WASHINGTON’S FAREWELL ADDRESS

DELIVERED TO CONGRESS ON SEPTEMBER 19, 1796

COMPOSED IN MONOTYPE BASKERVILLE No. 353EFG
6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14 and 18 Point
Specimen Sheets Showing All Sizes Will Be Sent on Request

DISTRIBUTED BY
Lanston Monotype Machine Company
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Washington’s Farewell Address

This message from President George Washington was read to the House of Representatives September 19, 1796. The foreign policy of the United States has ever since been strongly influenced by the advice it contains.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: The period for a new election of a Citizen, to administer the Executive Government of the United States, being not far distant, and the time actually arrived, when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person, who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those, out of whom a choice is to be made. . .

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in, the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty,
and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire.—I constantly hoped that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives, which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement from which I had been reluctantly drawn. . .

Satisfied, that, if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe, that, while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it. . .

But a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot but end with my life, and the apprehension of danger natural to that solicitude, urge me on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments; which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all important to the permanency of your felicity as a People. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motives to bias his counsel. . .

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The Unity of Government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you.—It is justly so; for it is a main Pillar in the Edifice of your real independence; the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity
DEFEND THE UNION

in every shape; of that very Liberty, which you so highly prize. . . It is of infinite moment, that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness;—that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourself to think and speak of it as of the Palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion, that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our Country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest.—Citizens by birth or choice of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections.

The name of American, which belongs to you, in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of Patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same Religion, Manners, Habits, and Political Principles. You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together; the Independence and Liberty you possess are the work of joint counsels, and joint efforts—of common dangers, sufferings, and successes.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your Interest. Here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the Union of the whole.

The North, in an unrestrained intercourse with the South, protected by the equal Laws of a common government, finds, in the productions of the latter, great
additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise—and precious materials of manufacturing industry.

The South, in the same intercourse, benefiting by . . . North, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand . . .

The East, in a like intercourse with the West, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communications, by land and water, will more and more find, a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home.

The West derives from the East supplies requisite to its growth and comfort, and, what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the secure enjoyments of indispensable outlets for its own productions to the weight, influence, and future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as one Nation. . .

While then every part of our Country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in Union, all the parts combined in the united mass of means and efforts cannot fail to find greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their Peace by foreign Nations; and what is of inestimable value! they must derive from Union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict neighboring countries, not tied together by the same government; which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce; but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments, and intrigues would stimulate and embitter.

Hence likewise they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown Military establishments, which, under any form of government, are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to Republican Liberty. . .

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western;
RESPECT THE CONSTITUTION

whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief, that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of Party to acquire influence, within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts.

You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart burnings, which spring from these misrepresentations;—they tend to render alien to each other, those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. . .

To the efficacy and permanency of your Union, a Government for the whole is indispensable.—No alliances, however strict, between the parts can be an adequate substitute.—They must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances in all times have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a Constitution of Government, better calculated than the former for an intimate Union.—This Government, the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and support.—Respect for its authority, compliance with its Laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true Liberty.

The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and alter their Constitutions of Government.—But the Constitution which at any time exists, 'till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all.—The very idea of the power and the right of the People to establish Government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established Government.

All obstructions to the execution of the Laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency.—They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force, to put in the place of the delegated
BASKERVILLE FOR MONOTYPE

THIS IS A REVIVAL OF A TYPE CUT BY JOHN BASKERVILLE, AND FIRST SHOWN BY HIM IN 1758. ALTHOUGH "OLD STYLE" IN CHARACTERISTICS, IT WAS ONE OF THOSE TYPES WHICH HELPED DEVELOP THE TREND TOWARD THE "MODERN" STYLE. IT IS OPEN AND VERY CLEAR, WITH DELICATE HAIRLINES AND SERIFS, AND APPEARS TO THE BEST ADVANTAGE WHEN PRINTED ON SMOOTH PAPER STOCK. THE COMPANION ITALIC IS VERY NARROW. BOTH THE HANGING AND LINING FIGURES ARE MADE. ROMAN, SMALL CAPS AND ITALICS ARE IN $1234567890 $1234567890

