

## **Werk**

**Titel:** The United States with an excursion into Mexico

**Verlag:** Baedeker [u.a.]

**Ort:** Leipzig [u.a.]

**Jahr:** 1899

**Kollektion:** Itineraria

**Werk Id:** PPN242370497

**PURL:** <http://resolver.sub.uni-goettingen.de/purl?PID=PPN242370497> | LOG\_0126

**OPAC:** <http://opac.sub.uni-goettingen.de/DB=1/PPN?PPN=242370497>

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## **Contact**

Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen  
Georg-August-Universität Göttingen  
Platz der Göttinger Sieben 1  
37073 Göttingen  
Germany  
Email: [gdz@sub.uni-goettingen.de](mailto:gdz@sub.uni-goettingen.de)

## 32. Philadelphia.

**Railway Stations.** *Broad Street Station* (Pl. F, 6; restaurant), facing the City Hall, for the trains of the Pennsylvania R. R. to New York, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, Chicago, Gettysburg, Atlantic City, and numerous local lines; *Reading Terminal Station* (Pl. F, 6; restaurant), of the Philadelphia and Reading R. R., for New York (R. 31b), Washington, Baltimore, Gettysburg, Lehigh Valley, etc.; *Baltimore & Ohio Station* (Pl. E, 6; restaurant), cor. of Chestnut St. and 24th St., for Washington, the West, etc.; *West Jersey Railroad Station* (Pl. I, 6), Camden, reached by ferry from Market St. (see Pl. H, I, 6), for Cape May, Atlantic City, and the Amboy Division of the Penna. R. R.; *Philadelphia & Atlantic City Railroad Station* (Pl. I, 8), Camden (ferry from Chestnut St. or South St.), for Atlantic City, etc. Also numerous *Suburban Stations* — *Tramways* run from all these stations or ferries to the chief centres of the city, and *Hotel Omnibuses* (25 c.) meet the principal trains. *Cabs*, see below.

**Hotels.** **WALTON** (Pl. k; F, 6, 7), a large house at the cor. of Broad and Locust Sts., R. from \$ 1½; **STRATFORD** (Pl. a; F, 6), Broad and Walnut Sts., R. from \$ 2; **BELLEVUE** (Pl. b; F, 6), at the opposite cor. of Broad and Walnut Sts., R. from \$ 2; **RITTENHOUSE**, Chestnut St., cor. of 22nd St. (Pl. E, 6), \$ 3½-4, R. \$ 1½-2; **LAFAYETTE** (Pl. c; F, 6), Broad and Sansom Sts., \$ 4, R. from \$ 1; **COLONNADE** (Pl. d; F, 6), Chestnut and 15th Sts., from \$ 3½, R. from \$ 1; **ALDINE** (Pl. e; E, 6), 1910 Chestnut St., a good family hotel, \$ 3½-6, E. \$ 1-5; **LOREINE** (Pl. n; F, 4), cor. N. Broad St. and Fairmount Ave., at some distance from the centre of the city, \$ 3½; **STENTON** (Pl. l; F, 7), Broad St., cor. Spruce St., R. from \$ 2; **CONTINENTAL** (Pl. f; G, 6), 9th and Chestnut Sts., \$ 2½-4, R. from \$ 1; **GREEN'S** (Pl. h; G, 6), 8th and Chestnut Sts., R. \$ 1-1½; **BINGHAM** (Pl. i; F, 6), 11th and Market Sts., \$ 2½, well spoken of; **WINDSOR**, 1225 Filbert St., from \$ 2, R. from \$ 1; **\*DOONER'S**, 27 S. 10th St., R. \$ 1-1½ (men only); **HANOVER** (Pl. g; F, 6), 12th and Arch Sts., from \$ 2, R. from \$ 1; **VENDIG** (Pl. m; F, 6), 12th and Market Sts., R. \$ 1-2½.

**Restaurants.** *\*Bellevue Hotel*, see above, somewhat expensive; *\*Boldt*, Bullitt Building, 4th St., below Chestnut St.; *Lafayette Hotel* (see above), table-d'hôte luncheon 50 c., D. \$ 1; *Colonnade Hotel*, see above; *Dooner*, 10th St., above Chestnut St.; *Green*, see above; *\*Soulas' Rathskeller & Restaurant*, in the basement of the Betz Building (p. 233), City Hall Square, D. (from 12 to 3) 50 c.; *\*Soulas*, 5th St., above Chestnut St., a similar establishment, for men; *Boothby*, 1235 Chestnut St., near 13th St. (oysters); *Partridge*, 15 N. 8th St.; *Wanamaker's*, see p. 233; *Dennett's Lunch Rooms*, 529 Chestnut St., 13 S. 9th St., and 1113 and 1311 Market St. (low prices); *Bourse Restaurant*, see p. 235; *Women's Exchange*, 12th St., to the S. of Chestnut St.

**Tramways (Street Cars).** *Electric Cars* traverse all the principal streets (fare 5 c., transfer-tickets 8 c.). Cars run to the E. on Columbia Ave., Jefferson, Girard Ave., Wallace, Green, Spring Garden, Callowhill, Race, Arch, Filbert, Market, Chestnut, Spruce, and Lombard Streets; to the W. on Columbia Ave., Master, Girard Ave., Poplar, Fairmount Ave., Spring Garden, Callowhill, Vine, Arch, Market, Sansom, Walnut, Pine, and South Streets; to the N. on 3rd, 5th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 19th, and 23rd Streets; to the S. on 2d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 10th, 12th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 20th, and 23rd Streets.

**Cabs.** — (1). *Pennsylvania R.R. Service.* Hansoms (1-2 pers.) 1½ M., 25c., each 1 M. addit. 15 c., per hr. 65c., each addit. ¼ hr. 20c.; no trunks carried. Four-wheelers: 1-2 pers., 40c., 20c., 75c., 20c.; each addit. pers. 10 c.; each trunk 25c., small article carried outside 10c. — (2). *Reading R.R. Service.* Four-wheelers, 1-2 pers. 50c., 25c., 75c., 25c.; each addit. pers. 25c. — (3). *City Service.* Carriages (two horses): 1 pers., 1 M. 75c., 2 pers. \$ 1.25, each addit. pers. 25c.; 2 M., \$ 1.25, \$ 1.75, 25c.; each 1 M. addit., each pers. 50c.; per hr., 1-2 pers., \$ 1.50, each pers. addit. 25c. One trunk or valise free, each extra article of luggage 6c.

**Ferries** cross the Delaware to *Camden* (p. 243) from Market, Vine, South, Chestnut, and Shackamaxon Sts. (3c.), and to *Gloucester* (p. 243) from South St. (10c.).

**Steamers.** Steamers ascend the Delaware to *Burlington* and other points. Steamers also ply to *Liverpool* (Wed.; 'American Line'), *London*, *Antwerp*, *New York*, *Boston*, *Baltimore*, *Savannah*, *Charleston*, *Florida*, etc.

