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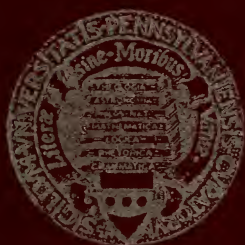
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UNIVERSITY
OF
PENNSYLVANIA



FOUNDED 1740

GUIDE

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

1904

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

GUIDE BOOK

1904-05

PREPARED FOR THE
STUDENTS' GUIDE ASSOCIATION
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

BY
GEORGE E. NITZSCHE, '98L.

PHILADELPHIA

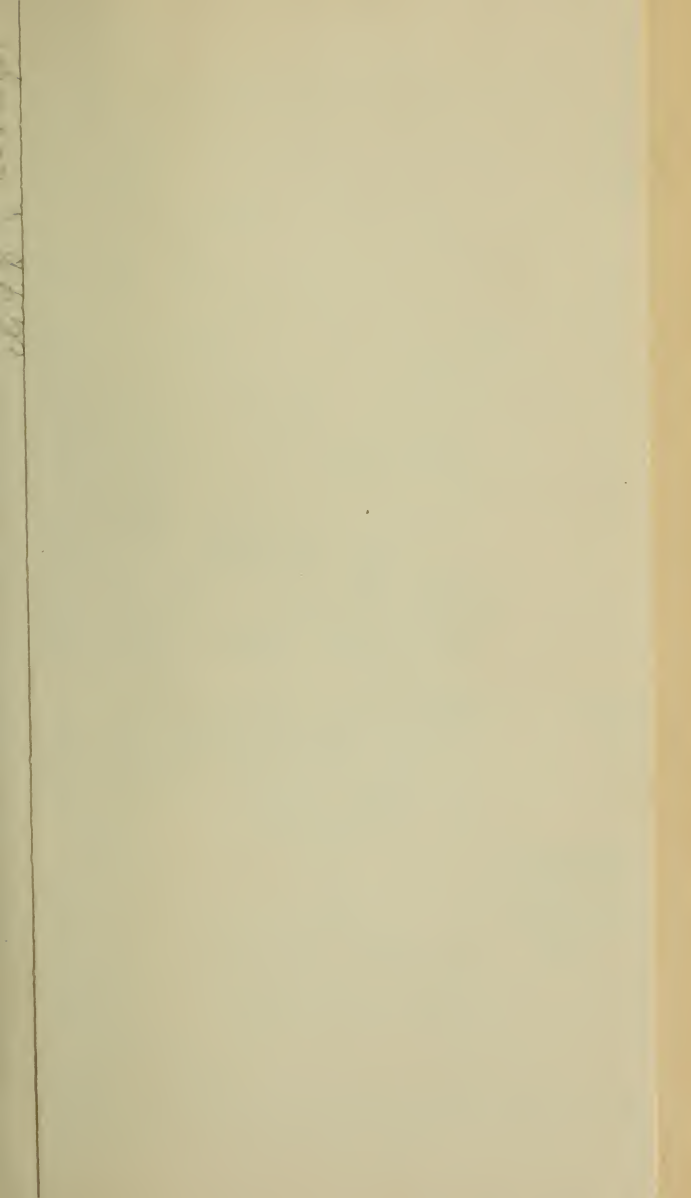
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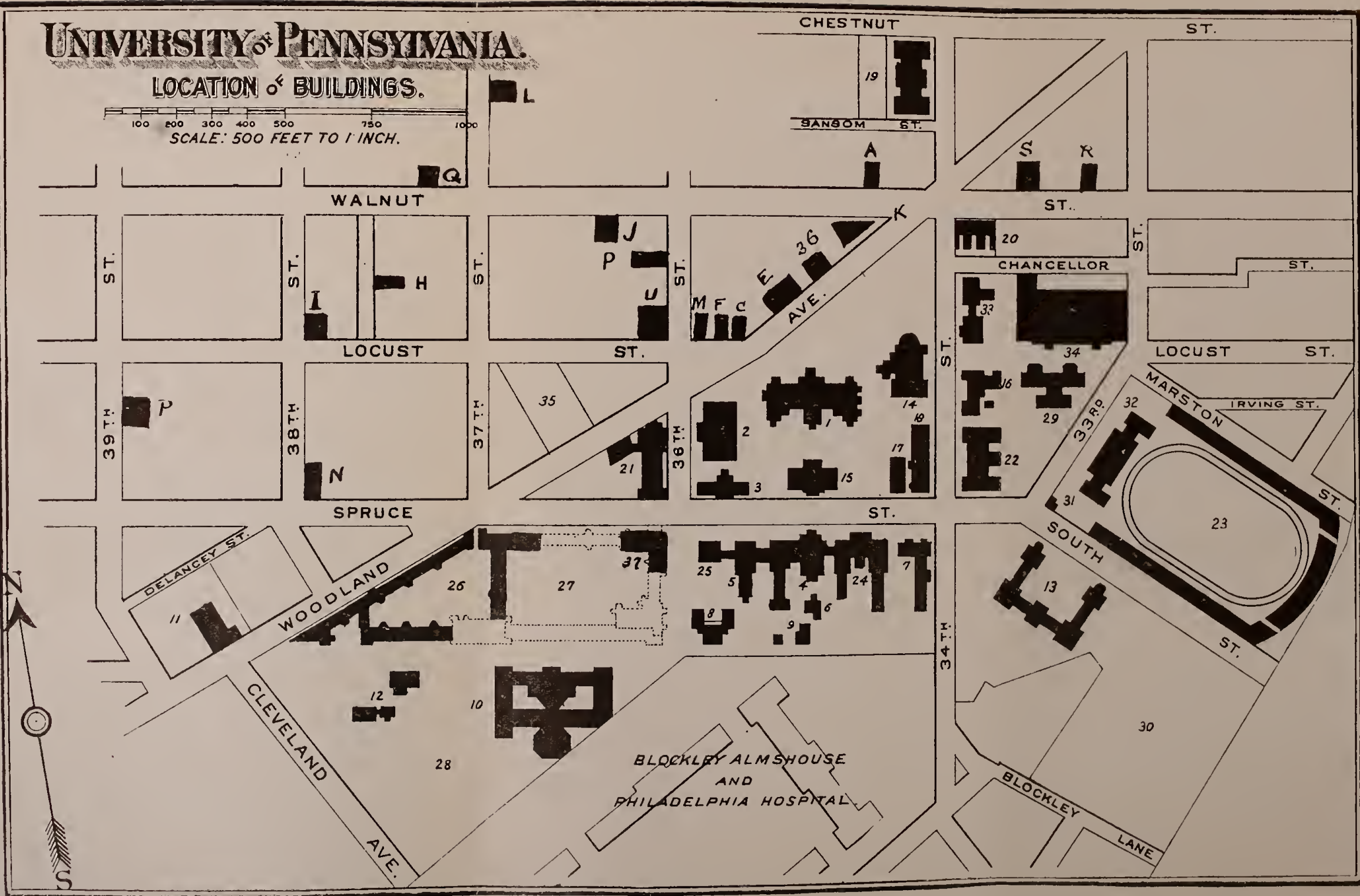
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UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

LOCATION OF BUILDINGS.



CH. T. N. J. 11.14

KEY TO BUILDINGS.

1. College Hall.
2. Medical Hall.
3. Medical Laboratory (old).
4. University Hospital.
5. Gibson Wing for Chronic Diseases.
6. Laundry and Machine Shop.
7. Nurses' Home.
8. Maternity Hospital.
9. Lodge and Mortuary Chapel.
10. Medical Laboratories (new).
11. Veterinary Hall and Hospital.
12. Biological Hall and Vivarium.
13. Free Museum of Science and Art.
14. Library.
15. Howard Houston Hall (Students' Club).
16. Laboratory of Hygiene.
17. Mechanical Laboratory.
18. Central Light and Heat Plant.
19. Law School Building.
20. Bennett House.
21. Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology.
22. John Harrison Laboratory of Chemistry.
23. Franklin Field (Stadium and Grand Stands).
24. Agnew Memorial Pavilion.
25. Wm. Pepper Laboratory of Clinical Medicine.
26. Dormitory Houses:
 - Phillips Brooks.
 - Joseph Leidy.
 - Franklin.
 - Foerderer.
 - McKean.
 - Baldwin.
 - Class of '87.
 - Wilson D. Craig.
 - John Baird.
 - E. H. Fitler.
 - Francis Hopkinson.
 - Provost Smith.
 - Lippincott.

