

100M. Sept., 1908.

B. & B. 63

**GUIDE**  
**TO THE**  
**CITY HALL**  
**PHILADELPHIA**

---

**ISSUED BY**  
**ALFRED S. EISENHOWER**  
**CHIEF OF BUREAU OF CITY PROPERTY**

# CITY HALL

## PHILADELPHIA

---

# DIRECTORY

OF OFFICES OCCUPIED; OR ALLOTTED  
AND IN PROCESS OF COMPLETION, WITH  
DIAGRAMS OF THE VARIOUS FLOORS

AND OTHER

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION  
APPERTAINING TO THE BUILDING

---

## FOUNDERS' WEEK EDITION

---

ISSUED BY  
ALFRED S. EISENHOWER

CHIEF OF BUREAU OF CITY PROPERTY

OCTOBER 4TH-10TH, 1908

**PRESS OF  
DUNLAP PRINTING COMPANY  
1332-38 CHERRY STREET  
PHILADELPHIA**



# PHILADELPHIA

---

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

*Mayor*—JOHN E. REYBURN.

---

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

*Director*—HENRY CLAY.

*Assistant Director*—JAMES B. SHEEHAN.

*Bureau of Police*—JOHN B. TAYLOR, Superintendent.

*Bureau of Fire*—JAMES C. BAXTER, Jr., Chief.

*Electrical Bureau*—JAMES F. McLAUGHLIN, Chief.

*Bureau of City Property*—ALFRED S. EISENHOWER, Chief.

*Bureau of Building and Elevator Inspectors*—EDWIN CLARK, Chief.

*Bureau of Boiler Inspection*—JOHN M. LUKENS, Chief.

*Fire Marshal*—JOHN LATTIMER.

---

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

*Director*—GEORGE R. STEARNS.

*Assistant Director*—WM. R. KNIGHT.

*Bureau of Highways*—WM. R. BENSON, Chief.

*Bureau of Surveys*—GEORGE S. WEBSTER, Chief.

*Bureau of Water*—FRED. C. DUNLAP, Chief.

*Bureau of Gas*—N. WILEY THOMAS, Chief.

*Bureau of Lighting*—JOHN J. KIRK, Chief.

---

## DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLIES

*Director*—JOSEPH H. KLEMMER.

*Assistant Director*—JOSEPH S. McLAUGHLIN.

---

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND CHARITIES

*Director*—JOSEPH S. NEFF, M. D.

*Assistant Director*—JOSEPH L. BALDWIN.

*Bureau of Health*—ALEXANDER C. ABBOTT, M.D., Chief.

---

## DEPARTMENT OF WHARVES, DOCKS AND FERRIES.

*Director*—JOHN C. GRADY.

*Assistant Director*—JOSEPH F. HASSKARL.

*City Ice Boats*—JAMES S. JEFFERSON, Superintendent.

## **SELECT COUNCIL**

**JAMES M. HAZLETT, *President.***

---

## **COMMON COUNCIL**

**GEORGE McCURDY, *President.***

---

## **CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS**

*City Controller*—JOHN M. WALTON.

*City Treasurer*—R. R. BRINGHURST.

*City Commissioners*—CHARLES P. DONNELLY,  
RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG, HOWARD A. CHASE.

*City Solicitor*—J. HOWARD GENDELL.

*Receiver of Taxes*—HUGH BLACK.

*Sheriff*—WILSON H. BROWN.

*Coroner*—J. M. RUSH JERMON.

*District Attorney*—SAMUEL P. ROTAN.

*Register of Wills*—CHARLES IRWIN.

*Recorder of Deeds*—WILLIAM S. VARE.

*Board of Education*—HENRY R. EDMUNDS, *President.*

*Board of Revision*—SIMON GRATZ, *President.*

*Clerk of Quarter Sessions*—THOS. W. CUNNINGHAM.

*Prothonotary of Supreme and Superior Courts*—ALEX.  
K. MCCLURE.

*Prothonotary of Common Pleas Court*—CRAIG BIDDLE.

*Commissioners of Fairmount Park*—A. LOUDON  
SNOWDEN, *President.*

## DIMENSIONS OF BUILDING

Length from North to South.....	486 feet 6 inches
“ from East to West.....	470 “
“ of each front across corner pavilions.....	428 “
Area .....	4½ acres
Total area of floor space.....	14½ “
Height of Tower from ground level.....	547 feet 11¼ inches
“ “ footings .....	571 “ 5¼ “
Width of Tower at base.....	90 “
“ “ foundation at footings....	100 “
Height from ground to centre of clock dial.....	361 “ 1½ inches
Diameter of clock dial across frame.....	26 “
Total number of rooms.....	634 “
Height of centre pavilions.....	202 “ 10½ inches
“ “ corner pavilion .....	161 “
“ “ main cornice .....	89 “
“ “ basement story (interior) .....	10 “
“ “ first story .....	18 “ 3 inches
“ “ second story (main rooms).....	30 “
“ “ second story (offices) .....	15 “ 7 inches
“ “ third story .....	15 “
“ “ fourth story (main rooms) .....	28 “ 6 inches
“ “ fourth story (offices) .....	14 “ 6 “
“ “ fifth story .....	14 “ 6 “
“ “ sixth story (main rooms).....	30 “ 6 “
“ “ sixth story (offices) .....	17 “
“ “ seventh story .....	13 “ 6 inches
“ “ crowning statue of Penn.....	37 “
“ “ figures at base of tholus.....	24 “
“ “ figures on centre pavilion dormers.....	17 “ 6 inches
“ “ figures on corner pavilion dormers.....	12 “ 10 “

## Comparative Heights of the Principal Buildings in the World

Singer Building, New York City.....	612 feet 3 inches
Washington Monument .....	550 “
City Hall, Philadelphia .....	547 “ 11¼ inches
Ulm Cathedral .....	528 “ 3 “
Cologne Cathedral .....	510 “
Great Pyramid .....	480 “
Strasburg Cathedral .....	468 “
Dome of St. Peter's, Rome .....	448 “
St. Stephen's Cathedral, Vienna .....	441 “
Salisbury Cathedral .....	404 “
Toraccio of Cremona .....	396 “
Friburg Cathedral .....	385 “
Amlens Cathedral .....	383 “
Church of St. Peter, Hamburg .....	380 “
Dome of The Cathedral, Florence .....	276 “
Tower of Hotel de Ville, Brussels .....	374 “
Torre Asinelli, Bologna .....	370 “
Dome of St. Paul's, London .....	360 “
Dome of Church of St. Isaac, St. Petersburg.....	336 “
Cathedral, Frankfurt-on-the-Main .....	326 “
Dome of Hotel des Invalides, Paris .....	310 “
Dome of United States Capitol, Washington.....	287 “
Tower of Masonic Temple, Philadelphia....	240 “

# ARRANGEMENT

FOR

## NUMBERING THE ROOMS

---

The buildings from the exterior on each of the four fronts, exclusive of the centre and corner pavilions, present a basement story or ground floor, with three principal stories, the uppermost one being a mansard story. These stories, above the basement, are in portions divided by mezzanine or half-stories, which are specially to be noticed from the court-yard. The centre and corner pavilions rise above the adjacent wings and curtains, with attic stories; the corner pavilions being occupied by octagonal staircases.

Including the basement there are nine floors in the building, the rooms in each floor being on the same level. To each of these floors an even one hundred numbers have been assigned, commencing at the north entrance and following round the buildings to the east, south, and west fronts, and returning to the north entrance; twenty-five numbers being assigned for each quarter of the building. The rooms facing the streets will have the even numbers, and those overlooking the court-yard the odd numbers. The numbers in each one hundred will be assigned to the rooms of corresponding numbers immediately above and below the other floors. Thus, for example, rooms numbered 40, 140, 240, 340, 440, 540, 640, and 740 will be immediately one over the other.



