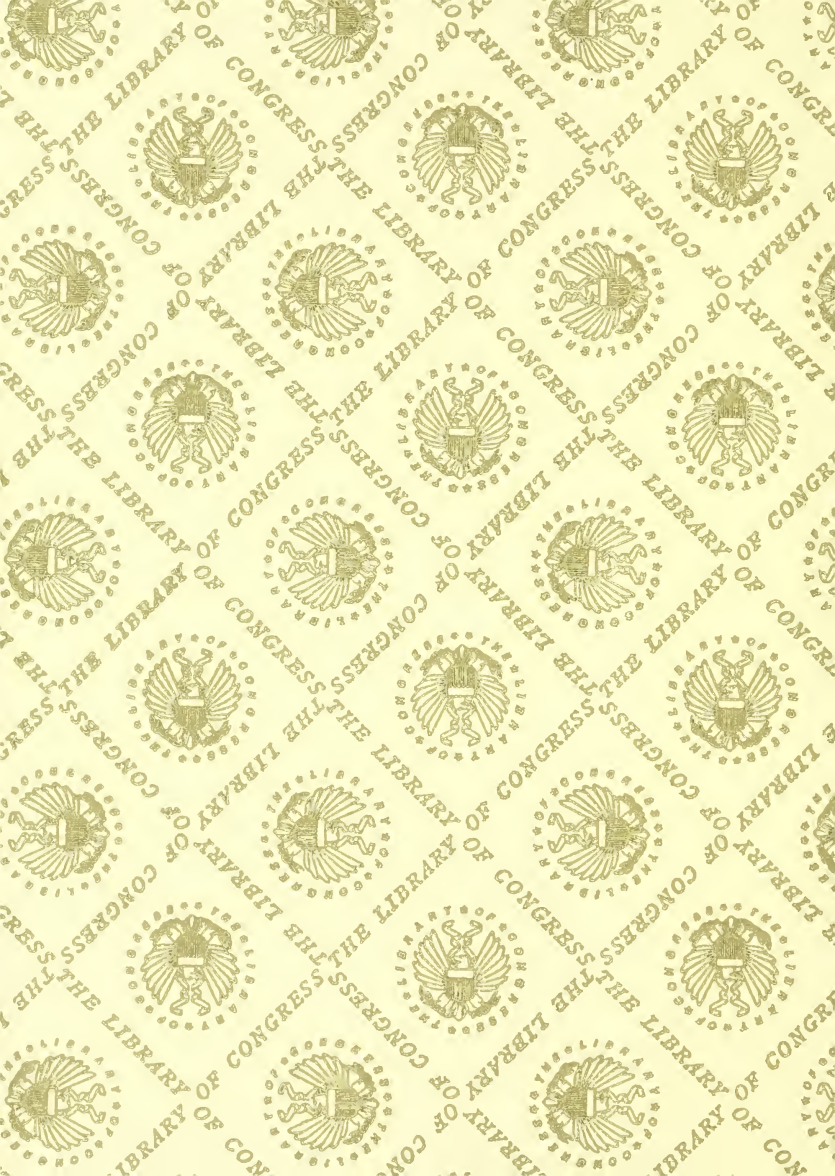
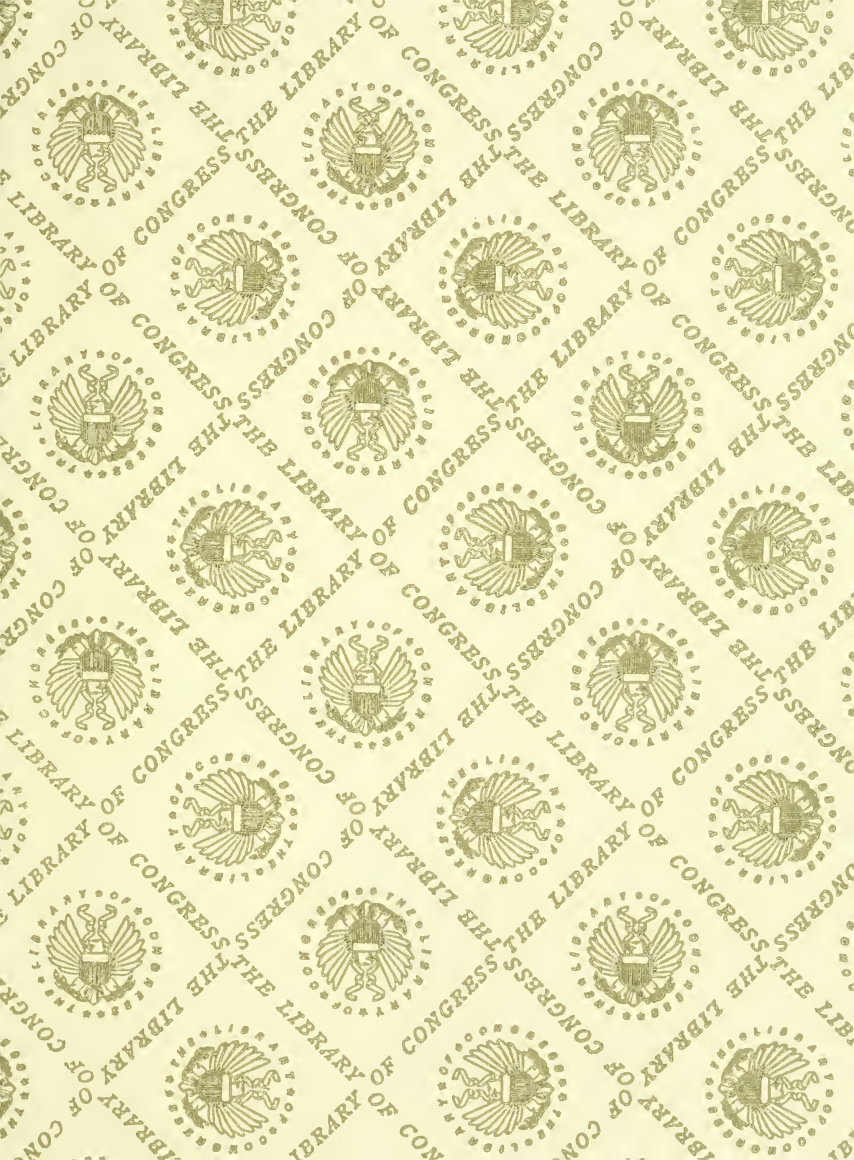


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PHILADELPHIA

GUIDE TO THE CITY (Eighth Edition)

Compiled by
GEORGE E. NITZSCHE
Recorder of the University of Pennsylvania
and
First Vice-President of the Philadelphia Rotary Club



ISSUED BY
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JUNE, 1920

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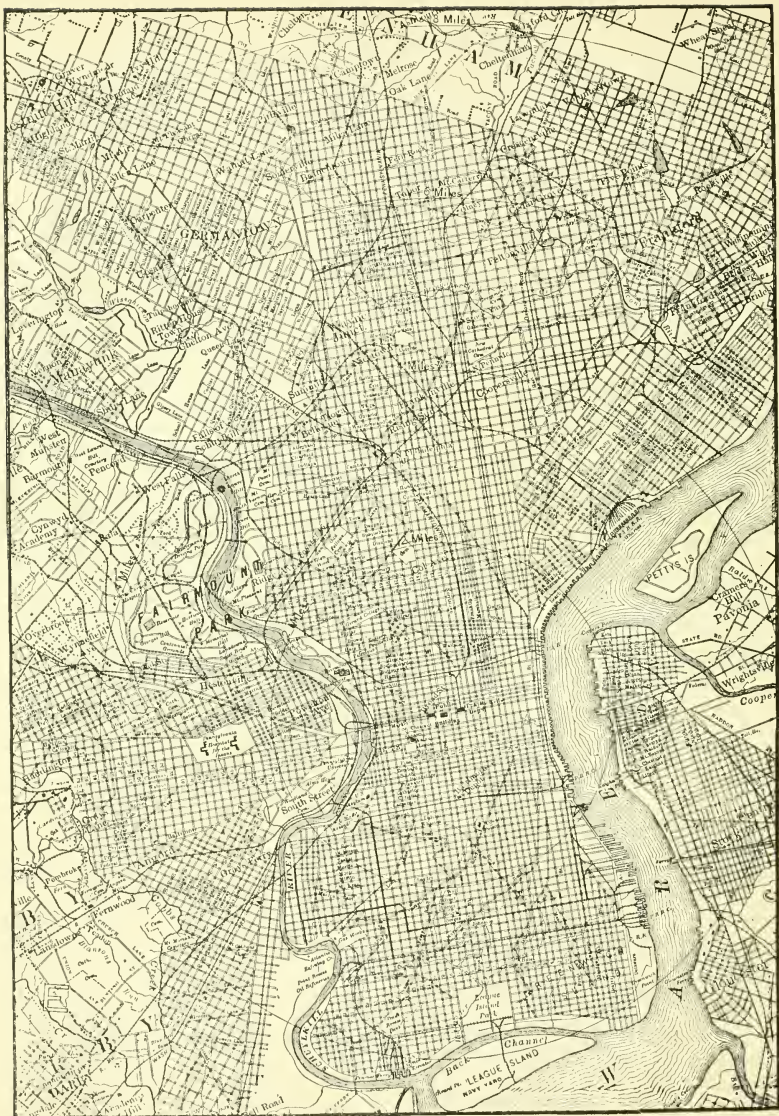
PREFACE.

This little guide book to Philadelphia was prepared by the editor at the request of the Convention Committee of the Rotary Club. It is not an exhaustive treatise on Philadelphia, but is intended simply as a brief guide for visitors. To make a guide book of a city attractive reading is almost impossible, and to know what to include in a book of limited size is difficult. No two visitors have exactly the same tastes or interests. It is also difficult to classify properly the various points of interest; but it is believed that the classifications herein employed will be found as convenient as any. If some attractions have been given more or less space than they merit, or if anything has been omitted, the editor begs his readers to be indulgent.

The real object of this preface is to create an opportunity to thank those who assisted the editor in gathering and compiling this material. Among them he desires to acknowledge especially the courtesy and assistance of Geo. W. Janvier; the International Printing Co.; Jessie W. Clifton; Charles Fairchild; Elmer Schlichter; Frank H. Taylor; Wm. Rau, for many of the photographs herein reproduced; Jessie C. Evans, for information on the new City Charter, and Elsa Koenig Nitzsche, for the cover design.

—G. E. N.

Philadelphia, March 24, 1920.

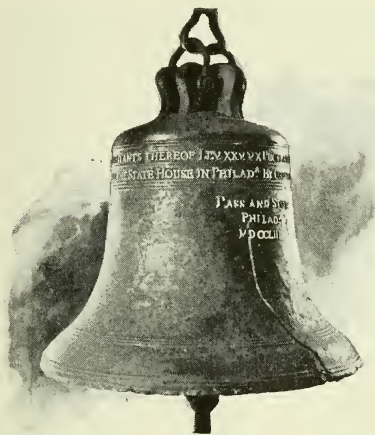


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Map of Part of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA.

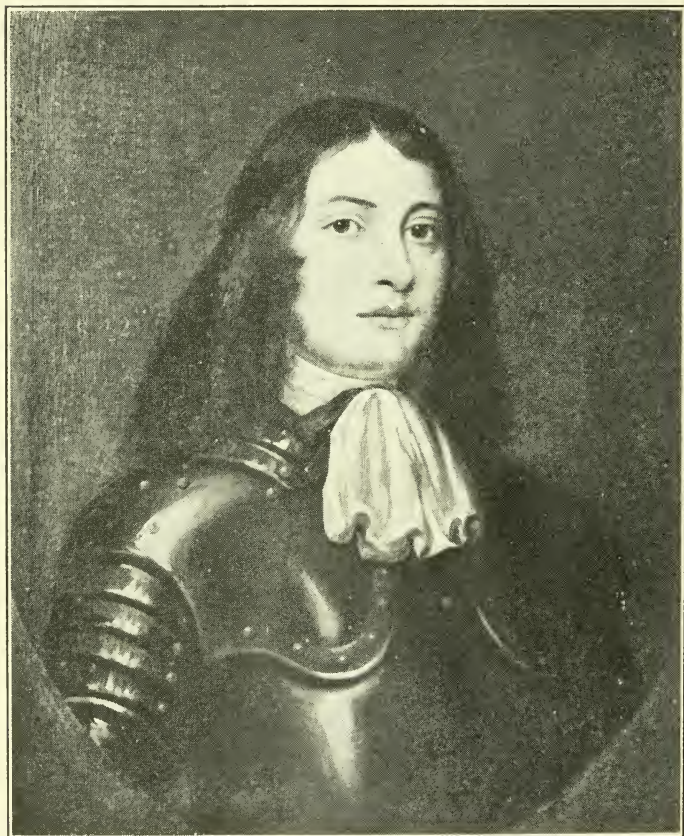
Philadelphia, or, "City of Brotherly Love," sometimes called the "Quaker City," is the most historic city in America. It was founded in 1682 by William Penn, an English Quaker,



Liberty Bell.

who was granted a large tract of land from Charles II. Penn, however, recognizing the Indians as the legal owners of these lands, made a treaty with the natives and paid them liberally for their property. The original city as provided for by its founder consisted of the 1300 acres between the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, between Vine and South Streets. All the streets except Broad and Market (formerly High) were rather narrow, having an average width of only 50 feet; they were laid out so as to form perfect squares. Those running east and west were named for native trees and those running north and south were numbered. There were no diagonal streets. Owing to the tolerant spirit of Penn and his followers the city grew rapidly and attracted settlers from many foreign countries and of many religious cults and denominations. Among them were Quakers, Moravians, Dunkers, Mennonites, and a number of mystics, among the most noted of whom were the German pietists, who, under the leadership of Kelpius, settled along the Wissahickon. During the first three years ninety ships arrived in Philadelphia with more than seven thousand emigrants. While they came from all European countries, most of them hailed from the British Isles and the German provinces. The high grade of these settlers, their mechanical skill, their honesty and thrift, soon made themselves felt, not only in Philadelphia but throughout the State. By 1700 the settlers had constructed seven hundred houses in Philadelphia, which became, and was for many years, the largest and most prosperous city and port in America, leading all others in science, education, commerce and industry.

In American wars, and in most of the great crises of the country, Philadelphia and her citizens took a leading part, notwithstanding the fact that the Quakers, Moravians and others



William Penn.

of the early religious sects who settled in Philadelphia were opposed to bearing arms. Franklin and other prominent Phila-

delphians performed invaluable service in the French and Indian War. The finances of the Revolutionary War were in charge of Robert Morris of Philadelphia; Girard and other Philadelphia bankers financed the War of 1812; E. W. Clark and Company, of Philadelphia, the Mexican War; Jay Cooke, another Philadelphian, the Civil War; and in the Great War Philadelphians more than subscribed their quota, furnished more war material than any other community, and contributed more than fifty thousand of their sons.

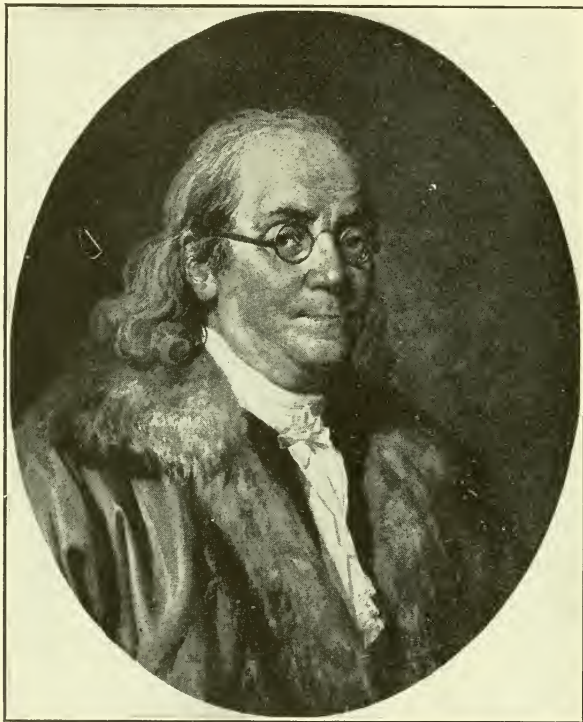
During the Revolutionary War the First and Second Con-



Independence Hall.

tinental Congress met here, and Philadelphia was the seat of Government except during the time the British occupied the city. The Declaration of Independence was signed and adopted in Philadelphia, in Independence Hall, which remains as a historical monument to liberty. The national capital was located here from 1790 to 1800, when most of the early laws were enacted. Washington and Adams were inaugurated President of the United States in Philadelphia. Many of the most im-

portant campaigns and battles of the Revolution were fought within a radius of forty miles of the city. No city or section in the country is so rich in historic shrines. Philadelphia was also the capital of the State of Pennsylvania until the early part of the nineteenth century.



Benjamin Franklin.

In 1854, by the consolidation of nine districts, thirteen townships, and six boroughs, the city and the county were made one in extent, having an area of about 130 square miles. The city is divided into forty-eight wards. The population in 1910 was 1,549,008, and the census of 1920 just completed gives the city a total population of 2,000,000. Since the city extends far beyond the county line, and since its manufacturing and ship-

building industries stretch along the Delaware for many miles beyond the city's political boundaries, a movement was started a few years ago to include all this territory within the city limits, which would give Philadelphia a population of almost 3,000,000.

The city lies on the west bank of the Delaware River, which separates it from **Camden**, New Jersey, a city of about 150,000, which bears the same physical relation to Philadelphia as Brooklyn does to Manhattan. A monumental bridge, to cost more than \$40,000,000, has been authorized by the legislatures of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and it is hoped that within a few years the two cities will be connected. The Schuylkill River, a tributary of the Delaware, flows through Fairmount Park and the center of the city.

Philadelphia is third in population and second in manufactures in the United States, and contains more dwellings than any city in the world of its size and population. It has more than 425,000 buildings, of which at least 300,000 are dwellings. There are 900 churches, 1400 societies devoted to charity and social betterment, 23 public libraries, nearly 100 public parks and children's playgrounds, covering almost seven thousand acres, 22 public bath-houses, 1500 miles of paved streets, 500 of well-built suburban roads, and 653 miles of street railways.

The suburban territory, especially along the Main Line and the Chestnut Hill Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is celebrated for its beautiful country homes and grounds, and estates of great extent; and the same is true of the Old York Road district on the north. Fairmount Park, with the Wissahickon Creek, is noted as one of the largest and most picturesque natural city parks in this country. In the built-up sections are smaller parks, such as Independence Square, at Sixth and Chestnut Streets; Washington Square, at Sixth and Walnut; Franklin Square, at Sixth and Vine; Logan Square, at Nineteenth and Race; and Rittenhouse Square, at Nineteenth and Walnut Streets. These "squares" were the first public parks in America to be dedicated to the people. The new Delaware River bridge, which will connect the city with Camden and the New Jersey coast resorts, will probably utilize one of these squares as an approach.

City Government.—Philadelphia was governed under the provisions of an Act of William Penn, the founder, from 1683 to 1691, when it was granted a charter by the English king. A new charter and seal were granted in 1701, and the city was divided into wards four years later. In 1789 a new seal was

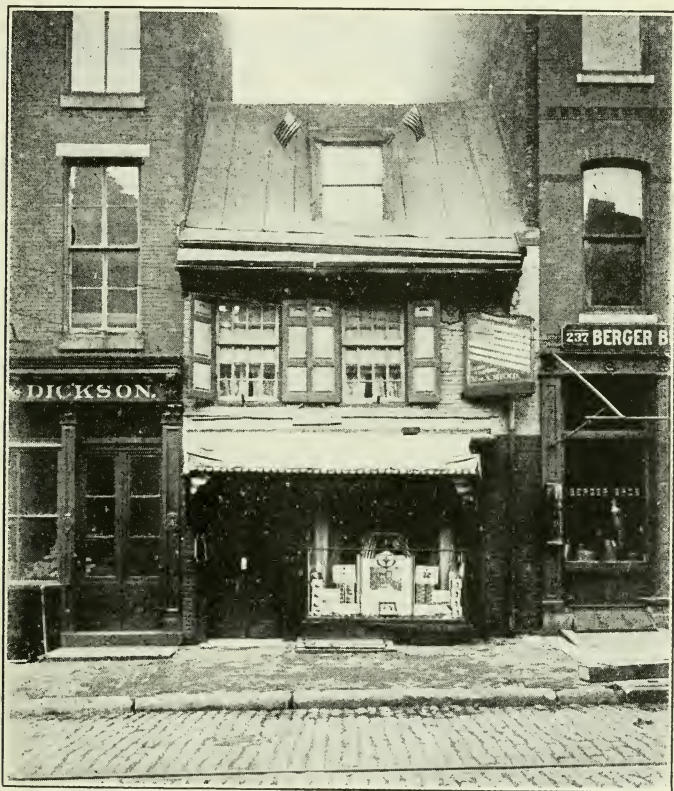
adopted, which was used until 1854, when the City and County of Philadelphia were made co-extensive. At that time twenty-eight sections or municipalities were included in the consolidation. In 1887 a new form of city government was adopted, which was in force until 1919, when, on June 25, the city charter was again revised and many important changes made.



Carpenters' Hall.

Under the revised charter of 1919 the Mayor is elected for four years and cannot succeed himself. The City Council consists of a single chamber, whose members are also elected for a term of four years at the same time as the Mayor. They are elected from the State senatorial districts on the basis of one councilman for every twenty thousand voters, which number

is to be doubled when women have the right of suffrage. There are now twenty-one members of Council. They are salaried officials and can hold no other public office. The bills passed by Council must be signed by the Mayor. If he vetoes a bill



Betsy Ross House on Arch Street, Where First American Flag Was Made.

Council can pass it over his veto by a three-fifths vote of all the members.

The executive departments of the city government are as follows: Public Safety; Public Works; Public Health; Public Welfare; Wharves, Docks and Ferries; City Transit; City Treasurer; City Controller; Law Department; Civil Service

Commission; Receiver of Taxes. The directors and heads of all these departments are appointed by the Mayor, with the exception of the members of the Civil Service Commission, who are elected by Council, and the Receiver of Taxes, City Treasurer and City Controller, who are elected by the people. The Mayor also has the appointment of a Purchasing Agent, a City Architect, members of the Zoning Commission, City Planning Commission, and the Art Jury. No work of art can become the property of the city or be erected in a public place or building without first being approved by the Art Jury.

The Purchasing Agent makes all purchases for the city with the exception of specialties for libraries and museums, books, etc. The City Architect works in conjunction with the City Planning and Zoning Commissions.

The Department of Public Safety has charge of the police, fire, and fire escapes, electric service, inspection of buildings, elevators, engines and boilers.

The Department of Public Works has charge of water, gas and public utility plants, grading, paving, repairing, cleaning and lighting, construction and repair of public buildings, bridges, surveys, engineering, sewage and drainage. The department also has charge of the Board of Surveyors.

The Department of Public Health is in charge of hospitals, housing and sanitation, vital statistics, and the Board of Health, which now consists of the Director of Public Health and two other members, appointed by the Mayor.

The Department of Public Welfare, created under the new charter, is in charge of all charitable and reformatory institutions, playgrounds, recreation centers and baths.

The Departments of Wharves, Docks and Ferries; City Transit; City Treasurer; City Controller; Receiver of Taxes; and Law; respectively, have charge of work naturally falling under these titles.

The new charter also provides for a budget, to be prepared by the Mayor, furnishing estimates to Council of all receipts, liabilities and expenditures by the Controller and all departments. Under the new charter the city is also permitted to repair and clean its own streets, dispose of ashes and garbage, etc. The Civil Service Department now consists of three members, elected by Council, and examines the fitness for office of practically all city employees.

In Philadelphia there sits a United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and the Supreme and Superior Courts of Pennsylvania. The local judiciary consists of five Common Pleas Courts, an Orphans' Court, a Municipal Court and twenty-eight Magistrates' Courts.

SUMMARY OF POINTS OF INTEREST IN AND NEAR PHILADELPHIA.

Among the principal places well worth a visit are the following. A number of these are more fully described in the text of this book:

- Academy of Natural Sciences. Nineteenth and Race Streets. Open daily 9 to 5, Sunday 1 to 5.
- American Philosophical Society. Founded by Benjamin Franklin. Fifth Street below Chestnut.
- Aquarium. Fairmount Park. Open 9 to 5.
- Arboretum Park. Washington Lane, Germantown.
- Art Museum. End of Parkway. In course of construction.
- Baldwin Locomotive Works. Broad and Spring Garden Streets.
- Bartram's Botanical Gardens. Fifty-fifth Street and Schuylkill River.
- Bartram's House in Bartram's Gardens.
- Battlefields, Encampments, and sites near Philadelphia made famous in the Revolutionary War: Valley Forge, Fort Mifflin, Chadd's Ford, Washington's Crossing, Trenton, Princeton, Red Bank, Salem, Brandywine, Paoli, Camp Hill, Fort Washington, Germantown.
- Benedict Arnold's Mansion. Fairmount Park.
- Betsy Ross House. 229 Arch Street. Where first American flag is said to have been made. Open 8.30 to 5.30 (except Sunday).
- Bourse. Fourth Street, between Market and Chestnut Streets.
- Brill's Car Works. Sixty-second Street and Woodland Avenue.
- Carpenters' Hall. Rear of 320 Chestnut Street, where first Continental Congress assembled on September 5, 1774. Open 1 to 3 P. M. weekdays.
- Carson College for Orphan Girls, "Erdenheim," Chestnut Hill.
- Chew Mansion. Germantown Avenue and Johnson Street. Site of Battle of Germantown.
- Christ Church. Second above Market Street. Washington's Pew; graves of Robert Morris, James Wilson and Bishop White. Open 9 to 3 (except Saturdays and holidays).
- City Hall. Broad and Market Streets.
- Commercial Museums. Thirty-fourth Street, rear of University Museum. Open 9 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5.
- Congress Hall. Sixth and Chestnut Streets, where Washington and Adams were inaugurated and United States Congress met for ten years. Open 9 to 4.
- Cramp's Shipyard. Beach and Ball Streets. Open 9 to 6.
- Delaware River and its Shipbuilding Industries.
- Drexel Institute and Museum. Thirty-second and Chestnut Streets. Open every weekday.
- Eastern Penitentiary. Twenty-first Street and Fairmount Avenue. Open weekdays 2 to 4.
- Edwin Forrest Home for Actors and Actresses, Bristol Pike, Holmesburg.
- Elkins Masonic Orphanage, Broad and Cayuga Streets.
- Fairmount Park. One of the largest city parks in the world, covering 3750 acres; fifty miles of drives, and more than a hundred miles of walks and trails.
- Filtration Plants at Roxborough, Queen Lane and Torresdale.
- Frankford Arsenal. (Established in 1816.) Bridesburg. Open 7.45 to 4.30.
- Franklin's Grave. Fifth and Arch Streets.
- Franklin's House. (Reputed.) 111 Spring Street.
- Franklin Institute. Seventh Street below Market. Open weekdays.
- Franklin Field, University of Pennsylvania.
- Girard College. Girard Avenue and Twentieth Street. Open daily except Friday and Sunday.
- Girard National Bank Building. First banking building in the United States. Erected in 1795 by the First Bank of the United States. 116 South Third Street.