- Carruth.
- N. Y. Alumni.
- Memorial Tower.
- House P.
- Bodine.
- Robert Morris.
- House S.
- House 21.
- 27. Site for Dormitory Extension.
- 28. Botanic Gardens.
- 29. Dental Hall.
- 30. Site for Museum Extension.
- 31. Athletic Association Office.
- 32. Gymnasium.
- 33. Randal Morgan Laboratory of Physics.
- 34. Engineering Building.
- 35. Site for Wharton School Building.
- 36. Alumni Hall.
- 37. Temporary Dining Hall.
- 38. Fraternity Houses.
 - a. Alpha Tau Omega.
 - b. Alpha Chi Rho.
 - c. Delta Theta Pi.
 - d. Delta Kappa Epsilon.
 - e. Delta Phi.
 - f. Delta Tau Delta.
 - g. Delta Upsilon.
 - h. Kappa Kappa Gamma (women).
 - i. Kappa Sigma.
 - j. Phi Gamma Delta.
 - k. Phi Delta Theta.
 - l. Phi Kappa Psi.
 - m. Phi Kappa Sigma.
 - n. Phi Sigma Kappa.
 - o. Psi Upsilon.
 - p. Psi Omega (dental).
 - q. Sigma Alpha Epsilon.
 - r. Xi Psi Phi.
 - s. Zeta Psi.
 - t. Beta Phi
 - u. Mu Sigma Mu (medical).

39. Site for Extension of Wistar Museum Building.

Buildings not shown on the plan:

Astronomical Observatory Buildings—West Chester Pike.

Marine Laboratories—Sea Isle City, N. J.

Christian Association Settlement Buildings—26th and Lombard Streets.

College Boathouse—Schuylkill River, Fairmount Park.

Mask and Wig Club House, 310 Quince Street.

Delta Psi Club House, 32 S. 22nd Street.

Alpha Kappa Kappa, Odd Fellows' Temple.

Note.—This pamphlet was prepared to acquaint the members of the Students' Guide Association and others in as brief a form as possible, with the campus, buildings and resources of the University of Pennsylvania; and to assist the students and friends of the University in escorting visitors through the institution. It is not intended to be exhaustive, but it is hoped that it will prove valuable and that its usefulness may be enhanced in future editions by such suggestions as may occur to those who may have occasion to use it.

G. E. N.

DEPARTMENTS AND DATE OF FOUNDING.

The College-School of Arts (1740).

Arts and Science (1740).

Finance and Economy—Wharton School (1881).

Biology (1884).

Music (1875).

The Towne Scientific School (1875).

Architecture (1890).

Science and Technology (1872).

Mechanical and Electrical Engineering (1875).

Civil Engineering (1875).

Chemistry (1875).

Chemical Engineering (1875).
The Courses for Teachers.
The Summer School (1904).
Department of Philosophy (Graduate School)
(1884).
Department of Law (1790).
Department of Medicine (1765).
University Hospital (1874).
Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology (1808).
Laboratory of Hygiene (1892).
Department of Dentistry (1878).
Department of Veterinary Medicine (1884).
Veterinary Hospital (1884).
University Library (1740).
Department of Archaeology (1889).
Flower Astronomical Observatory (1895).
Department of Physical Education.
Training School for Nurses (1886).

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Provost—CHARLES C. HARRISON, LL. D., 400
Chestnut Street.
Vice-Provost—EDGAR F. SMITH, Ph. D., Sc. D.,
Harrison Laboratory of Chemistry.
Secretary—REV. JESSE Y. BURK, A. M., S. T. D.,
400 Chestnut Street.
Assistant Secretary—J. HARTLEY MERRICK,
A. B., 101 College Hall.
Treasurer—FRANCIS P. SIBLEY, 400 Chestnut
Street.
Bursar—EDWARD W. MUMFORD, Ph., B., 102
College Hall.

DEANS:

College—JOSIAH H. PENNIMAN, Ph. D. 103
College Hall.
Philosophy—WM. ROMAINE NEWBOLD, Ph.
D., 105 College Hall.

Law—WILLIAM DRAPER LEWIS, B. S., LL. B., Ph. D., Law Building.

Medical—CHARLES H. FRAZIER, M. D., Medical Laboratory.

Dental—EDWARD C. KIRK, D. D. S., Sc. D., Dental Hall.

Veterinary Medicine—LEONARD PEARSON, B. S., V. M. D., Thirty-sixth and Spruce Streets.

Librarian—MORRIS JASTROW, Jr., Ph. D., Library.

Hospital Superintendent—MARION E. SMITH, Main Hospital Building.

Director of Pepper Laboratory—ALFRED STENGEL, M. D.

Director of Wistar Institute—HORACE JAYNE, M. D., Ph. D.

Director of Harrison Laboratory of Chemistry—EDGAR F. SMITH, Ph. D., Sc. D.

Director of Laboratory of Hygiene—ALEXANDER C. ABBOTT, M. D.

Director of Light and Heat Station—HENRY W. SPANGLER, M. S., Mechanical Engineering Building.

Director of Botanic Garden—JOHN M. MacFARLANE, D. Sc., Biological Hall.

Director of Astronomical Observatory—CHARLES L. DOOLITTLE, C. E., Sc. D.

Director of Summer School—A. H. QUINN, Ph. D., College Hall.

Assistant to Provost—HARRY W. HARRISON, A. B., 400 Chestnut Street.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HISTORICAL.—Founded in 1740 by Benjamin Franklin. The first realization of the University idea in America. Organized as a University in 1765 upon the addition of the Medical School—

though authorized to grant the regular University degrees as early as 1755.

First Provost—William Smith.

LOCATION.—From 1740-1802, Fourth and Arch Streets; 1802-1873, Ninth and Chestnut Streets; present location in West Philadelphia, 1873.

EQUIPMENT.—There are 68 buildings connected with the University, including 27 dormitories, 19 buildings devoted to teaching, 2 museums, 9 hospitals and auxiliary buildings, 1 dining hall, 1 alumni hall, 1 recreation hall, 3 devoted to astronomy, and 5 to athletics; besides these 68 buildings, there are about twenty Greek Letter Fraternities which have Chapter houses of their own near the Campus, and the Christian Association has four houses for settlement work. The Mask and Wig and other organizations also have buildings of their own.

CAMPUS.—Exclusive of sidewalks and streets, the grounds of the University cover an area of about sixty acres. It is situated ten minutes from the City Hall of Philadelphia—the center of a population of over a million and a half. No other educational institution of equal size is located so near the heart of a great city. The grounds extend from 32d Street to 39th, and from Chestnut Street to South Street. The grounds and buildings are open to visitors daily, except Sunday, from sunrise to sunset. The University also owns one hundred acres of ground on the West Chester Pike, two miles from 63d and Market Streets. On this tract are located the buildings of the Astronomical Observatory; these are open to visitors on Thursday evenings.

STUDENT GUIDES.—The Association of Student Guides was organized in the autumn of 1903, for the purpose of familiarizing strangers with

the University by escorting them over the Campus and through the various buildings. The society has a limited membership of 75 students, 50 of whom are active members, and 25 auxiliary.

Upon application at the office of Houston Hall, or at the office of any of the Departments (from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.) one of its members may be secured who will place himself at the disposal of such applicant free of charge. Those contemplating a visit to the University can make arrangements for having large or small parties conducted through the institution by communicating with Dr. Josiah H. Penniman, the permanent Secretary, College Hall; or with one of the following officers:

P. Samuel Stout, President, 5th and Glenwood Avenue.

F. H. Klaer, 1st Vice-President, Dorms. U. of P.

M. J. Quintero, 2d Vice-President, Dorms. U. of P.

C. H. Dading, Secretary, 3902 Baltimore Avenue.

D. E. Jenkins, Treas., 214 S. 37th Street.

E. S. Simkins, Historian, Lansdowne, Pa.

The officers elected for 1904-5 are:

B. L. Salomon, President, 3741 Lancaster Avenue.

M. W. Lippir, Vice-President, Dorms., 143 Lippincott.

D. E. Jenkins, Treasurer, 214 S. 37th St.

C. H. Dading, Secretary, 3902 Baltimore Avenue.

J. G. Nields, Historian, West Chester, Pa.

SUGGESTED ITINERARY.

