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PHILADELPHIA



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PHILADELPHIA

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THE wealthy metropolis of the rich and prosperous industrial State of Pennsylvania is one of the trio of greatest American cities. Situated upon the left bank of the mighty Delaware, 96 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, it occupies mainly the broad plain which stretches between the Delaware and Schuylkill at this point, covering an area of 130 square miles and having a population now estimated at 2,000,000.

The city was founded by William Penn, the great Quaker, in 1682. From the beginning it grew rapidly and in 1790 had a population of over 12,000 and was considered the leading city of the new Nation. Although Philadelphia has relinquished that position, the dominant strain of sturdy Quaker blood has helped it to retain those purely American characteristics which so distinguish it above many other cities in the United States.

The history of Philadelphia during the struggle for independence is a memorable part of the history of the country. Here the idea of constitutional liberty was conceived which had a glorious birth in Independence Hall. It is not to be wondered at that the citizens of modern Philadelphia preserve with jealous care all the venerable buildings and other relics associated with that epoch-making period.

The Philadelphia of today is famous for the splendor of her public buildings and the immensity and magnificence of her great public domain, Fairmount Park. The bequests of many broad-minded and wealthy sons have enriched the opportunities of the humblest citizen beyond comparison with any other community. The large proportion of house owners among the inhabitants is noteworthy. Within the city limits are more small homes than can be found in any other great city of the world.

The Delaware has become a busy highway for the ships of all nations, and the great railroad systems which enter the city,—the Pennsylvania, Reading, Baltimore & Ohio and Lehigh Valley—afford unsurpassed transportation facilities for manufactured goods, the annual production of which in Philadelphia is only exceeded by that of New York City.

The churches, colleges, schools, libraries, museums, hospitals,—all those influences which tend to elevate and succor mankind—are developed to the highest possible standard here, both in splendid material externals and in their practical workings.

Philadelphia, then, may be accepted today as the truest type of a self-reliant and progressive American City, a community of industrious and prosperous people filled with local pride and eager to rally to the support of any plan for the further betterment of the "Great City of Homes."

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MARKET STREET, WEST FROM ELEVENTH STREET

Market Street, which extends westward from the Delaware across the city, is theoretically considered the center thoroughfare. All that part of the city lying above it is termed North Philadelphia and that below South Philadelphia. The immense structure of the City Hall intersects Market Street about midway between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers.



MARKET STREET FROM CITY HALL

Market Street is lined on both sides with fine stores and business palaces. Here may be found many grand examples of modern commercial architecture, although the large area given over exclusively to business in Philadelphia has caused the "skyscraper" to be less common than in New York.



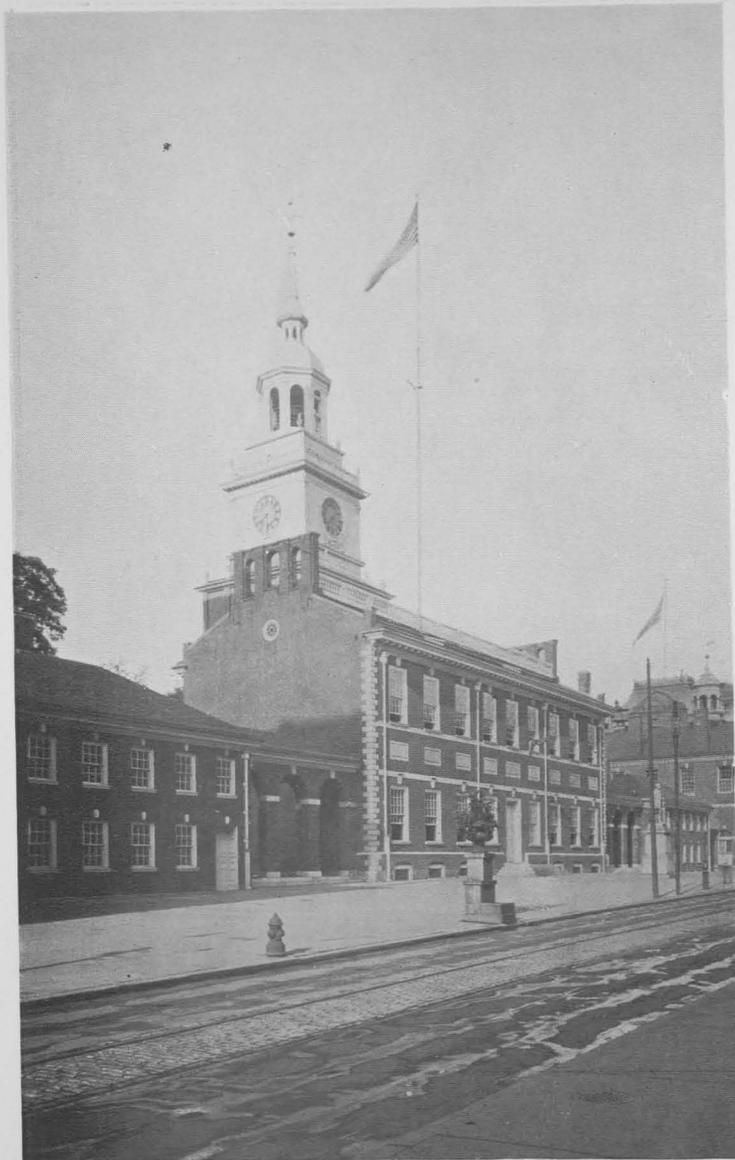
BROAD STREET, NORTH FROM WALNUT STREET

This splendid street, 120 feet wide and paved with asphalt, is the pride of Philadelphia. No car lines are permitted upon it in the city proper. Exquisite public buildings and handsome residences are characteristic of this beautiful avenue from either side of the City Hall.



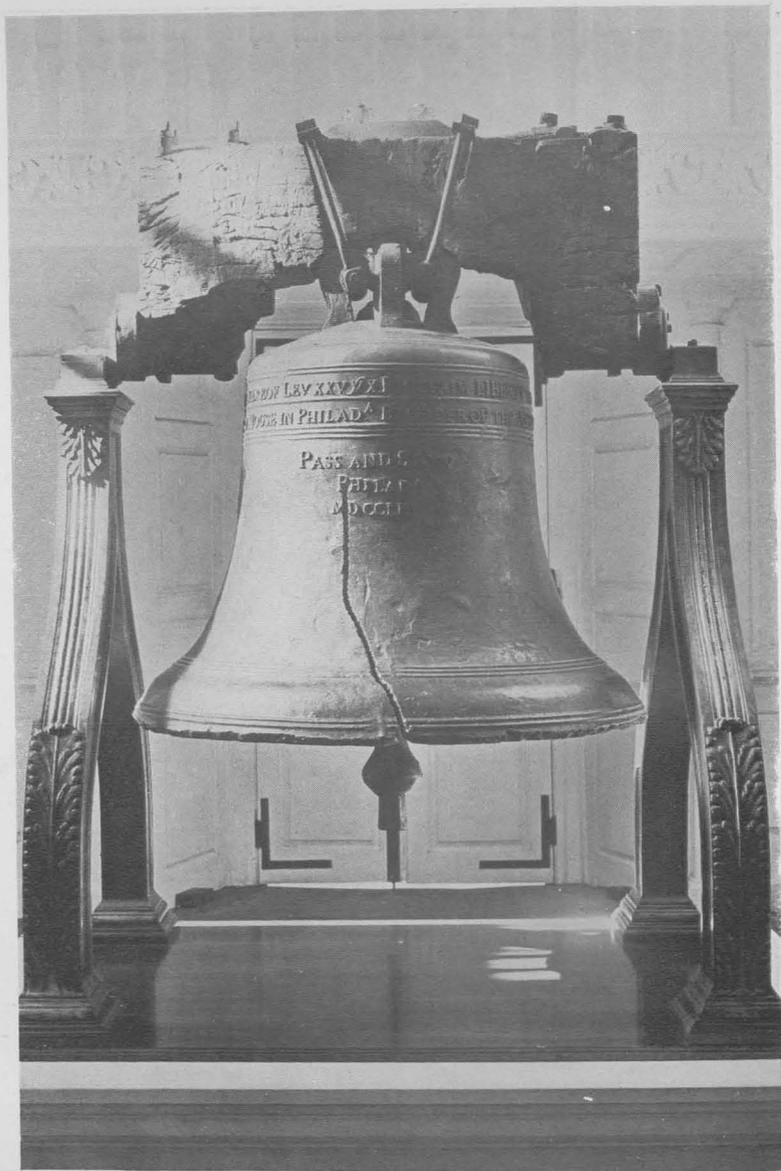
DELAWARE AVENUE, LOOKING NORTH FROM SPRUCE STREET

Here are located the freight sheds of the great transportation companies. At the regular hours for receiving freight, this street presents an animated scene, crowded with heavy teams laden with merchandise for shipment to all parts of the country.



INDEPENDENCE HALL (Front View)

INDEPENDENCE HALL stands on Chestnut Street, between 5th and 6th Streets. In this famous building the Declaration of Independence was debated and signed. THE LIBERTY BELL, whose tongue first announced from the tower above, the legal formation of the United States, hangs from its original beam in the main corridor of Independence Hall. While being tolled in 1835 it cracked, and has been silent since 1843. It has been taken to several of the great Fairs, but is carefully guarded at all times.