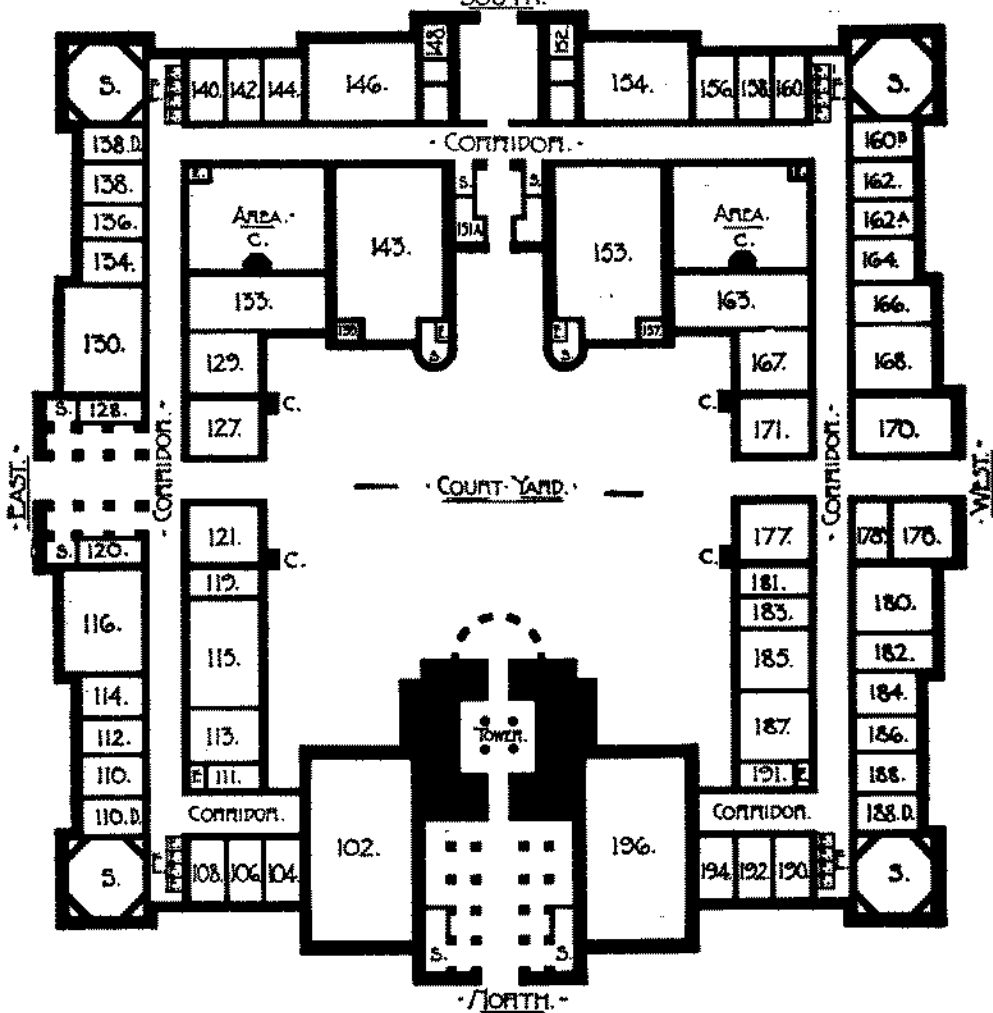
## DIRECTORY OF OFFICES

Bureau of Boiler Inspection .....	Room No. 305A
“ “ Building and Elevator Inspectors.....	“ 313
“ “ City Property .....	“ 113
“ “ “ “ City Forester .....	“ 119
“ “ “ “ Architect .....	“ 825
“ “ Health .....	“ 612
“ “ “ Registration of Births and Deaths .....	“ 517
“ “ “ Health Officer .....	“ 615
“ “ “ House Drainage .....	“ 613
“ “ “ Inspector of Nuisances.....	“ 617
“ “ “ “ Milk .....	“ 513
“ “ Lighting .....	“ 334
“ “ Highways .....	“ 232
“ “ Street Cleaning .....	“ 338
“ “ Surveys .....	“ 412
“ “ Water, Chief Engineer .....	“ 710
“ “ “ Permits and Searches.....	“ 562
“ “ “ Water Rents .....	“ 196
City Commissioners .....	“ 136
“ Controller .....	“ 146
“ Ice Boats .....	“ 391
“ Treasurer .....	“ 143
“ Solicitor .....	“ 476
Civil Service Examining Board.....	“ 875
Clerk of Quarter Sessions .....	“ 685
Collector of Delinquent Taxes .....	“ 116
Commissioners of Fairmount Park.....	“ 127
Coroner .....	“ 602
Courts of Common Pleas, No. 1A.....	“ 246
“ “ “ No. 1B.....	“ 243
“ “ “ No. 2C.....	“ 254
“ “ “ No. 2D.....	“ 253
“ “ “ No. 3E.....	“ 275
“ “ “ No. 3F.....	“ 285
“ “ “ No. 4G.....	“ 446
“ “ “ No. 4H.....	“ 443
“ “ “ No. 5J.....	“ 646
“ “ “ No. 5K.....	“ 654
“ “ “ Prothonotary .....	“ 268
“ Orphans', No. 1.....	“ 426
“ “ No. 2.....	“ 425

Courts, Orphans', No. 3.....	Room No. 432
" " No. 4.....	" 436
" " Clerk.....	" 417
" " Marriage License Clerk.....	" 413
" Quarter Sessions, No. 1.....	" 453
" " " No. 2.....	" 653
" " " No. 3.....	" 676
" " " Clerk.....	" 685
" " " District Attorney.....	" 666
" Grand Jury and Indictment Clerk.....	" 675
" Superior.....	" 454
" Supreme.....	" 454
" Prothonotary Superior & Supreme Courts.....	" 456
Councils, Common Council Chamber.....	" 400
" " " Clerk of.....	" 492
" Select Council Chamber.....	" 402
" " " Clerk of.....	" 406
" Finance Committee Room.....	" 496
Department of Mayor.....	" 202
" " Public Safety.....	" 217
" " " Works.....	" 216
" " Supplies.....	" 312
" " Health and Charities.....	" 586
" " Public Education, Secretary.....	" 295
" " " " Superintendent.....	" 691
" " " " Architects.....	" 742
Detective, Captain.....	" 527
Electrical Bureau.....	" 626
Fire Marshal.....	" 388
Inspector of Meters and Gas.....	" 330
Law Library.....	" 600
National Guard of Pennsylvania, Headquarters...	" { 540
	" { 544
Mercantile Appraisers.....	" 171
Oil Inspector.....	" 311
Police Magistrate.....	" 625
" Superintendent.....	" 225
" Surgeon.....	" 950
" Matron.....	" 635
" Pension Fund.....	" 229A
Recorder of Deeds.....	" 154
Register of Wills.....	" 164
Sheriff.....	" 475
Taxes, Real Estate Assessors.....	" 181
" Receiver of.....	" 102
" Revision of.....	" 180
" Search Department.....	" 188

# PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR. -

- SOUTH -



- NOTE: -

- G --- CHIMNEYS. -  
- D --- TOILET ROOMS. -

- E --- ELEVATORS. -  
- S --- STAIRCASES. -

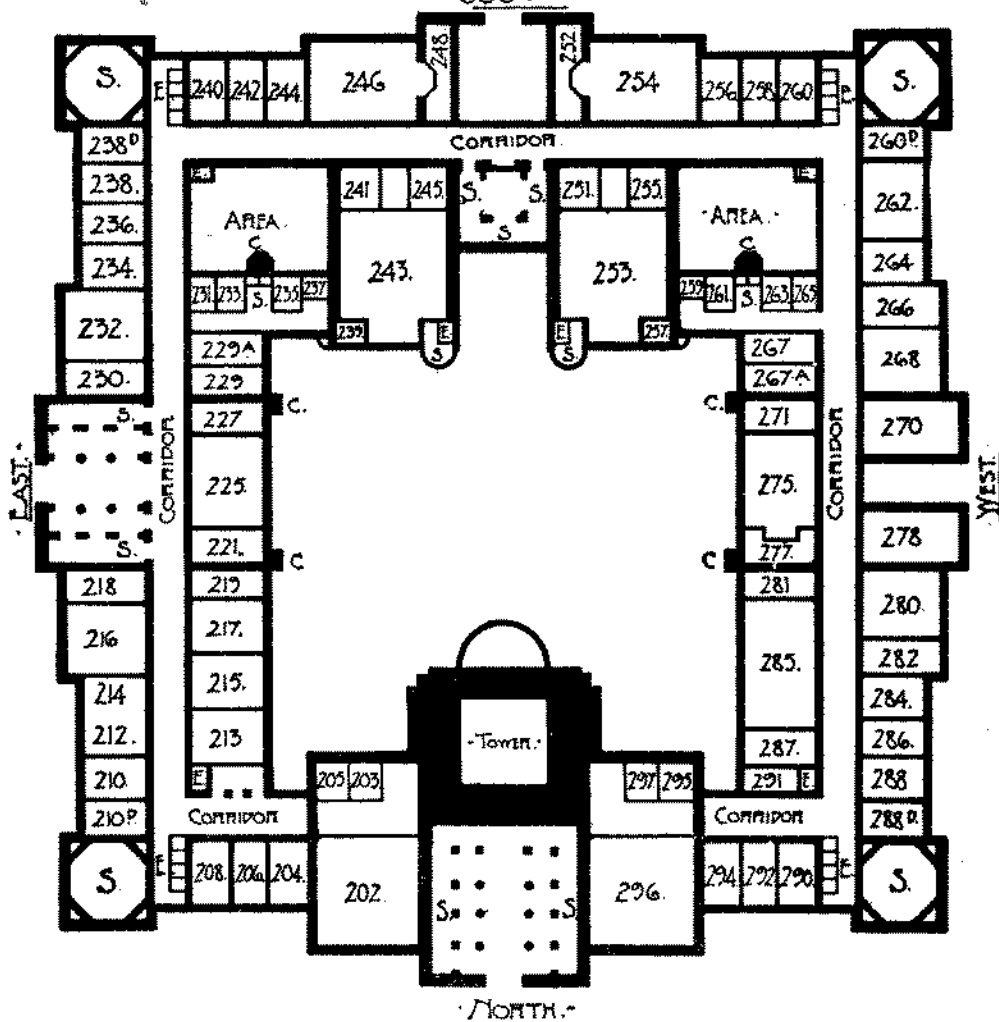
## FIRST FLOOR

---

Receiver of Taxes.....	102
“    “    Delinquent Taxes .....	116
“    “    Water Rents .....	196
“    “    Miscellaneous Receipts .....	112
Women's Toilet Room .....	121
Commissioners of Fairmount Park .....	127
Mercantile Appraisers .....	171
Bureau of City Property .....	113
City Forester .....	119
City Commissioners .....	136
City Treasurer .....	143
City Controller .....	146
Recorder of Deeds .....	154
Register of Wills .....	164
Board of Revision of Taxes .....	180
Real Estate Assessors .....	181
Search Department, Receiver of Taxes .....	188

# PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR.

- SOUTH -



- NORTH -

- NOTE -

- C - CHIMNEYS.  
- R - TOILET ROOMS.

