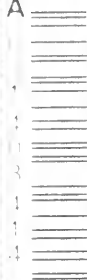


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PHILADELPHIA

GUIDE TO THE CITY

(Eighth Edition)

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Compiled by

GEORGE E. NITZSCHE

Recorder of the University of Pennsylvania
and

First Vice-President of the Philadelphia Rotary Club



1745

ISSUED BY

THE ROTARY CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA

1932

by
GEORGE F. NITZSCH

1965

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 Nietzsche, for the cover design.

G. E. N.

Philadelphia, March 24, 1920



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.

It is a very interesting study of the great crisis of the
life of a woman, and the struggle to find a path of
her own, and the final triumph of the soul over the
flesh.



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.

Benjamin Franklin was born in 1706 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was a polymath, a statesman, a scientist, and a philosopher. He is best known for his work in electricity, where he discovered that lightning is a form of electricity. He also invented the lightning rod and the bifocal eyeglasses. In addition to his scientific work, Franklin was a prominent figure in the American Revolution. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and served as the first ambassador to France. He was also a member of the Continental Congress and played a key role in the drafting of the Constitution. Franklin's legacy is celebrated in Philadelphia and throughout the United States.

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

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

Comptroller Receiver of Taxes. The duties and liabilities of all the officers appointed and authorized by the laws of the State in the execution of the duties of the Civil Service Commission, who are not in the Commission and the Receiver of Taxes, are to receive and collect all the taxes which are levied by the State. The Marshal has the appointment of a Public Auctioneer, a Notary Public, and the Zoning Commission. The Receiver of Taxes is authorized to employ such clerks and assistants as may be necessary for the proper execution of his duties.

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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. 250 Arch Street. Where first American flag is said to have been made. Open 8.30 to 5.30 (except Sundays).
- Bourse. Fourth Street, between Market and Chestnut Streets.
- Brill's Car Works. Sixty-second Street and Woodland Avenue.
- Carpenters' Hall. Rear of 420 Chestnut Street, where first Continental Congress assembled on September 5, 1774. Open 1 to 3 P. M. weekdays.
- Carson College for Orphan Girls, "Eidenheim." Chestnut Hill.
- Chew Mansion. Germantown Avenue and Johnson Street. Site of Battle of Germantown.
- Christ Church. Second above Market Street. Washington's POW graves of Robert Morris, James Wilson and Bishop White. Open 9 to 1 (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 700 acres; fifty miles of drives, and more than a hundred miles of walks and trails.
- Filtration Plants at Roxborough, Overton Lane and Torresdale.
- Frankford Arsenal. (Established in 1810.) Bridesburg. Open 11 to 4.
- Franklin's Grave. Fifth and Arch Streets.
- Franklin's House. (Reputed to be) Spring Street.
- Franklin Institute. Seventh Street below Market. Open weekdays.
- Franklin Field, University of Pennsylvania.
- Grard College. Grard Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street. Open daily except Friday and Sunday.
- Grard National Bank Building. First building built by the United States. Erected in 1795 by the First Bank of the United States, 100 South Third Street.

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 1629, 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 Lemire 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 completed 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 forty 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 Essex & 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 Corporation at Gloucester, New Jersey; the Bethlehem Ship Building Corporation at Camden, New Jersey; the Walling Corporation ship building company at Philadelphia; Traylor Ship Building Corporation at Philadelphia; and the Merchant Ship Building Corporation at Philadelphia. The majority of the European orders for construction of large merchant ships are now covered by the ship building industry in this country during the war, which was largely for the Allies.

Shipping.—This is a shipping center for the Delaware River, the Chesapeake Bay, the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, the West Indies, the Caribbean Sea, the Mediterranean Sea, the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, and the South Atlantic Ocean. The Delaware River is a major shipping route for the United States and the world. The Delaware River is a major shipping route for the United States and the world. The Delaware River is a major shipping route for the United States and the world.

Channel.—The Delaware River is a major shipping route for the United States and the world. The Delaware River is a major shipping route for the United States and the world. The Delaware River is a major shipping route for the United States and the world.

city has a water frontage of 31 miles, 20 along the Delaware and 11 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 bill of lading had just started from Philadelphia to purchase Hog Island and its contents, and change it into a shipping contract, and a bill of lading from New York. The Pennsylvania and Delaware and Ready and the Baltimore and Ohio and the Chesapeake and Potomac there now and all other lines of the great shipping companies, it is also possible that part of the present bill of lading is retained as a shipping bill and ship contract.

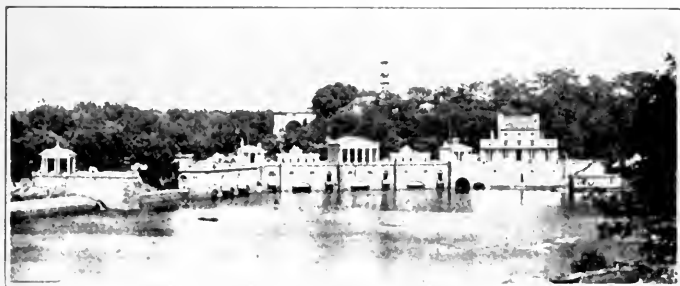
Steamship Lines Using Philadelphia Port.—The following is a list of the steamship lines operating out of Philadelphia. The names of the lines and the names of the agents are given by the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce. The numbers of the ports as given by the Chamber of Commerce are given in parentheses, whether they are north or south of Market Street. This list was revised to include the changes made by the Department of Commerce in 1914.

REGULAR TRANSATLANTIC SAILINGS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Line	Ship	Days of Week	Agents
Atlantic	Atlantic	Monday	Atlantic
Baltimore and Ohio	Baltimore and Ohio	Tuesday	Baltimore and Ohio
Chesapeake and Potomac	Chesapeake and Potomac	Wednesday	Chesapeake and Potomac
Delaware and Maryland	Delaware and Maryland	Thursday	Delaware and Maryland
Florida	Florida	Friday	Florida
Georgia	Georgia	Saturday	Georgia
Illinois	Illinois	Sunday	Illinois
Indiana	Indiana	Monday	Indiana
Iowa	Iowa	Tuesday	Iowa
Kentucky	Kentucky	Wednesday	Kentucky
Michigan	Michigan	Thursday	Michigan
Minnesota	Minnesota	Friday	Minnesota
Missouri	Missouri	Saturday	Missouri
Nebraska	Nebraska	Sunday	Nebraska
Nevada	Nevada	Monday	Nevada
New York	New York	Tuesday	New York
Ohio	Ohio	Wednesday	Ohio
Oregon	Oregon	Thursday	Oregon
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Friday	Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	Rhode Island	Saturday	Rhode Island
Tennessee	Tennessee	Sunday	Tennessee
Vermont	Vermont	Monday	Vermont
Virginia	Virginia	Tuesday	Virginia
Washington	Washington	Wednesday	Washington
West Virginia	West Virginia	Thursday	West Virginia
Wisconsin	Wisconsin	Friday	Wisconsin
Wyoming	Wyoming	Saturday	Wyoming

Italian Lines:

La Voce	Naples and Genoa	44 No.
Navigazione Generale	Naples and Genoa	44 No.
Kaiser Steamship Co.	Hamburg and Rotterdam	44 No. & Pt. Richmond
Kuiz Lines	P. Land, Germany and Mediterranean Ports	44 No.
Mallory S. S. Co.	Marseilles and Genoa	46 So.
Norway-Mexico-Gulf Line	Bergen, Stavanger, Christiania and Finland	46 So. & Pt. Richmond
Phila. Manchester Line	Manchester	47 D. Pt. Richmond
Phila. Transatlantic Lines	London	47 A. Pt. Richmond
Raporo Line	Hull and Antwerp	46 So.
Red Star Line	Antwerp	48 W. & S.
Scandinavian American Line	Christiania and Copenhagen	Willow St.
Societa' Nazionale	Naples and Genoa	44 So.
Navigazione Nazionale	Gothenburg, Malmo and Stockholm, Sweden and Finland	44 So. & Pt. Richmond
Swedish American Line and Transatlantic Co. (Joint Service)	Gothenburg, Malmo and Stockholm, Sweden and Finland	44 So. & Pt. Richmond
United Fruit Co.	Cuba, Jamaica and Central America	44 No.



