

## The Lazaretto, 1799-1893: Philadelphia's Ellis Island



Component	Description
<b>Title of Lesson</b>	<b>The Lazaretto, 1799-1893: Philadelphia's Quarantine Station</b>
<b>Content/Subject Area</b>	US History
<b>Context</b>	<p>Throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, ships, the immigrants on the ships, and cargo were subjected to stringent inspection. This inspection and quarantine station, called the Lazaretto Station, has often been referred to as Philadelphia's Ellis Island. In fact, it was built almost one hundred years earlier than Ellis Island, in 1799, as a response to the Yellow Fever epidemic of 1793. The Lazaretto is located ten miles below Philadelphia on the Delaware River (Essington, PA), just south of today's Philadelphia Airport.</p> <p>"Lazarettos" were built throughout Europe as early as the fourteenth century. They were places of quarantine to house the sick. The derivation of the name appears to have come from the biblical beggar Lazarus. The first "official" lazaretto was created near Venice, Italy in 1423. It was a small island in the Venetian lagoon used as a quarantine station as early as 1403, although another station, not state sanctioned, was established in 1347 to house victims of the plague that had spread through Europe.</p> <p>Benjamin Franklin, Dr. Benjamin Rush and other interested Philadelphia citizens in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century created the first quarantine station Philadelphia. It was located near Fort Mifflin along the Delaware River. This site proved to be geographically and psychologically too close to the city. Thus a new site was found, ten miles down river and out of sight, to protect Philadelphia's citizens from infectious diseases. In fact, the establishment of this quarantine station in 1799 was under the authorization of the Philadelphia Department of Health.</p> <p>In the 19<sup>th</sup> century passenger ships, along with their cargo, were to stop at the Lazaretto Quarantine Station to be</p>

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<b>Duration</b>	<p>inspected. Often it was deemed that the ship and cargo be fumigated and sometimes the cargo was destroyed. In many instances, it was the belongings of the immigrants that were destroyed in belief that they harbored yellow fever or cholera. "If there was sickness or death found on board, those afflicted would be removed to the Hospital to await recovery or death, and the dead would be buried on site. All cargo and possessions would be 'purified,' and the ship scoured and whitewashed clean. The quarantine process at this stage could take a week to longer than a month."</p> <p>Lazaretto Station consisted of a thirty-room brick building called the Hospital, a cemetery, carriage house, outdoor kitchen, and guard house. The hospital was "modeled after the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia, and the wings were used for hospital purposes.</p> <p>Later in the century the Lazaretto physicians were required to file federal certificates of inspection. The Lazaretto Station, a ten- acre site, was vacated in 1895. The buildings survive to this day, used for various purposes over the years. that included a hospital, offices, residences, and many smaller buildings. Philadelphia's Lazaretto, according to the historian, Fredric Miller, is "certainly one of the first, oldest, and most intact quarantine stations in the United States."</p> <p>1-2 class periods</p>
<b>Objective</b>	SWAT to understand the purpose of quarantine in the 19th century IOT critique the design of Philadelphia's Lazaretto.
<b>Standards</b>	<p>PA Academic Standards 8.1.9.B Analyze and interpret historical sources 8.1.9.D. Analyze and interpret historical research 8.2.9.B. Identify and analyze primary documents, material artifacts and historic sites important in PA history from 1787-1914</p> <p>CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.11-12.1 Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole.</p>

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	<p>CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.11-12.2 Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas.</p> <p>CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.11-12.10</p>
<b>Anticipatory Set</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Brainstorm what students know of 19th century immigration and Ellis Island. What was its purpose? Of what background were most immigrants? Why?</li><li>•On the smartboard, show brief timeline of quarantine throughout history. Discuss quarantine stations and the most famous, Ellis Island. (<a href="http://www.sas.upenn.edu/~dbarnes/History.html">http://www.sas.upenn.edu/~dbarnes/History.html</a>)</li><li>• Show 2-minute video: Immigration to the U.S. through Ellis Island (<a href="http://w.glencoe.com/video_library/index_with_mods.php?PROGRAM=9780078745218&amp;VIDEO=2872&amp;CHAPTER=13&amp;MODE=2">w.glencoe.com/video_library/index_with_mods.php?PROGRAM=9780078745218&amp;VIDEO=2872&amp;CHAPTER=13&amp;MODE=2</a>)</li><li>• If time permits, show the 29-minute History Making Productions video, <i>Fever</i>. (<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P7L5oIfYcl">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P7L5oIfYcl</a>) This video provides background information on the numerous Yellow Fever epidemics throughout the 1890s which, in fact, prompted Philadelphia officials to create a quarantine station, the Lazaretto.</li></ul>
<b>Direct Instruction</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Introduce students to America's first quarantine station, The Lazaretto, established in 1799, and located a few miles south of Philadelphia on the Delaware River-- use a map to show students the exact location along the Delaware in relationship to Philadelphia. Ask students why the Lazaretto was positioned south of Philadelphia on the Delaware River. Why not at Philadelphia's port? Discuss the physical design of the Lazaretto. Why do students think it was designed in such a manner? Advantages? Disadvantages? (Students will use these brainstorming ideas for comparison in the closure section of this lesson.)</li><li>•Use smartboard to view photographs of the Lazaretto "Then &amp; Now"-- image gallery slideshow (<a href="http://www.sas.upenn.edu/~dbarnes/Photos.html">http://www.sas.upenn.edu/~dbarnes/Photos.html</a>)</li></ul>