1, Houston Hall; 2, College Hall; 3, Library; 4, Law Building; 5, Bennett Hall, Phi Delta Theta, Delta Phi, Psi Upsilon, and other Fraternity

houses along Woodland Avenue; 6, Medical Hall; 7, Old Medical Laboratories; 8, Wistar Institute; 9, Dining Hall; 10, through gate of '73 C to Hamilton Walk; 11, New Medical Laboratories; 12, Hamilton Walk again to Biological Hall, Green Houses and Vivarium; 13, Botanic Gardens; 14, through gate -showing site for new Veterinary Hall; 15, then along Woodland Avenue to Memorial Tower; 16, "The Triangle"; 17, "Little Quad"; 18, a Dormitory room; 19, the "Big Quad," or Old Athletic Field and site for Dormitory Extension, Chapel and Dining Hall; 20, thence down Spruce Street along the Hospitals to 34th Street; 21, Old Mechanical Engineering Building and Light, Heat and Power Station; 22, Harrison Chemical Laboratory; 23, Laboratory of Hygiene, Randal Morgan Laboratory of Physics; 24, Dental Hall; 25, New Mechanical Engineering Building; 26, New Gymnasium; 27, Franklin Field; 28, Museum of Science and Art.

HOWARD HOUSTON HALL, the students' club house of the University, was dedicated in 1895 in memory of Henry Howard Houston, Jr., by his parents, H. H. and S. S. Houston; size, 150x78 feet; cost, \$150,000; planned and designed by two graduates (not then of age) of the Department of Architecture of the University, William C. Hayes and H. B. Medary, Jr., in a competition, the first and second prizes being awarded to them respectively. The building is a combination of the two designs, the exterior of the second prize being used unchanged. In the business details of the work they were assisted by Frank Miles Day. The style of architecture is Elizabethan; the material, North Conshohocken and Indiana limestone. The building is three stories high and is one of the most spacious and best furnished club houses in Philadelphia. The interior finish is of quartered oak, in dark brown and green shades. Supporting the roof of the auditorium

on the second floor are trusses of elaborate design, adapted from those in the Great Hall at Eltham Palace, Kent. The device used in a decorative way so frequently is an interweaving of Howard Houston's initials with the Early Christian symbol of "The Lamb of God."

In the basement is a swimming pool, hot and cold shower and needle baths, several private bath rooms, a gymnasium, lockers, book and stationery room, barbershop, bowling alleys, ping-pong tables, etc. The baths, including the swimming pool, are lined with white Italian marble; at one end of the pool are two solid bronze lion heads (modeled after an antique found at Assos, in Greece) from which fan-shaped jets of water play.

On the main floor is a spacious lounging or general reception room. In this room is a memorial tablet, and an excellent portrait of Howard Houston, by Cecelia Beaux—the gift of Mr. Houston's classmates. In the east wing are writing rooms and a library reading room, in which are kept all current magazines and newspapers; the west wing is fitted up with billiard and pool tables and tables for chess, checkers, etc. The offices of the club, the cloak room and the University Branch of the United States Post-office are located on either side of the Spruce Street entrance. On the two stone corbels which support the hood over the North entrance door are carved the heads of Dante and Virgil.

On the second floor is a restaurant, an auditorium with a grand organ, and a suite of three "Trophy Rooms." In the latter are displayed many prizes won in athletic competition, with tablets giving the names and records of the more distinguished athletes; here also is the memorial tablet to Osgood, the all-around athlete, who died in the Cuban War.

On the third floor are the offices of "Old Penn" and the "Pennsylvanian," a dark room for ama-

teur photographers, guest chambers and several society rooms in which the various medical, dental and other student societies hold their monthly meetings.

Among other interesting objects adorning the walls is the portrait of Mr. H. H. Houston, the donor of the building; the portrait of Provost Harrison, painted by Paul M. Thomas; the Scott Memorial Tablet; the Class of '99 C Memorial Clock, old diplomas, etc.; the valuable collection of framed photographs, representing the various schools of Renaissance painting, was selected and arranged by Mr. Frank Miles Day; while the furniture, rugs, casts, etc., were selected by the Provost, Mrs. Harrison and the architects.

The Club has a membership of almost 2000 and is self-supporting. The Hall is the scene of many social functions, dances, receptions, dinners, etc., during the college season. The building is open to visitors daily. The University Sunday Services in the Auditorium at 11 A. M. are also open to the public.

DORMITORIES.—The grounds are entered through the Memorial Tower Archway. This tower is a memorial to the Pennsylvania students and Alumni engaged in the Spanish War. This building was opened in 1901, as were the others to the east of it; those to the west date from 1896. The buildings are in a late Tudor Gothic style, and with their wide enclosures strongly suggest the Oxford and Cambridge Colleges. Cope and Stewartson were the architects. When the system is complete the buildings will surround three courts, viz., the "Big Quad," (now usually called the "old athletic field"), the "Triangle," and the "Little Quad." There are twenty-one separate houses, and accommodations for 588 men. The houses are named for the donors or for distinguished alumni—see list in key to plan. All rooms and halls are heated by steam and

lighted by electricity. The buildings are on the "separate staircase" system, all doors opening into the courts. On every staircase, and on each floor, are lavatories, with hot and cold shower baths. Almost all the suits and double rooms, and many of the single rooms, have open fireplaces. The University supplies for each student, bedstead, mattress, bureau, washstand, table, bookcase, chairs and toilet china. There are five kinds of rooms, viz.: single, single suite, double, double suite, and triple suite. The minimum cost of a room in the Dormitories is \$50.00 per year.

Points of interest to visitors are: Class of '92 Memorial Fountain (east arcade); class of '94 Memorial Gate (at entrance); Class of '98 Memorial Clock (over west arcade); the Terrace (east of Bodine and Morris); site of proposed Dining Hall (south of Morris); the rich carvings over doors, etc., especially the grotesque "bosses" of the string course between the second and third floors; the bath arrangements and the system of student self-government—see board with name of representatives in the hallway of each house.

DINING HALL.—This is a temporary structure at the southwest corner of 36th and Spruce Sts. It has a seating capacity of 300. Board costs \$3.50 per week. On the present site will be erected the chapel or University auditorium and the Dining Hall will be erected at the other corner of the "Old Field," facing Hamilton Walk. Both will form a part of the Dormitory system.

THE COLLEGE.—Founded 1740—third oldest in America. There are 1258 students in the Academic Department and 128 officers of instruction. The buildings connected with the College Department are: College Hall, the Library, Harrison Chemical Laboratory, Morgan Laboratory of Physics, Biological Hall and Green Houses, the

Vivarium, Marine Laboratory, Mechanical Engineering Building (old), containing also the Light, Heat and Power Station, the new Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Laboratory, and the Astronomical Observatory. Plans are also under consideration for the construction of a building for the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, and a new hall of Architecture.

COLLEGE HALL.—Third home of College Department; first, was at Fourth and Arch Streets; second, at Ninth and Chestnut Streets (where Post-office now stands). This building was designed by the late Thomas Richards and erected in 1871; size 256x136 feet, material, serpentine (green) rock. It contains class and lecture rooms for such general work as English, Mathematics, History, Languages, etc., and also houses, for the present, schools of Finance and Economy, Civil Engineering and Architecture. The laboratories of Geology and Psychology are in the basement. The General University offices and the office of the Dean of the College are to the right and left of the entrance on the first floor; Museum of Geology, first floor centre; Civil Engineering Department, first floor east; Chapel (with oil portraits of former Provosts, memorial tablets, windows, etc.), second floor, centre; school of Architecture, third floor, east; rooms of the Philomathean and Zelosophic Societies, fourth floor, centre. The "ivy tablets" on the front of the building are interesting. Each class at Commencement plants an ivy and erects a tablet; most of these are here, though others will be found on Houston Hall, at the Library and at the Dormitories.

On the Campus in front of College Hall is a young elm, which is a scion of the "Penn Treaty Elm."

THE LIBRARY.—Founded 1749; building at 34th and Locust Streets, dedicated February 7, 1891; estimated cost, \$200,000; material, brick,

red sandstone and terra cotta; architects, Furness, Evans & Company. The building is in two sections. The main part has a tower 95 feet high, and is amphitheatrical in form, 140x80 feet. A glass-covered stack, which is fire-proof, is 32x110 feet and forms the other half of the main building. The height of the main reading room is 60 feet. The inscriptions on the windows were selected by Horace Howard Furness. Total number of books (1903) 223,748 volumes and upwards of 50,000 unbound pamphlets.