Government Pier, foot of Oregon Avenue.
 Grant's Log Cabin. Lemon Hill, Fairmount Park.
 Grant Monument. Fairmount Park.
 Hog Island Shipbuilding Plant.
 Historical Society of Pennsylvania Museum. 1300 Locust Street. Open 10 to 6 (except Sundays and holidays).
 Horticultural Hall. Fairmount Park.
 Hunting Park. Old York Road.
 Independence Hall. Chestnut Street between Fifth and Sixth. Erected 1729. Second Continental Congress convened here 1775; Declaration of Independence signed and adopted 1776. Open 9 to 4, Sunday 12 to 4.
 Independence Square. Rear of Independence Hall.
 League Island Park. Foot of South Broad Street.
 Masonic Temple. Broad and Filbert Streets. Open 10 to 2.
 Master Builders' Exchange. Seventh Street below Market. Open weekdays.
 Memorial Hall—Industrial Art Museum. Fairmount Park. Open Monday 12 to 5; other weekdays 9.30 to 5; Sundays 1 to 5.
 Morris Park. Overbrook.
 Museum of the Site and Relic Society of Germantown (Wistar Mansion). Vernon Park.
 New York Shipbuilding Company. On Delaware River opposite Philadelphia.
 Old City Hall. Fifth and Chestnut Streets, where first United States Supreme Court met and held its sessions from 1791 to 1800.
 Old Swedes' Church. Front and Christian Streets. Built in 1700 on site of church built in 1677. Open 9 to 4.
 Penn Treaty Park and Monument. Beach Street north of East Columbia Avenue.
 Pennypack Park. Torresdale.
 Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Broad and Cherry Streets. Open daily 9 to 5, Sunday 1 to 5.
 Pennsylvania Hospital. Eighth and Pine Streets.
 Philadelphia Home of Edgar Allen Poe, 520 North Seventh Street.
 Philadelphia Navy Yard. Foot of South Broad Street. Open 9 to 4.
 Ridgway Library. Broad Street between Christian and Carpenter Streets.
 Rittenhouse, Home of David. Lincoln Drive, Fairmount Park.
 Sewage Disposal Plants of Philadelphia.
 School of Industrial Art. Broad and Pine Streets.
 Schuylkill River.
 Shipbuilding Plants along the Delaware.
 Site of First United States Navy Yard. 1201 South Front Street.
 Site of Building in which Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. Seventh and Market Streets.
 Smith Memorial Monument. Fairmount Park.
 Solitude. Home of John Penn. Fairmount Park.
 Stenton Park and Museum. Wayne Junction.
 United States Custom House. Chestnut Street, near Fifth Street.
 United States Mint. Sixteenth and Spring Garden Streets. Open 9 to 3; Saturdays 9 to 12.
 United States Naval Asylum. Gray's Ferry Avenue, below Bainbridge.
 University of Pennsylvania. Thirty-fourth and Walnut Streets.
 University Museum. Thirty-third and Spruce Streets. Open daily 10 to 5; Sundays 2 to 4.
 University Observatory. West Chester Pike. Open every Thursday evening.
 Washington Monument. Fairmount Park.
 Widener Memorial Home. Broad Street and Olney Avenue.
 William Penn's House. Built in 1682. First brick house in Philadelphia. Fairmount Park.
 Willow Grove Park. Old York Road.
 Wissahickon Gorge. Fairmount Park.
 Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Museum. Thirty-sixth and Spruce Streets.
 Zoological Gardens. West Fairmount Park. Open daily.

For industrial establishments, department stores, &c., see p. 53.

THE DELAWARE RIVER.

The name Delaware is generally supposed to be derived from a visit to the Bay by Lord de la Warr, on his way to Virginia in 1610; this is not authentic. Henry Hudson entered the Bay in 1609; Hendrickson in 1616; Mey in 1623. In 1626, Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden, issued letters patent for a settlement; in 1639 Queen Christina founded a colony, now Wilmington. The control of the river was successively in the hands of the Swedes, Dutch and English, until settled by William Penn at Philadelphia in 1682.

No river in America is so full of historical interest as the Delaware. Between Philadelphia and Wilmington steamship lines maintain a fleet of passenger steamers, leaving Chestnut Street Pier. Principal points on the route south are: a few miles below the city, Greenwich Point on the west, Gloucester on the east, United States Immigration Depot, Detention Camp and Buena Vista Park and Ferry House; Philadelphia Navy Yard on the west; Red Bank, with Revolutionary monument, on the east; big grain elevators, Fort Mifflin and Hog Island ship yards on the west; Lincoln Park on the east; Essington Aviation School and Corinthian and other yacht clubs on the west; Gibbstown Powder Works on the east; the great Baldwin Corporation, Eddy-stone, Baldwin and Remington Munition plants; Chester, old buildings of great historical interest; then, on the west, Marcus Hook, oil refining and shipping point; Government Quarantine Station; Government Engineering Station; on the east, opposite Wilmington, Pennsgrove and Carney's Point Powder Works; on the west, Wilmington. At Chester and Wilmington pamphlets may be obtained at the respective historical society headquarters. The old town of New Castle, Brandywine Battlefield, Chadd's Ford, and other historic sites are within short trolley rides of Wilmington.

The Government Pier at the foot of Oregon Avenue, Philadelphia, is a \$15,000,000 terminal, and can accommodate ten large ships at one time. The piers are 1500 and 1340 feet long, and each is 290 feet wide. Three-deck warehouses cover their entire length. Besides these the city owns fifteen large piers; there are sixty-five private piers; and many new ones are to be constructed in the near future.

Passenger steamers from Philadelphia to Trenton pass through a more picturesque portion of the Delaware River, which has many charming views in its upper reaches. After leaving Cramps' Shipyard and the Reading Railroad Coal Piers and going through the drawbridge, the steamers pass on the Pennsylvania side Bridesburg and Tacony, the latter the site of the Disston Saw Works.

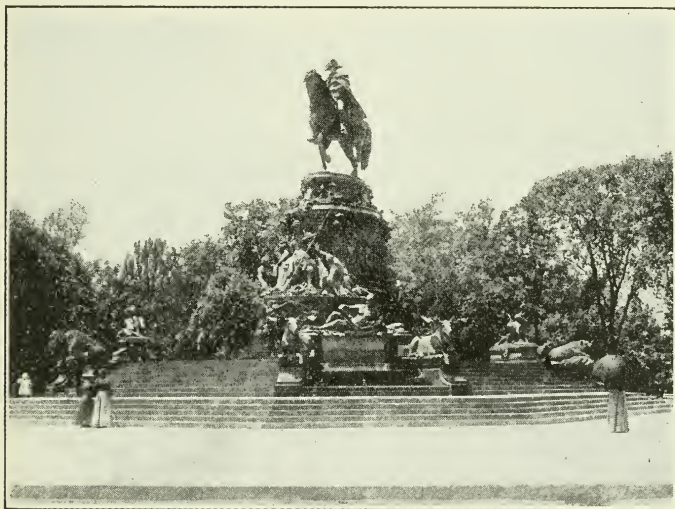
On the Jersey shore are Riverside, Delanco and Beverly; on the Pennsylvania side Holmesburg, with the House of Correction and County Prison, Pennypack Park and Torresdale with extensive filter plants and Traylor Ship Yards. Bristol has many Colonial buildings of interest and important ship building industries. **Burlington, N. J.**, just opposite, was settled in 1677, five years before Philadelphia. It is rich in historic houses, including Franklin's printing shop and Fenimore Cooper's house. **Bordentown**, the next settlement on the Jersey side, is noted as the home of Admiral Charles Stewart ("Old Ironsides"), and as the home of Joseph Bonaparte, who came there in exile in 1816, ex-King of Spain and Naples; also of Prince Murat, son of the King of the Sicilies. The channel of the river from Burlington to Trenton is tortuous, the banks on the Jersey side are high and often wooded, and there are many picturesque islands.

Ship Building Industry.—The ship yards along the banks of the Delaware River in Philadelphia and immediate vicinity now constitute probably the largest ship building industry in the world. These ship yards during the War employed almost a hundred thousand men. There are about one hundred and sixty construction ways, and the combined yards have a capacity of producing almost five hundred ships a year. The largest of these plants is that of the American International Ship Building Corporation at Hog Island, which has fifty ways. This yard is the largest single ship building plant in the world. There are numerous other ship building plants along the Delaware. Among the larger plants might be mentioned the Bethlehem Ship Building Corporation and the Pusey & Jones plants at Wilmington, Delaware; the Chester Ship Building Company and the Sun Ship Building Company at Chester; the New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey Ship Building companies at Gloucester, New Jersey; the J. H. Mathis Ship Building Company at Camden, New Jersey; the William Cramp Ship Building Company and the Traylor Ship Building Company in Philadelphia, and the Merchant Ship Building Company at Bristol. The main offices of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, which had general supervision over the ship building industry of the country during the war, were located in Philadelphia.

Shipping.—As a shipping center the Delaware River has few equals; and so far as tonnage is concerned Philadelphia is the second port in the United States. Few ports in the world do so great a foreign and coastwise shipping. The city is the center of distribution for a wide variety of products, and the port facilities for their shipment are not surpassed anywhere.

Channel.—There is a 35-foot channel in the river from 800 to 1200 feet wide, running from the city to the sea, which it is planned to make a 40-foot channel in the near future. The

city has a water frontage of 34 miles, 20 along the Delaware and 14 along the Schuylkill; besides this, there are many miles of water frontage just outside the city limits. Among the many advantages Philadelphia offers to shipping might be mentioned the following: Nearly every pier is equipped with modern electrical devices for the expeditious handling of cargoes; the port is one of the greatest in the world for the shipping of coal; there are many floating cranes and derricks, large dry-docks and ship repair yards; plenty of filtered water for drinking and boilers; an ample supply of fuel oil; free time at wharves for incoming cargoes; low dockage charges, and no



Washington Monument, Green Street Entrance to Fairmount Park.

port charges; efficient railroad and ample warehouse facilities; fresh water port, which causes all barnacles to drop off the ships.

Grain Elevators.—There is a grain elevator at Port Richmond with a million-bushel capacity; and another built of concrete at Girard Point on the Schuylkill River, from which the grain is delivered to ships by a conveyor gallery with a capacity of 2,225,000 bushels and a delivering capacity of 45,000 bushels per hour. Three ships can be loaded from this elevator at one time. The elevator yard will accommodate 1400 cars.

Hog Island Terminal.—When this book went to press, a movement had just been started in Philadelphia to purchase Hog Island as a city enterprise, and change it into a shipping terminal, similar to the Bush Terminal in New York. The Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Reading and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad lines have enormous trackage there now, and all are united in the project of making it one of the great shipping terminals of the world. It is also possible that part of the present equipment will be retained as a ship building and ship repair plant.

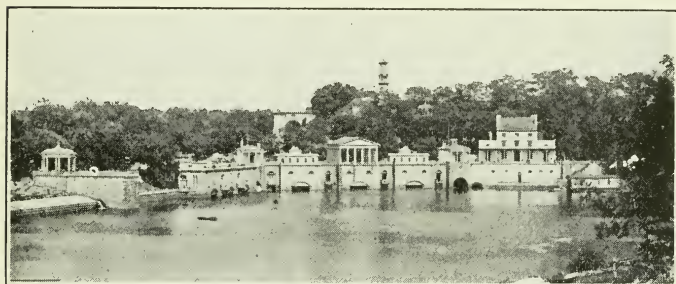
Steamship Lines Using Philadelphia Port.—The following is a list of steamship lines using the Port of Philadelphia. The names and addresses of the owners or agents are not given because of lack of space. The numbers of the piers as given below are marked either "So." or "No.," according to whether they are south or north of Market Street. This list was revised to March, 1920, through the courtesy of the Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries.

REGULAR TRANSATLANTIC SAILINGS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

American	.....Liverpool	.....53	So.
American	.....Hamburg	.....48	So.
American	.....Rotterdam	.....48	So.
American	.....Glasgow	.....48 & 53	So.
Atlantic Fruit Co.	.....Jamaica and Cuba	.....3	So.
Atlantic Transport	.....London	.....53	So.
Brooks S. S. Line	.....Havre, St. Nazaire, Dunkirk, Antwerp, Rotterdam,	.....78	So.
Brooks S. S. Line	.....Copenhagen, Gothenberg, Malmo, Hamburg, Helsingfors and Danzig	.....78	So.
Cunard Line	.....London	.....16	So.
Cunard Line	.....Antwerp	.....16	So.
Cunard Line	.....Liverpool	.....16	So.
Cunard Line	.....Bristol (Avonmouth Docks)	.....16	So.
Earn Line	.....Havana	.....56	So.
Earn Line	.....Manchester	.....56	So.
France & Canada Steamship Corporation	.....United Kingdom, South American, South African, French and Baltic ports	.....19	No.
Furness Line	.....Leith and Dundee	....."B"	Pt. Richmond
Furness Line	.....Glasgow	....."D"	Pt. Richmond
Furness Line	.....London	....."A"	Pt. Richmond
Green Star Line	.....Adriatic-Greek Ports	.....25	No.
Holland-America	.....Rotterdam	.....48 & 55	So.
I. F. C. Lines	.....Buenos Aires and River Platte Ports	.....40	So.
I. F. C. Lines	.....Havre, Bordeaux, St. Nazaire, Dunkirk	.....40	So.

Italian Lines:

La Veloce	Naples and Genoa	19 No.
Navigazione Generale	Naples and Genoa	19 No.
Kerr Steamship Co.	Hamburg and Rotterdam ..	3 Pt. Richmond
Kurz Lines	Poland, Germany and Mediterranean Ports	25 No.
Mallory S. S. Co.	Marseilles and Genoa	46 So.
Norway-Mexico Gulf Line	Bergen, Stavanger, Chris- tiana and Finland	40 So. & Pt. Richm'd
Phila.-Manchester Lines ..	Manchester	"D" Pt. Richmond
Phila.-Transatlantic Lines..	London	"A" Pt. Richmond
Raparel Line	Hull and Avonmouth.....	46 So.
Red Star Line	Antwerp	48 & 55 So.
Scandinavian American Line	Christiana and Copenhagen.	Willow St.
Societa' Nazionale Di Navigazione	Naples and Genoa	40 So.
Swedish-American Line and Transatlantic Co. (Joint Service)	Gothenburg, Malmo and Stockholm, Sweden; and Finland	40 So. & Pt. Richm'd
United Fruit Co.	Cuba, Jamaica and Cen- tral America	5 No.



Aquarium, Fairmount Park—Old Water Werks.

**OCCASIONAL TRANSATLANTIC SAILINGS FROM
PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.**

American-Indian	Calcutta (inbound)	48 So.
American-Levant Line	Piraeus, Salonica, Smyrna, and Constantinople	Various
Bombay-American	Bombay (inbound)	48 So.
Bordeaux Line	Bordeaux	P. R. R. Piers.
Dale-Universal Line	Rotterdam	Coal Piers.
Furness Line	Fowey	Pt. Richmond
Luckenbach S. S. Co.	Rotterdam and Amsterdam..	Various Piers
Munson Line	West Indies, South Amer- ican and European Ports..	Various Piers
Nafra Line	Italian Ports	Pt. Richmond Piers
Sota and Aznar	Spanish Ports	Pt. Richmond Piers and Girard Point.
South African Line	Capetown, Algoa Bay, Port Natal, etc.	Eddystone Piers

PHILADELPHIA COASTWISE LINES.

Ericsson Line	Baltimore	3 So.
Merchants and Miners	Jacksonville, Savannah,	
Southern Steamship Co.	Boston	18 to 24 So.
	Houston, Texas	46 So.

PHILADELPHIA OIL LINES.

Atlantic Refining Co.	English and other Euro- pean Ports	Schuylkill River
Crew-Levick Co.	European, South Ameri- can, Cuban and Japa- nese Ports	Schuylkill River
Gulf Refining Co.	Southern Ports	Schuylkill River
Pure Oil Co.	New York	Marcus Hook, Delaware River
Sun Company	English and other Euro- pean Ports	Marcus Hook, Delaware River
Texas Company	Southern Ports	Marcus Hook, Delaware River
Vacuum Oil Co.	European Ports	Brammel's Point, Delaware River



Schuylkill River, Fairmount Park.

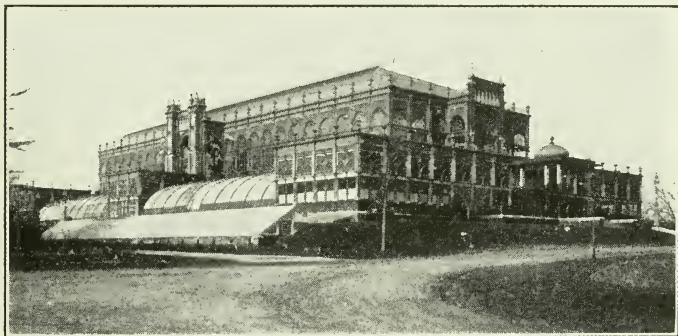
LOCAL AND INLAND LINES OF PHILADELPHIA.

Augustine Amusement Co...	Augustine Park	Arch Street
Bush Line	Marcus Hook, Wilming- ton, New Castle	10 No.
Chester Shipbuilding Co...	Chester and intermediate points	Arch Street
Dolphin Line	Trenton and intermediate points	Arch Street

Frederica and Phila. Nav. Co.....	Bowers Beach and Fred- erica	10 No.
New York and Delaware River S. S. Corp.	New York	Cherry Street 4 No.
Trenton Trans. Co.	Trenton	4 No.
Wilmington Steamboat Co....	Chester and Wilmington...	5 So.
Woodland Steamboat Co....	Chester, Pennsgrove, Au- gustine Park and Wood- land Beach	4 No.

PARKS, GARDENS, BOULEVARDS.

The Park system of Philadelphia is so planned that ultimately most of the land in the city set aside for park purposes will be connected by wide boulevards. There are now nearly 7000 acres devoted to pleasure grounds for the people, which include almost 100 tracts located so that no section of the city is without a nearby park; among them are 35 well equipped playgrounds and recreation centers, and 32 public swimming pools. Besides these, along the river fronts there are a number



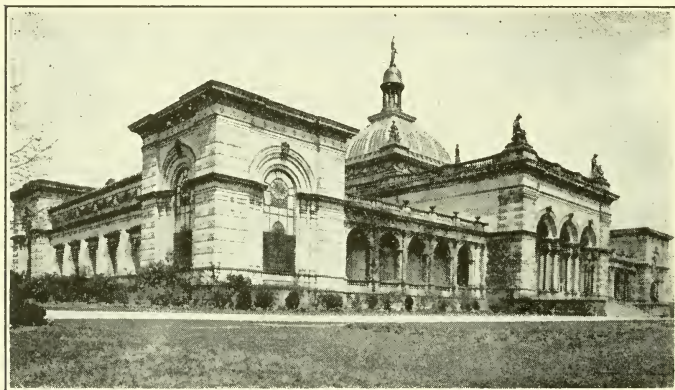
Horticultural Hall in Fairmount Park.

of spacious public piers, the second tiers of which are devoted entirely to the public.

Fairmount Park, one of the most picturesque natural city parks in the country, was started in 1812 with a 5-acre tract at Twenty-fifth and Spring Garden Streets. It now has an area of more than 3400 acres, 43 miles of drives, 44 miles of foot-paths, and 12 miles of bridle paths. It extends from Spring Garden Street Bridge, on both sides of the Schuylkill River, on the east side to the mouth of Wissahickon Creek, and follows the creek through a deep valley to the north of Chestnut Hill, for a distance of more than 11 miles.

The territory between Spring Garden Street Bridge and Girard Avenue, known as the Old Park, contains many objects

of historic and modern interest. To visit this section, take an Overbrook car, on Arch Street, and leave it at the entrance on the bridge. The view includes the Fairmount Dam, with the row of boathouses on the east bank of the river, at the foot of Lemon Hill, on which stands the former country house of Robert Morris, the financier of the American Revolution. The path from the entrance leads along the old reservoir and classic buildings of the original water works. One of the buildings is now used as an **aquarium**, and contains an interesting collection of native fishes and reptiles, and a trout hatchery. On the Fairmount reservoir hill is now being erected the **Municipal Art Museum**, which will be the north terminus of the Parkway. On Lemon Hill is a music pavilion where band concerts are held



Memorial Hall in Fairmount Park.

on Thursday afternoons and evenings. Crossing the plateau in a northerly direction, visit **Grant Cottage**, used by General Grant at City Point, in 1864-65, and removed to Fairmount Park shortly after the war. At the west end of Girard Avenue Bridge are the **Zoological Garden** and **John Penn's cottage**. The Garden, open daily from 8 A. M. to 6.30 P. M., is one of the most extensive in the world and contains one of the most complete collections of animals, birds and reptiles. Beyond the entrance to the Park under the graceful arches of the railroad bridge, to the left is the **William Penn Cottage**, which was the home of the founder of Pennsylvania. It was built in 1682, and is the oldest brick house in Philadelphia. To preserve it the cottage was removed to the Park from Letitia Court in the center of the city.

Leaving the garden, take a Parkside Avenue car to Fortieth Street. Between that point and Forty-fourth Street is the **Smith Memorial Civil War Monument**, with bronze statues of

Hancock, McClellan, Meade and Reynolds, and busts of Porter, Hartranft, Dahlgren, Crawford, Beaver and others. Nearby is the Children's Playground.

Memorial Hall is just beyond. It is a white marble building, retained as a permanent memorial to the **Centennial Exposition** held on these grounds in 1876. This was the first world's fair to be held in America and one to which Philadelphia can still point with just pride as having been financed entirely by local capital. It was visited by more than eight millions of people. Memorial Hall contains the Wilstach collection of paintings, and a varied and very interesting assemblage of objects of art, statuary, ceramics, glassware, china and porcelain, and a collection belonging to the School of Industrial Art. Admission is free.

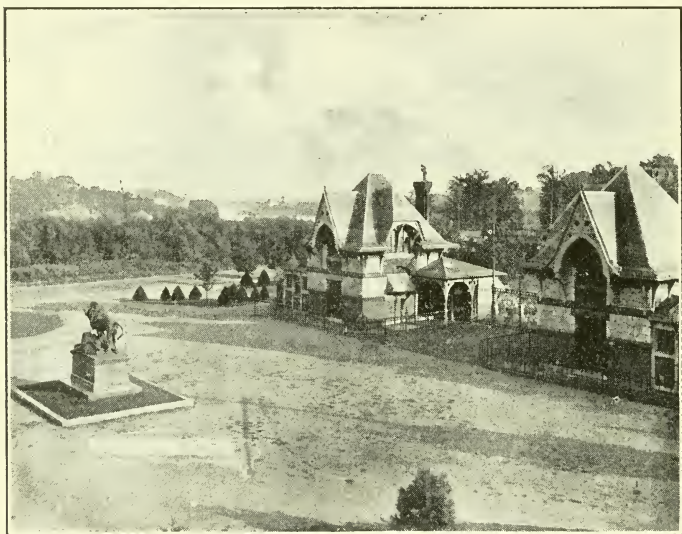
Horticultural Hall, just west of Memorial Hall, another of the old Centennial buildings, has a collection of magnificent tree ferns, palms, foreign and native plants and flowers. The conservatory is 230 by 80 feet and is 55 feet high. The grounds immediately around Horticultural Hall have been developed since 1878 as an arboretum, and now include a large collection of rare trees and shrubbery.

Take the Park trolley at Forty-fourth Street and Parkside Avenue Station. It should here be mentioned that opposite the station is a terminal of city trolley lines, where cars may be taken for any part of the city. The Park trolley skirts the outer boundaries of the Park and runs partly through it. The charm of the scenery must be felt, it cannot be described.

The first stop should be **George's Hill**, at Fifty-second Street. The hill is 210 feet high and commands a view of all the surrounding landscape. There are public band concerts at George's Hill on Monday afternoon and evening. Proceed to **Belmont Mansion**, situated on an eminence which gives a most attractive view of the river and the city. The mansion was built about 1743 and was the country seat of Judge Richard Peters, Revolutionary Secretary of War. Washington, Lafayette, Jefferson and other eminent generals and statesmen were frequent guests here. There are band concerts at Belmont on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and evenings.

Change at Greenland for **Strawberry Mansion**, a large old-fashioned country residence. From its rear lawn is a view of the upper reaches of the river, **Laurel Hill**, a famous cemetery, and Falls Village—one of the most charming vistas in the Park. There are band concerts at Strawberry Mansion on Tuesday and Friday afternoons and evenings. Return to Greenland and change to the Forty-fourth Street line. Skirting the banks of the river the principal stations are at Chamounix, a miniature lake; Woodside Park, formerly a little Coney Island just outside the Park limits. The car returns to the Forty-fourth Street Station.

East Park begins at Girard Avenue and Thirty-first Street, and extends northward as a narrow strip of territory to Wissahickon Creek. A half-mile above Girard Avenue it leads to **Fountain Green**, built a century ago by Samuel Meeker; **Mount Pleasant**, built in 1762 by Captain John McPherson, a privateer, bought and occupied at the beginning of the Revolution by Benedict Arnold, and tenanted by Baron von Steuben in 1782; **Rockland**, built in 1810; **Woodford Mansion**, at Dauphin Street, and **Strawberry Mansion**.



Entrance to Zoölogical Gardens.

The **Zoological Garden** is located in Fairmount Park at Girard Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, and may be reached by all trolley lines crossing Girard Avenue. It contains about thirty acres, formerly part of "Solitude," the country residence of John Penn, a grandson of William Penn. It has a large and interesting collection of animals, especially rich in bisons and in bears, including several grizzlies. There are two young hippopotami, a giraffe, a rhinoceros, lions and tigers, camels, zebras, elks, deer, llamas, wild horses, a large collection of apes, an especially fine lot of birds and reptiles, a pathological laboratory and animal hospital, the first of its kind in the world. An admission of twenty-five cents in charged, except on Saturdays, when admission is ten cents.

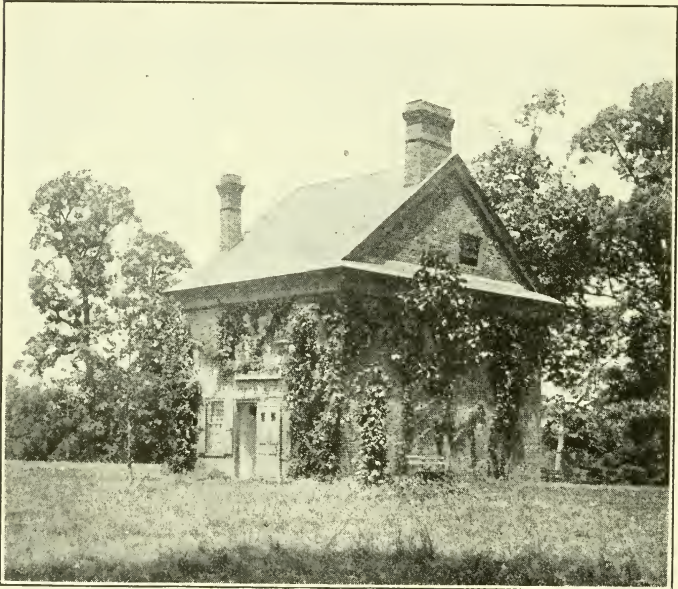
THE WISSAHICKON AND PARK DRIVES.

Wissahickon Creek must be viewed from a carriage or on foot (motor cars are not permitted on the upper drive beyond "Lincoln Drive"), and a day should be devoted to it. The lower portion may be reached by the Ridge Avenue cars or the Norristown Branch of the Reading Railroad to Wissahickon Station. In a carriage, take the East River drive from Green Street entrance, where is the **Washington Monument**, designed by Rudolph Siemering, of Berlin, and dedicated in 1897 by the Pennsylvania Society of Cincinnati. Its cost was about \$250,000. The monument is forty-four feet high and is considered one of the most beautiful equestrian statues in America. A little further along is the famous **Lincoln Monument**.

Proceed to the Wissahickon Drive under the Reading Railroad bridge, the graceful arches of which form a charming gateway to the gorge. The drive follows the stream to beyond Chestnut Hill, where it enters Barren Hill Pike. For miles it winds through a deep gorge and along precipices to a pleasant valley. On the bridle path on the east side is Mom Rinker's Rock, on which is a statue of William Penn; on the driveway is a rock about twenty feet high, which, at a distance of 100 yards to the north, looks like a stooping Indian. Walnut Lane Bridge, spanning the creek, is one of the largest concrete arches in the world. There are many winding, old-fashioned lanes leading down into the gorge from both sides and crossing the Wissahickon over picturesque bridges. One of the most charming of these is Kitchen's Lane, on the north side of which is the **Monastery**; from here another spur of the Park runs along Helma's Glen to Carpenter's Woods, part of which has recently been acquired by the Park. There are many fascinating stories and legends told about every part of the Wissahickon, among the most interesting of which is that of the weird Kelpius and his followers of German pietists, who here lived in a cave for many years, practicing occult arts and weird rites. At the end of one of the lanes are the Livezey House and Mill, a Revolutionary estate of note. Valley Green Hotel is a half-mile above Valley Green and Cresheim Creek. Where the creek empties into the Wissahickon is a beautiful little waterfall and the "Devil's Pool." Along Cresheim Creek the Park extends for more than a mile to Germantown Avenue. World travelers have frequently pronounced the Wissahickon one of the most beautiful and romantic streams they have ever seen, but owing to the lack of publicity it is less known than many inferior attractions in other cities. Along its entire eight miles there is not a spot that has not a charm of its own. Everywhere one meets with delightfully cool springs, little waterfalls and picturesque ruins of old mills and dams.

A survey has been made of the historical sites of Militia

Hill and of Fort Hill, upon which was erected Fort Washington, in Whitemarsh Township, Montgomery County, with a view to their being made a continuation of Wissahickon and Fairmount Parks. These sites with their fortifications are being acquired gradually and are to be kept as nearly as possible as they were originally, with a strip of land extending along both sides of Wissahickon Creek to the present entrance into Fairmount Park near Barren Hill. When this park is completed there will be a continuous straight driveway along the Schuylkill and Wissahickon of about twenty miles.



William Penn House, Fairmount Park.