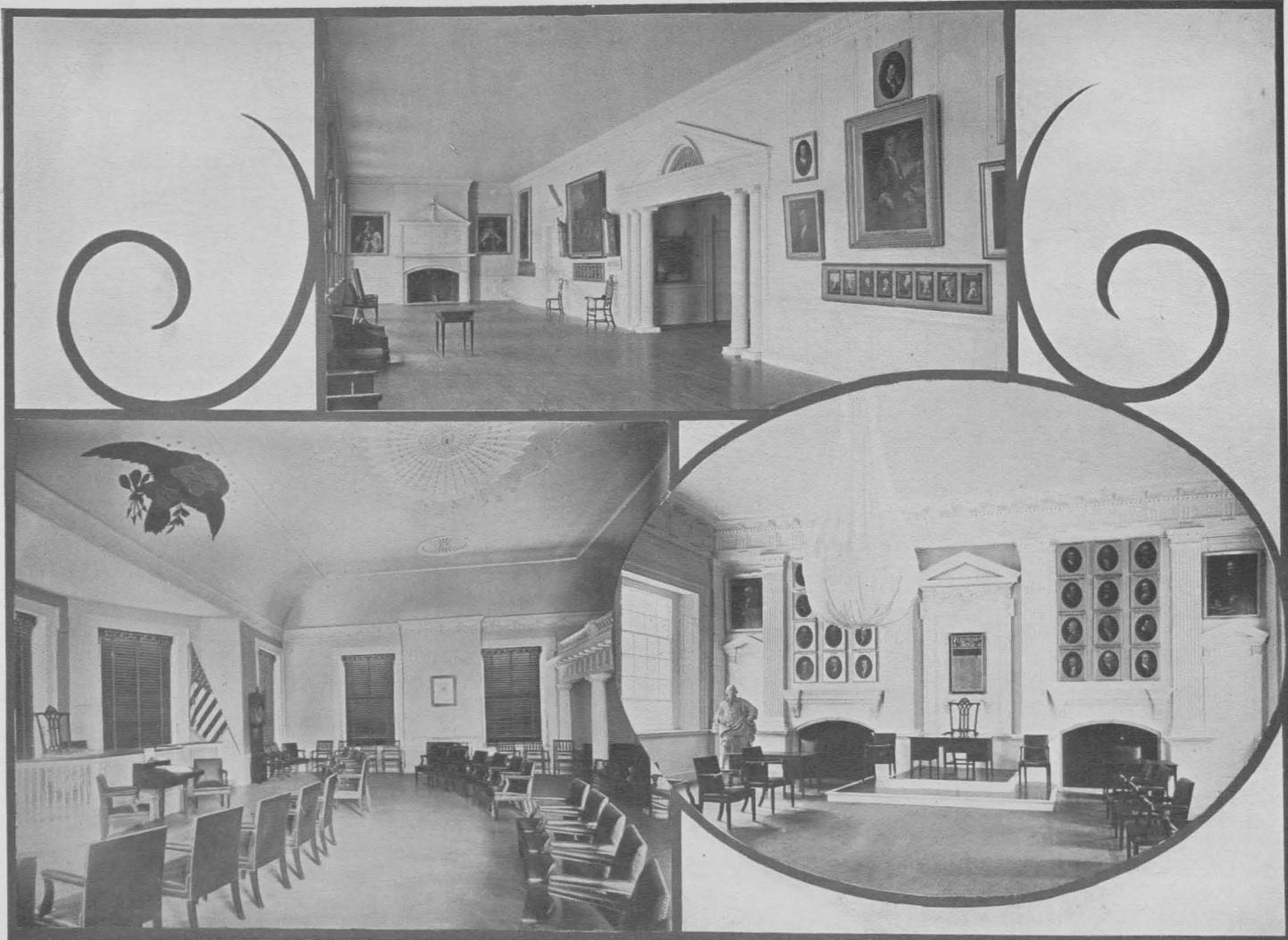


LIBERTY BELL



INDEPENDENCE HALL (Rear View)

This building, erected in 1729-35 by the Province of Pennsylvania as the Colonial State House, was made to face the north side of Independence Square, then the State House Yard. The Chestnut Street front is properly the rear of the building. The interior of the Hall suffered from many alterations during a century of use for various purposes, but has now been restored as near as possible to its original condition and filled with authentic historical relics under the intelligent supervision of the Sons of the American Revolution.



INTERIOR OF INDEPENDENCE HALL

The top view shows the Banquet Room on the upper floor. This room is adorned by a large number of portraits, some of which are famous originals. The faded charter of Pennsylvania, signed by William Penn, and many other priceless relics are preserved here. The left view shows the room in which the First National Congress met, corner 6th and Chestnut Streets. The right view is of the famous East Room, occupied by the Second Continental Congress when the Declaration of Independence was signed, July 4, 1776. A number of the ancient desks and chairs are here, including the table upon which the great paper was signed.



THE CITY HALL

A massive building, covering 4 1-2 acres, not including the great central court, and estimated to have cost over \$20,000,000, although unfinished. This grand pile of marble and granite intersects Broad and Market Streets, with passageways through the central court connecting both, and is surmounted by a tower at the northern end 550 feet high, the highest structure in the country next to the Washington Monument. A statue of William Penn crowns the tower.



THE NEW UNITED STATES MINT

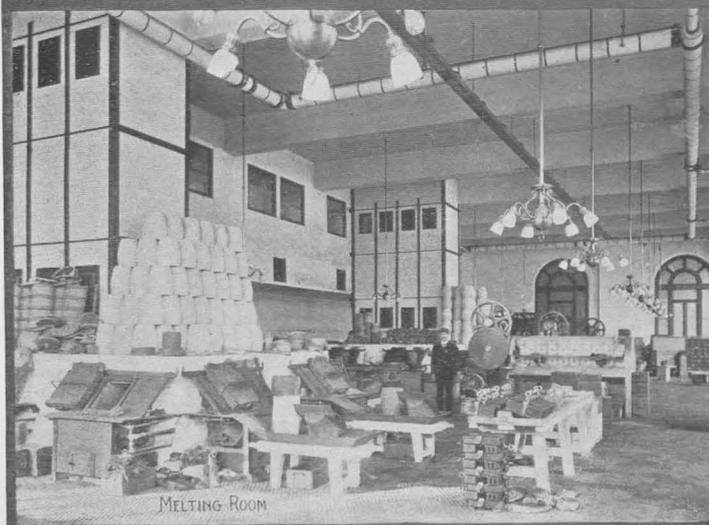
The United States Mint, located at 17th and Spring Garden Streets, is always an object of interest to visitors. Here nearly all the coined money of the country is made. The New Mint was two years in building, and cost \$2,400,000. It is built of Maine granite and fireproof materials throughout.



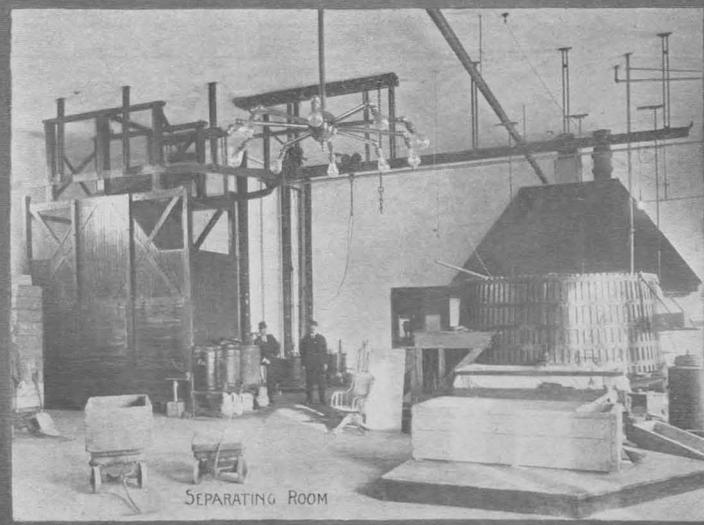
COUNTING ROOM



COINING ROOM



MELTING ROOM



SEPARATING ROOM

INTERIOR VIEWS OF THE UNITED STATES MINT

Visitors are admitted daily to the interior of the Mint and escorted through the building by guides provided for the purpose. The route includes the room where the bullion is received, the melting room where the ingots are cast, the separating room, and the coining room where the coins are stamped.



THE POST OFFICE

Uncle Sam has erected an imposing structure of four stories at the northwest corner of 9th and Chestnut Streets. It is built of dressed granite and has a large dome reaching 170 feet from the pavement. In round numbers its cost was \$8,000,000. Many other governmental offices are located in the building.



SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

Land Title Building
Broad and Chestnut Streets.

Morse-Williams Company

Fidelity Mutual Life Association

Broad Street, above Arch



Pennsylvania Building
15th and Chestnut Streets.



Stephen Girard Building
12th Street, below Market.



United Gas Improvement Company Building
Broad and Arch Streets.

SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS



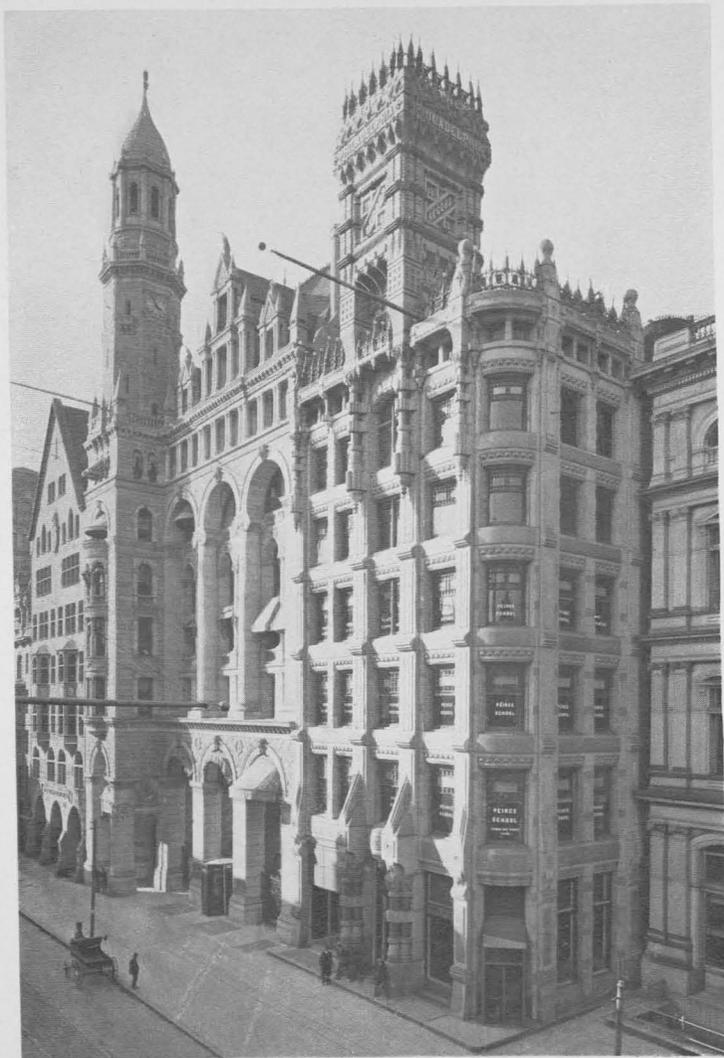
Betz Building.



Girard Building. Real Estate Trust Company
Broad Street, near Chestnut Street

FINE EXAMPLES OF BUSINESS ARCHITECTURE

Arcade Building, 15th and Market Streets.



Penn Mutual Building

Philadelphia Record Building
Chestnut Street.

Post Office



Drexel Building, 5th and Chestnut Streets.

FINE EXAMPLES OF BUSINESS ARCHITECTURE



TWO MODERN HOTEL BUILDINGS

The Bellevue-Stratford and the Walton are two of the most palatial hotels in Philadelphia and occupy fireproof buildings completely equipped with all modern sanitary and structural improvements. The Walton has the finest roof-garden of any hotel in America.



PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD STATION

The railroad terminals in Philadelphia are unsurpassed by any other city in the country for magnificence and comfort. The Pennsylvania Station at Broad and Market Streets is a splendid Gothic structure of eleven stories of granite and brick, and has one of the largest train sheds in the world. The interior devoted to the public is attractively furnished, and its beauty is enhanced by two costly works of art in stucco-relief by Karl Bitter.



PHILADELPHIA AND READING TERMINAL

This beautiful station building is eight stories high, built of New England granite to the second floor, and above of pink-tinted brick and white terra cotta. It has a front of 266 feet on Market Street and extends on 12th Street for 107 feet. The waiting rooms are fitted out sumptuously. The great train shed is 266x507 feet, and covers sixteen tracks besides the asphalted platforms.



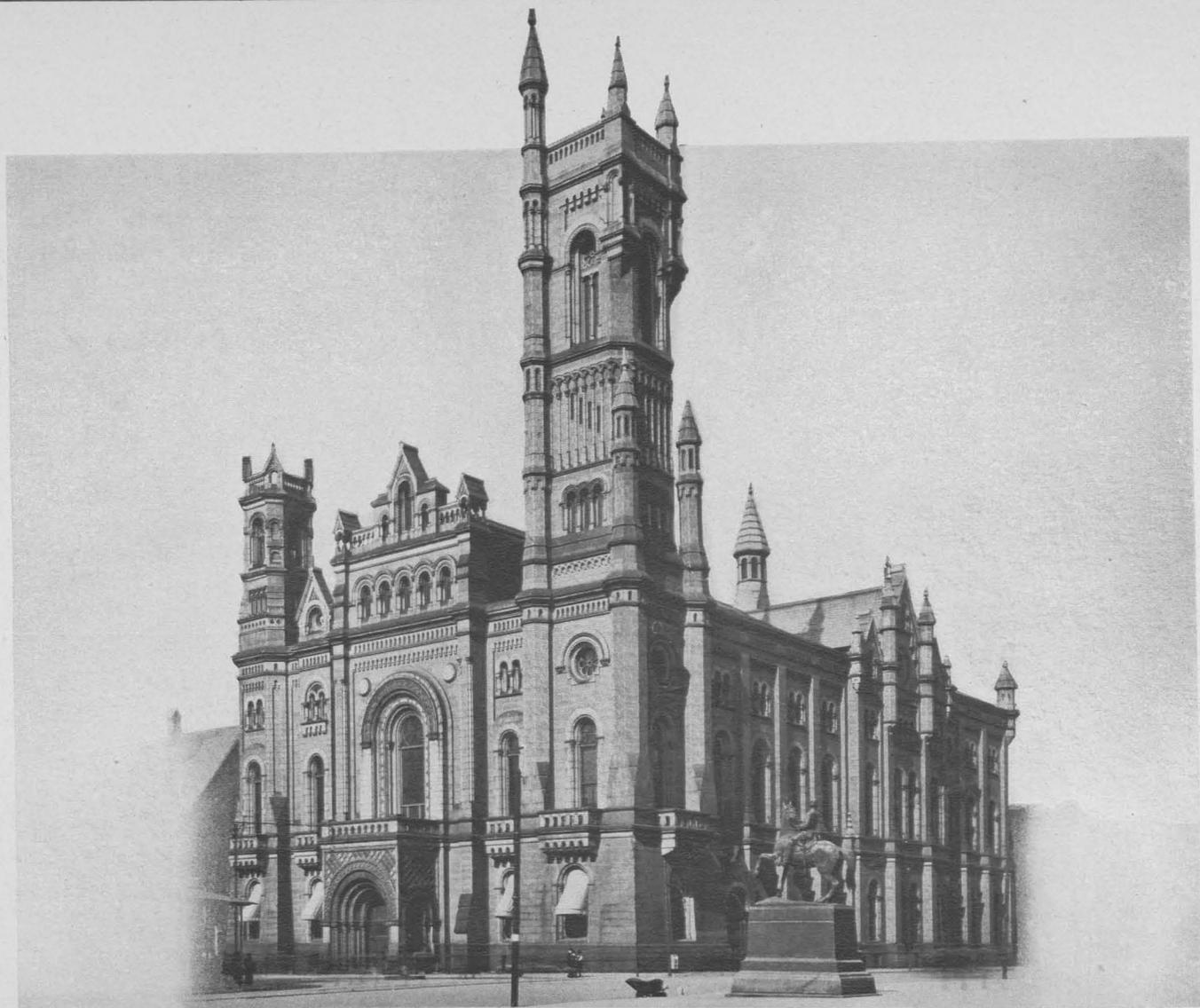
CRAMP'S SHIP YARDS

The ship yards of this famous concern have earned an international reputation for superior naval construction. Many ships of the United States Navy have been built here, also vessels for the navies of Russia, Turkey, Japan, and other maritime nations. The ship yards are located a few miles above the city proper on the Delaware.