Special features: Collections—Henry Carey Library of English Pamphlets on Economics, Finance, etc.; Francis C. Macauley Library on Dante, Petrarch and Tasso; Fairman Rogers Library on horses and equitation; Brinton Collection on American Languages and Archaeology; Caldwell Library on Finance and Political Economy; Seybert Library on Spiritualism; Bechstein Library on Germanic Philology; Leutsch Library on Classical Philology and Literature; Tower's Russian Library; McCartee's Japanese and Chinese Library, etc., and other special collections; also collection of Franklin papers; portrait of William Wordsworth painted by Henry Inman; portrait of Franklin, by Gainsborough; and numerous other paintings; glass cases containing pamphlets, programs, etc., bearing on the history of the University; collection of Oriental manuscripts, etc. In hall: Cornerstone of the former University buildings, 9th and Chestnut Streets, originally built for the accommodation of the Presidents of the United States. Reading room on ground floor with desks and tables to accommodate several hundred readers; upper floors set aside for lecture room and seminar libraries of the Graduate Department.

The Library is open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

JOHN HARRISON LABORATORY OF CHEMISTRY, located at 34th and Spruce Streets; dedicated 1894; size 170x106 feet; gift of C. C. Harrison, A. C. Harrison and W. W. Harrison. The laboratory was named for their grandfather, John Harrison, the pioneer chemical manufacturer of America. The building was designed by Cope and Stewardson. The architecture follows the brick architectural style of Italy. The building is one of the finest and best equipped chemical laboratories in America. It is three stories high. On the first floor is a large laboratory for general chemistry, and iron laboratory, assay room, room for heating under pressure, assay balance room, laboratory for gas analysis, laboratory for technical chemistry, the offices of the department, storage rooms, etc. There is also a large amphitheatre seating 600 persons. On the second floor are two large quantitative laboratories, hydrogen sulphide rooms, a dark room, a spectroscopy room, electrolysis laboratories and reading rooms, lecture rooms, a museum and private research rooms. On the third floor is an organic laboratory, a combustion room, and several private research laboratories.

THE RANDAL MORGAN LABORATORY OF PHYSICS.—Remodeled for the Department of Physics in 1900. Building and endowment, \$250,000—gift of Randal Morgan. Situated on 34th Street below Walnut Street. Building 60x80 feet, three stories and a basement; it is built of red brick, and was designed by Cope and Stewardson. The Laboratory is equipped with seventy-five thousand dollars' worth of physical apparatus, including several valuable pieces for work of research in radiation and heat. A shop and tool-room, fitted with all the latest devices, is located in the basement, east side, while the west side is occupied by an air liquifier. On

the first floor are the practical laboratories; on the second, the lecture and class rooms; and on the third, eight or nine rooms for special research. The cabinet for lecture and illustration is particularly well equipped.

BIOLOGICAL HALL, on Hamilton Walk, behind the University Dormitories, surrounded by Botanic Gardens. The building, which is beautifully overgrown with ivy, is 80x45 feet, erected in 1884, and consists of three floors and a basement. It contains class rooms, herbarium room with 39,000 sheets of plants; museum, containing Pennock-Wheatly collection of shells, the Leidy collection of parasites, and the celebrated Hyrtl-Cope osteological collection; Botanical Library room with about 3,000 volumes; Stille Library, Bartram Memorial Library, and the Zoological Library of about 4,000 volumes.

BOTANIC GARDEN, established in 1894, has eleven green houses containing 1,350 species and varieties of plants, also a physiological plant laboratory. The surrounding grounds cover four acres, and contain about 1,600 species of plants.

The beautiful lily and lotus ponds and the winding paths are among the most attractive features of the University Campus.

The gardens and buildings are open to visitors from sunrise to sunset.

THE VIVARIUM, established in 1898, is located along Hamilton Walk, west of Biological Hall. It has fresh and salt water aquaria containing a great variety of marine and fresh water animals; live houses for land animals, and experimental rooms. This was the first vivarium ever connected with any educational institution.

HAMILTON WALK.—This is one of the most beautiful stretches on the University Campus, occupying the former site of Pine Street, from 34th Street to 38th; along the north side are the Dormitories and the "Old Athletic Field"; on the south the new Medical Laboratories, Biological Hall, the Vivarium, and the Botanic Gardens; at the 38th Street entrance is the Class of 1873 Memorial Gate; along both sides of Hamilton Walk are growing shade trees, of many rare varieties, planted for prominent Pennsylvanians, each tree marked by a bronze tablet inscribed with the name of the one to whom it is dedicated.

MARINE LABORATORY AT SEA ISLE CITY, N. J., founded 1891. Plant consists of five acres and the laboratory building at Sea Isle City, N. J., on Ladlam Bay—the gift of Charles K. Landis. The laboratory was designed for the study of living forms and is open during the summer months. It is under the direction of the faculty of the Biological Department of the University. The laboratory is two stories high and is equipped with 25 aquaria and moving sea water, sail and row boats, docks, barge, nets and seines. It accommodates 16 investigators and 20 students.

WOODS HOLE, MASS., MARINE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.—The University maintains a table here.

NEW ENGINEERING BUILDING.—Located at 33d and Locust Streets. It faces south and is parallel with Dental Hall; ground broken August 12, 1903. It has a frontage of 300 feet and a depth of 160 feet, besides a large wing 50 feet square extending from the rear. Cost, \$750,000. The building was designed by Cope and Steward-

son. It is fireproof throughout, while the equipment will be of the most modern and approved type. The exterior is of dark brick with limestone trimmings, while the general architectural treatment is in accord with that of the more recently constructed University buildings. There are three stories, with a basement covering a third of the entire area. There will be a total floor area of 128,000 square feet. It is the largest on the Campus and will be the best equipped building of its kind in the world. The heating will be by direct steam, the ventilation by electrically driven fans, and the lighting by electricity. There are two principal entrances leading to the main hallway, which extends east and west the entire length of the building to staircases at both extremities. Two large light-wells terminating in skylights over the main floor. The basement will contain locker-rooms, lavatories, machinery for heating and ventilating, storage battery rooms, laboratories for geodetic and hydraulic work, and for the testing of the materials of construction. On the first floor, adjacent to the main entrance, are the offices of the heads of departments. Accommodation is also provided for physical and hydraulic testing, instrument testing and for special work in mechanical and electrical engineering. Rooms are likewise set aside for dynamos and electric motors, steam and gas engines, refrigerating apparatus, hydraulic motors, boiler testing, pattern making, wood and iron working, foundry and machine shops, etc. On the second floor is a reference library and reading room, a students' assembly room, rooms for use of instructors and for lectures and recitations. The rear portion of this floor is devoted almost wholly to drawing rooms. A room for the use of the engineering societies, a general supply store and the library stack occupy the middle portion. In the east and west wings ample space is assigned to the engineering museums, while the rear of

this floor is set aside exclusively for additional drawing-rooms, which, like those just beneath, will have the full advantage of a north light.

THE MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT was established about 1874, and work in Electrical Engineering about 1891. These occupied rooms in College Hall prior to the construction of the present buildings.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY (Old), located at the southeast corner of 34th and Spruce Streets, was dedicated on May 26, 1893; it is constructed of dark red brick with brown stone trimmings, and is 109 by 49 feet; architects, Wilson Bros. The laboratory adjoins the Light, Heat and Power Station of the University, a thirteen-foot wide shed connecting the two buildings. In this shed are the iron-working shops. On the first floor of the laboratory building are the engine and dynamo rooms, and steam laboratory; on the second floor are the offices and class rooms of the department, the engineering library and mechanical laboratory; on the third floor are instrument, drawing and class rooms and an electrical laboratory. The department has 12,000 square feet of floor space in this building for technical work.

LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER PLANT.—This building adjoins the old Mechanical Laboratory and was dedicated at the same time. It is 56 by 200 feet, with a 14-foot driveway on the 34th Street side, under which are the coal bins. The building contains eight boilers, of 1,900 horse-power; and four engines, of 425 horse-power. This plant^e supplies light and heat to all University buildings except the Museum, Wistar Institute, and the new Gymnasium. It furnishes power

to about 12,000 incandescent lights of 16 c. p., and heats an air space of 12,000,000 cubic feet. During the winter months the plant consumes as much as seventy tons of coal a day, more than 10,000 tons being used annually.