**Theatres.** *Academy of Music* (Pl. F, 7), Broad St., cor. of Locust St. (2900 seats), used for operas, concerts, balls, etc.; *Chestnut Street Opera House* (Pl. G, 6), 1023 Chestnut St.; *Chestnut Street Theatre* (Pl. F, 6), 1211 Chestnut St.; *Broad St. Theatre* (Pl. F, 7), near Locust St.; *Walnut St. Theatre*, cor. Walnut and 9th Sts. (Pl. G, 6); *Arch Street Theatre* (Pl. G, 6), 613 Arch St. (1800 seats); *Park Theatre* (Pl. F, 4), Broad St., cor. of Fairmount Ave. (2200 seats); *Grand Opera House* (Pl. F, 3), N. Broad St., cor. of Montgomery Ave.; *Girard Ave. Theatre*, Girard Ave., near 7th St. (Pl. G, 4); *Eleventh Street Opera House* (Pl. F, 6), near Chestnut St. (minstrel entertainments); *Kensington Theatre*, cor. E. Norris St. and Frankford Ave. (Pl. H, 2); *National Theatre* (Pl. G, 5), 10th St. and Callowhill St. (varieties); *Washington Park Theatre*, see p. 243. — *Zoological Garden*, see p. 243.

**Clubs.** *Philadelphia*, N.W. cor. 13th and Walnut Sts., *Rittenhouse*, 1811 Walnut St.; *University*, 1510 Walnut St.; *Union League*, Broad St., cor. of Sanson St.; *Reform*, 1520 Chestnut St.; *Mercantile Club*, N. Broad St., cor. of Master St.; *Art Club*, see p. 240. — The well-known dinners of the *Clover Club* are usually held in the Bellevue Hotel (p. 230) — Philadelphia is the American headquarters of *Cricket*. The chief clubs are the *Belmont*, near 49th St. Station; *Merion*, at Ardmore; *Philadelphia*, Wissahickon Heights; *Mannheim*, Germantown, near Queen Lane Station.

**Tourist Agents.** *Raymond & Whitcomb*, 1005 Chestnut St.; *Thos. Cook & Son*, 528 Chestnut St.; *Henry Gaze & Sons*, 135 S. 5th St.

**Post Office** (Pl. G, 6), cor. of Chestnut and 9th Sts.; also several substations and numerous letter-boxes.

**Exhibitions of Art.** *Academy of Fine Arts*, Broad St., cor. of Cherry St. (adm. free); *Memorial Hall*, Fairmount Park, see p. 242; *Art Club*, see p. 240.

**British Consulate**, 708 Locust St.

*Philadelphia* (the 'Quaker City'), the third city of the United States in extent and population (1,046,964 inhab. in 1890; now estimated at 1,250,000), lies mainly upon a broad plain between the *Delaware* and the *Schuylkill*, 96 M. from the Atlantic Ocean. It is 22 M. long from N. to S. and 5-10 M. wide, covering 130 sq. M., or a little more than the parliamentary district of London, though, of course, not so completely built over. It probably contains a larger proportion of small houses than any other large city in the world (5.79 inhab. per house; New York 16.37) and is sometimes called the 'City of Homes'. It is laid out with chessboard regularity (see p. 232) and contains 1150 M. of streets, of which 900 M. are paved. The characteristic Philadelphia house is a two-storied or three-storied structure of red pressed brick, with white marble steps and white or green window-shutters. The two rivers give it about 30 M. of water-front for docks and wharfrage, and it is the headquarters of two of the greatest American railways (the Pennsylvania and the Reading). Its commerce by sea and land is very large, and as a manufacturing centre it ranks next to New York. The great wholesale business-thoroughfare is MARKET STREET, running E. and W. between the two rivers, while CHESTNUT STREET, parallel with it

on the S., contains the finest shops, the newspaper-offices, etc. **BROAD STREET** is the chief street running N. and S. Among the most fashionable residence-quarters are the W. parts of *Walnut, Spruce, Pine, Arch, Race, and Vine Streets*. *Eighth Street* is the great district for cheap shops.

**History.** Philadelphia, the 'City of Brotherly Love' or 'Quaker City', was founded in 1682 by a Quaker colony under William Penn (1644-1718), who purchased the site from its Indian owners [A Swedish colony, however, settled on the Delaware, a little lower down, in 1638 (comp. p. 240), and many of Penn's original patentees were descendants of these settlers.] The city attracted large numbers of immigrants and received its charter from Penn in 1701, when it had about 4500 inhabitants. From about that time to the present century it rivalled Boston as the leading city of the country, and it was the scene of the most important official steps in the Revolution. The first Continental Congress assembled here in 1774; the *Declaration of Independence* was signed here on July 4th, 1776; the *Constitution of the United States* was drawn up and promulgated here in 1787; the first President of the United States resided here; and here Congress assembled till 1797. From Sept., 1777, to June, 1778, the city was in the possession of the British. During the present century its history has been one of quiet and rapid growth in size and prosperity. In 1876 Philadelphia was the scene of the *Centennial Exhibition*, held in honour of the 100th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, which was visited by ten million people. — After William Penn, the man whose name is most intimately associated with Philadelphia is *Benjamin Franklin* (pp. 236, 240), who came here in 1723 at the age of eighteen. The *Friends* or *Quakers* still form a very important element in Philadelphia, many of the oldest, wealthiest, and most esteemed families belonging to this sect.

**Industry and Commerce.** The value of the manufactures of Philadelphia in 1890 was \$570,000,000 (114,000,000l.), the number of hands employed being 259,000. The chief products are machinery, locomotives, iron wares, ships, carpets, woollen and cotton goods, sugar, drugs, and chemicals. The value of its foreign trade in 1897 was \$95,406,642. In 1897 5906 vessels entered and 5904 cleared the port.

**Streets.** In planning his city Penn laid out two wide thoroughfares crossing it at right angles (High, now Market St., and Broad St.), with an open space at their intersection and four other squares (Washington, Franklin, Logan, and Rittenhouse Squares) near the outer corners of his plan. The other streets were all laid out parallel to the two above-named, and this rule has also been observed in the subsequent extensions of the city. Those parallel to Market St. have names (often taken from trees), while those parallel with Broad St. are numbered (Front, Second, etc.). The prefixes North and South distinguish respectively the numbered streets to the N. and S. of Market St. The houses on the N. or E. side of the street have odd numbers, and those on the S. or W. side even numbers. The numbers of the E. and W. streets begin at the Delaware, those of the N. and S. streets at Market St. With each new block a new century of numbers begins, although there are seldom more than 40 numbers in a block. With this system a very slight familiarity with the city enables one to find his way to any house. Thus, e.g., 1521 Arch St. must be between N. 15th St. and N. 16th St.

In *City Hall Square* (Pl. F, 6), at the intersection of Broad St. and Market St., in the centre of the city, stands the new **City Hall** (Pl. F, 6), generally known as the *Public Buildings*, a huge pile with a granite basement-story and white marble superstructure, begun in 1874. It is 486 ft. long from N. to S. and 470 ft. in breadth, covering a greater area ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres) than any other building in the United States (Capitol at Washington,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres; St. Peter's at

Rome,  $4\frac{5}{6}$  acres; Palais de Justice at Brussels,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  acres). The Tower, 510 ft. high, is surmounted by a statue of William Penn, 37 ft. in height. The style of the building is modified French Renaissance; the architect was *John McArthur Jr.* (d. 1890). Its cost, including the furnishing, was \$27,000,000. Visitors may ascend to the roof (elevators), which commands an extensive view; a special permit is necessary for the tower.