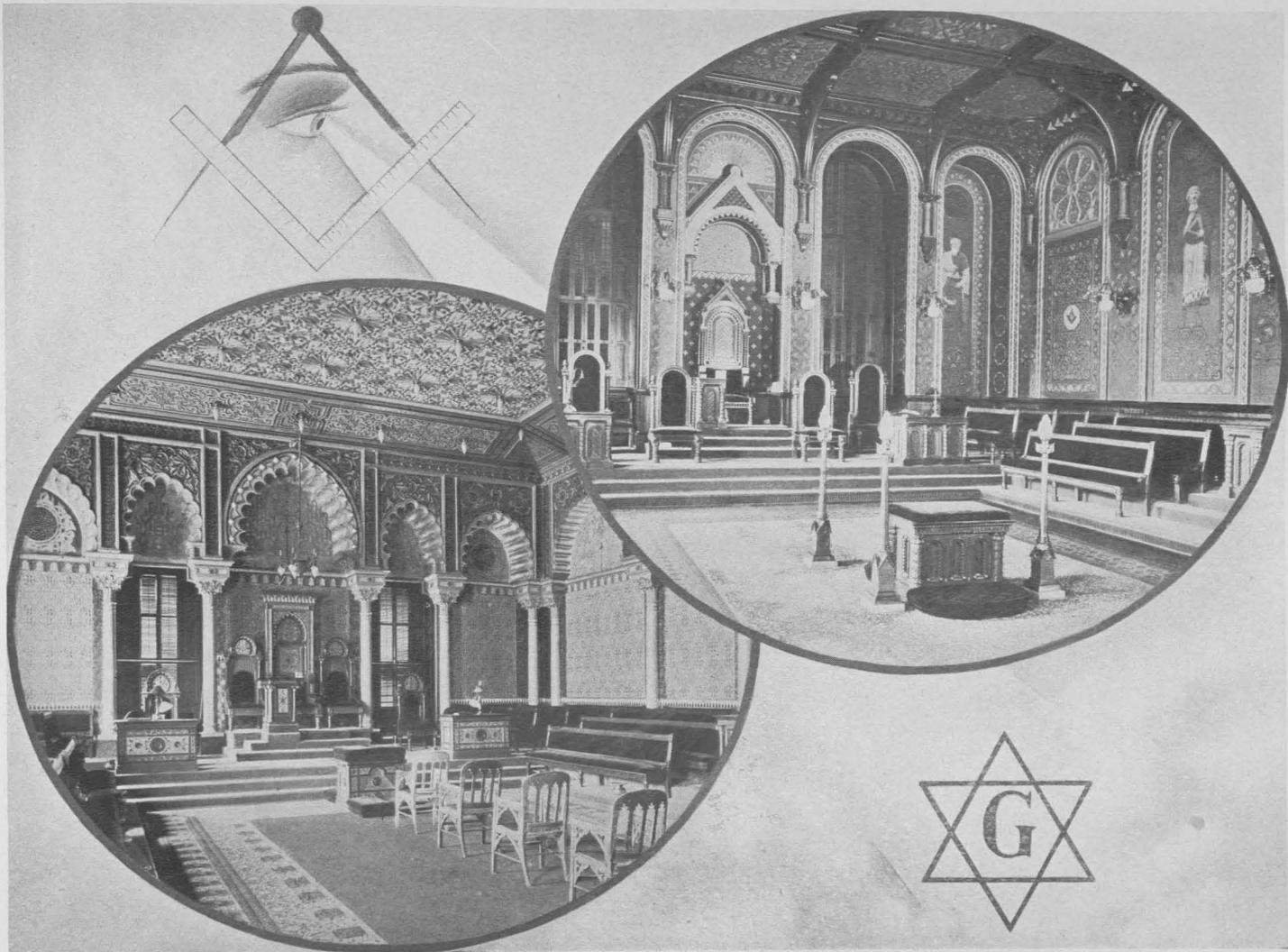
LEAGUE ISLAND NAVY YARD

The Navy Yard is situated on League Island which lies in the Delaware at the mouth of the Schuylkill, seven miles from the City Hall. The Island contains about 1,000 acres, and is noted for its fresh-water basin where ships may lie at anchor indefinitely without becoming foul. Here are vast storehouses, machine shops, officers' quarters, etc., and a large dry dock is projected. Pyramids of old-style shot and shell and scores of antiquated Parrott guns may be seen about the grounds.



THE MASONIC TEMPLE

This beautiful granite edifice, at Broad and Filbert Streets, is one of the most noted examples of pure Norman architecture in the United States. The body of the building is 95 feet high, and the larger of the two towers on the Broad Street front, which is especially elaborate, rises 250 feet into the air.



Oriental Hall

Norman Hall

INTERIOR VIEWS, MASONIC TEMPLE

All the rooms for the subordinate lodges and for other purposes are sumptuously decorated and furnished.



REPRESENTATIVE PHILADELPHIA CLUBS

The social and athletic clubs of Philadelphia enjoy a National fame for the high grade of their membership, and the elegance of the buildings which they occupy.



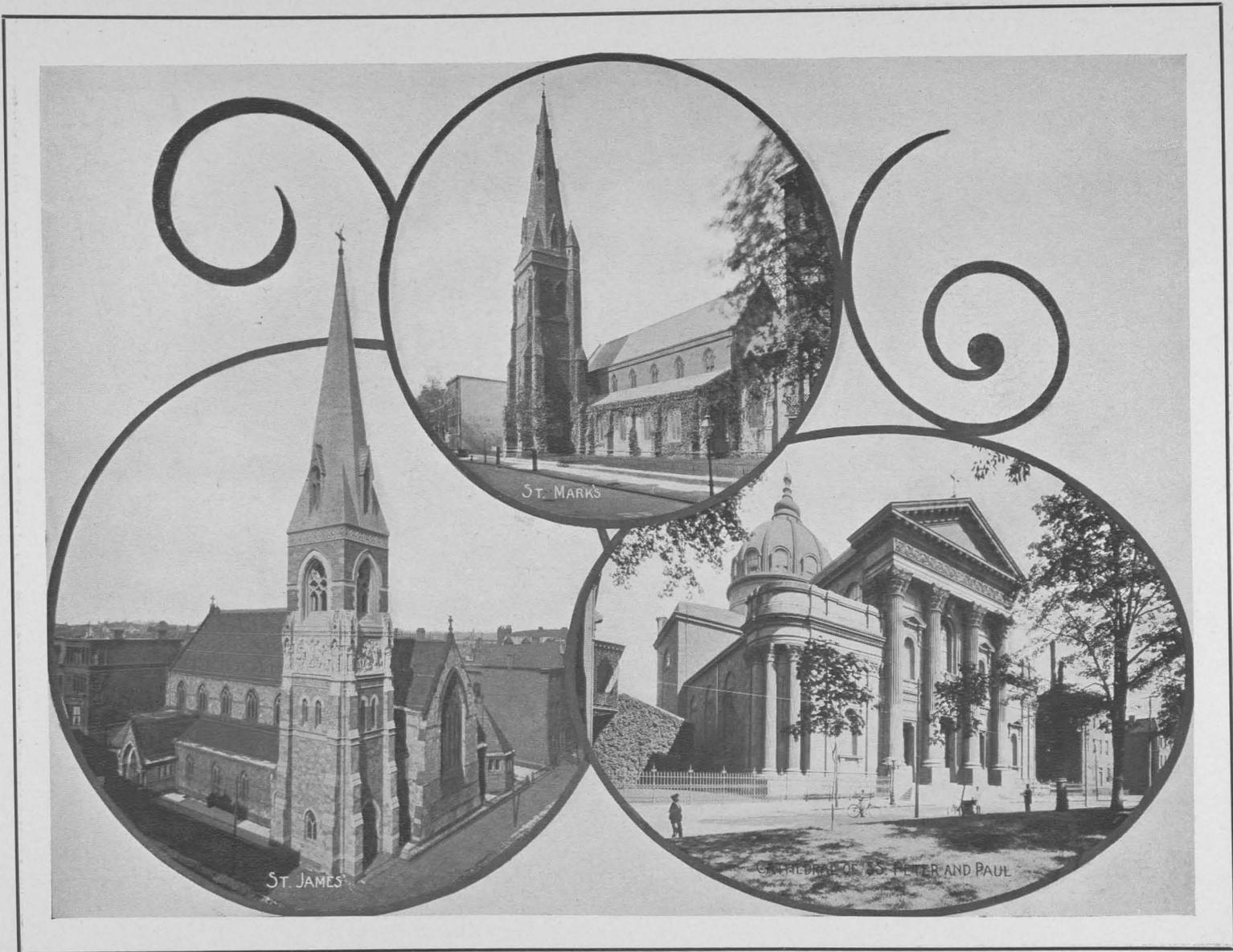
KENESETH-ISRAEL

Synagogue of the Reformed Congregation of the Hebrews. North Broad Street, near Columbia Avenue.



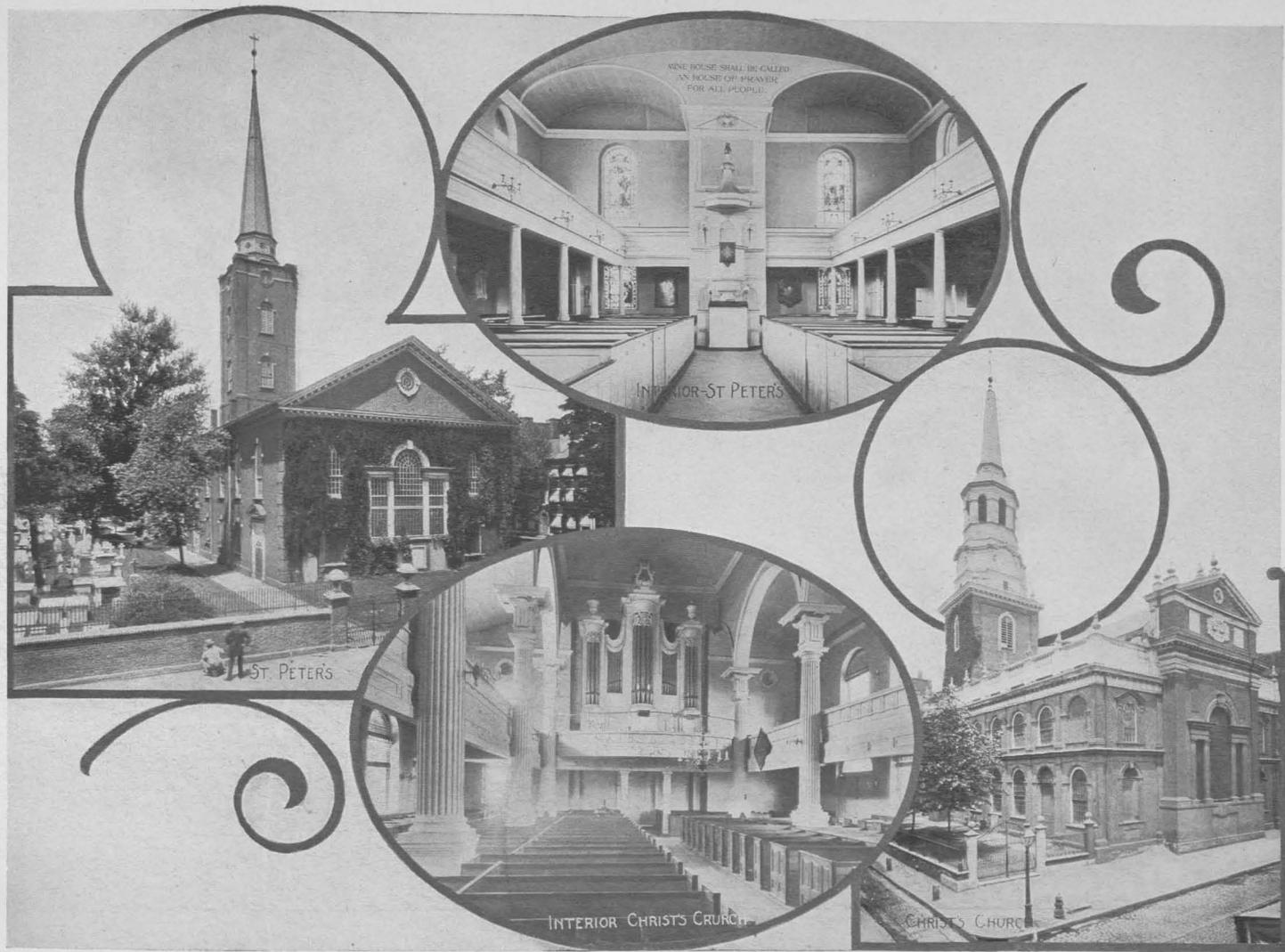
LULU TEMPLE

A popular place of amusement. Located on Spring Garden Street.