FULK AND LONG BUILDING.—East side of 34th Street, between Morgan Laboratory of Physics and Bennett Hall. This building is temporarily occupied by the Mechanical Engineering Department. It is constructed of red brick and was designed by Cope and Stewardson. It is 67 by 45 feet, with a wing 49 by 23 feet, containing in all 12,000 square feet. The first floor is used as a wood-working shop and foundry; the second floor, for drawing; and the third floor, for an electrical engineering laboratory.

THE FLOWER ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY, situated on the "Flower Farm," on the West Chester Pike, two miles from 63d and Market Streets. The tract consists of 100 acres—the gift of R. W. Flower. The Observatory buildings were designed by Edgar V. Seeler, and constructed in 1895. There are three buildings, the equatorial building of brick; the meridian building of wood; and the residence of the director and the Astronomical Library. Among the principal instruments are an Equatorial Telescope of 18-inch aperture, Meridian Circle, Transit Instruments, Reflex Zenith, Chronometers, Chronograph, etc., The cost of building and equipment was over \$50,000.

The Observatory is open to visitors every Thursday evening throughout the year, except during the vacation, from 7 to 10 P. M.

WHARTON SCHOOL BUILDING (contemplated). The Wharton School of Finance and Economy was founded by Joseph Wharton, who

endowed it in 1883. Its present home is in College Hall. Beginning with the Fall of 1904, the school will occupy temporary quarters in Medical Hall. The future home of the school will be in a building to be erected on a lot on Woodland Avenue opposite the Wistar Institute, and running through to Locust Street. Mr. Wharton's gifts to the school thus far amount to a total of \$530,000. The new building about to be erected will have a frontage of 150 feet on Woodland Avenue, and about 250 feet on Locust Street, its depth being about 302 feet. The building will also be the gift of Mr. Wharton and will cost, with its equipments, about \$250,000. Cope and Stewardson have prepared the plans; the architecture will be similar to that of the other recently erected buildings.

ARCHITECTURAL BUILDING (contemplated).

—Plans are under way for the construction and equipment of a building for the school of architecture to cost about \$500,000. The school was established in 1890 and has occupied the fourth floor of College Hall ever since. The site for the new building has not yet been selected.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Founded 1765.

First class to receive Medical Degree in America was graduated in 1768. Oil portrait of John Archer, M. B., first member of this class hangs in hallway at head of second flight of stairs in Medical Hall. The buildings connected with the Department are Medical Hall. The buildings connected with the Department are Medical Hall, Medical Laboratory, Wistar Institute of Anatomy, Laboratory of Hygiene, the new Medical Laboratories and the Hospital System, in which are included the main building, Agnew Pavilion, Gibson Wing, the Maternity, the Pepper Clinical Laboratory and the Mortuary and Chapel. There is a teaching staff of 122 and 472 students.

MEDICAL HALL.—East side of 36th Street, between Woodland Avenue and Spruce Street. The building was designed by the late Thomas Richards and constructed of green serpentine stone, in 1874. It is 160x89 feet and houses the Department of Anatomy, including applied Anatomy, Histology and Embryology, and Osteology. In the building are four large amphitheatres and three demonstration rooms. In the amphitheatre and class rooms are portraits in oil of many of the more prominent of the deceased Professors, such as Priestly, Physick, Morgan, Wood, Pepper, Stille, Smith, Barton and Leidy. A large part of this building will be vacated upon the removal of several of the Departments to the new laboratory building. The parts thus vacated will be occupied temporarily by the Wharton School of Finance and Economy.

MEDICAL LABORATORY.—(Old) Northeast corner of 36th and Spruce Streets. Built, 1874, of green serpentine stone, 148x46 feet; Architect—the late Thomas Richards. First three floors occupied by the Department of Medical Chemistry; on the fourth floor is the dissection room. This building was originally occupied by the Dental Department.

THE NEW LABORATORY OF PATHOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, AND PHARMACOLOGY, to be dedicated June 10, 1904. This is one of the most imposing buildings of the University. It faces the south side of Hamilton Walk, west of 36th Street, occupying the site where stood the old buildings of the Veterinary Department and Hospitals. The structure is fireproof throughout, the exterior being of hard burnt brick and buff Indiana lime stone, and the interior finished in white Italian marble. The building has a frontage of 337 feet along Hamilton Walk, and a depth of 192 feet;

it is two stories above a high basement; and cost almost \$700,000. It is quadrangular in shape and constructed around a courtyard so as to give all the large laboratories and research rooms a north light. The building is the largest and best equipped of its kind in America. The architecture is "Pennsylvanian" and is in harmony with that of the dormitories and other recently erected buildings designed by Cope and Stewardson.

Adjacent to the main entrance are the administration offices of the Medical Department.

There are two large amphitheatres in the rear of the building with a seating capacity of 400 each, and two large demonstration rooms, seating 185 each. The Department of Physiology and Pharmacodynamics will occupy the first floor and basement; while the second floor will be devoted exclusively to pathology with temporary accommodations for a number of professors of other departments, until the completion of future building operations looking towards the transfer of the entire medical school to buildings adjacent to this one. Among the principal rooms are those to be devoted to physical diagnosis, bandaging, research and sub-section teaching in physiology in the basement. On the first floor are numerous rooms equipped for aseptic operations on lower animals; numerous small rooms for research work, professors and assistants, rooms for sub-section teaching, in digestion, circulation, respiration, calorimetry, nerve muscle, special senses, etc., and photographic dark room, repair and storage rooms, etc. On this floor are two large laboratories for practical pharmacodynamics and practical pharmacy, respectively; a museum, a library and rooms for assistants and research. The chief purpose of the second floor is for laboratory instruction in pathology. Most of the north front of the building is devoted to laboratories for advanced students in experimental pathology and pathological bacteriology and the special

research and assistants' rooms. The east wing accommodates the laboratory of advanced pathological histology and a seminar and journal room; the west wing is occupied by the pathological museum, the Gross morbid anatomy demonstration room, a room for museum preparation, photographic rooms and rooms for animal operations. The front of the laboratory of pathological histology consists almost entirely of glass and is located so as to face a spacious court to the north, thus insuring excellent and uniform light and admirably adapting it for microscopic work carried on by a large class. In a similar section of the building, east of the central hall, with similar front arrangements to insure light for microscopic work, are located two smaller laboratories for the teaching of surgical pathology, neuro-pathology and clinical pathological technology; the private rooms for the instructors of these branches open upon these larger laboratories.

LABORATORY OF HYGIENE, 34th and Locust Streets; dedicated February 22, 1892; new wing added in 1899; also small detached animal house. The main building has a frontage on 34th Street of 121 feet, and a depth, with the wing, of 112 feet. Material, red brick and brownstone trimming, laid in red mortar. Architects, Collins and Autenrieth. On the main floor is a lecture hall and amphitheatre for classes in practical hygiene, museum, drafting room, etc.; second floor, class rooms for special graduate and undergraduate students in bacteriology; bacteriological laboratory, director's rooms, photographic room, and the department library of 850 volumes. The building is the gift of Henry C. Lea, and equipment of the late Henry C. Gibson.

THE WISTAR INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY.—

Building occupies triangular plot of land owned by the institute and bounded by Woodland Avenue, Spruce Street and Thirty-sixth Street. The institution is a corporation founded in 1892 for exhibition and extension of the Wistar and Horner Museums, begun in 1808, and for research work in Anatomy. Building dedicated May 21, 1894, cost about \$250,000. (endowment \$1,000,000 additional). Material, buff brick and light terra cotta. Construction entirely fireproof. Completed section consists of a main building 223x66 feet and a wing 46x72 feet, each four stories high. Architects, George W. & W. D. Hewitt. Points of interest: The collections of anatomical and natural history specimens, and their methods of display in steel cases, portraits, etc. The laboratories, library and shops may be seen on application at the office. The building and endowment are the gifts of General Isaac J. Wistar, a descendant of Dr. Casper Wistar, Professor of Anatomy at the University from 1808 to 1818. General Wistar has purchased the entire triangular plot (now occupied by the municipal fire and police station) for the extension of the museum buildings.

The museum is open week-days from 9. A. M. to 5 P. M.

THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL SYSTEM.—

Founded 1874, consists of six buildings, all located in the two city squares bounded by 34th, 36th, Spruce and Pine Streets. In this building are six amphitheatres, and sixteen wards, with a total of 306 beds. The medical staff of the Hospital consists of more than 100 physicians and 80 nurses. In the basement of the central buildings are surgical and medical dispensaries and dispensaries for special diseases.