The building contains 750 rooms. The N. side is devoted to the *Mayor's Office*, the *Council Chamber*, and other offices of the municipal government. The S. side contains the *Supreme Court of Pennsylvania* and other courts.

The broad pavement round the City Hall is to be adorned with statues. Those of *Gen. Reynolds* (1820-63), *Gen. McClellan* (1826-85), and *Stephen Girard* (p. 239) have already been erected.

On the W. side of City Hall Sq., opposite the City Hall, is the \***Broad Street Station** (Pl. F, 6) of the Penna. Railroad, an enormous structure, lately rebuilt. The train shed has a span of 304 ft. The handsome waiting-room contains a large allegorical relief, while one wall is covered with a mammoth railway map of the United States. — On the N. side of the square, at the corner of Broad St. and Filbert St., is the \***Masonic Temple** (Pl. F, 6), a huge granite structure in the Norman style, erected in 1868-73 at a cost of \$1,500,000 (300,000*l.*). Among its most prominent features are the tower, 250 ft. high, and the elaborately carved Norman porch. The lodge-rooms are finished in accordance with seven different styles of architecture (Egyptian, Ionic, Corinthian, Norman, Gothic, Renaissance, and Oriental). — On the E. side of the square, occupying the block bounded by the square, Market St., 13th St., and Chestnut St., is *Wanamaker's Store* (Pl. F, 6), the *Bon Marché* or *Whiteley's* of Philadelphia, with 4500 employees (restaurant, see p. 230). — On the S. side of the square is the tall *Betz Building*, completed in 1893. — At the S.E. angle of the square (entr. from Chestnut St.), adjoining the last, is the \***United States Mint** (Pl. F, 6; adm. 9-12, free), a white marble building with an Ionic portico. The Mint was established in 1792; the present building dates from 1829-33.

This is the parent mint of the United States. The various processes of coining are interesting. The total value of the pieces coined here from 1793 to 1891 was: gold \$676,389,759, silver \$356,001,000, minor coins \$23,946,941. In 1891 the silver dollars issued here numbered 8,694,206. In a room upstairs is a *Collection of American and other Coins*. The most interesting are the *Selections* in the case at one end of the room, including the 'Widow's Mite' (No. 3116), found among the ruins of the Temple at Jerusalem. A new Mint is being erected in Spring Garden St. (Pl. F, 5).

\***CHESTNUT STREET** (Pl. A-H, 6), on which the Mint fronts, is the chief street of Philadelphia, containing many of the handsomest and most interesting buildings; and we now follow it towards the Delaware (E. or left), passing the Mint (left, see above). The S. side pavement is the fashionable promenade of the Quaker City. To the W. of the Mint is the *Girard Life Insurance Building*. At the corner of 12th St. (r.) is the *Beneficial Saving Fund Society*, and at the corner of 10th St., to the left, is the *New York Mutual Life Insurance Co.*

In 12th St., to the N., is the *William Penn Charter School*, founded in 1689. In 10th St., also to the N., is the *Mercantile Library* (Pl. G, 6), with 180,000 vols. and a free reading-room (9-10). — In the same street, to the S., is the *Jefferson Medical College* (Pl. G, 6), with an anatomical museum.

Between 10th and 9th Sts., to the left, are the *City Trust Co.*, the *Penn Mutual Life Building* (with an elaborate façade), and the *Record Office*. At the corner of 9th St., extending on the N. to Market St., is the \**Post Office* (Pl. G, 6), a large granite building in the Renaissance style, erected at a cost of \$5,000,000 (1,000,000 L.). It also contains the *United States Courts* and the offices of various Federal officials. Between 8th and 7th Sts. (left) is the highly ornamented front of the *Union Trust Co.* This neighbourhood contains a large number of newspaper-offices. At the corner of 6th St., on the *Public Ledger Building*, is a *Statue of Franklin* (1706-90).

In 7th St., a little to the N. of Chestnut St., is the *Franklin Institute* (Pl. G, 6), with a library, museum, and lecture-hall. Opposite is the free exhibition of the *Builders' Exchange*.

We now reach, on the right, between 5th and 6th Sts., \**Independence Hall* (Pl. G, 6), or the old *State House* (open on week-days, 9-4), a modest brick edifice (1732-35), which is in some respects the most interesting building in the United States. The steeple was added afterwards. Here the Continental Congress met during the American Revolution (1775-81), and here, on July 4th, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted. In 1897-98 the whole building was restored as far as possible to its original condition.

Passing through the door in the centre, we first enter (left) the *East Room* or *Independence Hall* proper, the actual scene of the deliberations of those statesmen of whom William Pitt wrote: 'I must declare that in all my reading and observation, for solidity of reasoning, force of sagacity, and wisdom of conclusion, under such a complication of difficult circumstances, no body of men could stand before the National Congress of Philadelphia'. With the exception of a new flooring, the room is substantially in the same state as when the Congress sat, and the old furniture has been replaced in it, including the table on which the Declaration of Independence was signed. On the back of the chair of the President of the Congress (John Hancock) is the emblem of which Franklin said that he had often wondered, before the success of the Revolution was assured, whether it was the *rising* or the *setting* sun. On the E. wall hangs a facsimile of the Declaration of Independence, of which the original is preserved at Washington (see p. 286). On the other walls are portraits of Washington (by *Peale*), of all but twelve of the signers of the Declaration, etc.

In the *State Supreme Court* or *West Room* (to the right of the entrance hall) are the original court chairs and portraits of Chief Justices *McKean*, *Chew*, and *Allen*.

On the upper floor are the *Banqueting Hall*, the *Governor's Room* (W.), and the *Room of the Provincial Council*. The collection of portraits in these rooms includes Washington and his generals, officers of the navy, and other prominent men of the Revolutionary period. Here, too, are the painting of Penn's Treaty with the Indians, by *Benj. West*, and the original Charter of the City of Philadelphia (1701).

At the head of the *Stairway*, on a truck suspended from its original yoke under the dome of the steeple, stands the famous \**Liberty Bell*, the first bell rung in the United States after the Declaration of Independence. It was afterwards used on various occasions of national importance, but was cracked in 1835, and since 1843 has never been sounded. It was originally cast in England, but was recast in Philadelphia.

The central part of the State House is connected by open arcades (restored to their original appearance) with two smaller wing buildings. These contain relics of the Revolution. Adjoining that to the W., at the corner of 6th St., is the old *Congress Hall*, in which Washington was inaugurated in 1793 and Adams in 1797. To the E., at the corner of 5th St., is the *Old City Hall*, dating from 1791 and occupied by the *U. S. Supreme Court* in 1791-1800. — In front of the State House is a *Statue of Washington*, by Bailey, erected in 1869. — Behind the State House lies *Independence Square*, an open space 4 acres in extent.

Opposite Independence Hall is the picturesque gabled building of the *Pennsylvania Life Insurance Co.*

In 5th St., just below Chestnut St., is the *American Philosophical Society*, an outgrowth of the *Junto Club*, founded by Franklin in 1743. It contains a library of 60,000 vols. and many interesting relics.

Beyond 5th St., Chestnut St. is flanked on both sides with handsome banks and insurance-offices. At the corner of 5th St., to the right, is the white marble *\*Drexel Building* (Pl. G, 6), in which is the *Stock Exchange* (visitors admitted to the gallery, 10-3). The roof, to which visitors are admitted, commands an excellent view. Adjacent is the *Custom House* (Pl. G, 6), with a Doric portico, originally erected in 1819-24 for the United States Bank.