IN SIZES UP TO AND INCLUDING 12 POINT THE ROMAN, SMALL CAPS AND ITALICS ARE IN THE SAME DIE-CASE FOR MONOTYPE MACHINE TYPSETTING. ROMAN AND ITALICS ONLY ARE MADE IN 14 AND 18 POINT. IT WAS A WONDERFUL $1234567890 $1234567890

6 POINT NO. 353EFG—ROMAN, SMALL CAPS AND ITALIC

BASKERVILLE IS OPEN AND CLEAR, WITH DELICATE HAIRLINES AND SERIFS, AND APPEARS TO THE BEST ADVANTAGE WHEN PRINTED ON SMOOTH PAPER STOCK. THE COMPANION ITALIC IS VERY NARROW. BOTH $1234567890 $1234567890

THE ITALIC IS VERY NARROW. BOTH HANGING AND LINING FIGURES ARE MADE. ROMAN, SMALL CAPS AND ITALICS ARE IN $1234567890 $1234567890

11 POINT NO. 353EFG—ROMAN, SMALL CAPS AND ITALIC

ONE OF THE IMPRESSIVE FACTS IN THE PRINTING INDUSTRY IS THE LEADERSHIP IN PRINTING OF HIGH QUALITY WHICH GOES WITH THE USE OF MONOTYPES AND MONOTYPE TYPE FACES. MR. FREDERIC W. GOUDY WHOSE POSITION AS THE FOREMOST DESIGNER OF $1234567890 $1234567890

MANY OF MR. GOUDY'S DESIGNS ARE AVAILABLE TO MONOTYPE USERS; SOME OF THESE WERE CUT FOR THE MONOTYPE EXCLUSIVELY, AMONG THEM BEING THE VERY POPULAR AND USEFUL $1234567890 $1234567890

8 POINT NO. 353EFG—ROMAN, SMALL CAPS AND ITALIC

LANSTON SAW THE NEED OF A MACHINE TO SET TYPE AND AFTER ANALYZING THE MEANS EMPLOYED BY OTHER INVENTORS, CONCLUDED THAT A TYPSETTING MACHINE MUST MAKE ITS TYPE AS WELL AS SET IT. HE APPLIED HIS GENIUS TO THIS PROBLEM, AND IN 1885 FILED APPLICATION FOR A PATENT ON A MACHINE TO DIE-STAMP A STRIP OF METAL AND CUT IT INTO PIECES TO MAKE TYPE AND SAVE $1234567890

14 POINT NO. 353E—ROMAN

LIKE MANY OTHER INVENTORS, TOLBERT LANSTON DID NOT REALIZE THE FULL APPLICATION AND POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MACHINE TO WHICH HE WAS DEVOTING HIS TALENTS. THE MONOTYPE OF LANSTON WAS, AT ITS BEST, A CRUDE DEVICE AS COMPARED TO THE PRESENT $1234567890

18 POINT NO. 353E—ROMAN
FROM THE START THE MONOTYPE COMPANY HAD ENDEavored To Place At the disposal of Monotype users every facility necessary to compose both machine-set and hand-set type. $1234567890 $1234567890

A NUMBER OF TYPE FACES AND SIZES HAS BEEN ADDED IN RESPONSE TO the needs of Monotype users, and also a wealth of decorative material has been provided. A $1234567890 $1234567890

PROGRESS FOR THE MONOTYPE HAS been steadily forward. Today the composing room that is equipped with Monotypes may not only be entirely independent of $1234567890 $1234567890

9 Point No. 353EFG—Roman, Small Caps and Italic

EFFORTS TO PERFECT A METHOD of setting single type by machine engaged the attention of many $1234567890 $1234567890