Other Parks and Squares.—Philadelphia has more than 100 parks, large and small, in addition to Fairmount Park. Most of them are of local and sectional or historic, rather than of general, interest. Among the larger ones are Hunting Park, at York Road and Luzerne Avenue; League Island Park, in South Philadelphia; Burholme Park, at Fox Chase; Cobb's Creek Park, at Sixty-third and Market Streets; Pennypack Park, at Holmsburg; Gorgas Park, at Ridge Avenue and Hermitage Street; Wister Woods, at Fisher Station, Germantown; the Arboretum, at

Washington Lane Station; Fernhill, Vernon and Stenton Parks, in Germantown; Bartram's Gardens, on the Schuylkill; and Clifford, Fisher, Morris, Pastorius and Tacony Parks in other sections of the city. Some of these parks contain only a few acres, while others have as many as several hundred to a thousand acres. It is planned ultimately to connect most of these parks with Fairmount Park by a series of wide boulevards, so that any part of the city may be reached through the park system. Another plan was recently suggested by the writer for connecting the campus of the University of Pennsylvania with Fairmount Park and the Parkway by condemning all properties between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Street in this one-mile stretch, and making the land thus vacated a five-hundred-foot wide boulevard. It was suggested at the same time that this site be part of a general plan for utilizing the campus, the Parkway and the Park for an Exposition in 1926 to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Among the smaller parks the following deserve more than passing mention, viz.:

Independence Square, or the State House Yard at Sixth and Chestnut Streets, contains Independence Hall. From 1811 to 1874 it was enclosed by a low brick wall with iron railings. It was formerly a favorite place for town meetings; and is still frequently used for patriotic public gatherings.

The five central squares were the first public parks in America, having been dedicated to the people in 1682. Center Square is now occupied by City Hall. The other four are:

Franklin Square, at Sixth and Vine Streets, which was leased by John Penn in 1741 to the German Reformed Church, and used as a burial ground until 1801, when it was returned to the city. It was used as a drill ground in 1812. The name of Franklin was bestowed on it in 1825.

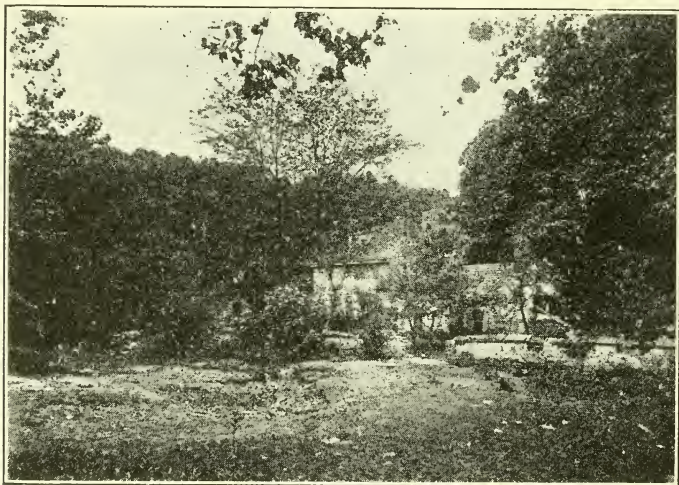
Washington Square, at Sixth and Walnut Streets, was so named in 1825. On the south side are the old First Presbyterian Church (see "Churches"), and a few old Colonial brick residences. The square was a potter's field from 1705 to 1795, and thousands of American soldiers were buried here, as were many of the yellow fever victims. It was once a center for lawyer's offices, and is now a publishing center, being surrounded by the Curtis, Farm Journal, Lippincott and other publishing houses.

Rittenhouse Square, at Eighteenth and Walnut Streets, was so named for the astronomer and scientist, David Rittenhouse, in 1825. It is in the center of the old aristocratic and wealthy section of the city, faced by handsome houses and by Holy Trinity P. E. Church. Being cared for by the adjoining resi-

dents, it is the beauty spot of the old city. The landscape was designed by Paul P. Cr t, and is modeled after the Parc aux Serfs of Paris.

Logan Square, at Eighteenth and Race Streets, was named after James Logan, in 1825. The Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, the Academy of Natural Sciences and Will's Eye Hospital face the square, which has recently become the central feature of the new Parkway.

Bartram's Gardens can be reached by the Woodland Avenue trolley line. On a tract of about thirty acres, John Bartram and his son, William, established a botanic garden in 1728. The Bartram mansion and several old trees of great interest are still in the gardens. In a pamphlet published in 1801 these gar-



Livezey Homestead, Wissahickon Creek.

dens were described thus: "These extensive gardens became the seminary of American vegetables, from whence they were distributed to Europe and other regions of the civilized world. They may with propriety be called the 'Botanical Academy of Pennsylvania,' since professors of Botany, Chemistry and Materia Medica . . . annually assemble here during floral seasons."

The Arboretum, at Washington Lane, recently acquired through the influence of that public-spirited citizen, William Draper Lewis, is a veritable second Bartram's Garden, and con-

tains a great variety of trees and shrubbery. Being located on high rolling ground, it forms one of the most charming of the smaller parks in the city. The lake at one corner of the park, the beautiful vistas, the well laid out walks and roads, the foot paths through the woods, and the well planned setting out of trees and shrubs make it one of the most pleasing bits of landscape gardening in Philadelphia.

Penn Treaty Park is a small plot on the Delaware River at the foot of old Shackamaxon Street. An immense elm tree, which was blown down in 1810, formerly stood on the spot. There is a tradition that William Penn made a treaty with the



Benedict Arnold Mansion, Fairmount Park.

Indians in 1682 under the shade of this tree. Scions from the tree have been planted at the University of Pennsylvania, Haverford, and Stenton House in Germantown.

As stated before, there are many miles of Boulevards already in existence connecting the various parks with each other and giving a dignified approach from the city. Among these are:

The Parkway, which is now the main approach from City Hall and the center of the city to old Reservoir Hill at the Spring Garden Street entrance to Fairmount Park, on which

is being erected an Art Museum. This Boulevard, only within recent years and at great expense, has been cut diagonally across the heart of the city.

The Roosevelt Boulevard, which connects Pennypack, Tacony and Hunting Parks.

There are also several public parks on the outskirts of Philadelphia. Amongst the largest of these is **Valley Forge** (described elsewhere) and **Willow Grove Park**, in Montgomery County, fourteen miles from City Hall, which has been in existence for a score of years and is a famous pleasure ground. Concerts are given from May to September by military bands and symphony orchestras. It has a great variety of amusement features. Sousa, Herbert, Damrosch, Pryor, and other eminent leaders, usually fill the musical engagements.

HISTORICAL BUILDINGS AND SITES.

Short Historic Walks.—Philadelphia and the country within a radius of fifty miles is the richest territory in the United States in Colonial houses and historic sites. In the center of the old city, however, are some of the most prominent and revered. At Sixth and Chestnut Streets in Independence Square are Independence Hall, with its Liberty Bell, Congress Hall, Old City Hall and the first United States Supreme Court House, and the hall of the American Philosophical Society. In a court between Third and Fourth Streets is Carpenters' Hall; on Third Street is the Girard National Bank; on Second Street north of Market is Old Christ Church; on Arch Street above Second is the Betsy Ross House; on Fourth Street below Arch the site of the University in 1740; at Arch and Fifth Streets is the grave of Benjamin Franklin; on Seventh Street, 37 North, is the site of the first United States Mint, and at Seventh and Market Streets the Penn National Bank occupies the site of the house where Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence; on Seventh Street below Market is the Franklin Institute.

From the same starting point, going south, the Curtis Building rests on the site of the Loganian Library and the Penn Mutual Building on the site of the Old City Prison. At Seventh and Locust Streets is the old First Presbyterian Church; on Locust Street just west of Eighth is Musical Fund Hall; on Eighth Street near Locust the Morris Residence; at Ninth and Walnut Streets, the Walnut Street Theatre, the oldest in America. At Ninth and Pine Streets is the Pennsylvania Hospital. From Pine Street to Washington Avenue, from the Delaware River to Broad Street is the congested foreign and negro section containing many quaint and old residences, church buildings and other objects of interest.

Although Philadelphia has ruthlessly destroyed many of her once famous landmarks, anyone taking the trouble to walk around the old portion of the city will find much that is unchanged from the days when this was the finest residential section of the first city of the country. Philadelphia retains much more of the old, in buildings, than does any other American city. There are many Colonial houses, with elaborate cornices, little curving marble steps, iron-railed in pairs leading up to pilastered doorways, with here and there an old-time knocker.

Picturesque features of this section of the city are the fire insurance emblems still in place on the fronts of the old houses, and the wrought-iron foot scrapers, built into the sidewalk at the foot of the house steps. Everywhere one may come upon buildings designed on classic lines. In the very heart of the old city are garden walls of stone and brick with fascinating little gateways. Leading off of the main streets are old alleys where one finds little old-time houses with dormer windows and projective eaves.

Many of the city's old houses are rich in historic interest. At 413 South Tenth Street Henry George was born. No. 224 Pine Street was the home of Robert Blackwell. One of the finest homes of all was the old Powel House at 244 South Third Street, where Washington was often a guest. The Morris house, at 225 South Eighth Street, built in 1786, is perhaps the best remaining example of the old-time town dwelling house of wealth and beauty. What was to be the grandest of all Philadelphia mansions was started by Robert Morris, who bought the entire block between Chestnut and Walnut Streets and Seventh and Eighth Streets. Some of the underground structure of this house is still existent. At 260 South Ninth Street lived for a time Joseph Bonaparte, formerly King of Spain. A great room is still papered with the scenic paper which was on the walls when he lived here. The old Wistar house still stands at the southwest corner of Fourth and Locust Streets.

On Second Street, near Callowhill, is the old **Black Horse Inn**, which one enters through an archway. Within is still the ancient inn-yard, a long, rough-paved parallelogram, enclosed by simply balustrated balconies, a survival of the old inn-yards of England.

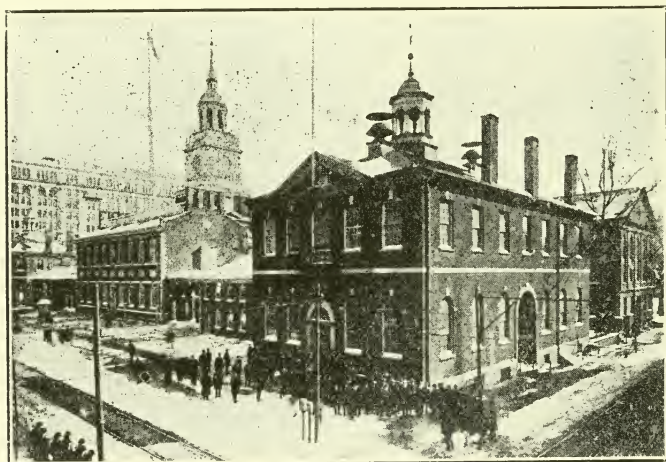
In old Philadelphia there were **market houses** on Market Street, Girard Avenue, Bainbridge Street, Lehigh Avenue, Spring Garden and other streets. Only those on Second Street are still standing. The most interesting of these, extending from Pine Street to South Street, were started in 1745. The bell tower and clock were added in 1819.

Carpenters' Hall is in a court that opens from Chestnut Street, between Third and Fourth. The Carpenters' Company was founded in 1724, and the building was begun in 1770. The

First Continental Congress met in Carpenters' Hall on September 5, 1774. The Constitutional Convention met there in 1787. Munitions were stored in the building during the Revolutionary War. It was later the home of the First United States Bank. It is still occupied by the Carpenters' Company, and is open to the public on weekdays from 1 to 3 P. M.

INDEPENDENCE HALL, CONGRESS HALL AND OLD CITY HALL.

Independence Hall comprises a main building with two arcades, connecting it with two two-story buildings, one at Fifth Street and the other at Sixth Street, on Chestnut Street. It



“Congress Hall,”

Where the First Congress Met and Where Washington and Adams Were Inaugurated. The Buildings to the East Are Independence Hall and City Hall, Where the First Supreme Court Convened.

was partly designed and built by Andrew Hamilton. The building was authorized by the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania as a State House, on May 1, 1729. The Legislature first met in the building in October, 1736; Andrew Hamilton was elected speaker and Benjamin Franklin was clerk. The Assembly Room, or east room, in which the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776, was finished in 1743, and the western chamber in 1748. The tower was not finished and the

bell hung until June, 1753, and the clock was placed in the tower in 1759. The Constitution of the United States was adopted in this building in 1787. A facsimile of the Declaration of Independence is behind the speaker's desk. The original is in the Treasury Building at Washington. Most of the furniture in the Assembly Room is original.

The Liberty Bell hangs from its original beam within a frame in the main corridor. It was ordered from the agent of the Province, in London, and cast by Pass and Stow, of Philadelphia. It weights 2080 pounds, and has the following inscriptions:

"By order of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania for the State House in Philadelphia, 1752." And underneath this: "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof. Lev. xxv, v, x."

On July 8, 1835, while being tolled in memory of Chief Justice Marshall, the bell was cracked.

Congress Hall, at Sixth and Chestnut Streets, was completed in 1790, and until 1800 was occupied by the United States Congress. In this building Washington was inaugurated President for a second term in 1793, and John Adams Vice-President, in December, 1795; Adams took the oath as President and Jefferson as Vice-President in 1797. After 1800 it was devoted to various local courts. It was occupied by the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania from 1895 to 1900.

The United States Supreme Court House and Old City Hall, at Fifth and Chestnut Streets, was built in 1791, and was occupied by the first Supreme Court of the United States from 1791 to 1800. The Philadelphia City Councils met on the second floor from 1791 to 1854, and the Mayor's office was located in the building from 1791 to 1889.

The "State House Row" buildings, as they are usually called, are now occupied chiefly by miscellaneous historical collections of paintings and relics. An illustrated catalogue of these may be obtained at the Hall. All the buildings are open daily and Sundays.

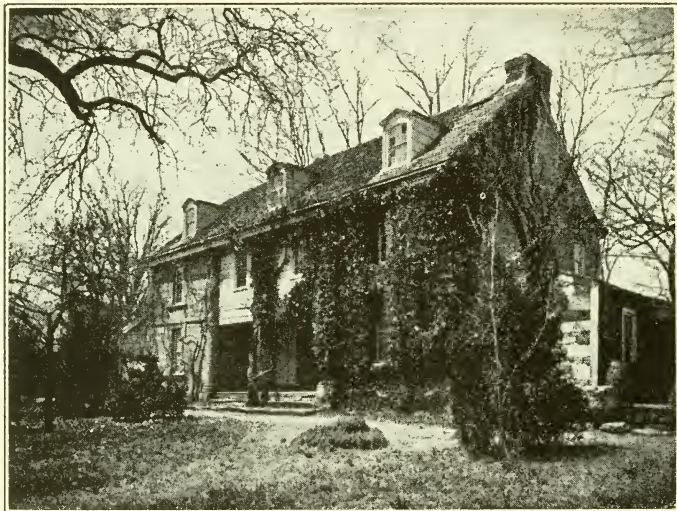
Betsy Ross House on Arch Street is said to have been the home of Betsy Ross (Mrs. Claypoole). There is a tradition that she sewed the first flag of Stars and Stripes in this house under the direction of General Washington. The house is maintained as a museum by a patriotic society.

The Girard National Bank, on Third Street, south of Chestnut Street, occupies the building erected in 1797 for the first Bank of the United States, later the bank of Stephen Girard.

The Bank of North America, 307 Chestnut Street, was organized in 1781, and is the oldest bank in the United States. Alexander Hamilton and Robert Morris were associated with its early history.

Musical Fund Hall, on Locust Street, west of Eighth Street, was built in 1820 by a society organized for the relief of needy musicians. Acoustically it is one of the best concert halls in the country, and has presented on its stage the world's greatest musicians and singers.

The **Old Stock Exchange**, at Third and Walnut Streets, is one of the most beautiful architectural monuments in Old Philadelphia. It is a classic building of perfect proportions and one which has had a varied history in the commercial and financial life of the city.



Bartram's House.

Dock Street, on which the old Stock Exchange building fronts, is one of the most interesting sights of the city. Its fascinating atmosphere of bustle and trade, and its filthy condition, are reminiscent of old market cities of Europe.

HISTORIC SITES.

Franklin's Grave.—**Christ Church Cemetery**, at Fifth and Arch Streets, contains the graves of Benjamin Franklin and Deborah, his wife; Dr. Benjamin Rush, Generals Cadwalader and Morgan, of the Continental Army, Commodores Truxton, Bainbridge and Dale, of the Navy, and many citizens of

Colonial times. The Franklin grave is in the northwest corner of the cemetery, and can be seen through an iron barred gate at the southeast corner of Fifth and Arch Streets.

First United States Mint—37-39 North Seventh Street. This building, like other historic shrines in Philadelphia, was demolished only within recent years. It was the first public building erected by authority of Congress for a public purpose. Here Washington, in 1792, delivered some silver from which the so-called Washington dimes and half-dimes were coined. The silver-center cent of 1792 and the silver dollar of 1804 were coined here. The regular coinage of copper began in 1793; silver, 1794; gold, 1795. Until 1816 all of the power was supplied by men and horses.

University of Pennsylvania had its origin in 1740 in a building (destroyed in 1844) on Fourth Street, south of Arch. Part of the portal of the original building and a section of the old dormitory may still be seen, as may also the **Provost's House** at the southwest corner of Fourth and Arch Streets, where, for a time Lowell lived. The University was located here until 1802, when it was removed to a site at Ninth and Chestnut Streets, where the Presidential (White House) Mansion was once situated, and where the Post Office now stands.

House in which the Declaration of Independence was written.—At the southwest corner of Seventh and Market Streets stood the house where Jefferson and others drafted the Declaration.

The First United States Navy Yard, in use from 1794 to 1876, was located at Delaware Avenue and Pine Street.

HISTORIC GERMANTOWN.

Germantown, including Mt. Airy and Chestnut Hill, lies north and east of the Wissahickon. It can be reached by the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads, and by numerous trolley lines. The old portion of the town is very rich in historical associations, and Chestnut Hill is marked by country seats and mansions with extensive grounds and frequent examples of fine Colonial architecture.

Germantown was founded in 1688 by English Quakers, Moravians, Dunkers, Mennonites, Dutch and German religionists of similar tenets. David Rittenhouse, the astronomer and scientist, was born in Germantown. His father was manager of the first paper mill in America, on Paper Mill Run, in a little settlement still called Rittenhouse Town, where part of the old mill still stands, close to the beginning of Lincoln Drive.

Germantown Avenue is rich in historic houses and grounds. At Logan Street (4900) is Hood's Cemetery, one of the first



Scenes Along the Wissahickon.

burial places in the town. Buried in the cemetery are General Agnew, the British commander killed in the battle of Germantown. At 5106 is the house of Commodore Barron, who killed Decatur in a duel; at 5109 was framed, in 1688, the first protest against slavery. The William Shippen house at 5140 was used for several years by Gilbert Stuart; here he painted the portrait of Washington. In the old Wister house, 5261, Sally Wister wrote her delightful "Diary." An old meeting house stands at the corner of Coulter Street. Diagonally across is the house where Louisa M. Alcott was born. Opposite the Soldiers' Mon-



Chew Mansion—Scene of Battle of Germantown.

ument in old Market Square is the **Morris House** (5442), built in 1772, and used by General Washington as an executive mansion during the yellow fever epidemic of 1793-94. The Germantown Site and Relic Society occupies the old Wistar mansion in Vernon Park, just above Cheltenham Avenue (5700). The house has been made a museum, and contains a number of very interesting historical relics. At the Old Green Tree Inn, 6019 Germantown Road, on December 6, 1759, was organized the Union School of Germantown, now **Germantown Academy**, one of the oldest preparatory schools in the country, still housed in the building built for it in 1769 at School House Lane and Greene Street. North of High Street is the old Pastorius House (6026),

used as a hospital by the British, where Lafayette was received on his second visit. At 6043, a Shippen house in the old days, General Cornwallis stayed, while in command in Germantown, under Howe, immediately before the battle. At West Walnut Lane (6100) is an old stone house, the oldest in Germantown, built in 1690 and used as a hospital during the Revolution. Above Herman Street (6115) is the old Mennonite Meeting House, erected in 1770. The Concord, or Old Ax Burying Ground, in which Revolutionary and British soldiers are buried, is on the east side of Germantown Avenue, above Washington Lane (6300). The Johnson House (6306), where there was heavy fighting, is now occupied by the Germantown Women's Club. **Chew House**, at Main and Johnson Streets (6400), was the center of the Battle of Germantown, on October 4, 1777. British troops were driven by a part of the Continental Army to take refuge in the mansion, which still bears the marks of shot and shell. The Billmeyer House, from which General Washington directed the course of the battle, stands at the northeast corner of the Avenue and Upsal Street (6500). The Dunker Church, or Church of the Brethren, built by the first congregation of that church in America, is just above Sharpnack Street (6600). At 6669 is the oldest school house in Germantown, having been built by St. Michael's Lutheran Church before 1740. From this point a trolley car may be taken through Mt. Airy and Chestnut Hill. In Mt. Airy, at 7301 Germantown Avenue, is the Lutheran Theological Seminary; at 7400 is the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

To the west of Germantown, along the Wissahickon and the Schuylkill, are many interesting hostleries and mansions, dating back to Colonial days. Among these might be mentioned the William Smith house at the Falls, overlooking the Schuylkill. The first Provost of the University lived here from 1773 to 1800.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

City Hall, at the intersection of Broad and Market Streets, is built around a central courtyard. With the courtyard it covers four and a half acres of ground. It was begun in 1871 and finished in about ten years, at a cost of \$25,000,000. The basement is of granite, the superstructure of Massachusetts marble. The architecture is composite. The tower is 548 feet high. The building contains the offices of the city departments, the State Supreme Court, Common Pleas Courts and others, Chambers of Council, and county offices. The statue of Wil-

liam Penn, at the top of the tower, weighs 53,348 pounds, and is 37 feet high. The clock tower is 361 feet above the street. The length of the minute hand is 10 feet 8 inches. The building is 486x470 feet, seven stories high, and contains 622 rooms. There is a floor area of 14½ acres. Guides may be obtained at the Bureau of City Property. There are many fine carvings and some of the offices and chambers are handsomely decorated. On the plaza are equestrian statues of Major-General John F. Reynolds and General George B. McClellan, and statues of Joseph Leidy, Stephen Girard, John C. Bullitt, William McKinley



City Hall.

and Major-General Muhlenberg, the Revolutionary hero. Under the City Hall is a large central subway station.

The United States Post Office, at Ninth and Chestnut Streets, is an imposing structure of four stories, surmounted by a dome one hundred and seventy feet high. It is built of dressed granite and cost eight millions of dollars. In the building are the rooms of the United States Circuit Court, Internal Revenue, Pension Bureau, Lighthouse Board, Weather Bureau and other Government departments. The building occupies the site of the former "Presidential Mansion," built for the Presi-

dent of the United States when the capital was in Philadelphia. The site was occupied by the University of Pennsylvania from 1802 to 1873. In front of the Post Office now stands a beautiful bronze statue of Benjamin Franklin, the founder of the University, and at one time postmaster of Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Navy Yard is situated at League Island, on the Delaware River, at the junction with the Schuylkill River, at the end of South Broad Street. It covers about one thousand acres and has about nine miles of water line, including the back channel. The yard is open to the public from 8 A. M. to 4.30 A. M. The shops are not open to the public. Vessels of every type, from the smallest submarine to the greatest dreadnaught, are stationed here at all times, and usually a number of these ships are open to visitors between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Navy Yard was established about 1794, at Delaware Avenue and Pine Street, and moved to League Island in 1876. There are two drydocks, one 500 feet long and 133 feet wide, the other 754 feet long and 140 wide, and a third 1700 feet long is proposed. The yard is the only fresh water station on the Atlantic Coast—a manifest advantage, as barnacles and marine growths die and drop off of ships' bottoms in fresh water. The shops were formerly engaged in repair work, but the yard is now also used for the construction of war vessels. There are many marine barracks and officers' residences in the yard. One of the most interesting features of the Yard is the Government aircraft factory.

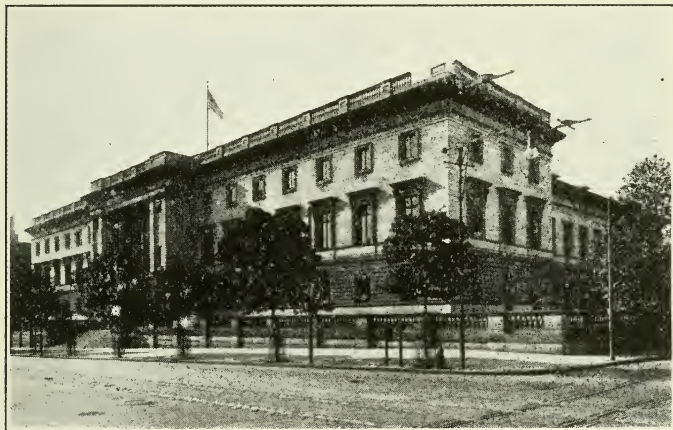
United States Mint.—The first United States Mint was built in 1792 on Seventh Street, south of Arch Street, and was the first building erected by the authority of Congress. David Rittenhouse was the first director. It was ruthlessly destroyed in 1911 after many attempts to save it. The second Mint was built on classic lines in 1832, on the present site of the Widener Building at Chestnut Street, east of Broad. The present building, the finest known, is built of Maine granite, and is located at Sixteenth and Spring Garden Streets. It has a frontage of 400 feet. It cost two and a half millions of dollars, and has been occupied by the United States Government since 1901. Visitors are admitted daily, except Sunday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 9 A. M. to 11.30 A. M.

The United States Custom House, on the south side of Chestnut Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, was originally built for the United States Bank. It was designed by William Strickland, completed in 1824, at an expense of nearly \$500,000, and in some respects is designed after the Parthenon at Athens. The United States Bank was closed by Andrew Jackson. Many eminent men have been collectors of the Port of Philadelphia, including an ex-Secretary of the Navy and three ex-Governors of Pennsylvania. The building is open to

the public from 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M., Saturday to 12 o'clock noon.

Frankford Arsenal is at Bridge Street and Tacony Road. It covers many acres of ground. It was established in 1816, and is one of the largest establishments of its kind in the country. To reach the arsenal take car marked "Bridesburg," on Third Street.

Schuylkill Arsenal.—Since 1873 the old Schuylkill Arsenal on Gray's Ferry Road has been the Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army. Uniforms and national flags are manufactured at this depot.



United States Mint at Sixteenth and Spring Garden Streets.

FILTRATION PLANTS AND WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of Philadelphia is pumped into extensive filter plants from the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers by huge pumping stations located along their banks and distributed throughout the city by almost 2000 miles of mains. The total capacity of these filter beds is 382,000,000 gallons daily, or about 190 gallons daily for each person in Philadelphia. The plants are located as follows:

Belmont, at Ford Road and Belmont Avenue; the plant has 18 slow and 18 rapid filter beds, a basin of 16,500,000 gallons, and a daily capacity of 40,000,000 gallons.

Roxborough, on Ridge Avenue near Shawmont; the lower plant has 5 slow and 11 rapid filter beds, a basin of 3,000,000 gallons; the upper plant has 8 slow filter beds, a basin of 8,000,000 gallons; the two plants have a capacity of 32,000,000 gallons daily.

Queen Lane, at Fox and Queen Lanes; this plant has 22 slow and 40 rapid filter beds, a basin of 50,000,000 gallons, and a daily capacity of 70,000,000 gallons.

Torresdale, on the Delaware River; this plant has 65 slow and 120 rapid filter beds, a basin of 50,000,000 gallons and a daily capacity of 240,000,000 gallons. The plant and its pumping station are of especial interest and well worth a visit.

High pressure direct pumping stations are located on the Delaware and on Broad Street at Race Street for the protection of the central districts of the city against fire.

SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS, MUSEUMS.

The American Philosophical Society was founded in 1743, and in 1785 erected the present building in Independence Square. In 1769 "The Junto," a similar society, was merged with it. Its first president was Benjamin Franklin, succeeded by David Rittenhouse, Thomas Jefferson, Caspar Wistar, and other distinguished men. The society, which is the oldest and probably the most exclusive scientific body in America, in its laws, ideals and methods of work, took for its model the Royal Society of London, and began the publication of its "Transactions" in 1771, and its "Proceedings," in 1838. It has a library of upwards of 70,000 volumes, which is open daily from 10 to 5, with the exception of Saturday, when it closes at 1. It meets on the first Friday evening of each month, from October to May, in its hall on Independence Square. Part of this building was occupied by the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania in its early years.

The Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, organized in 1785, is another venerable institution, as is the **Pennsylvania Horticultural Society**, established in 1827, and **The Historical Society of Pennsylvania**, founded in 1828, and described in another chapter of this booklet.

Wagner Free Institute of Science, at Seventeenth Street and Montgomery Avenue, was founded by William Wagner in 1855. It contains a large library and a museum, and conducts an annual course of free public lectures, generally on scientific subjects.

The University Museum was founded in 1889, by William Pepper. The ground for this building and gardens, almost

twelve acres, was donated by the city. The Museum is located on Spruce Street east of Thirty-fourth Street. The **Philadelphia Commercial Museums**, the largest of their kind in America, described under the head of Industrial and Commercial Establishments, are located in the rear.