In 5th St., to the N. of Chestnut St., stands the *\*Bourse* (Pl. G, 6), erected in 1895 at a cost of \$ 1,500,000, and containing the offices of the Board of Trade, the Commercial Exchange, and other business organisations. The two lower stories are a good example of the style of Francis I. Visitors are admitted to the galleries flanking the huge glass-covered hall. There is a restaurant upstairs.

A lane diverging to the right between 4th and 3rd Sts., opposite the *Fidelity Safe Deposit Co.*, leads to *\*Carpenters' Hall* (Pl. G, H, 6; open to visitors), where the First Colonial Congress assembled in 1774. It contains the chairs used at the Congress, various historical relics, and the inscription: 'Within these walls Henry, Hancock, and Adams inspired the delegates of the colonies with nerve and sinew for the toils of war'. — Chestnut St. ends at the Delaware River.

No. 133 South Second Street occupies the site of the 'Slate-roof House', the home of William Penn.

WALNUT STREET (Pl. A-H, 6) runs parallel to Chestnut St., a little to the S. In this street, at the intersection of Dock St. and 3rd St., is the *Merchants' Exchange* (Pl. H, 6), with a semicircular portico facing towards the river, near which (in 3rd St.) is the *Girard Bank*, originally built for the first U.S. Bank and long owned by Stephen Girard (p. 239). At 4th St. is the fine building of the *Manhattan Insurance Co.*

Three blocks to the S., at the corner of Pine St. and 3rd St., is *St. Peter's Church* (Pl. H, 7), dating from 1758-61 and little changed in appearance. The brave Commodore Decatur (1779-1820) is buried in the old churchyard.

In 4th St., to the S. of Walnut St., is the *Philadelphia Commercial Museum* (Pl. G, 6; open daily, except Sun. and public holidays; adm. free), established in 1895, to disseminate knowledge of the products and requirements of different parts of the world, and so to encourage the foreign trade of the United States. It includes interesting collections, samples of goods and of raw materials, arranged according to countries and kinds, testing laboratories, a bureau of information, and a commercial library.

Between 6th and 7th Sts. Walnut St. passes *Washington Square* (Pl. G, 6, 7; p. 232), with a great variety of trees. At the N.W. corner of Washington Square is the *Philadelphia Saving Fund Society*, erected in 1868 and 1897. At the S.W. corner of Walnut and 10th Sts. (Pl. G, 6) is the *Western Saving Fund Society*. At the N.W. corner of Walnut St. and Juniper St., to the right, is the *Witherspoon Building*, with its 13 or 14 stories.

Two blocks to the S. of Walnut St., bounded by Spruce, Pine, 8th, and 9th Sts., stands the *Pennsylvania Hospital* (Pl. G, 7), the oldest in the city. — No. 413 S. 10th St., the house in which *Henry George* (d. 1897) was born, has been fitted up as a memorial 'single tax' library and reading-room. — At the corner of Locust St. and 13th St., one block to the S. of Walnut St., stands the building of the *Historical Society of Pennsylvania* (Pl. F, 7; adm. 10-6), founded in 1824, which contains highly interesting historical relics, paintings, and autographs. In the FIREPROOF ROOM on the groundfloor are a letter of *President Lincoln* (1864) and the play-bill of the theatre on the night he was assassinated; the *Bradford Almanack* of 1686 (printed 1685), the first book printed in the Middle States; many other examples of *Bradford, Franklin*, and other printers of the Middle States before 1800; relics of *Washington, Jefferson*, and *Franklin*; handbill printed at Charleston (1860) announcing the dissolution of the Union; *William Penn's* Bible and razor; the original *Instructions of Penn* regarding Pennsylvania; first copy of *Poor Richard's Almanack*; one of the *Stamp Act* stamps; *German Bible* and other works printed by *Christopher Saur*, including the *First Bible printed in America*. — On the UPPER FLOOR are the *Tower Collection of Colonial Laws down to 1789*; portraits of *Penn, Washington, Franklin, Morris*, etc.; relics of *Robert Morris*; the *News of the Battle of Lexington*, passed on to Philadelphia in the manner of the 'Fiery Cross' (Ap. 19-24th, 1775), with attestations of the persons through whose hands it passed; letter of *Washington*; original MSS. of 'Home, Sweet Home' and 'The Star-Spangled Banner'; telescope of *Paul Jones*; letters and will of *John Brown*; chairs that belonged to *Penn*; and part of *Franklin's Printing Press* (front room).

At the N.E. corner of Locust and 13th Sts. is the *College of Physicians* (Pl. F, 6), incorporated in 1780, with a fine medical library, second only to that of the Royal College of Physicians in London. The large hall, in which the *Anatomical Museum* is displayed, contains a good chimney-piece.

At the corner of Locust St. and Juniper St. is the *Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church*, a well equipped and well-managed day-school for boys, founded in 1785 and of considerable interest from its bearing on local history. — The *Philadelphia Library* (Pl. F, 6), also at the corner of Locust St. and Juniper St., was founded by Dr. *Franklin* and others in 1731 and contains 190,000 vols., a clock said to have belonged to *Cromwell*, part of *Franklin's electrical machine*, and other relics.

Walnut St. now crosses Broad St., to the W. of which it consists mainly of private residences. No. 1524 is the home of *Dr. S. Weir Mitchell*, the novelist. Between 18th and 19th Sts. we pass *Rittenhouse Square* (Pl. E, 6; p. 232), a fashionable residence-quarter.

The *Church of St Mark*, Locust St., between 16th and 17th Sts., is a singularly pure example of the early Decorated Gothic style.

On reaching the bridge at the Schuylkill River (Pl. D, 6) we may descend the flight of steps to the right and follow 24th St. to the spacious *Baltimore and Ohio Railway Station* (Pl. E, 6), which lies on the river, in Chestnut St. Following the latter street towards the E., we pass the *Second Reformed Episcopal Church*, on the right, and the *First Unitarian Church* and the *Swedenborgian Church* (cor. 22nd St.) on the left. At 15th St. are the *Colonnade Hotel* (p. 230;



right) and the *Young Men's Christian Association* (Pl. F, 6; r.), containing a fine hall. To the right, at the corner of Broad St., is the tall *Land Title Building*, erected in 1897-98 (14 stories).

We now again reach our starting-point at Broad St. (comp. p. 232), where we may either turn to the left and proceed past the City Hall and up North Broad St., or follow South Broad St. to the right.

**NORTH BROAD STREET** (Pl. F, 6-1), beginning on the N. side of City Hall Square, a handsome street, 113 ft. wide, contains in its upper portion many of the finest private residences in Philadelphia. To the right, at the corner of Filbert St., is the *Masonic Temple* (see p. 233), which is adjoined by the handsome *Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church*. Opposite is the *Lutheran Church of the Holy Communion*, of green serpentine. Adjacent (left) is the tall *Fidelity Mutual Life Association*. To the right, opposite, is the *Odd Fellows' Temple*, a handsome building, erected in 1895 at a cost of \$ 1,000,000. — To the left, at the corner of Cherry St., is the **Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts** (Pl. F, 6), a building in the Venetian style of architecture (admission, see p. 231, catalogue 25 c.). The Academy was founded in 1805, and besides its collections supports an excellent art-school. Its collections include 500 paintings, numerous sculptures, several hundred casts, and 50,000 engravings. Annual exhibitions of the works of living artists are held here in winter. Some of the most notable possessions are given below.