10 Point No. 353EFG—Roman, Small Caps and Italic

IT WAS A WONDERFUL THING TO CONCEIVE AN IDEA AS REVOLUTIONARY AS that embodied in Lanston’s first Monotype and to build it $1234567890 $1234567890

TODAY THE MONOTYPE IS FIRMLY established in the printing industry throughout the world. It is used in $1234567890 $1234567890

12 Point No. 353EFG—Roman, Small Caps and Italic

THE MONOTYPE COMPANY FROM ITS BEGINNING HAS endeavored to place at the disposal of Monotype users every facility necessary to compose both machine-set and hand-set type. Progress has been steadily forward. Today a composing room equipped with Monotypes may not only be entirely independent of all other means of producing machine-set type and of other sources for type and material used in hand composition $1234567890

14 Point No. 353G—Italic

MONOTYPE TYPOGRAPHIC RESOURCES HAVE kept pace with the development of machines for production. This has involved much original work in design and in the application of old designs to Monotype use. A steadily increasing number of type faces and sizes has been added in response to $1234567890

18 Point No. 353G—Italic
LET NO DEPARTMENT ENCROACH

it.—A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres; avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism.

A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position.—The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositaries, and constituting each the Guardian of the Public Weal against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern; some of them in our country, and under our own eyes... If, in the opinion of the People, the distribution or modifications of the Constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates.—But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed...

Of all the dispositions and habits, which lead to political prosperity, Religion and Morality are indispensable supports.—In vain would that man claim the tribute of Patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of Men and Citizens.—The mere Politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them.—A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity.—Let it simply be asked where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in Courts of Justice?

And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion.—Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure—reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle...

'Tis substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government.—This rule indeed extends with more or less force to every species of Free Government.—Who that is a sincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.
PROTECT THE PUBLIC CREDIT

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit.—One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible;—avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it;—avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of Peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear.

The execution of these maxims belongs to your Representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should cooperate. —To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind, that towards the payment of debts there must be Revenue—that to have Revenue there must be taxes—that no taxes can be devised, which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant—that the intrinsic embarrass-ment, inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the Government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining Revenue, which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice towards all Nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all.—Religion and Morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be, that good policy does not equally enjoin it?—

It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a People always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence.—Who can doubt that in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages, which might have been lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a Nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature.—Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded; and that, in place of them, just and amicable feelings toward all should be cultivated.

The Nation, which indulges towards another an habitual hatred or an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest.

Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur.—Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed and bloody con-
tests. . .

So likewise a passionate attachment of one Nation for another produces a variety of evils.—Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest in cases where no real common interest
exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite Nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the Nation making the concessions; by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained; and by exciting jealousy, ill-will and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal concessions are withheld...

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens, the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican Government.—But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defense against it...

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign Nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little Political connection as possible.—So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith.—Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which have to us none, or a very remote relation.—Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns.—Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships, or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course.—If we remain one People, under an efficient government, the period is not far off, when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocations; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by our justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation?—Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground?—Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor, or caprice?

'Tis our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world;—so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it;—for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. (I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy.) I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense—but in my opinion it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them.—

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand;—neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences;—
consulting the natural course of things;—diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing;—establishing with Powers so disposed—in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our Merchants, and to enable the Government to support them—conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit; but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view, that 'tis folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another;—that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character. . .