The University Museum is under the care of a Board of Managers, of whom four are Trustees of the University. It contains the collections belonging to the Museum in the fields of archaeology, ethnology and art. It maintains these collections for the benefit of the public and extends its educational

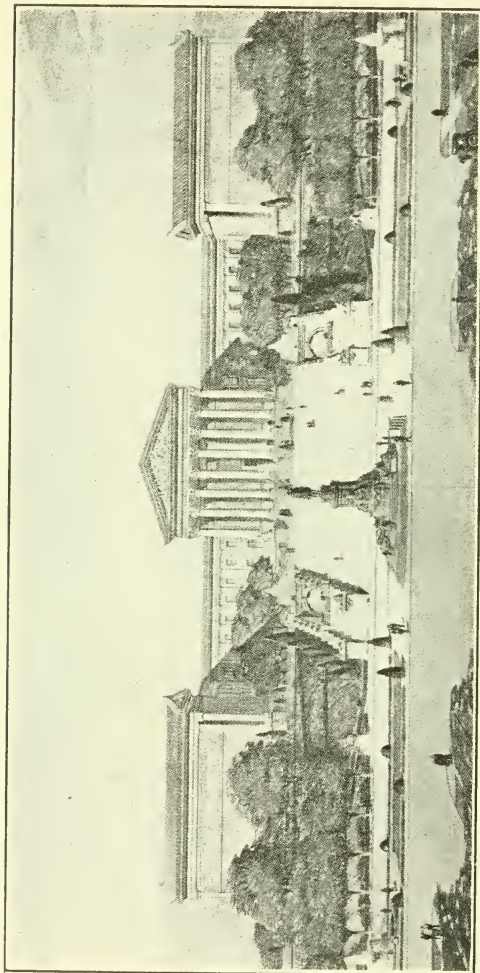


American Philosophical Society Building, Old United States Supreme Court House, and Independence Hall.

work by means of public lectures, publications and by its permanent exhibitions as well as special exhibitions that are arranged from time to time. All of these are free to the public. It is hoped that in time the University Museum will bear the same relation to Philadelphia as the Metropolitan Museum does to New York.

The Museum is visited by more than 100,000 people each year and every Saturday afternoon more than a thousand attend the lectures given by the best authorities on the subjects of exploration, archaeology and art.

The building, as planned, in its complete form will cover a tract of twelve acres extending from Thirty-fourth Street to



**Municipal Art Museum.
Now Being Built in Fairmount Park.**

the Schuylkill River on the south side of Spruce Street. This plan was laid out in 1897 for gradual development by sections.

One of these sections was finished and dedicated on December 20, 1899. The museum is open to the public daily and on Sunday afternoons.

The College of Physicians, on Twenty-second Street below Chestnut, was suggested by Dr. John Morgan to Thomas Penn as early as 1767, but was not actually instituted until 1786. The first officers were: president, John Redman; vice-president, John Jones; treasurer, Gerardus Clarkson; secretary, James Hutchinson; censors, William Shippen, Jr., Benjamin Rush, John Morgan and Adam Kuhn. The purpose of the college is to advance the science of medicine, by recording the changes that are produced in diseases, and by intercourse and communications. The active membership is in the neighborhood of 500. There are also a limited number of associate fellows, foreign associate fellows and corresponding fellows.

The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, at Nineteenth and Race Streets, was founded in 1812. The title was suggested by Dr. Samuel Jackson, of the University of Pennsylvania. Portraits of several of the founders are hung in the library, which contains more than 60,000 volumes, exclusively for reference. The museum is one of the most important in existence. The vertebrate animals number about 130,000 specimens, including 12,000 mammals, 60,000 birds, 20,000 reptiles, and 40,000 fishes. Insects are estimated at 400,000; shells at 1,500,000; fossils at 50,000; archaeological material, 20,000 pieces; dried plants, 600,000. The Academy and its extensive museums are open to the public.

The Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts was founded February 5, 1824, by Samuel V. Merrick, Prof. William H. Keating, George W. Smith and Dr. Robert E. Griffith. The Institute has occupied its own building, on Seventh Street below Market, since 1826. The library, containing 67,436 volumes and 29,327 pamphlets, is devoted solely to works on applied science and technology and is especially rich in serials. Complete sets of all the leading scientific publications of the world are on file. The collection of historical models includes Dr. Franklin's electrical machine, model of George Stevenson's locomotive, 1816; model of Oliver Evan's "Oructor Amphibiolis," and the original Yale lock. The Journal of The Franklin Institute, published continuously since 1826, is the only record in existence which gives lists and descriptions of patents granted in the United States between 1826 and 1859. The first session of the Institute's School of Mechanic Arts was opened in the spring of 1824.

Memorial Hall, in Fairmount Park, is north of Parkside Avenue near Forty-first Street. It is, like **Horticultural Hall**, a permanent reminder of the Centennial Exposition of 1876. It,

contains the Wilstach and other collections of paintings and many interesting articles presented by foreign governments at the close of the Exposition. There are also large collections of ceramics, carvings, textiles and other objects of art, including those belonging to the School of Industrial Art. The museum is under the joint direction of the Fairmount Park Commission and the School.

Municipal Art Museum, in course of construction, on Reservoir Hill in Fairmount Park, will be one of the great art galleries of the world, and will be a fitting and monumental terminus of the Parkway. It will not only house the many valuable collections now owned by the city (including the recently acquired John G. Johnson collection) but will undoubtedly also include some well known private collections of Philadelphia.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Public School system of Philadelphia was organized in 1818, with six schools and ten teachers. It now has more than two hundred buildings including eight high schools. Some of the high school buildings rank among the most costly and elaborate educational buildings in the United States.

The Central High School of Philadelphia, located at Broad and Green Streets, was established under an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1836. The first building was on Juniper Street below Market Street. By Act of Assembly of April 9, 1849, the school was granted the power to confer academic degrees upon its graduates. In 1853 a building at the southeast corner of Broad and Green Streets was erected, and the cornerstone of the present building was laid nearly opposite in 1894.

Other high school buildings are located in the districts of Germantown, Frankford, Northeast Philadelphia, West Philadelphia, South Philadelphia. There are also several Schools of Pedagogy, and schools devoted exclusively to girls, such as the Girls' High School, the William Penn High School and the Girls' Normal School.

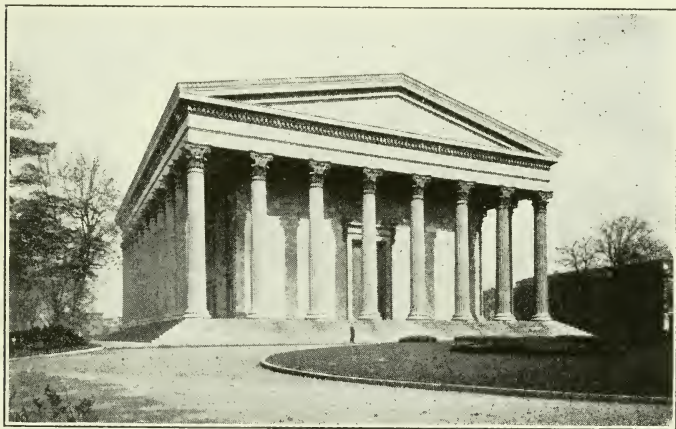
University of Pennsylvania, West Philadelphia (see special chapter devoted to this subject, p. 76).

Temple University, at Broad and Berks Streets, was founded by the Rev. Russell Conwell in 1888, as a college for young people who were occupied in industrial pursuits during the day and who desired to study in the evening. The power to confer degrees was granted in 1891, and a day department was opened. The charter was amended in 1907, changing the name to Temple University. The Theological School was opened in 1893; the Law School in 1895; the Medical School in 1901, and the Den-

tal School in 1907. Though at first started as an enterprise of Grace Temple Baptist Church, the University is strictly non-sectarian. It is probably the most successful and efficient school of its kind in existence. A movement has recently been started for a new building covering a whole city block.

Medical Center.—Philadelphia has been the center of medical education ever since the establishment in 1765 of the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, which was the first medical school in America. It has now a number of important medical and dental schools and schools of pharmacy, and all combined have probably the largest student enrollment in the country. It is also the leading center for medical publications.

Jefferson Medical College, at Tenth and Walnut Streets, was organized in 1825 as the Medical Department of the Jef-



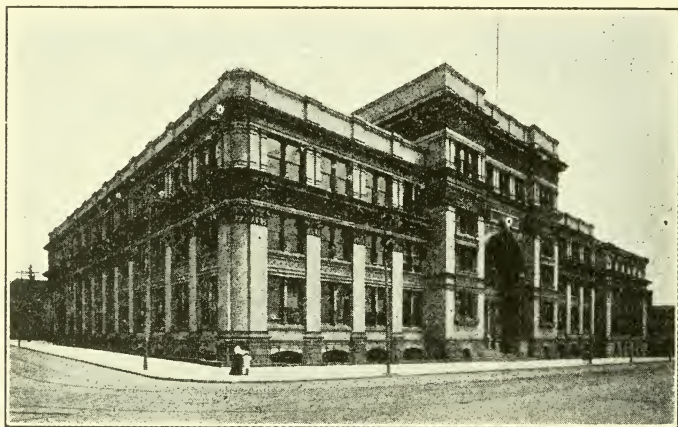
Girard College—Main Building.

erson College of Canonsburg, Pennsylvania. The first class was graduated in 1826; and for each of the subsequent ninety years, other classes have received the medical degree—the graduates numbering almost 14,000. In 1838, the Legislature of Pennsylvania conferred upon this institution a separate University Charter, making it an independent corporation. Its equipment consists of the Medical Hall, Laboratory Building, Hospital, Clinical Amphitheatre, Nurses' Home, the Baugh Institute of Anatomy and the Maternity Building. A library, extensive museums, modern laboratories, dispensaries and a training school for nurses are connected with the College.

Woman's Medical College on North College Avenue at Twenty-first Street, founded in 1850, was the first woman's medical college in the world, and each year attracts women from all parts of the globe. It has a well equipped plant, including hospital, dispensaries, etc.

Hahnemann Medical College, on Broad Street above Race, founded in 1848, was the first school of medicine to teach Homeopathy. It has a well equipped plant and conducts a large hospital for its students.

William Penn Charter School occupies a historic school-house on Twelfth Street below Market Street. It was founded in 1689 and granted a charter by William Penn, and is the oldest college preparatory school in the country. It was incorporated in 1698 by the Quakers.



Drexel Institute.

Philadelphia School of Pharmacy and the **Philadelphia Dental School** are likewise the first schools of their kind to be established in America.

Germantown Academy was a union school, founded by Lutherans and Friends in 1759, and opened in 1761. During the Revolution it was greatly depleted, but in 1784 was reorganized as the Germantown Public School. It has been known as the Germantown Academy since 1796; and ranks among the best college preparatory schools in the United States.

There are numerous other high class private preparatory schools in Philadelphia, among which might be mentioned the

Friends' Select Schools in Germantown, at Fifteenth and Race Streets; the **Episcopal Academy**; the **Chestnut Hill Academy**; and others in the outlying districts of the city.

Girard College, situated on Girard Avenue, between Ridge Avenue and West College Avenue, was established in 1830, by Stephen Girard, who was born at Bordeaux, France, in 1750, took the oath of allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania in 1778, built a famous fleet of merchant ships, and at the time of his death in 1831, was the richest man in the country. His body rests in a sarcophagus in the south vestibule of the main building. The college is an institution for the rearing and education of orphan boys, who are admitted between six and ten years of age, and may continue in the college until from fourteen to eighteen years of age. The normal capacity of the college is 1520 pupils, with a waiting list of from five to eight hundred. The Main Building, which is one of the most handsome in Philadelphia, is an imposing edifice of Greek architectural design. The grounds cover forty-one acres, on which are about twenty-one large buildings. It is one of the most heavily endowed educational institutions in the world. Visitors are admitted daily, except Sunday, by tickets to be procured at the office of the Girard Trust, on South Twelfth Street, north of Chestnut Street.

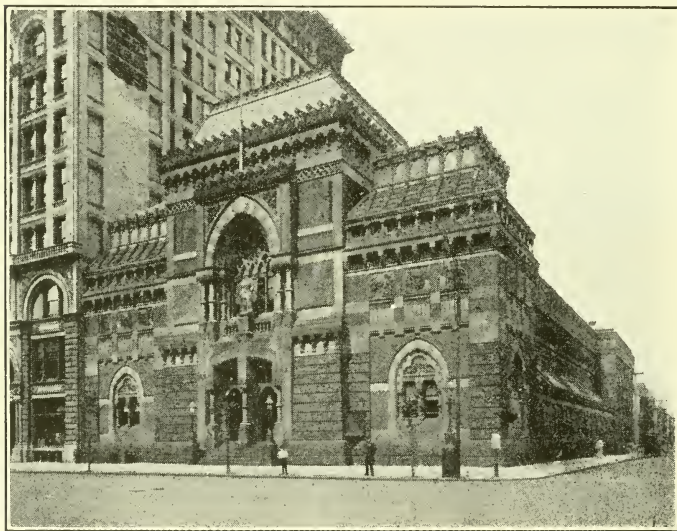
Carson College.—A similar school for orphan girls was opened in 1918 at Erdenheim, near Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, which, with its large grounds and generous endowment, is destined to become as great an institution as Girard College.

Drexel Institute of Art, Science and Industry, at Chestnut and Thirty-second Streets, was founded by Anthony J. Drexel, a noted Philadelphia banker, in 1891, "for the extension and improvement of industrial education." The building is of light buff brick with terra-cotta ornamentations; the interior is very rich, with pillars of red Georgian marble, lofty halls, and stained glass windows. The library and museum contain very interesting collections. In an auditorium seating 1500 persons is an organ of great size and wonderful tone. Frequent concerts and lectures are given to the public free of charge, during the academic season.

The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, at Broad and Cherry Streets, the oldest art institution in the United States, was founded in 1805, and chartered in the year following, but actually dates from 1791, when Charles Wilson Peale attempted to organize in Philadelphia a school for the Fine Arts. This purpose was not successful, but out of it grew, in 1794, the Columbianum, and in the following year, under the auspices of this Association, there was held in the State House the first exhibition of paintings in Philadelphia. The Columbianum existed for only a few years, but the interest of the elder Peale

in a society or school to advance the cause of the fine arts never abated, and to his efforts was chiefly due the formation of the Nation's first art academy. The present building, containing both the Galleries and the School of the Fine Arts, was opened to the public in 1876. The permanent collection of paintings and sculpture includes the Gallery of National Portraiture, the Temple Collection of Modern American Paintings, and the Gibson Collection, which is composed largely of works of the Continental Schools. The hours on weekdays are from 9 to 5, and on Sundays from 1 to 5.

In 1917 the Academy opened a summer school at Chester



Academy of the Fine Arts.

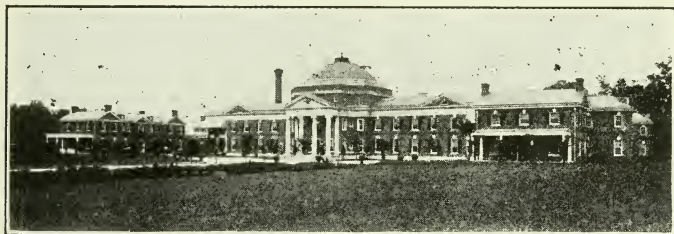
Springs, Pa., located in the beautiful Chester valley, in a group of buildings famous in Colonial days.

The School of Industrial Art, at Broad and Pine Streets, was opened in May, 1877. Instruction is given in drawing, painting, modeling, designing, spinning of yarns, dyeing, weaving and finishing and various other trades and manufactures. It is one of the largest schools of its kind in the country, and a fund of two million dollars is now being collected for a new monumental building to be located on the Parkway near the new Art Museum. Visitors are welcome during school hours.

The **School of Design for Women** is at Broad and Master Streets. It was founded in 1850, under the patronage of the Franklin Institute. Some of America's most eminent women artists have had their training here. The building was formerly the city residence of Edwin Forrest, the great American tragedian.

The **American Academy of Music**, at Broad and Locust Streets, was built in 1856. It has a seating capacity of almost 3000. It is now the home of the **Philadelphia Orchestra**, an institution endowed by the people of Philadelphia, and one of the great musical organizations of the world.

At **The Metropolitan Opera House**, Broad and Poplar Streets, are given each year a series of grand operas, recitals and concerts, the quality and variety of which are not surpassed anywhere. Most of the eminent soloists and musical geniuses have appeared here.

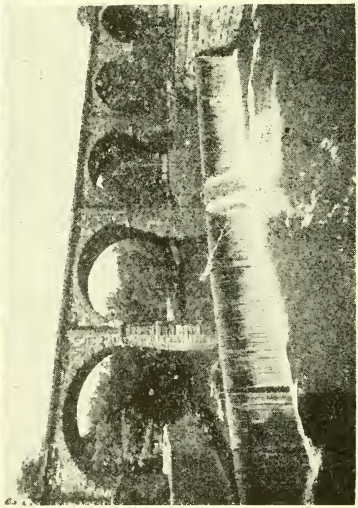
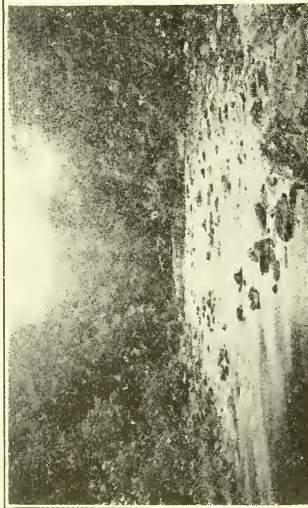
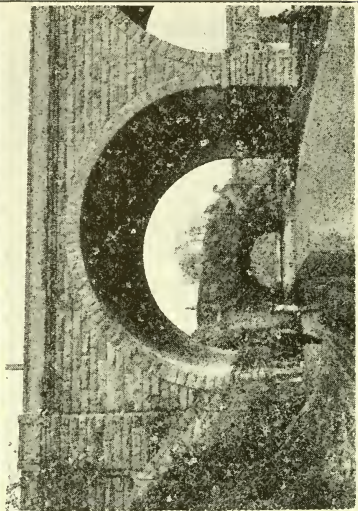
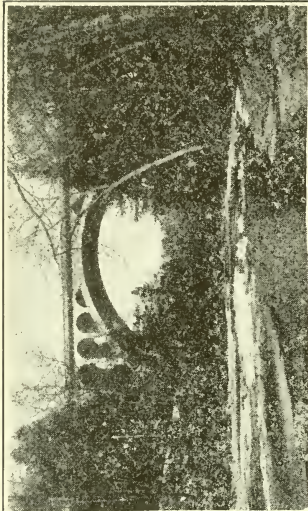


Widener Training School.

Widener Memorial Industrial Training School for Crippled Children, at Broad Street and Olney Avenue, was founded in 1902 by P. A. B. Widener, a merchant and financier of Philadelphia, as a memorial to his wife and a son, in consultation with Dr. De Forest Willard, Professor of Orthopedic Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania. The buildings are fine examples of Colonial style of architecture. A seashore branch is located at Longport, near Atlantic City, N. J. There are usually about one hundred children in the institution.

Bryn Mawr College, on the Main Line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, ten miles from Broad Street Station, was founded in 1880, by the will of Dr. Joseph W. Taylor, of Burlington, N. J., as a college for women. It was opened for instruction in 1885. The grounds cover 52 acres of beautiful lawns, trees and landscape gardens, hills and valleys, 420 feet above the level of the sea. It has about five hundred students.

Swarthmore College, eleven miles from Philadelphia, on the central division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was founded in



Fairmount Park Bridges.

1864, by the Society of Friends as a co-educational institution, without sectarian restrictions for admission. The grounds cover 200 acres on which are four large buildings and an astronomical observatory. It has about 500 students, approximately one-half of whom are women.

Haverford College, on the Main Line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, nine miles from Broad Street Station, was founded as a school in 1833, by the Society of Friends. From the beginning it gave instruction of collegiate scope, and in 1856 was incorporated as a college. The preparatory department was abolished in 1861. It has a generous endowment; there are no denominational distinctions, its numbers are limited, and its students carefully selected. It is noted for the academic proficiency of its graduates. It has about 200 students.

Villanova College, twelve miles from Philadelphia, on the Main Line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was founded in 1842, by the Augustinian Fathers of the Roman Catholic Church, and named for St. Thomas of Villanova, Bishop of Valencia. The college was chartered by the Legislature in 1849. The grounds are 465 feet above tidewater. The college has between 300 and 400 students.

Among the Catholic higher educational institutions in Philadelphia are La Salle and St. Joseph Colleges and the high schools for boys and girls.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Industrially Philadelphia is the second manufacturing city in the United States and one of the greatest in the world. It is noted for the large variety of products and their high quality, especially in all textile products and steel products, which is largely due to the permanency of the artisan class, many of whom have continued in the same trades from generation to generation. The capital invested represents more than seven hundred millions of dollars, and the annual production more than one billion dollars.

The following list includes a few of the large and representative industrial plants of the city. Tourists interested in special lines should consult the Chamber of Commerce, Commercial Museums, or Rotary Club offices:

Baldwin Locomotive Works—North Broad Street and Spring Garden, extends west for several blocks. Also the great Baldwin Corporation at Eddystone, which also includes the Eddystone and Remington munition plants. Cramp's Ship Yard—Beach Street and Delaware River.

Brill's Car Works—Sixty-second Street and Woodland Avenue.

Frankford Arsenal—East from Bridesburg Station.

United States Mint—Sixteenth and Spring Garden Streets, open to the public 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays until noon.

Curtis Publishing Company—Walnut and South Sixth Street. One of the largest, handsomest and most complete establishments in America devoted to magazine printing.

Disston Saw Works—At Tacony.

Textile Mills—In the Kensington district, by trolley to east Allegheny Avenue and North Front Street. Carpet mills in the former district and also at Falls Village and Manayunk, via Ridge Avenue trolley.

Wanamaker's Store—A world's fair and museum in itself. Other big department stores are those of Strawbridge & Clothier, Gimbel Bros., Lit Bros., and Snellenburg's.

Vim Automobile Assembling Works—Market and Twenty-third Streets.

Brewery Town—Center at Thirty-second and Master Streets. Bergner & Engel, Baltz, Bergdoll, American, Weger Brothers and Poth. Thirty others in various parts of the city. Since prohibition most of these breweries have been converted into useful industrial plants.

Automobile Row—From Broad and Arch to Broad and Poplar Streets, with a new sectional development on West Chestnut and Market Streets near the Schuylkill River.

Spreckels and Franklin and McCahan sugar refineries, foot of Reed Street.



School of Industrial Art.

Pennsylvania Sugar Refinery, foot of Shackamaxon Street.

J. B. Lippincott Company—Book publishers, on Washington Square.

Excelsior Stove Works—Erie Avenue and Sepviva Street in Frankford.

Foerderer Leather and Kid Leather Works—Frankford.

Gillinder & Sons Glass Works—Tacony.

Hires-Turner Glass Company—230 South Thirtieth Street.

Snellenburg & Company, Clothing Manufacturers—Broad and Wallace.

Potter Oilcloth Mills—Second and Erie.

H. K. Mulford Chemical Co.—412 S. Thirteenth Street.

Liggett & Meyers Cigar Co.—Third and Ontario.

Bromley Carpet Mills—Front and Lehigh.

Dobson's Carpet Mills—Falls of Schuylkill.

Electric Storage Battery Co.—Nineteenth and Allegheny.

Hale & Kilburn Co.—1600 Lehigh Avenue.

Standard Roller Bearing Co.—5001 Lancaster Avenue.

Dupont Paint and Chemical Works—Point Breeze.
 Quaker City Lace Co.—Twenty-second and Lehigh.
 Kirshbaum Clothing Co.—1001 S. Broad Street.
 Reach Sporting Goods Co.—1703 Tulip Street.
 Kolb and Freihofer Bakeries.
 Shoenhut Company—Adams and Sepviva Streets. One of the largest toy factories in the world.
 Atlantic Refining Company—At Point Breeze.
 D. B. Martin Company, Slaughtering of Cattle—Thirtieth and Market.
 Midvale Steel Company—On Wissahickon Avenue at Nicetown.
 Philadelphia Electric Plant.
 John B. Stetson Company, Hat Manufacturers (leading factory in America)—Fifth Street and Montgomery Avenue.
 Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten—916 Parrish Street.
 Fels & Company, Soap Manufacturers—Seventy-third and Woodland Ave.
 Stephen F. Whitman & Sons, Confectioners—Fourth and Race Streets.
 Laird, Schober & Co., Shoe Manufacturers—Twenty-second and Market.
 Edwin H. Fidler Company, Cordage—Bridesburg, above the Arsenal.
 Schlichter-Jute Cordage Company—Erie and Trenton Avenues.
 Schoebel Hat Company—Tenth and Oxford Streets.
 Aircraft Factory—Philadelphia Navy Yard.