Aquarium, Fairmount Park Old Water Werks.

OCCASIONAL TRANSATLANTIC SAILINGS FROM PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

American Indian	Central America	48 So.
American Levant Line	Piraeus, Salonica and Constantinople	48 S.
Bombay-American	Bombay and London	48 S.
Bordeaux Line	Bordeaux	P. R. R. Pier
Dale Universal Line	Rotterdam	47 S. Pier
Furness Line	Liverpool	Pt. Richmond
Luckenbach S. S. Co.	Rotterdam and Antwerp	48 S. Pier
Munson Line	West Indies, S. Am. Sea and Europe	48 S. Pier
Naba Line	Indian Ports	Pt. Richmond Pier
Sota and Aznar	Spanish Ports	Pt. Richmond Pier and Central Pier
South African Line	Cape Town, Natal, Bay of Natal, etc.	47 S. Pier

PHILADELPHIA COASTWISE LINES.

Eastern Steamship Co.	Baltimore	S
Maryland and Virginia	Washington, D.C.	St. Paul
Southern Steamship Co.	Boston	S. S. 24 S
	Houston, Texas	46 S

PHILADELPHIA OIL LINES.

Atlantic Refining Co.	English and other Ports	S. Delaware River
Crude Oil Co.	London, S. Africa, etc.	
Crude Refining Co.	London, S. Africa, etc.	Schuylkill River
Crude Oil Co.	London, S. Africa, etc.	Schuylkill River
Crude Oil Co.	New York	Maryland, Delaware River
Crude Oil Co.	London, S. Africa, etc.	Delaware River
Crude Oil Co.	London, S. Africa, etc.	Maryland, Delaware River
Crude Oil Co.	London, S. Africa, etc.	Maryland, Delaware River
Crude Oil Co.	London, S. Africa, etc.	Delaware River
Crude Oil Co.	London, S. Africa, etc.	Delaware River



Schuylkill River, Fairmount Park.

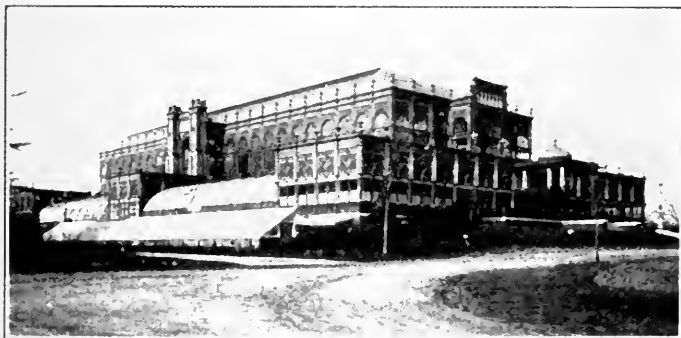
LOCAL AND INLAND LINES OF PHILADELPHIA

[The text in this section is extremely faint and illegible.]

Frederica and Phila. Nav Coast and Geod. Surv.	Bowers Beach and Fred City	No.
New York and Delaware River S. S. Corp.	New York	Clerry Street
Trenton Trans. Co.	Trenton	4 No.
Wilmington Steamboat Co.	Chester and Wilmington	5 No.
Woodland Steamboat Co.	Chester, Pennsgrove, Av 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 bath-houses on the east bank of the river, at the foot of Lehigh, on the corner of which stands the former country house of Robert Morris, the champion 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 fish and turtles, and a trout hatchery. On the Fairmount reservoir hills is now being erected the **Municipal Art Museum**, which will be the north terminus of the Parkway. On the hill is a horse pavilion where band concerts are held.



Memorial Hall in Fairmount Park.

On the Fairmount reservoir hills is now being erected the **Municipal Art Museum**, which will be the north terminus of the Parkway. On the hill is a horse pavilion where band concerts are held. **Grant Cottage**, now the site of a new building, is located in Fairmount Park. The **Zoological Garden** is located on the corner of Girard Avenue.

John Penn's cottage, 13

is located in Fairmount Park. The **William Penn Cottage**, which is now the site of a new building, is located in Fairmount Park. The **Smith Memorial Civil War Monument**, which is now the site of a new building, is located in Fairmount Park.

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Hancock, McClellan, Meade and Reynolds, and busts of Porter, Hartrant, 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 Channon's, 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 Moker; **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 Stuber in 1782; **Rockland**, built in 1810; **Woodford Mansion**, at Dauphin Street, and **Strawberry Mansion**.



Entrance to Zoological Gardens.

The Zoological Garden is located on the east side of the city, between Girard Avenue and Thirty first Street. It is a large, well-kept area with many different types of animals, including birds, mammals, and reptiles. The garden is open to the public and is a popular place for people to go to see the animals. The entrance to the garden is through a large, ornate stone building with many gables and arched windows. The building is situated on a grassy slope and is surrounded by trees. In the foreground, there is a paved area with a small, dark, rectangular structure on the left. The background shows a line of trees and a clear sky.

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 Kelpins 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 Millia

Hill and of Fort Hill, upon which was erected Fort Washington, in Whitmarsh 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 to Fairmount Park near Barron 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.—The following are some of the other parks and squares in the city of Philadelphia:

Adams Park.—This park is situated in the city of Philadelphia, and is one of the largest and most beautiful parks in the city. It is bounded by the Schuylkill River on the west, and by the city limits on the east. The park is a beautiful example of a city park, and is a favorite resort for the people of Philadelphia. It is a beautiful park, and is a favorite resort for the people of Philadelphia. It is a beautiful park, and is a favorite resort for the people of Philadelphia.

Washington Lane Station; Fernhill, Vernon and Stenton Parks, in Germantown, Bartram's Gardens, on the Schuylkill; and Chitwood, Fisher, Morris, Pastorius and Lacony 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. Cret, and is modeled after the Parc aux Sports 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-



Liverzey Homestead, Wissahickon Creek.

The Arboretum,

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

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 1789, 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 odd 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 Fourth Street and the other at Sixth Street on Chestnut Street.



"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.

The building designed and built by Andrew Leach, the architect, was the first building in the city to be built of brick. It was built in 1790 and was used as a State House until the year 1800. It was then used as a court house and later as a city hall. It was destroyed by fire in 1857. The building was rebuilt in 1858 and was used as a city hall until 1892. It was then destroyed by fire again in 1892. The building was rebuilt in 1893 and was used as a city hall until 1917. It was then destroyed by fire in 1917. The building was rebuilt in 1918 and is now used as a city hall.