**STAIRWAY.** A 1. *W. Allston*, Resuscitation of a dead man (2nd Kings, xiii, 21); D 401. *Bouguereau*, Orestes and the Furies; D 442. *Wittkamp*, Deliverance of Leyden in 1574; A 162. *Ben. West*, Death on the Pale Horse.

**EAST CORRIDOR.** D 427. *J. J. Le Febvre*, Psyche; portrait of Lord Baltimore, founder of the State of Maryland, by an *Unknown Artist*.

**SOUTH CORRIDOR.** C 358. *C. J. Vernet*, Royal family of Naples at Portici; A 164. *Ben. West*, Rejection of Christ.

**ROOM B** (S. side of building). C 322. *Ribera* (*Spagnoletto*), The Cid; *W. Hunt*, Flight of Night; A 63. *Ridgway Knight*, H iling the ferry; C 347. *B. van der Helst*, Violinist; A 77. *John Neagle*, Pat Lyon at the forge; A 153. *Vanderlyn*, Ariadne; *C. W. Peale*, A 85. Robert Morris ('the financier of the Revolution'), A 86. The artist himself; *Thos. Sully*, A 130. G. F. Cooke as Richard III., 135, 134. Mrs. Kemble, 133. Charles Kemble; A 53. *Inman*, Lord Macaulay; fifteen portraits by *Gilbert Stuart*, the largest collection of this master's works (\*A 114. Mrs. Blodgett; \*A 127. George Washington); A 142 *Henry Thomas*, Junius Brutus Booth as Richard III.

**ROOMS C & D.** \*Collection bequeathed by Mr. Henry C. Gibson (1896). This includes notable specimens of *Rosa Bonheur*, *Bréton*, \**Corot*, *Daubigny*, *Detaille*, *Diaz*, *Fortuny*, *Gérôme*, *Henner*, *Isabey*, *Kaulbach*, *Leyt*, *Max*, *Meissonier*, \**Millet*, *Munkacsy*, *Rousseau*, *Troyon*, \**Van Marcke*, *Vibert*, *Ziem*, and other modern painters (mainly French)

—**ROOM E.** Modern European Works. B 233. *Richard Wilson*, Falls of Tivoli; D 412. *Fed. Faruffini*, Cæsar Borgia and Macchiavelli; D 418. *C. Hermans*, Masked Ball at the Opera House.

**ROOM F.** Modern Schools. D 401. *Dagnan-Bouveret*, Breton peasant; A 100. *Wm. L. Picknell*, Marsh; no number, *De Forest Brush*, Mother and Child; A 49. *Winslow Homer*, Fox-hunt; A 13. *Wm. M. Chase*, Lady with white shawl; A 45. *Alex. Harrison*, The wave; A 155. *R. W. Yonah*, Companion of the Studio; A 23. *C. H. Davis*, Brook; D 408. *Carolus-Duran*, Mme. Modjeska; A 31. *Thos. Eakins*, Cello-player; A-3. *Cecilia Beaux*, New England woman; A 144. *Trego*, Light artillery; D 410. *Per Eckström*. Snow-storm.

ROOM G. American School. A 149. *John Trumbull*, Siege of Gibraltar; A 41. *Jas. Hamilton*, 'Old Ironsides'.

ROOM H. D 417. *Godofroid Guffens*, Rouget de Lisle singing the *Marseillaise* for the first time (1792).

PRINT ROOM (groundfloor). Field Collection: C 301. *Bonifazio Veronese*, Last Supper; C 310. *Benozzo Gozzoli*, Virgin and Child; A 105. *J. S. Sargent*, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Field.

Sculptures. A 531. *W. W. Story*, Jerusalem; A 519. *Hiram Powers*, Proserpine; B 705. *A. Kiss*, Amazon attacked by panther; B 551. *John Lough*, Battle of Centaurs and Lapithæ (cast from original model); A 525. *St. Gaudens*, Bust of Gen. Sherman.

In winter (Oct. to March) the concerts of the *Philharmonic Orchestra* are given at the Academy of the Fine Arts every Thurs. at 3 p.m.

Farther on (No. 145), to the right, is the *Armoury of the State Fencibles* (Pl. F, 5, 6).

*Race Street* (Pl. E-H, 5) leads to the left to *LOGAN SQUARE* (Pl. E, 5; p. 232), on the E. side of which stands the Roman Catholic Cathedral of *SS. Peter & Paul* (Pl. E, F, 5), a large edifice, with a Corinthian portico and a dome 210 ft. high. The interior is adorned with mural paintings, and over the high-altar is a Crucifixion by *Brumidi*. — On the S. side of the square, at the corner of 19th St., is the *Academy of Natural Sciences* (Pl. E, 5, 6), erected in 1875 and recently much enlarged. The society was founded in 1812. Its museum (open 9-5, free; entr. in 19th St.) contains valuable and extensive \*Collections of Natural History, among which may be specified the *Morton Collection of Crania* (1200), the huge Collection of Shells (200,000 specimens), the Herbarium, the Peruvian mummies, and the Ornithological Cabinet, which furnished Audubon with many of his types. The library contains 45,000 volumes.

On the W. side of Broad St., between Race and Vine Sts., are the *Hahnemann College and Hospital* (Pl. F, 5), probably the chief homeopathic institution of the kind in the world. Beyond the *First Regiment Armoury* (Pl. F, 5) we cross above the subway of the *Reading Railway*. To the right, at the corner of Spring Garden St., is the *Spring Garden Institute* (Pl. F, 5), for instruction in drawing, painting, and the mechanic arts (750 students). Adjacent is the *Apprentices' Library* (40,000 vols.). Opposite are the *\*Baldwin Locomotive Works*, one of the most interesting industrial establishments in Philadelphia, employing 5000 men and turning out two locomotives daily (adm. after previous application, supported by an introduction).

*SPRING GARDEN STREET*, a pleasant residence-street, leads to the W. to (1 M.) the S. end of *Fairmount Park* (see p. 242). — To the E., at the N.W. corner of this street and 13th St., is the *Philadelphia Normal School for Girls*. — The *Assembly Hall of the German Society of Pennsylvania*, farther to the E., at the corner of Marshall St., is said to contain the best German library in America (35,000 vols.).

A little farther on are the *Boys' Central High School* (Pl. F, 5; left), an unusually large and handsome structure, and the *Synagogue Rodef Shalom* (r.), in a Moorish style.