The following is a list of the 1920 classifications of products represented in the Rotary Club of Philadelphia:

Adding, Bookkeeping and Calculating Machines (Burroughs)	Geo. A. Henrich
Addressographs	Raymond F. Porter
Advertising	H. E. Wheeler
Advertising	Jarvis A. Wood
Agricultural Implements	S. P. Lummus
Air Compressors, Rock Drills and Pneumatic Tools	William B. Brendlinger
Apartment House Owner	Henry Wiederhold
Apple Orchards and Fruit Grower	Harry Darlington
Architect	Albert Kelsey
Architectural Terra-Cotta, Manufacturer	Thomas F. Armstrong
Atomizers and Perfumers	Elton B. Andrews
Attorney (Collection)	A. T. Johnson
Automatic Sprinklers	J. J. Wernle
Automobile Tires	W. Ross Walton
Automobiles, Electric	J. Crawford Bartlett
Automobiles, Passenger (costing more than \$2500), Packard	Walter Y. Anthony
Automobiles, Passenger (costing less than \$1500), Overland	Harry B. Harper
Auto Bodies and Wagons	Thomas K. Quirk
Axminster Rugs, Manufacturer	R. E. Vickerman
Baggage and Local Express	William J. Crout
Ball Bearings	Henry W. Jackson
Bar Iron Manufacturer	Wm. H. Hughes
Beds and Bedding, Manufacturer	Lawrence R. Dougherty
Biscuits, Cakes, Crackers, Manufacturer	W. Wallace Roberts
Black Line Reproductions and Blue Prints	Harry F. Sieber
Bleachers of Cotton Towels	John F. Davidson
Blowers, Manufacturer	Benjamin Adams
Boilers and Iron Tanks	James Thompson
Boilers and Radiators	William E. Tinker
Bone Products, Manufacturer	Norman B. Haffleigh
Books and Stationery	George W. Jacobs
Boy Scouts	E. Erner Goodman
Bread and Cake Bakery	Wm. Friehofer
Bridge Builder (Steel)	Clarence H. Chubbuck
Builder, Operative	Walter S. Bauer
Builders' Mill Work	William E. Gibson

Building Reports.....	Louis S. DeLone
Building Brick.....	John H. Earley
Business School.....	Louis B. Moffett
Building Supplies.....	Joseph F. Zugehoer
Butter (Wholesale).....	Charles H. Quimby
Card Mounts (Photographic).....	Joseph K. Harriman
Catsup and Baked Beans.....	William H. Ritter
Cement.....	William D. Lober
Cemetery.....	George M. Painter
Cereal Manufacturer.....	Albert M. Warren
Certified Public Accountant.....	Herbert G. Stockwell
Chair Manufacturer.....	Ambrose R. Rossell
Chemicals, Medicinal.....	E. H. Bobst
Chemicals, Manufacturing.....	Benjamin S. Mechling
Chemist, Manufacturing.....	Hilson H. Whyte
Cigar Manufacturer.....	Ben Russell Lichty
Cigarettes, Manufacturer.....	Edgar P. Carlton
Clothing, Ready to Wear.....	George S. Purdy
Coal, Bituminous and Gas (Wholesale).....	L. Minford Humrichouse
Coal (Retail).....	Charles S. Chestnut
Coal (Retail).....	William J. Steen
Coal Tar Products.....	Albert E. Chevalier
Cold Storage Construction, Refrigerators, Pipe and Boiler Coverings, John R. Livezey	John R. Livezey
Cold Storage Construction, Refrigerators, Pipe and Pipe Coverings, Matthew A. Neely	Matthew A. Neely
Commercial School.....	Frank C. Harris
Confectionery Manufacturer.....	William S. Doughten
Consulting Engineer.....	Frank Daugnerly
Consulting Engineer.....	Glenn M. Scofield
Consulting Steam and Maintenance Engineer.....	Howard J. Webster
Contractor and Builder.....	John H. Pomeroy
Contractor in Concrete.....	Francis J. Boas
Cooperage.....	Richard J. Hamilton
Cotton Goods.....	Clarence W. Thomas
Custom House Broker.....	Peter Hackett
Dairy Lunch.....	F. H. Haight
Dentist.....	Dr. Emerson R. Sausser
Dress Goods Manufacturer.....	P. Donald Folwell
Drugs.....	William H. Llewellyn
Drugs.....	Henry C. Swartley
Duplicating Machines.....	G. H. Jackson
Dyer of Skein Cotton Yarns and Hosiery.....	Albert E. Willgoos
Electrical Contracting.....	F. M. Shepard
Electrical Supplies.....	Frank H. Stewart
Electric Light and Power.....	George Ross Green
Electric Motors and Dynamos.....	S. Russell, Jr.
Electric Motor Trucks, Manufacturer (Commercial).....	Frank E. Whitney
Electrotyping.....	Harris B. Hatch
Elevator, Manufacturer, Passenger and Freight.....	Frank Mechling
Emery Manufacturer.....	Frederick L. Degener, Jr.
Engineer for Inspection of Building Materials and Railway Equipment, Alexander J. Christie	Alexander J. Christie
Engines.....	Robert J. Coleman
Engraver and Stationer.....	George Frv
Envelopes, Manufacturer.....	Walter D. Bonsall
Feet, Diseases of.....	Chas. E. Hallowell, M. D.
Fertilizers.....	Walter Whetstone
Fire Brick and Clay Retorts.....	Cyrus Borgner
Fire Insurance Rate Making.....	Charles Adolph Hexamer
Florist, Retail.....	Charles Henry Fox
Flour (Wholesale).....	S. Townsend Zook
Funeral Supplies.....	Samuel B. Crall
Furs.....	Theo. F. Siefert

Gas	Joseph B. Myers
Gas Meters.....	Wakeman Griffin Gribbel
Gasoline and Naphthas.....	Matthew F. Roberts
General Stationers and Special Wire Products.....	Walter Goff Farley
Glass (All Kinds).....	John L. Moore
Granite Memorials.....	Martin J. Gessler
Grinding, Polishing and Plating Materials.....	Walter C. Gold
Grocer (Retail)	John K. Horner
Grocer (Wholesale)	Wilkins J. Perkins
Grower of Roses.....	Alfred Burton
Haberdashery, Auto Apparel.....	Jacob F. Mansure
Hair Cloth Manufacturer.....	George S. Cox
Hardware, Wagon and Automobile.....	William J. Gerhab
Hardware, Retail.....	George A. Supplee
Hardware, Wholesale	Charles M. Biddle, Jr.
Hat Bands, Adjustable	John E. Wick
Hats, Manufacturer.....	Frank Schoble
Hatter.....	George M. Keebler
Heating Engineer.....	Walter Bowers
Heating Systems.....	George A. Eagan
Hollow Tile Fireproofing.....	W. Harry Gaul
Hosiery Manufacturer.....	Charles Lehmutz
Ice Cream and Cake.....	David L. Schlegel
Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery.....	William E. Hexamer
Incandescent Gas Lights.....	Robert J. Rolston
Incandescent Gas Lamps.....	H. H. Richman
Incandescent Manufacturing.....	J. Scott Anderson
Insulating Machinery.....	R. W. Withington
Insurance, Life and Accident.....	Martin J. Mulkin
Insurance, Fire.....	Edwin A. Bookmyer
Insurance, Fire.....	Alvert H. Edgar
Insurance, Plate Glass and Burglary.....	Harvey P. Lambirth
Insurance, Surety Bonds and Casualty.....	Harris J. Latta
Interior Decorator.....	Frederick W. King
Investment Banker	Albert E. Turner
Jeweler (Retail).....	Ralph C. Putnam
Jute Cordage.....	W. Kirkland Dwier
Jute Cordage.....	Frank E. Willsher
Knitted Fabrics of Wool and Cotton, Manufacturer of.....	E. Stanley Bowers
Kodaks, Photo Supplies.....	Albert Wunderlich
Labels and Stickers	E. Miner Fenton
Laboratory and Scientific Glassware	L. H. Wood
Laces and Lace Curtains.....	Henry S. Bromley
Lawyer.....	Glenn C. Mead
Leaded Glass, Mural Painting.....	Nicola D'Ascenzo
Leather Belting Manufacturer.....	W. G. Oaks
Leather, Decorative.....	Charles H. Sassaman
Lighting Fixtures	Edward A. Vanant
Link Belts.....	Richard W. Yerkes
Link Belts.....	James S. Watson
Locomotives.....	William de Krafft
Lubricating Oils.....	George P. Smith
Mahogany Lumber and Veneers.....	Lawrence Appleton
Mailing Lists.....	Charles Paist, Jr.
Mechanical Rubber Goods	Joseph Emerson
Mental Development.....	Silas S. Neff
Mercantile Reporting.....	Joseph J. Alexander
Metal Working Machinery.....	Charles Morton
Milk.....	C. Henderson Supplee
Monotype Machines.....	Joseph Hays
Monotype Machines	William J. Madara
Monumental Work.....	John M. Gessler
Moore Push-Pins.....	Wm. Percy Mills
Motion Picture Theatres.....	Frank W. Buhler

Moving and Storage.....	Henry Waterman
Musical Instruction.....	Gilbert Reynolds Combs
Naphthas and Gasolines.....	Richard D. Leonard
National Bank.....	Allen M. Matthews
Newspaper ("Philadelphia Record").....	Rowe Stewart
Newspapers ("Philadelphia Record").....	George B. Donnelly
Newspapers ("The Ledgers").....	Randolph Marshall
Newspapers ("The Ledgers").....	Charles A. Tyler
Newspaper Representative.....	Howard C. Story
Office Furniture.....	M. W. Montgomery
Oil Measuring Pumps, Filters and Meters.....	William B. Stamford
Optical Machinery and Tools.....	Charles Carr
Optician.....	J. Harry Bowers
Osteopath.....	James C. Snyder, D.O.
Paint and Varnish.....	Wm. W. Hodgson
Painting Contractor.....	Charles T. Fowler
Pamphlet Binding.....	George J. Weissgerber
Paper Box Manufacturer.....	Edwin J. Schoettle
Paper and Cardboard Dealer.....	Leon Beck
Pastor, First Baptist Church.....	Carter Helm Jones
Patent Attorney.....	Charles H. Howson
Perfumes and Toilet Articles.....	Charles N. Riggs
Philadelphia Belt Line Railroad.....	Ashbel Welch
Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.....	Napoleon B. Kelly
Photo-Engraver and Color-Engraver.....	Charles A. Stinson
Photographer (Commercial).....	James L. Dillon
Photographer (Portrait).....	Ryland W. Phillips
Physician.....	Dr. Augustus Koenig
Pig Iron.....	Harry Dean Carson
Pipe Valves, Fittings and Tools.....	Edgar W. Koons
Platform Entertainer and Writer.....	Ralph Bingham
Plumbing Contractor.....	H. Graham English
Plumbing Supplies.....	Thomas H. Livezey
Portland Cement Manufacturer.....	Edward F. Cobb
Poultry and Game.....	William H. White
Power and Hand Pumps.....	Edward Spencer Jenison
Power Plant Piping.....	Charles H. Whitney
Power Transmission Machinery.....	Eugene S. Grant
Pressed Steel Automobile Bodies and Products.....	Leo I. Heintz
Printing and Publishing.....	Weston C. Boyd
Public School (for boys).....	Charles C. Heyl
Public School (for girls).....	Parke Schoch
Publishers of Magazines.....	Cyrus H. K. Curtis
Publishers "The Farm Journal".....	Irvin F. Paschall
Railroads, P. & R. R. R.....	George Ziegler
Ranges and Water Heaters (Retail).....	C. Edwin Bartlett
Rapid Transit.....	Charles B. Fairchild, Jr.
Real Estate Broker.....	Edgar G. Cross
Receiver of Taxes.....	W. Freeland Kendrick
Refrigerating Machinery, Absorption.....	Alexander H. Holcombe
Removal of Ashes.....	George W. Shuster
Restaurant and Catering.....	Guy Gundaker
Revolvers and Wrenches, Manufacturers of.....	R. F. Sedgley
Roofing and Sheet Metal Work.....	T. Frank Decker
Rotary Publicist.....	Wm. H. Hay
Rubber Play Balls.....	Lee H. Heist
Rubber Play Balls.....	Malcolm Moore
Rubber Hose Manufacturer.....	Wm. M. Sibley
Rugs and Carpets, Oriental and Domestic.....	Robert A. Davis
Sales and Order Books.....	W. T. Abell
Scales, Trucks, Safes and Refrigerators.....	Robert H. Jenkins
Scottisue Products, Towels and Toilet Paper.....	Thomas James Trotter
Scrap Iron and Steel.....	W. Perry E. Hittner
Seamless Tubing Manufacturer.....	S. L. Gabel

Seeds, Bulbs and Plants.....	Frederick J. Michell
Seeds, Bulbs and Plants	Paul F. Richter
Shoes, Manufacturer.....	Thomas H. Edwards
Shoes, Stockings and repair (Retail).....	A. H. Geuting
Signs	William A. Stuard
Soap, Kirk's (Wholesale)	Guy M. Boyer
Social and Educational Service.....	Frank C. Broadhead
Soda Water Fountains.....	Robert M. Green, Jr.
Stationery, Commercial.....	William Mann Prizer
Stationery Manufacturer.....	Eugene L. Matlack
Steam and Hydraulic Packings, Manufacturer of.....	Clement Restein
Steamship Agent and Broker.....	Robert J. Gailey
Steel Castings	Kern Dodge
Steel Forgings.....	Charles C. Davis
Stevedore.....	D. J. Murphy, Jr.
Stock Broker.....	Ernst A. Knoblauch
Storage Batteries (Manufacture and Sale).....	Edward G. Steinmetz
Storage Batteries (Manufacture and Sale).....	Joseph H. Tracy
Storage and Removal of Household Goods	Buell G. Miller
Supervising Fire Underwriting.....	J. Burns Allen
Suburban Country Homes	J. Smylie Herkness
Talking Machines and Records (Victor).....	J. Ralph Wilson
Tailors.....	William G. Witlin
Tapes and Bindings, Manufacturer.....	John E. Fite
Taxicabs.....	Joseph T. Kinsley
Telegraph.....	William M. Phillips
Telephone Service.....	Philip C. Staples
Telephone Service	George S. Reinhoehl
Theatrical.....	Harry T. Jordan
Theatres, Legitimate	Thomas M. Love
Tiles.....	William H. Watts
Tin Plate, Metals and Sheet Copper.....	Z. Taylor Hall, Jr.
Tool and Alloy Steels, Manufacturer.....	Thomas J. Moore, Jr.
Trade Directory (National).....	Daniel N. Peirce
Trucking Contractor	Charles J. McGough
Trunks, Bags and Suit Cases.....	George B. Bains, Jr.
Trust Company.....	Harry L. McCloy
Trust Company.....	A. Raymond Bishop
Turning Boys Into Good Citizens.....	Charles W. Bainbridge
Typewriters.....	John H. Blodgett
Typewriters.....	Henry W. Buse
Undertaker	Schuyler Armstrong
University of Pennsylvania.....	George E. Nitzsche
Upholstery and Drapery Trimmings.....	Joseph E. Chappatte
Utilities Bureau.....	Clayton W. Pike
Water Meters.....	Harry E. Shenton
Waste Paper Stock.....	Thomas F. Simmons
Water Proof Paper	Azro D. Lamson
Weather Metal Strips	Leander B. Greene
Willow Grove Park.....	John R. Davies
Window and Door Screens.....	Albert E. Snowman
Window Shadings.....	Alfred Scholes
Women's Wear.....	Thomas Wiggins
Women's Wear.....	Charles C. Wiggins
Wooden Tanks, Manufacturer.....	W. Harrison Hall
Woolen Rags and Wool Stock.....	Thomas Chadwick
Woolen and Worsted Cloths, Manufacturer.....	Thomas W. Andrews
Wrapping Paper and Twine.....	Harvey E. Platt

The Chamber of Commerce in the Widener Building, Chestnut Street near Broad, was formed by the union of the Trade's Union and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. It has a membership of almost 6000, and is affiliated with the State and National Chambers of Commerce. It occupies a most important position in the business life of the city, and covers a wide range of activities. Like the Rotary Club, it is non-political and interested in advancing the best interests of the city. It endeavors to instill the spirit of service, and through its many bureaus and committees works for civic advancement.

The Commercial Museum is located on Thirty-fourth Street below Spruce, on grounds adjoining those of the University of



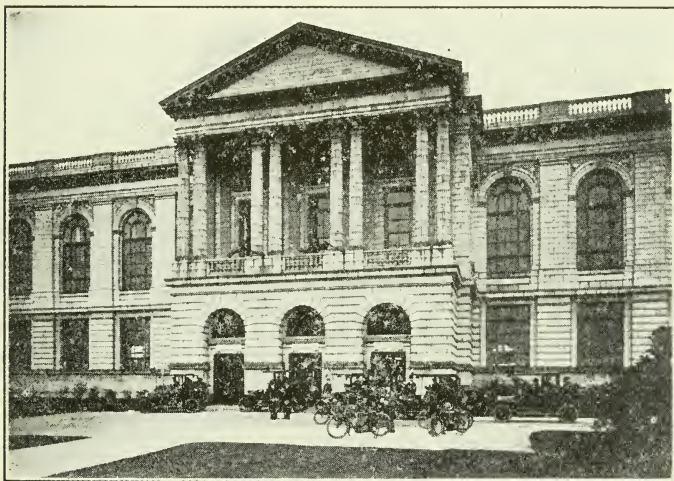
Philadelphia Bourse.

Pennsylvania Museum. It was founded by the City of Philadelphia in 1894 through the influence of the late Dr. William Pepper, and is now one of the greatest institutions of its kind in America. It contains large collections of raw and manufactured products from all parts of the world, ethnological and other exhibits. It distributes cabinets of collections to public schools, maintains extensive museums, and conducts a Foreign Trade Bureau which supplies information on expert trade opportunities and business conditions. It contains a library of more than 50,000 volumes, relating to foreign and domestic trade, travel and exploration. The exhibits are open to visitors without charge from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. on weekdays, and from 1 P. M. to 5 P. M. on Sundays. It maintains a large exhibition

hall covering almost a city block, in which many trade exhibitions and conventions are held each year.

The **Curtis Publishing Company** occupies the largest and handsomest publishing plant in the world. It is constructed of white marble and bricks, with an imposing front on Sixth Street. The principal publications issued are "The Ladies' Home Journal," "The Saturday Evening Post," "The Country Gentleman" and the morning and evening "Public Ledgers." The building and plant are open to the public.

The **Philadelphia Bourse**, located on Fifth Street, south of Market, is a general exchange similar to the Bourse of Hamburg, for the meeting place of importers, manufacturers, mer-



Commercial Museums.

chants, bankers and representatives of all other lines of trade and industry. The company was chartered in 1891 and the building completed in 1895. There is a large machinery and mechanical exhibit on the basement floor, open to the public from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. The gallery of the exchange is open to visitors from 9.30 A. M. to 3.15 P. M. Business men from outside the city can obtain visitors' tickets to the floor upon application to the secretary.

The building is the home of the Board of Trade, Commercial Exchange, Maritime Exchange, Grocers' and Importers' Exchange, Drug Exchange, Hardware Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, Paint Manufacturers' Club, etc.; Branch Hy-

drographic Office of the U. S. Navy, and city departments of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, and Transit.

The Philadelphia Stock Exchange is located on Walnut Street, just west of Broad Street. The gallery is open to visitors during the daily sessions.

The Master Builders' Exchange of Philadelphia, at 18 South Seventh Street, was organized September, 1886, by eighteen of the leading contractors of Philadelphia. A committee in charge of organization, with Mr. John S. Stevens and Mr. Charles H. Reeves, was instrumental in its formation. The institution admits to membership employers engaged in any business that enters into the construction or completion of a building. In 1887 it became a chartered institution.

LIBRARIES.

The Free Library of Philadelphia was chartered in 1891. The present temporary quarters are at Thirteenth and Locust Streets. A magnificent building, to cost three and a half million dollars, will soon be erected on the Parkway. There are twenty-six branch free libraries in various parts of the city, most of them housed in handsome buildings.

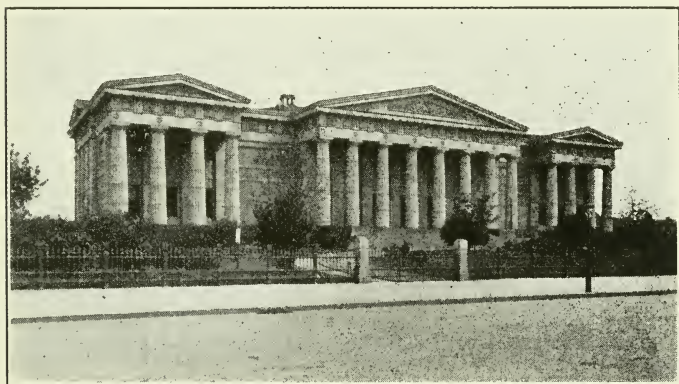
The Mercantile Library, on Tenth Street above Chestnut, was formed by a company in 1821, and erected a building on Fifth Street opposite Independence Square in 1844. It is now housed in the former building of the Franklin Market House. It is sustained by a stock company.

The University Library, on the campus of the University of Pennsylvania, was founded in 1749 by Benjamin Franklin. It contains a collection of more than 500,000 volumes, and forms one of the most valuable reference libraries in the country. In it is included the **Biddle Law Library** of more than 64,000 volumes, and many special collections.

The Philadelphia Library, located on Locust Street, east of Broad Street, is the oldest subscription library in the United States. It was founded in 1731, by Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Hopkinson, and others. In 1732 it imported a number of books from London. There are about 70,000 volumes, many of them rare. The Loganian Library, in the same building, was bequeathed by James Logan to William Penn. The library is open to the public on weekdays from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

The Ridgway Branch of the Library Company of Philadelphia, located at Broad and Christian Streets, was founded by the bequest of Dr. James Rush, who died in 1869. The library was opened to the public in the latter part of 1878. Its rules are those of the Library Company of Philadelphia, under which all of its books are free for the use of the public, within the building. Non-subscribers can use it as a circulating library

upon payment of a small weekly charge for books used. Its collections are miscellaneous in character, excluding fiction; some of the departments in which it is strongest are: Americana of the Revolutionary and Colonial periods, geological surveys of various States, chess books, the older editions of the classics and Patristic writers. The building is open to the public on Sundays from 1 to 5, Saturdays 9 to 12 or 1 (according to the season), other days, 9 until 5 o'clock. The library contains at present approximately 200,000 volumes, comprehending books of the Library Company of Philadelphia, the Loganian Branch of that library and works accruing from the fund left by Dr. Rush for the support of the library.



Ridgway Library.

Apprentices' Library, at Broad and Brandywine Streets, was founded in 1820, in historic Carpenters' Hall, for promoting orderly habits, diffusing knowledge, improving scientific skill of merchants, and creating a thirst for knowledge for young men "bound out" as apprentices. It is said to be the first free library in America. It is still a public library, but has greatly extended its scope.

There are numerous other large public and private libraries in Philadelphia, and many connected with educational and scientific institutions, such as the Wagner Institute, Franklin Institute, Academy of Natural Sciences, College of Physicians, Spring Garden Institute, American Philosophical Society, Pennsylvania Historical Society, Masonic Temple, Drexel Institute Athenaeum, Temple University, Girard College, etc., some of which institutions also conduct museums and full courses of free public lectures.

CHURCHES.

The Protestant Episcopal Churches in Philadelphia number 119; Reformed Episcopal, 11; Methodist Episcopal, 138; Reformed, 37; Presbyterian, 116; United Presbyterian, 22; Baptist, 105; Lutheran, 86; Roman Catholic, 116; Greek Catholic, 4. In the middle section of the city some of the leading modern churches are: Baptist: Grace Temple, Broad and Berks Streets; Memorial, Broad and Master Streets; Fifth (founded in 1811), Eighteenth and Spring Garden Streets. Lutheran: Holy Communion, Chestnut above Twenty-first Street. Unitarian: First, Chestnut near Twenty-second Street. Methodist: Arch Street, Broad and Arch Streets; Grace, Broad and Master Streets. Swedenborgian: Chestnut and Twenty-third Streets. Presbyterian: Second, Walnut and Twenty-first Streets; Bethany, Twenty-second and Bainbridge Streets; Tabernacle, Chestnut and Thirty-seventh Streets. Episcopal: St. Clement's, Twentieth and Cherry Streets; Holy Trinity, Walnut and Nineteenth Streets; St. Stephen's, Tenth near Chestnut Street. Roman Catholic: Cathedral, Eighteenth and Race Streets; Gesu, Eighteenth Street, North of Girard Avenue; Our Lady of Mercy, Broad Street and Montgomery Avenue. Christian Science: Walnut Street, above Fortieth Street.

Among the churches of special historic interest are:

Old Christ Church, near Second and Market Streets, is one of the most historic churches in America. It was founded in 1695 under a charter granted by Charles II to William Penn. In this church the Colonial Governors had their pews. In 1739 George Whitefield preached here and raised funds with which to build the school, which subsequently became the University of Pennsylvania. Bishop White was baptised here, and his bishopric chair is beside the altar. Franklin was a member of the committee which built the spire, and he originally intended to try his electrical experiments with a kite from its summit, then the highest point in Philadelphia. Of interest is the chandelier, dating back to 1749; as also the beautiful wrought-iron gate. Robert Morris occupied pew number fifty-two. His remains are buried beneath the Parish House. Francis Hopkinson, signer of the Declaration of Independence, occupied pew number sixty-five. The remains of James Wilson, another signer, first Professor of Law in America, and Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, are also buried in the churchyard.

George and Martha Washington occupied pew number fifty-eight from 1790 to 1797. This pew was also occupied by John Adams while he was President, and by Lafayette on his second visit to Philadelphia.

Among the distinguished clergymen who have been rectors of the church, besides Bishop White, were: Bishop Welton;

Bishop William H. Delancey, who was Provost of the University from 1828 to 1834; Bishop Kemper; Dr. William Augustus



Old Christ Church.

Muhlenberg, author of many famous hymns, who was assistant minister from 1817 to 1822; Rev. Dr. Thomas Coombe, who was

chaplain to King George III; and Rev. Dr. Robert Blackwell, chaplain of the American Army at Valley Forge.

Old Swedes' Church.—Old Swedes' Church (Gloria Dei) is located at Christian and Swanson Streets, east of Front Street. It was dedicated in 1700, and was a Swedish Lutheran church for 143 years. It is now an Episcopal church.

The First Unitarian Church, on Chestnut Street near Twenty-first, a modern building, was organized in 1796, under the influence of Joseph Priestley, the discoverer of oxygen, celebrated chemist and philosopher. This was the first Unitarian Society in America.



Old Swedes' Church.

St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church, on Fourth Street between Race and Vine, was dedicated in 1769, and is the oldest Methodist Church in the world. The first Methodist Conference in America was held in the building in 1773.

St. Mary's Church.—St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, on Fourth Street, near Locust Street, is the original Roman Catholic Cathedral, built in 1763.

St. Peter's Church.—St. Peter's P. E. Church, at Third and Pine Streets, was built in 1761. Many old residents of the city who were prominent in Colonial days are buried in its churchyard, among them Commodore Decatur.

Old Mennonite Church.—The Old Mennonite Church, built in 1774, is on Germantown Avenue near Hermann Street.

St. Paul's P. E. Church is on Third Street below Walnut and dates from 1761. The grave of Edwin Forrest is at the right of the portal.

The Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, Roman Catholic, at Eighteenth and Race Streets, is surmounted by a dome fifty-one feet in diameter and one hundred and fifty-six feet above the pavement. The corner-stone was laid in 1846. It contains a notable painting of the Crucifixion by Constantine Bramidi.

St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, on Fourth Street below Vine, was built in 1801. The original church was destroyed by fire in 1844, and the present building, which is along Colonial lines, was erected in 1846.

"Old Pine Street" or the Third Presbyterian Church, at Fourth and Pine Streets, was founded in 1768. It is an interesting and imposing Colonial structure surrounded by a graveyard in which are the graves of many Revolutionary patriots. Few Presbyterian churches remain in old Philadelphia, as the congregations early moved into newer residential sections.

St. John's Lutheran Church is on Race Street east of Sixth. It was built in 1808, and was the first English Lutheran Church in the United States.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, in Willing's Alley, near Fourth and Walnut Streets, was founded in 1733, and is the oldest Catholic church in the city. Just east of this church is where Evangeline's "Gabriel" is reputed to be buried, and Evangeline herself is said to be buried in the Catholic Holy Trinity churchyard.

Quakers' Meeting House, is at Fifth and Arch Streets. This Society of Free Quakers was founded in 1781, and the quaint but spacious house of worship was built in 1783.

New (Quaker) Meeting House, at Fourth and Arch Streets, was built in 1804, the ground having been donated by Penn in 1701. Here rest the remains of James Logan and a number of eminent Colonial heroes.

First Presbyterian Church is a fine example of Colonial church architecture. The church was founded in 1698. Benjamin Franklin was a pewholder in 1735. Francis Allison, D.D., 1752-1779, Vice Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and John Ewing, D.D., 1759, Provost, were pastors. The present building was erected in 1820. It faces Washington Square, at the southeast corner of Seventh Street.

HOSPITALS, HOMES, PENAL INSTITUTES, ETC.

There are one hundred and four hospitals in Philadelphia. In the central city the main ones are: The Pennsylvania Hospital, at Eighth and Pine Streets; Jefferson College Hospital, at Tenth and Sansom Streets, and Hahnemann Hospital, Fifteenth and Race Streets.

In West Philadelphia, the Philadelphia General, Thirty-fourth and Pine Streets; University, Thirty-fourth and Spruce Streets; Presbyterian, Thirty-ninth and Filbert Streets.



College of Physicians.

In South Philadelphia, Howard Hospital, Broad and Catharine Streets; St. Agnes's, Methodist, Broad and Wolf Streets.

North Philadelphia, St. Joseph's, Seventeenth Street and Girard Avenue; Lankenau (formerly German), Girard and Corinthian Avenues; Samaritan, Broad and Ontario Streets; Jewish, York Road and Tabor Street.

Northeast Philadelphia, Episcopal, Front Street and Lehigh Avenue; St. Mary's, Frankford Avenue and Palmer Street.

Among the hospitals of special interest might be mentioned the following:

The Pennsylvania Hospital, on Pine Street, from Eighth to Ninth, was chartered in 1752. It was the first hospital maintained in the United States. Benjamin Franklin was active in its organization. The Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane separated from it in 1841, and, familiarly known as "Kirkbrides," extends from Forty-fourth to Forty-ninth Streets on Market Street.

The Philadelphia Hospital, on Thirty-fourth Street, below Spruce, is a general city hospital of several thousand beds. It affords, for medical instruction, a larger variety of cases for clinical and bedside instruction than any other hospital. Its buildings and plants cover several city blocks.

University Hospital.—Covers two city blocks at Thirty-fourth and Spruce Streets. It has a capacity of more than 500 beds, and has many wings and wards devoted to the study and treatment of special diseases. The **Polyclinic** and **Medico-Chi Hospitals** and **Phipps Institute**, in other parts of the city, are also part of this Hospital, and afford beds for 350 additional patients. Other hospitals connected with medical schools are **Jefferson**, at Tenth and Sansom Streets; **Hahnemann**, on North Broad Street; **Samaritan** and **Garretson**, connected with Temple University; and the **Woman's Medical College Hospital**.

Special Hospitals.—Of these there are many which have a national reputation, such as the **American Oncologic**, for the study and treatment of cancer; the **Rush and Phipps Hospitals**, for consumptives; the **Wills Eye Hospital**; the **Municipal Hospital**, for contagious diseases, etc.

The **Philadelphia Asylum**, at Byberry, is the County Alms House and also a home for the aged and feeble-minded charges of the city. Connected with it are extensive grounds and farms.

There are too many charitable institutions in Philadelphia even to list here, therefore only a few of the more prominent are mentioned.

The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind is located at Overbrook, a western suburb of Philadelphia, in a group of handsome buildings. It was founded in 1833. Two world celebrated cases of instruction of the blind are those of Laura Bridgman (1837) and of Helen Keller (1887), author and lecturer. It is a fascinating institution to visit.

The Edwin Forrest Home for Actors and Actresses is established in Forrest's large country house at Holmesburg, Pa.

The Naval Home, at Bainbridge Street and Gray's Ferry Avenue, was, from 1838 to 1845, used as the first U. S. Naval Academy. It is now used as a home for disabled sailors of the naval and merchant marine services.

The Eastern Penitentiary, at Twenty-first Street and Fairmount Avenue, was established in 1829. It is a State institution

and may be visited on weekdays between 2 and 4 P. M. by permit from the warden or inspectors.