- E - ELEVATORS.  
- S - STAIRWAYS.

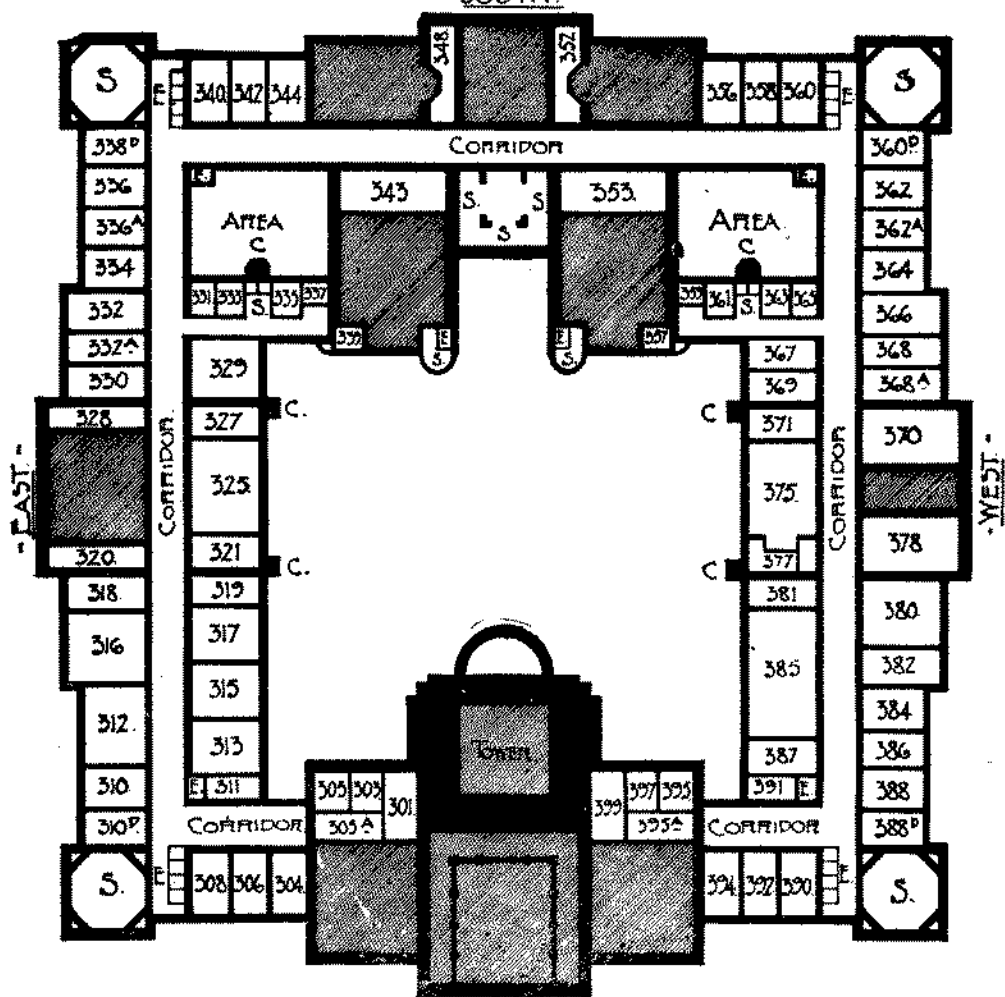
**SECOND FLOOR**  

---

Mayor's Office .....	202
Director of Public Works .....	216
"        "    Safety .....	217
Superintendent of Police .....	225
Police Pension Fund .....	229A
Bureau of Highways .....	232
"        "    License and Sewers.....	236
"        "    Superintendent of Bridges....	238
Court of Common Pleas, No. 1A.....	246
"        "        "    No. 1B.....	243
"        "        "    No. 2C.....	254
"        "        "    No. 2D.....	253
"        "        "    No. 3E.....	275
"        "        "    No. 3F.....	285
"        "        "    Prothonotary .....	268
Women's Toilet Room .....	262
Board of Education, Secretary .....	295

# - PLAN OF THIRD FLOOR. -

- SOUTH -



- NORTH -

- NOTE. -

- C - CHIMNEYS. -  
- D - TOILET ROOMS. -

- E - ELEVATORS. -  
- S - STAIRWAYS. -

## THIRD FLOOR

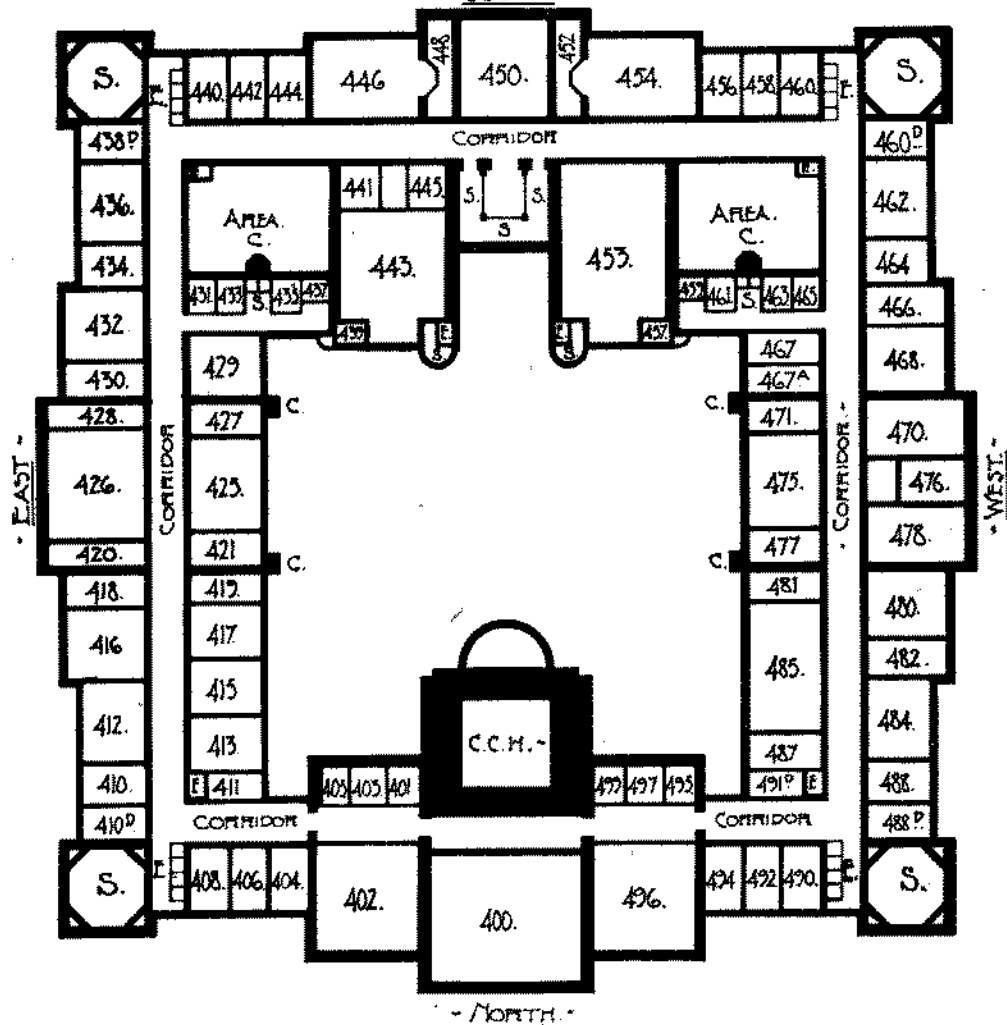
---

Bureau of Boiler Inspection .....	305A
Oil Inspector .....	311
Department of Supplies .....	312
Bureau of Building Inspection .....	313
"                "                "                Elevator Division...	321
Inspector of Meters and Gas .....	330
Bureau of Lighting .....	334
"                Street Cleaning .....	338
Department of Supplies, Supplies .....	329
Stenographer, Court No. 3.....	357
Road Jury .....	377
"                "                .....	387
Prothonotary, Supreme Court .....	384
Fire Marshal .....	388
City Ice Boats, Superintendent .....	391
Department of Public Health and Charities, Meat and Cattle Inspection and Disinfection.....	395A



• PLAN OF FOURTH FLOOR -

SOUTH -



NOTE:

## - • G - CHIMNEYS.

--- D --- TOILET ROOMS. ---

- - E - - ELEVATORS.

— 5 — STAIRWAY. —

— • C.C.H. — COUNCILS • CONVERSATION • HALL.