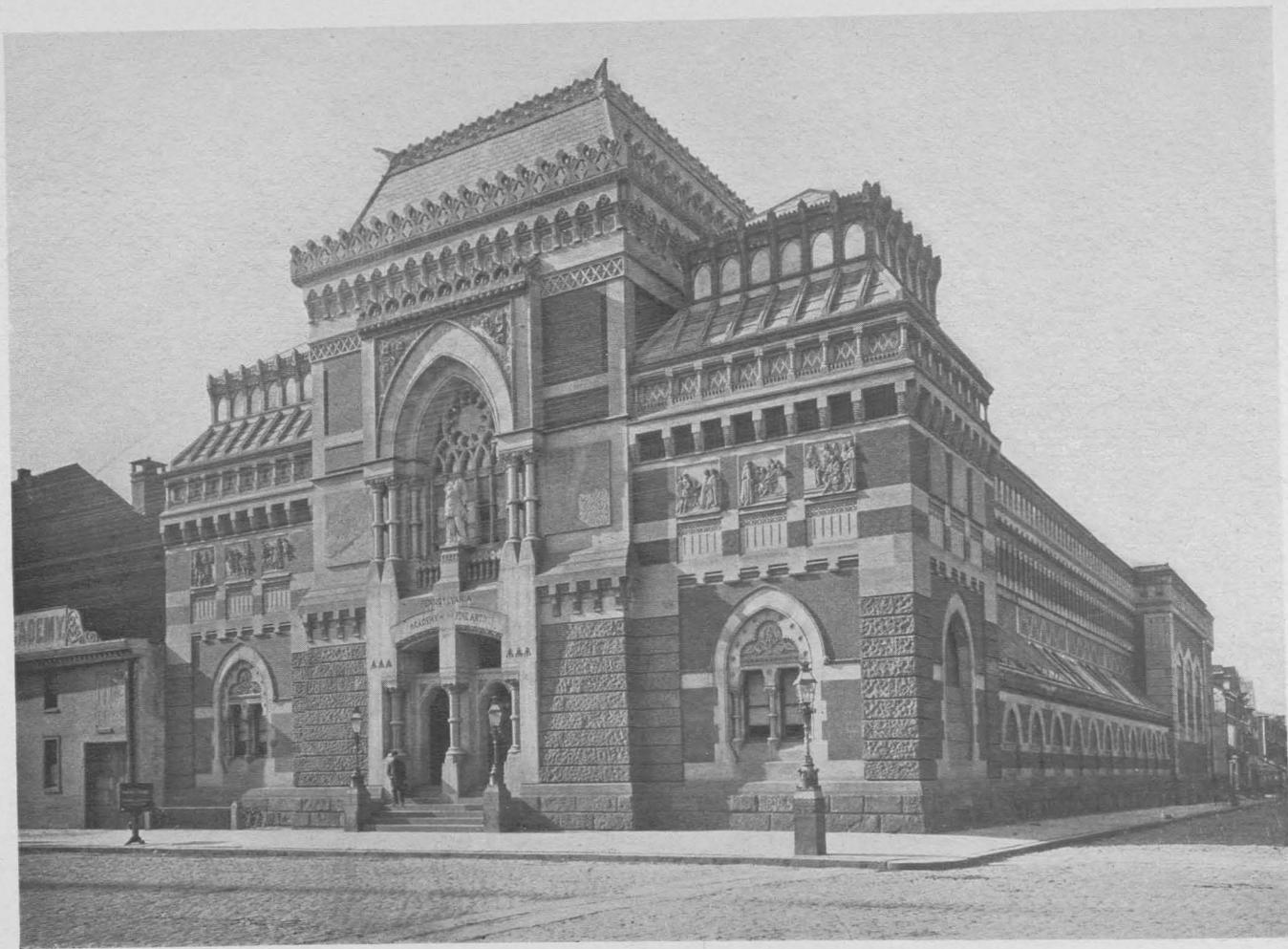
REPRESENTATIVE CHURCHES OF PHILADELPHIA

ST. JAMES', corner 22d and Walnut Streets, is one of the wealthiest Protestant Episcopal churches in the city. ST. MARK'S is a fine church of the same denomination located on Locust Street above 16th. THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL is the most interesting of the 78 Roman Catholic churches in Philadelphia. It is topped by a huge dome, 51 feet in diameter and 156 feet above the street level.



HISTORICAL CHURCH BUILDINGS

ST. PETER'S, 3d and Pine Streets, was built in 1758-61. Its exterior and interior are kept as nearly as possible in the original condition. In the churchyard is buried the famous Commodore Decatur. CHRIST CHURCH, 2d Street above Market, dates from the year 1727. In this church Benjamin Franklin had a pew and Presidents Washington and Adams have worshipped. Many patriots of the Revolution are interred in the adjacent ground or under the floors of the building.



THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS

The society occupies this splendid Venetian building at Broad and Cherry Streets. Here is the home of many priceless treasures of art, including the Phillips collection of more than sixty thousand etchings and engravings. Its schools of drawing, painting and sculpture are ranked with the foremost in America.



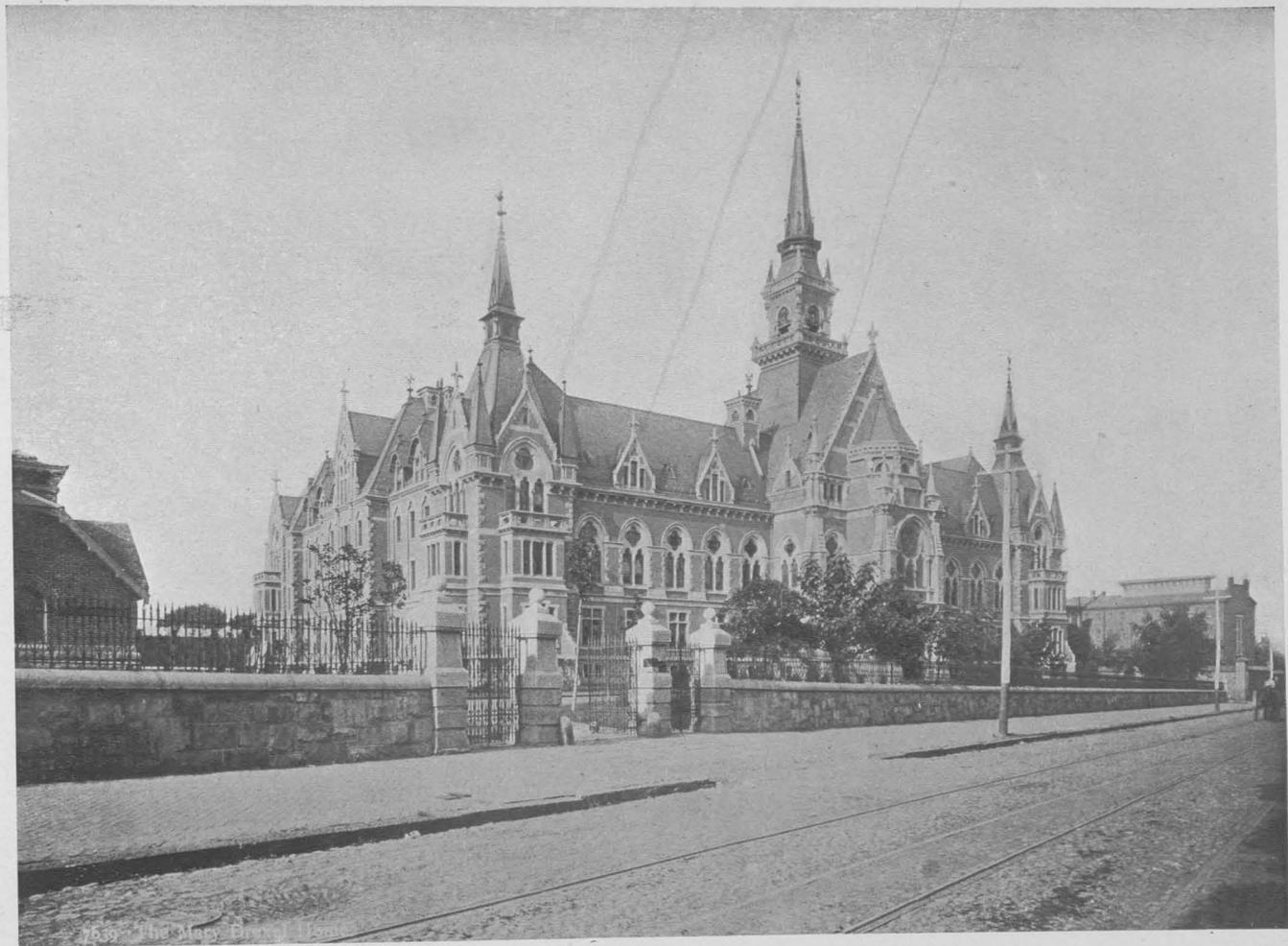
UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE

This stately club house, corner South Broad and Sansom Streets, is the home of the organization which has been the representative of the dominant political party in Pennsylvania since the Civil War, although now a social club rather than political. Many fine paintings and marbles are in this building, and great men from all over the world have been entertained here.