Among the municipal penal institutes are the **Philadelphia County Prison**, at Tenth and Reed Streets; the **House of Correction**, at Holmesburg; the **Convict Department of the County Prison**, on the Pennypack Creek, the **House of Detention of the Juvenile Court**; **Glen Mills Reformatory**, for boys and girls.

CLUBS, SOCIETIES, FRATERNITIES.

Many of the Philadelphia clubs are unique institutions, and some are among the most exclusive in the country. Among these is the **Philadelphia Club**, at Thirteenth and Walnut Streets, membership in which is restricted largely to those who belong to families prominent in Colonial times. Another is the "**State in Schuylkill**," which is the oldest existing club in the United States, and probably in the world. It was founded in 1732, and was first located at the Falls of the Schuylkill. In 1822 it was moved to Gray's Ferry, and in 1887 to its present site on the upper Delaware near Andalusia.

Another very prominent club is the **Union League**, which was organized in 1862 by patriotic citizens to sustain the Union cause. It occupies one of the most spacious club houses in the city, and is an influential factor in local, state and national politics.

At such clubs as the Art, Sketch and Plastic, frequent exhibitions of works of art are held.

Philadelphia is the American home of cricket, and supports a number of "Cricket Clubs," all of which have spacious grounds and buildings; besides these there are numerous country clubs within a few minutes' ride of the city. Some of these have grounds unequalled anywhere in America for natural beauty.

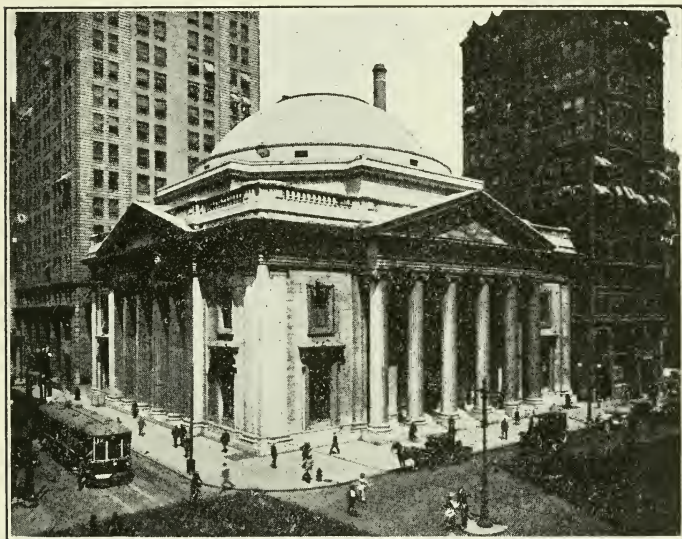
In the list here given are several clubs devoted exclusively to women. Among the more prominent of these are the New Century, College, Acorn, Civic, Germantown Women's and Philomusian Clubs.

Many dining and luncheon clubs have been organized within the last ten years. Among them are the Philadelphia Rotary Club, the Downtown Club, Kiwanis Club, Business Science Club, City Business Club, Old Colony Club, and others, which meet at luncheon at least once a week, when a brief address is given on some topic of immediate interest to the members.

On Camac Street, east of Thirteenth and south of Walnut, are a number of quaint dwellings which have been remodeled into comfortable club houses. Among these are the Franklin Inn Club, membership in which is devoted exclusively to authors and publishers of books; the Sketch and Plastic Clubs,

devoted to artists; the Poor Richard Club, devoted to advertising men; the Coin d'Or, the Stragglers, Meridians, and others.

Connected with all colleges are a number of clubs and fraternities. Near the campus of the University of Pennsylvania there are at least seventy-five such organizations, many of which own modern fraternity houses.



Girard Trust Building.

The following is a partial list of the principal clubs of Philadelphia, many of which have beautiful and spacious club houses in the center of the city:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Acacia Club (Masonic) | Business Science Club |
| Acorn Club | Catholic Club |
| Aero Club of Pennsylvania | Cedar Park Driving Club |
| Aronimink Country Club | Chester Valley Hunt |
| Art Alliance | Church Club |
| Art and Science Club | City Club |
| Art Club | City Business Club |
| Athletic Club of Philadelphia | Civic Club |
| Bachelors' Barge Club | Clover Club |
| Bala Golf Club | College Club |
| Belfield Country Club | Columbia Club |
| Belmont Driving Club | Contemporary Club |
| Boosters' Club | Corinthian Yacht Club |
| Bryn Mawr Polo Club | Cornell Club |

Crescent Boat Club		Philadelphia Country Club
Daughters of the American Revolution, Philadelphia Chapter	Revolu-	Philadelphia Cricket Club
Daughters of the American Revolution, Quaker City Chapter	Revolu-	Philadelphia Fencers' Club
Democratic Club		Philadelphia Four-in-Hand Club
Devon Polo Club		Philadelphia Music Club
Dicken's Fellowship		Philadelphia Operatic Society
Downtown Club		Philadelphia Skating Club and Humane Society
Engineers' Club		Philadelphia Sketch Club
Florist Club		Philadelphia Yacht Club
Fortnightly Club		Philmont Country Club
Franklin Chess Club		Philobiblon Club
Franklin Inn Club		Philomusian Club
Germantown Cricket Club		Pickering Hunt
Germantown Women's Club		Plays and Players Club
Hamilton Club		Poor Richard Club
Houston Club (students)		Princeton Club
Huntingdon Valley Country Club		Quaker City Barge Club
Jewelers' Club		Rabbit (The)
Kiwanis Club		Racquet Club
Lawyers' Club		Radnor Hunt
Lenape Club		Rittenhouse Club
Lincoln Club		Rose Tree Fox Hunting Club
Malta Boat Club		Rotary Club
Manufacturers' Club		Salesmen's Club
Markham Club		St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia
Mask & Wig Club		St. Anthony Club
Matinee Musical Club		Schuylkill Navy
Mercantile Club		Sedgley Club
Meridian Club		Sherwood Field Club
Merion Cricket Club		Sons of Delaware
New Century Club		Sons of the American Revolution
Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia		State in Schuylkill
Old York Road Country Club		State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania
Orpheus Club		Sunnybrook Golf Club
Overbrook Golf Club		T-Square Club
Over-Seas Club		Transatlantic Society of America
Pelham Club		Undine Barge Club
Pen and Pencil Club		Union League
Penn Club, (The)		Union Republican Club
Pennsylvania Barge Club		University Club
Pennsylvania Library Club		Vesper Boat Club
Philadelphia Barge Club		White Marsh Valley Country Club
Philadelphia Club		White Marsh Valley Hunt Club
		Yachtsmen's Club

Young People's Associations.—Like all large cities, Philadelphia has many young people's associations. The Y. M. C. A. has a large central building at 1421 Arch Street. Among the branches are: The North Branch, at 1013 Lehigh Avenue; West Branch, Fifty-second and Sansom Streets; Southwest Branch, 1729 Christian Street; Navy Branch, Thirteenth and Shunk Streets; Pennsylvania Railroad Branch, Forty-first Street and Westminster Avenue; Philadelphia and Reading Branch, Ninth and Spring Garden Streets; South Branch, 1035 South Broad Street; Frankford Branch, 4677 Frankford Avenue; Colored Branch, 35 West Rittenhouse Street; Germantown Branch, 5849 Germantown Avenue; University of Pennsylvania, Houston Hall. Most of these are fully equipped with the usual library.

auditorium, gymnasium and swimming pools, restaurant and bed rooms, and all conduct schools and classes for the education of their members.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association has a building at



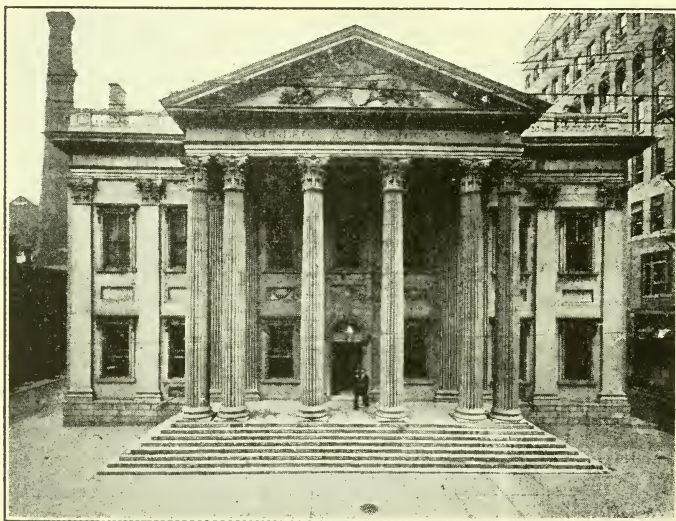
Masonic Temple.

1616 Master Street. Branches of the Young Women's Christian Association are located: Central, at Eighteenth and Arch Streets; Kensington, Hancock Street and Allegheny Avenue; Southwestern, 619 South Sixteenth Street; Germantown, 5820 Germantown

Avenue; Falls, 4100 Ridge Avenue; besides a number connected with various industrial and educational plants. Several maintain what is practically an inexpensive hotel for girls who come to the city to work.

ROTARY CLUB.

The Rotary Club of Philadelphia was the eleventh Rotary Club in the United States to be organized. It has a membership of about 300, and maintains the organization for the purpose of promoting friendship among business and professional men of Philadelphia, establishing high ethical standards in business, increasing the efficiency of its members as the representatives of their respective businesses and professions, and quickening the



First United States Bank Building on Third Street.

interest of its members in the public welfare. Its motto is: "He Profits Most Who Serves Best." The membership is based on the unique plan of one active and representative man from each line of business or profession in the community. The club meets once a week at luncheon and once a month at dinner. Its offices are located at 506 Bulletin Building, City Hall Square.

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, at Thirteenth and Locust Streets, was founded in 1824, at a meeting at the house of Thomas I. Wharton, on Sixth Street between Chestnut and Walnut Streets, by Robert Vaux, Stephen Duncan, Thomas I. Wharton, William Rawle, Jr., Dr. Benjamin H. Coates, Dr. Caspar Wistar and George W. Smith. Its first meetings were held in Carpenters' Court. William Rawle was elected its first president in 1825. In November of that year he delivered his inaugural address at the University of Pennsylvania, and the society rented a room in the hall of the American Philosophical Society. After occupying various other quarters, the society, in 1882, bought the mansion at Thirteenth and Locust Streets, built by John Hare Powell in 1832, to which has been added the large fireproof addition, which was formally opened in 1910. The collections of the society are estimated to be worth not less than \$2,500,000. The museums are open to the public.

The Society for Organizing Charity was founded in 1879. Its offices are at 419 South Fifteenth Street, and it conducts a number of large enterprises. Its operations involve an annual outlay of about \$150,000.

The Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, composed of the descendants of the early families of the Province of Pennsylvania, was incorporated in 1874. The society publishes records of Pennsylvania history, which are deposited with the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

The Site and Relic Society of Germantown has a museum in Vernon Park; the **City History Society** meets monthly at the Girls' Normal School.

The University Extension Society, which had its origin in America at the University of Pennsylvania, but which is now a separate organization, conducts each year a long series of lectures and entertainments by eminent scholars, artists and educators. These are given almost every evening in various centres of the city.

The Geographical Society of Philadelphia was organized in 1891. It is located in the Witherspoon Building, Walnut below Broad Streets. It confers annually the "Elisha Kent Kane" Gold Medal for eminent geographical work. It has more than 1000 members.

Social Functions—In no other American city are the social lines more firmly established or more closely drawn than in Philadelphia. Although in recent years they may appear to have been somewhat relaxed, especially so far as residential sections are concerned, there are still many traditions and customs which are and which will probably continue to be tenaciously adhered to for many generations to come. Many of these date back to Colonial days; and some of them, such as "The Assembly," are cherished among the élite as the most

exclusive in America. The social status of a person once receiving an invitation to "The Assembly" is considered established. Among other time-honored institutions, but probably less exclusive, are such functions as the Wistar Parties, given by prominent members of the American Philosophic Society.

The annual Mummies' celebration, or New Year's Shooters' Parade, on Broad Street, has also become a time-honored institution, which attracts many thousands to the city each year.

The Masonic Temple is at the corner of Broad and Filbert Streets. While not a large building, compared with some of the modern temples, it is a very interesting and beautiful example of Norman architecture, and is one of the most handsome and spacious buildings in existence devoted exclusively to Masonry. The Temple, Library and Museum are open to the public during the day. The first Masonic Temple in America occupied a site on Second Street below Chestnut. Washington, Franklin, Lafayette and other prominent men were members. The present temple was dedicated in 1873.

Other Masonic bodies have buildings of their own. The Consistory has a temple at Broad and Race Streets, and the Shrine a temple on Spring Garden Street east of Broad. The latter organization has recently acquired a site on the Parkway, where it is proposed to erect a monumental building and auditorium.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

When the United States came into existence, there were twelve colleges and universities in America. The University of Pennsylvania was the third of these, having its origin in a Charity School, organized in 1740, which was merged with the Academy founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1749. The latter was chartered in 1753, and in 1755, by a second charter, became the College of Philadelphia, with power to confer the usual degrees. The Academy occupied a building erected at Fourth and Arch Streets in 1740. In 1765, a school of medicine was started on Fifth Street above Walnut. In 1779, a new charter was granted to "The Trustees of the University of the State of Pennsylvania," which made it the first institution in the United States to be designated a university. It was also the first university in fact in North America, being the first educational institution to include professional schools with the college. In 1765 a medical school was added to the University, and in 1790 a law school. In 1791 it received its present corporate title. In 1802 the University was removed to Ninth and Chestnut Streets, where the Postoffice now stands, where it occupied the building erected by the State as a residence for the President

of the United States. In 1829 this building was replaced by others erected for the College and Medical School. The first building on the present site in West Philadelphia was started in 1872, followed rapidly by other buildings. There are now more than seventy buildings, besides many club and fraternity houses, in the University group on a campus of more than 117 acres. These are located within ten minutes' ride of the centre of a metropolis of more than two million. The University has a student enrollment of almost 11,000, drawn annually from

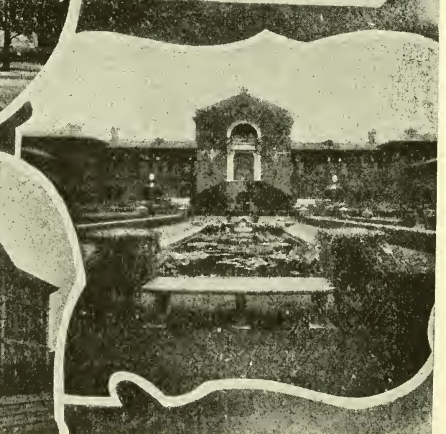
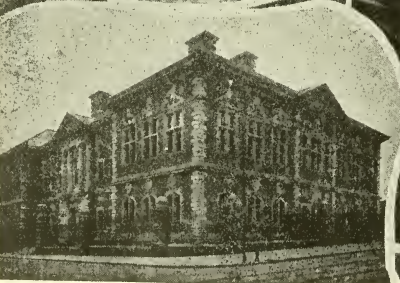
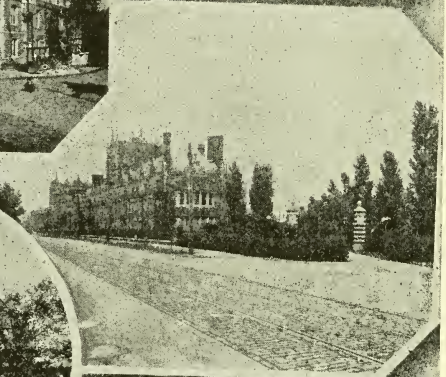
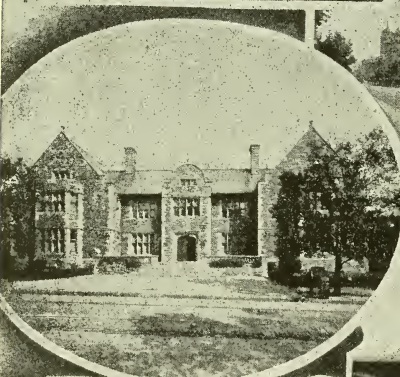
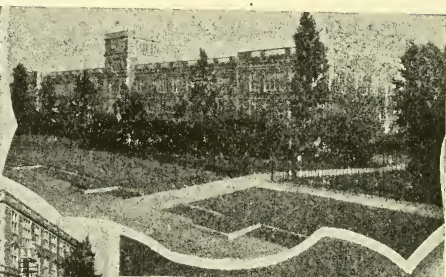
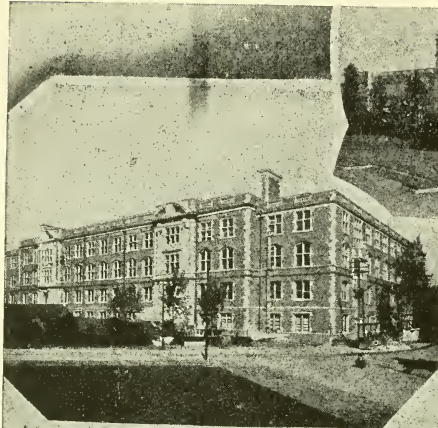


Provost's Tower from the Terrace, University Dormitories.

every State in the Union, and from forty-five to fifty foreign countries and territories.

There are nine schools connected with the University, with a total teaching staff of almost 800. The University now comprises a college, in which are included the School of Arts, Summer School, college courses for teachers, courses in biology, courses in music and courses preparatory to the study of medicine; the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, in which are also included the School of Accounts and Finance in Philadelphia and the Extension Schools of Finance and Accounts in

GROUP OF UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA BUILDINGS.



Engineering Hall.
Houston Hall.
Law School.

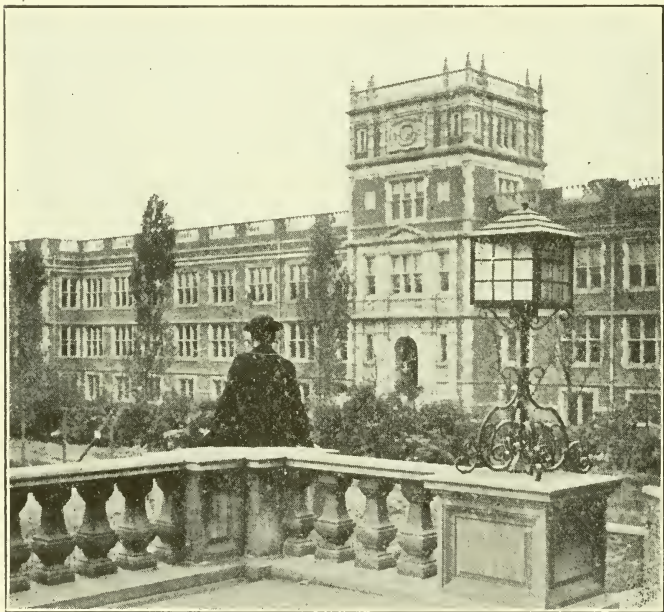
Medical Hall.
Dormitories.
Museum Courtyard.

Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Harrisburg and Reading; the Towne Scientific School, in which are included courses in electrical, mechanical and civil engineering, chemistry and chemical engineering, and architecture; School of Education; Graduate School, Law School, School of Dentistry, School of Veterinary Medicine, School of Medicine and Post-Graduate School of Medicine, the latter having been recently formed by a consolidation with the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, and the Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine. Connected with the University are many other institutions and features, among which might be mentioned: The Veterinary Hospital; the University Hospital, in which there are 500 beds, several dispensaries, a maternity hospital and many buildings devoted to special branches of hospital service; the Polyclinic Hospital of 300 beds in the wards; the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, the Laboratory of Hygiene, the University Library, the Astronomical Observatory, the Department of Physical Education, which includes the gymnasium and swimming pool; the course in military training, the psychological clinic, the Henry Phipps Institute for the Study and Treatment of Tuberculosis, the Training School for Nurses, the various series of public lectures, of which more than 150 are scheduled annually. Then there are a number of other organizations affiliated with the University, such as the Christian Association, which conducts a Settlement House in the southern part of the city and a farm in the Perkiomen Valley; the Athletic Association, which encourages practically every American collegiate sport, and which holds numerous games on Franklin Field. It also conducts a clubhouse for the crew on the banks of the Schuylkill in Fairmount Park. The thirty dormitory houses of the University form one of the most complete groups of its kind. This system, together with the Houston Club, has welded together in a close bond of fellowship the great cosmopolitan body of students, and has resulted in fostering a democratic spirit at the University.

From an educational viewpoint, during the past twenty years the student enrollment of the University of Pennsylvania has increased at a more rapid rate than that of any other American university, and this in spite of the fact that the standards of admission have been raised annually, so that now all schools except one have a full four years' course; two require college degrees for admission, another at least two years of college work and all of the others graduation from a standard high school. At the same rate of increase the University should have, by 1923, almost 15,000 students and a teaching staff of more than 1000.

It has, for many years, been the dream of the writer to have the land and buildings between Thirty-third and Thirty-

fourth Streets, for a stretch of about a mile, between the campus and Fairmount Park, condemned and made into a wide boulevard similar to the Champs Élysées in Paris, connecting the present campus, as it should be, with the park and with the Parkway across the Spring Garden bridge. The University means more to the city than any other single enterprise, and the city should do this as a matter of civic pride. It is to be hoped that an organization such as the Philadelphia Rotary Club will father this project and push it at least far enough to have it put upon the city plans.



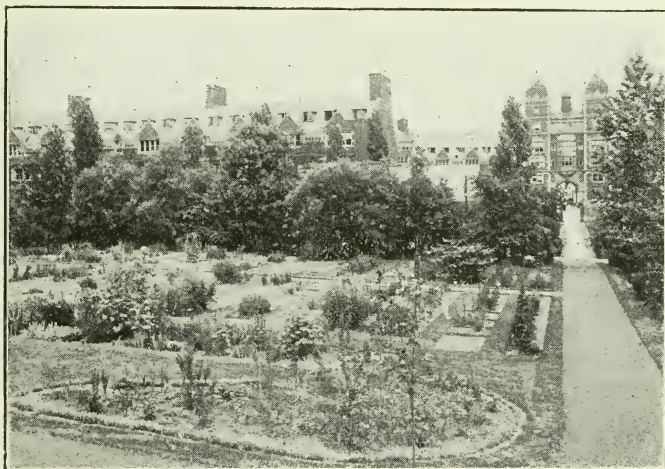
Medical Building From the Dormitory Terrace.

A SHORT TRIP THROUGH THE UNIVERSITY.

The following is a "lecture" prepared by the writer of this guide-book for a sight-seeing automobile company whose cars come through the University grounds. It will be found of value to those who wish to visit the University in the shortest time, and without retracing footsteps.

Approach the University from Thirty-fourth and Chestnut Streets. At the southwest corner is the **Law School Building**, which was erected in 1900. It is devoted exclusively to the teaching of law, and is considered one of the best specimens in America of English classical architecture of the time of William and Mary. This is the earliest University Law School in the United States, its first professor having been appointed in 1790. In this building are also housed the historical law collections of the Pennsylvania Bar Associations.

In going along Thirty-fourth to Woodland Avenue, many of the private dwellings within a radius of three or four squares of the campus are occupied by student clubs and fraternities.



The Dormitories From the Bontanic Gardens.

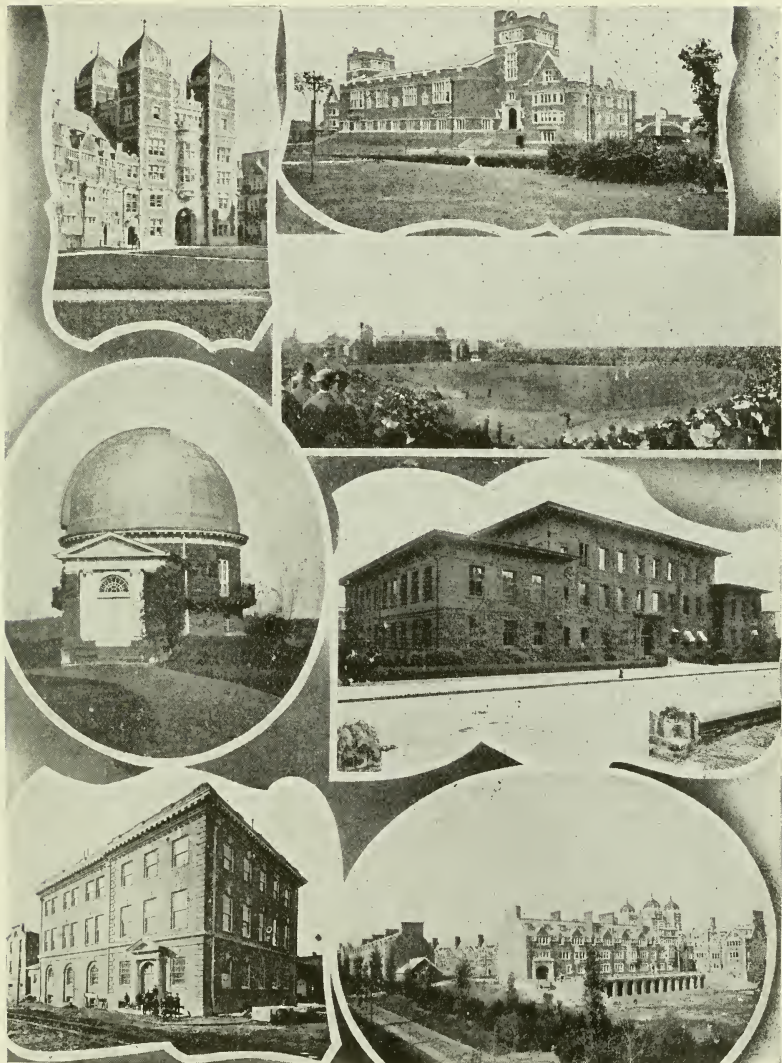
The four brick houses to the right are known as "**Sergeant Hall**," used as a dormitory for women students. The building to the left, at the fork of the road, is the **Zeta Psi House**. To the right is the **Phi Delta Theta**. There are about seventy-five Greek letter fraternities, about forty of which have club houses similar to these. The vacant lot in the square ahead to the left, on Thirty-fourth Street between Walnut and Spruce, is the site for the proposed **Educational School Building**; the first building is the **Randal Morgan Laboratory of Physics**; then the **Laboratory of Hygiene**, and the last one, the **John Harrison Laboratory of Chemistry**. On the right hand side of the street, the large red structure on the campus is the **General Library**

Building, erected in 1891, and the **Duhring Memorial Stack**, erected in 1915. It contains more than 500,000 volumes, among which are many notable and rare collections of books; one of these is the "Memorial Library of the Publications of the University of Pennsylvania and Her Sons," which contains several thousand volumes of writings by University of Pennsylvania men.

(Going west on Woodland Avenue, and approaching the middle of the square.) The large centrally located, ivy-covered building in the middle of the campus to the left is **College Hall**. This was erected in 1873, and is one of the original group of buildings to be located in West Philadelphia. The academic or arts courses are given in this building. The houses to the right of us are known as "Fraternity Row," and are occupied by the **Delta Phi**, **Delta Tau Delta**, **Beta Theta Phi**, and **Omega Tau Sigma**. The two-story structure is "the Daily Pennsylvanian Building," formerly occupied by the Alumni Society. More than 80,000 men have attended the University since it was founded, and those now living are all eligible to membership in this society. The first floor is occupied by "The Pennsylvanian," a daily newspaper published by the students. There are eleven other weekly and monthly magazines published at the University. The next building on the campus to the left is **Logan Hall**, which is also one of the original buildings. It was formerly occupied by the Medical School, but is now the home of the **Wharton School of Finance and Commerce**. This school was established in 1883, and was the first of its kind in the world. Many other university schools have since been organized along similar lines.

The building at the corner, on the right, is the **Phi Kappa Sigma House**, a national Greek-letter fraternity which was organized at Pennsylvania in 1850. Opposite are the houses of **Nu Sigma Nu** and **Delta Kappa Epsilon**; above Locust on Thirty-sixth Street is the **Acacia House**, a college fraternity composed entirely of students belonging to the Masonic order. The gray building in front, at the fork of the roads, is the **Psi Upsilon House**, another Greek-letter fraternity; behind it are the homes of the **Delta Upsilon** and the **Phi Sigma Kappa**, and opposite the **Phi Gamma Delta**. In the little street (McAlpin) is the site of the new **Acacia House**, and the **Lenape Club** of the faculty. At the southeast corner of Thirty-sixth and Walnut Streets is to be constructed a ten-story dormitory building to accommodate 850 women. A hundred feet further, on the north side of Locust Street are the **Delta Psi** and **Phi Kappa Psi Houses**. The large yellow building to the left is the **Wistar Institute of Anatomy**. This is the only institute of its kind in America, and was founded in 1892, although the museum which it houses,

GROUP OF UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA BUILDINGS.