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 1829 by a society organized for the relief of needy musicians. Architecturally 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 City Hall stands, is one of the most interesting sights in Philadelphia. It is a narrow street, and is the site of the old market place.

HISTORIC SITES.

Franklin's Grave.—Christ Church Cemetery, at the corner of Second and Chestnut Streets. The grave is a simple one, and is the resting place of the great statesman and philosopher.

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

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 1870, 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 religiousists 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 (1900) is Hood's Cemetery, one of the first



100. A. G. W. W. W. W.

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 Lecatur 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 Chelton Avenue (5700). The house has been made a museum, and contains a number of very interesting historical relics. At the Old Green Tree Inn, 1079 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 Green Street. North of High Street is the old Pastors' House (5920).

the original site of the old city government which was received by the same person, situated in St. Peter's House in the old days, occupied originally a stable while in command in Germantown, in the town's original plan, before the battle. At West Walnut Lane, 6400, is an old store house, the oldest in Germantown, built by Jonathan Lusk as a hospital during the Revolution. Above Archman Street, 6417, is the old Monroe Meeting House, erected in 1770. The Cornfield of Old Ax, during the period in which Revolutionary and British soldiers are buried, is on the east side of Germantown Avenue, above Washington Lane, 6300. The first sign, 6376, where there was a way, 1819, is now occupied by the Germantown Women's Club. **Chew House**, at Man and Johnson Streets, 6400, was the center of the battle of Germantown on October 4, 1777. British troops were driven by a party of the Continental Army to take refuge in the rear room which still bears the marks of shot and shell. The British were subsequently slain by General Washington's troops at the corners of the battle grounds at the northeast corner of the Avenue and Arch Street, 6400. The Discker Church is occupied by the Disciples, built by the first congregation of that denomination, on Archman and Arch Streets, 6400. Occupied by the oldest school house in Germantown, having been built by the same individual as the church, in 1745, it was destroyed by a fire which occurred here, taking place on the Avenue between Archman and Johnson Streets, at 7401, in Germantown Avenue. It was destroyed by a fire on September 2 at 7400 on the corner between Archman and Johnson Streets.

The new school building at 7401, on the Avenue, between Johnson and Archman Streets, is the largest building in the city, and also one of the finest. The building is on a high, level site, and is a fine example of modern architecture. It is a goodly structure, with a high, pitched roof, and a large, open plan. The building is a fine example of the architecture of the city, and is a goodly structure, with a high, pitched roof, and a large, open plan. The building is a fine example of the architecture of the city, and is a goodly structure, with a high, pitched roof, and a large, open plan.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

City Hall

Corner of Archman and Arch Streets, 6400

This building is the largest and one of the finest in the city. It is a goodly structure, with a high, pitched roof, and a large, open plan. The building is a fine example of the architecture of the city, and is a goodly structure, with a high, pitched roof, and a large, open plan. The building is a fine example of the architecture of the city, and is a goodly structure, with a high, pitched roof, and a large, open plan.

The building is a fine example of the architecture of the city, and is a goodly structure, with a high, pitched roof, and a large, open plan.

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 14 1/2 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 Pres-

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 are the initials and a bronze statue of Benjamin Franklin, the founder of the university, and at one time postmaster of Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Navy Yard is situated at the river's edge on the Delaware River at the intersection of the city and the River, at the end of South Second Street. It covers about a thousand acres and has about nine miles of water front, including the back channel. The yard is open to the public from 8 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. The ships are open to the public. Vessels, every type, from the smallest steam tug to the great battleship, are stationed here at all times and usually a number of these ships are open to visit between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Navy Yard was established about 1742 at Delaware Avenue and Pine Street and moved to the present location in 1872. There are two drydocks, one 500 feet long and 17 feet wide, the other 754 feet long and 140 wide, and a flood lift, not being proposed. The yard is the only fresh water station on the Atlantic coast, a great advantage in that it prevents the growths due and drop out of ships' bottoms on fresh water. The shops were formerly engaged in repairing the fleet. The yard is now also used for the construction of war vessels and for many marine barracks and other structures. It is one of the most interesting features of the yard is that it has a total factor.

United States Mint.—The present building, designed by William B. Smith, Seventh Street, Philadelphia, was completed in 1907. The first building erected by the mint, at the corner of Second and Third Streets, was the first of the mint, built in 1792. It was destroyed by fire in 1801. In 1801, after years of effort, the mint was moved to the present site. The building, designed by William B. Smith, was completed in 1907. The building is a fine example of the classical style, with a large central dome and a series of smaller domes. The building is a fine example of the classical style, with a large central dome and a series of smaller domes. The building is a fine example of the classical style, with a large central dome and a series of smaller domes. The building is a fine example of the classical style, with a large central dome and a series of smaller domes.

The United States Custom House.

The Custom House is a fine example of the classical style, with a large central dome and a series of smaller domes. The building is a fine example of the classical style, with a large central dome and a series of smaller domes. The building is a fine example of the classical style, with a large central dome and a series of smaller domes. The building is a fine example of the classical style, with a large central dome and a series of smaller domes.

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 Rulzer Avenue near Shaker City, 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 2 slow and 40 rapid filter beds, a basin of 500,000,000 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 5,000,000 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 Third 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 1763 and in 1785 erected the present building on Independence Square. In 1769 "The Institutum Societatis" was formed, with its first president was Benjamin Franklin, succeeded by David Rittenhouse, Thomas Jefferson, and many other distinguished men. The society, which in the oldest and probably the most exclusive scientific body in America, has its aims and methods of work, to be considered by the Society of London, and began the publication of its *Transactions* in 1771 and of "Proceedings" in 1858. It has a library of upwards of 70,000 volumes, and has several publications, and with the assistance of several colleges, has a large staff of scientific men, who are engaged in the study of the history and progress of science in America. The society is now in the hands of the University of Pennsylvania.

The **Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture**, Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, and the **Historical Society of Pennsylvania**, are also of great importance.

Wagner Free Institute of Science, 19th and Locust Streets.

The University Museum

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

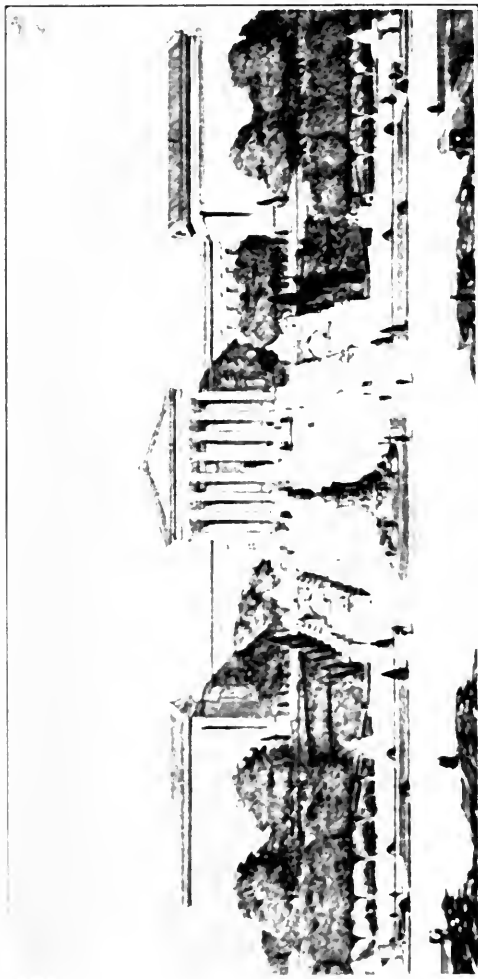


American Philosophical Society Building, Old United States Supreme Court House, and Independence Hall.