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<p><b>Guided Practice (and/or Cooperative Practice)</b></p>	<p>1- •The teacher should establish groups for a 'Jigsaw' activity-- 4 groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Divide the article from the <i>Pennsylvania Magazine</i>, "Guarding Against Alien Impurities: The Philadelphia Lazaretto, 1854-1893, into 4 sections.</li> <li>• While students are reading their assigned section help them stay focused by asking them to use the 5 Ws-approach (who, what, where, when, why), and use the 5Ws for sharing the highlights with classmates.</li> </ul> <p>2- See Resource section for article; permission for use given by the author, Edward T. Mormon and HSP.</p> <p>Extension: Using a computer or ipad, have students review Philadelphia's <i>Public Ledger</i> article describing the Lazaretto, August 14, 1879, four years before it closes. (<a href="http://www.sas.upenn.edu/~dbarnes/1879_description.html">http://www.sas.upenn.edu/~dbarnes/1879_description.html</a>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Distribute a portion of the reading to each group.</li> <li>•Jigsaw the groups so all information is shared.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Independent Practice</b></p>	<p>To review and reinforce information, distribute a graphic organizer with 5- columns labelled who, what why, when, where to each student. (<a href="http://www.scholastic.com/teachers/sites/default/files/asset/file/5doublyous_0.pdf">http://www.scholastic.com/teachers/sites/default/files/asset/file/5doublyous_0.pdf</a>)</p> <p>Have students complete the chart independently with the information learned from their reading and presentations of their classmates during the jigsaw activity.</p>
<p><b>Closure</b></p>	<p>Students may select one project to submit:</p> <p>1-Have students research and write an article on quarantine today, and if there is a need for such screening. Why or why not? Has there been use of quarantine screening in the 21st century?</p> <p>2- Have students research and write a short paper comparing and contrasting Philadelphia's Lazaretto to several quarantine stations/lazarettos around the world. Students should compare and contrast their physical design, why each was constructed, years in use, etc.</p> <p>Suggested 19th century quarantine stations around the world:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lazzaretto Vecchio, Italy (1423)</li> <li>• Dubrovinik Lazaret, Croatia (1627)</li> <li>• Kamau Taurua, New Zealand (1863)</li> <li>• Hospital Island, Maine (1832)</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Quail Island, new Zealand (1842)</li> <li>● Molokai, Hawaii (1866)</li> <li>● Angel Island, California (1891)</li> <li>● Grosse Island, Quebec, Canada (1832)</li> </ul>
<b>Assessment</b>	Collect students' graphic organizers and article as evidence of their level of understanding of quarantine and quarantine stations in the nineteenth century.
<b>Key Terms</b>	Quarantine, quarantine station, Lazaretto, yellow fever, immigrants
<b>Resources and Materials</b>	<p><b>Video (2 minutes) on Immigration via Ellis Island</b>  <a href="http://w.glencoe.com/video_library/index_with_mods.php?PROGRAM=9780078745218&amp;VIDEO=2872&amp;CHAPTER=13&amp;MODE=2">w.glencoe.com/video_library/index_with_mods.php?PROGRAM=9780078745218&amp;VIDEO=2872&amp;CHAPTER=13&amp;MODE=2</a></p> <p><b>History Making Productions' Video, <i>Fever</i> (29 minutes)</b>  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P7L5ollfYcI">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P7L5ollfYcI</a></p> <p><b>Article: History of the Lazaretto: Highlights and Documents</b>  <a href="http://www.sas.upenn.edu/~dbarnes/History.html">http://www.sas.upenn.edu/~dbarnes/History.html</a></p> <p><b>Article: A Short History of Quarantine</b>  <a href="http://www.sas.upenn.edu/~dbarnes/History.html">http://www.sas.upenn.edu/~dbarnes/History.html</a></p> <p><b>Philadelphia's <i>Public Ledger</i> article on the Lazaretto, August 14, 1879</b>  <a href="http://www.sas.upenn.edu/~dbarnes/1879_description.html">http://www.sas.upenn.edu/~dbarnes/1879_description.html</a></p> <p><b>Five Ws Chart/Graphic Organizer</b>  <a href="http://www.scholastic.com/teachers/sites/default/files/asset/file/5doubleyous_0.pdf">http://www.scholastic.com/teachers/sites/default/files/asset/file/5doubleyous_0.pdf</a></p> <p><b>Special thanks to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and Edward Morman for permitting free access to this article through JSTOR.</b>  Edward T. Morman, "Guarding against Alien Impurities: The Philadelphia Lazaretto, 1854–1893," <i>Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography</i> 108 (1984): 131–151.</p>