Memorial Tower, Dormitories.
Astronomical Observatory.
Settlement Building.

Gymnasium.
Franklin Field.
Chemical Laboratory.
Dormitory Terrace.

which is open to the public, was begun in 1808. The buildings cover the entire block.

The vacant lot with tennis courts to the right (about the middle of the square), is the site of the new home of the **Wharton School**. Approaching the dormitories, the tower directly before us, to the left, is the main entrance to one of the dormitory courtyards, known as "**The Triangle.**" The **Memorial Tower** was dedicated in 1901, and is a memorial to the Pennsylvania students and alumni who were engaged in the Spanish-American War.

(Pass along the Woodland Avenue side of the dormitories.) These dormitory buildings were begun in 1895, and when finished will enclose five courtyards. The group now consists of thirty-two separate buildings, each named for an eminent alumnus, or for its donor. All face five courtyards within and have no doorways leading to the street. At present about a thousand students can be accommodated. When the system is completed it will include a dining hall and an auditorium. The architecture is the old Tudor Gothic style, and the dormitories with their wide courtyards strongly suggest the Oxford and Cambridge Colleges of England. Every student, rich or poor, receives the same service, accommodations and furnishings, the only distinction being in the location of the rooms. The architecture of these dormitories and most of the modern buildings on the campus, is of the same general style, which originated at this University and has been followed by many other institutions.

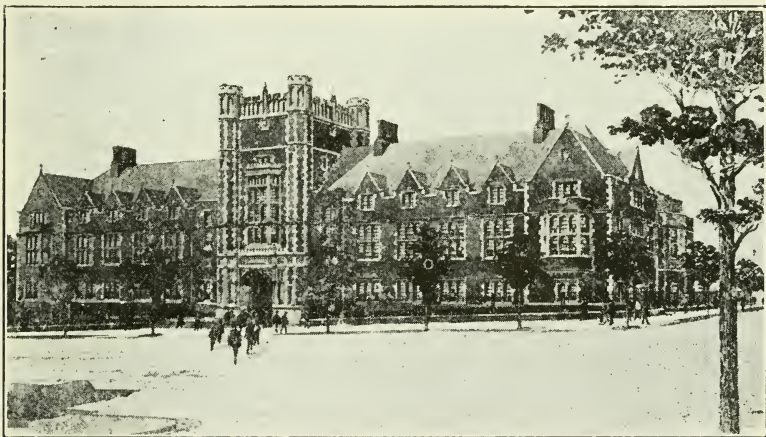
(Approaching Thirty-ninth and Woodland Avenue.) To the right are the buildings of the **Veterinary School and Hospital** of the University. This plant is the most spacious and best equipped veterinary building and hospital in America. The buildings occupy almost an entire square, and are constructed around a courtyard. The State Livestock Sanitary Board also has its laboratories here.

One square above, at Fortieth and Spruce Streets, is the **Evans Dental Institute and Dental School of the University of Pennsylvania**. It is the largest and best equipped plant in existence for teaching dentistry. It houses the most famous dental school in the world, which attracts many students from foreign countries. In its hall more than 50,000 free treatments and operations are performed annually.

(At Fortieth and Pine Streets.) On the north side of Pine Street, No. 4037, is the **Provost's House**, a gift to the University by the Mask and Wig Club, endowed by the alumni, and now occupied by various University offices.

(Turning around and going into Hamilton Walk.) We are now entering Hamilton Walk through a Memorial Gate presented by the Class of 1873. There are a number of these beau-

tiful gates and memorials in various parts of the campus. The stretch before us is **Hamilton Walk**. On either side are trees which have been planted as memorials to eminent Pennsylvanians. To the left are the dormitory houses, which form the southern boundary of various courts. The first building to the right is the **Zoological Building**. It contains ninety-two rooms, and is devoted entirely to study and research work in zoology. The next building is the **Vivarium**, which contains fresh and salt water tanks for live specimens for zoological research. The next building to the right, completely covered with ivy, is **Botanical Hall**, and immediately in the rear are the green-houses; among the plants housed there are a number of rare and valuable collections of orchids and fly-trap plants. In the



Evans Dental School, University of Pennsylvania.

hall itself are the famous Bartram and Stille Botanical Libraries. Behind this group of buildings are the botanical gardens, in which are several thousand species and varieties of plants. The gardens, which are open to the public, cover four acres, and with the beautiful lily and lotus ponds form one of the most attractive features of the campus.

(Going further down the walk.) To the right is the **Medical Laboratory Building**. The medical school of the University is the oldest in North America, having been founded in 1765. The school occupies six educational buildings, of which this is the most imposing. The architecture is in keeping with

the other new structures of the University. To the left is the site for the extension of the dormitory system. This will ultimately be completely enclosed with dormitory buildings. The frame building to the left is the old-time dining hall, now used by the Architectural School as a studio.

(Going north on Thirty-sixth Street.) To the south is the Philadelphia Hospital, with a capacity of more than 5000 patients, where the University medical students frequently have bedside instruction. To the right are two squares of hospital buildings belonging to the University, with a capacity of almost 500 beds. The brick building immediately to the right is the **Maternity Building**. The next buildings to our left are part of the dormitory system, and form part of the boundaries of the east and south quads. They are the **Thomas Penn House**, **Graduate House** and the **Provosts' Tower**, the latter being dedicated to the men who served as Provosts since the beginning of the University, and the **Mask and Wig House** on the corner. It was near here that Muybridge, under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania, conducted his final experiments which led to the discovery of and made possible the modern **moving pictures**.

(Passing through the Class of '72 Memorial Gate and turning down Spruce Street.) To the left is the **Robert Hare Chemical Laboratory**, used by the medical students. The brick building to the right is the **William Pepper Clinical Laboratory**, a memorial to the father of the late Provost Pepper. The next building to the right is the **Clinical Building of the Hospital**. It is planned to reconstruct the front elevations of all of the hospital buildings to conform to this one. The gateway opposite is the **Memorial Gate of the Class of '93**; beyond it in the distance one sees several fraternity houses, and also the rears of **Logan Hall** and **College Hall**.

The gray stone building to the left is **Houston Hall**, the home of the Houston Club, to which more than 8000 students and alumni of the University belong. The building was named in memory of Henry Howard Houston, Jr., a graduate of the Class of 1878, the hall being the gift of his parents. The architecture is Elizabethan. The building is furnished and equipped as well as the most exclusive clubs in the city. Upon the walls of this building are so many portraits of Provosts and eminent alumni, and memorial tablets to illustrious Pennsylvanians, that the students sometimes refer to their club house as "The Westminster Abbey of Pennsylvania." This club is the geographical center of the University, and around it revolves the social life of the students. Here the men of all departments, rich and poor, fraternity and non-fraternity men of all conditions of life and of all nationalities, meet daily on common ground. This movement also originated at Pennsylvania, and has been one of the most

successful factors in fostering a democratic spirit among the students. The Houston Club idea has been taken up by other educational institutions and there are now many similar organizations throughout the country.

The next building to the right is the main entrance to the **University Hospital**; and the next, the **Agnew Surgical Pavilion**, named in honor of the late D. Hayes Agnew, the eminent American surgeon who was so long connected with the University. The building next to it at the corner is the **Surgical Building** of the Hospital, and behind it are the dormitories for the **Nurses' Training School**. Here will be built the Post Graduate School of Medicine of the University. Parts of this school are now located in the Medico-Chi Hospital of the University at Eighteenth Street and the Parkway, and at the Polyclinic Hospital, at Nineteenth and Lombard Streets.



Veterinary School, University of Pennsylvania.

To the left is a section of campus showing the rear of **College Hall** and the **Library**. The next building on the left is the **Light, Heat and Power Station**. This station supplies light, heat and power to all of the University buildings, and heats about 21,000,000 cubic feet of air space. It consumes at times 130 tons of coal a day. The next building on the left is the **John Harrison Laboratory of Chemistry**—the gift of the former Provost and his brothers. In this building are the offices of the present Provost, Dr. Edgar F. Smith.

The building to the right is a section of the **University Museum**. This section was erected in 1897, and the large dome in the rear was finished in 1915. It is considered one of the most beautiful architectural monuments in the city. The **Museum**

Building when completed will cover twelve acres of ground, and will cost more than \$3,000,000. The section you now see is about one-sixth of the building as it will be. The architecture is the only specimen of its kind in America, and is similar to the style which prevailed in Italy in the thirteenth century. The building contains a very valuable collection of antiquities, among them being the famous clay bricks from Babylon, an American Indian collection, and the earliest known fragments of the Gospel. The statue on the terrace is that of the late Provost William Pepper. In the rear are the grounds for the extension



Phipps Institute of the University of Pennsylvania.

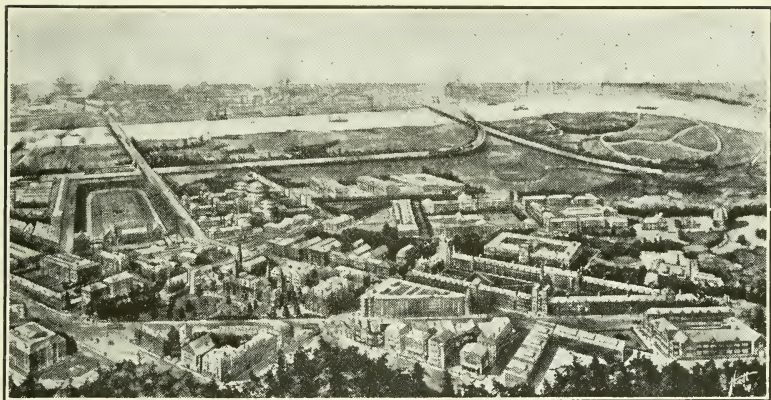
of the University, and the buildings of the Commercial Museums.

(Turning up Thirty-third Street.) To the right are the **Gymnasium** and **Franklin Field**. These represent an outlay of more than a million dollars. The field, which can accommodate about 30,000 people, is the scene of most of Pennsylvania's football, baseball, track and miscellaneous athletic contests, and for many years was also the scene of the annual football game between the United States Naval and Military Academies. In

the gymnasium is a swimming pool which extends almost the entire length of the ground floor.

The red brick building to the left is the **Architectural School**, the largest and most excellent school of its kind in America. The building directly in front of this is the **Engineering Hall**. It has a floor area of 128,000 square feet, and houses the Mechanical, Civil and Electrical Engineering Departments.

This itinerary covers most of the important buildings of the University, with the exception of the Astronomical Observatory, on the West Chester Pike, which is open to visitors every Thursday night; the Phipps Institute for the Treatment and Study of Tuberculosis, the Southeastern Dispensary, and the University Neighborhood House; the Medico-Chi and Polyclinic Hospitals buildings. These are located in other parts of the city. What is here mentioned can give one only a brief



A Bird's-Eye View of the University Campus of 117 Acres.

insight into the physical equipment of this great institution. To investigate thoroughly its educational side would take many weeks of close observation, and to learn anything of the students' life, one must live among them. The campus and all the buildings and museums are open to the public from sunrise to sunset, and every visitor is sure of a cordial welcome.

RAILROADS.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Stations are at Fifteenth and Market Streets, Thirty-second and Market Streets and North Philadelphia Station—the two latter being points of stopping

and departure of several fast through trains—and at Market Street ferries for New Jersey and seashore points. Bridge trains are also run to Atlantic City from Broad Street.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Terminal is at Twelfth and Market Streets, from which trains leave for the Schuylkill Valley, Lehigh Valley and New York. The South Jersey depot is at Chestnut Street ferries, for trains to Atlantic City and other coast resorts.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot is at Twenty-fourth and Chestnut Streets. From this point trains may be taken for New York, Baltimore, Washington and all principal points south and west. Its route to Washington is especially picturesque.

The Philadelphia and Western is a finely equipped electric road, to Norristown, Bethlehem, Stroudsburg and Delaware Water Gap. It is a particularly convenient road for visiting Haverford, Bryn Mawr and other towns in the suburban section.

PHILADELPHIA'S STREET CAR SYSTEM.

Street cars in Philadelphia are operated by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, whose downtown offices are in the Land Title Building. An information bureau, at Eighth and Dauphin Streets, is available at all hours by 'phone for the purpose of answering inquiries relating to timetables, car routes, transfer and exchange points, lost articles and other information.

There are seventy-four separate surface routes comprising about 638 miles of track. There are about 3000 passenger cars.

In the business district east of Broad Street, even numbered streets serve southbound cars, and odd numbered streets northbound cars. West of Broad Street, even numbered streets serve northbound cars, and odd numbered streets serve southbound cars.

The elevated-subway system, comprising about fifteen miles of double track, extends from Sixty-ninth and Market Streets by elevated to the Schuylkill River, thence by subway under Market Street to Front Street, thence along Delaware Avenue river front by an elevated extension to South Street. Several of the West Philadelphia surface lines have their terminal in the Market Street subway at City Hall.

Philadelphia is the only large city in the country where street car fares are still five cents. Direct routes and "L" surface lines connect residential sections with the central business section. Free transfers between connecting surface lines are given at many points, and also between the surface lines and the Market Street elevated-subway at stations west of Thirty-second Street.

On certain of the lines an eight-cent fare entitles a passenger to an exchange ticket, good upon certain designated lines at the intersecting points.

It is possible in Philadelphia to ride for a five-cent fare without change of cars in a forward direction a distance of 13.63 miles. The longest ride by use of a free transfer is 14.35 miles. The longest ride on an exchange ticket is 20.37 miles.

Cars stop only at the near side of the street; stops are indicated by a yellow band on the nearest pole.

The various routes are designated by numerals conspicuously displayed on the front of the car. The destination toward which the car is moving is also indicated on the front of the car.

The company is under the management of E. T. Stotesbury as chairman of the board of directors, and T. E. Mitten as president and chairman of the executive committee. This management has attracted attention throughout the country because of its stand for a continuance of the basic five-cent fare, and because of its success in dealing with its employes through a plan of collective bargaining and co-operative welfare, which has been applied and perfected by President Mitten during the past nine years.

In 1912-13, the Department of City Transit (a branch of the municipal government) prepared plans for a system of high-speed subway-elevated lines, to cost upwards of \$120,000,000, to be built by the city. At the present time only one of the proposed city-built lines is under construction, i. e., the Frankford "L," and it is hoped to have this in operation by the winter of 1920-21. Negotiations are pending between the city and the Rapid Transit Company for the operation of this line.

HOTELS, APARTMENT HOUSES AND RESTAURANTS.

Philadelphia has some of the largest, the most richly appointed and famous hotels in America. Among these may be mentioned the Aldine, on Chestnut Street above Nineteenth, on the site of the house of John Rush; the Adelphia, Chestnut Street near Thirteenth; the Bellevue-Stratford, at Broad and Walnut Streets; the Ritz-Carlton, one of the latest and most imposing, and the Walton, at Broad and Locust Streets. Among those, less expensive but prominent, in the central part of the city are Colonnade, Green's, Hanover, Vendig, Continental, Stenton, Windsor and Rittenhouse. There are a number of projects on foot for the construction of several large hotels in Philadelphia, one at Eleventh and Chestnut Streets, one on the present site of the Continental, and another on Fifteenth Street near Chestnut.

The following is a partial alphabetical list of the larger

hostelries. Those marked "A" are apartment houses or apartment hotels. "R" means restaurant only. Most of the hotels and apartment houses have well-known restaurants. Adelpia, Arcadia (R), Bahls (R), Bartram (A), Belgravia (A), Bellevue-Stratford, Bingham, Bookbinder's (R), Boothby's (R), Bourse (R), Cheri (R), Clinton (A), Colonnade, Continental, Covington (A), Delmar-Morris (A), Dooner's, Gladstone (A), Green's, Hamilton Court (A), Hamilton, Hanover, Knickerbocker (R), Lauber (R), Lincoln (A), Longacre (A), L'Aiglon (R), Lorraine, Majestic, Montevista (A), Normandie (A), Pelham Court (A), Pennsylvania Railroad (R), Reading Terminal (R), Ridgeway, Rittenhouse (A), Ritz-Carlton, Royal (A), St. Francis, St. James, Sherwood, Soulas (R), Stenton, Swarthmore (A), Touraine (A), Tracy (A), Vendig, Walton, Wilmot, Windsor, Y. M. C. A. (R), York, Zeisse.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE BUILDINGS.

Although Philadelphia did not become a skyscraper city until within comparatively recent years, it now has many buildings which have fifteen or more stories, and at least two of those mentioned in the list below will have thirty-two stories. Many of the tall buildings in Philadelphia are beautiful from an architectural viewpoint, and have much of interest other than mere height. In the following list are included the more prominent buildings in the downtown district: Atlantic Refining Company, Bailey, Baker, Bell Telephone, Bourse, Brown Brothers, Bulletin, Bullitt, Commercial Trust, Commonwealth Trust, Crozer, Curtis, Denckla, Drexel, Empire, Federal Reserve, Fidelity (to be constructed), Fidelity Mutual, Finance, Flanders, Forrest, Franklin, Franklin Bank, Gimbel's, Harrison, Lafayette, Land Title, Ledger, Liberty, Lincoln, Lit's, Manhattan, Mariner and Merchant, Medical Arts, Metropolitan, Morris, North American, Otis, Parkway, Penfield, Penn Mutual, Penn Square, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Railroad, Perry, Pitcairn, Presser, Professional, Real Estate Trust, Reading Terminal, Record, Snellenburg's, Stephen Girard, Stock Exchange, Strawbridge and Clothier, Wanamaker's, Washington, Weightman, West End Trust, Widener, Witherspoon.

THEATRES AND PLACES OF AMUSEMENTS.

There are in Philadelphia no less than 400 theatres, moving picture houses, halls and places of amusement. The principal attractions in these are advertised in the amusement columns of all the Philadelphia daily papers. Philadelphia Rotary's representatives are Harry T. Jordan, head of the Keith's Theatres in Philadelphia; Frank W. Buhler, managing director of the

Stanley chain of moving picture theatres; Thomas M. Love, representing the old legitimate theatres, and John R. Davies, president of the Willow Grove Park Company.

The Walnut Street Theatre, at Ninth and Walnut Streets, was built in 1806, and is said to be the oldest theatre in America. It will soon be replaced by a modern theatre.

Muybridge, who invented the modern movies in 1872 and perfected his researches in Philadelphia under the auspices of the University, had the first moving picture theatre in the world at the Chicago Fair in 1893.

ARMORIES, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, ATHLETIC FIELDS, ETC.

First City Troop.—The armory of this Troop is located on Twenty-third Street above Chestnut. The Troop was organized in 1774 and its membership has always been and still is restricted to the sons of the best families in Philadelphia. It was Washington's escort and took a prominent part in the battle of Princeton. Whenever the President of the United States or other eminent statesmen have visited Philadelphia this Troop has acted as escort. The Troop has a splendid war record, having taken an active part in the Civil, Spanish-American and Great Wars.

All the other armories of the National Guard, except one, are located on Broad Street: The **First Regiment Armory**, at Callowhill; the **Second Regiment Armory**, above Diamond Street; the **Third Regiment Armory**, above Wharton, and the **State Fencible Armory**, near Race Street. The latter is another military organization which dates back to Colonial days. It has recently become a battalion of the Sixth Regiment. Another large armory was recently erected by the State at Thirty-second and Lancaster Avenue, for the various troops of State cavalry stationed in Philadelphia. The building and drill shed occupy an entire city block.

Among the big public athletic fields, other than those connected with various schools, athletic and country clubs, is **Franklin Field**, of the University of Pennsylvania, at Thirty-third and Spruce Streets, which has a seating capacity of about 30,000, which may in the near future be increased to double that size. The grounds of the **National League Baseball Club** are at Broad and Huntingdon Streets; and Shibe Park, the grounds of the **American League Club**, at Twenty-first and Lehigh Avenue. **Point Breeze Park** is at Twenty-seventh and Penrose Avenue, and the **Philadelphia Country Fair Grounds** at Byberry. At the latter each year is given a county fair.

STREETS IN PHILADELPHIA and HOUSE NUMBERING PLAN

EAST AND WEST STREETS

North

1	Market	700	Fairmount Avenue	2300	Dauphin
	Filbert	850	Brown		Dakota
	Commerce		Parrish	2400	York
	Church	900	Poplar		Boston Ave.
100	Arch		Laurel	2500	Cumberland
	Cherry	1200	Girard Avenue		Sergeant
200	Race		Stiles	2600	Huntingdon
	Florist	1300	Thompson		Oakdale
	New		Seybert	2700	Lehigh Ave.
	Spring	1400	Master		Seltzer
	Winter		Sharswood	2800	Somerset
300	Vine	1500	Jefferson		Auburn
	Wood		Redner	2900	Cambria
	Carlton	1600	Oxford		Monmouth
400	Callowhill		Turner	3000	Indiana Ave.
	Willow	1700	Columbia Ave.	3100	Clearfield
	Noble	1800	Montgomery Ave.	3200	Allegheny Ave.
	Hamilton	1900	Berks	3300	Westmoreland
500	Buttonwood		Monument	3400	Ontario
	Spring Garden	2000	Norris	3500	Tioga
	Brandywine		Page	3600	Venango
600	Green		Fontain	3700	Erie Ave.
	Mt. Vernon	2100	Diamond	3800	Butler
	Wallace		Edgely	3900	Pike
	Melon	2200	Susquehanna Ave.	4000	Luzerne

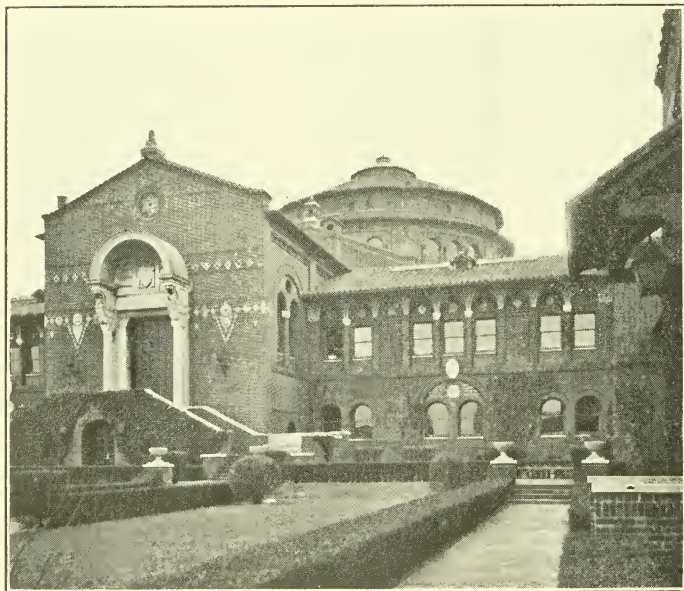
South

1	Market	800	Catharine	2000	McKean
	Minor		Hadfield		Emly
	Ranstead		Queen	2100	Snyder Ave.
	Ludlow	900	Christian		Cantrell
100	Chestnut		Montrose	2200	Jackson
	Sansom	1000	Carpenter		Tree
	Library	1100	Washington Ave.	2300	Wolf
	Dock		Ellsworth		Durfor
200	Walnut		Annin	2400	Ritner
	Chanceford	1200	Federal	2500	Porter
	Locust		Manton	2600	Shunk
	Irving	1300	Wharton	2700	Oregon Ave.
300	Spruce		Sears	2800	Johnson
	De Lancey		Earp	2900	Bigler
400	Pine	1400	Reed	3000	Pollock
	Osage		Wilder	3100	Packer
	Addison	1500	Dickinson	3200	Curtain
500	Lombard		Greenwich	3300	Geary
	Larchwood	1600	Tasker	3400	Hartranft
	Hazel		Mountain	3500	Hoyt
	Cedar	1700	Morris	3600	Thirty-sixth Ave.
	Gaskill		Pierce	3700	Thirty-seventh Ave.
600	South	1800	Moore		Thirty-eighth Ave.
	Kater		Siegel	3800	Thirty-ninth Ave.
700	Bainbridge	1900	Mifflin	3900	Fortieth Ave.
	Fitzwater		Dudley	4000	
	Walton				

NORTH AND SOUTH STREETS

100	Front	1300	Thirteenth	2700	Chang
	Hope		Clarion	2700	Twenty-seventh
	Howard		Juniper		Etting
	Letitia		Park Ave.		Marston
	Waterloo		Watts		Pennock
	New Market	1400	Broad	2800	Twenty-eighth
	Mascher		Rosewood		Newkirk
	Mutter		Carlisle		Dover
	Hancock		Burns	2900	Twenty-ninth
	Paethorpe	1500	Fifteenth		Hollywood
	Tilghman		Hicks		Myrtlewood
200	Second		Sydenham	3000	Thirtieth
	Philip		Mole		Corlies
	Dilman	1600	Sixteenth		Stanley
	Strawberry		Pulaski Ave.	3100	Thirty-first
	Bank		Bancroft		Napa
	Bread		Wilmington		Patton
	American		Smedley	3200	Thirty-second
	Bodine		Chadwick		Natrona
300	Third	1700	Seventeenth		Douglass
	Bank Ave.		Perkiomen	3300	Thirty-third
	Walnut Place		Colorado		Spangler
	Galloway		Bouvier	3400	Thirty-fourth
	Orianna		Cameron		Shedwick
400	Fourth	1800	Eighteenth		Warfield
	York Ave.		Orr	3500	Thirty-fifth
	Leithgow		Cleveland		Harmony
	Lawrence		Gratz		Grove
	Orkney		Dorrance	3600	Thirty-sixth
500	Fifth	1900	Nineteenth		McAlpin
	Reese		West Logan Sq.	3700	Thirty-seventh
	Randolph		Priscilla		DeKalb
	Fairhill		Garnet	3800	Thirty-eighth
600	Sixth		Uber		Lowber
	Wendle		Opal		Saunders
	Marshall	2000	Twentieth	3900	Thirty-ninth
	Sheridan		Donath		State
700	Seventh		Corinthian		Sloan
	Beulah		Windsor		Union
	Franklin		Woodstock	4000	Fortieth
	Perth		Capitol		Woodland Terrace
800	Eighth		Lambert		Wiota
	Mildred		Clarissa		Preston
	Darien	2100	Twenty-first		Budd
	Schell		Norwood	4100	Forty-first
900	Ninth		Van Pelt		Palm
	Percy		Beechwood		Holly
	Hutchinson	2200	Twenty-second	4200	Forty-second
	Delhi		Croskey		St. Marks Square
1000	Tenth	2300	Twenty-third		Brooklyn
	Alder		Bonsall		Hutton
	Warnock		Judson	4300	Forty-third
	Clifton		Bucknell		Pallas
1100	Eleventh	2400	Twenty-fourth	4400	Forty-fourth
	Jessup		Ringgold		Belmont
	Marvine		Taylor		Mica
	Sartain	2500	Twenty-fifth		Lex
	Goodman		Stillman	4500	Forty-fifth
1200	Twelfth		Bambrey		Melville
	Fawn	2600	Twenty-sixth	4600	Forty-sixth
	Camac		Bailey		Jane
	Iseminger		Taney		Markoe

	May		Peach	5100	Sixty-first
	Farragut Terrace		Ruby		Dewey
4700	Gray's Ferry	5400	Fifty-fourth	6200	Robinson
	Moss		Conestoga		Sixty-second
4800	Forty-eighth		Sickels		Cemetery Lane
	Fallon	5500	Yewdell		Hirst
	Hanson		Fifty-fifth		Felton
4900	Forty-ninth		Allison	6300	Wilkinson
	Greylock	5600	Vodges		Sixty-third
	St. Bernard		Fifty-sixth		Gross
5000	Fiftieth		Ithan	6400	Highland
	Farson	5700	Frazier		Sixty-fourth
	Dearborne		Fifty-seventh		Mariyn Road
5100	Fifty-first		Alden	6500	Simpson
	Paxson	5800	Cecil		Sixty-fifth
	Creighton		Fifty-eighth		Daggett
	Ramsey		Wanamaker	6600	Sixty-sixth
5200	Fifty-second	5900	Hobart		Shields
	Wilton		Fifty-ninth	6700	Gould
	Aberdeen		Redfield	7200	Sixty-seventh
	Lindenwood	6000	Salford		Seventy-second
5300	Fifty-third		Sixtieth	7300	Seventy-third
	Brooks Ave.		Edgewood		Island Road
			Millick		



The Courtyard of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania.