There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from Nation to Nation. 'Tis an illusion, which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my Countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish;—that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our Nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of Nations. But if I may even flatter myself, that they may be productive of some partial benefit; some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism, this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare, by which they have been dictated.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

Brief Biographical Sketch of George Washington

George Washington was the first President of the United States under the Constitution. He was the son of Augustine Washington and Mary Ball; born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, February 22, 1732; died December 14, 1799, in his 68th year. On January 5, 1759, he married Martha (Dandridge) Custis, a widow, also a native of Virginia, who died 1802. Washington had great capacity for leadership in both military and public affairs, and took active part in discussion leading to the Revolution. He was Commander-In-Chief of the Continental Army; President of the Convention that framed the Constitution of The United States of America, and after its adoption in 1787 he was unanimously chosen the first President, serving two terms, and refusing nomination for a third term. After March 4, 1797, he retired to his estate at Mount Vernon, Virginia, where he devoted his attention to the management of his private interests until his death two and a half years later. No other man stood as he in the hearts of men, and by his firmness, his wisdom and his singleness of purpose, he kept the young nation together during its formative period, while the perils of friction threatened from within and enemies from without.
DISPLAY SIZES
of
Monotype Baskerville
No. 353

THE FINER BOOKLETS
are composed in Baskerville
roman and italic and it also
makes a good showing in ads
14 Point—For Hand Composition

ECONOMICAL PRINTERS
prefer the Monotype System to any
other method because it operates
more efficiently and at lower cost
14 Point—For Hand Composition

A BETTER LETTER
for the best typesetting
18 Point—For Hand Composition

MONOTYPED BOOKS
can be read with much ease
18 Point—For Hand Composition

BASKERVILLE
series is available
24 Point—For Hand Composition

SPECIMENS OF
this series are shown
24 Point—For Hand Composition

MONOTYPE
products excel
30 Point—For Hand Composition

IT DOES PAY
financial returns
30 Point—For Hand Composition

AMERICA
our freedom
36 Point—For Hand Composition

USE RULE
borders in ads
36 Point—For Hand Composition

Specimen sheets will be sent on request
JOHN BASKERVILLE WAS BORN IN 1706. He was first a writing-master, and then turned to japanning of trays, snuff-boxes, etc., in which trade he made a good deal of money. In the year of 1750 he began to interest himself in typography, 8 Point—Monotype Machine Typesetting

HE SPARED NEITHER PAINS NOR expense to bring his types to the highest perfection. His types are cut with much spirit, his italic being the equal of any produced in England. A $1234567890
9 Point—Monotype Machine Typesetting

HE PUBLISHED A FEW BOOKS printed from these new types, some were hot-pressed upon paper. What Caslon did for types, Baskerville by the novel form of his letters and his 10 Point—Monotype Machine Typesetting

HIS WAY OF PRINTING WAS so closely connected with effects of his type faces that it can not be considered apart from any of 11 Point—Monotype Machine Typesetting

JOHN BASKERVILLE WAS always very much interested in printing, and established a paper mill, an $1234567890
12 Point—Monotype Machine Typesetting

THIS NEW BOLD FACE was designed by Sol. Hess as a companion letter to go with Baskerville series 14 Point—For Hand Composition

BETTER PRINTING in booklets is required 18 Point—For Hand Composition

CUTS MAY BE tacked on metal 24 Point—For Hand Composition

SLUGS AND leads are cast 30 Point—For Hand Composition

SET IT IN Baskerville 36 Point—For Hand Composition

Specimen sheets will be sent on request.
MONOTYPE
TYPOGRAPHIC RESOURCES

have kept pace with improvements in
the Monotype System

THE Monotype Company has not hesitated
to make extensive investments nor to pay
heavy royalties in fulfilling its purpose to provide
Monotype users with such type faces as enable
them to meet their typographic requirements.

These include original and exclusive designs
drawn by Frederic W. Goudy, Monotype Art
Director, recognized as the outstanding type
designer of the day; Sol. Hess, Assistant Art
Director, also well known as a designer of types;
Bruce Rogers, the distinguished typographer;
Frederic Warde, and other well-known design
artists, as well as reproductions of many tradi-
tional and modern type foundry faces in general
use by printers, by advertising and trade typog-
raphers and publishers of magazines, newspapers.

Monotype faces are designed to promote legibility
and to print with a clear and sharp impression

LANSTON MONOTYPE MACHINE COMPANY
24th at Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.