## FOURTH FLOOR

---

Council Chambers—Common Council .....	400
“ “ “ “ Clerks.....	492
“ “ Select Council .....	402
“ “ “ “ Clerks.....	406
“ “ Finance Committee Room.....	496
“ “ Clerk of Highways and Survey Committee.....	497
Bureau of Survey .....	412
Orphans' Courts, No. 1.....	426
“ No. 2.....	425
“ No. 3.....	432
“ No. 4.....	436
“ Clerks.....	417
“ Marriage License Clerk.....	413
Women's Toilet Rooms .....	433 and 440
Court of Common Pleas, No. 4G.....	446
“ “ “ No. 4H.....	443
Court of Quarter Sessions, No. 1.....	453
Superior Court .....	454
Supreme Court .....	454
Prothonotary of Superior and Supreme Courts.....	456
City Solicitor .....	476
“ Road Bureau .....	462
“ Bonds and Contracts .....	466
“ Claims and Searches .....	468
Sheriff .....	475



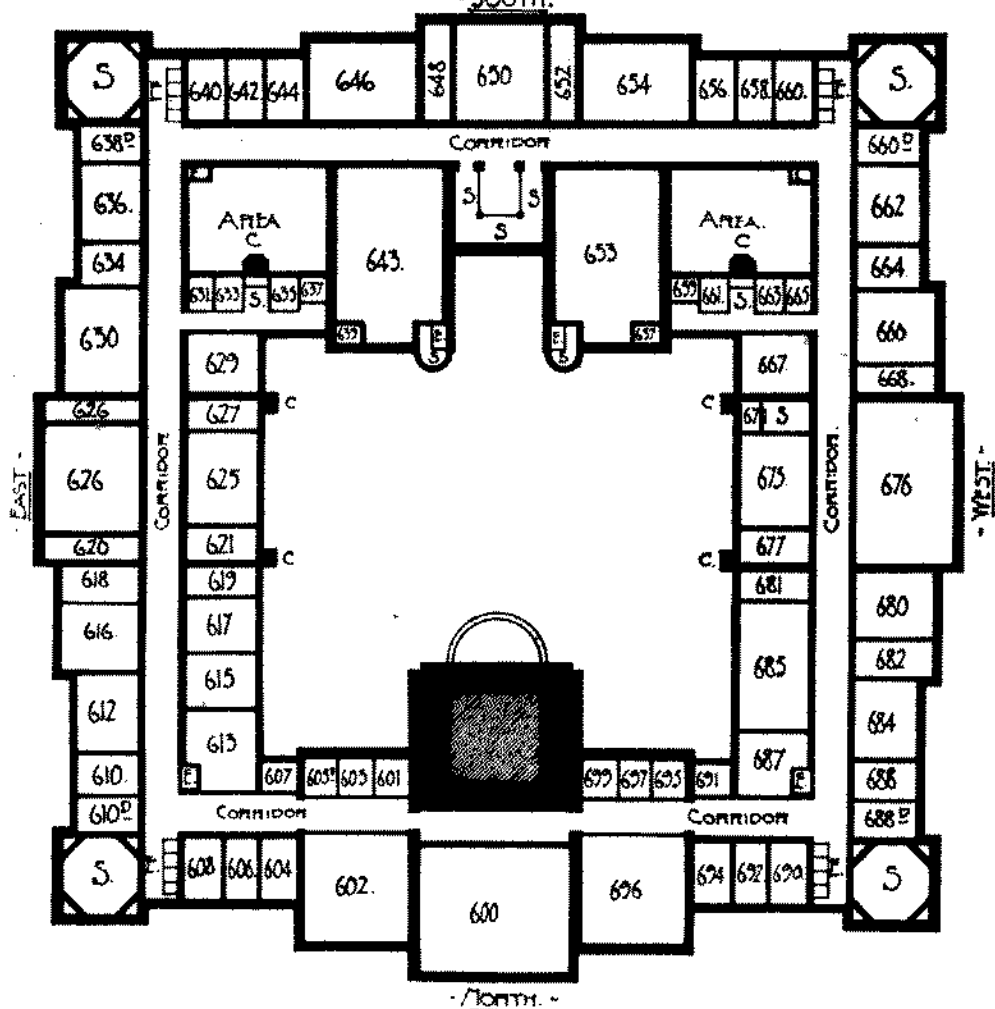
## FIFTH FLOOR

---

Bureau of Surveys, Registrar .....	510
“ “ City Plans .....	512
“ “ Searches .....	514
Bureau of Health, Milk Inspection.....	513
“ Registration of Births and Deaths	517
Detective Service .....	529
“ Captain .....	527
“ Complaint Clerk .....	535
National Guard of Penna. Headquarters....	540 and 544
Searches and Permits, Water .....	562
Road Jury .....	571
Sheriff's Jury .....	577
Stenographer, Court No. 2.....	581
Solicitor, Guardians of the Poor .....	576B
Department of Health and Charities—Director.....	586
“ “ Assistant Director .....	582
“ “ Chief Clerk .....	584

# - PLAN OF SIXTH FLOOR -

- SOUTH -



- NORTH -

- NOTE -

- C - CHIMNEYS -  
- D - TOILET ROOMS -

- E - ELEVATORS -  
- S - STAIRWAYS -

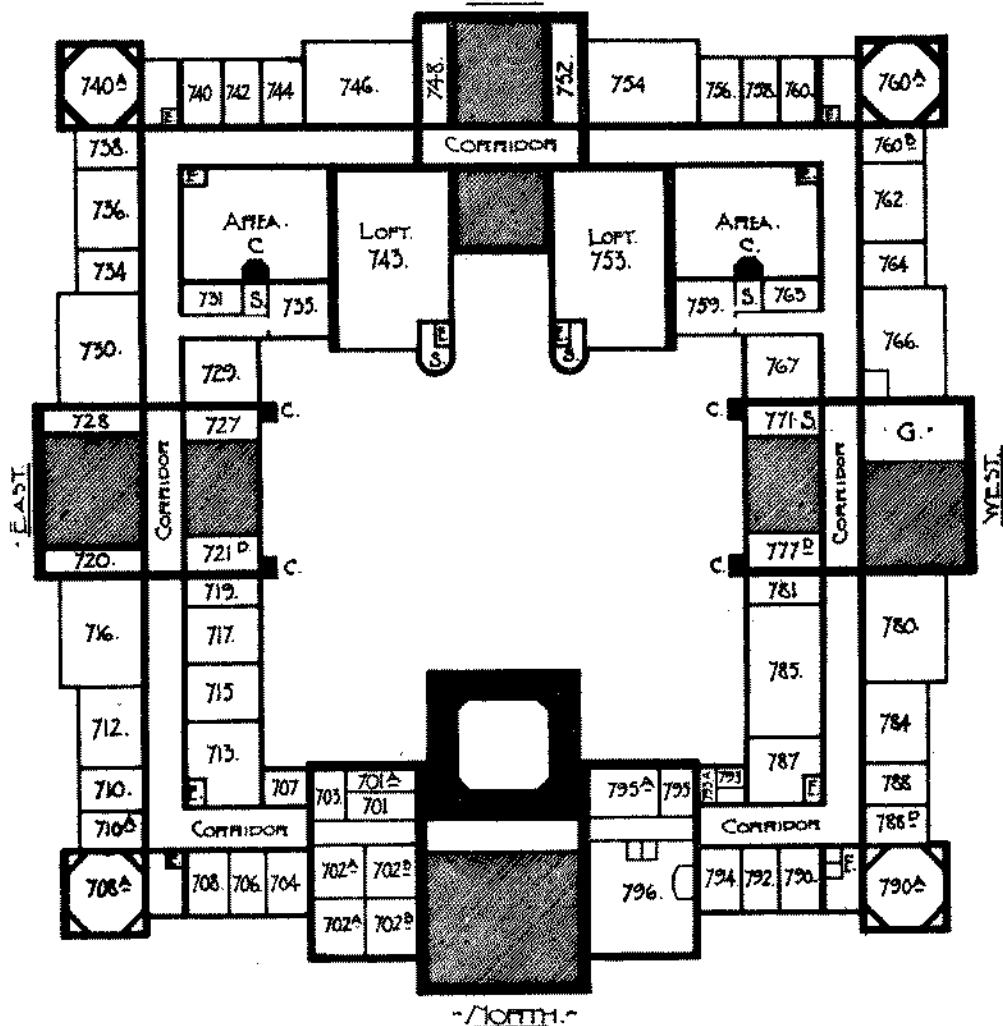
## SIXTH FLOOR

---

Law Library .....	600
Coroner .....	602
Women's Toilet Room .....	605D
Bureau of Health—Medical Inspectors.....	612
"            Health Officer .....	615
"            Inspector of House Drainage...	613
"            "            Nuisances .....	617
Electrical Bureau, Chief .....	616A
"            Operating Room .....	626
Police Magistrate, Hearing Room .....	625
"            Witness " .....	627
Police Captains' Room .....	629
"            Reserves .....	630
"            "            Lieutenants' Room .....	631
"            Matrons' Room .....	635
Court of Common Pleas No. 5J.....	646
"            "            "            No. 5K.....	654
Criminal Courts, No. 2.....	653
"            No. 3.....	676
"            District Attorney .....	666
"            Clerk of Quarter Sessions.....	682
"            "            "            General Office	685
"            "            "            Deputy Clerk	677
"            Grand Jury and Indictment Clerk	675
Women's Toilet .....	660
Board of Education, Superintendent's Room.....	694