*FAIRMOUNT AVENUE* (Pl. D-H, 4), 1 M. from the City Hall, leads to the left to (½ M.) the *Eastern Penitentiary* (Pl. E, 4; warden, Mr. M. J. Cassidy), a large and well-managed prison (1100-1200 inmates), rendered widely known by a somewhat sensational passage in *Dickens's* 'American Notes' (adm. by ticket from one of the Board of Inspectors). The penitentiary, which covers 11 acres of ground, is built on the radiating plan, and is conducted on the so-called 'individual' system, in which an attempt is made by discriminating treatment to bring about a reform of the

criminals. There is about 1 warder to 30 prisoners (1 to 10 in similar English prisons); and most European visitors will be struck with what may seem the unreasonable comforts of the cells (many containing pictures, flowers, birds, etc.), the abundant rations, and the large amount of liberty granted to the prisoners. Knitting, carpentry, and the making of cigars, brushes, etc., are actively carried on. Dickens's criminal served 12 sentences in the penitentiary and was finally, at his own request, brought here to die. — *Girard College* (see below) lies about  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N.

Farther up Broad St. are numerous handsome private houses, churches, and other edifices. At the N.W. corner of Broad St. and Girard Ave. (see below) is the handsome *Widener Mansion* (Pl. F, 3, 4), recently presented to the city for use as a free library. Beyond Master St., to the left (No. 1424), is the elaborate home of the *Mercantile Club* (Pl. F, 3; p. 231), erected in 1894; and beyond Oxford St., on the same side, is the *Century Wheelmen Club* (Pl. F, 3). The *Grace Baptist Temple* (Pl. F, 2) has accommodation for 6000 worshippers. Opposite is the entrance to *Monument Cemetery* (Pl. F, 2), and  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. farther out are the *Base Ball Grounds* (Pl. F, 1). Beyond this Broad St. runs out to *Germantown* (p. 243), 6 M. from the City Hall.

Near Monument Cemetery (see above), at the corner of 18th St. and Diamond St., is the \**South Memorial Church of the Advocate* (Pl. E, 2), a reduced reproduction of Amiens Cathedral, built in 1897. It is 165 ft. long, 105 ft. wide (at the transept), and 106 ft. high. The flèche over the crossing is 165 ft. high. The interior is profusely adorned with carving, and has 65 stained-glass windows by Clayton & Bell. The vaulting is, unfortunately, of wood only, painted to resemble stone.

GIRARD AVENUE (Pl. D-H, 4) runs to the W. from N. Broad St. to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) \**Girard College* (Pl. E, 3, 4), one of the richest and most notable philanthropic institutions in the United States, founded in 1831 by *Stephen Girard* (1750-1831), a native of France, for the education of poor white male orphans (adm. on previous application to the Director or Secretary or at the office of the Girard Estate, 12th St., to the N. of Chestnut St.; no clergymen admitted). It now accommodates about 1600 boys, and the value of Mr. Girard's bequest of \$2,000,000 has increased to about \$16,000,000 (3,200,000*l.*).

The \**Main Building* is a dignified structure in the Corinthian style by T. U. Walter, resembling the Madeleine at Paris. In the vestibule are a statue of Stephen Girard, by *Gevelot*, and his sarcophagus; and a room on the ground-floor contains several relics of him. The other buildings, about a dozen in all, include school-rooms, dormitories, dining-halls (one for 1000 boys), a swimming-bath, a technical institute, and a chapel. The services in the last are conducted by laymen, as Mr. Girard's will forbids the presence of a clergyman within the college enclosure. The *Grounds*, which are 41 acres in extent, are lighted by seven electric masts, 125 ft. high, and contain a monument to former pupils who fell in the Civil War.

Opposite Girard College are the *Mary J. Drexel Home* and the *German Hospital* (Pl. E, 4). To the N. of Girard College are the *Women's Medical College* and *Hospital*. — In Stiles St., to the E., between 17th and 18th Sts., are the large *Church of the Gesù* and various Roman Catholic colleges and hospitals.

SOUTH BROAD STREET (Pl. F, 6-8) leads to the S. from City Hall Square. Its intersection with Chestnut St., just to the S. of the City Hall, is environed with tall office-buildings (comp. pp. 233, 237). To the right, at the corner of Sansom St., stands the substantial building

of the \**Union League Club* (Pl. F, 6), the chief Republican club of Pennsylvania (1950 members). On the same side are the *Lafayette*, *Bellevue*, and *Stratford Hotels* (p. 230). Beyond these is the \**Art Club* (Pl. F, 6), in the Renaissance style, in which exhibitions of paintings, concerts, and public lectures are held. At Locust St., to the right, is the \**Academy of Music* (p. 231), while to the left is the imposing *Hotel Walton* (p. 230). Lower down, to the right, are the *Horticultural Hall* (flower-shows) and the *Beth-Eden Baptist Church*. At the corner of Pine St. (r.) is the \**Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art* (Pl. F, 7), incorporated in 1876, with a special view to the development of the art-industries of Pennsylvania, and now attended by 300 students. One of its most characteristic features is the Department of Weaving and Textile Design. The Industrial Museum Hall (p. 242) is connected with this excellent institution. — Below Pine St., Broad St. contains few buildings of importance. The visitor, however, should go as far as the \**Ridgway Library* (Pl. F, 8; open 9-5), which stands to the left, between Christian and Carpenter Sts., nearly 1 M. from the City Hall. This handsome building was erected, with a legacy of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  million dollars left by Dr. Rush in 1869, as a branch of the Philadelphia Library (p. 236), and contains, besides its 120,000 vols., some interesting relics and rare books. — Broad St. ends, 4 M. from the City Hall, at *League Island*, in the Delaware, on which is a *United States Navy Yard*.

MARKET STREET (Pl. A-H, 6), the chief wholesale business-thoroughfare of the city, is somewhat mean-looking and contains little of interest to the visitor. A little to the E. of City Hall Sq. it passes the *Philadelphia & Reading Railway Station* (Pl. F, 6), a tall Renaissance building, with a train shed little smaller than that of the Penna. R. R. (p. 233). The *Penn National Bank* (Pl. G, 6), at the corner of S. 7th St., occupies the site of the house in which Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. The street ends at the Delaware, in a busy quarter of wharves, railway-stations, etc.

In N. Second St., a block above Market St., is *Christ Church* (Pl. H, 6; Epis.), erected in 1727-37, in the style of St. Martin's in the Fields, London, on the site of an older church of 1695, and attended by the Royal officers and early officials of the American Republic.

No. 239, ARCH STREET (Pl. E-H, 6), a little to the N., between 2nd and 3rd Sts., is the *House* in which the first American flag (13 stars and 13 stripes) was made by Betsy Ross (Mrs. John Ross) in 1777. It was purchased by a patriotic society in 1898 for preservation as a national monument. — At 5th St. is the *Christ Church Burial Ground* (Pl. G, 6), with many interesting tombs. A railed opening in the wall (in Arch St.) shows the flat tombstone of *Benjamin Franklin* (1746-90) and his wife.

One of the most interesting historical buildings in Philadelphia is the old *Swedes' Church* (Pl. H, 8; reached by 2nd St. tramway), in Swanson St., near the Delaware end of Christian St., erected in

1700, on the site of an old wooden church of 1646 (comp. p. 232), now used for divine service in the English language (interesting tombstones). Adjacent is the *Cooper's Shop* where the ladies of Philadelphia provided meals for the troops passing S. during the war. In the neighbourhood is the huge *Spreckels Sugar Refinery*. — At *Shackamaxon*, in Beach St., is the small *Penn Treaty Park* (Pl. H, 4), supposed to occupy the spot where Penn made his treaty with the Indians in 1682, under an elm that has long since vanished (a compact, in the words of Voltaire, 'never sworn to and never broken'). The island in the river here is known as *Treaty Island*. — A little farther to the N., at the foot of Ball St., are *\*Cramp's Ship Building Yards* (Pl. I, 3), one of the chief American yards for the building of iron and steel ships (U.S. war-vessels, etc.). — The *U. S. Naval Asylum* (Pl. D, 7) accommodates 150 old sailors. A little to the S. is the *Schuylkill Arsenal* (Pl. D, 8), now devoted to the manufacture of army clothing.