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
tract of twelve acres extending from Thirty-fourth Street to



Municipal Art Museum.
Now Being Built in Fairmount Park

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 Kulin. 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 F. Griffith. The Institute has occupied its own building, on Seventh Street below Market, since 1826. The library, containing 67,439 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 Evans's "Orueter Amphibolis," 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 Mecl ante 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 remainder of the Centennial Exposition of 1876. It

of the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Chicago, and the University of California. The University of Pennsylvania is the oldest and largest of these institutions, and has a long and distinguished history. The University of Chicago is a leading center of research and scholarship, and the University of California is a major center of research and scholarship in the West. The University of Pennsylvania is the oldest and largest of these institutions, and has a long and distinguished history. The University of Chicago is a leading center of research and scholarship, and the University of California is a major center of research and scholarship in the West.

Municipal Art Museum,

Reservoir, 10th and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. This museum is a fine example of the art of the past and present. It contains a large collection of paintings, sculptures, and other works of art. The museum is a fine example of the art of the past and present. It contains a large collection of paintings, sculptures, and other works of art. The museum is a fine example of the art of the past and present. It contains a large collection of paintings, sculptures, and other works of art.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Public School system

of Philadelphia is one of the best in the country. It is a fine example of the art of the past and present. It contains a large collection of paintings, sculptures, and other works of art. The museum is a fine example of the art of the past and present. It contains a large collection of paintings, sculptures, and other works of art.

The Central High School of Philadelphia,

is one of the best in the country. It is a fine example of the art of the past and present. It contains a large collection of paintings, sculptures, and other works of art. The museum is a fine example of the art of the past and present. It contains a large collection of paintings, sculptures, and other works of art.

1894

is one of the best in the country. It is a fine example of the art of the past and present. It contains a large collection of paintings, sculptures, and other works of art. The museum is a fine example of the art of the past and present. It contains a large collection of paintings, sculptures, and other works of art.

University of Pennsylvania

Temple University,

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 Fourth Street below Market Street. It was founded in 1789 and granted a charter by William Penn, and is the oldest large preparatory school in the country. It was founded at 1788 by the Quakers.



Drexel Institute

Philadelphia School of Pharmacy
 Central School

Philadelphia
 Central School

Germantown Academy

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 1850, 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.

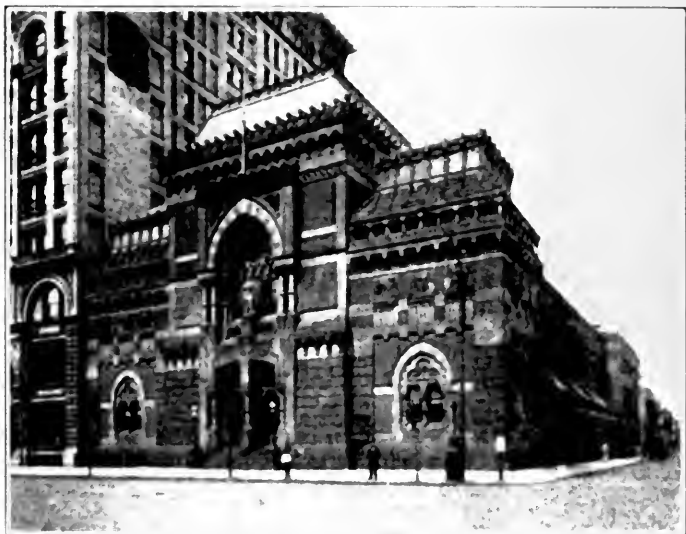
Carson College.—A similar school for orphan girls was opened in 1918 at Erdenheim, near Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, which, with its large grounds and generous endowment, is destined to become as great an institution as Girard College.

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

Pa. The school is held during the months of June, July, and August, and is open to all students of the Academy.

The School of Industrial Art. This school was organized in 1887, and is one of the largest and most important of the Academy's departments. It is located in the same building as the Academy of the Fine Arts, and is open to all students of the Academy. The school is divided into two departments, the Department of Design and the Department of Applied Art. The Department of Design is devoted to the study of the principles of design, and the Department of Applied Art is devoted to the study of the principles of applied art. The school is open to all students of the Academy, and is one of the most important of the Academy's departments.

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.

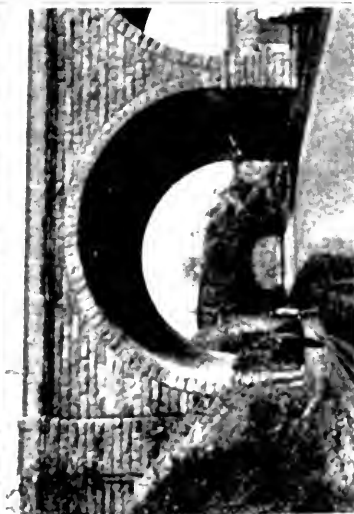


Widener Training School.

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 1876 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 200 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 larger and representative industrial plants of the city. Tourists interested in special features should apply to the Chamber of Commerce, City and County Moslems, or Roper Club, for assistance.

Baldwin Locomotive Works, North Broad Street and Spring Garden, extends west for several blocks. Also the great Balfour Corporation at Eddystone, which also includes the Edgemoor and Edgemoor Iron Works, the Camp's Ship Yard, Beach Street and Delaware River.

Brill's Car Works, Sixth Street and Spring Garden West.

Frankford Arsenal, East from Broad Street Station.

United States Mint, Sixth Street and Spring Garden Street, owned and published by A. M. S. & P. M. S. and A. S. and Co.

Curtis Publishing Company, Walnut and Chestnut Streets, 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 Fair Village and Monaca, etc. via Ridge Avenue to city.

Wanamaker's Store. A world's fair and museum in itself. Other big department stores are those of Strawbridge & Carbon, G. O. Bess, Ed. Ross, and Shollenberg's.

Von Ardenne's Assembling Works. Market and Twenty-third Streets.

Brewery. Town Center at Thirty-second and Market Streets. Beckers & Engel, Balte, Bergdoll, American, Weger Brothers and Pilsner. Pilsners in various parts of the city. Some population, most of these breweries have been converted into useful industrial plants.

Automobile Row. From Broad and Arch to Broad and F. P. P. Streets with a new sectional development on West Chestnut and Market Street near the Schuylkill River.

Sprinklers at F. Franklin and M. Galan sugar refineries, East of Red Street.



School of Industrial Art.

The following are the names of the various industrial and commercial establishments in the city of Philadelphia, as of the date of the publication of this directory. The names are arranged in alphabetical order, and are given in full, with the street address, where known. The names of the proprietors or managers are also given, where known. The names of the various industrial and commercial establishments in the city of Philadelphia, as of the date of the publication of this directory. The names are arranged in alphabetical order, and are given in full, with the street address, where known. The names of the proprietors or managers are also given, where known.