# - PLAN OF SEVENTH FLOOR -

- SOUTH -



- NORTH -

## - NOTE -

- C - CHIMNEYS. - G - GALLERY. - E - ELEVATORS. -
- D - TOILET ROOMS. - S - STAIRWAYS. -

---

**SEVENTH FLOOR**

---

Reporters' Room .....	740A
Board of Education, Architect and Assistants.....	742
Waiting Room .....	790
Bureau of Water, Chief Engineer .....	710
"          Chief Clerk .....	790A
"          General Superintendent.....	788
"          Purveyors .....	701
"          Assistant Engineers .....	702
"          Distribution and Complaints....	704
Bureau of Health, Chemical Laboratory.....	713
Highway Draughtsmen .....	736
Recorder of Deeds, Superintendent of Transcribing Room .....	764

---

**EIGHTH FLOOR**

---

Bureau of City Property, Architect .....	825
Civil Service Bureau .....	875

---

**NINTH FLOOR**

---

Police Surgeon .....	950
----------------------	-----



# SUMMARY

*Of Legislative and Municipal Action relating to the Work, with a Brief History of the Events pertaining thereto, and Short Description of the Building.*

---

When in 1681 Penn plotted the plan of the City, one of the first acts of the Founder was to provide site for the future town-hall of the "pleasant country town" which he named Philadelphia. Situate between the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill, which for more than a century were the natural boundaries on the east and west, its extent north and south was limited to the modest stretch of one mile. At the intersection of High (now Market) Street and the 14th Street from the Delaware river, now Broad Street, the Founder designated a plot formerly known as Centre Square, but now called Penn Square, as the site for the then future Public Building.

More than a century elapsed before anything was done looking to the realization of the Founder's thought, nor are we able to say from the records where the town-hall contemplated in the ordinance of Common Council in the year 1796 was designed to be placed.

It does not appear that material progress was made in the matter of plans, consequent, no doubt, upon the threatened rupture with France.

The subject remained in abeyance until about 1842, when Thomas U. Walter, the architect for the first buildings of the college of Stephen Girard, and later on the extension of the United States Capitol, prepared plans and elevations for a city hall to be erected on Penn Square. Although unable to find upon record legislation therefor, there must certainly have been something of the kind to induce so busy a man as Mr. Walter then

was to devote the necessary time and study thereto. A perspective drawing in color, among other designs from his hand, hung for years in the parlor of his residence, but since his decease on October 30, 1887, the whereabouts of the design has not been determined.

From 1842 to 1860 the project "hung fire." In 1860 several designs were prepared upon a scale somewhat more extensive, but this also was doomed to fall, owing to the commencement of the Civil War. In December, 1868, an ordinance of the City Councils, providing for the erection of Municipal Buildings on Independence Square, was the beginning of a movement which culminated in an advertisement, April 5, 1868, for plans upon a definite schedule of requirements. On 1st September following plans were received from seventeen different architects. Those of John McArthur, Jr., being adjudged the best, received 1st premium, and accordingly on 27th of same month he was appointed architect. Angry opposition greeted the proposition to place the building upon Independence Square, the great mass of the proposed building dwarfing, it was thought, and justly, the modest proportions of the venerable fabric so dear and so big with the associations connected with our national birth; the Legislature was applied to, and an Act passed and approved August 5, 1870, creating a Commission "for the erection of all the Public Buildings required to accommodate the courts, and for all municipal purposes, in the City of Philadelphia." The Act gave qualified voters the privilege of indicating by popular vote whether the buildings should be at Washington or Penn Square. The latter site was chosen by a majority of 18,800 in a total poll of 84,450 votes. The passage of the legislative act rendered the municipal ordinance of no effect, and relieved the Commission acting under it of

further duties. Mr. McArthur was continued as the architect; work was begun January 27, 1871.

The first meeting of the Commissioners under the new law was held on the 27th of August, 1870, at the Mayor's Office. A temporary organization was effected by the election of the Mayor, Daniel M. Fox, as President, and Eugene G. Woodward, Secretary.

September 15, 1870, John McArthur, Jr., was elected Architect of the work.

October 4, 1870, a permanent organization was made, and John Rice was elected President, Charles B. Roberts, Secretary, and Charles H. T. Collis, Solicitor.

The removal of the iron railings which inclosed the four squares on Broad and Market Streets was commenced on the 27th of January, 1871, and this may properly be considered as the date of the actual beginning of the work; and August 16, 1871, the ground was formally broken by the President of the Commission.

October 12, 1871, Francis De Haes Janvier was elected Secretary in place of Mr. Roberts, resigned, and John Sunderland was elected Superintendent.

April 7, 1872, the original plan for one building on the intersection of Broad and Market Streets, instead of four buildings, divided by these streets, was finally resolved upon.

The first stone was laid on the 12th of August, 1872, in the southwest angle of the foundations, by the President.

On the 17th of April, 1872, Mr. Rice resigned as President of the Commission, and Samuel C. Perkins was elected in his place, and held the office until the Commission dissolved.

The contract for the granite basement was awarded November 19, 1872, for \$515,500; and work was commenced at the buildings, under the contract, March 24.

1873. The contract for the marble work of the superstructure was awarded on the 7th of October, 1873, for \$5,300,000; and the first block set at the southern entrance, July 3, 1874.

The corner-stone was laid in the northeast angle of the Tower, July 4, 1874, with Masonic ceremonies, by the R. W. Grand Master of F. and A. M. of Pennsylvania, Alfred R. Potter, Esq.; and the last block of marble was set in place May 7, 1887, on the Tower at the southwest angle, 337 feet  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches from the ground.

November 4, 1873, William C. McPherson was elected Superintendent, and entered upon his duties November 10, 1873.

December 2, 1884, Charles H. T. Collis resigned his position as Solicitor to the Commissioners; and Samuel Peltz was on the same day elected to fill the vacancy.

January 5, 1885, Francis De Haes Janvier, Secretary, died; and on February 3, 1885, William B. Land was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Janvier.

January 8, 1890, John McArthur, Jr., the Architect, died.

January 15, 1890, John Ord was elected Architect, and entered upon his duties February 1, 1890.

December 1, 1893, Henry J. Scott was elected to fill the vacancy of Solicitor to the Commissioners on the resignation of Samuel Peltz.

December 1, 1893, L. D. C. Tyler was elected Superintendent in place of William C. McPherson, resigned.

February 6, 1894, W. Bleddyn Powell was elected Architect, and entered upon the duties of his office February 14, 1894.

July 1, 1901, by Ordinance of Councils, the finishing and maintenance of City Hall was placed in charge of the Bureau of City Property.

The classified statement of expenditures in the erection of City Hall, Philadelphia, from August 5, 1870, to July 1, 1901, inclusive:

1. Cost of preliminary preparation of site;  
paving roadway; laying sidewalk;  
paving court-yard; curbing and coping;  
laying water main from Belmont;  
installation of tower clock;  
plant for exterior electrical illumination of the building;  
legal expenses and counsel fees..... \$402,472 93
2. Maintenance of building required by reason of occupancy by City Departments,  
together with cost of fitting and furnishing rooms for City Departments. 5,698,542 69
3. Cost of construction of the building proper, ready for fitting and furnishing\*. 18,243,339 86

Total expenditures to July 1, 1901. \$24,344,355 48

Add expenditures from July 1, 1901, to Dec.

31, 1904, but not classified..... 297,410 29

Total expenditures to Dec. 31, 1904. \$24,641,765 77

The item of construction work may properly be subdivided into the following classes:

Excavation, foundation stone and masonry.	\$359,668 91
Granite and bluestone work.....	542,407 16
Marble and marble work.....	5,467,503 07
Dressed stone work, interior.....	2,121,957 11
Bricks and brick work.....	1,442,477 46
Cast and wrought iron work.....	1,590,832 74
Metal work of tower.....	830,829 04
For all other branches of construction work	5,887,664 37

Total.....\$18,243,339 86

\* In Item 3, Construction, is charged the cost of alterations and additions to the structure to meet the requirements of the several courts, departments and offices installed since June, 1894.

As indicating the magnitude of the work the following are a portion of the materials entering into the construction:

Excavations .....	141,500 cubic yards
Concrete foundations.....	20,000 "
Foundation stone in walls.....	636,000 cubic feet
Dressed granite (exterior).....	98,000 "
" marble (exterior).....	730,000 "
Dressed sandstone (interior).....	50,000 "
Wrought and cast iron, all kinds...	27,000 tons
Hard bricks .....	80,000,000
Pressed and enameled bricks.....	300,000
Bordering slate .....	80,000 square feet
Bronze work, all kinds.....	371,346 pounds

A distinct line of water mains, 12 inches in diameter, nearly three miles in length, supplies by gravity the enormous quantity of 540,000 gallons every 24 hours.

## EXTERIOR

In style the architecture of the building affects the spirit of the modern French Renaissance.