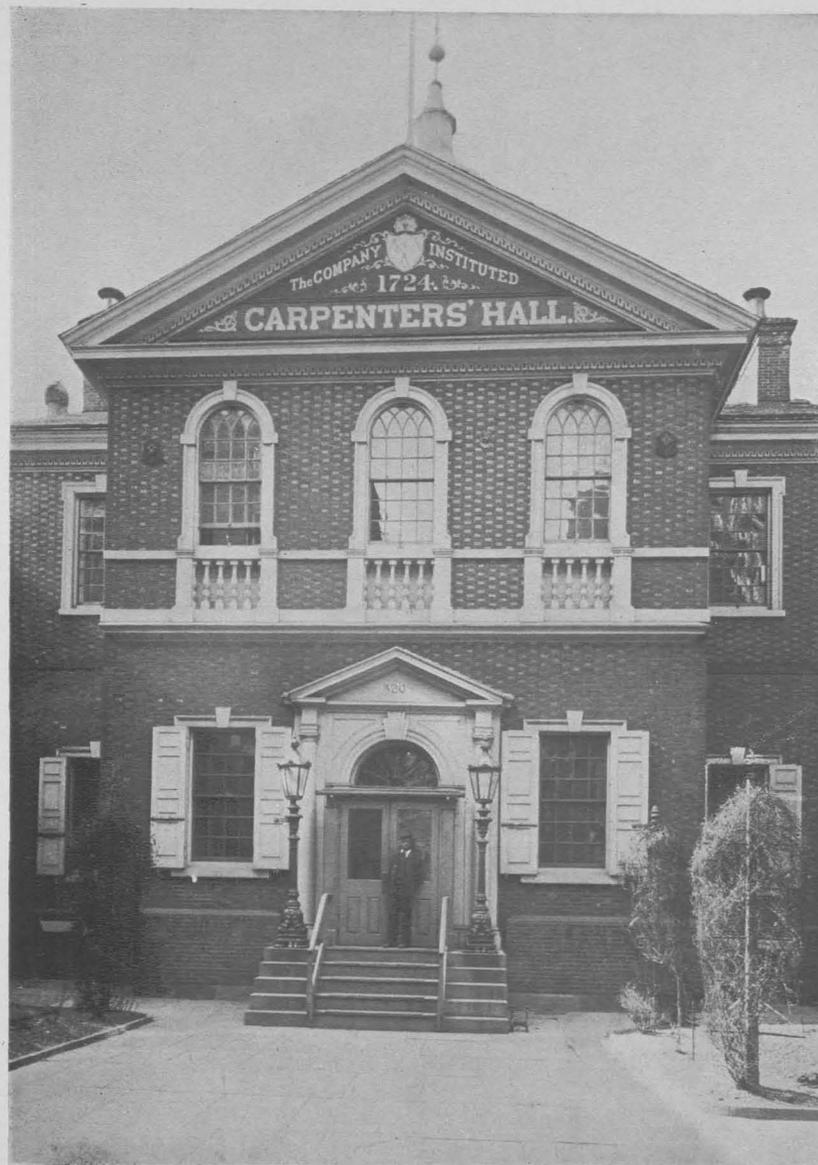
BOYS' CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

The public schools of Philadelphia are not excelled by any in the country. A fine specimen of advanced school architecture is the Boys' Central High School, a massive but handsome stone building at Broad and Green Streets. It contains sixty class rooms.



THE MARY J. DREXEL HOME

A grand institution for the care and maintenance of many kinds of homeless, located opposite Girard College, and noted for an extremely beautiful exterior and interior. Built by John D. Lankenau as a memorial to his wife, Mary J. Drexel, his son and daughter.



CARPENTERS' HALL

CARPENTERS' HALL, at the head of a court south from Chestnut Street between 3d and 4th, was erected in 1724 by the Carpenters' Company, a society of carpenters and architects. The first Continental Congress assembled here September 5, 1774. During the Revolution it was used as a hospital by the Continentals. THE BETSY ROSS HOUSE, Arch Street, near 3d, is a quaint little building where Betsy Ross, the widow of an upholsterer, continued the business during the Revolution. Washington and a committee employed her to make a flag of thirteen stars and thirteen stripes—the first "Old Glory."



BIRTHPLACE OF THE STARS AND STRIPES



Over one hundred years old.

One of the oldest houses in the city

Office of Stephen Girard

VIEWS IN OLD PHILADELPHIA

No city in the Union has preserved so many buildings dating back to Revolutionary times. Stephen Girard, the founder of Girard College, began business in 1769, in an old building on Water street which is still preserved. It was in the Chew House at Germantown where the British made a desperate stand which finally decided the battle of Germantown in their favor, October 4, 1777. The marks of cannon balls are still plainly visible on the old house.



PENN TREATY MONUMENT

This plain little monument marks the "scite of the great elm tree" under which William Penn made his agreement with the Delaware Indians in 1682, a compact which was never signed and never broken. It is located in a small square in Kensington known as the William Penn Treaty Park.



TREATY ELM ON THE DELAWARE



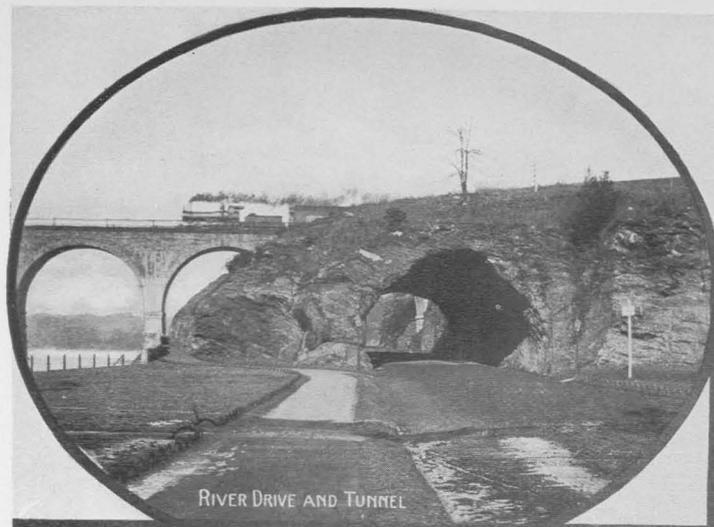
FAIRMOUNT PARK, FROM LEMON HILL

A grand pleasure ground of the people containing over 3,000 acres. It easily ranks among the few leading parks of the world, and in natural beauty and artificial embellishment cannot be equalled. Here in 1876 the great Centennial Exposition was held and a few of the immense buildings are yet standing and in public use. A ride on the Park Trolley line affords a comprehensive idea of the vast extent of the Park territory.



THE GIRARD AVENUE BRIDGE FROM THE ZOO, FAIRMOUNT PARK

The Girard Avenue Bridge, a solidly-built structure spans the Schuylkill at this point. The southeast angle of Fairmount Park near here is occupied by the Zoological Garden.



RIVER DRIVE AND TUNNEL



GARFIELD MONUMENT



OLD GRANT CABIN



WISSAHICKON CREEK

SCENES IN FAIRMOUNT PARK

THE RIVER DRIVE is the most beautiful that the city affords. THE GRANT CABIN is the hut occupied by General Grant as winter quarters before Petersburg in 1864-65. THE GARFIELD MONUMENT is an inspiring piece of work. WISSAHICKON CREEK flows in winding curves for miles between high and wooded hills, frequently split into romantic gorges.



WASHINGTON MONUMENT, FAIRMOUNT PARK

An imposing memorial unveiled by President McKinley in 1897. It is forty-four feet high and cost \$250,000.



LINCOLN MONUMENT, FAIRMOUNT PARK

Notable among the many statues of Lincoln throughout the Country.