Dupont Paint and Chemical Works, Point Breeze.
 Quaker City Lace Co., Twenty-second and Forge
 Kirshbaum Clothing Co., 101 S. Broad Street
 Reach Sporting Goods Co., 117 Lipp Street
 Kelle and Treibhofer Bakers.
 Shoerhut Company, Adams and Sepviva Streets. One of the largest toy
 factories in the world.
 Atlantic Refining Company, At Point Breeze.
 D. B. Martin Company, Sandlotting of Cattle, H. Smith and Market
 Molyde Steel Company, On Wissahickon Avenue at Nicotow.
 Philadelphia Electric Plant.
 John B. Stetson Company, Hat Manufacturers. Leading factory in Amer-
 ica. Fifth Street and Montgomery Avenue.
 Powers Weichtman-Rosengarten, 906 Parrish Street.
 Fels & Company, Soap Manufacturers. Seventy-third and West End Av.
 Stephen F. Whitman & Sons, Confectioners. Fourth and Rice Streets.
 Laird, Scholer & Co., Shoe Manufacturers. Twenty-second and Market
 Edwin H. Lutz Company, Cordage. Bachelung, above the Arsenal.
 Schlichter Inte Cordage Company, Erie and Trenton Avenues.
 Schoel Hat Company, Tenth and Oxford Streets.
 Aircraft Factory, Philadelphia Navy Yard.

The following is a list of the 1922 classifications of products represented
 in the Rotary Club of Philadelphia:

Adding, Bookkeeping and Calculating Machines (Broughs) 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. Brouniger
 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 \$200, Pack rd., Walter A. Anthony
 Automobiles, Passenger costing less than \$200, Overland.....Harry B. Harper
 Auto Bodies and Wagons.....Thomas K. Quirk
 Axminster Rugs, Manufacturer.....R. F. Viekeman
 Baggage and Local Express.....William J. Grant
 Ball Bearings.....Henry W. Jackson
 Bar Iron Manufacturer.....Wm. H. Hughes
 Beds and Bedding, Manufacturer.....Lawrence R. Dougherty
 Biscuits, Cakes, Confections, Margarine.....Wm. Wallace Roberts
 Black Line Reproductions and Blue Prints.....Harry E. Sieber
 Bleachers of Cotton Towels.....J. J. Davison
 Blowers, Manufacturing.....Bernie Adams
 Boilers and Iron Poles.....James Thompson
 Boilers and Radiators.....William F. Tucker
 Bone Products, Manufacturing.....Norman B. Hedges
 Books and Stationery.....George W. Jacobs
 Box Springs.....F. Foster Glendon
 Bread and Cake Bakery.....Wm. Fuchs for
 Bridge Builder (Steel).....Charles H. Childwick
 Builder, Overlays.....Wm. S. Fayer
 Builders' Mill Work.....William E. Glendon

Seeds, Bulbs and Plants.....	Frederick J. Michell
Seeds, Bulbs and Plants.....	Paul J. Rohrer
Shoes, Manufacturer.....	Thomas H. Edwards
Shoes, Stockings and Repair (Retail).....	A. H. Geuting
Signs.....	William A. Strand
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 Rostein
Steamship Agent and Broker.....	Robert J. Gailey
Steel Castings.....	Kern Dodge
Steel Forgings.....	Charles C. Davis
Stevetore.....	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. Snylie Heckness
Talking Machines and Records (Victor).....	J. Ralph Wilson
Tailors.....	William G. Witlin
Tapes and Bindings, Manufacturer.....	John E. Fite
Taxis.....	Joseph T. Kinsley
Telephone.....	William M. Phillips
Telephone Service.....	Philip C. Staples
Telephone Service.....	George S. Remond
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. McConch
Trunks, Bags and Suit Cases.....	George B. Bains, Jr.
Trust Company.....	Harry E. McClay
Trust Company.....	A. Raymond Bishop
Turning Boys Into Good Citizens.....	Charles W. Bainbridge
Typewriters.....	John H. Blodgett
Typewriters.....	Henry W. Bise
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 I. Simmons
Water Proof Paper.....	Arno D. Larson
Weather Metal Straps.....	Leah B. Green
Willow Grove Park.....	John R. Davies
Window and Door Screens.....	Alfred E. Szwarc
Window Shades.....	Alfred Schiles
Women's Wear.....	Thomas Wriggers
Women's Wear.....	Charles C. Wriggers
Wooden Tanks, Manufacturer.....	W. Harris "Hal"
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 Waleron 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 is interested in advancing the best interests of the city. It endeavors to assist the government service, and through its many bureaus and committees works for civic advancement.

The Commercial Museum is located at Forty-fourth Street below Spruce. It contains a library, the gift of the University of



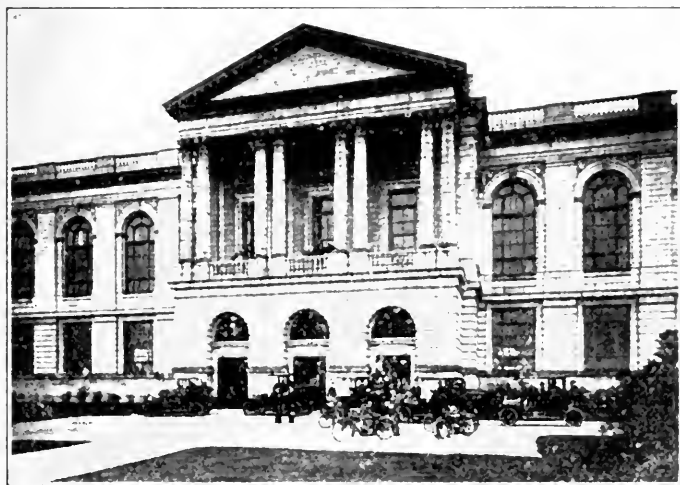
Philadelphia Bourse

The Philadelphia Bourse is a large, ornate, multi-story building with many windows and a prominent entrance. It is located on Chestnut Street near Broad. The building is shown from a low angle, emphasizing its height. In the foreground, there are several figures and horse-drawn carriages, suggesting a busy street scene. The style is that of a woodcut or engraving.

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 Ledger." 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 1894 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, Growers' and Importers' Exchange, Drug Exchange, Hardware Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, Paint Manufacturers' Club, etc. French Hy-

Hydrographic Office of the U. S. Navy, and city departments of Wharves, Docks and Terminals, and Transit.

The **Philadelphia Stock Exchange** is located on Walnut Street, just west of Broad Street. The exchange 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 G. Reeves, was instrumental in its formation. The institution admits to membership employers of skilled manual 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 1856. The present temporary quarters are at 11th and 12th and Chestnut 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 14th Street, was organized and was formed by a corporation in 1841, and erected a building on 14th Street opposite Independence Square in 1844. It is now housed in the former building of the Cracker Market. The library is sustained by a stock company.

The **University Library**, on the campus of the University of Pennsylvania, was founded in 1790 by the purchase of a building and contains a collection of more than 100,000 volumes, and has one of the most valuable reference libraries in the country. It also includes the **Biddle Law Library** of more than 24,000 volumes, and many special collections.

The **Philadelphia Library**, located at Chestnut Street near Broad Street, is the oldest of the libraries of the city. It was founded in 1791 by the purchase of the building, and was the first library in the city to be organized as a corporation. It has a collection of more than 100,000 volumes, and is one of the most valuable libraries in the city. It is sustained by a stock company.

The **Ridgway Branch of the Library Company of Philadelphia**, at 12th and Chestnut Streets, was founded in 1812 by the purchase of a building and the collection of more than 100,000 volumes.