The four fronts are similar in design. In the centre of each, an entrance pavilion of 90 feet in width rises to the height of 202 feet 10½ inches, having receding wings of 128 feet elevation. The fronts terminate at the four corners with towers or pavilions of 51 feet square at base and 161 feet high.

The whole exterior is bold and effective in outline, and elaborated with columns, pilasters, pediments, cornices, enriched windows and other appropriate adornments.

Centre archways, 18 feet in width and 36 feet in height, in each of the four central pavilions, constitute the four principal entrances, affording passageways for pedestrians up and down Broad and Market Streets.

The first story is 18 feet 3 inches in height, and stands entirely above the line of the pavement. The exterior is of fine white granite, massive in proportion, forming a fitting base for the vast superstructure it supports.

The exterior of the building, above the basement, embraces a principal story of 35 feet 7 inches, a second story of 33 feet 6 inches, and a third story in the centre pavilions of 26 feet 6 inches, with great dormers in the centre and corner pavilions, respectively 37 and 29 feet in height, all of white marble from the Lee Quarries, in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, wrought into forms expressing American ideas and developing American genius.

In the centre of the group a court-yard of 200x220 feet affords light and air to all the adjacent portions of the building. From the north side of this space rises the tower, 547 feet 11¼ inches from the ground lines and 571 feet 5¼ inches from foundations, forming a prominent feature of the city from whatever point it may be approached, as Saint Peter's is of Rome and Saint Paul's is of London. The foundations of the tower are laid on a bed of solid concrete, 100 feet square, 8 feet 6 inches thick, at the depth of 23 feet 6 inches below the surface of the ground; and its walls 22 feet, in thickness, are built of dressed dimension stones, weighing from 2 to 5 tons each.

The tower is 90 feet square at the base falling off at the upper stages until, at the spring of the dome, it becomes an octagon 50 feet in diameter. A statue of the founder of Pennsylvania, 37 feet in height, crowns the structure, and completes the extraordinary altitude of 547 feet 11¼ inches, making it the highest tower in the world. The statue upon the Tower was

completed November 28, 1894. A prominent feature of the tower is the clock lately installed, and of which a separate description is herein contained.

## THE INTERIOR

The structure, which is as near fire proof as human skill can make it, contains 634 rooms, giving ample provision for the accommodation of the Courts and for all Municipal Departments, and a number of surplus rooms for use in the classification and preservation of the archives of the city, for storage, and for increased accommodations, which will undoubtedly be required by the natural increase of the public business, and the accumulation of the public records.

The several stories are approached by 20 *elevators*, located at the corners of the leading corridors, so as to facilitate the intercourse with the public offices, courts, and other branches of the government located on the various floors. In addition to these means of approach there are large stairways in the four corner pavilions and a staircase in the centre pavilions on the north, south, and east fronts.

In 1872, when the work of erection of the buildings was actively begun, much comment was indulged in concerning the scope of the work; it was then thought inadvisable and extravagant to erect a building so much beyond the wants of the present or the growth of the City Departments for the next century.

Notwithstanding the allotment of rooms as laid down on the plans of this building were in excess of what was deemed, in the circular letter to competing architects under date of April 5, 1868 as sufficient in aggregate square feet area for each of the departments to be accommodated, legislation subsequent thereto has so



mechanical clock, and was accordingly adopted; contract for the same was entered into 6th September, 1898, the installation completed 1st December following, and at midnight 31st December, 1898, the clock commenced keeping accurate time.

The pneumatic system as applied to Tower clocks represents the latest development in the art of clock installation, and is a striking illustration of the production of great effects by small increments of energy. As its name indicates, the motive power is compressed air, the mechanism being divided into four distinct parts, viz., the air compressor, the master clock, the dials and dial mechanism.

The air is compressed by a three-crank electric air-pump into a cylindrical tank of 193 gallons capacity, placed in the dial story, a pressure of 10 lbs. per square inch being constantly maintained by two one-horse-power electric motors connected on single shaft, one of them being capable of performing the duty; both, however, are kept in operation, so that in the event of any happening to either, the other will take up the entire load. The motors operate the air compressor. As a further safeguard, and in the event of both motors being disabled or the stoppage of the electric current, two water-motors located in the dynamo room situate in the northeast corner of the court-yard, and constantly connected with the air compressor, are so delicately adjusted that should the air pressure fall below a given figure, they immediately take up the load. These motors are in constant though slow operation, so that no delay would be experienced in starting them. The compressed air is delivered to all parts through heavy lead tubing heavily armored with galvanized steel wire and protected against elongation by longitudinal steel wires under the armor; this is done to prevent

changed the character of the City Government and increased the Courts and Offices for the administration of Justice, while the machinery of the City has expanded to dimensions not dreamed of even a decade ago, that accommodation formerly regarded as enormous and wasteful has reached a point when all possible space will need to be utilized to meet the daily demand for additional room.

## COMPARISON

Considered from a utilitarian standpoint, the building is unique; no other structure in the world contains within its four walls the entire machinery of so complex a municipal organization. With the single exception of the Parliament House at London, the Philadelphia City Hall is the largest public building in the world. Numerous royal palaces exceed it in ground area, but in no structure have the elements for safety of records and convenience of access been more carefully considered.

## THE GREAT CLOCK

The installation of a great clock in the tower of the City Hall was a problem which the Commissioners had considered for years, but no satisfactory method presented itself to overcome the difficulties to be apprehended from high winds and the retarding effect of snow and sleet. The subject studied from all standpoints caused the rejection of the purely mechanical clock as being too feeble, also of the electrically operated movement because of the uncertainty of the current. The pneumatic system was presented, thoroughly investigated, and found, after a trial extending over several years, and subjected to weather conditions more severe than can be expected in this latitude, to be entirely satisfactory in its working and in the power exerted, being something over eight times that of the

destruction by vermin or the closing of the bore due to stretching or possible injury by blows.

The master clock, the controlling factor of the entire plant, together with the auxiliary clock, is located in a large metallic and glazed case at the southwest corner of the seventh floor of the Tower; the case is built upon girders built into the walls of the Tower, floored with white marble and the walls tiled. The case is not connected with the floor, and is therefore entirely free from vibration. The case is also airtight and dust-proof. The master clock is as perfect as is possible to make; the movement, hand-made and jeweled throughout, required two years to produce it. The auxiliary clock is also of fine workmanship. Heavy cast-iron pedestals form the lower cases of the clocks, their office being to act as a magnetic shield to the steel pendulums. The master clock is wound once in 30 days, the auxiliary clock once every 8 days. To wind, the key is inserted through a hole in the glass panels of the case immediately in front of the clock faces, the openings being closed by rubber plugs. Care is observed in maintaining uniform temperature within the case. A pneumatic thermostat on the back wall within the case controls an electric heater, thus insuring no greater variation than two degrees throughout the entire year. Both clocks are of the pendulum type, and both are guaranteed to keep time within 10 seconds a week error. They are connected with the pneumatic apparatus which moves the valve attached to each; the pushing of a switch to right or left closing off the air from the one and operating at once the other. At noon each day a telegraphic sounder ticks the beats from the Observatory at Washington, so that in the event of any error in either of the clocks which may be in operation the loss or gain is instantly detected. It is the intention to

have the error on the fast side so that correction may be made by stopping the pendulum the required number of seconds. Once every minute the clock opens the valve which admits compressed air to the tubes connected with the gears and immediately closes, the impulse moving the minute hand one half-minute and the release of the air causes the hand to move the other half-minute. The impulse is very powerful, delivered to a receiver in the mechanism below each dial and operating upon a pawl through several gears, giving an effective push of 700 lbs. The motion is conveyed by vertical shafting with universal joints and beveled gear to the arbor upon which the hands are placed. Some idea of the size of the parts may be had from the table given on page 36.

The great altitude at which the dials are placed,—361 feet  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches to centre of dials from the ground level,—made it necessary to provide against high pressures exerted by tempests. To effect this, heavy trussed steel framed bracing is placed about two feet back of each dial, to which the dial-frames are connected by bolt-struts with right and left screws fitting into sockets bolted to the bracing. In front of the bracing are placed steel reflector-plates painted white, and each reflector-plate is pierced with 138 holes, into which are inserted 16 c. p. incandescent electric lamps for night illumination. The lamps are lighted and extinguished automatically by the action of the master clock.

The dial frames are of cast-iron constructed in sections, held in place when assembled at the outer edge of the ring by eight heavy cast-iron brackets fastened to the metal work of the tower and compressing the frame securely against it by  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolts having right and left screws. The entire frame is covered on the outside with bronze plates to protect the iron from corrosion.

Instead of the usual Roman numerals, plain plates or blocks 3 feet 2 inches long and 14 inches broad for the III, VI, IX and XII are used, the other hour-plates being 13 inches wide; minute marks are indicated by plates  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches square placed 13 inches on centres, the 5 minute marks being triangular pieces. The inner ring is divided into several sections, the most prominent being four rings each 5 feet 7 inches in diameter, the other spaces being irregular in shape. Three-eighths inch plate-glass, ground both sides, well-bedded into elastic putty and held in place by special clips, fill in the cast-iron framing.