PRINCIPAL DIAGONAL STREETS

	Running Northwest	
Parkway	Lancaster Avenue	Ridge Avenue
Oxford Avenue	Haverford Avenue	Germantown Avenue
	Bustleton Avenue	
	Running Southwest	
Woodland Avenue	Passyunk Avenue	Penrose Ferry Road
Baltimore Avenue	Moyamensing Avenue	Gray's Ferry Road
	Running Northeast	
Roosevelt (N. E.) Boule- vard	Kensington Avenue	Godfrey Avenue
	Frankford (Bristol Pike)	Glenwood Avenue

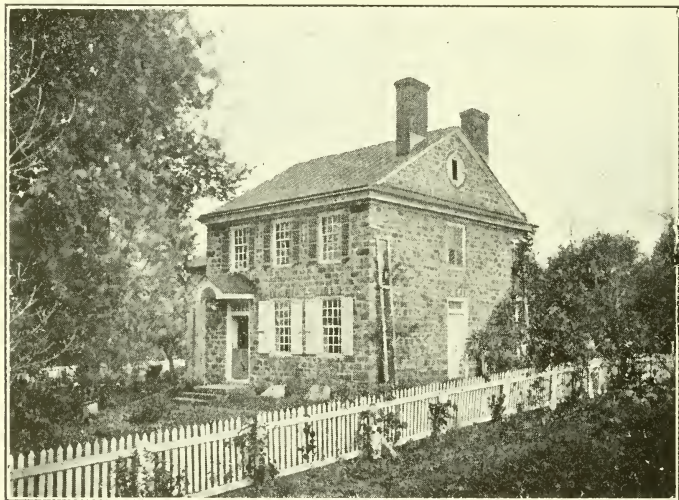
PHILADELPHIA'S FIRSTS.

- 1682—First public pleasure grounds in America.
 1684—First iron, pottery and glass works.
 1685—First Almanac in colonies, "American Messenger," William Bradford.
 1688—First protest against human slavery (Germantown).
 1690—First paper mill, William Rittenhouse, on Wissahickon Creek.
 1698—First public school, incorporated in 1698.
 1698—First school book in Philadelphia, Pastorius.
 1706—First presbytery, organized by seven ministers.
 1710—Philadelphia begins to lead in shipbuilding.
 1712—First ocean merchantman launched in America.
 1712—First workhouse in America provided for.
 1718—First American printing press, Adam Ramage.
 1719—First fire engine bought for public purposes.
 1727—Oldest learned society in the New World, "The American Philosophical Society," organized by Franklin.
 1728—First weekly newspaper, "The Universal Instructor in All Arts and Sciences and Pennsylvania Gazette," Keimer.
 1728—First botanical garden, John Bartram.
 1730—First turnpike road, Lancaster Pike.
 1730—Mariner's quadrant invented by Thomas Godfrey.
 1731—First public library, founded by Franklin.
 1732—First German newspaper, the "Philadelphia Zeitung," Franklin.
 1733—First fire engine made in America, by Anthony Nicholls.
 1736—First volunteer fire company, the "Union."
 1740—Beginning of the first university in North America (University of Pennsylvania).
 1741—Franklin published the "General Magazine and Historical Chronicle for All the British Plantations in America."
 1742—First American work on botany, John Bartram.
 1742—First American type founding, Christopher Saur.
 1743—First German Bible, Christopher Saur. One folio of the third edition, printed in 1777, was used to make cartridges at the time of the Battle of Germantown.
 1749—First company of American stage players.
 1752—First proof that lightning and electricity were one and the same, Franklin.
 1752—First hospital (Pennsylvania).
 1752—First fire insurance company in America (the Hand in Hand).
 1753—First American expedition left for Arctic exploration.
 1753—First bell cast in America (for State House).
 1753-1773—The first teaching of modern physics by Ebenezer Kinnersley.
 1754—Arrangement and development of the college curriculum (at University of Pennsylvania) adopted by Yale, Harvard, and all later colleges.
 1754—Inauguration of the free school system (University of Pennsylvania).
 1762—First School of Anatomy, Dr. William Shippen
 1765—First Medical College (University of Pennsylvania).

- 1766—First permanent theatre, Cedar, in Southwark.
 1767—First American drama, "The Prince of Parthia," by Thomas Godfrey, Jr.
 1768—First medical commencement.
 1768—First Medical Society founded by students.
 1768—First astronomical instrument made in America, David Rittenhouse.
 1769—Observations of the transit of Venus from State House Yard, determining the sun's parallax correctly for the first time.
 1769—First life insurance society.
 1773—Philadelphia "Tea Party."
 1774—Continental Congress.
 1774—Articles of Confederation.
 1775—First organization of manufacturers, "The United Company of Pennsylvania for the Establishment of American Manufactures."
 1775—First carpets woven on American looms, William Calverley.
 1775—First piano made in America, John Behrent.
 1776—Proclamation of the Declaration of Independence.
 1780—Robert Morris financed the Revolution.
 1780—First public bank in the United States—the Pennsylvania Bank.
 1780—First American work on medicine by Dr. Benjamin Rush.
 1781—First bank chartered by Congress—the Bank of North America.
 1783—First English Lutheran Church.
 1783—First Free Quaker meeting-house erected.
 1783—First trade journal, "The Price Current."
 1784—First daily newspaper, "Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser."
 1785—First American edition of Shakespeare, Bioren & Madan.
 1785—First Agricultural Society in America.
 1786—First American Episcopal Book of Prayer.
 1786—First vessel successfully propelled by steam, operated on the Delaware July 26th, by John Fitch.
 1786—Protestant Episcopal Church of North America organized.
 1787—First church in America owned by persons of color; St. Thomas' African Methodist Episcopal.
 1787—Constitutional Convention and the Constitution.
 1787—First College of Physicians and Surgeons.
 1789—James Rhea Barton, surgeon, invented the "figure of eight bandage for the head" (University of Pennsylvania).
 1790—First law professorship in America established.
 1790—First astronomical observatory, David Rittenhouse.
 1790—First Abolition Society.
 1791—First Supreme Court of the United States.
 1791—First carpet mills established in America.
 1791—Caspar Wistar founded the collections of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology.
 1791-1811—First Bank of the United States.
 1792—First United States Mint (Seventh Street below Arch).
 1792—David Rittenhouse devised machinery and dies for making United States coins.
 1792—James Woodhouse demonstrated that oxygen was given off by living plants.
 1794—First United States patent for textile machinery granted to Thomas Davenport.
 1796—First Unitarian Society in America—Joseph Priestley.
 1797—First United States frigate, "The United States," built by Joshua Humphreys.
 1798—First American novelist, Charles Brockden Brown, "Wieland."
 1800—First United States Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road.
 1800—First United States Navy Yard.
 1802—First oxygen blowpipe, Dr. Robert Hare.
 1802—First juvenile magazine.
 1803—John R. Young determined the presence of a digestive acid and the ferment action of the gastric juice.
 1804—First automobile (steam), Oliver Evans.
 1805—First permanent art institution, the Academy of the Fine Arts.

- 1805—Philip Syng Physick first surgeon in the world to use absorbable animal ligatures.
- 1806—James Woodhouse probably antedated Davy in the discovery of potassium.
- 1809—First laying of railroad tracks (near Bull's Head Tavern).
- 1809—First life insurance corporation, the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities.
- 1812—Stephen Girard and the finances of the War of 1812.
- 1813—First religious weekly, "The Religious Remembrancer."
- 1816—First Saving Society, the "Philadelphia."
- 1818—First American lithograph, Bass Otis.
- 1819—First stationary steam engine, Thomas Hallowsay.
- 1820—First shipment of anthracite coal received, 365 tons.
- 1820—First permanent medical journal.
- 1821—First College of Pharmacy in the world (Philadelphia College of Pharmacy).
- 1824—First Exhibition of American Manufactures, Franklin Institute.
- 1826—First electric furnace, Dr. Robert Hare.
- 1827—First Agricultural Society, founded by James Meade.
- 1830—First penny newspaper, "The Cent."
- 1830—First successful women's magazine, "Godey's Lady's Book."
- 1830—First free college for orphan boys (Girard).
- 1830—Founding of Cramp's Shipyard.
- 1830—William W. Gerhard first differentiated typhus and typhoid fever.
- 1830—First ether, Rosengarten & Son.
- 1831—Mathias W. Baldwin founded locomotive works.
- 1833—First hospital for blind, Will's Eye Hospital.
- 1833—First United States Dispensary, Wood & Bache.
- 1834—First strychnine, Rosengarten & Son.
- 1834—First nitric acid and first hydrochloric acid, Carter & Scattergood.
- 1838—First United States Naval Academy.
- 1839—Crawford W. Long (University of Pennsylvania graduate) first used ether as an anaesthetic in surgery.
- 1839—John W. Draper demonstrated adhesion to be an electrical attraction.
- 1839—First photographic representation of the surface of the moon.
- 1839—First vulcanized rubber goods, Charles Goodyear.
- 1839—First daguerreotype made in America, by Joseph Saxton.
- 1839—First daguerreotype portrait taken (of himself) by Robert Cornelius.
- 1840—First general advertising agency, Volney B. Palmer.
- 1842-1854—Elisha Kent Kane, surgeon, traveler, scientist and first American arctic explorer (University of Pennsylvania).
- 1844—First school of applied art, the School of Industrial Art for Women.
- 1846—Joseph Leidy discovered the trichina spiralis, anticipating Pasteur in his morphological classification of the bacteria and Darwin in his views as to the evolution of species.
- 1846—E. W. Clark financed the Mexican War.
- 1848—First comic weekly, "The John Donkey," by Thomas Dunn English.
- 1848—First homeopathic medical college.
- 1850—First women's medical college.
- 1850—First use of zinc in paint, Samuel Wetherill.
- 1852—First American insurance journal, Harvey G. Tuckett.
- 1852—First Shakespeare Society, and the oldest in existence.
- 1859-1883—J. Peter Lesley first to announce the origin of petroleum.
- 1859—First sleeping car patented by Edward C. Knight.
- 1862—First armored battleship, "New Ironsides," built by Cramp.
- 1862—Jay Cooke financed the Civil War.
- 1863—First bank chartered in the United States under the National Bank Act.
- 1863—First National Bank.
- 1864—International Tribunal proposed to judge the Alabama claims, Thomas Balch.
- 1865—Edward D. Cope announced the discovery of many important and original discoveries of new genera and species.

- 1866—First wood pulp paper, produced by sulphide process, Benjamin C. Tilghman.
- 1870—First compound marine engine, William Cramp & Sons.
- 1874—First zoological garden in America.
- 1876—First World's Fair in America, the Centennial.
- 1881—Wharton School founded. First business school of university grade.
- 1884-5—Eadweard Muybridge, inventor of the modern moving pictures, perfected his experiments at the University of Pennsylvania.
- 1884—First triple expansion engine, William Cramp & Sons.
- 1887—First Master Builders' Exchange.
- 1896—First motion picture show, Bijou Theatre.
- 1899—First National Export Exposition.
- 1903—Phipps Institute—First organized to eradicate tuberculosis through intensive and scientific research.
- 1904—Oncological Hospital. First devoted exclusively to cancer research.
- 1914—Organization of the Federal Reserve Bank—District No. 3.



Valley Forge, Washington's Headquarters.

SUBURBS OF PHILADELPHIA.

The picturesque suburbs of Philadelphia with various historical references are treated in separate articles such as "Germantown," "Delaware River" and "Old Roads Out of Philadelphia." Especially attractive railroad trips may be taken along the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, depot at Fifteenth and Market Streets; the Reading, depot at Twelfth and Market Streets; the Philadelphia and Western, at the Sixty-ninth Street Terminal of the Market Street Subway and Elevated. At any of these depots, excursion books are furnished free.

Valley Forge, the historic camp of Washington's army in 1777-1778, is twenty-four miles from Philadelphia on the Philadelphia and Reading Railway. It is a State Reservation, containing 450 acres, in a beautiful valley. It takes its name from a small stone forge which was destroyed by the British.

Close by the railroad depot are Washington's Headquarters; further east at the junction of the River Drive with Port Kennedy Road, the Entrenchments, Rifle Pit and Fort Huntingdon; east on Port Kennedy Road are Varnum's Quarters, Star Redoubt, Burial Ground, Waterman Monument and Memorial Chapel. Some of the handsome stained glass windows are by Rotarian Nicola D'Ascenzo. The Chapel itself is a distinctive architectural monument, and one of America's most beautiful church edifices. By returning to Washington Lane, going south to Gulph Road, southeast to Memorial Arch, west to Steuben and General Wayne monuments; north to Fort Washington; west to Observatory; north to Washington Spring and through Picnic Ground to Washington Inn, close to the depot, one will walk about five miles, which distance may also be covered in an automobile at a reasonable charge.

Seashore Resorts.—During the summer daily excursion trains, and almost hourly regular trains, are run to Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Sea Girt and other points on the north Jersey coast, and to Atlantic City, Wildwood, Ocean City, Cape May and other points on the south coast. These excursion trains, especially those to the south coast, are unequalled in the world for comfort and speed. The run of sixty miles to Atlantic City is often made in sixty minutes. These splendid transit facilities have brought the resorts so close to Philadelphia that thousands commute daily. In all of these seashore resorts, as in those along the Delaware and Barnegat Bays, the fishing, sailing and bathing is unexcelled.

Old Roads Out of Philadelphia.—In "Old Roads Out of Philadelphia," by John T. Faris, a beautiful and artistic book published by the J. B. Lippincott Company, the author gives illustrated descriptions of the following roads:

The King's Highway to Wilmington, along Gray's Ferry Road to Darby, Chester, Wilmington and lower Delaware, crossing Cobb's Creek, Crum Creek, Ridley Creek and Brandywine Creek, visiting Bartram's Gardens, Blue Bell Tavern; Church of St. James of Kingsessing near Darby; John Morgan's birthplace at Essington; the Washington Hotel and Town Hall at Chester; the Old Swedes' Church and other historic buildings at Wilmington.

The Baltimore Turnpike, along Baltimore Avenue through Clifton Heights and Swarthmore, along the Crum Creek valley, one of the most picturesque in America; the Leiper Mansion at Avondale, the Rose Tree Hunt; through Media and return to the Baltimore Road; Washington's Quarters; and those of

Lafayette, Cornwallis and General Howe; Kennett Square, the birthplace and home in later life of Bayard Taylor.

The West Chester Turnpike, is partly occupied by a trolley line and is not an ideal motor road, but full of beauty and interest. Millbourne Mills in Cobb's Creek Park is at Sixty-ninth Street; it was founded in 1757; a short walk along Darby Creek between the West Chester Pike and Baltimore Pike is well worth while. At Newtown Square is a quaint octagonal schoolhouse; at Broomall the Grove Tavern; beyond Newtown Square are the celebrated Castle Rocks; at Edgemont the Old President Tavern and John Yarnall House; there are several interesting Colonial houses in West Chester.

The Lancaster Turnpike, or Conestoga Road, begins at Market and Thirty-second Streets; numerous old taverns are on this road; at Ardmore Junction is the Port Reading House; the Haverford Meeting House is the oldest church building in Delaware County, 1700; and the Radnor Meeting House, 1718; Washington wrote a letter to the President of Congress from the Buck Tavern at Haverford; the Sorrell Horse Inn at Ithan sheltered Washington and Lafayette; St. David's Church is near Radnor, and the Old Eagle School at Strafford; Waynesborough, near Paoli, was the birthplace of General Wayne; the East Caln Meeting House is near East Downingtown, a place of great historic interest; Lancaster was the capital of Pennsylvania in 1799, a list of its noted objects should easily be obtained by the tourist.

The Gulph Road winds through lower Merion Township; the oldest section leads out of Narberth by way of Narberth Avenue; principal objects of Colonial times are the Dove Paper Mill; the Harriton House; beyond Roberts Road the turnpike forks; the left road leads to Devon, the right to Valley Forge (see article on Valley Forge) and Phoenixville; Fountain Inn was the headquarters of General Howe; the General Pike Hotel was raided by Hessians.

The Ridge Road to Perkiomen begins at Tenth and Vine Streets, but tourists should go by the East River Drive to Wissahickon Drive (see article on Fairmount Park) entering the park at Green Street entrance. The road leads through Barren Hill, Norristown and Perkiomen. There are many old historic buildings in and near Falls Village. The house of Dr. William Smith, first provost of the University of Pennsylvania, near Indian Queen Lane; the Angel House, Mill Grove, the early house of Audubon; the Wetherill Mansion; Perkiomen Bridge. At Norristown local information is easily obtainable.

The Old Germantown Road, or Germantown Avenue, is described in another section (see article on Germantown). Beyond Chestnut Hill at the tenth milestone is the Whitemarsh Valley Country Club (1764), Thomas Hovenden's Studio at Plymouth Meeting; near the nineteenth milestone the home of

David Rittenhouse and Norriton Presbyterian Church (1698); Fairview Inn on Fairview Hill; the old Trappe Church beyond Collegeville, begun by Henry Muhlenberg, then on to Pottsville and Reading.

The Road to Bethlehem, joins the Germantown Road at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Chestnut Hill. It is very rich in Revolutionary relics; Wheel Pump Inn; old St. Thomas's Church and Church Hill; Fort Washington, Emlen's house (Washington's Headquarters), near the Church; and Wentz Farm House; The Highlands on Skippack Pike; Dawes-



Lincoln Monument, Fairmount Park.

field, near Blue Bell on the pike; Peter Wentz House near Center Point; Foulke House at Penllyn, Dawesfield, Montgomery Square; Walker Inn at Montgomeryville; many landmarks in the thirty miles from Montgomeryville to Bethlehem and Nazareth, and many early Moravian and Revolutionary buildings in the latter towns. Lehigh University in South Bethlehem.

The Old York Road, begins at Twelfth Street and Westmoreland (3300 north), and is a favorite motor road leading to Willow Grove Park. At the entrance to the Jewish Hospital

grounds are the classic pillars of the old U. S. Mint, formerly at Broad and Chestnut. Historic houses are the Owen Wister house; Champlost Manor; Wharton Place at Branchtown; Abington Presbyterian Church; many modern mansions and estates. Road branches at Willow Grove, the left branch to Doylestown, right branch to Hatboro and beyond. Toward Doylestown, Horsham Meeting House; Graeme Park; Neshaminy Creek Bridge; Doylestown. Four miles beyond, the grave of Chief Tammany (King Taminunt). From Doylestown on Buckingham Pike to Centerville; to New Hope on the Delaware. Several Colonial houses in Hatboro and near Centerville; Neely House near New Hope; New Hope to Trenton; Washington's crossing at Taylorsville; from Trenton return may be made either on Jersey or Pennsylvania side to Philadelphia.

The Road to Trenton and the Roosevelt Boulevard.—The old road is a part of the old King's Highway to New York and passes through Frankford, Tacony and Holmesburg. The best Bristol-Trenton route is the Roosevelt Boulevard from Broad Street at Hunting Park to Bustleton, connecting with the Penny-pack Park Drive near Holmesburg, but missing Colonial relics. On the old road at Frankford is the Stephen Decatur House on Powder Mill Lane; Chalkley Hall; several old inns; through Tacony and Holmesburg. Beyond the ninth milestone, the General Wayne Tavern; beyond the River Road, the Edwin Forrest Home for Actors (dates from 1810). Lower Dublin Academy; Torresdale; Red Lion Inn; Andalusia, the home of Charles J. Biddle; Penn Rhyn; State in Schuylkill Fishing Club; Bristol College, near Croydon; Town Hall and Colonial houses at Bristol; Morrisville; Trenton.



Hamilton Walk, University of Pennsylvania.



THE FIRST U. S. MINT.

The first public building erected by authority of Congress for a public purpose. The middle building shown was the coinage building and the first one erected. Here Washington, late in 1792, delivered some silver from which the so-called Washington dimes and half-dimes were coined. The silver-center cent of 1792 and the silver dollar of 1804 were coined here. The regular coinage of copper began in 1793; silver, 1794; gold, 1795.

Until 1816 all of the power was supplied by men and horses. In that year steam was introduced for certain heavy work. Steam coinage in the new or second mint was not adopted until 1836.

The treasure vaults were located twenty feet underground beneath the office building on the street front. The coinage building also contained bullion vaults. The rear building contained the melting and refining departments.

The Frank H. Stewart Electric Company now occupies the building at 37 and 39 North Seventh Street, erected on the first mint site, and will furnish public institutions with a picture of "Ye Old Mint," reproduced in colors, from an original by Edwin Lamazure, now deceased.

GREETINGS TO ROTARIANS
from
HON. J. HAMPTON MOORE,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

J. HAMPTON MOORE
MAYOR



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
PHILADELPHIA

February 6th, 1920.

Mr. George E. Nitzsche, Chairman,
Rotary Club Luncheon Committee,
University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Mr. Nitzsche:

Please extend my greetings to the thousands of Rotarians who are coming hither from all parts of the United States to attend the June convention in Atlantic City.

The high purposes animating Rotarians everywhere make them welcome guests in this patriotic old city, whose history and traditions are the basis of modern Americanism.

I trust the visit of the Rotarians will enable them to know Philadelphia better, and to appreciate the real life and spirit of its people.

Very truly yours,

A large, stylized handwritten signature of J. Hampton Moore in dark ink, written over the typed name.

Mayor.

M

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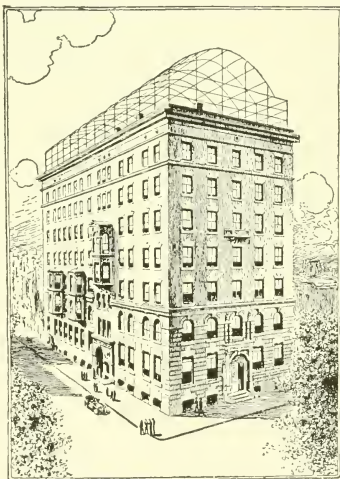
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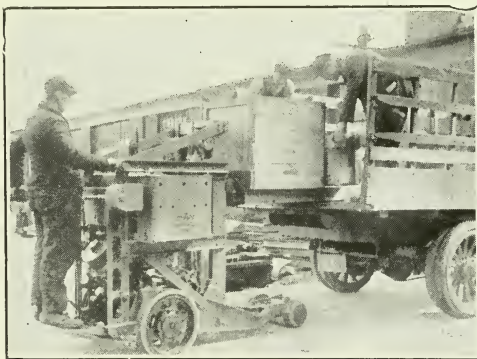
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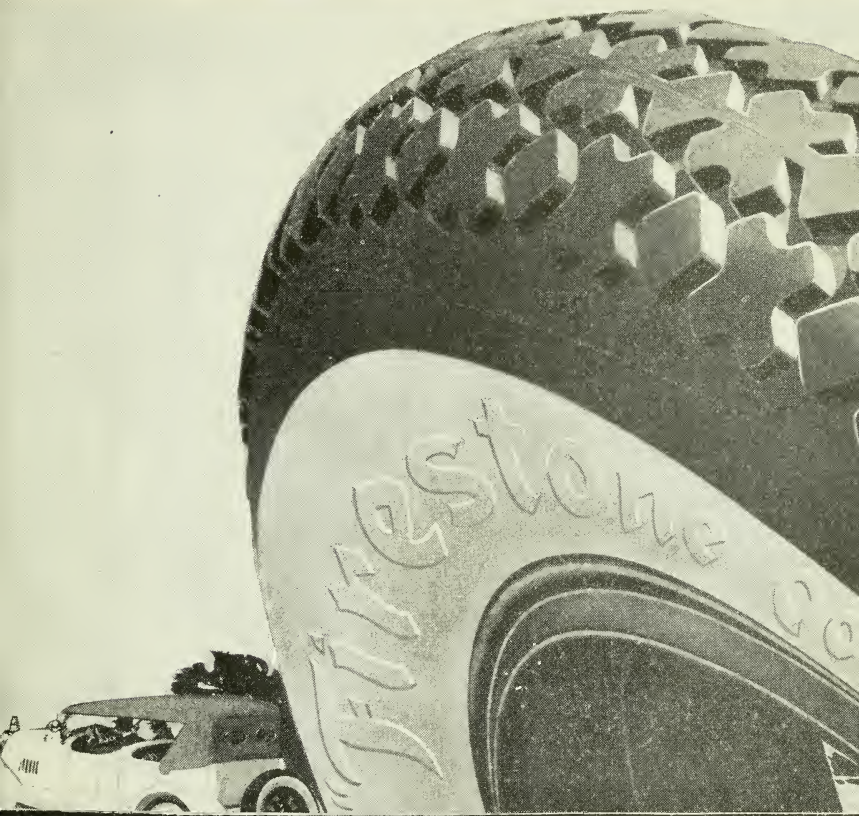
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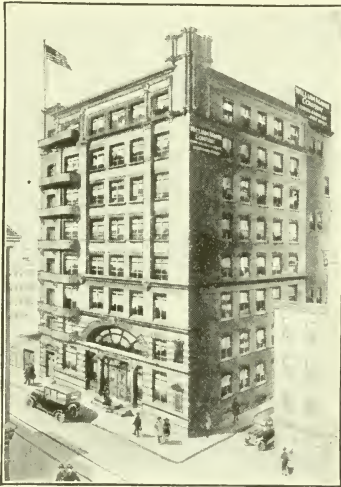
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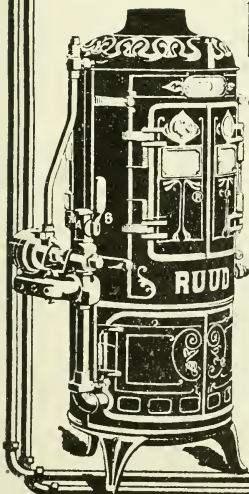
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J. E. Caldwell & Co., through connections of long standing, possess facilities for securing choicest pearls and jewels at the source, enabling them to offer unusual advantages of selection and price;

their mountings are designed and made on the premises and are individual and exclusive;

they are pleased at all times to submit sketches for jewelry of special design;

they reset, modernize and enrich old family jewelry, submitting sketches for approval before proceeding with the work;

their silverware is of sterling quality 925/1000 pure silver and is of enduring weight.

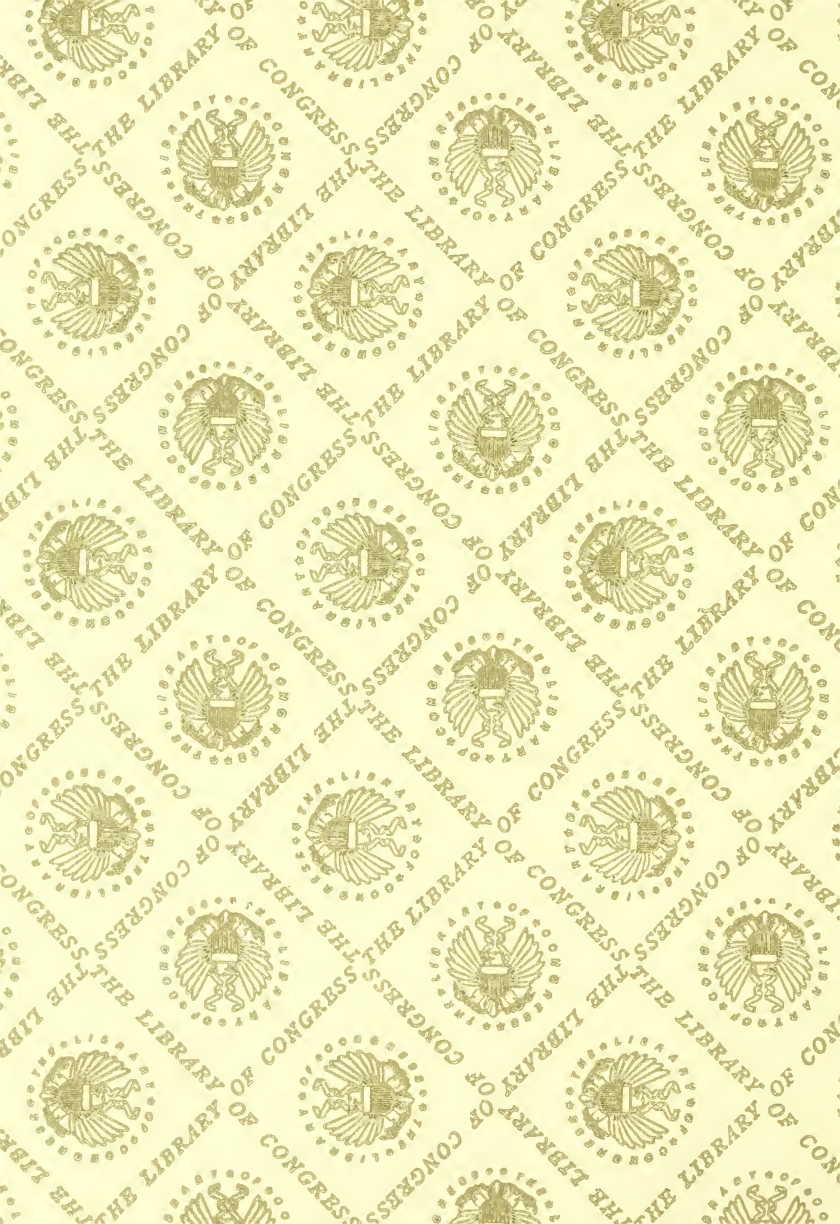
their stationery is distinctive in quality, engraving and phraseology;

they design cards of personal greeting for Christmas, New Year and the various anniversary days.

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