

## Fever 1793: A Virtual Tour

**GATHERING THE INFO:** As you watch the webisode, complete this chart. You may need to pause the webisode and/or watch it more than once to get all of the information.

Location	Significance-Why is this place important in the history of the yellow fever epidemic of 1793?
Port of Philadelphia on the Delaware River	<b>French citizens and their slaves fleeing Haiti arrived on merchant ships, carrying yellow fever with them</b>
Area near Benjamin Franklin Bridge	<b>A rooming house that housed two young sailors; both dead by end of July</b>
Front & Dock Streets	<b>Many people thought Dock Creek was source of yellow fever</b>
American Philosophical Society at 5 <sup>th</sup> & Chestnut Streets	<b>Meeting place for College of Physicians; doctors argued over treatment for yellow fever</b>
Christ Church Burial Ground at 5 <sup>th</sup> & Arch Streets	<b>Benjamin Rush and Matthew Clarkson (mayor in 1793) buried here</b>
Mother Bethel A.M.E. Church at 6 <sup>th</sup> and Lombard Streets	<b>Church building activities set aside so that Richard Allen and others could help during yellow fever; Sarah Bass and Richard Allen buried there</b>
Gloria Dei Church (Old Swedes') at Christian & Front Streets	<b>Pastor Nicholas Collin buried many victims of yellow fever</b>
Presidents' House at 6 <sup>th</sup> & Market (High) Streets	<b>George and Martha Washington fled to Germantown to escape epidemic</b>

Northern Liberties/Heart of The Liberties (a separate city from Philadelphia in 1790)	<b>Germantown Road was crowded with Philadelphians fleeing to higher ground</b>
16 <sup>th</sup> & Spring Garden Streets	<b>Mayor Clarkson illegally took over property of the Hamilton family to create Bush Hill, a hospital to treat victims of yellow fever</b>
The Lazaretto, Tinicum Township	<b>A quarantine hospital constructed in 1799; ship passengers infected with yellow fever were kept here until they recovered and could go to Philadelphia</b>
City Hall/Centre Square	<b>From 1801 to 1811, a steam driven water system was based here. Clean water was thought to prevent yellow fever.</b>
Fairmount Waterworks	<b>Site of the new water purification system when Centre Square water pump couldn't keep up with growing population</b>

### EXPLORING PRIMARY SOURCES:

1. *Pause at 7 minutes, 16 seconds. What building is shown in this engraving? What assumptions can you make about the neighborhood of Spring Garden at the time?*

**The Bush Hill Estate belonging to the Hamilton family. Answers will vary, but it is apparent that there were many trees and that wealthy people lived there.**

2. *Pause at 8 minutes, 34 seconds. Compare this image of an eighteenth century hospital to modern day hospitals—what is similar and what is different?*

**Similarities may include that patients are in beds and some have visitors. There seems to be medicines and people tending to the sick. Differences may include that there are many people in the room, there appears to be a fireplace, and there is no sophisticated technology.**

**3.** *Pause at 9 minutes, 57 seconds. What are three observations you can make about the people in front of the waterworks in Center Square? Why do you think they have gathered there?*

**Answers will vary, but there are blacks and whites, men and women, adults and children. A woman appears to be drinking from a bottle and handing a cup to a man; most people seem to be socializing, so it appears to be a place that people come together during leisure time.**

**ANALYZING THE INFO:** *If you were leading a tour of Philadelphia designed to tell the story of the Yellow Fever epidemic of 1793, which three sites would you visit and why?*

**Answers will vary.**