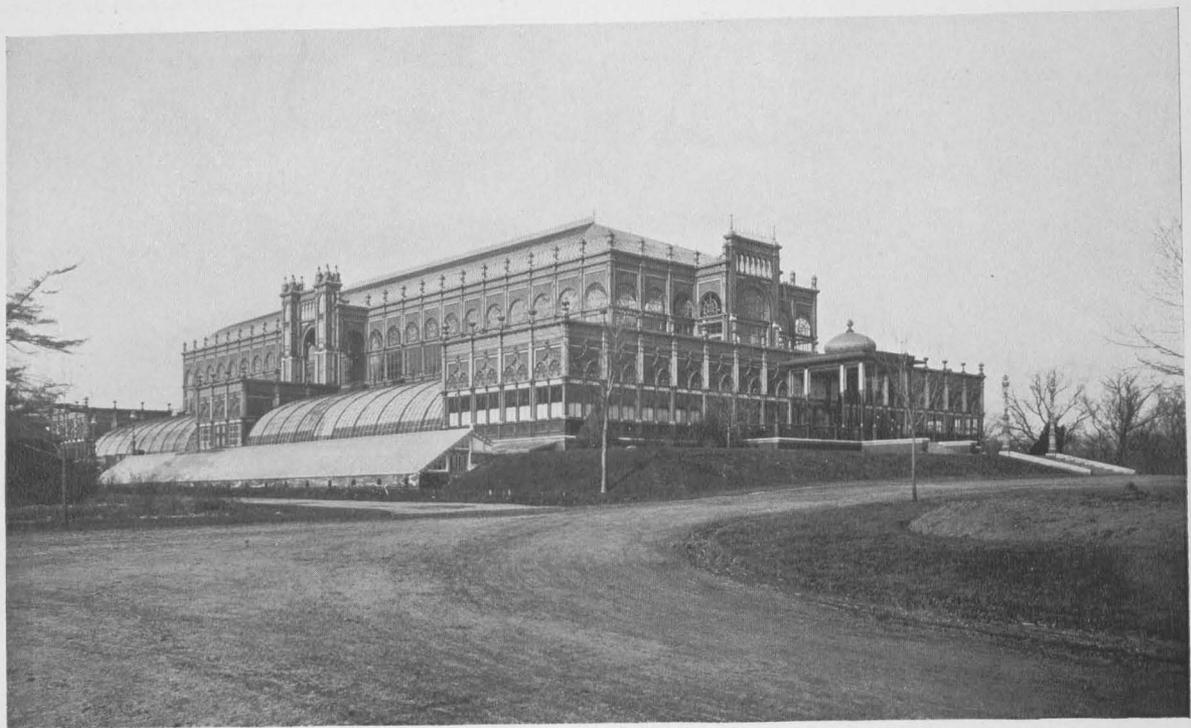
ARNOLD MANSION, FAIRMOUNT PARK

Purchased by Benedict Arnold at the outbreak of the Revolution. Confiscated when his treason became known. Occupied by Baron Steuben during 1781-2.



PENN HOUSE, FAIRMOUNT PARK

Erected in 1682; the first brick building in Philadelphia. For many years the State House of the Province of Pennsylvania. Moved to the Park from its original site on Letitia Street.



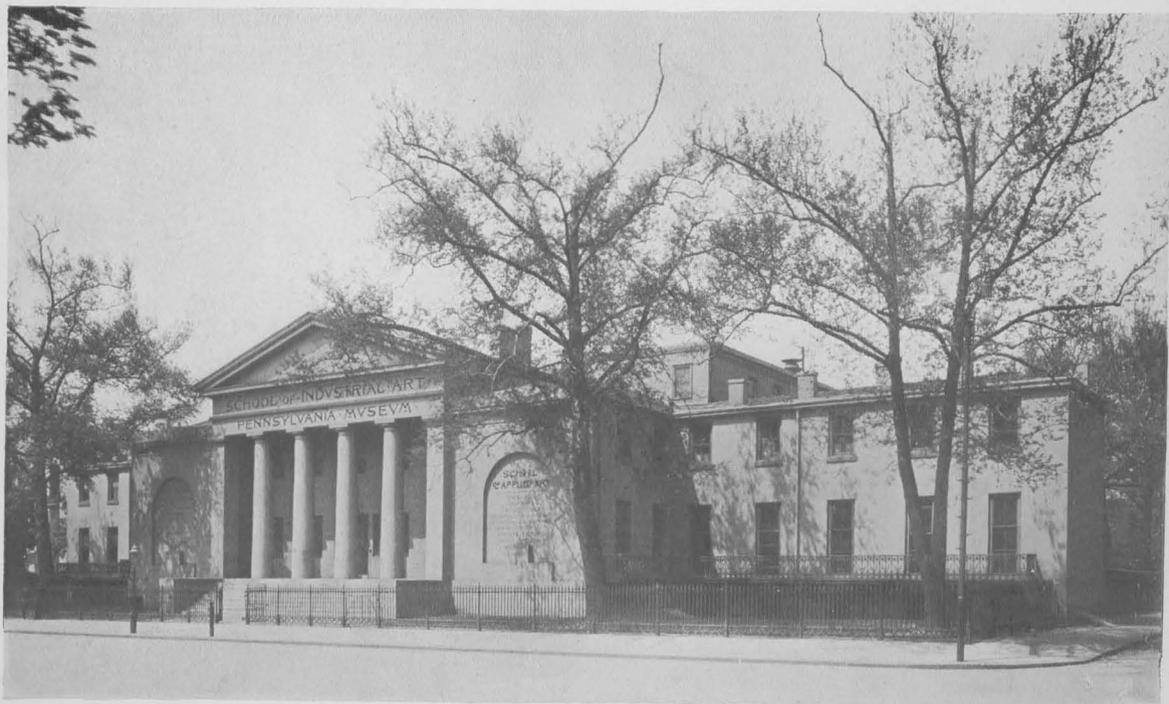
SUNKEN GARDENS AND HORTICULTURAL HALL, FAIRMOUNT PARK

In the Horticultural Hall on the old Centennial Exposition Grounds is still kept an exhibit of ferns and tropical plants. In front of the building is a Sunken Garden brilliant with color.

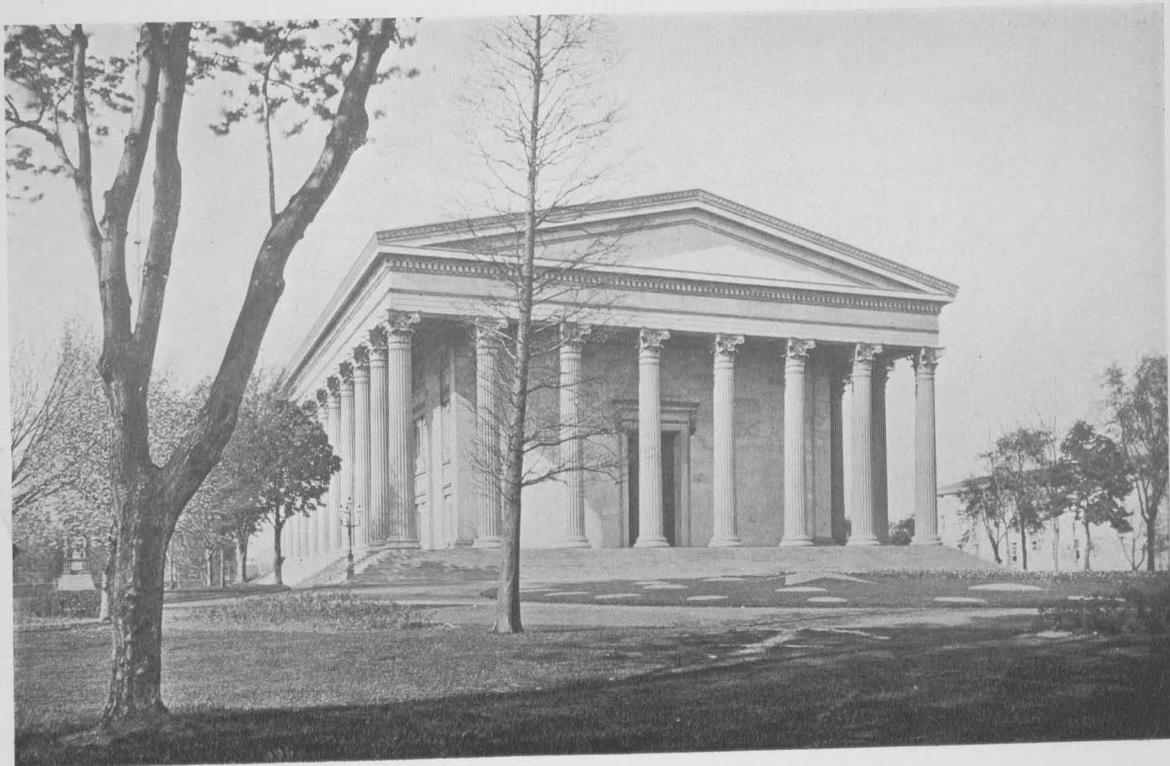


MEMORIAL HALL, FAIRMOUNT PARK

An important museum of art and industry is housed here. The Hall was built by the city in 1876 at a cost of \$1,500,000 as a permanent memorial of the great Exposition.



SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ART, PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM



GIRARD COLLEGE

Founded by the will of Stephen Girard, a merchant, who died in 1831. The original structure is of an imposing Corinthian style of architecture. 2



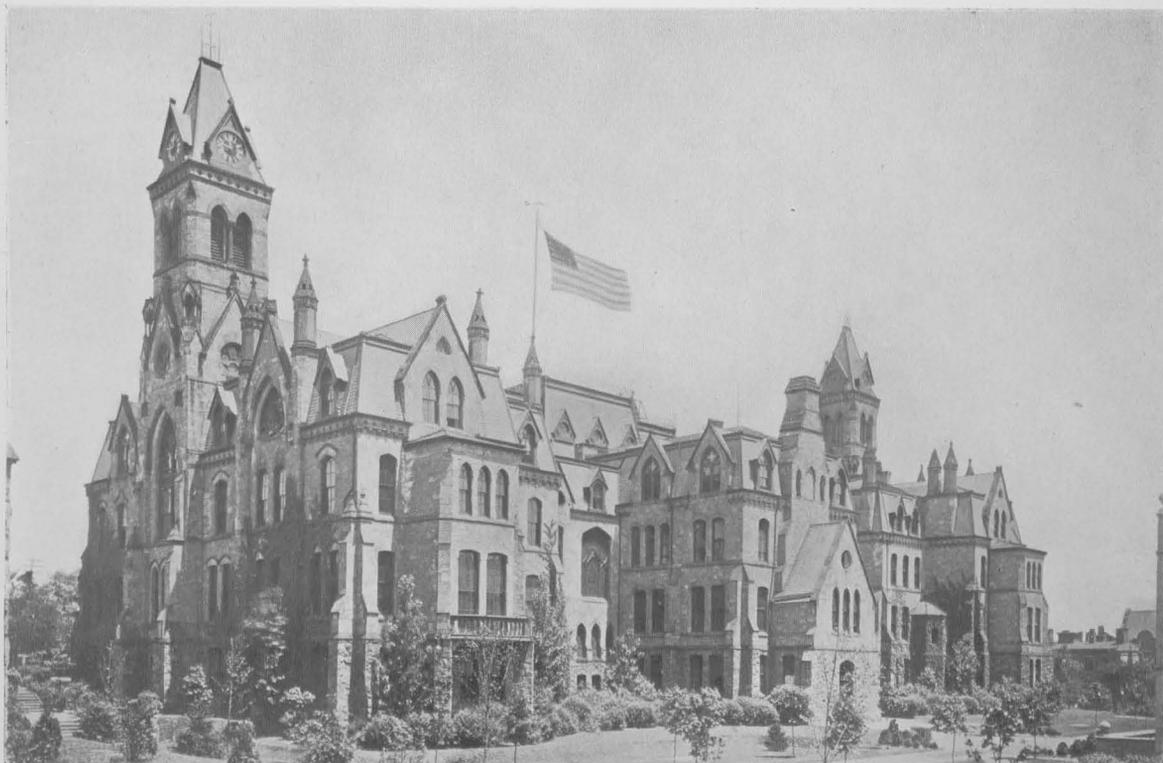
DREXEL INSTITUTE

An institution, Chestnut Street, corner 22d, founded by the late Anthony J. Drexel, in which the young of both sexes may acquire practical knowledge. Contains an auditorium with a seating capacity of 1,500.



RIDGEWAY LIBRARY

A fine structure in Doric Greek style at Broad and Carpenter Streets. Founded by the will of Dr. James Rush and given the maiden name of his wife. Contains over 120,000 volumes.



COLLEGE HALL, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Near the main gate (Walnut Street) of the Campus. Built in heavy Gothic style and contains the administrative offices of the University.



LIBRARY HALL, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

A rich-looking edifice of red stone and brick. Contains over 150,000 bound volumes and 50,000 pamphlets for the needs of the University.



"LITTLE QUAD," UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

A corner which strongly resembles some old English college view.



GATEWAY TO DORMITORY, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA



SOUTH WING OF DORMITORIES, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA



MEDICAL COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
South of Spruce Street. One of the strongest departments of the University and has given it great distinction.



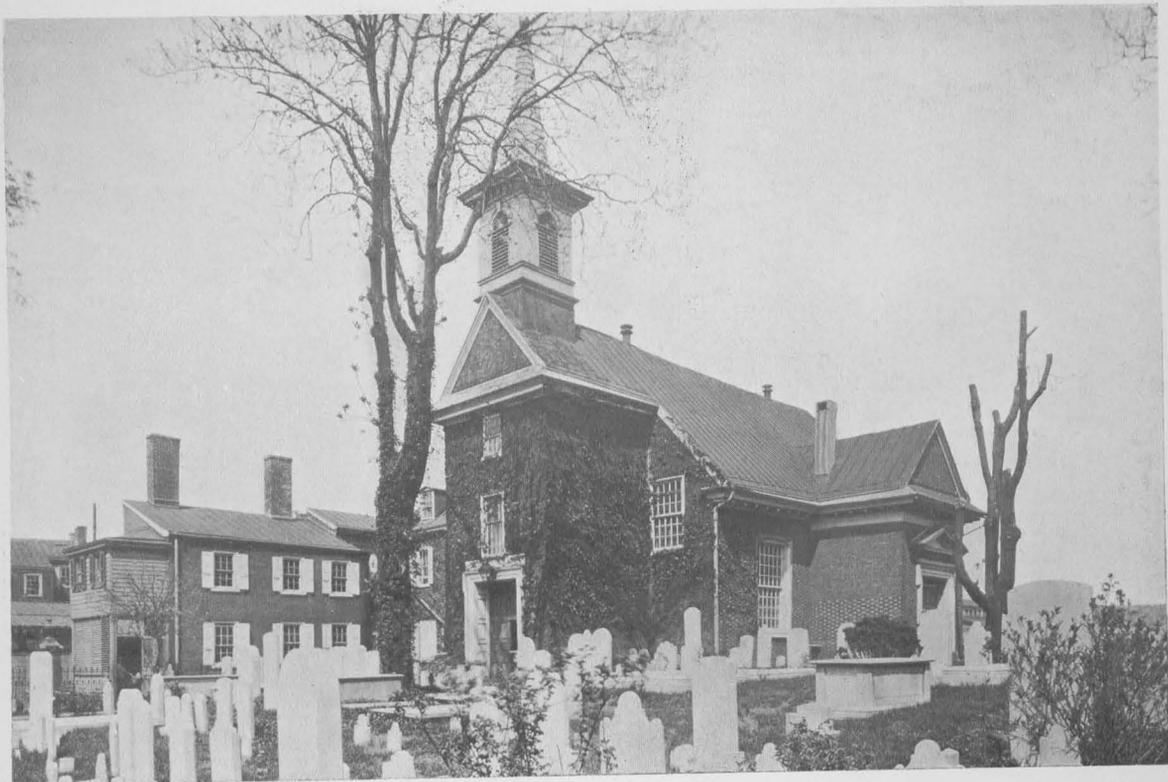
LAW SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
Established in 1805. It is the oldest law school in the United States.



VETERINARY COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

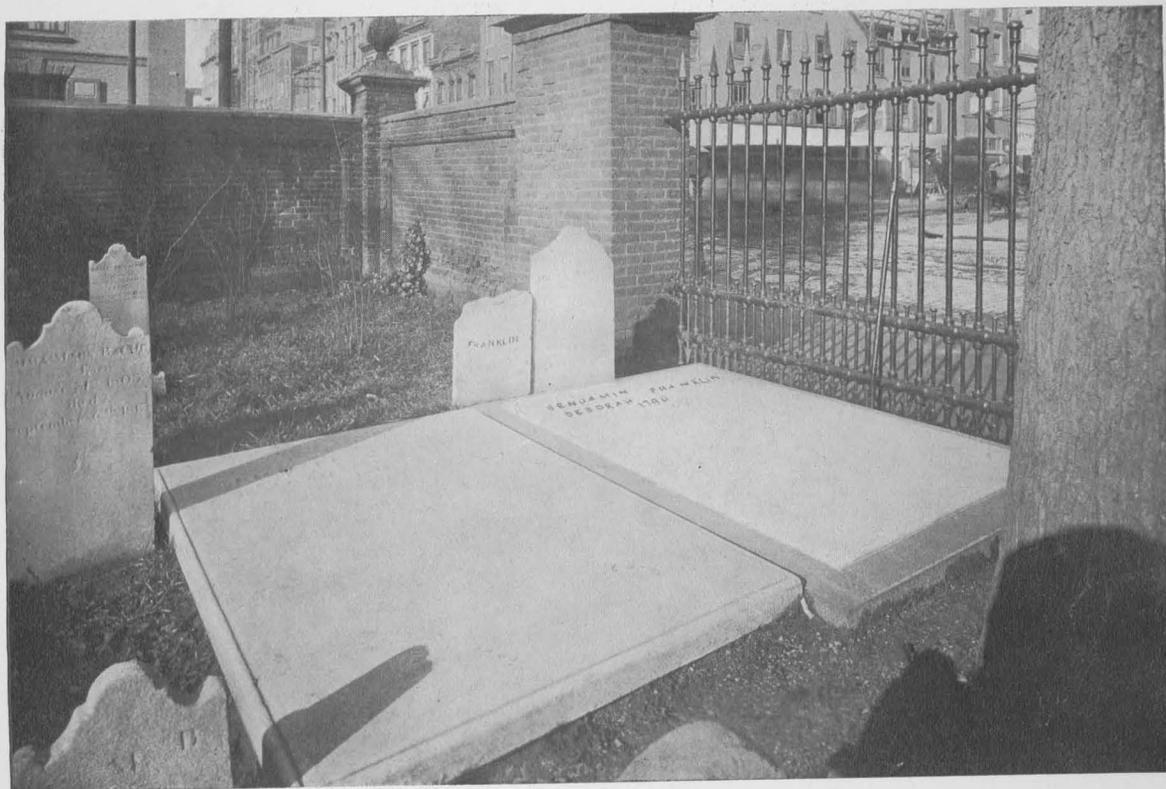


D. HAYES AGNEW MEMORIAL, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA



OLD SWEDES CHURCH

The oldest church edifice in the city, dedicated July 1, 1700. Yet standing at Front and Christian streets.



TOMB OF FRANKLIN

In Christ Church Cemetery, entrance from Arch street. The inscription on the slab above his tomb may be read from the street.

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