. The University has selected a distinguished landscape architect for Penn Park and design is underway.

South of South Street the most impressive aspects of Penn Connects are the major new buildings of the University’s Health System. They are being constructed on a 19 acre tract on the southeast side of the 3400 block of Civic Center Boulevard. The Philadelphia Commercial Museum, the Municipal Auditorium (also known as Convention Hall), and the Philadelphia Civic Center formerly occupied this site. When the new Pennsylvania Convention Center opened in center city Philadelphia in June 1993, these buildings became obsolete. Penn has since worked in partnership with the Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia to acquire and develop this property. The two institutions jointly purchased two acres in 1999 and in 2002 completed construction of a much needed parking garage at 3499 Civic Center Boulevard. Additional purchases of eight acres, three and a half acres, and five and a half acres were made in 2001, 2005, and 2006, respectively. In 2006 Children’s Hospital announced the construction of a new advanced research facility on its eight acres. In 2008 the University is in the midst of construction on three projects: the Perelman Center for Advanced Medicine, the Roberts Proton Therapy Center, and a new medical research center located adjacent to the other two. The Perelman Center is scheduled for opening in late 2008. The openings of the other two buildings will follow closely behind. These facilities will transform the practice of medicine at Penn and they will help fulfill the promise of Penn Connects.

The Penn Compact, Penn Connects, and Making History are Penn’s signature programs for the 21st century. They are as worthy of celebration today as Provost Smith’s “Account” of the College of Philadelphia 250 years ago.

Mark Frazier Lloyd
Director
University Archives and Records Center
May, 2008