THE MAIN HOSPITAL BUILDING, constructed of serpentine (green) stone, dedicated June 4, 1874; size 171x185 feet; cost, \$552,000. Architect, the late Thomas Richards. The gift of the State and City and benevolent citizens, secured principally through the efforts of the late Provost William Pepper.

GIBSON WING FOR CHRONIC DISEASES.—Erected in 1883, size 45x183 feet; material, red brick; cost, \$85,000. Architects, Wilson Brothers. Named in honor of the late Henry C. Gibson, as a tribute to his numerous benefactions to the University. The pavilion is used chiefly for the treatment of heart and lung diseases.

THE D. HAYES AGNEW MEMORIAL PAVILION.—Erected in 1897; size 151x185 feet; material, red brick; cost, \$75,000. Architects, Cope and Stewardson. The building was named in honor of the great American surgeon who had such a long and important career at the University. The building contains four wards and three amphitheatres for clinical instruction.

THE WILLIAM PEPPER LABORATORY OF CLINICAL MEDICINE.—Erected 1894; size 45x45 feet; material, red brick; cost, \$50,000. Architects, Cope and Stewardson. Erected through the generosity of the late Provost William Pepper as a memorial to his father. The laboratory is entirely for graduate work for the purpose of promoting the interests of patients by providing facilities for the prosecution of minute studies and original researches.

THE MATERNITY PAVILION, located in rear of the Pepper Laboratory; erected in 1901; size 107x80 feet; material, red brick. Architects, Cope and Stewardson. Can accommodate forty patients and has an amphitheatre seating 200.

X-RAY BUILDING.—The plans for this laboratory have been prepared and the building will be erected in the rear of the Agnew Pavilion. It will become one of the most important parts of the University Hospital System. This and other improvements will involve an expenditure of \$60,000, \$25,000 of which was appropriated by the Pennsylvania State Legislature towards this building.

THE MORTUARY AND CHAPEL, small buildings in the rear of the Main Pavilion, erected in 1890, at a cost of \$11,000.

HOME FOR NURSES, located at 36th and Spruce Streets; erected in 1886. This building was erected in memory of Mrs. Richard D. Wood, by her children. The training school for nurses has at present 80 students.

DEPARTMENT OF DENTISTRY.—Organized 1878—third University dental school in America; most cosmopolitan department of the University, the students representing 22 foreign countries and almost every State in the United States. There are 46 officers of instruction and 362 students.

DENTAL HALL, located at 33d and Locust Sts., front facing new Mechanical Engineering Building; erected in 1896; size of main building 50x180 feet, with large wing 50x90 feet; material, red

brick and terra cotta; cost, \$150,000. Architect, Edgar V. Seeler. Entire second floor of main building used as clinical operating room; size, 180x50 feet—considered best equipped and best lighted dental laboratory room in existence. Free dispensary daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, except Sunday. Saturdays from 9 to 1 o'clock. Points of interest: Amphitheatre at head of stair case seating 550; dental museum and library, Prosthetic Library, Metallurgical Vulcanizing and Modeling Laboratories, special clinic rooms, etc.; first dental diploma awarded in America, handsome oil painting of Provost Harrison, by Thomas.

THE VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, founded in 1884; formerly located at 36th and Pine Streets (now Hamilton Walk), on a plot donated by the City and now occupied by the new Medical Laboratory buildings. The Veterinary Department and Hospital moved into a temporary building at 39th and Woodland Avenue in 1901. The former buildings, on the grounds of the Veterinary Department, had a street frontage of 600 feet. The present temporary quarters are entirely inadequate and unsuited to the needs of the Veterinary Department and Hospital, and the scope of the work of the institution should not be judged by the poorly built structure that is its temporary home.

The new building of the Department that it is proposed to erect will occupy the entire lot at 39th Street, DeLancey Street and Woodland Avenue, which has been purchased for this purpose at a cost of over \$40,000. The dimensions of this plot are 260 feet by 210. The building will be erected around all four sides of the square, leaving a court yard in the center. The style of architecture will be similar to that of the University Dormitories. Plans have been prepared by Cope and Stewardson.

LAW DEPARTMENT.—First Professor of Law, Hon. James Wilson, elected 1790. Department founded in 1850 by Hon. George Sharswood. Teaching staff, 18; number of students in 1904, 322. Alumni about 2,500 graduates and 3,000 matriculates.

THE LAW SCHOOL BUILDING, dedicated February 22, 1900; size 120x190 feet; material, Indiana limestone and dull red brick; cost \$450,000; architecture, classical English, time of William and Mary. Architects, Cope and Stewardson. Construction entirely fireproof. Points of interest: Beautiful hallways and grand staircase. Second floor, Sharswood and McKean Halls, richly ornamented, are 40x114 feet and 30 feet high, each hall contains 254 individual desks; the former named for Chief Justice Sharswood, who organized the school; and the latter for Chief Justice McKean of Pennsylvania; McMurtrie Hall, the graduate reading room; the Biddle Law Library, of 33,000 volumes, in fireproof stacks. Paintings and engravings of famous jurists and former members of the teaching staff, adorn the walls through the building. There are also numerous busts, bronze and marble memorial tablets, in various parts of the building. On the main floor are six class rooms, a moot court room, Wharton Hall, Price Hall (debating room) and the Museum of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. In the basement are the club rooms of the various student organizations of the Law School, the Musical organizations of the University, and a restaurant. In the sub-cellar is one of the most modern lighting, heating and ventilating plants.

A large lot immediately in the rear of the Law School building is owned by the University and was purchased for the extension of the Law School building in the future.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY.—Founded 1889; organized by the late William Pepper. Museum divided into four departments, each under the management of a curator, viz.: General Ethnology and American Prehistoric Archaeology, Babylonian and General Semitic Section, Egyptian and Mediterranean Section, Glyptic Section. Ground for buildings and gardens, almost 10 acres, donated by the city, 1894-1895. Location of tract—south of Spruce Street and east of 34th Street. The Philadelphia Commercial Museums, the largest of their kind in America, are located immediately in the rear of the University Museums.

MUSEUM BUILDINGS (northwestern section), begun in 1897 and dedicated December 20, 1899. Cost, including present equipment, \$400,000. The joint architects, in charge of the plans for the completion of the Museums, are Messrs. Wilson Eyre, Jr., Cope and Stewardson, and Frank Miles Day & Brother. The completed plans provide for an extensive group of buildings to be constructed by sections. The whole is to cover almost twelve acres of ground and to cost about \$2,250,000. The section now erected, the northwestern, will form about one-seventh of the building when completed. The plans provide for an enormous dome which will dominate the entire composition. From this dome broad galleries are to extend eastward and westward to two secondary domes, with each of which are connected two groups of buildings, one facing north and the other facing south. The portion at present erected is a part of the western group, and consists of a series of buildings facing three sides of a courtyard in which there is a large pool containing aquatic plants. To the westward of the Museum, extending to 34th Street, are terraced grounds, in the centre of which is the statue, in bronze, of the late Dr. William Pepper, by Carl Bitter.

The architecture is the only specimen of its kind in America, being the form which prevailed in the north of Italy from the 12th to the 14th century. The material is rough brick of a somewhat unusual color, laid with wide mortar joints, the only exterior ornamentation being rough mosaic fragments of brick and marble. The roof, of Spanish tiles, adds greatly to the beauty of the structure.

BABYLONIAN SECTION.—Second floor, west wing; principal points of interest: Nippur Library of 35,000 clay tablets—most important collection in America, and second only to the British Museum collection; oldest piece of writing in existence, recording events which happened 7000 years ago; door socket of Sargon; ancient Egyptian Sarcophagi; maps and pictures of the University excavations at Nippur; gold and silver jewelry, vases, etc., illustrative of ancient Semitic customs.

ETRUSCAN, EGYPTIAN AND MEDITERRANEAN SECTION.—Central hall, east wing, second floor. Points of interest: 29 pieces of Graeco-Roman papyri, among which are the oldest known fragments of the Gospel of St. Matthew of the second century, and Thucydides of the first century; original ancient sculptures from Lake Nemi; Roman sculptures, Etruscan sarcophagi, etc.