The hands of the dials are framed of steel to resist bending due to high winds, and encased in copper to prevent oxidation; they are firmly fitted to the arbor or axle, which turns upon ball-bearings, and so nicely adjusted that just sufficient force to overcome the inertia is needed to move them.

Some idea of the magnitude of the work may be obtained from the following:

Diameter of dial over the frame.....	26 feet.
“ “ “ inside the “ .....	22 feet.
Height from ground level to centre of dial..	361 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
Length of minute hand.....	10 ft. 8 ins.
“ “ “ “ including counter-w'ght	15 feet.
“ “ hour hand .....	9 feet.
“ “ “ “ including counter-w'ght.	12 ft. 6 ins.
Weight of minute hand.....	225 lbs.
“ “ hour “ .....	175 lbs.
Length of hour marks.....	38 inches.
Width of hour marks.....	13 x 14 ins.
Size of minute marks.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. sq.
Distance traveled by minute hand in 1 yr..	114.7 miles.
“ of master clock from centre of dials....	143 ft. 3 ins.

Distance of hydraulic air compressor from	
master clock.....	336 ft. 10½ ins.
“ of hydraulic air compressor from	
centre of dials.....	480 ft. 2½ ins.
Weight of dial frames with glass.....	5½ tons.
Tot. weight of clock installation complete...	50 tons.

### TO SECURE ABSOLUTELY CORRECT TIME

is a matter of considerable importance to a vast multitude of citizens residing far distant from our great railroad centres.

The Bureau of City Property have endeavored to meet this need by a unique and somewhat novel feature in connection with the running and management of this great time-piece. A plan has been adopted by which, once in every twenty-four hours, correct time as shown by the Tower clock is signalled to far-distant points. At three minutes before nine o'clock each evening, the corona of arc lamps encircling the Tower at the upper platform is extinguished, and again lighted at precisely nine o'clock.

When it is remembered that this corona of arc lamps can, with a clear atmosphere, be distinguished from elevated points distant twenty-five or thirty miles from the city, appearing like a delicate silver crescent suspended low against the horizon, it will be understood that as this method of signalling correct time becomes generally known the suburban citizen and even the country resident will come to appreciate the luxury of being able to regulate his chronometer to absolute correctness once in every twenty-four hours.

Look towards the City Hall a few minutes before nine o'clock P. M. until the circle of light at the top of the Tower disappears, then, when it reappears, set your watch or clock at the hour NINE, and, *presto*, you have secured correct time.

# AN ACT

FOR

## THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS

---

**AN ACT** *to provide for the erection of all the Public Buildings required to accommodate the Courts, and for all Municipal purposes, in the City of Philadelphia, and to require the appropriation, by said City, of Penn Square, at Broad and Market Streets, to the Academy of Fine Arts, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Franklin Institute, and the Philadelphia Library, in the event of the said Squares not being selected by a vote of the people as the site for the Public Buildings for said City.*

**Section 1.** BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same: That THEODORE CUYLER, JOHN RICE, SAMUEL C. PERKINS, JOHN PRICE WETHERILL, LEWIS C. CASSIDY, HENRY M. PHILLIPS, WILLIAM L. STOKES, WILLIAM DEVINE, the MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA and the PRESIDENT OF SELECT AND COMMON COUNCILS, for the time being are constituted Commissioners for the erection of the Public Buildings required to accommodate the Courts and for all Municipal purposes, in the City of Philadelphia, who shall organize within thirty days, procure such plans for the said buildings adapted to either of said sites hereinafter named,

the said Commissioners shall make requisition on the Councils of said City, prior to the first day of December in each year, for the amount of money required by them for the purposes of the Commission for the succeeding year, and said Councils shall levy a special tax, sufficient to raise the amount so required. *Provided*, That said Councils may at any time make appropriations out of the annual tax in aid of the purposes of this act. *And provided further*, That the amount to be expended by said Commissioners shall be strictly limited to the sum required to satisfy their contracts for the erection of said buildings, and for the proper and complete furnishing thereof. And as soon as any part of said buildings may be completed and furnished ready for occupancy, they shall be occupied by the Courts, or such branches of the Municipal Government as they are intended for by said Commissioners; and upon the completion of a sufficient portion of said buildings to accommodate the Courts and Municipal Offices the buildings now occupied by them respectively shall be vacated and removed;\* [and upon the entire completion of the new buildings all the present buildings on Independence Square, except Independence Hall, shall be removed, and the ground placed in good condition by said Commission as part of their duty under this act, the expense of which shall be paid out of their general fund provided by this act,] and thereupon the said Independence Square shall be and remain a public walk and green forever.

*And be it further provided*, That in the event of Washington Square being selected by a majority of votes as

---

\* NOTE.—Clause in brackets repealed by Act of Assembly approved July 3, 1895. Pamphlet Laws, p. 604.



as in their judgment may be needful; appoint of their own number a President, and from other than their own number a Secretary, Treasurer, Solicitor, a competent Architect and assistants, and other employees; fix the compensation of each person employed by them, and do all other acts necessary in their judgment to carry out the intent of this act in relation to said Public Buildings; fill any vacancies which may happen by death, resignation or otherwise, and if in the judgment of said Commission they shall deem it advisable to increase their number they may, by a vote of a majority of their whole number, increase said Commission from time to time to any number not exceeding thirteen. The said Commissioners are hereby authorized and directed to locate said buildings on either Washington Square or Penn Square, as may be determined by a vote of the legally-qualified voters of the City of Philadelphia at the next general election in October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and the Sheriff shall issue his proclamation, and the City Commissioners and other proper officers of said City shall provide all things that may be needful to enable the voters to decide by ballot their choice of a site for said Public Buildings, and the Return Clerks shall certify to the Prothonotary the result of said election, in the usual form required for other elections; and as soon as said choice is determined by a vote of the people, as provided in this act, the said Commissioners shall, within thirty days thereafter, advertise for proposals, and make all needful contracts for the construction of said buildings, as soon thereafter as may be found practicable, which contracts shall be valid and binding in law upon the City, and upon the Contractors, when approved by a majority of the said Board of Commissioners. And

the location for the said Public Buildings then and in that event the Councils of the City of Philadelphia are hereby authorized, empowered and required to set apart for and convey by proper deeds or grants of conveyance, or by proper assurances of the right to occupy said squares, which the Mayor of Philadelphia shall duly sign and execute under the seal of said city, the four squares of ground known as Penn Squares, located at the intersection of Broad and Market Streets, in the City of Philadelphia, as laid down on the present map of said City, one to each of the following institutions: The Academy of Fine Arts, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Franklin Institute and the Philadelphia Library, for the purposes of allowing them to erect thereon ornamental and suitable buildings for their respective institutions. The location of such buildings and the plans thereof to be approved by the Commissioners appointed under this act, and their successors in office, together with the time of erection, and all other matters appertaining thereto: *Provided, however,* That all expenses connected with said conveyances, plans, and other information requisite for the said Commission to have, shall be paid by the institutions respectively. In the event of the ultimate selection of Penn Squares as the site for said Public Buildings the said Commission shall have authority and they are hereby empowered to vacate so much of Market and of Broad streets as they may deem needful: *Provided, however,* That the streets passing around said buildings shall not be of less width than one hundred feet. It shall be the duty of the Mayor, the City Controller, City Commissioners and City Treasurer, and of all other officers of the City, and also the duty of the Councils of the City of Philadelphia, to do and perform all such

# THE COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS  
IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, CREATED  
BY ACT OF LEGISLATURE AUGUST 5TH, 1870,  
HAVING FULFILLED ITS TRUST, ON JULY 1ST,  
1901, DELIVERED THE SAID BUILDINGS.

TO THE

HON. SAMUEL H. ASHBRIDGE, MAYOR,

AND THE

COUNCILS OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

---

COMMISSIONERS, JUNE 30TH, 1901.

SAMUEL C. PERKINS,  
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,  
THOMAS E. GASKILL,  
WILLIAM BRICE,  
WILLIAM H. WRIGHT,

JOHN S. STEVENS,  
CHARLES SEGER,  
FRANKLIN M. HARRIS,  
RICHARD PELTZ,

SAMUEL H. ASHBRIDGE, *Mayor.*

JAMES L. MILES, *President Select Council.*

GEORGE MCCURDY, *President Common Council.*

---

*President,*

SAMUEL C. PERKINS,

*Treasurer,*

J. HAMPTON MOORE.

*Architect,*

W. BLEDDYN POWELL.

*Secretary,*

WILLIAM B. LAND.

*Solicitor,*

SAMUEL PELTZ.

*Superintendent,*

L. D. C. TYLER.

acts in aid and promotion of the intent and purpose of this Act of Assembly as said Commission may from time to time require. All laws and parts of laws restricting the uses and purposes of said Squares, or any of them, that may be in conflict with the intention and purpose of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

B. B. STRANG,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

CHARLES H. STINSON,

*Speaker of the Senate.*

Approved the fifth day of August, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

JOHN W. GEARY.

---

NOTE.—This Act was passed by the Senate and House of Representatives and sent to the Governor in April, 1870, less than ten days before the final adjournment of the Legislature.