**West Philadelphia**, the extension of the city beyond the Schuylkill, contains many of the chief residence-streets and several public buildings and charitable institutions.

The *\*University of Pennsylvania* (Pl. C, 7) occupies a group of spacious buildings bounded by Pine St., Woodlands Ave., and 34th St. (reached by Market St., Walnut St., or South St. cars). It is now attended by about 2800 students and has acquired a special reputation for the excellence of its schools of medicine, biology, and political economy.

The *College Hall* is built of serpentine, with grey stone facings. The *\*Library*, designed by Mr. Frank Furness and opened in 1890, is one of the most beautiful and most convenient library-buildings in the world. It contains 140,000 vols. and numerous interesting relics, and is open to the public. The *University Museum of Archaeology and Palaeontology* is of considerable value.

To the S. of the University are the large *Blockley Almshouses* (Pl. C, 7) and the *Philadelphia Hospital*. — A little to the N. E., at the corner of Chestnut St. and 32nd St., is the *\*Drexel Institute* (Pl. D, 6), founded by A. J. Drexel at a cost of \$2,000,000 and opened in 1891. Visitors are admitted (9-6).

The chief object of the institution is 'the extension and improvement of industrial education as a means of opening better and wider avenues of employment to young men and women.' It also provides free lectures and evening classes and contains a free library and a museum. The latter includes collections of wood and metal work, ceramics, embroideries, and textiles. The library contains a fine *\*Collection of Rare Prints, MSS., and Autographs*, presented by Mr. G. W. Childs (incl. MSS. of Thackeray's lecture on George III., and Dickens's 'Our Mutual Friend', a vol. containing autograph-letters of every President of the United States, MSS. of Hood and Leigh Hunt, etc.). The institute is attended by 2000 students.

To the N. of Market St., between 42nd St. and 49th St., is the enormous **Pennsylvania Insane Asylum** (*Kirkbride's Hospital*; Pl. A, B, 6), situated in large grounds and containing *West's* picture of 'Christ healing the sick' (no adm. on Sat. or Sun.).

Philadelphia prides herself on few things more than on **\*Fairmount Park** (Pl. A-D, 1-5), the largest city park in the world, which covers an area of about 2900 acres (Prater 2500, Richmond 2250). The park proper extends along both banks of the Schuylkill for about 4 M., and the narrow strip along the Wissahickon (p. 243), 11 M. long, is also included in the park limits. Its natural beauties are considerable, but comparatively little has been done to it by art. Several statues have been erected. The principal entrances (2-3 M. from City Hall) are at the end of *Green St.* (Pl. D, 5) and *Girard Ave.* (Pl. C, D, 4).

Entering by the Green St. Gate, we have to our left the original *Fairmount* from which the park takes its name. Close by (right) is the *\*Washington Memorial* (40 ft. high), by Rudolf Siemering of Berlin, erected in 1897. It consists of a platform bearing an equestrian statue of George Washington, with allegorical fountain groups at the corners, representing the rivers Delaware, Hudson, Potomac, and Mississippi. The pedestal is also adorned with allegorical groups and medallions. On the top of the hill (*\*View*) is a huge *Reservoir*, to which the river-water is pumped up by the adjoining *Water Works* (Pl. D, 5). A little farther on we cross a *plaza*, with a statue of *Abraham Lincoln*, beyond which is *Lemon Hill* (Pl. D, 4), crowned by the old house of Robert Morris, now a restaurant. Adjacent is the *Lemon Hill Observatory*, a high iron-work tower, the top of which (elevator 10 c.) commands a good view. At the foot of the hill, on the bank of the Schuylkill, are several picturesque boathouses belonging to different clubs. To the right is a reproduction of *Thom's* statues of Tam O'Shanter and Souter Johnny at Ayr (see *Baedeker's Great Britain*). On reaching the handsome GIRARD AVENUE BRIDGE (Pl. C, 4), one of the widest in the world (120 ft.), at the end of which is a *Statue of Humboldt*, we cross it to the larger portion of the park on the W. bank of the river. To the left we see the *Zoological Garden* (see p. 243). Following the *Lansdowne Drive*, we pass (to the left) the *Penn House*, the old home of William Penn, transferred hither from Letitia St., near Market and Second Sts. A little farther on we reach *Memorial Hall* (Pl. B, 3), built as part of the Centennial Exhibition of 1876, at a cost of \$1,500,000 (300,000 l.) and now containing a permanent collection of art and industry (*Pennsylvania Museum of Industrial Art*; open from 9.30, on Mon. from 12, on Sun. from 1, to 1/2 hr. before sunset; 300,000 visitors in 1897). In front of the building are two colossal winged steeds in bronze. The collections include paintings, sculptures, casts, stoneware, majolica, pottery, metal work, ivory carvings, electroplate reproductions, tapestry, furniture, models, Japanese work, objects from British India, embroideries, etc. The *\*Wilstach Collection of Paintings*, for which a special building is to be erected, is at present accommodated in Memorial Hall. It includes examples of Achenbach, Breton, Cabanel, Clays, Corot, Diaz, Gerôme, Lessing, Leys, Gabriel Max, Munkacsy, Troyon, Verboeckhoven, Bastien-Lepage, Constable, Delacroix, Gainsborough, Raeburn, Whistler, Ziem, and many other modern masters, mainly French or American; also a few old paintings and some pieces of sculpture (catalogue 20 c.). The absence of seats makes a visit to Memorial Hall somewhat fatiguing. — A little to the N. is the large *\*Horticultural Hall* (Pl. A, 3), another survival of the Centennial, finely situated above the Schuylkill and containing an admirable collection of tropical flora. In the vicinity are the picturesque *St. George's House* (the English building) and a few other Centennial buildings. [Those who wish may now return to the city by tramway from Elm Avenue, a little to the S. of Memorial Hall; Pl. A, B, 4.] A little to the W. of the Memorial Hall is an allegorical *Fountain*, which lies at the base of *George's Hill* (*\*View*). About 1 M. to the N. of this hill is the old *Belmont Mansion* (now a restaurant), and about 1/4 M. farther on we reach *Chamounix* and the N. boundary of the W. Park. The bridge here crosses the river to the village of *Schuylkill Falls*.

By turning to the right on the E. bank, we may follow the river-drive through the E. Park back to (3½ M.) the Green St. entrance (see p. 242). In this case we skirt *Laurel Hill Cemetery* (Pl. C, 1; entrances in Ridge Ave.), which here occupies the high bank of the river, containing many handsome monuments and affording fine views. Near the main entrance is a group, by *Thom*, of *Old Mortality* and *Sir Walter Scott*. Among the statues is one of *Harry Wright* (d. 1895), the 'Father of Base Ball'.