GLYPTIC SECTION.—Western wing, first floor. Principal points of interest: Famous Sommerville collection of gems, among which are such well-known cameos as "The Triumph of Constantine," "Jupiter Aegiochous" and "Bacchus and Ariadne." In a room immediately adjoining this collection is a reproduction of a Buddhist Temple, also the gift of Prof. Maxwell Sommerville, con-

taining the most complete collection of shrines and objects of Buddhist worship in the country. The donator of these collections spent more than thirty-five years in foreign travel in acquiring them.

AMERICAN AND GENERAL ETHNOLOGICAL SECTION.—Pepper Hall, central corridor and east wing; Hearst American Ethnological Collections; Colorado Cliff Dwellers' exhibit, Ethnological exhibit of Mexico, Central and Southern America; Borneo and Sumatra exhibit; Drexel Fan Collection; Frishmuth Collection of Musical Instruments; Coin Collection, etc.

The Museum Library and Widener Lecture Hall occupy corresponding positions in the eastern and western wings of the Museum, respectively. In the basement are the work rooms, photograph quarters, unpacking rooms, restaurant, etc.

THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION was organized in 1873, and incorporated in 1882. The "Old Field," located at 37th and Spruce Streets—now the site for the Dormitory extension, was used for all athletic contests from 1885 to 1895.

FRANKLIN FIELD, dedicated April 20, 1895. Improvements consisting of stadium and grandstand and gymnasium; cost, exclusive of grounds, \$400,000. These improvements were made during 1903-1904. The architects were Frank Miles Day & Brothers. The Field is 714 feet long and 443 feet wide. The stands are built similar to a house, the slant representing the roof. Massive walls with solid buttresses form the backs, the low walls, the copings; while the roof, covered with felt, cement and slag, support the seats and foot boards. These stands cover the north, south and east sides of the field, while the gymnasium encloses the west side. Underneath the stands

are excellent indoor track and winter training quarters for athletes. The seating capacity of the stands is about 20,000. At each end of the gymnasium there is a memorial gateway dedicated to Penn's famous athletes; these form the main entrances to Franklin Field. The field contains a quarter-mile track, football gridiron, a baseball diamond, etc. On the "Old Athletic Field," at 37th and Spruce Streets, there are six tennis courts.

THE GYMNASIUM stands on the west end of Franklin Field, having a face upon both the latter and 33d Street. The approximate cost of improvements is \$400,000, which was raised by the Athletic Association. The Gymnasium building was erected 1903-4; is 275x80 feet, being made up of a central portion and two square towers rising above the other portions, and wing buildings at the end. The architecture is English Colonial, and the material of dark red brick with black headers laid in Flemish bond, trimmed with terra cotta and in some parts with Indiana limestone of the same color. The construction is entirely fireproof, the floors and columns being of concrete. The architects were Frank Miles Day & Bros. One-half of the ground floor of the main building is taken up with a swimming pool which is 100 feet long and 30 feet wide, 9 feet deep at one end, 4 feet 6 inches at the other. There is a gallery for spectators. The other portion of the lower floor is divided into rooms for fencing, sparring, rowing, boxing, etc.

The entire second floor is the gymnasium proper, which is about 150x75 feet, with a skylight over almost the entire roof. The towers and wing buildings contain locker rooms for students, professors, home and visiting teams. There are about 1,600 lockers in all, with provision for

nearly double that number. There are ample shower bath rooms for those using the gymnasium as well as rooms for secretary, manager, physical instructor, etc. There are two main entrances on 33d Street, leading into large halls leading to the upper floors. There are also entrances from the Field, and all parts of the building are connected with each other.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA BOAT HOUSE.—Located in Fairmount Park on the Schuylkill River. The College Boat Club of the University of Pennsylvania was founded in 1872, and the present boat house built a few years later. The first University crew was organized in 1877. A fund is now being raised for the construction of a new and more modern boat house upon the west banks of the Schuylkill.

The Schuylkill River, known as the "National Course," was selected by the representatives of various American Rowing Associations as the best course for holding the "American Regatta"—which is destined to become a sporting event as important to Americans as the "Henley Regatta" is to the English.

THE UNIVERSITY CHRISTIAN SETTLEMENT, conducted by the Christian Association, has four buildings, located as follows: For young men, 2609 Lombard Street; for boys, 2601 Lombard Street; for women and girls, 403 South Taney Street; and a branch for young men and boys, at 2644 Catherine Street.

Six students live in these buildings and about sixty students and professors each give one evening a week to such work as gymnastics, educational classes, printing, singing, basket and hammock-making, dramatics and religious meetings. A fund is now being raised for the purpose of erecting a suitable and more modern group of

buildings. These houses are open every evening from 7.30 until 9 o'clock. A summer Camp for the settlement is also conducted each year by the members of the Association.

MASK AND WIG CLUB HOUSE.—The Mask and Wig Club, an amateur theatrical organization of students, was founded in 1889. It is undoubtedly the most successful club of its kind in the country. It occupies a little club house at 310 Quince Street, formerly a stable. Thousands of dollars have been expended in improvements, so that now it is considered one of the most unique club houses in this country. It is fitted up with a grill room, auditorium, stage, dressing room, etc. Ten or eleven performances, of an original production, are given each year during Easter week.

ALUMNI HALL.—3451 Woodland Ave. The building was formerly the home of the Medical Institute. The first floor has been set aside for advertisers in University publications to display their wares. On the second floor are the offices of the General Alumni Society and the business offices of the "Alumni Register," the official monthly publication of the society.

POINTS OF INTEREST AND MEMORIALS.

Grave of Benjamin Franklin (Founder of the University), 4th and Arch Streets.

"Memorial Tower"—dormitories perpetuating the names of about 400 students and graduates of the University who fought in the Spanish-American War. Gen. Miles laid corner stone February 13, 1900.

Statue of Provost William Pepper, in bronze, by Karl Bitter, presented to the University by the friends of the late Provost William Pepper.

Statue of Charles Lennig, on Campus, rear of College Hall, presented by his son Nicholas.

Memorial Trees along Hamilton Walk.

Scion of "Treaty Elm"—Campus, in front of College Hall.

Ivy Tablets—College Hall, Library, Houston Hall, and Dormitories.

Oil portraits, paintings, memorial plates and tablets, sculpture busts, etc., in various buildings.

Class of 1872 Memorial gate—entrance to 36th and Spruce Streets.

Class of 1873 Memorial gate—38th Street entrance to Hamilton Walk.

Class of 1892 Memorial Fountain—east arcade, Dormitories.

Class of 1893 Memorial Gate—entrance to Campus from Spruce Street between Houston Hall and Medical Hall.

Class of 1894 Memorial Gate—37th Street entrance to Dormitories.

Class of 1898 Memorial Clock—over West Arcade Dormitories.

Class of 1899 Memorial Clock, Houston Hall.

Class of 1900 Memorial Sun Dial—to be erected in centre of Dormitory Triangle.

South Memorial Gate—Franklin Field.

North Memorial Gate—Franklin Field.

Corner Stone of Old Buildings, Library.

ANNUAL FUNCTIONS.

University Day Exercises (February 22d).

Commencement Day.

Bowl Fight.

May (Dewey) Day Exercises.

Sophomore Cremation.

Alumni Day Exercises.

Ivy Day (College).

Class Day (College).

Sophomore Dance.

Junior Promenade.

Ivy Ball.

Houston Club Smokers (monthly).

Numerous Society, Club and Class Dinners,
Dances and Smokers.

Re-union and Dinners of Alumni Societies, Classes
and Societies.

UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATIONS.

- Board of Trustees.
- Board of Directors, Athletic Association.
- Pennsylvania Debating Teams.
- The University Band.
- The University Orchestra.
- Combined Musical Clubs (Glee, Banjo and Mandolin).
- Houston Club.
- Camera Club.
- Chess and Checker Clubs.
- Deutscher Verein.
- Mask and Wig (Dramatic Society).
- Newman Club.
- Christian Association.
- Cercle Francaise (French Literary Society).
- University Committee on Athletics.
- University Committee on Non-Athletics.
- Graduate Appointment Committee.
- Students' Employment Bureau, Houston Hall.
- Bureau of Publicity (Houston Hall).
- Students' Guide Association.
- Sectional and School Clubs (see list).

GREEK LETTER FRATERNITIES.

- Alpha Chi Phi (medical), Medical Department.
- Alpha Chi Rho, 204 S. Thirty-sixth Street.
- Alpha Kappa Kappa, Odd Fellows' Temple, ninth floor.
- Alpha Mu Phi Omega (medical), Medical Department.
- Alpha Tau Omega, 3415 Walnut Street.