# AN ACT

TO REPEAL AN ACT, ENTITLED "*An Act to provide for the erection of all the Public Buildings required to accommodate the Courts and for all Municipal purposes in the City of Philadelphia, and to require the appropriation by said City, of Penn Square, at Broad and Market Streets, to the Academy of Fine Arts, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Franklin Institute and the Philadelphia Library in the event of the said Squares not being selected by a vote of the people as the site for the Public Buildings for said City.*"

Section 1. BE IT ENACTED, ETC., That an act, entitled "*An act to provide for the erection of all the public buildings required to accommodate the courts and for all municipal purposes in the City of Philadelphia, and to require the appropriation by said city of Penn Square, at Broad and Market Streets, to the Academy of Fine Arts, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Franklin Institute and the Philadelphia Library, in the event of the said square not being selected by a vote of the people as the site for the public buildings for said city*" (Pamphlet Laws one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, page one thousand five hundred and forty-eight, *et seq.*), be and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided, however,* That this act shall not take effect until July first, one thousand nine hundred and one.

Approved—The 11th day of May, A. D. 1901.

WILLIAM A. STONE.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Act of the General Assembly No. 126.

W. W. GRIEST,

*Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

# STREET GUIDE

## NO. NORTH.

- 1 Market, Filbert streets.  
Lancaster ave., N. W.  
Commerce, Church.
- 100 Arch, Cherry.
- 200 Race, Branch, New.
- 300 Vine, Wood, Ridge  
ave., N. W.
- 400 Callowhill, Willow, No-  
ble, Hamilton.
- 500 Buttonwood, Spring Gar-  
den.
- 600 Green, Mount Vernon,  
Wallace, Melon.
- 700 Fairmount ave., Olive.
- 800 Brown, Parrish.
- 900 Poplar, Laurel.
- 1000 Otter.
- 1100 George.
- 1200 Girard ave., Stiles, Ger-  
mantown road, N. W.,  
Richmond, E, Elm, S.W.
- 1300 Thompson, Seybert.
- 1400 Master, Sharswood.
- 1500 Jefferson, Redner.
- 1600 Oxford, Turner.
- 1700 Columbia ave.
- 1800 Montgomery ave.
- 1900 Berks.
- 2000 Norris, Otis.
- 2100 Diamond.
- 2200 Susquehanna ave.
- 2300 Dauphin, Arizona.
- 2400 York.
- 2500 Cumberland.
- 2600 Huntingdon.
- 2700 Lehigh ave.
- 2800 Somerset.
- 2900 Cambria.
- 3000 Indiana ave.
- 3100 Clearfield.
- 3200 Allegheny.
- 3300 Westmoreland.
- 3400 Ontario.
- 3500 Tioga.
- 3600 Venango.
- 3700 Erie.
- 3800 Butler.
- 3900 Pike.
- 4000 Luzerne.
- 4100 Roxborough.
- 4200 Juniata.
- 4300 Bristol.
- 4400 Cayuga.
- 4500 Wingohocking.
- 4600 Courtland.
- 4700 Wyoming.
- 4800 Loudon.

## NO. SOUTH.

- 1 Market, Jayne sts., Dar-  
by road, S. W., Mer-  
chant, Minor.
- 100 Chestnut, Sansom, Li-  
brary, Dock.
- 200 Walnut, Locust.
- 300 Spruce, Union.
- 400 Pine, Grays Ferry road,  
S. W.
- 500 Lombard, Gaskill.
- 600 South Passyunk av., S.W.
- 700 Bainbridge, Almond,  
Meade, Monroe, Fitzwa-  
ter, German.
- 800 Catharine, Queen.
- 900 Christian, Marriott.
- 1000 Carpenter.
- 1100 Washington ave., Prime,  
Ellsworth.
- 1200 Federal, Marion.
- 1300 Wharton.
- 1400 Reed.
- 1500 Dickinson, Greenwich.
- 1600 Tasker, Sylvester.
- 1700 Morris, Pierce, Watkins.
- 1800 Moore, Siegel.
- 1900 Mifflin.
- 2000 McKean.
- 2100 Snyder ave.
- 2200 Jackson.
- 2300 Wolf.
- 2400 Ritner.
- 2500 Porter.
- 2600 Shunk.
- 2700 Oregon ave.
- 2800 Johnson.
- 2900 Bigler.
- 3000 Pollock.
- 3100 Packer.
- 3200 Curtin.
- 3300 Geary.
- 3400 Hartranft.
- 3500 Hoyt.
- 3600 Thirty-sixth ave.
- 3700 Thirty-seventh ave.
- 3800 Thirty-eighth ave.
- 3900 Thirty-ninth ave.
- 4000 Fortieth ave.
- 4100 Forty-first ave.
- 4200 Forty-second ave.
- 4300 Forty-third ave.
- 4400 Forty-fourth ave.
- 4500 Forty-fifth ave.
- 4600 Schuylkill ave.
- 4700 Government ave.
- 4800 League Island.

# PLACES OF INTEREST IN PHILADELPHIA

---

- Academy of Fine Arts, Broad and Cherry streets.
- Academy of Natural Sciences, 19th and Race streets.
- Baldwin Locomotive Works, Broad and Spring Garden streets.
- Betsy Ross House, 235 Arch street.
- Bourse, Fifth street, below Market street.
- Broad Street Station. Penna. R. R., Broad & Market Sts.
- Carpenters' Hall, off Chestnut street, below Fourth street.
- Central High School. Broad and Green streets.
- Christ P. E. Church, 2d street, above Market.
- Commercial Museum, 34th St., below South St.
- Cramps' Ship Yard, Beach and Palmer streets.
- Drexel Institute, 32d & Chestnut streets.
- Eastern Penitentiary, 22d St. and Fairmount avenue.
- Fairmount Park.
- Franklin Burial Place, Fifth and Arch streets.
- Franklin Institute, 7th street, above Chestnut street.
- Girard College, 22d street and Girard avenue.
- Historical Society of Penna., 1300 Locust street.
- Horticultural Hall, Fairmount Park.
- Independence Hall, Sixth and Chestnut street.
- Industrial Art Museum, Memorial Hall.
- League Island Navy Yard, foot of Broad street.
- Masonic Temple, Broad and Filbert streets.
- Odd Fellows' Temple, Broad and Cherry streets.
- Old Congress Hall, Sixth and Chestnut streets.
- Old Swedes' Church, Front and Christian street.
- Postoffice, 9th and Chestnut streets.
- Reading Terminal, Phila. and Reading R. R., 12th and Market streets.
- Union League Club, Broad and Sansom streets.
- University of Pennsylvania.
- U. S. Custom House, Chestnut street below Fifth street.
- U. S. Mint, 16th and Spring Garden streets.
- Washington Monument, Park near Green street entrance.
- Zoological Gardens.



## STATUE OF WILLIAM PENN ; TOP OF TOWER

*Completed November 28, 1894.*

Weight, 53,348 lbs.  
 Height, 37 feet.  
 Hat, 9 feet in diameter.  
 Rim, 23 feet in circumference.  
 Nose, 13 inches long.  
 Eyes, 12 inches long.  
 Eyes, 4 inches wide.  
 Mouth, 14 inches from corner  
 to corner.  
 Face, 3 feet 3 in., from hat to  
 chin.  
 Hair, 4 feet long.  
 Across Shoulders, 11 feet.  
 Arms, 12 feet 6 inches long.

Cuffs on Coat, 3 feet long.  
 Around the Waist, 24 feet.  
 Buttons on Coat, 6 inches in  
 diameter.  
 Fingers, 2 feet 6 inches long.  
 Finger nails, 3 inches long.  
 Legs, 10 feet from ankle to  
 knee.  
 Ankle, 5 feet in circumference.  
 Calf of Legs, 8 feet 3 inches  
 in circumference.  
 Feet, 22 inches wide, 5 feet 4  
 inches long.



# CORNER STONE OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,

Laid July 4, 1874,

In the presence of the Mayor of the City, the Select and Common Councils, Heads of Departments and other distinguished Civil, Military and Naval Officials and a large concourse of Citizens,

By **ALFRED R. POTTER, Esq.,**

K. W. GRAND MASTER OF MASONS OF PENNSYLVANIA AND MASONIC JURISDICTION THEREUNTO BELONGING, ASSISTED BY HIS GRAND OFFICERS, AND ACCORDING TO THE ANCIENT CEREMONIES OF THE CRAFT.

Orator—**BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER.**

President of the United States—**ULYSSES S. GRANT**

Governor of Pennsylvania—**JOHN F. HARTMAN**  
Mayor of Philadelphia—**WILLIAM S. STOKLEY**

## COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Act of Assembly, August 5, 1870.

**JOHN MCARTHUR JR.,** ARCHITECT

PRESIDENT—**SAMUEL C. PERKINS**

**THOS. J. BARGER,**

**LEWIS C. CASSIDY,**

**THOMAS E. GASKILL,**

**HIRAM MILLER,**

**WILLIAM BRICE,**

**MAHLON H. DICKINSON,**

**A. WILSON HENSZELY,**

**RICHARD PELTZ,**

**SAMUEL W. CATTELL,**

**ROBT. W. DOWNING,**

**JOHN L. HILL,**

**WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,**

Secretary—**FRANCIS DE HAES JANVIER.**

Treasurer—**PETER A. B. WIDENER.**

Solicitor—**CHARLES H. T. COLLIS.**