The **Widener Library**, at 13th and Chestnut Streets, was founded in 1828 by the purchase of a building and the collection of more than 100,000 volumes. It is one of the most valuable libraries in the city, and is sustained by a stock company.

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.

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

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

Old Swedes' Church.—Old Swedes' Church, Columbia, Penn., is located at Christian and Swatson 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 Twelfth, first a modern building was organized in 1795 under the guidance 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, 107 North 10th Street, is the largest church in the city. It was organized in 1807, and is one of the oldest churches in the city.

St. Mary's Church, 107 North 10th Street, is a Roman Catholic church. It was organized in 1807, and is one of the oldest churches in the city.

St. Peter's Church, 107 North 10th Street, is a Roman Catholic church. It was organized in 1807, and is one of the oldest churches in the city.

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 Brumidi.

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 Walling's Alley, near Fourth and Walnut Streets, was founded in 1783, 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 Street, was built in 1804, the ground having been donated by Benjamin Franklin in 1701. Here rest the remains of James Logan and a number of other 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 Alison, D.D., 1752-1779, Vice-Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and John L'wing, 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 Fourth and Sanson Streets; and Hahnemann Hospital, at Fourth and Race Streets.

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



College of Physicians.

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 Sanson 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 Almshouse 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 1820. It is a State institution

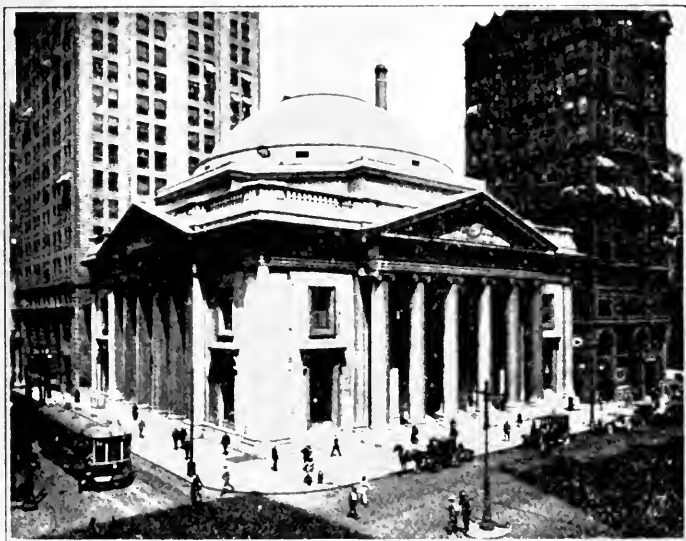
County Prison, at Philadelphia; County House of Correction, at Philadelphia; Convict Department of the County Prison, at Philadelphia; House of Detention of the Juvenile Court; Glen Mills Reformatory, at Glen Mills.

CLUBS, SOCIETIES, FRATERNITIES.

Philadelphia Club, at Philadelphia. "State in Schuylkill," at Schuylkill. Union League, at Philadelphia.

devoted to artists; the Poor Richard Club, devoted to advertising men; the Com 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 which have beautiful and spacious club houses in various parts of the city:

Acacia Club (Masonic)	Business School Club
Acorn Club	Club B. Club
Acro Club of Pennsylvania	Co-Lar Post-Devoxy Club
Aromatik Country Club	Cluster Valley Home
Art Alliance	Club C. Club
Art and Science Club	City Club
Art Club	City Business Club
Athletic Club of Philadelphia	City Club
Bachelors' Bargain Club	Claree Club
Boys' Golf Club	Claver Club
Boyd's Club	College Club
Boyd's Country Club	Continental Club
Bethmor Devoxy Club	Continental Club
Bowlers' Club	Continental Y. C. Club
Brew-Maker Political Club	Crossed Club

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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; Southwest, 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, but 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, increasing the efficiency of its members as the representatives of their respective businesses, and promoting general



First United States Bank Building, on Third Street

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 1852, to which has been added the large three-story 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 1894. It is located in the Witherspoon Building, Walnut below Canal 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 functions 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, they are still very traditions at Longfellow Park and a public will readily acknowledge the fact. A church gathering does for some generations to come. Many of the social events of colonial days and some of those such as "The Assault," are cherished among the citizens of the city.

of the United States and other countries, and the other side of the globe. The Masonic Temple is a grand structure, and the most beautiful and imposing building in the city. It is a masterpiece of architecture, and a fitting monument to the great principles of the Order. The temple is a place of great beauty and interest, and is a source of pride and honor to the members of the Order. It is a place where the members of the Order can meet and converse, and where they can receive instruction and guidance. The temple is a place of great beauty and interest, and is a source of pride and honor to the members of the Order.

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UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The University of Pennsylvania is a leading institution of higher learning, and is a source of pride and honor to the people of the State. It is a place where the students can receive the best of education, and where they can develop their talents and abilities. The University is a place of great beauty and interest, and is a source of pride and honor to the people of the State. It is a place where the students can meet and converse, and where they can receive instruction and guidance. The University is a place of great beauty and interest, and is a source of pride and honor to the people of the State.

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

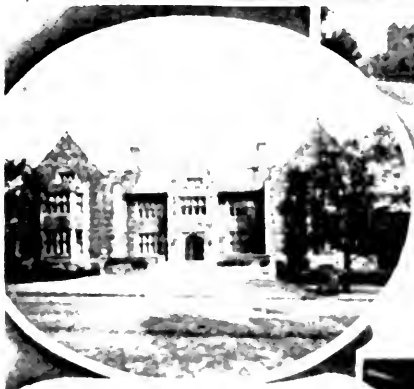
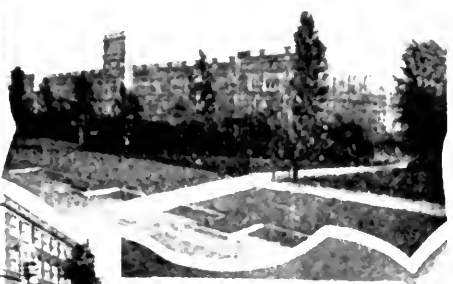
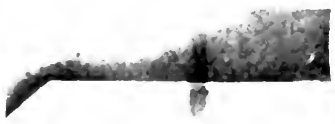


Provost's Tower from the Terrace, University Dormitories.

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
H. J. Wharton Hall
Law School

McGraw Hall
University City
Museum of Art

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 800 beds, several dispensaries, a maternity hospital and many buildings devoted to special branches of hospital service; the Polyclinic Hospital of 500 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 organization-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 a couple of miles between the University and Fairmount Park, connecting and leading to 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 be thus as a matter of civic pride. It is to be hoped that an organization such as the Philadelphia Rotary Club will rather than protest 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 University of Pennsylvania is a large and beautiful campus located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It is one of the oldest and most prestigious universities in the United States. The campus is home to a wide variety of academic programs and research centers. The Medical Building is one of the most prominent structures on campus, and it is a popular destination for visitors. The Dormitory Terrace is a beautiful outdoor space that offers a great view of the Medical Building and the surrounding campus. It is a popular spot for students and faculty alike to relax and enjoy the outdoors. A short trip through the University of Pennsylvania is a must for anyone interested in the history and culture of this great institution.

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.