Beta Phi, Thirty-eighth and Locust Streets.
 Beta Theta Pi, 3529 Locust Street.
 Chi Psi Phi (dental), Dental Department.
 Delta Kappa Epsilon, 307 S. Thirty-ninth Street.
 Delta Phi, 3453 Woodland Avenue.
 Delta Psi, 32 S. 22d Street.
 Delta Sigma Delta (dental), Dental Department.
 Delta Tau Delta, 3533 Locust Street.
 Delta Upsilon, 3438 Walnut Street.
 Kappa Kappa Gamma (women), 217 DeKalb
 Square.
 Kappa Sigma, 3745 Locust Street.
 Mu Phi Alpha (engineering), Engineering Depart-
 ment.
 Mu Sigma Mu (medical), Thirty-sixth and Locust
 Streets.
 Phi Alpha Sigma (medical), Medical Department.
 Phi Beta Kappa (honorary), College Hall, care of
 Dr. A. H. Quinn.
 Phi Delta Phi (Law), Law department.
 Phi Delta Theta, Thirty-fourth and Walnut Sts.
 Phi Gamma Delta, 3604 Walnut Street.
 Phi Kappa Psi, 113 S. Thirty-seventh Street.
 Phi Kappa Sigma, 3537 Locust Street.
 Phi Sigma Kappa, 3745 Spruce Street.
 Psi Omega (dental), 206 S. Thirty-sixth Street.
 Psi Upsilon, Thirty-sixth and Locust Street.
 Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 3705 Walnut Street.
 Sigma Alpha Tau, College Department.
 Sigma Chi, 603 S. Forty-third Street.
 Sigma Xi (honor), College Hall, care of Dr.
 Crawley.
 Theta Mu Epsilon, College Hall.
 Xi Phi, Dormitories.
 Xi Psi Phi, 3332 Walnut Street.
 Zeta Psi, 3337 Walnut Street.

COLLEGE:

Architectural Society.
Philomathean Society.
Zelosophic Society.
Ewing Chemical Society.
Civil Engineering Society.
Mechanical Engineering Society.
American Chemical Society.
Priestley Club.
Kelvin Physical Club.
Graduate Botanical Club.
Botanical Society of Pennsylvania.
College Boat House Club.
Zoological Society.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT:

Stillé Medical Society (1874).
H. C. Wood Medical Society (1881).
Pepper Medical Society (1886).
D. Hayes Agnew Surgical Society (1887).
Ashhurst Surgical Society (1891).
Guiteras Pathological Society (1892).
Hirst Obstetrical Society (1894).
Charles B. Penrose Gynaecological Society
(1896).
John B. Deaver Surgical Society (1897).
Charles K. Mills Neurological Society (1900).
James Tyson Medical Society.
Post Graduate:
University of Pennsylvania Medical So-
ciety.

LAW DEPARTMENT:

Sharswood Club (1880).
Hare Club (1890).
Miller Law Club (1891).
Kent Law Club (1896).
Wilson Law Club (1900).
Marshall Law Club (1901).
Phi Delta Phi—Gibson Chapter (1897).
Students' Legal Historical Society (1902).

DENTAL DEPARTMENT:

Truman Dental Society.
Darby Dental Society.
Kirk Dental Society.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT:

Veterinary Medical Society.

SECTIONAL CLUBS OF THE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS:

Southern Club.
Western Club.
New England Club.
California State Club.
Georgia State Club.
Maine State Club.
Maryland State Club.
Massachusetts State Club.
Ohio State Club.
Empire State Club.
North Carolina State Club.
Texas State Club.
District of Columbia Club.
West Virginia State Club.
North Jersey Club.
Virginia State Club.
French Club.
Canadian Club.
Allegheny County Club.
Berks County Club.
Blair County Club.
Carbon County Club.
Delaware County Club.
Erie County Club.
Huntingdon County Club.
Lancaster County Club.
Lebanon County Club.
Lecha Club.
Montgomery County Club.
Northumberland County Club.
York County Club.

Beaver County Club.
Bradford County Club.
Bucks County Club.
Center County Club.
Susquehanna County Club.
Tioga^f County Club.
Washington County Club.
Wyoming County Club.

SCHOOL CLUBS OF THE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS:

Central High School Club.
Brown Preparatory Club.
DeLancey Club.
Penn Charter Club.
Episcopal Academy Club.
Friends' Central Club.
Central Manual Training School Club.
Germantown Academy Club.
Haverford Grammar School Club.
Blight School Club.

ATHLETIC CLUBS:

Football ('Varsity, Scrub, Freshmen and Class).
Baseball ('Varsity, Freshmen and Class).
Track ('Varsity, Freshmen and Class).
Crew ('Varsity eight, 'Varsity four, Second, Dept. and Freshmen).
Cricket.
Tennis.
Lacrosse.
Gymnastics.
Basketball ('Varsity and Freshmen).
Wrestling and Boxing.
Fencing.
Gunning.
Swimming.
Water Polo.
Cross Country.
Golf.
Hockey.

UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS.

Daily:

"Pennsylvanian."

Weekly:

"Old Penn" (official weekly review).

"Chronicle" (official weekly schedule of events).

Monthly:

"Red and Blue" (literary).

"Punch Bowl" (comic).

"Zelosophic Magazine" (literary).

"Alumni Register."

"American Law Register."

"University Medical Magazine."

"University Medical Bulletin."

"Penn Dental Journal" (bi-monthly).

Quarterly, Periodically or Annually:

"Annals of the American Academy" (affiliated).

Bulletin of Free Museum of Science and Art.
Translations and Reprints from the Original
Sources of European History.

Americana Germanica (affiliated).

Serial Publications of College Department.

University General Catalogue.

Fasciculi of various departments and courses.

Annual Report of the Provost.

Christian Association Annual Handbook.

Class Records of various departments.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA ALUMNI SOCIETIES.

General Alumni Society.

Central Committee of the Alumni.

College Alumni Society.

Law Alumni Society.

Medical Alumni Society.
 Philadelphia Alumni Society of the Medical Department.
 Dental Alumni Society.
 Veterinary Alumni Society.
 General Architectural Alumni Society.
 Alumni Association of the Southwest (California).
 Colorado Alumni Association.
 District of Columbia Alumni Society.
 Delaware Alumni Society.
 Chicago Alumni Society (Illinois).
 Iowa Alumni Association.
 Maryland Alumni Association.
 Minnesota Alumni Association.
 Kansas City Alumni Society (Missouri).
 St. Louis Alumni Association (Missouri).
 Atlantic City Club of U. of P. (N. J.).
 North Jersey Alumni Association (N. J.).
 Western New York Alumni Association.
 University of Pennsylvania Club of New York City.
 New England Alumni Society.
 Berks County Alumni Society.
 Dauphin County Alumni Society.
 Lancaster County Alumni Society.
 Lebanon County Alumni Society.
 North Central Alumni Association (Williamsport, Pa.).
 Lehigh and Northampton Alumni Society.
 Pittsburg Alumni Association.
 Scranton Club.
 Wilkesbarre Alumni Society.
 York County Alumni Association.
 Texas Alumni Association.
 Pacific Northwest Alumni Association.
 Wisconsin Alumni Association.
 Japanese Alumni Society ("Same Window").

SUMMARIES.

<i>Department.</i>	<i>Students.</i>	<i>Officers.</i>
The College.....	128	1258
Department of Philosophy.....	52	201
" " Law	18	322
" " Medicine	122	472
" " Dentistry	46	362
" " Veterinary Medicine	22	82
Emeritus Professors	3	
	<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>	<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
	391	2697
Duplicates	75	5
	<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>	<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
Totals	316	2692

The students represent 102 States and foreign countries, viz.:

Alabama, Australia, Austria, Brazil, British West Indies, Bulgaria, California, Canada, Chile, Colorado, Connecticut, Costa Rica, Cuba, Delaware, District of Columbia, Ecuador, England, Florida, France, Georgia, Germany, Honduras, Illinois, Indiana, Indian Territory, Iowa, Japan, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mexico, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, New Zealand, Nicaragua, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma Territory, Oregon, Paraguay, Pennsylvania, Peru, Porto Rico, P. E. Island, Rhode Island, Russia, South Carolina, South Dakota, Spain, Sweden, Syria, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

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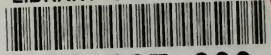
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