By turning to the left on crossing to Schuylkill Falls, we may follow the *Wissahickon Drive*, which ascends the romantic valley of the *Wissahickon Creek*, an Alpine gorge in miniature, with sides 200-300 ft. high, to (6 M.) *Chestnut Hill*, affording a scene of singular loveliness to be included within the limits of a city. The gorge is crossed by several bridges, including the lofty viaduct of the Reading Railway (70 ft. high), near the entrance. Near the summit of the gorge (to the right) is a *Statue of William Penn*, inscribed 'Toleration'. Along the stream (on both banks) are several inns, frequented in summer for 'catfish and waffles'. Four horse coaches usually ply along the *Wissahickon Drive* in summer.

The *Zoological Garden* (Pl. C, 4), to the S. of West Fairmount Park, is perhaps the best collection of the kind in America (adm. 25c., children 10c.). It occupies a tract of ground formerly owned by John Penn, grandson of William Penn, and contains his house, the *Solitude* (1785). The garden may be reached by train from Broad St. or by tramway (25th St. or Girard Ave.).

Among other popular resorts of the Philadelphians are *Gloucester* (ferry, see p. 231), visited for its 'planked shad'; *Washington Park*, near Gloucester, with a long pier, a theatre, and other attractions; *Lincoln Park*, on the Delaware, some miles below the city; and *Mineral Springs Park*, with various attractions, 15 M. to the N.E. of the city by the Reading R. R.

**Camden City** (*West Jersey Ho.*, \$2), an industrial and commercial city with (1895) 63,467 inhab., lies on the left bank of the Delaware, opposite Philadelphia (see Pl. I, 5-8; ferries, see p. 230). It was long the residence of the poet, *Wall Whitman* (1819-92). — It is the terminus of the *West Jersey* and the *Phil'a & Atlantic Railways* (comp. pp. 230, 247).

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO GERMANTOWN AND CHESTNUT HILL, 12 M., railway from Broad St. Station in 35 minutes. — Beyond (5½ M.) *Germantown Junction* (p. 229) the line turns to the N.W. and traverses *Germantown*, the principal residential suburb of Philadelphia, stopping at several stations, of which (8 M.) *Chelton Avenue* is, perhaps, the nearest to the best parts of the district. Germantown is very prettily laid out, with fine trees and gardens, and contains some interesting old houses. The battle of Germantown, in which Washington was defeated by Lord Howe, was fought on Oct. 4th, 1777. The old *Chew House* (with marks of cannon-balls) and *Johnson House*, the quaint old *Mermaid Inn*, and the picturesque *Wakefield Mills* are interesting relics. Germantown is also reached by the Reading R. R. and by tramway. — 11 M. *Wissahickon Heights*, with the *Wissahickon Inn* (\$4) and the *Philadelphia Cricket Club* (p. 231). 12 M. *Chestnut Hill*, another pleasant residence suburb.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO WEST CHESTER, 27 M., railway from Broad St. Station in 1-1½ hr. This line crosses the Schuylkill, runs to the S. along its W. bank, turns to the right beyond *Woodlands Cemetery*, and runs towards the S.W. through a pleasant district. — 11 M. *Swarthmore*, the seat of *Swarthmore College* (right), an important Hicksite Quaker establishment, attended by 200 male and female students. *West House*, now occupied by one of the professors, was the birthplace of *Benjamin West* (1738-1820). — 14 M. *Media* (370 ft.), a pleasant little town (2736 inhab.) in a pretty hilly district, much affected by Philadelphians as a residence. — 16 M. *Williamson*, the site of the *Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades*, founded in 1888 by Mr. I. V. Williamson at an expense of \$2,425,000 (425,000l.). It stands in pretty grounds of 200 acres (permission to visit obtained at 119 S. 4th S., Philadelphia). — 27 M. *West Chester*, a town with 8028 inhabitants.

Other attractive points within easy access of Philadelphia are *Bryn Mawr* (p. 255), *Mauch Chunk* (p. 250), *Long Branch* (p. 245), *Cape May* (p. 249), and *Atlantic City* (p. 248).

From Philadelphia to *Reading*, see R. 35; to *Baltimore*, see R. 40; to *New York*, see R. 31; to *Buffalo*, see R. 34; to *Pittsburg*, see R. 37; to *Erie*, see R. 36.

### 33. Summer and Winter Resorts of New Jersey.

#### a. From New York to Long Branch and Point Pleasant by Rail.

60 M. NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD in 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs (fare to *Long Branch* \$1, to *Point Pleasant* \$1.45; return-fares \$1.50 and \$2.35). Tickets by this route are also available by the *Sandy Hook* route (p. 245). — Passengers start in *Jersey City*, either from the *Pennsylvania R. R. Station* (p. 6; ferries from 23rd, Desbrosses, and Cortlandt Sts.) or from the *Central R. R. of New Jersey Station* (p. 6; ferries from Liberty and Rector Sts.).

The *Central R.R. of New Jersey* branch crosses *Newark Bay* to (11 M.) *Elizabethport* (p. 229) and then runs to the S. to (23 M.) *Perth Amboy* (13,030 inhab.), where it is joined by the *Penna. R. R.* train, coming via *Rahway*. We then cross the *Raritan River* to (24 M.) *South Amboy*. 29 M. *Matawan*, for lines to *Freehold* (p. 245) and to *Keyport* and *Atlantic Highlands*. — 39 M. *Red Bank* (*Globe*, \$2), on the estuary of the *Navesink* (view to the right), is the junction of the *New Jersey Southern R. R.* (for *Atlantic Highlands*, etc.). Farther on we cross the *Shrewsbury River*. — 44 M. *Branchport*.

45 M. *Long Branch*, see p. 245. The two following stations, *Hollywood & West End* (46 M.) and *Elberon* (47 M.) are practically parts of *Long Branch* and are described with it at p. 246.

The line now skirts the shore, affording good views of the ocean to the left. — 49 M. *Deal Beach* (*Hathaway Inn*, \$2-3, well spoken of). — 51 M. *Asbury Park & Ocean Grove*.

*Asbury Park* (*Coleman Ho.*, *Brunswick*, from \$4; *West End*, *Atalanta*, *Columbia*, *Ocean Ho.*, \$3-4; *Plaza*, \$2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-4, and many others; boarding-houses), a prosperous town with at least 20,000 annual visitors, is largely frequented by those who object to the religious management of *Ocean Grove* (see below), but appreciate the 'no licence' policy of its sister-town. It has a good beach, skirted by a plank-walk 1 M. in length, and is divided from *N. Asbury* on the N. by *Sunset Lake* and from *Ocean Grove* by the narrow *Wesley Lake*.

*Ocean Grove* (*Sheldon*, \$3-4; *Arlington*, \$2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-3; *La Pierre*, \$3; *Atlantic*, \$2-3; many other hotels and boarding-houses), a sea-side-resort established in 1870 by an Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church and now frequented yearly by 20-25,000 people.

This extraordinary settlement, possible only in America, in which many thousands of persons, young and old, voluntarily elect to spend their summer vacations under a religious autocracy, which is severe both in its positive and negative regulations, is curious enough to repay a short visit. It is bounded by the sea on the E., by lakes on the N. and S., and by a high fence on the W.; and its gates are closed at 10 p. m. daily and all day on Sunday. The drinking of alcoholic beverages and the sale of tobacco are strictly prohibited, and no theatrical performances of