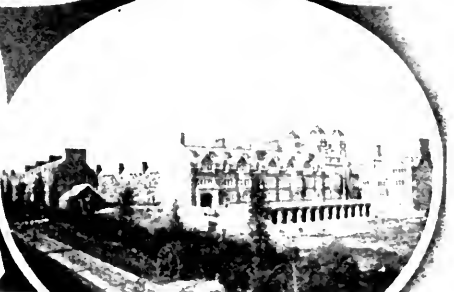
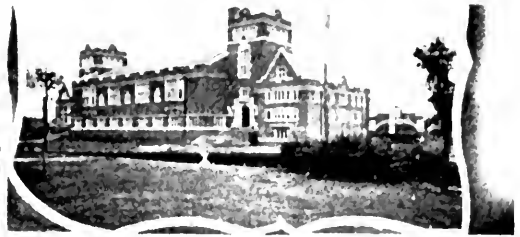
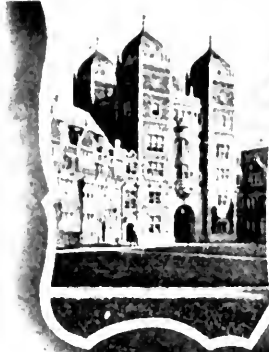
The four brick houses to the right are known as "**Sergeant Hall**," used as a dormitory for women students. The building to the left, at the fork of the road, is the **Zeta Psi House**. To the right is the **Phi Delta Theta**. There are about seventy-five Greek letter fraternities, about forty of which 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 1917, which contains more than 200,000 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 it 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 1890. Opposite are the houses of **Nu Sigma Nu** and **Delta Kappa Epsilon**; above to east on Thirty-seventh street is the **Acacia House**, a college fraternity composed entirely of students belonging to the Masonic order. The gray building in front at the north of the roads is the **Psi Upsilon House**, another national Greek letter fraternity. Behind it are the homes of the **Delta Upsilon** and the **Phi Sigma Kappa**, and opposite the **Phi Gamma Delta**. At the little street, "The Mynor," the site of the house **Acacia House**, and the **Lenape Club** of the faculty. At the corner of the intersection of Philadelphia and Walnut Streets is the **Wistar Institute of Science**, a large building, erected in 1892, which is one of the largest and best equipped in the north side of Philadelphia. At the corner of the intersection of the **Wistar Institute of Anatomy** and **Physiology**, is the **Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Physiology**, a large building, erected in 1892, which is one of the largest and best equipped in the north side of Philadelphia.

GROUP OF UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA BUILDINGS.



Memorial Tower, Dormitories,
Astronomical Observatory,
Settlement Building.

Gymnasium,
Franklin Field,
Chemical Laboratory,
Dormitory Terrace.

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 greenhouses; 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

Other new structures of the University. To the left is the building for the extension of the dormitory system. This was originally to be completely enclosed with dormitory buildings. The main building to the left is the old dining hall, now used by the Agricultural School as a studio.

Going south on Thirty-seventh Street. To the south is the Philadelphia Hospital, with a capacity of more than 1000 patients, who are the convalescing medical students, and they have been the inspiration. To the right are two examples of hospital buildings belonging to the University, with a capacity of almost 200 beds. The back building is a hospital for the night is the **Maternity Building**. The front building is a hospital for patients of the University, situated at the corner of the two corners of the east and south angles. To the right is **Thomas Penn House**, **Graduate House** and the **Provosts' Tower**, latter being dedicated to the memory of the Provosts. To the right is the **Logan House**, at the corner of 37th and 38th. To the right is the **Mask and Wig House** on the corner. It was torn down in 1904. To the right is the **Aspirin** of the University of Pennsylvania, a building for the experiments which led to the discovery of aspirin. To the right is the **moving pictures**.

To the right is the **class of 1903**, a building for the **class of 1903**, situated on **Spring Street**. To the left is the **Robert Hare Chemical Laboratory**, used by the students of chemistry. To the right is the **William Pepper Clinical Laboratory**, a building for the **class of 1903**. To the right is the **Clinical Building of the Hospital**, a building for the **class of 1903**.

Memorial Gate of the Class of '03, a building for the **class of 1903**. **Logan Hall** and **College Hall**.

Houston Hall, a building for the **class of 1903**.

College Hall, a building for the **class of 1903**.

College Hall, a building for the **class of 1903**.

College Hall, a building for the **class of 1903**.

College Hall, a building for the **class of 1903**.

College Hall, a building for the **class of 1903**.

successful factors in fostering a democratic spirit among the students. The Honston 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 of the terraces that of the late Provost William Pepper. In the rear are the grounds for the extensive



Phipps Institute of the University of Pennsylvania

nasium

Franklin Field

Gym

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

at departure and several fast through trains, and at Market Street terraces 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 Seventh and Market Streets, from which trains leave for the Schuylkill Valley, Lehigh Valley and New York. The South Jersey depot is at Chestnut Street terraces, for trains to Atlantic City and other coast resorts.

The **Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot** is at Twenty-ninth 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 fully equipped electric road to Chestnut, Berksburg, Strasburg and Delaware Water gaps. It is a particularly convenient road for visiting Chestnut, Berks, Mawi 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 Eagle Hotel Building. An information bureau at Fifth and Arch Streets is available at all hours by telephone for the purpose of answering inquiries relating to timetables, car routes, transfers, at interchange points, lost articles and other information.

There are over a dozen separate surface routes comprising together miles of track. There are about 3000 passenger cars on the lines, about one-third east of Broad Street, even numbered routes serve southbound cars, and odd numbered streets north of Broad Street and Broad Street even numbered streets serve northbound cars, and odd numbered streets serve southbound

cars. Philadelphia is one of the few cities in which the number of cars is not increased during the winter months. The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company has a fleet of 3000 cars, 1000 of which are used on the city streets. The cars are operated by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, which is a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The cars are operated by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, which is a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The cars are operated by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, which is a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

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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 14.75 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 F. 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, Stanton, Windsor and Ritterhouse. There are a number of projects on foot for the construction of several large hotels in Philadelphia, one at Eleventh and Chestnut Streets, on the present site of the Continental, and another on Locust Street near Chestnut.

The following is a partial alphabetical list of the large

Stanley chain of moving picture theatres, Thomas L. Love representing the old legitimate theatres, and John R. Davis, 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.

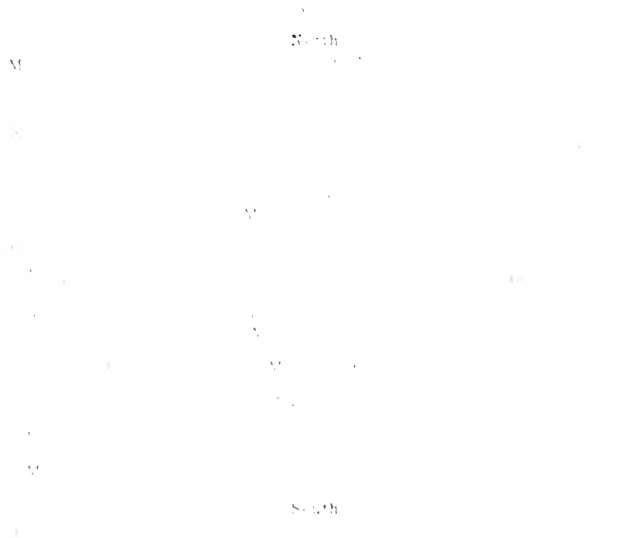
ARMORIES, MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, ATHLETIC FIELDS, ETC.

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 Poplar Avenue, and the **Philadelphia Country Fair Grounds** at Hibernia. At the latter each year is given a "country fair."

STREETS IN PHILADELPHIA
and
HOUSE NUMBERING PLAN



NORTH AND SOUTH STREETS

100	Front	3	Thirteenth		Carver
	Hope		Chamber		East Twenty
	Howard		Juniper		Erving
	Letitia		Park Ave		Marston
	Waterloo		Watts		Perinok
	New Market	140	Broad	2800	Twenty-ninth
	Mascher		Rosewood		Newark
	Mutter		Carlisle		Dwyer
	Hancock		Burns	2900	Twenty-ninth
	Palethorp	1500	Fifteenth		Hollywood
	Tilghman		Hicks		Myrtlewood
200	Second		Studenham	3000	Thirtieth
	Philip		Mole		Carlies
	Dulman	1600	Sixteenth		Stanley
	Strawberry		Pulaski Ave	3100	Thirty-first
	Bank		Rancourt		Napa
	Bread		Wilmington		Pattin
	American		Smalley	3200	Thirty-second
	Boline		Chadwick		Norton
300	Third	1700	Seventeenth		Douglass
	Bank Ave.		Perkriemen	3300	Thirty-third
	Walnut Place		Colorado		Spangler
	Galloway		Bouvier	3400	Thirty-fourth
	Orianna		Cameron		Shedwood
400	Fourth	1800	Eighteenth		Warfield
	York Ave.		Orr	3500	Thirty-fifth
	Leuthow		Cleveland		Harrison
	Lawrence		Gratz		Grove
	Oikney		Derrance	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		Kowler
	Wendle		Opal	3900	Sanders
	Marshall	2000	Twentieth	4000	Thirty-ninth
	Sheridan		Donath		State
700	Seventh		Corinthian		Sloan
	Beulah		Windsor		Upton
	Franklin		Woodstock	4100	Fortieth
	Perth		Capitol		Woodland Terrace
800	Eighth		Lambert		Wrona
	Mildred		Charissa		Preston
	Dacien	2100	Twenty-first		Bull
	Schell		Norwood	4200	Fifty-first
900	Ninth		Van Pelt		Palm
	Percy		Beechwood		Holly
	Hutchinson	2200	Twenty-second	42	Fifty-second
	Delhi		Croskey		St. Marks Square
1000	Tenth	2300	Twenty-third		Brooklyn
	Alder		Bonsall		Horton
	Warnock		Judson	43	Fifty-third
	Clifton		Bucknell		Pallas
1100	Eleventh	2400	Twenty-fourth	4400	Fifty-fourth
	Jessup		Ritgold		Blinn
	Marvime		Taylor		Moyle
	Sartain	25	Twenty-fifth		Lex
	Goodman		Stillman	45	Fifty-fifth
1200	Twelfth		Barbrey		Maxville
	Fawn	26	Twenty-sixth	46	Fifty-sixth
	Camie		Barley		Lex
	Isenmyer		Lacey		Marl

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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	Pemose Ferry Road
Baltimore Avenue	Moyamensing Avenue	Gray's Ferry Road
	Running Northeast	
Roosevelt (N. E.) Boulevard	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 colours, "American Messenger," William Bradford.
- 1688 First protest against human slavery (Germantown).
- 1690 First paper mill, William Rittenhouse, on Wissaluckon 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.
- 1716 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).

- 1871 Philip Syng Physick first surgeon in the world to use catgut suture ligatures
- 1876 James Woodhouse probably antedated Davy in the discovery of potassium
- 1880 First laying of railroad tracks from Bull's Head Ferry
- 1880 First life insurance corporation, the Pennsylvania Corporation 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 Halliway
- 1820 First shipment of anthracite coal received, 37 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
- 1831 First hospital for blind, Will's Eye Hospital
- 1831 First United States Dispensary, Wood & Backe
- 1834 First strychnine, Rosengarten & Son
- 1834 First nitric acid and first hydrochloric acid, Carter & Scattered
- 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 Corbellus
- 1840 First general advertising agency, Volney B. Palmer
- 1842-1844 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
- 1849 E. W. Clark financed the Mexican War
- 1848 First comic weekly, "The John Donkey," by Thomas Dims 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
- 1853 1871 Peter Lesley first to announce the origin of petroleum
- 1859 First sleeping car patented by Edward C. Keyser
- 1862 First armored battleship, "New Hampshire," 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 Albatross case (see page 104) Baldy
- 1865 Edward D. Cope announced the discovery of twenty new genera and original discoveries of new genera and species

86. *Best* wood pulp paper, produced by sulphite process, Benjamin O. ...
 87. *Best* ... William Cramp & Sons ...
 88. *Best* ...
 89. *Best* ...
 90. *Best* ...
 91. *Best* ...
 92. *Best* ...
 93. *Best* ...
 94. *Best* ...
 95. *Best* ...
 96. *Best* ...
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 99. *Best* ...
 100. *Best* ...



Valley Forge, Washington's Headquarters.

SUBURBS OF PHILADELPHIA.

The suburbs of Philadelphia, with various ...
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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 Stenben 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. Paris, a beautiful and artistic book published by the L. 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 Cobl'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 north to the Baltimore Road; Washington's Quarters, and those 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; Nesha-miny Creek Bridge; Doylestown. Four miles beyond, the grave of Chief Tammany (King Laminunt). 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 replica 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 8th, 1930.

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
together in all parts of the United States to
attend the Club Convention in Atlantic City.

The high purpose and activities
Rotarians everywhere make them noble citizens
in the patriotic city, whose history and
traditions are the basis of modern Americanism.

I trust the spirit of the
Rotary will continue to grow Philadelphia
better, and to perpetuate the noble and
spirited motto, "Ile".

Very truly yours,

J. Hampton Moore

Mayor

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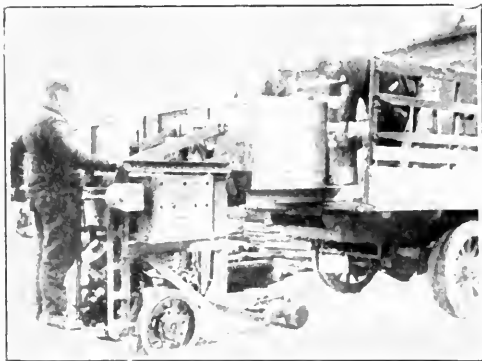
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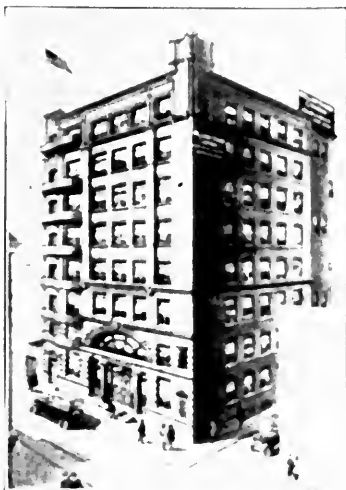
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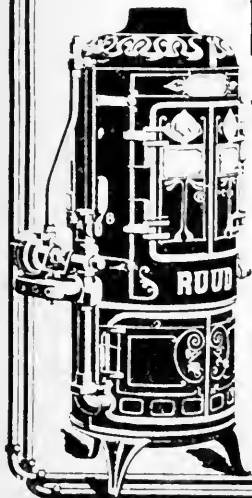
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